

**RESEARCH STUDY ON**  
**EFFECTIVENESS MEASUREMENT OF DEVELOPMENT**  
**INTERVENTIONS AMONG PVTGs IN THE NINE PVTG INHABITING**  
**STATES OF INDIA: AN OUTCOME ANALYSIS**

**BY**  
**SCSTRTI, BHUBANESWAR**  
**ODISHA**

**SUBMITTED TO**  
**MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS,**  
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**  
**NEW DELHI**  
**INDIA**  
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## RESEARCH TEAM

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. PROJECT DIRECTOR:    | PROF. A.B.OTA, IAS     |
| 2. PROJECT CONSULTANT:  | PROF. PREMANANDA PANDA |
| 3. PROJECT COORDINATOR: | SRI. TRILOCHAN SAHOO   |
| 4. RESEARCH ASSOCIATE:  | DHARANI DHAR PARIDA    |
| 5. RESEARCH ASSISTANT:  | PROMOD KUMAR BISHOI    |
| 6. RESEARCH ASSISTANT:  | DUTIKRISHAN NAYAK      |
| 7. RESEARCH ASSISTANT:  | HADIBANDHU BARAD       |
| 8. DATA ANALYST:        | KAILASH CHANDRA BEHERA |

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## **ABBERVATION**

AIDS:	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
APTDP:	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Development Project
AWC :	Anganwadi Centre
BMI :	Body Mass Index
BPL :	Below Poverty Line
CD :	Community Development
CHC :	Community Health Centre
DRDA :	District Rural Development Agency
FRA	Forest Right Act
GP	Gram panchayat
GOI :	Government of India
GP :	Gram Panchayat
GCC :	Girijan Cooperative Corporation
HADP:	Hill Area Development Program
HDI :	Human Development Index
HRD :	Human Resource Development
IAY :	Indira Aawaas Yojana
ICDS :	Integrated Child Development Services
IFA :	Iron Folic Acid
IGS	Income Generating Scheme
IMR :	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC :	Indian Penal Code
IPR	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITDA:	Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP :	Integrated Tribal Development Programme
LHV :	Lady Health Visitor
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment GuranteeAct

MADA :	Modified Area Development Approach
MFP :	Minor Forest Produce
MMR :	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoTA :	Ministry of Tribal Affairs
NCMP :	National Common Minimum Programme
NFHS :	National Family Health Survey
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NGO :	Non Governmental Organization
NSFDC	National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NSSO :	National Sample Survey Office
NSTFDC :	National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation
NTFP:	Non-Timber Forest Product
OBC :	Other Backward Classes
OHSR	Over Head Solar Rays
ORS :	Oral Rehydration Salts
PDS :	Public Distribution System
PESA :	The Provisions of Panchayat's (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act,1996
PHCs :	Primary Health Centres
PMSY :	Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana
PRA :	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSUs :	Public Sector Undertakings
PTGs :	Primitive Tribal Groups
PVTG	Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
PWG	People's War Group
SHG :	Self-Help Group

SA :	Scheduled Area
SCA :	Special Central Assistance
SCs :	Scheduled Castes
SGSY :	Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG :	Self-Help Group
SMPTBs	Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks
STDCCs :	State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations
STs :	Scheduled Tribes
TRIFED	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation
TBA :	Traditional Birth Attendant
TRIFED :	Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
TSP :	Tribal Sub Plan
VTDA:	Village Tribal Development Association

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## Preface

Writings on tribes in India are not rare. However, there is hardly any study on development intervention in favor of PVTGs. For many years study in tribes has been romanticized. And a few follow the similar trend with a different tinge even today. Literature on Indian Tribes has become so extensive and proliferating that nearly each work related to tribes requires a special prologue. Yet, there is a paucity of new ideas and insights into the way the tribal India works. In the absence of unified and universal notion of PVTG among the states in India every state has taken to an easy recourse, the uncritical acceptance of an administrative category, the scheduled tribes and sections thereof who are further marginalized within the scheduled tribal categories administratively known as PVTGs. Recently a few contributed to the perpetuation of certain stereotype images of these PVTGs. It is almost the way the tribes were incidentally popularized during colonial period and till the end of Vth five year plan. The problem of PTGs is looked upon in isolation from the complex realities of prevailing socio-political systems of tribal India.

Such a state of tribal research in India has, in a sense; compelled a few to go beyond simple presentation of fresh positive field data *in situ*. While unmasking the empirical realities on development interventions among the PVTGs through the data collected from field across the particularly vulnerable tribal groups of PVTG inhabiting states, it is likely to generate irritation among the development personnel in related field. It is felt necessary to put some of the relevant information together in terms of inter-states, and inter-PVTG comparative assessment in response to the development interventions.

Like any other research, this one has specific contents more or less explicit in nature that stresses contradiction rather than unity, and change rather than order. Development of PVTGs is a matter of concerned state administration. The point is whether backwardness could be related to institutional framework of production. The growing differentiations within PVTGs and their differential aspirations are

hardly attracted the attention of the researcher and the state administration who still think that the PVTGs are unstructured entity having homogeneity within.

It is a fact that this study has lot of limitations. However, the research team felt that there are plenty of research areas in which there has been very little research done. Therefore it is necessary not to simply understand the PVTG context, but also the historical conditions that need a thorough exploration further to identify the underlying causes / forces of stagnation as well as undesired direction of change in PVTG life way process . Although development can not be measured in terms of money spent, to evaluate the nature of PVTG welfare and development in India has become an obligation.

The entire report has been arranged in six chapters. The first two deal with the theoretical and development issues while the third explains the methods adopted for the research work. The subsequent two chapters are description of state-wise field based data that measured the development interventions among PVTGs in nine PVTG inhabiting states. The last one chapter documents the finding and offers a few concluding remarks followed by a set of recommendation.



Prof. (Dr.) A. B. Ota  
Director  
SCSTRTI,  
ST & SC Development Dept., Govt. of Odisha

## **Executive summary:**

The objective of the study was to measure the institutional monitoring mechanism adopted for sustainable development planning of CCD / Central plan and effective implementation of different programs and schemes; to assess the physical and financial achievements made by different micro projects/ agencies working for PVTGs development under CCD plan and the central scheme and the state specific schemes ; to study the impact of different socio-economic development programs implemented during 11<sup>th</sup> plan and first two years of 12<sup>th</sup> plan for enhancing the livelihood and quality of life of PVTGs and conservation of culture ; to take stock of good practices of PVTG development intervention schemes and programs for their replication in other areas.; to identify factors which have stimulated and/or acted as barriers to programs implementation and to identify critical gaps and suggest corrective measures for plan formulation and implementation of PVTG development programs in general and CCD plan in particular.

The present work has adopted multiple stratified random sampling method in selection of states and the villages with particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs). This study carried out fieldwork using anthropological field techniques to assess and measure the effectiveness of development interventions among the nine PVTG inhabiting states of India namely; Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal. A total of twelve PVTGs have been covered in the study. The fieldwork was conducted in PVTG inhabited villages of nine PVTG inhabited states. The PVTGs covered are the Soara and the Mankidia from Odisha, the Lodhas from West Bengal, Mal-Pahadias and Birjhis from Jharkhand, Baigas of Chhattisgarh, and Kattunayaikan from Kerala, Irula from Tamil Nadu, Konda



Reddy and Thoti from undivided Andhra Pradesh, Katkari of Maharashtra and Kolgha of Gujarat. The total number of sample villages covered was 39 which include three villages of Dangaria Kondh of Odisha studied during pilot survey.

While effectiveness measurement of development interventions among the PVTGs was studied, although many aspects initiated by respective states administration have been considered, the main focus was emphasized on the following : the state-wise effectiveness of educational interventions, interventions in health frontiers, livelihood interventions, skill development interventions, interventions in capacity building, housing interventions, intervention in infrastructure development and cultural conservation and development interventions. Not all the above mentioned development interventions occurred in all states, however, the housing and infrastructure development interventions are observed in all states with differential achievement.

The records available with the state administration in the department of Tribal development were also examined. The commissioners and directors of all the nine concerned sampled states were interacted to have a pulse of the grassroots reality in the areas of development interventions. Where the states are newly formed and are in the process of making, the villages were selected from bordering areas those covered PVTG cultural areas of transaction of both the states as the case of former Andhra Pradesh such that sample can properly be represented. The interstate comparison has been made on an ordinal scale with 5 point in ascending order to that indicate better effective development intervention of the state in terms of individual program as well as the overall development intervention achievement to transform the life and livelihood processes of the PVTGs.

## **Major findings and conclusion:**

### **The following are the findings:**

#### **Organisational set-up:**

- At national level organizational set-up for implementing, monitoring and evaluating PVTG development interventions is not uniform. The PVTGs inhabiting states have taken their independent stands in organizing their establishment to tackle the issues of PVTGs.
- The TRIs are functioning under the state Tribal Development Department headed by a Minister as a public figure and Commissioner as its chief executive. In almost all states the TRIs are under staffed and parsimoniously funded and these are suffering from human resource and as well as financial constraints. The research and evaluation undertaken by TRIs, if any, have to compromise often with desire of the state tribal development department authorities. Thus, research output becomes state biased.
- In Andhra Pradesh single window approach has gained confidence of PVTGs for whatever development interventions made by state administration.
- From the field situation it was realized that the grassroots level multipurpose workers for PVTG development interventions are indispensable. They are inseparable scheme related components. In many states such grassroots workers are no more found functional.
- With regards to identification of PTG/PVTGs, except Odisha no other state has ever adhered to the norms of the Dhebar Commission to in identifying PVTGs as per defined parameters. The concept of micro-project created by Government Odisha for effective implementation of development interventions was duly acknowledged by union government as Odisha state adhered to the MOTA directives.

- As per the existing strategies of resource sharing between center and states there has been an adverse affect in the implementation of development interventions due to improper coordination between the state and the centre. Sometimes the state utilizes the fund allotted to the state under Art 275(1) and Central Assisatance to TSP area for purposes other than for what it has been stipualated. The incomplete houses under Birsa Munda housing scheme for PVTGs in Jharkahand is one of the manifestations of such coordination and cooperation.
- The peoples' friendly Acts namely Right to Information, Forest Right Act (FRA) and Panchayat Raj extension to scheduled areas (PESA) encouraged the adherence of participatory development through Gram Sabhas in right spirit. In rare cases it is learnt that the fund diverstion from one head to another did occur. As a result, the well-thought development programs couldnot transform the poor marginalized as it was expected. It has been observed that there has been an increasing awareness among the tribal people on govt development intereventions although they differ in perception and participation.
- Many innovative and effective interventions made by states administration have been observed .However, it was also observed that a few PVTGs inhabiting states made many tall claims of achievement in distributing forest land, offering stipulated period of guaranteed employment, and arranging properrehabilitation and resettlement and achievement in changing the quality of life of PVTGs. The reality,however, is farway from the claims. The norms of Gram Sabha have not been adhered to in most of the states. In certain southern states the land allotted to the PVTGs under FRA with clear GPS mapping is an encouraging event.

#### **PVTG Livelihood strategies and design of development programs:**

- Livelihood strategies and design development programs for PVTGs are not based on people'sfeltneed priorities. Often the implementing

authorities such as SO/PA and other concerned development personnel decide the strategies and design development programs on behalf of PVTGs without taking the consent of the beneficiaries. However, state like Gujarat Tribal Development has addressed the livelihood strategies of PVTGs for economic enhancement through dairy farming and mango sapling through NGO is pleaseseworthy. Similarly, government of Andhra Pradesh made a dent in enhancing livelihood strategy of PVTGs by implementing Tribal Tourism by supplying mechanized boats and ensuring 40% reservation of booking of tourists in favour of PVTGs. Besides this, Andhra Pradesh leads over other state governments in implementing livelihood strategies for women SHGs by supplying tractors for community use as well as for income generation. It is noteworthy to mention the success of livelihood drives through horticulture intervention in Dangaria Kondha PVTG area of Odisha.

#### **Effectiveness of process delivery through input–output relationship:**

- The development interventional out-put in enhancing the quality of life among PVTGs is not encouraging throughout the nation. It needs reexamination from the level of policy to the level of implementation to identify where the shoe pinched. However, in Gujarat the input and out relationship has transformed the life of the PVTGs due to the fact that there is accountability for involved NGOs and corporate houses that made MoU with the state government.
- The vocational skill training imparted to the PVTGs youths in Vocational Training Institute has good response and is being managed by Atul industries in collaboration with Department of Tribal Development, Government of Gujarat.
- Compared to other states, the housing intervention is more successful in Kerala. This could happen due to the fund allocated to Kerala

government for infrastructure development in PVTGs inhabiting areas under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

**Special drive to improve educational complex, housing, hygiene, drinking water and social security through janashree vima yojana:**

- Through JSVY offers a social security to the PVTG household. Although it is successful the beneficiaries are unaware of the positive contribution of such an insurance scheme. This implies that PVTGs have been taken for granted for implementing social security development without their knowledge.
- Water supply has been done to PVTGs habitats by different states by adopting different means such as Graivitional water flow approach in Odisha. However, these means are not ensuring the safe drinking water. The adverse effect of such is genesis of inter-community disharmony inhabiting the area.
- The development intervention with regards to education through establishment Educational Complex, EMRS, Tribal Hostels for boys and girls and supply of adequate stipends, food, dress and reading material and also medical facility has made a big leap in educational achievement among PVTGs through out the nation. Geographical location and accessibility to the institution still a major concern for the educational development among PVTGs.

**Control factors**

- Control factors that contribute to population structure in areas of matter nutrition and health: The nutrition, health and growth of PVTGs population are direct propotional to health infrastructure facility and their cultural acceptability. There is no indication of stagnation or decline of PVTG population through out the nation. However the growth rates differs from state to state. In respect of institutional delivery and health execigencies Andhra Pradesh leads over other states for its innovating

strategy such AVVAL. The information to attain the subject by the service provider is being shared symontentionaly authorities like Commissioner in charge of ITDA, CDMO, and Concerned PHC Doctor on duty, the ambulance driver and ANM. This transparency has inbuilt accountability and dereliction lead to fixation of responsibility. So also health support system provided by the government of Kerela to addrees the heath exigancies of PVTGs.

**Development priorities:**

- Freedom of PVTGs to choose their own development alternative is misnomer. The relation between the state authority and the PVTG beneficiarie remained at doner and recipient sprit. By this the dependable syndrome is emerging through out the nation. An internal differentiation from within the beneficiaries is also observered. The middlemen/ insiders exploters take advange of their position at the cost of the development of PVTGs.
- The alienation from the natural resources due commercilisation of forest, growth of non-forest based industries, inroads of capital into PVTGs habitats, poor implementaqtion MGNREGA, in-migration of traders into the forest and non availability engagemnt/ employment to the PVTGs reduced them from resource owner to cheap labour supplying groups.
- Inter-state migration of PVTGs in search of livelihood is marked many states. Due to the process of pauperization and the process of acculturation the conservation –cum-development of PVTGs is questionable. Displace does not mean physical displacement only. It could be displacement from resoureses leding to displacement of knowledge and skill of the PVTGs. Traditional kin based social support systemof the PVTGs can never be compensated in case they are displaced from their habitat.
- The displacement and rehabilitation of PVTGs casued due to state intervention for development of the santcutries or displacement due to

intervention of the corporate houses make the PVTGs soft target of the outfits. Similarly, by becoming out-migrant or semi bonded labour as in case of Kattunayakan, Kerala, the alienation from species-being is likely to be an ugly outcome.

- In the light of evaluation of development interventions in favor of the PVTGs in nine PVTG inhabiting states of India in fields like agriculture, vocational training, housing, connectivity, electrification, health security system, food security and cultural conservation etc, we wish here to reflect some theoretical and methodological issues. The study does not merely describe the facts of development interventions as observed at the grassroots but intends to provoke in a hope that it might encourage concerned humanitarian scholars, administrators and planners who believe on humanitarian rights of PVTGs and study the problems more holistic perspective centering around vital issues of life and living.
- The degradation of natural resources has not only reduced the economic base of the PVTGs, it also affected the biodiversities of the micro-environment. The adverse impact like change in eco-climatic situation, declined productivity, loss of natural resources, shortage of land, forest and water, restricted local employment opportunity forced them to migrate in search of living. It also increased the rate of infant mortality and morbidity. In absence of proper measures to reduce their vulnerability in health frontiers a revised policy becomes imperative.

## **Conclusion:**

Twelve Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups distributed in 36 villages spread over nine states have been studied through multiple research approaches. It is demonstrated that all the PVTGs studied are internally differentiated with respect to resources ownership and use rights. The criteria for identification of group to be referred to as PVTG do not confirm equally to all the PVTGs studied in these nine states. The tall claims made by the states often manifest the opposite and the

failures are being attributed to natural calamities, mechnary and mechanical failures international financial insatability to what ordinary people have no entry and human errors are marginally focused. Opening capital intensive corporate houses to make their ways into the sites with mine and mineral deposits, where PVTGs traditionally earn their living, has affected PVTGs customary corporate rights over resources like land, forest and water bodies. This endangered the survival of PVTGs. After being aleanted from the *hither* to their bounty resources, the option left power for their survival is their physical labour marketed under duress.

Theoretically, in terms of welfare measures, the state sponsored development intervention in favor of PVTG is definitely a socio-economic mover, provided it gets public proclamation of the beneficiaries. In southern states like Kerela and Taimilnadu land and forest historically have been witnessed the capitalistic articulation. The plight of live and living of PVTGs in the tea and coffee estates Contrary to the conventional notion of developing the PVTGs and mainstreaming them through development interventions it was observed that the culture of PVTGs no more remained conserved rher many cases the have been subjected to distartations . This has een attributed to the exsiting unbroken histry an dmany broken promises of the state authorities. This can clearly be internalize dwwhen the tribal outsiees are interviewed an asked to opine on the modern outcome of development interventions. Possibly the vision of better tomorrow of PVTGs through various development interventions, including adoption of PPP mode is the craft of interest group and hence policy alternative is mostly a matter of political question .

### **Recommandations:**

The state specific recommendations of all nine PVTG inhabiting states have been made in chapter IV at the end of the description made on each state. Depending upon the investigative study and analysis made on measurement of effectiveness development



intervention in nine PVTG inhabiting state in India: An outcome analysis, a wide-ranging recommendation for PVTG in India has been proposed here.

### **Identification of PVTGs:**

- A specific principle / directives of MOTA should strictly be followed by all the states. Without diluting the parameters indicated by Govt of India to address problems the Marginalised section (PVTGs) the area rather than community or administrative unit specific approach should be followed. It seems to pull more funds from central Govt under Art 275(1) and other fund flowing units to the PVTG inhabiting states have adopt differential approach in identifying the PVTGs.
- It was observed that the state does not have the proper census of PVTG population. Therefore, it is suggested that the TRCs of respective states should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole community should be treated as PVTG or part thereof living in a particular contiguous geographical area should be treated as PVTG, giving proper honour to parameters fixed and the directions given by Ministry of Tribal affairs, Govt of India.
- Proper census of PVTG population is a must since in certain states with regard to population a lot of confusion occurred. For example as in case of Maharastra the team observed that the state does not have the proper census. For example; the population census of Madia Gond - a PVTG said to be an off-shoot of Gond tribe is not reported. However, the TRTI, Pune has reported on Madia Gond under total population figure of the Gond tribe. Similarly, in case of Katkari PVTG there are 374 Wadis in Raigad district. But TRTI Pune has identified only 82 Wadis as Katkari PVTG hamlets. This discrepancy has created a problem in definite implementation of PVTG development intervention and its evaluation. Therefore, the team suggests that the TRTI, Pune should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole

community should be treated as PVTG or part of it living in a particular geographical area should be treated as PVTG. Declining sex ratio among the PVTGs of the state is major concern. So the state government should start special gender sensitization programs one of the development interventions.

**Administrative Structure:**

- To help development interventions work effectively in favor of PVTGs a post not below the rank of additional secretary in the department to look after all round development, the issues concerning smooth fund flow, realistic planning, effective coordination, strategic implementation, timely monitoring and periodic evaluation of the development inputs .
- This becomes essential as in the present system of state administration the Special Officer (SO) stationed at the Micro project office close to the PVTG habitat is the lowest administrative authority while Tribal development Commissioner as highest authority looks after the development issues concerning the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe, minorities other backward classes. This power distance between these two rank officers results delay in the decision-making and implementation process.
- Five essential line departments such as Forest, Education, Health, Water (irrigation and drinking), Panchayati raj and Public Works representatives having better understanding on the culture of PVTGs should be deputed to Micro-Project for quick and effective decision-making process and implementation of development interventions. Single window approach is good provided the implementing authorities have an empathetic feeling to serve PVTGs.
- Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) are the intermediate link between the PVTGs at village level and the micro project office. It was realised that their presence is indispensable. Their salary components / compensation

package can be met from the contingency fund. Trained field based anthropologists be taken as consultants for each micro- projects because the Special Officers are less aware of the socio-economic conditions and cultural facets of tribal culture.

#### **Fund Flow:**

- The fund flow is operational as per the demographic strength of the PVTGs. The states that recommended the names of a few entire scheduled tribe as PVTGs get more funds from Govt of India under Art 275(1) and the states followed the recommendation of Dhebar Commission and followed the direction of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India judiciously and identified a small area specific marginalised households from among the scheduled tribes as PVTGs suffer from dearth of fund. In addition the flow of funds from central Govt to the PVTG inhabiting states is not systematic. Thus, an erratic flow of fund is a major reason for messy interventions. This resulted in forceful and unsuccessful development interventions because the target to submit utilisation certificate against fund allotted and utilised remain the priority before it is too late. So fund flow should follow specific temporal principle with prior information to the state administration.

#### **Planning and Implementation:**

- It is observed that many PVTGs households across the nation are not aware of the schemes though their names figure in the beneficiaries list. The objective of all development interventional schemes should be disseminated among the PVTGs before it is implemented.
- Gram Shaba of the PVTG villages should be convened at least one in every month and video recording of the meeting of Gram Shaba should also be taken into confidence and examine periodically and compiled during annual planning.

- Local available Civil Society groups should act as facilitator in the planning process. PVTG households living in interstate boarder areas and migrate frequently be considered carefully since different states give importance to different development intervention at different time period.

#### **Monitoring:**

- In some states although the PVTGs enlisted since its inception by central government , there has been no creation of specific administrative set -up for the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions.
- Periodic social audits need to be conducted at village level by external agencies and the copies of the report should be submitted to all concerned to arrange proactive strategies for all upcoming PVTG development related schemes.
- Social impact assessment (SIA) on development intervention should be undertaken so as identify barriers to and stimulants of development and to have effective strategic approach. Basing on the identified traits, the corrective measures can be taken to change the life and livelihood of the PVTGs in desired direction without affecting their core cultural traits. It can help beneficiaries generate creativity and a feeling of ownership. The role of social institutions can be co-opted as an integral part in the schemes sponsored for development interventions.
- Members may be located to form the Monitoring Committee for monitoring the development intervettional programs through uninformed field visits by Members of the Monitoring Committee and the members of the concerned Officials and governing body may be co-opted. Such type of visits should not clash with the scheduled periodic vistsits. The micro Project Office should be inspected every year by Chairman/Vice chairman and report should be submitted on the spot so that it wil be trtransparent and biasfree. .

- Governing Body meeting should be held in every quarter at the Micro Project headquarters. A field visit by the GB members should precede every GB Meeting to assess the field situation and then approve next course of action which may include strategies to overcome difficulties and approve the bare expenditure.

#### **Major interventions:**

- In some states declining sex ratio among the PVTGs is a major concern. To arrest the declining trend of population growth the concerned state governments should start special interventions strategy to increase the sex ratio and population strength. The interstate labour migration has been attributed as one of the major reasons of declined sex ratio. Human trafficking adds to it.

#### **Habitat rights:**

- Habitat rights have not been initiated in right perspective by any state administration and the states administration takes a plea that it might generate heat between the concerned departments since the forest department has got all apprehensions of losing the forest areas from their control. This is the case of all the PVTG inhabiting states. They all need a set of guideline to implement Habitat rights of the PVTGs to deal with the habitat recognition, protection of their habitat from external encroachment and ensure the better livelihood of the PVTGs. In FRA, it is clearly indicated that the DLC has to initiate claiming process for the habitat right and nowhere it has been done till date.

#### **Housing:**

- Housing schemes for PVTGs have shown a higher rate of success in almost all states followed by other infrastructure development interventions such as road connectivity. There are more than three varieties of housing schemes functioning with differential amount sanctioned. As a result the quality of construction of houses differed.

Somewhere the IAY built decades back are ill maintained and assumed the uninhabitable status.

- In certain states the houses built for PVTGs are half constructed and remained years back uninhabited. At the level of district administration action should be taken to make the invested amount meaningful for the PVTGs. Action should be taken and make necessary arrangement of fund to make the houses habitable. Almost as a part of law of association it was observed that housing schemes go hand in hand with the infrastructure development intervention.

### **Health:**

- It has been observed that the development interventions in health frontiers such as institutional deliveries and acceptance of immunisation are critical due to moral commitment to traditions and customs. Thus, rejection or acceptance of development interventions is directly proportional to the input of motivational force else the interventions will have mere leap services to the beneficiaries.
- Special drive with a joint effort of the development personnel from Health and Tribal development departments be initiated to reduce the MMR, IMR and morbidity. The causes of truants and dropouts of PVTG households should be re-examined and awareness campaigns must be made to combat it. Health sector needs to be given priority as one of the vital PVTGs development interventions. It should also figure in HADP as well.
- The PVTG settlements having no Anganwadi centres should be addressed soon to attract the preschool beneficiaries. Cultural beliefs and practices can not be transformed at short span of time. It needs constant motivation. The cost of meeting a community feast for the parents of the child born outside home is so huge that they the mothers prefer to not to attend the institutional delivery. Thus before introduction of any new

practices the relevance of the culture of the concerned community has to be understood in *situ*.

**Education:**

- The state government should arrange transport facilities to bring PVTG children to the nearest schools to enroll them and help them inclined towards schooling to enhance educational achievement among PVTGs. Periodic motivation to the parents and children as well should be made through a retention strategy.
- Where PVTGs in industrial / tea or coffee garden have no alternatives for a better living Training should be imparted to make them employable efficiently in technical areas of such industries / tea or coffee estates. This would help them to lead a life with dignity.
- The state authorities should start local need based vocational training for PVTGs, as is the case of Gujarat where training are imparted through PPP mode . In case they do not get a job, they can create job for themselves. They can gainfully employ themselves in the technical areas of the local industries and / or companies/ factories in the locality.
- The team suggests that the state government should take measures to preserve and promote the cultural heritages by organizing camps in urban centres. This motivates the PVTGs to respect their own culture and preserve their cultural heritage.
- The forest resources are depleting fast as a result role of women in family income is shrinking. Therefore, Women SHG need to be promoted to involve women in new areas of income generation activities at the household, village level through group action. State authorities need to take initiatives to promote agriculture among PVTGs as their food basket is becoming market-based foods. Market force is likely to make them more vulnerable in food security. The strategy should be made to offer food security beyond forest produce collection.

- The respective state governments should arrange transport facilities to bring PVTG children to the nearest schools to enrol them and help them inclined towards schooling to enhance educational achievement among PVTGs.
- Though they are identified as the Lodha development interventions had been implemented through the general administrative set up by the district welfare officers of Backward Caste Welfare department. These DWOs have little knowledge about the PVTGs. Even in post CCD plan PVTG development interventions are routed through DWOs. This has degraded the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions. This is evident as last five year the district authority has spent maximum amount on house, drinking water and electricity not any other development field.
- In the formative period of PVTGs development they were provided permanent house, plough and bullock to start settled life. Though numbers of special grants are granted for PVTGs there is no livelihood development interventions executed for the Mal Paharias. However after the opening of Ashram schools and educational complex for girls, the educational achievement has been impressive among the Mal Paharia. But due to apathy of government agencies educated Mal Paharias could not employed neither in government organisations nor in private organisations. Lack of employment in the state is discouraging them for higher education. They also migrate outside state for earning under duress. At this moment the immediate need for Mal Paharias are livelihood interventions, skill training to youths, safe drinking water facility and electricity to their habitats.
- PVTG inhabiting areas should be reviewed periodically so that the people of the specific area qualifying to be included as PVTGs and a few upcoming PVTGs can be incorporated into PVTG administration fold and



their rights can be protected and development interventions can be meaningfully made functional.

- That area specific benefited and developed PVTGs may be deleted from PVTG list and be treated at par with the Scheduled tribes. All development intervention executing departments for PVTGs should be arranged under one umbrella/window i.e. Micro-project. One executive rank officer from concerned line departments should represent in Micro-project to expedite development interventions by interdepartment interlinking and coordinating efforts.
- Fund flow should be on the basis of PVTG population. The state government as well as union government should release funds under one head PVTG instead of different heads like SCA-TSP, Article 275(1) and CCD etc. with due permission of MOTA the scope for the diversion of funds should be made to meet the exigencies to benefit the PVTGs. .
- Unit cost for infrastructure should be flexible to accommodate and complete the interventions in remote and inaccessible areas.
- The helicopter used for surveillance in extremist affected areas can also be used to carry a few construction materials to drop wherever it becomes difficult to transport the raw materials. Whereever necessary in mountain steep the cemented steps can be made and small culvert on streams / rivulets can raise better connectivity of the people to outsiders. There is a need to sensitise the welfare officers who are stubborn and have closed mind-set towards development.
- Team observed that lack of field staff in ITDA hinders the development works and indirectly contributes to the increased influence of exploitative middlemen. Thus it is suggested that the state government should recruit field level workers from the PVTG community itself to address their demands for development interventions.
- The indigenous medicinal knowledge of the PVTGs' should be preserved and promoted after proper verification by organizing treatment

camps in urban centres as an alternate healing practice. Some PVTGs are observed to be abysmally low in their literacy level. Thus there is a need to have that special drive for educational programs to make it successful.

- State authorities need to take initiatives to promote agriculture/horticulture among PVTGs like the Irulars who have no entry into the technical areas of tea estates and their food baskets are becoming market-based foods. Market force is likely to make them more vulnerable in areas of food security. So the state authorities should start local need based vocational training for PVTGs, such that they can employ themselves in the technical areas of available industries and can make a good earning and have relatively stable income..

### **Liveihood Development**

- The social security for PVTGs is viewed as an integrated antipoverty policies .It has multi-dimentional nature of vulnerability. Therefore various proactive measures and promotional PVTG specific strategies have to be taken such that they donot get alienated rather feel involved through a feeling of ownership. The forest resources are depleting fast .The forets areas are being increasingly used for nonforest purposes as a result role of women in family income is shrinking. To overcome such a situation the women SHG need to be promoted in income generation activities at the household, village level. Culturally accepted strategy of the PVTG-specific should be made to ensure food security and security to the children while they are at work.
- Market driven vocational education may be imparted to the PVTG youth through PPP mode as the case with Atul indistruy in westrn India for a dignified earening and better livelihood. The PVTG like Katunaikan are known as expert healers who apply tribal medicine as curative as well as preventive medicinal practice

- Mango-sapling training given by one NGO has a proven record of stable income for some PVTG families. Similarly, the horticulture befitting to the micro ecological condition as a better livelihood alternative is expected to keep the PVTG economically better off. Potential zones and market oriented vegetable varieties should be identified and introduced in PVTG habitat taking into account the ergonomic practices of concerned PVTG.
- Land allotted to the PVTG families under FRA has not attracted much to go for cultivation since the other logistic supports are lacking. Small natural water bodies at higher altitude need to be rejuvenated, wherever these got dried up, to have their traditional cultivation practice. However, due to loss of forest and restriction on shifting cultivation some PVTG families moved to foothills and plain areas. Now, their source of livelihood is derived from selling labour mostly in agriculture and daily wage labour in construction sites.
- In almost all PVTG inhabiting states MGNREGS has not been successful to stop migration and to provide employment to the adult members of PVTG family for the stipulated days per year. Surface mining operation has severely affected the natural water bodies and vegetation affecting their sources of livelihood. Small natural water bodies may be rejuvenated to help the PVTG families to have their traditional harvest. Development supports extended in favor of numerically small group is very less compared to numerically dominant PVTG of the states. Quantum of grants for development intervention made through ITDA almost ignores the smaller PVTGs as the case of Andhra Pradesh. In such situation it is recommended that specific micro-agencies should be formed as like in Odisha for each PVTG. So, each PVTG will get equal attention from the development authorities. The existing Act indicates that the habitat rights of the PVTGs are to be initiated by concerned DLCs at the earliest in order to recognize, protect and promote their habitat rights so that

automatically their livelihood and culture conservation is possible. The 19th article of the constitution will contribute to strengthen the habitat right issues

### **Culture Conservation and Development**

- Culture conservation and development approach mostly remained confined in preserving dances and instruments. There are huge intangible and tangible cultural heritages for which the PVTG families are proud of. Normally, they do not divulge when asked, we need to make them open up. Traditional skills and knowledge of PVTGs should be preserved and promoted for continuation of cultural heritage of the community as an integral part of culture conservation and development. This includes resources management and development. Participative management for conservation and development seems to be more effective through the indigenous knowledge system rather than the way the state intervened without taking the PVTGs into confidence. Most of them have turned voiceless. The former among them are vocal despite the benefits extended by state administration. This generates an internal differentiation of power within. This is because since decades majority of PVTGs have developed a dependable syndrome for getting free food and other essentials. The coping mechanism during distress is being met through the government supports.
- During observation and interaction with the Govt. officials it was realized that each state has some unique approach and there has been no uniformity of implementation of the development interventional strategies for the sponsored schemes at the national level. Thus, the plan is to write report on each state and the effective measurements of development intervention adopted for the PVTG (s) and communicate to each concerned commissioner of the nine states covered under study for comments.

## CHAPTER -1

### Introduction:

Tribal communities generally live in relatively inaccessible forest and hilly regions. Their economy is simple and self-reliant. With the inroads of capital and the process of modernization changes occurred in life and livelihood of the tribal communities. Unlike the roles of pre-independent tribal welfare measures, the democratic India approached tribal issues in terms of social justice and socio-economic development interventions to play supportive role. There has been a shift from capital intensive of centralized economic form to labor intensive and decentralized economy. The recent constitutional amendments intended to offer social justice to the *hitherto* poor and marginalized who were subjected to historic injustice. The unfortunate scheduled tribes could not avail the benefits of development like other elite section of Indian society. To bring out a just society the tribal communities have been treated as preferential discriminated groups who remained at the sideline of the national development. Thus, the mainstream of life of the nation has been cited as statutory reference for marginalized section of either by their own endeavor or by the support of the India's democratic socialistic republic sovereign government. It was stated that the political shall bring the desired change to reach a just society. In view of this three tier political system of government was promulgated. The constitution in its V and VI has made special provisions of the tribal concentrated areas. Theoretically the local-self governments exercise their democratic power to decide the process of their own development and use their own resources and go for self governance. Time rolled on through national projects and development programs. Big projects came up for agricultural and industrial revolution through modernization. The object was to generate huge employment and nation's economic prosperity. It was

presumed that social hierarchy and differentiations will be challenge and transformed but in vain. It was later observed as the traditional society did not have entry to the untouchables the modern industries provided to entry to the poor. The poor tribal families living in forest which is also the citadel of mines and minerals and to face the ugly faces of humanity since industries and big projects wanted them to vacate their habitat. The dynamics of development made the autochthones displaced and then disposed off and the time left them to the wrath of their fat.

Tribal areas in our nation have some distinguished features and the tribal communities are animistic. In the process of development they became subjected to vulnerable in various frontiers. As a part of democratic commitment the leader, planners and administrators broke their heads to safe guard the interest of the poor and help the tribal to develop through the support of the governments. Many rights protected acts and scheduled enshrined in constitution were enacted through rules and law making agencies. Many development programs were curved out in favor of the vulnerable communities. The empirical response to the development initiatives were reexamined and newer strategies were created to meet the national goal of making the poor empowered.

It was realized that the development process in Indian society is not free from bundle of contradictions. Historical pattern of Indian society known for its concentration of economic and political power in the hands of a few, who exploit the resources available to them due to their position to adopt new strategies to siphon the benefits to their favor and maintain status quo. Thus, on the basis of resources ownership and accessibility, the Indian society may be branded as a society of *homo-hierarchicus*. Even Marxist scholars term India as a ahistoric society because the history she has is the history of power and never expressed the history of people. The people in power also ensure that they and their decedents enjoy good things of life at the expanse of a larger massthat *hither to* remain marginalized. Possibly in all known societies this is seen although they vary in degree.As a matter of fact no known society is truly egalitarian. If the

society is not arranged hierarchically, it must have differentiations within that manifest at the level of ownership, control and use of resources. This is also true in case of tribal society. Not all tribal families experience similar life terrains. Some are subjected to extreme vulnerability.

Due to proximity tribal communities are not away from the caste ideology and its hierarchical order since they lived a life close to the caste society that maintained socio-cultural distance between them and others. Some imitated the cultural behavior of the neighbouring caste and treat them culturally and socially better off than their contemporaries. At the cultural level tribal societies are marked by various types of distinctive traits. The tribal technologies are simple. The people's social organization, ecological determinants, historically evolved technology and the demographic features shape the tribal life. The land they till is devoid of modern tools such as hybrid seeds, pesticides, insecticides, industrial fertilizer etc. Their yields are low and often subjected to the vagaries of weather. They have their own health management style includes the traditional healing practices and taboos. Their house structure, food habit, resources utilization strategy, coping mechanism and the socialization processes are typical.

Tribal mode of production links people with the bio-physical environment (jal, jungle and jameen). It regulates their relationship with natural resources. Their relationship with the given ecosystem provides them a sense of identity, unity and sense of resistance. They are intrinsically linked to their environment through different strategies, i.e. economic exchange, ceremonies, language and spiritual traditions. They often use the 'phrase of the place' to describe not merely their physical location but also to convey how deep they are culturally connected with their micro-ecology.

Historically, tribal communities have been living within and on the fringe of forest areas and mainly depend upon forests for their livelihood. The meaning of forest is not defined by their physical characteristics but the symbolic pertinence of the landscape is forged in through the interaction of people with their environment. The ecology in general and forest in particular shapes their

collective imaginations, belief systems, and social system. Tribal people are the state fleeing and challenging people (Saha 1986). They are a powerful distinct socio- cultural group with orthogenetic organizations to cope up with alternative modes of the production and practices (Corbridge 2009; Gupta 2009; Hardiman 2000; Skaria 2001). This differs from the mainstream mode of production. For the tribals, at the cultural level, their cultural practices have been observed as the mode of production for the sustainable use of natural resources. They have their ecological culture which is seen as a part of social relations as well as forces of production.

The political economy of the tribe is not mere an approach to economy, yet, their political economy would be another production paradigm in comparison to mainstream economics of the state. The tribal societies might be at equilibrium with their resource base and their mode of resource use differs from the mainstream development economics. The resource rich regions attracted big players for capital investment. This investment of capital in the name of development projects is a reason for the rise of commodity frontier which have a different strategy and ethics of resource use in comparison to forest dwellers and native tribals. Forests, mountains, land and rivers which have a cultural and economic importance for tribal communities are taken over in development projects (dam, extractive industry) by the neoliberal companies backed by the state in name of development. Expansion of the neoliberal force in the name of development projects affected the entire tribal ecosystem.

In recent years, the scope and magnitude of conflict over natural resources in these areas have increased and intensified. These conflicts can threaten livelihood, heighten into resistance and also cause environment degradation, violence, marginalization, ethno-genocide and disruption of projects. While analyzing the relation of domination and change, one needs a continuous engagement with the historical and contemporary time periods. Nature itself is not independent of culture but the embodiment of past activity. Therefore our approach should



include symbolic, historical and political ecologies to study domination and change of the particular society(Beirsack 1999).

The other name of primitive tribal groups (PTG) is PVTG which stands for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. At the national level not all of the PVTG groups are numerically representing all members of the tribe. Article 366 illustrates that all those names listed under Art 342 are treated as scheduled tribes. They are treated as preferentially discriminated category. One can say that all PVTGs are parts of the Scheduled tribes, however, all the members of scheduled tribes are not considered as PVTG in all the PVTGs inhabiting states. In some states all members of the specific tribes are identified as PVTGs. They are groups as scheduled tribes. While some tribal communities PVTGs entirely referred to as scheduled tribes figured in the scheduled list a few the entire tribe referred in the scheduled list are referred to as PVTGs. are referred to as PVTGs. a few groups are the off shoots of their main ethnic stock, while cases the groups since they are marginalized from within their tribal community and by virtue of the power vested under Art 366 to be included under Art 342 listed as scheduled tribe. In a sense the PVTGs are the off-shoots of the scheduled tribes. Some where the entire tribal community has been treated as PVTG while elsewhere a sections there-of confined to a geographical area specifically identified by the research team of the State administration are treated as PVTG.

In India, there are 75 PVTGs spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (Andaman & Nicobar Islands). They are mostly inhabited in -1. Andhra Pradesh (Bodo Gadaba, Bondo Poraja, Chenchu, Dongaria Khonds, Gutob Gadaba, KhondPoroja, Kolam, Kondareddies, Konda Savaras, Kuttiya Kondhs, Parangiperja and Thoti) 2. Bihar(Including Jharkhand) (Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwa, Mal Pharia, Paharias, Sauria Pahariya and Savar) 3. Gujarat (Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar, Siddi, Kolgha) 4. Karnataka (Jenu Kuruba, Koraga) 5. Kerala (Cholanaikayan, Kadar, Kattunayakan, Kurumbas, Koraga) 6. Madhya Pradesh (Including Chhatisgarh) (Abujh Maria, Baiga, Bharia, Hill Korwa, Kamar, Sahariya, and Birhor) 7. Maharashtra (Katkaria

(Kathodi),Kolam, Maria Gond) 8. Manipur (Maram Naga) 9. Orissa (Birhor,Bondo,Didayi,Dongria-Khanda, Juang, Kharia, Kutia Khanda, Lanjia Saora, Lodha, Mankirdia, Paudi Bhuyan, Saora, Chuktia Bhunjia) 10. Rajasthan (Seharias) 11. Tamilnadu (Kattunaickans,Kotas, Kurumbas, Irulas, Paniyans, Todas) 12. Tripura (Reangs) 13. Uttar Pradesh (Including Uttranchal)(Buxas, Rajis) 14. WestBengal (Birhor, Lodhas, Totos) 15. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Great Andamanese, Jarawas,Onges, Sentenelese, Shompens). As per 2011 census their total population is 2768322 and they constitute 2.65% of total ST population(10,42,81,034) and 0.22% of total population (121,05,69,573). These PVTGs are least literate, adhered to pre-agricultural technology, demographic profile is stagnant or declining, backward, deprived and vulnerable in many frontiers of life and living in comparison to their ST ethnic brothers and extremely marginalised compared to general population of the nation. So, the central government and state governments have jointly initiated development interventions to transform them comparable to their ethnic brothers first and then to the general citizen of the country.

**Table:1. PVTGs inhabiting states of India**

Sl. No	State/UT	Name of the PVTGs
1	Andhrapradesh	Chenchu ,Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba Dongria Khond, Kultia Khond, Kolam, Konda Reddi, Kondasavara, Bondo porja, khond porja, Parengi proja, Thoti
2	Bihar	Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwa, Mal paharia, Parhaiya, Sauria paharia, Savar
3	Chattisgarh	Abujh Maria, Baiga, Bharia, Birhor, Bill korwa, Kamar, Sahariya
4	Gujarat	Kolgha, Kathodi, Kotwalia, Padhar, siddi
5	Jharkhand	Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korwa, Mal paharia, Parchaiya, Sauria paharia, Savar
6	Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba, Koraga
7	Kerala	Cholanaikayan, Kadar, kattunayankan, Koraga,Kurumba
8	Madhya Pradesh	Abujh Maria, Baiga, Bharia, Birhor, Bill korwa, Kamar, Sahariya
9	Maharashtra	Katkari/kathodi,Kolam, Maria Gond

10	Manipur	Maram Naga
11	Orissa	Chuktia Bhunjia, Birhor, Bondo, Didayi, Dongria Khond, Juang, Khari's, Kutia Khond, Lanjia saura, Lodha, Mankidia, Paudi Bhuyan, Saura
12	Rajasthan	Saharia,
13	Tamil Nadu	Irular, Kattunayakan, Kota, Korumba, Paniyan, Toda,
14	Tripura	Riang
15	Uttar Pradesh	Buksa, Raji
16	Uttrakhand	Buksa, Raji
17	West Bengal	Birhor, Lodha, Toto
18	Andaman & Nicobar Island	Great Andamanese, Jarawa, Onge, Sentinelest, Shom pen

This chapter highlights the development interventions initiated by nine PVTGs inhabiting state governments to raise the living standards of the PVTGs. This also measures the effectiveness of those development interventions meant for the concerned PVTGs of the respective states. The nine PVTG inhabiting states covered under this chapter are: Andhra Pradesh (undivided-it includes Simandhra and Telengana), Chhatisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, and West Bengal.

### **Statement of the Problem:**

It is said that for tribal development there has been an unbroken history with a bundle of broken promises (Sharma, 2010). The history of tribal marginalisation witnesses the internal inequalities. With regards to ownership and access to resources the tribal and non tribal differentiation has not only a matter of great concern; the internal differentiation pushed a few groups to the extreme margin leading to a threat of survival. After completion of 4<sup>th</sup> Five Year plan it was realized that the trickle down theory did not have positive impact on tribal development. The tribal have been subjected to almost all forms of resource alienation.

Dhebar Commission report identified the severe inequality within the tribal communities in terms of their development. The marginalized of the marginalized have assumed an official identity as PTG with an intention to have special packages of development. In response to Dhebar Commission report 1960-61 Government of India identified total 75 groups as PTGs. However, across the nation the identification parameters were not taken into confidence equally. Somewhere area specific groups and somewhere the entire scheduled tribe have been treated as PTGs. In certain developed states there has been arbitrary selection of PTGs by the state administration diluting the norms of Dhebar Commission report. Inevitably the PTGs have not attained any significant development which is attributed to the geographical and political distance from the district administration. Under the aegis of MOTA development intervention especially for PTGs extended with a view to immediately arrest vulnerability and operate the implementing development intervention for their all-round development. The term "primitive" being derogatory, the nomenclature has been changed from Primitive Tribal Groups (PTG) to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Since beginning of 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan the PVTGs development agency floated the programs to enhance the quality of life of PVTGs through schemes like housing, infrastructure development, education, health distribution of forest land and their development, agriculture/horticulture development, cattle development social security, food security, employment guarantee, insurance, etc.

Under Article 275 and SCA fund the MOTA, government of India have decided to utilize 100 percent subsidy in favour of implementing development interventions for PVTGs. Besides other central sector/ centrally sponsored scheme like habituated development, installation cultural centres for information dissemination. Special health project under the World Bank scheme, instituting educational complex for low female literacy pockets and other project related to

PVTG protection and welfare/development activities with or without NGO association and state tribal development agencies have been executed. On periodic assessment and observation it was realized by the development personnel of funding agencies that they attempt in developing the PVTGs first to bring them at par with their tribal ethnic brothers than mainstream was found to be least encouraging. In 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan a special drive through an inclusive development plan having culturally no counter productivity under the name of Conservation –cum- Development (CCD). The cultural acceptability and adoptability features appropriate for concern were given importance to enhance the quality of life and conserve the cultural, indigenous knowledge and micro ecological system of their habitat. Fund flow for these schemes is made available under SCA to TSP and Article 275 (1) of the constitution even to fill the critical gaps. There are sporadic reports on PVTGs indicating development not to the level of expectation. And at times development intervention led to counter productivity of ethnic conflicts, community disharmony and the like.

Keeping view of the above there is a need of undertaking an empirical research across the PVTGs inhabiting states to identify the administrative bottlenecks, barrier to and stimulant of development to ensure transformation among PVTGs in positive direction.

## **Review of literature**

Development refers to a qualitative change for betterment. It is usually conceived as a facet of transformation that is desirable, roughly predicted, properly planned and effectively administered or at least influenced by governmental action. Thus, the concept of development consists of (a) an aspect of change; (b) a plan or prediction; and (c) involvement of the government for the achievement of that planned or predicted goal. The term “development” is also used for the process of allowing and encouraging people to meet their own aspirations. It, therefore, must relate to transforming the entire society encompassing

together its economic, social, political and administrative aspects on all-round balanced upward change (Basu A.R., 1985).

The term “development” involves all aspects of human activity. In still broader context, nations have been defined as developed or developing. But how can one justify that one is more developed than those who are to be developed. These questions have become very sensitive nowadays when one finds underdevelopment in some sphere or the other everywhere. For example, a society or nation may be more developed in the economic front; however, it may be underdeveloped on the social front. So, one cannot define development in some aspects only; rather, it should be viewed multi-dimensionally.

The narrow concept of development prevalent in the fifties and early sixties has been seriously questioned and has been widened to include non-economic aspects as well. The negative consequences and social injuries of rapid technological changes witnessed in the form of widespread alienation, increase in divorce rate, crime, social violence, drug addiction, AIDS and other patterns of social pathology, not to speak of pollution and depletion of resources, have brought the narrow economic conceptualizations under critical study. Hence, development is not merely an economic phenomenon; it is rather a societal phenomenon encompassing all aspects of human life. A number of studies on development of tribal communities have been carried out by researchers from various disciplines. The problems of tribal development have long baffled the policy makers, administrators and social scientists in India, and the debate on the meaning, character and direction of their socio-economic transformation continues. Earlier studies carried out by Anthropologists and other Social Scientists among various tribal communities have constantly pointed out various problems of tribal development and offered suggestions for bringing better results. Based on various committees’ reports and studies on tribal development, efforts have been subsequently made to improve the tribal situation by providing various kinds of provisions and schemes. However, unfortunately, the tribals have not been able to derive sufficient benefit from this process of planned development. It is true that

tribal development problem in the country cannot be considered as stereotyped phenomenon. It varies from one region to another. The tribal population in the State of Andhra Pradesh and in the country as a whole is the most deprived and vulnerable community that faces severe economic exclusion.

Development is conceived differently in discourses, models, process and practices. It is necessary to understand development as a process in its action, output and outcome so that barriers to and stimulants of the development process can be identified for further appropriate strategies to move in the desired direction. The action components in the process may be from within or/ from outside intervening agencies. The agencies could be welfare / development agencies- government or non government. From articles and books on development intervention reveals that the discourse on development and its practices varies widely. Empiricists and more particularly anthropologists mainly conceptualized development as functional network activities and practices intending for transformation. Development as a historically produced discourse arguing that thinking of development in terms of discourse makes it possible to maintain the focus on domination and to explore the pervasive effects of development (Escobar 2011). Development is not a monolithic term (Peet, Richard Watts 2004). There has always been multiple voices within it even actors are more powerful than others (Grillo, Ralph D. Stirrat 1997). It is as; Hirschman mentions that development projects are the privileged particles of the developmental process. These are investments of human, physical and financial capital in a time bound intervention to create a commoditized productive asset. Hirschman goes further and argues that development is the special kinds of investment. The features of development projects refer to purposeful investment, introduction of something qualitatively new and identification of location. The foremost idea behind is to first identify the problem and then offer solution derived from within the social system. However, before initiating the external input the issues concerned need to be examined thoroughly. It is because every socio-cultural crisis has its own diagnostic values.

The present research tries to understand development projects in terms of effectiveness of intervention as a process that brought the changes in PVTGs life and livelihood. In this study, our intention is to focus more on the outcome of development intervention practices and document the change on socio-economic frontiers accrued in favor of beneficiaries and impact on their ecology, if any. In this context, Hulme and Turner (1990- 99) argue, 'a conscious action needed to bring about the desired transformation'. It implies that development is the combination of policies, programs and influences empowering people and overcome vulnerability. State uses development intervention as a changing agent to achieve goals for desired transformation.

Targeting a change of marginalized group from among the tribal communities, extra care needs to be taken on development intervention process. After the discussion of development as projects, development agency normally moves to its effects on the Adivasi ecosystem. It is a fact that the state development projects (soft and hard) are a set of conscious action of the state based on democratic principles. However, reports reveal that such action produced power asymmetry among different actors. So the objective is to explore some of the questions; what is the operational dimension of the development as activity. What changes it brought in micro and macro level. How presence of multiple actors having same interest for resource led conflict; and what is the social reality of the Adivasi life at the grassroots after welfare/ development agencies undertook the development interventions.

Adivasi society is based on an ecological awareness in which their mode of production links people with the bio-physical environment (jal, jungle and jameen). Adivasis regulate their relationship with natural resources and their relationship with the ecosystem provides them a sense of identity, unity and sense of resistance. They are intrinsically linked to their environment through different strategies, i.e. economic exchange, ceremonies, language and spiritual traditions. They often use the 'phrase of the place' to describe not merely their physical location but also to convey how deep they are culturally connected with their



ecology. Historically, Adivasi have been living within and on the fringe of forest areas and mainly depend upon forests for their livelihood. The meaning of forest is not defined by their physical characteristics but the symbolic pertinence of the landscape is forged in and through the interaction of people with their environment. The ecology in general and forest in particular shapes their collective imaginations, belief systems, and social system. Adivasis are the state fleeing and challenging people (Saha 1986). They have a powerful, distinct socio-cultural group and organization with alternative modes of the production and practices (Corbridge 2009; Gupta 2009; Hardiman 2000; Skaria 2001) which is different from the mainstream mode of production. For the Adivasi, at the cultural level, cultural practices should be seen as a mode of production for the sustainable use of natural resources. Adivasi have an ecological culture that must be seen as a part of social relations and forces of production. The political economy of the tribe is not economic, yet, their political economy would be another production paradigm in comparison to mainstream economics of the state. Adivasi societies might be at equilibrium with their resource base and their mode of resource use differs from the mainstream development economics. The resource richness of the region attracted capital investment. This investment of capital in the name of development projects became a reason for the rise of commodity frontier which have a different strategy and ethics of resource use in comparison to Adivasi. Forests, mountains, land and rivers which have a cultural and economic importance for Adivasi are taken over in development projects (dam, extractive industry) by the neoliberal companies backed by the state in the name of development. Expansion of the neoliberal force in the name of development projects affected the entire Adivasi ecosystem. In recent years, the scope and magnitude of conflict over natural resources in these areas have increased and intensified. These conflicts can threaten livelihood, heighten into resistance and also cause environment degradation, violence, marginalization, ethnocide and disruption of projects. While analyzing the relation of domination and change needs a continuous engagement with the historical and contemporary time periods. Nature itself is not

independent of culture but the embodiment of past activity therefore (Biersack 1999) mention that our approach should include symbolic, historical and political ecologies to study domination and change of the particular society.

### **Theoretical framework:**

#### **Development projects and State intervention**

Development is conceived differently in discourses, models, process and practices. It is necessary to understand development model with its action and output. The discourse on development and its practices varies widely. Sociologists and Anthropologists have mainly conceptualized development as activity and practices. Development as a historically produced discourse arguing that thinking of development in terms of discourse makes it possible to maintain the focus on domination and to explore the pervasive effects of development (Escobar 2011). Development is not a monolithic term (Peet, Richard, watts 2004). There has always been multiple voices within it even actors are more powerful than others (Grillo, Ralph Dstirrat 1997). In this study, our intention is to focus more on the impact on development practices as intervention or operation on Adivasi ecology. In this vein, Hulme and Turner (1990; and 1999) argue, ‘a conscious action needed to bring about the desired transformation’. It means that development is the combination of policies, programs and power in order to get its goal. State uses it as an apparatus – instrument and institutions to achieve goals and target and transformation. In the present project we try to understand development as projects or intervention. It is as Hirschman (2011) mentions that development projects are the privileged particles of the developmental process. These are investments of human, physical and financial capital in a time bound intervention to create a commoditized productive asset. Hirschman goes further and argues that development is the special kinds of investment. After the discussion of development as projects we move to its effects on the tribal ecosystem. It is a fact that the state development projects are a conscious action of the state which produced power asymmetry among different actors. So it is intended to explore

some of the questions; what is the operational dimension of the development as activity and what changes it brought in micro and micro level.

We place our research in a politico-ecological perspective by linking resource access politics and resistance of the tribal resulting from the development intervention done by the state and the other neo-liberal actors with the help of state administration. In this thesis, other actors mean that neoliberal actors include the mining companies, outsider (*diku*) and the commodity frontiers having alliance with the state.

## CHAPTER-2

### General History of Tribal India

#### **Tribes, Scheduled Tribes and Constitution of India:**

It is the tribal people who enabled us to understand that forest is a safer dwelling place. The recent history contrascted to treat the tribal people vis -a-vis non tribals as strangers and outsiders for not sharing the main stream of national culture. The forest dwellers have adhered to self-rule. The dominant idea underlying this assumption is one of scientific and technological progress. From this perspective Savyasaachi writes that all tribal forest dwellers are primitive because they live in the state of nature far away from the world of Reason (1989). As the idea of progress and modernization transplanted durin British rule the foret dwellers were treated as outsiders. Thus, a derogatory term was assigned to them as people of excludedarea or partially excluded area. In the name of welfare ordeveopemnt the greater society interacted with these small scale societies for reasons of exploiting natural resources and uses their labour at chealper cost benefiting the urban sectors. Many interest oriented nontribal inflicted upon them nomenclatures convenient to them or transaction of goods and services. Their importance in the national freedom struggle was gradually recognized bya fw liberal national leaders. Thus Government of India made some effort to bring them within the main stream socailoerfder. Keeping the situation of tribals / forest dwellers in mind the national leaders and enlightened planners thought of a designing a tribal policy.The benefits of independent India hardly percolated down to them. They remained at the lap of nature .They in due course, assumed the exonyms and aidentified by the name which is never created by them

Traditionally all ethnic groups of Indian Territory were identified and addressed as jatis with a suffix of their independent ethnic name.Tribe has been identified as an animistic gtroup. The most acceptable term current with Indians was Janah that

referred to a community of non monarchical and of a common cultural pattern (Chaudhury 1977). Before India came under British rule there was no equivalent word for the English term Tribe. In 1891 census used a term as 'forest tribes' that had a population of 16 million. This increased to 22 million in 1931 census however the nomenclature as 'forest tribe' no more used and was replaced by the term 'primitive tribes'. In 1935 again the nomenclature changed to 'backward tribes' After Independence these ethnic groups treated under one category of people were popularly referred to as Adivasis and other corollary terms like adim jati, adya jati, etc who have been treated as scheduled tribes under Article 342 of the constitution. During 1950 the total scheduled tribes enlisted as 212 with its population of a little more than 22 million suddenly increased to 426 with 52 million population. Pathy writes that many communities were known in literature by name they did not recognize by themselves, while several widely dispersed historically and culturally diverse societies have been brought under a blanket nomenclature, a number of cognate groups of people are arbitrarily divided into several communities who etimologically call themselves as man. However a few such communities have been known for their exonym coined by the economically dominant exploitators. Recently due to market in roads and neo colonial capitalist expansion the habitat of the scheduled tribes have been termed as 'tribal region' with a target to exploit natural resources. Mines and minerals deposited in their habitat along with other forest resources including water sources have attracted the attention of domestic and overseas corporate houses.

The reconstruction of the history of present scheduled tribes unmasks an unbelievable reality. To name a few are the absence of exploiting classes and non-existence of organized statehood with enormous social security system for the dependents ingrained in their culture. However, recent empirical reports revealed that there are insider exploiters and the preexisting kinbond based differentiations have paved the way to some form of class oriented hierarchical order. The traditional political structure uprooted and replaced by a new force of gymnastic of political power with the state political linkages that siphoned the

benefits to their favor led to the formation of class-like structure. The benefits of welfare activities and development interventions through various programs reached differentially leaving a few unfortunates pauperized. Thus, a section from within has been further marginalised who later on identified as vulnerable groups.

There is no doubt that tribes have been subjected to historic injustice. Being backward, exploited and remaining away from development often they turned voiceless. There is hardly any means of communication to their habitat. Lack of proper housing, lack of safe drinking water, illiteracy; poor sanitation, inadequate medical facilities are some of the major problems.

It is known that human Rights, including the rights to adequate housing and safe water and sanitation are contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights instruments, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which have been ratified by most UN Member States. These rights, once so endorsed, do not have a voluntary character. They impose obligations on states and on the international community, they are universal, cannot be waived or taken away, and are legally protected.

Tribal development efforts in India were established during the British rule. For many obvious reasons the British rulers had to face tribal insurgency and unrest. There were cultural genocides in many parts of India. Many tribal people were killed ruthlessly during uprisings. Tribal rebellions were suppressed by British administrators with the help of their loyal armed forces. Through their intelligence-wing British administrators could realize the problems of the tribal communities and thus had established separate administrative system in tribal areas to have a control over the natural resources.

After independence, a secular constitution was adopted to govern the country. Several constitutional provisions were made for the development of tribe. Many schemes of development were formulated and implemented. Several schemes of

tribal development are still active through several five year plans in India. Attempts have been made to make the scheduled tribes to develop socially, educationally, economically, politically and culturally.

#### **PVTGs- An Overview:**

##### **Identification of PVTGs and the Statement of the problem:**

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) *per se* are not the constitutional categories. However, a few of them as the entire communities have been enlisted under Article 342 of the constitution as scheduled tribes. Not all scheduled tribes are PVTGs however all PVTGs are the section of the scheduled tribes. There was a direction by MOTA to all state administration to identify the tribal groups on the basis of the following parameters to be treated as PVTGs

1. Demography remains stagnant or declining
2. Educationally backward
3. Livelihood is derived from pre-agricultural economy
4. Shy in nature who live in relatively inaccessible area

To understand how developmental projects mediate power asymmetry and how it aggravated the conflict and resistance over land and natural resources. In this research question an attempt will be made to understand the nature of impact on State development intervention from the theoretical shadow of (Escobar 2006b; Harvey 2004; Li 1999). The study does not include the investigation as how differences of mode of value and ethics of resource use induces conflict. Neither the study is intended to document to what extent tribal ritual nor did symbolic values relate to land, forest and mountains reactivated in time of resistance to counter the State development. The study even does not intend to know why they resist and are mobilized against the state development plan in some states. Study only seeks to understand that to what extent the governments development interventions contribute to change their life way process. Justice is related to the livelihood and the rights of the PVTGs. In a sense PVTGs, - the marginalised

and most vulnerable section of scheduled tribes, are the outcome of differential development response of the communities wherein they have been pushed further to the acute vulnerability in the frontiers of livelihoods.

The PVTGs are the marginalized section of the animistic scheduled tribes of India. They are a section who are relatively isolated, educationally and economically backward, living in a habitat far away from amenities like housing, communication, safe drinking water, agriculture, health facilities, sanitation, education market, irrigation and remaining prone to exploitation and deprivation. They are also susceptible to vulnerability in many frontiers of their life and living. The concept of PVTG has not been accepted uniformly by all PVTG inhabiting states of India. In response to the directions of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi, the process of identification of PVTG adopted by the states differ in its methods. Many state did not follow the parameters fixed by MoTA. The spirit of the direction made by MoTA was loosely considered as a result there has been no uniform principle adopted in identifying the PVTGs. Some state identified the entire tribe, some named a section thereof and a few arbitrarily picked-up the people of specified Blocks / Panchayats/ Taluk/ Mandal and identified them as PVTGs. Only Govt of Odisha followed the directions judiciously in identifying the PVTGs. The spirit behind identification was mostly to locate families who are subjected to vulnerability and thus it is area specific rather than community or political geography unit specific. There are 75 PVTGs in India of which Odisha sheltered the highest number i.e; 13.

The PVTGs invariably live in relatively inaccessible forest areas and may be referred to as the forest dwellers. They have a symbiotic relationship with nature since time immemorial. In certain pockets they live with 'other' forest dwellers. The cultural practices of tribal communities have been reported to be seen as a part of their social relations with nature and their surrounding micro ecology. However in contemporary time the expansion of the economic activities in the name of development has transformed the socio-economic base of natural resource on



which PVTGs are dependent for their survival. The rights of the PVTGs are the tribal rights; their rights over land and natural resource are related to their cultural identity and their political economy.

**PVTGs Development measures during Plan periods:**

During different five-year plan periods various models, approaches and theories of development have been propounded for the development of tribes. Some of them include Community Development Program, Multipurpose Tribal Blocks, Tribal Development Block, Development Agencies, Primitive Tribal Groups, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Modified Area Development Approach, Tribal Sub-Plan, Dispersed Tribal Development Program, and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Integrated Action Plan, etc. Many welfare measures were promulgated for the well-being of the tribal communities. The welfare measures targeted in favor of the scheduled tribes aimed at: offering them a decent way of life and living by disseminating the knowledge and skill in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage and small-scale industries to raise the productivity etc., to improve the socio-economic conditions. 2. Rehabilitate of the bonded and semi bonded labour. 3. Imparting livelihood education and training programs to empower them. 4. Special development programs for women and children were initiated to stop population decline, check morality and arrest morbidity and have a healthy living. Subsequently many in house and external evaluation studies on these programs for the integrated development of the tribals were conducted. Findings have brought out the inadequacies of these programmes from the level of concept to that of implementation.

Though the efforts have been in the direction for development of tribal particularly with the creation of special multi-purpose tribal blocks during the second plan period however, a major break-through took place in the Fifth Five Year Plan in which a new strategy of tribal sub-plan for preparing micro plans for relatively vulnerable tribal groups requiring special attention was enunciated. Planwise Fund Allocations were made. Indian government has

implemented various programs for the tribals through Five Year Plans. Planwise detailed fund allocation for tribal development sector is consolidated in the following table..

Table:2. :Plan Period andTotal Fund Allocation Allocation for Tribal Development Programs Percentage

Sl No.	1st plan (1951-56)	2069.00	13.93	.06
1	2nd plan (1956-57)	4800.00	49.92	.08
2	3rd plan (1961-66)	7500.00	50.53	0.60
3	Annual Plan (1966-67)	2081.54	32.32	0.48
4	Annual Plan (1967-68)	2246.00		
5	Annual Plan (1968-69)	2359.00		
6	4th plan (1969-74)	15901.47	79.5	0.5
7	5th plan (1974-79)	38853.24	1157.67	3.0
8	Annual Plan (1979-80)	12176.00	855.16	.
9	6lh plan (1980-85)	97500.00	3640.25	3.7
10	7th plan (1985-90)	180000.00	6744.85	3.8
11	Annual Plan (1990-91)	65714.50	N.A	N.A
12	Annual Plan (1991-92)	73482.15		
13	8th plan (1992-97)	434100.00	22409.65	5.2
14	9th (1997-2002)	859200.00	32087.26	3.7
15	10th plan (2002-07)	1618460.00	1481.00	0.09
16	11th Plan (2007-2012)*	3644718.00	3633.00	0.09
17	12th Plan (2013-17)*	35,68,626.00	NA	NA

\*source: Business Standards, September 8, 2012. Source: Documents of Planning Commission, from 1st plan to 12th plan, Government of India,

The above table presents the commitment of government on tribal development. After independence, a lot of problems cropped up especially for tribes in terms of population. The government programs and allocation of funds are insufficient to solve all problems.

One may presume that the tribal population has increased day-by-day and the increase of problems for the tribal community is evident. In spite of the actions taken by the government to eradicate these problems through the Five Year Plans, still it requires more concerted efforts to overcome these completely. The efforts of Indian Government for tribal development are given below in nut-shell :

The Constitutional commitments prompted the Policy-Makers and the Planners to accord high priority to the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes right from the beginning of the country's developmental planning, launched in 1951. The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) clearly laid down the principle that 'the general development programs should be so designed to cater adequately to the Backward Classes and special provisions should be used for securing additional and more intensified development'.

The Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) envisaged that the benefits of economic development should accrue more and more to the relatively less privileged classes of society in order to reduce inequalities. As for the Scheduled Tribes, 'Welfare Programs have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced'. This was in tune with "PANCHSHEEL" - the Five Principles of Tribal Development - enunciated by the first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. An important landmark during the Second Plan was the creation of 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPTBs) later called Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs). Each was planned for about 25,000 people as

against 65,000 in a normal Block. An amount of Rs.15 lakh per SMPTB was allotted by the Central Government. The Committee on SMPTBs set up under the Chairmanship of Verrier Elwin (1959) studied the working of these Blocks and found that they were providing very useful services.

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-66) advocated the principle to establish greater equality of opportunity' and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power. While appraising the programs of the Third Plan the Shilu Ao Study Team remarked that 'if progress is to be judged by what remains to be done to bring the tribes on par with the rest of the populations, the leeway is still considerable'. The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) proclaimed that the 'basic goal was to realize rapid increase in the standard of living of the people through measures which also promote equality and social justice'. An important step was setting up of six pilot projects in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in 1971-72 as Central Sector Scheme with the primary objective of combating political unrest and Left Wing extremism. A separate Tribal Development Agency was established for each project.

The Fourth Plan outlay for each was Rs.1.50 crore for the core programs of economic development and Rs. 0.50 crore for arterial roads. These agencies were later merged with Integrated Tribal Development Projects during the Fifth Plan. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) marked a shift in the approach as reflected in the launching of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the direct benefit of the development of Tribal. The TSP stipulated that funds of the State and Centre should be quantified on the population proportion basis, with budgetary mechanisms to ensure accountability, non-divert ability and utilization for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes. With this thrust the concept of Tribal Sub-Plan came into action during the Fifth Plan. There has been a substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes under this arrangement,

resulting in the expansion of infrastructure facilities and enlargement of coverage of the target groups in the beneficiary oriented programs.

The PVTG as a social group identified by the state authorities by the help of research team who were supposed to follow the parameters of identification. Apart from the identification parameters they are usually recognized by their habitat in a contiguous territory and by their ethnic markers like native dialect, cultural homogeneity, and great dependency on natural resources for subsistence economic, kinship based social network of relationship and traditional political organization. Where the entire scheduled tribe is treated as PVTG, it may include several sub-groups.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) was sought to ensure a higher degree of devolution of funds so that at least 50 per cent of tribal families were provided assistance to cross the poverty line. Emphasis was on family-oriented economic activities rather than infrastructure development schemes. A "Modified Area Development Approach" (MADA) was devised for pockets of tribal concentration with population of 10,000, at least half of them being Scheduled Tribes, and 245 MADA pockets were delineated. Also, 20 more tribal communities were identified as "primitive", raising the total to 72. In the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90), there was substantial increase in the flow of funds for the development of Scheduled Tribes, resulting in the expansion of infrastructural facilities and enlargement of coverage. Emphasis was laid on the educational development of Scheduled Tribes. For the economic development of SCs and Scheduled Tribes, two national level institutions were set up viz., (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (ii) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989. The former was envisaged to provide remunerative price for the Forest and Agriculture Produce of tribal while the latter was intended to provide credit support for employment generation. In the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97),

efforts were intensified to bridge the gap between the levels of development of the Scheduled Tribes and those of other sections of the society so that by the turn of the century, these disadvantaged sections of the population could be brought on par with the rest of the society. The Plan not only emphasized elimination of exploitation but also paid attention to the special problems of suppression of rights, land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages and restrictions on right to collect minor forest produce etc. Attention, on priority basis, continued to be paid for the socio-economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. A review of tribal development in early Nineties revealed that 'Though the TSP Strategy has yielded results, yet were not in a position to commensurate with the efforts put in and investments made'. However, the allocation for development of Scheduled Tribes was increased during this plan period also.

The main objective of the Ninth Five Year Plan was to intensify the efforts to bridge the between Scheduled Tribes and the rest of the population. Literacy states is one of the key indicators of socio-economic development and the relative employment opportunities largely depend on the level of education, for this purpose strengthened of infrastructure facilities like construction of school building, additional classrooms, laboratory buildings, provision of lab equipment, computers, furniture and play material, up gradation of school's at all levels, opening of residential schools, construction of vocational training centers, provisions of basic amenities like toilets, drinking water etc. In the field of economic Development financial assistance was offered to these communities from corporate houses for undertaking economic activities viz., distribution of plough bulls, Mitch animals and starting of petty traders. Regarding housing, distribution of free house site pattas, construction of houses for poor tribes and provision of infrastructure facilities to ST habitations were the prime priority areas. Provisions of burial ground and pathways to burial ground, drinking water facilities electricity facilities, etc., were also implemented. Mobile dispensaries and medical camps were organized to attend to the general and specific health problems .of the tribal comities, since tribal habitations are located in isolated will

and forest areas. Direct programs for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were launched through an iterated action plan incorporating supply of safe drinking water food and nutrition security health coverage, educational facilities, housing etc. In the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)6 Guided by the conclusions that were recorded in the Mid-Term Appraisal of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) stating that ‘A small bunch of bureaucratic programs had done little to avert the precipitous pauperization, exploitation and disintegration of tribal communities and therefore, most of the persistent problems like poverty, indebtedness, land alienation, displacement, deterioration of forest villages and the tribes living therein, shifting cultivation etc., continue to persist even till today as the ‘Unresolved Issues of Tribal Development’, the Tenth Five Year Plan lays down its first priority in finding solutions to these very Unresolved Issues. Solutions to this effect can best be found only when the deprivation and exploitation of tribes is eradicated. The Tenth Plan will, therefore, adopt eradication of deprivation/exploitation of tribes as the centre-point in its approach, while pursuing simultaneously the Ninth Plan commitment of empowering the tribes.

The Eleventh Plan has experienced a paradigm shift with respect to the overall empowerment of the tribal people, keeping the issues related to governance at the centre. The operational imperatives of the Fifth Schedule, Tribal Sub Plan 1976, Panchayat Extension to scheduled areas (PESA) 1996, FRA 2006; the desirability of a tribal-centric, tribal-participative and tribal-managed development process; and the need for a conscious departure from dependence on a largely under-effective official delivery system will be kept in view during this shift. The perpetuation of socio-economic backwardness among the Scheduled Tribes, in spite of the efforts made so far, presents a formidable challenge demanding effective and result-oriented steps in every developmental sector in the Twelfth Plan. The approach of the Twelfth Five Year Plan targeted to achieve overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Tribes with the following objectives : (Relaxing the normative prescriptions about taking up a program or a scheme in the Tribal concentrated areas):

- Administrative strengthening of the implementing agency so as to enable taking up implementation of these programs in the scheduled/tribal areas. This may also require a clear cut personnel policy with regard to posting of officials in those positions, fixity of their tenure and incentivizing these officials for having rendered their services in those areas for a prescribed period.
- Preferring engaging people from the tribal community itself in the areas predominantly inhabited by tribal for government efforts at spreading education, health and extension services, nutrition, public distribution, and so on. If necessary, the basic minimum qualification for such engagements could be relaxed for a specified period (say during the Twelfth Five Year Plan period).
- Sensitizing officials with detailed information for serving in the tribal areas so that they become empathetic to the sensitivities of tribal lives and their traditions.
- Reorganizing basic services such as nutritional interventions, education, health services including immunization , health check-ups, referral , safe motherhood , and popularizing institutional delivery , public distribution system, employment generating activities under MGNREGA with posting adequate staff with surety of tenure and assurance of funds to implement these programs.
- Emphasis on education, health and livelihood support. For education, schools must be opened wherever necessary and for matriculation and above, facilities at designated places should be created. For health, necessary extension work and facilities for preventive care should be ensured. For livelihood support, apart from the land and forest based activities under MGNREGA imparting of skills and creating employment opportunities near their habitations should be encouraged. For this skills relevant to the tribal should be identified on the basis of a socioeconomic survey undertaken by social / cultural anthropologists and then necessary skills training should be provided to them.
- No post in the implementing agencies in scheduled areas/areas with tribal majority should be left vacant; every post must be filled up and wherever



necessary, additional post Scheduled Tribes should be created for effective implementation.

- Implementation of the schemes must be monitored closely at prescribed periodicity. Implementation should not be made to suffer on account of problems associated with transfer of funds.
- Better coverage of roadways for tribal areas (population of 500–1,000), with population up to 100 being covered in LWE to be connected.
- Better connectivity through railways in LWE and tribal areas.
- Land acquisition of tribal land to be addressed as required under PESA and displaced tribal population to be resettled and rehabilitated.
- Tribal communities to have full right to minor forest produce.
- Converge MGNREGA with artisanal work to provide livelihood to tribal, many of whom are engaged in artisanal work.
- Land and Tenancy Reform: Deal with outstanding matters of tribal ownership.
- Increase coverage of the most vulnerable within the Scheduled Tribes in the health sector. Increase cadre of health workers to better serve tribal.
- Better and speedy implementation of PESA and FRA Institutional Mechanism of Conflict Resolutions. Even Central and State Governments are implementing various developmental programs for the scheduled tribes in India those are not developed their present situation has explained in the following tables.

Table-3: Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribe Population during 1961 to 2011 Year

Sl no	Census	Male	Female	Total
1	1961	13.83	3.16	8.53
2	1971	17.63	4.85	11.30
3	1981	24.52	8.04	16.35
4	1991	40.65	18.19	26.60
5	2001	59.17	34.76	47.10
6	2011	71.7	64.0	63.1

Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2004-2005, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and Census India Report, 2011

As per the UNDP India Report 2007 on Human Poverty and Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India the HDI for Scheduled Tribes at the all-India level is estimated at 0.270, which is lower than the HDI of SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1980–2000. The HPI for Scheduled Tribes is estimated at 47.79, which was higher than SCs and non-SC/ST for the period 1990–2000.

There are number of unsolved Problems of Scheduled Tribes in India even today While progress made by Scheduled Tribes in terms of various achievements enumerated is a matter of satisfaction, yet a lot more actions have to be carried out with more focus on the following unresolved issues which are crucial to raise the status of tribes on par with the rest of the population:

i) Low Literacy and High Drop-out Rates Despite the programs for Universalization of primary education, which have been in effective operation since 1986.

ii) Although, the dropout rates have been showing a declining trend amongst Scheduled Tribes.

iii) Inadequate/Inaccessible Health Services The following have been identified as the major contributors to the increased disease burden amongst the tribal communities

a) poverty and consequent malnutrition; ii) poor environmental sanitation, poor hygiene and lack of safe drinking water, leading to increased morbidity from water and vector borne infections; iii) lack of access to health care facilities resulting in increased severity and/or duration of illness; iv) social barriers preventing utilization of available health care services; v) vulnerability to specific diseases like G-6 PD deficiency, Yaws, and other endemic diseases like malaria etc.

b) Also, the tribal population, being heterogeneous, there are wide variations in their health status, access and also utilization of health services. The tribal population of North Eastern States, being highly literate and health conscious,

excel themselves in utilization of the available health facilities. Therefore, their health indicators are much better than those at the national level, despite the fact that the region is endemic for malaria. On the other hand, primitive tribes remain with inadequate access to both education and health care and nutritional deficiencies and diseases are very common amongst this sect.

The nutritional status of various Scheduled Tribes varies from tribe to tribe, depending upon the social, economic, cultural and ecological background. Though, no systematic and comprehensive research investigations have been carried out, it appears that malnutrition amongst the tribe, especially tribal children and women is fairly common, debilitating their physical condition, lowering resistance to disease, and in the post weaning period, leading, at times even to permanent brain impairment. To quote the Ninth Plan Working Group on the Tribal Development, 'Experts have opined that not a single tribe in the different States of India can said to be having a satisfactory dietary pattern as Tribal diets are frequently deficient in calcium, vitamin A, vitamin C, Riboflavin and animal protein'. Further, high incidence of malnutrition is observed especially among primitive tribal groups in Phulbani, Koraput and Sundergarh districts of Orissa as also amongst the Bhils and Garasias of Rajasthan, the Padhars, Rabris and Charans of Gujarat, Onges and Jarawas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Yerukulas of Andhra Pradesh etc. Most tribal women suffer from anemia which lowers resistance to fatigue, affects working capacity and increases susceptibility to disease. Maternal malnutrition is quite common among tribal women and also a serious health problem, particularly for those having closely-spaced frequent pregnancies. The nutritional status of tribal women directly influences their reproductive performances and the birth weight of their children, which is crucial to the infant's chances of survival, growth and development. The Scheduled Tribes of India are thus caught in a vicious cycle of malnutrition and ill health.

iv) Agriculture and shifting cultivation is still being practiced by the tribal population on higher slopes of hilly areas of the country. As estimated, more than

6 lakh tribal families in the States of NorthEast, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand practice shifting cultivation, which is ecologically unsound. The shifting cultivation is integrally linked to the tribal economy in the areas where it is practiced and their social, economic and ritual activities are also centered on this practice. The problem of shifting cultivation is a very complex one involving economic, social and psychological aspects of the tribal communities.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing a scheme for control and transformation of shifting cultivation in the North-Eastern States, but the pace of its implementation has been very slow. Rehabilitation of shifting cultivators should be given priority for improving ecology and economy of tribal areas.

v) Inadequate water resource is a major problem in many tribal villages and habitations, and particularly those in interior hilly areas, are devoid of safe drinking water; and irrigation facilities. However, the National Water Policy adopted in 1987, inter-alia, focuses on the development of water management systems for both drinking purposes and irrigation, based on an integrated approach, to fulfill the needs of the disadvantaged sections of the society.

Water for Drinking Under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, especially through the Mission Mode Approach adopted in rural and tribal areas, about 10.6 lakh (74.2%) habitations have been covered fully and 3.1 lakh (21.9%) habitations partially so far, with the provision of a safe drinking water source, as against the total 14.3 lakh identified habitations to be covered in the country. This leaves behind only 3.9% of the Problem Villages/Habitations. But, unfortunately, no exclusive information is available about the number of tribal habitations covered under the programme. The problem of drinking water is more acute in hamlets located in higher level hills where ground water cannot be tapped and surface water is difficult and costly to be carried through the scheme to the habitation.

Water for Irrigation covering area of 143.84 lakh hectares in the tribal areas only 13.2% of the cultivated land is being irrigated through canals, tanks, wells/tube wells etc. Thus, the area of the un-irrigated land is very large. The provision of irrigation facilities is, therefore, the key to the improvement of their agriculture and for drought proofing.

vi) Deprivation of Forest Rights Forest and Tribes has symbiotic relationship. Tribes continue to live in the forest areas, although in isolation, but in harmony with nature. Recognizing this dependency, the National Forest Policy of 1988 stipulated (See box) that all agencies responsible for forest management should ensure that the tribal people are closely associated with the regeneration, plantations, development and harvesting of forest. Scheduled Tribes so as to provide them gainful employment. Despite these special safeguards, tribes continue to struggle for mere survival as they face formidable problems such as possession of land/house with no rights; restrictions in the collection of minor forest produce; exploitation by middlemen; displacement from national parks and wild sanctuaries, lack of any development in forest villages etc. The protection of rights of tribal in forest is the key to their amelioration.

National Forest Policy and Tribes the holders of customary rights and concessions in forest areas should be motivated to identify themselves with the protection and development of forest. Scheduled Tribes from which they derive benefits. The rights and concessions from forest. Scheduled Tribes should primarily be for the bonfire use of the communities living within and around forest areas, specially the tribal.

The life of tribes and other poor living within and near forest. Scheduled Tribes revolves around forest. Scheduled Tribes Rights and concessions enjoyed by them should be fully protected. Their domestic requirement of fuel wood, fodder, and minor forest produce and construction timber should be the first charge on forest produce. These and substitute materials should be made available through conveniently located depots at reasonable prices.

Having regard for the symbiotic relationship between the tribal people and for Scheduled Tribes, the primary task of all agencies responsible for forest management, including the Forest Development Corporation, should be to associate the tribal people closely in the protection, regeneration and development of for Scheduled Tribes as well as to provide gainful employment to the people living in and around the forest, while paying special attention to the following: . Protection, regeneration and optimum collection of minor forest produce along with institutional arrangements for the marketing of such produce; Development of forest villages on par with revenue villages; Family-oriented schemes for improving the status of tribal beneficiaries;. Undertaking integrated area development programmes to meet the needs of the tribal economy in and around the forest areas, including the provisions of alternative sources of domestic energy on a subsidized basis, to reduce pressure on existing forest areas.

vii) Intellectual Property Rights: The tribal communities have a very close dependence on biological resources related to plants and animals/birds. Their livelihood and life style often depends upon and is shaped by these resources. Therefore, their survival and sustenance is intricately linked to conservation and utilization of these resources. Corporate protectionism in terms of patents and intellectual property rights (IPR) arising out of various international treaties/instruments on trade and common property resources such as TRIPS under WTO represents a real threat to economic livelihood of these communities as well as a source of potential exploitation of their resource base as bio-diversity expressed in life forms and knowledge is sought to be converted into private property and treated as an open access system for free exploitation by those who want to privatize and patent it. There is an urgent need to provide appropriate legal and institutional arrangements for recognizing and acknowledging the rights of tribal communities to such resources and knowledge.

viii) Land Alienation Land is not only the most important productive resource base for the tribe, but also occupies an important place in their psyche as the

mainstay of their social and religious practices. Over a period of time, this resource base of the tribal communities has tended to get eroded not only through acquisition for public purposes but also through fraudulent transfers, forcible eviction, mortgages, leases and encroachments.

As pointed out by various studies lack of political and administrative will continues to be the cause for the perpetuation of the problem of land alienation amongst tribal as reflected in the reluctance to amend legal provisions to plug loopholes and swift administrative action to identify alienated land, and restoring it to the tribal with delivery of possession.

ix) Displacement of Tribal Rehabilitation of the Displaced Tribal is a serious problem which is yet to receive due attention. As per the information readily available, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa alone, a total population of 21.3 million have been displaced during 1951-90. Of whom, 8.54 million (40%) are tribal and of those only 2.12 million (24.8%) tribal could be resettled so far. A recent Report of the Working Group on Development and Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, appointed during the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-1995) on the Rehabilitation of Tribal, based on a comprehensive study of 110 projects concludes that, of the 16.94 lakh people displaced by these projects, almost 50 per cent (8.14 lakhs) were tribal. By conservative estimates of Walter Fernandes and other social researchers, 185 Lakh persons were displaced by development projects since 1950, more than 74lakhs of them were tribal.

As documented by various research studies, only a small percentage of tribal people could get the benefit of rehabilitation facilities. A vast majority of tribal people displaced by big projects are pushed into a vortex of increasing as restlessness, unemployment, debt-bondage and destitution. Women and children among them are the worst affected. The payment of compensation in cash directly disempowers tribal as the exploiters in the area exhausts their money through various unproductive expenditure and fraudulent practices and adopt

unscrupulous means to dupe the tribals. Any loss of access to traditional sources of livelihood viz - land, forest, water, river, pasture, etc. marginalizes women more than men in the labour market. It is only when land and other sources are regained the tribal in general and tribal women in particular be empowered.

x) Indebtedness The problem of indebtedness among tribal is not only an indication of their poverty but also reflects wider economic malaise, i.e., lack of education, low purchasing/bargaining power and lack of resources for engaging in gainful activity and meeting emergent expenditure. Under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Governors of States with Scheduled Areas have been given powers for making regulations for placing restrictions on moneylending activities in such Scheduled Areas. Relevant Laws/Regulations exist in 16 TSP States/UTs to regulate the business of money lending and to give debt relief. However, the legal measures to curb the activities of money lenders and traders have failed to have much effect on the severity of the problem due to the ineffective enforcement machinery and lack of alternative source of credits for meeting consumption and productive needs. Lack of a sound national policy to extend consumption credit to poor tribal has tended to make them dependent on usurious moneylenders, which also results in their debt bondage.

xi) Bonded Labour Bonded labour system stands abolished by law throughout the country with effect from October, 1975 by an Ordinance which was later replaced by an Act of Parliament viz., the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in Scheduled Tribes with the State Governments.: As on 31.3.1993, the total number of bonded labourers identified in 12 States was 2, 51,439 including Scheduled Tribes. However, no separate information on the number of tribal on community wise is available. Only 46 bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated. The data of this is readily available. It is essential that the Ministry of Labour monitors the progress of identification and rehabilitation of bonded labourers specifically in respect of Scheduled Tribes. Also, there should be efforts



on a continuing basis to identify and rehabilitate bonded labourers in general and Scheduled Tribes in particular.

xii) Migrant Labour Low agricultural productivity, erosion of natural resource base, lack of employment opportunities and increased restrictions on rights over forest produce have forced the tribal labourers to migrate to other areas in search of wage employment. Migration of tribal communities takes place towards agriculturally prosperous States, industrial areas construction sites or wherever temporary employment is available. Tribal labourers in these areas are subjected to exploitation by contractors and middlemen through practices such as inadequate wage payment, non provision of basic amenities and other violation of labour laws. Force is also exercised to retain them if they make attempts to leave the employment. Tribal women labourers are often subject to sexual exploitation etc. The ST labourers on migration to States other than the States of their origin are not recognized as Scheduled Tribes and do not get facilities as Scheduled Tribes. Despite the enactment of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979, the exploitation of migrant labourers continues to persist and there are no labour organizations to take up the cause of such labourer.

xiii) Excise and Alcoholism Tribal communities traditionally brew liquor from rice or other food grains for their consumption which is also related to certain rituals or social occasions and festivities. The initiation of commercial vending of liquor in tribal areas has started impoverishing of the tribal population leading them to suffer from indebtedness and exploitation of various types. In 1975, the then Ministry of Social Welfare issued guidelines to the States and UTs regarding Excise Policy in Tribal Areas which included discontinuing commercial vending of liquor in tribal areas; permitting the tribal communities to brew traditional rice beer for their consumption; and weaning them away from the habit of alcohol consumption. Although the States and UTs have broadly accepted the guidelines, effective follow-up action is not taken for their implementation. More important,

States with a view to augmenting their revenue tend to persist with and even extend commercial vending of liquor in the tribal areas ignoring the harmful effect on the tribal population.

xiv) Primitive Tribal Groups alias Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) based on a four Point criteria viz Smallness in size and diminishing in number; ii) backwardness and isolation; iii) pre-agricultural technology; and iv) very low literacy, the Government of India identified 75 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PVTGs) spread over 18 States/UTs.

There is a marked difference between the relatively advanced tribal groups and the primitive tribal groups. The latter live in more interior pockets which are generally inaccessible and the declining sources of sustenance have left them more vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition and ill-health. The cultural gap between the primitive tribal groups and the nontribal societies is wide. The socioeconomic conditions of PVTGs are much worse than other tribal groups. Outstanding examples in this context are the bayIslanders like the Shompens, Jarawas, and Sentinels of A & N Islands. Even some of the mainland groups which can be cited in this context include the Bondos of Orissa, Cholanaickans of Kerala, the Abujhmaris of Chattisgarh, and the Birhors of Jharkhand. As adequate information on the demographic, educational, health and economic aspects of individual primitive tribes is not available, immediate steps need to be taken for building up urgently a comprehensive information/data base on them and wherever necessary to conduct intensive studies and prepare detailed Status Reports which should eventually, form the basis for need-based planning to improve their conditions.

xv) Tribal Women \_The Neglected Lot Even though enjoying, by and large, a better status in family and society when compared to nontribal communities, while at the same time sharing the load of livelihood earning on par with men folk, besides attending to household chores, tribal women are usually a vulnerable group within their community with poor health, nutritional and educational status.

The tribal women also suffer from high degrees of nutritional anemia leading to low birth weight amongst infants due to which high rates of IMR and MMR exist in various parts of tribal areas in the country. In addition, as stated earlier, a very large number of tribal women who migrate to cities/towns or other regions as migrant labour are subjected to all types of hardships/indignity, besides becoming victims of sexual harassment and exploitation. The tribal culture, with more aggressive penetration of exogenous forces, also faces serious consequences on gender relations. For example, social organization and cultural values in Meghalaya are in a serious survival crisis with increasing male dominating structures and processes on the ascendance. Also, the rise in witch-hunting is a veiled attempt by interested relatives and ignorant/superstitious members of the community to deprive widows, old and unmarried women of their rights to property and sustenance guaranteed to them under customary law.

xvi) Tribal Children and The Tribal GirlChild Tribal Children, suffer from illhealth and due to nutritional deficiencies, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor access to health care. This is reflected in high rates of IMR/CMR, low enrolment ratios in schools, high dropout rates etc, and low level of achievement. Governmental efforts have focused on reaching a package of services to tribal habitations through ICDS comprising health care, immunization, supplementary nutrition, nonformal preschool education and health and nutrition education. However, the coverage of these services is deficient in interior/ inaccessible tribal pockets, despite the introduction of a new concept called `Mini- or micro projects.

xvii) Extinction of Tribal Culture the principles of `Panchsheel' specially adopted in the approach to tribal development recognizes the importance of tribal culture and their traditions. As pronounced in the Second Five Year Plan, `Welfare Programmes of Scheduled Tribes have to be based on respect and understanding of their culture and traditions and an appreciation of the social, psychological and economic problems with which they are faced'. Thus, preservation and promotion

of tribal culture has become the prime concern in formulating various developmental programmes for the wellbeing of the tribal. However, with accelerated development, tribal have been exposed /subjected to the rapid modernization and industrialization bringing them into sudden contact with non-tribal culture and social mores which have had deep influence on the tribal life-style and culture, positive as well as negative. Therefore, along with various developmental policies and programmes initiated to improve the socioeconomic conditions of tribal people, there is also an urgent need to preserve and promote various aspects of tribal culture and heritage, including their values of cooperation, community feeling, music, dance, literature, language, festivals/ religion, knowledge and indigenous technology, skills, arts and handicrafts etc. The unique feature of the tribal culture which enriches the country's cultural mosaic, is fast disappearing. In many context the tribal features are getting distorted under powerful influences of the dominant culture need to be protected.

xviii) Extreme Poverty and Tribal Unrest the impact of various poverty alleviation programmes put into action during the last two developmental decades has brought down the poverty levels among Scheduled Tribes. Still, the incidence of poverty amongst Scheduled Tribes continues to be very high Therefore, there has been increasing unrest amongst the tribal and in tribal areas in the recent past. Radical/Extremist movements are already operating in some parts of the country, the root cause for which is the perceived dissatisfaction with their existing conditions and failure to access benefits and facilities promised to them. There is an urgent need to critically review the approach and strategy of tribal protection and development followed so far, to reorient/ change it wherever needed to ensure flow of development benefits within a definite time-frame and restore their faith in the capability of the government to deliver.

xix) Crimes/Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes Despite the enactment and enforcement of two Special Laws viz Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955 and the SCs and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act of 1989 and the

Indian Penal Code (IPC), and other laws/legal provisions existing for their protection, crimes/atrocities against the tribal, especially against women and children continue to be very high. Also, a large number of crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes remain unreported because of their isolation and their reluctance due to fear and apathy of the enforcement machinery. Tribal are most harassed by judicial processes when they are involved in criminal/civil cases which are alien to their system of conflict resolution, and drag on for years and sap their energy, resources and erode their self-confidence and morale. Appropriate alternative arrangements for disposal of cases arising out of not very serious offences locally with the help of community and without the aid of lawyers and formal court need to be evolved.

xx) Ineffective Implementation of TSP The special strategy of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been under implementation since 1975 both at the Central and State levels with the objective of ensuring that the benefits from various developmental sectors do not by pass Scheduled Tribes and accordingly funds, in population proportion, are earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes. Only 18 Central Micro Projects for PVTGs Development. since 6<sup>th</sup> Plan period (1977-78): A flexible scheme of GOI with 100% assistance operating through the Micro Projects. There are flexible schemes operating for PVTGs. the following: housing, infrastructure development, education, health, land distribution/development, agriculture development, cattle development, social security, insurance, etc Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Central Governments: Habitat Development, Setting up of Information and Cultural Centers, Special Health Projects under World Bank Scheme, Land Based Composite Irrigation Projects, and Educational Complex for Low Female Literacy Pockets. 1998-99: New Central Sector Scheme by MOTA, GOI with 100% assistance to NGOs to supplement PVTG development focused for the survival, protection, development and welfare activities

# **CHAPTER -3:**

## **METHODS ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY**

### **Objective:**

This study has two broad interrelated objectives. It dwells upon a critical review of the conception of PVTG and subsequently outlines a brief framework of the outcome analytical based on enquiry about the state sponsored development interventions of nine PVTG inhabiting states of India . It is clearly identified that the PVTGs in India are the most vulnerable and backward groups from among the tribal people. Therefore the urgent need is to arrest the vulnerability before it is too late. This evaluation project intends to unmask the barriers and stimulants of development to interventional realities through observation at the grassroots. On the basis of empirical observations and data collected from the concerned development agencies, the report offers a few suggestions for policy implication and strategic value as well.

The study on Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) is a complex and multi-dimensional task. To analyze the outcome of the development interventions is one of our harder assignments. Every human group is a historically conditioned group whose way of life is conditioned by the combined influence of ecology, technology, social organization and their population. The human dimension, which is capable of growth and development, is the most critical aspect of PVTGs; after all man is more important than matter. Thus, quantum of money spent and resources utilized cannot be considered as an item of index of development. However, the development of PVTGs can be fostered through improvement of individual, organizational, and problem-solving knowledge and skills within the ambit of socio-cultural framework of the group concerned.

The observances to the development principles promulgated by government time to time are the well churned mental output of number of debates and deliberations being organized at various places with participants drawn from seasoned academicians, activists, empiricists, planners, administrators, personnel of non government organizations, implementing personnel of government. The essential components of development interventions are potency of programs/ schemes to empower the marginalized; however, it depends on micro-climatic location, external influence and internal socio-economic dynamics to sound perceptible change due to development inputs given to the PVTGs. The development interventions are expected to integrate knowledge from many disciplines with community development theory, research, teaching and practice; these important and interdependent functions are vital in both the private and public sectors.

To put it in short the objectives are to measure the extent of adherence to the PVTG development schemes guidelines issued by the planning commission and MOTA GOI for PVTG development; to measure the institutional monitoring mechanism adopted for sustainable planning of CCD / central plan and effective implementation of different programs and schemes; to assess the physical and financial achievements made by different micro projects/ agencies working for PVTGs development under CCD plan and the central scheme and the state specific schemes ; to study the impact of different socioeconomic development programs implemented during 11<sup>th</sup> plan and first two years of 12<sup>th</sup> plan for enhancing the livelihood and quality of life of PVTGs and conservation of culture ; to take stock of good practices of PVTG development schemes and programs for their replication in other areas.; to identify factors which have stimulated and acted as barriers to programs implementation and to identify critical gaps and suggest corrective measures for plan formulation and implementation of PVTG development programs in general and CCD plan in particular.

### **Pilot survey in PVTG habitat for refinement of tools and techniques:**

A scheduled-cum-questionnaire was prepared based on the available secondary literature for the purpose of pilot study. A pilot survey was conducted with the help of the macro project Officials on Dangaria Kondh of Chatikana, Rayagada district, Odisha to test and revise the schedule, if required. This tool was used for collection of both quantitative and qualitative data on effectiveness PVTG development interventions.

The revised schedule and interview guide were used to elicit data. The study is based on empirical data derived from observation, interview, case studies and sample household survey from three villages for each PVTG representing nine PVTG inhabiting states in India. Minimum one PVTG from each state having less than seven PVTGs and two from those state (Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand) sheltering more than seven PVTGs were considered. Before the finalization of the research methods power point presentation was made before the technical committee headed by the Director, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar to invite comments and criticisms. On the basis of responses in field among the Dongarias of Odisha and criticisms during presentation in SCSTRTI corrective steps for modification of tool and techniques were taken care of.

### **Sampling Design:**

#### **Selection of the states and PVTGs**

The selections of the state have been made on the basis of fund flow from MOTA, government of India during 2013-14. PVTGs have been selected on the basis of numerical strength from the each state. However two PVTGs (the PVTGs having highest and the lowest population) are taken from the states like Andhra Pradesh (undivided), Jharkhand and Odisha as they have more than seven PVTGs.



A total 12 number of PVTGs have been covered. The record maintained by the state administration in the department of Tribal development was also examined. The commissioners and directors concerned of nine sampled states were interacted to have a pulse of the grassroots reality in the areas of development interventions. Where the states are newly formed and are in the process of making, the villages were selected from boarding areas that covers both the states as the case of former Andhra Pradesh. The PVTG covered are Soara, Mankidia from Odisha, Lodha from West Bengal, Mal-Pahadia and Birjhia from Jharkahnd, Baiga of Chhatisgarh (Two days are needed to cover the villages of Chhatisgarh to have a data collection on Baiga tribe), Kattunayaikan from Kerela, Irula from Taminl Nadu , Konda Reddy and Thoti from Andhra Pradesh / Telengana , Katkari of Maharastra , and Kolgha of Gujrat have been covered

#### **Selection of PVTG inhabiting villages:**

To cover each PVTG, the team selected three villages having different features such as onethat is located at the inaccessible area, one that is located nearer to the urban sector and the other that the state administration claimed to have done better development intervention to bring perceptible change. Thus, the total PVTG habitats covered was 36. If the villages studied for the pilot survey is added it would be 39 habitat covered in total. Where the development interventions are made through PPP mode the concerned actors were also interacted and the sites were visited to observe the way they function. This includes the company personnel and NGO personnel who made memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the state government authorities for the cause of particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

#### **Indicators of Development:**

Following development intervention indicators were taken for the present study. Demography,Housing,RoadConnectivity, Educational development intervention, health and sanitation facilities, Safe, drinking water, guard wall, Income

Generation schemes like Plantation, Handicraft, vocational education , Innovative program and any specific scheme adopted by the state.

**Tools and technique used:**

For Quantitative data the district level offices were contacted and information was collected through schedules from available records with the district administrations. For qualitative data the tested and revised questionnaire-cum-schedules were administered for PVTGs household details. The PVTG beneficiaries were interviewed individually as well as group *in situ*. Focal group interview were also organized at the village level to understand the group dynamics and leadership quality acceptability of development interventions for PVTGs in right perspective. Both men and women were the subjects with whom researchers interacted in person. After a casual talk and self introduction and after some amount of rapport established, the investigators collected data at the convenient place and time of the beneficiaries.

**Observation:**

In order to have an observation on the structure and function of the development interventions and specifically the infrastructure development inputs, the team visited the spot along with the villagers for collection of data and took photographs *in situ*. Effectiveness of the tangible and intangible development interventions were also observed. While interacting with beneficiaries, importances were given to elicit data on cultural related barriers to and stimulants of development interventions and were documented.

**Case study:**

Case study method was adopted to measure the effectiveness of development interventions wherever necessary. While taking the data through case study method, care was taken to informally interact and interview the individual

beneficiaries in isolation as well as when she / he remained in the group. This was done primarily to elicit and verify the reliability of data. It was necessary to have some filtration of data wherever needed since in some cases it was realised that the beneficiaries had prior information about visit of the research team.

### **Photography:**

Photographs and video recording were made to record the events and measure the effectiveness of development interventions.

### **Data Processing:**

Collected data through schedule were processed by the help of data entry operator. Tabulation and graphical presentation of data were made in-form of bar graph, pie chart and line graphs.

### **Data Presentation:**

The entire report has been compiled through cross cultural and interstate comparison. Finally a comparative assessment of the degree of development intervention has been made followed by the general and state specific suggestions for improvement. However care has been taken to see the ethical components of the community and its response to the development intervention while measuring its effectiveness. Analyzed report has been submitted both in hard and soft copy to director, SCSTRTI, Odisha.

### **Limitations:**

Limitations are many. The time span was very short to cover the interior PVTG habitat villages in different states. Although all the concerned state administration provided most of the logistic supports yet it was not easy to reach the location. Therefore it was time taking. The human resources in the research team were inadequate hence larger coverage could not be made.

## **CHAPTER -4:**

### **Development Interventions in Nine PVTG Inhabiting States and the Response of the Beneficiaries**

#### **Andhra Pradesh:**

Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st November 1956, with Hyderabad as its capital. It is bounded by Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa in the north, Karnataka in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and Tamil Nadu in the south. Andhra Pradesh is the fifth largest state, spreading over an area of 275,045 sq km and accounting for 8.4% of India's territory. It has a 974 km coastline, which is the second longest after Gujarat. Andhra Pradesh is divided into three distinctive characteristics regions - Rayalaseema areas, Coastal Andhra and Telangana. Rayalaseema covers 24.47%, Telangana 41.5%, and Coastal Andhra 33.78% of the total geographical area of the state. Administratively, the state is divided into 23 districts. Andhra Pradesh has a total population of 7.57 core population as per the 2001 census, of which 73% live in rural areas. The density of population in 275 per sq km is below the national average of 324 sq km. The literacy rate for male population is 70.32, while for the female population, it is 50.43%. About 35% of the state's domestic product comes from primary sector, i.e., agriculture, forestry, etc., 19% from secondary sector (manufacturing sector) and 45% from tertiary sector (service sector). About 76% of the workforce includes cultivators and agriculture labourers in the state. The sex ratio is 978 females per 1000 males. The population growth rate in the state showed a decline (13.8 percent) compared to the previous decade (24 percent over 1981-1991). Literacy rates improved from 44 percent (1991) to 61 percent (2001).

The hilly areas cutting across the Coastal Andhra and Telangana regions are dominated by tribal communities and can be considered as another region of the state, owing to its unique set of problems and underdevelopment. Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema regions were part of the Madras Presidency until 1953, when they were formed as a separate state of Andhra. Telangana was part of the

erstwhile Hyderabad State ruled by the Nizams, and merged with Andhra state to form the second state along linguistic lines (Orissa was the first) in the country.

Physiographically, the state can be divided into three zones, viz., Coastal Plains, Eastern Ghats and Peneplains. The state being a part of peninsular India is seismically highly stable. Coastal Plains: Towards the eastern side of the state the sea coast extends from Srikakulam in the north to Nellore in the south. The length of the coastline running along the Bay of Bengal is about 980 km. The coastal plains are bordered by the Eastern Ghats towards the landward side.

Peneplains: The topography of the Peneplain region consists of rounded with low hills and the Deccan Plateau. The Eastern Ghats slope towards the eastern border of this area. These Peneplains are formed due to intense weathering and denudation over long period. Soils in this area are generally red sandy loams. Black soil also exists in the central and north-eastern regions. The Peneplains exist in districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and in all the districts of Telangana. The climate is generally hot and humid. The average rainfall in the state is about 925 mm. The Krishna and the Godavari are the major rivers in the state. With a 970 km coastline, AP is the largest maritime state in India. The 23 districts of Andhra Pradesh are further sub-divided into 1,104 revenue mandals for administration, revenue collection and implementation of development programmes. The Mandals in turn, constitute village Panchayats. There are no intermediate administrative divisions between the district and the development block as in most other states. The demographic profile of the state has one of the lowest urbanisation rates amongst the southern states (second to Kerala) with urbanisation being more pronounced during the 1971-1991 period. The annual growth rate of the rural population has shown a steady decline and is currently estimated at 1.4 percent.

Two belts of low population distribution are seen, the first covering most of the areas of Adilabad and Khammam districts and passing through the hilly areas of Karimnagar, Warangal, West Godavari, East Godavari and Visakhapatnam

districts, and the second in the Telangana Region. These belts enclose the districts of Medak, Nalgonda and Nizamabad which have medium density of population. The highly populated districts of the state include East Godavari, West Godavari spread across the delta region of river Godavari, and Krishna and Guntur districts in the delta region of the Krishna River. These four districts account for just less than 25 percent of the state's total population. Vizianagaram, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts have low population and together account for only 9 percent of the state population. The Other Backward Classes (OBCs) constitute a large proportion of the state's population (46 percent). They are in turn divided into several castes and sub-castes. However, the most dominant castes in the state are the Reddy, Kamma and Velama, who are categorised as Forward Castes. They are traditional land-owning communities who have moved into other economic spheres and also dominate state politics. The Kammas are numerically stronger in the Coastal Andhra Region, while the Reddys are numerically stronger in the Telangana and Rayalaseema regions. There are 59 Scheduled Castes (SC) in Andhra Pradesh, which are unevenly distributed across the state, the maximum proportion being in Nellore District (20.7 percent) followed by Ranga Reddy (19.5 percent) and Prakasam district. The north coastal districts have a lower proportion, less than 10 percent of the total population. In the other districts, the proportion of SC population ranges between 10 to 20 percent. At the Mandal level however, the scenario changes significantly with a higher distribution of SCs in the coastal and delta regions and a gradual decrease towards the more inland and hilly regions. The irrigated areas have a greater proportion of the SC population reflecting the greater agricultural employment potentials of these regions. The Malas and the Madigas are the two most significant SC communities comprising the bulk of the agricultural workers in the state.

The literacy levels in the state had shown a very slow increase over the past decades, except for the 1981-91 decade when the percentage increase crossed the single digit growth of the previous decades. Provisional figures of the 2001 Census indicate an overall literacy rate of 61.1 percent, with male literacy at 70.8

percent and female literacy at 51.1 percent. This is a major improvement in one decade, though it still lags behind national rates – 65 percent overall and 76 percent and 54 percent for men and women respectively. This improvement is reflected in the district-level data where the backward districts of Rayalaseema and Telangana are seen to have made major improvements over 1991 figures. There has also been an overall narrowing of gender differentials due to major improvements in female literacy figures. But overall, the backward districts of North Coastal Andhra, Telangana and Rayalaseema continue to lag behind developed districts of Coastal Andhra.

Andhra Pradesh is home to 35 communities officially designated as Scheduled Tribes (STs). They numbered 50, 24,104 in the 2001 Census. Out of the 35 STs, recently two communities, namely, Nakkala/Kurvikaran, Dhulia/Paiko/Putiya (in the districts of Vishakhapatnam and Vizianagaram) have been denotified in the state. Twelve tribes, namely, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Bondo Poraja, Khond Poroja, Parangiperja, Chenchu, Dongaria Khonds, Kuttiya Khonds, Kolam, Kondareddis, Konda Savaras and Thotis have been recognized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)/ . Except KondaReddis and Thotis, the population statistics of other PVTGs are not available separately as these are notified as sub-groups/sections of main communities. The population of KondaReddis and Thoti is 83,096 and 2,074 respectively, as per the 2001 Census.

### ***Population Size and Distribution of Tribes***

The STs of Andhra Pradesh constitute 6.75 percent of India's tribal population. Although the state's STs comprise only 6.59 percent of the state's population, they account for the largest tribal concentration in Southern India. The Scheduled Areas of Andhra Pradesh, covered by the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach, are spread over 31,485 sq km in 5936 villages (11,855 habitation) in the districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Warangal, Khammam, Adilabad and Kurnool. The 35 reported ST communities are mainly concentrated in nine districts declared as Scheduled Areas by special government order in 1950. Sixty percent of the STs live in forest areas in the

Eastern Ghats, on the banks of the river Godavari. Two-third of the ST population in the State of Andhra Pradesh lives in these areas. This constitutes 11% of the total geographical area of the state. Among the 23 districts, Khammam has the highest ST population (26.47%), followed by Adilabad (16.74%), Visakhapatnam (14.55%), Warangal (14.10%) and Nalgonda (10.55%). This zone forms the traditional habitat of 31 tribal communities in Scheduled Areas (sprawling 30,030 sq km) and the rest outside. The other three tribal groups, i.e., Lambada, Yerukala and Yanadi mostly live outside the Scheduled Areas. Out of the 33 STs, Sugalis are numerically the largest ST with a population of 2,077,947 constituting 41.4 percent of the state's ST population. They are followed by Koya 568,019 (11.3 percent), Yanadis 462,167 (9.2 percent), Yerukulas 437,459 (8.7 percent) and Gonds 252,038 (5 percent). These five ST communities account for 76 percent of the total ST population in the state. Of the total ST population, 92.5 percent live in the rural areas. Among the major STs, Gonds have the highest (97.6 percent) rural population, followed by Koya (95.5 percent), Sugalis (93.7 percent), Yanadis (86.4 percent) and Yerukulas (77.5 percent). Districtwise distribution of ST population shows that they are mainly concentrated in the districts of Khammam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal, Adilabad and Nalgonda. These five districts constitute 48.9 percent of the total ST population of the state (Office of the Registrar General, India 2001).

In some districts, the tribal population is spread thinly and they live along with nontribal communities. The indigenous tribes are mostly concentrated in contiguous tracts of the above districts that have been designated as Scheduled Areas administered by the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs). There are around one million ST households in the state and about half of them live in 5,936 villages in the nine ITDA areas. The Scheduled Areas are inhabited by an estimated 2.8 million tribals who are entitled to the benefits of TSP projects and protective legislations. In conformity with the national TSP strategy, Andhra Pradesh tribal population is divided into four categories: (i) those living in tribal concentration areas in the scheduled villages and adjoining areas, i.e., the TSP



areas administered by ITDAs. Each of the above nine districts has one ITDA named after the tribal concentration block where it is headquartered; (ii) PTGs, i.e., communities who live in near isolation in inaccessible habitats in and outside the Scheduled Areas who are at the pre-agricultural stage of the economy; (iii) those living in small pockets outside the scheduled areas, i.e., Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) areas and tribal clusters; and (iv) Dispersed Tribal Groups, i.e., those dispersed throughout the state.

**Table 4: Basic Information about Scheduled Tribes in the State**

Andhra Pradesh population (2001 Census)	762 lakh
ST population	50.24 lakh (6.59%);
Male -	25.48 lakh,
Female -	24.76 lakh
ST population in tribal areas	30.47 lakh
ST population in plain areas	19.77 lakh
Tribal groups	35 tribal groups
Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)	8
Integrated Tribal Development Agencies	10 Seethampeta, Parvathipuram, (ITDA) Paderu, R.C.Varam, K.R.Puram, Bhadrachalam, Eturunagaram, Utnoor, Srisailam and Nellore ITDA area 31,485,34 sq kms
Modified Area Development Approach	
(MADA) pockets	41
Clusters	17
Scheduled villages	5938
Non-Scheduled villages	809
No. of habitations in ITDA areas	11855
Total No. of SHGs in tribal areas	475646
Total No. of ST members enrolled	10,46,371

### ***Sex Ratio***

The overall sex ratio of the ST population is 972 females per 1000 males, which is marginally lower than 978 reported for the state population as a whole at 2001 Census. The overall sex ratio of the ST population has registered an increase over 960 reported at the 1991 Census. The sex ratio of above 1000 among ST population in the five contiguous districts namely, Srikakulam (1009), Vizianagaram (1025), Visakhapatnam (1003), East Godavari (1011) and West Godavari (1018) have returned higher sex ratio among STs. In the remaining 18 districts it varies between 994 (Nizamabad) and 921 (Nalgonda) (Office of the Registrar General, India 2001). The Statement below shows the sex ratio and child sex ratio (0-6) at the national, state and numerically the largest five STs at 2001 Census.

The tribal communities in the State of Andhra Pradesh face severe economic exclusion and are subjected to deprivation. Although schedules and fundamentals rights laid down in our constitution provide safeguards to them, no significant economic, social and political mobility has taken place across communities stated by a few researchers (Reddy and Kumar (2010). Politically, they are the most voiceless people of the state. The resources they were using have declined its quantum due to infiltration of external agencies. Their unsecured livelihood position in terms of lack of legal entitlements of the resources they use, both land and non-timber forest produce, push them into deep economic vulnerability. The evaluative research on the effectiveness of development interventions curved out in favour of PVTGs in changing the livelihood security has been the focal point of enquiry. It also tries to know whether the development interventions will finally lead to the inclusion of these people into the mainstream.

Next to Odisha, Andhra Pradesh being the second largest PVTG inhabiting state has housed 12 PVTGs. These 12 communities are Chenchu, Bodo Gadaba, Gutob Gadaba, Dongria Khond, Kutia Khond, Kolam, Konda Reddi, Kondasavara, Bondo porja, Khond Paroja Parengi Paroja and Thoti. . Their population was 334144 as per 2001 census. These PVTGs are spread across

the length and breadth of the state, however, each PVTG has a distinct area of habitation. To remove vulnerability and develop the PVTGs the state has an elaborate administrative structure hierarchically arranged minister for tribal development being at the top and special officer to plan, execute and evaluate the development interventional programs at the grassroots. Following is the administrative structure of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

**State Administrative Structure: chart 1**



To expedite the development process and overcome the procedural difficulties Andhra Pradesh government has adapted single window administration for the tribal development. In every TSP district ITDAs have been formed. A junior rank IAS officer is the Project officer of the ITDA. There is special officer for the PVTGs in the ITDA office. The special officer does planning and remains vigilant for the implementation of PVTGs schemes. The Special officer reports to Project officer ITDA. Quarterly once review meetings are held at ITDA with the presence of district collector, Project officer and representative from different concerned departments. The main purpose of such meeting are to examine the strength of coordination between the concerned departments for executing the programs for PVTG development and to identify the bottle-necks if any so that strategies can be made to overcome the difficulties and smoothen the process to make programs effective

### Development interventions for the PVTGs:

Since 1975 the state government has been implementing number of programs to accelerate development of PVTGs. Some oimportant programs are given below.

Table;5. Types of intervention and sources fund

SL	Benefits	Interventions	Sources of Fund
1	Community	Bore well	CCD and Article 275(1)
		Open Well	
		Extension of pipeline	
		OHSR	
		Electrification of villages	
		Street light	
		GCCDR Depot.	
		Anganwadi centre	
		Approach road	
		Minor Irrigation Tank	
		Check Dam	
		CC road and drain	
		Multipurpose Hall	
		Land distribution	ROFR Act 2006
		Ashram schools, KGBV, Hostels, and colleges.	CCD
		IKP SHG, skill training	SCA-TSP and CCD
2	Individual	Health Camps, birth waiting rooms	SCA- TSP, NRHM and CCD
		Livelihood corpus	SCA-TSP and CCD
		Housing, pension, skill training	CCD

To measure the effectiveness of PVTG development interventions in the state the team has selected Konda Reddy from Khammam district and Thoti of Adilabad district. The selection of the PVTGs confirms basic principle of research design of the project.

## **KONDA REDDY**

The Konda Reddies /Hill Reddies, is one of the most backward tribal groups in the state of Andhra Pradesh (Undivided). They inhabit on both the banks of the Godavari River in the hilly, forest tracts of Khammam and Srikakulam district. The Konda Reddies of Srikakulam district do not have any cultural transaction with the Konda Reddies inhabiting East Godavari, West Godavari, and Khammam district. Most of the Konda Reddies are found in East Godavari, West Godavari and Khammam district. Konda Reddies live in the interior forest areas largely cut-off from the mainstream. Traditionally, they were shifting cultivators and a few continue to practice pre-agricultural technology even these days. Recently some of them have adopted settled agriculture and horticulture. The large numbers of Konda Reddies inhabiting the fringe areas of the plains become settled cultivators and those live in the vicinity of the hill areas still adhere to shifting cultivation. Collection of NTFP and basket-making supplement the sources of their livelihood.

It is said that they had a dialect of their own slightly different from Telugu language. However, now Telugu is considered as their mother tongue. They speak chaste Telugu with accent of their own. They are educationally not backward. The demographic structure of the **Konda Reddies may be seen from the flowing diagram.**

The sampled Khammam district has large number of Konda Reddies. The selection of the district confirms basic principle of research design of the research project. The team has visited ITDA, Bhadrachalam of Khammam district

for interaction with the development personnel and to collect the relevant data on the villages witnessing the PVTG development interventions. .

Under Bhadrachalam ITDA, a total of 84 Konda Reddy habitats are covered. Of 84 habitats, 32 habitats are in hilltop and rest 52 in plain land. Total 2466 Konda Reddy households with 7340 population is being covered by ITDA, Bhadrachalam. However, due to bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh state into *Andhra Pradesh /Seemandhra* and Telengana, as of today Khammam district has only 8 Konda Reddy habitats. And under ITDA, Bhadrachalam, only 346 Konda Reddy households with 1016 population located in 8 habitats. There is no other PVTG community in Khammam district and under Bhadrachalam ITDA.

Table 6: Basic information on Konda Reddys of Bhadrachalam

SL. NO.	Items	Figure
1	District	Khammam
2	ITDA	Bhadrachalam
3	Total Konda Reddy Habitats	84
4	Total Konda Reddy Households	2466
5	Total Konda Reddy Population	7340
6	Total Male	3496
7	Total Female	3844
8	Sex Ratio	1099

Source: ITDA, Bhadrachalam, 2015.

The team has selected three habitats of Konda Reddy from 84 habitats as per the research design. Three habitats selected are Gogulapadi, Gandlagudem under Aswaraopeta Mandal(Block) and Paidigudem (ITDA, Farm) under Kunavaram Mandal.

**Gogulapadi:** It is the remote village about 45 Kms from the Bhadrachalm ITDA head quarters. This village is in Kothakannaigudem Gram Panchayat of Aswaraopeta Mandal. There are 35 households in the village and all of them belong to PVTG Konda Reddy. All households have been provided with houses which they got under IAY scheme. Total population of the village is 112 (54 male and 58 female). Sex ratio of the village is 1074. Literacy rate of the village is 62% with male literacy of 58% and female literacy of 42%. Main source of livelihood is agriculture and paddy is the major crop. Under ROFR Act 2006, 26 households got total 24.7 acres land. To till the land, recently the ITDA has given a tractor with tilling implements and a trolley to women SHG of the village.

Apart from agriculture the Konda Reddies of the village substitute their income from as daily wage earner. A few also run small business. The ITDA has provided bicycles to Konda Reddy youths to go for daily wage to the nearby town Aswaraopeta. Aswaraopeta town is the main labour recruiting town. For self employment, ITDA has provided Kirana shop to a few Konda Reddy families. It also provided SLR camera with instant photo printer to promote photography as a source of income for the a few PVTG households. .

The village has a Primary School and also one Anganwadi centre. All other education and health related facilities are there at Aswaraopeta which is about 12 KM from the village.

**Gandlagudem:** This village nearer to urban centre has been selected as per our research deign. This village is in Anantharam Gram Panchayat of Aswaraopeta Mandal. This the village has around 700 households with 3500 population. There are only 37 households belonging to Konda Reddy having a population of 115. The Konda Reddy thus shares only 3.1% of total populations of the village. The Koyas are numerically dominant in this village.

Main occupation of the Konda Reddy of this village is agriculture. They grow paddy. All of the Konda Reddy households have their own agriculture land. To

promote agriculture ITDA has provided plough, bullocks, one diesel pump-set with PVC pipes for irrigation. Apart from own agriculture they work as agriculture labour in the village. Konda Reddies of this village are nostalgic compared to other village, so they do not go for daily wage labour outside the village.

Due to nostalgic characteristic their literacy level is also very poor in the village. Literacy rate among Konda Reddies of this village is about 33%. Their rate of male literacy is 71% while female literacy is 29%. Not a single Konda Reddy from this village is a Graduate till date.

All of Konda Reddy households of the village were provided with houses around 15 to 20 years back. Most of the houses are in dilapidated condition and not fit for habitation. No sanitation facilities are available here. So also no electricity facility observed. The village has a Primary school, a high school, an Anganwadi centre and public health centre (PHC).

It was observed that there are aged persons who act as watch dogs of their tradition. Although there are wrinkled skinned gray haired Konda Reddy are found in this village no is found to be old age pension beneficiaries. Many have not heard of old age pension scheme. There are two PWD (people with disability) Konda Reddy persons who should have been the beneficiaries of disability pension.

The research team observed that the PVTG development interventions are not noticeable in village Gandlagudem although it is a bigger habitation and located nearer to urban centre Aswaraopeta- a Mandal headquarters. It is presumed that as PVTG population is very less (3.1%) here, the PVTG development personnel from government side do not give importance. Konda Reddies inhabitants here get benefits from the general development interventions from Mandal office meant for tribals and very little support from programs meant for PVTG development interventions.



**Paidigudem(ITDA Farm):** This village is in Kuturu Gram Panchayat (GP) of Kunavaram Mandal of West Godavari district, Andhara Pradesh. It is a model village, where 25 Konda Reddy families from nearby Hilltop were brought to plain area and rehabilitated. This area is known as Paidigudem ITDA Farm. ITDA Bhadrachalam had brought 60 acres of deforested land from forest department and rehabilitated 25 Konda Reddy households who were brought from hilltop.

ITDA has constructed houses with kitchen garden facilities for all 25 households. One bore well for drinking water facility for these ‘displaced’ households. ITDA has promised road connectivity and electricity supply years back yet to be fulfilled. The bore well dries -up during summer. There is one Angawadi centre and a GCC DR depot. Primary school is at Paidigudem – a revenue village which is ½ km from the ITDA farm. PHC is at Jaggavaram located about 3 Km from the rehabilitated village.

For their livelihood ITDA has planted around 300 cashew nut plants and 160 mango plants. These plants are given community rights. Last year each household got around 90 Kgs of cashew nuts and sold @ Rs. 60 per kg. For mango plants previously, tender was given to private party and tender amount was distributed among the Konda Reddy households. The tender was given with the presence of ITDA officials and rehabilitated Konda Reddy family members of the rehabilitated village. To their surprise last year, however, the tender was fixed by ITDA Kunavaram, and amount was not distributed among the Konda Reddys with a plea that employment will be generated in favour of the Konda Reddy households. In return, the private party recruited 10 persons from the village to guard plants and paid them wage. This has created displeasure among the Konda Reddy households. On enquiry for such a deviation ITDA Bhadrachalam reported that the village is now under Kunavaram, ITDA which is in Andhra government. Thus, the rehabilitated PVTG families suffered due to bifurcation of states. ‘Who bothers for us when big leaders fought for power’ said one educated Konda

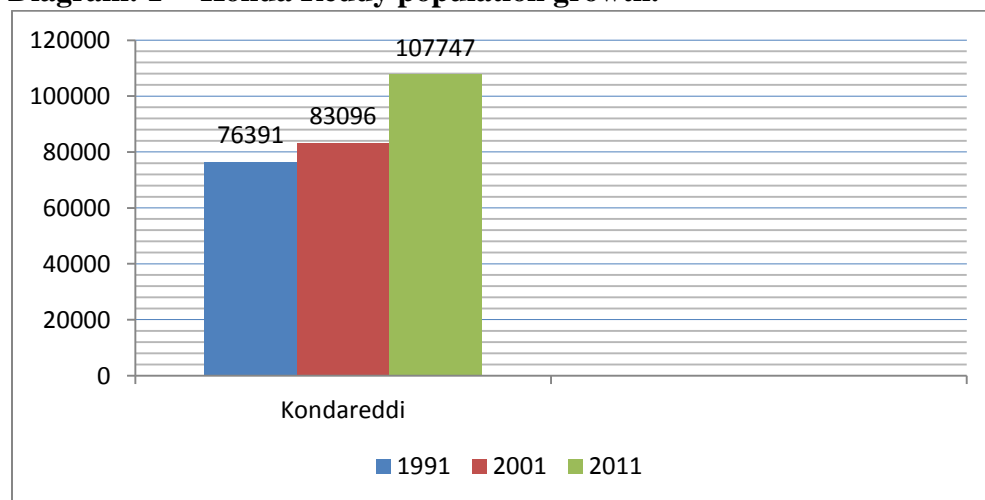
Reddy elderly person of the village. Now due to resettlement of state boundary the villagers even do not know where to go and where to voice and whom to submit grievances.

During rehabilitation, a TATA Magic transport vehicle was provided to Konda Reddy with community rights to use multi purposes like transporting patients to hospital at the time of emergency, to move to labour market for wage labour and at the end to earn some amount for the community by lending on contract. Maintenance and fuel is met by the community. However, for the last six months the vehicle is of no use because the driver (from their own community) met an accident which cost them around Rs. 30,000/-. Since then the driver declined driving the vehicle anymore and it lying in the village unutilised.

#### **Effectiveness Measurement:**

**Change in Population:** Due to non-availability of periodic village based Konda Reddy demographic data for the three sample villages, it is difficult to estimate population growth. Therefore, the team referred the Konda Reddy population data available with Ministry of tribal Affairs, government of India to measure change in population to have a projection.

**Diagram: 1 Konda Reddy population growth.**



**Source: Tribal Statistics, 2015, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, pp 204-207.**

The above graph reveals that there is steady population growth in the Konda Reddy community. In 1991 census their population was 76391 which rose to 83096 in 2001 census. Rise of 6705 in a decade negates the PVTG demographic parameter. While in 2011 census their population was 107747 2001 it added 24651 souls in 2011 census. The Konda Reddy population rise is faster during last decade compared to the previous decades. This rise of population during last decade is attributed to the effective development interventions that took place during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period.

**Change in Pre- agriculture Livelihood:** Konda Reddies traditionally are the podu cultivators in hill slopes. Apart from Podu cultivation, Konda Reddy are also known as good in bamboo crafts. Traditionally they are good in Bamboo Mate makers. Their bamboo mates are of high demand in local markets and are liked by other neighbouring communities. The state government has developed innovative development interventions to change Konda Reddys traditional livelihood and make them fit into new available income generating sources.

**Table 7: Primary Occupations of Konda Reddy**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Gogulapudi</b>	<b>Gandlagudem</b>	<b>Paidigudem</b>	<b>%</b>
Agriculture (own)	24	27	4	58
Agriculture Labour	6	7	18	33
Daily wage labour	3	2	2	7
TFP collection	0	0	0	0
Migrant labour	0	0	0	0
Govt. Job	0	0	0	0
Private Job		0	0	0
Self employed/Own business	2	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

The above indicates that the Konda Reddies are adapted to modern settled agriculture livelihood. There are 53 % of surveyed Konda Reddy households who cultivate their own agricultural land. . About 33% households supplement their livelihood as agricultural labour within the village. There is no migrant labour among the Konda Reddys. Agriculture is success among the Konda Reddys because the state government has successfully implemented FRA 2006. The team noticed that all the households of Gogulapudi village including all Konda Reddy households got land under FRA- 2006. Apart from land , government has provided tractor to village women SHG for tilling the land. In Gandlagudem government has provided diesel pump-set with irrigation pipe, plough and bullock to Konda Reddys for agriculture. The training for maintenance of the supplied technology was also imparted to them.



Figure 1: Konda reddy women SHG members with their tractor

The state government has also encouraged the youths to start their own business and gave them full subsidised loan under ISB (Initiation of Small Business).



**Figure 2: Konda reddy youth with his shop**

Under sustainable livelihood intervention, the state government has provided photography training VTI, Bhadrachlam, to Konda Reddy youths to adapt photography as their profession. After training is completed the state government provided SLR camera, instant photo printer and a battery charger backup with 100% subsidy to the trained youth



**Figure 3: Konda reddy youth with his digital instant photo camera and photo printer**

To reduce shyness and nostalgia among Konda Reddy people , the state government has provided bicycles to the youths. This has helped them to go out of the village for daily wage earning and transport their produces to nearest market.





**Figure 4: Konda reddy youths with their bicycle.**

To attract attention of the youths, the state government has recently promoted innovative employment opportunities such as tourism.



**Figure 5: Mechanised boat supplied to Konda reddy youths to transport tourist in river Godavari**

The state government has provided three Tourist Motor Boats for three groups composed of 30 Konda Reddy youths of Pocharam village under V. R. Puram

Mandal of West Godavari district to transport tourist from Pocharam to Perantalapalli on the river Godavari. Youths are given one month in-house navigation training at Krishanapatnam along with hospitality and reception management training tips before boats are provided. ITDA has also ensured that 40% of total tourist reservation should be given to PVTG boats. This innovative reservation programme has opened a new income avenue for the Konda Reddy youths. This programme is successful and more Konda Reddy youths are now interested to join navigation training program to start this source of income. Looking at the response of Konda Reddy PVTG group the team is of opinion that the Konda Reddies have adapted to new avenues of income generation as they have relegated their practice traditional practice of pre-agricultural life style to a great extent.

#### **Effectiveness Educational development Interventions:**

According to 2011 census literacy rate among STs in Andhra Pradesh is 49.2%. However, Konda Reddy literacy rate was lower than the state's ST literacy rate. During the team's visit it was observed that there is no urge to go for higher studies among the Konda Reddies. However on enquiry it came to the notice of the research team that in Koida village one Konda Reddy male doing is pursuing his B.tech at Bhadrachlam, and a few are studying at Little Flowers Junior College, Bhadrachalam.



Table 8

Village	Illiterate				Literate			
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>%</b>
Gogulipadi	8(45%)	22(55%)	40	0	39(65%)	21(35%)	0	60
Gandlagudem	)			5			9	5
Paidigudem	)		8	7			8	3
Total	2(49%)	87(51%)	9	<b>8</b>			0	<b>2</b>

The above table indicates that the literacy rate of Konda Reddy in three study village is only 42%. Male literacy is 68% while female literacy rate is 32%. It is the below the state's average STs literacy rate (49.2%). However, the male literacy rate is higher among the Konda Reddies than the state's STs Male literacy (58.3%). Male literacy rate is increased due to the establishment of Ashram schools and Gurukulams in ITDA areas. However, the low female literacy is still a major concern among the STs (40.1%) in general and Konda Reddys (32%) in sparticular. The team noticed that since 2012 the state government has established KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyal) for girl child education. This is likely to improve the female literacy level among the Konda Reddies.

### Effectiveness of Infrastructure development interventions:

Under infrastructure development, the state government has given extra importance to village CC road, Anganwadi Centre, Birth waiting rooms, GCC DR depots and multipurpose halls.

Table 9: Infrastructure development for Konda reddy.

Sl	Infrastructure	No. Of infrastructure	Cost spent (Rs. In lakh)	Remark
1	PVTG houses	5	55.50	24houses completed
	CC Road	4	125	2 completed
	Multipurpose Hall	5	50	
	Birth waiting room	6	60	All completed
	Anganwadi building	16	80	All completed
	GCC depot	1	10	Completed
	Culvert and bridges	9	377.70	Completed

It was observed that all these above stated infrastructure development interventions except birth waiting rooms are effective among the Konda Reddies. However, the birth waiting rooms are not effective as it failed to serve its basic purpose. Konda Reddy still prefer their child to take birth at home in their traditional Kiddypakka (traditional hut where woman gives birth to child). So, they do not visit or use birth waiting room at all. The team also observed that state government has not given due importance to Konda Reddies housing scheme. Except Paidigudem -a rehabilitated village, no other village PVTG housing scheme was enacted. All the existing houses are the old Indira Awas.

### **Effectiveness of Capacity building and Skill development:**

The state government has given importance to increase women's participation in household income generation. So, state government has provided tailoring training to 26 Konda Reddy women at VTI, Bhadrachalam. After completion training 10 women are provided with sewing machines. One of them was from Gogulpadi village who participated in such training and got sewing machine. Now she is sewing petty coats and women dresses in the village. She is earning around Rs 500/- per month. To promote bamboo craft skill among the Konda Reddies, the state government has organised a training camp at VTI, Bhadrachalam where 10 Konda Reddy men participated. They were imparted training on new home decorative bamboo crafts. IDuring the last Kumbha mela at Bhadrachalam Konda Reddy bamboo craft makers of village Paidigudem have sold bamboo craft worth of Rs. 10,000. Apart from bamboo craft, the state government has also provided driving training to Konda Reddy youths and was given TATA ACE vehicle to a group.

### **Effectiveness of Basic amenities interventions:**

**House:** Except Paidigudem in no other village PVTG houses are constructed. The state government has only provided G.I sheets to Hill top Konda Reddy villages at the cost of Rs 46,04,000/- in the year 2012-2013.

**Drinking water:** The state government has targeted 1184 Konda Reddy households to provide safe drinking water through OSHR. The estimated cost is Rs.331.25 lakh. However, the work is yet to be completed. The team found that now in all three villages the Konda Reddy members depend on bore well for safe drinking water.

**Electrification:** Of three villages the team visited, except Gogulpadi other two villages namely Gundalgudem and Paidigudem have no electricity power supply. However, the state government has provided solar lanterns to 6304 Konda Reddy households in 69 Konda Reddy villages. The state government has also provided electricity to 10 Konda Reddy villages under RGGVY scheme in 2013.

**Health:** As regard the health aspect of Konda Reddy, it was not encouraging. Government is yet to take proper care to settle score in health frontiers. According to Konda Reddy, except malaria they do not suffer from any other diseases in their region. To check malaria the government organised Medical Camps on every Sunday (weekly market). Government has also provided medical assistance to patients suffering from serious diseases. It has been observed that under JSY program, 2452 PVTGs insurance have been covered. Traditionally they believe that if the child is born somewhere other than own house they need to give a feast to the community. This belief system acted as demotivating factor to take the expectant mother for institutional delivery of the child.

**Culture Conservation:** The team has found that the state government has taken care for the conservation tribal culture by publishing high lights of their culture and festivals. The published materials are being distributed in all Ashram schools. Traditional dance costumes for men and women are distributed among the Konda Reddies. To preserve their dance and songs, Konda Reddies are sent to different places like Delhi (26<sup>th</sup> January- Republic day celebration) Girijana festival at state capital and state formation day at district to offer their performance in public. They are also taken for exposure visits

**Concluding remarks:** Konda Reddies are the numerically populated PVTG of the state. They mostly inhabited in East Godavari, West Godavari, Khammam and Srikakulam districts of undivided Andhra Pradesh. Traditionally they live in hill slopes of Eastern Ghats and Practiced Podu cultivation. With the Govt. aids, endeavour and constant persuasions through PVTG special development interventional schemes, the Konda Reddies have transformed to a considerable level and have accepted new avenues of livelihood processes. Now they practice settled agriculture with the support of government development interventions. Besides, a new source of income such as tourism, photography, small business, tailoring and driving has attracted many Konda Reddy Youths.

The perception of gender equity improved noticeably in all six villages under review, mainly because of the existence of SHGs. However, the dynamic connection among women's groups, credit access and income generation has been observed not encouraging in the state. Female literacy rates in the PVTG area have risen marginally. The main impact of development interventions on women has been the steadily but slowly increasing proportion of girls in school. It has been the fact that men now concentrate more on work in the irrigated areas, whereas men and women were previously accustomed to work together on podu land. Women play a key role in agriculture, village institutions, education and rural marketing, and it is essential that gender issues be woven into all aspects of PVTG development interventions.

The introduction of community schools and direct involvement of parents in managing the schools have played an important role in raising enrolment and attendance rates.

Although they have not reached the stage at par with other Non PVTG tribes in educational frontiers, they are seen to be in the path of educational progress. The Maitry—a motivational scheme made substantial contribution in reducing drop-outs. With the help from government now some of them could assume college education. However, representation of female in education is very low among the Konda Reddys. Special drive is needed to arrest drop out and truants and motivate them in favour of education. Government has given importance to livelihood in its interventions. Other areas such as safe drinking water, health security, house and electrification need to be given importance in its development interventions. Wherever it is slow it needs revamping.

## **THOTY:**

Thoty/Thoti is the smallest PVTG group mostly found in the Adilabad district of the state. Their total population is 4811 as per census 2011. A little more than 46% i.e. 2231 of its population is found in Adilabad district. Thoties are living nearer to the urban centres. Traditionally Thoties are agricultural wage labour.

They work in Gonds agricultural field. So, Thoty settlements are found near to Gond settlements. Apart from wage labour they domesticate milchy animals (cow, buffalo and goat). They also keep pigs for meat purpose and sale. Due to lack of own agricultural land made them vulnerable. Total Livelihood depends on wage earning. Though they are numerically small their literacy rate 62.7% is higher than the state's STs average 49.2%.

To develop Thotys the ITDA Utnoor, has been implementing number of schemes for livelihood, education, health, communication, irrigation, IKP, land transfer and skill development. Thoty people speak Marathi and Telugu language to the outsiders. But home they speak Marathi.

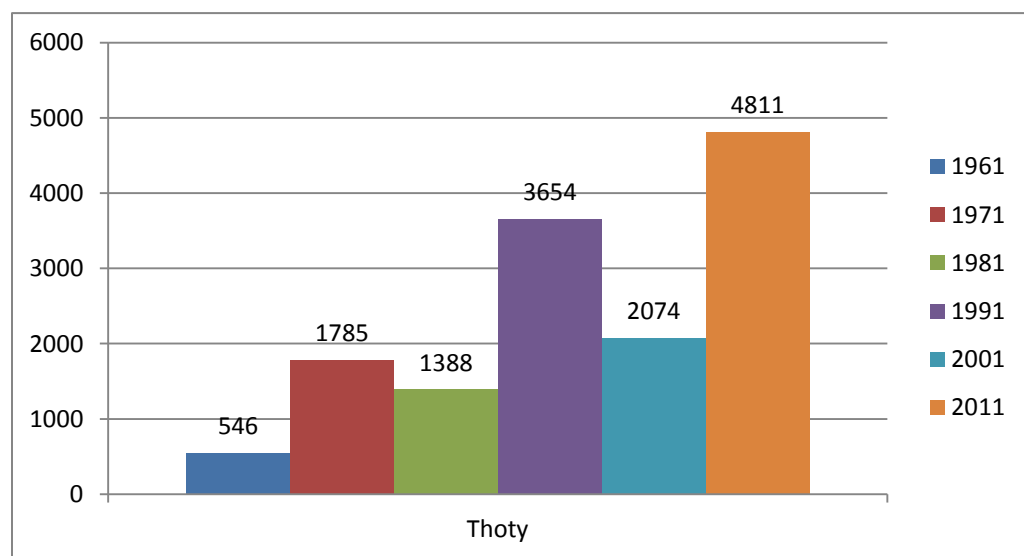
The team has selected three Thoty habitations from two different mandals of the Adilabad district. Three habitations are Dubarpeta from Ehoda Mandal, Gourapur and Wadagaon from Indravelly mandal.

Since, Thotys are wage earner and all Thoty habitations are near the urban centre, here all three sample villages are well developed and communicable.

## Effectiveness measurements

**Change in population:** Thoty is the small PVTG community of the state. Their population figure is around 4811 as per 2011 census. But, If comparison made for last five census periods it is clear indication that the their population is increasing.

Diagram .2: Thooty population growth



Source: Tribal Statistic, 2015, MOTTA, Government of India, New Delhi, pp 204-207

Above chart shows, though Thotys are small in number but their population is in steadily growing. In the survey village the team noticed that they are average members in the household is 5. 50% households are having 5 members in the family. Sex ratio 1084 is good among the Thotys. So, Thotys population is no more in decline state.

**Effectiveness of Livelihood interventions:** Thotys are traditionally agricultural labourer. They do not possess land. They work in the field of big landowners. In Wadagaon the state government has distributed land among Thotys. However, Thotys, of this village could not possess this land because there is no such land in the record of revenue department. The Land which they are giving belongs to restricted forest area. Few Thotys of Dubarpeta village have taken lease of land from Gonds and practicing Cotton and Soyabean farming.

Since Thoty do not have land, the state government has provided Rs.50,000 on 50% subsidised bank loans for small business like Cycle repairing shop, Kirana shop, Cloth merchant, and Rice Haller mill. However when the team could not found a single business units neither in Wadagaon nor in Dubarpeta.

Table 10: Main occupation of Thooty.

	Wadagaon	Gourpur	Dubar peta	Total	%
Agriculture (own)	2	0	4	6	8
Agri. Labour	14	10	16	40	55
NTFP	0	0	0	0	0
Daily wage (Non agriculture)	3	7	2	12	16
Migrant Labour	2	1	1	4	5
Govt.Job	0	0	0	0	0
Private.Job		2		2	3
Driver	2		1	3	4
Pension		2	3	5	7
Business	1			1	1
Total	24	22	27	73	100

Above table indicates that agriculture labour about 55% of surveyed households practice. They do agriculture labour in the Gonds field and other big landowners' field. Male worker get Rs. 100 while female worker get Rs.80. as daily wage. They work in the cotton and soyabean farming which is large scale in this region. Next to agriculture labour is daily wage labour. About 16 % household goes for wage labour in non-agriculture. They go to nearby town to work in construction site. Thoty youths are engaged in auto-rickshaw driving. They take auto- rickshaw on rent from the auto owners.

The team found that government has done little for the Thotys to improve their life style and living conditions.

**Effectiveness of Educational Interventions:** Since Thotys are inhabited in plain area and near to urban centre, they are availing all educational facilities from urban centre. The literacy rate among the Thoty is 62.7%. Male literacy rate is 75.2% while female literacy is 51.5%. Thotys male and female literacy rate is higher than the state's STs Male and female literacy rate 58.3% and 40.1% respectively. Thotys are not only higher in literacy rate but also they are progressed in educational achievement. There are 5(all male) graduates among Thotys of Wadagaon. In Duberapeta 2 graduates from Thoty. However, the state government has done nothing special for the educational development for the Thotys. They are getting educational benefit at par with STs.

**Effectiveness of infrastructure interventions:** In 2011-12 the state government has constructed a CC road in Wadagaon. Besides, that government has not done any infrastructural development interventions for the Thotys. Since, Thotys are staying near the town all infrastructure benefits they get from the Rural Department and Public Works department.

**Effectiveness of Capacity building interventions:**

Of three villages visited, the team found that in Duberapeta village the state government has formed women SHG and provided bank loan for dairy and goat farming under Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) scheme. However, the IKP is not a



PVTG specific scheme. It is general scheme for all, but PVTGs are given first priority in the scheme. Apart from Duberapeta no other village any women SHGs found.

**Effectiveness of basic amenities interventions:**

**House:** All Thotys have house. But these houses are constructed under IAY during 2000. As Thotys had claims for houses during Chandra Babu Naidu's first Chief Ministership. Since then, no houses are provided to Thotys. Those houses are now not in living condition.

**Drinking Water:** No special drinking water facility provided to Thoty under PVTG's interventions. There is no OHSR drinking facility for them. They depend on village public hand pumps. No RWS piped drinking water supply in the Thoty habitations.

**Electricity:** All Thoty households of Duberapeta village have electricity supply. In Wadagoan 20 households and in Gourpur 8 Thoty households have electricity connection. However, there is no special rebate for Thotys as PVTG in the bill payment.

**Health:** There is no special intervention for health benefit of Thoty community.

**Cultural Conservation:** No interventions are made for the cultural conservation of Thoty culture.

**Conclusion:** Thotys are the smallest PVTG tribal group of Andhra Pradesh. They are mainly inhabited in Adilabad district of undivided Andhra Pradesh. Their main occupation is agricultural wage labour. So, their habitations are found where large scale farm lands are available. They work as wage labour in the big farm owners land. Apart from wage labourer they engaged in animal husbandry. Their educational status is better compared to other PVTGs and STs of the state. As the team found, since they are numerically small, they are further deprived from the PVTGs development interventions. Except from economic support through bank loan TDA Utnoor, has not done anything for them. The state government has to look for their housing, drinking water facilities and economic supports.

**Conclusion and Suggestion:**

By comparison of Konda reddy and Thotys the team observed that the Konda Reddies are in better economical position than the Thotys. Konda reddy got more all round development support than the Thotys from the state government. The team observed that Thotys got less development support not because of they are numerically small but because in the Thoty inhabiting Adilabad district there are other two PVTGs such as Kolam and Maneswar found. They are numerically larger. So, the ITDA, Utnoor which is the nodal agency for Adilabad district PVTG interventions give maximum grant to Kolam and Maneswar PVTGs. In such situation the team feels PVTGs specific micro-agencies should be formed as like in Odisha for each PVTGs. So, each PVTGs get equal attention from the development authority, and they can progress equally with other PVTGs in specific and STs in g

# CHATTISGARH

Chattisgarh is one of the Schedule Tribe (STs) dominated states of central India. It has 7822902 STs population as per census 2011. The state housed 31 STs who constitute 30.62% of total population of the state and 7.50% of total STs of the country. Of 31 STs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), government of India, identified 5 STs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Those five groups are Baiga, Kamar, Abuj maria, Hill Korba, and Birhor. These five PVTGs have their own territorial spread. As Baigas are found in Kabardha, Bilaspur and Korba districts. Kamars are found in Raipur, Dhamtari, Mahasamud and Kanker district. Hill Korbas are spread in Korba and Sarguja districts. Abhuj Marias are inhabited in Maoist affected districts such as Narayanpur, Dantewada and Bijapur. Whereas Birhors are found in Raigarh, Korba, Bilaspur and Jashpur districts.

## State Administrative structure for PVTGs:

To address the PVTGs problems and prepare development strategies for PVTGs the state government has established 6 special development agencies for 5 PVTGs. Those 6 agencies are-

Table 11. PVTGs Development of agencies and place of their office.

Sl	Name of the development agency	Agency office
1	Baiga Bikas Abhikarn	Kabordha
2	Baiga/Pahari Korba Bikas Abhikaran	Bilaspur
3	Pahari Korba Bikas Abhikaran	Ambikapur
4	Pahari Korba and Birhor Bikas Abhikaran	Jaspur
5	Kamar Bikas Abhkaran	Gariabandh
6	Abuj Maria Bikas Abhikaran	Narayanpur

A senior state administration officer is posted as Deputy commissioner in these agencies to prepare and implement development interventions. These officers report to Tribal development commissioner at the state head quarter.

#### **Development Interventions:**

For the development the state government has initiated housing, roads to PVTGs hamlets, drinking water facility, educational institutions and livelihood activities. Since 2006 onwards the state government has issued right use land that are under forest department but they were cultivating since generations.

To observe the effectiveness of all these development interventions, the research team has taken Baiga PVTG as sample from the state as per the research design.

### **Baiga:**

Baigas- the PVTG members of Chhatisgarh are mostly inhabited in the undivided Bilaspur district of the state. They are the largest PVTG group of the newly formed state. Their total population is 69993 (as per 2001 census by TRC, Raipur). Baiga settlements are mostly in the Maikal hill range bordering the state and Madhya Pradesh. Traditionally they were hunter- gatherers and shifting cultivators. Their folktale largely influenced by the great tradition of the Hindu way of life and it reveals that the Lord Brhama first created two men. He (Lord Brahama) gave the plough to one and advised him to go for the cultivation. The descendents of this mythical personality claim themselves as the Gonds. An axe was given by the same almighty Bharmha to another man to clean forest and make his habitat. The man made up his mind and that followed the Bramha's advice judiciously. It is believed that his descendents become Baigas. This is why the Baiga settlements are found closer to Gond settlements. The Gonds are settled agriculturist while Biagas are the forest dwellers with hunting –gathering as their occupation.

**Identity:**

Identity is a relational entity that differentiates one from another. Baigas can easily be identified from other tribal groups by their tattoo marks over their body and the ornaments they wear. The head, hand and leg of a Baiga woman are tattoo dressed. The young women wear traditional necklace, earrings and waist band. Young men wear silver bracelets in their hands. Men wear Lenguti and women wear sari above their knee. Traditionally, Baigas were shifting cultivators. They were used to clear bushes of hill mound and burn them. When rain start they put maze, Arhar, green gram and cereals. Along with shifting cultivation they collect NTFP from the forest. Their NTFP includes Tendu leaves, honey, lack and wild roots. They also catch fish. Due to decline of forest now they goes for daily wage labour in agriculture as well in non- agriculture sectors. They not only lost their traditional occupations but also lost heir verities of food materials in food basket. This made them not only occupational vulnerable but also nutrition vulnerable.

**Baiga House:**

Baiga houses are mud plastered. The wall frame is made up of grass, bushes and wooden plunks/ poles. The wall and the floor are plastered by cow dung and mud. They paint their wall by white and blue colour. Baigas make three rooms in “L” shape lay out. One room is devoted for storage of food grains and sittings, second room is for sleeping and keeping cloths and the third one is for cooking. The roof of the house is covered by a series of dried and baked half circle slightly cone shaped pieces local known as ***Khapra***. To protect the roof from wind they put small stones and sands. Every Baiga household has as a stone grinder, bamboo poles and baskets kept in the food storage room.



**Figure 6: Baiga house**

### **Baiga Economic life:**

Traditionally Baigas practised Podu cultivation as major sources of subsistence supplemented by hunting, fishing, and collection of wild fruits, nuts, tubers, roots and leaves for consumption. The income from bamboo basket making craft adds to their economy. Practising settled agriculture is a recent phenomenon. In a small scale they grow paddy, maize, green and black grams, raggi and pulses and a few small millets on the forest tab lands and also work as daily wage labourer. Now, a few Baigas adapted to fishing and bamboo craft economy. Government provided a few fishing nets to some households. A few members of Baiga community of Badola Block have taken training on Bamboo Craft also. However, due to restrictions imposed by forest department on bamboo transportation, it became difficult for the households to depend on bamboo crafts as the source of livelihood Apart from tiling the soil, and catching fish from local water bodies ,Baigas also collect forest produces like Honey, Mahua, Tendu leaves, and *lakh*as that they sale in local weekly markets.



**Figure 7: Maize cultivation by Baigas**

The state government has introduced number of schemes and programmes to reduce vulnerability among the Baigas. To measure the effectiveness of vulnerability reduction mechanism and measures, the research team has sampled three Baiga inhabitations from Kaborda district. The three sampled villages are as follows.

**Table 12. Baiga Development Interventions:**

Sl No	Name of the Interventions	Programmes
1	Housing	Baiga Awas
2	Livelihood-Agriculture	Agricultural development through distribution of seeds of Potato, maize, Arhar and kitchen garden seeds. Diesel Pumpset also provided for irrigation.

<b>3</b>	<b>Livelihood- Non-agriculture</b>	<b>Goatery, piggery, poultry, fishery, Bee farming, small business,</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Skill development</b>	<b>Training provided on bamboo craft, brick making, <i>Khapra</i> making, leaf plate making candle making, Tailoring, and cycle repairing.</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Distribution of Mosquito nets, and Health camps</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Electrification</b>	<b>Solar lamps and solar panels are provided</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>CC roads, small bridges, Village Community centre, PHC buildings, Anganwadi Buildings</b>

### **VillageBandhatala**

This village is in Badola Gram Panchayat of Badola Block. Near about 120 households in the village. Gond and general households are about 90 and Baigas are 30 households. Baigas hamlet is 200 meter away from the Gond and general settlement near the forest and Maikal forest range. Baigas have two hamlets. The main hamlet has 22 houses and new hamlet that is 100 meter away has 8 houses.

Road connectivity is available to the village and to Baiga settlement. However the new settlement has not been connected to main settlement. The hand pump that is available to Baiga settlement is not functioning for last six months. There is no other drinking water facility to the Baiga settlement. They are drinking the stream water.



Village has primary school for all. High school and college is at Badola, which is 7 KM from the village. Health center is at Badola. Anganwadi center is there in the village.

Main source of livelihood of Baigas of this village is wage labour. Traditionally they were shifting cultivator and food gatherer. However, due to lack of irrigation facilities and restriction on shifting cultivation now they adapted to wage labour in unorganized agriculture and construction sectors. Few households practice agriculture but as a secondary source of livelihood. Under Forest Right Act, 2006 only two households i.e. Suratilal Baiga and Swansing Baiga received land.

#### **Village Dholbaza:**

This village is in Dholbaza Gram Panchayat of Bodola block. There are 80 households in the village. Baiga constitute 60 households and rests 20 are Gond households. This is a scattered village. There is no separate demarcation for Gond and Baiga settlements. Gond house is found beside the Baiga house.

Road connection is available to the village. Two hand pumps are available for drinking water facility. Health center is in Badola. But every 4<sup>th</sup> Friday of the month the doctor and nurse visit the village and gives medicine. Weekly market is held at near Dholbaza panchayat office.

Main source of livelihood of Baigas is agriculture. Since land is available with Baigas they cultivate Maze, Arhar and millets. Besides agriculture their livelihood depends on NTFP collection and fishing. Opportunity for wage labour is not available because the only urban center Badola which is about 25 Km from the village.

#### **Village Tuhapani:**

This is the remote village. It is in the Kirmira reserve forest. The village is in Tuhapani GP of Badola block. There are total 24 households in the village. Of this

18 are Baiga households, 2 Gond households and 4 Routh households. Total population of the village is 103 (46 female and 57 male).

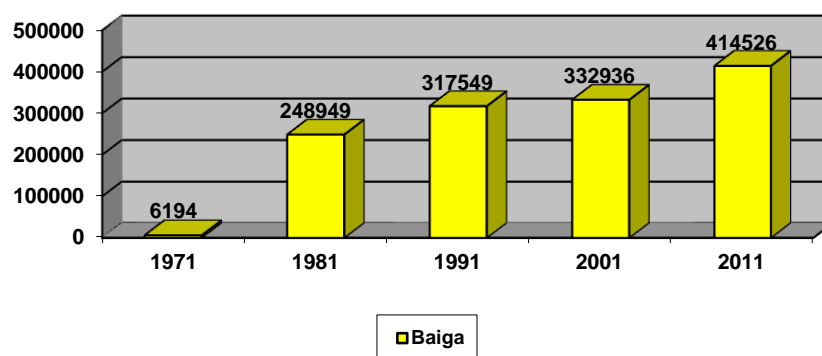
One hand pump is available for drinking water facility. Though the village is in the reserve forest, road connection is available to the village. Village has anganwadi and primary school. No health center but the doctor visit once a month to the village. Electricity connection is available to the village.

Agriculture and NTFP are the two main source of livelihood of this village people. Under FRA all 18 Baigas got land. Maze is their prime crop. Forest they collect honey and lack and other roots. Baigas also collect medicinal herbs from forest.

## EFFECTIVENESS OF DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS

**Change in population:** Increase or decrease of population is an indication of success or failure of development interventions. The team observed that Baigas population over the census period has increased.

Diagram 3: Baiga population growth



Note: Diagram includes Madhaya Pradesh and Chattisgarh Baiga population.

Source: Tribal Statistics, 2015, MOTA, Government of India, New Delhi, p-205

Since there is no survey data available on Baiga population of Chattisgarh state, the team has referred the census data available with MOTA for the purpose.

Chattisgarh state has so far done only one PVTGs census in 2006. Current year the state government is conducting PVTGs census.

The above figure show, over the year Baiga population is increasing. The decadal growth % of Baiga population during 2001 and 2011 is 24% when the population growth of STs for the same period is 22.54% . Hence Baiga's population growth is more than the STs population growth. Sex ration among Baigas is 1001 and child sex ratio is 1002 as per census 2011. Population growth and healthy sex ratio of Baigas indicates that their sedentary life style has been changing and they are advancing towards development.

### **Effectiveness of Livelihood Interventions:**

Change in livelihood pattern is one major reason for population growth. The state government has introduced large number of livelihood interventions to change the Baigas forest based sedentary lifestyle to permanent settled lifestyle. The state government has introduced FRA to provide land use right, piggery, distribution of vegetable seeds, tailoring training, bamboo craft training and pisciculture. However, Baigas claimed that for last five year no development interventions took place.

Table 13: Baigas primary occupation: (HH figure)

Occupation	Bandhatala	Dholbaza	Tuhapani	%
Agriculture (settled)	11	15	14	67
NTFP collection	2	1	1	7
Wage labour	5	6	3	23
Migrant labour	2	0	0	3
Govt. Job	0	0	0	0
Pvt. Job	0	0	0	0
Total	20	22	18	100

The team observed that the traditional shifting cultivation of Baigas has changed into settled cultivation. As the table indicates that about 67% of Baiga HHs are now practicing settled agriculture. After settled cultivation, wage labour is the second largest source of income for Baigas as 23% HHs depend on this. Forest based livelihood has declined and just 7% HHs are now depending on NTFP collection. This implies that the state governments measures to change the traditional forest based livelihood to modern method of livelihood has effective among Baigas.

### **Effectiveness of educational development interventions:**

Educational progress among the Baiga is lower compare to STs of the state. Totalliteracy among the STs of the state is 52.02% where as among the Baigs the literacy %is 39.20% as per PVTG survey, 2006 by TRI, Raipur. Male and female literacy disparity among the Baigas is also very wide. Male literacy rate among Baigas is 45.77% while female literacy rate is 32.28%. as per PTG Survey conducted by TRI, Raipur in 2006.

Table14: Literacy rate among Baigas.

Village Name	Illiterate	Literate	Literate %
Bandhatala	36	15	29
Dholbaza	43	27	38
Tuhapani	27	45	62
	106	87	45%

Above table indicates that literacy rate among the Baigas has increased from 39.20 % to 45% during 2006 to 2015. Of total 87 male is 52 and female is 35. Male literacy is 60% and female literacy is 40%. Hence the team observed that there is increase of literacy % among the Baigas during last 8 years. This rise of literacy is due to the governement's educational interventions such as opening of

Tribal Residential Schools, free distribution of Mid-day meals, uniforms and accommodation facilities at the school. Though literacy rate is increased but the team could not find a single graduate student from the three villages during the survey period. This implies that literacy has increased but educational achievement among Baigas is not upto expected level.

#### **Effectiveness of connectivity interventions:**

Of three villages the team visited, all three villages have motor able road connectivity with the block HQ. The remote village Tuhapani, which is in reserved forest, has CC road connection. Due to road connectivity Baigas of three villages are able to go for wage labour to nearest town. The mobile medical teams are reaching to Baiga hamlets.

#### **Effectiveness of Capacity Building and skill development:**

Of three villages the team visited, could not find a single working women SHG. In 2010-11 the forest department had given tailoring training to Baigas of forest villages. 50 Baiga young women and girls took training at Tuhapani. The training period was fifteen days. During the training it was promised that, after the training complete all will be given tailoring machine. But after training completed no machine was provided. Neither the state government nor the Biaga Bikas Abhikaran taken any initiatives to provide tailoring machine. As a result young women are back to their traditional forest produce collection. Baigas are efficient in bamboo basket making. In 2013-14 the state government has organized bamboo craft training for Baiga men at Chirpani. During the training they were trained to make new market oriented products. However, forest department has put restriction on bamboo collection from forest. So they are not able to procure bamboo and prepare bamboo products. Baigas are too very efficient on broom making from broomstick available in forest. Forest department has also restricted on collection of broomsticks from forest.

So, the team impression is that the state government has done little for the capacity building of women and skill training for men. As result still Biagas are shy in nature and they are reluctant to speak outsiders even in their own dialect.

**Effectiveness of basic amenities intervention:**

**Housing:** All Baigas have got house under IAY. However, these houses are almost 20 to 25 years old. In 2007-8 the state government has launched Baiga Awas Yojana (BAY) under CCD plan. But the coverage of this yojana is very less. Of three villages the team visited only at Tuhapani 16 Baiga households got house under BAY. Baiga Awas houses are made up of brick, cement and local burn tiles do the roofing. When the team asked Deputy Commissioner about the list of Baiga Awas houses made of Baiga Bikas Abhikaran, he could not share the information in form of documents. So, it became difficult for the team to assess the effectiveness of Baiga Awas Yojana.

**Connectivity:** As it is already stated that road connectivity to PVTG settlement is effective. State government has linked to remote villages by CC road under CCD plan and IAP. The remote village of Badola block the team visited has road connection. This helped PVTGs to easy access of market, health institutions, educational institutions and government institutions.

**Drinking water:** Drinking water is major problem among PVTGs. However, due to road connectivity to Baiga settlements, has helped bore-well drilling vehicle to enter into Baiga settlement and installed bore wells. Hand pump is the only source of drinking water facility for Baigas. As the Baigas claimed drinking of hand pump water has reduced malaria epidemic among them. But the problem is during peak summer some of hand pumps dried resulting water scarcity. So they demanded other alternative sources of drinking water facilities should be installed to meet the drinking water scarcity during summer.

**Electricity connection:** The three settlements the team has visited noticed electricity connection to Baiga PVTG houses. Those houses have no electricity

connection the state government has provided solar panel and solar lantern. The team observed the electricity connection to PVTG houses has increased general awareness through TVs and videos. It has also increased the educational level among PVTGs. It also increased mobile phone user among the PVTGs, which reduced the communication gaps.

**Health:** Malaria and diarrhea are two major diseases among the Baigas in particularly and PVTGs in general. To tackle malaria menace the state government has distributed mosquito net among Baigas. The state government has also instructed the concerned PHC doctors to visit once in a month to each PVTG settlements under their jurisdiction.

**Effectiveness of cultural conservation:** Like other PVTGs Baigas too have cultural heritage. Karma and Hareli are their famous festival. On that day whole village make merry making by drinking mahuli, and dance. However the team observed that the state government has not taken any concrete measures to conserve the cultural heritage of Baigas. On special occasions like 26<sup>th</sup> January, 15 August and State formation day PVTGs are asked to perform cultural shows at state capital.

**Conclusion:** Baigas are the most advanced and numerical large PVTG of Chhattisgarh. They constitute 1.14% of state's total ST population and 46% of total PVTG population of the state. They are spread over Kaborda, Bilaspur and Koriam district. Their settlements are located in the foot hill of Maikal range. They stay with Gond and Bhumia community. Their main stay of life is agriculture and forest produce collection. They do agriculture on the slope of the hill mounds. Mainly they grow rain feed crops such as maize, arhar (pulses) and green grams etc. Along with cultivation they also collect forest produce such as honey and tubers. They also make bamboo baskets and hill brooms for supplementary income. However due to restriction on forest collection like bamboo and hill brooms cut their income source. Now they go for wage labour in non-organized sector such as agriculture and construction site. The state government has

provided houses, land under FRA, PDS ration for food security. However, the state government needs to train them on new market oriented skills, which provided them regular and continuous source of income.

**Suggestions:**

- Staffs at PVTG development should be strengthen to cover wide development fields of the agency.
- Field level workers should be recruited to bridge link between development authority and local beneficiaries.
- Baiga Awas Yojana should be implemented in all Baiga habitations.
- Land use capacity under FRA should be completed soon.
- New job oriented skill training should be provided to PVTGs youths.
- Traditional tribal medicine knowledge of PVTGs should be preserved and promoted.

**Plate 8: FRA Beneficiaries of Bandha Tola**



**Figure 8: FRA beneficiaries among Baigas**





**Figure 9: Baiga children**

## GUJARAT

The state of Gujarat has 28 schedule tribe (ST) communities. According to census 2011 the total schedule tribe population of the state is 8917174. This ST population constitutes 14.75% of total population of the state and 8.558% of total ST population of the country. Of the 28 STs only five (5) ST communities namely Kolgha /Kolcha, Kathodi, Kotwalia ,Padhar and Sidhi are listed as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of the state. The Kolgha is numerically largest PVTG of the state.

### **Administrative structure of the state for Pvtgs development interventions:**

For PVTGs in particular and STs in general the state has created one Adibasi Bikas Bibhag (Department of Tribal Development) as the administrative unit of the state. A Cabinet Minister heads the department. To assist the Minister a senior rank officer is posted as Principal Secretary in the Department of Tribal Development.

Further, to help Principal Secretary, a Commissioner to handle issues of Tribal Development is posted at state headquarters. Under the span of control of the commissioner, ITDP Project Officers work who prepare the development plans and proposes the *modus operandi* of implementation of development interventions for PVTGs. However, to assist Project Officer, the District Tribal Development Officers (DTDO) are posted at tribal dominated districts. At the block/ Taluk level there are assistant Tribal Development Officers (ATDO) who are supposed to report to the TDOs. These ATDOs are the lowest level officers for implementing of development interventions meant for PVTGs as well as for other tribals.

For effective implementations of tribal development interventions, Gujarat government has constituted Development Support Agency of Gujarat (DSAG). This is an independent body formed by the Tribal Development Commissioner to offer consultancy, to monitor and advice on tribal development activities and

effective implementation of 10 points tribal development intervention of the state. In each tribal dominant district, one DSAG consultant is posted who looks after the educational interventions of tribal

### **Development Activities for PVTGs:**

For the PVTGs the state government has given importance to health, education, income generation, electrification, safe drinking water supply and SHG. In income generation interventions the state government has given land under FRA, 2006 to the PVTGs. To practice agriculture in the given land the state government has leveled the land, provided seeds, and pumps set for irrigation. To supplement income of PVTGs they are trained on bee keeping, nursery training, and dairy farming and skill development. Need based skill development training such as masonry, and vocational training like chemical, electronic gadgets repairing and electrical diploma course are provided to PVTGs through local vocational training institutes and NGOs. In educational intervention, EMRS schools opened for tribals in general and PVTGs in specific. Few of EMRS are run by PPP mode. An example may be cited where Atul Industry has a tie up with the government to run the EMRS known as 'Atul Vidya Mandir EMRS'. To measure, effectiveness of all such interventions on PVTGs the research team has sampled Kolgha/kolcha PVTG from the state.

### **Kolgha:**

In Gujarat, the Kolgha/ Kolacha live in Surat, Navsari, Valsad and Dangs districts. The total population of Kolgha as per 2001 census was 48419. In the recent survey organized during 2005-2006 by the state administration their number was found to be 41 395. The local history refers to Khandesh of Maharashtra as their place of origin. They are also known by different names like Dhorkoli and Tokarekoli. 'Dhor' refers to those who eat the meat of cattle and 'Tokra' refers to bamboo's basket slices. This tribe is considered as untouchable even by other tribal groups ( Upadhyaya and Pancholi 2010). Even

the untouchable Bhangis maintain social distance from them. The neighboring community with whom they live in villages are Dhodia, Kunkana, Nayaka Rajput, and Muslims.

Kolgha is the largest PVTG of the state. They are also referred to as Kolchas in the state. Their habitation is found in Valsad district. According to 2011 census, their total population is 67119. Kolghas share 0.75% of total scheduled tribe Population of the state and 46% of total PVTGs population.

Kolghas are socially, economically and educationally backwards in comparison to other scheduled tribes of the state. Their main source of livelihood derived from agriculture on the hill slope and agriculture labour. Along with agriculture they also practice forest produce collection. To measure the effectiveness of those development interventions the team has sampled three villages namely; Maragmal, Dikshal and Waritola.

The main occupations of the Kolgha are two: Grazing cattle and working as agriculture laborer. A few poor peasant households are small holders. By and large, they are a landless community. They built their own houses at the outskirts of the village. Invariably 10 to 12 households are observed live in cluster. Some of them are found to have built their houses on the land of the land owner with whom they are working as semi bonded laborers. Bamboo crafts like making Topla and baskets add a small amount to their household economy.

The family structure is mostly nuclear although Extended families are not rare in remote areas. They are patriarchal, patrilineal and practice patrilocal residence. The average age at marriage of boys is around 21 and girls around 18. Cross-cousin marriages are favored. Marriage is mostly by negotiation. The groom is received by this mother-in-law who greets him to the Mandap and feeds him five bites of a sweet and washes his mouth five times. The groom is expected to vomit those believing that he will not be under the control of the mother in law. The expectant mother is kept at the care of two

village mid-wives (Dhais) and the child is born with the help of the Dhais .A red color powder is kept on the cut area of the naval. Customarily for the good health and long life of the child, a hot iron rod is touched to the stomach and chest locally known as ‘Dom’. On fourth day of the birth the “Panchuro” ritual is organized and for this the Dhai gets remuneration of Rs 30/ per child.

The divorce occurs for flimsy reasons and divorce costs the husband around Rs 500 with whatever the articles his wife brought from her mother at the time of marriage. Remarriage is permitted and is known in their local dialect as ‘natra’ .However, family instability among the Kolgha is rare. The Kolghas cremate their dead and follow mostly the Hindu rituals for purification.

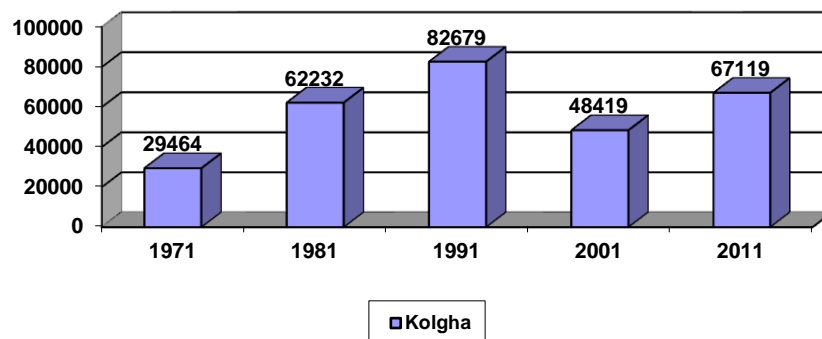
They worship Goddess Kanesari, Mavadi and Kalikamata besides numerous deities installed in shrines. The Bhagat is their foreteller, a medicine man and also a sorcerer.

#### **Effectiveness measurement of development interventions:**

##### **Change in Demographic structure:**

During the last five years the Kolgha population growth is in bell shape. According to 2011 population census Kolgha population is 67119. The decadal growth % between 2001 and 2011 census is 39%.

Diagram 4: Kolgha population growth



Decadal population growth of Kolgha during last census is 39%, which is almost 20% more than the state's decadal growth of ST Population. Sex ratio among Kolgha is 974, which is less than the sex ratio of ST population state's i.e; 981 as per census 2011. However, during the survey, the team noticed a declining trend of sex ratio among the Kolgha.

Table 15: Sex ratio among the Kolghas of surveyed village.

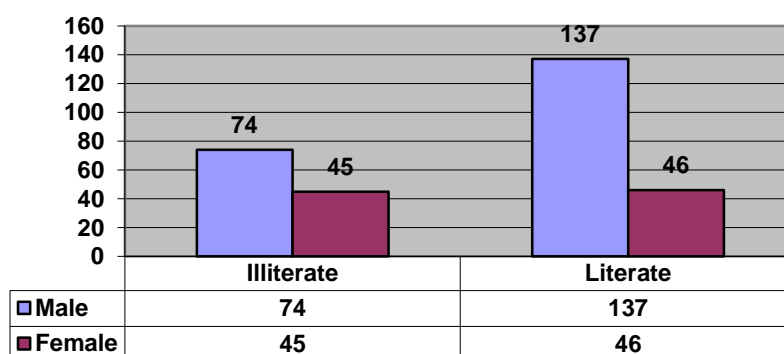
Village name	Total population	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Maragmal	95	46	49	1065
Dikshal	127	80	47	587
Waritola	110	66	44	666
Total	332	192	140	729

The above table shows that the sex ratio of three sample Kolgha villages is 729. During the last four year from 2011 census to 2015 sex ratio of Kolghas has declined. Growth of population and declining sex ratio is a characteristic of agrarian society. It indicates that the Kolghas are moving towards modern form of agrarian livelihood.

#### **Effectiveness of Educational development interventions:**

As per 2011 census total literacy percentage among the Kolghas is 56.5%. Among them male and female literacy is 63.6% and 49.3% respectively. Kolgha literacy rate is lower than that of the state's ST literacy rate i.e; 65.1%.

Diagram 5: Literacy in the Study Villages (figure is in actual number of persons)



Of total 302 persons who are above 5 years old, it is seen that they have only 32% illiterate and 68% literate. Of the total male, only 65% is literate similarly of total female population, 51% is literate. Lower female literacy among the Kolghas is attributed to the low sex ratio.

To encourage more Kolgha females to join schools, the state government has opened residential schools in tribal hinterlands providing free boarding to tribal girl students in general and PVTGs in particular. The state government has also opened Tribal Residential Schools (TRS) and hostels for ST boys in general and PVTGs in particular. To meet educational standard at par with the schools available for general pupils, the state government has started model residential schools in PPP mode. The state government provides the school infrastructure and food for the children. Teachers' remuneration and other support staff of the school are being maintained by the private partner. The research team found that due to such educational interventions the educational achievements among the Kolghas has been increasing. Male literacy has risen from 63% to 65% and female literacy raised from 49% to 51% during the last five years. It's definitely a slow response

### **Case study of Public Private Partnership EMRS School- A success story:**

Gujarat government has successfully experimented educational development intervention for tribal in general and PVTG in particular through PPP mode. Education is one sector where the state government has been successful through PPP development intervention.

#### **Atul Vidya Mandir EMRS School, Pardi, Valsad:**

Atul Vidya Mandir EMRS, Pardi, Valsad is established under PPP mode. The state government has given 75% of its share and the Atul industry as a private party given 25% of share from its CSR fund for the construction of the school. This has been done through a memorandum of understanding (MOU). The state government provides land, school building and recruitment of teacher and their salary at the beginning. The Private company Atul provides non-teaching staff, their salary, class room furniture, smart class amenities and also provides extra teachers if requires. In all teachers recruitment the members of Govt as well as of the industries will sit in selection board. Currently 300 borders are there in the school ranging from standard 6<sup>th</sup> to standard 10<sup>th</sup>.

The school has smart classroom, separate hostels for boys and girls, kitchen, dining hall, staff quarters, and a basketball court. For recreation and to surface and nurture the talents the school provides scope for dancing, painting and swimming. The recreation expenditure is taken care by Atul Company. Due to PPP mode the school has sufficient teaching and non-teaching staff. This is reflected in the schools' academic and extra academic fields. Academically the school has performed 100% pass percentage in state board examination during 2014-15. Of the pass students' 52 students got first class securing above 60% marks in 10<sup>th</sup> board examination. In non-academic activities, the students of this school participated in the competition for state swimming championship.

The monitoring of the schools activities is being conducted jointly by a team consists of members from government representative such as PA, ITDA,



DTDO, and D-SAG consultants. From company side, the MD and CSR manager represent the monitoring committee. At present three Kolgha students (one girl studying standard 10<sup>th</sup> and two boys studying standard 8th) are reading in Atul Vidya Mandir EMRS, Parid.

### **Effectiveness of Livelihood interventions:**

The Kolghas are marginal peasants and supplement their livelihood maintenance derived from labor market by selling their labor. The state government has given value to agriculture to change the livelihood of Kolghas. Under agriculture intervention the state government is providing paddy seeds and fertilizers. However, due to lack of land among Kolghas the state government is providing alternative sources of livelihood. To mention an example, with NGO partnership the state government has introduced garlic farming in the backyard of the Kolgha houses and also introduced dairy farming through women SHG. State government has also provided training to SHG members on mango grafting and nursery. Such training could provide them a supplementary income for their household.

Table16 :Occupatinal distribution in three sample villages :

Occupation	Maragmal	Dikshal	Warilitola	%
Own Agriculture	0	5	4	27
Agriculture labour	6	10	10	35
NTFP collection				
Wage labour	7	9	8	32
Skilled labor (mansion)	4			5
Govt. Job			1	1
Total	27	24	23	100

The above table indicates that majority households (35%), have taken agriculture labor as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture labour is more in Dikshal and Wariltola village because Kolghas of these two villages do not possess much land due to the water scarcity. After agriculture labor, wage labor in roads and building construction is second option where 32% of survey households have taken as main sources of livelihood. Only 27% of households have taken agriculture as their main source of livelihood. Agriculture is more meaningful because of presence of plain land and potential irrigation facilities.

### **Effectiveness of Capacity building and skill development interventions:**

Besides agricultural interventions, the state government has also introduced self-reliance schemes for PVTGs particularly PVTG women. Under this interventions state government has provided Mango Grafting training to Kolgha women through local NGOs. Mango grafting is high demand in Valsad and other districts of the state. Through Public Private Partnership with local NGOs the PVTG women are trained all activities related to mango grafting to sale of the sapling of young plants. Women are also trained on rising of garlic farms at the backyard of their houses. To enhance economic capacity of the PVTGs the state government has introduced dairy farming through Mahila Gopalan scheme. To encourage the state government has given meson training to Kolgha youths. After acquiring meson skill and training they are provided a meson kits. These trained youths are working as meson within as well as outside the village. The average earning goes beyond Rs 400 to 500 per day. However this training has been confined to only male members unlike the training given to the young girls of the slums of Kaikudipatti and Podukutai of Tamil Nadu ( Martin : 2007)

The team observed that the state government has given importance to in-house vocational training to tribal youths in general and PVTGs in specific. They are given training for three months duration on various modern trades like chemical

dying technique, electronic gadget repairing, electrical wiring and tailoring. After successful completion they are recruited in various industries and a few of them have started their own business at village level. The problem remains with the short period of training imparted at Atul Company run training centre at EMRS which is not taken to cognizance for promotion since the minimum requirement for promotion to the higher grade is six months training certificate from any recognized institute being approved by a legitimate body.

#### **Effectiveness of infrastructure development interventions:**

The team observed that for infrastructure development the state government has not given importance. Compared to neighboring state like Maharashtra, the infrastructure development intervention for tribal area in general and PVTG habitat in particular in Gujarat is poor. This is because the state government diverted its attention in favor of income generation schemes. Thus infrastructure development is not progressed in tribal areas of the state as expected. Under infrastructure development intervention the state government has provided PVTG houses and toilet to the houses only. Kolgha settlements are not connected with the main village road. Next to housing schemes, the state government has given importance to construction of hostels in urban centers for tribal's students. Though the infrastructure development intervention is poor in PVTGs settlements, all the PVTGs settlement have been supplied with electricity power..

**Culture conservation interventions:** For the conservation of culture the state government has provided the traditional cultural dresses and musical instruments to the Kolghas. .

#### **Conclusion:**

There are five PVTGs in the state Gujarat. Among five Kolghas are the numerical largest PVTG of the state. They are mainly found in two taluks of Valsad district. Agriculture and agriculture related labor is their major sources of livelihood. However, due to lack of possession of land they are now adopted to

wage labour in the nearby industries. Kolghas are not numerically largest PVTGs only, they are the educationally developed. However, they have negative sex ratio as seen from the sample villages. The cause may be due to migration. To combat this, the state government has to introduce a lot of development social educational intervention programs for the women. More financial support and training through NGOs might provide woman to have her self-reliance.

**Suggestions:**

- The team observed that the state does not have the proper census of PVTG population. Therefore, the team suggests that the TRC, Ahmadabad should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole community should be treated as PVTG or part thereof living in a particular geographical contiguous area should be treated as PVTG.
- Wage labour is the main sources of livelihood of the PVTGs of the state in general and Kolghas in particular. Keeping in view the data the team is of opinion that more skill development training and social education modules should be provided to PVTGs so that they can earn handsomely.
- PVTGs of the state have rich traditional cultural heritage. Particularly Kolghas PVTG are known for their Sehnaï music. Thus the team suggests that the state government should take measures to preserve and promote these cultural heritages by organizing camps in urban centers and also motivate the bearers of cultural heritage.
- Declining sex ratio among the PVTGs of the state is major concern. So the state government should start special interventions to increase the sex ratio among all PVTGs of the state.

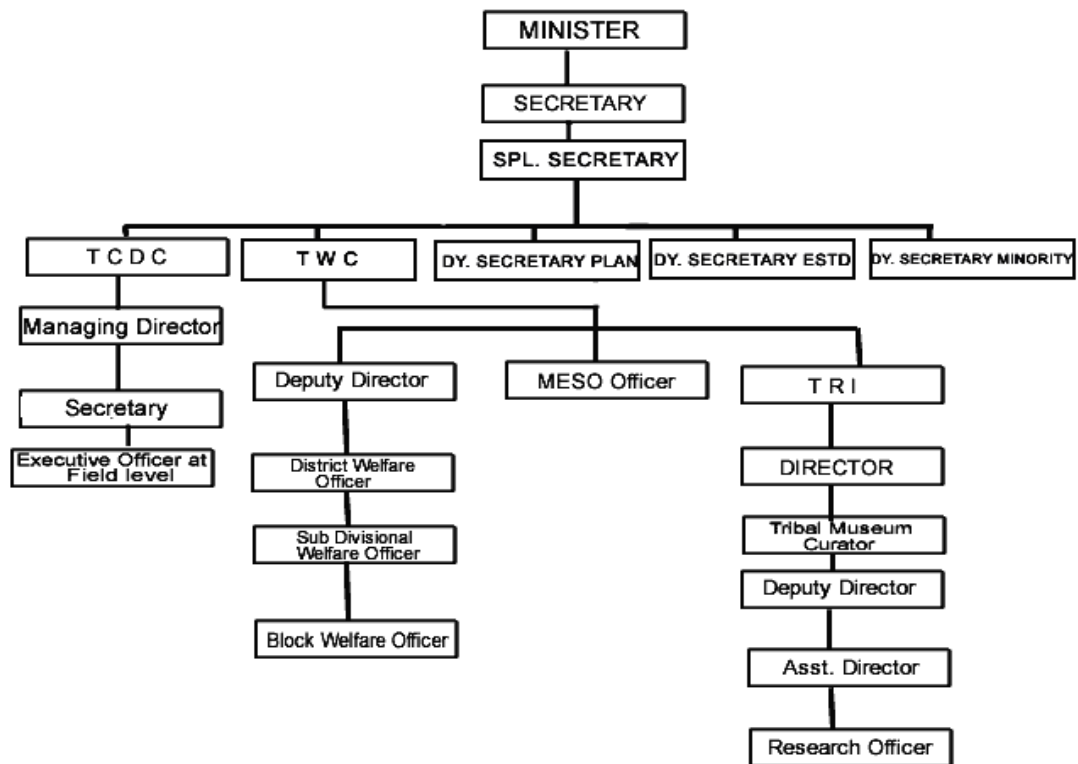
# JHARKHAND

Recently created Jharkhand state is one of the scheduled tribe dominating states of eastern India. It is rich in natural resources. The mining history of Bihar of which it was a part state dates back to British sovereignty. Notoriously it assumed the identity of backward states. All its chief ministers were from tribal origin except one. There are 40 scheduled tribes in the state whose population constitutes 86, 45,042 which is 26.21% of the state's total population as per Census 2011. After Odisha, Jharkhand is the second largest state where 8.29% total STs of the country reside. Out of total 40 scheduled tribes 09 tribal communities have been recognised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Those nine PVTGs are Asur, Birhaor, Birjia, Hill Kharia, Korba, Mal Paharia, Pahariya, Sauri Paharia and Savar. Among them Mal Paharia is the numerically higher having 135797 population and Birjia- the smallest PVTG having 6276 population only. Together all nine PVTGs constitute 4, 88494 persons and 5.65% of total STs Population. These PVTGs are spread over 22 districts of the state but their concentrations are in Sahebganj and Dumka districts. Because political leadership mostly remained in the hands of the tribals, it is expected that the development intervention would be better than any other states.

**State administrative structure for PVTGs:** Tribes in general and PVTGs in specific development activities are executed through the Department of Welfare of the state. This department deals with all activities of ST, SCs and Minority of the state. However, to look into the welfare activities of STs a Tribal Welfare Commissioner (TWC) was appointed to deals with all matters related to Scheduled tribes. The organisational structure of the department is as given below.

For smooth administration, the TWC is at the top and BWO (Block Welfare Officer) is at the bottom. MESO/ITDA works at the district level to implement all

development interventions for tribal communities in general and PVTGs in particular.



For Mal Paharia PVTG development there is a separate administrative structure known as ***Paharia Kalyan Parisad*** at Dumka district that started functioning since 1976. One state government employee is posted as Special officer (SO) of the Paharia Kalyan Parisad. This was established in the way back 1976. But except monitoring 6 Ashram residential schools and Health of Paharias no other welfare activities are taking place here. All funding and execution of interventions are conducted by MESO/ITDA Officer at the district level. The Paharia Kalyan Parisad is also funded by MESO.

### **PVTGs Development Interventions**

The state government has given importance to all-round development of PVTGs. Of many, a few noticeable development interventional schemes are mentioned below.

**Housing:** The state government has given priority to housing of the PVTGs. Apart from existing India Awas Yojana (IAY), the state government had launched **Birsa Munda Awas Yojana (BMAY)** in 2001 for the tribal homeless families. This BMAY scheme is meant for all scheduled tribe homeless families, however, the PVTG homeless families have been given priority over others. In Dumka district, the ITDA has constructed 2845 houses for PVTGs. Besides BMAY, the Welfare department has also launched another housing scheme known as **Deen Dayal Upadhaya Griha Yojana**. The scheme mainly devoted for renovation. Through this scheme, the state government has provided Rs, 25,000 to repair the houses either for roofing / reroofing and construction of walls/ compound wall.

The houses built and provided to the deserved PVTGs were hardly maintained. Neither by the residents who neither enjoyed the shelters nor are the government that provide the houses had ever taken for the maintenance of these houses. On enquiry, a few aged beneficiaries of the area opined that it is the responsibility of the government to do so because it was built by state administration. Some of the houses built a few years back are now in dilapidated condition stand uncared.



Figure 10: Abandon Indira Awas by Mal Paharia, Ghoribad

**Communication/Connectivity:** Since the PVTGs of the state are staying in the hill and forest tract, Communication to these PVTG hamlets is a major challenge for the development authorities. So, the state government has given importance to connect those remote PVTG hamlets with nearest motor-able road. For this the state government is constructing CC road under CCD programmes. In Dumka district itself so far only three villages are connected to nearer to all weathered roads. However, officials claim many PVTG habitats have been connected; still many villages are yet to be connected with nearest motor-able roads.

**Education:** Tribal Ashram Schools (TAS) are established to improve the educational achievement of the tribal children in general and PVTGs in particular in the tribal dominant areas Prakhands (Blocks). In these residential TASs the beneficiaries are provided with free education, accommodation and free food supply .In the Dumka district there are six Asharm schools remained functional with trained teachers.



**Figure 11: Educational Complex, Nakti, Dumka**

**Health:** Inadequate and insufficient health and sanitation supports are the major reasons for PVTGs population to decline or remaining static. Malaria and



diarrhoea are endemic among STs of the state. Due to lack of proper medical facilities many PVTGs families compromised with morbidity and even rationalise mortality as the wrath of almighty. Hence to reduce mortality and provide basic first aid emergency medical facilities, the state government has established Health Sub-Centres in the remote PVTGs areas where, free first aid treatments with free medicine are provided to the patients. The sub-centres run by the trained pharmacist who has knowledge about the basic use of drugs for common diseases and aware of the cultural realities of the community. The pharmacists are expected to stay at the sub-centres to meet exigencies. If, the patient needs treatment beyond his /her competence, then s/he arranges an ambulance for transportation of the patient to the nearby hospital. One such sub-centre is located for the Paharias at Ghoribad village of Jama block in Dumka district. Following is the photograph of the health sub centre.

**Plate 12 Health Sub-Centre for Paharias at Ghoribad, Dumka district.**



**Figure 12: Health sub-centre for Mal Paharia, Ghoribad, Dumka**

**Income Generation Scheme (IGS):** To change the traditional pre-agricultural livelihood practices of PVTGs, the state government has introduced income

generation schemes such as Wadi programme, distribution of plough and bullock for agriculture, and Vegetable seeds, sustainable income from milchy animals and promotion of pisciculture are also given. To enhance women participation in the family income, they were given embroidery training in 2012-13 by Jhar Craft at Garu block of Latehar district. As regards the land distribution under FRA, 2006, the research team observed that no land distribution has been taken place either in Mal Paharia villages or in Birjia villages. It was observed that the tribal Malpaharias and the Birjhias of the area studied are unaware of this pro-people Act.

**Drinking Water Facilities:** To provide safe drinking water the state government has been supplying OSHR drinking water in PVTG hamlets. However, the coverage of this intervention is very poor. Out of six villages the team visited, it was found that only in one PVTG village the provision was made. .



**Figure 13: OSHR water supply in Birjia settlement, Mirchia, Latehar**

**Electrification:** Electricity supply to PVTGs villages is very abysmally dissatisfactory. PVTG hamlets are depending on kerosene lantern. However, recently the state government has started distributing solar lantern and with solar panel as alternative captive power supply. In 20013-2014 hundred solar lights were given to each Prakhanda to distribute in PVTG villages. Thus, it was

expected that each village under the Prakahanda got one or two solar street lights. Training was imparted to a few for the maintenance of the solar light system.



**Figure 14: Solar street light in Mal Paharia settlement**

### **Field Observations:**

The state government has been giving emphasis to all round development of the PVTGs. To measure effectiveness of development interventions the team selected the Mal Paharia and Birjia PVTGs from the state as per the research design.

## **Mal Paharia**

Mal Paharia is numerically the largest PVTG of the Jharkhand state. They are found in Dumka, Pakur, Sahebganj and Godda districts of the state. Majority of them are found in Dumka district. According to Census 2011, Mal Paharia population in Jharkhand is 135797. Mal Paharia constitutes 1.57% of total STs Population and 30% of total PVTGs population of the state. Sex ratio among Mal Paharia is 1003. Their villages are either in the foothills or in the plain. In the village they live in wider patches geographically isolated from the other communities. Houses are scattered in pattern. It accommodates the couple and their unmarried children. Their family size is small. The average members in a

households are five. They speak Santhali and Hindi dialect. As geographically their settlements are closer to West Bengal border with whom they have a long cultural interaction across generations. Mal Paharias also speak Bengali language. Their traditional occupation is agriculture and forest produce collection supplements their income. They work as agriculture labour in the Santhals field and a few go outside the state like West Bengal and Punjab in search of a suitable agriculture labour market and five have a better income. Only unfortunate go for daily wage in non-agriculture sector. Womenfolk do not go outside the village for wage earning. Womenfolk look after the children, household chores and collect NTFP and fire wood, process and preserve Minor forest produce for use during lean period. In fact for them forest is an inventory of fresh food round the year.

For the development of Mal Paharias and bring them at par with STs, the state government had established Paharia Kalyan Parishad at Dumka since 1976. However, at present ITDAs/MESOs are looking after all development interventions of the Mal Paharias. To measure the effectiveness of PVTGs development interventions among the Mal Paharias in specific and in the state as general the research team has selected three Mal Paharia villages such as Asansol, Asanpahari and Ghoribad from three different blocks (*prakhands*) of Dumka district as per the stipulated design.

### **Village Asansole**

This Village is situated about 5 Kms away from the District headquarters at Dumka. The village selected is near the urban Centre and village coming under Asansol Gram Panchayat (GP) of Dumka Sadar Block. Block Chairperson Mrs. Sarita Devi is from this village. According to people, this is very old village, as old as around 80 to 90 years. As per villagers' version earlier the village was surrounded by thick forest of Sal Trees. Now hardly any Sal tree is visible and history of Sal wood has assumed a part of their memory.

The village has 88 households spread over 3 hamlets. In East – west direction the large hamlet, which is in the western side of the village, has 44 households all are Mal Paharias, the middle hamlet has 18 households of which 2 households are Oran, and the 3<sup>rd</sup> hamlet has about 30 households all are Mal Paharia. Female population outnumbered the male population in this village. Except 2 households all are Hindu. Karma, Makar and Dasahara are main festival.

**Village Infrastructure:**

- The village is well connected with Dumka by metal road. Three-wheeler Auto – rickshaw service is always available from Dumka town.
- There is a helipad at the centre of the Village. According to the villagers, the helipad was made during the British period.
- Five Tube wells (handpumps) and one well are there in the village. The wall of the well was collapsed and now Non- functional.
- There is a primary school in the village. It imparts teaching upto class standard 5 and two teachers in the School manage the entire teaching of all five classes.
- Anganwadi Centre is located at Centre. The NTFP and fire wood village collection is difficult due to forest officials. 35 Children are enrolled in the Anganwadi Centre. There is no Health Sub- Centre.

**Development Interventions:** Though the village is situated only 5 km away from the district head quarters, there is no as such noticeable infrastructure development in the village. Only a few decades' old Awas Yojana raising heads with shabby look provides some evidence to say that development activities had taken place.

**Village Asan Pahari**

Asanpahari village was selected as a model village. It is located about 15 km from the District HQs. Dumka. It is in the Kathi Kund Block. There are 32 HHs in the village and all are Mal Paharias. There is about 180 to 200 population. This village is a scattered village. The settlements are lineage groups.

**Village Infrastructure.** Road connectivity to the village is there.

- There are Tribal Ashram residential schools for Boys and Girls in the village. The Girls residential school taught upto standard 1 to 10<sup>th</sup>, while Boys school taught upto standard 1 to 6<sup>th</sup>. The Girls school is an educational Complex for PVTG Girls. Its present strength is 248 girls. Whereas the boys residential School is for all scheduled tribes including PVTGs. It has 170 students. The Girls school is run by Paharia kalayan Parisad.
- Anganwadi Center.
- Community Center Construction is half way.
- 3 Tubewell (handpump) and one Well for drinking water. However, of these 3 tube-wells one is functioning and other two are dried. Well is also dried. Therefore, villagers cut the water supply pipe of girls educational Complex and fetching water from there.

**Development Intervention.**

- Road Connectivity
- Educational Complex – Residential School for Girls and Boys.
- Housing Scheme – Indira Awas – old model
- Multipurpose Community Hall

**Village Ghoribad**

This village is little interior village, about 20km from the district HQs. this village is in Jama Block. This village has 37 HHs of which 22 are Mal Paharias. Other 15 HHs belongs to Orans, who stays about 1 km away from Mal Paharias. Main occupation of the Village is agriculture, which is practiced for three months during Monsoon periods. Rest of the year they goes for daily wage labour at Dumka Town and Jama. Six HHs are went outside the state such as Jama& Kashmir, Punjab and Maharastra for wage labour.

### **Village Infrastructure:-**

The village road connectivity is not poor. It has a health sub-centre., two tubewells and an open well one Anganwadi Centre. And a Primary school at Oran hamlet to meet the village infrastructure need. .

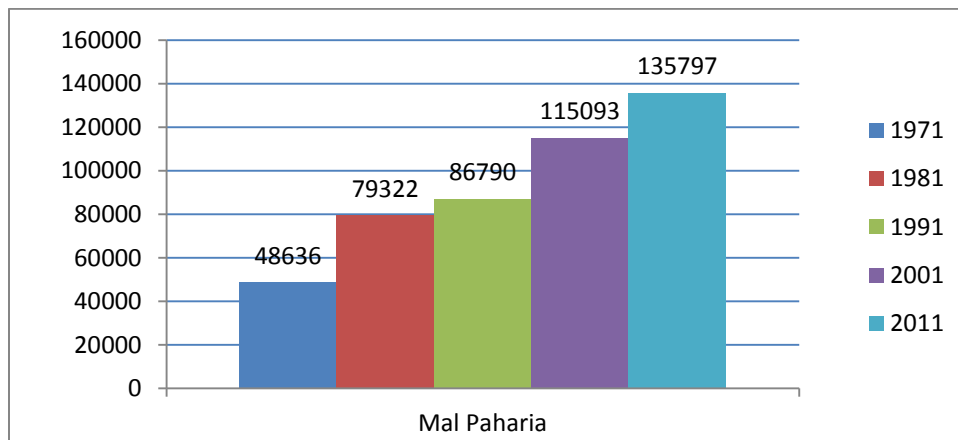
### **Development Interventions**

With regard to housing development intervention it was observed that four households got houses under Birsa Awas yojana and one household got under Deen Dayan Upadhaya Housing Scheme. The household got houses under India Awas scheme dates back to more than two decades and the houses are never renovated therefore these are not in habitable condition . The village has a health sub centre for the Mal Paharias. In 1998 Dairy farming was started .it is still in functional state

### **Effectiveness of Development Interventions**

**Change in population:** Mal Paharia is the largest PVTG community of the state. Their population figure is around 135797 as per 2011 census. But, If comparison made for last five census periods it is clear indication that the population is increasing.

Diagram 6: Mal Paharia Population Growth



Source: Tribal Statistics, 2015, MOTA, government of India, New Delhi, Pp204-205.

Figure in 2001 and 2011 are only for Mal Paharias of Jharkhand.

Above chart shows, that Mal Paharias population is steadily growing. In the survey village the team noticed that they are average members in the household is 5. 44% households are having 4 to 6 members in the family.

**Table 17: Average family size in the survey villages of Mal Paharias.**

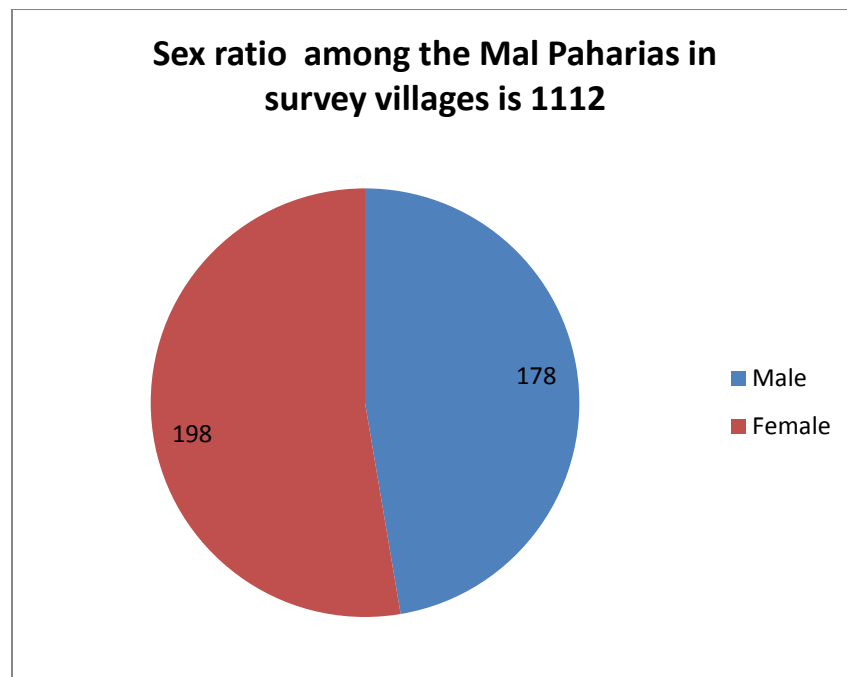
PVTGs	Village	Total HHs	Family Size			
			Members			
			0--3	4--6	7--9	>=10
Mal Paharia	Asan Paharia	32	10	15	6	1
	Asan Sol	40	21	17	2	
	Ghori Bad	22	8	9	5	
Total		94	39	41	13	1
%			41	44	14	1

Mal Paharias having healthy sex ratio. In the three study village, the team noticed the sex ratio is 1112, which is more than the national and state average.

Among Mal Paharia there is more number of female in reproductive age group 15 to 45 years. This is a healthier sign among the Mal Paharia. However, the sex ratio in the age group of 0-5 years is 964. If such trend will continue then there is chance of decline sex ration among Mal Paharias. Because of more number of females, the team could not notice a single case of inter tribe or caste marriage in Mal Paharia society.



Diagram 7: Sex ratio among Mal Paharias



● **Figure 15: Mal Paharia Children**

From the above data the team infers that the Mal Pharia's population is increasing. This is due to development initiatives such as health intervention, housing the sustainable livelihood programmes taken by the state government.

**Change in livelihood pattern:** Traditionally, Mal Paharias are podu cultivator and minor produce collectors. Due to decline of forest and restriction on podu cultivation, their livelihood is in danger. However, the state government has done nothing in past eight years for the livelihood of the Mal Paharias. This can be evident from the fund utilization by ITDA (**Table Below**). Three villages the team visited noticed that in Ghoribad the state government had given Milchy animals in way back 1998 for sustainable livelihood. Since, then no livelihood interventions implemented for the Mal Paharias. In 2011-12 plantation programme started, under which fruits plants are distributed among the PVTGs.

**Table18: Utilisation of fund for PVTGs by ITDA, Dumka. (Rs. in Lakh)**

Intervention areas	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Agri/Plantation	--	---	--	--	89.3325	27.500	15.00	--	51.43
Education	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	--
Health	--	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	--
House	350.54	350.54	--	44.97	42.17	30.94	-	4.94	824.1
Connectivity	--	--	--	--	--	--	38.69	--	38.69
Total	350.54	350.54	--	44.97	131.5	58.44	53.69	4.94	914.22

**Source: ITDA, Dumka, 2015**

The team observed that the state government has not been taken care of PVTGs as special category and PVTGs have been treated at par with other STs. No CCD Plan prepared for the Mal Paharias. Apathy from the state authority made Mal Paharias from PVTG to MVTG (Most Vulnerable Tribal Group).

### Effectiveness of educational intervention:

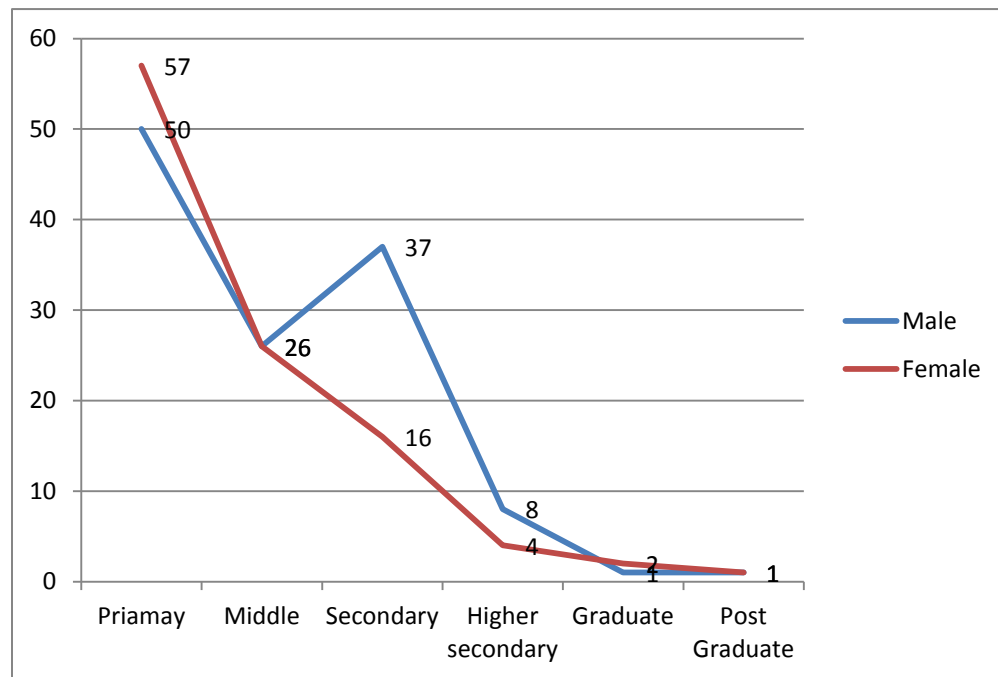
The state government has opened Tribal Ashram schools in tribal dominant districts. In Dumka district 6 such schools for Mal Paharias. According to 2011 census report literacy rate among the Mal Paharias is 39.6 %. Male literacy is 49.1% and female literacy is 30.2%. Literacy rate among Mal Paharias is lower than the state STs Literacy rate. Though the literacy rate is lower among the Mal Paharias, during the team's visit to three villages has noticed Post graduate and Graduate pass among the Mal Paharias.

Table 19: Educational achievement among MalPaharias

PVTGs	Village	Illiterate		Literate													
				Primary (1-5)		Middle (6-8)		Secondary (9-10)		Higher secondary (11-12)		Graduate		PG		Technical	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mal Paharia	Asan Paharia	8	22	15	24	15	13	19	10	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Asan Sol	9	23	21	16	6	6	11	4	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
	Ghori Bad	10	20	14	17	5	7	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		27 (29%)	65 (71%)	50	57	26	26	37	16	8	4	1	2	1	1	0	0
%		29		47		23		23		5		1		1			

Above table indicates that the literacy rate among the Mal Paharias has increased in the last five years. Total literacy rate in the surveyed villages is 71%. In the surveyed village, male literacy rate is 54% and female literacy rate is 46%. Of total literacy 47% are in primary class, 23% are in Middle class, 23% are in secondary class, 5% are in higher secondary class, 1% graduate and 1 % post graduates. No one is in technical education. Higher % in primary and middle classes indicate that last six to seven years the education has taken its pace among Mal Paharias. However, to keep the educational tempo continues among Mal Paharias, the state government has not taken any recruitment programme for PVTGs graduates in government vacant posts.

Chart 2: Male –female distribution of Educational achievement among Mal Paharias



The team found that among the Mal Paharias educational entry level is very high in both male and female. This is because of primary school in village. But as the middle school they have to move little away from the village, there is steep drop out among male and female as the graph shows steep downward gradient. However those male could reach middle classes they continued upto secondary class. But for higher secondary (10+2) they have to college which is in the nearest town. Hence, again there is steep fall of between secondary and higher secondary education. As the higher education the representations of Mal Paharias becomes less. So, the team feels accessibility to education facilities is a major reason for low educational achievement among the PVTGs.

**Effectiveness of Infrastructure of Interventions:** The state government has not taken any interventions for infrastructural development in Mal Paharia habitats. There is no village road in the PVTG habitat. In Pakur and Khatikund blocks Mal Paharia habitats do not have road link. No anganwadi centre in three villages the

team visited. However, in the year 2013-14 a Health sub-centre is opened in Ghoribad Paharia village.

**Effectiveness of Capacity Building:** The team could not find any capacity building programme by the state government for the Mal Paharias. Not a single SHG is found in three villages the team visited. Women are shy in nature. This is one reason they do not go for labour outside the village. There is no skill training programme for Mal Paharias. Lack of capacity building and skill development training has increased unemployment among the Mal Paharias. This has forced them to go for migrant labour to outside the state where they are not only the victim of labour exploitation but also victim of sexual exploitation.

#### **Effectiveness of Basic amenities interventions**

**House:** Under house the state government has provided Birsa Munda Awas to PVTGs. Besides Birsa Munda house, PVTGs also get Indira Awas. However among the Mal Paharias got Indira Awas in 1980s after that no houses are provided to them.

**Drinking water:** Except hand pumps no other safe drinking water facilities provided to Mal Paharias.

**Electricity:** Three Mal Pahria villages the team visited could not found electricity connection to Mal Paharias house. In 2012-13 the state government has provided Solar Street light in PVTGs habitats.

**Health:** To improve the health status of Mal Paharias the state government has constructing Health Sub-Centres at remote PVTG habitats. One such centre is at Ghoribad for Mal Paharias. A trained Pharmacist is appointed as the sub-Centre in-charge. In the sub-centre free first aid treatments for common diseases are given. Free medicines are also distributed in the sub-centre.

**Effectiveness of cultural conservation interventions:** No interventions are executed by the state government for the cultural conservation of Mal Paharias. In

Ghoribad, Mal Paharia youths formed Paharia Youth club and they visit different places to perform Paharia songs and dance. But the state government has not given any financial or material assistant to such cultural group.

**Conclusion:** Mal Paharia is the largest PVTG of the state. They are mainly inhabited in the Dumka, Pakur and Godda district. Traditionally they were shifting cultivators and forest produce collectors. However due to loss of forest and restriction on shifting cultivation they are moved to foothills and plain areas. Now, their source of livelihood is plain settled agriculture, agriculture labour and daily wage labour. In the formative period of PVTGs development they were provided permanent house, plough and bullock to start settled life. Though numbers of special grants are granted for PVTGs there is no livelihood development interventions executed for the Mal Paharias. However after the opening of Ashram schools and educational complex for girls, the educational achievement has been impressive among the Mal Paharia. But due to apathy of government agencies educated Mal Paharias could not employed neither in government organisations nor in private organisations. Lack of employment opportunities in the state has discouraged them for higher education. Because of poverty thee has been a distress migration outside state in search of a living. At this moment the immediate need for Mal Paharias are livelihood interventions, skill training to youths, safe drinking water facility and electricity to their habitats.

## **BIRJIA**

Birjia is the smallest PVTGs of Jharkahand. Their total population is 6276 as per 2011 census. They are inhabited in the forest areas of Latehar, Gumla, Lohardaga, Palamu and Ranchi districts of the state. However, most number of Birjias is concentrated in Latehar district. As per Tribal Research Centre (TRC), Ranchi, survey in 2004-05 total Birjias population in Lathehar district is 3218, about 50% of total Birjia population of the state. Most of the Birjia habitations are infected by Maoist insurgency. So, Birjias are easy prey of state police and Maoists.

Birjias livelihood revolves around the forest produce collection, hunting, fishing, bamboo asketry, agriculture and wage labour. Traditionally, they were the forest produce collection and shifting cultivation. They have small patch of home stead land near the forest tableland. At the centre of the land they make house and around the home they grow Makai (Maze), arhar (pulse) Kodo (Millet) and vegetables. Since there is no irrigation facility they depend on rain for agriculture. Birjias are also good in bamboo basket making. When there is no labour they make bamboo baskets and other products for sale.

Birjias live in a small group. In a village between 20 to 30 households are live. They are having nuclear family. The grownup and married son and daughters moved out from the family of orientation and establish a new family. Among the Birjias marriage takes place at young age.

Birjias are nature worshipers. Sarhul is their main festival which is observed in the month of Chaita (March- April). In this festival they worship near a water body to the mother earth for better rain and crops. There is no fixed date for this festival. The village Birjia priest known as Baiga fixes the date for Sarhul in consultation with all members of the village. On the fixed day, all villagers' gather near the water body. Baiga worship the water body and scarifies a goat. Community feast is organised there. Few Birjias have embraced to Christianity. Of three villages the team visited, two villages have Christian converted Birjias and Church in the village.

Religion conversion has increased the literacy rate among the Birjias. Literacy rate among the Birjias is 50.2% as per census 2011. Male literacy is 61.7% and female literacy is 38.4%. Central and the state government have initiated series of development interventions like house, education, health and livelihood to protect, preserve and promote Birjias.

To observe the effectiveness of Birjia development interventions in specific and PVTGs development interventions by the state in general the team has selected three Birjia villages from, Garu block, Latehar district of the state.

### **Village :Mirchia**

This village is near the Block HQs. it is about 5 km from the Block office, Garu. Village has 32 HH and all belongs to Birjia Community. There are 2 (two) hamlets in the village. In the upper hamlet 10 HHs while in the lower hamlet has 22HHs. About 15 HHs are embraced to Christian religion. The Female population is more in the village.

Village Settlement is Scattered Settlement.As regards the Village Infrastructure

the village is well connected with Metal road ;there is a Primary School in the village, which is taught upto standard 6(six); a Church is instituted at the entrance of the Village; one Anganwadi Centre is in the upper hamlet.; the deepbore-well water supply with Solar pumping system in installed in lower hamlet; two hand pumps are existing in upper hamletof which only one is functioning.

### **Village Economy:-**

- Agriculture is the main occupation of Birjia. Almost all of the households' own about two decimal homestead lands around their house. Due to dry red lateritic soil cultivation is not possible. During rainy Season Maze and Arhar crops are grown there.

- Forest producer collection. The village situated near Maromar Reserve forest. Honey &Tendu leaves are the main forest producer the villagers collect. Apart this, they also catch birds and wild animals for their own consumption. Honey is sold in local market. @ 120-150 P/lit. Tendu leaves are collected by forest department @ Rs.100 for 1000 leaves.

- Migrant labour is the third occupation in the village. Since Garu is a small town. So wage Job is not available. So about 10 young male members of the village



have migrated to Aurangabad in Bihar and Daltonganj in Jharkhand to work in Brick Kilns as wage labourers. The wage is @ Rs. 5000/- per month including fooding and lodging.

**Development Intervention:-**The development intervention made in the village as supply of water by Solar pumping system ,providing Solar light to all households. A little more than fifteen years back the houses were given under IAY scheme. Whatever the house given under BirsaMundaAwas scheme remained incomplete.

As a part of food security to PVTG households 35 kg of rice is given free to all households under MukhyaMantriKhadyaYojana. The Embroidery training was given to young women by Jhar Craft.

#### **Village Surkumi:**

It is a remote village situated 12 km inside the Maromar Reserve Forest from the Block head quarters. There is no public transport to this village. The road to this village is Kuchha Road made by forest department.

This village is also a scattered village. About 85 households spread in the radius of ½ km areas. Of total of 85 households 44 are belonging to Birjias and the rest 40 are belonging to Asur, Baiga and Yadav Community. The Birjias are numerically dominant community in the village. Except five Birjia households all other Birjia households are converted themselves to Christian religion.

#### **Village Infrastructure:**

The village has got the following .one Middle School,one Anganwadi centre, four tubewells for Birjias of which three are functional, and two ponds. These are private ponds burrowed by Fishery Department for Pisciculture and a Church . The village is connected to outside by mud road

**Occupation:**

Cultivation, forest produce collection and daily wage are the main sources of engagement for the people of this village. The chritia messinaries provided scope for nurse training and four women of this village became nurse and are working in state of Kerala.

**Village Intervention:**

- IAY and Birsa Awas Housing scheme. 2 Houses from fishery Department
- Old age pension Scheme.
- Fishery ponds for pisciculture.
- Antodaya Yajana.

**Village Charbati:**

This village is least developed village. It is situated about 8 km from the Block HQs. Garu. There are 43 HHs in the village. The Orans are the dominant community in the village and they are having 25 HHs. While Birjias having 18 HHs. Orans are staying in the entrance of the village. Birjias are staying at the end of the village. Distance is maintained between Oran settlement and Birijia settlement, but no physical distance (untouchable) is maintained.

**Occupation:**

Birjias of this village do not have agriculture land. They work in the land owned by Orans as wage labour. Apart from that Birjias of this village prepare bamboo baskets. 6 HHs members from this village went to outside state- Mumbai and Chennai as Migrant Labour. Women of this village collect NTFP from forest. Main forest produce they collect are honey, sarge( Sal flower) &Tendu leaves.

**Infrastructure:**

- Concrete road to the village

- School ( primary)
- Anganwadi Centre
- 2 Tubewells for Birjias
- Village Mandap (pendal) at the entrance.

#### **Interventions:**

- Birsa Awas Housing Scheme.
- Old age pension
- Antodaya Yajana

#### **Effectiveness of Development Interventions**

Change in population: Birjia is the smallest PVTG community of the state. Their population figure is around 6276 as per 2011 census. But, If comparison made for last five census periods it is clear indication that their population is increasing.

Chart: Birjia Population Growth

Source: Tribal Statistics, 2015, MOTA, Govt. of India, New Delhi, Pp204-205.

Figure : Upto 1991 it includes Birjias of Bihar and Jharkhand.

Above chart shows, that Birjias population is steadily growing. Though the population is increasing, but the rate of growth is very slow. As per 2001 census Birjias were 5365 and in 2011 their population becomes 6276. In a decade only 911 people add. In 2001, the Birjia population becomes less because of bifurcation of Bihar and Jharkhand states. In the survey village the team noticed that they are average members in the household is 5. 52% households are having 4 to 6 members in the family.

Table20: Average family size among Bijias.

PVTGs					
Village	Total Birjias HHs	Family SizeMembers			
		0--3	4--6	7--9	>=10
Mirchia	22	7	13	2	0
Surkumi	44	17	24	2	1
Charbati	18	9	7	2	0
Total	84	33	44	6	1

Birjias are not having good sex ratio. In the three study village, the team noticed the sex ratio is 868, while in 2011 census their sex ratio was 977. This shows there is decline of female population among Birjias. Even child 0-5 years the sex ratio in three study village is in alarming state 512. If any special preventive intervention not carried out immediately then, very soon Birjias will become Endangered Tribal Group (ETG). Causes for declining sex ratio among Birjias need to be surveyed independently.

Effectiveness of Livelihood interventions: Traditionally Birjias are forest produce collector and marginal farming. To supplement their forest economy they also do fishing and bamboo basket making. Due to decline of forest their livelihood is in danger and their survival is in stake. However, the team noticed that though Birjias livelihood is in danger, the state government has not taken any livelihood interventions. Now, Birjias are completely depending on Wage labour, Antodaya Yojana (PDS rice), forest roots and Mushrooms collections. Forest department engage them Tendu leave plucking and

bundling two months in a year. For supplementary income they collect honey, Sargephul (Sal flowers) and make bamboo baskets.

Table 21: Occupational distribution among Birjias

Occupation	Chirodi	Mirchia	Surkumi	Total	%
Agriculture (own)	0	0	0	0	
Agri. Labour	1	9	2	12	14
NTFP 11	0	10	21	25	32
Daily wage (Non agriculture) 4		10	14	28	33
Migrant Labour	0	0	2	2	2
Govt.Job	0	0	4	4	5
Private.Job	0	1	3	4	5
Driver	0	0	1	1	1
Pension	2	2	8	12	14

The above table indicates currently Birjias are depending on wage labour as 33 % of total surveyed HHs is in wage earning in non agriculture. After wage labour 25% HHs depending on forest produce collection. Dependency on agriculture is only 14% because Birjia inhabit in the plateau areas where land is unsuitable for agriculture. 4HHs engaged in government services. Of these four, three are in the primary teacher at government school from Surkumi village and one is forest guard from Mirchia.

**Effectiveness of educational interventions:** Literacy rate among the Birjias is 50.2 which is less than the state STs Literacy rate 57.4% as per the census 2011.

**Table 22: Educational Achievement among Birjias**

PVTGs										
Village										
Illiterate										
Literate										
Primary										
(1-5)	Middle Class									
(6-8)	Secondary									
(9-10)	Higher secondary									
(11-12)	Graduate					Post Graduate				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
BirjiaChirodi	20	21	7	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
Mirchia	4	19	30	19	2	2	3	2	1	1
Surkumi	18	22	22	31	19	11	11	5	5	2
Total	42	62	59	53	23	14	14	7	6	3

Above table indicates that the literacy rate among the Birjias has increased in the last five years. Total literacy rate in the surveyed villages is 63%. In the surveyed village, male literacy rate is 57% and female literacy rate is 43%. Of total literacy 62% are in primary class, 21% are in Middle class, 12% are in secondary class,

5% are in higher secondary class. No one is in Graduate, Post Graduate and technical education. Higher % in primary and middle classes indicate that last six to seven years the education has taken its pace among Birjias. However, to keep the educational tempo continues among Birjias the state government has opened residential schools in the remote ST villages. This has increased the literacy rate and educational achievement among the Birjias.

The team found that among the Birjias educational entry level is very high in both male and female. This is because of primary school in village. But as the middle school they have to move little away from the village, there is steep drop out among male and female as the graph shows steep downward gradient. However those male could reach middle classes they continued upto secondary class. But for higher secondary (10+2) they have to college which is in the nearest town. Hence, again there is steep fall of between secondary and higher secondary education. As the higher education the representations of Birjias becomes less. So, the team feels accessibility to education facilities due to lack of communication facilities to their habitation is a major reason for low educational achievement among the PVTGs.

**Effectiveness of Infrastructure of Interventions:** The state government has not taken any interventions for infrastructural development in Birjias habitats. There is no village road in the PVTG habitat of Birsand GP of Garu block and Mahuadand GP of Mahuadand block. Due to scattered settlement and forest area it become difficult making road in Birjia habitations.

**Effectiveness of Capacity Building:** The team could not find any capacity building programme by the state government for the Birjias. Not a single SHG is found in three villages the team visited. Women are engaged in forest produce collection. Women are also take bamboo articles for sale in the weekly markets. There was a embroidery skill training programme organised by Jhar Craft for Birjias women in 2013-14 at Mirchia. However, after training no follow up taken place as result the training become useless for Birjias.

### **Effectiveness of Basic amenities interventions**

House: Under house the state government has provided Birsa Munda Awas to PVTGs. Besides Birsa Munda house, PVTGs also get Indira Awas. Two Birjias from surkumi village also got house from Fishery department as promotion of Pisiculture. However, all Indira Awas houses of Garu blocks are half construction because of 60:40 ratio fund allocation between central government and state government. Central government has issued its 60% share but the state government has not issued its 40% share. As result houses are 60% completed.

Figure 8: An incomplete IAY house and the Birjia beneficiary of Mirchia village.

Drinking water: Of three villages the team visited, only one village Mirchia has OHSR piped drinking water facility. In other villages hand pump is the main source of drinking water. However Birjias of Mirchia have reported that due to hilly terrain the hand pump become dry during summer. So they have to depend on the stream during the summer.

Electricity: Three Birjia villages the team visited could not found electricity connection to Birjias.

Health: No health interventions taken up by the state government for the Birjias. Occasionally the ANM visit the villages and distributes medicines. For diseases they treat with their own herbal medicine available in the forest.

Effectiveness of cultural conservation interventions: No interventions are executed by the state government for the cultural conservation of Birjias. The state government has not prepared Cultural Conservation –cum-Development (CCD) programme for the Birjias.



**Conclusion:**

Birjias are the smallest PVTG of the state. They are found in South west part of the state bordering to Odisha and Chattisgarh, mainly in Latehar, Lohardaga and Gumla districts of the state. Birjias live in a small group consist of about 20 HHs. They make settlement outside the deep forest. Forest is their main source of livelihood. They collect forest produces like roots, mushrooms, leaves, honey and herbs which they sale in the nearby market. Forest they collect bamboo and prepare verities of articles from bamboo which they sale in the market. They also catch wild animals and birds for their own consumption. Apart from forest dependency, Birjias practice marginal agriculture in their homestead land. Crops they grow in the homestead land are Maze, Arhar and vegetables for their self consumption. Due to decline of forest and commercialisation of forest resources by forest department, Birjias are become vulnerable and their survival is in danger. Recognising their vulnerability the Union government has identified Birjias as PVTG during 5th Five Year Plan. Special Assistants are provided to state government for the improvement of PVTGs. To increase fund flow for the PVTGs the Union government has introduced CCD programme where 100% grant is beard by the Union government. The state government has not been prepared CCD plan for the Birjias. Except, housing for their permanent settlement no other interventions are taken by the state government. Such indifference treatment by the state government has pushed Birjias from vulnerability to endangered tribal group.

**State Conclusion and Suggestions:**

Jharkhand is third largest PVTGs State after Odisha and Andhra Pradesh (undivided) in the country. The state housed 9 PVTGs having 387358 populations and 14% of total PVTGs of the country as per census 2001. The research team has sampled the Mal Paharias and Birjias development interventions to measure the state's PVTG development intervention measures. By visiting three villages from each sampled PVTGs and interacting with the PVTGs, the team found that

the state government has not given its due efforts for PVTGs development. PVTGs are treated at par with the STs and administered through ITDA. There is no Special Officer who will look into the development of PVTGs at the level ITDA. There are no field level staffs to link between development authority and PVTGs. Since, PVTGs are having marginal population there is no representative in Panchayat (as Birjias) so their demands are never fulfilled at block level.

**Suggestions:**

- The state government should start PVTG survey through TRC, Ranch, to ascertain exact number of PVTG populations in the state.
- A special officer should be placed at district level to where PVTG population found to implement PVTG development interventions.
- Field level staffs should be recruited from the PVTGs for identification and implement development interventions.
- The state government should prepare CCD plan for each PVTG to substantive their fund flow for PVTG interventions.
- Forest Right Act 2006 should be processed urgently basis and land use patta should be distributed to PVTGs.
- Under housing scheme, beneficiaries money should be transferred to beneficiaries account instead of giving to contract for house construction.
- In tribal residential schools the vacant post should be filled by qualified PVTGs by relaxing requisite qualifications.
- The state government should take immediate steps to provide road communication, drinking water and health services to PVTGs.

## Kerala:

Kerala is the fastest scheduled tribe (ST) population growing state in southern India. During 2001 census, the ST population in the state was 364189 which increased geometrically to 484839 in 2011 census. The decadal growth percentage of the ST population is 33.13%, - the highest in any southern state of India. The state has 38 ST communities who constitute 1.45% of Kerala's total population and 0.46% of total ST population of the country. Of total 38 STs five ST groups have been identified as PVTGs. They are Cholanayakan, Katunayakan, Kadar, Kurmba, and Korga. These people are socially, economically, educationally marginalised of the marginalised. In n terms of development parameters they remained far behind. Therefore, govt of Kerela has decided to treat them with special package to arrest their vulnerable traits. To change lifestyles of this marginalised PVTGs Government approached the issues with compassion and through development interventions tries to bring them at par with other STs of the state and then treat it as a prelude to merge with the main stream of the nation. The state government and the Union government have started implementing special development interventions for these PVTGs.

The Kattunaikan tribe are found in lower western slope of Nilgiri hills especially in the taluk of Pandalur and Gudalur up to an altitude of 1200 meters . Their hamlet and huts have one name known as "mane .The religious leader of the tribe is known as Mandhrakaranu " Kolalu a wind instrument and Mare – a percussion instrument are the two impotent musical instruments of Kattunaikan . The dialect of the tribe considered being an archaic dialect of Kannada and thus it occupied a place within Dravidian linguistic family. They are food a food gathering tribe. A par from honey they collect all sorts of minor forest produces.The Kattunaikns do not have sub groups .

### **State Administrative Structure for PVTGs**

The Schedule Tribe Development Department of Kerala is implementing many development interventional programs for Scheduled tribes and specifically for PVTGs as well.

The department is headed by a cabinet minister and assisted by executives such as Principal Secretary, Joint Secretary and a Director, Tribal Development. In the tribal dominant district ITDAs are established. A senior ranked state level Officer is posted as Project Officer to manage and effectively monitor the schemes run under ITDA. Below the ITDA, Tribal Development Offices (TDO) is established at sector level (block Level). The TDO is lowest level officer responsible for the implementation of development interventions in its desired direction.

During 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission, the state government has got special grants for the PVTGs' development. To execute the special grants, the state government has deputed a few staff from Welfare Department to ITDA to discharge the responsibilities of Sector Officer and one Senior Officer is posted at the KIRTADS at Kozhikode as Project Manager. At present, these Sector Officers are looking after the PVTGs implementation of development interventions. To assist sector officer, one promoter from each sector is appointed on contract for a short period which is renewed subsequently. Thus, the same person remains as a promoter for a longer time. These promoters are both from PVTGs ethnic groups and in rare cases from general community who is staying nearer or at a walking distance from PVTG habitation. These promoters visit the PVTG villages and arrange Gram Sabhas (locally known as OOrukutta) in PVTG inhabiting villages and make a list of requirements for the PVTGs on priority basis.

### **Development Interventions for PVTGs:**

The state government has been implementing special intervention in providing houses under the Housing scheme for PVTGs households. The water supply,

approach roads, electrification PVTG habitations, mobile medical facilities, special Angawadis, peripatetic education, food support programme, Eco-restoration, distribution of plants and michy animals for livelihood improvement of PVTGs are some of the development interventions .



**Figure 16: Rehabilitated Kattunayakan village, Pallakunu, Wayanad**

To observe the effectiveness of these interventions, the research team has selected Kattunayakan PVTG of Wyanad district of Kerela. Kattunayakan has been selected as per research design.

### **Kattunayakan:**

Kattunayakan is the numerical dominant PVTG of Kerala. Though their number is more in Kerala but they are also found in adjacent southern states like Tamil Nadu and Karnatak. In Kerala they are mainly inhabited in Wayanad district. In Wayanad district their habitation is distributed in three sectors such as Wayanad sector, Kalpetta sector and Sultan Bathery sector. According to 2011 census total Kattunayakan population in the country is 65039. In Tamil Nadu Kattunayakn population is 46,672, followed by Kerala having 18,199 souls and Karnataka

having 168 persons only (Tribal Statistics, 2015, MOTA, Government of India, New Delhi, pp-200-202).

Kattunayakans speak their own dialect close to Kannada. One observes this when they interact among themselves. But when they interact with others they speak Tamil and / or Malayalam. Since, some of them go to Karnatak in search of better labour market; they picked up broken Kannada and under duress speak Kannad - the employers' language

The name Kattunayakan is combination of two Tamil words such as 'Kattu' means forest/jungle and 'nayakan' means king/leader. The Kattunayakans consider themselves as the King or leader of the forest. Thus, most of the Kattunayakan habitations are found either inside the reserve forests or quite close to it.

The Katunaikans are an endogamous community. They observe settlement (*Padi*) exogamy. They treat male and female child alike. However, when a girl gets puberty she undergoes many restrictions including withdrawn from attending school and kept in a secluded cone shaped hut till puberty ceremony is performed called "Goodu" built by her maternal uncle .She is escorted by an elderly woman. Each settlement has a male religious leader called Moppan. Any decision on socio-cultural events needs approval of the Moppan. Thus for any development initiatives the role of Moppan is a must. They normally abandon their house if a death occurs in the house and built a new house for their stay.

The forest ecology and their socio-economic and cultural life are complementary to each other. Traditionally, their main source of income was collection of forest produce such as honey, tuber, roots, medicine plants, fruits, leaves and seeds. Men were engaged in honey collection, fishing and hunting while women remain engaged in collection of edible tuber, roots, fruits and leave collection. Kattunayakan are also expert in bamboo basket making. Due to depletion of forest and fast rising mono plantation (like coffee and tea) in the forest areas, there has

been a decline in forest dependency and their main source of living has been shifted to earning from wage labour in local as well as outside the state's Coffee and Tea Estates. Except kitchen garden around the homestead land, Kattunayakans do not have scope for practice agriculture. Those Kattunayakan who got land under FRA, 2006 went for coconut, betel-nut and coffee plantation.

As a part of their traditional forest ecology based food culture, Kattunayakans relish non-vegetarian food items. They consume rice, pulses, vegetables which buy from market, meat and dry fish. They consume beef, pork, chicken and mutton. The state government is providing rice, pulses, salt, sugar and coconut oil during Onam festival as special quota of food supply to the PVTGs apart from the regular items supplied through PDS.

Education is not very popular among the Kattunayakan. Among the Kattunayakan the literacy rate is 57.5%. It is lower compared to state literacy rate among the Scheduled Tribes which is 75.8%. Among them, the male and female literacy is 60.7% and 54.3% respectively. However, it was observed that opening of residential schools in PVTG areas and regular monitoring the functional ability of those schools has shown a gradual increasing trend of literacy among the Kattunayakan.



**Figure 17: Kattunayakan children at pre-school, Madur Colony.**

To observe the effectiveness of development interventions among the Kattunayakan, the team selected three villages from three different PVTG sectors of Wayanad district. These three villages namely Gajagadi, Anadikappu and Maduri Kattunayakan colony from Manthanwadi sector, Kalpetta sector and S. Bathery sector respectively.

**Village Gajagadi:** This is a remote village about 25 Kms from the Wayanad located inside the Sindhery Reserve Forest. There is no road communication to this village. Sindhery Coffee Estate is the nearest motor-able point from where this village is about 5 Kms. There are only 18 Kattunayakan households in this village.





**Figure 18: Traditional house of Kattunayakan, Gajagadi**

Except PDS distribution, no other development interventions in the village were observed. The Kattunayakans are living in the dilapidated old houses constructed by forest department around a little more than two decades back. The village does not have any school nor has a village road. When the team inquired into the matter of backwardness and non existence of development initiatives in the village, the ITDA accompanying officer inform the team that since this village is inside the reserve forest transportation of material has been a cumbersome task .In addition , the forest department never allowed any vehicle movement inside the forest because of its wild elephant sanctuary identity .It is learnt that the state government is planning to rehabilitate the villagers near Thiruneili village about 6 Kms from the present location away from elephant corridor.

At present they earn their livelihood through wage labour in the coffee estate of Karnataka state located about 20 Km from their village. The team noticed that though there are coffee-estates nearer to their habitat, Kattunayakan prefer to cross the river to reach Karnataka tea estates that offer them higher wage.

**Village Annadikapu:** This is a developed village in Moopainadu Gram Panchayat of Kalpeta sector. There are total 42 households in the village. Of them 18 belong to Kattunayakan. Main occupation of Kattunayakan of this village is wage labour in the Moopainadu tea estates. Apart from tea estate they depend on honey collection and collection of medicinal plants and plant products from the forest. The agents of different pharmaceutical and Ayurvedic companies periodically visit the interior villages and collect those at a mere negotiable price. Women are engaged in the MGNREGA works of the village.

The village is well connected to Moopainadu by metal road which is about 3 Km and Kalpeta about 17 Km. There is a middle level school in the village imparting education up to 7<sup>th</sup> standard. For higher studies the students of middle level pass out used to go to Moopainadu. One co-education college is also available at Moopainadu urban centre. All Kattunayakan households possess all-weather concrete houses. Houses are provided the by ITDA and Gram Panchayat.

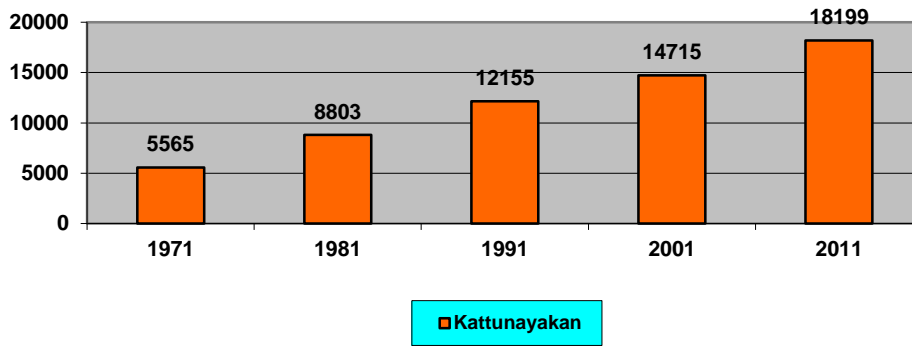
**Village Madur Colony:** This village is in Meenagati Gram Panchayat of S. Batery sector. There are total 85 households in the village. Kattunayakan share 26 households in the village. They are staying clustered at the entrance of the village.

Coffee plantation is the main source of livelihood for Kattunayakan of this village. Under FRA, 2006 a total 22 households of the village got land between 3 to 7 acres. The state government has also provided michy animals. Milk business is an important source of income of Kattunayakan here. The village has better road connection with the S. Batery Township. It has a Primary school and one Anganwadi centre. For better health facilities and education they need to attend hospital and college at S. Batery which is about 10 Km from the village. All Kattunayakan of the village got all weather concrete roof houses. Piped drinking water facility is available in the village. However, there is no electricity supply to Kattunayakan colony.

### Effectiveness of Development Interventions:

**Change in Population:** Population is one of the indicators for the determination of PVTG status to STs. So, change in population has been taken as a marker for measuring effectiveness of development intervention. Kattunayakan is the largest PVTG community of the state. Their population figures around 18199 as per 2011 census. As one compares the inter census data it indicates an increasing trend of their population

**Daigram8:** Population Growth of Kattunayakan during last five census years.



Above table indicates that the Kattunayakan population is steadily growing over the decades. In the study village the average member of a household is five. The sex ratio is also healthy among the Kattunayakans.

Of total 71 households surveyed 40 households are having 4 to 6 members in the family. This implies that a family has 3 to 4 children.

Table 23: Kattunayakan family size.

Village name	Total HH	< 4 members	4 to <7 members	7ormore members
Gajagadi	29	9	19	1
Anadikapu	16	6	10	

Madur colony	26	15	11	
Total	71	30 (43%)	40 (56%)	1

Population growth among the Kattunayakan has taken place due to development measures taken by government such as housing, health and sanitation and livelihood programmes.

#### **Effectiveness of Livelihood interventions:**

Of the three villages the team visited, only one village has got livelihood intervention programmes .

Table24: Primary sources of Livelihood among Kattunayakan,

Sources of livelihood	Gajagadi	Anadikapu	Madur Colony	%
Agriculture (own)	0	0	0	
Agriculture labour	0	0	0	
NTFP collection	5	3	5	18
Wage labour (non agriculture)	18	11	20	69
Govt. service	0	1	0	1
Private service	0	0	0	
Self employee/Business	0	0	0	
Pension/Remittance	6	1	1	11

In Gajagadi no livelihood interventions has been introduced because the state government intends to resettle them in plain area near Thiruneli. Adult members of PVTG of this village go to Karanatak state for wage labour. They

supplement their income from forest produce collection. Anadikapu village is located at the urban fringe and proximate to tea factories. Wage labour is available through out the year. So Kattunayakans of this village go for wage labour. For People of Anadikapu no forest is available. Rather it is surrendered by tea gardens. Neither the tea garden estates nor the state government has ever provided any skill training to Kattunayakan youth to make them employable in the tea factories. In Madur colony, the state government has given land under FRA. People went for coffee and Coconut plantation in their area. The development interventions have been made possible in this TSP. Madur colony and near by villages are also known for their milk federation. So, the state government has provided milchy animals –buffalos to seven Kattunayakan households. However, these Kattunayakans exchanged those buffalos for cows. At present they sale milk to village Vakery Milk Cooperative Society at Rs 27- per litre. To encourage dairy the local Milk Marketing Society (MILMA), Sunderi provides training on dairy farming, providing fodder, seeds and help in marketing milk. Though the state government has provided milchy animals under Income generation scheme (IGS) ,the wage labour leads over other sources of income for Kattunayakan of this villages.

For Kattunayakans sustenance the state government is providing rice, pulses, oil, sugar, salt and tea under PDS. Apart from regular PDS, since 2012-13 the state government has started providing additional food items such as 25 kg rice, 1 Kg pulses, 1 litre coconut oil, 500 gm sugar and 250gram tea to all Kattunayakan households under PVTGs Food support programme under 13th Finance Commision, Government of India, finances the scheme. Over all observation of the team is that the state government has not taken any sustainable livelihood interventions for the Kattunayakans. Due to lack of any livelihood interventions Kattunayakans are working as semi-bonded labour in neighbouring Karnatak state. By providing food doles to the families without any sustainable livelihood substitute the Kattunayakan are likely to become more vulnerable. Due to Govt supports the Katunayakan have assumed a dependable syndrome. This not only

kept them away from their creative coping mechanism, it made their upcoming human resources cripple.

**Effectiveness of Educational Interventions:** Since Kattunayakans are forest dwellers education is not very popular among them. As per 2011 census literacy rate among the Kattunayakan of the state is 57.5% compared to state literacy rate among the STs is 75.8%. Male literacy is 60.7% and female literacy is 54.3% among the Kattunayakan.

To enhance literacy level and raise educational achievements among the Kattunayakans the state government has initiated Peripatetic Education system (PES) and Gotra Sarathi for the PVTGs school teachers and pupils. Under Gotra Sarathi programme the ITDA, Kalpeta has provided vehicles to transport pupils and teachers from remote PVTG hamlets to nearest school free of cost.

Table 25 : Literacy Rate among the Kattunayakans.

Village name	Total population*	Illiterate	Literate	%
Gajagadi	59	34	25	42
Anadikapu	90	22	68	75
Madur colony	88	4	4	72
Total	237	80	157	66

\*Excluding 0-6years children

Most of education programmes have benefited the Kattunayakans and literacy rate has made a leap to 66% from 57.5% within 4 years. However, in the study village the female literacy is more than the male literacy. Of total 157 educated persons, 84 females are educated while only 73 male are literates. Although literacy rate and educational achievements went up among Kattunayakan, not a single graduate Kattunayakan is found in these sample villages the team visited.

**Effectiveness of Skill Development interventions:** Kattunayakan are known for their bamboo basket making, Knowledge on indigenous tribal medicine and honey collection. Dr Nayar, the former Director of TRI, Kerela, with lot of difficulties convinced the Kerela Govt and initiated a certificate course on tribal medicine. It was observed that some of the certificate holders run their own clinic employing a few assistants to procure the raw materials, process and prepare medicine and earn a good living. In a sense tribal entrepreneurship rooted in IKS in healing practices is likely to change the condition of PVTGs in a faster pace. However, the state government has not taken any interventions to enhance these skills of Kattunayakan. The state government has not initiated any modern vocational skill development interventions like dairy farming, tailoring, coconut plucking, betel nut plucking and mansion works y which the PVTG household can have a dignified life and living . .

Table 26: Development schemes for Kattunayakan, Wayanad district.

Name of the development scheme	Year of starting	Present status	Total fund spend	No. of PVTGS benefited (HHs)
Peripatetic Education	2013-14	ongoing	4,51,200	179 children
Electrification	2013-14	ongoing	6565712	97
Water supply	2013-14	ongoing	3,27,99,000	162
Soil conservation	2013-14	Ongoing	9527510	160
Housing	2012-13	Ongoing	70000000	200
Food support	2012-2013	ongoing	13610485	720

Medical Unit	2012-2013	Ongoing	4060000	720
Special anganwadi	2013-14	Ongoing	158710	26
Road	2013-14	Ongoing	3001613	22
Compound wall	2013-14	Ongoing	330000	7

Source: ITDP, Wayanad , 2015

From the above table it shows that there is no skill development interventions initiated by the state government authorities in favour of the PVTGs of the district.

#### **Basic amenities interventions:**

**Housing:** Housing intervention is successful among Kattunayakans. All PVTGs of the Wayanad district have cemented houses.



Figure 19: PVTG house of Kattunayakan, Madur colony.



Under 13<sup>th</sup> finance commission, the state government has got 100 corers for PVTGs development. By this amount the state government has constructed 100 PVTG houses for Kattunayakans of Waynad district. Each house cost 3.5 lakhs. Beneficiaries are selected through Oorukuto (Gram Sabha). The cost of the house is provided to beneficiaries in phase wise depending on the structure erected ad being certified by the inspecting authorities.

**Water supply:** There is no safe drinking water supply made to the Kattunayakan habitats. . Recently in 2013-14 the state government has initiated safe drinking water supply in 9 Kattunayakan villages under Kalpeta sector. Kerala Water Authority (KWA) is assigned to complete water supply project to PVTGs villages within stipulated time frame. .

**Health:** The state government has initiated mobile medical units for PVTGs. These medical units are in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Hindustan Latex Limited is operating the mobile medical units. In Wayand district there exist three such units. The state government has targeted to organise 300 camps a year for each unit. The mobile unit consists of a doctor, a nurse and a pharmacist. Mobile medical team visits once in a month to each PVTG village. Apart from this, the ITDP has launched an ambulance at TDO office to meet exigency. It is expected that the emergency calls for PVTGs cases are to be responded without fail. The process stars with the call of PVTG household to Junior Para Nurse Health worker (JPNH) for ambulance services and JPNH will call the vehicle from TDO office.

**Electrification:** PVTG inhabiting villages are not fully supplied with electricity. Of the three villages the team visited, only in Anadikapu village the Kattunayakans have been the beneficiaries of electricity connection. Other two villages have no electricity connection.

**Conclusion:**

Kattunayakan are the largest among PVTGs in the state of Kerala. They are mainly found in Wayand district. They are the forest dweller and their habitations are in deep forest. Their traditional occupation was hunting and gathering. But due to commercialisation of forest and lease out made by state authorities to coffee estates their livelihood resources suddenly shrieked and they lost their traditional livelihood. Now main source of their livelihood is wage labour in coffee estates. Till 2012, the state government has not given any special emphasis for the development of Kattunayakans. Only after the special grants of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance commission; the state government has taken active development interventions for Kattunayakans. The most visible development intervention among Kattunayakan is housing. All PVTG of Wayand have houses. Under food security programme the state government is providing 25 kg of rice to each Kattunayakan household. However, government has not taken any initiatives for the alternative livelihood of Kattunayakans. Due to lack of livelihood activities in their habitats they are working as semi-bonded labour in the neighbouring Karnatak state.

**Suggestions:**

1. The state government needs to prepare a CCD plan for Kattunayakans.
2. Alternative to forest based livelihood interventions should be started for Kattunayakan keeping in view the way they have been alienated from their traditional forest resources. .
3. Skill development and Vocational skill training for Kattunayakans are expected to change their life style in the desired direction. .
4. Indigenous Medicinal Knowledge of Kattunayakans can be tapped and preserved and promoted through exhibition and patent rights are given to those in favour of the Kattunayakans.
5. Drinking water and electrification of PVTGs hamlets should be given on priority basis

# MAHARASTRA

The state of Maharashtra has 45 scheduled tribe communities. According to census 2011 the total Scheduled tribe population of the state is 10510213. The tribal population constitutes 9.35% of total population of the state and 10.08% of total scheduled tribe population of the country. Of 45 scheduled tribes only three tribal communities such as Katkari/Kathodi, Kolam and Madia Gond have been listed as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of the state. At the demographic composition Katkari leads over others PVTGs of the state.

## **Administrative structure of the state for PVTGs development interventions:**

The state has Adibasi Bikas Bibhag (Tribal Development Department) as its administrative unit to deal with development issues of the scheduled tribes in general and PVTGs in particular. A Cabinet Minister as one of the public representatives heads the department. To assist the Minister, one senior rank officer is posted with a designation of Principal Secretary as an apex authority of the Tribal Development Department. Further, to assist Principal Secretary, a Commissioner is posted at Naisk under his / her span of control in the department of Tribal Development. The jurisdiction of the Commissioner extent the entire state revenue territory with his / her four-deputy commissioners supporting hands posted at four different tribal dominated regions of the state such as Nasik region, Thane region, Amravati region and Nagpur region. Under the Deputy Commissioner the ITDP Project Officer is expected to prepare plan and submit it to the commissioner for approval. He/she is also to look after the implementation of the approved directions of development interventions in favor of PVTGs. The ITDP is the lowest level agency for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the development interventions.

## **Development Activities for PVTGs:**

For the development of PVTGs the state government has given importance to schemes pertaining to health, education, income generation, electrification, and supply of safe drinking water and mobile-telecommunication facilities.

For the development schemes pertaining to health and nutrition interventions, the state government is imparting training to the development personnel through SHG on safe motherhood and healthy childhood at the grassroots. The beneficiaries are PVTG children below age of three years, pregnant and lactating mothers. Through this intervention the PVTG women are given training on prevention, protection and promotion of safe motherhood, intake of locally available supplement nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers as well as the Govt supplied nutritional packages for better health of the mother and the child.

The state government has given rights over land under FRA, 2006 to the PVTG households as one of the means of sustainable livelihood and also a source of income generation. To practice agriculture in allotted land, as a part of development intervention the state government has leveled the land, provided a shed, a net and one pump dispenser machine. To supplement income of PVTG households the beneficiaries are imparted trainings on bee-keeping, plant nursery and sericulture. Need based skill development trainings such as brick-making technique is also provided to PVTGs.

Establishing the EMR schools in tribal concentrated area have been one of the best inputs given by government. The PVTGs, compared to other tribal communities, have been given more importance for such development intervention.

To measure, effectiveness of all such interventions on PVTGs the research team has selected Katkari PVTG as the sample community in the state.

One of the initiatives unique to Government of Maharashtra is that in Governor's office a tribal cell headed by one senior deputy commissioner rank officer has been created in 2012 with an aim to look after the Welfare of tribal areas/Scheduled Areas offer Policy feedback to the government periodically act as an expert for PVTG development Advocacy and help in bringing changes in laws to ensure welfare of tribal communities in general and PVTGs in particular without diluting any part of PESA and FRA. Many Individual and CFR rights have been given. However, till now the work of this tribal cell is restricted to Gadchiroli only. It is likely to be extended to all scheduled area with an extra importance to PVTG areas.

#### **Katkari:**

Katkari is the largest PVTG of the state. Katkaris are also referred to as Kathodi in the state. Their habitation is found in Raigad district. According to 2011 census their total population is 285334. Katkari constitute 3% of total STs Population of the state and 44% of total PVTGs population.

Katkaris are socially, economically and educationally backwards in comparison to other STs of the state. Their main source of livelihood is agriculture on the hill slope and agriculture labour. Along with agriculture they also practice forest produce collection. Traditionally their main occupation was to make 'Katho' from Kher tree. They are otherwise known as 'Katho' makers. Due to Katho making they are known as Katkari. Katkaris have reputation for their brick making skills.

They believe themselves as the decedents of lord Hanuman. There are two segments in this community namely; Dhor Katkari and Son Katkari . The Son Katkaris do not eat beef while the Dhor Katkaris eat beef.

They choose the house sites either on hill slopes or in lain. Their houses are built with materials such as bamboo, clay, tiles or cement sheets. Initially to ward-off the evil spirits through a ritual they erect a central wooden pillar hafted with a piece of red cloth and mango leave chain for the construction of a house. A traditional house is identified by its earthen Kothi, a raised platform to keep water in earthen pots, and the hearth (Chula).

Education level is very low among them. Due to migratory way of life they do not prefer to put their children in school. As per 2001 census their rate of literacy was 2.54% Upadhyaya and Pancholi write that in their survey they found that 2469 persons reached up to primary/secondary level of education while 8541 persons were illiterate (2010).

Among Katkaris no special ritual is observed during the puberty. Locally they call it as 'Potadu'. There is no special ceremony performed at the first menstruation of a girl.

A set of taboo is imposed on her that includes movement taboo, touch taboo, food taboo and sight taboo and the like. They believe that a child is born disabled due to wrong time selection of mating. The sexual intercourse of parents during menstruation period leads to disability with the new born. . They also believe that the contribution of male and female sexual communication does not lead to pregnancy unless there is blessings of Dev Mogra, Kalika Ma and Ambika Ma Goddess of course recently joined Jesus. Child births

are mostly organized in houses under the direction of the traditional birth attendant – the Dhai who has a remuneration right. Among the Katkaris the Dhai chooses the name for the new born. For boy child it is done on third day while for girls on fifth day.

Marriages are held mostly by negotiation initiated by parents of either party; however, the consent of the candidate is taken before finalization. Remarriage is granted by the community so also the divorce if the problem is severe. However instability of family institution is rare. The death ritual is performed like that of a Hindu. They believe the soul of the dead gets transformed either to a new life or assumed the status of a ghost.

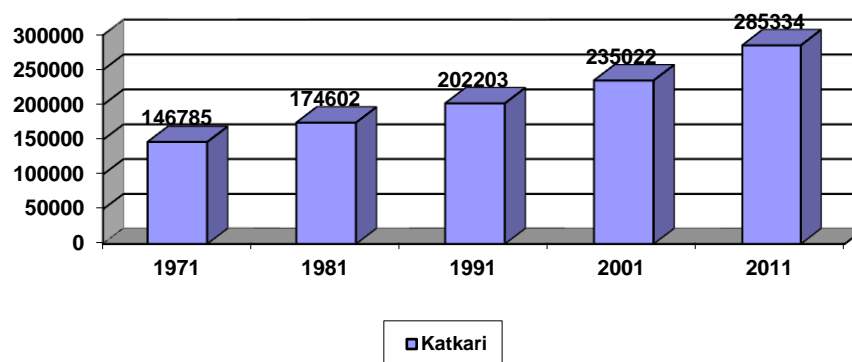
The state government as well as the union government has introduced number of special PVTG development interventions to improve the socio-economic and educational status of the Katkaris. To measure the effectiveness of those development interventions the team has sampled three villages such as Barawadi, Savarsie and Wara.

### **Effectiveness measurement of development interventions:**

#### **Change in Demography:**

During last five year the Katkari population is increasing steadily. According to 2011 population census Katkari population is 285334. The decadal growth % between 2001 and 2011 census is 21.40%.

Diagram 9: Katkari population growth.



Decadal population growth of Katkari during last census is 21.40%, which is 1.14% less than the state's STs Population decadal growth. Sex ratio among Katkari is favorable numbering 1001 per 1000 male which is higher than the state's ST population sex ratio

977 as per census 2011. However, during the survey the team noticed declining trend of sex ratio among the katkari.

Table 29: Sex ratio among the Katkaris of surveyed villages.

Village name	Total population	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Barwadi	86	42	44	1047
Savarsie	78	40	38	950
Wari (Katkari wadi)	48	28	20	714
Total	212	110	102	927

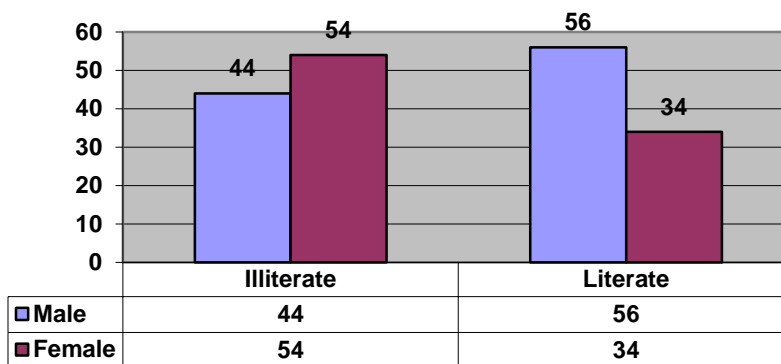
The above table shows that the sex ratio among Katkaris is 927. During the last four year from 2011 census to 2015 sex ratio of Katkaris has declined.

Growth of population and declining sex ratio is a characteristic of agrarian society which indicates that the Katkaris are advancing towards modern form of agrarian livelihood.

#### **Effectiveness of Educational development interventions:**

As per 2011 census total literacy % of the Kartakri is 41.7% with its male literacy 49.4% and female literacy 34%. Katkari literacy rate is lower than the state's tribal literacy i.e; 65.7%. Even male and female literacy % of Katkari group is lower than the state's tribal literacy rate.

Diagram10: Literacy among katkaris figures in actual number)



Of the total 188 villagers of above 5 years age illiterate figures 52.12% and literates 47.88%. Of the total literates, the male literate is 62.22% and female literate is 37.77%. Out of total 100 male 44% is illiterate and 56% is literate whereas out of 88 female 61% is illiterate and 39% is literate. The male and female literacy rate has wide disparity. Lower female literacy among the Katkaris is attributed to the low sex-ratio and low economic status of female in Katkati community. In the Katkatri households the male members take decision on vital issues. In the economic frontiers the role female is also less. This is attributed to the low female literacy rate among the Katakris. Sex ratio, economic status and education go hand in hand that determines status of women.

To encourage Katkari females to enroll them in educational institutions more, the state government has opened residential schools for girls (Kanyasala - Girls residential schools) in tribal concentrated hinterlands. At present 23 such Kanyasalas are there in the state where free boarding and schooling are provided to tribal girl children in general and PVTGs in particular. The state government has also opened Tribal residential schools for ST boys in general and PVTGs in particular. State government operates these Kanyasalas and Ashrams by itself as well as through private public partnerships (PPP) mode. In PPP mode the state government provides teachers' remuneration and food for children while the private partner has to make infrastructure and recruits other supporting staff of the school. The research team found that due to such educational interventions the educational achievements among the Katkaris has been increasing. Male literacy has gone up from 49% to 56% and female literacy raised from 34% to 39% during the last five years.



**Effectiveness of Livelihood interventions:**

Agriculture is the main source of income for Katkaris. So the state government has given importance to agriculture for betterment of the livelihood of Katkaris . State government has introduced a number of development interventions in agricultural frontiers.

Table30 :Agricultural Development interventions for Katkaris

Sl	Agricultural interventions	Subsidy
1	Land development or land labeling	100
2	Plough and Bullocks	50
3	Bullock carts	50
4	300 meter irrigation pipe line	50
5	Pump set/ well	100
6	Sprinkler irrigation set	100
7	Shed net	100

Apart from agricultural interventions, the state government has also introduced fruit plantations. (For details see appendix)

Due to such interventions the team observed that Katkaris are now fully reliant on agriculture activities for individual and community land they have been provided under FRA and agriculture labor-market to sale their laborfor their livelihood. Their traditional rudimentary agriculture practices have changed and they adopted modern method of cultivation.

**Effectiveness of Capacity building and skill development interventions:**

Besides agricultural interventions, the state government has also introduced self-reliant schemes for PVTGs. Under this interventions state government has provided 100% subsidy loan up to Rs 35000 to start small business like grocery/ Kirana shop in the village.

To enhance economic capacity of the PVTGs the state government has introduced backyard poultry farming and distribution of fish fingerlings through 170 SHGs. State government has also encouraged forming male SHGs, each group consists of minimum 10 members to start business of their choice. Each member is given Rs. 35000/-. So for 10 members they get Rs 3.5 lakhs to start business. In Wari village of Karjat taluk the PVTG youths started dais-decorative and catering service business.

Katkaris have brick making skill. To make it more efficient the state government has given brick making skill training to Katkari youths. Now through SHG the government has extended financial assistance to start brick kilns in small scale.

The team observed that due to such capacity and skill development interventions, the PVTGs including the Katkaris have improved their economic strength. In the surveyed villages the team observed that 34% households have income between 20000 to 30000 per annum, 50% of households have between 10000 to 20000 per annum whereas only 16% households have less than 10000 income per annum.

#### **Effectiveness of infrastructure development interventions:**

Infrastructure development at the district level is implemented through Zila Parisad. For the infrastructure development in the PVTGs hamlets, ITDA allocated fund to Zila Parisad and Zila Parisad developed the infrastructure in PVTG villages. All Katkari households in the study villages have got houses and road connectivity. Houses are fashioned under the “Gharkul” scheme. Through this scheme ITDA has provided a list of PVTG beneficiaries to Zila Parisad for construction of house. The reason for ITDA not implementing the scheme as expected is due to lack of technical staff.

Along with infrastructure development in the PVTGs villages under Article 275(1) the fund, received by the state government was targeted for “**Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudharan**” a holistic scheme for complete infrastructure development in the tribal areas. Main works taken in this scheme are –

- i. Road connectivity in the tribal habitation,
- ii. Drainage,
- iii. Samaj mandir (community hall),
- iv. Village funeral / grave yard development,

- v. River Ghat development,
- vi. Community toilet,
- vii. Drinking water facilities,
- viii. Electrification, and
- ix. Panchayat office building construction.

The scheme is implemented by Zila Parisad.

The team observed that under Thakkar Bappa Vasti Sudharan scheme, the PVTGs households are getting better infrastructure benefits that include basic amenities in their hamlets. However, the team observed that except community toilet all other interventions are being used by the PVTGs. There has been a lack of motivation to use the community toilet. Not a single household using community toilet as a result these toilets built are remaining defunct; thus it is a wasteful intervention.

### **Conclusion:**

There are four PVTGs in the state of Maharashtra. Among all four Katkaris are the numerical largest PVTG of the state. They are mainly found in Raigad district. Agriculture on hill slope is their source of livelihood. Along with agriculture they too collect non-timber forest produces particularly the medicinal plants from forest to meet the needs of the pharmaceutical companies. Though Katkaris are numerical largest PVTGs but compared to other PVTGS they are the poorest and educational backward. Their sex ratio is low. So the state government has introduced a lot of development interventions for them. Due to interventions their educational achievement has shown little upward movement. Their income is also improving. Now, income wise around 50% of households have gone to the category of Rs 20000 to 30000 incomes per annum. However, the health status of Katkaris remained poor. In three surveyed villages the team could observe that only one child below the age of 5 years died in each village and as per anganwadi worker's record only two children suffering from malnutrition was reported from other two villages namely; Wari and Savarsie.

### **Suggestions:**

- The team observed that the state of Maharastra does not have the proper census of PVTG population. For example; the population census of Madia Gond - a PVTG said to be an off-shoot of Gond tribe is not reported. However, the TRTI, Pune has reported on

Madia Gond under total population figure of the Gond tribe. Similarly, in case of Katkari PVTG there are 374 Wadis in Raigad district. But TRTI Pune has identified only 82 Wadis as Katkari PVTG hamlets. This discrepancy has created a problem in definite implementation of PVTG development intervention and its evaluation. Therefore, the team suggests that the TRTI, Pune should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole community should be treated as PVTG or part of it living in a particular geographical area should be treated as PVTG.

- Team observed that lack of field staff in ITDA hinders the development works and indirectly contributes to the increased influence of middlemen. Particularly, in Wari village of Karjat Taluk situated about 45 Km from the ITDA, Pen. It is come to our notice that the middlemen from the non-tribe ethnic groups took Rs 100 from 15 PVTG households to process their application form in ITDA, Pen. On verification it is reported that neither the middleman deposited the form in ITDA office nor returned the amount of money taken from the PVTG households. Given the situation, the team suggests that the state government should recruit field level workers from the PVTG community itself to address their demands for development interventions.
- Agriculture and agriculture related activities are the main sources of livelihood of the Katkaris. Since the Katkaris are used to agricultural practices, the team suggests that agriculture/ horticulture should be given priority in the PVTGs development interventions for a desired transformation.
- The Katkaris of the state have rich indigenous medicinal knowledge and are widely known for herbal medicine for variety type of diseases. Therefore the evaluating team is of opinion that the state government should preserve and promote this knowledge by organizing treatment camps in urban centers as an alternate healing practice after proper verification.
- The team observed that educational achievement among Katkaris is abysmally low compared to other neighboring tribal community of the state. Thus there is a need to have that special drive for educational programs to make it successful.
- Declining sex ratio among the PVTGs of the state is major concern. So the state government should start special gender sensitization programs one of the development interventions.

- The newly created Tribal-Cell in Governor's office should not be restricted to Gadchiroli only rather it should be extended to all PVTG areas and more specifically to the Katkari habitat since they are numerically higher in the state.
- The life of the Katkaris are by and large depend on natural resources. There is a need to ensure access to NTFP in areas where CFRs were not claimed, or where claims have been rejected and there should be a re-examination of the State NTFP Act that does not recognise a number of NTFPs since FRA largely deal with issues of natural resources like that of PESA ..

## Odisha

Odisha is one of the 29 states located in the eastern geographical territory of India. It is surrounded by the states namely, West Bengal to the north-east, Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and north-west, Telangana to the south-west and Andhra Pradesh to the south. It is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest state by area, and the 11<sup>th</sup> largest by population. Odia, also known as *Oriya*, is the official language and most widely people of land speak a dialect with slight regional variation and spoken by 33.2 million according to the 2001 Census.

Odisha is one of the important states among PVTGs inhabiting states of India. The state has the largest number of PVTGs in the country. Of the 75 PVTGs in India, this state housed highest number of PVTGs who are distributed over 20 blocks of 12 districts. Recent PVTGs survey conducted by SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, in 2007, refers to the total population of PVTGs in the state as 78,519. Of these, 37,934 souls (i.e.; 48%) are male and 40,585 (i.e.; 52%) female. In response to the directions of Ministry of tribal affairs, Govt of India, Odisha Govt. to had Identified the 13 tribal groups to be treated as PVTG on the basis of parameters fixed by Govt of India such as stagnant or declining demographic structure, pre-agricultural technology used for sustenance of livelihood, inaccessible habitation area, and shy in nature.

Unlike other states, without diluting the parameters fixed by Govt. of India, SCSTRTI –the then named TRI had recommended 13 (12 at the beginning and 1 added into the list later) area-specific groups as PVTGs and the recommendations were accepted by MOTA. Realising the vulnerability of the identified groups development interventions designed by Govt of India started gearing up. Since then (1975-76) they have been treated special categories to be treated with utter care. Care has been taken to help them get out of the frontiers of vulnerabilities at par with their tribal brothers and then as a tribal beneficiary can avail the benefits of main stream of life of the nation. .

**Table28: PVTG inhabiting districts of Odisha.**

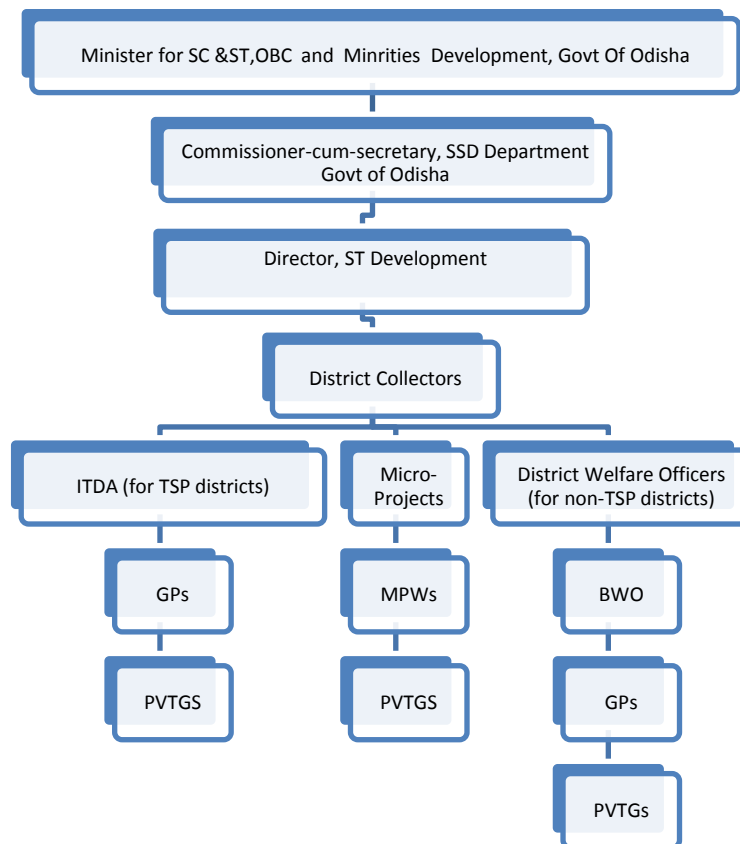
<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Name of the PVTG</b>	<b>District</b>
1	Bonda	Malkangiri
2	Birhor	Mayurbhanj
3	Chuktia Bhunjia	Nuapada (later added into the PVTG category )
4	Didayi	Mankangiri
5	Dongiria Khond	Rayagada, Kalahandi
6	Hill Kharia	Mayurbhanj
7	Juang	Keonjhar
8	Kutia Kandha	Khandhamal, Kalahandi
9	Lanjia Saora	Rayagada, Gajapati
10	Lodha	Mayurbhanj
11	Mankidia	Mayurbhanj
12	Paudi Bhuyan	Sundargarh, Angul, Deograh
13	Saora	Ganjam, Gajapati

Source: Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa, SC&STRTI, Bhubaneswar, 2008

- For, comprehensive development and to raise the living conditions of PVTGs at par with their own ST, Government of Odisha in collaboration with Union Government has initiated number of development interventions during different plan periods. The most striking development intervention of Odisha Government is the establishment of Micro-Projects in the area of their concentration for each PVTG during different Plan periods. At present 17 micro-projects are functioning in favour of 13 PVTGs of the state. Apart from Micro-projects PVTGs are also benefited from the development interventions planned for non-PVTG population through ITDA and Panchyatraj departments as well. However, from micro-projects PVTGs get extra benefits. To run the development works for PVTGs, the state has devised an elaborated administrative structure. The Govt has a research and training institute namely SCSTRTI, in Bhubaneswar having an independent Director's office of its own, however, remains under the span of control of Commissioner-cum-secretary, SSD Department Govt of Odisha. To deal with the

PVTG development in particular and tribal development in general, an administrative structure has been established as follows.

#### 4.2.2 State Administrative structure for PVTGs Development Interventions:



The micro-projects are the geographical contiguous area with high concentration of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups. These micro project offices are instituted in PVTG concentrated locality as mentioned below. The villages /settlements of PVTGs in micro project areas are located in inaccessible undulated hilly terrines close to natural resources.



**Table 29: Micro- Projects of Odisha.**

<b>Sl</b>	<b>Name of the PVTG</b>	<b>Name of the Micro Project</b>	<b>Year of establishment</b>
1	Bonda	Bonda Development Agency (BDA), Mudilipada, Malkangiri	1976-77
2	Chuktia Bhunjia	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency(CBDA),Sonabeda, Nuapada	1994-95
3	Dangaria Kondha	Dangaria Kondha Development Agency (DKDA), Chatikona, Rayagada	1978-79
4		Dangaria Kondha Development Agency (DKDA), Parsali, Rayagada	1987-88
5	Didayi	Didayi Development Agency (DDA), Kudumulguma, Malkangiri	1986-87
6	Hill Kharia/Mankidia/Birhor	Hill Kharia and Mankidia Development (HK&MDA), Jashipur, Mayurbhanja	1986-87
7	Juang	Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika, Keonjhar	1978-79
8	Kutia Kondha	Kutia Kondha Development agency (KKDA), Belghar, Khandhamal	1978-79
9		Kutia Kondha Development Agency (KKDA), Lanjigarh, Kalahandi	1986-87
10	Lanjia Saora	Lanjia saora Development	1978-79

		Agency (LSDA), Seranga, Gajapati	
11		Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA), Puttasing, Rayagada	1984-85
12	Lodha	Lodaha Development Agency (LDA), Moroda, mayurbhanja	1985-86
13	Paudi Bhuyan	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agecny (PBDA), Khutgaon, Sundargarh	1978-79
14		Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), jamardihi, angul	1978-79
15		Paudi Bhuyan Development Agecny (PBDA), Rugudakudar, Deogarh	1993-94
16	Saora	Saora Development Agency (SDA), Chandragiri, Gajapati	1978-79
17		Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Tumba, Ganjam	1978-79

**Source: Primitive Tribal Groups of Orissa, SC &STRTI, Bhubaneswar, 2008**

Through these Micro-projects, the Government of Odisha has implemented all development schemes meant for PVTGs. Main emphasis are being given on housing, village infrastructure ,education,livelihoods,Health, safe drinking water, electrification, road connectivity, cultural conservation, etc.

Since the present study is based on purposive stratified random sampling and the objectives of the sample is to measure the effectiveness of development interventions and analyze the outcome, the research team has selected the Saora and the Mankidia PVTGs of the state as per the research design.

# **The Saora**

## **Location:**

The Saoras/Savars/ Sauras, are one of the largest and oldest “PVTGs” of Odisha. They inhabited mostly in hill tract of Gajapati, Ganjam and Rayagada districts of the state. A major section of Saora population is concentrated in Gajapati district. They are inhabited on the slopes of the Eastern Ghats and particularly in the Mahendragiri hill range.

## **Sub Group:**

There are two groups of PVTGs viz; the Saoras and the LanJia Saoras. The Lanjia Saoras are distributed in the Putasing Panchayat of Gunapur Block of Rayagada district. The dialect of Lanjia Saora is different from that of the Saoras. The Saoras are inhabited in Chandragiri region of Gajapati district and Tumba region of Ganjam district. The Saoras speak Oriya language, though they have their own vanishing Saora dialect. Most of them have forgotten their own dialect due to the process of acculturation. The Saoras are accultured to local Odia culture as the local Odia caste groups are their referent groups. Instead of integration, they are showing a tendency of assimilating themselves into plain socio-economically dominant Hindu Odia caste groups. The caste-tribe continuum can be observed in religious frontier through the practice of rites and rituals. Consequent upon a long continuous and constant interaction for a longer period of time with the neighbouring Hindus Odias this might have happened. Compared to the Soaras, it was observed that with the given development parameters the Lanjia Saoras are lagging behind.

## **Neighbours:**

The Saora Villages are mostly uni-ethnic in demographic composition. Unlike the Kandhas (who stay with the Dombs / Panas as their neighbours) it is rare to locate a Saora village with other ethnic groups sharing the same habitat.

However, in recent years the change has been noticed in a few villages located nearer to the urban centres. Out of three sample villages the team visited, the village Saradhapur located near to Tumba town has one “Gudia” (a sweet maker household) and one Brahman household. While the Brahman household is located at the proximity of Saora settlement, the Gudia household remained within the Saora settlement.

### **Village Pattern:**

The houses are arranged in linear pattern on both sides of the road that divides houses in two lanes facing each other. No community structure is found in the middle of the village. Village deity “Thakurani” is installed in a shrine located at out-skirt of the village boundary. Safe drinking water facilities are installed at the end of the settlement.

### **House Pattern:**

The Traditional houses are low roofed thatched houses. The entrance of the house is so low, that while entering one has to stoop down. There are common walls of the adjoining houses on both sides of each house. Thus, they are attached to each other through a common wall. However, customarily ownership right of the left side wall lies with the house owner. Each house has a veranda at the entrance and two rooms; one for kitchen and another - the bed room. The walls are made up of mud plastered stone slabs. The major materials used for the roof is wooden plunks / poles, bamboo and straws. In the room, a ceiling is made by mud plastered bamboo slices hafted and plainly knitted in form of a high altered platform to store food grains and other valuable items.

Over the years the traditional house structures have undergone a change. Now almost all the houses have been converted into cemented structure under government housing schemes like Indira Awas Yajana (IAY) and PVTG housing scheme. Those Saora households outside the benefits of IAY and PVTG Housing

schemes are provided with Galvanized Iron sheet for roofing by Tumba Development Agency (TDA).

### **Social System**

Family: - Saoras live in nuclear family. They practice patrilineal descent, patriarchal and patrilocal residence. The family is composed of a married couple and their legitimate unmarried children. As soon as the child is married the newlywed forms a new household. They may be treated as family in the process of making. There are single member households composed of unmarried woman / married but divorced woman a divorced male or a widow or widower.

Formation of new household just after marriage serves two purposes. First, Saoras are in subsistence economy. The newlywed looks for its own arrangement with the support of parents. Second, to legitimate beneficiary of the government sponsored development scheme, the new couple moves out from its parental family and establishes a new household. A few cases have been observed from the field that the developmental schemes are heavily predisposed since that families that moved out of village to urban centre years before are also figured in the village household list. Even the widow and widower are also treated as separate family. This is evident in all three villages the team surveyed.

### **Marriage system:**

Tribal endogamy is the practice. Although village exogamy is honoured, marriages within village are observed. During the marriage social cohesion in the village was found. Every household of the village, according to their economic strength, offers useful item(s) as gifts to the family whose son or daughter is getting married. However, Saora elders acknowledge that there they neither have bride price nor dowry practice. However, the bride's parents may present such items that are essentially required by their daughter to run the household. The marriage feast is cooked by Brahman and Goudas (cow herders).

Though there is no early child marriage, a few marriages at early age have been reported. Normally girls marry between 14-16 years while boys get married at the age of 18 to 20 yrs. The Saoras mostly go for arranged marriage. The Boy's family sends message to girl's family through a mediator. When both families agreed, then the marriage is solemnised. Apart from arranged marriage, marriages by elopement are also prevalent among the Saoras. The bride brings with her some of the essential items like utensils (brass utensils), Almirah, (cub board) and clothes to her in-law members. Among the Saoras the marriage feast is contributory in form of kinds. . Commodities like, Rice, Dal, Vegetables, Oil and all other items required for the feast are contributed by the all village households according to their economic conditions. It is never imposed. If a household is economically poor and unable to contribute any item, the members of such household contribute labour for transporting the goods from the nearest market. All these contributions are duly acknowledged by the family whose son or daughter is getting married. Accordingly there has been a tendency to reciprocate. Reciprocal exchange of goods and services are found among the Saora community. Polygamous marriage is not rare among the Saoras. The team found a considerable number of polygynous households in the villages covered under study. A native literate Saora said that this trend is in the rise compared to the parental generation. This has to be verified as it affects the status of women. One of the reasons attributed by hinduised Saoras for polygyny is the preference towards son.

### **Religion and Rituals**

Except one household, all Saoras of Tumba area are accultured towards Hindu way of life. The lone household of Guruda village who recently got converted into Christianity has been facing problem of excommunication by the Saora Community being approved by a public meeting organised on 8th April, 2015 at Pursuram Kunda, Puria Sahi by the Saoras of Buratal Panchayat .It was attended by Saoras of around 14 Saora inhabited villages of Tumba areas as

reported by the people. Saoras have two pivotal deities such as Badabera, and Thakurain. Badabera, the fertility cult, is considered as their supreme deity. For every crop and fruit harvested and collected, first they serve to their supreme deity as a token of ritual. There is a belief among the Saoras that if anyone consumes the crops and fruit without making an offer to the supreme deity, his family will be subjected to bad omen. Kangu Khai and Chaita Parab are the two most important festivals in the area. Any misfortunes are believed to be the displeasure of the supreme God manifested through loss of life of kin and cattle and property. To get rid of misfortunes, the Saoras worship their supreme deity. The ritual head known as Jani is entitled to offer a sacrifice to propitiate the spirits. The “Jani” is male member of the community and it is hereditary post. He mediates between the community and the supreme deity. All rituals are prescribed and presided by the Jani. Apart from performing rituals, he also acts as traditional healer. He treats ailed by Magico- religious procedures.

### **Economy:**

The major sources of Saora economy is centred on land forest and labour. The pre-agricultural economy is based on “Podu” cultivation and terrace cultivation. Through podu cultivation they grow maize, Kangu, ragi and small millets, while in terrace cultivation they grow rice and vegetables. Recently due to development interventions a shift in economic frontier has been marked. They have started growing cash crops such as lemon and cashew nuts.

### **Livelihood:**

Livelihood of Saoras mostly depends on pre-agricultural activities on hill slopes. They supplement their income through collection and sale of date-palm juice (Khajuri Rasa). Date-palm juice is used for mostly for self-consumption. In Tumba area, they sale the juice in nearby weekly market at Buratal sits on every Wednesday.

To transform the living conditions of the patch-wise concentrated PVTGs, the State Government has established two micro projects such as Tumba Development Agency (TDA) at Tumba in Patrapur block of Ganjam district and Saora Development Agency (SDA) at Chandragiri in Mohana block of Gajapati district. Due to time constraint and limitation of the research design the team could cover only one micro-project. It covered TDA micro-project to assess the effectiveness of PVTG development interventions has surfaced many gaps between the desired objectives of the project and the degree of goal achievement. The mystery lies as to why this micro project has been named after as Tumba Development Agency (TDA) although the population of this administrative unit Tumba has not covered in it.

### **Brief Description on Saora Micro- Projects**

**Table 30: Basic Information on SDA, Chandragiri**

District	Gajapati		
Block	Mohana		
Tahasil	Mohana		
GPs	1.Chandiput, 2.Jeerango, 3.Baghamari, 4.Badasindhiba	5.Lobarsing, 6.Antaraba, 7.Dhadiambo,	8.Dhepaguda, 9.Chandragiri, 10.Chudangpur,

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Total / %</b>
No. of villages /Settlements	32
Total Households	1266
Population	6146
Sex ratio	1083/1000males
Children (6-14 years)	1320
Literacy	44.79%
Male literacy	61.47 %
Female literacy	27.03%
Landless households	138 (10.90%)
BPL households	51.10%

Source: (Report on Mid-term review of CCD Plan, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, 2010)



### Village infrastructure in SDA.

**Table 31:Infraastructure available under SDA, Chandragiri.**

	<b>Village/Settlement Infrastructure</b>	<b>Benefits</b>
1.	Nos.of families provided with houses	792 (660)
2.	Nos.of Anganwadi Centers/ Sub-Centers	20/12
3.	Nos.of Safe Drinking Water Facilities	32
4.	Nos.of Primary Schools/ Hostels	14 (H6)
5.	ME School	6
6.	Educational Complex	1
7.	Nos.of Gyana Mandirs/Chatasali	12
8.	Nos.of Community Centers, Multipurpose society )MPS	13
9.	Nos.of villages with all weather roads	31
10	Nos.of villages provided with Electrical power supply	31
11	Nos.of villages provided Solar lights	
12	Nos.of villages provided ANM Centers	4
13	Cooperative Societies	2
14	HorticultureNursery	1
15	Janshree Bima Yajana	1128

Source(ReportonMid-termreviewofCCD Plan,SCSTRTI,Bhubaneswar, 2010)

**Table 32:**Development Interventions Taken by Saora Development Agency( SDA).

	<b>Schemes</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>WORKS</b>		
1	Educational Complex: i. School/Hostel building	1(Strength 200 girls)
2	Communication:	
	C.C.Road	3705mtrs in 20 Villages
	CD Work	11 Villages
3	Fire proof House (supply of GCI sheet)	<b>21 Villages/ 259 no</b>
4	Irrigation	
	Reconstruction of Check Dam 223.5Ac	9/9vill /9no.
	D /W	1no /1 Villages
	Const. Field Channel	4no./ 4 Villages
5	Drinking Water:	
	Repair of sanitary well	8/8 Villages
	Tube well	6no / 6 Villages
	Gravity flow water supply	4no/4 Villages
6	Repair of Store House	10no,
<b>II</b>	<b>House</b>	
7	Nos.of families provided with houses	792 (660)
<b>III. Livelihood schemes</b>		
8	Agriculture	
	Nos.of families distributed with Govt. Land	1128
	Land Development:	9 Villages/ 78.5ac
	Zinger Cultivation	10ac / 10 Villages
9	Horticulture	
	Banana Plantation	2 Villages/ 20 ac.
	Mango plantation	10 Villages / 75ac.
	<b>Other schemes</b>	
	Organization of Health Camps	30 no all Villages
	Skill Development Training to SHG	20 SHGs/ 18 Villages
12	Bank loan linkage to	6 SHGs.
	Incentive to girl students	40 girls
	Educational Complex	1/250

Source(Report on Mid-term review of CCD Plan, SCSTRTI,Bhubaneswar, 2010)

Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Tumba.

**Table 33: Basic information on TDA, Tumba:**

District	Ganjam
Block	Patrapur
Tahasil	Patrapur
GPs (3 Nos.)	Tumba, Buratal and Ankuli

Particulars	As per 2007	As per2010	As per 2015	Difference in last 5 years
I	II	III	IV	V
No. of villages/ Settlements	58	58	58	0
Total Households	981	991	1129	138
Population	4040	4205	4315	110
Sex ratio	1017	1005	989	16
Children (6-14 years)	725	1302*	1800	
Literacy	26.32%	38.36%		
Male literacy	40.65%	42.58%		
Female literacy	15.92%	34.16%		

Source: Column II and III are from the report on Mid-term review of CCD plan  
,SCSTRTI, 2010 and Column IV is data collected from TDA during field work.

**Table 39Availability of Infrastructure in 58 Settlement of TDA, Tumba**

Sl. No.	Settlement Infrastructure	In 2007	In 2010
1.	Nos. of families provided with houses	-	236
2.	Nos. of families in need of houses	-	755
3.	No. of villages with all weather roads		36
4.	No of well /Tube well/Cistern/Tank/Nala	26/39/21/6/12	
5.	Nos. of Ashram Schools	1	-
6.	Nos. of Anganwadi Centers/ Sub Centers	5	10
7.	Nos. of Special Nutrition Feeding Centers		-

8.	Nos. of Drinking Water Facilities		58 Settlement
9.	Nos. of Primary Schools/ Hostels	11	16
10.	Nos. of High Schools	2	2
11.	Nos. of Child Care Centers	-	-
12.	Nos. of Gyanmandirs/Chatasali	-	8
13.	Nos. of Community Houses	-	22
14.	Nos. of Post Offices	-	1
15.	Nos. of villages provided Electricity	-	25
16.	Nos. of villages provided Solar lights	-	16
17.	Public Health Centers	-	2
18.	Nos. of villages provided ANM Centers	1	1
19.	Cooperative Societies	-	-
20.	Market Centers	1	1
21.	Horticulture Nursery	-	-
22.	LI Centre	-	3

Source (Report on Mid- term review of CCD Plan, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, 2010)

Although in these two micro-projects meant for Saoar Development, the state Government gave emphasis on all round development in which housing, livelihood and Village infrastructure for the Saoras lead over other pro-people development interventions.

### **Effectiveness of the Saora Development Interventions:**

To have an outcome analysis based upon the measurement of the effectiveness at the grassroots, the research team has decided to have five parameters as below. Change in demographic structure, change of Pre-agricultural economy and opening of diverse occupations and rise of income level, change in literacy level that leads to greater awareness of reality, reduction of the degree of shyness during interaction with outsiders and the cumulative contacts through road connectivity of their villages in order to reduce the remoteness /inaccessibility of the habitation

**Demography:** This parameter has been taken because PVTGs population by definition is either declining or remaining stagnant. Thus, from empirical data,

the measurement of the effectiveness of the development interventions can be made in favour of the PVTGs.

**Pre-agricultural Economy:** This parameter is taken because pre agriculture is one of criteria for identifying STs or section there of as PVTGs. So through this parameter there could be an output analysis based upon the measurement whether the economic /livelihood development interventions have changed the pre-agricultural life and opened new vista of economic activities among the Saoras .

**Literacy level:** Education is one of the means of development of human resources. The PVTGs are at the lowest rung of in the educational ladder. So through this parameter we measure whether the development interventions have increased the educational level of Saoras.

**Degree of Shyness during interaction:** Shyness is a parameter for the identification of STs as PVTGs. This parameter is taken to measure whether the development interventions helped the Saoras to overcome from shyness and now they are more assertive to their right.

**Remote/inaccessibility:** It is widely assumed that PVTGs are habited in inaccessible hinterlands. Infrastructure and communication development interventions are introduced to reach these remote PVTGs habitats. Through this parameter we measure whether the development interventions meant for Saora have reduced their remoteness or inaccessible to nearest urban centre. The research team had selected three sampled villages from TDA Micro- project, Tumba, to measure the effectiveness of development interventions.

#### **Village Mahalimba:**

The village Mahalimba, a hill top settlement located at a distance of 11 Kms from Tumba, nearest market place and Tumba Development Agency, head quarters. This village is in Buratal Gram panchayat of Patrapur block, Ganjam district. The village is inhabited by 27 Saora households. It is in reserve forest and it not easily accessible. There is no road connectivity to this village. While walking through forest the team observed that curry leaf plants have a huge natural growth in jungle. It is also said that the disease TB is closely associated with the areas with

abundant curry leaf plants. And the team noticed the same. The village has large number of TB patients. The village resources are as follows: Apart from the primary school there are no as such village resources in the village.

**Physical resources:** The village is on the hill top of Mahendragiri hill. On western part of the village a small perennial stream flows from where drinking water is supplied to the village by gravitational flow. The village has stony soil where the Saoras cultivate by cutting hill slope. Saoras villages are famous their slope cultivation. On land bonds date plants are found, from which they collect date palm juice and drinks. Forest cover is found in the lower part of the Mahendragiri hill but at the top of the hill less forest cover. So forest dependency of Mahalimba village is very less. lower part of the forest dependency for the village is supplied water source, land types and its use, forest dependency, distance from TDA, Panchayat head quarters, Police station, School, Anganwadi centre, labour market, weekly market, major food resources, leadership visible development interventions and their problem (Example-Gravitational water supply,) beneficiaries of plantation (cashew-nut lemon, mango etc)

**Human resources:** This is very small village having 22 HHs with 103 populations. Agriculture is their primary occupation and Wage labour is the secondary occupation. One person from this village completed B.Pharm and working as Pharmacist at Patrapur CHC. Another person completed +2 (10+2) and studying diploma engineering at UMCP, Engineering School, Berhampur. Apart from these two persons no other completed matriculation from this village. Mr. Bhagaban Dalai is the village the religious head (Jani) and he is the leader of the village. All important decisions are taken by him and people obey his decisions.

**Village-II: Guruda:** This is plain land village, situated on the Tumba-Paralakhemundi (Gajapati) road. Before the saoras settle here they were on the hilltop. But due to scarcity of water there they moved to the present place about 20 years back. Though the complete village is moved to present place but

theabode of their main goddess *Bada Bera* still installed at the hilltop. Every year during Kangu Khai all Saoras of the village goes hill top and offers their harvested Kangu.

**Village Resources:** Since the Saoras of this village is migrated from the hilltop, they do not have any agriculture land here. Their agricultural lands are in hill top. Under FRA, 2006 few of them got land and they are doing Cashew nut plantation, which is a major source of income of this village. They sale unprocessed cashew nut at Rs 60 to 80 depending on quality and quantum of production. Apart from cashew nuts date palm juice is another source of income. The village is surrounded by large number of date palm trees. Every day morning and evening they collect date juice, which is alcoholic in nature. Saoras consume this juice as well as they also sale it in the local market.

#### **Village-III A-Saradhapur:**

It is developed village on Tumba-Patrapur road. There are total 35 households are there of which 28 household are belong to Saoras, one gudua, one Brahamin, three Kumuti and two are from Khadayats. While Gudia household is staying with the Saoras but other caste households are staying on the other side of the road.

Most of the Saoras of this village have agricultural land and farming is their main occupation. They grow paddy as the main crop. Besides paddy they also grow green gram, black gram, arhar, and vegetables.

#### **Measurements of Effectiveness of Development interventions:**

##### **Parameter 1: Change in Demography & effectiveness of Health intervention)**

**Table 34: Saora Demography of Sample villages:**

<b>Village</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
<b>Mahalimba</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>981</b>
<b>Guruda</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>986</b>
<b>A.Saradhapur</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>988</b>

The above demographic picture reveals a clear trend of adverse sex ratio in Tumba development agency area. It was 1017 women per 1000 men during 2007. This reduced to 1005 in 2010 and it further declined to 989 during 2015(see field situation from above table). One would love to know as to what happened to female population and where they have gone. Could there be any association between factors like women out-migration / hindusisation and negative sex ratio or there is human trafficking which contributes to sudden fall in sex-ratio among the Saoras. An in-depth study is required to understand the actual reason behind. Of course, there is nothing strange when the state maternal mortality and infant mortality rate remains higher than the national average. The maternal mortality rate in Odisha remained 222 per one lakh women against the national average of 167, while the rate of infant mortality rate stood at 51 per 1000 child birth against the national average of 40The Times of India Dated 30.8.2015).

Through the 3(three) village empirical data it is not possible to find the population growth of entire Saoras, however, the trend can be identified if the village grassroots data are put against the trend of change of district population and try to validate the trend from the recent demographic data available at the state or with the tribal research centres of the state, if any .

**Table35: Changing Saora Demographic Profile**

Particulars	As per 2007	As per 2010	As per 2015	Difference in last 5 years	Annual Growth/Decline Rate in %
I	II	III	IV	V	VI
No.ofvillages Settlements	58	58	58	0	NA
Total Households	981	991	1129	138	3.48
Population	4040	4205	4315	110	0.65
Sex ratio	1017	1005	989	-16	-0.39

Source: Colum II and III are from SCSTRTI, Mid-term survey of CCD, 2010, and Colum IV is data collected from Micro –project TDA, during fieldwork in March, 2015.



The above table indicates that there is a slight increase (0.65 %) of Saora population under TDA micro-project. One of the most striking features is that there is enormous growth of Saora households (3.48%) per year in the TDA micro-project. Population growth rate is not in proportion to household growth rate. The population growth rate is far below the Ganjam district (2.61%) growth rate.

### **Factors for low growth:**

The reason for low population growth and high household growth are attributed to:-

- High incident of child mortality and morbidity rate was observed in the village. Probably this is due to the prevalence of diseases like TB, Malaria and Diarrhoea and skin disease in the region. During fieldwork it was noticed that in each household of village Mahalimba there is at least one TB patient who recently suffered or presently suffering.
- Lack of health facilities to the Saoras: There are no regular health check-ups for Saoras. There is no mobile medical facility available for Saoras. The health awareness camps are never heard here. During last five years not a single rupee is invested by TDA for improvement of health status of Saoras. The Saora tribe is very poor in culture of sanitation and cleanliness.



**Plate 21: A Saora child suffering from Skin disease**

- High incident of out migration in search of labour market for employment. Most of the Saoras pulled to Chennai in search of employment.
- It was also observed that there is increase in age at marriage of both boys and girls. Due to spread of education and modernisation, the youth are marrying at later age contrary to age at marriage of the parental generation.

Rise of household number without population growth is attributed to the attraction of Govt. aids. It is pertinent to mention here that governmental benefits are provided on the basis of households. So, even though they are staying in a single house, the mother and grown up children show two different households to avail government benefits. The creation of new households is the product of economic necessities and free supply of food materials by the government. **Table**

**36: Main Occupations of Saoras**

Occupation in HHS					
	Mahalimba	Guruda	A- Sardhapur	Total	%
Agriculture (own)	18	6	10	34	45
Agri. Labour		1	6		9
NTFP					0
Daily wage (Non agriculture)	*	17	9		35
Migrant Labour	2	4			8
Govt.Job			1		1
Private Job			2		2
Driver					0
Total	18	28	28	74	100



**Figure 20: A Saora man suffering from TB**

**Change in Pre-agriculture Economy & Effectiveness of livelihood interventions:** Traditionally Saoras are *Podu* cultivators. This has been projected as adversely effecting the natural environment although they never cut the fruit bearing and fruit giving plants. Their use of *podu* patches had a longer time cycle in past which has reduced to a shorter time cycle and over use of patches leading to decline in quantum of pre agricultural products. Government has initiated number of livelihood interventions to motivate the Saoras to practice settled agriculture. Now Saoras are practicing settled terrace cultivations as their main occupation. Apart from settled agriculture, government has also encouraged them to practice animal husbandry and horticulture.

**\*Since this village is inaccessible and hill top village there is no daily wage labour.**

The above table indicate that the main occupation of Saoras is agriculture. About 45% of them are doing own agriculture. Next to agriculture is wage labour 35%. This indicates that Saoras are changing from traditional podu cultivation to settled plain land agriculture. This is due to continues comprehensive agricultural development interventions and skill development interventions from TDA. Factors attributed for occupational change are:

- Land distribution under FRA ( Table: land holding of Saoras)
- High yield Seeds distribution,( Table : Number of HH got seeds)
- Providing Irrigation facilities,
- Promotion of Horticulture/Wadi (Table: Number of HH got Saplings)
- Promotion of Goatery and poultry,
- Promotion of other skills among the young Saoras to adopt other occupations than agriculture.



**Figure 21:Goat farming among Saora household.**

## Change in Educational Achievements

### (Effectiveness of Educational interventions)

Education is an important parameter of development. TDA has initiated number of interventions for the educational development of Saoras.

**Table37: Educational achievements of Saoras**

Village	Total >5years population	Literate				Illiterate			
		M	F	T	%	M	F	T	%
Mahalimba	89	26	11	37	42	18	34	52	58
Guruda	127	37	22	59	46	27	41	68	53
Sardhapur	90	30	18	48	53	14	28	42	47
Total	306	93	51	144	47	59	103	162	53
%		65	35			36	64		

**Source: Field data collection.**

The table show there is growth in literacy rate among the Saoras. In 2010 survey by SCSTRT the literacy rate was 38.36%. In 2015 the literacy rate is 47%. There is increase of 9.64 % in the last five years. The average increase rate is about 2% per year. Male literacy rate is 65% in 2015 while it was 42.51% in 2010. Female literacy rate is 35% in 2015, while it was 34.16% in 2010. The table shows there is huge growth almost 14 % of male literacy rate where as the female literacy rate though increased but it is just below 1% in last five year. About 64% female are illiterate among the Saoras. This is because of early female marriage and lack of accessible to educational institutions. Access to primary education is major factor for the slow literacy growth. Mahalimba is a remote inaccessible village where

the primary school teacher visit once a week has high illiteracy percentage 58% and low literate percentage 42%. In Guruda there is no primary school. Children goes to Puria Sahi which is about 2 KM has 53% illiterate and 47% literate. Whereas, Saradhapur has school in the village and the teacher comes regularly, so literacy rate is high as well as illiteracy rate is low 47%.

**Table 38 :Age at first Marriage among Saoras**

Age at Marriage	Mahalimba		Guruda		A-sardhapur		Total		%
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<15	0	0	0	1	0	0		1	0.56
15-17	1	14	1	16	1	14	3	44	27
18-22	12	11	18	17	15	22	45	50	54
23-27	7	1	10	0	11	1	28	2	17
28-30					2	0	2	0	1.13
30+					1	0	1	0	0.56
Total	20	26	29	34	30	37	79	97	100

**Source: Data collected during fieldwork.**

The above table indicates that about 97% of total married female married between the age of 15-22 years where as 61% of total married male marry in the same age group. Over all 81% male and female married between the age group of 15-22 years. More number of female marries at 15-22 years than their male counterpart. This has implicated in the female literacy and educational achievements. The table also indicates that more number of married female (97) than the male (79). This is may be due to the polygene marriage system prevalent among the Saors or may be the result of male are die earlier than the female. So, more widow among Saoras. This trend requires further exploration.

## **Change in Accessibility**

### **(Effectiveness of infrastructure interventions)**

Inaccessibility or remoteness of PVTGs is a major hurdle for their development. Therefore, government has taken initiatives to connect these inaccessible PVTG hamlets/habitats with urban centres. An easy approach-road makes people mobile and brings better exposure to the natives. As per SCSTRTI survey in 2010, there was only 36 Saora habitats (62%) are connected with road. It has been observed that the Saora habitats of Buratal and Ankuli Panchayats yet to be connected to the nearest motorable road. Of the three villages the team visited, two are connected with road while one village– Mahalimba is still unreachable. The people of village Mahalimba even today walk 14 Km on hill track to reach nearby market for their daily needs.

During an informal meeting in the office of the BDO Patrapur one welfare officer in presence of the special officer of TBA stated that ‘development in village Mahalimba is not possible’ The said welfare officer ha never visited the village till the team recently made a visit. With such mind set development / welfare personnel the supports rendered by government will have no meaning. Thus, the concerned officials need to be sensitised periodically.





**Figure 22: CC road to Saora settlement, Saradhapur**

### **Change in shyness (Effectiveness of Capacity building interventions)**

TDA has taken a few development initiatives to make Saoras articulate and assertive. Under this programme a few Saoras such as Mrs. Laxmi Badabisoi and her husband of Guruda village and Mr. Chaitana Nayak, of Mahalimba were sent to state capital to attend Tribal festival. TDA also organised number of training programmes for Saora women at Tumba to expose them on new employment opportunities. The agency encouraged to form Self-Help Groups among women so that they can avail loan and enhance their economy better off through group solidarity. By this the Saora women can assume socioeconomic power and self esteem to take active part in decision-making process like that of the counterparts. .

However, despite such empowerment programmes Saoras could not overcome their shyness. Submissiveness as an integral part of their culture still holds good. They are subjected to vulnerability and get exploited by the elite sections from within and from outside their own community.



### **Case 1: Exploitation by own community members**

Since Mr. Chaitana Dalai, Mahalimba, and Mrs Laxmi Badabisoi, Guruda are the elite person among the Saoras who visited to state capital number of times on different pretext. This has given advantage to these two families to siphon out the benefits of the development interventions. Many development interventions are concentrated in the hands of these two families and their kin. Other Saoras are completely banking upon these families to get any form of benefits from available development schemes.

### **Case 2: Exploitation by other community as observed on dated**

A Saora from Upper Buratal brought half bag turmeric in a fertilizer bag to the weekly market on dated ----. A trader from Jarada, asked him how much. The Saora told him te turmeric @Rs 40/- per kg. The trader said ok I shall give you @ Rs 40/- per kg. But I don't have weighing machine, so tell, 'how many kgs of turmeric you carry with you', the trader asked. The Saora turmeric grower did not know exact quantum. The trader almost snatched the turmeric bag from the Saora and said it would be less than five kg. The Saora said no it will be more than 5 kg. The trader said ok, it will be not more than 6kg.and offered Rs. 240/- @ 40/- per kg. The Saora happily took Rs 240/- and went home.

A few minutes after, one of the members of the research team wanted to purchase from the trader who charged Rs.50/- per kg for the same turmeric. The team member bought 3kgs of turmeric @ Rs 50perkg from the trader. After 3kgs of turmeric was purchased from the trader, it was observed that around 10 kg turmeric was still left in the same bag. It was assumed that around 10-12 kg turmeric grower Saora was paid a price worth of 6kg only.

### **Case 3: Exploitation by other community**

A Saora from Ankuli village brought 50 brooms to local weekly market. He wanted to sale those brooms at the @Rs 20 each. A middle man bargained him per piece @Rs 15. It was refused. So the trader moved out because possibly the

members of the research team were collecting data. After a while, the trader retreated back and took all Brooms to a corner and loaded into his carrier-van parked there. The trader handed over Rs.750 to the Saora. As the Saora refused to take Rs 750, the trader gave him Rs 30/- more and also gave extra Rs 10/- for liquor. Thus, a sum of Rs 790/- was paid by trader to the Saora. From such a transaction one can observe how the poor Saora was cheated. As the Saora failed to could calculate the worth of his Broom he was subjected to vulnerability and economic exploitation.

These case reports reveal that Saoras are not assertive of their rights and shyness rules them a lot. They are exploited by the touts as well as from their own community members.

### **Effectiveness of Basic Amenities development interventions**

**House:** All Saoras have been provided with all weathered-fire proof houses about 12 years ago. Under PVTG housing scheme only 10 units are constructed during 2012-2013 financial year. One such house is at Saradhapur village.

### **TPlate 26: Number of HHs got house (IAY/PTG)**



**Figure 23: PVTG house, TDA, Tumba**

**Drinking Water:** Except Guruda, the other two villages (Mahalimba and Saradhapur) have drinking water facilities for the Saora. In Mhalimba the drinking water is provided through gravity flow system whereas in Saradhapur the drinking water is supplied through deep- bore-well pumping by solar pump.



**Figure 24: Drinking water facility to Saora settlement.**

**Community Hall:** TDA has constructed a multipurpose community hall for Saoras at Guruda and in Saradhapur village. These halls are used for village meetings, village feasts, and marriage ceremonies.



Figure 25: Multipurpose community Hall for Saoras, Guruda.

**Electrification:** Electrification of PVTG villages is not 100%. Of three villages the team visited except one (Mahalimba) other two villages have electricity connection. In Guruda 23 HHs of 28 are having electricity while in Saradhapur it is 24 of 27 HHs have electricity. Overall 62.66% of Saora HHs are having electricity.

Table 39: Electrification of Saora houses

Village	Total Saora HHs	Electricity	% of coverage
Mahalimba	20	0	0
Guruda	28	23	82.14
Saradhapur	27	24	88.88
Total	75	47	62.66

**Source: Data collected during fieldwork.**

## MANKIDIA

Mankidias are one of the smallest PVTGs mainly found in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha . According to HKMDA their total population is 203 as per 2010 survey. However, their population will be more than the HKMDA claim, because there are some Mankidia habitations in Bisoi Block of the district which are not included the in HKMDA administrative area.

Mankidias are a hunting and food gathering semi-nomadic tribe. They live in a small band and move in the jungle to catch of wild animals in general .Monkey flash in particular is their delicacy. They also, collect wild roots, shoots, tubers, fruits and leaves as raw material of their diet. They make temporary settlement made up of small branches and bushes and make a structure on the outskirts of jungle proximate to market centre called *Kumbha*. Everyday catch and collections are sold in the market and exchanged for other food items. As the wild animals decrease in the jungle they move to another nearby jungle. Apart from hunting and gathering, Mankidias are good in rope making from the natural “Siali” fibre. These ropes are of high demand among the agricultural communities of nearby areas.



Figure 26: Traditional mankindia house and mankey catching net.



To change their nomadic life and bring them into the ‘mainstream’ of life the state government has established Hill Kharia and Mankidia Development Agency (HKMD) Micro-Project at Jashipur.

### **Hill Kharia and Mankidia Development Agency (HKMDA)**

Hill Kharia and Mankidia Development Agency (HKMDA) micro-project was instituted during 1986-87 to cater basic needs of the people at the grassroots and to organise the smooth functioning of development activities meant for PVTGs of Jashipur block, Mayurbhanj district.

**Table 40: Administrative Area of HKMDA**

District	Mayurbhanj
Block	Jashipur
Tahasils	Karanjia
Gram Panchayats Covered (12 Nos.)	Durdura, Patbil, Gudugudia, Astakuanr, Dhalabani, Podagarh, Matiagarh, Ekatali, Badagaon, Tato, Batapalasa, Dudhiani

Under HKMDA there are total eighteen PVTG hamlets/villages. Of these, sixteen hamlets are inhabited by Hill Kharias and two by the Mankidias.

**Table 41: PVTG hamlets under HKMDA.**

Name of PVTG Hamlet	PVTG	Total HHs	Total Population
Gudgudia	Hill Kharia	55	175
Khejuri	Hill Kharia	75	255
Astakuan	Hill Kharia	22	67
Thakurguda	Hill Kharia	24	67

<b>Durdura</b>	<b>Mankidia</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Badjhuli</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Podagarh</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Palgoda</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>Matiagarh</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Kopand</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Kumudabadi</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Kiajhari</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>Battainsira</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Biunia</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Batpalasa</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Budhigaon</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>115</b>
<b>Ramjodi</b>	<b>Hill Kharia</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Kendumundi</b>	<b>Mankidia and Hill Kharia</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>706</b>	<b>2111</b>

**Table 42: Availability of Infrastructure in PVTG hamlets of HKMDA**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Village/Settlement Infrastructure</b>	<b>In 2007</b>	<b>In 2010</b>
1.	No. of families provided with houses	-	584
2.	No. of families in need of houses	-	123
3.	No. of Gyan mandirs /Chatasali	11	11 (The building of one Gyan Mandir at Ramjodi village is broken)
4.	No. of Anganwadi Centers/ Sub Centers	15	18
5.	No. of Drinking Water Facilities	15	18

6.	No. of Primary Schools/ Hostels	11 / 3H	13
7.	No. of Middle Schools	7	7
8.	No. of High Schools	7	7
9.	No. of Community Houses	-	12
10.	No. of villages with all weather roads	11	18
11.	No. of Post Offices	-	9
12.	No. of villages provided Electricity	9	9
13.	No. of villages provided Solar light	-	1
14.	Dispensaries /Public Health Centers	3	4
15.	No. of villages provided ANM Centers	5	9
16.	Livestock Centre	4	8
17.	Veterinary Hospital	1	1
18.	Cooperative Societies	-	2
19.	Weekly Hats / Market Centers	6 / 2	8
20.	Horticulture Nursery	-	-
21.	VAW Centre	2	3
22.	Agriculture Depot	1	-
23.	Commercial Bank	2	2
24.	No of NGOs functioning in the area	3	3

**Source: Mid- term CCD Plan Review, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar, 2010**

There are number of schemes taken up by HMDA for the development of PVTGs. **(Detail of schemes are in the annexure.)** For the effectiveness measurement of



development intervention the research team has selected three villages from each administrative unit inhabited by Mankidia PVTG on the basis of principle decided in research design mentioned earlier. Here the administrative unit is the HMDA micro-project and the universe is the Hill Khadia and Mankidia PVTGs. To make it effectively representative two villages have been chosen from HKMDA micro project and one from non-micro-project area. To measure the effectiveness of Mankidia development interventions the team has taken three sample villages. Of these three two villages i.e. Durdura and Kendumundi are from HKMDA intervention area and one i.e. Chattani is from non-intervention area.

**Table 43: Sample Mankidia Villages.**

District	Block	Village	Male	Female	Total	Remark
Mayurbhanj	Jasipur	Durdura	41	41	82	Under HKMDA
	Karanjia	Kendumundi	51	54	105	Under HKMDA
	Biosi	Chattani	31	24	55	Not part of HKMDA

#### **Village Durdura:**

This village is in Jasipur block about 20 KM from the Jasipur town. Village has around 52 households of which 29 are Mankidia households. Santhalis are the major tribal group of the village. Mankidias are rehabilitated in this village from nearby Similipal reserve forest.

#### **Village Resources: The village resources are the following:**

**one** Anganwadi centre, one Gyanmandir, one Primary school, one High school, Solar powered piped drinking water, Solar streetlight, Rice huller centre, Poultry

farming shed , two Fish ponds, and each household has a Kitchen garden of an area around two decimals.

### **Village Kendumundi Mankidia colony:**

This village is situated on Karnjia- Keonjhar road in Karanjia block. Village has around 32 Mankidia HHs and 4 Hill Kharia HHs. Mankidias are rehabilitated in this village from nearby Kendumundi Haat. Mankidia are provided house and kitchen garden land. Apart from these they were also provided community land for agriculture.

### **Village Resources:**

- Gyanmandir
- 1 hand pump and 1 well drinking water
- Solar streetlight.
- Poultry farming shed.
- Pond-1 for irrigation
- Kitchen garden- 2 decimal to each HH

### **Chattani Mankidia Basti:**

This village is on Jashipur- Bisoi road about 30 KM from Jashipur. It is in Bisoi block. This village is not included under HKMDA administrative area. There are 17 Mankidias HHs in this village and staying for last 30 years. Mankidias of this village are deprived from all PVTG development interventions. Till now they got IAY houses from block. Forest collection natural “siali” fibre from nearby Bisoi is their main source of income. Apart from forest collection they also engaged daily wage labour.

### **Effectiveness Measurement:**

#### **Change in Demography and Effectiveness of Health interventions:**

It is reported that the Mankidias are numerically very small in number and their population is in declining state. One of the presumptions is that the fall in number could be due to interstate migration besides high MMR and CMR. To meet the demographic challenges the state government has made many development interventions such as providing them with houses to live in and lead a settled life, periodic health camps to raise health awareness and provide proactive health management strategies, preventive health improvement inputs and distribution of required medical advice and medicine to help them first to arrest the declined trend and then to increase their population strength.

**Table44: Mankidia Population growth.**

<b>Village name</b>	<b>In 2007</b>	<b>In 2010</b>	<b>In 2015</b>	<b>Difference in 2010-2015</b>	<b>% of growth</b>
<b>Durdura</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>- 12</b>
<b>Kendumundi</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-5</b>
<b>Chattini *</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>					

**\* Since, the village is not covered under micro-project Mankidia figure is not available at HKMDA.**

The demographic table shows that there is negative growth of Mankidia population. In Durdura Mankidia Colony one observes a declined trend of 12% population while in Kendumundi Mankidia Colony rate of decline is around 5% within the reported period from 2007 to 2015. Such a fall in demographic composition has been a great concern for the state administration.

**Sex Ratio:** The usual practice of demographic composition in tribal setup shows a positive sex ratio.

**Table45: Sex Ratio of Mankidia.**

<b>Village Name</b>	<b>In 2010</b>				<b>In 2015</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Sex ratio</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Sex ratio</b>
Durdura	93	48	45	937	82	41	41	1000
Kendumundi	110	60	50	833	105	51	54	1058
Chatani	*				55	31	24	774
Total					242	123	119	967

**\*since the village is not covered under micro-project the population figure is not available at HKMDA**

The table shows that there is an increase of sex ratio among the Mankidias. In 2010, the sex ratio was 937 and 833 in Durdura and Kendumundi respectively. In 2015 the sex ratio has become 1000 and 1058 in Durdura and Kendumundi respectively. In Chatani village, however, the sex ratio is 774, which is abysmally lower than the average sex ratio of all the three selected villages. The table implies that the villages under the micro-project have better sex ratio compared to the village outside the micro-project. It is also noticed that the overall sex ratio is 967 while the state level sex ratio is 978.

Above two tables reveal that the population growth and sex ratio indicating the development interventional schemes meant for the protection and promotion of Mankidia population are not effective as desired. The reasons of low population growth are attributed to:-

- Although Mankidias are provided with permanent shelters but due to lack of sustained economic activities in the rehabilitated area they retreated from settled life back to their traditional nomadic life. This resulted low population in Mankidia settlement colony.

- The family size among the Mankidia is small. In 55% (43 HH) household of total surveyed household (78) the average family size is 3 members. It was one child and per parent.
- Lack of reproductive age group population is one reason for low population growth. Of total 242 sample Mankidias, 28 (12%) persons are in reproductive age group 15-49 years. Whereas 115 (47%) persons are above 50 years and 99 (41%) are below reproductive age a group below 15 years. This implies that the young reproductive age group is leaving the Mankidia settlement colony.
- Expenditure on health and nutrition in last eight years revealed a lowering trend. It was not even 1% of total fund HKMDA received (Table given below). This is one reason for their low reproductive health status among the Mankidias.
- Alcoholism is major problem among the Mankidias which resulting low fertility.

**Table 46: Expenditure on Health by HKMDA.**

Financial Year	Total Amount received from all sources	Expenditure on Health	% of total fund expenditure on Health.
2007-2008	45,39,000	10,000	0.22
2008-2009	35,05,000	72,000	2
2009-2010	51,48,000	1,08,000	2
2010-2011	41,34,000	1,20,000	3
2011-2012	55,07,000	30,000	0.54
2012-2013	1,55,78,000	0	0
2013-2014	90,75,000	0	0
2014-2015	58,09,000	89,000	1.53
Total	5,32,95,000	4,29,000	0.80

**Source:** Data collected from HKMDA Office, 2015

### Effectiveness of Livelihood Interventions

Livelihood interventions are taken up to change the Mankidias nomadic life style and dependency on forest resources. With permanent house structure, quanta of agriculture land are also provided with to them in order to help them practise settled life. Apart from agricultural land they are also provided Goatery, poultry and other skill training during different financial periods.

**Table47: Economic Interventions Taken by HKMDA for Mankidias**

Income generation area	Interventions
Agriculture & Plantation	Cashew plantation, sisal plantation, land development, arhar /black gram cultivation, paddy cultivation, wheat cultivation, supply of plough and bullock , agricultural implements and supply of diesel pump sets
Livestock farming	Duckery ,Goatery, poultry,
Skill development	Rope making machine ,sewing machine, rice huller, pricing machine and leaf plate making machine
Entrepreneurship	Small business

However, all the above interventions could not bring much change in the *hitherto* traditional pre-agricultural economy of Mankidias. Still the forest remained as one of the major sources of their livelihood. Their socio-cultural system remained woven around the traditional forest resources till date. Attempts have been made to rehabilitate them to change them from their nomadic life to a settled one. To do so, many development interventions have been made to improve the socioeconomic condition of the Mankidias.

**Table 48: Primary Occupation of Mankidia,**

Occupations	Durdura	Kendumundi	Chatani	% of Total HHs
Own Agriculture		1 (3%)		1
Agricultural Labour	3 (33%)	11 (34%)		17
NTFP collection/Forest produces	17 (58%)	6 (19%)	14 (82%)	47
Wage labour (non-agriculture)	3 (33%)	4 (12%)		8
Migrant Labour	1(3%)			1
Govt. Job				
Private Job				
Pension holders	5 (17%)	4 (12%)	3 (18%)	15
Other/self employed		6 (Driver)(19%)		7
Total	29	32	17	78

The above table indicates that the majority of Mankidias are still in the occupation of forest produce collections. About 47% of sampled households depend on forest collections as their primary occupation. In Chatani about 82% and in Durdura 58% of the village Mankidia depend on forest economy. Whereas Kendumundi it is only 19%. Chatani and Durdura are situated nearer to the forest; therefore dependence on forest is high, whereas there is no forest near Kendumundi, so dependence on forest is low.



Figure 27: Mankidia woman processing wild root for sale.

Chatani village has not been co-opted by HKMDA for any development interventions. Therefore, it is obvious that the Mankidias of this village are more depend on forest. Though cultivable land was given to them in village Kendumundi and Durdura many of them keep the land fallow due to scarcity of water. They prefer to work as labour in unorganised agricultural sector to work to make the allotted land suitable for cultivation. Many of PVTG member have been observed to work as agricultural labour under neighbouring Santal land gentry. The forest collection is the major sources of living .The agricultural activities, however, keep them engaged to supplement their income. About 17% of them depend on agricultural land for their livelihood.

The driving skill development training input was given to Mankida youths of Kendumundi successfully and now six Mankidias are using their skill and driving heavy vehicles.





Figure 28:Mankidias are making rope manually,

Mankidias are known for their rope making across the nation. The rope making machines provided them after a are of no use as the beneficiaries reported. Mankidias' making from the fibres extracted from widely available locally grown plant called *siali*. According to the native, ropes made by hand are stronger than machine built and are high demanded.

The team could not found a single woman using of leaf plate making machine, sewing machine. Women making leaf plate by hand only.



**Figure 29: Mankidia wman making leaf plate.**

Pisciculture in Duradura village is also not effective. According to them, there is no water in the village and soil of this region also cannot retain water. So every year the pond dry, pisciculture is not suitable in this area.



**Figure 30: Dried pisciculture pond.**

Poultry farming in Durdura village is failed. According to Durdura Women SHG, Chicks which they brought died within 15 days due to excessive heat during summer. No

help was provided, from animal husbandry department and from HKMDA. Now the, the poultry shed is in defunct stage. However the poultry farming in Kendumundi was success in 2013. But in 2014, the birds sold amount Rs. 55,000 is not distributed among the SHG members. The Para worker kept all amount. In current year without consent of SHG members, he is using the poultry shed for his own purchased poultry birds. This resulted dissident among the SHG members and the Para worker.



**Figure 31:Defunct poultry shed at Durdura.**

From above all mention income generation interventions, the team infers that income generation interventions of Mankidia PVTG are not effective in changing their traditional pre agricultural economy system.

### **Effectiveness of Education Interventions**

Mankidia is one of the lowly literate PVTG of Odisha. To enhance their educational achievements HKMDA has started Gyanamandir (a pre–school) at village level. At present two Mankidia settlement colonies have two Gyanmandirs .





Figure 32: Mankidia gyanmandir of Durdura village.

### Literacy rate among the Mankidias:

Table 49: Literacy rate among the Mankidias

Village	Total >5 years person s	Present Literacy Status				Comparison between 2010 and 2015		
		Illiterate	Male literate	Female literate	Total literacy (%)	Total literate in 2010*	Total literate in 2015	% of increa se
Durdura	69	33 (48%)	20(28%)	16 (23%)	52	18	36	100
Kedum undi	81	49 (60%)	17(21%)	15 (19%)	40	10	32	220
Chatani	45	33 (73%)	7(16%)	5 (11%)	27	#	#	#
Total	195	115 (59%)	44(23%)	36 (18%)	41			

\*As per HKMDA report 2010

#since this village is not under HKMDA, the data is not available.

The above table implies that the literacy rate of Mankidia is (41%) which far below than the district literacy rate (63.98%) and state literacy rate (73.45%). The male

and female literacy was 23% and 18% respectively. This is quite lower than the district male and female literacy rate (74%) & (53%) respectively.

However, the literacy rate among Mankidias is poor however within last five years the literacy growth rate has reached 100% in Durdura and 220% in Kendumundi Mankidia colony.

This high growth rate of literacy is due to various educational interventions like opening of Gyanmandirs, midday meals, establishment of Ashram Schools and Educational complex. Chatani village is not covered by HKMDA therefore the literacy rate recorded to be very low (27%). As per HKMDA, two Durdura boys are studying at KISS (Kaling Institute of Social Science), Bhubaneswar and four girls are studying at Educational complex, Angarpada. From Kendumundi till now only one Mankidia i.e. Harimohan Mankidia appeared and successfully completed Plus 10 for which The CM has felicitated him in *Adivasi Mela*. To improve literacy level and educational achievement of this PVTG, the HKMDA has started supply of mid-day meals at Kendumundi pre-primary school.



**Figure 33: Mankidia children having Mid day meal, Kendumundi**



**Figure 34: PVTGs girls are studying at Educational complex, Angarpada**

The HKMDA has facilitated in the formation of SHGs among Mankidia men and women to enhance their income capacity. Initially 4 SHGs were formed, two in Durdura and two in Kendumundi. These SHGs were provided revolving fund to start small business. Through Women SHGs of Durdura and Kendumundi, bank subsidies were provided to start Poultry farming. However, during field observation the team observed that in Durdura the poultry farm had a miserable failure and Women SHGs are defunct now. In Kendumundi women SHG the poultry farm is completely under the control of multipurpose worker (MPW) of the village. Due to this reason, Kendumundi SHG members do not contribute individual due share of money to the group. In both villages the women SHG are not functioning. These observations imply that the capacity building development interventions are ineffective among Mankidia.

### **Effectiveness of communication (road infrastructure) interventions**

There is better road communication facilities to these two villages since Durdura and Kendumundi are part of HKMDA rehabilitated colony of Mankidias. There is no village

road links to Chattani MankidaBasti . Thus, the Manikidia *bastis* of the state are well connected and having all weathered road communication facilities.



Figure 35: CC road to Mankidia settlement, Kendumundi

#### **Effectiveness of basic amenities interventions:**

**Housing:** Since Mankida habitations are rehabilitated habitation all Mankidia house hold of both the villages are got house. However, these houses were constructed in 1986-87, the condition of these houses are uninhabited conditions. Three Mankidia households of Durdura got new MoKudia house. In Chattani also all 17 Mankidia families got IAY house from Block. The houses allotted under Indira Awaas yojana (IAY) are distributed without demarcation of the land.





**Figure 36: PVTG house for Mankidias**

**Drinking water:** Durdura Mankidiabasti has ample supply of drinking water facilities with a tube-well and solar pumped overhead piped water supply. However, in Kendumundi there is scarcity of drinking water supply. In Kendumundi one open well and one tube-well are present. The open well is broken and having sticking water. So, Kendumundi Mankidias are not using the well water. Whole 32 families are depending on the single hand pump of the habitation. There is one hand pump for drinking water facility in the Mankidia habitation of Chattani.





**Figure 37: Drinking water supply to Mankidia settlement, Durdura**

**Electrification:** Of total 29 houses of Durdura Mankidia habitation 25 houses have electrical power supply . However, there is no electricity in Kendumundi Mankidia habitation. Solar Street lights are supplied in Durdura and Kendumundi habitations. There is no power supply to Chattani Mankidia habitation.

**Health facilities:** Health facilities are available in both the Mankidia habitations. In Durdura the PHC is located in Durdura revenue village which is about 200 meters away from the Mankidia habitation. In Kendumundi ,the PHC is only 100 meters from the Mankidia habitation. Though PHC in both the village are nearby but Mankidias hardly visit there. They have their own traditional herbal treatments. Mankidia visits PHC only when the illness becomes serious and where traditional herbal medicine remains unsuccessful in healing process. Most of the deliveries are taking place at hospital. In Chattani a Missionary Doctors from Baripada visit once a month to Mankidia habitation to render free services.



**Figure 38: PHC of Kendumundi village near Mankidia settlement.**

With regards to the FRA and convergences there are many pertinent issues remained unsolved. At the level of planning and implementation of right holders or community involved. Any form of convergence that took place has never been discussed with the beneficiaries. It was realized that no proper exercise was made to arrange and analysis the priority need of the community. Coffee and rubber plantation planned for the benefits of the tribal population failed to achieve its desired results due to the fact that such plantation scheme is foreign to the native community and largely unsuitable to their micro ecological climatic situation.

### **Concluding Remarks:**

It was observed that the families remaining adjacent / outside the PVTG micro project areas are no more socio-economically different from PVTGs of Microproject areas. The degree of vulnerability between them is almost same. This implies that there was hasty decision taken to include a specific contiguous geographically located population in order to meet the official requirements and thus it ignored a substantial number of families. Thus, a fresh study is needed to identify the PVTGs. Odisha is a unique state where PVTGs development interventions are implemented through micro projects. This area

and PVTG specific micro projects have uplifted the living conditions of PVTGs as the team observed in Mankidia settlements. Mankidia settlements (kendumundi and durdura) under the HKMDA have better human indices than the non Mankidia settlement- Chattani. Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) through whom development schemes are implemented at grass root level is also a good approach. However, periodical monitoring and evaluation of these MPWs works required. Because, the team found in case Saora and Mankidia these MPWs are manipulating beneficiaries and siphoning the development schemes. Special Officers (SOs) of micro-projects should not completely dependent on MPWs.

The team observed that the housing intervention is most liked by the PVTGs. Among Saoras, all of them got house under IAY sheme and mankindia too got house under IAY and “Mokuida” scheme of the state government. But, the team found that the due to rigidness of per unit cost of house is major stagger for remote inaccessible and hill top PVTG settlements (as the case of mahalimba). Due to inaccessible construction materials could not supplied there. PVTGs carry those materials from far place. This has an extra burden on the PVTGs. As result with fixed unit cost they are unable to complete the house. In such case the houses are either incomplete or completed but not all weathered and fire proof house. So, the team feels the unit cost of house should be modified according to geographic location of PVTGs settlements.

In the livelihood change, the team observed that Saoras are more advanced to Mankidias and adopted settled agricultural life. Saoras have more benefited from agricultural interventions. This is due to Saoras traditionally podu cultivators, which is an ancient form of agriculture. So when government introduced agricultural interventions they accepted it and practiced modern agricultural system whereas mankindias, traditionally lived gypsy life, hunter and gatherer. They were not habituated to settled life. So, when government provided house and land for settled life, they accepted the house but utilisation of land for livelihood is not accepted yet. Still they depend on forest collections.

In education though Saoras are progressed ahead but Mankidias acceptance to educational interventions is good. Educational growth % is much more than the Saoras. This is because the government has established “Gyanmandirs” in Makidia settlements.

In health sector Mankidias are far better than the Saoras. Skin diseases, TB, Malaria and diarrhoea are very common in Saora settlements. Deaths due to TB are very high among Saoras. This is because of Saoras believes more on religious-ritual treatments whereas, Mnakidias have their own herbal treatment for all diseases known to them.

Capacity building and women empowerment in both the PVTGs are not effective. Both the PVTGs are exploited by the local non- PVTG members. In both cases Women SHGs are not functioning. With regards to cultural conservation the government interventions are not effective in both cases. Under cultural conservation Saoras are provided “murdanga” “gini” and Music sound systems. Except music sound system nothing they are using. Music system is used during marriage ceremonies and plays only latest movie songs. However, no steps are taken to preserve Saoras traditional songs. Similarly, in Mankidias traditional silver ornaments and traditional cloths are distributed to conserve their culture

#### **Micro project in Odisha for effective outcome:**

Theoretically the need based demands of PVTGs are expected to start from Gram Sabha and accordingly the planning components are supposed to be there in the planning process based on grassroots data to be routed through Special officer to the state level machinery for strategic planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. But in reality it does not happen. It was observed that mostly it starts from Special Officer who on behalf of the PVTG at the grassroots recommends development components to be incorporated as per his/ her perception and competency. Because PVTG people are taken for a ride by the Block level / micro project level authorities like special officer (SO), the development interventions remained authority centric and not people centric and ultimately did not achieve the expected results.

The claims of Special Officer and his/ her involvement in PVTG development activities and the money spent for the purpose may be evaluated periodically by the external agencies so that one can know where the shoe pinches.

The benefits be extended to Non PVTGs living in the same village the where PVTG inhabit so that the interethnic strives can be reduces and inter ethic cooperation and coordination can be achieved. Gender and age specific issues should be treated separately with much care.

The contiguous area defined as PVG area needs to be revisited and re-examined to include or exclude the deserved households.

Culture conservation is seen to have been restricted to dance and craft ignoring huge number of IKS that otherwise would have been a catalyzed force for the development intervention. It is reflected in housing, space use of community inside the village and in weekly market, and installation of tube-well point and place to impart vocational education , Intangible heritages of the PVTGs need to be documented and preserved before it is too late.

The welfare officers / Special offers need to be given training on sensitization as a few opined that the PVTGs development is not possible.

Government officials who visit them need have humble service oriented interaction rather than deal with the through an authoritative tone. It was observed that the PVTG leaders siphoned the benefits to their favour and a class-like structure is emerging within PVTG. Attempt should be made to make them assertive rather than docile in terms of right to live with dignity as mentioned in Article 21 of the constitution. .

The contents mentioned inArticle 19 of our constitution need to be carefully observed in areas wherePVTG inhabit.Culturally suitable and local resources linked skill training is the urgent need to help the PVTGs for a better living in upcoming skill labour oriented market. The study reports must be ethnographic in nature because at the socio-cultural domain inter-institutional relations play a greater role in making people move in the desired direction

Success/ failure and the rate of efficiency of the dev intervention depend on the people's perception, awareness, participation and transformation. The native parameters should be referred to evaluate the efficacies of the development intervention.

A post not below the rank of Additional Secretary should be created specifically to deal with the PVTG development since special funds come from Centre under Art 275(1)

With this above background find here the possible remedial measures at the administration,

#### **Administrative Structure:**

- Since Odisha has largest number of PVTGs in the country and have 17 micro projects for PVTGs, the team suggests that an Additional Secretary rank officer PVTGs be created at the department who will be dealing with PVTGs only to look into the fund flow, fund utilization, planning, implementation and monitoring the development projects. This becomes essential as the team observed that at the present system of administration the Special Officer (SO) is the lowest administrative authority while Tribal development Commissioner is at the top. This creates a gulf and power distance between these two rank officers results delay in the decision-making and implementation process.
- Five essential departments such as Dept of Forest, Dept of Education, Dept of Health, Dept of Rural development, Dept of minor irrigation and drinking, Dept of Agriculture Panchayati raj and Public Works representatives having better knowledge on the culture of PVTGs should be deputed to Micro-Project for quick effective decision and implementation of development interventions.
- Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) are the intermediate links between the PVTGs and the administration. It has been realized that their presence is indispensable. Their expenses can be provided from the contingency fund.
- Trained field based anthropologists be taken as consultant for each micro- projects. Because the Special Officer are aware on socio-economic and cultural facets of tribal culture.

**Fund Flow:**

- Erratic flow of fund is a major reason for messy interventions. This resulted forceful and unsuccessful of interventions so as to submit utilization certificate before it is too late. Thus fund flow should be timely and definite periodic.

**Planning and Implementation:**

- It is observed that PVTGs are not aware of the schemes though their names figure in the beneficiaries list. The objective of the schemes should be disseminated among the PVTGs before it is implemented.
- Gram Shaba should be conducted and video recording of Gram Shaba should be taken in to confidence during annual planning.
- Local available Civil Society groups should be involved in the planning process

**Monitoring:**

- Periodic social audits need to be conducted at village level by external agencies.
- SIA on development intervention be done so as to have strategic approach to change the life and livelihood of the PVTGs.

**Major interventions;**

- It has been observed that health frontier has been given leap services in micro project area. Special program with the joint effort of the develop personnel from Health and Tribal development departments be initiated which would reduce the MMR and IMR along with rate of morbidity.
- A special drive should be made to arrest the increasing frequency of truants and dropouts of PVTG households and after proper identification of the causes , remedial measures can be taken through re-study and organizing the awareness campaigns
- PVTG habitations having no Aganwadi Centers should be addressed soon to attract the preschool beneficiaries of the PVTG households.

**Major interventions:**

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- The causes of Truants and dropouts of PVTG households should be re-examined and awareness campaigns must be made to overcome the evil of illiteracy.
- PVTG habitations having no Aganwadi centres be addressed soon to attract the preschool beneficiaries
- Periodic social audits should be conducted at village level by external agencies to avoid biasness. .
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) on development intervention be undertaken so as to have strategic approach to change the life and livelihood of the PVTGs
- There has been dearth of trained drivers in the state. The driving as a skill to the PVTG youths would be a welcome proposal to enhance the income and quality of life.

**Administrative Structure:**

- Since Odisha has largest number of PVTGs in the country and have 17 micro projects for PVTGs the team suggests an Additional Secretary PVTGs post be created at the department, who will be dealing with PVTGS fund flow, planning, implementation and monitoring. This becomes essential as the team observed that at the present system of administration the Special Officer (SO) is the lowest administrative authority while Tribal development Commissioner is at the top. This creates a gulf and power distance between these two rank officers results delay in the decision-making and implementation process.
- Five essential departments such as Forest, Education, Health, Water (irrigation and drinking), Panchayati raj and Public Works representatives having better knowledge on the culture of PVTGs should be deputed to Micro-Project for quick effective decision and implementation of development interventions.



- Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) are the intermediate link between the PVTGs and the administration so their presence is indispensable. Their expenses can be provided from the contingency fund.
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- It has been observed that health frontier has been given leap services in micro project area. Special program with the joint effort of the develop personnel from Health and Tribal development departments be initiated which would reduce the MMR and IMR along with rate of morbidity.

- Truants and dropouts of PVTG households be re-examined and awareness campaign must be made to combat it.
- PVTG habitations having no Anganwadi centres be addressed soon to attract the preschool beneficiaries

### **Recommendations:**

Those constantly put their endeavour to help PVTGs develop through their own genus must understand that the PVTGs have adopted varieties of coping mechanism with available scarce resources to which outsiders have no knowledge about it

### **Administration**

- Areas of Micro project should be reviewed so that the PVTG settlements which are not included under micro-project administration can be included.
- All development interventions executing various departments for PVTGs should be under one umbrella/window i.e. Micro-project.
- One executing rank officer from various line departments should represent in Micro-project to expedite development interventions by inter linking with department.
- Fund flow should be on the basis of PVTG population.
- The state government as well as union government should release funds under one head PVTG instead of different heads like SCA-TSP,Article 275(1),CCD etc.
- Unit cost for infrastructure should be flexible to accommodate and complete the interventions in remote and inaccessible areas.
- The helicopter used for surveillance in extremist affected areas can also carry a few construction materials to drop wherever it becomes difficult to transport the raw materials.
- The village like Mahalimba can be connected by road n forest. In mountainous area where it is beyond 40% slope the concreat cemented steps can be made and small culvert on steams / rivulets can beused for better connectivity of the people to outside. There is a need to sensitise the welfare officers /field

level development personnel who are stubborn and possess closed mind-set towards PVTG development.

## **Tamil Nadu**

There are 37 Schedule Tribes in the state of Tamil Nadu. The total scheduled tribe (ST) Population of the state is 794697 and it constitutes 1.1% of total population of the state. Of these 37 STs, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MOTA), Government of India has identified only six scheduled tribal communities as Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Those six PVTGs are Irulars, Todas, Kurumbas, Kotas, Kattunayakans, and Paniyans. All six PVTGs are habituating in Nilgiri district. Among all these, Irulars is numerically the largest PVTG of the state.

### **State Administrative Structure for PVTGs Development:**

The apex body of administration for the PVTGs in the state is Adi Dravider and Tribal Welfare Department (ADTWD). It is in the state headquarter Chennai. The department is headed by a Cabinet ministry and assisted by a senior bureaucratic officer as Principal Secretary. Principal Secretary is assisted by a Joint Secretary tribal welfare. The joint Secretary is helped by Director Tribal welfare. Director Tribal Welfare is the real executive agency for the development interventions of STs in general and PVTGs in particular. ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development project) is the lowest level office at district Head quarters. ITDP is headed by a senior state cadre officer as Project Officer (PO). Theoretically ITDP formulates and implements all development interventions meant for scheduled tribes as well as PVTGs.

Tribal Research Center (TRC) is suggesting and evaluating development interventions executed in favor of STs as well as of PVTGs.

### **Development Interventions for PVTGs:**

The state government has given priority to housing and agriculture development interventions for PVTGs. Under housing scheme, the state government has constructed PVTG houses each costing Rs 1.75 lakhs only. Apart from houses constructed by ADTED, the Hill Area Development Program (HADP) also constructed houses for PVTGs. PVTGs of the state get houses from three different departments such as IAY from rural development department, PVTG houses from ADTWD and houses from HADP.

Next to the housing, the state government has given importance to agriculture development. Under agriculture and livelihood development interventions, the state government has provided use right of land to PVTGs under FRA, 2006. The other inputs given for agro based development interventions are : tractors, plough and bullocks and power sprayer for irrigation. Infrastructure developments such as road connectivity, hospital, Anganwadi Center, and community center have been built by HADP.

To observe the effectiveness of these PVTGs development interventions the research team has sampled Irulars as per the research design.

### **Irulas:**

Irular or Irulas are the same tribal groups found in southern part of India particularly, in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. A large section of Irular is found in Tamil Nadu. They are found in districts like Nilgiri, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Villupuram and Vellore. In Nilgiri district they are referred to as Irulas, which is identified as PVTG by the MOTA, Government of India. In other

districts they are referred to as Irular . Beyond the Nilgiri district boundary, the Irulars are not enlisted as PVTG. According to 2011 census Irulas population is 1, 89,661. They constitute 24% of total ST population of the state and 74% of total PVTG population of the state.

W. Francis, I.C.S in the “Madras District Gazetteers: the Nilgiris”, explained detail characteristics of Irulas. According to him “the name Irulas is supposed to be derived from the Tamil ‘irul’ means darkness, which may refer either to the gloomy jungle in which they live in or to their very swarthy complexions. The tribe lives chiefly on the eastern lower slopes in the boorish hamlets called Mottas .The huts are made of plaited bamboo plastered over with mud wall. They cultivate patches of dry grains and carry on shifting cultivation. All of them speak a corrupt form of Tamil. They are small in stature, very dark skinned, broad-nosed (W.Francis, 1908). Further, he described that Irulas are so poor that the infanticide was common (the mothers being declared to bury their infants alive) and so wild were their habitats that when an Irular women was too busy to look after her babies she entrusted them to the care of the nearest tiger (ibid, 152)

Above description highlights that Irulas are dark skinned, short stature, broad nosed people and lives in the wild forest on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats. They were hunters and gatherers and practiced shifting cultivation. They speak their own Irula dialect.

The Irula tribe inhabits mainly the hill tracts between the altitude of 1200 meters and 1500 meters in the Kotagiri and Coonoor taluks. This means, they are found only in southern and eastern slope of Nilgiri hills. They are considered as the possessor of excellent ethno-botanical knowledge – the herbal wealth and wealth on vegetations. The important musical instruments they use in festive occasions are: Buhiri, Kuwalu, Nagasora, Kadime , Pore and Thavulu . The Iruvals of Masinagudi area are performing mimetic dance known as ‘emmoaattaa’. Their dialect is known as ‘Irulas bassa’ which is identified as an off-shoot of Dravidian linguistic family.

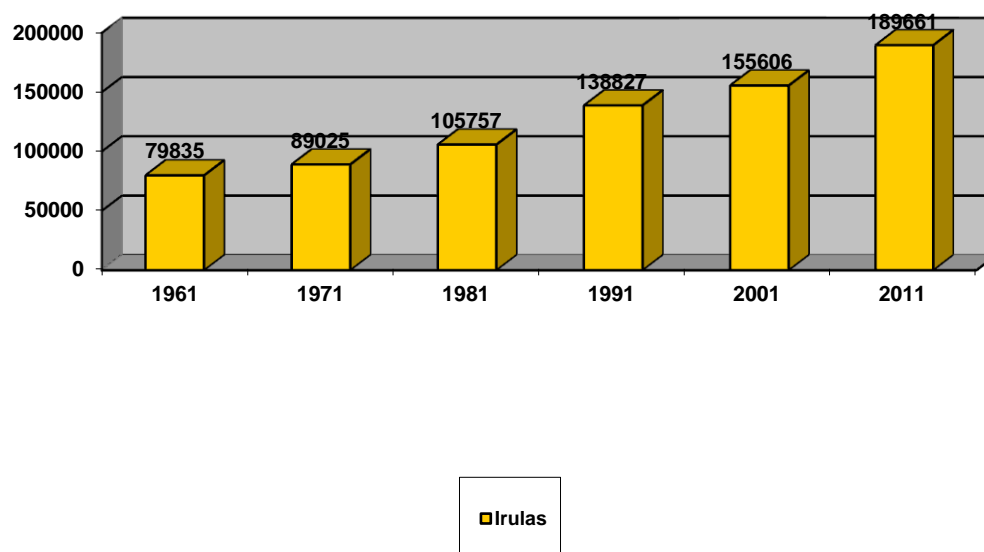
To improve Irulas from their impoverishment, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India notified them as one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups and granted special development interventions like housing, agriculture, infrastructure, and skill development for them.

To access the effectiveness of these development interventions the research team has selected three Irulas villages from three blocks of Nilgiri district. Three villages are Kunjapanai from Kothagiri block, Mooperkadu from Coornor block and Siriyur from Udthagamandlam block.

### **Effectiveness of Development Interventions:**

**Change in population:** As it is mentioned earlier that population is one of the features for identification of PVTG who numerically either remained stagnant or declined. According to W. Francis “due to poverty infanticide was common in Irulas” (ibid, 1908). To help hem grow at par with their ethnic brothers and then enjoy the dignity of democratic citizenship of the nation the government of India has initiated livelihood development interventions for them. It has been reported by the state government that after the development interventions made active the infanticide completely stopped and population growth took place. During last five census reports have shown population growth among the Irulas.

Diagram 11: Population growth of Irulas



Source: Tribal Statistics, MOTA, government of India, New Delhi, 2015.

Above figure indicates that the Irulars population has been increasing across the census periods. The percentage of decadal growth of Irulars population is 21.88% whereas the ST population growth in the state reported to be 22.01%. Irular population growth is steadily growing with the STs Population of the state. According to 2011 census sex-ratio among Irulars is 1007.

As per the data derived from the study villages the Irulas sex-ratio found to be positive i.e; 1008 females per 1000 male . However, village wise Mooperkadu village is having maximum sex ratio indicating 1125 females per 1000 male while Siriyur village has minimum sex ratio 846 females per 1000 male. Growth of population and healthy sex ratio among Irulas indicate that the infanticide disappeared and impoverishment has been declining due to development interventions.

**Effectiveness of livelihood interventions:**

Traditionally Irulas were shifting cultivators and food gatherer. Through PVTGs special development interventions the state government has introduced settled agriculture interventions through constant and continuous motivation. The state government provided permanent houses to control Irulas gypsy or shifting life style. Under Forest Right Act (FRA), they are provided land to start agriculture. To supplement agriculture, the state government has provided tractors, land tilling machines for land making and power sprayers for irrigation.

Table 50: Main occupation of Irulars.

Source of livelihood	Kunjapani	Mooperkadu	Siriyur	%
Own agriculture	3	2		7
NTFP collection	3	4	2	12
Agriculture Labour	17	15	12	58
Wage labour in non agriculture	5	1	7	17
Migrant labour				
Govt. service				
Private Service	2		1	4



The above table indicates that the agriculture labour is main source of livelihood among the Irulas of Nilgiri hills. Though the state government has provided the land under FRA and provided other agriculture supplements to Irulas households to practice own agriculture, only 7% households of total surveyed practice own peasantry. Majority of adults go for labor market and work in agriculture sector for their livelihood. The reason for not cultivating own agriculture land even after repeated persuasion by development personnel of government is that the Government of Tamilnadu allotted land to them that exist within some tea estates. So, Irulas could not do agriculture there as remaining land of tea estates are leased out to companies. Therefore, in paper the land belongs to Irulas but since the land is located within or adjacent to tea plantation area, they prefer to work as tea garden laborer. Functionally, the tea estate engulfs the allotted land given to them. They render their services a watchman to the tea estate and in return get wage Rs 100 per day and weekly food rations. The other reason for not practicing own agriculture is that Irulas habitats are situated close to reserve forest where wild elephants invade into Irulas settlement and destroys their house and raised crops. So Irulas prefer to work as agriculture labour than own agriculture.

The research team's observed that Irulas PVTG group has given up their traditional shifting cultivation and food collection practice of livelihood. It is learnt that the very purpose of the agriculture development intervention is lost as it failed to motivate Irulas to practice own settle agriculture. Now the grassroots reality is that they work as semi-bonded labor in the tea estate. This is because neither they can grow any cereal in their own agriculture land nor tea estate owner exclude Irulas land from their estate. In such situation Irulas preferred to work as laborer in tea estate from generation to generation by unofficially mortgaging their allotted land.

### **Effectiveness of Educational Intervention:**

Literacy level among Irulas is very low because of their traditional life way process. However, to encourage education among the Irulas the state government has opened schools and Residential schools in the PVTGs settlements with all facilities free of cost to PVTGs. Such interventions have improved the educational achievement among Irulas.

According to 2011 census the literacy rate among the Irulas is 49% with its male and female literacy 55% and 43% respectively. Total male and female literacy rate of Irulas is 62% and 47% respectively.

**Table 51: Literacy rate among Irulars.**

Village Name	Illiterate	Literate	Male literate	Female literate
Kunajapani	40	58	30	28
Mooperkadu	32	30	18	12
Siriyur	27	39	23	16
Total	99	127	71	56
%	44%	56%	56%	44%

Above table indicates that during last five years literacy rate among the Irulars has been increasing. Present literacy rate in the surveyed villages is 56%, which is 6% more compared to 2011 census. Similarly, present male literacy is 56% up 1% from 2011 and female literacy is 44% up 1% from 2011.

**Table 52: Educational Achievements among Irulars**

Among Irulas though the literacy level has increased, the educational achievement is very low. Of the total literates 40% are in primary class, 19% are in middle class, 25% in secondary class, 13% in higher secondary class and graduation

completed only 3%. Higher % of primary class shows that Irulas are not attending school beyond the primary school of their settlement. A very small percent is going beyond their village schools for

higher studies. Not a single Irulas joined technical education till date. The team observed

that due to opening of residential schools in the PVTGs area of settlement the literacy rate among Irulas has increased. But real employable education is yet to be achieved among Irulas.

#### **Effectiveness of Capacity building and Skill development interventions:**

The Nilgiri ITDP has not initiated any capacity building and skill development interventions for the Irulas.

Table:53:Fund utilization for PVTGs by ITDP, Nilgiri

Intervention area	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Agriculture	-	4590000	-	210000	7580000	49262021	43740775
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Village name	Primary		Middle		Secondary		Higher Secondary		Graduate		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Kunjapanai	7	9	7	7	13	5	3	5	2	0	58
Mooperkadu	6	5	2	3	2	4	3	4	1	0	30
Siriyur	11	13	3	2	6	2	2	0	0	0	39
%	40		19		25		13		3		100

House	-	7722000	-	-	-	42400000	40000000
Electricity	-	-	-	20000	-	-	-
Skill devp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capacity building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture conservation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	12312000	-	230000	7580000	91662021	837407750

Source: Adi Dravider and Tribal Welfare Office (ITDP), Nilgiri, 2015

The above table indicates that the concerned ITDP for Irulas of Nilgiri has not spent a single pie for capacity building and skill enhancement of Irulars. They are known for their snake catching skills. Such skills can be enhanced and given employment in forest department.

#### **Effectiveness of road connectivity interventions:**

ITDP Nilgiri has not initiated any road connectivity for PVTG habitats in general and Irulas particular. Above table shows ITDP, Nilgiri has not spent any amount on road connectivity. However, the three villages the team visited have road connectivity. According to ITDP tribal welfare officer, Hill Area Development Program (HADP) develops infrastructure in Nilgiri district. HADP is a statutory autonomous body formed by the state government to look into the development activities of Hill Areas (Nilgiri district). Irulas and all other PVTGs of Nilgiri district get benefited from HADP. HADP provided house, road and other village infrastructures in PVTG villages.

**Effectiveness of basic amenities interventions:**

**House:** All Irulars households have permanent all weather house. Irulars houses are built under IAY, under HADP, and ITDP house under PVTG house program. In Kunjapanai village the team noticed maximum (Indira Awas Yojana) IAY houses, which are old and small. In Mooperkadu and Siriyur village Irulas houses are constructed by ITDP under PVTG housing scheme. In Siriyur village the community centre is build by HADP.

Permanent houses have benefited Irulas to change from shifting life style to settled life style. The concrete structured house protected them from wild animals particularly from the wild elephants that used to damage their traditional houses intermittently and stopped their recurrent expenditure on maintenance of house.

**Drinking Water:** Under HADP hand pumps are installed in Irulas settlements. However, these hand pumps are not effective as the region is rocky and ground water level is low. So after two years, these hand pumps remained defunct. In such situation Irulas depend on stream water for drinking purpose. Rural Water Supply (RWS) program is not implemented in the Irulas settlements.

**Electricity:** Irulas settlements got electricity connection. However, like other neighboring state of Kerela there is no special rebate offered to Irulas for payment of bill.

**Health:** The state government seems to remain least concerned about the health of PVTGs. The ITDA has not spent any amount on health security. There is no mobile medical facility for Irulas. The team could observe that the Irulas are still having strong faith on their traditional religious-medico treatments for all type of diseases they encounter.

**Effectiveness of cultural conservations interventions:** No cultural conservation interventions initiated by the state authorities to preserve the traditional heritage of Irulas in particular and PVTGs in general. The team observed that the PVTG museum at Tribal Research Centre, Ooty is in well organized. No display of

PVTGs cultural heritage was seen. The team observed that, the state government is promoting the Toda PVTG for their rich traditional handicraft. The sale Toda handicrafts there is an outlet/ stall opened in Botanical Garden, particularly to market the shawl and sarees. Toda for its traditional image attracted the attention of tourists across the globe and the Irula cultural heritage and their crafts are maintained low key.

### **Conclusion:**

Irular or Irulas are the same tribal groups found in southern part of India particularly, in Tamil Nadu. They are found in Nilgiri district, Kancheepuram, Thiruvallur, Villupuram and Vellore districts. They are referred by different district in different name. As in nilgiri district they are referred as Irulas, which is identified as PVTG by the MOTA, Government of India. In other districts they are referred as Irular. According to 2011 census Irulas population is 1,89,661. They constitute 24% of total ST population of the state and 74% of total PVTG population of the state. Irulas are dark skinned, short stature, broad nosed people and lives in the wild forest on the eastern slope of the Western Ghats. Traditionally, they were hunters and gatherers and practiced shifting cultivation. But now they work as wage laborer in agriculture and tea estates of Nilgiri region. They speak their own Irula dialect.

The state authority has provided them house and agriculture facilities such as land under FRA and sprayers for irrigation. Apart from these two the state authority has not given anything. Drinking water, house, health and employment are major problems in Irulars. Irulas has rich cultural heritage and traditional medicine knowledge, which requires immediate preservation before it completely evaporates.

### **Suggestions:**

- State authorities need to take initiatives to promote agriculture among Irulas/ Irulas and other PVTGs as the food basket of PVTGs are becoming market-based foods. Market force is likely to make them more vulnerable in food security.
  - It is observed that Irulas are working as mere watchman or labor and have no entry into the technical areas of tea estates. This gives them low wages. So the state authorities should start local need based vocational training for PVTGs, such that they can employ themselves in the technical areas of available industries and can make a good and stable income..
  - The state government should arrange transport facilities to bring PVTG children to the nearest schools to enroll them and help them inclined towards schooling to enhance educational achievement among PVTGs.
  - Health sector needs to be given priority as one of the vital PVTGs development interventions. It should also figure in HADPas well .
  - Traditional skills and knowledge of PVTGs should be preserved and promoted for continuation of cultural heritage of the community as an integral part of culture conservation and development..
  - The forest resources are depleting fast as a result role of women in family income is shrinking. Therefore Women SHG need to be promoted to involve women in income generation activities at the household, village level. The strategy should be made to offer food security beyond forest produce collection.
  - In Tamil Nadu construction related skill training to the women in Kaikudipatti and Podukatai beinhg organized by an NGO CASA has already proved yield positive. This may be extended to PVTG women so that they can shift from unskilled to semi skilled and skilled employment sector and get higher wage which can be linked to Govt housing scheme. .

# West Bengal

There are 40 scheduled tribes spread over all districts of West Bengal of whom three namely Birhors, Lodhas and Totos are the PVTGs. The total population of ST of the state is 52, 96,963 as per census 2011. They share 5.8% of the state's total population and 5.08% of total ST population of the country. The demographic structure of PVTGs are given below.

**Table:54: PVTGs and their distribution in West Bengal**

Name of the PVTG	District inhabiting	Population			Sex ratio
		M	F	T	
Birhor	Purulia	163	170	333	1042
Lodha	Paschim Medinipur & Purulia	30537	29599	60136	969
Toto	Jalpaiguri	749	642	1391	857
Total		31449	30411	61860	966

**Source:** Web site-Tribal Development Department, Government of West Bengal 10.09. 2015

Exact number of PVTG population in the state is not clear but in the tribal department web portal the total figure is 61860 of whom Birhor , Lodha and Toto have 333, 60136 and 1391 population respectively.

## Administrative structure:

For the development of STs in general and PVTGs in specific, the state has a separate department called *Adibasi vikas Bibhag* (Tribal Development Department) with a senior rank administrative officer of the rank of Principal secretary of the department. This department is recently formed by bifurcating from the Backward Class development department.



There is no specific section in the department for PVTGs. The District Welfare Officers (DWOs) are the nodal officers for effective implementation of all PVTG interventions in their respective districts. Through these DWOs the state government has been implementing number of schemes with support from the union government for the development of PVTGs. To evaluate the effectiveness of these development interventions the team has selected the Lodha PVTG community of the state as per the sample design.

### **Lodha**

In West Bengal, Lodhas are mainly concentrated in the districts of Paschim (West) Medinipur and Purba (East) Medinipur and Purulia districts. During British Raj they were designated as a Criminal Tribe where the derogatory nomenclature was changed to de-notified tribe by central notification amending the Tribes Act in 1952. In the first Census of independent India the Lodhas were recorded as a scheduled caste and their total population was enumerated to 8,346 souls only. According to the Census of 1951 the Lodhas were found to be distributed in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24 Parganas, Calcutta, Murshidabad and Jalpaiguri. The Lodhas of Midnapore are said to be identical with Savaras and Sahars. In Orissa the Saora/Sabara ethnic name refers to different ethnic origin. Lodhas marry at younger age and they do not practice widow remarriage or divorce. Census of 1981 shows that the total population of the Lodhas including the Kharias and the Kherias of West Bengal was 53,718. Besides West Bengal, they are also found in the Mayurbhanj and Baleswar districts of adjoining Orissa state. Originally, they inhabited in hilly rugged terrains covered with jungle. Lodhas have their own dialect which is close to Savara- an Austro-Asiatic language. Their own dialect is an endangered one. Now they speak fluent Bengali. More than 80 percent of them follow Hindu way of life with traditional belief in spirits and nature worship. Traditionally, they were forest dwellers and recently they transformed them to small peasants either as owners of land or as agricultural labourers in addition keep them engaged in

hunting , fishing and NTFP collection . Their main economy is still based on collection of minor forest products, such as leaves for preparing leaf-plates for market. According to Bhowmick, the Lodhas were found to collect edible roots and fruits for household consumption and sell the surplus in the local markets. They are also found engaged in the collection of tussore cocoons and sell them in the market for cash. Lodhas also catch snakes and lizards and sell their hides and consume the flesh of these animals. They catch fish and tortoises from the water bodies for domestic consumption as well as for sale. (Bhowmick, 1981: 6).

### **Sample Lodha village:**

To measure the effectiveness of PVTGs development interventions in the state the team has selected the three Lodha villages from high Lodha concentration district Paschim Medinipur.

**Table 55:Sample LodhaVillage**

<b>Name of the PVTG</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Block</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Sampled PVTG HHs</b>
Lodha	Paschim Medinipur	Narayangarh	Daharpur	22
		Khargpur –II	Kuchila Tari	41
		Jhargram	Simulidanga	43
		<b>Total</b>		<b>106</b>

**Daharpur:** This is developed Lodha village near the Khargpur town (15 Km). It is in Narayangarh block and in Daharpur GP. There are approximately 120 Lodha HHs in the village. Since the village is in plain land agriculture and agriculture labour is the main livelihood of the Lodhas of this village. Most of the Lodhas of this village are share farmers. They grow paddy and vegetables. During the lean period (July-October) they go for wage labour at Khargpur industrial areas.

The village is well connected to Khargpur by road and rail. National Highway No. 5 between Kolkata and Chennai is only ½ a Km from the village. Belda (Kontai) is the nearest railway station 7 Km from the village.

The village has all basic facilities like School, Anganwadi centre, PHC, electricity, village road drinking water facility by hand pump.

Main development interventions are Lodha Awas (house) and Janashree Bima Yojana(JBY).

**Kuchila Tari:** This village is in Khargapur-II block and in Kuchilatri GP. It is one of the models Lodha village of the district and about 25 KM from the district HQ. The village is in plain land and agriculture and agricultural labour is the main occupation of the Lodhas. Paddy is their main crop.

Though the village is remote village but it is well connected to Kharagpur by metalled road. It is a multi caste village. Apart from 41 lodhas there are Orans and Sahoo HHs are found. The village has Primary school, anganwadi centre, electricity connection and drinking water connection with hand-pumps. Most visible development intervention is Lodha Awas Yojana, 15 Lodha families got house under the scheme. Mr.kenaram Ari and his wife Mrs. Arati Ari represented from Lodha community of the state at Republic Day Celebration, New Delhi in 2011 and got felicitation from then President Smt. Pratiba Devi Sing Patil.



Figure 39:Kenaram and his wife who were felicitated by President Smt. Pratibha Singh Patil.

Major problem of the village is that the land where they are living, do not have legal document. Not a single Lodhas of this village has legal document of their home stayed land though they are staying in the village since four generations.

**Simulidnaga:** This village is in Jhargram block Maoist affected block of the district. It is one of the most undeveloped Lodha villages. It is about 35 Km from the district HQ. The village is in deforested forest land. There is no agricultural land. Wage earning and firewood sale is the main occupation of the Lodhas of this village. It is a multi ethnic village. Majority of the village are santhals around 60HHs. Lodha are only 43 households. Due to lack of agriculture and employment Lodha youths of this village migrate to Kerala, Visakapatnam and Rourkela in search of employments. Except IAY, no other development interventions visible in the village.

During our field visit, we noticed that the state government has had been implementing Lodha house, Drinking water facility with Mark –II tube well, Orchard creation, Creches for their education, electrification and promotion of women empowerment through SHGs. Of all these development interventions the state government is priority of house and drinking water facilities.

### **Effectiveness Measurements:**

#### **1. Change in Demography:**

According to Census 1951 the total population of Lodhas in undivided Midnapore district was 7040. In census 1981 the Lodhas concentrated in undivided Midnapore District and their total number was 16,534. The recent PVTG census provided by district authority shows that in the district Paschim Medinipur the total Lodha population is 55240 (**Detailed population is in appendix**). This indicates that there is gradual increase of Lodha population in the state. However, in the sample village it shows reverse. In the three sample villages there is increase of HHs but decline of population.

**Table56: Demography of Lodhas in sample villages:**

Block	Village	HH in 2007	Total Population in 2007	HH now	Total Population now	Difference of Population
Narayangarh	Daharpur	128	459	*	*	*
Kharagpur II	Kuchila Tari	49	183	41	162	-21
Jhargram	Simulidanga	39	160	43	129	-31

**\*since we took 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the total HH so complete village HHs and population cannot be estimated.**

The above table indicates there is decline of population in Kuchilatari and Simuliadanga village. The reason for decline of population is not due to lack of development interventions or failure of development interventions. The main reason the team noticed is that due to change in Bengal politics from CPI (M) to Trinamul Congress and subsequent political clash. Kuchilatari and Simulidanga these two villages were under CPI(M) control. Mr. Kenaram Ari a lodha, was the CPI(M) leader from Kuchilatari. During Left rule he was represented to attend republic day celebration at New Delhi in 2011.

As the government changed in 2012 false case was registered against Kenaram and members of his voluntary organisation-*Birkand Adim Lodha Savar Kalayan samiti* as Maoist supporters. However, the case proved false by court, but since then tensions persist in the village and the new government has not taken any development interventions in this village. This forced few PVTGs to move to other villages for safety. Similar situation is, also in Simulidanga, which was also the CPI(M) supporters village. As the government changed in state few of Lodhas left village fearing political clash.

**Table 57: Sex Rati among Lodhas**

Village	In 2007				In 2015				Difference Sex ratio
	M	F	T	Sex ratio	M	F	T	Sex ratio	
<b>Daharpur</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>-427</b>
<b>Kuchilatari</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>-32</b>
<b>Simulidanga</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>-229</b>
	<b>410</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>-228</b>

The above table indicates that there is rapid decline of sex ratio among the Lodhas. In 2007 sex ratio in three villages were 953 where as in 2015 it become in 725 together in three villages. The decline trend is visible in the age group of 0-15years of age. In 0-5 years of age the sex ratio is 516 where as in 6-15 years age group it is 425. But in higher age the sex ratio is higher as in 15-45years it is 869, it is 838 in 46-60 years and 666 in above 60 years of age. Lower sex ratio at lower age group implies that for last one decade and so there is gradual decline of sex ratio among the Lodhas. The possible reason may be the desirefor son/male child is more among the Lodhas. Other possible reasons for declining of sex ratio among the Lodhas need to be examined in an independent study. The state government has to implement special programmes for the girl child so that the sex ratio can be improved among the Lodhas.

**Effectiveness of change in Livelihood:**Traditionally Lodhas were forest dwellers and forest collections was their main occupation. Besides, forest collection Lodhas were also depended on hunting and fishing. However, at present Lodhas have change their forest based occupation to modern settled agriculture and agriculture labour.

**Table: 58: Main Occupation of Lodhas**

Occupation	Daharpur	Kuchilatari	Simulidanga	%
Agriculture (own)	4	3	1	7.56
Agriculture Labour	13	32	5	47.16
Daily wage labour	1	0	0	0.94
NTFP collection	0	1	31	30.18
Migrant labour	0	0	1	0.94
Govt. Job	2	5	5	11.32
Private Job	2	0	0	1.88

Self employed/Own business		0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	

The above table shows that majority of Lodhas (47.16%) are depends on agriculture labour. Since now Lodhas are settled in plain deforested areas they have adopted agriculture labour as the main source of livelihood. They work in the lands of Santhals and non-tribal lands who are the landholder of the present Lodha in habitats. Though they have adapted to agriculture but forest dependence is still there among the Lodhas as about 30% of them still depends on forest produce collection. Forest dependence is more among the Lodhas of Jhargram block's Simulidanga village. This is because the village is near the forest and lack of any development interventions. Selling of fire wood is their main occupation. However, Darharpur is in plain area and fertile land, so the Lodhas of this village completely dependent on agriculture labour for their livelihood. Government has started the requirement of educated Lodhas in government department. At present 11.32 % of sampled Lodhas are working in various government department. During the field visit the team found that for the last five years the state government has not started any skill development interventions programs to trainee Lodhas to adopt new available occupations. The state government has given emphasis on house drinking water and crèche construction in the last five years (Detail programmes of state government initiated during last five year are in the appendix).

#### **Effectiveness of Educational development intervention:**

**Table 59: Educational achievement among Lodhas**

Village	Illiterate				Literate			
	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>%</b>
Daharpur	9(45%)	11(55%)	20	28	36(69%)	16(31%)	52	72
Kuchilatari	47(51%)	46(46%)	93	67	28(61%)	18(39%)	46	33
Simulidanga	47(52%)	44(48%)	91	81	18(82%)	4(18%)	22	19
Total	103 (51%)	101 (49%)	204	<b>63</b>	82 (68%)	38 (32%)	120	<b>37</b>

The above table indicates that the, of total 324 Lodhas (above 6 Years) only 37% (120) are literate. Of these literate male are 82% and female is 38%. The literacy rate of Lodhas are far below the district literacy rate ( ) and state literacy rate ( ). Female literacy is also below than the district and state literacy rate. The team found that in all three villages primary schools are in the village. The state government has provided mid-day meals, free uniforms and study materials to the Lodha children. Of total 120 literate, 96 are upto primary class, 17 are in middle class, and 7 are in secondary class. In the three sample villages not a single person is found in higher secondary and above classes. This implies that most of literate Lodhas are first generation learners. Lack of Tribal Residential schools, EMRS and Educational complex is also one of the reasons for low literacy among the Lodhas. The state government should start special development interventions to encourage those first generation learners to continue their education.

#### **Effectiveness of Infrastructure interventions.**

**Table: 60 Infrastructure development for Lodhas**

Financial year	No. Of house constructed	Amount used up (Rs. In actual)
2007-08	99 Units @50,000	49,48,610.00
2008-09	-	-
209-10	-	-
2010-11	204 Units @ 1 lakh	20400000.00
2011-12	93Units@ 1 lakh	93,00,000.00
2012-13	-	-
2013-14	395 units @ 1.67 Lakh	6,59,65,000.00
2014-15	Not available	Not available

Source: PO cum DWO, BCW, Paschim Medinipur, 2015

The state government has given important to infrastructure development of Lodha settlements particularly the Lodha house.

The above table shows that the state government has constructed 791 Lodha houses in Paschim Medinipur district since the start of CCD plan in 2007. It is



only 5 % of the total Lodha households (15626) of the district avail house. Rest of the Lodha of the district are in their traditional mud house. In Simulidang village the team found the Lodhas were provided Indira Awas Yojana(IAY) houses but those houses could not completed because no money sanctioned after the first instalment. People made their own arrangement and staying in that house. Apart from construction of new houses the district authority also repaired 42 Lodhas traditional house at the cost of Rs. 25,000 per house.

The road connectivity to Lodha settlement is good. The remote Lodha village Simulidanga of Jhargram block has road connection to the Gram Panchayat. Village roads are made by the Panchyat Department.



Figure 40: Lodha Awas-PVTG house for Lodhas

### Effectiveness of Capacity Building Intervention:

To empower women of Lodha community the district authority has encouraged formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) among the Lodhas in 2013-14. In 2013-14 financial year the district authority had released amount Rs. 2,50,00,000.00(Two

hundred fifty lakhs) to 100 SHGs at the rate 2.5 lakh each. However during the field visit to three villages the team could not find a single functional SHG. Due to lack of monitoring from the district authority the SHG members utilised the money in their daily household expenditures. The objective of the scheme to make women entrepreneur could not be achieved. The district authority neither organised any skill development training programmes for the Lodha youths nor arranged subsidised bank loan facilities to Lodha youths who are interested to start small business.

### **Effectiveness of basic amenities**

Under basic amenities to Lodhas, the district authority has given importance to house, drinking water and electricity. As mentioned above there are 791 Lodha PVTG houses so far constructed. This 791 house covers only 5% of total Lodha HHs in the district. This implies that 95% Lodha HHs are yet to get house under PVTG housing scheme.

For providing of safer drinking water facility the district authority has constructed Mark-II tube wells in the Lodha settlement. In the last five years the district authority has constructed 221 tubewells, 12 RCC wells constructed and 6 ponds are renovated. Total Rs.10,277,995 has been spent by district authority on safer drinking water facility for Lodhas. During the field visit the team found there is no scarcity of drinking water in Lodha settlements. In three villages have sufficient drinking water facility through hand pumps and all handpumps were in functional condition.

The district authority has given due care to electricity connections in Lodha settlements. Now in all three villages the team visited has electricity connection in Lodha settlement. However there is no concession in the electricity bill. Lodhas are paying the bill at par with the general population.

Health is most neglected part of PVTG development interventions. In Daharpur Lodhas visit to Belda hospital which is about 10 Km from the village. Though

there is a PHC in Makrampur about 3 KM from the village but medicine are not available there. So they prefer to go to Belda. Similarly, in Simuliadanga village the PHC is at Banktiya which is 5 Km from the village. But lack of medicine and service providers they visit to Jahargram hospital which is 20 Km from the village. In Kuchilatari the PHC is at Prem Bazar about 6 Km. from the village. Here medicines are available because it is near the army base camp. There is no special provision from the district authority for the Lodhas with regards to health. Government has established some crèches in lodha settlements where children are provided nutritious food and pre- school.



**Figure 41:**Lodha children at Anganwadi centre, Kuchilatari.

### **Concluding Remark:**

There are only three Schedule Tribal groups such as Birhor, Lodha and Totos are identified as PVTGs in the state. Out of three PVTGs Lodhas are the most numerical large PVTG group. They mostly found in paschim Medinipur and adjoin district of the state. Lodhas are not only the numerical larger PVTG groups

of the state but they are also the most advanced PVTG group of the state. Earlier they were forest dwellers and lived on the forest collections. But they are all settled in plain areas and agriculture or agriculture labour as their main stay of life.

Though they are identified as the PVTG in 1978 by the central government but there is no administrative set up for the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions. Lodha development interventions have been implemented through the general administrative set up by the district welfare officers of Backward Caste Welfare department. These DWOs have little knowledge about the PVTGs. Even in post CCD plan PVTG development interventions are routed through DWOs. This has degraded the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions. This is evident as last five years the district authority has spent maximum amount on house, drinking water and electricity not any other development field.

The team found that the Lodhas are far better position than the set criteria of PVTG. They are neither numerically small, nor having pre- agricultural life style, nor in remote place/disconnected from the general population. Lodhas are now more assimilated with the general Bengali class and practicing Hindu ways of life style. Considering all these factors, the team feels Lodhas should be treated as Scheduled Tribe and they should be excluded from PVTGs category.

#### Recommendations:

Lodhas have already been assimilated into Hindus and adopted modern ways of living. They are at par with the tribes of the state in terms of socioeconomic development. The entrepreneur skill should be imparted to the Lodha youths through training centres so as to improve their standard of living.

## **CHAPTER –V**

### ***Discussion and Outcome analysis;***

#### ***(Comparative analysis of development interventions in nine (9) PVTGs inhabiting states of India)***

In this chapter the purpose is to summarize the data and describe sample in terms of numerical values. Outcome data originates with the field observation. It is known that poor outcomes can result to criticism. However, it also indicates that all entities need to investigate the cause and participate in corrective actions. The stages of expected outcome relates to the data collection, data sharing, data review and analysis and pave way for investigation of unexpected outcomes for corrective actions with an indication of indicated follow-up.

In the comparative analysis of outcome of development interventions across the states is conditioned by the effectiveness of programs or schemes operating in in nine PVTGs inhabiting states of India favor of PVTGs.. A total number of 12 PVTGs (about 16% of total PVTGs) are taken as sample from listed 75 PVTGs of India. These 12 PVTGs are selected from 9 PVTGs inhabiting states of India. And put in table form through five point scale (1 being the best the 5 being the least effective)

#### **Selection of PVTGs:**

The state having more than 7 PVTGs such as Odisha, Andhra Pradesh (undivided) and Jharkhand, two PVTGs are selected from those states basing larger and smaller population of PVTGs. From remaining six states one PVTG is selected on the basis of larger PVTG population. Therefore for the purpose of effectiveness measurement of development interventions total 12 PVTGs are surveyed across the 36 villages from 9 states. Detail surveyed PVTGs and village are given below

**Table61: Sampled states and PVTGs.**

Sl.	Sampled States	Sampled PVTGs
1	Odisha	Soura
		Mankidia
2	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Konda Reddy
		Thoti
3	Jharkhand	Mal Paharia
		Birjia
4	West Bengal	Lodha
5	Chattisgarh	Baiga
6	Kerala	Kattunayakan
7	Tamil Nadu	Irulas
8	Maharashtra	Katkari
9	Gujarat	Kolgha

One of the pivotal outcome features of PVTG development interventions could be the change identified in their demographic structure. Demographic features among the sampled PVTGs are as given below. There has been a positive sign in the demographic composition as none of the PVTGs are neither stagnant nor declining in their population.

**Table62: Demography of sampled PVTGs (as per 2011 census)**

Sl.	Sampled State	Sampled PVTGs	Male	Female	Total
1	Odisha	Soura	264364	270387	534751
		Mankidia	1144	1078	2222

2	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Konda Reddy	53244	54503	107747
		Thoti	2308	2503	4811
3	Jharkhand	Mal Paharia	67791	68006	135797
		Birjia	3174	3102	6276
4	West Bengal	Lodha	54692	54015	108707
5	Chattisgarh	Baiga	44847	44897	89744
6	Kerala	Kattunayakan	9039	9160	18199
7	Tamil Nadu	Irulas	94521	95140	189661
8	Maharstra	Katkari	142619	142715	285334
9	Gujarat	Kolgha	34009	33110	67119

**Source: Tribal Statistics, MOTA, Govt. of India, New Delhi, 2015**

The research team has selected three villages from each PVTGs basing on criterion of successful/model PVTG village for the implementing authority, near the urban centre and inaccessible village. Based on the following principle total 36 villages are selected (12x3). Detailed demography of the sampled villages is given below.

**Table63: PVTGs age-sex and village wise distribution.**

Age group wise distribution of PVTGs Population																			
PVTG	Village	0-5 years			6--15 years			16-45 years			46-60 years			61 & above			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Soura	Mahalimba	8	7	15	14	12	26	21	22	43	8	8	16	1	2	3	52	51	103
	Guruda	11	11	22	24	23	47	37	33	70	3	3	6	0	4	4	75	74	149
	A- Sardhapur	6	5	11	6	7	13	30	28	58	6	5	11	3	6	9	51	51	102
Mankidya	Durdura	4	9	13	8	5	13	22	18	40	3	3	6	4	6	10	41	41	82
	Kendumundi	9	14	23	13	7	20	18	20	38	6	8	14	5	5	10	51	54	105

	Chatani	4	5	9	9	6	15	12	11	23	4	0	4	2	2	4	31	24	55
Lodha	Dahar Pur	7	1	8	12	3	15	24	21	45	5	2	7	3	2	5	51	29	80
	Kuchila Tadi	11	12	23	16	13	29	45	39	84	14	12	26	0	0	0	86	76	162
	Simuli danga	13	3	16	12	1	13	38	33	71	12	12	24	3	2	5	78	51	129
Mal Paharia	Asan Paharia	7	9	16	17	26	43	34	40	74	7	7	14	1	1	2	66	83	149
	Asan Sol	13	9	22	21	13	34	28	27	55	3	4	7	1	7	8	66	60	126
	Ghuri Bad	8	9	17	7	16	23	22	20	42	8	8	16	1	2	3	46	55	101
Birjia	Chirodi	11	5	16	6	3	9	17	16	33	3	3	6	3	3	6	40	30	70
	Mirchia	10	1	11	15	19	34	17	15	32	8	9	17	0	0	0	50	44	94
	Surkumi	18	14	32	26	28	54	33	31	64	9	11	20	7	1	8	93	85	178
Kattunayakan	Anadikappu	4	0	4	5	9	14	13	21	34	5	3	8	2	1	3	29	34	63
	Gajagadi	9	8	17	9	15	24	25	26	51	5	3	8	2	4	6	50	56	106
	Maduri k.collony	1	0	1	15	18	33	22	22	44	4	5	9	0	2	2	42	47	89
Irula	Csiriyoour	2	2	4	2	3	5	10	5	15	3	6	9	3	0	3	20	16	36
	kunjapani - 23line	2	0	2	5	6	11	7	11	18	6	5	11	2	1	3	21	24	45
	Moopar kadu	0	2	2	0	0	0	7	6	13	6	7	13	0	1	1	13	16	29
Kolgha	Markmal	1	1	2	8	8	16	9	13	22	5	2	7	1	1	2	24	25	49
	Dikshal	4	2	6	18	6	24	13	10	23	2	1	3	5	5	10	42	24	66
	wariltolate	5	1	6	9	4	13	12	14	26	6	5	11	1	0	1	33	24	57
K.Raddy	G.Gudam	1	0	1	1	1	2	7	8	15	2	1	3	1	0	1	12	10	22
	G. Pudari	1	2	3	4	5	9	10	9	19	2	1	3	0	0	0	17	17	34
	Paidi Gadam	2	3	5	2	5	7	8	8	16	3	0	3	0	0	0	15	16	31
Thoti	W.P (T.C)	2	0	2	5	1	6	16	14	31	2	0	2	0	0	0	25	15	40
	D.B. (H.G)	1	2	3	5	4	9	11	10	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	16	33
	Dubar peta	1	5	6	2	2	4	14	15	29	3	4	7	2	0	2	22	26	48
Katakari	Baradbadi	3	3	6	5	8	13	7	6	13	6	5	11	0	0	0	21	22	43
	Savravise	0	1	1	7	5	12	8	8	16	4	5	9	1	0	1	20	19	39
	Wara(k.wadi)	2	3	5	5	1	6	6	5	11	0	1	1	1	0	1	14	10	24
Bariga	Bandha tala	0	9	9	3	1	4	9	8	17	1	3	4	1	0	1	14	21	35



Dhol Baja	3	5	8	5	5	10	9	9	18	4	4	8	0	0	0	21	23	44
Tuha pani	5	6	11	10	7	17	10	10	20	1	1	2	0	0	0	26	24	50

**Table64: Sex ratio among sampled PVTGs**

SI NO	PVTGs	Sex ratio 2011	Sex ratio(in sampled Population) 2015
1	Soura	1023	990
2	Mankidya	942	944
3	Lodha	988	702
4	Mal Paharia	1003	1126
5	Birjia	977	849
6	Kattunayakan	1013	1137
7	Irula	1007	1025
8	Kolgha	974	780
9	KondaReddis	1024	966
10	Thoti	1084	907
11	Katakari	1001	904
12	Baiga	1001	1173

It is presumed that tribals in general and PVTGs in specific have high sex ratio. However, it is found that PVTGs like Mankidia, Birjia and Kolgha have very low sex ratio. Even among the Saouras, Konda Rddis and Katkaris have also showing decline trend of sex ratio. Decline of sex among the PVTGs is needs to be addressed soon before it becomes a problem for the survival of PVTGs.

**Table65: Family size among PVTGs (in%)**

Sl No	PVTGs		Members in the Household			
			0--3	4--6	7--9	>=10
1	Soura	Odisha	29%	54%	17%	
2	Mankidya	Odisha	55%	46%		
3	Lodha	West Bengal	47%	49%	4%	
4	Mal Paharia	Jharkand	41%	43%	16%	
5	Birjia	Jharkhand	39%	52%	7%	2%
6	Kattunayakan	Kerela	42%	56%	2%	
7	Irula	Tamilnadu	68%	32%		
8	KondaRaddy	Andhra Pradesh	60%	37%	3%	
9	Thoti	Andhra Pradesh	40%	53%	7%	
10	Kolgha	Gujarat	22%	67%	11%	
11	Katakari	Maharastra	53%	44%	3%	
12	Baiga	Chhatishgarh	27%	63%	10%	

Above table indicate that among Mankidias, Irulas, Kondareddis and Katkaris have more % of households where the 3 members are staying. This implies that among those PVTGs the population growth is slow or not taking place.

**Table66: Literacy rate among PVTGs**

Sl No	Name of the PVTG	Name of the States	Literacy %
1	Soura	Odisha	52.35
2	Mankidya	Odisha	39.59
3	Lodha	West Bengal	37.03
4	Mal Paharia	Jharkhnad	71.33
5	Birjia	Jharkhand	63.25
6	Kattunayakan	Kerela	66.24
7	Irula	Tamilnadu	51.96
8	KondaRaddy	Andhrapradesh	46.15
9	Thoti	AndhraPradesh	65.45
10	Kolgha	Gujarat	70.25
11	Katakari	Maharastra	47.87
12	Baiga	Chhatishgarh	43.56

Literacy rate among Mankidias (39.59%) and Lodhas (37%) are having lower literacy rate in comparison to all other sampled PVTGs. However, the PVTGs like Malpaharia and kolghas have above 70% literacy rate. Kolghas has 70.25% literacy rate and Malpaharia has 71.33% literacy rate. This implies that Mankidias and Lodhas PVTgs need special educational interventions.

**Table90: Health status of PVTGs:Frequency of home delivery and institutional delivery**

**Table:67: Institutional delivery among PVTG**

The health status of the PVTGs shows that most the deliveries among the PVTGs are taken place at hospitals. But among Saouras, Kattunikans and Baigas most of the deliveries are taken at home. Among Saouras and Baigas most of deliveries takes place at home due to lack of communication facilities whereas among Konda Reddies most of deliveries take place at home due to cultural practice. According to KondaReddies if the child is born out side the village then the

SI NO	PVTGs	% of Home delivery	% of Hospital delivery
1	Soura	73.68	26.31
2	Mankidya	5.12	94.87
3	Lodha	20.75	79.24
4	Mal Paharia	7.32	92.78
5	Birjia	7.54	92.46
6	Kattunayakan	84.22	15.78
7	Irula	5.26	94.73
8	KondaRaddy	80	20
9	Thoti	3.33	96.66
10	Kolgha	0	100
11	Katakari	24.99	75
12	Baiga	63.33	36.66

parents have to give a community feast which is very expensive.. So Konda Reddies avoid institutional deliveries. So communication facilities and cultural dynamics need to address while planning health interventions.

#### Economic features:

**Table 68: Main occupation (in %)**

Occupation in PVTGs	Saora	Mankidia	Lodha	Mal Paharia	Birjia	Baiga	Kattunayakan	Irular	Kondareddi	Thoti	Kolgha	Katkari
Agriculture (own)	44.73	1.28	5.66			73.33					2.70	22.68
Agri. Labour	9.21	17.94	47.16	24.46	14.28	26.66			86.66	63.33	18.91	87.32
NTFP	0	8.97	30.18		25		18.30	7.89			64.86	
Daily wage (Non agriculture)	34.21	1.28	0.94	39.36	33.33		69.01	63.15		3.33		
Migrant Labour	7.89		0.94	2.12	2.38			2.63		10		
Govt. Job	1.31		11.32	3.19			1.40					
Private Job	2.63	7.69	0.94	8.51								
Driver		15.38	0.94	0	1.19							
Pension				20.21	14.28		11.26	26.31	13.33	16.66	10.81	
Business				1.06	0					0	0	
Teacher					3.57					3.33	2.70	

The occupational table shows that most of the PVTGs' main occupation is either agriculture or agriculture related labour. However, Saoras and Baigas main occupation is mostly centred around agricultural activities. Among Konda Reddis, Thotis, Katkaris and Lodhas main occupation is agriculture labour. Among

Kattunayakan and Irulas wage labour in non-agriculture sector is high and is their main source of earning a living.

**Table 69: Land holdings of different PVTGs**

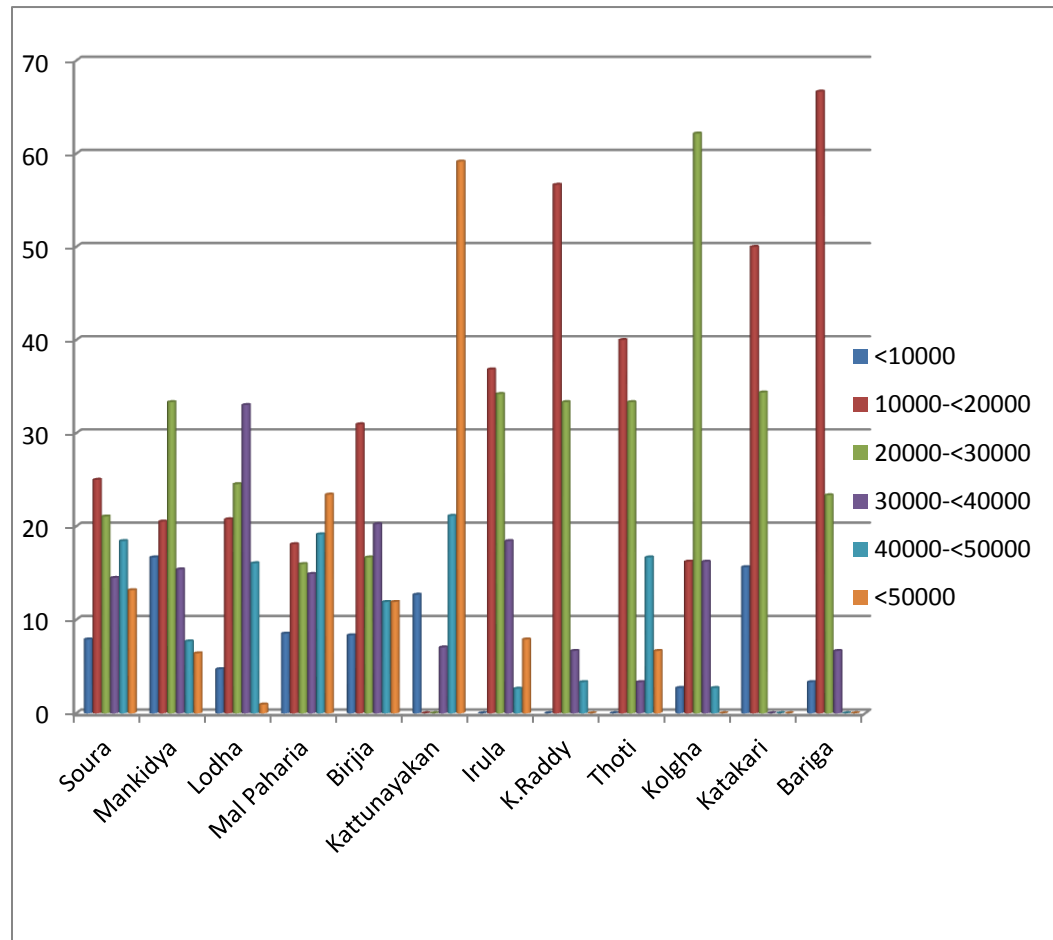
SI NO	PVTGs	Land in HH	Landless In HH	% of HH having land
1	Soura	64	12	84.21
2	Mankidya	11	67	14.10
3	Lodha	22	84	20.75
4	<i>Mal Paharia</i>	43	51	45.74
5	Birjia	59	25	70.23
6	Kattunayakan	13	58	8.30
7	Irula	26	12	68.42
8	K.Reddy	22	8	73.33
9	Thoti	4	26	13.33
10	Kolgha	21	16	56.75
11	Katakari	17	15	53.12
12	Baiga	25	5	83.33

Above table indicates that majority Souras and Baigas households possess land. Souras 84% households and Baigas 83.33% have land. This is the reason why these two PVTGs' main occupation is agriculture. The Mankidia whose traditional way of life rest on hunting and gathering is not inclined towards land cultivation and most of them are landless. The Kattunayakan area is rich in tea and coffee plantation and the forest land that they were cultivating in past has

changed into tea/ coffee gardens since decades . Thus they are landless so als the Malpahadias who lost their land due to open cast miningoperation. .

## Income of PVTGs

**Diagram :15Percentage of households in income category .**



Income figure shows that among PVTGs an average household income ranges from Rs 10000 to 30000 per annum. This means the average monthly income of a PVTG household is around Rs2000 per month. PVTGs that depend on wage labour have more income than the PVTGs who depend on agriculture activities. This implies that PVTGs, who were depending on agriculture in forest land and forest produce collection for self-reliance, are now changed as wage earners in labour market.

### Effectiveness of Development interventions:

To measure effectiveness of development interventions among PVTGs, the research team has used five points ordinate scale to rate effectiveness of development interventions and assessed from PVTGs perspective. In the five points ordinate scale, the program / scheme perceived by PVTGs outstanding is rated as 1, for better effectiveness 2, for good effectiveness 3, simple effect 4 and no effective 5. So the development intervention program that got less number is considered as more effective among the PVTGs. The result of effectiveness is shown in the table below.

**Table 70: Statewise PVTG development interventions and the schemewise scores**

Name of the State	PVTGS	Housing	Educ ation	Heal th	Safe Drink ing water	Electri ficatio n	Skill trainin g	Capaci ty buildin g	Liveli hood	Cultu re conse rvatio n	Infrastr ucture (road connec tivity)	Total	*Rati ng score
Odisha	Saora	3.6	4.5	4.6	0	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.6	39.2	0.5
	Mankidia	4	4	4.1	0	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.8	3.8	39.8	0.5
West Bengal	Lodha	4.5	4	4	0	4.1	5	5	5	5	4	40.6	0.3
Jharkhan d	Mal Paharia	4.1	3.7	3.9	0	4.1	5	5	0	5	4	34.8	0.3
	Birjia	4.5	3.6	4.5	0	4	5	0	0	0	4.1	25.7	0.3
Tamil Nadu	irula	3.5	3.4	4	0	3.2	0	0	4	0	3.6	21.7	0.5
Kerala	Kattunay akan	0	3.5	3.5	0	3.6	0	0	4	0	3.6	18.2	0.2



Andhra Pradesh	Kondareddi	3.8	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	23.8	0.7
	Thoti	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	24	0.8
Gujarat	Kolgha	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	36	0.9
Maharashtra	Katkari	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	24	0.7
Chhattisgarh	Baiga	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	20	0.6
Total		44	46.7	48.6	0	47.5	28.7	23.6	38.5	23.5	46.7	347.8	

\*Rating has been done on the basis of 5-point scale. Higher is the point lesser is effectiveness of development intervention.

Housing is the most effective intervention while safe drinking water is found to be rated as least effective development intervention among the PVTGs. All states have adopted development interventions in housing scheme followed by interventions like health, electrification, infrastructure, and livelihood related development interventions. The intervention in capacity building and culture conservation and development are least preferred by the states administration in almost all states. All the states utilized their maximum fund in these development interventions.

## **Major findings and conclusions:**

### **Organisational set-up:**

At national level organizational set for implementing, monitoring and evaluating PVTG development intervention is not uniform. The PVTGs inhabiting states have taken their independent stands in organizing their establishment to tackle the issues of PVTGs. The TRIs are functioning under the State Tribal Development Department headed by the minister as a public figure and Commissioner as chief executive. The TRIs suffer from human resource and financial constraints. The research and evaluation undertaken by TRIs have to compromise with the desire of the state authorities. Thus, research output becomes states biased and accordingly the outcome is the product of the messy process. However, in Andhra Pradesh single window approach has gained confidence of PVTGs for their development.

At the grassroots level the involvement of multipurpose workers for PVTGs development intervention is indispensable. In many states such grassroots workers are no more found functional.

### **Adherence to participatory processes within the existing structure and programs:**

With regards to identification of PTG/PVTGs, except Odisha no other state has adhered to the norms of the Dhebar Commission using defined parameters in identifying PVTGs. The concept of micro- project run by Government of Odisha for effective implementation of development interventions for PVTGs was adhered to the MOTA directive.

As per the existing strategies of resource sharing between center and states, there has been an adverse effect in the implementation of development interventions. It needs better coordination and timely fund flow and fund utilisation. The incomplete houses under Birsa Munda housing scheme for PVTGs in Jharkhand is an example.

Two peoples friendly acts namely Right to informationa and forest right act encouraged the adherence of participatory development through gram sabhas. Most of the PVTGs inhabiting states made tall claims of achievement in distributing forest land, offering stipulated period of guaranteed employment, proper rehabilitation and achievement in changing the quality of life of PVTGs. To utter dismay, the reality reality is farway from the claims. The norms of gram sabha have not been adhered to most of the states. However, in certain southern states allotted land to the PVTGs under FRA with clear GPS mapping.

Livelihood strategies and design development programs for PVTG that are right based , felt ned based, addressing vulnerability and empowering PVTGs:Livelihood strategies and design development programs for PVTGs are not based on peoples priority of feltneeds. Often the implementing authority such as SO/PA and other concerned development personnels decides the strategies and design development programmes on behalf of PVTGs without taking their cnsent/ approvals. However state like Gujarat Tribal Development has addressed the livelihood strategies for economi enhancement through diary farming and mango sapling among PVTGs through NGO is pleasesworthy. Similarly, government of Andhra Pradesh made a dent in enhacing livelihood strategy of PVTGs by implementing Tribal Touresim by supplying mechanized boats and ensuring 40% reservation of booking of tourist in favour of PVTGs. Besides this, Andhraa Pradesh leads over other state governments in implementing livelihood strategies women SHGs by suppling tractors for community use as well as income generation. It is noteworthy to mention the success of llivelihood drives through horticulture intervention in Dangaria Kondha PVTG area.

Effectiveness of program delivary, process delivary andbenefit to PVTGthrough input –out put relationship: The in-put of development intervention and its out-put of enhancing the quality of life among PVTGs is not encouraging through out the nation. However, in Gujarat the input and out relationship has transformed the life of the PVTGs due to the fact that there is accountability for involved NGOs and corporate houses that made MoU with the state government. The vocational

skill training imparted to the PVTGs in Vocational Training institute managed by Atul industries in collaboration with Department of Tribal Development, Government of Gujarat.

Compare to other states the housing intervention is successful in Kerala- This could happen because of the fund allocated to Kerala government for infrastructure development in PVTGs inhabiting areas under 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

Special drive to improve educational complex housing, hygiene, drinking water and social security through Janashree Vima Yojana:

Through JSVY offers a social security to the PVTG household. Although it is successful the beneficiaries are unaware of the positive contribution of such an insurance scheme. This implies that PVTGs have been taken for granted for implementing social security development without their knowledge.

Water supply has been done to PVTGs habitats by different states by adopting different means such as gravitational water flow approach in Odisha. However, these means are not ensuring the safe drinking water. The adverse effect of such is genesis of inter-community disharmony inhabiting the area.

The development intervention with regards to education through establishment Educational Complex, EMRS, Tribal Hostels for boys and girls and supply of adequate stipends, food, dress and reading material and also medical facility has made a big leap in educational achievement among PVTGs throughout the nation. Geographical location and accessibility to the institution still a major concern for the educational development among PVTGs.

Control factors that contribute to population structure in areas of maternal nutrition and health: The nutrition, health and growth of PVTGs population is directly proportional to health infrastructure facility and their cultural acceptability. There is no indication of stagnation or decline of PVTG population throughout the nation. However the growth rates differ from state to state. In respect of institutional delivery and health exigencies Andhra Pradesh leads over other

states for its innovating strategy such AVVAL. The information to attain the subject by the service provider is being shared symontentionaly authorities like Commissioner in charge of ITDA, CDMO, and Concerned PHC Doctor on duty, the ambulance driver and ANM. This transparency has inbuilt accountability and dereliction lead to fixation of responsibility. So also health support system provided by the government of Kerela to addrees the heath exigancies of PVTGs.

Feedom of PVTGsto choose their own development priorities: Freedom of PVTGs to choose their own development alternative is misnomer. The relation between the state authority and the PVTG beneficiarie remained at doner and recipient sprit.By this the dependable syndrome is emerging through out the nation. An internal differentiation from within the beneficiaries is also observed. The middlemen/ insiders exploters take advange of their position at the cost of the development of PVTGs.

Impact of displaced with or with out compensation rehabilitation and suggestion.: The alienation from the natural resources due commercilisation of forest, growth non forest based industries, inroads of capital into PVTGs habitats, poor implementaqtion MGNREGA, in-migration of traders into the forest and non availability engagement/ employment to the PVTGs reduced them from resource owner to cheap labour supplying groups. Inter-state migration of PVTGs in search of livelihood is marked many states. Due to the process of pauperization and the process of acculturation the conservation –cum-development of PVTGs is questionable. Displace does not mean physical displacement only. It could be displacement from resoureses leding to displacement of knowledge and skill of the PVTGs. Traditional kin based social support systemof the PVTGs can never be compensated in case they are displaced from their habitat. The displacement and rehabilitation of PVTGs casued due to state intervention for development of the santcutries or displacement due to intervention of the corporate housesmake the PVTGs soft target of the outfits. Similarly, byecoming migrant or semi bonded labour as in

case of Kattunayakan, Kerala the alienation from species-being is likely to be the natural outcome.

In the light of evaluation of development interventions in favor of the PVTGs in nine PVTG inhabiting states of India in fields like agriculture, vocational training, housing, connectivity, electrification, health security system, food security and cultural conservation etc, we wish here to reflect some theoretical and methodological issues. The study does not merely describe the facts of development interventions as observed at the grassroots but intends to provoke in a hope that it might encourage concerned humanitarian scholars, administrators and planners who believe on humanitarian rights of PVTGs and study the problems more holistic perspective centering around vital issues of life and living.

Evaluation is one of the most important types of work done by anthropologists in goal directed programs. The technique is to study development interventions through its history, examining documents interviewing the people who have participated and / or benefitted in order to extract from the experiences lessons that can be fed back into improved planning for future works. Most of the ex post facto analysis frequently turn out to be a summary of what went wrong and rarely what went right. In a few cases success stories of development interventions are often amplified even when it is out of context. The field anthropologists taking a role of carping critic do not endear them to the administrators. The administrators often say that anthropologists do not have to face the practical problem in running the projects.

The degradation of natural resources has not only reduced the economic base of the PVTGs but also affected the biodiversities of the micro environment. The adverse impact like change in eco-climatic situation, declined productivity, shrinkage of natural resources, shortage of land forest and water, local employment opportunity forced them to migrate in search of living. It also increased the infant

mortality and morbidity rate. In absence of proper measures to reduce their vulnerability policy in this regard is imperative.

Twelve Particularly Vulnerable tribal groups distributed in 36 villages spread over nine states have been studied through multiple research approaches. It is demonstrated that all the PVTGs studied are internally differentiated with respect to resources ownership and use rights. The criteria for identification of group to be referred to as PVTG do not confirm equally to all the PVTGs studied in these nine states. The tall claims made by the states often manifest the opposite and the failures are being attributed to natural calamities, man-made and mechanical failures international financial instability to what ordinary people have no entry and human errors are marginally focused. Opening capital housed to make their ways into sites with mine and mineral deposits, where PVTGs earn their living, has impugned customary corporate rights of PVTGs from their own resources like land, forest and water bodies. This endangered the survival of PVTGs. After being alienated from the *hither to* their bounty resources, the option left power for their survival is their physical labour marketed under duress.

Theoretically, in terms of welfare measures, the state sponsored development intervention in favor of PVTG is definitely a socio-economic mover provided it gets public proclamation of the beneficiaries. In southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu land and forest historically have been witnessed the capitalistic articulation. The plight of life and living of PVTGs in the tea and coffee estates Contrary to the conventional notion of developing the PVTGs and mainstreaming them through development interventions it was observed that the culture of PVTGs no more remained conserved rather many cases they have been subjected to distortions. This has been attributed to the existing unbroken history and many broken promises of the state authorities. This can clearly be internalized when the tribal outsiders are interviewed and asked to opine on the modern outcome of development interventions. Possibly the vision of better tomorrow of PVTGs through various development interventions, including adoption of PPP

mode is the craft of interest group and hence policy alternative is mostly a matter of political question .

## **Recommendations:**

The state specific recommendations for all nine PVTG inhabiting states have been made in chapter IV at the end of the description made on each state. Depending upon the investigative study and analysis made on measurement of effectiveness development intervention in nine PVTG inhabiting state in India: An outcome analysis, a wide-ranging recommendation for PVTG in India has been proposed here.

### **Identification of PVTGS:**

A specific principle / directives of MOTA should strictly be followed by all the states. Without diluting the parameters indicated by Govt of India to address problems the Marginalised section (PVTGS) the area rather than community or administrative unit specific approach should be followed. It seems to pull more funds from central Govt under Art 275(1) and other fund flowing units to the PVTG inhabiting states have adopt differential approach in identifying the PVTGs. It was observed that the state does not have the proper census of PVTG population. Therefore, it is suggested that the TRCs of respective states should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole community should be treated as PVTG or part thereof living in a particular contiguous geographical area should be treated as PVTG, giving proper honour to parameters fixed and the directions given by Ministry of Tribal affairs, Govt of India. Proper census of PVTG population is a must since in certain states with regard to population a lot of confusion occurred For example as in case of Maharastra the team observed that the state does not have the proper census. For example; the population census of Madia Gond - a PVTG said to be an off-shoot of Gond tribe is not reported. However, the TRTI, Pune has reported on Madia Gond under total population figure of the Gond tribe. Similarly, in case of



Katkari PVTG there are 374 Wadis in Raigad district. But TRTI Pune has identified only 82 Wadis as Katkari PVTG hamlets. This discrepancy has created a problem in definite implementation of PVTG development intervention and its evaluation. Therefore, the team suggests that the TRTI, Pune should conduct a fresh survey on PVTGs of the state and recommend whether the whole community should be treated as PVTG or part of it living in a particular geographical area should be treated as PVTG. Declining sex ratio among the PVTGs of the state is major concern. So the state government should start special gender sensitization programs one of the development interventions.

#### **Administrative Structure:**

To help development interventions work effectively in favor of PVTGs a post not below the rank of additional secretary in the department to look after all round development, the issues concerning smooth fund flow, realistic planning, effective coordination, strategic implementation, timely monitoring and periodic evaluation of the development inputs. This becomes essential as in the present system of state administration the Special Officer (SO) stationed at the Micro project office close to the PVTG habitat is the lowest administrative authority while Tribal development Commissioner as highest authority looks after the development issues concerning the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe, minorities other backward classes. This power distance between these two rank officers results delay in the decision-making and implementation process.

Five essential line departments such as Forest, Education, Health, Water (irrigation and drinking), Panchayati raj and Public Works representatives having better understanding on the culture of PVTGs should be deputed to Micro-Project for quick and effective decision-making process and implementation of development interventions. Single window approach is good provided the implementing authorities have an empathetic feeling to serve PVTGs.

Multi Purpose Workers (MPWs) are the intermediate link between the PVTGs at village level and the micro project office. It was realised that their presence is indispensable. Their salary components / compensation package can be met from

the contingency fund. Trained field based anthropologists be taken as consultants for each micro- projects because the Special Officers are less aware of the socio-economic conditions and cultural facets of tribal culture.

### **Fund Flow:**

The fund flow is operational as per the demographic strength of the PVTGs. The states that recommended the names of a few entire scheduled tribe as PVTGs get more funds from Govt of India under Art 275(1) and the states followed the recommendation of Dhebar Commission and followed the directions of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt of India judiciously and identified a small area-specific marginalised households from among the scheduled tribes as PVTGs. In addition the flow of funds from central Govt to the PVTG inhabiting states is not systematic. This is attributed to disorganized interventions. This resulted forceful and unsuccessful development interventions because the target to submit utilisation certificate against fund allotted and utilised remain the priority of each state before it is too late. So fund flow should follow specific temporal principle with prior information to the state administration.

### **Planning and Implementation:**

It is observed that many PVTGs households across the nation are not aware of the schemes though their names figure in the beneficiaries list. The objective of all development interventional schemes should be disseminated among the PVTGs before it is implemented. Gram Shaba of the PVTG villages should be convened at least one in every month and video recording of the meeting of Gram Shaba should also be taken into confidence and examine periodically and compiled during annual planning. Local available Civil Society groups should act as facilitator in the planning process. PVTG households living in interstate boarder areas and migrate frequently be considered carefully since different states give importance to different development intervention at different time period.

**Monitoring:**

In some states although the PVTGs enlisted since its inception by central government, there has been no creation of specific administrative set-up for the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions.

Periodic social audits need to be conducted at village level by external agencies and the copies of the report should be submitted to all concerned to arrange proactive strategies for all upcoming PVTG development related schemes. Social impact assessment (SIA) on development intervention should be undertaken so as to identify barriers to and stimulants of development and to have effective strategic approach. Basing on the identified traits, the corrective measures can be taken to change the life and livelihood of the PVTGs in desired direction without affecting their core cultural traits. It can help beneficiaries generate creativity and a feeling of ownership. The role of social institutions can be co-opted as an integral part in the schemes sponsored for development interventions.

Members may be located to form the Monitoring Committee for monitoring the development intervention programs through uninformed field visits by Members of the Monitoring Committee and the members of the concerned Officials and governing body may be co-opted. Such type of visits should not clash with the scheduled periodic visits. The micro Project Office should be inspected every year by Chairman/Vice chairman and report should be submitted on the spot so that it will be transparent and bias free.

Governing Body meeting should be held in every quarter at the Micro Project headquarters. A field visit by the GB members should precede every GB Meeting to assess the field situation and then approve next course of action which may include strategies to overcome difficulties and approve the bare expenditure.

**Major interventions:**

In some states declining sex ratio among the PVTGs is a major concern. To arrest the declining trend of population growth the concerned state governments should

start special interventions strategy to increase the sex ratio and population strength. The interstate labour migration has been attributed as one of the major reasons of declined sex ratio. Human trafficking adds to it.

**Habitat rights:**

Habitat rights have not been initiated in right perspective by any state administration and the state administration takes a plea that it might generate heat between the concerned departments since the forest department has got all apprehensions of losing the forest areas from their control. This is the case of all the PVTG inhabiting states. They all need a set of guideline to implement Habitat rights of the PVTGs to deal with the habitat recognition, protection of their habitat from external encroachment and ensure the better livelihood of the PVTGs. In FRA, it is clearly indicated that the DLC has to initiate claiming process for the habitat right and nowhere it has been done till date.

**Housing:**

Housing schemes for PVTGs have shown a higher rate of success in almost all states followed by other infrastructure development interventions such as road connectivity. There are more than three varieties of housing schemes functioning with differential amount sanctioned. As a result the quality of construction of houses differed. Somewhere the IAY built decades back are ill maintained and assumed the uninhabitable status. In certain states the houses built for PVTGs are half constructed and remained years back uninhabited. At the level of district administration action should be taken to make the invested amount meaningful for the PVTGs should be taken and make necessary arrangement of fund to make the houses habitable. Almost as a part of law of association it was observed that housing schemes go hand in hand with the infrastructure development intervention.

**Health:**

It has been observed that the development interventions in health frontiers such as institutional deliveries and acceptance of immunisation are critical due to moral commitment traditions and customs. Thus, rejection or acceptance of development interventions is directly proportional to the degree of input of motivational force else the interventions will have mere lip services to the beneficiaries. Therefore, special drive with a joint effort of the development personnel from Health and Tribal Development Departments be initiated to reduce the rate of MMR, IMR and morbidity.

The causes of truants and dropouts of PVTG households should be re-examined and awareness campaigns must be made to combat it. Health sector needs to be given priority as one of the vital PVTGs development interventions. It should also figure in HADP as well. The PVTG settlements having no Anganwadi centres should be addressed soon to attract the preschool beneficiaries. Cultural beliefs and practices can not be transformed at short span of time. It needs constant motivation. The cost of meeting a community feast for the parents of the child born outside home is so huge that they the mothers prefer to not to attend the institutional delivery. Thus, before introduction of any new practices the relevance of the culture of the concerned community has to be understood *in situ*.

**Education:**

The state government should arrange transport facilities to bring PVTG children to the nearest schools to enroll them and help them inclined towards schooling to enhance educational achievement among PVTGs. Periodic motivation to the parents and children as well should be made through a retention strategy.

Where PVTGs in industrial / tea or coffee garden have no alternatives for a better living Training should be imparted to make them employable efficiently in technical areas of such industries / tea or coffee estates. This would help them to lead a life with dignity. Thus, the state authorities should start local need based vocational training for PVTGs, as is the case of Gujarat where training are imparted through PPP mode. In case they do not get a job, they can create job for

themselves. They can gainfully employ themselves in the technical areas of the local industries and / or companies/ factories in the locality.

Thus, the team suggests that the state government should take measures to preserve and promote the cultural heritages by organizing camps in urban centres. This motivates the PVTGs to respect their own culture and preserve their cultural heritage.

The forest resources are depleting fast as a result role of women in family income is shrinking. Therefore, women SHGs need to be promoted to involve women in new areas of income generation activities at the household, village level through group action. State authorities need to take initiatives to promote agriculture among PVTGs as their food basket is becoming market-based foods. Market force is likely to make them more vulnerable in food security. The strategy should be made to offer food security beyond forest produce collection.

The respective state governments should arrange transport facilities to bring PVTG children to the nearest schools to enrol them and help them inclined towards schooling to enhance educational achievement among PVTGs.

Though they are identified as the Lodha development interventions had has been implemented through the general administrative set up by the district welfare officers of Backward Caste Welfare department. These DWOs have little knowledge about the PVTGs. Even in post CCD plan PVTG development interventions are routed through DWOs. This has degraded the effective implementation of PVTG development interventions. This is evident as last five year the district authority has spent maximum amount on house, drinking water and electricity not any other development field.

During the formative period of PVTGs development interventions, they were provided permanent house, plough and bullock to start settled life. Though numbers of special beneficial programs are enacted for PVTGs, there is no livelihood development interventions executed for the Mal Paharias. However, after the opening of Ashram schools and educational complex for girls, the educational achievement has been impressive among the Mal Paharia. But due to

apathy of government agencies, the educated Mal Paharias could not be employed either in government organisations or in private organisations. Lack of employment opportunities in the state is discouraging them for higher education. They also migrate outside the state for earning. Such migrations are distress migration. . At this moment, the immediate needs for Mal Paharias are livelihood interventions, skill training to youths, safe drinking water facility and electricity to their habitat.

PVTG inhabiting areas should be reviewed periodically so that the people of the specific area qualifying to be included as PVTGs new upcoming PVTG can be incorporated into PVTG administration fold and their rights can be protected and development interventions can be meaningfully made functional. That area specific benefited and developed PVTGs may be deleted from PVTG list and be treated at par with the Scheduled tribes. All development interventions executing various departments for PVTGs should be under one umbrella/window i.e. Micro-project. One executive rank officer from concerned line departments should represent in Micro-project to expedite development interventions by interdepartment inter linking and coordinating efforts.

Fund flow should be on the basis of PVTG population. The state government as well as union government should release funds under one head PVTG instead of different heads like SCA-TSP, Article 275(1) and CCD etc.with due permission of MOTA the scope for the diversion of funds should be made to meet the exigencies to benefit the PVTGs. .

Unit cost for infrastructure should be flexible to accommodate and complete the interventions in remote and inaccessible areas.

The helicopter used for surveillance in extremist affected areas can also be used to carry a few construction materials to drop wherever it becomes difficult to transport the raw materials. Whereever necessary in mountain steep the cemented steps can be made and small culvert on streams / rivulets can raise better connectivity of the people to outsiders. There is a need to sensitise the welfare officers who are stubborn and have closed mind-set towards development.

Team observed that lack of field staff in ITDA hinders the development works and indirectly contributes to the increased influence of exploitative middlemen. Thus it is suggested that the state government should recruit field level workers from the PVTG community itself to address their demands for development interventions.

The indigenous medicinal knowledge of the PVTGs' be preserved and promoted after proper verification by organizing treatment camps in urban centres as an alternate healing practice. Some PVTGs are observed to be abysmally low in their literacy level. Thus there is a need to have that special drive for educational programs to make it successful.

State authorities need to take initiatives to promote agriculture/ horticulture among PVTGs like the Irulars who have no entry into the technical areas of tea estates and their food baskets are becoming market-based foods. Market force is likely to make them more vulnerable in areas of food security. So the state authorities should start local need based vocational training for PVTGs, such that they can employ themselves in the technical areas of available industries and can make a good earning and have relatively stable income..

### **Liveihood Development**

The social security for PVTGs is viewed as an integrated antipoverty policies .It has multi-dimentional nature of vulnerability. Therefore various pprotetive measures and promotional PVTG specific strategies have to be taken such that they donot get alienated rather feel involved througha feeling of ownership. The forest resources are depleting fast .The forets areas are being increasingly used for nonforest purposes as a result role of women in family income is shrinking. To overcome such a situation the women SHG need to be promoted in income generation activities at the household, village level. Culturally accepted strategy of the PVTG- specific should be made to ensure foodsecurity and security to the children while they are at work.



Market driven vocational education may be imparted to the PVTG youth through PPP mode as the case with Atul industry in western India for a dignified earning and better livelihood.

The PVTG like Katunaikan are known as expert healers who apply tribal medicine as curative as well as preventive medicinal practice.

Mango-sapling training given by one NGO has a proven record of stable income for some PVTG families. Similarly, the horticulture befitting to the micro ecological condition as a better livelihood alternative is expected to keep the PVTG economically better off. Potential zones and market oriented vegetable varieties should be identified and introduced in PVTG habitat taking into account the ergonomic practices of concerned PVTG.

Land allotted to the PVTG families under FRA has not attracted much to go for cultivation since the other logistic supports are lacking. Small natural water bodies at higher altitude need to be rejuvenated, wherever these got dried up, to have their traditional cultivation practice. However, due to loss of forest and restriction on shifting cultivation some PVTG families moved to foothills and plain areas. Now, their source of livelihood is derived from selling labour mostly in agriculture and daily wage labour in construction sites.

In almost all PVTG inhabiting states MGNREGS has not been successful to stop migration and to provide employment to the adult members of PVTG family for the stipulated days per year. Surface mining operation has severely affected the natural water bodies and vegetation affecting their sources of livelihood. Small natural water bodies may be rejuvenated to help the PVTG families to have their traditional harvest.

Development supports extended in favor of numerically small group is very less compared to numerically dominant PVTG of the states. Quantum of grants for development intervention made through ITDA almost ignores the smaller PVTGs as the case of Andhra Pradesh. In such situation it is recommended that

specific micro-agencies should be formed as like in Odisha for each PVTG. So, each PVTG will get equal attention from the development authorities.

The existing Act indicates that the habitat rights of the PVTGs are to be initiated by concerned DLCs at the earliest in order to recognize, protect and promote their habitat rights so that automatically their livelihood and culture conservation is possible. The ARI 19 of the constitution will contribute to strength the habitat right issues

### **Culture Conservation and Development**

Culture conservation and development approach mostly remained confined in preserving dances, musical instruments, paints and arts. There are huge intangible and tangible cultural heritages for which the PVTG families are proud of. Normally they do not divulge we need to make them open up. Traditional skills and knowledge of PVTGs should be preserved and promoted for continuation of cultural heritage of the community as an integral part of culture conservation and development

During observation and interaction with the Govt. officials dealing with the implementation of development interventions it was realized that each state has some unique approach and there has been no uniformity of implementation of the development interventional strategies for the sponsored schemes at the national level. Thus, the plan is to write report on each state and the effective measurements of development intervention adopted for the PVTG (s) and communicate to each concerned commissioner of the nine states covered under study for comments..

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