

**Universal Bench Mark Survey of one Sample
Micro Project (Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia
Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj
District, Odisha) and Formulation of
Perspective Plan.**



**Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and
Training Institute (SCSTRTI), Bhubaneswar
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Foreword

"Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG), a sub-category within the STs was identified to be at a lowest rung of development during the 5th Five Year Plan Period. The PTGs are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different socio-cultural and occupational practices and traits. They are one of the most vulnerable sections of tribal society as they are few in number, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit in remote and inaccessible localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. So far, a total of 75 PTGs are identified in India on the basis of recommendations made by the respective State Governments and the criteria prescribed by the Central Government for their total development. In 2009, Government of India (GoI) decided to re-designate "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG) as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)" considering the complaints that the term 'Primitive' is value loaded.

In Odisha 13 PTGs, the largest number among all States and UTs in India, have been identified since 5th Five Year Plan (FYP) Period and onwards. Two PVTGs namely "Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias" have been identified in Odisha during the year 1986-87. A Micro Project has been established and made operational in the same year in Jashipur block of Mayurbhanj district for taking development care of these two PVTGs. Both State and Central Government have taken a number of developmental initiatives for the upliftment of PVTGs. Research studies have shown that their pace of development has been very slow and the achievement level is far low than the set objectives. The Planning Commission, GOI have changed the strategy of PVTGs development during the 11th Plan Period through an innovative scheme captioned "Conservation of Culture -cum- Development Plan (CCD Plan)".

The SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar carried out a Baseline Survey among two PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias") found in the villages of Micro Project (HKMDA), Jashipur in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha with the objective to prepare plan for the overall development of both the PVTGs covered under The Micro Project. The Survey was conducted under the guidance and supervision of the undersigned and Shri Trilochan Sahoo, OSD. The findings of this report is a result of hard field work in remote Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia villages in Similipal forest area of Mayurbhanj district and desk reviews at SCSTRTI.

I express thanks to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India; Department of ST & SC Development, Government of Odisha; Sri Trilochan Sahoo, OSD and Ms. Arati Mall, Dy. Director at SCSTRTI; Y. Giri Rao, Consultant and the Survey Team Members; Sri M.K. Samantray, Librarian and other Staff Members of this Institute; concerned Officers at Micro Project level, Key Informants, Peoples' Representatives, NGO Functionaries and Researchers for their contributions, logistic support and cooperation in completion of the study.

Based on the existing and availability of resources including human resources in the said blocks, the present survey identified gaps and requirements of both the PVTGs in every aspect at household and village level followed by a Need Based Activity Plan. This would definitely help the Government for further intervention.

Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS
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Acronyms & Abbreviations

APL	Above Poverty Line
AWCs	Anganwadi Centers
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BDO	Block Development Officer
BPGY	Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CC	Cement Concrete
CCD Plan	Conservation of Culture -cum- Development Plan
CDMO	Chief District Medical Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre
CT	Community Toilet
DDUGKY	Din Dayal Upadhya Gramin Kousala Yojana
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DTDP	Dispersed Tribal Development Programme
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
Fig	Figure
FRA	Forest Rights Act
GoI	Government of India
Hacs	Hectares
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
HKMDA	Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency
HQ	Head Quarter
IDS	Infrastructure Development Schemes
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFR	Individual Forest Rights
IGNOAP	Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension
IGNWP	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension
IGS	Income Generating Schemes
IHL	Individual Household Latrine
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ITDAs	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies
KII	Key Informant Interview
Kms	Kilometers
MADA	Modified Area Development Agency
MBPY	Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHUs	Mobile Health Units
MMR	Maternity Mortality Rate

MoTA	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Class
PA	Project Administratator
PACS	Primary Agriculture Cooperative Society
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Public Health Centre
PMAY	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
PVTGs	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PWS	Piped Water Supply
RoR	Record of Rights
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
S&ME	School and Mass Education
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCSTRTI	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
SHG	Self Help Group
Sq km	Square kilo meter
ST	Scheduled Tribe
T.D.C.C	Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation Ltd.
TAC	Tribes Advisory Council
TSP	Tribal Sub-Plan

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Executive Summary

During the 5th Five Year Plan (FYP) a sub-category was recognized within STs who were considered to be at a lower level of development. This special category was named "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTGs). The features of such a group are a pre-agricultural system of existence based on practice of hunting and gathering, zero or negative population growth, very low level of literacy as compared with other tribal communities.

By the end of 8th Plan, a total 75 PTGs are identified in India based upon the criteria prescribed by the Central Government. In 2009, Government of India (GoI) decided to re-designate "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG) as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)" considering the complaints that the term 'primitive' is value loaded.

Both state and central governments have taken number of initiatives by implementing schemes and programmes for the upliftment of PVTGs. Previous empirical studies have shown that their pace of development has been exceedingly slow and the achievement level is far low than the set objectives. Government of India and Planning Commission has fully realized the situation and accordingly have changed the strategy during the 11th Plan Period for the development of the PVTGs through an innovative scheme captioned Conservation of Culture -cum- Development Plan (CCD Plan).

Rationale and objective of the study

CCD plan covered programmes, like housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, and sets goals to enhance the quality of life of PVTGs and conserve their culture, wealth of knowledge and ecosystem. As suggested by MoTA, GOI, Baseline surveys are to be made for each of the PVTGs/Micro Projects. Therefore, there is a need for undertaking a Baseline Survey in one Sample Micro Project in Odisha.

In the above context, the SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, carried out the aforementioned Survey among two PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias") found in the villages of HKMDA, Jashipur Micro Project in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha with the objective to prepare plan for the overall development of PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias" under HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

Study Approach, Strategy and Methodology

The present study was conducted in the year 2018 by SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha with field support from HKMDA, Micro-Project and a local NGO, CREFTDA. To start with, research design of the present study was prepared and presented before the Research Experts of SCSTRTI. Prior to finalise schedules (quantitative and qualitative), tools were shared among all the research personnel of SCSTRTI.

Methodology

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary

sources. Primary data includes (i) Household survey through door to door approach administering Household Schedules, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey schedule and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department Officials including Special Officer of Micro-Project (HKMDA). The secondary sources of data was collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as Census Report, HKMDA, SCSTRTI, District Statistical Hand Book, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning (Deputy Director), revenue, welfare, irrigation, agriculture and horticulture etc. Besides this, secondary data were also collected from different departments, books and from website sources.



Prior to administering the final schedules, field testing and field practice on HH schedule, and technique of data collection (both qualitative and quantitative) was done in Durdura village of Jashipur block. After collection and cleaning of data, preliminary processing of data was done by the Research Assistants. A data base

was prepared, compiled and analysed by Data Analyst under the guidance of the Research Consultant. Study Findings were shared among research personnel and Special Officer, Micro Project prior to finalization of report.

Study Coverage

The study covered all the 18 inhabited villages (“Hill-Kharia” & “Mankirdias” PVTGs under HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. All the 653 PVTG households of the said two blocks were covered through collection of door to door household data. A total of 653 households covering 58 Mankirdia and 595 Hill-Kharia PVTGs were surveyed for the purpose.

Organization of report:

The study report comprises of six chapters excluding executive summary. *First chapter* is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, sample and methodology, study approach & strategy and limitations of the study. *Second chapter* focuses on “profile of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of the block and district, occupational pattern and land utilization pattern etc. Socio-Economic Profile of Hill-Kharias and Mankirdias is

reflected in *Third chapter* analyzing household socio-economic status, income and expenditure pattern, land holding and occupational status and access to basic amenities including need assessment. *Fourth chapter* discusses entirely on situational analysis of existing resources and infrastructure facilities available at household and village level. *Fifth chapter* provides a Plan matrix indicating ‘Need based activity Plan’ for the development of PVTGs followed by a Perspective Plan for five years (2018-2023). It includes need assessment of both village level infrastructure resource and household level accessibility to basic amenities and entitlements followed by action plan. Besides, a summary of the previous discussions and suggestive recommendations are reflected in *Sixth chapter*.

Limitations:

The study has following limitations:

- The study was conducted within scope of limited time and resources.
- The survey covered all the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTG households living in villages of HKMDA, Micro Project only.

KEY FINDINGS

Demography

In the Micro Projects two PVTGs (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia) are found. Both the PVTGs have 653 households and 2728 population. Their family size is 4.1. There are 595 Hill-Kharia PVTG households covering population of 2492. Similarly, there are 58 Mankirdias households comprising 236 population. The sex ratio among the Mankirdias is 1165 females/1000 males and among the Hill-Kharia, 1094 females/1000 males. Both the PVTGs show a positive population growth (13.38% from 2015 to 2018).

Literacy status

Total literacy rate among Mankirdia is 77.78% and that of Hill-Kharia is 54.12%. Overall, the literacy rate among the PVTGs is found to be 56.10%.

Dwelling conditions

Cent percent Mankirdias and 98% Hill-Kharias have their own houses. Housing condition of Mankirdias is found better than Hill-Kharias. However houses which were constructed during rehabilitation of Hil-Kharias and Mankirdias requires urgent attention.

Drinking Water and sanitation facilities

Majority of households (62.93%) of the PVTGs depend on tube well for drinking purpose and households use untreated water except a few (15%). Households do not have individual toilets except 6-7% households.

Electricity Facilities

Majority of households (87.93%) of Mankirdias have been electrified but only 22.35% Hill-Kharia households have electricity facility.

Household and livestock assets

Between the two PVTGs, Mankirdia families have better status of possessing assets than that of Hill-Kharia families. Both the PVTGs have a good number of chicken and goats. Mankirdias do not have bullocks and buffalo whereas Hill-Kharias have a few number of those live stocks.

Land holding Pattern

Regarding land holdings, Mankirdias have no land except homestead land of 0.004 ac average size whereas in case of Hill-Kharias, average size of homestead land is 0.196 ac, agriculture land 0.659 ac and forest land is 0.08ac. The Forest Land which are recognized and vested under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 requires demarcation and RoR Correction.

Income, expenditure

Collection of minor forest produce and daily wage labour are the main sources of their livelihood. Among the said PVTGs, 366 (56.05%) HHs are under BPL category. 57.3% Hill-Kharia and 43.1% Mankirdia PVTGs come under BPL group. Overall, the annual average income is found Rs. 23931.55 and the average annual expenditure incurred by those PVTGs is reported as Rs. 22874.92.

Household Entitlements and access to basic amenities

A good number of PVTG people possess Adhar card (84.75%), voter-ID (89.68%), ration cards (93.57%) and pension cards (more than 90%). Both the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs are aware of the housing schemes and among them more than 80% households possess houses under different housing schemes.

The status of piped water supply connection in PVTG villages of Jashipur block is better than that of Karanjia block. Households of both the PVTGs depend mostly on tube wells for drinking purpose. As reported by them, quality of tube well water is very poor.



Among PVTG villages of Jashipur block, 7 out of 12 villages, and 4 out of 6 PVTG villages in Karanjia block have been electrified.

Access to Institutional Facilities

Among the PVTG villages in Jashipur block, 9 out of 12 villages and in Karanjia block, 5 out of 6 villages have primary schools. These villages do not have the required number of middle and secondary schools. No PVTG villages of the said blocks have access to CHC. They have to cover more than 10 Km. to reach CHC for medical treatment. Regarding Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, except 2/3 villages, no villages have access to the centre. Villagers have not easy accessibility to Financial Institutions including veterinary, Post Office and Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies. Accessibility to PDS is also not encouraging. SHGs are found in all the villages. People have good mobile networking facility except 3 interior villages of the said blocks. Roads are found concrete inside and black-topped outside the village. But part of the road is found gravel and mud mix.

Benefits accrued from different Government Schemes

- The literacy among the PVTGs is leveled at 56.10% due to establishment of Education Complex for boys and girls of two PVTGs.
- Cent Percent Mankirdias and 98 % Hill-Kharias have possessed own houses.
- Among the Mankirdias, 96.67% and among the Hill-Kharias, 76.74% have pucca houses.
- Ninety three percent of both the PVTGs have musquito net.
- Regarding possession of homestead land, 98.3% Mankirdias and 88% Hill-Kharias have land.
- More than 90% households have received their household entitlements.
- As regards, housing benefits, 5.65% received benefit from Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana and 64.78% from PMAY scheme.

GAPS AND REQUIREMENT MAPPING OF HHS ENTITLEMENTS

Among two PVTGs, as many as 416 persons are entitled for Adhar Card, 312 persons for Voter-ID, 33 HHs for Ration cards, 5 widows for pension, 06 senior citizens for Old Age Pension, 1 person for Disabled Pension and 69 households need to be covered under housing schmes.

SUGGESTIONS:

On the basis of the observations at field and opinion drawn from people of two PVTGs and Govt. officials and social activities, the report suggests the following for the all round development of the two PVTGs.

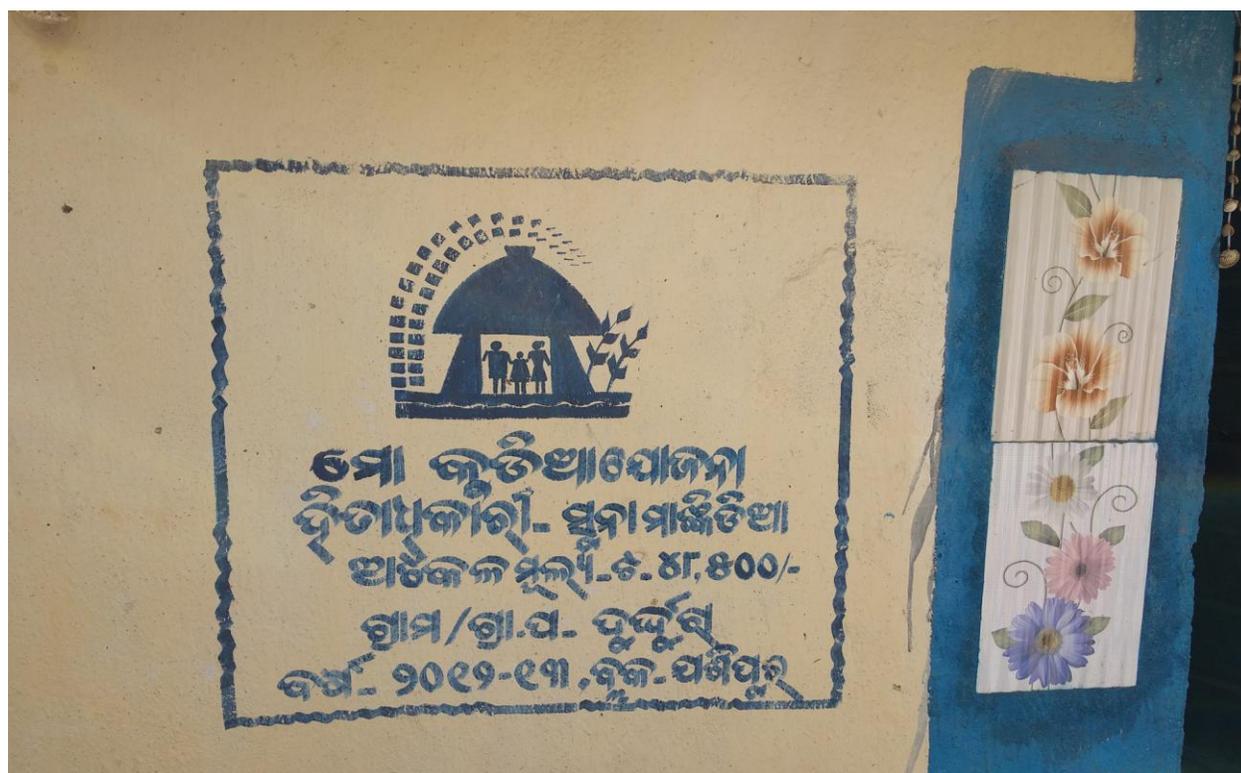
- **Though the population growth rate among the PVTGs shows an increasing trend, it is not at par with general population. Micro Project should take initiative for increasing live birth rate and long life span of the PVTGs.**

- **The highest (42.89%) percentage of population comes under working age group. Opportunity may be created to engage the PVTG people in different Income Generating activities (IGS) to enhance their standard of living.**
- **Proper health care facilities should be provided to the PVTGs and as far as possible, all households should be provided with health cards including Biju Swastya Kalyan Yojna.**
- **Family members who are not enrolled under the Aadhar, steps should be taken to enroll them in nearest Aadhar Centre.**
- **Literacy and educational promotion campaign are required among the PVTGs. Career counseling of PVTG students about benefit of higher studies should be ensured.**
- **All kutcha or mud houses should be made pucca. Houseless households should be covered under housing scheme along with toilet facilities.**
- **Immediate steps should be taken for repair of houses provided to families living in the colonies.**
- **Sufficient number of Pipe Water Supply connections and regular maintenance of pipe points is essential. Water treatment should also be taken on priority.**
- **Households having cows and bullocks should have separate cow sheds.**
- **All houses and villages should be electrified or be provided with solar lights. Regular maintenance of electricity and solar lights should be done.**
- **People who are interested for agriculture and horticulture, lease land may be provided to them.**
- **Since collection of forest produce is one of the main sources of their livelihood, villages should get Community Forest Right and right over Community Forest Resources including Habitat Right so that they can collect MFP without any objections. Necessary action may be taken by the concerned departments.**
- **The traditional rights enjoyed by the communities over their habitat should be recognize and steps should be taken setting up processing units for value addition of MFPs like Siali Leaf, Honey, Siali Crepper, Paluo etc., collected by the Hill Khadias and Mankiridias.**
- **PVTGs relocated from the Tiger Reserve shall be compensated as per the LARR Act, 2015 and relocated habitations should be included under the Micro-Project area.**
- **Interested PVTG young persons may be engaged in all developmental work/programmes having wage labour component,**
- **People should be provided with technical and financial support for undertaking programmes/activities as per their choice/interest and potentiality.**
- **It should be ensured that all households/individuals should get their entitlements.**
- **All weather connectivity to important centres/institutions should be ensured.**

- **Micro Project authority may take step for inclusion of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTG people in adjoining villages of Micro-Project area and extend PVTG development programme such as CCD and OPELIP to them.**

Conclusions

Government has taken initiatives to uplift the socio-economic standard of PVTGs and to bring them to the mainstream by implementing number of programmes/schemes through the Micro-Projects since the Fifth Plan period onwards. Empirical studies/baseline survey has shown that their pace of development has been exceedingly slow and the achievement level is far lower than that of expectation. The present baseline study shows that Mankirdias are better off than the Hill-Kharias in respect of availability of basic amenities. But both the PVTGs are economically very poor. Their education level has increased but not at par with the general population. But overall, the rate of improvement in their standard of living goes up due to central as well as state government interventions. Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is a new intervention taken up by State Government to bring the PVTGs into mainstream and better sustainable livelihood. 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. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components. The programme should be monitored properly to achieve the goal and objectives of the programme.



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Chapter - I

Introduction

1.1. Background

The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. Primitive Tribes are distinguished from other tribal communities with regard to their pre-agricultural economy, extremely low level of literacy, isolated habitation etc. The PVTGs are one of the most vulnerable sections of tribal society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit in remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support.

The Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups have enriched the cultural heritage of the state by their cultural diversities. The rich folk traditions, song, dance, music, rituals and festivals have been celebrated round the year evidence their existence as well as cultural man-nature-spirit complex. Every dimension of PVTGs life covering round the year activities is intimately connected with religion, beliefs and practices associated with it. It is the status of their culture that gives meaning and depth to their lives and solidarity to PVTGs social structure. Their traditional belief in supernatural things which control human existence in the world has been observed.

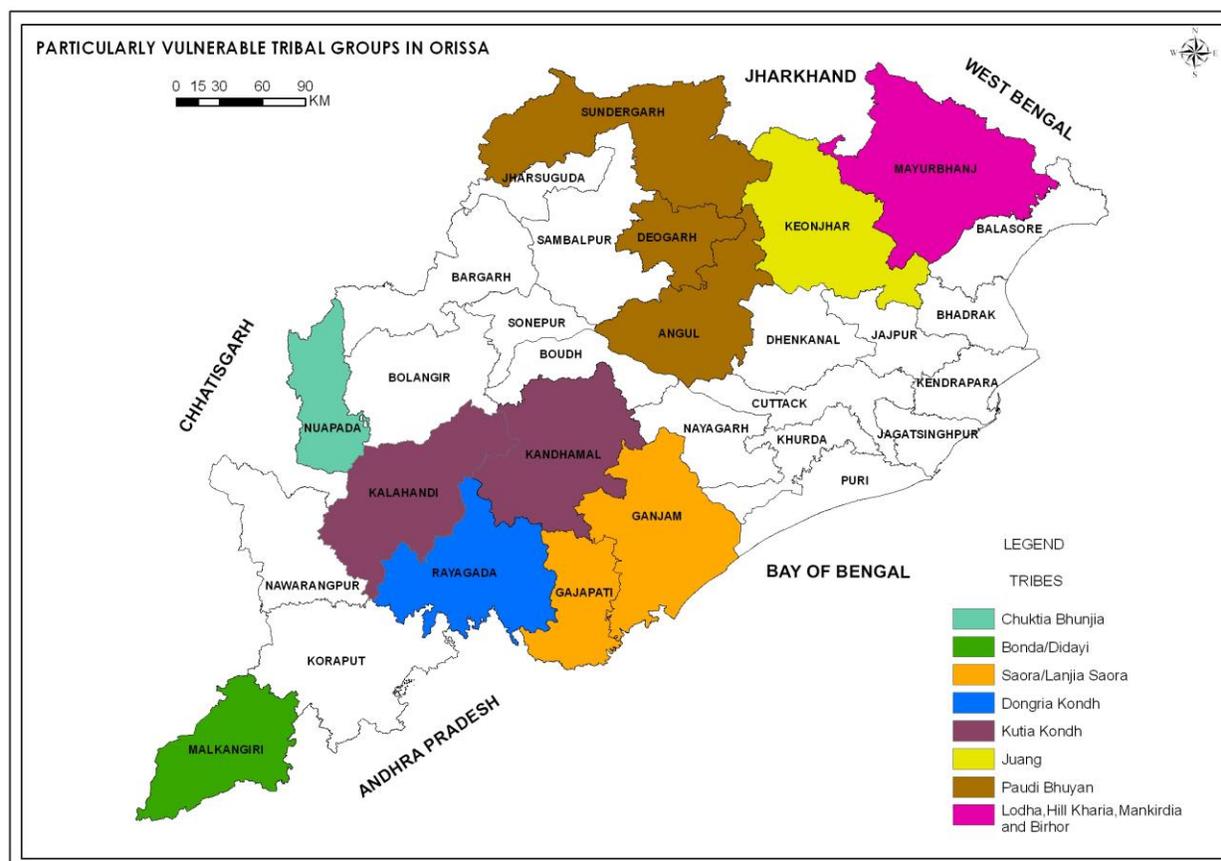
During the Fifth Five-Year Plan period, it was decided by the Government of India to plan and implement specific programmes focused on all-round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes (PVTGs). The programmes have been implemented mainly to address in delivering packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background. The intention is to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. These programmes have expanded with the passage of time with greater thrust.

By the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan, 52 communities were identified as "Primitive Tribal Groups", 20 groups were added in the Sixth Five Year Plan and 2 more in the Seventh Five Year Plan, 1 more group was added in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, making a total of 75 groups as PTGs. These communities were identified on the basis of recommendations made by the respective state governments.

In 2009, Government of India (GoI) decided to re-designate "Primitive Tribal Group" (PTG) as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)" considering the complaints that the term 'primitive' is value loaded.

1.2. Classification of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

The term Scheduled Tribe is a product of the Constitution of India, consequent upon the promulgation of the Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 and subsequent amendments. As many as 62 ethnic groups have been enlisted as Scheduled Tribes for the state of Odisha.



1.2.1. Distribution of the Scheduled Tribes

There are many ways in which the tribes can be described: (i) by region, (ii) by language, (iii) by race, (iv) by their level of integration with rural folk to which they are connected, (v) by their economy, (vi) by their cultural pattern as a whole and (vii) by their level of education.

1.2.2. Geographical Distribution of Scheduled Tribes

The tribes in Odisha are spread over mainly two geo-physical zones such as the Northern Plateau (25.5%), and Eastern Ghats Region (29.2%) and the tribes in Central Land (24.1%) and Coastal Tract (21.2%) have dispersed population. The tribal Sub-Plan areas of the state lies in the first and second geo physical section which covers about 55% of the total geographical area of the State (Ota & Mohanty, Demographic Profile of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha, 2015)

1.2.3. Ethno-linguistic identity of the Tribes:

Linguistically, the tribes of Odisha fall under three broad categories, namely, *Indo-Aryan*, *Dravidian* and *Austro-Asiatic*.

1.2.4. Socio-cultural levels of STs of Odisha

The tribes in Odisha have been categorized under three levels as follows:

- a. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): Birhor, Bondo, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongaria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kondh, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora
- b. Tribes in transition: Santal, Kharia, Oraon, Kisan
- c. Assimilated tribes: Savar, Gond, Bathudi, Bhuyan, Saunti

1.2.5. Techno-Economic categories of STs of Odisha

On the basis of techno-economic categories of STs in Odisha, they have been grouped into 6 main categories viz. hunter-gatherers, pastoral groups, shifting cultivators, settled cultivators, artisans and industrial workers.

1.2.6. Problems of PVTGs

These 'Primitive' (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) people are diverse in character and live in different environments of more interior and less accessible pockets. 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 other tribal groups. Besides, their remote habitat lacks the 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 the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Approach since 5th Five Year Plan, Government of India has been taking steps to identify the PVTGs in different parts of the country and implement special projects and programmes for their all-round development.

1.2.7. Critical Areas of Concern

Although several schemes and programmes have been extended to the PVTGs through the Micro-Projects from the Fifth Plan Period onwards, empirical studies have shown that their pace of development has been exceedingly slow and the achievement level is far low than the set objectives. Government of India and Planning Commission has fully realized the situation and accordingly have changed the strategy during the 11th Plan Period for the development of the PVTGs through an innovative scheme captioned Conservation of Culture -cum- Development Plan (CCD Plan).

However, there are some critical issues which made the PVTGs more vulnerable. The following issues should be addressed for ensuring sustainable development of these vulnerable groups as indicated below:

- Poverty and consequent malnutrition
- Nutritional Deficiencies and Diseases, especially among women and children leading to high IMR and MMR
- Inadequacy of safe drinking water
- Poor sanitation and poor hygiene
- Inadequate and inaccessible health care services
- Vulnerability to specific and endemic diseases like G-6 PD deficiency, Yaws, Malaria etc.
- Deforestation and loss of traditional rights on forests
- Relocation from Tiger Reserves
- Restriction over collection of MFPs
- Socio-Economic exploitation
- Land alienation, indebtedness and debt bondage
- Rehabilitation of Displaced tribals
- Decline of Pristine Culture
- Low literacy and alarmingly high dropout rates

1.3. Review of Literature

Number of studies has been carried out on socio-economic and cultural life of PVTGs in Odisha. The study on Hill-Kharia PVTGs was covered by the researchers. But the study on Mankirdia is found scanty. The present baseline survey was conducted covering Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs under HKMDA of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha. The study was conducted to prepare a need base activity plan followed by a perspective plan for their overall development. The followings studies have been carried out by different Research Institutes and researchers.

A study undertaken by **SCSTRTI (2002)** on Socio-Economic Baseline Survey of 13 PVTGs in 17 Micro-Project areas was done for the first of this kind in India.

Later in **2007-08**, the **SCSTRTI** has carried out a survey of all the PVTG villages covering 17 Micro-Project areas for preparation of CCD plan. The study followed by a **Mid-Term Review of CCD plan** was evaluated by SCSTRTI with the objective to study the impacts of different socio-economic development programmes implemented during 2007-08 to 2009-10 for enhancing the quality of life of PVTGs and conservation of their culture, to identify the factors which have stimulated and acted as barriers to programme implementations; and to suggest corrective measures for implementation of the CCD Plan.

Nayak, A.N (2010) in his article mentioned that data and anthropological literature are scanty as regards to PVTGs. He suggested that efforts should be taken to publish socio-economic data about these tribes separately, as a result of which plausible panacea can be developed to address

their problems scientifically. In Indian administrative arena, the census organization is the only authority who retains socio-economic data of different communities historically. Also he mentioned that Census organization should take care and interest to publish both quantitative and qualitative data relating to these groups in the ensuing Census.

A study to **review to Implementation of CCD Plan** for Development of ‘Hill-Kharia’ & ‘Mankirdia’ PVTGs by Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency (HKMDA), Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District during Five-Year Plan (2012-13 to 2014-15) was undertaken by SCSTRTI (2015) reviewed physical and financial achievements and formulated integrated CCD for five year plan 2016-17 to 2020-21.

Tudu, F (2017), in his study on Socio-cultural history of Hill-Kharias of Mayurbhanj district tried to find out their social life, economic conditions and identify different plan and programme through government and non-government sector. As suggested by the author, since majority of households are very poor, an integrated approach of all the sectors is needed for all-round development of the district. Again to reduce the higher concentration of rural poverty, adequate funds should be diverted to the rural development programmes by rectifying, modifying the loopholes and problems that are associated with the presently functioning rural development programs.

Maharana and Nayak (2017) in their study on “Educational status among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups of Odisha” tried to find out the educational status among Hill-Kharia in Kurnabadi and Badjhilli village in Jashipur block of Mayurbhanj district and to understand the people’s perception towards the actual reason behind the poor educational status in children. The study suggested that in order to promote a socio-economically integrated healthy society in state, there is need for proper implementation of the government programmes, plans and policy. Proper awareness campaign should be organized to create awareness about the importance of education among the PVTGs.

Mohanta, R and Panigrahy, R.S (2018) in their study, tried to find socio-economic attributes of Hill - Kharias of Mayurbhanj district covered under HKMDA. The study result shows that although the government has introduced a large number of schemes and plans under “conservation-cum-development” for development of Hill-Kharia, very little is being done to promote and integrate the traditional lifestyle of Hill-Kharia. Development programmes should be planned and implemented in such a manner that maximum benefit should be given to the community need. Hence, they can easily accept the programme and accommodate themselves within it.

1.4. Rationale of the study

In India, 75 PVTGs are distributed in 17 States and one Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Presently in the state of Odisha, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all- round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). The SCA funds from the MoTA, GOI have been utilized on 100% subsidy by implementing PVTG

development programmes. Besides, a New Central Sector Scheme of MOTA, Government of India in 1998-99 (revised in 2008-09) for the survival, protection, development and welfare activities of PVTGs through NGOs/States TD Agencies followed by Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan' introduced during the 11th Plan Period (2007-2012) and continued till date. These cover programmes, like housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, and sets goals to enhance the quality of life of PTGs and conserve their culture, wealth of knowledge and ecosystem. As suggested by MoTA, GOI, Baseline surveys are to be made for each of the PVTGs/Micro Projects. Therefore, there is a need for undertaking a Baseline Survey in one Sample Micro Project in Odisha.

In the above context, the SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, has decided to undertake the aforementioned Survey among two semi-nomadic PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias") found in the villages of HKMDA, Jashipur Micro Project in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha with the following objectives:

1.5. Objectives of the study

Broad Objective:

To prepare plan for the overall development of PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias" under HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

Specific Objectives

- To undertake socio-economic survey of all PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias") households and villages.
- To identify critical gaps, real needs of the PVTGs and their village communities and suggest corrective measures for plan formulation and implementation of the PVTG development programmes in general and CCD Plan in particular.
- To prepare a matrix of real need based future plan for total development of PVTGs and conservation of their pristine culture.

1.6. Study Coverage:

The study covered all inhabited villages ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias" PVTGs under HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. All the PVTG households of the said two blocks were covered through collection of door to door household data. A total of 653 households covering 58 Mankirdia and 595 Hill-Kharia PVTGs were surveyed for the purpose (see Table. 1.1).

Table - 1.1 Study Coverage

Name of the Block	Name of the GP	PVTGs	Name of the Village	Total Number of Households	
Jashipur	Astakumar	Hill-Kharria	Astakumar	20	
Jashipur	Dhalabani		Thakurgoda	16	
Jashipur	Ektali		Kumudabadi	29	
Jashipur	Gudgudia		Gudgudia	44	
Jashipur			Khejuri	86	
Jashipur	Matiagada		Kapand	54	
Jashipur			Matiagada	56	
Jashipur	Padagoda		Padagada	35	
Jashipur			Badajhilli	27	
Jashipur	Podagarh		Palogada	36	
Karanja	Badagaon		Batatainsira	18	
Karanja			Khandiadora	43	
Karanja	Batapalasa		Batapalasa	21	
Karanja	Dudhiani		Budhigaon	33	
Karanja			Ramjodi	42	
Karanja	Patbil		Kendumundi (H)	3	
Karanja	Tato		Biunria	32	
Hill-Kharria Total				595	
Jashipur	Durdura		Mankirdia	Durdura	26
Karanja	Patbil			Kendumundi (M)	32
Mankirdia Total				58	
Grand Total				653	

1.7. Methodology

The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes (i) Household survey through door to door approach administering Household Schedules, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey schedule and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department Officials including Special Officer of Micro-Project (HKMDA).

Primary Sources:

Household survey

Pre-tested structured schedules were designed to secure information on demographic, socio- economic status, and access to basic services and need for their sustained livelihood



including their basic need /entitlement.(See *HH schedule in Annexure-1*).Tools were finalized after field testing done in Durdura village of Jashipur block. Prior to finalise the final schedules, tools were shared among the Research Personnel and the Director & Special Secretary, SCSTRTI for their feedback and inputs.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)/Village schedule

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were organized in all the PVTG villages/ hamlets (by using FGD Frame work mentioned in *Annexure-2*). In each village, 10-20 members comprising of male/female members particularly the key persons of the villages like Ward Member, ASHA, AWW, SHG members, youth group, teachers and elder persons were part of the discussion. A structured village survey schedule was designed containing the questions like demographic status of the village, access to infrastructure and basic amenities including existence of health and education institutions, important centres, natural and human resources, existing irrigation sources and potential irrigation sources, exploring opportunities for livelihood. Need analysis and mapping of requirements have been designed from the emerged information collected from the village study (See *Village schedule in Annexure-3*)



Key Informal Interviews (KII):

A semi-structured framework was

prepared for interaction with stakeholders like concerned Government officials including Special Officer, HKMDA PA, ITDAs, Welfare Extension Officers (WEOs), NGOs/CBOs and cross-sections of the society with regard to the existing and potential resources for sustained livelihood of PVTGs and locate priority needs of local people relating to their sustained livelihood and village development.

Secondary Source:

The secondary sources of data was collected from published and unpublished documents of Government Departments such as Census Report, HKMDA, SCSTRTI, District Statistical Hand Book, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning (Deputy Director), revenue, welfare, irrigation, agriculture and horticulture etc. Besides this, secondary data were also collected from different departments, books and from website sources.

1.8. Study Approach and Strategy:

The present study was conducted by SCSTRTI, Government of Odisha for a period of 4 months. It started in the month of October 2018. To start with, research design of the present study was prepared and presented before the Research Experts of SCSTRTI. Prior to administration of schedules and questionnaires (quantitative and qualitative), tools were shared among the Research Personnel of SCSTRTI.

The research team had preliminary consultation meetings with regard to the objectives of the study with key stakeholders like PA, ITDAs of Baripada and Karanjia, Special Officer including other officials of HKMDA Micro Project, WEOs of Jashipur block and Karanjia block of Mayurbhanj district. Field Investigators were identified from each village taking the help of local tribal leaders. A total of 25 Field Investigators were engaged for the field study. One orientation training Programme on technique of data collection was organised for 25 Investigators in Jashipur Block. Monitoring of data collection was done by the Research Assistant of the project. Special Officer of Micro Project took the responsibility of overall supervision of data collection. During field study, one local NGO named CREFTDA was also consulted.

Prior to administering the final schedules, field testing and field practice on HH schedule and technique of data collection (both qualitative and quantitative) was done in Durdura village of Jashipur block. After collection and cleaning of data, preliminary processing of data was done by the Research Assistants. A data base was prepared, compiled and analysed by Data Analyst under the guidance of the Research Consultant. Study findings were shared among research personnel and Special Officer, Micro Project prior to finalization of report.

1.8. Statistical tools:

- Data compilation was done through Micro-Excel format.
- No sophisticated statistical tool was adopted for the study.
- Only statistical average and percentages has been used for the purpose.

1.9. Organization of Report:

The study report comprises of six chapters excluding executive summary.

First chapter is Introduction covering study objectives, rationale, sample and methodology, study approach and strategy and limitations of the study.

Second chapter focuses on “profile of study area giving a picture on demographic profile of the block and district, occupational pattern and land utilization pattern etc.

Socio-Economic Profile of Mankirdias and Hill-Kharias is reflected in *Third chapter* analyzing household socio-economic status, income and expenditure pattern, land holding, occupational structure and access to basic amenities including livelihood need assessment.

Fourth chapter discusses entirely on situational analysis of existing resources and infrastructure facilities available at household and village level.

Fifth chapter provides a Plan matrix indicating ‘Need based activity plan’ for the development of PVTGs. It includes need of both village level infrastructure resource and household level basic amenities and entitlements. Action plan was prepared accordingly.

Besides, a summary of the previous discussions and suggestive recommendations are reflected in *Sixth chapter*.

1.10. Limitations:

The study has following limitations:

- The study was conducted within scope of limited time and resources.
- The survey covers all the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTG households living in villages of HKMDA, Micro Project only. Such PVTGs households residing in the adjoining areas have not been included in the survey operation.
- Development gaps and real needs of the targeted two PVTGs are identified with peoples’ choice for their livelihood enhancement and on basis of this, a plan matrix is developed to help prepare a convergence plan taking flow of funds from all concerned deptts and Ministries for the total development.

Chapter - II

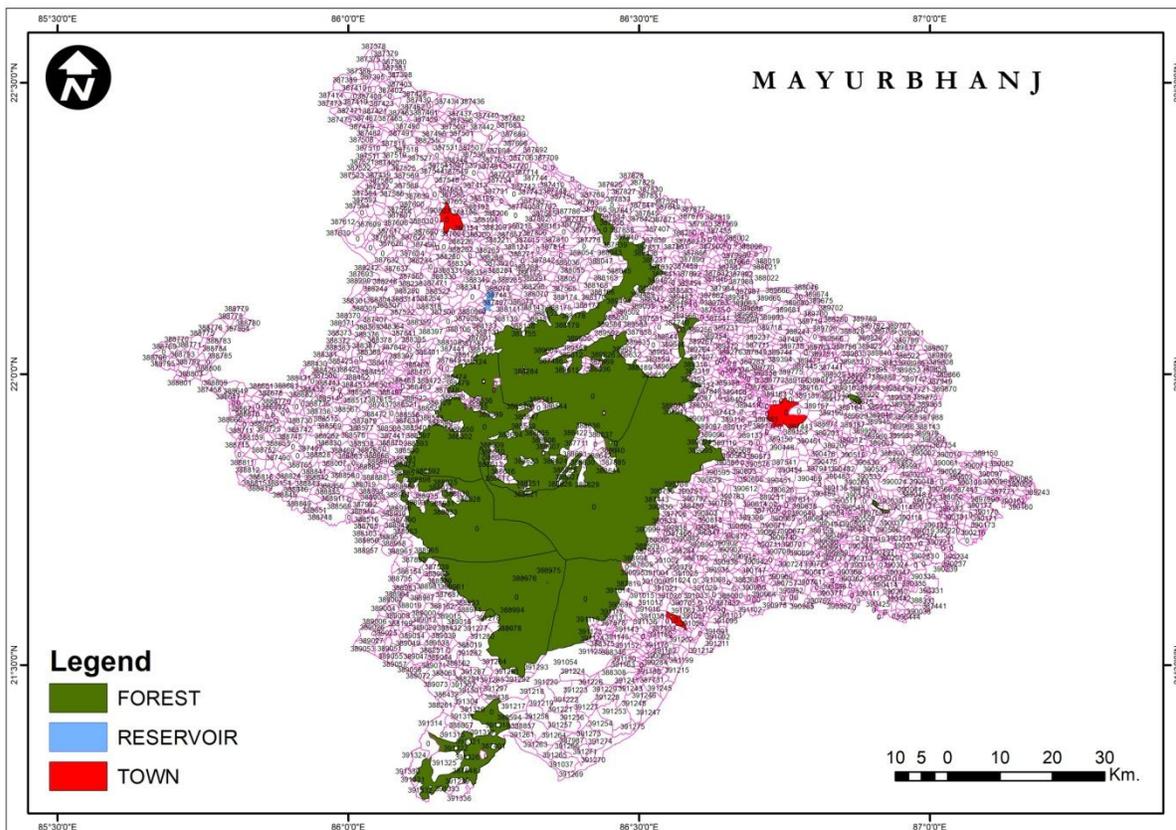
Profile of the Study Area

Background:

The Baseline Survey covered inhabited villages of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs of Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks of Mayurbhanj district. The present chapter deals with district and block profile, demography of the villages, occupational pattern, land use pattern etc, types of tribes inhabited, types of PVTGs in the district, Formation of Micro Projects and life style of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia.

2.1. District Profile

Mayurbhanj is a land-locked district with a total geographical area of 10,418 Sq.Km. and is situated in the northern boundary of the state with district headquarters at Baripada. The district lies between 21°16' and 22°34' north latitude and 85°40' and 87°11' east longitudes. The district is bounded in the north by Midnapore district of West Benagal, Singhbhum district of Bihar (now Jharkhand) in the south, Balasore



district in the west and Keonjhar district in the east.

The central part of the district is covered by a group of hills known as the Similipal hill range and the remaining portion is covered by undulating plains rising and falling in

gentle slopes. Precisely the district can be divided into three distinct natural divisions. The central hill ranges are the dividing lines running between north and south and dividing the plains of the district into two halves (Eastern & Western). The eastern division, which slopes gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea is served by a number of hill streams forming an ideal land mass for cultivation comprising Baripada and Kaptipada sub-divisions. The western division is mainly a plain area rising and falling in gentle slopes studded with many rocky mounds and hills. The northern portion of this western division is very fertile for extensive cultivation comprising Bamanghaty sub-division and the southern portion is Panchpir sub-division. The district is situated at 559.31mt. above the sea level. Mayurbhanj presents a panorama of many millennia in the human history. It occupies a unique position being endowed with lush green vegetation, different fauna and flora and rich cultural heritage. The district has a rich mineral base and is home to the Similipal Biosphere, which is famous for the Project Tiger. Mayurbhanj had the distinction of being administered by two contemporaneous medieval ruling families named as "Mayurs" and "Bhanjas" in unbroken continuity for over a thousand years, until its merger with the state of Odisha on 1st January, 1949.

Tribes of Mayurbhanj District

Mayurbhanj is a tribal dominated district. Out of 62 types of tribals in Odisha, as many as 53 types are found in Mayurbhanj district. The major tribes found in Mayurbhanj district are: the Santals, Kolhas, Bhuyans, Bathudi Bhuyans, Gonds etc in their areas accordingly.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Santali – | Bijatala |
| 2. Kolha – | Jashipur |
| 3. Bhuyan/Bathudi – | Karanjia |
| 4. Bhumija – | Shamakhunta |
| 5. Gond – | Sukruli |
| 6. Munda – | Rairangpur |
| 7. Khadia/Lodha - | Shuliapada/Morada |

The tribes constitute 57.67% of the total population of this district. Though the population of Mayurbhanj is only 6% of the state's total population, the tribal population shares a 15.42% of the state's total ST population. The tribals are popularly known as adivasis, chief among them being "BHUMIJA" and "KOLHA". In Tiring and Thakurmunda blocks, tribals constitute 70% to 80% of the total population of the respective blocks. The Hill-Kharia, Mankirdia and Lodhas are primitive tribes of special mention in the district. The Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia are nomadic food gatherers and hunters, found in the hilly areas of Similipal hill ranges in Panchpir sub-division particularly in Jashipur block areas. On the other hand, the Lodha is a tribe of ferocious and unrestive background needing special attention for their socio-economic rehabilitation. They are found in Suliapada & Morada blocks of Baripada sub-division. The SANTALS, another tribe are mostly marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Table - 2.1 Demographic Profile of Mayurbhanj district

Demographic Profile								
Area (Sq. Km)	Total Population		Density per Sq.Km	Sex-Ratio		Literacy (%)		
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
10418	2,519,738		242	1000	1006	73.76	52.71	63.17
Total Population	Gender wise Population		SC Population			ST Population		
	Male	Female	SC Male	SC Female	SC Total	ST Male	ST Female	ST Total
2519738	1256213 (49.9)	1263525 (50.1)	92127 (49.8)	92555 (50.2)	184682 (7.0)	730,487 (49.4)	749,089 (50.6)	1479576 (59.0)

Source: Census 2011

As shown in Table 2.1, according to 2011, Census, the total population in Mayurbhanj district, is 2,519,738 of which the male population constitutes 49.9% and female population 50.1%. Total SC population is 184,682 of which male population constitutes 49.8% and female population constitutes 50.2%. Similarly, out of 1,479,576 total ST population, males constitute 49.4% and females 50.6%. In terms of percentage of total population, the SCs constitute 7.3 per cent and STs 59 per cent. The general caste including Other Backward Classes/Castes constitutes 34 percent. Mayurbhanj district has 30 types of tribes of which Santhals, Kolha, Bathudi, Munda, Gond, Saunti and Hill-Kharia are the main tribes.

Density of population is 242 per sq.km and sex ratio is 1006 per 1000 males. However, the child sex ratio has declined which is unusual for a tribal district. So far as literacy rate is concerned, total literacy rate is 63.17%, male literacy rate is 73.76% and that of females is 52.71%. But that of ST females is only 24 %. The infant mortality rate (IMR) per 1000 live births for the district as a whole is 53.

2.2. Block Profile

Table. 2.2 reflects data on block wise distribution of population as per 2011 census. In Jashipur block, total population reveals 1, 01,058 having a sex ratio of 1027. Of the total, ST population constitutes 69.78%, SC, 7.18% and other category found to be 23.04%. Similarly, in Karanjia block, out of 91,518 total population (having sex ratio of 1020), ST population constitutes 67.87%, SC, 6.94% and other category found to be 25.19%.

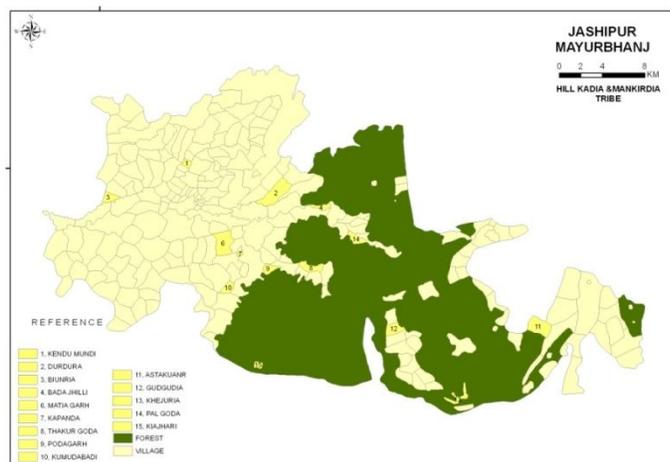
Table - 2.2 Gender and community wise Distribution of population in Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks of Mayurbhanj District

Block/Population		Jashipur		Karanjia		Jashipur + Karanjia	
		Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Total Population	Male	49862	49.34	45310	49.51	95172	49.42
	Female	51196	50.66	46208	50.49	97404	50.58
	Total	101058 (100.0%)	100.00	91518 (100.0%)	100.00	192576	100.00
	Sex Ratio	1027		1020		1023	
Scheduled Tribe	Male	34512	48.94	30497	49.10	65058	49.01
	Female	36009	51.06	31613	50.90	67673	50.99
	Total	70521 (69.78%)	100.00	62110 (67.87%)	100.00	132731	100.00
	Sex Ratio	1043		1037		1040	
Scheduled Caste	Male	3628	50.01	3177	50.03	6805	50.02
	Female	3627	49.99	3173	49.97	6800	49.98
	Total	7255 (7.18%)	100.00	6350 (6.94%)	100.00	13605	100.00
	Sex Ratio	1000		999		999	
Others	Male	11722	50.35	11636	50.46	23309	50.41
	Female	11560	49.65	11422	49.54	22931	49.59
	Total	23282 (23.04%)	100.00	23058 (25.19%)	100.00	46240	100.00
	Sex Ratio	986		982		984	

Source: Census 2011

2.3.1 Demographic Profile of villages

The present study covered Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. **Table 2.3.1** reflects data on village wise number of households and population structure. Hill-Kharias inhabited in 16 villages of Jashipur block and one village of Karanjia block. Mankirdias inhabited in one village of Jashipur block and one village of Karanjia block. Both the PVTGs are found in



Kendumundi village of Karanjia block. All total 18 villages, 15 GPs and 2 blocks of Mayurbhanj district were covered for the study purpose. Village profile covers all the households irrespective of the said PVTGs.

Table.2.3.1. Demographic Profile of villages of Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks of Mayurbhanj District

Block	GP	Village Name	Total HHs	Population			Sex Ratio
				Male	Female	Total	
Jashipur	Astakumar	Astakumar	101	235	238	473	1013
	Padagarh	Badjhili	64	124	118	242	952
	Gudgudia	Gudgudia	144	338	363	701	1074
	Durdura	Durdura	319	726	792	1518	1091
	Matiagarh	Kapand	331	668	648	1316	970
	Gudgudia	Khejuri	105	243	235	478	967
	Ektali	Kiajhari	50	97	95	192	979
		Kumudabadi	69	129	142	271	1101
	Matiagarh	Matiagarh	423	821	773	1594	942
	Padagarh	Palguda	61	114	116	230	1018
		Podagarh	29	81	80	161	988
Dhalabani	Thakurgoda	109	493	234	727	475	
Karanjia	Batapalasa	Batapalasa	423	859	867	1726	1009
	Badagaon	Batatainsira	126	260	242	502	931
	Tato	Biunria	204	438	442	880	1009
	Dudhiani	Budhigaon	60	138	118	256	855
		Ramjodi	44	112	123	235	1098
Karanjia	Patbil	Kendumundi	332	889	851	1740	957
Total			2994	6765	6477	13242	957

Source: Census -2011

As per 2011 census, there were a total of 2994 households having total population of 13242 comprising 6765 male and 6477 female members found in two blocks. Overall, the sex ratio of two blocks was 957 females per 1000 males. Besides these PVTGs, other tribes like Santala, Munda and Kolha live in these revenue villages.

2.3.2. Land Utilisation Pattern

To assess the economic condition of an area, it is important to know how best the land of an area is utilized. As per 2011 census, broadly the land use pattern is classified in to forest area, misc. tree crops and groves not included in net area sown, permanent pasture and other grazing lands, cultivable waste, land put to non-agricultural uses, barren and uncultivable lands, current fallows, other fallow lands and net area. Table-2.3.2 depicts data on land utilization pattern in the said blocks of Mayurbhanj district. Combined data of both the blocks reveals that out of 4061 hacs total geographical area, the major coverage is net sown area constituting 51.67%,

forest area 21.02%, Area under Non-Agricultural uses 8.11%, Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc. area 7.55% and other below 2%.(See Table 2.3.2.at Appendix).

2.4. Micro Projects in Odisha

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. They are the most vulnerable section living in natural and unpolluted surroundings far away from the civilization with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. Of all the states of India, Odisha has the largest number of tribes as many as 62 types, of whom 13 communities are considered as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), and are being given special status. Micro Projects have been formed in Odisha for the overall development of PVTGs. A total of 17 Micro Projects have been formed for 13 PVTGs. (See details about establishment of Micro Projects in Odisha at Annexure-4).

The Hill Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency (HK&MDA) was established in the year 1986 (vide letter No. 36089, dated 1.12.1986) with Headquarter at Jashipur located in Mayurbhanj District. The total geographical area of the Micro-Project is 130 sq. kms, which spread over two CD Blocks namely, Jashipur and Karanjia. The Micro-Project is under jurisdiction of Project Administrator of Karanjia ITDA. The Micro-Project covers 18 villages of 12 Gram Panchayats with a total number 706 households.

Table. 2.4.1. Formation of HKMDA

Year of Establishment: 1986 - 87		Date of Notification: 1 st December 1986	
Plan Period: 7 th Five Year Plan 1986 – 1990			
Micro-Project Name	Hill Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency	Total Geo. Area of the Project	130 sq. kms
Location of Project Hqrs	Jashipur	Number GPs	12
ITDA	ITDA, Karanjia	Number of Villages/ Habitations	18
Sub-Division	Karanjia	No. of PVTGs Households	706
CD. Block	Jashipur and Karanjia	District	Mayurbhanj

Source: HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj District

2.5. Lifestyle of PVTGs (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia)

During survey, culture, social behaviour and customs and tradition of Hill-Kharia and

Mankirdia PVTGs was also captured. Historical background of those tribes was collected through review of literature and website sources. Their culture and social life structure is mentioned below:

The **Mankirdia** is an aboriginal and nomadic tribe. They trap and eat monkeys and thus, called *Mankirdia*. They are of Kolarian origin. They shuttle between market and forest. They repeatedly change their settlements, *Tanda*. They select their settlement sites on the basis of proximity to sources of water and the local weekly market, availability of *siali* fibres, jutes and monkeys. They construct cone shaped leaf huts, *kumba*, and dwell there. The shrine for their clan God and dormitory houses are also made of leaves. They have minimum assets like coarse clothes, a few silver and bead ornaments, earthen and aluminum utensils, bamboo baskets, axe, knife, bow and arrow, monkey catching nets and date palm mats. They practice monogamy. Marriage through negotiations is the rule. Payment of bride price is prevalent. They believe in rebirth. They practise burial to dispose of their dead.

The forest nomad Mankirdias, a segment of Birhor Tribe and one of the PVTGs are found in Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh and Sambalpur district of Odisha and in other states like Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhyapradesh and Maharastra. Usually they wear white coloured check



patterned clothes. They usually haft a wooden comb in their hair knot. They collect mature siali creepers and Siali rope making is the life line of Mankirdias. They worship nature deities. Their two supreme deities are “Logobi” and Budhi Mai. The head man of a Mankirdia is known as Mukhya who presides over the village councils and often acts as priest. His post is hereditary.

Hill-Kharia PVTG

The Kharia Scheduled Tribe is split into three social groups, namely the Pahari Kharia (Hill Kharia), the Dhelki Kharia (early comers) and Dudh Kharia (Pure Kharia). These three social groups are distinguished from each other and have been classified as three sections of the tribe. The Hill-Kharia represent the hunting and food gathering stage of economic life along with the practice of rudimentary cultivation and primitive culture.

The Hill-Kharia (PVTG) locally known as “Pahari Kharia” is a highland Tribal group normally found in the Similpal forest ranges. They are a semi nomadic Tribe. They live in multi ethnic villages with communities like the Bathudi, Gond and Kol. Their small thatched huts are found around the foot hills of Similipal.



At village level they worship “Thakurani” as their main deity. They also worship nature and think Sal tree as most sacred. They collect Sal resin a sacred perfume which serves as disinfection. They also worship Sun God. As their ritual and political head, Dehuri performs all community rituals and heads the village council.

The Hill Kharia lives in the Hills and forests of Mayurbhanj District. Their villages vary in size from five families to twenty families or even, more. Their huts are located in a scattered manner on Hilltops, slopes or even the foot Hills. A typical Hill Kharia house is a small multipurpose rectangular hut with a wall made of sal wood and plastered with mud. The roof of the hut is made out of a double-sloped wooden and thatched with grass or straw.



The Hill kharia locally known as “Pahari Kharia” is a highland Tribal group normally found in the Similpal forest ranges. They are a semi nomadic Tribe. They live in multi ethnic villages with communities like the Bathudi, Gond and Kol. Their small thatched huts are found around the foot hills of Similipal.

At village level they worship “Thakurani” as their main deity. They also worship nature and think Sal tree as most sacred. They collect Sal resin a sacred perfume which serves as disinfection. They also worship Sun God. Their ritual and political head, Dehuri performs all community rituals and heads the village council.

In Odisha, the Hill Kharias are mainly found in Jashipur and Karanjia Blocks of Mayurbhanj district. A few Hill-Kharia villages are also found in Morada block. In Jharkhand, they are concentrated in East Singhbhum, Gumla, Simdega districts. They are largely found in Musabani, Dumaria and Chakulia Blocks. In West Bengal, they are concentrated in West Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia districts.

2.5. 1.Socio-Cultural Features & Economy of Hill - Kharia & Mankirdia PVTGs.

Typical Features of PVTG	
Hill – Kharia	Mankirdia
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A primitive section of the Kharia tribe • Inhabitants of the Similipal hills • Speak Kharia, a Munda language • Live in small forest settlements with scattered housing pattern • Subsist on food gathering • Expert in collection of honey, arrowroot and resin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed in and around Similipal hills • Speak a form of Munda language • Semi-nomadic food-gatherers • Catch monkeys and eat their meat • Make <i>Siali</i>/ jute ropes • Wander inside forest in small bands, <i>Tanda</i> • Live in temporary dome shaped leaf huts, <i>Kumbha</i> • Have girls' dormitory, <i>Kudi-ada</i> • Shuttle between market and forest • Observe <i>Hera</i> or <i>Chaita parba</i>.

Source: CCD Plan, SCSTRTI, 2015



Chapter - III

Socio-Economic Profile of PVTGs

The present chapter focuses on socio-economic conditions and access to basic infrastructural facilities of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs covered under HKMDA. The status was explored from the households by administering structured household schedule. Since the objective of the study is to assess socio-economic status of the said PVTGs, only the households of the said PVTGs were surveyed for the purpose. But for village level planning, the entire village was covered.

3.1. Demographic Profile

Distribution of households and Population

PVTGs are isolated, vulnerable, deprived, and economically backward and have stagnant or diminishing population. The trend of changing of population is a serious matter of concern. Government is serious for their overall development by implementing various developmental programmes for them. The present household and population status of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia as per the base line survey- 2018 is shown in Table - 3.1.

Table – 3.1

Village wise distribution of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia households and population

PVTGs	Village	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
		HH	Population	HH	Population	HH	Population	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	18	45	2	50	20	95	1111
	Badajhilli	22	41	5	48	27	89	1171
	Batapalasa	18	28	3	29	21	57	1036
	Batatainsira	14	44	4	47	18	91	1068
	Biunria	23	54	9	59	32	113	1093
	Budhigaon	29	54	4	60	33	114	1111
	Gudgudia	42	168	2	174	44	342	1036
	Kapand	47	138	7	150	54	288	1087
	Kendumundi (H)	2	7	1	9	3	16	1286
	Khandiadora	36	51	7	64	43	115	1255
	Khejuri	81	156	5	160	86	316	1026
	Kumudabadi	25	66	4	72	29	138	1091
	Matiagada	49	114	7	120	56	234	1053
	Padagada	28	57	7	72	35	129	1263
	Palogada	25	60	11	66	36	126	1100
	Ramjodi	35	87	7	100	42	187	1149
Thakurgoda	13	20	3	22	16	42	1100	

	Hill-Kharia Total	507	1190	88	1302	595	2492	1094
Mankirdia	Durdura	20	46	6	56	26	102	1217
	Kendumundi (M)	26	63	6	71	32	134	1127
	Mankirdia Total	46	109	12	127	58	236	1165
Grand Total		553	1299	100	1429	653	2728	1100

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

The distribution of households and population has been calculated separately for Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs. As revealed in Table-3.1, a total of 653 households of two PVTGs comprising 2728 population were covered in the study. Their sex ratio is found to be 1100. There are 595 Hill-Kharia households having population of 2492 living in. The sex ratio of Hill-Kharias is found to be 1094 females per 1000 males. Similarly, in case of Mankirdias, there are 58 households living in with a population of 236 and a sex ratio of 1165 females per 1000 males. The size of family is 4.2 in case of Hill-Kharia PVTGs whereas the size of Mankirdia PVTGs is found to be almost the same i.e 4.01.

Changing Trend of Population of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

One of the criteria for identification of PVTGs is stagnant or diminishing population. The present study made an attempt to assess the changing trend of population of **Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs from 2007 to 2015 and 2015 to 2018 baseline survey**. The study reveals that there is increase in growth of population. Population of 15.56% was increased from 2007 to 2015 whereas it has been increased by 13.38% from 2015 to 2018. (see **Table.3.2 in Appendix**). Out of 18 villages, 5 villages are found diminishing population (as per baseline survey from 2015-18). Among the villages, the highest decline is found in Thakuruguda (22.22%) followed by Batapalasa (17.39%) (as per baseline survey from 2015-18). The changing trend of population is shown in **Fig.3.1**

Age Composition

The age-group of the PVTGs (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia) population, was divided into five categories i.e. persons below 6 years age, between 7-18 years age, 19-45 years age and 46-60 years age and 61 years and above. The age group data of the PVTG population reveals that the highest number of them falls within the age group of 19-60 years, i.e. 42.89% followed by 0-6 years (33.03%). This category is considered to be working age group. In both the PVTG cases, this particular age group is dominated by other age groups. The study reveals that overall 5.42% of persons come under the age group above 61 years of age. Hill-Kharia constitutes 5.30% and Mankirdia 6.78%. Life expectancy rate of PVTGs is lower than the state average of 9.3% of such category of population as per 2011 Census.(Table.3.3).

Table - 3.3
Age Composition among the PVTGs (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia)

PVTGs	Village	0 to 6 Years		7 to 18 Years		19 to 45 Years		46 to 60 Years		61 Years and Above		Grand Total
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	41	43.16	12	12.63	27	28.42	12	12.63	3	3.16	95
	Badajhilli	18	20.22	18	20.22	39	43.82	10	11.24	4	4.49	89
	Batapalasa	3	5.26	16	28.07	22	38.60	9	15.79	7	12.28	57
	Batatainsira	29	31.87	20	21.98	32	35.16	8	8.79	2	2.20	91
	Biunria	28	24.78	21	18.58	49	43.36	11	9.73	4	3.54	113
	Budhigaon	21	18.42	26	22.81	42	36.84	14	12.28	11	9.65	114
	Gudgudia	193	56.43	41	11.99	79	23.10	21	6.14	8	2.34	342
	Kapand	126	43.75	51	17.71	97	33.68	8	2.78	6	2.08	288
	Kendumundi (H)	10	62.50	1	6.25	5	31.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
	Khandiadora	5	4.35	32	27.83	52	45.22	20	17.39	6	5.22	115
	Khejuri	68	21.52	66	20.89	125	39.56	41	12.97	16	5.06	316
	Kumudabadi	61	44.20	25	18.12	37	26.81	2	1.45	13	9.42	138
	Matiagada	69	29.49	49	20.94	80	34.19	25	10.68	11	4.70	234
	Padagada	36	27.91	24	18.60	46	35.66	10	7.75	13	10.08	129
	Palogada	35	27.78	27	21.43	46	36.51	6	4.76	12	9.52	126
	Ramjodi	73	39.04	28	14.97	57	30.48	20	10.70	9	4.81	187
	Thakurgoda	2	4.76	11	26.19	18	42.86	4	9.52	7	16.67	42
Hill-Kharia Total	818	32.83	468	18.78	853	34.23	221	8.87	132	5.30	2492	
Mankirdia	Durdura	35	34.31	15	14.71	40	39.22	8	7.84	4	3.92	102
	Kendumundi (M)	48	35.82	26	19.40	37	27.61	11	8.21	12	8.96	134
	Mankirdia Total	83	35.17	41	17.37	77	32.63	19	8.05	16	6.78	236
Grand Total		901	33.03	509	18.66	930	34.09	240	8.80	148	5.42	2728

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig.3.1.1. Age composition of (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia) PVTGs

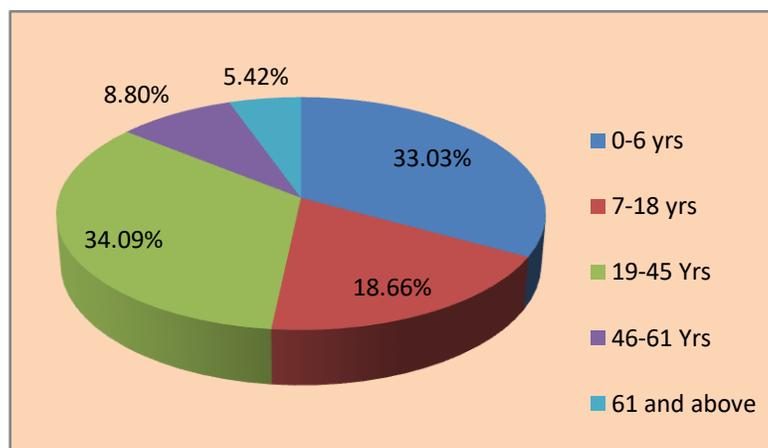
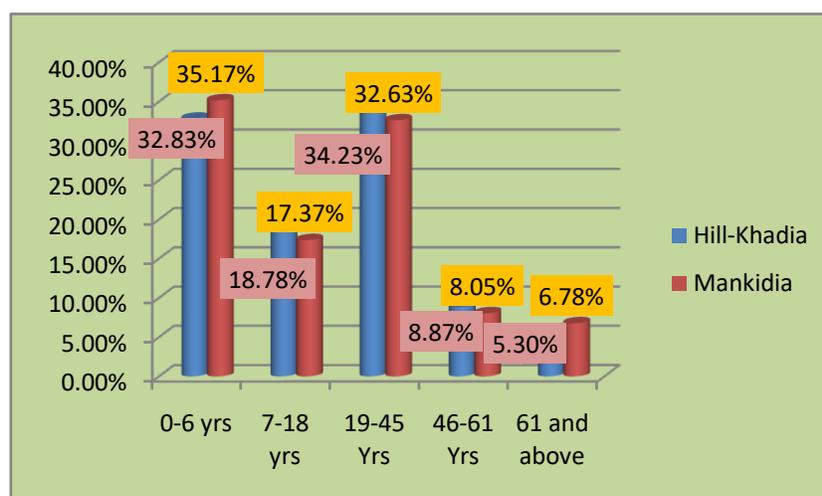


Fig.3.1.2. Age composition of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs



Literacy Status

Education is learning, knowing and exploring. It pushes one out from darkness to light. Therefore, it is most essential and important for the development of any nation and society. It is also said that, education is a key factor in economic development. Education is one of the indicators of quality of human capital and it indicates the state of development. However, the tribals occupy a unique position in Indian culture and civilization; the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of India are living in the remote inaccessible areas. They are living with primitive agricultural practice, lowest literacy rates, widespread poverty with miserable picture of income and expenditure. Their educational status has been seen very poor and worst because of the isolation, inaccessible communication facility, poor health condition, hostile environment, poor economic condition, and superstitious beliefs, etc. The importance of education touches only the periphery of the tribal life. Literacy also contributes to reduction of

poverty and atrocities committed on both dalits and adivasis by the upper class people. The present study tries to find out literacy status of the PVTGs.

Literacy rate among Mankirdia is 77.78% and Hill-Kharia 54.12%. Male literacy rate of Hill-Kharia is found to be 58.17% and that of Mankirdia 55.46%. Similarly, female literacy in case of Mankirdia reveals 44.54% and Hill-Kharia 41.83%. Overall data reflects total literacy rate as 56.10%. Gender wise literacy rate shows male literacy rate (57.85%) is better than that of female literacy rate (42.15%). As compared to literacy rate as per baseline survey 2015 (31.13%), present literacy rate has been increased (56.10%).

Table - 3.4

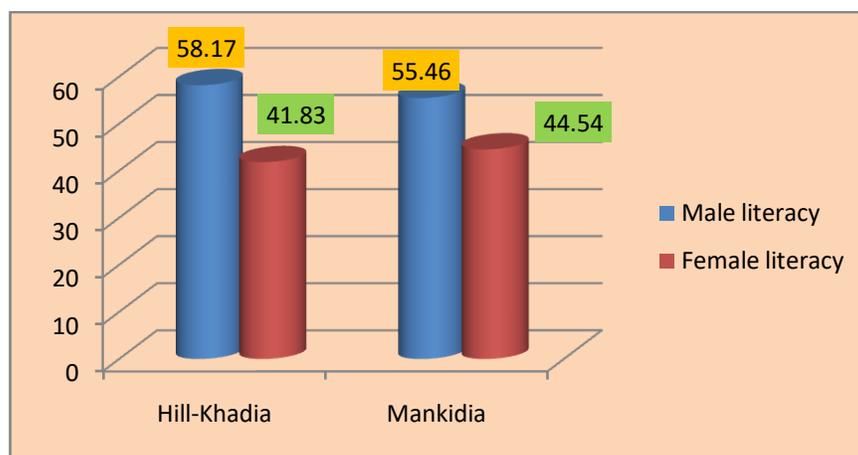
Literacy Status of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Village	Male		Female		Total Literates	Total Population (7 Years and above)	Total Literacy rate
		Literates	%	Literates	%			
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	14	50.00	14	50.00	28	54	51.85
	Badajhilli	10	40.00	15	60.00	25	71	35.21
	Batapalasa	15	57.69	11	42.31	26	54	48.15
	Batatainsira	30	62.50	18	37.50	48	62	77.42
	Biunria	36	63.16	21	36.84	57	85	67.06
	Budhigaon	18	54.55	15	45.45	33	93	35.48
	Gudgudia	61	70.93	25	29.07	86	149	57.72
	Kapand	58	56.86	44	43.14	102	162	62.96
	Kendumundi (H)	2	50.00	2	50.00	4	6	66.67
	Khandiadora	21	43.75	27	56.25	48	110	43.64
	Khejuri	63	51.22	60	48.78	123	248	49.60
	Kumudabadi	33	71.74	13	28.26	46	77	59.74
	Matiagada	63	52.94	56	47.06	119	165	72.12
	Padagada	37	63.79	21	36.21	58	93	62.37
Palogada	37	63.79	21	36.21	58	91	63.74	

PVTGs	Village	Male		Female		Total Literates	Total Population (7 Years and above)	Total Literacy rate
		Literates	%	Literates	%			
	Ramjodi	18	69.23	8	30.77	26	114	22.81
	Thakurgoda	11	57.89	8	42.11	19	40	47.50
	Hill-Kharia Total	527	58.17	379	41.83	906	1674	54.12
Mankirdia	Durdura	29	52.73	26	47.27	55	67	82.09
	Kendumundi (M)	37	57.81	27	42.19	64	86	74.42
	Mankirdia Total	66	55.46	53	44.54	119	153	77.78
Grand Total		593	57.85	432	42.15	1025	1827	56.10

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig.3.2. Literacy Status of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs



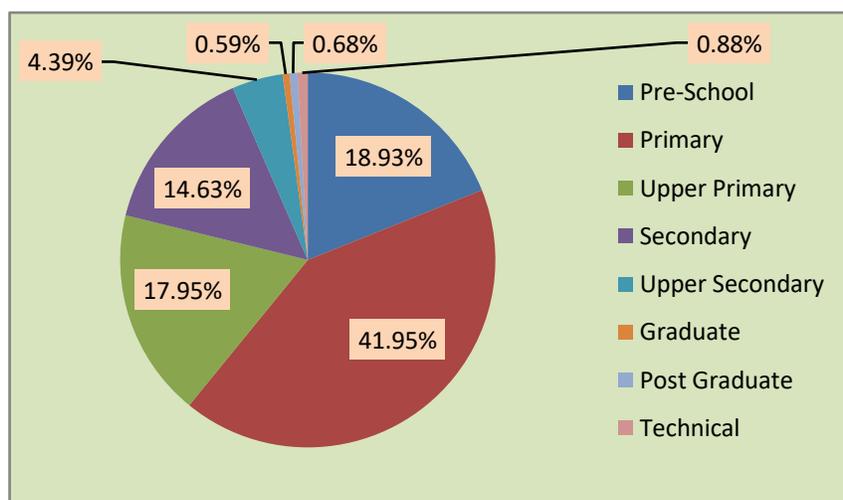
The literacy level of the PVTGs stands at a low level (56%) which is much lower than the state average of about 73.5% (according to 2011 Census).

Education Attainment

It is, however, revealed from the survey that among the literates in the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia villages, the level of education of majority of the population is very low i.e.78.83% of them have not received even at high school level education. Of course, the rest 21.17% of the population have received more than 10 years of schooling and among them about 14.63% are matriculates (secondary level), 4.39% are intermediates and 0.59% are graduates.

Notwithstanding, only a negligible percentage of the population i.e.0.68% is found to be Post-Graduates and 0.88 % are professionally qualified persons (See Table-3.5 in **Appendix**). But as regards the technical and professional degree, 1.72% Mankirdias and 0.77% Hill-Kharias are found technically qualified. (See Table-3.5 in **Appendix**).

Fig. 3.3. Level of Education of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias



3.2. DWELLING CONDITIONS

Ownership of Houses

Economic status of people can also be measured by examining the nature of ownership of house, they live in. Households live either in their own houses or rented house or adjust with their friend and relatives. Households those who have not possessed own houses are compelled to stay in rented house or adjust with their friends/relatives. **Table 3.6** reveals that out of 653 households, 642 (98.32%) have their own houses to live in and the rest 1.68% families stay either in rented or are accommodated with their relatives house. PVTG wise data shows that 100% Mankirdias and 98% Hill-Kharias have their own houses.(**Fig. 3.4**)

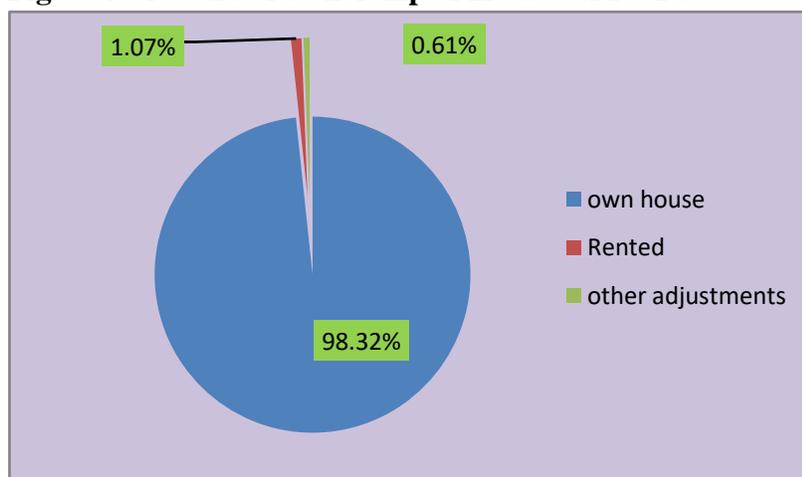
Table - 3.6
Nature of Ownership of Houses of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Village	Own House		Rented		Other		Total HH
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	20	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	20
	Badajhilli	27	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	27
	Batapalasa	21	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	21
	Batatainsira	18	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	18
	Biunria	31	96.88	1	3.13	0	0.00	32
	Budhigaon	33	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	33
	Gudgudia	42	95.45	0	0.00	2	4.55	44
	Kapand	52	96.30	1	1.85	1	1.85	54

PVTGs	Village	Own House		Rented		Other		Total HH
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
	Kendumundi (H)	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3
	Khandiadora	42	97.67	1	2.33	0	0.00	43
	Khejuri	86	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	86
	Kumudabadi	29	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	29
	Matiagada	54	96.43	1	1.79	1	1.79	56
	Padagada	35	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	35
	Palogada	33	91.67	3	8.33	0	0.00	36
	Ramjodi	42	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	42
	Thakurgoda	16	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	16
	Hill-Kharia Total	584	98.15	7	1.18	4	0.67	595
Mankirdia	Durdura	26	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26
	Kendumundi (M)	32	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	32
	Mankirdia Total	58	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	58
Grand Total		642	98.32	7	1.07	4	0.61	653

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 3.4. Nature of ownership of Houses of PVTGs



Housing Pattern

Housing condition is one of the important indicators of measuring one's economic standard of living. Present study tries to examine the same in the study villages. Table-3.7 reflects data on housing conditions of the families that the PVTGs live in. In the study villages, three types of houses are found. Out of 653 total households, 78.71% houses are found to be pucca houses, 2.97% kutchha and 18.32% reported as mixed type houses. Looking into PVTG wise housing

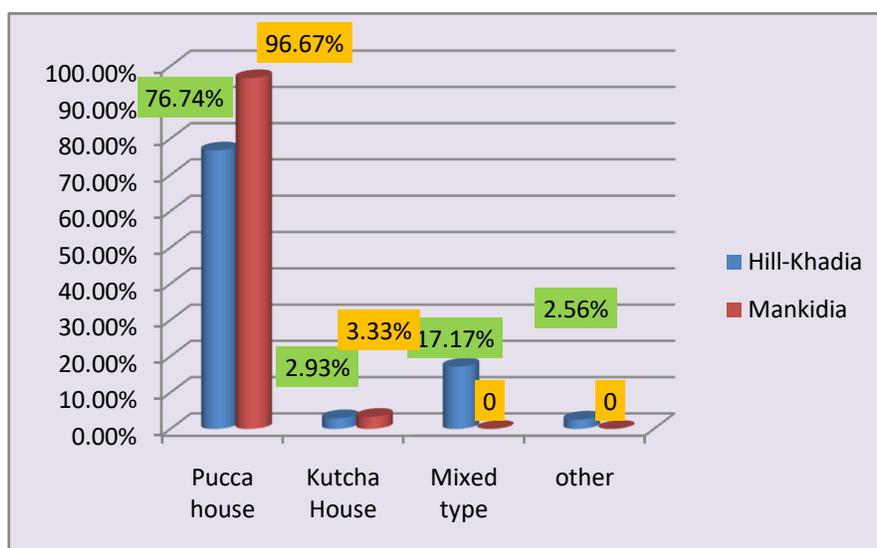
pattern, around 97% houses of Mankirdia PVTGs are reported as pucca house and 3% found to be kutcha and other types. But in case of Hill-Kharia, around 75% houses are reported as pucca houses, very few (2.93%) houses found kutcha and the rest are of mixed type.

Table - 3.7
Type of Houses of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias

PVTGs	Village	Pucca		Kuchha		Mixed		Other	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	11	91.67	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Badajhilli	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Batapalasa	21	100.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Batatainsira	13	68.42	1	5.26	1	5.26	4	21.05
	Biunria	16	55.17	1	3.45	12	41.38	0	0.00
	Budhigaon	30	90.91	1	3.03	2	6.06	0	0.00
	Gudgudia	40	93.02	1	2.33	0	0.00	2	4.65
	Kapand	40	75.47	1	1.89	7	13.21	5	9.43
	Kendumundi (H)	3	75.00	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khandiadora	42	97.67	1	2.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khejuri	79	91.86	1	1.16	6	6.98	0	0.00
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	1	4.55	21	95.45	0	0.00
	Matiagada	8	15.38	1	1.92	43	82.69	0	0.00
	Padagada	31	96.88	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Palogada	32	91.43	1	2.86	2	5.71	0	0.00
	Ramjodi	39	92.86	1	2.38	0	0.00	2	4.76
Thakurgoda	12	70.59	1	5.88	3	17.65	1	5.88	
	Hill-Kharia Total	419	76.74	16	2.93	97	17.77	14	2.56
Mankirdia	Durdura	26	96.30	1	3.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Kendumundi (M)	32	96.97	1	3.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Mankirdia Total	58	96.67	2	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total		477	78.71	18	2.97	97	16.01	14	2.31

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 3.5. Type of Houses of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs



3.3. ACCESS TO BASIC AMENITIES

Drinking Water Facilities and Treatment of water:

Drinking water is the most essential need of every person in the world. In Tribal areas, people usually do not get required drinking water. In the study villages, people depend on tube well, piped water supply, open well and pond, river and nalla for drinking purpose. Majority of houses of the PVTGs (62.93%) depend on tube well followed by piped water supply (18.53%), open well (12.71%) and pond/river/ nalla (5.82%). In both the PVTG villages, majority of households i.e more than 60% depend on tube well water for drinking purpose. Among Mankirdias, 18.53% households use piped water supply for drinking purpose.

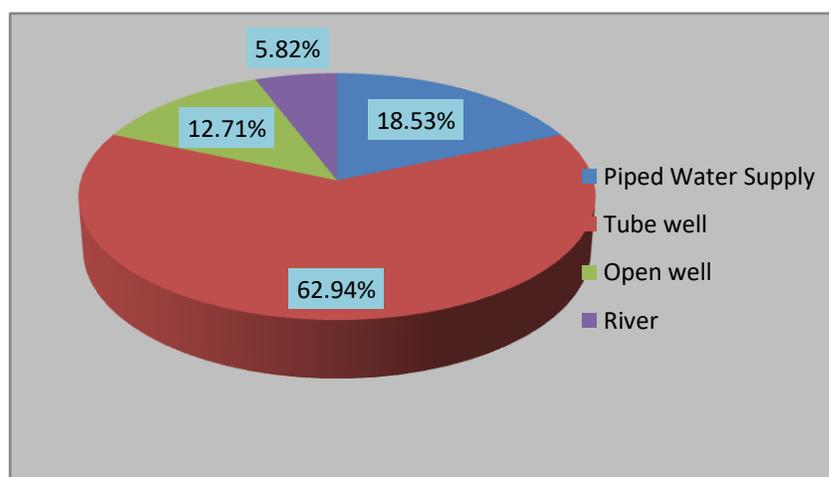
Table - 3.8 Sources of Drinking Water

PVTGs	Village	Piped Water Supply		Tube well		Open Well		Pond/ River/ Nala	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	5	25.00	15	75.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Badajhilli	27	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	100.00	0	0.00
	Batatainsira	0	0.00	16	88.89	2	11.11	0	0.00
	Biunria	0	0.00	20	62.50	12	37.50	0	0.00
	Budhigaon	4	12.12	29	87.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Gudgudia	15	34.09	29	65.91	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Kapand	5	9.26	34	62.96	0	0.00	15	27.78
	Kendumundi (H)	0	0.00	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khandiadora	0	0.00	42	97.67	1	2.33	0	0.00

PVTGs	Village	Piped Water Supply		Tube well		Open Well		Pond/ River/ Nala	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Hill-Kharia	Khejuri	0	0.00	86	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	29	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Matiagada	0	0.00	9	16.07	47	83.93	0	0.00
	Padagada	14	40.00	15	42.86	0	0.00	6	17.14
	Palogada	28	77.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	22.22
	Ramjodi	0	0.00	33	78.57	0	0.00	9	21.43
	Thakurgoda	0	0.00	16	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Hill-Kharia Total	98	16.47	376	63.19	83	13.95	38	6.39
Mankirdia	Durdura	23	88.46	3	11.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Kendumundi (M)	0	0.00	32	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Mankirdia Total	23	39.66	35	60.34	0	0.00	0	0.00
Grand Total		121	18.53	411	62.94	83	12.71	38	5.82

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 3.6. Sources of Drinking Water of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias PVTGs



In rural and tribal areas, people are not much aware about health & hygiene and use of pure drinking water. The study has made an attempt to find households using hygienic (treated) water. It was found that around 85% households use water without water treatment. Only 15% households are protected from water borne diseases. While examining between the two PVTG villages, 16.47% of Hill-Kharia households use water after water treatment whereas only 5.17% Mankirdia families use protected water for drinking purpose.

Table-3.9 Treatment of water before use

PVTGs	Village	Water Treated		Water use directly		Total
		No	%	No	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	4	20.00	16	80.00	20

PVTGs	Village	Water Treated		Water use directly		Total
		No	%	No	%	
Hill-Kharia	Badajhilli	0	0.00	27	100.00	27
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	21	100.00	21
	Batatainsira	6	33.33	12	66.67	18
	Biunria	9	28.13	23	71.88	32
	Budhigaon	0	0.00	33	100.00	33
	Gudgudia	0	0.00	44	100.00	44
	Kapand	15	27.78	39	72.22	54
	Kendumundi (H)	3	100.00	3	100.00	3
	Khandiadora	0	0.00	43	100.00	43
	Khejuri	0	0.00	86	100.00	86
	Kumudabadi	29	100.00	0	0.00	29
	Matiagada	9	16.07	47	83.93	56
	Padagada	6	17.14	29	82.86	35
	Palogada	8	22.22	28	77.78	36
	Ramjodi	9	21.43	33	78.57	42
	Thakurgoda	0	0.00	16	100.00	16
	Hill-Kharia Total		98	16.47	500	84.03
Mankirdia	Durdura	0	0.00	26	100.00	26
	Kendumundi (M)	0	0.00	32	100.00	32
	Mankirdia Total	3	5.17	55	94.83	58
Grand Total		98	15.01	555	84.99	653

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Sanitation facilities:

It is not easy to pursue people in tribal areas to construct toilet at home. They are comfortable with the habit of open-air defecation. They have in their mind that if toilets be inside the house, the surrounding would be spoilsed their health conditions. Present baseline survey made an attempt to find number of HHs having individual HH latrines. Table 3.10 reflects data on PVTG households having toilets and separate cattle shed. Overall, 6.74% households have individual toilets. It also reveals that 18.97% Mankirdias and 5.5% Hill-Kharias are found having toilets. Similarly, while verifying separate shed for cattle at

household level, 1.72% Mankirdia and 1.51% Hill- Khadia families have that facility. As a whole, 1.53% households in the study area have that provision.

Table- 3.10 Households having Toilet and Separate Cattle shed

PVTGs	Village	HH Having Toilet		HH having Separate Cattle shed	
		HHs	%	HH	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Badajhilli	0	0.00	1	3.70
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Batatainsira	8	44.44	1	5.56
	Biunria	20	62.50	3	9.38
	Budhigaon	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Gudgudia	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Kapand	1	1.85	3	5.56
	Kendumundi (H)	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khandiadora	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khejuri	1	1.16	0	0.00
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Matiagada	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Padagada	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Palogada	0	0.00	1	2.78
	Ramjodi	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Thakurgoda	3	18.75	0	0.00
Hill-Kharia Total	33	5.55	9	1.51	
Mankirdia	Durdura	11	42.31	1	3.85
	Kendumundi (M)	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Mankirdia Total	11	18.97	1	1.72
Grand Total	44	6.74	10	1.53	

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Health Status:

Health status is taken as one of the indicators in Human Development Report (HDR). Due to unhygienic surroundings among the PVTGs, they are ailing with chronic diseases.

In this connection, the present study made an attempt to find out persons suffering from regular ailing and chronic diseases.

Table- 3.10.1 Diseases found among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

Name of the Village	Chest Pain		Malaria		Physically Handicap		Skin disease		Cold, Cough & Fever		Grand Total
	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	
Astakumar	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	2
Badajhilli	0	0.00	2	66.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	33.33	3
Batapalasa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1
Batatainsira	2	20.00	0	0.00	1	10.00	0	0.00	7	70.00	10
Biunria	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	4
Budhigaon	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	3
Durdura	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	1
Gudgudia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	5
Kapand	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	100.00	11
Kendumundi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1
Khandiadora	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	3
Khejuri	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1
Kumudabadi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	100.00	5
Matiagada	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00		0.00	1
Padagada	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	3
Palogada	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	4
Ramjodi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	100.00	4
Thakurgoda	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	100.00	3
Grand Total	2	3.08	4	6.15	1	1.54	1	1.54	57	87.69	65

NB: P – Person

Electricity Facility:

Electricity connection to the HHs is considered as one of the indicators of measuring standard of living of a family. Out of 653 households, 28.18% families have been provided with electricity.. Of which 87.93% Mankirdias and 22.35% Hill-Kharia families have been electrified. During survey, the research team also enquired about the families having alternative source of lighting in the study villages. It revealed that overall, 8.22% families are having illegal electricity connection and 100% families use kerosene lamp as alternative source of lighting. Similarly, as regards alternative source of lighting, 29.31% of Mankirdia and 6.22% of Hill-Kharia families have illegal electricity connection and in both the cases, they use kerosene lamp.

Table - 3.11

Household Electrification and Alternative Sources of Lighting

PVTGs	Village	House Electrification		Sources of Lighting			
		Electrification	%	Electricity	%	Kerosene	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	100.00

PVTGs	Village	House Electrification		Sources of Lighting			
		Electrification	%	Electricity	%	Kerosene	%
	Badajhilli	8	29.63	0	0.00	27	100.00
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	0	0.00	21	100.00
	Batatainsira	11	61.11	5	27.78	18	100.00
	Biunria	7	21.88	2	6.25	32	100.00
	Budhigaon	11	33.33	5	15.15	33	100.00
	Gudgudia	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	100.00
	Kapand	10	18.52	2	3.70	54	100.00
	Kendumundi (H)	3	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00
	Khandiadora	0	0.00	0	0.00	43	100.00
	Khejuri	0	0.00	0	0.00	86	100.00
	Kumudabadi	2	6.90	0	0.00	29	100.00
	Matiagada	39	69.64	5	8.93	56	100.00
	Padagada	24	68.57	10	28.57	35	100.00
	Palogada	15	41.67	5	13.89	36	100.00
	Ramjodi	0	0.00	0	0.00	42	100.00
	Thakurgoda	3	18.75	0	0.00	16	100.00
		Hill-Kharia Total	133	22.35	37	6.22	595
Mankirdia	Durdura	19	73.08	5	19.23	26	100.00
	Kendumundi (M)	32	100.00	12	37.50	32	100.00
	Mankirdia Total	51	87.93	17	29.31	58	100.00
Grand Total		184	28.18	54	8.27	653	100.00

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

3.4. ASSET POSITION

Possession of durable goods is one of the indicators of measuring standard of living of people. It was verified in the said PVTG villages to know about their standard of living. Out of total 653 households, 2.6 % households possess TV sets, 37.37% households have mobile phone and 39.82% are having bicycle. That apart, 2.76% households have two-wheelers, 5.21% households have fans. (See Table-3.12).

Table - 3.12 Possession of Assets

PVTGs	Village	Mobile Phone		Television		Bike / Two Wheeler		Cycle		Fan	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%

PVTGs	Village	Mobile Phone		Television		Bike / Two Wheeler		Cycle		Fan	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	25.00	0	0.00
	Badajhilli	10	37.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	33.33	0	0.00
	Batapalasa	11	52.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	38.10	1	4.76
	Batatainsira	10	55.56	0	0.00	1	5.56	6	33.33	1	5.56
	Biunria	21	65.63	0	0.00	2	6.25	15	46.88	2	6.25
	Budhigaon	3	9.09	0	0.00	1	3.03	6	18.18	1	3.03
	Gudgudia	31	70.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	43.18	0	0.00
	Kapand	18	33.33	0	0.00	1	1.85	19	35.19	1	1.85
	Kendumundi (H)		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Khandiadora	13	30.23	0	0.00	1	2.33	16	37.21	0	0.00
	Khejuri	24	27.91	0	0.00	5	5.81	60	69.77	0	0.00
	Kumudabadi	9	31.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	41.38	2	6.90
	Matiagada	31	55.36	11	19.64	1	1.79	17	30.36	3	5.36
	Padagada	10	28.57	0	0.00	3	8.57	11	31.43	2	5.71
	Palogada	6	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	22.22	1	2.78
	Ramjodi	9	21.43	0	0.00	2	4.76	10	23.81	1	2.38
	Thakurgoda	3	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	37.50	0	0.00
	Hill-Kharia Total	209	35.13	11	1.85	17	2.86	227	38.15	15	2.52
Mankirdia	Durdura	15	57.69	4	15.38	0	0.00	17	65.38	6	23.08
	Kendumundi (M)	20	62.50	2	6.25	1	3.13	16	50.00	13	40.63
		Mankirdia Total	35	60.34	6	10.34	1	1.72	33	56.90	19
Grand Total		244	37.37	17	2.60	18	2.76	260	39.82	34	5.21

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

The study has also tried to find out households having other household materials like bed, mat, mosquito net and warm clothes. It is found that majority of them have mosquito nets (93.72%) followed by mat (80.40%), warm clothes (41.04%) and bed (26.49%). Looking at the status of two PVTGs, both Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias possess a good number of mosquito nets (more than 93%).(See Table-3.13).

Table - 3.13

Households having other Durable Assets

PVTGs	Village	Bed		Mat		Mosquito Net		Warm Clothes	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	1	5.00	11	55.00	17	85.00	13	65.00
	Badajhilli	1	3.70	19	70.37	27	100.00	4	14.81
	Batapalasa	14	66.67	19	90.48	19	90.48	11	52.38
	Batatainsira	2	11.11	13	72.22	16	88.89	3	16.67
	Biunria	15	46.88	32	100.00	32	100.00	29	90.63
	Budhigaon	1	3.03	27	81.82	31	93.94	2	6.06
	Gudgudia	10	22.73	25	56.82	39	88.64	20	45.45
	Kapand	8	14.81	33	61.11	50	92.59	5	9.26
	Kendumundi (H)	3	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00
	Khandiadora	4	9.30	32	74.42	42	97.67	6	13.95
	Khejuri	64	74.42	78	90.70	79	91.86	21	24.42
	Kumudabadi	2	6.90	7	24.14	29	100.00	21	72.41
	Matiagada	9	16.07	56	100.00	56	100.00	54	96.43
	Padagada	14	40.00	32	91.43	29	82.86	4	11.43
	Palogada	1	2.78	35	97.22	36	100.00		0.00
	Ramjodi	11	26.19	36	85.71	35	83.33	25	59.52
	Thakurgoda	3	18.75	12	75.00	15	93.75		0.00
Hill-Kharia Total	163	27.39	470	78.99	555	93.28	224	37.65	
Mankirdia	Durdura	10	38.46	23	88.46	25	96.15	22	84.62
	Kendumundi (M)		0.00	32	100.00	32	100.00	22	68.75
	Mankirdia Total	10	17.24	55	94.83	57	98.28	44	75.86
Grand Total		173	26.49	525	80.40	612	93.72	268	41.04

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Livestock Assets

Livestock like buffalo, bullocks, goats and chicken are one of sources of livelihood of two PVTGs. It reveals that they have a good number of chicken and goats. Mankirdias have no

bullocks and buffalo whereas Hill-Kharias have a few number of those live stocks. (See Table-3.14).

Table - 3.14 Households having Livestock Assets

PVTGs	Village	Cow / Buffalo			Bullock			Goat			Chicken		
		HH	No.	HH %	HH	No.	HH %	HH	No.	HH %	HH	No.	HH %
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	4	5.00	6	23	30.00
	Badajhilli	0	0	0.00	1	2	3.70	10	25	37.04	13	42	48.15
	Batapalasa	0	0	0.00	1	2	4.76	3	8	14.29	5	13	23.81
	Batatainsira	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	16	11.11	3	8	16.67
	Biunria	0	0	0.00	2	0	6.25	18	133	56.25	25	161	78.13
	Budhigaon	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	22	64	66.67	26	107	78.79
	Gudgudia	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	21	128	47.73
	Kapand	1	2	1.85	0	0	0.00	6	18	11.11	21	84	38.89
	Kendumundi (H)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2	10	66.67
	Khandiadora	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	Khejuri	5	5	5.81	8	14	9.30	35	92	40.70	43	188	50.00
	Kumudabadi	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	8	22	27.59	11	49	37.93
	Matiagada	1	2	1.79	3	6	5.36	19	53	33.93	1	1	1.79
	Padagada	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	18	106	51.43
	Palogada			0.00	3	6	8.33	8	28	22.22	21	70	58.33
	Ramjodi	4	19	9.52	3	11	7.14	14	107	33.33	17	184	40.48
Thakurgoda			0.00	1	0	6.25	2	12	12.50	2	6	12.50	
	Hill-Kharia Total	11	28	1.85	22	41	3.70	148	582	24.87	235	1180	39.50
Mankirdia	Durdura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	29	19.23	16	68	61.54
	Kendumundi (M)	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	5	27	15.63	14	50	43.75
	Mankirdia Total	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	10	56	17.24	30	118	51.72
Grand Total		11	28	1.68	22	41	3.37	158	638	24.20	265	1298	40.58

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

3.5. LAND HOLDING PATTERN:

Land holdings

Land is the main source of livelihood of tribals. They have emotional attachment with the land. Sometimes, due to illiteracy and ignorance, they have been exploited. During survey, the respondents were asked about land holdings including homestead land, agriculture land and forest land etc (covering both revenue and forest land). Here, only recorded land is taken into consideration. Table.3.15 reflects data on average size of land holdings. It reveals that overall, the average size of homestead land is found to be 0.2 acres, agriculture land 1.3ac and forest land 0.08ac. Between the two PVTGs, Mankirdias have no land except homestead land of 0.004ac average size whereas in case of Hill-Kharias, average size of homestead land is 0.196 ac, agriculture land 0.659 ac and forest land 0.08ac. It indicates that agriculture is not a source of livelihood of Mankirdias.

Table - 3.15

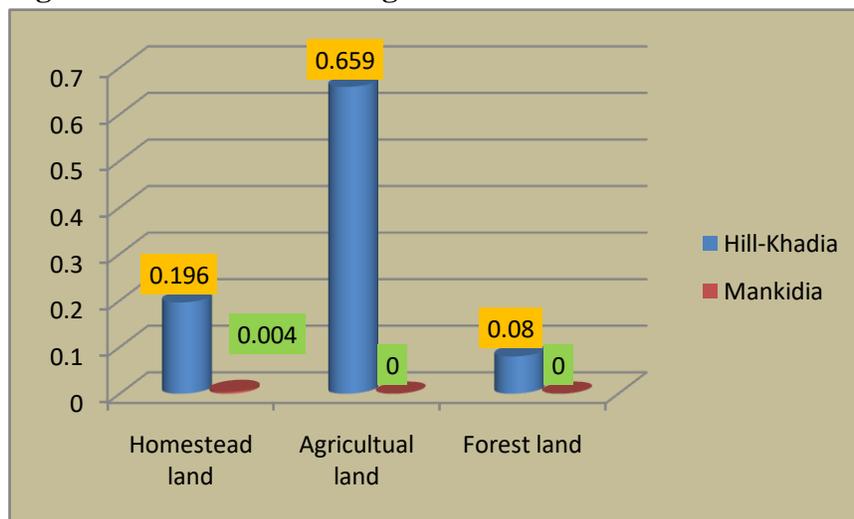
Land Holding Pattern (in Ac)

PVTGs	Village	Homestead Land with Patta			Agriculture Land with Patta			Forest Land		
		HH	Total Land	Average Land	HH	Total Land	Average Land	HH	Total Land	Average land
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	15	0.322	0.021	2	2.889	1.444	9	1.793	0.199
	Badajhilli	27	0.112	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Batapalasa	19	0.076	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Batatainsira	12	0.048	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Biunria	30	0.161	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Budhigaon	30	0.120	0.004	5	1.78	0.356	1	0.02	0.020
	Gudgudia	36	0.144	0.004	1	2.2	2.2	0	0	0
	Kapand	50	0.200	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kendumundi (H)	3	0.012	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Khandiadora	41	0.242	0.006	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Khejuri	85	0.450	0.005	1	0.08	0.08	16	0.08	0.005
	Kumudabadi	28	0.239	0.009	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Matiagada	54	0.216	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Padagada	37	0.191	0.005	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Palogada	29	0.116	0.004	2	0.75	0.375	25	0.75	0.030
	Ramjodi	11	1.142	0.104	3	2.05	0.683	2	2.05	1.025
	Thakurgoda	15	0.060	0.004	2	0.8	0.4	16	0.8	0.050
	Hill-Kharia Total	522	3.851	0.196	16	10.549	0.659	69	5.493	0.080
Mankirdia	Durdura	25	0.109	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kendumundi (M)	32	0.128	0.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mankirdia Total	57	0.237	0.004	0	0	0	0	0	0

PVTGs	Village	Homestead Land with Patta			Agriculture Land with Patta			Forest Land		
		HH	Total Land	Average Land	HH	Total Land	Average Land	HH	Total Land	Average land
Grand Total		579	4.088	0.200	16	21.098	1.318	69	5.493	0.080

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 3.7. Size of land holdings of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias



Size of Land Holdings:

Size of land holding is one of the indicators of measuring economic status of a family particularly among the tribal community. To assess land holding status of HHs, average size of land holdings in total was calculated. The average size of land holding (all categories) is found to be 0.047ac. (See Table 3.16)

Table - 3.16 Size of land holding of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Tribes

PVTGs	Village	Owned Land		Forest Land	Total Land	Average land	Total HH
		Homestead Land	Agriculture Land				
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	0.322	2.889	1.793	5.004	0.250	20
	Badajhilli	0.112	0		0.112	0.004	27
	Batapalasa	0.076	0		0.076	0.004	21
	Batatainsira	0.048	0		0.048	0.003	18
	Biunria	0.161	0		0.161	0.005	32
	Budhigaon	0.120	1.78	0.02	1.920	0.058	33
	Gudgudia	0.144	2.2		2.344	0.053	44
	Kapand	0.200	0		0.200	0.004	54
	Kendumundi	0.012	0	0	0.012	0.004	3

PVTGs	Village	Owned Land		Forest Land	Total Land	Average land	Total HH
		Homestead Land	Agriculture Land				
	(H)						
	Khandiadora	0.242	0		0.242	0.006	43
	Khejuri	0.450	0.08	0.08	0.610	0.007	86
	Kumudabadi	0.239	0		0.239	0.008	29
	Matiagada	0.216	0	0	0.216	0.004	56
	Padagada	0.191	0		0.191	0.005	35
	Palogada	0.116	0.75	0.75	1.616	0.045	36
	Ramjodi	1.142	2.05	2.05	5.242	0.125	42
	Thakurgoda	0.060	0.8	0.8	1.660	0.104	16
	Hill-Kharia Total	3.851	10.549	5.493	19.893	0.033	595
Mankirdia	Durdura	0.109	0	0	0.109	0.004	26
	Kendumundi (M)	0.128	0		0.128	0.004	32
	Mankirdia Total	0.237	0	0	0.237	0.004	58
Grand Total		4.088	21.098	5.493	30.679	0.047	653

Source: Baseline Survey, 2017-18

3.6. OCCUPATION, INCOME AND LIVELIHOOD

Occupational Pattern

Occupational structure is a prime indicator of development of an economy. It determines the employment status, nature of employment as well as economic position and standard of living of persons. It will also be helpful for the planners to develop strategies for tribe-wise development. The present study tries to find out occupational pattern of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia s of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks. Among the said PVTGs, the highest percentage i.e.40.41% households depend on forest and forest products for their livelihood followed by 30.87% on agriculture labour, 25.46% on daily wage labour, 2.81% from own cultivation and 0.44% have petty shops/ business (See Table-3.17).

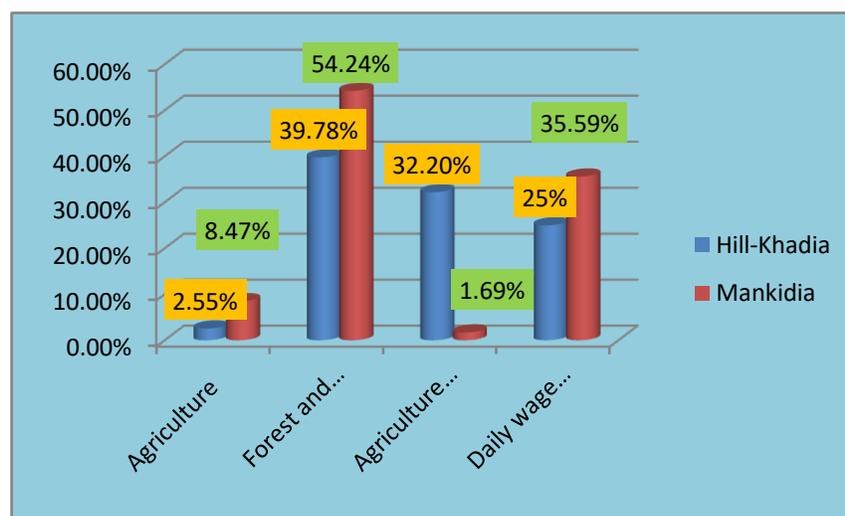
Table - 3.17 Occupational Pattern of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia s

PVTG s Type	Village	Agriculture		Forest and Forest Products		Agriculture Labour		Daily Wage Labour		Petty Shop/business		Total
		P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astokumar	13	30.95	16	38.10	9	21.43	4	9.52	0	0.00	42
	Badajhilli	0	0.00	27	41.54	22	33.85	16	24.62	0	0.00	65
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	20	39.22	17	33.33	14	27.45	0	0.00	51
	Battainsira	1	2.94	12	35.29	17	50.00	4	11.76	0	0.00	34

PVTG s Type	Village	Agriculture		Forest and Forest Products		Agriculture Labour		Daily Wage Labour		Petty Shop/business		Total
		P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	P	%	
	Biunria	0	0.00	28	36.36	24	31.17	20	25.97	5	6.49	77
	Budhigaon	3	3.80	33	41.77	26	32.91	17	21.52	0	0.00	79
	Gudgudia	2	1.89	39	36.79	30	28.30	34	32.08	1	0.94	106
	Kapand	1	1.04	48	50.00	44	45.83	3	3.13	0	0.00	96
	Kendumundi	0	0.00	28	43.08	12	18.46	25	38.46	0	0.00	65
	Khandiadara	1	1.41	40	56.34	27	38.03	3	4.23	0	0.00	71
	Khejuri	5	2.46	86	42.36	46	22.66	66	32.51	0	0.00	203
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	28	36.36	28	36.36	21	27.27	0	0.00	77
	Matiagada	0	0.00	4	4.26	42	44.68	48	51.06	0	0.00	94
	Padagada	4	4.94	30	37.04	20	24.69	27	33.33	0	0.00	81
	Palogoda	0	0.00	33	39.76	36	43.37	14	16.87	0	0.00	83
	Ramjodi	2	5.41	29	78.38	2	5.41	4	10.81	0	0.00	37
	Thakurgoda	1	3.23	13	41.94	14	45.16	3	9.68	0	0.00	31
	Hill-Kharia Total	33	2.55	4	39.78	416	32.20	323	25.00	6	0.46	1292
Mankdia	Durdura	5	11.36	25	56.82		0.00	14	31.82	0	0.00	44
	Kendumundi	0	0.00	7	46.67	1	6.67	7	46.67	0	0.00	15
	Mankdia Total	5	8.47	32	54.24	1	1.69	21	35.59	0	0.00	59
Grand Total		38	2.81	54	40.41	417	30.87	344	25.46	6	0.44	1351

NB: P – Person, Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 3.8. Occupational Pattern of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs



While examining occupational structure of the PVTGs, majority of Mankirdia population depend on forest and forest produce (54.24%) followed by engagement in daily wage labour (35.59%), agriculture (8.47%) and agriculture labour (1.69%). Occupational structure of Hill-Kharias also shows the same pattern. The highest number of around 40% families depend on forest produce followed by 25% on daily wage labour. Collections of forest produce and daily wage labour are the main sources of their livelihood.

Though income varies widely among the households and based on adopted occupation, the study enquired regarding the source which gives more income for their livelihood. The highest source of income is found from forest and forest produce (39.16%) followed by daily wage labour (23.89%) for Hill-Kharias and in case of Mankirdias, the highest source of income earned from forest and forest produce (54.33%) followed by daily wage labour (25.39%). (See **Table -3.18 in Appendix**).

Income Pattern

Income of the household symbolizes both social and economic prosperity. An effort was made to know the income level of the people of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs. The present survey made every possible effort to collect reliable information about the annual income of HHs in the study villages. The respondents of the HHs could not provide exact information about their income. The researchers tried to know about their source of income on the basis of which the annual income of the HHs could be estimated. It reveals that no households among the said PVTGs earn annual income beyond Rs.40, 000/-. Average annual income of the said PVTGs is found to be Rs. 23931.55.. The average annual income of Hill-Kharia is Rs. **24634.22** and that of Mankirdias is Rs. **23931.55/-**. (For details see **Table 3.19 in Appendix**).



Expenditure Pattern

It has been experienced from various research studies that the expenditure pattern of PVTGs is different from other tribes. Saving potentiality among poor is less than the better off. They never dream for tomorrow. Hence, their economic standard of living is worse than others.

An Expert Committee was formed under the chairmanship of C.Rangarajan. Based on the analysis presented in the Expert Group Report, monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.972/- in rural area is treated as the poverty line at the all-India level. The study tried to find out the position among the said PVTGs as per the recommendations. It reveals that average annual expenditure of Hill-Kharias is Rs. 23611.83 and that of Mankirdias is Rs. 15315.33. Overall data shows the expenditure incurred by those PVTGs is Rs. 22874.92. The said PVTGs are found under category of Below Poverty Line. (Table 3.20 in appendix).

Livelihood Options

The present baseline survey made an attempt to find out livelihood requirements of the persons in the PVTG villages. In the PVTG villages of Jashipur block, as many as 383 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood. 31 HHs have given option for agriculture and horticulture. Fishery has also been given as livelihood option by the people. A total of 45 persons opted for fishery, of which, the majority i.e 25 persons of Palogada village have shown interest for undertaking the activity. A total of 6 persons from three villages (Durdura, Gudgudia and Polagada) are interested to install trading/rice mill, 4 persons (Astakumar, Gudugudia) for Khalli leaf making machine.

Table - 3.21 Village wise Livelihood Requirements

Block	Village	Agriculture / Horticulture	Animal Husbandry (requirement of persons)	Fishery	Trading/ Rice Mill	Processing/ Khalli Leaf making
Jashipur	Astakumar	2	52	6	0	1
	Badajhilli	0	25	0	0	0
	Durdura	3	31	0	2	0
	Gudgudia	2	24	5	3	1
	Kapand	2	52	6	0	1
	Khejuri	0	29	0	0	0
	Kiajhari	0	43	0	0	1
	Kumudabadi	0	29	0	0	0
	Matiagada	0	18	2	0	0
	Padagada	3	31	0	0	0
	Palogada	17	36	25	1	0
Thakurgoda	2	13	1	0	0	

Block	Village	Agriculture / Horticulture	Animal Husbandry (requirement of persons)	Fishery	Trading/ Rice Mill	Processing/ Khalli Leaf making
	Jashipur Total	31	383	45	6	4
Karanjia	Batapalasa		18			
	Batatainsira	1	11	1		
	Birunia		32			
	Budhigaon	1	31			
	Kendumundi	2	13	1		
	Ramjodi	3	31		2	
	Karanjia Total	7	136	2	2	
Grand Total		38	519	47	8	4

Similarly in the PVTG villages of Karanjia block, as many as 136 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood. 7 HHs have given option for agriculture and horticulture, 2 persons have shown interest to install trading/rice mill and 2 persons for Fishery. (Table - 3.21)



Study Findings

Demography

- The sex ratio of Hill-Kharias is found to be 1094 and that of Mankirdias is 1165. Overall sex ratio of both the PVTGs is 1100 females per 1000 males.
- The size of family is 4.2 in case of Hill-Kharia whereas it is almost the same i.e 4.01. in case of Mankirdias.
- The population (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia) has been increased by 13.38% from 2015 to 2018 whereas 15.56% increase was revealed as per 2007-2015 baseline survey.
- The highest number of (Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia) population falls within the age group of 19-60 years, i.e. 42.89%.

Literacy Status

- Total literacy rate among Mankirdias is 77.78% and that of Hill-Kharia is 54.12%.
- Male literacy rate of Hill-Kharias is 58.17% and that of Mankirdias is 55.46%.
- Female literacy rate in case of Mankirdia is 44.54% and that of Hill-Kharia is 41.83%. Total literacy rate is found 56.10%.

Dwelling Condition

- Cent percent Mankirdias and 98% Hill-Kharias have their own houses.
- Out of 653 households, 78.71% houses are found to be pucca houses, 2.97% kutcha and 18.32% reported as mixed type houses. Looking into PVTG wise housing pattern, around 97% houses of Mankirdia are reported as pucca house and 3% found to be kutcha and other types. But in case of Hill-Kharias, around 75% houses are pucca houses, very few (2.93%) houses found kutcha and the rest are of mixed type.

Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities

- Majority of households (i.e more than 60%) of both the PVTGs depend on tube well water for drinking purpose.
- Around 85% PVTG households use water without water treatment. Among Hill-Kharias, 16.47% and Mankirdia, 5.17% households use protected water for drinking purpose.
- Overall, 6.74% PVTG households have individual toilets. Among PVTGs, 18.97% Mankirdia households and 5.5% Hill-Kharia households are found having toilets.
- Among PVTGs, 1.72% Mankirdia and 1.51% Hill- Kharia families have separate cattle-shed facility.

Electrification Facilities

- Out of 653 PVTG households, 28.18% families have been electrified. Of which, 87.93% are Mankirdia families and 22.35% Hill-Kharia families.

Land holding Pattern

- Between the two PVTGs, Mankirdias have no land except average homestead land of 0.004Ac whereas in case of Hill-Kharias, average size of homestead land is 0.196 Ac, agriculture land 0.659 Ac and forest land 0.08Ac. The average size of land holding (all categories) is found to be 0.047Ac.

Income and Expenditure pattern and Livelihood Options

- Among the said PVTGs, 366 (56.05%) HHs are under BPL category. Among Hill-Kharia, 57.3% and Mankirdia, 43.1% come under BPL group. Overall, the average annual income is found Rs. 23931.55 and the average annual expenditure incurred by those PVTGs is reported as Rs. 22874.92.
- In PVTG villages of Jashipur block, as many as 383 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood. Similarly, in PVTG villages of Karanjia block, 136 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood. Collection of forest produce and daily wage labour are the main sources of their livelihood.

Chapter-IV

Village level Resources, Infrastructure Facilities & Household Entitlements: Situational Analysis

The present chapter focuses on a situational analysis of household entitlements, existing basic amenities, accessibility to basic infrastructure facilities available, locating productive resource base including human resources available in the PVTG villages of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks, and gaps there in. Accordingly, requirement mapping either filling up the gaps or strengthening the existing infrastructure was prepared. Village survey schedule was adopted for the purpose. Gaps in these aspects were being explored during interaction with the village community.

Table- 4 Block and GP wise Village and Household Coverage

Block	GP	Village	Total Households	Total Population
Jashipur	8	12	429	2016
Karanjia	6	6	224	712
Grand Total	14	18	653	2728

The present study covered 653 PVTG households comprising 2728 population of 18 villages, 14 GPs, of 2 blocks of Mayurbhanj district (Table-4)

4.1. HOUSEHOLD ENTITLEMENTS

The present baseline study has made an attempt to verify each household of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs in Jashipur and Karanjia blocks about their possession of minimum basic requirements like Adhar card, Voter-ID card, Ration card, widow pension and old age pension cards etc.

Household Entitlements

Possessing Ration card is one of the household entitlements. Ration cards are distributed under PDS scheme. This scheme provides staple food grains, such as wheat, rice, sugar & Kerosene through a network of public distribution system in the whole country. This scheme is run by Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. Basic motive behind this scheme is to provide food to the weaker sections of the country at a cheaper/affordable rate.

The basic objective of the Public Distribution System in India is to provide essential consumer goods at cheap and subsidized prices to the consumers so as to insulate them from the impact of rising prices of these commodities and maintain the minimum nutritional status of the population. To run this system, the government resorts to purchases a part of the marketable surplus with traders/millers and producers at procurement prices. The grain (mainly wheat and rice) thus procured, is used for distribution to the consumers through a network of ration fair price shops and/or for building up buffer stocks. The most important items covered under PDS in

India have been rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene. The criterion is to issue ration cards to all those households who have proper registered residential addresses.

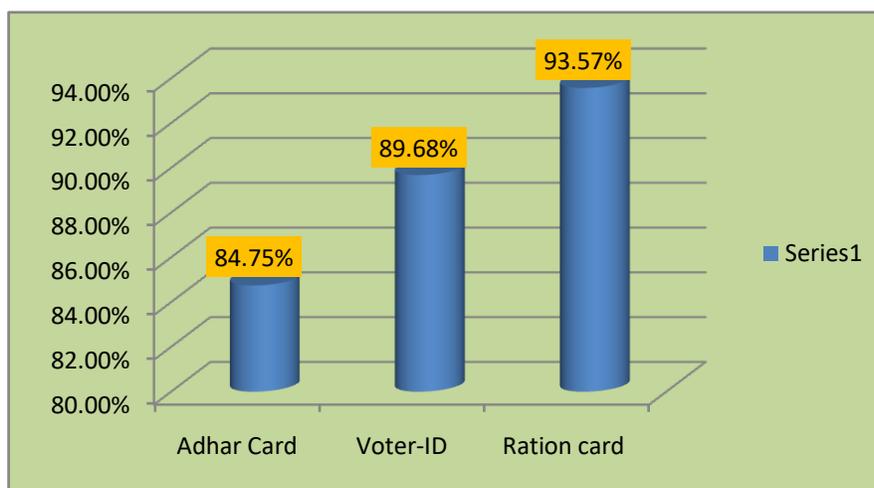
Apart from ration cards, possession of houses among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs under different housing schemes was also verified during the survey. The intention of enquiry was that if a person/HH is entitled to receive the benefit, whether he/she is availing that benefit or not. It was reported that out of 2728 PVTG people, 84.75% had Adhar card and 89.68% possessed voter-ID card. While enquiring about ration card, 93.57% households received ration cards (see Table-4.1 and Fig. 4.1). Similarly, possession of other entitlement cards were also verified such as job card under MGNREGA and health card for cash less services provided by government.

Table - 4.1 Household Entitlements among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Name of the Village	Adhar Card Holders		Voter ID Holders		Ration Card Holder	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	70	73.68	33	78.57	17	85.00
	Badajhilli	72	80.90	41	77.36	27	100.00
	Batapalasa	50	87.72	36	94.74	20	95.24
	Batatainsira	71	78.02	29	69.05	8	44.44
	Birunia	156	83.42	81	94.19	28	87.50
	Budhigaon	89	78.76	47	73.44	27	81.82
	Gudgudia	99	86.84	66	98.51	42	95.45
	Kapand	299	87.43	82	75.93	48	88.89
	Kendumundi (H)	250	86.81	107	96.40	3	100.00
	Khandiadora	13	81.25	4	80.00	41	95.35
	Khejuri	100	86.96	70	89.74	84	97.67
	Kumudabadi	270	85.44	172	94.51	29	100.00
	Matiagada	111	80.43	49	94.23	54	96.43
	Padagada	208	88.89	111	95.69	35	100.00
	Palogada	101	78.29	65	94.20	36	100.00
	Ramjodi	100	79.37	59	92.19	38	90.48
	Thakurgoda	36	85.71	27	93.10	16	100.00
		Hill-Kharia Total	2095	84.07	1079	89.47	553
Mankirdia	Durdura	94	92.16	49	94.23	26	100.00
	Kendumundi (M)	123	91.79	54	90.00	32	100.00
	Mankirdia Total	217	91.95	103	91.96	58	100.00
	Grand Total	2312	84.75	1182	89.68	611	93.57

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Fig. 4.1. Card Holders among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias



It was found that 64.47% PVTG households have health card and 44.17% are having job card (see Table-4.1.1).

Table - 4.1.1

Household Entitlements among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Name of the Village	Health Card		Job Card	
		No	%	No	%
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	14	70.00	14	33.33
	Badajhilli	21	77.78	28	52.83
	Batapalasa	15	71.43	35	92.11
	Batatainsira	12	66.67	11	26.19
	Birunia	21	65.63	47	54.65
	Budhigaon	21	63.64	28	43.75
	Gudgudia	30	68.18	45	67.16
	Kapand	39	72.22	61	56.48
	Kendumundi (H)	2	66.67	1	0.90
	Khandiadora	29	67.44	3	60.00
	Khejuri	61	70.93	59	75.64
	Kumudabadi	16	55.17	19	10.44
	Matiagada	32	57.14	39	75.00
	Padagada	22	62.86	45	38.79
	Palogada	21	58.33	29	42.03
	Ramjodi	23	54.76	38	59.38
	Thakurgoda	7	43.75	15	51.72
Hill-Kharia Total		386	64.87	517	42.87
Mankirdia	Durdura	15	57.69	37	71.15
	Kendumundi (M)	20	62.50	28	46.67
	Mankirdia Total	35	60.34	65	58.04
Grand Total		421	64.47	582	44.16

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Entitlements under different pension schemes

Government has implemented number of schemes and programmes to give benefit to old age, widow and disabled persons. The following are the pension schemes:

Old Age Pension:

Senior citizens who live under the poverty line receive non-contributory pension under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). In the year 1995, the scheme was launched by the Central Government. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Rural Development the scheme was launched as a part of National Social Assistance Programme. Under this scheme senior citizen, i.e. people who are 60 years of age or above receive Rs. 200/- as pension on monthly basis and people who have crossed 80 years receive Rs. 500/- on monthly basis.

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY):

Madhu Babu Pension Yojana is a flagship scheme of state government of Odisha to provide pension to old, widows and handicapped persons. The scheme is for the people who are either physically challenged or above the age of 60 years. Widows are also the beneficiaries of the scheme. Madhu Babu Pension Yojana was formed by merging two pension schemes namely, Revised Old Age Pension Rules, 1989 and Disability Pension Rules, 1985.

The beneficiaries of age group of 60 to 79 years get Rs 300 per month and those above of 80 years and above get Rs. 500 per month as pension. Regarding pension benefits under different pension schemes, it was reported that out of 73 entitled widows, 93.15% are beneficiaries under Widow Pension Scheme. Similarly, 92.59% old persons receive old age pensions and 80% disabled persons get the benefit of disabled pension (see Table-4.2).

Table- 4.2 Beneficiaries under different Pension Schemes

Name of the Village	Widow Pension			Old Age Pension			Disabled Pension		
	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)
Astakumar		0	0.00	2	0	0.00	0	0	0
Badajhilli	5	5	100.00	3	3	100.00			0
Batapalasa		0	0.00		0	0.00	0	0	0
Batatainsira	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	1	1	100
Biunria	4	4	100.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Budhigaon	4	4	100.00	5	5	100.00			0
Durdura	5	5	100.00	1	1	100.00	0	0	0
Gudgudia	2	2	100.00	6	6	100.00	2	2	100
Kapand	4	4	100.00	4	4	100.00	1	1	100
Kendumundi	3	3	100.00	9	8	88.89			0

Name of the Village	Widow Pension			Old Age Pension			Disabled Pension		
	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)	Persons Entitled	Persons Benefitted	% (from entitled)
Khandiadora	7	7	100.00	4	4	100.00	0	0	0
Khejuri	7	7	100.00	10	10	100.00	0	0	0
Kumudabadi	3	0	0.00	8	7	87.50	0	0	0
Matiagada	7	7	100.00	9	9	100.00	0	0	0
Padagada	5	4	80.00	7	7	100.00	0	0	0
Palogada	8	8	100.00	4	4	100.00	0	0	0
Ramjodi	5	5	100.00	4	4	100.00	0	0	0
Thakurgoda	3	2	66.67	4	2	50.00	1	0	0
Grand Total	73	68	93.15	81	75	92.59	5	4	80

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

House is one of the basic needs of a family. Government has provided houses to the poor persons under different schemes like Biju Pucca Ghar and Mo Kudia and Pradhana Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).



Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana (BPGY):

Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana is a rural housing scheme being run by the State Government to provide pucca houses in rural areas. The basic approach behind the scheme is that housing is a fundamental human need and is a basic requirement for human survival as well as for a decent

life. The objective of the scheme is to convert all kutcha houses to pucca houses in rural areas of the state in a fixed time frame in a mission mode. A pucca house means that it should be able to withstand normal wear and tear during usage and natural forces including climatic conditions. Under the scheme, the kutcha houses in the rural area will be converted into pucca homes with foundation, walls & roof made of permanent material.

The present baseline survey tried to find out number of PVTG households benefitted under housing schemes and number of persons aware about the scheme. It reveals that 83.48% PVTG households have knowledge about the schemes. Out of 230 entitled PVTG households, only 5.65% households received the benefit of the scheme (Biju Pucca Ghar and Mo-Kudia). Similarly, under PMAY scheme, 98.69% households are aware about the scheme and 64.78% availed the benefit of the scheme. A total of 70.43% households possess houses under the said schemes (see Table - 4.3.1 and 4.3.2).

Table - 4.3.1
Beneficiaries under Biju Pucca Ghar and Mo Kudia

Name of the Village	Awareness		Entitled		Benefited	
	HH	% (From entitled)	HH	% (From Total HHs)	HH	% (From Entitlement)
Astakumar	10	83.33	12	100.00	2	16.67
Badajhilli	8	100.00	8	100.00	1	12.50
Batapalasa	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00
Batatainsira	9	100.00	9	100.00	0	0.00
Biunria	3	100.00	3	100.00	0	0.00
Budhigaon	20	80.00	25	100.00	0	0.00
Durdura	4	100.00	4	100.00	1	25.00
Gudgudia	4	100.00	4	100.00	0	0.00
Kapand	25	78.13	32	100.00	2	6.25
Kendumundi	1	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00
Khandiadora	3	100.00	3	100.00	1	33.33
Khejuri	20	68.97	29	100.00	1	3.45
Kumudabadi	21	77.78	27	100.00	0	0.00
Matiagada	15	78.95	19	100.00	0	0.00
Padagada	8	100.00	8	100.00	1	12.50
Palogada	7	100.00	7	100.00	1	14.29
Ramjodi	25	83.33	30	100.00	1	3.33
Thakurgoda	5	100.00	5	100.00	1	20.00
Grand Total	192	83.48	230	100.00	13	5.65

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Table- 4.3.2

Beneficiaries of Houses under PMAY Scheme

Name of the Village	Awareness		Entitled		Benefitted			Total HH
	HH	% (From Entitlement)	HH	% (From Total HH)	HH	% (from Entitlement)	% (From Total HH)	
Astakumar	18	94.44	17	85.00	8	47.06	40.00	20
Badajhilli	25	92.00	23	85.19	19	82.61	70.37	27
Batapalasa	20	85.00	17	80.95	17	100.00	80.95	21
Batatainsira	17	94.12	16	88.89	9	56.25	50.00	18
Biunria	32	100.00	32	100.00	29	90.63	90.63	32
Budhigaon	32	100.00	32	96.97	8	25.00	24.24	33
Durdura	26	100.00	26	100.00	22	84.62	84.62	26
Gudgudia	44	90.91	40	90.91	40	100.00	90.91	44
Kapand	49	95.92	47	87.04	22	46.81	40.74	54
Kendumundi	35	100.00	35	100.00	34	97.14	97.14	35
Khandiadora	43	100.00	43	100.00	40	93.02	93.02	43
Khejuri	80	100.00	80	93.02	57	71.25	66.28	86
Kumudabadi	29	100.00	29	100.00	2	6.90	6.90	29
Matiagada	56	92.86	52	92.86	37	71.15	66.07	56
Padagada	34	100.00	34	97.14	27	79.41	77.14	35
Palogada	36	100.00	36	100.00	29	80.56	80.56	36
Ramjodi	40	100.00	40	95.24	12	30.00	28.57	42
Thakurgoda	16	100.00	16	100.00	11	68.75	68.75	16
Grand Total	607	98.69	615	94.18	423	68.78	64.78	653

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

4.2. BASIC AMENITIES

The present base-line study made an attempt to assess the status of basic infrastructure facilities available in the PVTG villages of the two blocks.

Availability of Drinking Water Source

The status of Odisha as per 2011 census, in terms of accessibility to water and sanitation facilities is certainly not up to the mark despite implementation of various central and state sponsored schemes for providing water and sanitation facilities to the people of rural and urban Odisha. One of the most important determinants of community health and well-being is the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation. The study enquired about different sources of drinking water and status of functioning of those sources. PVTG people depend on piped water supply, tube well and open well for drinking purpose. While enquiring about the availability of drinking water source, out of 12 PVTG villages of Jashipur block, 9 villages have facility of piped water supply connection with 18 supply points. Except one, all the villages have tube well facility having 25 stand posts and regarding open well, only 3 villages are having 6 open wells. Similarly, in PVTG villages of Karanjia block, out of 6 villages, only 2 villages have piped water supply facility with 4 supply points, all the 6 villages have tube well connection with 37 stand posts and 4 villages have 8 open wells. As reported by the villagers, quality of tube well water is very poor. (Table - 4.4).



Table- 4.4

Availability of Drinking Water and Sources

Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Drinking Water			
		Piped Water Supply		Tube well Availability (Nos)	Open well Availability (Nos)
		Availability	Number of supply points		
Jashipur	Astakumar	1	2	4	
	Badajhilli	1	2	3	3
	Durdura	1	2	3	
	Gudgudia	1	2	2	
	Kapand	1	2	3	
	Khejuri	0	0	3	
	Kiajhari	0	0	1	

Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Drinking Water			
		Piped Water Supply		Tube well Availability (Nos)	Open well Availability (Nos)
		Availability	Number of supply points		
	Kumudabadi	0	0	2	1
	Matiagada	1	2	1	2
	Padagada	1	2	2	
	Palogada	1	2	0	
	Thakurgoda	1	2	1	
	Jashipur Total	9	18	25	6
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0		0	3
	Batatainsira	0		3	2
	Biunria	0		2	2
	Budhigaon	1	2	3	
	Kendumundi	1	2	3	1
	Ramjodi	0		1	
	Karanjia Total	2	4	12	8
Grand Total		11	22	37	14

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Sources of energy

Every citizen has right to get all the basic amenities like water and sanitation, health and education facilities, electricity and road connectivity. Regarding availability of electricity facilities in the PVTG villages of two blocks, out of 12 villages of Jashipur block, 7 villages have been electrified and 4 villages have solar light facilities. Out of 18 solar lights, only 8 are found to be functional. Five PVTG villages in the block have neither the facility of electricity nor the solar light provision. In case of Karanjia block, out of 6 PVTG villages, 4 villages have electricity facility and 1 village has solar light facility with 7 solar light bulbs of which 3 are found functional (Table-4.5).



Table - 4.5

Availability of Sources of Energy

Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Sources of energy				
		Electrification		Solar light		
		Availability	Non-Availability	Availability	Numbers	Functional
Jashipur	Astakumar		1			

Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Sources of energy				
		Electrification		Solar light		
		Availability	Non-Availability	Availability	Numbers	Functional
	Badajhilli	1		1	7	3
	Durdura	1		1	6	1
	Gudgudia		1			
	Kapand	1		1	4	4
	Khejuri		1			
	Kiajhari		1			
	Kumudabadi	1		1	1	1
	Matiagada	1				
	Padagada	1				
	Palogada	1				
	Thakurgoda		1			
	Jashipur Total	7	5	4	18	8
Karanjia	Batapalasa		1			
	Batatainsira	1				
	Biunria	1				
	Budhigaon	1				
	Kendumundi	1		1	7	3
	Ramjodi		1			
	Karanjia Total	4	2	1	7	3
Grand Total	11	7	5	25	11	

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

4.3. INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES

Education Facilities

Since years, it has been experienced that literacy rate in rural villages of India is lower than that of urban areas. Literacy is one of the measuring indicators as per HDI. One of the main causes of illiteracy and drop outs are noticed either due to non-availability of infrastructure facilities in the villages or lack of awareness about the benefits of education or due to acute poverty. Poor villagers do not send their children after 5th grade expecting the children to provide financial support to the family. Government tries to provide all types of infrastructural facilities in the villages for the benefit of rural children. The position of availability of education institutions in the PVTG villages is mentioned below in Table. 4.6. Out of 12 villages of Jashipur block, 9 villages have primary schools, 5 villages have middle schools and only one village has secondary school. Similarly, in Karanjia block, out of 6 villages, 5 villages have primary schools, 2 villages middle school and 2 villages have secondary schools.

Table- 4.6 Availability of Educational Institutions

Block	Village Name	Number of Government Schools		
		Primary School	Middle School	Secondary School
Jashipur	Astakumar	0	0	0
	Badajhilli	1	0	0
	Durdura	2	1	0
	Gudgudia	1	1	0
	Kapanda	1	1	0
	Khejuria	1	0	0
	Kiajhari	0	0	0
	Kumudabadi	1	0	0
	Matiagarh	2	1	0
	Palgoda	1	0	0
	Podagarh	0	0	0
	Thakurgoda	1	1	1
	Jashipur Total	11	5	1
Karanjia	Batapalasa	2	1	1
	Batatainsira	1	0	0
	Biunria	1	0	0
	Budhigan	1	0	0
	Kendumundi	2	1	1
	Ramjodi	0	0	0
	Karanjia Total	7	2	2
Grand Total		18	7	3

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Health Facilities:

Health is mainly associated with their existing environment, social isolation, poverty, inadequate housing, mental illness, widow-hood etc. Generally, at HH level, cultural norms and practices and socio-economic factors determine the extent of health problems among tribals. Tribal communities in general are highly disease prone. Their misery is compounded by poverty, illiteracy, ignorance of causes of disease, poor sanitation, lack of safe drinking water, inaccessibility to health service facilities and superstitions etc. The present baseline study tried to assess the accessibility to health care centres in the PVTG villages. In Jashipur block, no villages have easy access to PHC. The people have to cover at least 10 to 20kms to reach PHC for treatment. Out of 12 PVTG villages, 3 villages have Sub-Centre. Of the rest, people of 4 villages have to cover a distance of 5 to 10 kms and that of 2 villages at a distance of 10 to 20 kms to

reach sub-centre for treatment. Similarly, in PVTG villages of Karanjia block, no villages have easy access to PHC, out of 5 villages; people of 4 villages have to cover a distance of 0-5kms and that of 2 villages 10-20kms distance. Regarding accessibility to sub-centre, 2 villages have sub-centre. People of one village have to cover a distance of 5-10 kms and that of 3 villages a distance of 10-20kms. (Table- 4.7.1)

Table - 4.7.1

Availability and distance coverage of Health Institutions

Block	Village Name	Primary Health Centre			Sub Centre			
		Availability of Institution (Nos.)	Distance Coverage		Availability of Institution (Nos.)	Distance Coverage		
			0-5 KM	10-20 KM		0-5 KM	5- 10 KM	10-20 KM
Jashipur	Astakumar	0		1	0			1
	Badajhilli	0		1	0	1		
	Durdura	0		1	0			1
	Gudgudia	0		1	1			
	Kapanda	0		1	1			
	Khejuria	0		1	0		1	
	Kiajhari	0		1	0	1		
	Kumudabadi	0		1	0	1		
	Matiagarh	0		1	1			
	Palgoda	0		1	0		1	
	Podagarh	0		1	0	1		
	Thakurgoda	0		1	0		1	
	Jashipur Total	0	0	12	3	4	3	2
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0	1		1			
	Batatainsira	0		1	0			1
	Biunria	0	1		0		1	
	Budhigan	0	1		0			1
	Kendumundi	0	1		1			
	Ramjodi	0		1	0			1
	Karanjia Total	0	4	2	2	0	1	3
Grand Total	0	4	14	5	4	4	5	

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

While enquiring about accessibility to CHC, no PVTG villages have CHC in their own villages. All the 18 villages of the said blocks have to cover a distance of 10-20kms. Regarding Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, no villages have access to the centre. One village in each block has to cover a distance of 0-5 Kms, 3 PVTG villages of Jashipur and one village of Karanjia block have to cover a distance of 5-10 kms and 2 villages of Jashipur block and 3 villages of Karanjia block have to cover a distance of 10-20 Kms to reach Maternity and child Welfare Centre. (Table- 4.7.2)

Table- 4.7.2 Availability and distance coverage of Health Institutions

Block	Village Name	Community Health Center			Maternity And Child Welfare Centre-ANM			
		Availability of Institution (Nos.)	Distance Coverage		Availability of Institution (Nos.)	Distance Coverage		
			5- 10 KM	10-20 KM		0-5 KM	5- 10 KM	10- 20 KM
Jashipur	Astakumar	0	0	1	0			1
	Badajhilli	0	0	1	0			1
	Durdura	0	0	1	0			1
	Gudgudia	0	0	1	0			1
	Kapanda	0	0	1	0			1
	Khejuria	0	0	1	0	1		
	Kiajhari	0	0	1	0			1
	Kumudabadi	0	0	1	0			1
	Matiagarh	0	0	1	0			1
	Palgoda	0	0	1	0		1	
	Podagarh	0	0	1	0			1
	Thakurgoda	0	0	1	0			1
	Jashipur Total	0	0	12	0	1	1	10
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0		1	0		1	
	Batatainsira	0		1	0		1	
	Biunria	0		1	0	1		
	Budhigan	0		1	0			1
	Kendumundi	0		1	0			1
	Ramjodi	0		1	0			1
		Karanjia Total	0	0	6	0	1	2
Grand Total		0	0	18	0	2	3	13

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Veterinary Services

Since animal husbandry is one of the major sources of tribal livelihood, veterinary institutions should be accessible to the villages. An attempt was made to verify whether the PVTG villages have access to veterinary institutions. It reveals that people of only one village in Jashipur block has easy accessibility to veterinary hospital. People of the rest 11 PVTG villages have to cover a distance of 10-20Kms. In case of PVTG villages of Karanjia block, veterinary service is

available only in one village, people of 3 villages to cover 0-5 Kms, and that of 2 villages have to cover a distance of 5-10Kms to access veterinary hospital. (Table- 4.8)

Table- 4.8
Availability and distance coverage of Veterinary Hospital

Block	Village Name	Availability of Institution (Nos.)	Distance Coverage		
			0-5 KM	5- 10 KM	10-20 KM
Jashipur	Astakuanr	0			1
	Badajhilli	0			1
	Durdura	0			1
	Gudgudia	1			
	Kapanda	0			1
	Khejuria	0			1
	Kiajhari	0			1
	Kumudabadi	0			1
	Matiagarh	0			1
	Palgoda	0			1
	Podagarh	0			1
	Thakurgoda	0			1
	Jashipur Total	1	0	0	11
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0	1		
	Batatainsira	0	1		
	Biunria	0	1		
	Budhigan	0		1	
	Kendumundi	1			
	Ramjodi	0		1	
	Karanjia Total	1	3	2	0
Grand Total	2	3	2	11	

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Financial Institutions

The study has tried to make an attempt to verify availability and accessibility of Financial Institutions to the PVTG people of the said blocks. No villagers have access to any financial institutions.. In Jashipur block, PVTG people have to cover 10-20 Kms to reach Commercial bank, Cooperative bank and Post Office. Similarly, in Karanjia block, except PVTG people of

one village, people of all villages have to cover 10-20Kms to access commercial bank and cooperative bank. But regarding accessibility to post office, PVTG people of one village has accessibility of a distance of 0-5 Kms and people of one other village to cover 5- 10 Kms. People of rest 16 villages have to cover 10-20Kms to reach post office. (**Table- 4.9**).

Table- 4.9
Availability and distance coverage of Financial Institutions

Block	Village Name	Commercial Bank			Cooperative Bank			Post Office			
		Avl of Inst. (No.)	Distance Coverage		Avl of Inst. (No.)	Distance Coverage		Avl of Inst. (No.)	Distance Coverage		
			5- 10 KM	10-20 KM		5- 10 KM	10-20 KM		0-5 KM	5- 10 KM	10-20 KM
Jashipur	Astakumar	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Badajhilli	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Durdura	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Gudgudia	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Kapanda	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Khejuria	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Kiajhari	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Kumudabadi	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Matiagarh	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Palgoda	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Podagarh	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Thakurgoda	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Jashipur Total	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Batatainsira	0		1	0		1	0		1	
	Biunria	0	1		0	1		0	1		
	Budhigan	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Kendumundi	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Ramjodi	0		1	0		1	0			1
	Karanjia Total	0	1	5	0	1	5	0	1	1	4
Grand Total	0	1	17	0	1	17	0	1	1	16	

NB: Avl of Inst. - Availability of Institution, Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Availability of Agriculture Institutions

Availability of Agricultural institutions is also very important for the PVTGs. It reveals that PVTGs of all the villages of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks (except one village in Karanjia block) have to cover a distance of 10-20 Kms to reach Agriculture Credit Societies. (Table - 4.10).

Table- 4.10
Availability of Agriculture Institutions

Block	Village Name	Agricultural Credit Societies		
		Availability of Institutions (Nos.)	5- 10 KM	10-20 KM
Jashipur	Astakuanr	0		1
	Badajhilli	0		1
	Durdura	0		1
	Gudgudia	0		1
	Kapanda	0		1
	Khejuria	0		1
	Kiajhari	0		1
	Kumudabadi	0		1
	Matiagarh	0		1
	Palgoda	0		1
	Podagarh	0		1
	Thakurgoda	0		1
	Jashipur Total	0	0	12
Karanjia	Batapalasa	0		1
	Batatainsira	0		1
	Biunria	0	1	
	Budhigan	0		1
	Kendumundi	0		1
	Ramjodi	0		1
	Karanjia Total	0	1	5
Grand Total	0	1	17	

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Access to Fair price shops and Existence of SHGs

Access to Fair price shops is very essential for the poor tribes. It reveals that 4 PVTG villages in Jashipur block and 3 PVTG villages in Karanjia block have PDS shops. People of two PVTG villages from each block have to cover 5-10Kms. People of the rest villages have to cover a

distance of 10-20Kms to reach Fair Price Shop. All the villages have existence of SHGs. A total of 66 SHGs are found in two said blocks. Regarding mobile networking facilities, except 3 PVTG villages in Jashipur block, people of all the PVTG villages have access to the services.

Table- 4.11
Availability and distance coverage of PDS and SHGs

Block	Village Name	Availability of PDS Shop			No of Self - Help Group (SHG)	Mobile Phone Coverage
		Availability of Institution (No.)	Distance Coverage		Availability of Institution (No.)	Availability of Mobile Network
			5- 10 KM	10-20 KM		
Jashipur	Astakumar			1	3	No
	Badajhilli			1	4	Yes
	Durdura	1			3	Yes
	Gudgudia	1			2	Yes
	Kapanda	1			3	Yes
	Khejuria		1		6	Yes
	Kiajhari			1	4	No
	Kumudabadi			1	3	Yes
	Matiagarh	1			2	Yes
	Palgoda			1	6	No
	Podagarh			1	3	No
	Thakurgoda		1		5	Yes
	Jashipur Total	4	2	6	44	8
Karanjia	Batapalasa				4	Yes
	Batatainsira			1	4	Yes
	Biunria				3	Yes
	Budhigan	1	1		4	Yes
	Kendumundi	1			4	Yes
	Ramjodi	1	1		3	Yes
	Karanjia Total	3	2	1	22	6
Grand Total	7	4	7	66	14	

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

Distance and Type of Road from Village to GP Office

It reveals that 16 PVTG villages have concrete road inside the villages. But roads in two villages of Jashipur block and one village of Karanjia are found both concrete and gravel and mud mix. While looking roads outside village i.e from village to GP office, 7 villages of Jashipur block and 4 of Karanjia block are found black topped and concrete road. 6 villages of Jashipur and 2 villages of Karanjia block are found gravel and mud mix type. The location of GP office from villages of Jashipur block is maximum 12kms distance and from villages of Karanjia block it is 6 Kms.

**Table- 4.12-
Distance and Road Type from Village to GP**

Name of the Block	Name of the Village	Inside village road		Road Type from Village to GP		
		Concrete Road	Gravel & Mud mix	Black Top and concrete Road	Gravel & Mud mix	Distance from village to GP (in km)
Jashipur	Astakumar	1			1	1.5
	Badajhilli	1	1	1	1	1.5
	Durdura	1		1		1
	Gudgudia	1			1	0
	Kapand	1		1		3
	Khejuri	1			1	12
	Kiajhari (khandiadora)	1	1		1	3
	Kumudabadi	1			1	2.5
	Matiagada	1		1		0.5
	Padagada	1		1		1
	Palogada	1		1		5
	Thakurgoda	1		1		2
	Jashipur Total	12	2	7	6	
	Karanjia	Batapalasa	1		1	
Batatainsira		1		1		2
Birunia (Biuria)		1		1		0.5
Budhigaon		1	1		1	6
Kendumundi		1		1		3
Ramjodi		1			1	6
Karanjia Total		6	1	4	2	
Grand Total	18	3	11	8		

Source: Village Survey 2017-18

NB: Villages which comes under Gravel road is mixed with Murom and mud. Kiajhari village has been rehabilitated at khandiadora village, which is about 12 km away from their origin.

Study Findings

Household Entitlements

- Out of 2728 PVTG people, 84.75% have Adhar card, 89.68% possess voter-ID card and 93.57% households received ration cards. Similarly, 64.47% households have health card and 44.17% have job card.
- Out of 73 entitled widows, 93.15% are the beneficiaries under Widow Pension Scheme. Similarly, 92.59% old persons receive old age pensions and 80% disabled persons get the benefit of disabled pension.
- Among the Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias, 83.48% households have knowledge about the housing schemes. Out of 230 entitled households, only 5.65% households get the benefit of the scheme (Biju Pucca Ghar and Mo-Kudia).. Similarly, under PMAY scheme, 98.69% households are aware about the scheme and 64.78% avail the benefit of the scheme. All total 70.43% PVTG households possess houses under the said schemes.

Basic Amenities

- Households of both the PVTGs depend mostly on tube wells for drinking purpose. As reported by them, quality of tube well water is very poor. Among PVTG villages of Jashipur block, 7 out of 12 villages, and in Karanjia block, 4 out of 6 PVTG villages have been electrified.

Institutional Facilities *Access to Institutional Facilities*

- Among the PVTG villages in Jashipur block, 9 out of 12 villages and in Karanjia block, 5 out of 6 villages have primary schools. These villages do not have the required number of middle and secondary schools.
- No PVTG villages of the said blocks have access to CHC. They have to cover more than 10 Km. to reach CHC for medical treatment. Regarding Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, except 2/3 villages, no villages have access to the centre.

- Villagers have not easy accessibility to Financial Institutions including veterinary, Post Office and Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies.
- Accessibility to PDS is also not encouraging. SHGs are found in all the villages. People have good mobile networking facility except 3 interior villages of the said blocks. Roads are found concrete inside and black-topped outside the village. But part of the road is found gravel and mud mix.

Chapter-V

Resource Gap Analysis and Need base plan for the Development of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias

The Baseline Study has made an assessment of overall situational analysis of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. The preceding two chapters discussed about the household entitlements, access to basic amenities including household socio-economic status, and basic infrastructure facilities available in the PVTG villages of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. The present chapter identifies the gaps in the availability of the institutions at village level and gaps in accessing basic amenities and entitlements at household level. The requirement mapping has been prepared on the basis of the households and villagers' requirement including assessment of the research team and concerned stakeholders. A need based plan (indicative) has been prepared accordingly shown in the Plan Matrix.

Prior to going for resource gap analysis, the present chapter focuses on some existing government programmes and schemes for the development of PVTGs.

Government Programmes and Schemes for the development of PVTGs

A popular Scheme namely **Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan** was introduced by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI and came into effect from April 1, 2008. The Scheme defines PVTGs as the most vulnerable among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheme therefore seeks to prioritize their protection and development. This special plan was designed for Development of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). It identifies 75 PVTGs in India. The Scheme seeks to adopt a holistic approach to the socio-economic development of PVTGs and gives state governments flexibility in planning initiatives that are geared towards the specific socio-cultural imperatives of the specific groups at hand.

Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan in Odisha

In Odisha, the CCD plan covers 13 PVTGs in 17 locations (Micro Projects). The Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur is one of such 17 Micro Projects taking development care of two PVTGs, such as Hill-Kharia and Mankirdias.

Activities supported under the scheme include housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, construction of link roads, installation of non conventional sources of energy, social security, etc. Funds are made available only for activities essential for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and not already funded by any other Scheme of the central/state governments. Each state and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands' administration, is required to prepare a long term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan,

valid for a period of five years for each PVTG within its territory, outlining the initiatives it will undertake, financial planning for the same and the agencies charged with the responsibility of undertaking the same.

The basic objectives and approaches of the CCD plan during the 12th plan period (2012-13 to 2016-17) are;

- Total development through an integrated approach by pulling resources from Central Government and State Government.
- G.O., NGO and PRI partnership to address the development needs of the PVTGs.
- Peoples' participation in development process will be encouraged through the involvement of traditional institution like labour cooperatives, SHGs, Farmers' club etc.
- Basic infrastructure will be created and amenities like health, education, drinking water, connectivity will be made available to the PVTG people within their easy reach.
- Assistance for conservation and promotion of PVTG tradition like–folk dance and songs, traditional musical instruments, conservation of traditional Culture, etc.
- Social security will be ensured by covering all families under Janashree Bima Yojana and Health Insurance (RSBY) etc

For achievement of these objectives over a period of the first three years of the PVTGs development Programme as posed in the CCD plan during the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 HKMDA has utilized funds received from different programmes, the details of which is furnished in the following statement.

Financial Achievement during the period from 2012-13 to 2014-15

During the period from 2012-13 to 2014-15, fund to the tune of Rs. 568,08,809.00 was received by the HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj Micro Project from different sources, like SCA to TSP, Art 275 (1), IAP for total development of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs and a sum of Rs. 459,30,809.00 (80.85%) was spent for this purpose. No fund was received from ITDA, Karanjia and DRDA, Mayurbhanj for the development interventions of the said two PVTGs. The Micro Project is reported to have not received any fund from both the aforesaid two development agencies during the last three years. Statement furnished below explains the matter in details.

Table 5.1 Year wise Funds Flow as per CCD Plan to HKMDA, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj, Odisha and Expenditure (2012-2015)

Year	Total Fund Posed as per the CCD Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Total Fund Received as per the CCD Plan (Rs. in lakh)	Total Amount Utilised (Rs. in lakh)
2012-13	767.86	197.00	175.80
2013-14	450.06	66.50	41.00
2014-15	575.31	104.67	42.59
Total	1793.23	368.17	259.39

Table 5.2 Physical Achievements during 2012-13 to 2014-15

SI No	Activity Programme	Physical	
		Target	Achievement
2012-13			
1	Horticulture	18 Villages	18 Villages
2	Agriculture	18 Villages	18 Villages
3	Animal Husbandry	350	350
4	Irrigation	3Dugwell	15 Beneficiaries
5	Promotion S.H.G	25 S.H.G	25 S.H.G
6	Connectivity	60 mtr.	1 Colony
7	Boys Educational Complex Angarpada	1	1/370 students
8	Market link.	1 no of Pindi	114 Beneficiaries
9	Repairing dwelling House	115 Houses	115 Houses
	Fire proof House	73 Houses	73 Houses
2013-14			
1	Horticulture	18 Villages	18 Villages
2	Agriculture	18 Villages	18 Villages
3	Animal Husbandry	40 Ben	40Ben
4	Irrigation	2Project	2 Project ,255 Ben
5	Promotion S.H.G	15 S.H.G	15 S.H.G
6	Capacity Building	49 S.H.G Members	49 S.H.G
7	I.E.C	18 Villages	18 Villages
8	Conservation Culture	1 village	1 village
9	Drinking Water	5 Tube well	5 Tube Well
10	Connectivity	1 C.C Road	1 C.C Road
11	Electrification	1 Colony	1 Colony
12	Educational Complex Angarpada	2 Nos.	2 Nos.
2014-15			
1	Educational Complex Angarpada	2 Nos.	2 Nos.
2	Horticulture	18 Villages	18 Villages
3	Agriculture	18 Villages	18 Villages 360 Ben.
4	Irrigation	3 Nos Project	3 Project ,324 Ben
5	Conservation Culture	4 Nos Pindi	4 Nos Pindi, 4 Villages
6	Connectivity	2 CC Road	2 CC Road
7	Electrification	10 nos Solar street light	10nos , Boys complex , Angarpada
8	Corpus fund	Remuneration of 9nos MPW	9 MPW
9	JBV	706	80 Ben.
10	Health and Nutrition	18 Villages 2111	30 Ben.
TOTAL (2012-13 to 2014-15)		18 villages (756	

SI No	Activity Programme	Physical	
		Target families)	Achievement

Source: SCSTRTI Study Report 2015

Table 5.3 Plan Wise & Year Wise Financial and Physical Progress during (2012-2018) for HK & MDA, Jashipur-Micro Project

Plan	Year	Financial Achievement (Rupees in Lakh)			Physical Achievement (In Number)	
		Total Allotment Received	Expenditure Occurred	Balance Available	Targeted	Completed
SCA to TSP	2012-13	6.37	6.37			
	2013-14	8.75	8.75			
	2014-15	6.88	6.88			
	2015-16	8.66	6.66	2.00	5	4
	2016-17	6.00	6.00	0.00	4	3
	2017-18	18.50	15.10	3.40	6	4
	2012-18	55.16	49.76	5.40	15	11
Article - 275 (1)	2012-13	27.41	27.41			
	2013-14	25.00	25.00			
	2014-15	11.44	11.44			
	2015-16	10.50	10.50	0.00	8	8
	2016-17	Fund not released				
	2017-18	1.70	0.00	1.70	1	0
	2012-18	76.05	74.35	1.70	9	8
CCD	2012-13	197.00	175.80			
	2013-14	66.50	41.00			
	2014-15	104.67	42.59			
	2015-16	136.97	136.97	0.00	13	13
	2016-17	88.00	57.70	32.80	14	7
	2017-18	78.46	18.29	60.17	11	6
	2012-18	671.60	472.35	92.97	38	26
Others (IAP)	2012-13	34.07	34.07			
	2013-14	38.00	38.00			
	2014-15	42.00	42.00			
	2012-15	114.07	114.07	0.00	0	0

Plan	Year	Financial Achievement (Rupees in Lakh)			Physical Achievement (In Number)	
		Total Allotment Received	Expenditure Occurred	Balance Available	Targeted	Completed
All Plan Grand Total		916.88	710.53	100.07	62	45

Source: CCD plan -2015 and HKMDA, Jashipur

NB: Balance available and Physical progress figures for the Year 2012-2015 is not available.

Resource Gap Analysis:

Based on the existence and availability of resources including human resources in the said blocks, the present study located gaps in every aspect of HH and villages. Block wise gap analysis and requirement mapping is presented below in matrix form. Besides, plan of action in each individual case is suggested in the matrix. In the end, overall analysis and plan is mentioned.

Table 5.4 and 5.5 given below reveal the real need as identified by the villagers for village level infrastructure resources, and the shortfall has been estimated against existing resource availability in the said blocks and this has to be properly addressed while making village Development Plan (DP) through Grama Sabhas with involvement of local people, social activists and technical personnel of Line Departments of Government of Odisha. Household level gaps and requirement mapping among Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs are indicated in Table- 5.6 and 5.7 respectively. Gap analysis and Requirement mapping of household entitlements is reflected in Table 5.8.

Table - 5.4: Gap and Requirement mapping of PVTG village infrastructure in Jashipur Block

Resource Gap in Jashipur Block (PVTG Village level)					
Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
A.	Education Institutions				
1	Primary School	11	03	14	03 Primary Schools to be established
2	Middle	05	03	09	03 Middle Schools to be established
3	Secondary School	01	03	05	03 Secondary schools to be established
B.	Drinking Water Sources				
1	Open-well	06	short fall of 06 open-wells	12	6 open wells to be installed
2	Tube-well	25	Short fall of 11 tube wells	36	installation of 11 new tube-wells
3	Piped water supply	09	03	12	installation of 03 PWS

Note:

Primary School can be opened only when there is no Schooling facility available within one Km. of Radius subject to availability of 40 number of students (age group of 6 to 11 years).

Upper Primary can be opened only when there is no upper Primary Schooling facility available within 3 Km. of radius subject to availability of 40 number of students (age group of 11 to 14 years)

Resource Gap in Jashipur Block (PVTG Village level)					
Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
C. Electricity Facilities					
1	Electricity facility to Villages	07	Shortfall of 5 villages to be electrified	12 villages electrified	Provide Electricity connection to 5 villages
2	Solar light facility	18 points in 4 villages	10 not functional and Shortfall in 8 villages	10 solar lights to be functional and 8 villages to be provided 40 solar lights points	10 solar lights to make functional and 8 villages to be provided 40 solar lights points
D. Availability of Health Centres					
1	PHC	0	Shortfall of 2 PHCs	2 PHCs	Establishment of 2 PHCs in 2 clusters ³
2	PHC Sub-centre	3	Shortfall of 3 PHC sub-centre	6 PHC sub-centre	Establishment of 3 PHC sub-centre ⁴ in 4 clusters
3	CHC	0	Shortfall of 2 CHCs	2 CHCs	Establishment of 2 CHCs in 2 clusters
4	Maternity And Child Welfare Centre/ANM centre	0	Shortfall of 4 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre	4 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre	Establishment of 4 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre in 3clusters
5	Mobile Health Unit	0	Shortfall of 4 MHUs	4 MHUs	Facilitate to provide 4 mobile health units for 12 villages

As per GOI norm, there should be one primary health centre (PHC) for every 30000 people (20000 in hilly areas)
there should be one PHC Sub-centre for every 5000 people (3000 in hilly areas)

Resource Gap in Jashipur Block (PVTG Village level)

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
6	Veterinary Hospital	1	Shortfall of 2 Veterinary Hospitals	3 Veterinary Hospitals	Establishment of 2 Veterinary Hospitals
E	Agriculture Institutions				
1	Agricultural Credit Societies	0	Shortfall of 3 Agricultural Credit Societies	03 Agricultural Credit Societies	Establishment of 03 Agricultural Credit Societies in 3 clusters
F	Financial Institutions				
1	Commercial Bank	0	Shortfall of 3 Commercial Banks	3 Commercial Banks	Facilitate to open 3 commercial Bank branches
2	Cooperative Bank	0	Shortfall of 4 Cooperative Banks	4 Cooperative Banks	Facilitate to open 4 Cooperative Bank branches
G	Other Institutions				
1	Post Office/ Sub-Post Office	0	Shortfall of 2 Post Office and 3 sub-post office	2 Post office / 3 Sub-Post offices	Establishment of 2 Post Office/3 Sub-Post Offices
2	Self Help Group (SHG)	44 SHGs and 25 active	Shortfall of 4 SHGs and 29 defunct SHGs	48 SHGs	Facilitate to form 4 new SHGs. Priority should be given to functionalize 29 defunct SHGs which can also be revived.
3	Availability of PDS shop	6 villages	Shortfall of 3 PDS shops	9 PDS shops	6 villages have no problem. But the villages which are located more than 10Kms, for those villages, at least three PDS sub-centres should be opened.

Resource Gap in Jashipur Block (PVTG Village level)

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
4	Mobile Phone Coverage	8 villages have mobile network facilities	Shortfall of 4 villages for network problem	12 villages for network service	Facilitate to provide network service to 4 villages
H	Road type				
1	Road Type (inside the village)	Concrete road inside 10 villages but 2 villages have partly Gravel & Mud mix	2 villages partly Gravel & Mud mix road type	All the 12 villages to be concrete road	2 partly Gravel & Mud mix type road villages should be made concrete
2	Road Type (village to GP HQ)	Black top and concrete road in 7 villages, 5 villages having Gravel & Mud mix type road	5 Gravel & Mud mix type road villages	12 villages to be concrete road	5 villages having Gravel & Mud mix type road should be made concrete

Table - 5.5: Gap and Requirement mapping of PVTG village infrastructure in Karanjia Block

Resource Gap in Karanjia Block (PVTG Village level)					
Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
A.	Education Institutions				
1	Primary School	07	01	08	01 Primary Schools to be established
2	Middle	02	02	04	02 Middle Schools to be established
3	Secondary School	02	01	03	01 Secondary school to be established
B.	Drinking Water Sources				
1	Open-well	08	short fall of 04 open-wells	12	4 open wells to be installed
2	Tube-well	12	Short fall of 6 tube wells	18	installation of 6 new tube-wells
3	Piped water supply	02	04	06	installation of 04 PWS

Resource Gap in Karanjia Block (PVTG Village level)

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
D. Electricity Facilities					
1	Electricity facility to Villages	04 villages electrified	Shortfall of 2 villages to be electrified	6 villages electrified	Provide Electricity connection to 2 villages
2	Solar light facility	7 points in 1 village	4 points not functional and Shortfall in 4 villages	7 solar lights to be functional and 5 villages having 27 solar light points	4 solar lights to make functional and 4 villages to be provided 20 solar lights points
E. Availability of Health Centres					
1	PHC	4 villages having PHCs	-	4 villages	-
2	PHC Sub-centre	2 villages having PHCs	Shortfall of 2 PHC sub-centre	4 PHC sub-centre	Establishment of 2 PHC sub-centre ⁴ in 2 clusters
3	CHC	0	Shortfall of 2 CHC	2 CHCs	Establishment of 2 CHCs in 2 clusters
4	Maternity And Child Welfare Centre-ANM	1 village having PHC	Shortfall of 3 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre	4 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre	Establishment of 3 Maternity And Child Welfare Centre in 3clusters
5	Mobile Health Unit	0	Shortfall of 3 MHUs	3 MHUs	Facilitate to provide 3 mobile health units for 6 villages

Resource Gap in Karanjia Block (PVTG Village level)					
Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
6	Veterinary Hospital	1 village having Veterinary Hospital	Shortfall of 1 Veterinary Hospital	2 Veterinary Hospitals	Establishment of 1 Veterinary Hospital
H	Agriculture Institutions				
3	Agricultural Credit Societies	0	Shortfall of 2 Agricultural Credit Societies	02 Agricultural Credit Societies	Establishment of 02 Agricultural Credit Societies
I	Financial Institutions				
1	Commercial Bank	0	Shortfall of 3 Commercial Banks	3 Commercial Banks	Facilitate to open 3 commercial Bank branches
2	Cooperative Bank	0	Shortfall of 3 Cooperative Banks	3 Cooperative Banks	Facilitate to open 3 Cooperative Bank branches
J	Other Institutions				
1	Post Office/ Sub-Post Office	0	Shortfall of 2 Post Office and 2 sub-post office	2 Post office / 2 Sub-Post offices	Establishment of 2 Post Office/2 Sub-Post Offices
2	Self Help Group (SHG)	22 SHGs and 16 active	Shortfall of 2 new SHGs and 6 defunct SHGs	24 SHGs and all SHGs to be functional	Facilitate to form 2 new SHGs. Priority should be given to functionalise 06 defunct SHGs which can also be revived.

Resource Gap in Karanjia Block (PVTG Village level)

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
3	Availability of PDS shop	3 villages having PDS shop	Shortfall of 1 PDS shop	4 PDS shops	4villages have no problem. But the villages which are located more than 10Kms, for those villages, at least one PDS sub-centres should be opened.
4	Mobile Phone Coverage	6 villages have mobile network facilities	-	6 villages net work service	-
K	Road type				
1	Road Type (inside the village)	Concrete road inside all the 6 villages but 1 villages have partly Gravel & Mud mix	1 village partly Gravel & Mud mix road type	6 villages to be concrete road	1 partly Gravel & Mud mix type road should be made concrete
2	Road Type (village to GP HQ)	Black top and concrete road in 4 villages, 2 Gravel & Mud mix type road	2 Gravel & Mud mix type road	6 villages to be concrete road	6 villages Gravel & Mud mix type road should be made concrete

Table - 5.6: Gap and Requirement mapping of Basic amenities of HHs of Hill-Kharias

Resource Gap in HHs of Hill-Kharia Tribes					
Sl. No.	Household Resource	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Require	Plan of Action
A.	Housing Facilities (PVTG households)				
1	Own House	584 HHs having own house	11HHs are houseless	595 own houses	To provide 11 houses to Homestead landless HHs under different existing government schemes.
2	Pucca House	419 HHs having pucca house	165 HHs having kutcha and semi-pucca house.	584 pucca houses	To provide pucca houses to 165 HHs living in kutcha and semi-pucca under different existing government schemes.
B.	Toilet Facilities				
1	IHL	33 HHs having IHL	551 HHs have no toilets (IHL)	584 toilets	To facilitate 551 HHs to construct toilets who have no toilets in their houses.
C.	Electricity Facilities and Drinking water supply				
1	HH electricity Connection	133 HHs having electricity connection	451 HHs have no electricity connection	584 HHs to be electrified	To provide electricity facilities to the 451 HHs having no electricity connection or having illegal connections.

2	Drinking water supply Piped water supply	98 HHs having Piped Water supply points	Shortfall of 22 Piped Water supply points	120 piped water connection requirement	To install 22 PWS points. Priority should be given to the villages where there is no or less number of points
3	Drinking water supply Tube well	376 tube well points	Shortfall of 23 tube well points	400 tube well points needed	To install 23 number of tube well points
4	Drinking water supply Open well	83 HHs having open wells	Shortfall of 17 open wells	90 open wells required	To install 17 number of sanitary open wells
D.	Land Entitlements				
1	Land holdings	522 H H s are having homestead land	73 HHs are homestead less	595 HHs to have homestead land	Provide land to the land less to 73 HHs under different existing government schemes.
2	Agricultural land holdings	16 HHs are agriculture land holders	Shortfall of 50 HHs to get agricultural land	76 agriculture land holdings	50 HHs should be provided agricultural land
3	Forest land under IFR	69 received IFR title	526 HHs not received IFR title even not CFR	526HHs to be benefited under CFR	Facilitate to provide 526 HHs to be benefited under CFR at least can collect MFP for their livelihood.

Table - 5.7: Gap and Requirement mapping of Basic amenities of HHs of Mankirdias

Resource Gap in HHs of Mankirdia PVTGs					
Sl. No.	Household Resource	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Require	Plan of Action
A.	Housing Facilities (PVTG households)				
1	Own House	58 HHs having own houses	-	58 houses	Regular maintenance of houses
2	Pucca House	58 HHs having Pucca houses	-	58 pucca houses	Regular maintenance of houses including toilets
B.	Toilet Facilities				
1	IHL	11 HHs of Durdura village have toilets	47 HHs have no toilets (IHL)	58 toilets	Facilitate 47 HHs to construct toilets who have no toilets in their houses. Community toilets may be constructed in Kendumundi village.
C.	Electricity Facilities and Drinking water supply				
1	HH electricity connection	51 HHs having electricity connection	7 HHs have no electricity connection	58 HHs are electrified	To provide electricity facilities to the 7 HHs having no electricity connection. Solar lights may be arranged.
2	Drinking water supply Piped water supply	23 HHs having Piped Water supply connection	Shortfall of 10 Piped Water supply connection in Kendumundi village	33 piped water connection	To install 10 PWS connection in Kendumundi village.
3	Drinking water supply Tube well	35 tube well points	Shortfall of 5 tube well points in Durdura village	40 tube well points	To install 5 number of tube well points in Durdura village

Resource Gap in HHs of Mankirdia PVTGs					
Sl. No.	Household Resource	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Require	Plan of Action
4	Drinking water supply Open well	No open wells	Shortfall of 5 open wells	5 open wells	To install 5 number of sanitary open wells
D.	Land Entitlements				
1	Land holdings	57 HHs are homestead land Holders	01 HH homestead less	58 HHs to have homestead land	The leftout one HH to be provided under any existing government schemes.
2	Agricultural land holdings	No HHs are agriculture land holders	Shortfall of 58 HHs to get agricultural land	58 agriculture land holdings	Since Mankirdias are not interested for agriculture , alternative source of livelihood support is required which is mentioned in Table -5.5
3	Forest land under IFR	No HHs received IFR title	58 HHs not received title	58 HHs need their livelihood from MFP	Facilitate to provide 58 HHs to be benefited under CFR at least can collect MFP for their livelihood.

Table - 5.8 Gaps and requirement mapping in HHs Entitlements of both Hill-Kharria and Mankirdia PVTGs

Sl. No.	Household resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
A.	Entitlements (Hill-Kharria and Mankirdia)				
1	Adhar Card	2312 persons having Adhar card	416 persons not received	2728 persons	Facilitate to issue 416 eligible persons to issue Adhar card
2	Voter-ID	1182 persons having Voter-ID	312 persons not received	418 persons	Facilitate to issue 418 eligible persons to issue Voter-ID
3	Ration card	611 HHs having ration card	33 HHs not received	644 HHs	Facilitate to issue 33 eligible HHs to issue Ration card
4	Widow Pension	68 widows having Widow Pension card	5 widows not received	73 widows	Facilitate to issue 5 eligible widows to issue Widow Pension card.
5	Old Age Pension	75 senior citizens having Old age Pension card	06 senior citizens not received	81 senior citizens	Facilitate to issue 06 eligible senior citizens to issue Old age Pension card
6	Disabled Pension	4 having disabled pension cards	01 person not received	5 persons	Facilitate to issue 01 eligible person to issue Disabled Pension card

Sl. No.	Household resources	Existing Resource	Gaps	Total Requirement	Plan of Action
B.	Housing Benefits				
1	Biju Pucca Ghar, PMAY housing and other schemes	13+423=436+148=584 have houses	Short fall of 69 HHs	653	Provide houses to 69 families
C	No. of Persons/HHs have option for livelihood activities				
	Livelihood Options	Jashipur block	Karanjia block	Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia (Total)	
1	Poultry, goatery and dairy	383	136	519	
2	Agriculture and horticulture	31	7	38	
3	Fishery	45	2	47	
4	Trading and Rice mill	6	2	8	
5	Khalli leaf making machine	4	0	4	
6	Mashroom Cultivation Training	398 HHs	217 HHs	615	

Perspective Plan and Financial Estimate for the year 2018-2023

Table 5.2 reflects detail sector wise activity plan and financial estimate for five years. An abstract of the estimate is mentioned in Table 5.9

Table 5.9

Sector wise Plan of Action and Cost Estimation for Five Years Perspective Plan (2018-2023)

Category of Activities	Sector/ Sub Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total Cost (Amount in Lakh Rs.)
IDS ¹	Education						
	Primary School	10.00	10.00				20.00
	Middle School	10.00	10.00	5.00			25.00
	Secondary School	20.00	10.00	10.00			40.00
	Health						
	CHC	25.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	80.00
	PHC	25.00	25.00	10.00	10.00		70.00
	PHC Sub-centre	30.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	20.00	130.00
	Child Welfare Centre/ANM centre	10.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	30.00
	Child Welfare Centre-ANM	12.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	0.00	30.00
	Maternity Aid Center	18.00	18.00	14.00	10.00	10.00	70.00
	Mobile Health Unit	20.00		30.00			50.00
	Drinking Water Supply						
	Tube-well	5.00	3.50				8.50
	Open-well	5.00					5.00
	Piped water supply	40.00	40.00	25.00			105.00
	Financial Institution						
	Commercial Bank	15.00	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	60.00
	Cooperative Bank	20.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	75.00
	Electricity						
	Electricity facility	40.00	40.00	30.00	30.00		140.00
	Solar light facility	2.00	1.40				3.40
	Road Connectivity						
Road from Village to GP	120.00	60.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	330.00	

¹ Plan for IHL and Pucca House of Hill-Khardia and IHL of Mankidia is included in sub-sector Plan. Detail HH requirements of Mankidia and Hill-Khardia tribes is mentioned in Table 5.6

Category of Activities	Sector/ Sub Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Total Cost (Amount in Lakh Rs.)
	Village Inside Road	80.00	70.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	300.00
	Mobile Network Coverage	55.00	55.00	45.00	35.00	10.00	200.00
	Other Institutions						
	Agricultural Credit Societies	7.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	25.00
	Post Office/	15.00	10.00	10.00	5.00		40.00
	Veterinary Hospital	20.00	15.00	10.00			45.00
	IDS Total	604.00	476.90	369.00	254.00	178.00	1881.90
IEC	Capacity Building and Awareness Programmes (Meetings, Campaign, leaflet and Posters)	40.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
IGS ²	Promotion of SHGs and their involvement in PDS and skill development trainings to youths	15.00	6.00	5.00			26.00
	Poultry, goatery and dairy, Trading and Rice mill, Khalli leaf making machine	80.00	80.00	60.00	60.00	23.00	303.00
	Agriculture, horticulture and Fishery	110.00	100.00	70.00	70.00	60.00	410.00
	IGS Total	205.00	186.00	135.00	130.00	83.00	739.00
Grand Total		849.00	692.90	534.00	384.00	261.00	2720.90

Table - 5.10 Activity wise Abstract

Block	Categories	No of Activities	Total Cost (In Lakh Rs.)
	IGS	425	530.50
	IDS	91	1054.50
	IEC	12	60.00
	Total	528	1645.00
	IGS	229	208.50
	IDS	83	827.40
	IEC	8	40.00
	Total	320	1075.90
Grand Total		848	2720.90

² Break up wise IGS activity and plan is mentioned in Table.5.5 Appendix

Chapter-VI

Conclusion and Recommendations

The 5th Five Year Plan period provided a policy shift for development of tribal communities and Scheduled Areas in our country. In addition to introducing the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan under which various departments of Central Government as well as State Governments were required to set apart plan outlays for economic development of Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population. Integrated Tribal Development Agencies were created to plan and monitor implementation of the TSP in the blocks having majority of tribal population. During this plan period with the implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan approach, there were some tribal groups who were relatively isolated, vulnerable, deprived and economically backward. These vulnerable communities were identified and designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and special attention were given for their socio economic development. Thirteen Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) have been identified in interior pockets of Odisha. In Odisha, 17 Micro Projects are functioning within the Scheduled and Non Scheduled areas with an aim for all round development of PVTGs. Most of these groups are small in number and generally, live in remote habitats, with poor administrative and infrastructure back up. The Micro Projects functioned in phased manner during various plan periods.

During the 5th Five Year Plan, GoI decided to plan and implement specific development programmes focused on the all-round development of the PTGs. 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 themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status. Besides, a New Central Sector Scheme of MOTA, Govt. of India in 1998-99 (revised in 2008-09) for the survival, protection, development and welfare of PVTGs through NGOs/States TD Agencies followed by Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan' introduced during the 11th Plan Period (2007-2012) and continued till date. These cover programmes, like housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, and sets goals to enhance the quality of life of PTGs and conserve their culture, wealth of knowledge and ecosystem. As suggested by MoTA, GOI, Baseline Surveys are to be made for each of the PVTGs/Micro Projects. Therefore, there is a need for undertaking a Baseline Survey of PVTGs in one Sample Micro Project in Odisha. In the above context, the SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, has proposed to undertake the aforementioned Survey among two semi-nomadic PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias") found in the villages of HKMDA, Jashipur Micro Project in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha with the objective to prepare plan for the overall development of PVTGs ("Hill-Kharia" & "Mankirdias" under HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

The study covered all inhabited villages (“Hill-Kharia” & “Mankirdias” PVTGs under the micro-project, HKMDA) of Jashipur and Karanjia blocks of Mayurbhanj district. All the PVTG households of the said two blocks were covered through collection of door to door household data. A total of 653 households covering 58 Mankirdia and 595 Hill-Kharia PVTGs were surveyed for the purpose. The study is empirical in nature. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data includes (i) Household survey through door to door approach administering Household Schedules, (ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD) through village survey schedule and (iii) Key Informant Interview (KII) with concerned Line Department Officials including Special Officer of Micro-Project (HKMDA).

The study findings reflect that sex ratio is more favourable in case of Mankirdia PVTG than that of Hill-Kharia PVTG. Size of family of family is 4.1 among the PVTGs. But the discouraging factor is that there is decreasing trend of population. Life expectancy rate of Mankirdia is higher than that of Hill-Kharia. Literacy status of Mankirdia is better than that of Hill-Kharia. However, female literacy rate is better than that of Hill-Kharia. Overall, the literacy rate among the PVTGs is found 56.10%. The level of education of majority of population (i.e.78.83%) has not reached even upto high school level. Hundred percent Mankirdias and 98% Hill-Kharias have their own houses. Housing pattern of Mankirdias is found better than that of Hill-Kharias. Majority of households of the PVTG depend on tube well for drinking purpose and households use untreated water except a few. Households have no individual toilets except 6-7% households. A negligible household have separate cattle shed. Households of Mankirdia PVTGs (around 88%) have been electrified but only 22.35% households are using electricity.

Between the two PVTGs, Mankirdia families have better possession status of durables than that of Hill-Kharia families. Both the PVTGs have a good number of chicken and goats. Mankirdias have no bullocks and buffalo whereas Hill-Kharias have a few number of those live stocks. Between the two PVTGs, Mankirdias have no land except average size of homestead land of 0.004ac whereas in case of Hill-Kharias, average size of homestead land is 0.196 ac, agriculture land 0.659 ac and forest land 0.08ac. Collections of forest produce and daily wage labour work are the main sources of their livelihood. Among the said PVTGs, 366 (56.05%) may be categorized as ultra-poor category with an annual income level of below Rs.15, 000/-, which is less than half of the BPL level threshold income (Rs. 58,320/-). Overall data shows that the annual average expenditure incurred by those PVTGs is Rs. 22874.92. In Jashipur block, as many as 383 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood. Similarly in Karanjia block, 136 persons opted for poultry, dairy and goatery business for their better livelihood.

The study findings reveal that a good number of persons possess Adhar card, voter-ID, ration cards and pension cards. Households have good knowledge about the housing schemes and more than 80% households of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs possess houses under different schemes. The status of piped water supply connection in Jashipur block is better than that of Karanjia block. Households of both the blocks depend mostly on tube wells. As reported by the

villagers of the two blocks, quality of tube well water is very poor. In Jashipur block, out of 12 villages, 5 villages have not been electrified. In case of Karanjia block, 2 villages have not been electrified.

In Jashipur block, 3 PVTG villages have no primary schools whereas in Karanjia block, one PVTG village has no primary school. Middle and secondary schools are also not up to the need. Between the two blocks, villages of Karanjia block have better access to PHC than that of Jashipur block. No villages of the said blocks have access to CHC. They have to cover more than 10Kms to reach CHC for their treatment. Regarding Maternity and child Welfare Centre, except 2/3 villages, no villages have access to the centre. Accessibility to veterinary services in Karanjia block is better than the Jashipur block. Villagers have no easy accessibility to financial Institutions including post office and Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies. Accessibility to PDS shop is also not encouraging. SHGs are found in all the villages but some of them are not functional. People have good mobile networking facility except 3 villages of the said blocks. Roads are found concrete inside and black top outside the village. But part of the road is found gravel and mud mix. The location of GP office from villages of Jashipur block is maximum 12kms distance and from villages of Karanjia block it is 6 Kms.

The following suggestions have been emerged from field study and villagers opinion

Suggestions

- **Slow population growth in both the PVTGs is a matter of concern. Government should take initiative for increasing live birth rate and decreasing death rate.**
- **The highest (42.89%) percentage of population comes under working age group. Government should create opportunity to engage them in different Income Generating activities (IGS).**
- **Proper health care facilities should be provided to the PVTGs and as far as possible, all households should be provided with health cards.**
- **Campaign for increasing educational level is required among the PVTGs. Career counseling of PVTGs students about benefit of higher studies should be ensured.**
- **All houses should be pucca. Whoever has kutcha or mud houses should be replaced with pucca house.**
- **Houses constructed during rehabilitation, should be repaired or new houses should be provided them.**
- **Sufficient number of Pipe Water Supply connections and regular maintenance of pipe points is essential. Water treatment should be taken on priority.**
- **All individual households should be provided with household latrines (IHL). Wherever it is not possible, community toilets may be constructed. All toilets should have sufficient water supply. Regular maintenance of toilets is needed for good sanitation in the surrounding.**

- **Households having cows and bullocks should have separate cow sheds to be constructed.**
- **All houses and villages should be electrified. Solar lights should also be provided. Regular maintenance of electricity and solar lights should be done.**
- **People who are interested for agriculture and horticulture, lease land may be provided to them.**
- **Since collection of forest produce is one of the main sources of their livelihood, villages should get Community Forest Right and right over Community Forest Resources including Habitat Right so that they can collect MFP without any objections. Necessary action may be taken by the concerned departments.**
- **The traditional rights enjoyed by the communities over their habitat should be recognize.**
- **Steps should be taken setting up processing units for value addition of MFPs like Siali Leaf, Honey, Siali Crepper, Paluo etc., collected by the Hill Khadias and Mankiridias.**
- **PVTGs relocated from the Tiger Reserve shall be compensated as per the LARR Act, 2015 and relocated habitations should be included under the Micro-Project area.**
- **Interested young persons may be engaged as daily wage labour in any developmental work of government programme.**
- **People should be provided technical and financial support for undertaking programmes/activities as per their choice /interest and potentiality.**
- **It should be ensured that all households/individuals should get their entitlements.**
- **People should have easy access to all institutions including education, health and finance.**
- **Road type should be all weathered and connectivity to important centres/institutions should be made.**
- **Micro Project authority may take step for inclusion of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTG people in adjoining villages of Micro-Project area and extend PVTG development programme inclusive of CCD and OPELIP for them.**

Conclusions

Government has taken initiatives to uplift PVTGs to the mainstream by implementing number of programmes/schemes through the Micro-Projects since the fifth plan period. Empirical studies/baseline survey has shown that their pace of development has been exceedingly slow and the achievement level is lower than the proposed targets. The present baseline study shows that Mankirdias are better off than the Hill-Kharias in respect of availability of basic amenities. But both the PVTGs are economically very poor. Their education level has increased. The overall,

the rate of improvement in their standard of living goes up due to government interventions (both state and central). In addition to the CCD plan operation, the Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is a recent initiative taken by State Government to bring the PVTGs into main stream and better sustainable livelihood. 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. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components. The programme should be monitored properly to achieve the goal and objectives of the programme.

Appendix

Table - 2.4 Land Utilisation Pattern

Block	GP	Village Name	Forest Area (in Hectares)		Area under Non-Agricultural Uses		Barren & Un-cultivable Land Area		Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area		Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc. Area		Cultivable Waste Land Area		Fallows Land other than Current Fallows Area		Current Fallows Area		Net Area Sown		Total Geo. Area in acres
			Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	
Jashipur	Astakumar	Astakumar	225	51.96	25	5.77	0	0.00	0	0.00	33	7.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	150	34.64	433.00
	Padagarh	Badjhili	87.33	61.07	9.7	6.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.01	0.01	45.96	32.14	143.00
	Durdura	Durdura	155.7	43.25	17.3	4.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	70	19.44	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	117	32.50	360.00
	Gudgudia	Gudgudia	90	56.25	10	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	60	37.50	160.00
	Matiagarh	Kapand	83.7	24.33	9.3	2.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	20	5.81	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	231	67.15	344.00
	Gudgudia	Khejuri	90.9	53.16	10.1	5.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	70	40.94	171.00
	Ektali	Kiajhari	9.1	14.44	3.5	5.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	31.5	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	18.9	30.00	63.00
	Ektali	Kumudabadi	136.91	44.89	15.21	4.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	72.02	23.61	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.02	0.01	80.84	26.50	305.00
	Matiagarh	Matiagarh	50.4	15.00	5.6	1.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	50	14.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	230	68.45	336.00
	Padagarh	Palguda	17	20.48	2.6	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	23.4	28.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	40	48.19	83.00
	Padagarh	Podagarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	60	100.00	0	0.00	60.00
	Dhalabani	Thakurgoda	45	31.03	5	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25	17.24	0	0.00	0	0.00	70	48.28	145.00
	Jashipur Total			991.04	38.07	113.31	4.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	299.92	11.52	25	0.96	0	0.00	60.03	2.31	1113.7	42.79
Karanjia	Batapalasa	Batapalasa	9.92	2.66	56.82	15.23	5.93	1.59	18.65	5.00	6.72	1.80	3.18	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	271.78	72.86	373.00
	Badagaon	Batatainsira	2.24	1.27	24.49	13.84	0.04	0.02	6.2	3.50	0	0.00	2.17	1.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	141.86	80.15	177.00
	Tato	Biunria	3.62	1.68	22.95	10.67	0	0.00	7.71	3.59	0	0.00	2.17	1.01	0	0.00	0.74	0.34	177.81	82.70	215.00
	Dudhiani	Budhigaon	11.57	12.05	13.21	13.76	6.44	6.71	3.75	3.91	0	0.00	0.02	0.02	0	0.00	0.21	0.22	60.8	63.33	96.00
	Patbil	Kendumundi	110.01	21.66	61.83	12.17	4.76	0.94	21.77	4.29	0	0.00	4.85	0.95	2.96	0.58	0.96	0.19	300.86	59.22	508.00
	Dudhiani	Ramjodi	9.47	10.64	36.55	41.07	5.12	5.75	5.36	6.02	0	0.00	0.99	1.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	31.51	35.40	89.00
Karanjia Total			146.83	10.07	215.85	14.80	22.29	1.53	63.44	4.35	6.72	0.46	13.38	0.92	2.96	0.20	1.91	0.13	984.62	67.53	1458.00
Grand Total			1137.87	28.02	329.16	8.11	22.29	0.55	63.44	1.56	306.64	7.55	38.38	0.95	2.96	0.07	61.94	1.53	2098.32	51.67	4061.00

Table-3.2- Assessment of changing trend of population (2007 to 2018)

Block Name	GP	Name of the Village	Baseline survey 2007	Baseline survey 2015	Baseline survey 2018	% of Increased/ Decreased	% of Increased /Decreased
			Population				
Jashipur	Aastakuanr	Aastakuanr	77	87	95	Increased by 10 (10.31%)	Increased by 8 (9.20%)
Jashipur	Padagarh	Badjhili	77	83	89	Increased by 6 (6.74%)	Increased by 6 (7.23%)
Karanjia	Batpalsa	Batapalsa	82	69	57	Decreased by-13 (23.21%)	Decreased by -12 (-17.39%)
Karanjia	Badgoan	Batatainsira	57	73	91	Increased by 16 (17.98%)	Increased by 18 (24.66%)
Karanjia	Tato	Biunria	88	101	113	Increased by 13 (11.40%)	Increased by 12 (11.88%)
Karanjia	Dudhiani	Budhigan	136	126	114	Decreased by-10 (8.62%)	Decreased by -12 (-9.52%)
Jashipur	Durdura	Durdura	93	97	102	Increased by 4 (3.96%)	Increased by 5 (5.15%)
Jashipur	Gudgudia	Gudgudia	145	247	342	Increased by 102 (29.23%)	Increased by 95 (38.46%)
Jashipur	Matiagarh	Kapand	173	231	288	Increased by 58 (20.07%)	Increased by 57 (24.68%)
Karanjia	Patbil	Kendumundi	118	139	150	Increased by 21 (14.38%)	Increased by 11 (7.91%)
Jashipur	Gudgudia	Khejuri	255	284	316	Increased by 29 (9.27%)	Increased by 32 (11.27%)
Jashipur	Ektali	Kiajhari	147	121	115	Decreased by-26 (27.37%)	Decreased by -6 (-4.96%)
Jashipur	Ektali	Kumudabadi	77	108	138	Increased by 31 (22.30%)	Increased by 30 (27.78%)
Jashipur	Matiagarh	Matiagarh	146	189	234	Increased by 43 (18.53%)	Increased by 45 (23.81%)
Jashipur	Padagarh	Palguda	137	131	126	Decreased by-6 (4.80%)	Decreased by -5 (-3.82%)
Jashipur	Padagarh	Podagarh	108	119	129	Increased by 11 (8.46%)	Increased by 10 (8.40%)
Karanjia	Dudhiani	Ramjodi	110	147	187	Increased by 37 (20.11%)	Increased by 40 (27.21%)
Jashipur	Dhalabani	Thukurguda	70	54	42	Decreased by-16 (42.11%)	Decreased by -12 (-22.22%)
		Total	2082	2406	2728	Increased by 324 (15.56%)	Increased by 322 (13.38%)

Table – 3.5

Education Attainment of select PVTGs

PVTGs	Village	Pre-School		Primary		Upper Primary		Secondary		Upper Secondary		Graduate		Post-Graduate		Technical		Total
		Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	Person	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	6	21.43	6	21.43	11	39.29	4	14.29	1	3.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	28
	Badajhilli	5	20.00	11	44.00	5	20.00	4	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	25
	Batapalasa	1	3.85	21	80.77	0	0.00	1	3.85	3	11.54	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26
	Batatainsira	8	16.67	11	22.92	12	25.00	13	27.08	3	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.08	48
	Biunria	9	15.79	21	36.84	17	29.82	7	12.28	2	3.51	0	0.00	1	1.75	0	0.00	57
	Budhigaon	5	15.15	20	60.61	6	18.18	2	6.06	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	33
	Gudgudia	2	2.33	27	31.40	29	33.72	27	31.40	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	86
	Kapand	35	34.31	47	46.08	6	5.88	5	4.90	3	2.94	1	0.98	5	4.90	0	0.00	102
	Kendumundi (H)	4	57.14	3	42.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7
	Khandiadora	12	25.00	27	56.25	6	12.50	3	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48
	Khejuri	33	26.83	66	53.66	13	10.57	9	7.32	2	1.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	123
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	2	4.35	4	8.70	8	17.39	22	47.83	4	8.70	0	0.00	6	13.04	46
	Matiagada	25	21.01	48	40.34	22	18.49	22	18.49	1	0.84	1	0.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	119
	Padagada	13	22.41	19	32.76	8	13.79	14	24.14	4	6.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	58
	Palogada	11	18.97	30	51.72	10	17.24	5	8.62	2	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	58
	Ramjodi	2	7.69	22	84.62	0	0.00	2	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	26
	Thakurgoda	2	10.53	10	52.63	4	21.05	3	15.79	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	19
	Hill-Kharia Total	173	19.03	391	43.01	153	16.83	129	14.19	44	4.84	6	0.66	6	0.66	7	0.77	909
Mankirdia	Durdura	6	10.91	19	34.55	16	29.09	10	18.18	1	1.82	0	0.00	1	1.82	2	3.64	55
	Kendumundi (M)	15	24.59	20	32.79	15	24.59	11	18.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	61
	Mankirdia Total	21	18.10	39	33.62	31	26.72	21	18.10	1	0.86	0	0.00	1	0.86	2	1.72	116
Grand Total		194	18.93	430	41.95	184	17.95	150	14.63	45	4.39	6	0.59	7	0.68	9	0.88	1025

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Table-3.18- Source wise Annual Income of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia Tribes

PVTGs Type	Village	Agriculture		Forest and Forest Products		Labour (Agri.)		Labour (others)		Business and Others		Total Income
		Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	70000	15.07	220750	47.53	97200	20.93	65650	14.14	10800	2.33	464400
	Badajhilli	0	0.00	291600	41.54	237600	33.85	172800	24.62	0	0.00	702000
	Batapalasa	0	0.00	216000	38.46	183600	32.69	151200	26.92	10800	1.92	561600
	Battainsira	10800	2.86	129600	34.29	183600	48.57	43200	11.43	10800	2.86	378000
	Budhigaon	32400	3.80	356400	41.77	280800	32.91	183600	21.52	0	0.00	853200
	Gudgudia	22800	2.05	415600	37.29	294480	26.42	256800	23.04	124800	11.20	1114480
	Kapand	10800	1.00	518400	48.00	475200	44.00	32400	3.00	43200	4.00	1080000
	Kendumundi	0	0.00	302400	43.08	129600	18.46	270000	38.46	0	0.00	702000
	Khandiudara	10800	1.37	432000	54.79	291600	36.99	32400	4.11	21600	2.74	788400
	Khejuri	54000	2.46	928800	42.36	496800	22.66	712800	32.51	0	0.00	2192400
	Kumudabadi	0	0.00	302400	36.36	302400	36.36	226800	27.27	0	0.00	831600
	Matiagada	0	0.00	222400	18.29	453600	37.30	518400	42.63	21600	1.78	1216000
	Padagada	43200	4.71	324000	35.29	216000	23.53	291600	31.76	43200	4.71	918000
	Palogoda	0	0.00	356400	39.76	388800	43.37	151200	16.87	0	0.00	896400
	Ramjodi	21600	4.17	313200	60.42	21600	4.17	43200	8.33	118800	22.92	518400
	Tato	0	0.00	330000	26.80	535200	43.47	312000	25.34	54000	4.39	1231200
	Thakurgoda	12000	5.73	80400	38.42	78720	37.61	38160	18.23	0	0.00	209280
	Hill-Kharia Total	288400	1.97	5740350	39.16	4666800	31.84	3502210	23.89	459600	3.14	14657360
Mankdia	Durdura	54000	10.64	270000	53.19	0	0.00	151200	29.79	32400	6.38	507600
	Kendumundi	0	0.00	257000	55.59	110230	23.84	95112	20.57	0	0.00	462342
	Mankdia Total	54000	5.57	527000	54.33	110230	11.36	246312	25.39	32400	3.34	969942
Grand Total		342400	2.19	6267350	40.11	4777030	30.57	3748522	23.99	492000	3.15	15627302

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Table-3.19 - Level of Income of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Village	Below Rs.10000		Rs.10000-15000		Rs.15000-25000		Rs.25000-40000		Rs.40000 and above		Total HH	Average Annual Income in Rs	
		HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%	HH	%			
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	2	10	9	45	8	40	1	5	0	0	20	23220.00	
	Badajhilli	2	7.41	13	48.15	11	40.74	1	3.7	0	0	27	26000.00	
	Batapalasa	1	4.76	11	52.38	9	42.86	0	0	0	0	21	26742.86	
	Batatainsira	1	5.56	9	50	8	44.44	0	0	0	0	18	21000.00	
	Biunria	2	6.25	18	56.25	11	34.38	1	3.13	0	0	32	25854.55	
	Budhigaon	4	12.12	15	45.45	13	39.39	1	3.03	0	0	33	25329.09	
	Gudgudia	5	11.36	23	52.27	16	36.36	0	0	0	0	44	20000.00	
	Kapand	3	5.56	28	51.85	19	35.19	2	3.7	2	3.7	54	34000.00	
	Kendumundi (H)	0	0	1	33.33	2	66.67	0	0	0	0	3	18334.88	
	Khandiadora	3	6.98	19	44.19	20	46.51	1	2.33	0	0	43	25493.02	
	Khejuri	5	5.81	43	50	33	38.37	2	2.33	3	3.49	86	28675.86	
	Kumudabadi	1	3.45	19	65.52	8	27.59	1	3.45	0	0	29	21714.29	
	Matiagada	2	3.57	30	53.57	22	39.29	1	1.79	1	1.79	56	26228.57	
	Padagada	2	5.71	17	48.57	15	42.86	1	2.86	0	0	35	24900.00	
	Palogada	3	8.33	18	50	14	38.89	1	2.78	0	0	36	12342.86	
	Ramjodi	3	7.14	20	47.62	18	42.86	1	2.38	0	0	42	38475.00	
	Thakurgoda	1	6.25	8	50	7	43.75	0	0	0	0	16	13080.00	
		Hill-Kharia Total	40	6.72	301	50.59	234	39.33	14	2.35	6	1.01	595	24634.22
	Mankirdia	Durdura	0	0	10	38.46	13	50	3	11.54	0	0	26	19523.08
Kendumundi (M)		1	3.13	14	43.75	12	37.5	3	9.38	2	6.25	32	14448.19	
		Mankirdia Total	1	1.72	24	41.38	25	43.1	6	10.34	2	3.45	58	16723.14
Grand Total		41	6.28	325	49.77	259	39.66	20	3.06	8	1.23	653	23931.55	

Source: Baseline Survey 2017-18

Table-3.20**Annual Average Expenditure**

PVTGs Type	Revenue Village	Annual Expenditure (Rs.)	Household Average Annual Expenditure
Hill-Kharia	Astakumar	450032.00	22501.60
	Badajhilli	702000.00	26000.00
	Batapalasa	534000.00	25428.57
	Batatainsira	354000.00	19666.67
	Budhigaon	805403.00	24406.15
	Gudgudia	1114480.00	25329.09
	Kapand	995300.00	18431.48
	Kendumundi (H)	702000.00	32000.00
	Khandiadora	648990.00	15092.79
	Khejuri	2157300.00	25084.88
	Kumudabadi	817700.00	28196.55
	Matiagada	1216000.00	21714.29
	Padagada	854400.00	24411.43
	Palogada	879600.00	24433.33
	Ramjodi	507300.00	12078.57
	Tato	1104532.00	34516.63
	Thakurgoda	206000.00	12875.00
	Hill-Kharia Total	14049037.00	23611.83
Mankirdia	Durdura	456289.00	17549.58
	Kendumundi (M)	432000.00	13500.00
	Mankirdia Total	888289.00	15315.33
Grand Total		14937326.00	22874.92

Table.5.11 Income Generating Activities (IGS)

Livelihood Options	Jashipur block	Karanjia block	Hill-Kharia and Mankdia Tribes
Poultry, goatery and dairy	303	200	503
Agriculture and horticulture and Mushroom cultivation	31	7	38
Fishery	45	8	53
Trading and Rice mill	6	2	8
Khalli leaf making machine	4	0	4
Total	389	217	606

Table 5.12. Plan for HH Requirements of Hill-Kharia and Mankirdia PVTGs

PVTGs	Activities	No of Activities	Total Cost (In Lakh Rs.)
Hill-Kharia	Drinking water supply	62	50.00
	HH electricity	451	50.00
	IHL	551	220.40
	Pucca House	176	228.80
	Hill-Kharia Total	1240	549.20
Mankdia	Drinking water supply	20	20.00
	HH electricity	7	10.00
	IHL	47	23.50
	Mankdia Total	74	53.50
	Grand Total	1314	602.70

**STATISTICAL PROFILE OF HILL-KHARIA PVTG IN HKMDA (MICRO PROJECT),
JASHIPUR, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

Sl. No	Particulars	Hill-Kharia
1	Name of the district	Mayurbhanj
2	Name of the blocks	Jashipur and Karanjia
3	No. of GPs	12
4	No. of villages	17
5	No. of HHs	595
6	No. of Population	2492
7	Sex-ratio	1094
8	Literacy	54.12%.
9	Male literacy	58.17%
10	Female literacy	41.83%.
11	Below Secondary school level	78.87%
12	Own houses	98%
13	Pucca house	75%
14	Work Force	43.1%
15	Tube well water source	60%
16	Individual household toilets	5.5%
17	Household Electricity Facility	22.35%
18	Homestead land	0.196ac
19	Agriculture land	0.659ac
20	Forest land	0.08 ac
21	Average size of landholdings	0.033 ac
22	Primary source of income	Forest and forest produce (54.24%)
23	Average annual income (in Rs)	Rs. 24634.22
24	Average annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 23611.83
25	Adhar card	84.07%
26	Voter-iD	89.47%
27	Ration card	92.94%
28	Health card	64.87%
29	Job card	42.87%

**STASTICAL PROFILE OF MANKIRDIA PVTG IN HKMDA (MICRO PROJECT),
JASHIPUR, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT AT A GLANCE**

Sl. No	Particulars	Mankirdia
1	Name of the district	Mayurbhanj
2	Name of the blocks	Jashipur and Karanjia
3	No. of GPs	2
4	No. of villages	2
5	No. of HHs	58
6	No. of Population	236
7	Sex-ratio	1165
8	Literacy	77.78%
9	Male literacy	55.46%.
10	Female literacy	44.54%
11	Below Secondary School level	78.44%
12	Own houses	100%
13	Pucca house	97%
14	Work Force	40.68%
15	Tube well water source	60%
16	Individual household toilets	18.97%
17	Household Electricity Facility	87.93%
18	Homestead land	0.004ac
19	Agriculture land	-
20	Forest land	-
21	Average size of landholdings	0.004
22	Primary source of income	Forest and forest produce (40.0%)
23	Average annual income (in Rs)	Rs. 23931.55/- .
24	Average annual Expenditure (in Rs)	Rs. 15315.33.
25	Adhar card	91.95%
26	Voter-iD	91.96%
27	Ration card	100.0%
28	Health card	60.34%
29	Job card	58.04%

D. Household Assets and Amenities [✓]

1. House Ownership	1.Own	2.Rented	3.Other		2. House Type	1.Kutchha	2.Pucca	3.Mixed	
3. No. of Rooms		4. Having Toilet	Y	N	5. Toilet Use by	1.All	2.Men	3.Women	4.Other
6. Household Electrified	Yes		No		7. Hours of Power Supply Per Day				
8. Quality of Power	1.Poor/Fluctuation		2. Normal		9. Separate Cattle shed	1.Yes		2.No	
10.Source of Drinking Water	1.Tube/Bore Well		2.Pond/Nala/River/Stream		3.Open Well	4.Pipe water	5. Other	11. Distance from the house	
12.Quality of Drinking Water	1. Treated		2. Un-treated						
13. Fuel Used for Cooking	1.Cow Dung		2.Gas		3.Woods	4.Electricity	5.Straw	6.Other	

14. HH Assets	Durable Asset Type	Yes /No	Num.	Livestock Asset Type	Yes /No	Number
	1.Mobile Phone			1.Cow / Buffalo		
	2.Television			2.Bullock		
	3.Bike/Two-Wheeler			3.Goat/Sheep		
	4.Three-Wheeler			4.Poultry/Chicken		
	5. Cycle			5.Pig		
	6. Radio			6.Other		
	7.Tape/Sound System			Farm Implements		
	8. Fan			1.Power Tiller		
	9. Water Filter			2.Bullock Cart		
	10. Cooking Utensils			3.Pump Set		
	11.Bed			4.Thresher		
	12. Mat			5 Spray Machine		
	13. Mosquito net			6.Other		
	14. Warm clothes					
	15. Other					

E. Land and Property of the Household

Extent of land under Possession (in acres)	Homestead land			Agricu lture			Any other land			Backya rd Plantati on	Total Land	Forest Land under FRA		
	M	F	J	M	F	J	M	F	J			M	F	J
Title Holder	M	F	J	M	F	J	M	F	J			M	F	J

25.BANABANDHU YOJANA	KALYAN													
26.Land alienation														
26.Other (Specify)														

G. Major Source of Income

Sl. No.	Source of Income	No. of Members Engaged			No. of Days/months engaged			Appr. Income	Sl. No.	Source of Income	No. of Members Engaged			No. of Days/months engaged			Appr. Income
		M	F	T	M	F	T				M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Agriculture								4	Labour (Agriculture)							
2	Forest and Forest Products								5	Labour (others)							
3	Poultry								6	Shop							
7	Any Other																

F. Household Expenditure

Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs.)		Heads of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs.)	
	Month	Annum		Month	Annum

1. Food			2.Clothing		
3. Education			4.Health		
5. Life Cycle			6.Social / Religious Functions		
7. Entertainment			8.HH Assets		
9. House Construction			10.House Repair/Maintenance		
11. Ag. Investment			12.Business Investment		
13. Credit Repayment			14.Legal Cases		
15. Mobility (For Job Etc.)			16.Utility Payment (Bills)		
17. Others 1			18.Others 2		

HH involved in Share Cropping:		1. Yes	2. No	Area Under Share Cropping (in acre)			
Years in Share Cropping				HH having Indebtedness		1. Yes	2. No
H. Indebtedness							
Source	Year	Rate of interest charged per month/year	Purpose	Item Mortgaged	Cr. Amount (Rs.)	Outstanding (Rs.)	Annual Rate of Interest
Money Lender							
Bank							
Cooperative							
SHG / FPC							
Relatives/Friends							
Ag. Input Shop							
I. Migration							
1.Migrating Adult Member		1.Male	2.Female	2.No. of Children Migrating			
3.Place of Migration		State:	District:	4.Duration of Migration (Days)			

If yes, how many members	No.								
Has any male member attended any health camp?	Yes / No	Number of times	Services provided			Services availed			
			Free health check-up	Medicine	Others				
If yes, how many members	No.								
Has any female member attended any health camp?	Yes / No	Number of times							
If yes, how many members	No.								
L. Household Key Requirements (on Priority Basis)									
1.		4.				7.			
2.		5.				8.			
3.		6.				9.			

Occupation Code

Code	Occupation Type	Code	Occupation Type
1	Agriculture / Horticulture	9	Manufacturing
2	Animal Husbandry	10	Temporary Job
3	Fishery	11	Permanent Salaried Job
4	Daily Wage/Ag. Wage	12	Repairing / Service Centre
5	NTFP Collection & Selling	13	Self-Employed
6	Petty Business / Shop	14	Artisan / Art & Craft
7	Trading	15	Traditional (Black smith/Gold Smith etc.)
8	Processing	16	Other (Specify)

Annexure-2

Village Schedule-

Research Project on “Universal Bench Mark Survey of one Sample Micro-Project, Hill Khadia and Mankirdia Development Agency, Joshipur, Mayurbhanj district, Odisha and formulation of Perspective Plan”									
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute Bhubaneswar, Odisha									
Village Schedule									
A	Village Profile								
	Name of the Village			Name of the Hamlet (if)			Gram Panchayat		
	Post Office			Police Station			C.D. Block		
	Sub-Division/ITD A			Tehsil			R.I. Circle		
	Forest Section			Forest Range			Forest Beat		
	Forest Division			District			Micro-Project		
B	Village Area (all are in Hectares)								
	Geo. Area			Rayati Land (Patta)			Net Sown Area	Irrigated Land	
	Forest Area	R e v · F	R.F	Government Land			Current Fellow	Permanent Fallow	

O. Source of Drinking Water										P. Location of Drinking Water Source			Q. Drinking Water Quality		
	Name of the Ethnic/ Social Sub-Groups	HH	Tube well	Tap Water	Covered Well	Un-covered well	Spring	Pond/ Tank	Other Sources	Within Premises	Within Village	Outside Village	Treated	Un-treated	
1	Mankirdia														
2	Hill-Khadia														
	Total														
R	No. of Households Having each of the Specified Assets				S. Land-Holding Pattern of Households										
	Asset	Mankirdia	Hill-Khadia	Total								Mankirdia	Hill-Khadia	Total	
1	Radio				1	Homestead Less									
2	Mobile Phone				2	Land-Less (Agri.)									
3	Land Line				3	Marginal Farmer (< 2.5 acres)									
4	Cycle				4	Small Farmer (2.5 to 5.0 acres)									
5	Two-Wheeler				5	Semi-Medium Farmer (5.0 to 10.0 acres)									

	Distance from village/habitation	Means of Distance Coverage			No. of Students			No. of Teachers			No. of Class Rooms	Condition of the Building		Type of Building		Availability of Toilet (water)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	M	F	T		Good	Bad	Kaccha	Paccana			
3	Upper Primary																	
4	High School																	
5	+2							Facilities Availed by Number of Students										
6	+3								Boys	Girls	Total			Yes	No			
7	Res. School							School Uniform					Safe Drinking Water					
8	Tech. College							Cycle					Separate Toilet					
9	Edn. Complex							Stipend/Scholarship					Sports Ground					
	Ref. Code		Walk (01), Cycle (02), Bus (03), any other (04)						Book					Study Chair & Table				

U. Health Infrastructure & Facilities							V. Other Medical Facilities						
		Yes/ No	Name of the Place &Distan ce			Yes / No	Name of the Place &Distan ce		Yes/ No	Easy/ Diffic ult		Yes / No	Easy/ Difficu lt
1	CHC			7	Ay. Hospital			Mobile Health Centre			Lab. Test		
2	PHC			8	Ho. Hospital			Immunizatio n			Access to Doctors		
3	Hospital			9	Paramedical Staff			Food for pregnant women (pre & Post)			Access to Paramedical Staffs		
4	AWC			1 0	Veterinary Hospital			Ambulance Service					
5	Maternity And Child Welfare Centre			1 1	Paramedical Staff (Vet.)			Free Medicine					

W. Other Infrastructural Facilities / Services									
Sl. No.		Place	Distance	Access: Easier / Difficult	Sl. No.		Place	Distance	Access: Easier / Difficult
1	Micro-Project Office				9	TDCC			
2	Police Station				10	Daily Market			
3	Post Office				11	Weekly Market			
4	Bank				12	Storage/Godawn			
5	ITDA				13	Range Office			
6	Milling/Processing Unit				14	Railway Station			
7	Bus Service				15	Block Office			
8	Auto Service				16	Collector Office			
					17	GP Headquarter			

X. Village Level Organizations								
	Name of the Village level org./ Inst.	Name of the organization (if, any name)	Number of organizations	Members			Major Activities	Promoted by
				Male	Female	Total		
1	Traditional org./ Council (name)							
2	SHG							
3	VSS							
4	CFRMC							

5	EDC										
6	Cultural Group										
7	School Mgmt. Committee										
8	Health Committee										
9	Any Other										
Y. Connectivity/ Communication Facilities											
1. Village Connected to GP through (put tick mark)					2. GP Connected to Block through						
• Unpaved / Mud Road		• CC Road			• Unpaved / Mud Road		• CC Road				
• Black Topping Road		• Gravel Road			• Black Topping Road		• Gravel Road				
• Not Connected		• Other (Specify)			• Not Connected		• Other (Specify)				
3. Distance of Village from Followings (in Km.)					• National Highway						
2. State Highway					3. Major District Road						
4. Other District Road					5. PWD Road						
6. Project Road					7. Other (Specify)						
2. Village with Mobile Network					1.Yes		2.No				
Z. Major Source of Income of Households											
Sl.	Source of	N	No. of Members	No. of	Approx.	Sl.	Source of	No	No. of	No. of	Ap

No.	Income	o. of H H s	Engaged			Days/months engaged			Income	No.	Income	. of H Hs	Members Engaged			Days/month s engaged			pr ox. Inc om e
			M	F	T	M	F	T					M	F	T	M	F	T	
1	Agriculture								4	Labour (Agri.)									
2	Forest and Forest Products								5	Labour (others)									
3	Poultry								6	Any other									
A.1: No. of Households Aailed Government & Non-Government Programs & Schemes																			
	Name of Govt. Programs and Schemes		No. of HHs			Name of Govt. Programs and Schemes			No. of HHs			Name of Govt. Programs and Schemes			No . of H Hs				
	Infrastructure					Income Generation Schemes						IEC/Health							
1					1				1										

2		2		2		
3		3		3		
4		4		4		
5		5		5		
	Name of Govt. Programs and Schemes	No. of HHs	Name of Non-Government Programs and Schemes	No. of HHs	Name of Non-Government Programs and Schemes	No. of HHs
	Any other Programs			1		
1		1		2		
2		2		3		
3		3		4		
4		4		5		
5		5				
A.2: List of Non-Government Organizations working in the Village						

	Name of the Organization	Address of the organization	Name of the Contact Person	Period of Association (years)	Major Activities
1					
2					
3					

A.3: Culturally Important Places

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Significance of the Place (Name of the deity, Worship Month etc.)	Distance of the Place

A.4: List of Festivals

Sl. No.	Name of the Festival	Observation Month & Duration	Significance of the Festival	Name of the musical instrument used

A.5: Major Development Deficit(s)				
1		7		
2		8		
3		9		
4		10		
5		11		
6		12		
A.6. Overall Suggestion for Community Development				
A.6.1. Infrastructure Development			A.6.2. Livelihoods / Entitlement	
1.		1.		
2.		2.		
3.		3.		
4.		4.		
5.		5.		
A.6.3 Cultural Development			A.6.4 Women Development & Empowerment	

1.		1.	
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	
A.2.4: Any Other Suggestions			

Date of Collection of Information		Name of the Investigator with Signature	
Signature of the Village Heads with Name and Designation		Signature of Research Assistant	
		Signature of Consultant	

Annexure-2

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

FGD will be organized at each hamlet/settlement/village taking 10-15 villagers including PRI and women members from the PTG to gather following information.

Ethnic Groups (Within the existing Micro Project Boundary)

No.	Names of Community	No. HHs	Population			Occupation
			Males	Females	Total	
	ST					
	PTG					
	SC					
	OBC					
	General					
	Other (Specify)					
	Total					

Identification of available Man Power:

2.1 No. of Educated Unemployed Tribal Youths:

Under Matric		Matric		+2/Diploma		Graduate		Graduate +	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

Suggested employment opportunities for them.

2.2 Skilled /Semi-Skilled Labour Available

Skilled Labour			Semi-Skilled Labour		
Trade	Nos.		Trade	Nos.	
	Male	Female		Male	Female

Suggested employment opportunities for them.

2.3 Unskilled Migrant labour

Place of migration	Season of Migration (Months)	Purpose	Nos. of working days	Nos.	
				Male	Female

Suggested employment opportunities for them.

3.4 Labour Cooperative Traditional, if any. Pl. specify the local term

- RetiredPTGs Employees (Private & Govt.) with their expertise

Name	Office	Work

How their services will be utilized?

Identification of Tribal Talents

Name & Address	Specialization/Skill Area of expertise	Achievements made & Awards Received

IV. Diseases & Treatment

Incidence of common diseases

Name of diseases	Local name

4.2 Traditional Healers and their specialization

Name	Specialization	Trained/Untrained

Suggested employment opportunities for them.

Identification of available Natural Resources:

Types	Suggestions for development
Water bodies	
Forest area (Community use)	
Forest area (Individual use)	
Sacred groove	
Minor minerals	
MFPs	
Herbal Garden/Medicinal Plants	
Any Other specify	

Identification of available Animal Resources:

Types	Suggestions for development
Cattle	
Poultry	
Goat /Sheep	
Pig	
Pisciculture	
Any Other specify	

VI. Identification of Cottage Industries(Agro- Horti- Forest based):

Types	Suggestions for development
Leaf plate making	
Art & Craft	
Honey/Resin/Arrowroot	
Food Processing	
Rope	
Any Other specify	

Identification of Number of Beneficiaries

Category	No. receiving benefits			No. of Eligible claimants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
BPL						
Antodaya						
Old age Pension						
Widow Pension						
Different disabled persons						
Any Other specify						
Houseless households						
Landless Households						
Children 0-6 years for receiving ICDS services						
Expectant Mothers:						
Nursing Mothers						
School going children (6+ to 16 years)						
Out of school children: Never Attended Dropouts						

Community Needs

- Community House
- MPSC Building
- Cold Storage
- Food Processing Center
- PTG Museum
- Information Kiosk
- Development of sacred groove
- Communication (road) and Telephone
- Tourist bungalow
- Open theatre/Ampi Theater
- Development of water bodies, tank, waterfall, river stream with footpath to picnic/tourist spot
- Organization of tribal dance troupe

Annexure – 4

Establishment of Micro Projects in Odisha

Sl. No.	District	I.T.D.A. covered	Part Blocks covered	Name of the Micro Project	Office Order in which the Micro Project was established
1	Angul	Non-I.T.D.A. area	Pallahara	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi	No. 7176/TRW dt. 10.3.1978
2	Deogarh		Barkote	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar	No. 12360/TW dt. 1.5.1993
3	Ganjam		Patrapur	Tumba Dev. Agency, Tumba	No. 14009 dt. 20.5.1978
4	Nuapada		Komna	Chuktia Bhunjia Dev. Agency, Sunabeda	No. 29520 dt. 30.9.1994
5	Sundegarh	Bonai	Lahuni-pada	Paudi Bhuyan Dev. Agency, Khuntagaon	No. 2708 dt. 29.1.1979
6	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Khairput	Bonda Dev. Agency, Mudulipada	Year 1976-77
	Malkangiri	Malkangiri	Kudumu-luguma, Khairput	Didayi Dev. Agency, Kudumuluguma	No. 23449 dt. 5.8.1986
7	Rayagada	Gunupur	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Chatikona	No. 14005 dt. 20.5.78
	-do-	Rayagada	K. Singhpur	Dongaria Kandh Dev. Agency, Parsali	No. 12091 TW dt. 15.4.1988
	-do-	Gunupur	Gunupur	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency, Puttasinghi	No. 23270/HTW dt. 4.8.1984
8	Gajapati	Parlakhemundi	Gumma	Lanjia Soura Dev. Agency, Seranga	No. 2705/TRW dt. 29.1.1979
				Soura Dev. Agency, Chandragiri	
9	Kandhamal	Balliguda	Tumudi-bandha	Kutia Kandha Dev. Agency, Belghar	Year 1978-79
10	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	Lanjigarh	Kutia Kandha Dev. Agency, Lanjigarh	Year 1986-87 Dt. 13.8.1986
11	Keonjhar	Keonjhar	Banspal	Juang Dev. Agency, Gonasika	No. 71731/TRW dt. 10.3.1978

Sl. No.	District	I.T.D.A. covered	Part Blocks covered	Name of the Micro Project	Office Order in which the Micro Project was established
12	Mayurbhanja -do-	Baripada	Suliapada & Moroda	Lodha Dev. Agency, Moroda	No. 14382/TW dt. 6.6.1985
		Karanjia	Jashipur & Karanjia	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Dev. Agency, Jashipur	No. 36089 dt. 1.12.1986

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