

Particularly
Vulnerable
Tribal
Groups
of **O**disha

PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS OF ODISHA

A.B. Ota

B. N. Mohanty

S.C. Mohanty

Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research
and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)
Bhubaneswar-751003

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PREFACE

Among 62 Scheduled Tribes of Odisha spread across the length and breadth of the State there are 13 Ethno-Culturally-Vulnerable tribal groups first identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) during the 5th Five Year Plan period and later re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). This is the largest number in the entire country. Each such group constitutes culturally homogeneous segment of the tribal population in the State. The PVTGs live in their remote mountainous habitats in a state of relative isolation - that has helped them to preserve their cultural identities manifested in their diverse languages, unique style of personal adornments, subsistence activities, magico-religious beliefs and practices, social organization and colourful folk traditions of arts, crafts, songs, dance and music. On the other side, their pace of change has remained slower and their level of development, lower than the rest of their brethren belonging to other tribal communities. This situation calls for special attention for their development.

Since the 5th Plan with the implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach, 13 PVTGs have been identified in different interior pockets in the State of Odisha during different Plan periods and 17 Micro Projects have been functioning in these areas to bring about their all-round development. Recently Government of Odisha conducted a detailed baseline survey to identify the cluster of villages inhabited by PVTGs which are not part of Micro Projects and after the exercise, have created three more Micro Projects thereby increasing the number of Micro Projects to 20.

Now various programmes and schemes 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.



Dispassionately speaking, still we have miles to go in our endeavour for their overall development. In the development path, there are missing critical socio-economic infrastructure in the areas inhabited by PVTGs. These infrastructures include provision of safe drinking water, housing facilities, assurance for basic subsistence, educational as well as health care facilities, viable economic alternatives for pre-agricultural pursuit, environmental conservation and mobilization of local natural resources, up gradation of human resource through capacity building, provision of eco-friendly schemes/ projects for sustainable development by ensuring people's participation etc. Government is taking steps to address these issues.

SCSTRTI is entrusted with the responsibility of disseminating information on Micro Projects and development of PVTGs from time to time. To accomplish the task it has been bringing out several publications on the PVTGs. This illustrative book has been prepared to update the information on the PVTGs and Micro Projects of the state after the recent addition of three Micro Projects. Hopefully, learned readers will find this book useful.

Before coming to an end in the Preface I would like to make it very clear that the spelling of the PVTGs because of the phonetic variations are differently used by Government of India and also by the State Government in some cases. In this book, while using the spelling of the PVTGs the exact spelling that has been sent to Government of India for inclusion of the PVTGs as per registration of the Micro Projects have been used.

Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota
Advisor-cum-Director
& Special secretary



CHAPTER-1

1.1. Introduction

In Odisha, there are 62 tribal communities notified as Scheduled Tribes by Government of India. They are classified under 3 broad ethno-linguistic groups such as, Austro-Asiatic (Munda), Dravidian and Indo-Aryan (Odia). Each tribal community has distinctive characteristic features reflected in their respective social, economic, political and religious systems by which they maintain their cultural identity. The tribal communities earn their livelihood through different economic pursuits like settled cultivation, shifting cultivation, collection and sale of minor forest produce, food gathering, hunting, fishing, manufacture of handicrafts and art objects, agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, service, petty business, skilled and unskilled labour, etc. As such they are at various stages of socio-economic development. At one extreme are the group which lead a relatively secluded and archaic mode of life keeping their core culture intact while at the other extreme there are communities which are indistinguishable from the general agricultural communities.

Among the tribes living all over India, there are certain vulnerable groups who are relatively more isolated. The isolation leads to inability to access many public goods and services which has resulted in their backwardness, pre-agricultural level of technology, declining or stagnant population with low level of literacy in comparison to others. These tribal groups are the most deprived and disadvantaged among the tribals.

In 1973, the Dhebar Commission recommended creation of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category among the Scheduled Tribe Communities, who are less developed among the tribal groups. During the 5th Plan period (1974-79), when the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach was adopted in the Country, Government of India decided to put special emphasis on the all-round development of these vulnerable tribal groups. They were designated as **Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)** on the basis of the certain prescribed qualifying criteria. In course of time, 75 such groups were identified in 14 undivided States and 01 Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the purpose of receiving special attention for their sustainable development. Among them the State of Odisha has the largest number of 13 PTGs. Now, they have been re-designated as **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)** by Government of India. A PVTG may be a tribal community; a sub-tribe or a part of a tribe.

1.2. Identification of PVTGs

Government of India during 5th Five Year Plan period has adopted the term PTGs (Primitive Tribal Groups) from among the scheduled tribal communities for the purpose of classification and identification of a tribe or a section of a tribe basing upon the following criteria.

- Relative physical isolation.
- Stagnant or declining population.
- Extremely low level of literacy.
- Low level of techno-economy i.e., subsistence associated with pre agricultural stage of hunting, food gathering and shifting cultivation

However, the term of PTG was substituted by PVTG (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group) by Government of India from 2009.

1.3. Why Special Focus on PVTGs ?

- PVTGs are diverse in character.
- They live in different geo-physical environments of more interior and less accessible pockets.
- Their remote habitats lack the required minimum administrative set up and infrastructure back up.
- They languish in very fragile conditions of backwardness and deprivation
- Their traditional means of sustenance are declining.
- They are more vulnerable to food insecurity, ill health and malnutrition.
- Their socio-economic and educational condition are much worse than other tribal communities.
- Their needs and problems are different from other scheduled tribe communities

Keeping in view the above facts, the PVTGs deserve special attention. Realizing this, Government of India have made special efforts, so that they are socio-economically rehabilitated and protected from exploitation. With the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach, the Central and State Governments have taken steps to identify the PVTGs in different parts of the country and implement special schemes and programmes for their sustainable development.



1.4. Characteristics of PVTGs

Some general characteristics features possessed by the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are given below:

- They constitute simple and small-scale societies.
- PVTG may be a tribal community; a sub-tribe or a part of a tribal community.
- They are culturally homogeneous and have simple social organisation.
- Their lifestyles are unique and distinct.
- Their economy is simple and subsistence oriented.
- They live mostly in relatively isolated and inaccessible areas with full of mountains, hills, forests, terrains and undulating plateaus.
- They are regarded as the weakest among the tribal communities in respect to their economic status.
- They have rich heritage, tradition and culture.
- They have their own ethos, ideologies, world view, value orientation etc.
- Their social organisation is simple and kinship plays the pivotal role.
- They have non-kinship organisations like youth dormitories.
- They have traditional political and judicial mechanisms like tribal council village headman etc.
- They believe in a number of deities, ancestor cult, spirits etc.
- They are the practitioners of indigenous medicine or ethno-medicine.
- They have their own languages for communities but lack written scripts.

1.5. PVTGs in India

In India there are as many as 75 PTGs who are distributed in 14 undivided States and 1 (one) Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as given below. As per the Annual report (2001-2002), Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the PVTGs number about 1.36 million, which account for 2% of the total S.T. population of India. The list of PVTGs, their number in different States and Union Territory of India in descending order has been shown below

State/UT wise List of PVTGs in India

States/UTs	No. of PVTGs	Name of PVTGs
Odisha	13	Bonda, Birhor, Chuktia Bhunjia Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Juang, Hill Kharia, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan and Soura
Andhra Pradesh (including Telengana)	12	Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Poroja, Chenchu, Dongria Kondh, Gutob Gadaba, Khond Poroja, Kolam, Konda Reddy, Konda Savaras, Kutia Kandha, Parengi Poroja & Thoti
Bihar (including Jharkhand)	9	Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwa, Mal Paharia. Pahariya, Sauria Paharia and Savar
Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	7	Abujh Marias, Baiga, Bharia, Birhor Hill Korbas, Kamar & Saharia
Tamil Nadu	6	Irular, Kattunayakan, Kota, Kurumbas, Paniyan & Toda
Gujarat	5	Kathodi, Kolgha, Kotwalia, Padhar and Siddi
Kerala	5	Cholanaickan, Kadar, Kattunayakan, Koraga & Kurumbas
Andaman & Nicobar	5	Great Andamanese, Jarawas, Onges, Santenelese and Shom Pens
Maharashtra	3	Katkari, Kolam & Maria Gond
West Bengal	3	Birhor, Lodha and Toto
Karnataka	2	Jenu Kuruba and Koraga
Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	2	Buksa and Raji
Rajasthan	1	Saharia
Manipur	1	Marram Nagas
Tripura	1	Riang
Total	75	

Source: Govt. of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Annual Report, 2019-20 (Annexure- 9 A) pp. 274-275

CHAPTER-II

2.1. PVTGs in Odisha

Odisha has the distinction of having the largest number of PVTGs among all the States and Union Territories. There are 13 PVTGs living across the length and breadth of the State with an enriched cultural mosaic of their own. They are Bonda, Birhor, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Hill Kharia, Juang, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Soura, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan and Soura.

The PVTGs of Odisha are localized groups. They are found in specific compact areas spread over 14 districts in three administrative zones, like Central, Northern and Southern Odisha. They are found to be distributed in Angul, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Rayagada and Sundergarh districts. The following Table¹ indicates the district wise location of PVTGs in Odisha.

Table 1: PVTGs in Odisha

SI No	Name of the PVTG	Name of Districts
1	Bonda	Malkangiri
2	Birhor	Mayurbhanj & Jajpur
3	Chuktia Bhunjia	Nuapada
4	Didayi	Malkangiri
5	Dongria Kondh	Rayagada
6	Hill Kharia	Mayurbhanj
7	Juang	Dhenkanal, Jajpur & Keonjhar
8	Kutia Kandha	Kalahandi, Kandhamal
9	Lanjia Soura	Gajapati, Rayagada
10	Lodha	Mayurbhanj
11	Mankirdia	Mayurbhanj
12	Paudi Bhuyan	Angul, Deogarh, Sundargarh & Keonjhar
13	Soura	Ganjam, Gajapati

Source: Population Profile of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha 1961-2001 & BASELINE SURVEY OF SCSTRTI, 2019 & GOVT. OF ODISHA ST & SC DEV. DEPT. RESOLUTION NO. 7747 / SSD DTD 4.6.2020 & NO 7748 / SSD DATED 4.6.2020



2.2. Distinguishing Characteristic Features of PVTGs

Bonda

Malkangiri

- Autochthons of Bondo hills in Malkangiri district
- Speak Remo, a Munda language
- Distinguished appearance of women with shaven heads
- Women wear a short hand-woven bark fiber cloth, *ringa* or *nadi*, bead necklaces and ornaments covering neck and throat
- Men wear, a narrow strip of loin cloth (*gosi*), keep long hairs and armed with axe, bow and arrow
- Known for their aggressiveness
- Expert hunters, gatherers, shifting cultivators and streambed rice growers
- Have dual social organization, the moiety system
- Have girls' dormitory, *Selani* dingo and boys' dormitory, *Ingersing* dingo
- Each village has a community center, *Sindibor*
- Are polytheists and observe *Patkhanda Jatra* every year.
- Women are the backbone of society and play a vital role in running their family



Birhor

Mayurbhanj

- Basically very simple, sober and culturally vibrant tribal people
- Socially divided into two groups, the Jaghi (settled) and the Uthlu (semi nomadic)
- They speak a form of Munda language
- In their mother tongue the Birhor means 'man' (Hor) 'of the forest' (Bir)
- The semi nomadic Uthlu section is called Mankidi and Mankirdia in different localities in Odisha
- They are so called for their traditional expertise in monkey catching
- A semi nomadic a hunting and food gathering group, representing the early stage of human life
- Mostly distributed in and around Similipal hills
- Wander inside forest in small bands called Tanda in search of *siali* creepers and monkey
- Live in temporary dome shaped leaf huts, *Kumbha*
- Have girls' dormitory, *Kudi-ada* within *Tanda*
- Also expert in making *Siali* and *jute* ropes



Chuktia Bhunjia

Nuapada

- A numerically small and little known tribe of Western Odisha.
- Consider themselves as a pure and clean section of the Bhunjia tribe
- The name 'Bhunjia' signifies one who lives on the soil.
- Belong to the Proto-Australoid racial group
- Inhabitants of Sonabera plateau in Nuapara district
- Speak Gondi, a Dravidian language
- Socially divided into two exogamous moieties viz, *markam* (affines) and *netam* (kins)
- Express their distinct socio-cultural identity by their sacred kitchen shed, called "Lal Bangla" considered to be the most sacred seat of their ancestors
- Are settled cultivators and also depend on forest produce
- *Sunadei* is their supreme deity
- *Chaitra jatra* is their main festival.



Didayi

Malkangiri

- Numerically a small hill tribe of eastern ghats in Malkangiri district
- Belongs to the proto-Australoid racial stock.
- They call themselves "Gntare", while their neighbours call them 'Didayi' - the wild people
- Speak *Gata*, a Munda language
- Primarily shifting cultivators but also depend on forest produce
- Traditionally skilled in making bamboo baskets
- The social structure of Didayi society is characterised by moiety and totemism.
- Have scattered housing pattern
- Have *gulisung*, a central place in the village for communal activities
- Traditional village council, *lepar* is functional
- Observe two main festivals - *Lendipande* and *Bhaira puja*



Dongria Kondh

Rayagada

- One of the archaic sections of the Kondh tribe
- The name 'Dongria Kondh' signifies a community of hill (*dongar*) dwelling Kondhs
- Their neighbours name them Dongria, but they call themselves 'DongranKuan' or 'DriliKuan'
- Autochthons of the lofty Niyamgiri hill ranges in the Rayagada district.
- Claim to be the descendants of Niam Raja, their legendary ancestor-king
- Speak *Kuvi*, a Dravidian dialect
- Shifting cultivators and expert horticulturists
- Grow pineapples, banana, oranges, turmeric and a variety of cereals and pulses in the hills
- Have traditional labour cooperatives
- Have linear housing pattern in the Dravidian style
- *Kuddi*, the thatched shrine of Earth-Goddess (*Darni Penu*), their supreme deity lies in the middle of the village street
- Their distinct cultural identity is expressed in their colourfully embroidered shawls known as '*Kapada Ganda*'
- Both males and females grow long hairs and wear earrings and nose rings.
- Have girls' dormitory called 'Da-Sha-Hada' or 'HadaSala' or 'Adas-beta'
- Organized into strong territorial clan groups
- Observe *meria* or *kedu* festival sacrificing buffaloes to appease Earth Goddess, *Darni Penu*
- One of the feuding tribes of India



Hill Kharia

Mayurbhanj

- Locally known as "*Pahari Kharia*" they are a vulnerable section of Kharia tribe
- Claim to be the autochthones of Similipal hill ranges of Mayurbhanj district
- Speak 'Kharia', a Munda language
- Live in small forest settlements with scattered housing pattern
- Subsist on hunting and gathering
- Expert in collection of honey, resin and arrowroot.

Thakurani or Dharani Devata - the Earth Goddess and Dharam Devata -the Sun God are their supreme deities



Kutia Kandha

Kandhamal & Kalahandi

- A primitive section of the numerically largest Kandha tribe of Odisha
- Inhabitants of Belghar-Lanjigarh highland of Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts
- The name 'Kutia' is apparently derived from 'Kutti' meaning 'hole' – their place of origin or meaning 'hill' in which they live
- Are very simple, innocent, sober and shy in nature
- Speak *Kui*, a Dravidian dialect and identify themselves as 'Kuienu'
- Have linear housing pattern in the Dravidian style
- In the center of the village street lies the seat of *Darni Penu* (Earth Goddess)
- Have boys' and girls' dormitories
- Primarily shifting cultivators but depend upon forest produce
- Mainly grow turmeric and a variety of cereals and pulses in their swiddens
- Organize themselves into strong clan groups
- Observe *kedu* festival by sacrificing buffaloes to appease their supreme deity *Darni Penu*



Juang

Keonjhar, Dhenkanal & Jajpur

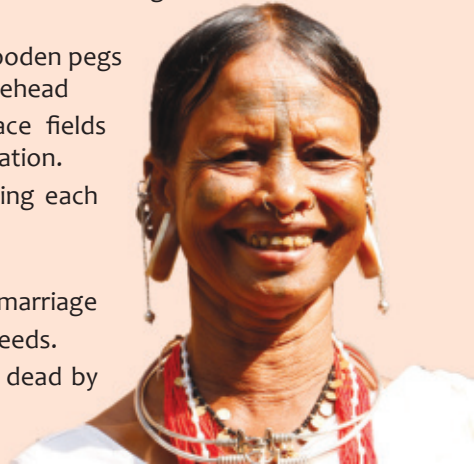
- Found nowhere except in the state of Odisha
- Claim to be autochthons of the Gonasika hills in Keonjhar district
- In the past, they were being called *Pattuas* for wearing leaves
- Basically very simple, sober and culturally vibrant tribal people
- Speak 'Juang', a Munda language
- Primarily shifting cultivators but depend on forest collections
- Traditionally live in uniclans settlements and practise village exogamy
- Have strong kinship ties
- Have youth dormitory-cum-community center *Mandaghar/Majang*
- Traditionally organized into strong corporate groups - *Barabhai*, at the village level and *Pirha*, at the regional level
- Worship *Dharam Devta* (Sun God) and *Basumata* (Earth Goddess) as supreme deities
- Perform characteristic *changu* dance



Lanjia Soura

Gajapati & Rayagada

- Lanjia Soura constitutes one of the primitive sections of the Saora Tribe
- Inhabitants of the highlands of Rayagada and Gajapati districts
- Famous for their attractive wall paintings, Iditial
- Speak *Sora*, a Munda language
- Have scattered housing pattern on hill slopes
- Install the village guardian deities represented by wooden posts at the village entrance
- Their women greatly enlarge their ear lobes to wear rounded wooden pegs and have a characteristic tattoo mark down the middle of the forehead
- Pursue shifting cultivation and prepare stone bounded terrace fields ingeniously with inbuilt water management system for rice cultivation.
- They have their traditional labour cooperatives, *ansir*, for helping each other
- Have no clans but lineage organization called *Birinda*
- Woman's membership in *Birinda* does not change even after her marriage
- Have male and female shamans to serve their magico- religious needs.
- Observe *Guar*, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes and erecting menhirs.



Lodha

Mayurbhanj

- Inhabitants of Suliapada and Moroda Blocks in Mayurbhanj district
- Known as an ex-criminal tribe
- Trace their descent from the famous Savaras described in the Hindu mythologies
- Speak a mixture of corrupt Odia 'Mundari and Bengali'.
- Have linear settlement pattern
- Derive subsistence from agriculture, raising silk cocoons, selling firewood and making ropes of *Sabai* grass
- Their social system is characterised by its clan organization
- Their clan deities - "Chandi" and "Sitala" are enshrined little away from the main settlement.



Mankirdia

Mayurbhanj

- The Mankirdia constitute the semi nomadic ‘Uthlu’ section of the Birhor tribe.
- Called Mankidi and Mankirdia in different localities of Odisha for their traditional skill in monkey catching
- A semi nomadic, a hunting and food gathering group, representing the early stage of human life
- Mostly found wandering in small bands (Tanda) in and around Similipal hills in search of *siali* creepers and monkey
- Speak a form of Munda language
- Are simple, sober and shy in nature.
- Live in temporary dome shaped leaf huts, *Kumbha*
- Have girls’ dormitory, *Kudi-ada* within *Tanda*
- Also expert in making *Siali* and *jute* ropes
- Shuttle between market and forest
- Observe Hera or *Chaita Parab*.



Pauri Bhuyan

Sundargarh, Angul & Deogarh

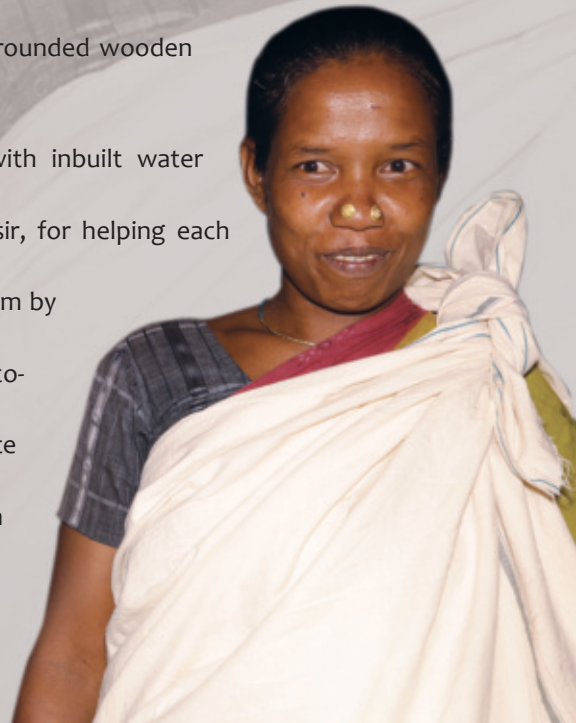
- A hill dwelling section of the historically famous Bhuyan tribe also known as “Hill Bhuyan”
- Inhabit the Bhuyan *Pirhas* of Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Deogarh and Angul districts
- Belongs to the Munda-Kol group of tribes
- Speak Oriya as their mother tongue
- Shifting cultivators but depend on forest produce
- Have youth dormitory and community center, *Darbar*, in the center of the village
- Corporate body of traditional village council still effective
- *Dharam Devta* (Sun God) and *Basukimata* (Earth Goddess) are their supreme deities
- Known for their special *Changu* dance



Soura

Ganjam, Gajapati & Rayagada

- A great ancient tribe who have been mentioned in old mythologies and Sanskrit literatures
- Inhabitants of the highlands of Rayagada and Gajapati districts
- Socially divided into 25 sub-divisions
- Famous for their attractive wall paintings, Idital.
- Speak an ancient Mundari dialect of their own called 'Sora'.
- Distinguished by their characteristic style of male dress especially, the long ended loincloth that hangs at the front and back-the rear end being longer than the front
- Their women greatly enlarge their ear lobes to wear rounded wooden pegs
- Traditionally shifting cultivators
- Ingeniously prepare stone bounded terrace fields with inbuilt water management system for rice cultivation.
- Have their typical traditional labour cooperatives, ansir, for helping each other.
- Worship innumerable gods and spirits and appease them by conducting elaborate and expensive rituals
- Have male and female shamans to serve their magico-religious needs.
- Observe Guar, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes and erecting menhirs.
- Unique for not having clans but lineage organization called Birinda.
- Woman's membership in Birinda does not change even after her marriage



2.3. Distribution of PVTGs in Odisha

Geo-Physical Zones Wise

The state of Odisha can be divided into four geo-physical zones (i) Northern Plateau (covering 25% of the State's area), (ii) Central Table Land (23% of the State's area), (iii) Eastern Ghats or uplands (34% of the State's area) and (iv) Coastal Tract (18% of the State's area). The Northern Plateau and Eastern Ghat Regions occupying 59% of the total area of the state are highly concentrated with tribal population including the 13 PVTGs. Besides some PVTGs are also found in other two zones. The details are given in the following statement

In different Geo-Physical Zones

Geo-Physical Zones	Name of the Districts	Name of the PVTGs
Northern Plateau	Sundargarh, Keonjhar & Mayurbhanj	Juang, Paudi Bhuyan, Lodha, Mankirdia, Birhor, Hill Kharia
Eastern Ghats Region	Nuapada, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Kandhamal & Rayagada	Soura, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Soura, Bonda, Didayi & Chuktia Bhunjia
Central Table Land	Angul, Dhenkanal & Deogarh	Paudi Bhuyan & Juang
Coastal Tract	Gajapati, Ganjam & Jajpur	Soura, Lanjia Soura, Juang & Birhor

Administrative Zone Wise

The State of Odisha is divided into three administrative revenue divisions namely Central, Northern and Southern covering 30 districts of the State to streamline their governance. The PVTGs of Odisha are found in specific compact areas spread over 14 districts in three administrative divisions. Two PVTGs namely Paudi Bhuyan and Juang are found in Northern division, 5 PVTGs like Juang, Birhor, Lodha, Hill Kharia and Birhor in Central division and 7 PVTGs like Soura, Lanjia Soura, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kondh, Bonda, Didayi and Chuktia Bhunjia in Southern division. The details are given below.

Division	Name of the Districts	Name of the PVTGs
Northern	Angul, Deogarh & Sundargarh	Paudi Bhuyan
	Dhenkanal	Paudi Bhuyan & Juang
	Keonjhar	Paudi Bhuyan & Juang
Central	Jajpur	Juang and Birhor
	Mayurbhanj	Lodha, Hill Kharia, Mankidia & Birhor
Southern	Ganjam	Soura
	Gajapati	Soura & Lanjia Soura
	Kalahandi & Kandhamal	Kutia Kandha
	Rayagada	Dongria Kondh & Lanjia Soura
	Malkangiri	Bonda & Didayi
	Nuapada	Chuktia Bhunjia

In TSP & Non-TSP Areas

The analysis of the PVTGs on the basis of their distribution in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas (TSP) and Non-TSP Areas reveals that only one PVTG namely Chuktia Bhunjia resides in Non-TSP area and three PVTGs namely Birhor, Paudi Bhuyan and Soura inhabit both TSP and Non-TSP areas and the remaining nine are found exclusively in TSP areas.

In Hamlets/ Villages, GPs, Blocks, ITDAs & Districts

When the State is taken as a whole, the PVTGs are distributed in 1679 villages / hamlets covering 289 Gram Panchayats, 43 Blocks, 10 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and 14 Districts. As per the Baseline Survey conducted during 2015-16 by Micro Projects for preparation of CCD Plan, 2016-21 and Baseline Survey, SCSTRTI, 2019 the detailed profile of PVTGs in Odisha is presented below.

Profile of PVTGs in Odisha under 20 Micro Projects

• Number of Districts	:	14
• Number of ITDAs	:	10
• Number of Micro Projects	:	20
• Number of Blocks	:	43
• Number of Gram Panchayats	:	289
• Number of Villages	:	1679
• Number of Households	:	58708
• Number of Population	:	249609

Source: Baseline Survey 2015 by Micro Projects & Baseline Survey, 2019 by SCSTRTI

2.3. Classification of PVTGs in Odisha

In Odisha, all the 13 PVTGs can be classified and classified into three ethno-linguistic groups and four techno-economic stages which are presented below.

Ethno-Linguistic Identity

Ethno linguistically the PVTGs of Odisha are distributed into three linguistic groups like Indo-Aryan, Dravidian and Austro-Asiatic /Munda.

Linguistic Groups	Name of the PVTGs
Austro-Asiatic / Munda	Birhor, Bonda, Juang, Soura, Lanjia Soura, Mankidia, Hill Kharia, Chuktia Bhunjia and Didayi
Dravidian	Dongria Kondh and Kutia Kandha
Indo-Aryan	Paudi Bhuyan and Lodha

Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2011

Techno-Economic Stages of PVTGs

The PVTGs of Odisha belong to four techno-economic stages of development as stated below.

Techno-Economic Stages	Name of the PVTGs
Hunter-Gatherers	Birhor, Mankidia and Hill-Kharia
Shifting Cultivators	Bonda, Didayi, Dongria Kondh, Kutia Kondh, Juang, Lanjia Soura, Paudi Bhuyan and Soura
Terrace Cultivators	Saora and Lanjia Soura
Settled Cultivators	Lodha and Chuktia Bhunjia

Source : Population Profile of Scheduled Tribe in Odisha 1961-2011

CHAPTER-III

Identification of PVTGs & Establishment of Micro Projects

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, Government of India had implemented specific development programmes focusing on the all-round development to the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) to align them with the mainstream of society and also enhance their social and economic status. In this context, the Micro Project approach was introduced in the country during 1975-76 with the prime objective to bring overall development through multi sectoral socio-economic programmes meant for small groups of people inhabiting in small clusters.

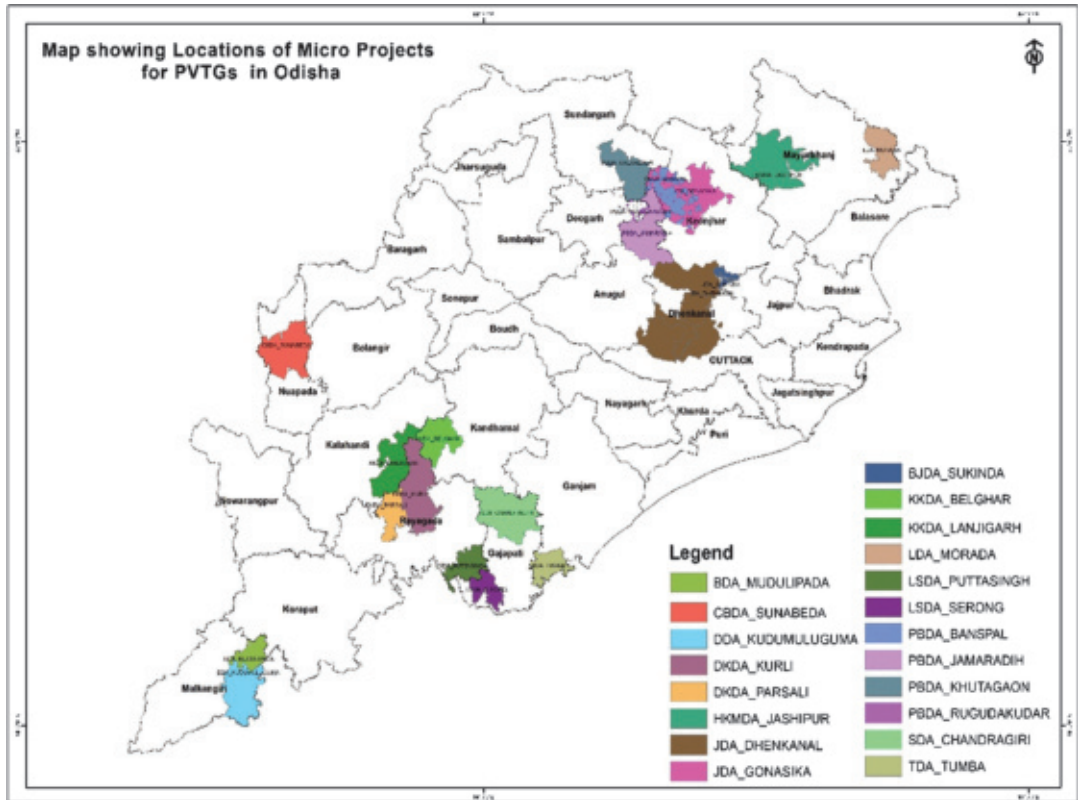
The first Micro Project was established for the Bondo/Bonda tribe in 1976-77 at Mudulipada of Malkangiri district of Odisha, named as Bonda Development Agency (BDA). Over period of time during successive Five Year Plan periods 12 more PVTGs were identified and 17 Micro Projects were set up and made operational in different interior pockets of the State to bring about all round sustainable development of 13 PVTGs as stated below.

Five Year Plan	PVTG	Micro Project	Grounding Year
5 th (1974-78)	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudulipada, Malkangiri district	1976-77
Plan Holiday (1978-80)	Juang	Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika, Keonjhar district.	1978-79
	Dongria Kondh	Dongria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA), Kurli, Rayagada district	1978-79
	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Khuntgan, Sundargarh district Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi, Anugul district	1978-79 1978-79
	Lanjia Soura	Lanjia Soura Development Agency (LSDA), Seranga, Gajapati district	1978-79
	Soura	Soura Development Agency (SDA), Chandragiri, Gajapati district Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Ganjam district	1978-79 1978-79
	Kutia Kandha	Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA), Belghar, Phulbani district	1978-79
6 th (1980-85)	Lanjia Soura	Lanjia Soura Development Agency (LSDA), Puttasing, Rayagada district	1984-85
7 th (1985-90)	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency (DDA), Kudmulgumma, Malkangiri district	1986-87
	Hill-Kharia Mankirdia	Hill-Kharia & Mankidia Development Agency, Jashipur, Mayurbhanj district	1986-87
	Lodha	Lodha Development Agency (LDA), Moroda, Mayurbhanj district	1985-86
	Kutia Kandha	Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh, Kalahandi district	1986-87

Five Year Plan	PVTG	Micro Project	Grounding Year
8 th (1992-97)	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Rugudakudar, Deogarh district	1993-94
	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda, Nuapada district	1994-95

(Source – Mid Term Review of CCD Plan (2010-11))

Map 1 : PVTGs and Micro Projects in Odisha



Recently Government of Odisha conducted a detailed baseline survey to identify the cluster of villages inhabited by PVTGs which are not part of Micro Projects and after the exercise, have created three more Micro Projects thereby increasing the number of Micro Projects to 20. The 3 New Micro Projects namely 1. JDA in Dhenkanal district, BJDA, Sukinda in Jajpur district and PBDA, Banspal in Keonjhar district have been established vide Govt. of Odisha ST & SC Dev. Dept. Resolution No. 7747 / SSD Dtd 4.6.20220 & No7748 / SSD Dated 4.6.20220. Thus now out of 20 Micro Projects, 6 are found outside the TSP area and 14 are within the TSP area.

List of the Micro Projects with their locations and year of establishment is presented chronologically in Table 2 below.

Table 2: List of Micro Projects with Location and Year of Establishment in Odisha

Sl. No.	Name of the Micro-project	Name of the PVTG	Establishment Year of Micro Project	Name of Blocks	Name of Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda	Lodha	1985-86	Suliapada & Moroda Badasahi, Baripada, Udala, khunta, Kaptipada, Shyamakhunta	Mayurbhanja
2	Hill-Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency, Jashipur,	Hill Kharia / Mankirdia / Birhor	1986-87	Karanjia & Jashipur Biso & Thakurmunda	Mayurbhanja
3	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khutgaon,	Paudi Bhuyan	1978-79	Lahunipada	Sundergarh
4	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika,	Juang	1978-79	Banspal Harichandanpur, Ghatagon & Telkoi	Keonjhar
5	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardihi *	Paudi Bhuyan	1978-79	Pallahara	Angul
6	Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar,	Kutia Kandha	1978-79	Tumudibandh	Kandhamal
7	Soura Development Agency, Chandragiri,	Soura	1978-79	Mohana R. Udayagiri	Gajapati
8	Tumba Development Agency, Tumba*	Soura	1978-79	Patrapur	Ganjam
9	Lanjia Soura Development Agency, Seranga,	Lanjia Soura	1978-79	Gumma	Gajapati
10	Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Lanjigarh,	Kutia Kandha	1986-87	Lanjigarh	Kalahandi
11	Bonda Development Agency, Mudulipada	Bonda	1976-77	Khairput	Malkangiri
12	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Kurli, Chatikona,	Dongria Kondh	1978-79	Bissam Cuttack & Muniguda	Rayagada
13	Lanjia Soura Development Agency, Puttasing,	Lanjia Soura	1984-85	Gunupur	Rayagada
14	Didayi Development Agency, Bayapada,	Didayi	1986-87	Kudumulguma & Khairput Chitrakunda & Korkunda	Malakangiri
15	Dongria Kondh Development Agency, Parsali	Dongria Kondh	1987-88	K. Singh Pur	Rayagada
16	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugudakudar*	Paudi Bhuyan	1993-94	Barkote	Deogarh

17	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sonabeda*	Chuktia Bhunjia	1994-95	Komna Nuapada	Nuapada
18	Birhor & Juang Development Agency, Sukinda*	Birhor & Juang	2020-21	Sukinda	Jajpur
19	Juang Development Agency, Dhenkanal*	Juang	2020-21	Bhuban, Dhenkanal, Sadar, Gandia, Hindol, Kamakhya Nagar & Kankadahad	Dhenkanal
20	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	2020-21	Banspal	Keonjhar

* 6 Micro Projects located in Non-TSP areas and the rest 14 Micro Projects are located in 10 ITDAs (TSP) areas. Source: Primitive Tribes of Odisha. & BASELINE SURVEY OF SCSTRTI, 2019 & GOVT. OF ODISHA, ST & SC DEV. DEPT. RESOLUTION NO. 7747/SSD DTD 4.6.20220 & NO 7748 / SSD DATED 4.6.20220.

Note: Name of Blocks mentioned in italic letters are very recently added to the areas of the 15 Existing Micro-Projects and covered by three new Micro Projects in Odisha

Conservation-cum- Development (CCD) Plan

Each of the PVTG group constitutes culturally homogenous segment of the tribal population in the State. They live in their remote mountainous habitats with relative isolation—that has helped them to preserve their cultural identities manifested in their diverse languages, unique style of personal adornments, magico-religious beliefs and practices, social organization and colourful traditional arts, crafts, dances and music and such other folk traditions. But, the pace of development has been slower than the rest of the tribal communities. As such, during the 11th Plan Period, the emphasis has been given to develop them with conserving their pristine culture through an innovative plan called “Conservation-cum- Development (CCD) Plan”.

CHAPTER-IV

Demographic Profile of the PVTGs

4.1. Population

According to BaseLineSurvey-2015 by Micro Projects, the total population of PVTGs distributed in 17 Micro Projects is 89, 208 out of which 43,189 are males and 46,019 are females with over-all sex ratio 1,066. Among the Micro Projects the Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika, has the highest population i.e. 9046 and Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda, has the lowest population i.e. 2402.

However, Government of Odisha on 4th June, 2020 on the basis of the baseline survey conducted in the left out villages/hamlets in the Micro Project areas and in non-microproject areas where, PVTGs household are staying has included additional number of 1138 villages/hamlets having 36 906 number of PVTG households and PVTGs population of 160401. After the government notification to include the 1138 villages, the total PVTG population as it stands now is 249609 from 58708 households spread over 1679 villages/hamlets. Thus now among the 20 Micro Projects, the Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Banspal has the highest population, i.e. 42590 and Birhor & Juang Development Agency, Sukinda has the lowest population, i.e. 623 only. The overall sex ratio of 13 PVTGs in 20 Micro Projects is 1039. The population profile of 13 PVTGs according to the Micro Project Areas for the year 2001-02, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2015 and 2019 has been presented in Table 3.

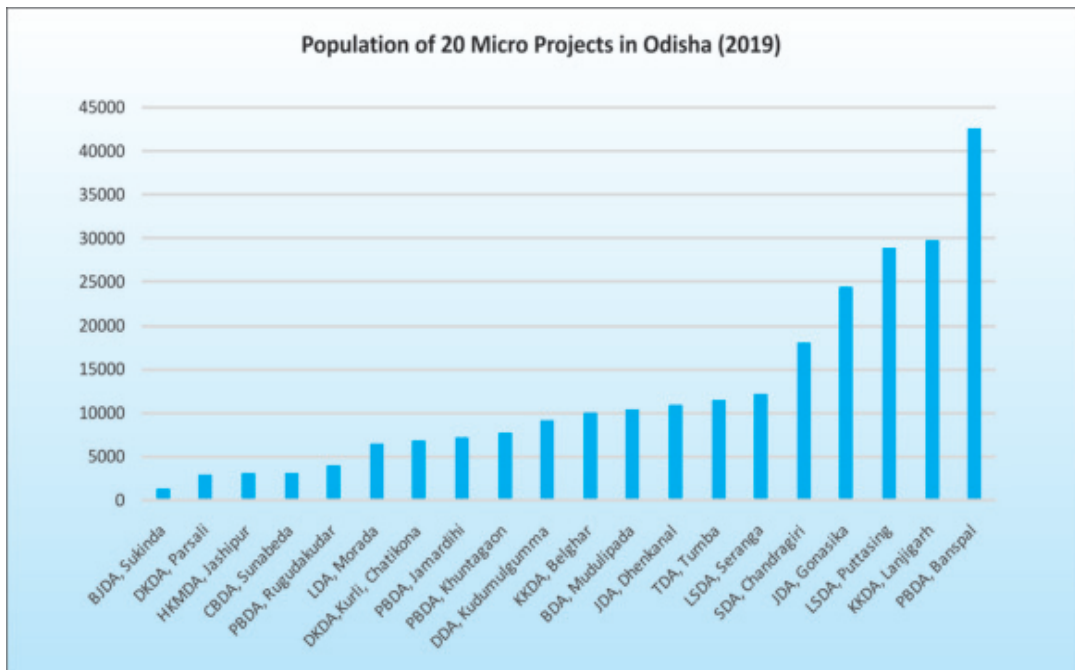


Table 3 : Micro Project wise PVTG Population by Gender in Odisha (2002 to 2019)

SI No	Name of the Micro Project	Name of PVTG	2002			2007			2010			2015			2019		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	2470	1312	1158	2840	1470	1370	3112	1591	1521	3541	1823	1718	6371	3199	3172
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharial/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	1816	919	897	2082	1033	1049	2111	1060	1051	2406	1192	1214	3079	1511	1568
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Paudi Bhuyan	3401	1714	1687	3655	1826	1829	3830	1889	1941	3890	1960	1930	3890	1960	1930
4	PBDA, Jamardih		5038	2593	2445	5633	2817	2816	5788	2935	2853	6506	3274	3232	7178	3627	3551
5	PBDA, Khuntaogaon	Juang	3766	1873	1893	3914	1959	1955	4126	2060	2066	4406	2186	2220	7645	3841	3804
6	JDA, Gonasika		7120	3501	3619	8281	4077	4204	8592	4195	4397	9046	4471	4575	24355	12133	12222
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia Kandha	5241	2527	2714	5524	2658	2866	5524	2658	2866	6332	3029	3303	10028	4908	5120
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh		2442	1240	1202	2549	1288	1261	2672	1356	1316	3075	1523	1552	29733	14416	15317
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Soura	4714	2335	2379	5361	2679	2682	6146	2950	3196	6012	2998	3014	17959	8949	9010
10	TDA, Tumba		3723	1876	1847	4040	2003	2037	4205	2097	2108	4494	2227	2267	11448	5621	5827
11	LSDA, Puttasing	Lanjia Soura	4547	2221	2326	5774	2825	2949	5960	2821	3139	6574	3173	3401	28755	14155	14600
12	LSDA, Seranga		5114	2502	2612	5441	2772	2669	5552	2774	2778	6180	3068	3112	12158	6006	6152
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongria Kondh	5577	2462	3115	6036	2553	3483	6306	2629	3677	6765	2879	3886	6828	2907	3921
14	DKDA, Parsali		2375	996	1379	2567	1069	1498	2564	1087	1477	2831	1197	1634	2831	1197	1634
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	5530	2563	2967	6008	2717	3291	6423	3099	3324	7098	3279	3819	10308	4935	5373
16	DDA, K. Gumma	Didayi	5609	2706	2903	6545	3064	3481	6769	3181	3588	7650	3663	3987	9120	4356	4764
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia Bhunjia	2174	1085	1089	2269	1124	1145	2378	1220	1158	2402	1247	1155	3086	1593	1493
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor & Juang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1316	623	693
19	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10931	5292	5639
20	PBDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42590	21170	21420
Total			70657	34425	36232	78519	37934	40585	82058	39602	42456	89208	43189	46019	249609	122399	127210

Source : Base Line Survey 2002, Socio-economic survey-2007, Mid Term Evaluation -2010 and Baseline Survey-2015, Baseline Survey, 2019 & SC Dev. Dept. Resolution No. 7747 / SSD Dtd 4.6.20220 & No 7748 / SSD Dated 4.6.20220.

Note : T-Total, M-Male and F-Female / The Total population of 13 PVTGs from 20 Micro Projects has been estimated taking population figures of Baseline Survey 2015 in respect of 17 Micro Projects and additional villages included in 15 Micro Projects as well as 3 new Micro Projects as per Baseline Survey 2019.

4.2. Household

The baseline surveys have been conducted by Micro Projects for CCD plan during 2015 and by SCSTRTI during 2019 for identification of PVTGs adjoining to and beyond the locations of the Micro Projects. On the basis of both the Baseline Surveys, there are altogether 20 Micro Projects for 13 PVTGs covering 1679 villages/hamlets, 289 GPs and 58,708 households (Table-4). The household size in the Micro Projects varies from 3.09 to 5.53. Among the Micro Projects the Bonda Development Agency (BDA) has the largest household size i.e. 5.53 and HKMDA Jashipur, the lowest size i.e. 3.09. It is observed that largest number of villages (137) covered in Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika in Banspal block of Keonjhar district and the smallest number of villages (13) in Birhor and Juang Development Agency (BJDA) in Sukinda of Jajpur district. Details presented in Table 3 below.

Table - 4 : Micro Project wise number of GPs, Villages and House holds in ODISHA (2002-2019)

SI NO	Name of the Micro Project	Name of PVTG	No of GP	No. of Village/ Hamlet	No. of Household				
					2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
					(2015 + 2019)				
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	20	30	695	874	976	1103	1935
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharia/ Markirdia/ Birhor	21	38	561	659	706	756	994
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Paudi Bhuyan	8	32	851	972	1001	1060	1060
4	PBDA, Jamardihi		7	36	1192	1242	1321	1119	1325
5	PBDA, Khuntgaon		9	52	918	999	1079	1625	2670
6	JDA, Gonasika	Juang	42	137	1496	1728	1836	2054	4586
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia Kandha	8	123	1148	1148	1325	1448	2384
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh		27	278	557	591	632	801	6770
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Soura	19	128	949	1128	1266	1263	3763
10	TDA, Tumba		4	122	850	981	991	1156	2829
11	LSDA, Puttasing	Lanjia Soura	6	136	767	919	947	1294	6449
12	LSDA, Seranga		3	54	1241	1293	1316	1494	2859
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongria Kondh	6	64	1253	1430	1439	1633	1650
14	DKDA, Parsali		2	36	551	551	615	727	727
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	11	78	1493	1585	1706	1819	2698
16	DDA, Kudumuluguma	Diyadi	8	50	1320	1633	1655	1828	2204
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia Bhunjia	12	35	519	519	614	622	938
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor & Juang	3	13	-	-	-	-	291
19	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	52	112	-	-	-	-	2913
20	PBDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	21	125	-	-	-	-	9663
Total			289	1679	16361	18252	19425	21802	58708

Source: BaseLine Survey 2002, Socio-economic SURVEY-2007, MidTerm EVALUATION-2010 and Baseline Survey-2015 & 2019. PVTG households number is calculated taking figure from 2015 Survey in 17 Micro Projects added with survey figures from additional villages as per Baseline Survey, 2019.

4.3. Sex Ratio

The trend of sex ratio of PVTGs in Micro Project area as revealed from the time series data for the years 2002, 2007, 2010, 2015 and 2019 is presented in Table-5 and Figure-1. During 2019, it is observed that the highest sex ratio is found in DKDA, Parsali (1365) for Dongria Kondh followed by DKDA, Chatikona (1350) and BJDA, Sukinda (1112) for Birhor. The lowest sex ratio is found in CBDA, Sunabeda for Chuktia Bhunjia (937). The interesting aspects of this population are that the sex ratio favours the female population. Details are given in Table 4 and Figure-1 below.

TABLE 5: Micro Project wise Sex Ratio of PVTGs in Odisha (2002 to 2019)

SI No	Name of the Micro Project	Name of PVTG	Sex Ratio per 1000 males in different years				
			2002	2007	2010	2015	2019
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	883	932	956	942	992
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Kharia/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	976	1015	991	1018	1038
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Paudi Bhuyan	984	1001	1027	985	985
4	PBDA, Jamardihi		943	1000	972	987	979
5	PBDA, Khuntgaon		1010	998	1004	1016	990
6	JDA, Gonasika	Juang	1034	1031	1048	1023	1007
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia Kandha	1074	1078	1126	1090	1043
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh		969	979	970	1019	1063
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Soura	1019	1001	1083	1005	1007
10	TDA, Tumba		985	1017	1005	1018	1037
11	LSDA, Puttasing	Lanjia Soura	1047	1035	1113	1072	1031
12	LSDA, Seranga		1044	962	998	1014	1024
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongria Kondh	1265	1364	1399	1350	1349
14	DKDA, Parsali		1385	1401	1359	1365	1365
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	1158	1211	1073	1165	1089
16	DDA, Kudumuluguma	Diyadi	1072	1136	1128	1088	1094
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chuktia Bhunjia	1004	1019	949	926	937
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor & Juang	-	-	-	-	1112
19	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	-	-	-	-	1066
20	PBDA, Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	-	-	-	-	1012
Total			1052	1070	1072	1066	1039

Source: BaseLine Survey 2002, Socio-economic SURVEY-2007, Mid Term EVALUATION-2010 Baseline Survey- 2015 and Baseline Survey, 2019

4.4. Literacy

The literacy rate of the PVTGs residing in 17 Micro Projects for the year 2002, 2007, 2010 and 2015 as shown in Table 6 and Figure-2 represents the Micro Project wise literacy rate of PVTGs by gender in Odisha. During 2015 it has been observed that the literacy rate among the PVTGs is increasing day by day except in case of HKMDA Jashipur, TDA Tumba, LSDA Puttasingh, DKDA Chatikona and CBDA Sonabeda. It is also found that in one Micro Project area i.e. TDA, Tumba the female literacy rate is less than 10% which needs to be taken care of. Further, the literacy position of PVTGs found in adjacent areas of 15 Micro Projects and 3 newly created Micro Projects (as per the Baseline Survey, 2019) shows a lower literacy rate in comparison to the PVTG people covered by the existing Micro Projects (as per the Baseline Survey, 2015). The latter shows a higher literacy rate due to educational development interventions for PVTG children by the Micro Projects. Table 6 shows Literacy Rate among PVTGs in Odisha from 2002 to 2019 Micro Projects wise.

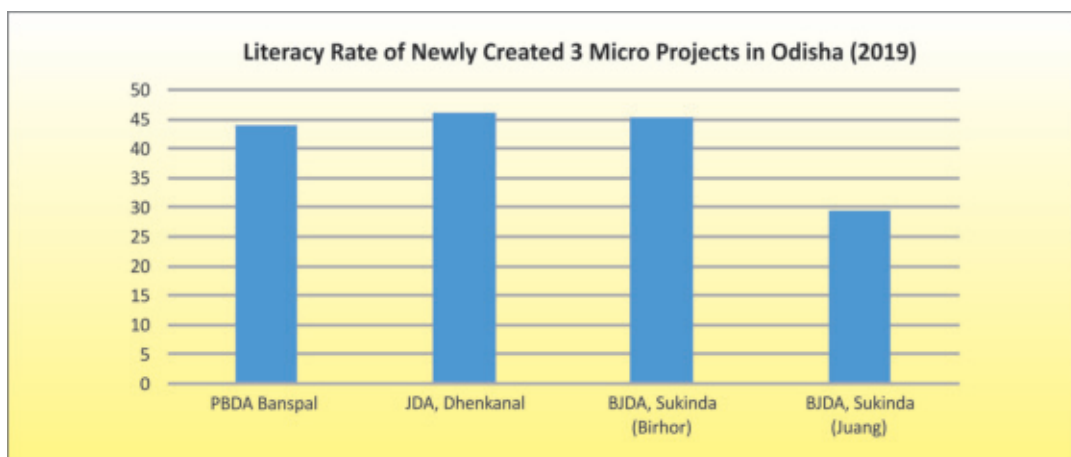
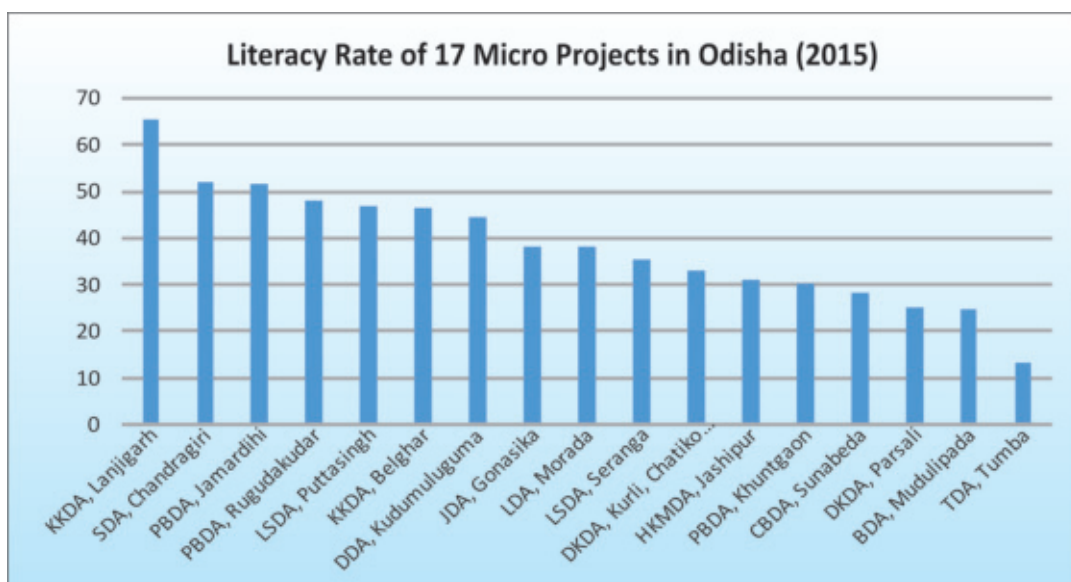


Table 6: Micro Project wise Literacy Rate among PVTGs in Odisha, 2002-2019.

Sl No	Name of the Micro Project	Name of PVTG	2002			2007			2010			2015			2019*		
			T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1	LDA, Morada	Lodha	13.68	20.81	5.61	23.41	29.32	17.08	26.03	31.62	20.18	37.98	44.27	31.32	31.46	35.08	27.91
2	HKMDA, Jashipur	Hill Khania/ Mankirdia/ Birhor	31.10	42.87	18.84	30.45	41.63	19.45	42.41	47.66	36.41	31.13	33.39	28.91	48.36	50.71	46.17
3	PBDA, Rugudakudar	Paudi	20.46	27.01	13.81	20.41	22.51	18.32	25.61	29.54	21.79	48.17	50.71	45.60	NA	NA	NA
4	PBDA, Jamarahi	Bhuyan	29.60	39.30	19.30	34.68	46.25	23.11	38.82	47.39	30.00	51.34	47.07	55.66	36.80	38.56	34.84
5	PBDA, Khuntgaon		12.64	20.66	4.70	19.23	25.88	12.58	18.03	23.68	12.39	30.25	36.92	23.79	29.26	36.06	22.08
6	JDA, Gonasika	Juang	19.12	31.19	7.43	24.12	36.66	11.96	29.75	42.56	17.52	38.18	46.50	30.05	34.68	40.20	29.08
7	KKDA, Belghar	Kutia	17.13	31.74	3.54	25.83	37.96	14.58	34.31	44.48	22.22	46.46	60.98	33.15	5.87	7.58	4.13
8	KKDA, Lanjigarh	Kandha	30.55	43.47	17.22	32.56	44.64	20.22	36.25	46.98	21.80	65.43	69.14	61.79	35.27	44.54	26.33
9	SDA, Chandragiri	Soura	27.90	41.84	24.21	44.00	60.96	26.88	44.79	61.49	29.38	52.08	54.14	50.03	41.43	48.06	34.82
10	TDA, Tumba		22.13	31.98	12.13	26.32	40.65	15.92	38.36	42.58	34.16	13.33	16.93	9.79	14.01	20.88	7.46
11	LSDA, Puttasingsh	Lanjia	30.99	39.80	22.57	32.99	41.00	25.33	51.81	63.26	41.52	46.64	46.49	46.78	35.35	42.20	28.75
12	LSDA, Seranga	Soura	23.90	33.77	14.43	29.54	35.23	19.15	33.19	42.41	23.86	35.57	37.71	33.45	34.34	43.34	25.73
13	DKDA, Kurli, Chatikona	Dongria Kondh	8.19	15.35	2.53	16.23	30.27	6.02	33.68	46.57	23.42	32.89	48.32	21.46	7.40	8.33	6.67
14	DKDA, Parsali		9.26	18.37	2.68	14.40	22.72	6.08	25.78	33.42	20.16	25.01	30.83	20.75	NA	NA	NA
15	BDA, Mudulipada	Bonda	6.35	10.69	2.60	10.33	17.15	4.70	14.10	19.60	8.98	24.74	27.75	22.15	36.75	44.05	28.86
16	DDA, Kudumuluguma	Diyadi	5.84	9.46	2.48	7.36	12.34	2.99	20.67	25.09	16.75	44.50	49.58	39.83	8.33	11.19	5.77
17	CBDA, Sunabeda	Chukitia Bhurjia	34.87	51.52	18.27	18.77	28.55	9.17	52.98	62.54	42.91	28.14	33.24	23.72	24.54	29.14	20.00
18	BJDA, Sukinda	Birhor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	43.05	48.15
		Juang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.50	33.54	26.14
19	PBDA Banspal	Paudi Bhuyan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.00	50.64	37.43
20	JDA, Dhenkanal	Juang	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.36	56.17	37.18

Source: BaseLine Survey 2002, Socio-economic SURVEY-2007, MidTerm EVALUATION-2010 and Baseline Survey- 2015, Note:T-Total, M-Maleand F-Female 2015, Note: T-Total, M-Male and F-Female

* Literacy status of PVTG found in Additional Villages included in 15 existing Micro-Project and also innwly constituted3 Micro-Projects as per the Baseline Survey, 2019.

CHAPTER-V

Socio Economic Aspects of PVTGs

5.1. Settlement Pattern and Housing

Birhor / Mankirdia

- They wander in forests in small bands of 10 to 15 families, having kinship ties and live in temporary leaf hutments, called 'Tanda'.
- Prefer to set up their tanda, in village outskirts and nearer to forest, water sources and local markets for sale of their rope products.
- Selection of site for tanda also depends upon the availability of siali fibres, and monkeys in proximity.
- Conduct rituals to determine the auspiciousness of the site
- Shift tandas from place to place more frequently in summer and winter than in rainy season for shrinking forest resources and diminishing market demands for ropes.
- Generally, a tanda comprises of a small number of 10-15 leaf hutments arranged in a circle to accommodate 10-12 families.
- Within the tanda every family constructs its own small conical leaf hut called kumbha
- Besides, they construct one small kumbha for the ancestor spirits of each lineage and two big kumbhas called Dhugala and Kudi Ada for the sleeping accommodation of the bachelors and spinsters at night respectively,
- They are skilled in constructing the kumbha quickly within two to three hours.
- Kumbha is a short height cone shaped leaf hut made of saplings and dry branches covered with sal leaves and siali creepers.
- Its ground circumference is about 50' and height at the center is about 5'.
- It is windowless but has a door shutter (Badgir) of 3'x3' size made of twigs and leaves.
- An earthen ridge surrounds its outer circumference to prevent seepage of water and entry of reptiles into it.
- They enter into the kumbha by creeping.
- The central place of the kumbha serves as the kitchen during rains.
- In every tanda, at the back of the headman's Kumbha, there is a small shrine of their ancestral deity, called Alabonga.
- They strongly believe that the spirits of the deceased live with them in the tanda.
- While shifting tanda to a new location they carry their ancestral deities with them
- At the time of abandoning a tanda the Birhor comes out of kumbha by making a hole at the back of kumbha and destroy it.



- Hill Bonda settlements are situated on high lands like hill tops and hill slopes surrounded by bounties of nature.
- Access through zigzag hilly tracks is difficult
- Perennial hill streams flowing nearby are used as source of water.
- The villages may be large and small and large villages often have small hamlets around.
- Within the village there are no regular streets since houses are scattered adjacent to each other.
- The village meeting place - 'Sindibor' is built at a convenient location within the village.
- Girls' dormitory house (Selani Dingo) exists either at the middle or at the end of the village.
- The shrine of Hundi, the village presiding deity is found at the entrance.
- Patkhanda Mahaprabu, the Creator and the Supreme God is represented by a long sword kept in a banyan tree in Mudulipada village.
- Little away from the village lies the village cremation ground.
- Live in small two roomed huts thatched with piri grass having cattle-shed close-by.
- Walls are made of bamboo frame and plastered with mud and cow dung
- Some houses have a wide verandah in front or around which may be open or enclosed with mud walls.
- The entrance door is often made attractive by wood carving and colouring.
- The interior is partitioned into sleeping-cum-cooking part and store part.
- Domestic articles are scanty only to meet the bare necessities.
- Some houses are enclosed within bamboo wattle fences.
- A kitchen garden (dinrbui) is raised in the backyards or in the vicinity enclosed by wattle fencing to grow fruit bearing trees and a variety of seasonal vegetables



Chuktia Bhunjia

- Chuktia Bhunjia villages are located in the sylvan hill ranges
- Their settlements vary in size ranging from 8–60 families
- Their village boundary is believed to be guarded by many deities to protect from the evil spirits.
- They have linear pattern of houses, arranged in rows.
- A Bhunjia house, generally has three huts, the biggest one as the living-cum-store room, the second hut by its side as the cattle-shed and the third one in the front, is the kitchen
- The separately built kitchen is the most sacred place as their ancestral spirits dwell there. No unrelated person, not even the married daughter of the family is allowed to enter into it. Consequent upon its defilement it is demolished and burnt and a new kitchen is built.
- The houses are made of wooden poles and mud walls, the roof thatched with wild grass.
- The floors are plastered with cow dung or red earth and the walls with red and white soil.
- The walls of most of the houses are painted with floral and animal designs.



- Didayi settlements have scattered houses located adjacent to hill streams.
- The houses are enclosed with bamboo wattle fencing.
- In large villages families belonging to different clans and communities live in separate hamlets inter-connected by narrow foot paths.
- The central place inside the village where community activities are organized is called gulisung.
- Didayi houses are rectangular shaped having mud walls and floor and grass (Piri) thatched roofs.
- Each house has a long verandah (Mnah Plida) and a short verandah (Dhna Plida) in front separated by the main entrance door.
- The verandahs are used for sleeping by grown up children at night, and grinding and husking purposes in day time.
- The house is divided into three parts, i.e. kitchen, living and store, often separated by wattle partitions.
- The hearth (trusu) is built around one corner below an over-hanging wattle container to keep provisions and dry grains during monsoons.
- The middle portion is meant for living and sleeping.
- Pots utensils, baskets, etc., are kept on a platform called 'Bakho'.
- The remaining few material belongings including agricultural implements are kept in the store.
- The remarkable feature of Didayi housing is the attic approached by a bamboo ladder. It serves as general store room especially for storing grains and food stuffs in large baskets (Honda).
- Generally Didayi houses are neat and clean and have one entrance door but no windows.
- Domestic animals are sheltered in separate sheds.
- Didayi housing is much similar to that of neighbouring Bonda tribe



Dongria Kondh

- The Dongria Kondhs inhabit the lofty Niyamgiri hill ranges in Rayagada district
- It is an enchanting hill country endowed with bounties of nature.
- The background against which the Dongria villages stand is really picturesque.
- Dongria villages are located in the hill-slopes, hilltops or valleys in thickly wooded hill ranges.
- The habitation site is chosen upon the availability of sufficient land for Podu cultivation and a perennial source of water.
- At the village entrance within mango grove and jack-fruit trees lies the shrine of the village deity- Jatrakudi Penu in a thatched shed.
- Its walls painted with beautiful coloured geometric designs to protect the people from evil-eye
- A distant view of a village shows some low-thatched houses almost lost in greenness.
- Every Dongria Kondh village is a cluster of houses arranged in two rows
- Between the two rows of houses runs the main street of the village.
- In the middle of the village street another thatched shed (kuddi) accomodates the Earth-Goddess (Darani Penu), the supreme deity.
- Close to the kuddi, there stand beautifully designed and carved wooden posts representing the consort (Jhankad or Kotebali Penu) of Darani Penu.
- At the other end, close to the hill stream lies the girls' dormitory (Da-Sha-Hada or Hada Sala). The boys build this structure and girls maintain it.
- A typical Dongria Kondh house has low thatched roofs.
- Built upon a rectangular ground plan it consists of a spacious room and another small room (Dhapa) at the back with verandahs in front and back.
- The living room is used for sleeping and dining.
- A small partition wall separates the kitchen from the main room and keeps it out of the sight of outsiders.
- Cattle are tethered to the wooden posts in the cowshed (Hadasala), built near the house.



Hill Kharia

- The Hill Kharia of Similipal live amidst remote forest and mountainous habitat of Mayurbhanj.
- In the surrounding plains where they live in big multi ethnic villages, their wards are usually separately located at the periphery of the main village.
- Their settlements are mostly smaller in size, hardly exceeding thirty families.
- The village deity Thakurani and supreme deity Dharani Devta reside in the sacred grove called sal located at the outskirts.
- For lack of community hut or dormitory inside the village the community activities are conducted under mango groves or under big trees.
- Their huts are located in a linear or scattered manner on hill tops, slopes and bottoms adjacent to a hill stream.
- A typical Hill Kharia house is a small rectangular hut with walls made of sal wood plastered with mud
- The gable shaped roof is made of wooden frame thatched with grass or straw or khapar
- Their houses have a single multipurpose room, utilized as bed room, storeroom, kitchen and guest room.
- They show their simplicity in the art of wall paintings along with ritual diagrams.
- There are no windows but only one door, a small verandah and a courtyard.
- Goat pen and cowshed are built adjacent to the house.
- Other pet animals and birds are accommodated inside the single living room.
- During the forest collection seasons they live in the makeshift leaf huts inside the forest.



- The Juang live in small and big villages in hills and plains.
 - The typical Juang settlements in Gonasika region are scattered, hidden inside hills and forests.
 - A unique feature of the Juang settlement pattern is their periodic change of village site in tune with the cyclic rotation of their swiddens (toila)sites.
- 
- The main reasons for change of village site are shortage of toila and around the site, outbreak of epidemic, attack of wild animals and occurrence of frequent death in the village, etc.
 - Now-a-days, they live in permanent villages
 - The cultural landmark of each and every Juang village is the institution of a community center called majangor mandaghar.
 - Majang is a big rectangular house standing conspicuously in the village center serving as a youth dormitory house, court house for the traditional council of elders (barabhai), guest house for visitors, cooperative store for community fund of grains, place for keeping musical instruments, a venue for communal rituals and cultural center for dance and music.
 - The majang plays a central role in the socio-political and economic life of the Juang.
 - The typical Juang villages are compact settlements with the majang at the center and the houses of the individual families scattered here and there encircling it.
 - There is no regular street passing through the houses.
 - In front of the majang, there is spacious ground where the boys and girls dance with their changus (tambourine) and communal festivals, feasts and meetings are held.
 - The Juang houses are small in size barely to accommodate a couple and their small children.
 - The walls are made of wooden pillars plastered with mud and cow dung.
 - The roof is thatched with wild grass.
 - The cattle are kept in a separate shed built close to the main house.
 - Guests, relatives and unmarried grown up children are accommodated in the majang.

Kutia Kandha

- The Kutia Kandha settlements are found in densely wooded remote hill tracts.
- Typically the size of their settlements is small
- A Kutia village has well-defined boundaries (sandhi) marked by rocks, trees, streams etc.
- The neighbouring villagers respect the common boundaries and any kind of trespassing is severely dealt with by customary laws as it often leads to bloody violence.
- Bamboo or wooden fencing around the village with a narrow entrance ensures protection from wild animals
- In the village houses are arranged in two linear rows facing each other leaving a street in between
- In the center of the street lie the seat of Dharani Penu (Earth Goddess) and other important deities represented by stones and forked pillars for animal sacrifice called Dharni Munda.
- The remaining space is utilized for holding fairs, festivals, dances and village meetings.
- Girls' dormitory (Dhangribasa) and boys' dormitory (Dhangarbasa) are either situated at the rear or among the rows of houses.
- Kutia houses are low-roofed with a rectangular ground plan.
- The walls are made of wood and bamboo frame plastered with mud and cow dung.
- The gabled roof is thatched with a jungle grass called piri.
- The house have spacious front and rear verandahs, a living room and a small kitchen.
- The front verandah is used for performing domestic chores, sleeping and entertaining guests.
- The back verandah is used as a pigsty; a place for segregation of women during menstruation and child birth.
- The living room has an entrance door and an exit door but no windows.
- The floor of the house is sunk to about half a meter below the ground level so that it appears like a dugout hole.
- Animal sheds are built either as an extension of the living quarters or separately at the back of the house.
- Each house has its own kitchen garden at the rear.



Lodha

- The Lodha live in small and large villages belonging exclusively to them
- Their settlement pattern is irregular, with houses scattered here and there.
- Cultural landmarks of village are the shrines of their deities Chandi and Sitala lying under a tree or a grove located a little away from the main village.
- They have small straw-thatched huts with a rectangular ground plan and mud walls.
- Houses have all-purpose single rooms with a raised platform near the hearth called isan- the seat of ancestral spirits.
- Goats and cattle are kept on the side verandah.
- Their household belongings are scanty.



Soura / Lanjia Soura



- Lanjia Soura settlements are located in undulating terrain amidst inaccessible forest clad hill region
 - Generally live in small villages long established in their present sites
 - Located on the hill slope or the foot hills
 - Houses remain scattered.
- Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead kins.
 - The village guardian deity represented by two wooden posts, called Gasadasumor Kitungsum installed at the village entrance.
 - A typical house is a single roomed thatched rectangular structure having stone and mud walls
 - with high plinth and high front verandah.
 - The walls are made of stone blocks set in mud and look reddish for red earth plaster
 - Walls, are painted with ikons.
 - On the side of the house a cowshed is constructed.

Paudi Bhuyan

- The Paudi Bhuyan live in scattered settlements.
- Previously they were changing their village sites for depletion of adjacent forests, outbreak of epidemics, tiger menace, repeated crop failures and breaking of Gaisiri Khunta- the village deity.
- Now they live in permanent settlements
- While selecting a new site, they give importance on perennial water sources and virgin forest at close proximity and successful divination in reading of omen on the proposed site
- The new village site is inaugurated ceremoniously by affixing a carved wooden post as Gaisiri khunta, in the center to ensure protection and blessings of ancestors and deities.
- The youth dormitory “Darbarghar” is usually constructed at the centre of the village.
- It also serves as guest house, granary of the village and court house where village level cases are decided.
- Thakurani ghar - the house of village deity is constructed near the dormitory.
- At one side of Thakurani ghar they install Gaisiri Khunta where rituals are held on different occasions.
- The houses in a village are randomly scattered within a boundary.
- The house is rectangular in shape having thatched roof supported by wooden pillars.
- Walls are plastered with mud and doors are made of bamboo splits or wood.
- Have verandah at all sides of the house.
- The house is divided into three distinct portions. The inner most portion is used as store, the middle portion is used for cooking and as seat of ancestral spirits and the remaining part is used for sleeping.
- The portion having the hearth is considered sacred and the entry of outsiders into it is strictly prohibited. A separate shed is built for guests, outsiders, and women during delivery.
- The houses have only one entrance door and no windows
- Buffaloes and cows are kept in a separate shed.
- Goats and chickens are sheltered in one side of the living room.
- The houses are very neat and clean.
- The walls are plastered with cow dung and red earth.
- The courtyards and backyards are swept every day for keeping it clean.
- Each family has a kitchen garden where they grow vegetables and other crops



5.2. Sources of Income and Occupation



Birhor / Mankirdia

- Collection of Forest Produce
- Making and selling of Siali & Jute ropes
- Food gathering
- Hunting
- Monkey catching
- Agricultural wage

Bonda

- Shifting cultivation
- Settled cultivation
- Horticulture
- Collection of Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Animal domestication
- Broom stick making
- Making Beads necklace making and selling





Chuktia Bhunjia

- Settled Cultivation
- Collection of Minor Forest Produce
- Wage earning
- Animal Husbandry
- Hunting
- Fishing

Didayi

- Shifting Cultivation
- Settled Cultivation
- Collection
- Forest Produces & Food gathering
- Wage earning
- Animal domestication
- Fishing





Dongria Kondh

- Shifting Cultivation
- Horticulture
- Collection of Forest Produce
- Animal Husbandry
- Wage earning
- Making and sale of embroidered shawls

Hill Kharia

- Collection of Minor Forest Produce (Honey, Resin, Arrowroots, Wax, Tussar cocoon, Gum & Lac)
- Marginal Agriculture
- Agricultural labour
- Food gathering
- Animal Husbandry
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Making and sale of leaf plates and cups
- Mat making
- Jute & Sabai Rope making





Juang

- Shifting Cultivation
- Settled Cultivation
- Collection of Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Fishing
- Animal Husbandry
- Wage earning
- Mat making
- Sale of fire wood

Kutia Kandha

- Shifting Cultivation
- Lowland plough cultivation
- Collection of Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Animal domestication
- Hunting
- Fishing





Lodha

- Agriculture
- Horticulture
- Collection of Minor Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Sabai Grass Cultivation & Sabai rope making
- Tussar Cultivation
- Hunting
- Wage earning
- Making of leaf cups and plates

Paudi Bhuyan

- Shifting Cultivation
- Settled Cultivation
- Collection of Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Animal Husbandry
- Wage earning
- Mat making





Soura/ Lanjia Soura

- Shifting Cultivation
- Terrace Cultivation
- Horticulture
- Collection of Forest Produce & Food gathering
- Wage earning
- Hunting
- Fishing



5.3. Rituals & Festivals

Birhor / Mankirdia

- Magh Parab
- Baha
- Makar
- Kali Puja
- Dussera
- Hera/Chait Parab
- Sarhul
- Fagua
- Sohrai
- Karma



Bonda

- Magh Parab
- Pus Parab
- Chait Parab
- Dasara
- Diali
- Patkhanda Jatra
- Bonda fun or Kuree



Chuktia Bhunjia

- Chaitra Jatra
- Dasara
- Gauthas jatra
- Patalganga jatra
- Sosenga jatra
- Jamgan jatra



Didayi

- Gasendia Hia
- Singati Hia
- Siboloye Hia
- Dosae Hia
- Jugulubar Hia
- Ciangei Hia
- Aloli Hia
- Sanraik Hia
- Lendi Pande
- Ghia Pande
- Osarke Pande
- Gimder Pande
- Rokdia
- Hini Hundi
- Golota
- Bhairo Puja



Dongria Kondh

- Ghanta Parab
- Salangi
- Mandia Rani
- Dhan-Nuakhia
- Pidika
- Punapadi
- Dongar Puja
- Meria Puja
- Sadrangi Laka

Hill Kharia

- Chait Parab
- Pus Parab
- Phagu
- Paridhi
- Am Nuakhia
- Jeth Nuakhia
- Karma Puja
- Thakurani puja
- Simadeota Puja
- Raja
- Dassara
- Kalipuja
- Makara
- Asthamai





Juang

- Asadi
- Tirtia
- Pus Puni
- Dhan Nua
- Am Nua
- Pirha Puja
- Magh Parab
- Raja Parab
- Laxmi Puja



Kutia Kandha

- Meriah /Kedu
- Puni Kalu
- Dadbinene
- Kandanga Dakina
- Basa Dakina
- Bichhavali
- Anka Puja
- Taku Jatra
- Chait Jatra
- Sapangada Jatra
- Daseera



Lodha

- Sitala Puja
- Dassara
- Chandi Puja
- Manasa Puja
- Jathal
- Asthani Puja
- Bandana
- Laxmi Puja



Paudi Bhuyan

- Mahpadi
- Am Nua
- Kath Jatra
- Gilor Jatra
- Akhani Paridhi
- Boram Devata Worship
- Tirtia
- Gahma
- NuaKhia



Soura/ Lanjia Soura

- Barusim
- Buoy-n-a-Adur
- Ganugey-n-a-Adur
- Osa-n-a-Adur
- Rago-n-a-Adur
- Kondam-n-a-Adur
- Tanku-n-a-Adur
- Kuroj-n-a-Adur

5.4. Language

SI No	Name of the PVTG	Language
1	Bonda	Remo-Bonda- a Munda Language
2	Chuktia Bhunjia	Bhunjia (Oriya+Hindi) Gondi-a Dravidian Language
3	Didayi	Gata- a Munda Language
4	Dongria Kondh	Kuvi- a Dravidian Language
5	Juang	Juang- a Munda Language
6	Hill Kharia	Kharia+Munda- a Munda Language
7	Mankirdia	Birhor- a Munda Language
8	Birhor	Birhor- a Munda Language
9	Kutia Kandha	Kui- a Dravidian Language
10	Soura	Sora- a Munda Language
11	Lanjia Soura	Sora- a Munda Language
12	Lodha	Lodha- an Indo-Aryan Language
13	Paudi Bhuyan	Oriya- an Indo-Aryan Language

5.5. Health Status

The health status of the tribal population is poor and it is very poor among the PVTGs because of their isolation, remoteness and being largely unaffected by the developmental processes going on in the country. Empirical studies indicate that the PVTGs have distinct health problems, mainly caused by multidimensional factors like their inaccessible habitat, difficult terrain, ecologically variable niches, isolation, poor sanitary conditions, poverty, illiteracy, superstition and deforestation, lack of safe drinking water, malnutrition, poor access to maternal and child health services, inaccessible and inadequate health care services and above all cultural resistance to modern health care system and the like. The PVTGs suffer disproportionately from diseases and deficiencies like malaria, tuberculosis, yaws, gastro-intestinal disorders, acute diarrhea, intestinal protozoa, tooth decay, waterborne diseases, respiratory problems and skin diseases, genetic disorders like G6PD deficiency, anemia, sickle cell anemia as also micronutrient deficiency.

Major Issues of the PVTGs

- Living in the most remote, inaccessible and eco-inhospitable areas leading to geographical isolation.
- Some groups are semi-nomads without any permanent or sedentary settlement
- Poverty and consequent poor health and nutritional status.
- Prevalence of nutritional deficiencies and diseases, especially among women and children leading to high IMR and MMR
- Prevalence of endemic diseases like Malaria, T.B, Yaws, skin diseases, G-6 PD deficiency etc.
- Inadequate and inaccessible modern health care facilities
- Inadequacy of safe drinking water
- Poor sanitation and poor hygiene
- Subsistence-oriented and less monetized economy.
- Dependence upon pre-agricultural modes of production, food-gathering and hunting
- Though economically backward they are not poor but relatively deprived
- Indebtedness leading to debt bondage and land alienation,
- Exploitation by money lenders and middle men
- Addiction to alcohol
- Deforestation, soil erosion and lack of irrigation,
- Low level of literacy, superstitions and lack of awareness for development schemes of government
- Involuntary displacement and rehabilitation
- Decline of Pristine Culture

Some of the Key Programmes Implemented in the State of Odisha for Development of PVTGs

- Implementation of Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plan to address the critical felt needs of PVTGs by improving infrastructure and providing basic facilities within easy reach with a view to eliminate poverty, increase level of literacy, improve health status and overcome food insecurity.
- Implementation of OPELIP (Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Development Programme) for a project period of 8 years setting benchmarks for development in an integrated/convergent manner.
- Scaling up of OTELP to OTELP Plus across 17 Micro Projects covering 13 PVTGs for livelihood support
- Construction of 19 Educational Complexes for PVTGs in Odisha under ARTICLE-275(1) for development of education
- Utilisation of SCA to TSP for implementing programmes to assist PVTG households in the Micro Projects for income generation and for creation of infrastructure incidental to income generation
- Coverage of PVTGs under Housing Scheme
- Health insurance coverage of all the PVTG adult members under a specially designed scheme called Janashree Bima Yojana.
- A programme named Jiban Sampark to look after the nutritional aspect of the children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers is under implementation in collaboration with UNICEF.
- In collaboration with APPI Crèche, Spot feeding programme is being worked out by ST & SC Development Department to ensure health and nutrition of children and pregnant as well as lactating mothers. This will strengthen and complement the programme of Jiban Sampark.



Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research
and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)
CRPF Square, Bhubaneswar