

**IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF
PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS IN INDIA:
A REPORT**

**SUBMITTED TO MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



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Executive Summary

There are certain tribal groups who have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. 75 such tribal groups in 18 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Most of these tribal groups have not attained significant level of educational, economic progress and are having low health indices. Therefore, priority is accorded for their protection and improvement in terms of social indicators like livelihood, health, nutrition and education so as to decrease their vulnerability. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India allocates funds from the Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored and State Plan schemes for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. All the 18 State Governments and the Union Territory of A&N Island prepare a long term 'Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan' for each PVTG of their State based the assessment through Baseline and other specific surveys. The activities under CCD plan have to be outcome driven and the impact should be visible in the parameters of improvement in human development indices and infrastructure. Certain states have also created 'Micro Project' located in or near the habitation to implement the scheme. The project appraisal committee (PAC) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs approves funding for the proposed activities under the scheme in every financial year. The scheme focus on the conservation-cum development activity for PVTGs, viz., housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural growth, cattle development, connectivity, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purposes, social security, skill development and any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs had entrusted the task to conduct an evaluation of the scheme, "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" to the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. In this context, the impact evaluation study of the PVTG Scheme has been carried out in 16 States coming under 6 geographical regions/zones (North, East, South, West, North East and Central) as classified by NSSO. The study covers 1388 PVTG Households and 55 communities in the country. The methodology adopted for the study is a judicious mix of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Primary data has been collected by using various tools of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) such as FGDs, observations, in-depth interviews and case studies. Further, 'before and after approach' has been adopted to capture the impact of the project both in financial and physical achievements under the PVTG scheme. The districts with high concentration of PVTG population and the number of PVTG community in a state are taken into account using purposive sampling technique while drawing a sample in the respective state. The final sample units (villages & households) of the study were drawn through Random Sampling method. The study has been carried out through the 'Survey CTO – real time data generation software'.

The IIPA project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like (a) Social Sector Development (education complex for PVTG boys and girls; health and nutrition; safe drinking water and sanitation); (b) Sustainable Livelihoods Development (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, promotion of SHGs, market linkage); (c) Conservation of Culture (construction of community centres; promotion of traditional arts, crafts and dances; construction of tribal museum in micro project area); (d) Infrastructure

Development (connectivity/roads, electrification and housing); and (d) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism(skill development training and gender empowerment aspects).

During the impact evaluation study, stakeholder interactions were organized at various levels including the Tribal Welfare Department of the respective States and the implementing agencies like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs).

Assessment of the conservation cum development plan as implemented by the respective states in the study area has been extremely productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for sustainable development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups. The budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern under the central sector scheme of PVTGs in India in the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) reflects that the disbursement or actual expenditure on the PVTG scheme is largely in consonance with the revised estimates indicating the successful implementation of the scheme.

The summary contains the physical and financial achievements of the conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) under the central sector scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in 16 states and key bottlenecks and challenges in the process of implementation and recommendations.

Andhra Pradesh

- An overwhelming majority (71%) of respondents belonging to Chenchu, Gadaba, Konda Reddy, Kondh, Porja, and Savara are particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh informed that their housing conditions have improved significantly compared to last 10 years as they have received government assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is quite low (27%). Thus, Government of Andhra Pradesh is increasing the budgetary allocations towards providing residential mode of education to PVTG and non-PVTG children by converting all the hostels into Residential/Ashram schools.
- To combat malnutrition among PVTGs, the state Government has proposed to provide nutritious food support to the PVTG families under Food Basket Scheme.
- In order to improve healthcare services for tribes, the State Health Department is contemplating increasing the number of feeder ambulances in the agency areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool and Prakasam districts. As on date, there are about 100 feeder ambulances which shift critically ill patients, particularly, pregnant women, to hospitals.
- ITDA Parvathipuram runs a hostel for pregnant tribal women from far-flung and hilly areas in youth training centres of Gummalakshampuram. Government of Andhra Pradesh has also sanctioned 13 new Girijan Bhawans (one in each district), which helps in employment generation as well as in marketing of NTFPs.

- About half (47%) households have received individual land rights under FRA, 2006, using it for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.
- Under the Conservation-cum development plan (CCDP), nearly one fifth (21%) tribal households have received wooden plough including hoe and spade. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area.
- Twenty four (24) Youth Training centres (YTCs) are functioning as Skills Development centres of Excellence in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Chenchu tribe is the most vulnerable tribal group in the State. They are still dependent on hunting and food gathering. They have not attained significant level of educational, economic progress and are having low health indices.

Recommendations

- Konda Reddy and Porja communities have traditional skills in bamboo basketry and jewelry making. Whereas Savara and Gadaba tribe mostly depend on collection of forest produce and agricultural activities. Thus, special training could be imparted to these tribal groups to improve their traditional skills in agriculture, horticulture and micro entrepreneurial activities.

Chhattisgarh

- While applying before and after approach, the study found that around two-thirds (68%) of the tribal households (Birhor, Hill Korba, and Kamar) had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 49% tribal families have Kutcha house. The numbers of self owned pucca houses have significantly increased compared to last 10 years as the tribes have received houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAAY Schemes.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 57 percent; whereas between the age of 13-15 is 38 percent. Under Article 275(1), there are 25 functional EMRS spread in the micro project agency/districts in the state and 6780 students study. Government of Chhattisgarh at present is working on establishment of computer labs in 100 Post Matric hostels & additional 16 EMRS, computer Aided Learning (CAL) for elementary classes and drinking water (RO water purifier & water cooler) facilities in all Ashram schools and hostels and libraries in Ashram Shalas.
- To combat malnutrition among PVTGs, the Tribal Welfare Department under Tribal Sub Plan is investing in Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana for the unorganized workers and Mukhyamantri Swasthaya Bima Yojana (MSBY) to provide protection to every uncovered household against the risk of health for rejuvenating Phulwari scheme, health check-up & sanitation awareness generation camp, medical aid for patients/malnourished children/mothers and distribution of mosquito nets.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Most of the Birhor and Korba households don't have a verified certificate, thus they are being deprived of the benefits offered by Central Government schemes for PVTGs and health card.

Recommendations

- A verified tribe certificate should be issued to all Birhor and Korba people from the concerned Block Samiti, so that Birhor and Korba can avail the benefits of all central government special schemes for PVTGs and smart cards (i.e. health cards).

Gujarat

- In order to remove the inequality between the Padhar, Siddhi, Kolgha, Kotwalia and Kolva areas and non-PVTG areas, the state government has re-engineered its approach with a focus on quality of education and educational infrastructure, Government of Gujarat is working on strengthening of Eklavya School Scheme under which fully funded Eklavya pattern schools have been constructed and development of educational infrastructure has taken place.
- Under VKY (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana) - 100 additional hostels for college students have been set up and Navodaya or Eklavya type residential school in each tribal taluka have been constructed in recent past. Nearly three-fourth (71%) of the PVTG respondents in Gujarat is literate.
- An overwhelming majority (91%) of PVTGs in Gujarat reported that for health check-ups and medicines they either go to government hospital or primary hospital or public health centres, the main reason for this increase is health facility and doctor's availability. Almost all households confirm that pregnant and lactating women in Gujarat receive free medicines which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour. The macro outcome of health activities undertaken in tribal sub plan area are - protection to women in vulnerable situations, reduction in IMR, MMR, improvement in health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating mothers and their young infants, etc.
- More than half (52%) of respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households and they use the land for shifting/settled cultivation, and grazing.
- Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than one-fourth (28%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas.
- An overwhelming majority of tribal households (87%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads constructed in their village. The roads in the PVTG areas in Gujarat have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana/MukhyaMantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
- Nearly two-thirds (68%) of PVTGs reported that they have received houses constructed by TDD (Tribal Development Department) under Individual

Housing/IAY/SAY. The TDD efforts towards housing for PVTGs has led to an increase in home ownership, and increased livelihood opportunities.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- The sickle cell anemia is mostly prevalent in South Gujarat. More than three-fourth of the sample households is suffering from sickle cell anemia.

Recommendations

- ‘Wadi project’ for mango plantation can be executed in the Kathodi and Kolgha villages to increase their livelihood generation activities.

Jharkhand

- With the implementation of Birsa Awas Yojana housing conditions of PVTGs namely Asur, Birhor, Birjia, Korwa, Mal Paharia and Sauria Paharia, of Jharkhand has witnessed a noticeable improvement, as semi-pucca houses increased to 31% from 9% and similar trend can be noticed in Pucca house which jumped to 13% from 1%.
- To check the chronic disease and minimize the health related out of pocket expenses, government has started 18 sub-health centre in Santhal Pargana region and distributed health card to majority of PVTGs’ households under Ayushman Bharat.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 93 percent, whereas between the ages of 13-15 is 81 percent and between the ages 15-17 it is 90 percent. These high enrollments of children has witnessed due to proper functioning of Jan Jatiya Residential School, Ashram School and EMRS.
- For social security of women, the government has launched a pension scheme called Mahila Jan Jatiya pension under which each PVTGs woman above the age of 18 years get Rs.1000 each month.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Despite the implementation of many development schemes under CCDP, PVTGs of Jharkhand are in extreme backward situation. They lack proper housing, health and education facilities.
- Birhor, Asur, Korwa and Birjia are most vulnerable PVTGs of Jharkhand as each PVTG’s population is around two thousand each.
- Traditional practices, culture and languages of Birhor, Asur and Birjia, are on the verge of extinction as they have been regrouped in settlement colony and restricted to enter the reserve forest.

Recommendations

- For encouraging the PVTGs’ children for attaining education, government should discontinue the entrance examination in EMRS and Janjatiya Residential schools as the PVTG children are not capable to compete with other general tribal children.

- PVTGs of Jharkhand have distinct cultural and linguistic identity; hence to preserve these identities government should take comprehensive steps to develop their scripts as most of the PVTGs' languages are on the verge of extinction.
- Birhors' have expertise in rope making and leaf plate making. Whereas Mal Paharia, Sauria Paharia and Birjia are engaged in rope making, leaf plate making, mat from date palm leaves. To strengthen their traditional skills, the government should impart skill development training in traditional activities.
- The baseline survey of PVTG was conducted long back in the year 2002-03, lot of demographic changes have taken place thereafter. Hence, PVTG Census enumeration must be conducted to contemplate the development aspects.

Karnataka

- The implementation of the conservation cum development plan by the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Karnataka reflects that, almost all (97%) particularly vulnerable tribal groups (Koraga and Jenu Kuruba) in Karnataka have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCD Plan and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. There is a sharp increase in the number of pucca houses in the project villages as reported by more than three fourths (76%) tribal households.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across two tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 88 percent; whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 41 percent and between 15-17 age group, it is only 6 percent. Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in HD Kote Gram Panchayat under Hunsur block in Mysore district.
- ITDP Mysore is providing nutritious food to families of tribal people who were living in and around the forest area, as they were dependent on the minor forest produce for their earnings. They were facing difficulty in getting jobs during the rainy season. During the year of 2018-19, ITDP, Mysore has provided nutritious food to 12378 tribal families in the district. All respondents (100%) in the study area reported that the pregnant women have received supplementary food, Vitamin B Tablets, and Iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in their villages.
- Under the Skill development initiative, a school called 'Children's Home' has been established by ITDP Udipi with support from a local Koraga PVTG social worker recently. In 2018-19, a batch of 18 students got training for one month in bamboo products making like basket, pen stand, lamp shed etc.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Landlessness is a major concern among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Karnataka. One fifth (20%) of the Koraga and 7 percent of Jenu Kuruba tribes are landless.
- There is no irrigation facility in the tribal villages resided by Jenu Kuruba; hence agricultural activities in the region are entirely dependent on rainfall.

Recommendations

- Jenu Kuruba collects honey from the forest and sells via the cooperatives. Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from honey from the forest.
- Livelihood generation activities such as rearing livestock (cows and goats) could be promoted among the tribes.
- Health condition of people of Koraga community is very poor as they are exposed to hard labour and unhygienic environment. Health camps should be organized in the tribal village every month or quarterly to improve their health condition.

Kerala

- An overwhelming majority (81%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Kerala (Cholannaikan, Kadar, Kattunayakan and Kurumbas) informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years.
- The housing characteristics among four tribal communities under study shows that more than one third (38%) Kardars, one third (34%) Kattunayakan and less than one fifth (18%) Kurumbas are living in pucca house at present. Thus, the housing conditions among these three PVTGs have improved to a significant extent compared to last 10 years. However, half (51%) of the respondents belonging to Cholanaikayan community are still residing in rock shelters compared to three fourths (75%) in the last 10 years. Thus, it is apparent that Cholanaikayan is one of the vulnerable tribal groups in India, who lives deep in the forest.
- Educational status among the school going children across four PVTGs in the State is quite high. The gross enrolment ratio among the PVTG children in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 71 percent; whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at 67 percent and between 15-17 ages it is 72 percent.
- Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Public Schools (EMRS), educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in Agali Gram Panchayat under Attapaddy block in Palakkad district and EMRS and sports complex has been established in Wayanad district in the state.
- In the health front, the State Government has implemented a scheme called 'Janani janma raksha' especially for lactating mothers and infants. Half (50%) of the respondents in the study area reported that the pregnant women have received supplementary food; whereas only 18 percent respondents informed that pregnant women have received Vitamin B Tablets, and another 19 percent informed that pregnant women have received Iron tablets from at Anganwadi Centre.
- Less than one fifth (15%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

- Under the CCD Plan, nearly one fourth (24%) tribal households in the study area are provided with wooden plough with a pair of bullocks and other agricultural equipment including hoe, spade, compared to 16 percent tribal households before 10 years.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Cholanaikkans are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state. They are educationally backward. They depend on hunting and food gathering; hence they keep on changing their habitats. Regrouping the tribe and settling them in housing colony is not an appropriate idea since they prefer to live in rock shelters with a tent.
- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages is very poor. As the tribal villages fall under forest and Wildlife sanctuary, there is restriction from forest department for entry into the forest and also for construction of concrete road in the area.

Recommendations

- Kadar community has traditional skills in procuring seeds and using organic methods of farming. Making strong ropes from bark of tree for honey collection and elephant capturing which can be strengthened further with provision of proper market linkage for their products.
- Kurumbas mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey wax, ginger, and turmeric) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Kadar and Kurumba community.
- Cholanaikkans have the traditional skills in basket making and honey collection; it could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skills and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among the tribe.
- Kattunayakans collect honey from the forest and sell via the cooperatives in Noolpuzha. Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from honey from the forest.

Madhya Pradesh

- Almost all (96%) of respondents belonging to Birhor, Baiga and Bahariya particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh informed that self ownership of house has improved significantly compared to 86 percent in the last 10 years as they have received government assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. The housing condition of the tribes in the state reflects that there is a sharp increase in the number of pucca houses owned by the tribal households as more than one third of respondents (33%) in the study area reside in pucca houses at present.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 68 percent; whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at half (50%) and between 15-17 age it is 49 percent. The educational status in the remote areas of PVTGs is gradually growing as there exist operated

institutions for boys and girls (Ashram School), as well as the state Departmental schools in 89 blocks of sub plan, 8 Model Higher Secondary Schools and 2 Girls Education Complex.

- Nearly one-third (37%) respondents reported that individual and community land rights have been allotted to them under Forest Rights Act, 2006. Nearly one fourth (24%) of respondents reported the stone removal activity has taken place in their areas under CCDP.
- Nearly one fifth (17%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP). Tribal households receive seeds for free from block offices and ITDA office.
- An overwhelming majority of tribal households (68%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their villages.
- PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh suffer a disproportionate burden of both communicable and non-communicable disease amidst worrisome levels of under nutrition. To combat this Madhya Pradesh government is working on creation of special health centres for PVTGs beyond National Health Mission (NHM) norms.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Villages in Bhariya tribe region, 'Chhindwara' are not connected to pucca road. Due to this Bahariya tribe villages are inaccessible.

Recommendations

- If a check-dam is constructed on "Sunha Nala" (Bodhi), then it will irrigate a minimum of 300-400 acre of land. Also if one more dam on "Devdhara Nala" can be constructed it will irrigate a minimum of 500 acre land.

Maharashtra

- To reduce mortality and improve the health conditions of Maria tribe women, Government of Maharashtra has intervened in health sectors through "Bharatratna Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Yojana" under which all pregnant women of the 7th month of pregnancy (3rd trimester) and lactating mothers in first 3 months will get one square meal at Anganwadi Centre. Nearly two-thirds of respondents (67%) have reported that pregnant women availed health facilities from Anganwadi Centre in contrast to one-third of pregnant women before 10 years.
- Exactly one-fifth (20%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Maharashtra have informed that they live in semi-pucca house constructed under conservation cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children among the Maria tribal community in the age group between 6 to 12 years is nearly two-thirds (63%); whereas in the age group of 13-15 is exactly one-third (33%) percent. The Government of Maharashtra has implemented "Total Literacy Campaign" in all districts of the State and has also made substantial provisions in the TSP for the welfare of tribal, in the form of giving

scholarships to the students, running of Government hostels, running of Government Ashram Schools, aided ashram schools, pre-recruitment training centres.

- Distribution of Food grains through fair price shops, revamped Public Distribution System, Door Delivery System are the schemes via which Government of Maharashtra supply food grain to PVTGs and other tribal groups. More than one third (40%) tribal households in the study area have been given bullock cart under CCDP.
- The Tribal Development Department is imparting skill development training in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- It was observed that the villagers are not getting wage employment for weeks together which is not general scenario and leading to the problem of depression.

Recommendations

- Skill development projects with proper interval follow-ups should be executed for developing job skills among the tribal households.

Manipur

- To improve housing conditions, tin sheets have also been provided to many households in these villages for covering the upper part of Kutcha house under conservation-cum-development project.
- To facilitate access to health centres, three mobile units/ambulance have been given to district administration in three circles namely Willong, Maram and Senapati. Health infrastructure is in very poor conditions.
- Significant increase in electricity connection can be witnessed. It has gone up from 43% to 100%. Government has achieved 100% electrification for Maram Naga villages.
- Despite of poor educational infrastructure, gross enrollment ratio, between the age of 6 years to 12 years, is as high as 98%. Children are provided books and uniforms from the government.
- To create job opportunities, skill development has been imparted in the field of hospitality. Many Maram Naga girls have been trained in the field of aviation. These youths got job as air hostesses and other aviation staffs.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Traditional weaving and bamboo arts and crafts should be promoted to raise the income level of Maram Naga. Skill development programme and financial supports must be imparted for inclusive development of Maram Naga's tribe.
- A considerable population (38%) face food scarcity for three months or more. As the majority of households do not possess any type of ration card.
- Villages lack proper educational infrastructure. In the name of educational infrastructure, they have only primary schools. Girls' enrolment ratio uncovers disheartening pictures about education of girl child. Girls' gross enrolment ratio is

confined to near half of the overall enrolment ratio. Majority of children (95%) discontinue their studies after primary school. Majority of villages lack middle and secondary level school.

Recommendations

- To check the high school dropout after primary level and to end the situation of servitude in which children are suffering. Middle and high schools must be opened at village level or within the distance of 3 to 4 KM from each village of Maram Naga. Government Colleges must be opened in each circle.
- Traditional weaving and bamboo arts and crafts should be promoted to raise the income level of Maram Naga. Skill development programme and financial supports must be imparted for inclusive development of Maram Naga's tribe.
- To promote horticulture, government should provide one goods carrying vehicle in each circle of Senapati district to carry fruits and vegetables to Senapati.

Odisha

- There is a sharp increase in the number of semi-pucca houses owned by the respondents belonging to seven PVTGs (Bonda, Chuktia Bhunjia, Didayi, Dongria Khond, Kutia Kondha, Lanjia Soura and Paudi Bhuyan) under study in Odisha. More than half (53%) of the studied tribal households live in semi-pucca houses at present. Before 10 years, almost all (98%) the respondents from PVTGs were living in Kutcha house.
- Gross enrollment ratio of children going to school across seven tribal communities in the State is high as it is evident from the survey that school enrolment in the age group of 6 to 12 years is 70 percent; whereas between the ages of 13-15, it is 92 percent and between 15-17 years, it is 72 percent. Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) and educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in the state.
- There are 13 functional Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) spread in the micro project agency/districts in the state. More than 5,268 children from class 6 to 12 are studying in the EMRS. In each school, on an average 405 children (both boys and girls) belonging to tribal and PVTG study. Accommodation, food, study materials including school dress and books are provided to the tribal children (both boys and girls) at free of cost till 12th class.
- An overwhelming majority (92%) of respondents from the study area reported that they have received health card under Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana. In addition to this, the Mamata for pregnant women in Odisha scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior.
- Majority (83%) of the respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, vitamin tablets and iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. Under the CCD plan, mobile health units/health camps have been organized by the MPAs and FNGOs in the surveyed micro project villages.

- More than three fourths (90%) PVTG households in Odisha reported that the quality of water is good for drinking purposes since the villagers fetch water from tube well, pipe water supply through overhead water tank based on solar power, bore well and sanitary well. Under CCD plan, 34 units of gravity water supply systems have been installed in the MPA villages in the year 2018-19.
- Under the Conservation-cum development project, majority (87%) of the surveyed tribal households in the study area have received wooden plough and a pair of bullocks at present compared to three fourths (74%) tribal households before 10 years.
- More than two thirds (70%) PVTG households have more than 7 numbers of livestock before 10 years and nearly two thirds (61%) of the tribal households possess more than 7 livestock at present. Under animal husbandry, backyard poultry, bee keeping, goatry have been promoted under the entry point activities by the micro project agencies under the Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP).
- Efforts are made by the micro project agencies to promote the SHG and other SHG linked community institutions like Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) with the support of Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM). So far 5182 SHGs, 504 CLFs and 73 GPLFs are formed under the OPELIP.
- Under FRA, 2006 1836.585 acres of land has been provided to the PVTG households in the entire 17 MPA villages. The land major development activities undertaken by the micro-project agencies in the tribal villages include land leveling, stone removal, field bunding and stone bunding.
- In order to enhance the irrigation potential in the tribal areas, an initiative is taken with Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), Bhubaneswar for installation of deep bore well/Community Lift Irrigation Points (CLIP) in the MPA villages. So far, 69 deep bore well have been constructed irrigating 138 acres of agricultural land. Thus, the convergence with OLIC has benefitted 599 PVTG farmers in the state.
- Concrete road and culverts were constructed under CCDDP in all 17 MPA villages in the state. The entire educational complexes are connected with the concrete road in the study area.
- Majority of respondents (61%) reported that solar street light was installed in the PVTG villages by the respective tribal development agencies under the CCD Plan. One fourth (25%) respondents have solar lanterns and home lights both before and after 10 years of project intervention. Nearly half (46%) respondents informed that solar repairing shops were established in the study area.
- Half (52%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like weaving Shawls, wall hangings and tailoring to the tribal youth in the study area. As part of Skill Development Programmes, the district administration of Rayagada had instituted Dongria Shawl knitting training for Dongria women at the interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As many as 76 Dongria women were trained in knitting skills in 2017-18.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Depletion of forest produce and restrictions imposed by forest department on the tribal villagers not to enter into the Wildlife sanctuary area in the state is a major challenge before the tribes since their livelihood depends on forest produce.
- Road connectivity to the tribal villages is very poor.
- Among the PVTGs, Bondos are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state. They are educationally backward. Their health condition is very poor as many of them are suffering from chronic diseases like TB, skin diseases and endemic malaria.
- Threats of left wing extremists especially in Nuapada, Rayagada and Malkangiri is a major hindrance to implement the CCD project in the MPA villages

Recommendations

- Connectivity to the MPA villages is poor, hence village roads should be constructed and repaired, culverts and small bridges should be constructed.
- Stream based pipe water supply through overhead water tank based on solar power could be provided to the villages where such water sources are not available.
- Check-dams and water canal followed by stone bonding and land development should be continued under CCDP activities.
- Skill development in traditional skills of the PVTGs such as: rope making and leaf plate stitching (Kutia Kondh); weaving cloths-Dongaria Saals (Dongaria Kondh); wall painting (Idital) by Lanjia Saora; weaving of clothes (renai) and carpets, making of bead necklaces, broomstick making and horticultural activities by Bondos; weaving bamboo baskets by Dedayi; cultivation of paddy and seasonal vegetables by Chuktia Bhunjia and Paudi Bhuyan could be promoted under the CCDP activities.

Rajasthan

- More than two thirds (70%) children are enrolled in primary schools. Ashram School and EMRS have been started for both Sahariya girls and boys in Baran District from class 6th to 10th. Sahariya children are getting Rs.50000 for coaching to prepare themselves for PMT/PET/ and other examinations. Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojana and Special Central Assistance scheme computer training is being imparted through computer centres in Ashram School.
- There are 3 CHCs (Community Health Centres), 8 PHCs (Primary health centres) and sixty eight Sub Health centres functioning in Shahbad and Kishanganj areas. Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojana a programme is being implemented to identify TB patients in remote areas and ensure their complete treatment. 56 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages. 79 percent respondents have access to Primary Health Centre. Under Sahariya Swasthaya Sahyogi Yojana, women are trained for 45 days for first aid treatment.
- While doing a before and after comparison of the housing condition among the PVTGs in the study area, it is apparent that pucca housing facility has increased to 21% from 3%. Indira Awas Yojana is being implemented since 1993 with the main objective to provide shelter for SC, ST, bonded labours and other poor and BPL families. Credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing is being implemented since

1999-2000 as a sub scheme of Indira Awas Yojana with the main objective of providing subsidy to 210 rural persons having annual income of less than Rs.32000. The maximum amount of subsidy is Rs.10000.

- Forest land has been allocated to Sahariya tribes for both housing and cultivation purposes, under Forest Right Act, 2006. More than one third (41%) Sahariya tribe have land between 1-4 acres and other 15% Sahariya tribes have more than 4 acres of land.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- 29% Sahariya tribe is facing food scarcity for six months or less. Whereas one tenth Sahariya PVTG is facing food scarcity for more than six months in a year.
- Housing conditions of Sahariya did not improve much. At present, more than two thirds (68%) respondents are living in Kutcha houses.
- Sahariya does not have proper irrigation facilities. They mostly depend upon rainwater for irrigation.

Recommendations

- Majority of the Sahariya tribes are wage labourers. They do not possess any specific traditional skills which can raise their income. To raise their income, skill development training centres should be opened with proper facilities and staff. Government should impart skill development training in mason, mechanics, fitters and driving.
- As Sahariya tribes are agriculturist, proper irrigation facilities should be developed.
- To avoid the situation of food security, ration card should be distributed to every household and proper functioning of PDS must be ensured.

Tamil Nadu

- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities (Toda, Kota, Paniyan, Kattunayakan, Kurumba, Irular) in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 44%; whereas between the age group of 13-15, it is 16% and between 16-18 age group, it is only 6%. It is noticeable from the data that one third of the children in the study area are not going to school.
- Shuttle services of two Eicher Cab have been provided in the Nilgiris District for the conveyance of people and tribal students from the hill to plain area and vice versa. Steps have been taken for the construction of school buildings for the EMRS started in June 2018 at Pattipulam in Kancheepuram District.
- There has been a slight growth in health care facilities in the region. A majority of 88 percent respondents in the study area reported that they have received free medicines. Similarly, supplementary food, vitamin, iron and calcium tablets and vaccination has been provided to the pregnant women at Anganwadi Centre in the respective village as reported by nearly three fourths (71%) respondents.
- Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fifth (19%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. In order to motivate traditional agriculture in 7 ITDA areas, an amount Rs.70 lakh has been allocated and the works are being implemented and monitored by the

Project Officers. In order to provide infrastructure facilities in Tribal areas, maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools and for the implementation of FRA, necessary funds have been provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing, guard walls have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area.

- A Special Vocational Guidance Centre is functioning at Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris district for guiding the tribal youth to choose their career and profession. TAHDCO (Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation) is also providing skill development training to youth of scheduled tribes and PVTGs. Several Youth Training Centres have been constructed aimed to create aspirational training infrastructure in the tribal areas. Government has issued detailed operational guidelines for utilization of these Youth Training Centres as Skill Development Centres of Excellence.
- Kolams and Toda and Kota are Practising traditional art and craft activities such as embroidery and traditional work of black smith. Thus, the Tribal Development Department should impart skill development training programmes in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Key bottlenecks and challenges

- Lack of proper housing facilities is a major problem among the Kattunayakans community as the structure of their traditional hut where they live in is in a dilapidated condition.
- Paniyan habitations are devoid of proper sanitation and toilets facilities.
- There is no safe source of drinking water in the villages inhabited by Kurumbas.
- All-weather road is much needed in all the tribal villages. Besides road, guard wall is required to prevent wild elephants affecting the villagers since all the tribal villages are surrounded by dense forest.

Recommendations

- There should be more focused plans for imparting skill based training and assistance for marketing to Paniyans and Kurumbas in the traditional activities including art and craft and traditional medicinal practices to empower them financially and in making them self-reliant.
- Kattunayakan are mostly dependent on collection of forest produce (honey, tamarind, broom sticks, fiber) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Kattunayakan community.

Telangana

- One fourth (25%) of the respondents belonging to four particularly vulnerable tribal groups (Kolam, Tothi, Chenchu, Konda Reddy) in Telangana have informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.

- More than half (58%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years; however, at present only 14% tribal families have Kutcha houses. Thus, there is a sharp increase in the number of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 18 to 46 percent.
- Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal households shows that among the four PVTGs under study, Chenchu and Konda Reddy tribes are mostly residing in pucca houses (88% and 80%). Rural Development Trust, an NGO is making pucca houses for Chenchu tribe since 2011 onwards.
- Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across four tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 51 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at 18 percent and between 15-17 age group, it is 17 percent. The Government of Telangana is according highest priority for providing access and improving the quality of education imparted to tribal children.
- The education in the region for PVTGs is on a hopeful path as there are 900 primary school in region and Special Ashram School for the tribal children. ITDA providing special fund to the SHG for targeting and solving problems of dropped out students.
- Flagship programme such as Kalyana Lakshmi Pathakam, innovative schemes such as 'CM ST Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scheme', 'ST Employment Cell (STEC)' job portal, providing scholarships to tribal students for pursuing Post Matric Education, Ambedker Overseas Vidhyanidhi Sanna Biyyam Pathakam for borders of Tribal Welfare Educational institutions and promoting tribal culture by constructing and maintaining tribal museums etc. have been taken up among many other schemes.
- Janani Janma Raksha is the scheme for the lactating mothers with nutritious food for the mother and infant. Primary Health Centre of Danthanpally is a model PHC of Telangana as it is fully equipped with all the Modern facilities of Health Centre. There is proper facility with for delivery of pregnant women and infants in PHCs. Now 80% of total deliveries happening in Government hospitals and PHC. For lactating mothers, in ITDA Utnoor area, Anganwadi Centres provides them Nutria-basket containing nutritious food for the mother and infant.
- Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than one third (39%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. Tribal households, who are Practising cultivation, get seeds for free from block offices and ITDA office. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. Rythu Bandhu, state government's scheme for the farmers of Telangana, supports farmers with Rs. 4000 per year for farming and cultivation. ITDA Utnoor is giving Rs. 1000 more to PVTG farmers in addition.
- More than one third (39%) tribal households possess 1 to 3 livestock at present. ITDA Utnoor has distributed one pair of Ox and bullock cart to each PVTG family.
- More than three fourths (81%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available. Solar plantation provided under CCDP funds to in habitats such as Dharmajipet located in dense forest.
- Kolams and Konda Reddy are Practising traditional art and craft activities such as Bamboo basketry, rope making and broomstick collecting and making.

Key bottlenecks and challenges

- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages is very poor. As the villages fall under forest and Wildlife sanctuary, there is restriction from forest department for construction of concrete road in the area.
- There is no irrigation facility in the study area; hence the agricultural activities are entirely dependent on rainfall. Further, there exists no rainwater harvesting structure in the entire region.

Recommendations

- Konda Reddy mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey, tamarind, broom sticks, fiber) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Konda Reddy community.
- Kolams have the traditional skills in basket making and honey collection; it could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skills and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among the tribe.
- Conservation of Tothi culture and their traditional occupation should be a matter of concern because Tothis are, in search of wage labour shifting to Gram panchayats and urban areas. This way they are almost disconnected with their traditional practices. Government should take initiatives and organize some programmes in concern with their cultural preservation.

Tripura

- Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex, Ekalavya Model Public Schools and primary school at village level established in the vicinity in the tribal areas. It can be easily traced as 97% Reang villages have school in their vicinity. Gross enrollment ratio of school going children in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 83 percent.
- 93 percent PVTGs' households reported that there exist Public Health Centre either at the block level, where they got medicine and treatment at free of cost whereas 87% respondents have access to health services. 63 percent of respondents reported that they have been provided with health card. Present study found that 90 percent of children have been immunized and vaccinated in recent years.
- Government has provided forest land on Patta for Rubber and Areca-nut plantation under FRA. Due to this, Reangs reported that their income has risen manifold. During the study, it was found one fourth (27%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) above 4 acres, another 3 percent tribal households have small land holding of 0-1 acres. Agricultural extension officers visit Reang villages for giving them training for rubber and Areca Nut Plantation.
- More than two thirds (70%) respondents belong to BPL family, whereas 13% respondents fall under Antyodaya category. Above table also reveals that 17% respondent family belong to APL family.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Government interventions in housing sector are not at par as More than three fourth (80%) households are living in Kutcha house.
- Drinking water problem is one of the major concerns of the Reang PVTG. As 60 percent of PVTG are drinking contemplated water from rivers/streams/ springs.

Recommendations

- Government should ensure safe drinking water in the villages of Reang PVTGs. Solar based drinking water system can be installed for providing safe drinking water.
- Reang language should be the language of communication in Reang villages' school to preserve their culture and language.
- For the upliftment of women's status and making them self-dependent, government should encourage traditional weaving by providing skill development training, financial support through micro project agencies.

Uttarakhand

- Most of the ((83%) households belonging to PVTGs of Uttarakhand namely Buksa and Raji community had Kutcha house before 10 years; however, at present only 21% tribal families have Kutcha house, this is because nearly one-third (36%) of them have received government assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAY Schemes.
- The Tribal Welfare Department of Uttarakhand is working diligently towards the improvement of education for the last ten years to improve the education infrastructure. During this period, it has constructed girls' hostel with strength of 210 girls in Eklavya Model Residential School at Kalsi (Dehradun) in the year 2014-15 and construction of girls' hostel in Dehradun, State Government Ashram School. The gross enrolment ratio of school going children across two tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 58 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 it is 71 percent and between 15-17 ages is 60 percent.
- To combat malnutrition among PVTGs, Uttarakhand government is working on execution of various Central schemes such as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Nutrition Mission, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), and Aajeevika - National Livelihood Mission. Under the CCD plan, health camps have also been organized by the MPAs and FNGOs in the Buksa surveyed micro project villages.
- The Tribal Welfare Department of Uttarakhand has constructed road, drainage and community hall, under the CCD Plan in Udham Singh nagar and Dharchula district Pithoragarh.
- Under Community Building Project, Construction of Craft Centre, Panchayat house, Vikas Bhawan for Buksa tribe has been constructed. 81% of the respondent from Raji tribe affirmed there is cultural mandap in their village.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- Distribution of land (Individual Land Rights and Community Forest Resource Rights and tenure security) is very low among the PVTGs. The Government of Uttarakhand should invest more money in FRA.
- Educated Buksa students are willing to work but they are unskilled, it is crucial that job training skills should be provided to them.

Recommendations

- Buksa's land has been bought by the Sikhs migrants from Pakistan in 1960's & 70's. It is recommended that at least some portion of Buksa land should be returned to Buksa tribes in order to increase their livelihood.

West Bengal

- Gitanjali Awas Yojana and Bangla Awas Yojana are key housing schemes for providing housing aid to three PVTGs namely Birhor, Lodha and Toto through Backward Class Welfare Department of West Bengal. Housing infrastructure of PVTGs of West Bengal have improved in the last ten years, as 35% PVTGs are residing in Pucca house earlier it was only 14% respondents had Pucca house and same percentage (35%) of tribes have Semi-Pucca house.
- 95% PVTGs children are enrolled in schools between the ages of 6 to 12 years. Government is providing all the basic facilities i.e. uniforms, midday meal and accommodation (in Ashram school and Primary school). For girls, post matric hostels have been opened in at sub district and district level.
- Sixty two percent households of PVTGs, are availing the facilities of sub-health centre whereas seventy four percent households reported that they had access to Primary Health Centre. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram is scheme for safe deliveries of babies in hospitals. Majority of the households received Health Card called 'Swasthya Sathi Card' for treatment in Government and Private hospital free of cost.
- Government is imparting skill development training in both traditional like bee keeping and leaf plate making and modern practices namely fabrication, automobile repairing, TV repairing, computer maintenance, Babui grass product, plumbing pipe repairing, tailoring and sewing training. Government has also provided training for Areca-Nut plantation in Totopara.
- Under FRA, government has been allotted both agricultural and homestead land to PVTGs of West Bengal. Majority of PVTGs households have been allotted 1.5 acre for agriculture but some of them provided with 5 acre of land.

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- The rehabilitation of the Birhor in the Ayodha Hills adversely affected their living style. Earlier they were forest dependent and had better living conditions. But now, they are totally dependent upon government aid.
- Birhor and Toto are most vulnerable PVTGs as their population is less than 2000. Their language and culture is on the verge of extinction.
- Malnutrition and food scarcity are also a major problem of PVTGs of Bengal.

Recommendations

- Birhor have the traditional skills in rope making, leaf plate stitching and honey collection; it could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skills and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted under CCPD or PVTGs' schemes among the tribe.
- Lodha mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey wax, ginger, and turmeric) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among Lodha.
- Actions of preservation of language and cultural of Birhor and Toto must be started on priority basis.

Overall, the assessment as per value of the vulnerability index using selective indicators (family income, household size, literacy rate, land holding, and average livestock) shows that the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Manipur are highly vulnerable; whereas the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, and Rajasthan are moderately vulnerable. The vulnerability status of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Jharkhand, Gujarat and Tripura is low. The above result draws our attention to the fact that except Jharkhand, Gujarat and Tripura, other 13 states are witnessing at least moderate or higher than moderate vulnerability which need serious attention of the policy makers to improve their livelihood.

It is worth mentioning that an improvement in education, income, job availability and productive investment alone will not take out all these State's PVTG households from the problem of severe vulnerability. There is a need to draw a comprehensive strategy aimed at improving all the major indicators of vulnerability and poverty. There is a need for larger socio-economic impact through synergies.

Policy Recommendations

- The scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs) aims at planning for socio-economic development of the tribes in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community. While adopting habitat development approach, the scheme aims at intervening in all spheres of their socio-economic life, so that a visible impact is made in the improvement of the quality of life of the PVTGs. So far as the structure, design, features and guidelines of the scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups is concerned, it is quite comprehensive. The scheme is designed by the tribal development agencies in the respective states taking into account the basic and supplementary needs of the

particularly vulnerable tribal groups at the local context. However, there are certain factors and conditions which work as hindering in the process of implementation of the schemes.

- Under the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides funds to States/UTs for implementation of prioritized activities as per approved 'Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) plans. The State Governments provide funds to the Tribal Welfare Department based on the basis of its population. The allocation is released by the State Government in two equal half yearly installments in a year. However, this fund is totally untied in nature.
- The major emphasis under the CCD plan in the respective states are primarily on development of infrastructure (i.e. housing, water supply, construction of CC roads, land development activities); whereas equal emphasis should be given to strengthen the traditional livelihood of the PVTGs, skill development activities both for PVTG men and women needs to be imparted to generate alternative employment opportunities. More irrigation infrastructures should be created and the old water harvesting structures should be repaired from time to time.
- The urban development component under the scheme should be given emphasis. The tribal development agencies need to play a key role in facilitation of labour market for those PVTGs migrating to urban areas in search of employment.
- The Tribal Development Agencies at the local level apart from few are working with limited infrastructure, funds and staff; there is no sufficient manpower/ field staff and lack of incentive for the staff working in the field. The presence of non-governmental organization in the PVTG areas is very rare.
- The drop out rate of school going children especially among the PVTG girls after 5th standard was very high; the upper primary and high schools were situated at a faraway place to the tribal hamlets. Thus, the parents were reluctant to send their girl children to school because of distant factor. In view of this, the tribal development agencies in the respective states have established educational complex mostly for girl students to increase school attendance. However, gender biased in schooling is observed in the field in certain states where there is no educational complex for boys after class 5. In some cases, educational complex for boys were established but not yet functional.
- On the education front, the scheme has achieved significant progress, in terms of establishment of educational infrastructure in the tribal areas attracting tribal students to study in educational complex while staying in the premises. However, the health care facilities in the far flung tribal areas is very poor. The sub-health centre and primary health centres are situated at a faraway place from the tribal hamlets. In the absence of such facilities, the tribal are dependent on the village quacks for treatment.
- Skill Development Training imparted to the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the selected states reflects that the participation of male members in attending training and post-training economic activities are higher than the female members. Although there is availability of trade activities for women and girls, due to unavailability of opportunity of women-friendly skill development programme and long distance migration for employment are hindering factors for women members non-participating in these activities. Thus, the skill development training is partly gender specific in nature.

- Since the school going children belonging to particularly vulnerable tribal groups are given admission in the general tribal schools, they feel alienated, uninterested and often develop an inferiority complex. The teacher recruited in the school belongs to other tribal group who teaches in regional and other tribal languages. The PVTG children face difficulty to connect to the teaching method because of language problem.
- The conservation cum-development activities promoted by the implementing agencies in the tribal areas has certainly benefited both male and female PVTG households in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, income generation through traditional activities like rope making, embroidery, market linkage for non-timber forest produce, arts and crafts from bamboo, honey collection.
- Promotion of self help groups and training under CCD plan has led to livelihood generation and empowerment of PVTG women in the selected states.
- In certain states overlapping of activities were observed, where village internal roads are constructed by Gram Panchayats and also under CCD plan.

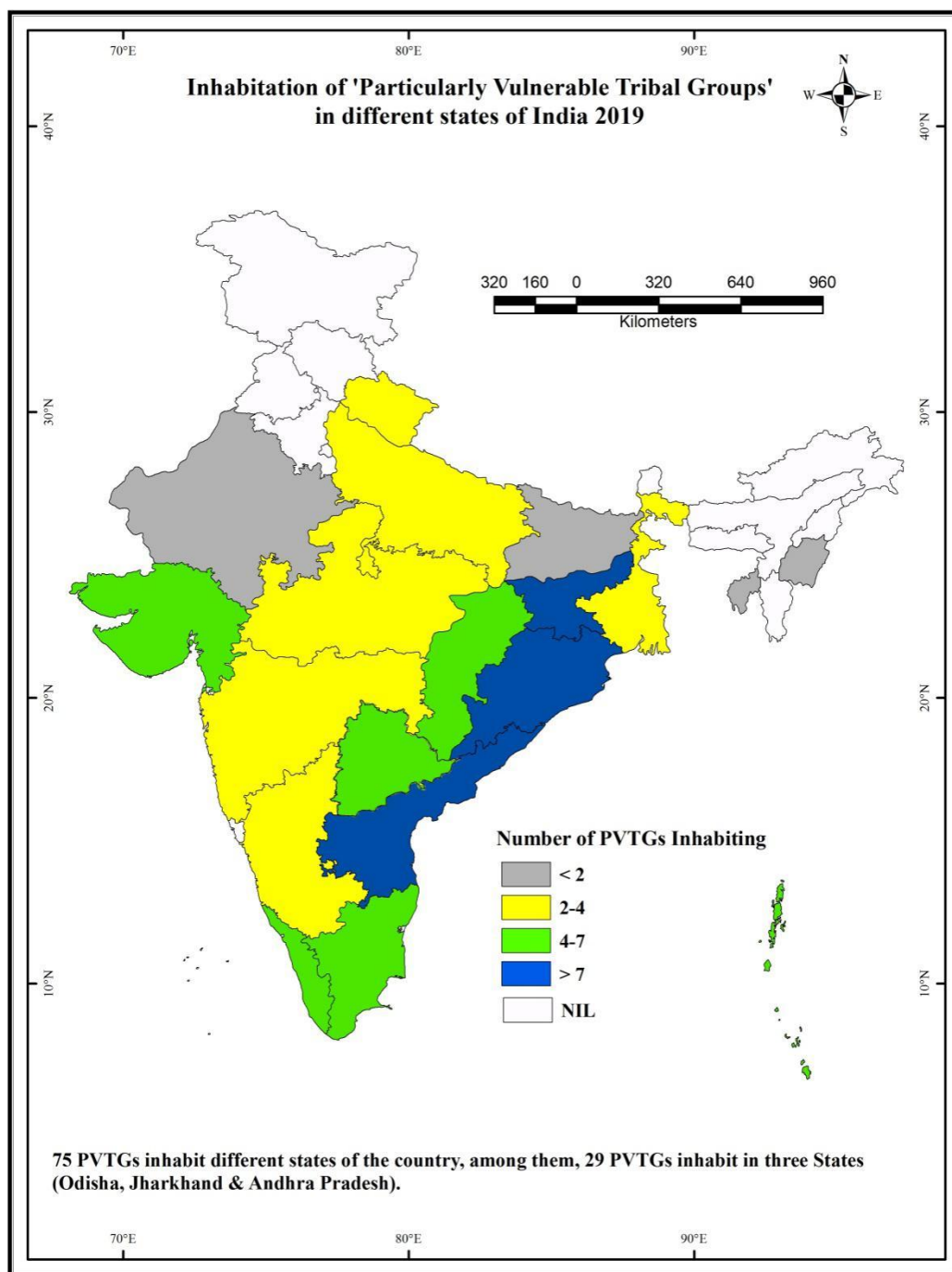
CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Scheduled Tribes in India live in about 15 percent of the country's area, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to hills and inaccessible areas. Scheduled Tribes in the country have been provided with special protection by the Constitution of India under Schedules V and VI. There are 705 scheduled tribe groups notified under article 342 of the Constitution. The Scheduled Tribes population of the country, as per the census 2011, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6 percent of the total population. While some Schedule Tribes in India have adopted the mainstream way of life, there are tribal communities who have a declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward. Seventy five such groups of tribals in 18 States/UTs and 1 Union Territory (UTs) have been identified and categorized as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). These groups are among the most vulnerable sections of Indian society as they are few in numbers, have not attained any significant level of social and economic development and generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support. The majority of the PVTG population lives in six States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Odisha has 13 PVTGs, the largest number for any state. Even within the groups labeled PVTGs by the State, there is considerable differentiation; most obviously with respect to size-there are 19 groups with a population of less than 1000 persons and 8 groups with a population of more than one lakh.

Since Schedule Tribes live in contiguous areas unlike other communities, an 'area-approach' for tribal development was envisaged right since the early phase of planning and subsequently formalized during the Fifth Plan. In administrative parlance, such areas are referred to as the Fifth and Sixth Schedule areas (Article 244 and 244(a)). The Fifth Schedule provides for special legislative powers to the governor, the governors report, and most importantly the tribal advisory council. The provision of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996(PESA), vide which the provisions of Panchayats contained in part IX of the Constitution, were extended to Scheduled areas for establishing a decentralized self-governance structure. The Sixth Schedule provides for autonomous district councils, thus offering space for tribal self-governance. The Sixth Schedule in general covers the north-eastern region; the Fifth Schedule is in operation in other regions where tribes form a majority in a district or districts. In recent years, the emergence of the 'rights based approach', in India, in a sense is a response geared to reconcile the lost ground of the 'integrative approach', which may lead to the inclusion of tribal communities in the 'larger national life' as envisaged by the constitution. The Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006 shows that the integrative development of tribal communities can not take place in the absence of legally protected right to land as well as other productive reprocess.



2. Vulnerability in the Tribal Context

The term vulnerable is derived from the Latin word ‘vulnus’ meaning wound. Vulnerability refers to the state of susceptibility to unprecedented risks arising out of multiple factors at play and has been explained by the phrase ‘living on the edge’. It provides an understanding of the livelihood scenario wherein a household is sustaining with the bare minimum in all aspects.ⁱ Robert Chambers defines vulnerability as: defencelessness, insecurity and exposure to risk, shocks and stress and difficulty in coping with them. This definition points to the external side of exposure to shocks, stress and risks and an internal side of defencelessness due to lack of means to cope with such exposures. Moserⁱⁱ highlighted that ‘Analysing vulnerability involves identifying not only the threat but also the resilience or responsiveness in exploiting opportunities and in resisting or recovering from the negative effects of a changing environment. The means of resistance are the assets and entitlements that individuals, households, or communities can mobilise and manage in the face of hardships. Vulnerability is therefore closely linked to asset ownership.

Vulnerability has two sides: an external side of risks, shocks and stress to which an individual or household is subject and an internal side which is defencelessness, meaning a lack of means to cope with damaging loss. There are different viewpoints on the extent to which people can control and manage the factors that contribute to vulnerability. For example: People’s livelihoods and the wider availability of assets are fundamentally affected by critical trends as well as by shocks and seasonality – over which they have limited or no control.ⁱⁱⁱ

The contemporary debates on vulnerability focussed on two different dimensions: on the one hand, the universal side i.e. the idea that human life is always linked to vulnerability and on the other hand, it relates to the situation in which certain groups are in need of protective measures, care and support in order to reduce their specific vulnerability.^{iv} The universal dimension of the concept vulnerability highlights on human and bodily dimensions, i.e. as human beings we have physical, mental and material needs (food, clothing, shelter etc.), while being exposed to risks, fears, more tangible diseases, to accidents and in the worst case causing to death. The ontological conditions of all human existence (fragility, potential suffering) in the sense is opposite to health and well-being. The former approach focuses on individual needs, psychological and emotional vulnerability, without denying a social or collective dimension (marginalisation, social exclusion, violence, and state actions in a wider context). The universal, ontological or specific and collective dimensions of fragility, suffering and wounding are mutually exclusive as Butler (2004:29) argued:

“we all live with a vulnerability to the other that is part of bodily life, a vulnerability, however, becomes highly exacerbated under certain social and political conditions, especially those in which violence is a way of life and the means to secure self-defense are limited.

Mackenzie, Rogers and Dodds (2013: 9ff)^v provided a conceptual understanding of vulnerability by coining a taxonomy that distinguishes between an inherent vulnerability (as tied to corporeality) as against a situational one (as linked to disasters, environmental issues

etc., mediated through social contexts); between ‘dispositional’ (or potential) and ‘occurrent’ (or actual) states of vulnerability, while considering an additional form of pathogenic vulnerability, i.e. when policies to reduce or limit risks of conditions turn out to be counterproductive. The pathogenic attribution of vulnerability is evident in the Indian context where attempts made by the post-colonial state and its variety of institutions to address and subsequently reduce blatant inequalities and to redress historical injustices. This led to exercises in identifying groups variously described as, for example, ‘tribal’, ‘primitive’, ‘backward’, and more recently as ‘vulnerable’. The remaining of the most needy tribal groups from so called ‘Primitive Tribal Groups’ to ‘Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups’ in 2006 has led to shedding partially a colonial legacy and exemplifies the dynamics, complexity and politics of classificatory processes that aim at supporting disadvantaged groups while simultaneously being implicated in their stigmatizing- often as passive victims.^{vi}

3. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

The Scheduled Tribes live across the length and breadth of the Country, among these there are some groups who are relatively more isolated, archaic, vulnerable, deprived and backward. They have been identified earlier as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) for the purposes of receiving special attention for protection against exploitation and for their development. Dhebar Commission (1961) outlined the PTGs as a class of tribal in an extremely underdeveloped stage occupying the lowest layer and suggested for their special protection and development. Shilu Ao Team (1969) found the PTGs as extremely backward and in the primitive food gathering stage and suggested for separate central schemes for education and economic upliftment with special provisions in the plan. Further as per the recommendation of workshops on Primitive Tribal Communities, 1975 and Conference of Tribal Commissioners and State Chief Ministers the Ministry of Home Affairs detailed guidelines for identification of PTGs issued during the year 1976. On the lines of the above suggestions identification of the extremely backward tribal groups namely PTG or the vulnerable groups was made and special programmes of development with 100 percent finance by Ministry of Home Affairs (now Ministry of Tribal Affairs) have been taken up since the 5th Five Year Plan Period. Since 5th Five Year Plan Period concerted efforts have been made by Government of India as well as States/Union Territories to ameliorate the plights of the PTGs and to bring about holistic development primarily by utilizing funds out of Special Central Assistance (SCA) on cent percent subsidy basis. Government of India identified 52 tribes as most backward tribal groups in 1975, and categorized them in as primitive tribal groups. Once again in 1993, government added 23 tribal groups into PTGs list. In 2006, Government classified PTGs on the basis of vulnerability. After this classification, they were called Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) is the nodal Ministry for the overall policy, planning and coordination of programmes for the development of Scheduled Tribes. The programmes and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial

assistance, the efforts of the other Central Ministries, the state governments and voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of scheduled tribes. The Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups is implemented by the centre through State Governments & UT Administrations covering all the 75 identified PVTGs spread in 18 States and UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The scheme aims at planning for the socio-economic development of the PVTGs in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community by adopting habitat development approach and intervening in all spheres of their social and economic life, so that a visible impact is made in improvement of the quality of life of PVTGs. The scheme follows the strategic approach of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, which is need-based and strives to optimize utilization of resources available under various programmes and aims at specific outcomes. The scheme covers funding for activities like housing, enhancement of education and health infrastructure, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads and installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purposes, irrigation, social security including Janashree Bima Yojana, skill development and upgradation, conservation of culture or any other innovative activity meant for inclusive development of PVTGs. The funds under this scheme are made available only for important activities for the survival, protection and development of PVTGs and which are not specifically catered to by any other scheme of State or Central Government or by guidelines governing the utilization of funds under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution. The scheme is implemented through the agencies of "Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan identified by the State Government. The scheme is effective from 1st April 2015. The CCD plans focuses on strengthening of institutional framework in the PVTG areas and ensures that the activities undertaken are sustainable and aims at long-term socio-economic development of the PVTGs.

Table 1: Budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern of the PVTG Scheme
(In crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
2014-15	207.00	180.00	180.00
2015-16	217.35	217.35	213.54
2016-17	200.00	340.21	340.21
2017-18	270.00	240.00	239.46
2018-19	260.00	250.00	250.00

Source: Compiled from the Annual Report 2016-17 & 2018-19 of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The budgetary allocation and expenditure pattern under the scheme of Development of PVTGs in the last five years has been given in Table.... It is evident from the above table that the budget estimates in the financial year 2014-15 is higher (207 crore) in contrast to revised and actual expenditure (180 crore). During 2015-16, budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure are almost similar. In 2016-17, the budget estimate (200 crore) is very low

in contrast to revised and actual expenditure and actual estimates (340.21 crore). In 2017-18 and 2018-19, the budget estimate is higher than the actual and revised estimates (Table I). Overall, the disbursement or actual expenditure on the scheme is largely in consonance with the revised estimates indicating the successful implementation of the scheme.

3.1 Occupational Profile of the PVTGs

PVTGs are found in 18 states and 1 Union Territory of India, in which Odisha has the highest number with 13 PVTGs followed by Andhra Pradesh (12), Bihar including Jharkhand (9) Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh (7) Tamil Nadu (6) Kerala and Gujarat having five groups each. The remaining PVTGs live in West Bengal (3) Maharashtra (3), two each in Karnataka and Uttarakhand and one each in Rajasthan, Tripura and Manipur. Majority population of PVTGs is in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Vulnerability of PVTGs is classified on the basis of their population, educational status, habitats and health conditions. Vulnerability of PVTGs varies from economic changes, loss of livelihood along with habitats and gradual erosion of customs with encroachment of government and industrialists in the name of industrial projects, mining, forest reserve and tourism.

The PVTGs viz. Sentinelese and Shompens of Andaman Nicobar, Birhor of Jharkhand & West Bengal, Abujh Marias of Chhattisgarh, the Bondos of Odisha, Totos of West Bengal, Toda of Tamil Nadu and Cholanaickans of Kerala are on the verge of extinction as their population is stagnant or dwindling. PVTGs, who reside around reserved forest exploited by the forest officials in the name of violating forest rules and demand bribes from them. In some instances, PVTGs are sent to jail on false charges.

Savara, Porja, Konda Reddy, Kondh and Chenchu are found on the hills of eastern Ghat and on the banks of Godavari of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Savara mainly subsists on livestock rearing and settled cultivation. Porja are engaged in rearing of livestock and they practice both shifting and settled cultivation. Hunting and gathering are activities for subsistence of Kondh. They also practice both shifting and settled cultivation. Chenchus are one of the most vulnerable PVTG of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. They are dependent on forest produce and honey collection. Also, they cultivate in homestead land. They also collect jungle products like roots, tubers, fruits, beedi leaves, mahua flowers, honey, gum, tamarind and green leaves for livelihood.

The tribal communities of Bihar and Jharkhand mostly practice agriculture and wage labour in agricultural activities as their major occupation. There is occupational shift among the Birjia tribe of Bihar and Jharkhand. Primarily, they were hunter and gatherers; but now, they are Practising settled cultivation. Many of them became wage labourers. Due to mainstreaming of Birjia, some of the youths have learnt driving. They also work as construction labourers in nearby market and villages. Only a few of them indulge in occupations like food gathering, hunting, fishing, basketry and working as daily wage

workers in towns. Birhors of Jharkhand and West Bengal share same features. Birhors from both of the state are settling outside the forest, due to this, economical shift can be noticed. Earlier, they used to make rope from Chidhod and Kudroom bark. But now a days, they are using nylon thread for rope making. Birhor has been based on nomadic, hunting and gathering particularly for monkeys. They also trap rabbits and titirs (a small bird), and collect and sell honey. The major occupation of people of Savar Tribe is collecting of jungle produce and primitive agriculture, honey collection etc. Asur were traditionally iron-smelters. But due to restriction of government on iron and bauxite ore extraction, their traditional work has disappeared. Now they work in iron and bauxite mine. Some of them are engaged in settled cultivation. The Hill Kharia tribes of Jharkhand and Orissa have depleted economic conditions. They are forest dependent. They are food gatherers and hunters. Livelihood of Hill Kharias are based on forest produce; collection of Mahua for food and seed for extraction of oil. Hill Kharias sell Lac, Kendu leaves and firewood for income generation. The Korwas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and some parts of Uttar Pradesh live in isolation in deep forest. Korwas are traditionally food gatherers and hunters with low level economic development. Now a days, Korwas are Practising settled cultivation. However, seasonal migration can be noticed among Korwas. Their population is diminishing or stagnant.

Padhar tribes were sailors, now they are the tribe of expert fishermen and agriculturists. Previously, the Siddhi's used to subsist on hunting and gathering, nowadays, they depend primarily on agriculture and agricultural labour. Bamboo work has been the traditional occupation of Kotwalia tribe and they still continue to pursue the same occupation, the Kolghas originally used to be engaged in catching the frogs from the ponds. Now this occupation has been totally decayed; therefore, they have taken up different occupations in different areas.

The Jenu Kuruba and Koraga are two Particularly Vulnerable Tribes in Karnataka. The Jenu Kurubas are primarily food gatherers, familiarly known as honey collecting tribe. However, the government has displaced them after notifying forest as forest reserve, now they have become forest worker. The Koragas are described as wild tribes of basket makers and labourers, a few of Koraga own a cultivable land few have migrated to urban areas and working as scavengers in municipalities and city corporations at Mangaluru, Udupi, Karwar etc.

The Cholanaikkan tribe of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and some southern parts of Karnataka depends on food gathering, hunting, fishing and trapping birds and animals and these are their traditional occupations, which a few of them pursue till today. A few of them are landowning cultivators. The majority of them are agricultural labourers/some are working as plantation labourers. The Kadaras were hunters and gatherers. Nowadays, many of them have become settled cultivators, agricultural labourers, basket-makers, mat-weavers and petty shop owners. A few are engaged in government services as forest guards and peons. The seasonal collection of minor forest produce also contributes to their income. Kurumbas is a food gathering community in Tamil Nadu. Their traditional occupation of hunting and food

gathering still continue to be followed by a large section of the community but some are shifted to small scale agriculture and some are working as plantation labourers. Kota is a community of blacksmiths, goldsmiths, carpenters, tanner, rope-makers, potters, washer men and musicians performing at Toda and Badaga funerals. Traditionally the Kota was potters. At present, agriculture is the mainstay of livelihood for many of them. The Irulas, traditionally, were hunters and trappers of porcupines, rats and snakes. Now they are settled cultivators, agricultural labourers and plantation labourers. Basketry and food gathering are still secondary occupations for them. Paniyan used to depend largely on wage labour for their livelihood, but presently they are also engaged in fishing, settled cultivation and in government services. The pastoral Toda made the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu their home, and this area they shared with the Kota, Kurumba, Irula and Badaga for centuries. Traditionally, the Toda are pastoral, but of late about a quarter of them have taken up commercial cropping, particularly the cultivation of vegetables like potato, cabbage, tomato etc.

The Sahariya tribes of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh traditionally are engaged in the collection of forest produce. They are wage labourers in cities and villages. The Baiga tribes of Madhya Pradesh are found in the forest hill tracts of the Mandla and Balaghat districts often collect forest produce like fuel and medicinal herbs to sell to the markets where they buy their daily needs although there is an increase in the number of wage earners among them in recent years. Bharia, a forest dwelling community, earn their livelihood by collecting and selling firewood, working as labourers for contractors, rickshaw pulling and being engaged as sharecroppers and grazers. Kamar PVTGs practice shifting cultivation and bamboo basketry as their primary occupation while hunting, collection of forest produce and fishing are secondary occupations.

In Maharashtra, Katkaria (Kathodia), Kolam and Maria Gond are PVTGs; the traditional occupation of the Katkari is catechu-making. However, they cultivate in small patches of land for meeting their requirements. Government has introduced poultry in Katkari villages for income enhancement. Many of the Katkaria PVTGs youths are engaged in poultry farm and many of them work as wage labourers. The Kolam are mostly cultivators or wage labourers. Maria Gond economy is forest based; the sources of their livelihood are hunting, farming and collecting minor forest produce. Some of them now work as labourers for the forest departments.

Totopara in West Bengal has unique geographical condition. It is near the border of Bhutan and Nepal. Totos are the inhabitants in Totopara village along with migrated Nepali and Bhutan people. Toto subsists on cultivation; earlier maize used to be the main crop but due to wild animals, they have changed their cropping pattern and shifted to areca-nut, black pepper and ginger as major crops. They are also engaged in livestock rearing viz. cow, pig and goat.

The primary occupation of the Reang PVTG in Tripura is shifting cultivation, and their subsidiary occupations are carpentry, basket-making, fishing, hunting and cattle rearing. They

also practice Jhoom cultivation on wide range. Government has provided land for rubber and areca nut plantation. Now a large number of Reang are engaged in rubber and areca nut plantation.

Maram Naga of Manipur lives on hilltops of three circles viz. Senapati circle, Maram circle and Willong Circle, of Senapati district. Traditionally, Mara Naga is agriculturalist. They practice both shifting and settled cultivation. They are also engaged in horticulture, honey collection and piggery.

The Didayi tribe resides on hilltops in Malkangiri district of Odisha. Their primary occupations are shifting cultivation, horticulture and collection of forest produce. Lodha tribes of West Bengal and Odisha are forest dwellers. Their livelihood depends upon forest produce, fishing, horticulture and animal rearing. However, due to restriction of entry into forest; they have shifted to settled agriculture.

4. Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Rashmi Pramanik, Uwe Skoda, Lidia Guzy (2018) in an edited volume entitled 'Vulnerability, Marginalisation and Culture' highlights the intersections of the concepts of vulnerability, marginalization and culture in the tribal context. The chapters in the book focus on a fieldwork-orientated approach leading to rich ethnographic analyses informed by a long-term engagement between researcher and interlocutors.

K.K. Misra (2016) in an edited volume entitled 'The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of India-Privileges and Predicaments' provides an anthropological account of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India. The book is the result of survey conducted by Anthropological Survey of India in 2012. It provides one of the most detailed descriptions of PVTGs with each of the tribes being discussed in separate chapters. This book has brought to the fore startling revelations about the PVTGs in the country including the fact that no baseline surveys have been conducted among more than half of such groups. Baseline surveys are done to precisely identify the PVTG families, their habitat and socio-economic status, so that development initiatives are implemented for these communities, based on the facts and figures. The publication emphasises State governments must urgently conduct such surveys to arrive at accurate demographic and socio-economic figures of the PVTGs. The book points out that the PVTG list requires revising and refinement to avoid overlapping and repetition. Thereby, there is an urgent need to come up with the exact number of PVTGs. This would do away with overlapping names and go a long way in having a clear idea about the tribes and implementing welfare schemes directed at the communities. Regional and State-specific variations in welfare schemes for PVTGs has also been highlighted. The study shows that the literacy rate among the PVTGs has gone up significantly over the past. However, female literacy rate is still considerably lower compared to male counterpart. The authors have also

pointed out at a considerable increase in the age of marriage among PVTGs. The incidence of girl child being married while still being a minor, among these tribes has been decreasing.

S.N. Chaudhury (2016) in the book titled 'Primitive Tribes (PVTGs) of Central India: Then and Now', highlights the socio-economic and health status of the primitive tribes in Central India. It examines the impact of government and voluntary initiatives from human rights and social justice perspective. An attempt has also been made to provide a comprehensive picture of the conditions of the PVTGs with the help of so called 'Book View' and Field View tradition of anthropological enquiry.

S.B. Muniraju and Rachita Thakur (2018) in a paper titled '*Development deficits of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and way forward*' opine that the overall status of the PVTGs in the human development indicators is still far behind the Scheduled Tribes. A large number of schemes and programmes are designed and implemented by successive governments for the socio-economic development of the PVTGs in rural areas. Since the PVTG villages are situated in the far-flung and inaccessible areas and due to lack of awareness and lapses on the part of the local administrations in generating awareness and delivering services to the tribes have made them to still live in the vulnerable state.

Keya Chatterjee et.al. (2016) conducted a study on '*Social determinants of inequities in undernutrition (weight-for-age) among under-5 children: a cross sectional study in Gumla district of Jharkhand*'. The study reveals that the overall nutritional status of children in Gumla is very grim and calls for immediate interventions, with universal coverage. Risk was almost equal for both genders, and for tribal and non-tribal population, though within tribal communities, it was slightly higher for smaller tribal communities, calling for soft targeting. The study suggests that comprehensive programme addressing poverty and higher education for girls would be important to overcome the structural barriers, and should be an integral part of any intervention. The study highlights the importance of soft targeting vulnerable communities within the universal coverage of government programmes for better nutritional outcomes.

Deborah Nadal (2015) in a paper titled '*Housing Ancestors: The Reorganization of Living Spaces among the Birhor of Jharkhand and Odisha*' states that the Indian Government has defined the Birhor as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). They live in small, scattered communities in Jharkhand and Odisha. Until the 1950s, their lifestyle was primarily nomadic and depended on the availability of forest game and market trends. The government of India then began to limit Birhor access to the forests, forcing them into low-skilled agricultural and mining jobs and settling them in resettlement colonies. The majority of the Birhor still live in these colonies, in houses that they use and inhabit, yet cannot completely appreciate. The reason for this lack of appreciation derives mainly from their religious beliefs and their cultural perception of living spaces. Consequently, many Birhor have made considerable changes to their allotted housing, not only to adapt it to their cultural concepts, but also to serve the perceived requests of the invisible, yet omnipresent, hapram bonga,

spiritual ancestors, who are always treated with the greatest consideration in Birhor settlements.

Minaketan Behra (2016) in his study examined the income and expenditure profile of the PVTGs namely Dongaria, Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Kandha in the KBK districts of Odisha. The study employed the random sampling method and interviewed the head of the households. The information was gathered through interviews using pretested, structured schedule. The study reveals that the primitive tribal communities are lagging behind the mainstream population with respect to income and expenditure and thus suggests that there is an urgent need to provide income generating opportunities to improve their socio-economic status.

Farhad Mollick and Shailendra Kumar Verma (2013) in their study on “*Health Determinants of Baiga: A Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group in Central India*” made an attempt to examine the health status of Baiga in terms of some important health indicators by looking demographic variables, health indicators and some health statistics. The study also discusses the factors affecting fertility like age at marriage, age at first birth, number of children. Tribal groups constitute 32.45 percent of the total population of Chhattisgarh state. There are 43 tribal groups including 05 primitive tribal groups inhabiting in Chhattisgarh. Baiga was identified as one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs) of Chhattisgarh as well as Madhya Pradesh because of their isolated living, dependency on forest economy, low literacy and high mortality rate. A large number of Baiga mainly live on and around Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve. The major part of the Biosphere Reserve lies in Chhattisgarh mainly over Bilaspur district and the remaining part of the area extends into Dindori and Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh. Baiga tribe residing in Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh state was selected for the study. They inhabited in Lormi, Kota and Gourela block of Bilaspur district. The study reveals that the challenges regarding health for Baiga can be seen as health care for children, antenatal and postnatal care of the mother, disease associated with poor economy, unsafe drinking water, low literacy level and cultural belief associated with various diseases.

Debjani Roy (2012) in her study on ‘Socio-economic Status of Scheduled Tribes in Jharkhand’ made an attempt to examine the deprived and marginalized communities in the state of Jharkhand with respect to development. With the help of Census and other related data the paper examined the economic status of one third of the total population of Jharkhand with regard to the basic attributes of poverty, education and work participation. The paper suggests that the identification of individual tribal community as well as district or pockets need to be identified based on each indicator of deprivation for proper intervention because the type and nature of deprivations are different among different tribes and in different districts. Even if the districts are developed due to mining and industry for example, some specific communities are deprived in some form or other. These districts may be considered as priority districts for each tribe based on the above criteria. Further, prioritization of district may be done for individual tribe as given and within the district the primary survey will be

helpful to identify the pockets in the blocks and villages for the area and community specific action plan generation and implementation at micro level.

D. Magimairaj and S. Balamurugan (2017) in his study examined the socio-economic status of the *Irula* PVTGs in Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu state. The empirical part of the study was conducted through questionnaire and random sampling method and analyzed the socio-economic status of the PVTGs and reports that they are still at the primitive stage. So far as the educational status of the *Irula* tribe is concerned, they are still at the backward state. Further, their limited earning reflects the type of houses in which they reside. Though the government of Tamil Nadu helps them to build their houses through the HADP scheme, it is not enough for them to lead a decent life. Moreover, majority of the *Irula* tribes still depend upon firewood as their fuel for cooking. Thus, the study found that the social status of the *Irula* tribe has not been improved despite government has initiated several welfare programmes and schemes. The study suggests that new initiatives must be taken by the Government of India to make them comparable with the other populations of the country in socio-economic status.

Review of the above studies on PVTGs in the states such as Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha and Tamil Nadu shows that these communities are the most vulnerable groups in the respective states and their socio-economic condition is very poor. Health is one among the major concerns among the communities. Lack of education and high dropout rates among the PVTGs children is another major concern. However, these studies have limitations in the sense that they are confined to a particular area and have limited field insights.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India has entrusted the task to Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi to conduct the national level impact evaluation of the scheme 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)' in 18 States/UTs. A project team comprising of two faculty members namely, Dr. Gadadhara Mohapatra, Senior Assistant Professor of Sociology, acted as the Principal Investigator and Dr. Geethanjali Nataraj, Professor of Applied Economics, as Co-Investigator from the institute to execute the impact evaluation study. In addition to this, a team of committed Research Staff (including Research Associate, Research Assistant and Field Investigator) were selected to carry out the household surveys and data collection, tabulation and also providing assistance in developing write ups for the aforementioned task.

5. Objective

The objectives of the Conservation-Cum Development Project (CCDP) under the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are to promote socio-economic development of the communities in a comprehensive manner while retaining the culture and heritage of the community. The CCDP has adopted habitat development approach and intervened in all spheres of their social and economic life, in order to bring about visible impact in improving the quality of life of PVTGs.

6. Scope of Work

The scope of work for evaluation is as follows:

- Whether Scheme's structure, design, features and or guidelines are appropriate to meet the objectives of the Scheme,
- To identify the bottlenecks in implementation of the Scheme and changes required in the Scheme for improving delivery mechanism,
- Whether specific deliverables of the Scheme/Programme are appropriate for fulfilling the development needs of the communities, as on date,
- Whether measurable outcomes have been defined for the Scheme
- To what extent the scheme has percolated at grass root level for the benefit of tribal households, especially female households
- Whether the Scheme is gender neutral or has gender specific components and in case of inherent gender imbalance, changes required
- Is there any overlap with other schemes

Approach and Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study is a judicious mix of both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Primary data is being collected by using various tools of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) such as FGDs, observations, in-depth interviews and case studies. Further, 'before and after approach' has been adopted to capture the impact of the project both in financial and physical achievements under the PVTG scheme. The districts with high concentration of PVTG population and the number of PVTG community in a state are taken into account using purposive sampling technique while drawing a sample in the respective state. The final sample units (villages & households) of the study were drawn through Random Sampling method. The study has been carried out through the 'Survey CTO – real time data generation software'.

Four sets of questionnaires were designed to be administered among the PVTG communities in the field in the respective states. The household questionnaire is addressed to the head of the tribal household, whereas village questionnaire captures facilities and institutions available at the village level in the study area. FGD is conducted among the elderly male and female members of PVTG including tribal youths at the village and/or community level. Key informant interview is conducted among the head of Gram Panchayat/Gram Sabha, Community Leader, President/Secretary/Treasurers in the SHG, School teachers, Anganwadi Worker and NGO staffs. Another set of key informant questionnaire is administered to District Tribal Development/Welfare Officer, Director of TRI, Circle Officers, Special Officers and Administrative Officer of Tribal Welfare Departments in the respective states about the fund flow and pattern of utilization under PVTG scheme, physical and financial achievement under CCD Plan, the local needs of the PVTG community, issues in the implementation of the scheme, and suggestions for the effective implementation of the PVTG scheme. Success stories of projects implemented in the tribal village is captured through case

study method. Thus the study has made attempts to document the achievements under the PVTG project, issues and challenges in the process of implementation of the project and immediate actions needed.

Various cartographic techniques are used to provide a bird's eye view to the collected primary and secondary data. A graphical representation of tabulated data has also been done. Numerous bar, line, flow charts and pie diagrams have also been prepared. GIS Mapping and graphical presentation work has also been done with the help of Ms Excel, Stata or ArcGIS Software. The evaluation has been conducted through real-time software/application so that data being collected could be authenticated based on the timestamp and GPS recordings. In addition to this, the study also collects information in the field among the PVTGs to prepare a 'Vulnerability Indices' taking into account the indicators of Shocks, Trends and Seasonality.

7.1 Universe of the Study

This impact evaluation has been carried out to evaluate the impact of the scheme in 16 States in India.

7.2 Sampling Frame

The sample of the study has been drawn through Stratified Random Sampling (SRS) method.

7.3 Sampling Procedure

About 1388 PVTGs households from sixteen states have been surveyed. For the study, 16 states are classified into two broad categories i.e. high and low in terms of concentration of PVTGs population. The top thirty-nine districts with higher PVTGs population from each state/UTs were selected for study. Villages with PVTGs population have been selected randomly where the scheme is implemented for the socio-economic development of the tribal community. The sample of the study has been drawn through Stratified Random sampling technique. PVTGs population has been classified into three categories such as: PVTGs Population engaged in Shifting Cultivation, Hunting and Food Gathering and Nomads. Qualitative information has been ascertained through FGDs using a purposive sampling method.

S. No.	States	Districts & Communities	Surveyed Households
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagram (Gadaba ,Savara) Srikakulam (Kondh Savara ,Gadaba) Visakhapatnam (Porja, Kondh) East Godavari (Konda Reddy) Kumool (Chenchu)	158
2	Chhattisgarh	Korba (Hill Korba) Bilaspur (Birhor) Gariaband (Kamaar)	47
3	Gujarat	Ahemedabad (Padhar) Junagadh (Siddhis)	111

		Bardoli (Kolgha, Kotwalia ,Kathodi)	
4	Jharkhand	Dumka (Mal Paharia) Godda (Mal Paharia, Sauria Paharia) Sahibganj (Sauria Paharia) Pakur (Mal Paharia) Gumla: Birhor, Asur, Birjia, Korwa	151
5	Karnataka	Udupi (Koraga) Mysuru (Jenu Kuruba)	29
6	Kerala	Palakkad (Kadar, Kurumba) Wayanad (Cholannaikan) Malappuram (Kattunayakans)	100
7	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri (Sahariya) Dindori (Biaga) Chhindwara (Bhariya)	102
8	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli (Maria)	30
9	Manipur	Senapati Circle & Willong & Maram Circle (Maram Naga)	39
10	Odisha	Sundargarh (Paudi Bhuiyan) Kalahandi (Kutia Kandha) Rayagada (Dongria Kondh, Lanjia Soura) Nuapada (Chutkia Bhunjia) Malkangiri (Bonda, Didayi)	188
11	Rajasthan	Baran (Sahariya)	34
12	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris (Toda, Kota, Paniyans, Kattunayakans , Kurumba, Irular)	109
13	Telangana	Adilabad (Kolam, Thoti) Nagarkurnool (Chenchu) Bhadrachalam (Konda Reddy)	117
14	Tripura	South Tripura & Gomati & Dhalai & North Tripura (Reang)	30
15	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar (Buksa) Pithoragarh (Raji)	58
16	West Bengal	Purulia (Birhor) West Medinipur (Lodha) Alipurduar (Toto)	85
	Total Number of Communities & HHs Surveyed	55	1388

**Source: Primary Survey*

7.4 Units of Observation

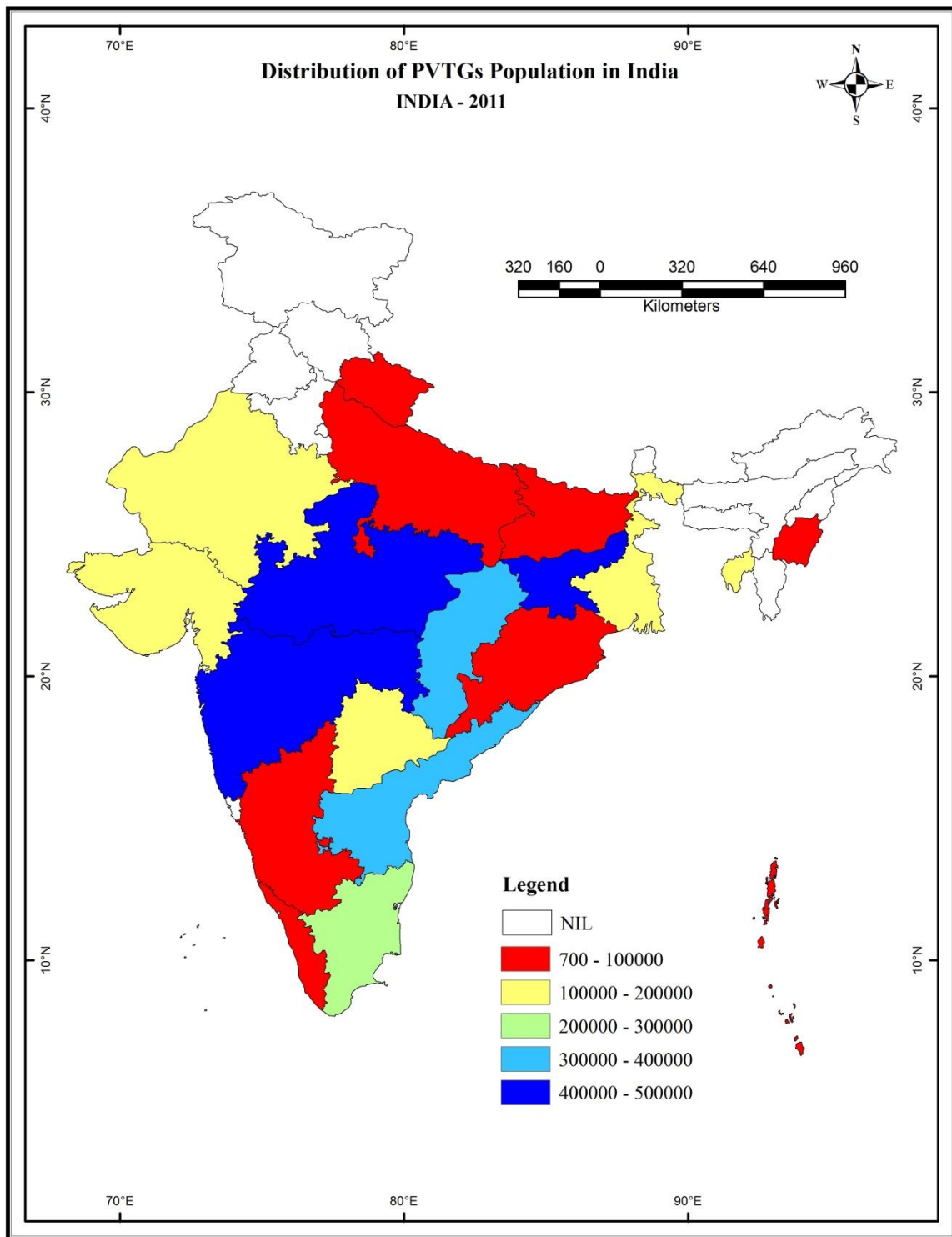
The study has been conducted among the PVTGs households and head of the households and the beneficiaries of the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the selected villages under study.

7.5 Sample Size

The criteria for identifying the study area has been mainly geographical diversity, social composition of the villages, villages where the PVTGS scheme is implemented, areas with vulnerability and better practices. The sample size for the study comprises 1405 beneficiaries/households belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.

7. Limitations of the study:

- (a) The idea of covering the PVTGs in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has been dropped on the ground that the characteristics of the PVTGs in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are similar in nature to the characteristics of PVTGs residing in Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. Further, the same communities have been covered in Uttarakhand and Jharkhand thoroughly.
- (b) Because the first installment released under the PVTGs project has been almost exhausted towards meeting the field work cost and project staff salaries, the team has not been able to carry out the impact evaluation study in Andaman and Nicobar Islands so far.



CHAPTER 2

ANDHRA PRADESH

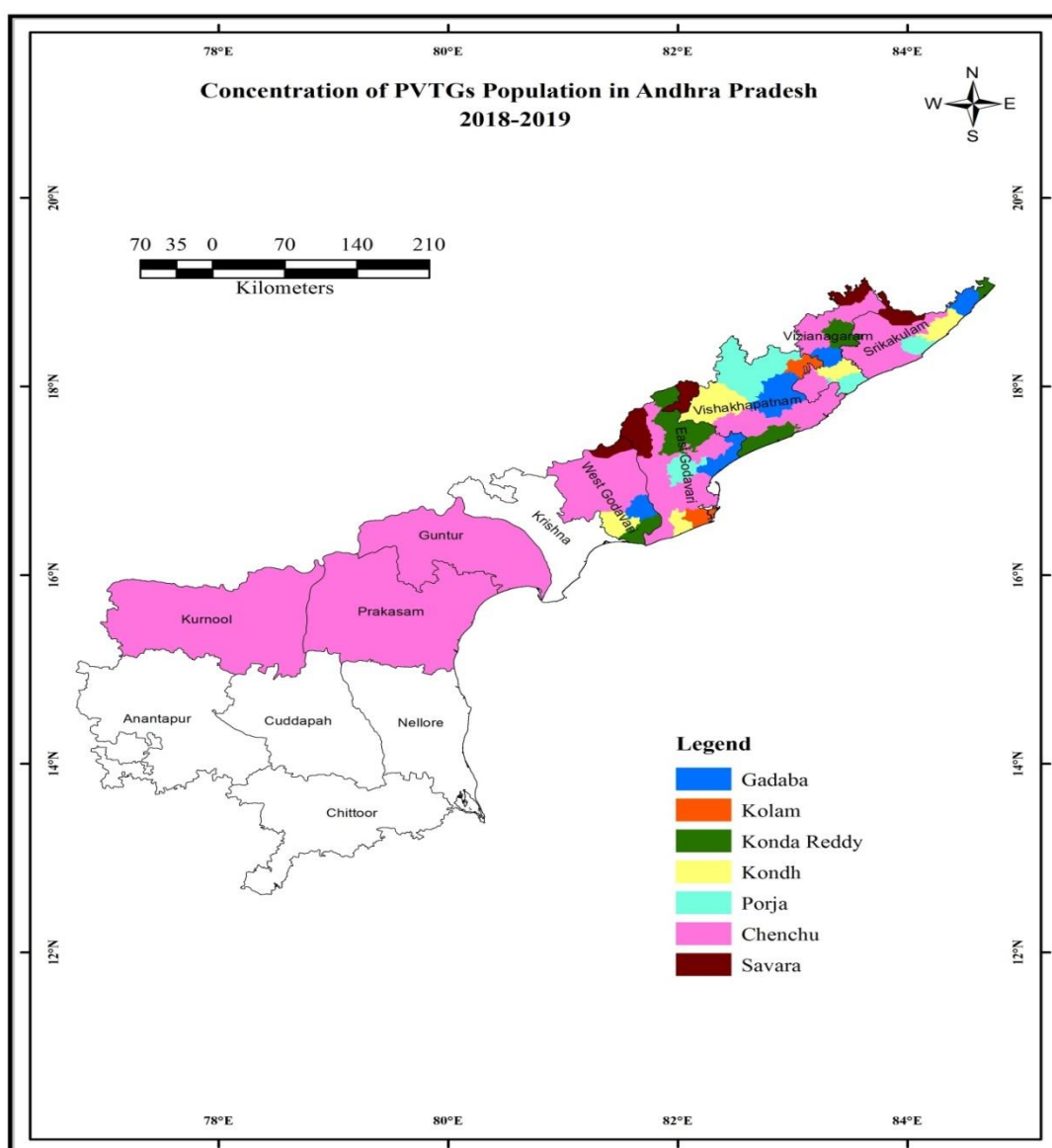
Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 12 villages spread over in five districts namely Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs, animal rearing, feeder ambulances), marketing assistance for NTFPs (Non-timber forest products) and agriculture, education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

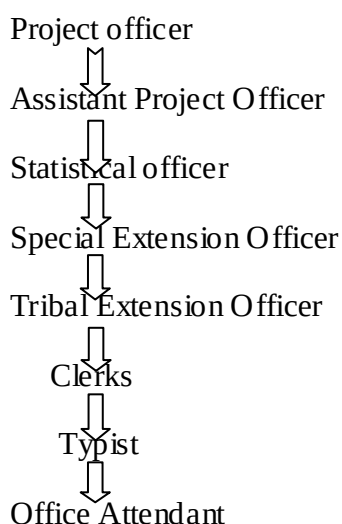
State and Districts	Project Villages/Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife Sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and difficulty in accessing the Village
Andhra Pradesh					
Vizianagaram	Addamguda, Chipuru Valasa	Savara, Gadaba	Plain Area	ITDA (Parvatipuram)	Plain area surrounded by few rocky hills of Eastern Ghat. Kutch Road to Chipuru Balasa, Pukka road to Addamguda.
Srikakulam	Jajjuwa, Dolamada Valasa	Kondh Savara, Gadaba	Eastern Ghat, Forest Area	ITDA (Seetampeta)	Hilly terrain of Eastern Ghat with dense forest. Pukka road on big hills connecting Jajjuwa, Dolamara Balasa is well connected to block Seetampeta and block Palakonda.
Visakhapatnam	Sariapally, Kusumuguda, Y. Peddapalli, Kothaballaguda	Kondh, Porja	Araku Valley, Eastern Ghat	ITDA (Paderu)	Hilly terrain of Eastern Ghat. Kutch road and problems of stream on kutch road. Sariapally and Kusumuguda has kutch road.

East Godavari	Pameluru, Chikkawada	Konda Reddy	Papikonda National Park	ITDA (Rampachodav aram)	Hilly terrain and dense forest area. Three kilometre of kutchra road with stream affected area to Pameluru, pukka road to Chikkawada.
Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur	Bairlutygudem, Chadarampenta	Chenchu	Nagarjunsag ar National Park, Srisailam Tiger Reserve	ITDA (Srisailam)	Hilly terrain and dense forest. Chadarampenta is in remote area surrounded by hills and has no pukka road.



Organisational Setup ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) started functioning at Vizianagaram on 3rd march 1980 but the headquarter later on shifted to Parvathipuram in the year 1982 keeping in mind the proximity of tribal sub plan area. ITDA in Andhra Pradesh has following organisational structure;



For the development of Tribal community, ITDA is working on various areas that are Education, Health, Infrastructure, Conservation, Social issues, and Skill Development. The main objective of the ITDA is to identify the problems of tribals inhabiting the contiguous groups of villages called the Tribal Sub Plan area, signifying the areas based approach to the problems with a view to formulate viable and firm strategies in an Integrated manner to achieve socio-economic development of the tribals and also to improve infrastructure and standard of Administration in the Tribal areas. In infrastructure sector “land distribution under RoFR, and housing has been given. Under livelihood schemes, they have got computer training, plumbing training, catering and tailoring training, electrician training and making sure of placements also.”

ITDA is nodal implementing agency of scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. Two PVTGs comes under ITDA Parvathipuram, named Savara and Gadaba.

To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study had been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

A Brief Introduction of Savara: The Savara is an important hill tribe. The word ‘Savara’ means mountaineers, barbarian or savage. They speak 'saora' language. Traditionally, Savara gets married on attaining the age of puberty. The settlements of the Savara tribe are on hill tops with considerable vegetation for livelihood. Traditionally shifting cultivation and collection of minor forest produce were their source of livelihood. They domesticate cows, bullocks, goats, and raise poultry. Ragi is the staple food of the Savara. Rice is taken on festival occasions. Liquor is favourite drink for both men and women. They distil liquor from the abundant mahua flowers available all around their surroundings and from the forest.

Vizianagaram (Gummalaxmipuram): Savara**Gram panchayat: Chemuduseda****Village: Addamguda****Basic Features**

- Savara PVTG community is highly concentrated in Vizianagaram and Srisailem district. They live in the forest area of Eastern Ghats in Vizianagaram and Srisailem district on Odisha border.
- There are a total of 85 households residing in Addamguda village who are Savaras.
- The main activity for subsistence in this habitat is Cultivation and forest produce collection. Majority of the male population is engaged in cultivation and forest produce collection. Majority of female population is engaged in housework and animal husbandry.
- Although native language is Saora. But few people speak the same. However it was found that the majority of the population speak Telugu.
- For drinking water the Savara in this village is dependent on hand pump and bore well.
- Primarily, Savara are agrarian, but now a days there are also working as wage labourers in construction work.
- Migration among Savara is negligible. They are aboriginal tribe of the region.
- Savara consume their local food. Ragi is the staple food of the Savara. Rice is taken on festive occasions. Savara people in the Andhra Pradesh grow Ragi, Cotton and paddy mainly. They collect forest products such as Cashew, Almonds and Honey.
- Savara tribe is patriarchal tribe. Most of the decisions are taken by the male members of the family. Female members are engaged in household activities and cattle rearing. Females of Savara community in this habitat are not allowed to go to the market alone. They mostly go in a group after husband's permission.

Project Achievements

- Special feeder ambulances has been started for the tribal people who are living in remote areas and do not have access to PHC.
- Multipurposes hall was built in 2012-13 under CCDP.
- CC Road was constructed with the cost of Rs. 4 lakhs under CCDP fund.
- Housing infrastructure has been improved in recent years. Around 60 households have been benefitted with Semi Pucca house Under Indira Amma Housing Scheme (2006-07).
- Earlier, there was drinking water problem in the village. But it has been solved as water tank was provided along with tube well by ITDP in 2013-14.
- SHG is playing an important role in improving the status of women. As 8 SHGs are functioning with 10 members in each SHG in the villages.
- Under Tribal project 'Unnati Scheme'- provided Rs 50,000 for animal assistance through SHG covering almost 90% households.
- For ensuring the food security and checking malnutrition. Government is providing ration through PDS. Government has issued Antyodaya card to every household.

- Study team found implementation of FRA in these villages. Government has distributed agricultural land on Patta to 25 households under FRA in 2013-14.
- Addamguda village was electrified in the years 1995-1996 which helped this village to develop in every sphere.
- Sanitation facilities in Addamguda village have improved. As every household in the village has been given latrines under SBM and MGNREGA.
- For enhancing the economic condition of Savara farmers, Girijan Co-operative Corporation is extending help by purchasing the paddy and cotton at market price in the village. Agriculture department provides seeds to the farmers at nominal amount for promoting Agriculture activity.
- Primary school namely Mandal Parishad School is running. Ashram school (class 3rd to class 10th) is 8km away from village.
- Pension scheme is functioning well under which eligible person is getting Rs 2000 per month.
- Anganwadi is working under ICDS (Integrated Child Development Service).
- LPG connections have been given to majority of households in the village.
- Jandhan Bima Yojna: covering almost all people above 18 Years with a premium of Rs 360rs/ year has been implemented.
- Insurance claim on death:
 - 1) By Accident 5 lakhs.
 - 2) Non-accidental Rs 2 lakhs below 50 year and Rs 30 thousand who is above 50Years.



Group photograph of Field Investigators with Anganwadi Staff, PVTG-Gadaba, Sappogothally

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Rainwater is a major source of irrigation. As there is no fixed source of irrigation water like tube well, ponds and check dams.
- No road construction work has been undertaken under CCD programme in this village. There is not any proper road connectivity to this village.
- Although there is PHC in the village, however it lacks doctors and nursing staffs and basic amenities.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Micro irrigation facility should be provided at the earliest.
- Establishment of another PHC in the area could be a big help for the tribal people
- There is a need for improvement in the sphere of road connectivity.

Youth training centre becoming home for pregnant tribal women

On 31/July/2018, a woman from a hamlet named Sirvara, located in the mighty hilltop of the eastern ghat, had to be carried to the hospital for her delivery in a make-shift stretcher after ambulance services were unable to reach her home. The woman developed premature labour pains while she was being carried in the stretcher and gave birth on the way. The baby boy lost his life.

With this shocking news, The Project Officer of ITDA Parvathipuram, G. Lakshmisha has taken initiative so that no such incident could happen again in the future.

ITDA Parvathipuram has made a hostel in Youth Training Centre, Gummalakshmi Puram. The officers of ITDA with the help of local hospitals brings the pregnant women residing in hilltops, where even feeder ambulances cannot reach, to the Hostel in YTC, Gummalakshmi Puram for institutional delivery. They have been provided with clean beds and clean rooms; they have their lunch and dinner in a very clean and hygienic mess. They have even been provided with a Television. A doctor and some nurses are appointed there to help them 24 hours with any problem related to their pregnancy. After the baby is born in the hospital, an Ambulance carries the woman to their hamlets or villages. This initiative has saved so many lives of pregnant women in the region.



Tribal Women watching television while staying in hostel of YTC, Gummalakshmi puram, ITDA Parvathipuram, Andhra Pradesh, Date- 10/June/2019

Srikakulam (Seethampeta): Savara**Gram: Kusimi****Village: Jajjuwa****Basic Features**

- Kondh Savara is believed to be a clan of Savara PVTG. Kondh Savaras are concentrated in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh. They habitat on hills and in dense forest of Eastern Ghats.
- The main activity for subsistence in this hamlet is Forest produce collection and Horticulture. They collect different kinds of honey from forests. Males of this hamlet are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour.
- They speak kui dialect among themselves.
- The Kondhs generally live on the hill tops of interior forests. Traditionally, they are shifting cultivators, only a few of them are settled cultivators. They raise crops like Ragi Korra, Sama and red gram in plain areas. In addition to these they collect NTFPs like tamarind, adda leaf and soap nuts from the forest.
- Their staple food is Ambali. Beef eating is taboo among Kondh tribe but chicken, goat, pig etc are part of their food. Consumption of rice is limited. They consume edible roots, tubers, fruits, and leafy vegetables. The Kondh do not take milk and milk products. Alcoholic beverages like Sara, Maddi Kallu and Jeelugu Kallu are consumed by men regularly and also by the women on occasions. They smoke cigars and chew tobacco. Addapoga, i.e. reverse smoking (burning side inside the mouth), is common among the Kondh women.
- In Jajjuwa, Kondh Savaras used to grow Pineapple, Cashew nuts and Jackfruit primarily.
- They were also engaged in Animal Husbandry.
- Kui is the language of Kondh Savara. However, Telugu is becoming their mother tongue of Kondh Savara. Study team did not find any work by the government to preserve the Kui language. Females in Jajjuwa often go to market in groups. They fetch water from only well in the village. They are mainly engaged in household work.
- They are majorly engaged in Horticulture activities. They grow seasonal pineapple, turmeric, sugar apple, ginger, banana, cashew, lemon and orange on the hilly terrain of forest land. They sell it in Hatt bazaar on Friday and Sunday and also consume these items.



Kondh Savara woman carrying water



Tribal Art in one of the houses of Kondh Savara

Project Achievements

- Under MGNREGA, infrastructural activities like construction of road and toilets, are being carried out. Under MGNREGA, PVTGs are getting employment under ITDA Seethampeta.
- An Amusement park with the cost of Rs 27 crore has been constructed in Block Seethampeta where all the workers and employees are of PVTG Kondh Savara. This was an initiative taken by ITDA Seethampeta.
- Old age pension is giving great relief to older section of Kondh Savara. As the majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension of Rs 2000 from the government.

- Under Indira Amma scheme (Scheme of state government) 30 houses in 2010 with a cost of Rs 1.5 lakhs and 4 houses by NTR in 2015 with a cost of Rs 2.5 lakh are constructed.
- Sanitation facilities have improved in Kondh Savara village. As Majority of the households received toilets under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- 15 male and 15 female of the Kondh Savaras were given livestock with the cost of Rs1 lakh and 30 out of 36 households got LPG Cylinder.
- PHC was functioning with minimum supporting staff. Free medicine was being provided to Kondh Savara. CHC (Community Health Centre) was not functioning in Mandal village. However, ANM was functioning in Mandal Village which is providing nutritious food supplement, tablets and vaccination to both children and pregnant women.
- Education in the Kondh Savara PVTG has taken a step forward. Parents are sending their children to primary school of the village. Ashram schools have been opened for both boys and girls to have access of modern education facilities.
- Electricity connections are there since 1997.
- ITDA is promoting horticulture and animal husbandry in Mandal village to raise the income of Kondh Savara PVTG. In this initiative, the government is providing seeds, to them at free of cost, from block and from horticulture department. And goatries were given to 15 male and 15 female of the Kondh Savara with the cost of Rs1 lakh. During the FGD, study team came to know that goats did not survive due to change in atmosphere as these goats were brought from Gujarat and Maharashtra for distribution purposes.
- Some of the youths have got paramedics training from ITDA.
- Chandranna Bima Yojna (Janashree Bima Yojna) was in effect and some people were getting benefits of the same.
- Out of 36 families, 33families have got 3 acres of land per family under FRA in 2001-02. FRA passbooks have been given to half of the population of the village.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There was not any SHC in this village. CHC (Community Health Centre) was not functioning in Mandal village.
- There was no community hall, and PDS shop is there but at a distance of approximately 7-8 km away, and in the absence of any transportation facility it becomes difficult for the villagers to get the ration timely.
- Kondh Savara are fetching water from open well which is not good for health. Due to dirty drinking water source, many diseases like diarrhoea and dysentery have spread in the village.
- The village started receiving the DTH service only 1 year ago.
- General diseases in the village like fever, malaria are rampant.
- Primary school is in a dilapidated state as it has one hall from class 1 to class 5. It is 700 metres away from the village.
- Anganwadi Centre is functioning in a small hut without any proper facility for children.
- There is no community hall in the village.
- Poor Telecommunication facility

- Being situated at a hilltop, access to other facilities are not available to them.
- Lack of irrigation systems has hampered large scale production. Most of the farmers on depend rainwater for irrigation.

Immediate Action Needed

- A primary school building with enough space and more rooms should be provided.
- Anganwadi Centre is functioning in a small hut. A proper building is needed.
- Bore well or solar pump is needed to provide drinking water for villagers.

Vizianagaram (Salruru)

Gram Panchayat: Annamraju Valasa

Village: Chipuru Valasa

A Brief Introduction of Gadaba PVTG: The Gadaba of AP is said to have derived its name from 'Goda' an Odiya word, meaning a brook. An interesting feature is that the tattoo marks on their bodies depict different symbols and shapes of animals. Majority of the Gadaba people are bilingual. They can speak Odiya and Telugu. It is noticed that both men and women smoke cigars and consume alcoholic beverages. The Gadaba have several sub-divisions such as Bodo or Gutab or Ollaro or Parenha or Kalloyi, Kapu, and Kathiri or Kathara etc. A few cases of polygamous marriages are found among the Gadaba. Today, only a few among the Gadaba follow their traditional occupation. Those who live in the hilly areas practice shifting cultivation to some extent. All these crops are rain fed, usually sown in the month of June. In October most of the millet crops are harvested, whereas, pulses and oil -seed crops are harvested in December and January respectively.

Seasonally available NTFP is an important part of Gadaba subsistence economy. They sell NTFP in the weekly markets and to the GCC. Most of the earning of the Gadaba households is through the collection of tamarind fruit, which continues for at least six months in a year. As per GCC information, nearly 6600 metric tons of tamarind is collected in every year. The Gadaba people believe in fortune and superstition. They believe in witchcraft, sorcery, and evil eye. Festival of Gadaba tribe is itikela panduga (hunting festival) which falls in itikanela i.e in the month of April. There are many of them who dwell on hill slopes and hill-tops and are depending on shifting cultivation (podu) and collection of NTFP.

Basic Features

- The Gadaba of AP is said to have derived its name from 'Goda' an Odiya word, meaning a brook. An interesting feature is that the tattoo marks on their bodies depict different symbols and shapes of animals.
- Majority of the Gadaba people are bilingual. They can speak Odiya and Telugu. It is noticed that both men and women smoke cigars and consume alcoholic beverages.
- The Gadaba have several sub-divisions such as Bodo or Gutab or Ollaro or Parenha or Kalloyi, Kapu, and Kathiri or Kathara etc. A few cases of polygamous marriages are found among the Gadaba.
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- The Gadaba people believe in fortune and superstition. They believe in witchcraft, sorcery, and evil eye. Festival of Gadaba tribe is Itikela Panduga (hunting festival) which falls in Itikanela i.e. in the month of April. There are many of them who dwell on hill slopes and hill-tops and are depending on shifting cultivation (Podu) and collection of NTFP.
- This tribe was rehabilitated in this village 20 Years back because of some construction work for a dam was getting started on the land where they were residing. They were promised the new land for their habitation. Even after 20 Years no action has been taken regarding this.
- They are well versed in Telugu (regional language) but in hamlet they speak their own language.
- They raise mixed crops like small millets, pulses (red gram, green gram, black gram and oil seeds like Niger, Olusolu, Tetil, and castor in Chilka Podu and Konda Podu and also grown lands. They grow Cashew nuts, Red Gram, Black Gram etc.
- Hamlet is in plain area but have hills of eastern ghat in north side.
- In Chipuru Valasa, women wear traditional jewellery as nose-rings, ear-rings etc.
- Majority of the Gadaba follows Hindu religion. However, conversion of Gadaba tribe into Christianity can be witnessed.

Project Achievements

- MGNREGA programme is implemented for NTFPs collection from the forest and other cultivation works in the hamlets.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- Health camps are organised monthly and weekly.
- PDS system is working well and creating assets and giving loans to the needy people.
- They are tenant cultivators and wage labourers. The village has got almost all the benefits under CCD scheme.
- The village has a primary school and one Ashram school which were well maintained with digital classrooms.
- PHC centre veterinary hospital, PDS shop health-card, Antyodaya card, Anganwadi, ANM centre and all such basic facilities were available for the villagers.
- For enhancing the economic condition of Gadaba farmers, Girijan Co-operative Corporation is forwarding helps by purchasing the paddy and cotton on market price at village. Agriculture department provides seeds to the farmers at nominal amount for promoting Agriculture activity. Girijan Co-operative Corporation is also helping in Small scale business based on forest collection such as Honey and Shikakai.



Feeder Bike Ambulance in Sappogothally & CC Road and Over Head water tank in Addamguda, PVTG-Gadaba

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Some common diseases they face are Malaria, Typhoid and fever etc. It is may be because of bad quality of water. There is one over head water tank constructed by ITDA and state government but water regularity and water quality is not good.
- Half of the villagers do not have Pucca houses in Chipuru Valasa.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Micro Irrigation system and bore wells are much needed in the villages for agriculture and quality drinking water.
- Kutcha road to the village is a problem for villagers and they have complaints.
- Housing facilities must be provided to every household to improve their living conditions.

Srikakulam (Palakonda): Gadaba

Gram Panchayat and Village: Dolamada

Hamlet: Dolamada Valasa

Project Achievements

- All over ITDA, 25000 acres of land have been distributed over 17 mandals, 567 villages since 2008-09 onwards.
- 14 households got 1 cow each, 1 lakh for 2 animals i.e. cow, 1st already given, and 2nd is under process.
- There were a total of 21 households, 9 got 1.81acre land under FRA in 2008-09. Remaining households are yet to get because of lack of documentation.
- 18Households got housing under IAY with Rs 45,000 for each in 2008-09(the amount is very less).
- Irrigation- 1 check dam and 1 canal flowing through river constructed in 2011 under special minor irrigation system, not under CCD plan.
- Toilets were built recently under SBM.
- They are making community toilets to initiate the use of toilet.
- Electricity is available since 2008-09.
- PHC, VET, and PDS services are available within the village vicinity.
- Ashram separate for both boys and girls.
- They are Practising backyard poultry and all the chickens are owned by themselves, nothing has been provided by Government.
- All the people of the village are having Health card, and BPL card.
- Seed provided by block office for agriculture.
- Primary school is available for last 10 Years.
- Within the Range of 1Km there is an Ashram school from class 3rd to 8th for girls only.
- Government high school is there from class 6th to 10th standard for boys.
- 1 bore well & cc road has been sanctioned and is in process.
- They are doing agriculture by using traditional equipment and by hiring tractor on lease.
- Dropout rate is less and teachers are good in numbers .Scholarships are being provided to most of the students.



Beneficiaries of Livelihood Scheme under CCDP & Children in School of Dolamada valasa, PVTG-Gadaba.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Forest land which they have got under FRA is 3 km away from their habitat. So there is a threat of wild animals. They are unable to protect their cultivation from getting spoiled from wild animals.
- Village people want fencing of their field which is costing Rs. 15 lacs approximately.
- Village is bifurcated into groups of around 25-30 habitat, and every group have their own festival mostly on a weekly basis. They took their children back for festivals celebration and after the festival is over children don't get back early to attend the school and this is causing fall in attendance.
- There is a decline of traditional practices. It is a noted fact among all the PVTGs, as they progress towards the path to development, their cultural practices starts getting eroded. There is a trade-off between conservation of culture and economic development.
- Gabada is clearly an unusual tribe with several unique characteristics which is under severe strain of modernisation.
- They didn't get any type of irrigation facilities. There was no common bore well for all the villagers.
- Education drop-out rate has been decreased but not ruled out fully due to transportation and financial hurdles.

Immediate Action needed

- The utilization of their skills in basket making and honey collection can be done by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skill and produce.
- A fringe can be made to safeguard them from wild animals.

Visakhapatnam (Pedabayalu): Porja

Gram Panchayat: Sekari

Village: Sariapalli

Brief Introduction of Porja: porja people are hill cultivators found in the agency tracts of Visakhapatnam. Most of the porja people are farmers with small land holdings and daily wage labourers. The porja diet includes rice, jowar (millet), ragi, samai, and korra along with other locally available nuts, and oilseeds, which are crushed and used as a medium for cooking. Pulses, a few creepers, fruits, and vegetables are used when available. Milk and milk products are also consumed these days. They brew ragi and make alcoholic beverages. Palm toddy is also used. Smoking is common among men and women. Most of the porja belongs to naga clan. Polygamy is allowed. Widow, widower and divorcee remarriage is common among them. Cultivation is the primary occupation of most of the Porja people. They also work as agricultural and daily wage labourers. They collect forest produce and sell the same in the market or to GCC. Under CCD plan of 2011-12, the ITDA launched a number of development programmes for socio-economic development in Visakhapatnam district in the spheres of agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture, minor irrigation, sericulture, fisheries, and infrastructure like buildings etc. under CCD plan.

Basic Features

- There were a total of 23 Porja Households.
- It is a less developed village as compared to other Porja PVTG villages.
- Aromatic spices used for medicinal purposes, market facilities are available in Pedapally. Every Monday the mode of transport is rented auto vehicles.
- Major crops are coffee, paddy, pulses-rajma beans.



Projects Achievements:

- Block officer provides seeds for paddy cultivation, VET is not available in the village but in mandal.
- SHGs main function is asset creation for business purposes, land development is through land levelling and stone bounding.
- All the households are having Chandranna Bima Yojna if they have aadhar card.
- Anganwadi Centre is 1 km away, primary school was there from class 1st to 5th (Mmp School) with 24 students enrolled, PDS shop is 3km away, they have BPL card and follow Hindu religion, and main source of income was agriculture and daily wage through MGNREGA.
- LAYA NGO is working since 2008-09 for improvement in agriculture and health areas..
- ITDA providing only tailoring skills to PVTG females.
- Electricity & toilets were there even 10 years before.
- Current source of water is bore well and 10 Years back it was open well.
- 20 Households have LPG connection which they got 1 year back, only 2 households haven't got the connections yet.
- Health camp is organised every Wednesday.

- Students were getting mid -day meal, and books for free of cost.



Primary School at Sariapally, PVTG-Porja, Vizag

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- No irrigation facility, except one check dam which is used by 3 villages.
- **Connectivity** to the hamlet is very poor.
- Very few households have got insurance.
- Only 1 teacher is available for 24 students in primary school for class 1st to 5th.
- There was no forest produce, rearing for cows/goats for only agriculture need, no milk consumption, fodder for animal husbandry is problem hence not milch, grazing for livestock outside village.
- No scholarship, there was no dropout, but also not enough teacher, no traditional activities, no community hall, no all-weather road.
- PHC was 8 km away, SHC was not there, and common prevalent disease was malaria and fever.

Immediate Action Needed:

- These villages need Community hall for cultural activities, Sub Health centre, and more houses under IAY.
- The community needs effective efforts for social security under Bima Yojana.
- Efforts towards conservation of culture and traditions.

- Connectivity to the hamlet is very poor. Road must be made, by the authority, connecting to link road.

Visakhapattnam (Araku Valley): Porja

Gram Panchayat: Kothaballuguda

Village: Kothaballuguda

Basic Features

- There are a total of 221 households in the village.
- Villagers have Separate kitchen in their houses, and electricity is available.
- Major Occupation is Settled Agriculture and MGNREGA.
- People are involved in traditional practices like tailoring, and embroidery.
- Perform dimsa dance, and there is a museum nearby village.
- Only few households have got skill training.
- They organise folk mela once in a year.
- One NGO named TANAGER is working for the welfare of villagers.
- Main source of income is settled agriculture, and tenant cultivation.
- Horticulture practices such as jackfruit and mango production is at good scale.
- Agriculture crops like paddy, millets, rajma pulses vegetables (tomato), spices, chilli are grown by the villagers.
- Cow dung is used as fertilizer for crop production.
- Agriculture instrument used is bullock cart.
- They earn Rs 500 weekly by selling agriculture products which they grow seasonally.
- There is no forest produce, they are raising cows but only for agricultural purposes not for mulching purposes.



Portrait of Porja woman in her traditional attire in Kothaballaguda, Paderu ITDA, Vizag.

Project Achievement:

- Total of 23 SHGs are functioning within the village, each having 10 members.
- Land development activities have taken place in the village.
- There are 2 PHC for the village, one is 3 km and one is 8 km away.
- People have JBY, last health camp was organised on 5th June, 2019.
- Houses were given under IAY in the year 2006. The amount given for the housing was Rs.25000.
- 110 Households were given FRA land in the year 2015, 1.5 Acre each.
- 1 sheep, 1 goat in 2016-17 to some household under CCD plan.
- Source of drinking water is tap water, and bore well.
- Toilet facilities are now available, but were non-existent 10 Years before.
- LPG and firewood are being used now, 10 Years before they were using only firewood for making food.
- Primary school and ashram school are within the village.
- Children are getting scholarship, and mid-day meal.
- Teaching staff is sufficient, dropouts is negligible.
- Government assists marketing by providing buses.
- PDS shop is within the village, and there is one community hall.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Lack of irrigation facilities is creating financial problems for cultivators as they are unable to grow crops in Rabi season.
- General sickness is malaria, and typhoid.
- No skill development training was given to any of the villagers

Visakhapatnam (Peda Bayalu): Kondh

Gram Panchayat: Vanbangi

Village: Y. Pedapalli

Brief Introduction of Kondh: The kondh tribe in Andhra Pradesh is mainly concentrated in Visakhapatnam district. They speak kui among themselves. The kondhs generally live on the hill tops of interior forests. Traditionally, they are shifting cultivators. Though a few of them are settled cultivators and raise crops like ragi korra, sama, and red gram. In addition they collect NTFPs like tamarind, add a leaf and soap nuts from the forest. Their staple food is ambali. Beef eating is taboo but chicken, goat, pig etc. are part of their food. Consumption of rice is limited. They consume edible roots, tubers, fruits, and leafy vegetables. The kondh do not take milk and milk products. Alcoholic beverages like Sara, maddi kallu and jeelugu kallu are consumed by men regularly and also by the women on occasions. They smoke cigars and chew tobacco. Addapoga, i.e reverse smoking (burning side inside the mouth), is common among the kondh women.

Basic Features

- There are a total of 84 households of KONDH PVTG.
- Out of 84 households, 15 have got houses under IAY, and the amount sanctioned for the construction was Rs 25,000.
- Villagers are not practising horticulture.
- There is no NGO working for the village.
- Dimsa is their Cultural dance which they perform on festivals.
- Major source of income is MGNREGA and Agriculture.

Project Achievements

- Primary school children are getting mid-day meal & scholarship.
- Telecommunication facility is available.
- There is an Anganwadi who is actively working towards children welfare.
- Toilets were constructed under SBM in the year 2017-18.
- Feeder bike ambulance services are available for the village people.
- Special nutrition programme is there for females especially for pregnant women.
- Irrigation is being done through Check Dam for last 10 years.



Toilets provided under Swacch Bharat Mission and Semi-pucca houses under IAY in Y. Pedapalli

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Pucca housing is not available for many of the Households.
- FRA has not been implemented fully, and some of those who have applied for it have not got the patta yet.

- Transportation facility is lacking because of which villagers do not have access to market to sell and buy the produce and household items.
- No villager has got any livestock by Government.
- No seeds from Government for agriculture.
- There was no SHC within the village vicinity.
- PHC is 15 KM away and since there is poor transportation facility, villagers do not get the timely medical facility, but PHC is working well.
- There is no road connectivity from the village to the nearby town.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Following things need to be worked upon which will pave the way for development in the village for the community:
 - i) Connectivity from village to town.
 - ii) Supply of Agricultural Seeds from the agriculture department.
 - iii) Implementation of Livelihood scheme.
 - iv) FRA Implementation.

Visakhapattnam (Araku Valley): Kondh

Gram Panchayat: Madigudda

Village: Kusumuguda

Basic Features

- There are a total of 44 households of Kondh PVTG in this village.
- They are raising their own chicks as backyard poultry.
- They are also engaged in Animal husbandry but only for agriculture purposes, not for milching.
- Their main agriculture instrument is bullock cart and other traditional equipments.
- Source of drinking water is open well from last 10 Years.
- Ashram school is located 12 km away in Araku valley.
- Special nutrition is provided by Anganwadi Centre within village under which they provide dates, groundnut, vaccines, tablets etc.
- Their agriculture products are- paddy, millets, pulses (like rajma), vegetables, spices, and groundnut.
- Under Horticulture, they are engaged in the cultivation of Mango, jackfruit etc., and in doing this, no pesticides, and no fertilizer are used.
- They sell their produce in another village which is 20km away, for which they take auto rickshaw as a mode of transportation.
- Grazing land for their livestock is available within the village.
- Dimsa is their folk dance which they perform during festive seasons.



Group of Kondh Women in Kusumaguda village of Paderu ITDA, Vizag

Project Achievement:

- All houses were covered under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
- An NGO named Navnirman Samiti is working for the welfare of villagers.
- Health camps are conducted twice in a year.
- Veterinary service is available within the village vicinity.
- There is an Ashram school from class 6th to class 10th, among all of them only class 9th and class 10th students are eligible for scholarship. Dropout rate is very less as school administration is working efficiently to ensure more and more children attends the school. There are 2 teachers for 40 students, and Mid-day meal is being provided.
- Half of the households have got FRA in the year 2017-18, and each of them got the land size ranging from 1-2 acre.
- Electricity is available in the village for last 10 Years.
- Half of the households have got housing under IAY in 2007 and the amount given was Rs. 25,000.



Gravity fed water supply system in Kusumuguda.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- No livestock have been distributed from Government, not even chickens for poultry.
- Major population was involved in shifting agriculture and very less population have their own land.
- All the households do not have toilet facility.
- Only 2-3 households have got LPG connections, rest of them are using firewood.
- No land development activities have taken place.
- Under livelihood development schemes, there are no fishery ponds, no kitchen garden, and skill training is very less, only 2-3 people have got the computer training.
- There was no community hall, and villagers here are not involved in any of their traditional practices.
- General diseases in these habitations are malaria, typhoid, and fever.
- Problem in marketing is transport, pricing, grading, and storage.
- No seeds provided by block office, forest collection is also very less. They collect only honey and adda leaf.
- No all-weather road, very poor communication facility, no DTH, and for irrigation they are depending on rain only.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Latrine should be provided to every family to avoid the spread of diseases like diarrhoea.
- Irrigation facility can be extended to all fields. Water harvesting system can solve the irrigation problem in the village. Authorities can provide good seeds and fertilizers for enhancement of production capacity. Demand of FRA land should be fulfilled in these habitations.
- Skill development training in traditional activities and training for a new occupation can be imparted as community is eager to learn new job skills. Fisheries can raise the income of people. Fisheries pond can be dug out in village.
- MGNREGA can be implemented to provide 100 Days work with guarantee.

KONDA REDDY PVTG OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Brief Introduction of Konda Reddy: Konda Reddy or Hill Reddy is one of the PVTG in AP. In Telugu language word 'konda' means hill, while Reddy is a title presumably adopted by them. The konda reddy economy is agro-forest based. Shifting cultivation (podu) and dry land cultivation are the main occupations for majority of them. Forest labour and collection of MFP, hunting and trapping are the subsidiary occupations. They collect forest producers like tubers, roots, green leaves, mushrooms, fruits, etc. For daily consumption while adda leaves, broomsticks, gum, resin, tamarind, honey and edible fruits are sold by them either to GCC or in the shandies (weekly markets). The konda reddy economy is in a transition phase from shifting cultivation to settled cultivation. Konda reddy's eat two meals a day, once in morning between 9-10 and one soon after nightfall. Usually in morning meal they eat ragi or jowar gruel (jawa) and boiled grain (bajra or rice) in the evening. Their favourite diet is dry fish and palm-wine, extracted from caryota urens, a sago-like palm, locally known as jiluga chettu. Seasonable fruits like mangoes and jackfruit are consumed abundantly. Mangoes form an important part of their diet from March to July. The konda reddy living on hilltop consume lots of wild fruits, roots and tubers. Tubers like shenada gadda and nalla gadda are available throughout the year. The Konda Reddy eat flesh of sambar, deer, wild boar, all kinds of rats and mice and most birds except crow. However they avoid beef. Divorce and widow remarriage are socially approved. Polygamy is permitted.

East Godavari (Maridumilli): Konda Reddy

Gram Panchayat: Pamuleru

Village: Pamuleru & Chikkawada

Basic Features

- The Konda Reddy or the hill Reddy is one of the PVTG in AP. In Telugu language word 'Konda' means hill, while Reddy is a title presumably adopted by them.
- The Konda Reddy economy is agro-forest based. Shifting cultivation (Podu) and dry land cultivation are the main occupations for majority of them. Forest labour and collection of MFP, hunting and trapping are the subsidiary occupations. They collect forest producers

like tubers, roots, green leaves, mushrooms, fruits, etc. For daily consumption while Adda leaves, broomsticks, gum, resin, tamarind, honey and edible fruits are sold by them either to GCC or in the Shandies (weekly markets).

- Major crops are - paddy, maize, dying products, millets, vegetables, and spices. Under Horticulture practices they are cultivating jackfruit, and papaya.
- Their favourite diet is dry fish and palm-wine, extracted from Caryota urens, a sago-like palm, locally known as Jiluga Chettu. Seasonal fruits like mangoes and jackfruit are consumed abundantly. Mangoes form an important part of their diet from March to July.
- The Konda Reddy living on hilltop consume lots of wild fruits, roots and tubers. Tubers like Shenada Gadda and Nalla Gadda are available throughout the year. Primarily, Konda Reddy is agrarian. Their festivals are mainly based on cropping pattern. They celebrate festivals such as mango in the month of April to June, Sanskriti, dal etc.
- Their traditional dance form is Raila, and are engaged in sports as well.
- Bamboo basket and rope making is their Traditional activity.

Project Achievements

- A total of 38 households are getting old age pension.
- People are getting benefits of Social security under Jan shree Bima Yojana.
- DTH service is available.
- Primary school is within the village. Ashram school is 6km to 7km away which is only for girls.
- They have been trained for making hill brooms.
- There is a community hall where they perform their festive rituals.
- Health camp is conducted every month.
- All are having Antyodaya card, and a total of 6 SHG are active in the village each having 8-10 members.
- One PHC and one SHC is available at a distance of 3 Km from the village.
- They have got 300 acres of land under FRA in the year 2004-05.
- They have got houses under IAY in 2006 with an amount Rs 25,000 and recently around 4-5 Households have received Rs 3 lakh in 2018 under IAY.
- Source of drinking water is solar energy based water supply system, tank (storage). There was no source of drinking water before 10 years, village people had to go to a nearby canal for water.
- 2/3rd out of 43 Households have LPG connection in these habitations of Konda Reddy.
- 4 village members in the village Pameluru and 10 village members in Chikka Wada have got skill development training for tailoring and driving from ITDA in Youth training centre.
- Females are getting benefit Under SNP (Special Nutrition Programme).
- Fibre net has been installed for using internet, TV, mobile and communication as due to remote areas.
- Many households have got benefitted with Social security under Janashree Bima Yojana.
- 68 Households have got housing under IAY in the year 2016-17 with an amount of Rs 2.5 lakh.

- NGO named CADAR (Centre for Development Rights) is working for the village.
- 10 Households have got sheep and goats, 1 household has got flour mill and 1 household has got oil engine under livelihood scheme with CCD Fund. 11 families have been benefitted through velugu scheme where they have got 7 goats and 4 cows.
- Total of 5 Self Help Groups with a total of 62 members are active in the village.
- Many households have got Grid electricity; few of the villagers don't have because they haven't paid the bills.
- Source of drinking water is bore well, water tank and hand pump. Before 10 years ago, they were using only stream water.
- Some Households have toilet facilities, and some are under construction under SBM scheme.
- Primary school is within the village from class 1st to class 5th. Ashram school for boys is 16km away and Ashram school for girls is 15 km away. Dropout rate is very less among students, and schools are having sufficient teaching staff.





1. CC Road and Housing under IA Y in 2009-10
2. Anganwadi Centre with modern facilities and equipment.
3. Solar pump under CCD Fund.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There are no all weather roads to Pameluru. The telecommunication services are also very poor.
- Irrigation depends only on rainfall.
- Malaria and Typhoid are common in villages and hamlets. Incidents of attacks of wild animals are common in the area.
- Only 15 people in Pamuluru village have got FRA land in 2005. After 2005, There is none distribution of RoFR pattas the villagers.
- PHC is 16km away, and SHC is 11km away, and in the absence of transport facility it becomes difficult for the villagers to access the PHC, and SHC on time.
- There is no Irrigation facility in hamlets or in villages.
- No livestock distributed from ITDA under livelihood schemes, tribal people are raising their own livestock.



Konda Reddys of Andhra Pradesh, Chikkawada, District- East Godavari

Immediate Action Needed:

- Lack of Irrigation facilities is a big problem in the villages of Konda Reddy. They are mostly dependent on rainfall and growing only one crop in a year. Small check dams on streams should be constructed so that villagers could grow and cultivate the land in Rabi season as well.
- Road connectivity in some of Konda Reddy habitats is poor. The area comes in forest Reserve and the problem of lack of connectivity should be resolved immediately.
- Accessibility to PHC is an important issue in group of Konda reddy habitations near Pamuluru and it should be resolved by establishing new health centre nearby.
- Konda reddy in Andhra Pradesh need Market assistance for NTFP.

Feeder Ambulance- A boon for Tribal Communities in Andhra Pradesh.

In Andhra Pradesh, for the betterment of Tribal communities, a very special and unique initiative has been taken by the Government of Andhra-Pradesh. A Feeder Ambulance also known as Motorcycle Ambulance/Motorbike Ambulance was introduced in March 2018, mainly in the areas where PVTG and Tribal population is residing densely. The areas administered by ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) were in desperate need of such kind of initiative as the members of PVTGs had to physically carry the sick by putting them on their shoulders or in some kind of dolly and trek miles together to hospitals in the plain areas in the absence of 108 ambulances due to lack of proper road accessibility and hilly terrains.

The Feeder Ambulance or Motorcycle Ambulance has one cockpit alongside the bike with a mattress fitted in it. Patient can sleep very comfortably in it with one small fan in a corner downwards. The

bike can go up the hill very fast and it can move on small kutchra roads and carry the patient in cockpit and one family member as well. This initiative also benefitted so many pregnant women who were in labour pain and lived in hilly areas, who were unable to walk miles to reach the hospitals. The Feeder Ambulance's driver often contacts 108 Ambulance Services so that in serious cases or in far remote areas, 108 Ambulance can reach in the mid-way of the hamlet and provide better service in his/her way to hospital.

Now they can heave a sigh of relief as several motorcycle ambulances are stationed at the nearest block or in Gram Panchayat. They can call 24*7 to move the sick person from remote tribal hamlets of ITDAs namely Parvatipuram, Paderu, Seetampeta, Rampachodavaram and specially in Nallamala Forest of Kurnool where Chenchus co-inhabit with big cats but 108 ambulance services cannot reach and take the sick to the hospitals in the plains after providing first-aid.



1. Feeder Ambulance in Sappogothally in ITDA Parvathipuram. Date- 8/June/2019
2. A Feeder Ambulance carrying Patient and family member through Papikonda National Park, East Godavari, Date-15/June/2019

CHENCHU PVTG TRIBE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Brief Introduction of Chenchu: The chenchu was recognised as a particularly vulnerable tribal group in 1975-76 and an exclusive integrated tribal development agency (ITDA) was established at Hyderabad in the same year for better implementation of various development schemes. Later on it was shifted to Srisailem, a town and a pilgrimage centre, very near to their traditional abode. The ITDA engages itself in implementing development schemes in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, education, health, nutrition, horticulture, supply of drinking water, laying of roads etc. Many explanations on the origin and etymology of the term "chinch" are in vogue. Aiyappan (1948) says the word chenchu means a tree. It is also said that they were in the habit of eating a species of rat locally known as chenchu, and were thus called accordingly. It is observed that most of the chenchu parents engage their children either in domestic work or in collection of minor forest produce. Clan system is disintegrated due to the opening up of the forest and the changing way of life. Cross -cousin marriages are the most preferred form of marriage. Divorce is socially permitted. Generally the chenchu people live in separate settlements in small clusters of 10-30 families. Livelihoods of Chenchu depends on the forest economy as collect various leafy vegetables, wild fruits, etc. They also derive their income from the collection of NTFP and sale of items like gum, honey, soap nuts, adda leaves, beedi leaves, mahua flower, etc. to the girijan cooperative corporation. Their main collection is gum, which continues for 6 months a year. The chenchu also used to hunt and consume meat of small animals and birds like rabbit, deer, peacock, and wild fowl but abstain from eating beef. The chenchu people are adept in honey collection. Collecting and consuming varieties of roots, tubers, wild fruits, edible leaves, etc. has decreased with reduction of forest-land. The chenchu children are suffering from skin diseases, scabies, and acute malnutrition/anaemia resulting in high rate of IMR and also MMR. IFAD international fund for agriculture development is available for comprehensive development in terms of irrigation, horticulture, land development, health and education of tribes in all ITDAs including the chenchu tribe.

Kurnool (Atmakur): Chenchu

Gram Panchayat: Siddapuram

Village: Bairlutu Gudem & Chadarampenta

Basic Features

- The ITDA engages itself in implementing development schemes in the spheres of agriculture, irrigation, education, health, nutrition, horticulture, supply of drinking water, laying of roads etc. Some of the villages are newly settled village as forest department restrict entry into the reserve forest. One of such villages is Chadarampenta village was newly settled in 2015-2016.
- Many explanations on the origin and etymology of the term "chinch" are in vogue. Aiyappan (1948) says the word chenchu means a tree. It is also said that they were in the habit of eating a species of rat locally known as chenchu, and were thus called accordingly.

- It is observed that most of the Chenchu parents engage their children either in domestic work or in collection of minor forest produce. Clan system is disintegrated due to the opening up of the forest and the changing way of life.
- Generally the Chenchu people live in separate settlements in small clusters of 10-30 families. Livelihood Chenchu depend on the forest economy and collect various leafy vegetables, wild fruits, etc. They also derive their income from the collection of NTFPs and sale of these items like gum, honey, soap nuts, adda leaves, beedi leaves, Mahua flower, etc. to the Girijan cooperative corporation. Their main forest produce collection is gum, which continues for 6 months a year.
- The Chenchu children are suffering from skin diseases, scabies, and acute Chenchu people are involved in small scale cultivation in homestead for their own consumption. They cannot produce in large scale due to lack of irrigation facilities and dependency on rainwater and fear of wild animals such as wild pig, monkeys, stray bulls and other wild animals. They mainly grow maize, paddy, sunflower, green gram. They also grow brinjal. They use rented bullock cart for agriculture purposes for which they pay Rs 1000 per acre.
- They are expert in the making of traditional bamboo shift. They make small bamboo huts for living.
- Chenchus speak Telugu only in Andhra Pradesh. Chadarampenta village was newly settled in 2015-2016.

Project Achievements

- Government has provided forest land for collective cultivation purposes. In Chadarampenta village, community have received 45 acres of FRA land for collective cultivation.
- Under MGNREGA wage labourers get Rs 3075 monthly and out of that, half of the money they get in advance before the start of the work and rest half after the completion of work.
- PDS shop is located within a range of 2 km.
- A total of 14 SHGs are functional in the village.
- All the households are Having Antyodaya card.
- Total 62 Households got housing under RDT (Rural Development Trust).
- Toilets were given under Mandal Parishad 1 year before in 2018.
- Primary school is located within the village. Ashram school for girls till class 10th is 2km away, and Ashram school for boys is 2 km away.
- Under Livestock scheme 350 goats, and 20 sheep were distributed by Government under CCD plan.
- Gir-rajya poultry bird distributed in 2016, under which, each family got around 10 chickens.
- Electricity supply is available in the village for the past 30 Years.
- CC road is constructed under CCD.
- Drinking water source is bore well and tanks from which villagers are getting water for more than 10 years.
- 60 Families have got LPG connections under Ujjawala Yojna.

- 3 Families have got tractor from Agriculture department through MLA quota.
- 63 Households have got a total of 363 acre land under FRA in the year 2005-06.



ITDA Srisailam conducting Training for tribal women in Youth Training Centre, Srisailam.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Since the villagers have got land under FRA they are not eligible for any subsidy, loan and seeds from government.
- Buffalos distributed by government were imported from Gujarat and Rajasthan, and they are struggling to survive in the climate of Andhra Pradesh.
- Farmers do not cultivate on a large scale due to lack of irrigation system in the areas. They are mainly dependent upon rainwater for irrigation purposes. For Irrigation, They have bore wells only. Mostly they are dependent on annual rainfall only.
- Chenchu is losing their cultural identity very rapidly. No steps have been taken by the Government to preserve their surroundings and cultural and traditional identity.
- Chenchus are still living in isolation. Poor road connectivity hinders the interaction between them and various communities.

Immediate Action Needed:

- There is a threat of Wild animals and because of this they want fencing of all RoFR land, but Fencing is not getting approved because of high cost.
- Chenchu habitats need more bores in ROFR land.
- Lift irrigation from canal which is 1/2 km away from the village for 500 acre land , has been applied but there is no response from collector yet.

CHAPTER 3

CHHATTISGARH

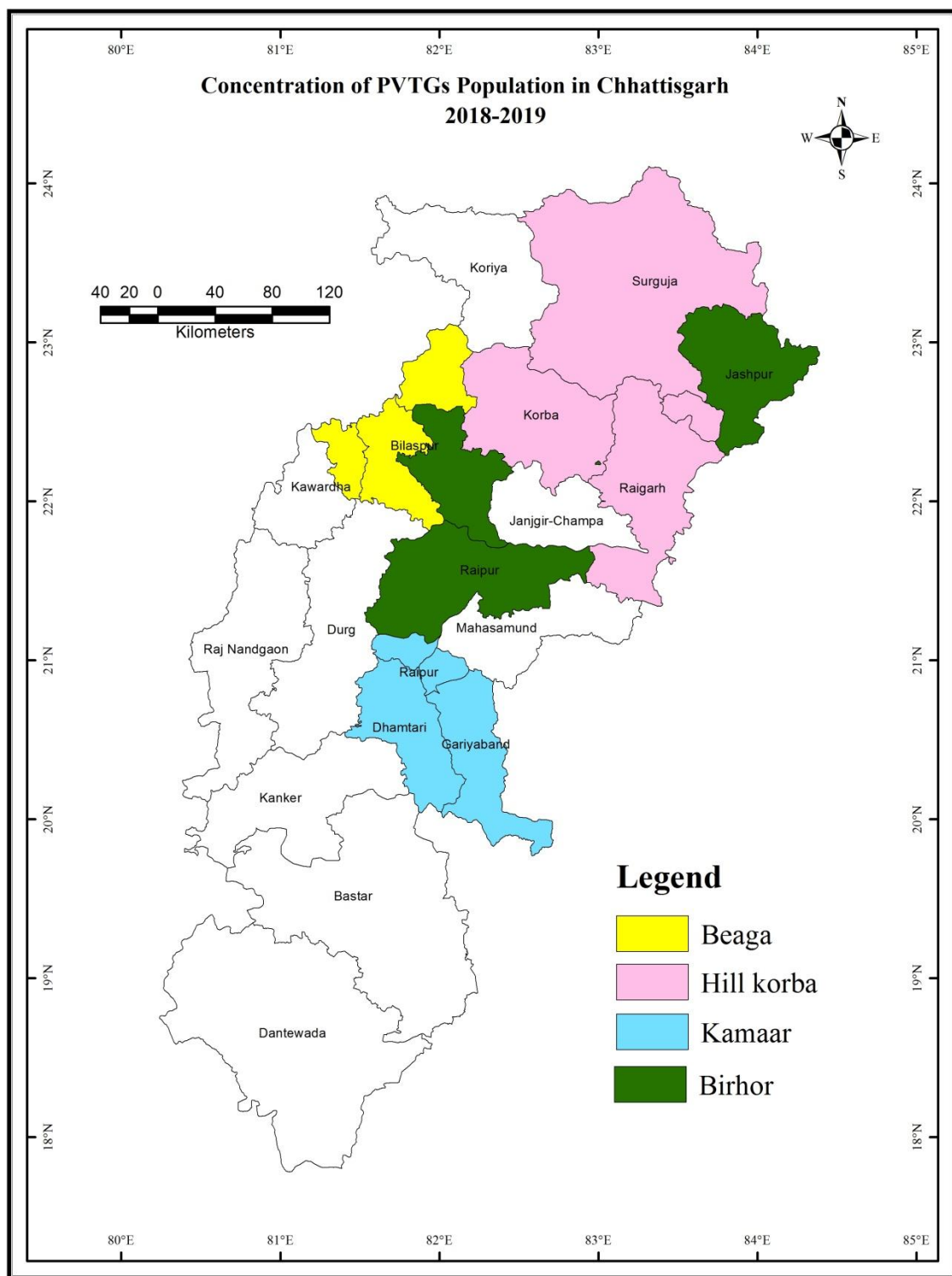
Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in three villages (Umariya Dadar, Daldali Para and Berbahara) spread over three districts namely Bilaspur, Korba and Gariaband in Chhattisgarh. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (roads, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages and the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristic and Accessibility

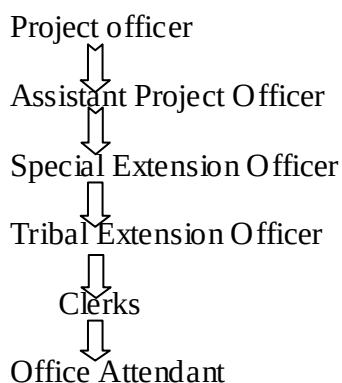
State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village

Chhattisgarh					
Bilaspur	Umariya Dadar	Birhor	Revenue Area	ITDP	A pucca road is connecting directly to the village. The village although has no communication facility but can be accessed easily.
Korba	Daldali Para	Korba	Forest Area	ITDP	The village is around 60-70 KM away from the Kaveri Bhawan, Korba. There is no pucca road connecting directly to the village, which makes it difficult to access.
Gariaband	Berbahara	Kamar	Forest Area	ITDP	The village is situated in a very interior forest area and is very difficult to access. It is almost 50-60 KM away from Gariyaband.



Organisational Set up ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project)

Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 2000. There are 5 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in Chhattisgarh namely *Baiga, Birhor, Hill Korba, Kamar, and Abujhmad*. For the economic, social and regional development of tribes in Chhattisgarh, the 6 Backward Tribal Development Agencies were set up in Chhattisgarh. The 6 Backward Tribal Development Agencies have the following organizational structure:



For the development in the education sector, the agencies are focussing on "Prayas, a residential school-cum-coaching institute for boys, Eklavya Model Residential School, Pre matric Hostel and Post Matric Hostels- Engaging Tribal Teachers in primary schools". For the development in the Health sector, the tribal development agencies are working on Food Support/Security Programme. The agencies are working on schemes like "Ayushamati Yojana, Mahatari Jatan Yojna, Jan Swasthya Sahyog, Ganiyari and Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA), Swasthya Seva Rath (Mobile Medical Units)". For the development of the infrastructure sector, the agencies are working on "granting FRA titles to Abujhmad tribals, distribution of land, Additional Tribal Sub Plan (Atsp), special package, and the establishment of resettlement colonies.

Bilaspur (Kota): Birhor

Gram Panchayat: Umariya Dadar

Village: Umariya Dadar

Basic Features

- Birhor people prefer to stay away from other tribes. In the past, they were involved in hunting and gathering of monkeys. They were also involved in trapping of rabbits and titirs (a small bird), and collection of honey. They make ropes out of the fibers, which is made of a local wine to sell in the market.
- Birhor people are majorly concentrated in Raigadh and Jashanpur district of Chhattisgarh. They use to build their houses from leaves and stems of trees. In Umariya Dadar village, there are very few Birhor people who are living in pucca houses. As per the respondents, Birhor is the oldest tribe to live in the Chota Nagpur area.

- Forest regulations and Wildlife Protection Acts have restricted Birhor people's traditional modes of livelihood. Thus, they are no more nomadic hunters. Birhor people nowadays are involved in agriculture and animal husbandry. They also work as agricultural and industrial labourers. The government is trying to promote a resettlement colony for them.
- Many Birhor households have switched over to a settled life. Those who live a settled life are called 'Jaghis' and those still living as nomadic are called 'Uthlus.'
- The Birhor tribe speaks Hindi with a special accent. They use Hindi for communicating with each other.
- Birhor people live in slabs in a resettlement colony. A pucca road connects directly to their village. Some Birhor households have been given pucca houses under Indira Awas Yojna (IAY).
- The majority of Birhor households use aluminium utensils to cook food. All Birhor households were given mosquito nets, radio, umbrella and solar lanterns which they possess as assets.
- Birhor eats edible leaves, animal meat, and rice. They also like to drink a local beer called 'handia' and make liquor from 'mahua'. Both males and females chew tobacco.
- Birhor men and women are very lean and weak and their children suffer from malnutrition. However, under Chief Minister Food Security Plan, the Government of Chhattisgarh is now giving 35 kg of rice and wheat free of cost to each BPL family, every month.
- Birhor men cover their heads with a cloth and wear white dhoti while Birhor females wear saree and bangles.
- The literacy rate among the Birhor people is low because students have to travel outside their village for attending school. At Umariya Dadar, Birhor people demanded an Anganwadi Centre in their area. At present, the Anganwadi Centre is 1 KM away from their habitat.

Project Achievements

- All Birhor households were given insurance under the scheme of Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana.
- Some Birhor households were provided with mobile phones, radio, umbrella, fishnets and blankets under The Umbrella Scheme, run by the Chhattisgarh Government.
- An LPG gas connection under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana has been given to each Birhor households who have applied for it. The idea behind an LPG gas connection is to discourage firewood cooking.
- Under Swachh Bharat Mission, 20 toilets have been constructed across the village and are being used by Birhor households.
- First-aid training are provided to some Birhor households.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Many Birhor households don't have a verified tribe certificate, thus they are being deprived of the benefits offered by Central Government schemes for PVTGs.
- In Umariya Dadar, not even a single Birhor household has been provided with smart card (i.e. a health card).
- There is no marketing facility for Bamboo products in village.
- There is no water pump line in Umariya Dadar village because the village is situated in the forest area. Thus, there is no irrigation facility in the village.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- At present, there is no Anganwadi Centre in the village. The nearest Anganwadi Centre is in the range of 1 KM from the Birhor habitat, thus Birhor children are not using the facilities provided by the Anganwadi centre.
- A verified tribe certificate should be issued to all Birhor households from the concerned Block Samizdat, so that Bihors can avail the benefits of all Central government special schemes for PVTGs.
- All Birhor households should be given smart cards (i.e. health cards), so that they can use all the health care services provided by the government.
- A marketing campaign that drives the masses' interest towards the bamboo items should be launched. It will not only increase the income of Birhor households but will also encourage them to produce more.
- An irrigation facility like bore-well should be provided in this habitation of Birhor tribe.



IIPA Team conducting Interview with Birhor

Gariyaband (Gariyaband): Kamar
Gram Panchayat: Barbhara
Village: Barbhara

Basic Features

- Kamar people believe that they have originated from Devdoger. These people divide themselves into two categories. The residents of the mountains are known as ‘Kamaar Pahar’ and the residents of forests are known as ‘Bundr Jeeva’.
- Kamar tribes are majorly concentrated in Dhamtari, Chhura, and Mainpur, the urban areas of Raipur and Gariyaband district of Chhattisgarh.
- Kamar people's livelihood is majorly dependent on the collection of forest minor produce (Mahua, Tendu, Char, Salseeds, Gond, Amla, Bechandi, and Tendupatta) and agriculture. The tribe makes and sell bamboo products like Tokna, Soupa, and Janpi for their livelihood.
- Kamar people speak and understand Hindi. All villagers in Gariyaband district communicate with each other in Hindi.
- Kamar people live in the forest area. Their houses in Barbhara village are situated at a distance and are scattered. Some households have a semi-pucca house while most of them have a pucca-house.
- Kamaar people use aluminium utensils to cook food. Most of the households have mats, chairs, radio, and mobile phones at home.
- Kamaar people are mid-sized, well-built, and strong because they engaged in forest minor produce, as labourers. While Kamaar men wear white dhoti, the women prefer to wear a saree. Kamaar women elegantly tattoo their bodies and are fond of earrings as well as bangles.
- Kamaar people are much more literate than other PVTGs. Our study found that most of the people in Barbhara village are aware of MGNREGA and their rights.

Project Achievements

- Some Kamaar people of Barbhara village were provided with pucca-house (1 room & 1 kitchen) under Indira Awas Yojana (housing scheme) and other state housing schemes.
- A pucca link road has been constructed in the Barbhara village, which is directly connecting the village to the main road.
- There has been a lot of development in the education sector in Barbhara village. A residential school has been set up in the village, which is being used by Kamaar students. There is one primary school in the village. Also, the middle school is in the range of five-kilometres and a secondary school is in the range of ten-kilometers of the village.
- MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act) the job guarantee program has been executed well in the Barbhara village. The majority of

Kamaar households are getting work under MGNREGA including the village Pradhan.

- A functional self-help group popularly known as 'Mahila Mandal' has been formed in the village. The group at present is: -
 1. Promoting health awareness amongst the people.
 2. Helping Kamaar women in finding work.
 3. Assigning loans to the Kamaar households in need.
- All the Kamaar people who are above 60 years of age are getting a pension of Rs. 350 under the Central government's old-age pension scheme.
- The majority of Kamaar households were given cattle to promote animal husbandry among them.
- The majority of Kamaar people have been provided insurance under different Central and State government schemes, like, Janashree Bima Yojana.
- All the Kamaar people have received a verified tribe certificate from the concerned Block Samiti.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Kamaar people are only dependent on rain for irrigation. There is no irrigation facility in the village.
- There is no Primary Health Centre (PHC) in the village. Thus, Kamaar people are facing a dearth of basic medical needs. Kamaar people have no option except discussing their health-related problems with the community health worker.
- The public transportation facility in Barbhara village is below par. The majority of Kamaar people end up spending around Rs.700 to Rs. 800 per month in transportation.
- The drop-out rate amongst the Kamaar students has fallen, but it cannot be ruled out because of financial constraints and transportation constraints.
- Kamaar people don't have a permanent employment opportunity throughout the year, thus, they engage themselves in the collection of minor forest produce.

Immediate Actions Needed

- A PHC should be set up in the village to improve the health infrastructure. At present, there is no PHC and Kamaar people are only dependent on community health workers for their health-related problems.
- Kamaar people don't have a permanent employment opportunity throughout the year, therefore economic activities like dairy farming, fishing, and poultry should be promoted among the people to raise their income.
- A public transportation facility should be developed in Barbhara village to connect the Kamaar people with the mainstream communities.
- New agricultural practices like inter-cropping, rotating crops, reducing tillage, the use of a tractor, organic farming methods, etc. should be promoted among the villages to increase the crop yield.



IIPA team with Kamaar

Korba (Korba): Hill Korba
Gram Panchayat: Azgarbhar
Village: Daldali para (Forest Village)

Basic Features

- The Korba people are majorly concentrated in Surguja, Korba, Raigarh, and Jashpur districts of Chhattisgarh. As per Hill Korba people, they have a place in the mythological story of Ramayana when Lord Rama was crossing the rice field of the region in which statues were protecting the crops. That statue was converted into a human by Lord Rama. Hill Korba believes they are the successors of that person.
- Hill Korba people are famously known as 'Pahari Korwa' which has the same connotation as the Hindi word 'Pahad/Pahar' meaning the 'hill'. These people prefer to stay on top of the hills covered by forests, thus most of their villages are at the top of the mountains. In recent years, the Hill Korba people have started segregating each other into two territorial groups- Pahari Korba, who live on the hills and Dehari Korba, who live on the plains.
- The Hill Korba people are majorly dependent on the collection of forest produce (Mahua, Tendu, Char, Salseeds, Gond, Amla, Bechandi, and Tendupatta) and agriculture. These people make and sell bamboo products like Tokna, Soupa, and Janpi. In the past, they use to do bewra cultivation but bewra cultivation has been curbed by the government thus Hill Korba people at present raise various local crops on the sides of the hills or pats.
- Hill Korba people speak Hindi with a special accent. They generally use 'Mundari' for communicating with each other.
- The majority of Hill Korba people use fire-woods instead of gas to cook food. The people cook food in aluminum utensils.
- Hill Korba people like to drink 'handi', which they make from rice. The people generally eat paddy and maize but, in a lean season i.e. from April to September the people eat edible leaves, fruits, and tubers.
- Hill Korba males have long head and prefer facial hair. They cover their heads with a cloth and their body with a white dhoti. Hill Korba females generally wear red saree and bangles.
- Hill Korba people live in hilly areas; therefore, they have less access to schools in contrast to other PVTGs, thus have a significantly low literacy rate.

Project Achievements

- Some Hill Korba people were given a pucca house under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY).
- The Central Government pension schemes have been well executed in the area. The Hill Korba people claimed that they faced no difficulty while applying for a pension.
- A solar lantern and a bulb were given to some Hill Korba people.
- The Hill Korba people were given cattle by the government to promote animal husbandry among them.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Hill Korba people are completely dependent on rain for irrigation. They still use the traditional practices of cultivation.
- There is an absence of modern health care services. There is no primary health centre (PHC) in the village.
- There is no concrete link road directly connecting the village.
- The drop-out rate among students is high because of transportation and financial hurdles.
- Hill Korba people have no permanent employment opportunities throughout the year, they are majorly working as agricultural or industrial labourers for their livelihood.
- Most of the Hill Korba people are still living in the kutchha house.
- A verified tribe certificate has not been issued by the concerned Block Samiti to some Hill Korba people, therefore, they are being deprived of basic government facilities.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Modern health care services should be provided to all households. An establishment of PHC will not only make the villagers independent of community medicine practitioners but also the local healers.
- Permanent employment opportunities like dairy farming, fishing, and poultry should be promoted.
- The public transportation facility should be enhanced, this will help in connecting the Hill Korba people to the mainstream.
- The drop-out rate among the Hill Korba students is high. Thereby, to discourage the drop-out rate it is crucial that secondary schools should be set up near the Hill Korba habitat. The notion of setting up a secondary school within the range of 5 km is not working out for Hill Korba people because they live on hills.



IIPA Team with Hill Korba

CHAPTER 4

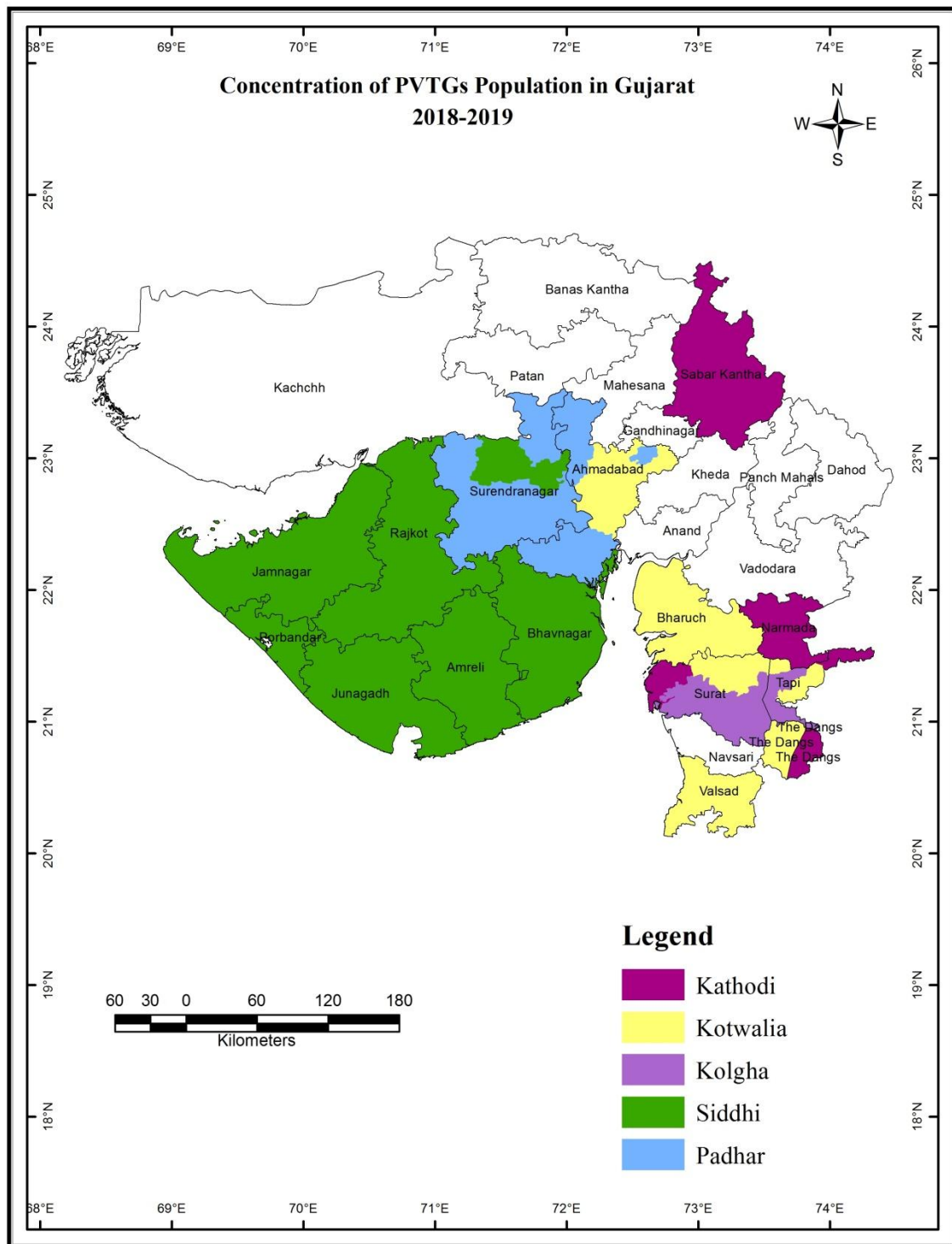
GUJARAT

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 8 villages (Shiyal, Shirwana, Somnath, Chitra, Sarvanan, Medha, Dolvan and Uchchal) spread over four districts namely Ahmedabad, Junagarh, Surat and Tapi in Gujarat. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development for the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (roads, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) including awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages and the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wild life sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Gujarat					
Ahmedabad	Shiyal	Padhar	Revenue Area	ITDP Ahmedabad	The village is situated at a distance of 70 KM away from Ahmedabad. It can be easily accessed via pucca road.
Junagarh	Shirwana, Somnath	Siddhi	Forest Area	ITDP Junagarh	The village is situated in the Gir forest area, which is a restricted region. It can be accessed easily via pucca road.
Surat	Chitra, Sarvanan	Kolgha	Revenue Area	ITDP Bardoli	The village is situated at a distance of 15 KM from the city. It can be easily accessed via pucca road.
Tapi	Medha	Korwali	Forest Area	ITDP Tapi	The village is situated in the forest area, but it is connected to the all-weather road. It can be easily accessed.
Tapi	Dolvan	Kolgha	Forest Area	ITDP Tapi	. The village is situated at a distance of 35-40 KM away from the city. It can be easily accessed via pucca road.
Tapi	Uchchal	Kathudi	Forest Area	ITDP Tapi	The village is situated in the forest area, but it is connected to the all-weather road. It can be easily accessed.



Organisational set up of TDD (Tribal Development Department)

The Tribal Development Department (TDD) is a functional independent department which looks after the Social Justice & Empowerment Department. It looks after the growth of Scheduled Tribes (ST), Development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Administration of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), resolves caste-related problems, and atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (ST).

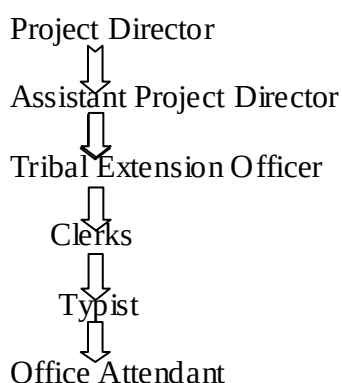
TDD also handles the issues related to nomadic tribes, job opportunities and makes policies for Ashram Shalas (residential schools). The task of developing tribal areas has been assigned to the functional Department, but the primary responsibility of taking care of the rights and benefits of the tribal populations is with the TDD.

The documentation and research work on tribes of Gujarat is looked after by TRI (Tribal Research Institute), Ahmedabad. TRI is associated with Gujarat Vidyapeeth Deemed University. Its responsibilities are:-

- Conducting a baseline survey.
- Maintaining the primary museum (the museum is made up of 25 statues of tribes including 5 PVTGs (Particularly vulnerable tribal groups)).
- Giving skill development training to various tribal groups especially PVTGs.

However, TRI does not play any role in policy execution.

For the community development of PVTGs 5 different ITDP have been set up under the Community Development Programme by TDD, ITDP have the following organisational structure:-



ITDP are working on various grounds for bringing the level of development among the tribal population at par with the mainstream non-tribal populations. ITDP aims to raise the level of literacy, economic stability, employment opportunities, health care, and self-sufficiency. The PVTGs of Gujarat are simple, short in size, have limited technical knowledge, have the least literacy rate, and a backward economic system, therefore ITDP are working on aspects such as Education, Health, Infrastructure, and Social sector. In the education sector, ITDP are focusing on "model residential schools, pre-matric hostels, post-matric hostels, higher enrollment of girl child in the education sector, engagement of tribal teachers in primary schools, and community study centre." In health care, ITDP are focusing on "food support/security program, special tribal hospitals, and strengthening of PHC (primary health centre)." In the infrastructure sector, ITDP are focusing on "land distribution, housing, and

tribal sub-plan (TSP)." In the social sector, ITDP are focusing on "increasing income generation by providing various training."

In Gujarat, there are 5 PVTGs namely - Padhar, Siddhi, Kolgha, Kotwalia, and Kathudi. To evaluate the impact of the schemes for PVTGs the given study had been conducted in the following PVTGs areas:-

Ahmedabad (Bavla): Padhar

Gram Panchayat: Shiyal

Village: Shiyal

Basic Features

- Padhar people are majorly concentrated around NalSarovar site. The Padhar people area consists of the fertile land in the west and northeast of Surendranagar and Ahmedabad district. Padhar tribe worship Hingraj Mata. The tribe believes they have migrated from Sindh and are majorly concentrated in six villages of the Ahmedabad district and eight villages of the Surendranagar district.
- Padhar tribe villages are majorly situated in the low lying areas. A link road connecting to these villages generally gets blocked in the monsoon season which cut-off these villages from the outside world.
- The Shiyal village is located at a distance of 70 KM from Ahmedabad city. The village can be easily accessed via pucca road. However, the road connecting the Padhar people's houses in the village is kutchha. Padhar people respect other communities' culture, in Shiyal village they live happily with Parwad and Gamit people.
- The Nalsarovar lake area has a deep impact on the Padhar people's culture and economic system. The majority of Padhar people are involved in agriculture. The tribes also work as industrial and agricultural labourers. Some Padhar people also do animal husbandry and collect clay for their living. Few of them also run boats for tourists to Nalsarovar Lake.
- To construct their hutment Padhar people collect Gondari grass from Nalsarovar Lake. They also collect fodder, sewa, and millet for their animals along the side of the lake.
- Padhar households were given buffaloes regularly since 2013-14 under CCD Plan (Conservation-cum-Development Plan), the people sell milk to a cooperative society.
- Padhar people speak the Gujarati language with a special accent. The people also understand Hindi.
- Padhar people live in houses that look similar to Kachhi Bhunga, they are well known as "Kuba" (i.e. hutment). Their houses are constructed from locally available material, the majority of houses are round-shaped from outside with a glossy clay that covers their internal and external walls, 8'x10' size. Some Padhar households were given a pucca house under the IAY (Indira Awas Yojna) scheme of the Central government. Such houses are made up of cement, bricks, and RC slabs.

- Padhar people in their home have stainless steel utensils, water pots, brass, wooden cots, etc. Some of them possess wooden cupboards and benches too.
- Padhar people generally eat fish, meat, and mutton. In the vegetarian food, they prefer jawar, rice, khichdi, root vegetables, and green-bean pulses. There is also a high prevalence of alcohol and tobacco among people.
- Padhar men cover their heads with a big piece of cloth. They are well built and wheat coloured middle size people. The men wear a white or blue colour dhoti with a green or red colour border along with an open shoulder jacket.
- Padhar women are healthy and buxom they wear a colourful petticoat, blouse, and saree. Padhar women are fond of ornaments, they wear heavy anklets in the foot, ivory Baloya in their arms. The women are also fond of earrings, finger rings as well as a necklace of silver. Some women also wear glasses or plastic bangles.
- During the monsoon season, the Padhar area is waterlogged. Thus, Padhar people get cut-off from the outside world. In such a situation schooling becomes impossible.
- Padhar people migrate from one place to another in search of work as they take their children along with them, the Padhar children are getting deprived of education.

Project Achievements

- Padhar people are getting housing aid under the IAY (Indra Awas Yojna) or SAY (State Awas Yojna) or TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) The modern houses have one kitchen and a bedroom, as well as a toilet (constructed under the Swacch Bharat Mission). In Shiyal village most Padhar people have a pucca house. However, there are still some houses that are not even semi-pucca.
- A government hospital has been recently set up in the village.
- An existing veterinary hospital has been renovated.
- Padhar women were given handicraft training from TRI, but due to lack of marketing opportunities, they are unable to sell their handicrafts products. Padhar women at present are either involved in animal husbandry or working as agricultural/industrial labour.
- Pregnant women and infants are being regularly served with the nutritious food and necessary supplements from the Anganwadi Centre.
- Prathmic Shiksha Vidyalaya, Madhmic Shiksha Vidyalaya, and High School have been set up in Shiyal village for the promotion of education among the Padhar people.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Padhar people depend on rain for irrigation. Villagers were using the Narmada lake water for irrigation but, due to the recent Nalsarovar issue, the government has restricted the Narmada water from entering into Shiyal village.
- The water of Nalsarovar Lake is salty. The water is not only making the Padhar people land saline but also infertile.

- Due to a lack of irrigation facilities, Padhar people are moving out of Shiyal village for employment. The negative impact of this type of migration can be seen in the increasing drop-out rate of Padhar students.
- No graduate or a postgraduate Padhar student has been offered a job in the schools situated in the village. As per the Padhar students, the school teaching staff has a careless attitude towards children and is from the other community.
- The quality of drinking water in the village is poor. The villagers use it only for washing clothes, and shower. Padhar people fill drinking water from the nearest water bank which is 2 KM far.

Immediate actions required:

- To stop Padhar people migration outside the village it is recommended, that, more milch animals should be given to them (the people can sell milk of milch animals for their livelihood) or higher days of employment offered to them under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
- A residential school exclusively for Padhar tribes should be set up in the Shiyal village because even when there are two boys and one girl's residential school is in the Shiyal village, Padhar students do not join in due to an inferiority complex.
- An irrigation facility should be provided to the villagers, it will not only solve the problem of migration of the Padhar people but will also increase the agricultural productivity.
- Some Padhar graduates should be given jobs as the teaching staff in schools; it will not only generate employment for the unemployed Padhar people but, will also lead to an improvement in the education system of the village.
- The duration of the training period under the TSP (Tribal Sub Plan) should be increased from 1 month to 6 months. Under the Kalaghosle training program, TRI offers training to PVTGs, however, the remuneration and the duration of the TRI training programs is higher than TSP training programs. It is recommended that the same remuneration and duration should be offered under both the training programs.



IIPA Team with Padhar

Junagarh (Mendarda, Talala): Siddhis

Village: Shirvan, Aadmatiya

Basic Features

- Siddhi people are concentrated in 16 villages of Talala- Gir forest area (district- Junagadh) as well as Jamnagar, Amreli, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Bhavnagar district of Gujarat. The Siddhi people are under the influence of Islam. They follow the Muslim religion. Some of the Siddhi people are also under the influence of Saurashtra depending on where they stay. Thus, the villagers believe in both, Hindu and Islamic culture. There is also an old Hindu temple in the village. Siddhi people choose a “Pramukh” to solve their internal village problems, they don’t believe in country law.
- Siddhi people live in Shirvan village (Mendarda taluka of Junagadh district, Gujarat). It is not easy to reach Shirvan village, as it is situated in the forest area and a pucca road is 2 KM away from the village.
- Siddhi people are majorly dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. They work as agricultural labour, driver, guard, watchmen, etc. In Urban areas, women work as maids and men work as sailors. In Shirvan village Siddhi women also take work from traders of Surat who offered them money for decorating the borders of a piece of cloth.
- Siddhi people, unlike other PVTGs, have a different dialect. They communicate with each other in Gujarati.
- Their houses are made up of stones, clay, bricks. On the top, they put RCC slabs or metal sheets.
- Siddhi people used stainless steel or aluminum, brass utensils, and glass crockery. Most households have a fishing net. In the Gir-Somnath area, Siddhi people are majorly dependent on fishing.
- Siddhi people like vegetarian food as much as they like non-vegetarian food. They like to eat rice with lentils, sugarcane, coconut, groundnuts, mango, and wheat.
- Siddhi people's facial features are similar to African tribes, they have dark black short hairs and a Hispanic nose.
- Both men and women used a long piece of cloth to cover their heads. Siddhi women are fond of nose-ring, earrings, silver anklets, and plastic.
- The literacy rate among Siddhi people is low because there is only one Anganwadi centre and a Prathmic Shiksha Vidyalaya (1st to 7th) in the village.

Project Achievements

- A cultural mandap has been constructed in the village by the forest department.
- Public toilets have been constructed in the village by the forest department.
- The Anganwadi Centre of the village is serving pregnant women and infants with supplementary food and nutritional tablets.
- Three functional SHGs (self-help groups) are working in the village.

- Because Siddhis live in the forest area none of them have been given a pucca house under IAY (Indira Awas Yojna). However, the majority of Siddhi people are still living in a semi-pucca house.
- Prathmic Shiksha Vidyalaya (1st to 7th) with a kitchen garden has been set up in the village.
- Skill training like embroidery has been provided to Siddhi women to make them independent.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Shrivan village comes under the Mendarda taluka but earlier it was under Talala taluka while Talala is 20 KM away from the village, Mendarda is 50 KM away, therefore, the villagers find it very difficult to avail the taluka services. To and fro is a significant problem for the villagers especially in the forest area where there is a significant animal threat.
- The distance of the village from the pucca road is around 2 KM, the forest department does not allow the construction of concrete road because Asiatic lions fear, a dirt road helps the officers in tracing the lion via its footprints, however Siddhi people face significant problems when it comes to pregnancy or medical emergency, for example, 108 ambulance does not come to the village because of kutchra road.
- There is only one toilet in the village which has been constructed by the forest department. Since the village is situated in the forest area it is important that a toilet should be constructed for all the people.
- The quality of the pipeline water is poor. The people are using hand pump water for drinking.
- Shrivan village comes under the forest area but still there are semi pucca houses in the village, however, IAY has not been implemented in the area because the village comes under the forest area and thus those who have money are only constructing semi pucca and pucca houses.

Immediate actions needed:

- Talala should be made the taluka of Shrivan village this will help the villagers in using the taluka services.
- Toilets should be constructed in the village as the people don't have a safe and clean place to defecate and the chances of an attack from animals like lions, Jaguar at the time of night are extremely high.
- A pucca road should be constructed in the village which links the village to the main road so the villagers don't suffer in case of a medical need.
- Siddhi women have been given the training for embroidery and Siddhi men have been trained for carpentry if these skills are encouraged then the majority of household income can be raised.
- As Siddhi people are involved intensely in agriculture, a marketing institution should be set up for the sale of their produce like groundnuts, mango, wheat, coconut, etc.



A glance of IIPA Team interviewing Siddhis tribe

Surat (Bardoli, Dolvan, Saravanan): Kolgha

Gram Panchayat: Chitra, Saravanan

Village: Chitra, Saravanan, Mangrol and Mandvi

Basic Features

- Kolgha tribes are concentrated in Surat district. They are also known as Kolcha or Dhorkoli. Kolgha tribe make baskets which they call Tokra Koli. In Kolgha tribe there are also Dhor Kolis who eat the meat of dead animals thus they are considered to be inferior to other Kolgha. The tribes are majorly found in hilly and forest area.
- Kolgha tribe lives in a very interior area of Chitra village which is restricted to only Kolgha tribe, the village is connected to the pucca road. The total population of the village is 150, it is made up of 45 modern houses (pucca house) in 4 parallel lanes. Kolgha tribes of Mangrol and Mandvi are skilled in bamboo cultivation however, in

Chitra village Kolgha tribes are engaged in animal husbandry and sell milk for their livelihood in Tarbhon which is 3 KM.

- Kolgha people do labour work for their livelihood. They make baskets or go for labour in the forest or in Navsari mill. They have also given milch animals under government schemes; so they also perform animal husbandry.
- The villagers speak local Gujarati language with a special accent. They also understand Hindi.
- Kolgha people live in hut shape houses. The walls are made from branches and bamboo chips and tree leaves. The roof is made up of grass and leaves. Not many pucca houses from government schemes have been given because of ignorance. Some households have received benefits from Manglori tiles on their roofs of houses.
- Kolgha tribe use aluminium and stainless steel utensils and brass utensils inherited from their forefathers, also some earthen water pots, etc. Kolgha people also use cots made from forest wood with jute or kathi string in between. Almost all Kolgha households have a mat made from palm leaves.
- The villagers enjoy loaf made from Jowar, rice, oat-loaf, molasses made from rice, lentils like Urad, Tuver, etc.
- Kolgha men wear a short Langot. They cover their bodies with a cloth on waist and a piece of cloth on their heads. However some of the villagers have started using modern clothes. Kolgha Women wear earring and anklets. Kolga men and women both wear an earring, the women also wear glass-petals garland in neck and bangles on arms.
- Literacy among Kolgha tribe in Chitra village is very low, this is because there is only one primary school in the village (1st to 5th), to study after 5th Kolgha students travel 20 KM each day to Sarbhon, this is one of the chief reasons for high dropout between Kolgha students.

Project Achievements

- In Chitra village, all households have received the pucca house under IAY/PMAY.
- Chitra village is connected to all-weather road, the village has the pucca road all over.
- All households in Chitra village have separate grid electricity connection.
- Toilets for each household of Chitra village have been constructed under Swacch Bharat Mission; however, due to lack of space some household's toilets are adjoining in a row.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is no veterinary hospital in the Chitra village for treatment of cattle.
- The households face trouble when it comes to animal grazing in Chitra village.
- There is a high prevalence of alcohol and tobacco among Kolgha people.
- High drop out rate among the children of Kolgha tribe after primary schooling is a threat to education development in the area.

- The water tank takes a long time to fill via borewell (around 7 hours) and that sometimes leads to water scarcity in many households.

Immediate actions required:

- A secondary school should be constructed near the village as the nearest school after the primary is 10 Kms far from the village.
- A gas pipeline if constructed and it will benefit 45 households of the Kolva tribe who at present can only get gas fill from Bardoli which is 22 KM far from the village. The nearest gas pipeline point is in Kural and Gurukul which is only 3 KM far.
- If a bank is set up near the village it will be useful not only for the Kolva tribe but in total 2000 scheduled tribe households, at present the nearest bank is in Sarbhon which is 10 KM far.
- Since there is borewell which takes around 7 hours to fill the water tank it is recommended that a well should be constructed in Chitra village. The newly constructed of 3 bore wells have already failed in the past due to underground water storage.



A glance of IIPA Team with Kolva tribe

Surat (Songadh, Tapi): Kotwalia

Gram Panchayat: Medha

Village: Medha

Basic Features

- Kotwalia tribes are famous as Vansofodia or Vitolia due to their bamboo work. The tribes are majorly concentrated in the districts of Valsad, Surat, Bharuch, Dangs, and also in the Ahmedabad district. Other tribes residing near Kotwalia tribe consider them as untouchables. Kotawaliya is mainly associated with Bamboo work, it is believed that Kotwalias are separated from Gamit. They are experts in making different varieties of items from bamboo.

- Kotawaliya generally stays in the group near the village. Mostly, in the area where bamboos are easily available.
- The tribes in the village are mainly involved in bamboo work. They are skilled in making baskets, sweeping brush, cereal cleaning supada, and other useful items from bamboo. The villagers learned bamboo work from their skill training classes and are independent.
- Kotawaliya does not have a language of their own. They use the language of local people where they stay. They speak and understand Gujarati well.
- Most of the villagers live in huts which are made up of bamboo and clay with a grass roof. There were also traditional houses in the village with one Veranda and two rooms.
- The villages use stainless steel plates and bowls. They use aluminium utensils to cook food. They also had old cotton mattresses, wooden bench, and mats.
- Except dogs, cats, and donkeys the villagers eat the meat of all animals however, they still do not get adequate nutritious food. In general, they eat Jowar and Rice. They make Bhaidkuand Dhinchlu. The use of species, vegetables, milk and ghee is very less among the tribal people. In monsoon, they hardly get a daily meal, they consumed boiled sour or root vegetables for their survival.
- The Kotwaliya villagers are dark in complexion, moderately built with thin body parts. A Kotwaliya male wears a small dhoti and a jacket, they also use a towel to cover their head. Kotwaliya females put on a saree and a choli, they like colorful dresses.
- Kotwaliya men wear a Khautki on both hands and a silver kandora on waist while the Kotwaliya women wear a silver necklace and a garland made up of white chip. They also put on bangles, anklets, finger rings, ear-rings and a plastic pin in hair.
- The literacy rate among the villagers is very low in this village because Kotwaliya children are engaged in bamboo work. Also, villagers take their children with them when they move out of the village for work.

Project Achievements

- Kotwaliya in Medha village is using modern health care services like emergency 108 ambulances. However, there is a 300-meter area inside the village where the pucca road doesn't exist. Thus, emergency 108 does not have access throughout the village.
- Medha village has a Primary School and an Ashram Shala at a distance of 5 KM. The PHC centre is also 5 KM away from Medha village in Gjamkhadi and the nearest hospital is in Songadh.
- Kotwaliya tribal students use Anganwadi services and receive regular immunization. Angandwadi also serve pregnant women with iron tablets
- Out of 23 households 4 households have received Awas under PMAY (2017-18).
- Out of 23 households 15 households have been covered under Janashre Bima Yojna.
- Out of 23 households, 22 exclusive toilets have been constructed.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The sickle cell disease is most prevalent in South Gujarat around 80% of households are suffering from sickle cell disease in Medha village.
- FRA has not been executed in the area.
- No pucca road in the interior of the Medha village (up to 300 meters).
- Only a few households have a MGNERGA card.
- Out of 23 households, only 4 Kotwaliya households have accessibility of grid electricity connection.
- Migration for work which is leading to drop out among children.
- None of the household has been issued a health card.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Sickle Cell which is the most prevalent disease among the Kotwaliya can be reduced only if a Sickle cell test is conducted among the Kotwaliya tribes before their marriage because if both male and female are suffering from Sickle Cell then there is probably equal to one that their child will also be suffering from Sickle Cell disease. Thus, it is recommended that a program should be done for Sickle Cell disease awareness.
- A pucca road should be constructed throughout the village so that villagers can use emergency ambulance service like 108.
- Health cards and job cards should be issued to each household and a awareness campaign for the same should be implemented. It will not only encourage the nutrition importance among the tribe but also help in curbing migration.
- Ukai dam is only 30 KM away from the village. There should be proper facility of water supply through canals or pipelines. It will help Kotwaliya people prosper in agriculture.
- More seasonal schools should be constructed and Ashram Shala should be strengthening to stop dropouts among Kotwaliya tribe.



A glance of IIPA Team with Kotwalia tribe

Tapi (Uchchal): Kathodi
Gram Panchayat: Thuti
Village: Jamne

Basic Features

- ‘Kathodi’ comes from the word ‘Katha’. Kathodi refers to those people who make catechu (katho) from the Khair trees. There are two sub-tribes: Dhor Kathoda who consume the meat of dead animals and Son Kathodi who are assumed to be higher in status because they do not eat meat. Kathodi considers themselves to be the heirs of Hanumanji. After winning the war from Ravan, Kathodi claims that Ram transformed them from monkeys to men. Thus, they have become human. It is believed that they have migrated from Thana, Khandesh, and Maharashtra to Gujarat’s forest areas. Kathodis are majorly concentrated in the area of Narmada, Dangs, Surat, Tapi, and Sabarkantha.

- Kathodis are generally habitat in the forest land. Some reside near the riverside. In Jamne village they have made their houses in a plain area in hilly slopes, it is a resettlement colony.
- The main occupation of Kathodis is to make catechu from the Khair trees. But because of deforestation, the villagers these days are involved in coal mining. Contractors take Kathodis into the interior forests for this. The villagers work as agricultural and industrial labour. They are also associated with animal husbandry. Some households have also migrated to share agricultural work with farmers, others have started labour work in sugarcane farms or the sugar factory.
- The villagers speak a language that is a mix of Hindi/Gujarati. Kathodi uses their dialect for communication apart from it they speak Gujarati.
- The houses of Kathodi are on the outskirts of Jamne village. The houses are scattered, kutcha and made of clay and bamboo strips with a roof made from indigenous tiles or Manglori tiles. Very few pucca houses with cement/metal sheet roofs and no proper ventilation.
- The villagers use stainless steel utensils, earthen water pots, mats of jute and Tad tree which they use for sleeping; they also possess baskets made from bamboo tree, fishing net, barrels made from bamboo to store food grains.
- The villagers are non-vegetarian; they hunt in the forest and collect their food from hunting. They generally consume Rice, Juwar, and Nagli. Urad, Tuver and other seasonal pulses are their seasonal food. However, they do not get adequate nutritious food and they eat root vegetables as their supplementary food.
- Kathodi people of dark complexion with medium size body structure, well built and stout in color. They are industrious people. Kathodi men wear short dhoti and a cap on the head. Kathodi women put on a saree and a red cloth on their heads.
- Kathodi women are fond of black pearls necklace. They also cover their hands with several colourful bangles. Kathodi men and women love tattoos. Kathodi men wear a leather belt on their waist to carry a sickle and tobacco case.
- There are adequate Schools, Ashram Shalas and hostel for Kathodis but, the education level of Kathodis is not that good.

Project Achievements

- Toilets have been constructed for all households under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- One Anganwadi Centre and a Prathmic Shiksha school (1st to 8th) have been constructed in the village. Asha worker visits the village regularly for immunization.
- The villagers are involved in animal husbandry. 10 households were provided with cows 3 months back for animal rearing.
- Out of 45 households, 8 has been given pucca house (1 room and 1 kitchen) under TSP plan. 4 households were given pucca house (1 room and 1 kitchen) in 2010.
- Kathodi's are being provided by modern health care services.
- The wheat grinding machine was given to one Kathodi family which is helping up in deriving sustainable income for the household.

- Households have been provided skill training via ITI Ukai.
- There is no Banking facility, although the Bank Mitra facility is there.
- All Kathodi villagers have job card and most of them work under MGNREGA.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- All Kathodi households are landless in Jamne village except 1 household that has 4 acres land.
- Not all Kathodi households have BPL cards some have APL cards thus deprived of all government facilities.
- Kathodi people are addicted to wine (made from mahuda), bidi and tobacco.
- Sick cell disease is most prevalent disease among the Kathodi tribe.
- No health camp facility or first aid training has been provided to villagers.
- There is water problem in the village as the ground water level is low thus the villagers are getting drinking water via water tank.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Mango plantation wadi project can be executed in the Jamne village to increase the sustainable income of Kathodi households.
- A pucca road connected to the village is breaking and needs immediate repairing.
- Kathodis are artists, they have interests in singing and playing musical instruments and their skills should be promoted with relevant training.
- A small scale industry can be installed to increase the income of Kathodi households.



A glance of IIPA Team Work with Kathodi tribe

CHAPTER 5

JHARKHAND

Introduction

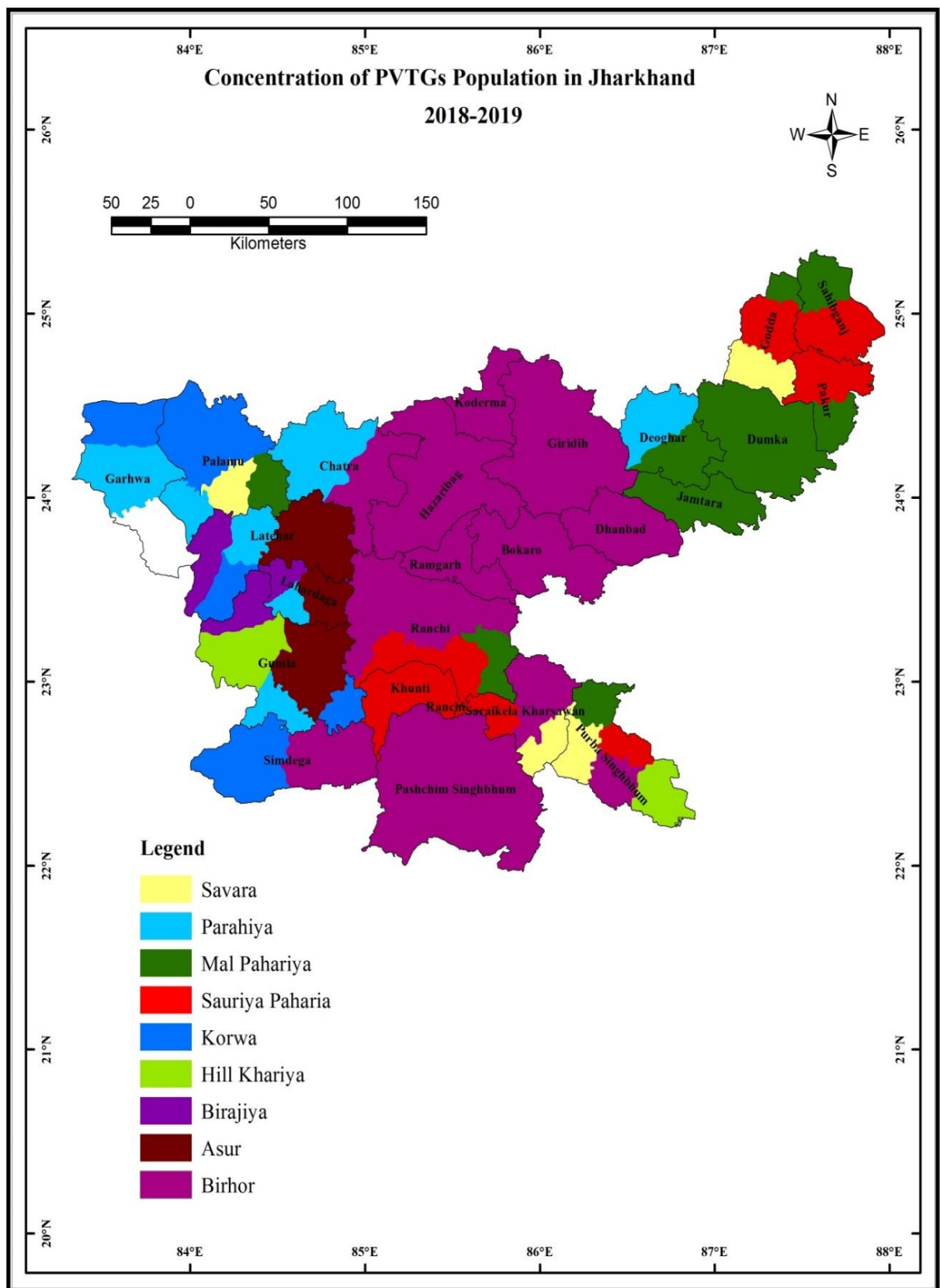
The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in fifteen villages spread over in five districts namely Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur and Gumla in Jharkhand. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

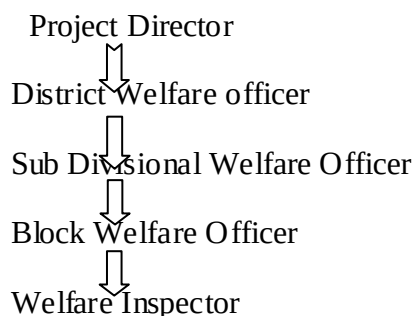
State and District	Project Village and Hamlet	PVTG Name	Revenue or Forest Land/ Wildlife Sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in Accessing the village
Jharkhand					
Gumla	Jaldega Birhor Colony	Birhor	Revenue	ITDA	Roads are Muddy ,Kutchra and small patches of Pucca but construction was going on
	Pol Pol Pat	Asur		ITDA	Hilly terrain and Roads are Kutchra. Remotely located on hills restrict the accessibility
	Holong Toli	Birjia		ITDA	Village roads are Kutchra about 2 km connecting to nearby town
	Topo Toli	Korwa		ITDA	Hilly Terrain, Roads are Kutchra and
Pakur	Manndi Pahar	Mal Paharia	Revenue	ITDA	Roads are very narrow but Pucca, highly located on hills

	Kumarbhanja	Mal Paharia		ITDA	Remotely located nearby foothills
Sahibganj	Adro Bedo	Sauria Paharia		District Welfare Office	Hilly Terrain, Roads are Kutchha and narrow due to hills, Accessibility restricted due to high location of village
	Dev Pahar	Sauria Paharia		District Welfare Office	Hilly Terrain, Roads are Kutchha with small patches of metal and very narrow, Highly located on hills, Difficult to access as highly located on Hills
Godda	Damma	Mal Paharia		District Welfare Office	Hilly Terrain, Roads are pucca but not maintained by the authority and remotely located in foothills
Godda	Kaldo	Sauria Paharia	Revenue	District Welfare Office	Hilly Terrain, No connecting Road to Village. One has to go through field and cross the Burikura river no culvert to cross the river
	Siyarkatia Paharia Tola	Sauria Paharia		District Welfare office	Hilly Terrain, roads are pucca connecting to nearby town
Dumka	Asansol	Mal Paharia		ITDA	Hilly Terrain, no roads in village connecting to link road. People go through field.
	Ranighaghar	Mal Paharia		ITDA	Hilly Terrain, Roads are Kutchha and Pucca. But Roads connect

					to State Highway
	Jamdali	Mal Paharia		ITDA	Hilly Terrain, Roads are pucca
	Sit Pahari	MAI Paharia		ITDA	Hilly terrain, Roads are pucca connecting to link road.



Organisational Setup ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)



Dumka, Goddaa and Pakur (Dumka and Masylia, Godda, Littipada): Mal Paharia Village - Asansol, Jamdali, Ranighaghra, Sitpahari,

Basic Features

- Mal Paharias are highly concentrated in Santhal Pargana region of Jharkhand (Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur, Deoghar), are particularly vulnerable tribal group of Jharkhand.
- Mal Paharia inhabits on mountains, high hills, and in deep forest of Santhal Pargana in isolation. In some places they have started to settle with other tribes groups in plain areas.
- The religion, they follow, is called Sharna Dharma in which they worship trees, shrubs and crops. Some of them converted to Christianity and Hinduism and totally abandoned the traditional practices.
- The main activity for the subsistence is collection of forest produce and hunting birds, rabbits and wild pig.
- Language they speak is Paharia which is different from Santhali language (dominant language in Santhal Pargana). They also understand and speak Santhali and Hindi due to contact with outsiders and their children is studying in Hindi.
- They derive Livelihood majorly from selling forest produce i.e. bamboo, Tendu Patta in HAT (weekly market) organized in a nearby town. Some of Mal Paharias are involved in traditional occupations, like making of broomsticks, basketry, leaf plate from Tendu leaves or Sal leaves and rope making from Kudaroom stems. But traditional activities are losing its space, due to lack of training, to cater the regional market. Many Mal Paharias has become daily wage earners in nearby villages and towns.
- Mal Paharias people are involved in small scale cultivation in homestead for their own consumption. They cannot produce in large scale due to lack of irrigation facilities and dependency on rainwater and fear of wild animals such as wild pigs, monkeys, stray bulls and other wild animals. They mainly grow maize, paddy (in water rich field) Pulses (Barbati and Sutri), Mustard, seasonal vegetables in rainy

season and seasonal fruits. They collect Mahua Seeds to extract oil from it. They also collect herbal medicine forest for themselves. They mainly depend on traditional method of farming. Mal Paharias can produce in large scale if they will be provided irrigation facilities and training of farming.

- Literacy among Mal Paharias is very low. But they are changing with the passage of time. Education among Mal Paharia is increasing as government schools have been opened in majority of Mal Paharias Villages. Both Mal Paharia girls and boys are studying in Government Residential School and village school.
- Migration among Mal Paharias is increasing day to day as they are restricted to enter forest areas for collection of forest produce. They are migrating to neighbouring state West Bengal and Bihar.



Project Achievements

- Housing facility of Mal Paharias has increased significantly in Asansol village with one room and veranda. There are many houses constructed under Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana 20 years before. Housing aid is supported by PVTG scheme, Tribal Sub Schemes (TSS), CCD plan and Birsa Munda Awas Yojana. Birsa Munda Awas Yojana is key housing scheme of Jharkhand government.
- Under Janani Suraksha Yojana, the government is encouraging the families for safe delivery in government hospital. After delivery, Rs.6000 grant is provided for nutrition under maternity benefit. Lactating mothers and infants get nutritious food supplement. They also get vitamin tablets, iron tablets, calcium tablets from Anganwadi.
- Education in the village has taken a hopeful path. As parents are concerned about their children's doing well. They have started to their send children to the village school, government residential school and Ashram school. Many girls are studying in Kasturba School. Village location has played a significant role for improvement in education. Children are provided all basic necessities i.e. books, uniforms, midday meal. Jharkhand government is providing bicycle to girl students for encouraging enrolment and checking school dropout after primary school.
- Women above 18 years gets pension regardless of any status under Aadim Janjati Mahila Pension.
- Majority of older section get old age pension from the government. There is problem of departmental delay.
- Hand pump was installed under CCD schemes in Ranighaghra but these are not functional as water level has gone deep. Solar based water piped was installed under CCD plan in Asansol, Jamdali and Kumarbhanja.
- For irrigation facilities, solar sprinkling water system has been installed in Asansol village and ponds have been dug out in some villages for rainwater harvesting.
- "Kalyan Gurukul" is imparting job oriented skills to PVTGs. Special police battalion has been made to give them job in the armed forces.



Eklavya School



Solar Drinking water system



Jaher Than (worship place of Mal Paharia)



House provided under Birsa Awas Yojana

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Government acquired the land of Mal Paharias in Asansol village for projected airport in Dumka. Due to this, many Mal Paharias have lost their precious agricultural land and many became landless. Now they depend upon government grants and many youths have migrated for jobs and better opportunities. There is meagre opportunity for job in locality. They are mainly dependent upon construction work and work as a casual labourer.
- Lack of Irrigation facility restricts the large scale cultivation in villages of Mal Paharias.
- The particular hamlet does not have a village wall guard to prevent external animal aggression. They loss their produce to animals.
- Employment opportunity in the village can be created through MGNREGA for at least 100 days as guarantee to work. They were not employed in village construction project.
- Cultivation is minimal in this village as irrigation facility is not available. There is not a single rainwater harvesting system in the village to store the water for irrigation purposes and land development work has not taken place.
- State authority is hiring contractors for constructing housing facility for beneficiaries. Contractor use cheap raw materials for construction and build houses not according to beneficiaries.
- Latrine has been given to families but it is not functional as latrines' pit is not proper. Latrines were built by contractors appointed by government authority. Latrine facility is not in use due to acute water shortage in many villages like Damma, Mandi Pahad and Kumarbhanja.
- There is acute shortage of drinking water in Damma, Sitpahari, Ranighaghra, Mandi Pahad, and Kumarbhanja. In these villages only one hand pump is installed for entire hamlet with an average population of 100 per village.
- Tuberculosis, Kalazar and Malaria are widely prevalent among PVTGs in Santhal Pragana areas. Tuberculosis, typhoid, jaundice and malaria have cost the lives of many PVTGs in Santhal Pragana villages. Health facility is not sufficient to check the spread of these diseases.

- No awareness is created by authority for FRA. Community does not have any idea about FRA.
- No sub health centre is available in Sitpahari, Ranighaghra, Asansol, Mandi Pahad, and Kumarbhanja. PHC is 15KM away from Jamdali, Sitpahari and Mandi.
- There is Kutcha road in villages connecting to link road. People struggle to take any service in the month of July to September. There is no internal road in village.
- Majority of older section complain about delay in the dispensation of old age pension by department.
- No skill training has been provided to Mal Paharias by the government. They lack expertise in traditional activity to capture the local market. Non encouragement from authority led to extinction of many traditional occupations and loss of local market.
- Housing construction was done through contractors. They used cheap quality raw material for construction. Housing and Latrine facility are not provided to the majority of families.
- School dropout can be seen among Mal Paharias children. School dropout of girls is very high among Mal Paharia children as compared to boy's school dropout. Parents are not willing to send their girls child in nearby middle and High school due to safety reasons. Child labour is also one of the major reasons for school dropout

Immediate Action Needed:

- Connectivity to the hamlet is very poor. People have to cross muddy water logged street during the rainy season. People use cot to take pregnant women and sick person to link road for vehicles or ambulance. Road must be made, by the authority, connecting to link road.
- Solar based drinking water system can be installed in villages to solve the problem of drinking water system.
- Latrine should be provided to every family to avoid spread of diseases like diarrhoea, Kalazar.
- Irrigation facility can be extended to all fields. Water harvesting system can solve the irrigation problem in the village. Authority can provide good seeds and fertilizers for enhancement of production capacity.
- Skill development training in traditional activities and training for a new occupation can be imparted as community is eager to learn new job skills. Fisheries can raise the income of people. Fisheries pond can be dug out in village.
- MGNREGA can be implemented to provide 100 Days work with guarantee.
- Elimination of contractor is the most needed step by authorities to prevent poor construction of housing and latrine facility.
- Doctors can be provided at PHC level to counter the spread of tuberculosis, malaria and kalazar among Mal Paharias. Health camp can be organised on a monthly basis for early detection of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis.

**Godda and Sahibganj (Godda and Boraio): Sauria Paharia
Villages- Kaldo, Siyarkatiya Paharia Tola, Adro Bedo and Dev Pahad**

Basic Features

- Sauria Paharias are mainly concentrated in Santhal Pargana region (Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Sahibganj and Deoghar) of Jharkhand.
- They Speak Malto language. Malto language has much similarity with Kurukh. Due to contact with other tribes and non tribe people, Santhali and Hindi languages have become second language among them.
- The main activities for subsistence in Sauria Paharias' villages are forest produce collection and hunting rabbits, wild pigs and other wild animals.
- The Sauria people are involved in small scale cultivation works around their homestead for their own consumption as they can't produce in large scale and irrigation facilities are not available in villages. Earlier they were engaged in shifting cultivation but now, they are doing settled cultivation.
- Livelihood of Sauria Paharias derives by selling of forest produce. They sell bamboo, fruits and seasonal vegetables in the market and other non timber forest produce in the market. They also collect some herbal medicines from the forest and sell in local markets.
- For drinking water the Sauria are dependent on stream water and sanitary well which is not suitable for drinking.
- Herbal medicine is also prevalent among them as many are well versed with the medicinal plants from the forest. But, largely if the illness persists they depend on local healers and at last they go to PHC. They prefer to go local healers because of long distance of PHC from Sauria Paharia's Villages. Like other tribe, Sauria Paharias extract oil from Mahua seeds which is widely used as medicinal oil.
- Health condition of Sauria Paharia is extremely pitiable. As tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice, typhoid and Kalazar are common diseases among them.
- Migration among Sauria Paharia is increasing as they are restricted to enter in to the forest for collecting forest produce and unable to find any job nearby.
- Sauria Paharia community is patriarchal society. However, women play an important role in decision making. Sauria Paharia women go to market in group or accompanied by husband and relatives.

Project Achievements

- The housing facility of the tribe is much improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay. Some Sauria Paharias' households got housing aid from government under Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana, 20 years before. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme, Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and CCD plan.
- Latrine facility has been provided by Jharkhand government in many villages.
- Janani Surksha Yojana is a scheme for safe deliveries of babies in hospitals. Maternity benefit amount is also provided for nutritious food for the mother and infant. They

also get vitamins tablet, calcium tablet, iron tablet and nutritious food supplements from Anganwadi.

- Education among Sauria Paharias is increasing as children are going to village schools and some of Sauriya Paharias Children are studying in Jan Jati Residential Schools for both girls and boys have been opened. Ashram schools and Eklavya Schools. Uniforms, books and mid day meal are provided by government. Girls hostel are running by welfare department of Sahiganj for college going girls student.
- Many young Sauria Paharias are getting training in “Kalyan Gurukul” run by Jharkhand Government to make them suitable for the job market. Special Police battalion has been made, especially for PVTGs, to give them job in the armed forces.
- Women above 18 years get pension regardless of any status under Aadim Janjati Mahila Pension.
- Majority of older section gets old age pension from the government. There is problem of departmental delay.
- Majority of families got BPL and Antyodaya card. On these cards they get Rice at door steps under Dakiya Yojana through PDS.



Trainee in Kalyan Gurukul

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Drinking water system is not available to villages. People drink water from sanitary well and dirty stream.
- Cultivation is minimal as no irrigation facilities available in areas. No water harvesting erected for harvesting the rainwater in majority villages.
- Transportation facility is also very poor as construction of road has not been taken. In People have to cross the stream with difficulty to reach their respective houses.
- Housing facilities are not provided to majority of Sauria Paharia villages. Adro Bedo, Dev Pahad and Siyarkatiya, villages.
- Tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice and typhoid are common diseases among Sauria Paharia.
- No camps or skill training centre have been set up for encouraging traditional activities.
- Latrine facility has not been provided in majority of villages. In some villages latrine has been provided but due to acute water problem. Latrines are not in use.
- No proper organised market was set up in the village and the villagers have to travel long distances for their necessary equipment.

Immediate Actions Needed

- Solar drinking water system and hand pump must be installed on emergency basis.
- Housing facilities must be provided to every household to improve their living conditions.
- Pucca road and culvert must be built to improve the road connectivity to the village.
- Sub health centre can be opened to improve health conditions and regular health camp must be organised on a monthly basis for early detection of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis. Doctors can be provided at PHC level to counter the spread of tuberculosis, malaria and kalazar among Mal Paharias.
- Urgent steps must be taken to check malaria, epilepsy, jaundice and typhoid.
- School dropout can be checked out. Girl student school dropout is very high. Government must take necessary steps to check dropout.
- Doctors can be provided at PHC level to counter the spread of tuberculosis, malaria and kalazar among Mal Paharias. Health camp can be monthly organised for health check up for early detection of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis

Gumla (Dumari): Korwa
Panchayat- Udni
Village- Topo Toli

Basic Features

- Korwa is mainly concentrated in Chhotanagpur region of Jharkhand. Korwa is major PVTG among others PVTGs (i.e. Sauria Pharia, Korwa, Parhaiya, Asur, Birhor, Savar, Birjia) of Jharkhand. First census of Korwa was done in 1872, at that time their population was 5214, now their population increased to 35606(census of India, 2011).
- Korwa speaks Korwa language. Because of their connection with the outer world, they have started to speak Hindi language.
- They follow Sarna Dharma in which nature is worshipped. They believe in nature is the creator of world. Sarhuli is the main festival of Korwa which is celebrated in the month of Baisakh.
- Topo Toli is inhabited by 25 families with the total population of 200 persons.
- Main activities of subsistence are gathering of forest produce and hunting of rabbits, wild pig and birds.
- Collecting forest produce and selling is the main source of livelihood. Labour wage earning in local market or villages also help them in survival.
- Their food habits have changed since years and rice has become a staple food. Maize, Bajra, Madua and barbati are also in their food habits. This may be partly because of the passing of time and PDS system from the government
- Korwa people are engaged in small scale cultivation. They mainly cultivate Paddy, maize, mustard, seasonal fruits and vegetables (mainly in rainy season) for their own consumption. They keep bullock for agriculture purposes as modern technologies of farming are not available in their villages. Some farmers use rented bullock for tilling purposes. They grow seasonal fruits and vegetables.
- Animal rearing is one the major activity of Korwa. They keep cow, bullock, goat and pig. But cow is not used for milk. Pigs and goats are kept for food purposes.
- They fetch drinking water from springs and well from foothills which 1 km far away from village.
- Connectivity to local market through road has improved. However, Topo Toli is connected to link road through katcha road.
- They collect forest produce and sell in HAAT (weekly market) which take place in one or two times a week in nearby market.
- Malaria, Kalazar, Jaundice and typhoid are common diseases among Korwa. Tuberculosis is spreading as an epidemic among Korwa. Sahiya (ANM) gives health information and vaccination to children and pregnant women.
- Women take part in every decision making of family. However, they do not own any property but they keep husband income. They are accompanied by their husbands or relatives to market place and health centres.

- Earlier migration among Korwa was not seen. But now, People migrate to cities for employment and better opportunities.

Project Achievements

- Housing facilities of Korwa are increasing in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay with one room and veranda. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme, Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)/ Special Package, CCD plan monitored by ITDP. Birsa Awas Yojana is key government's project for the housing of PVTGs.
- Education in the village has taken a progressive path. As parents are concerned about their children's well doing. They have started to send their children to the village school, government residential school, Ashram school etc. Primary, middle and high school have opened under SSA in neighbouring village 'Kandapath' which makes Korwa community aware towards education. Jan Jati (Boy) Residential schools are running by government.
- Lactating mothers are getting nutritious food supplement, vitamin tablets, iron tablets, calcium tablets and vaccination from neighbouring village Angandwadi centre. Janani Suraksha Yojana is run by state government for safe delivery of child.
- Health card has been issued to Korwa community people 3 years before. Some families did not receive the card.
- Majority of families received BPL and Antyodaya card.
- 'Gurukul', run by 'Preksha', is functioning for imparting skills development training for increasing job opportunities.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Electricity did not reach Topo Toli yet. Because of this Korwa people do not have telecommunication and DTH connectivity. They do not have any information about government schemes.
- Housing facilities are not provided to the majority of families. They live in kutcha house made of Straw, leaves and wood.
- Documentation is a major issue among Korwa. Majority of them do not possess any document to claim government's schemes.
- Topo Toli does not have any Anganwadi Centre. It hinders the progress of small children.
- Lack of teachers at every level schools (primary, middle, high and secondary level schools). Jan Jatiya residential schools suffer due to lack of teachers and proper facilities such as hostel facilities, playground facilities. Major issue of government residential schools are related to entrance at state level. Korwa children from are not admitted in residential school as they do not able to compete in entrance.
- They face problems of drinking water. They fetch springs water from 1.5 km. They complained that spring water causes many diseases in rainy season like malaria, Jaundice, diarrhea and typhoid. From April to June, they face acute water shortage.

- Tuberculosis and malaria are major diseases. These have cost the lives of many Korwas community in last 5 years. PHC is 15 km away from village in Dumari. Korwas go to private clinic in nearby area.
- Lack of irrigation facility restrain the large scale cultivation. Hilly terrain also restricts large scale cultivation. Non availability of modern technology, good seeds and fertilizers lead to poor production. Seeds and fertilizers are not being distributed to Korwa families of Topo Toli from block office.
- Land is not suitable for agriculture. It is high terrain land and contains stone. Land labelling and stone removal has not taken place.
- SHG is not functional in the village
- Village road connecting to link road is Kutcha road. It restricts the mobility of villagers in the month of July to September.
- Unemployment is a major concern of the community. As MGNREGA is not functional at Panchayat level, they have to migrate to towns. Korwa community didn't receive any skills development training for traditional activities and other job oriented activities.
- Ration card is not issued to 6 members of Korwa community.
- They didn't acquire any land from government. As Korwa community is unaware of FRA.

Immediate Actions needed:

- Housing facility can be provided to every family.
- Electricity can be provided to village.
- Pucca Road can be built in village connecting to link road.
- In construction of housing and latrine facilities, villagers were complaining about irregularity and corruption. Government should eliminate the contractor between beneficiary and authority.
- MGNREGA can be implemented to create job opportunities. Skill development training can be imparted for creating various job opportunities i.e. drivers, mechanics, mason, plumber etc. Traditional occupation can be encouraged through better training.
- Anganwadi centre can be opened for imparting better development of children and imparting health information on time.
- For government Jan Jati residential schools, Local students do not get chance to enter in it. Local PVTGs student do not able to compete with other tribe students as they do not have better resources and quality education or some other reasons. Entrance test for admission should be conducted at block level and preference should be given to block level students belong to PVTG community.
- Solar based pump can be installed and delivery to every families through pipe system.
- Health facilities to door steps can be provided at immediate basis to check the spread of tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and jaundice. Health camp can be carryout every

month. A sub health can be opened in village for providing better health care at primary level.

- Documentation problem can be solved through camp at village level for opening a bank account, Aadhar card and other relevant documents.
- Awareness of FRA can be imparted for demanding land from government on right basis.
- Ponds, irrigation well and water harvesting system for irrigation purposes in village for large scale of cultivation needs to be provided. Land labelling and stone removal can be carried out for making the land suitable for agriculture.
- Animals rearing can be promoted through by giving grant for goats, pigs and cows.

Gumla (Bishunpur): Asur
Gram Panchayat- Gurdari
Village – Pol Pol Pat

Basic features

- Asur inhabits in forest and hills of Chotanagpur region. Earlier they were living in isolation. But now, they are connected with other tribes and government officials. Asur speaks Asuri language which gains its name from Asur.
- Pol Pol Pat is inhabited by 134 families with a total population of 700.
- They live in Kutcha house made of mud, wood and straw.
- Main activities of subsistence are cultivation and gathering of forest produce and hunting of rabbits, wild pig and birds.
- Their Livelihood is majorly derived from selling of forest produce i.e. bamboo, Tendu Patta, in weekly market organized in a nearby town. Some of them involved in traditional occupations such as making of Leaf plate from Sal leaves and rope making from Laupattapatta space. Iron melting and making instrument from iron was traditional occupation of Asur. But these activities have lost space as government banned the extraction of iron ore. Some Asur are employed in government services.
- Asur are involved in small scale cultivation from centuries for their own consumption. Paddy, maize, mustard and Arhar are major crops. They follow traditional methods of farming.
- Their food habits of Asur remained through the years. As rice is their staple food. Now, they are getting 35 kg of rice at door steps under Dakiya Yojana through PDS.
- They collect forest produce and sell in HAT (weekly market) which takes place in one or two times a week in nearby market.
- Some Asur are engaged in Gurdari and Amitpani Bauxite mines as labourer.
- Tuberculosis is spreading as an epidemic among Asur. Malaria, Jaundice and typhoid severely affect Asur. Sahiya (ANM) gives health information and vaccination to children and pregnant women.

- Women take part in every decision making of family. However, they do not own any property but they keep husband income. They are accompanied by their husbands or relatives to market place and health centres.
- Asur women reside in home and men go wage earning. But women participate in farming with men. Women posse decision making power in health issues as well as families purchase from market. They go in group for marketing.



Project Achievements

- Education in the village has taken a progressive path, as primary school has been opened in the village. Parents are sending their children to school. Children are getting uniforms, books and mid day meal from school. Some Asurs' children are studying in Government Residential Schools in Gumla.
- Solar based drinking water system has been installed in the village but it is not functional.

- Sub health centre has been opened in the village. But it is not functional, because sub health centre lacks doctor and nursing staff.
- SHG is functioning in one part of the village. But villagers were complaining that SHG officer were not coordinating.
- Some Asur got job as daily wage labourers in Gurdari and Amitpani Bauxite mine whose land has been acquired by the government.
- Majority of families got BPL and Antyodaya card. On these cards they get Rice at door steps under Dakiya Yojana through PDS.
- Lactating mothers are getting nutritious food supplement, vitamin tablets, iron tablets, calcium tablets and vaccination from neighbouring village Angandwadi centre.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Housing facility is not provided to any family of village. They are living in kutcha house.
- Solar based pump was installed but it is not functional. Villagers complained that it functioned for only 3 days after installation. Solar based pump was installed by ITDA through contractors.
- Latrine was not provided to any households in the village but wherever latrine facility is provided, it is not in use as villagers are facing acute water problem throughout the year.
- Sub health centre was opened 3 years back but doctor and staff have not been appointed till now. Home delivery of children is a major concern of the villagers. And PHC is 50km away from village in Bishunpur block office. Villagers were complaining about travel cost is more than medicines.
- Tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice and kalazar are major diseases in the village. It significantly deteriorates the economic conditions of Asur.
- Government Residential school has been opened in neighbouring village Sakhuapani. There is a lack of teachers and non teaching staff. Students from neighbouring town avoid admission because of its location. Local students do not get admission as they do not qualify the entrance exam.
- Ration cards were not provided to every family. 48 families out of 134 were not provided ration card.
- SHG is not functioning in a proper way only few villagers participated in SHG.
- Lack of irrigation facility restrain the large scale cultivation. As there is not proper irrigation facilities and water harvesting system, farming depends upon rainwater. Hilly terrain also restricts large scale cultivation. Non availability of modern technology, good seeds and fertilizers lead to poor production. Seeds and fertilizers are not distributed by block.
- Village road connecting to link road is Kutcha road. It restricts the mobility of villagers in the month of July to September.

- Electricity did not reach Pol Pol Pat yet. Because of this Asur people do not have telecommunication and DTH connectivity. They do not have any information about government schemes.
- They didn't acquire any land from government. As Asur community is unaware of FRA. Micro project officer do not visit the village regularly.
- Their agriculture land has been acquired by the government for Gurdari bauxite mining. Asurs were complaining that they didn't receive fair compensation from the company or government.
- Animals rearing can be promoted by giving grant for goats, pigs and cows
- Unemployment is one of the major concerns in the village. Only those got job as daily wage labourer whose land was acquired by the government or company. Majority of youths stay in house as unemployed.
- Traditional occupations are not promoted by the government for creating job opportunities for both men and women.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Housing facility can be provided to every family.
- Electricity can be provided to village.
- Solar based piped drinking water can be made functional on priority basis.
- Pucca Road can be built in village connecting to link road.
- PHC can be open within 5km perimeter and doctors and staff can be recruited for village sub health centre. And government must take immediate steps to check tuberculosis epidemic.
- A sub office of block can be opened in nearby areas. Due to long distance, Asur and other PVTGs of Pat area are not getting any benefit of government schemes. As block office is 50km away from the area.
- MGNREGA can be implemented to create job opportunities. Skill development training can be imparted for creating various job opportunities i.e. drivers, mechanics, mason, plumber etc. Traditional occupation can be encouraged through better skills training.
- Ponds, irrigation well and water harvesting system for irrigation purposes in village for large scale of cultivation needs to be provided. Land labelling and stone removal can be carried out for making the land suitable for agriculture.
- Awareness of FRA can be imparted for demanding land from government on right basis. And agricultural land can be provided under FRA for raising their economic status.
- For government Jan Jati residential schools, entrance test for admission should be conducted at block level and preference should be given to block level students belonging to PVTGs community. During the visit of Sakhuapani Government Jan Jati Residential School, teachers were keen to admit PVTGs student but student didn't pass the entrance exam as it is conducted at district level. Local student must get preference above other students.

Gumla (Bishunpur): Birjia
Block - Bishunpur
Gram Panchayat- Bishunpur
Village – Holong

Basic Features

- Birjia PVTG is sub division of Asur PVTG but considered as a different PVTG in Jharkhand. Birjia mainly concentrated in Chotanagpur region (Gumla, Palamu, Ranchi and Lohardaga) of Jharkhand.
- The language they speak is Birjia. Birjia language consists of many words from Asuri and Moonda. Due to increasing influence of Hindi in offices and life of other tribes of the region. They have started speaking Hindi.
- For drinking water Birjia are dependent on stream water. But now, in some villages, solar based piped water system was installed. In Holong solar based drinking water system has been installed. As this village is just 4km away from Bishunpur Block office.
- They follow Sharna dharma as religion. In this, Birjia worship trees, plants, shrubs, springs and rivers.
- Both nuclear and joint families can be found in Birjia community.
- Birjia community lives in Kutcha house made of mud, bamboo, and Khapra. But now they have started to live in Pucca house as government is housing aid to community.
- Main activities of subsistence are cultivation and gathering of forest produce and hunting of rabbits, wild pig and birds.
- They derive Livelihood majorly from selling of the forest produce i.e. bamboo, Tendu Patta in weekly market organized in a nearby town. Some of them involved in traditional occupations in making of i.e. Broomsticks, Basketry, Leaf plate from Tendu leaves and Sal leaves. But traditional activities are losing its space, due to lack of training, to cater tp the the regional market. Birjias are also engaged in other occupations such as driving, mason and carpenter.
- Birjia are engaged in small scale cultivation in homestead for their own consumption. They do cultivation by traditional instruments bamboo or iron Khorpa. Earlier they were doing jhoom cultivation but now due to restrictions to entry into forest or cutting trees or shrubs. They are engaged in settled cultivation. They cannot produce in large scale due to lack of irrigation facilities and dependency on rainwater.
- Earlier, migration among Birjia was very less or nonexistent. But now, migration has increased in recent years as they are not allowed to enter in the forest for collection of NTFP.
- Birjia women have considerable amount of decision making power. They participate in every decision of families. However, they do not have rights in ancestral property.
- Education among Birjia has increased in recent years as schools were opened in their vicinity.

Project achievements

- The housing facility of the tribe is much improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG, CCD Hamlet Development Scheme monitored by ITDP. Birsa Awas Yojana is key scheme for providing aid for house to PVTG. Majority of families in Holong got housing aid from government under Birsa Awas Yojana. Out of 28 families 18 families got the housing aid under Birsa Awas Yojana.
- Solar Based piped water has been installed in one part of Holong village.
- Education among Birjia community has taken a progressive path. Parents are concern about their children's wellbeing. Children are also taking an interest in education. Students are actively participating in schools and small children are going to Anganwadi centre. Free education, dress, books and midday meal has attracted all PVTGs towards education and Birjia community is one of the PVTGs.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- Women above the age of 18 years are getting RS.600 per month as pension under Aadim Janjati Mahila Pension.
- Anganwadi centre is imparting health information to Birjia community. Women are getting food supplement, vitamin tablets, calcium tablets, iron tablets and vaccination during the pregnancy. Small children are being vaccinated by Angandwadi by Sahiya (local term for ANM).
- Under Janani Surksha Yojana, PVTGs Birjia women are also getting maternity benefits.
- Earlier Birjia were demanding 10 KGs wheat and 25 KGs rice at doorsteps under Dakiya Yojana through PDS. But now, they are getting 35 KGs of rice.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Housing facility has not been provided to every family because of documentation problems. Housing aid is not directly provided to any person. All house under Birsa Awas Yojna were made by contractors. Villagers were complaining about cheap material used and not constructed as per the instruction of beneficiary.
- Drinking water facility is not provided to other parts of Holong village. They are still drinking spring water.
- Latrine facility is not provided to any family of the village.
- No sub health centre was opened in the village. They visit Bishunpur for Health check up.
- Tuberculosis, malaria, Jaundice and typhoid have become common diseases in Holong. Tuberculosis has cost many lives in Holong in recent years but authority did not pay any attention towards it.
- They are more concerns about irrigation facilities. As there is no proper irrigation facilities and water harvesting system, farming depends upon rainwater. Birjia farmers are not getting seeds and fertilizers from the block office.

- Holong village is not connected to link road and neighbouring village by Pucca road. Kutchra road create problem during the rainy season. People use Pagdandi.
- Electricity didn't reach the village yet. People depend upon conventional source of energy.
- Village school building has collapsed one year before but no attention has been paid towards it. And this leads to shifting of schools and shifting causes problem to students. School dropout is very high. Students leave the schools at early stages and start to work for the survivors.
- The hamlet is bereft of any guard wall to prevent from the external animal aggression. This creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.
- SHG is not any functional SHG in the village.
- Unemployment is the biggest issue of villagers. MGNREGA is not implemented at village level to create jobs.
- Land development activity i.e. stone removal and land labelling from the field was not taken place in the village.

Immediate Action Needed

- Housing facility should be provided to every family and documentation problem can be solved by opening a bank account, Aadhar card and other relevant documents.
- Latrine facility must be provided to check open defecation.
- In construction of housing and latrine facilities, villagers were complaining about irregularity and corruption. Government should eliminate the contractor between beneficiary and authority.
- Solar based drinking water system can be installed in other parts of the village.
- Necessary steps must be taken to check tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice and typhoid. A sub health centre cab needs to be opened in the village.
- Ponds and wells must be dug out to harvest rainwater for irrigation purposes. Solar based tube well can be installed for providing water for irrigation system throughout the year.
- Pucca road can be built and connected to link road. Transportation facilities can be also improved.
- School building must be built to encourage the education system in the village.
- For government Jan Jati residential schools, Local students do not get chance to enter in it. Local PVTGs student are not able to compete with other tribe students as they do not have better resources and quality education or some other reasons. Entrance test for admission should be conducted at block level and preference should be given to block level students belong to PVTG community.
- MGNREGA can be implemented for creating job opportunities. Skills training programme can be imparted for creating employment opportunities in other fields.

Gumla (Palkot): Birhor
Gram Panchayat- Dahuapani
Village- Jaldega Birhor Colony

Basic Features

- Birhor PVTG is scattered in almost all districts of Jharkhand. Birhor derived their name from the words Bir (meaning Jungle) and hor (meaning man). Birhor community has total population of 10726(census of India, 2011). Sex ratio of Birhor community is 960 females per 1000 males (census of India, 2011).
- Birhor follows the Sharna Dharma in which they worship the sun, moon, trees, plants and shrubs. Bihors community have adopted both Christianity and Hinduism. But conversion of religion badly affected their culture and tradition. Birhor community is losing their cultural and social identity. However Conversion to Christianity has imparted education as children are studying in missionary school and awareness among community has been raised.
- Birhor is still wanderer and gatherer. Some Birhor have settled in colony. But majority of Birhor are leading nomadic life.
- There are 15 households of Birhor in Jaldega Birhor Colony.
- Main activities of subsistence are cultivation and gathering of forest produce and hunting of rabbits, wild pig and birds.
- They speak their tribal language of Chotanagpur
- Livelihood majorly derived from rope making (gungu Patta), but now they are making rope from cement packet's thread. They also derive livelihood from settled cultivation, selling NTFP, wage earning and collect honey from market and sell them in the market. Now some, Birhor women are engaged as Anganwadi helpers in village Angandwadi centre and men are engaged in other non- traditional activities like driving, carpenter and mason. They are also engaged as wage labourer in neighbouring villages and towns.
- The Birhor people are involved in small scale cultivation works around their homestead for their own consumption as they can't produce in large scale because of forest area restriction and lack of irrigation. They grow maize, peanuts, pulses (Khurti and Urad) and Madua.
- Food habits of Birhor are changing in recent years. Rice has become a staple food for them. Forest fruits, tubers and edible leaves are the other types of food. Earlier, Mahua seeds were used for cooking purposes but it has been replaced by mustard oil.
- Like other PVTGs of Jharkhand, Birhor also extract oil from Mahua seeds and use as medicine for healing wounds and massage. They use medicinal herbs for treatment.
- Migration among Birhor is non- existent, however they always move from one forest to another forest for search of food and forest products.
- Females of Birhor community are allowed to spend their own money and to go to market alone. Birhor female participate in every decision of house.

- Self Help Group in the hamlet is for the collection of money and lending money to members of the SHG. SHG helps the hamlet to create collective assets mats, utensils for marriage and other assets which help them to ease their life.
- Electricity has reached the village. But telecommunication and DTH has not reached yet in Jaldega Birhor Colony.

Project Achievements

- Housing facilities have relatively improved in recent years. Many households have been provided houses under various schemes of the government like PVTG Scheme, TSS (Tribal Sub Scheme) and CCD Hamlet Development Scheme monitored by ITDP. Birsa Awas Yojana is key scheme for providing aid for house to PVTG. Some houses had been made under Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana.
- Women above the age of 18 years are getting Rs.600 per month as pension under Aadim Janjati Mahila Pension.
- Anganwadi centre is imparting health information to Birhor community. Women are getting food supplement, vitamin tablets, calcium tablets, iron tablets and vaccination during the pregnancy. Small children are being vaccinated by Angandwadi by Sahiya (local term for ANM). In Birhor colony, Birhor women were helper in Angandwadi and teacher.
- ANM centre and Veterinary hospital has been opened in Jaldega Birhor Colony.
- Solar Based piped water has been installed in month of May 2019 in Jaldega Birhor Colony. Villagers were complaining that it became dysfunctional after three days of installation.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- Women above the age of 18 years are getting RS.600 per month as pension under Aadim Jan jati Mahila Pension.
- Earlier Birhor were demanding 10 KGs wheat and 25 KGs rice at doorsteps under Dakiya Yojana through PDS. But now, they are getting 35 KGs of rice, 1 Kg and 2 litre Kerosene.
- Education among Birhor community has taken a progressive path. Parents are concerned about their children wellbeing. Children are also taking interest in education. Students are actively participating in schools and small children are going to Angandwadi centre. Free education, dress, books and midday meal has attracted all PVTGs towards education and Birhor community is one of the PVTGs.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Tuberculosis, Malaria, Jaundice and Typhoid have become common diseases in Holong. Tuberculosis has cost many lives in Holong in recent years but authority did not pay any attention towards it.
- They were more concerned about irrigation facilities. As there is not proper irrigation facilities and water harvesting system. Farming depends upon rainwater. Birhor farmers are not getting seeds and fertilizers from the block office.
- Land labelling, stone removal and land boundary has not taken place.
- Solar based piped drinking water was installed but it is dysfunctional. Villagers were complaining that contractors showed irregularity and authority did not take any steps towards against the contractors. Birhor people are drinking water from Sanitary Well.
- The hamlet is bereft of any guard wall to prevent from the external animal aggression. This creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.
- Unemployment is the biggest issue of villagers. MGNREGA is not implemented at village level to create jobs. No skill training has been provided in traditional occupation to cater the local market.
- They didn't acquire any land from government. As Birhor community is unaware of FRA.
- Pucca road has not been built. In the rainy season, they go through muddy road.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Housing aid can be provided to every household.
- In Gumla district, there is only one training centre 'Gurukul' which is not sufficient to accommodate the large population of PVTGs including Birhor. More such centres can be opened for imparting training.
- Necessary steps must be taken to check tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice and typhoid. A sub health centre should be opened in the village.
- MGNREGA can be implemented for creating job opportunities. Skills training programme can be imparted for creating employment opportunities in other fields.
- Solar water drinking system can be made functional. Hand pump can be installed.
- For government Jan Jati Residential schools, local students do not get chance to study in them. Local PVTGs student are not able to compete with other tribe students as they do not have better resources and quality education.. Entrance test for admission should be conducted at block level and preference should be given to block level students belonging to PVTG community.
- In construction of housing and latrine facilities, villagers were complaining about irregularity and corruption. Government should eliminate the contractor between beneficiary and authority.
- Pucca road can be built to connect the village to link road. Transportation facility can be also improved in the areas.

- Ponds and wells must be dug out to harvest rainwater for irrigation purposes. Solar based tube well can be installed for providing water for irrigation system throughout the year.
- Awareness of FRA can be imparted for demanding land from government on right basis. And agricultural land can be provided under FRA for raising their economic status.

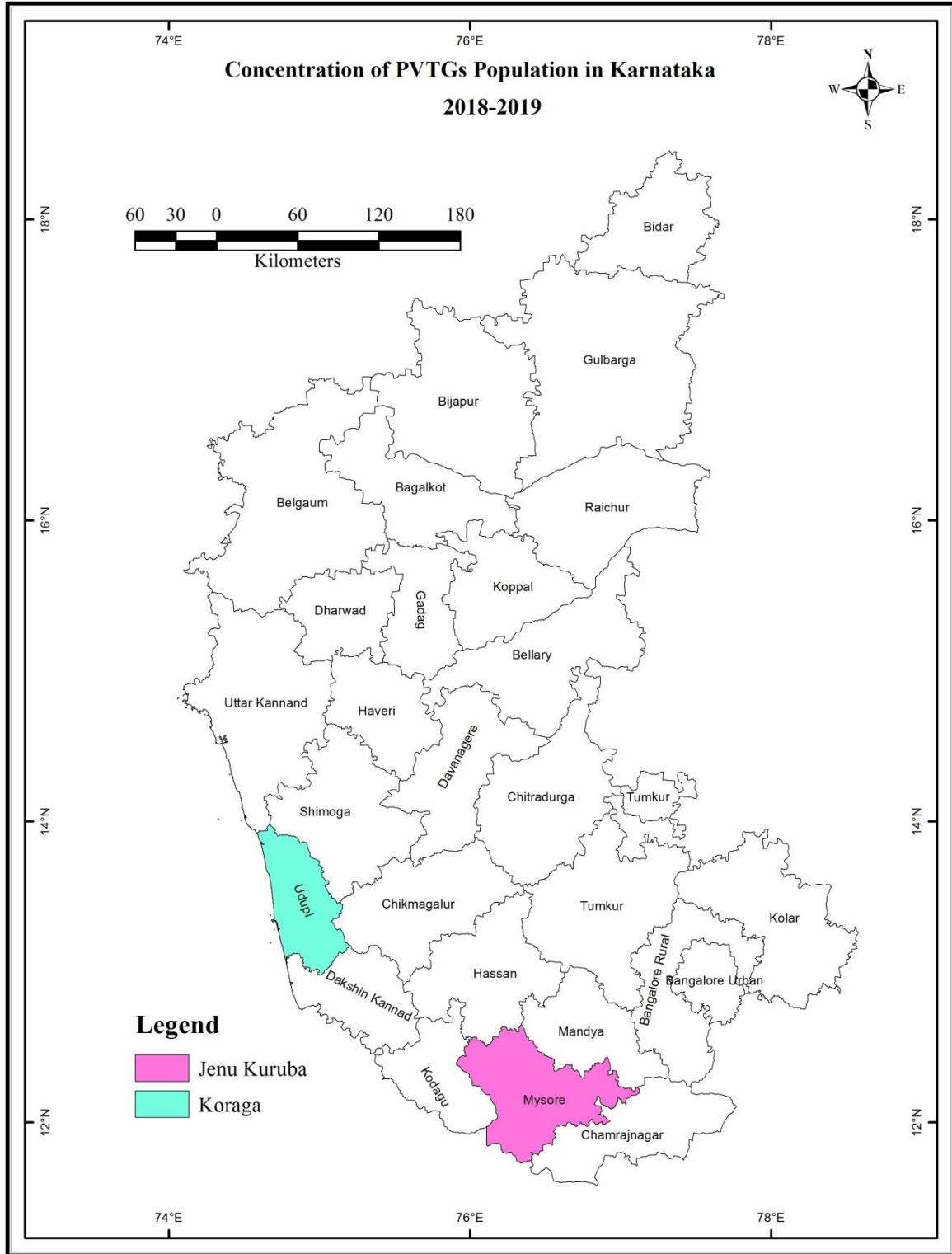
CHAPTER 6 KARNATAKA

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 3 villages spread over 3 blocks of 2 districts in Karnataka. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG schemes on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, Housing, Toilets, Land Distribution) Skill development activities, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

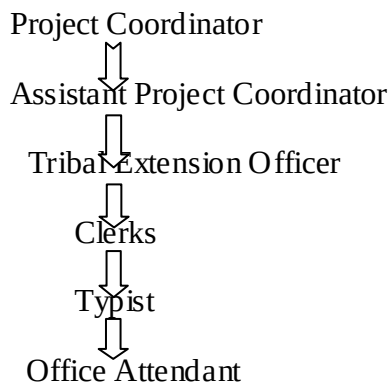
Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Karnataka					
Udupi	Kumbhashai, Halady, Battigulu	Koraga	Western Ghats	ITDP (Udupi)	Kumbhashai has good road connectivity in tropical western ghat. Heavy rain in rainy season. Halady village has half kutcha and half pucca road passing through dense forest. Heavy rain causes landslides also.
Mysore	Nagapura Second Block	Jenu Kuruba	Nagarhole National Park and Tiger Reserve	ITDP (Mysore)	Plain forest area. Road connectivity is good because hamlet located on main road in Nagarhole National Park.



Organisational set up ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project)

The Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) came into existence in 2001-02 with Headquarters at Udupi and one in Mysuru. Udupi has 3 Mandals/Taluks, and Mysuru has 7. ITDP has following organisational structure;



For the development of Tribal community, ITDP is working on four areas that are Education, Health, Infrastructure, and Social. In education Mysuru district has one of the best Ashram Hostel in nagapura rehabilitation centre no 2, block 2.

ITDP was established, with vision to “minimize and eventually eliminate disparity between the people belonging to socially disadvantaged Scheduled Tribes and general category” and there by enable the Schedule Tribes people to lead a productive and dignified life and mission of enabling the socially disadvantaged Scheduled Tribes people, with appropriate legislative, administration and socio-economic interventions, to provide quality education, income generating activities, capacity building, infrastructure development to realize their full potential in a socially equitable environment.

To promote education among STs by creating improved education opportunities and establishment of quality education institutions. Working hard for overall development of primitive tribes and creating programmes to bring the tribal people to the mainstream of the society. To promote the livelihood of STs by creating economic opportunity through skill development, capacity building and conducting training programmes etc, to promote economic empowerment of STs, and make them economically self-dependent. Prevention and elimination of discrimination and exploitation. Ensure dignity of living amount ST communities by providing essential and adequate community infrastructure in ST habitats. Create comprehensive social awareness and bring about attitudinal changes for ensuring social justice and equity for all. To deliver good governance and ensuring transparency.

ITDP is the nodal implementing agency of the scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. In Karnataka, there are 2 PVTG communities named Koragas and Jenu Kuruba. To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study had been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

Udupi (Kundapura): Koraga
Gram: Kumbhashai & Haladi-76
Village: Kumbhashai & Haladi
Hamlet: Kumbhashai & Battuguli

A Brief introduction of Koraga: In Karnataka Koraga tribal people are identified as Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), who have Pre-agricultural stage of development, stagnant population and very low literacy rates. According to the 2011 census their population is 14,794. Koragas are deft in making baskets using creepers, canes and bamboos by splitting and weaving them artistically. Basketry is the main source of income of Koraga tribal community. But nowadays the majority of them working as daily wage also called as coolies. They are mainly distributed in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of the state. The Koragas are considered to be one of the poorest among the scheduled tribes in Karnataka. Koraga is an aboriginal tribe at Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts in Karnataka. Koraga speak Dravidian language and this language is spoken widely by numerous Koraga people. Koraga people converse in their language only with the people of their own communities. When these people converse with other communities, they communicate in other languages such as onti and ande. The Koraga people are an educationally disadvantaged tribe but progress is being made.

Basic Features

- Koraga community of Karnataka is basically found in the coastal Karnataka.
- Traditional house of Koraga is called Koppa in Tulu language.
- Koraga people are not engaged in animal husbandry or backyard poultry farming.
- In Haladi village Population of Koraga is 26. And in total koraga's population in Udupi district is 11133 as per census 2011-12.
- The occupation of the koraga families in the traditional village system were Basket weaving using the material available from the forest. Coir making by the female members using the shell of the coconut is also prevalent.
- Each household has 5 acre land, but that land is not cultivable. All the Households in this village are engaged in wage labour.
- Ashram School is not available for PVTGs children in nearby block.
- Sub health centre is not available.
- Connectivity to the village is good as there were no big stream or dense forest.

Saving the future of Koragas of Village Kumbhashai, District-Udupi, and Karnataka

Shri Ganesha Koraga is voluntarily running a training centre in Kumbhashai village where he imparts training for weaving Bamboo basketry to the school dropout students.

Most of the villagers of Kumbhashai are indulged in Alcoholism and Prostitution. Growing up in such an adverse environment, it had an impact on the upcoming generation of youth resulting in young children dropping out from schools and getting involved in such activities as well. Seeing such poor conditions of the village, Ganesha Koraga took a very thoughtful action to save the future of Koragas.

Ganesha Koraga opened a training centre-cum hostel in the premise of community hall in the village where he invites all the school dropout students to live there for free. He provides them with all kinds of accommodation at free of cost and gives them training of bamboo basketry so that they can be independent and survive on their own earnings. Some of the interested students even started going to school. ITDA Project Coordinator Smt. Lalita Bai makes sure that ITDA will help the team in working voluntarily for the betterment of children and also provide financial support. Many children of Kumbhashai have become expert in bamboo basketry and are selling baskets and different items made of bamboos in the local market.

This innovative idea to keep the children away from the environment of alcoholism and prostitution and at the same time providing them training to become independent needs to be encouraged. This initiative saves the whole generation of Koraga in the village of Kumbhashai.

Photographs of students learning Bamboo Basketry and Items made by them.



Project Achievements

- The housing facility: All the 7 HHs got housing from ITDP, state government on 24/8/2014 with an amount of Rs 1, 75,000. Apart from this Rs 2.00 lakh has been given to construct houses for the Koragas.
- Nutritious food like dal, rice, egg, oil etc has also been given to Koraga families of Udupi district for a period of 6 months during the rainy season. All the people are getting nutrition food from ITDP every year from the month of June to December apart from PDS food.
- Open well was given by ITDP in the year 2017.
- Some people in Haladi village have their houses made in 2014 and some are newly made in open space near their cultivation land.
- In Haladi village, ITDP has given each household 1 acre revenue land, on which they grow Coconut, Bananas, and betel nut.
- In Haladi village, Irrigation facility in this village is very good. There is big canal to the village going through forest area and connected to a nearby river.
- All the people in Haladi village are having Arogyashree card (health card).
- There is a solar street light as well in the Haladi village.
- They also have backyard Poultry and kitchen Garden in almost every house in Haladi village.
- The education in the hamlet is improving with time as the village leader is taking charge of the children's education in a hopeful path as majority are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life and thus send their children to the schools. The parents seem happy with the delivery and impact of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula. Ashram school is 6KM away from this village.
- Government of Karnataka has implemented various schemes through Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department for the welfare of PVTGs like pre matric scholarship for class 1st to 8th students and post matric scholarship for class 9th & 10th students. There was a school "Children's Home" which was started in 2003 by ITDP Udupi. In this school, a batch of 18 students got training for 1 month for bamboo products like basket, pen stand, lamp shed etc. This they can sell in. Market for 80 Rs to 150 depending on the item. Students from Koraga communities who pass in 7th standard will get Rs RS.2500/- and 10th standard will get Rs. 5,000/- as incentive.
- This village has an open well and motor connected to it through which water is provided via pipeline.
- PHC, Primary & Middle school is 300 meters away from the village.
- Water Facility is also given to Koraga community for drinking and agricultural purposes.
- Infrastructure Facility like roads, bridges, street lights, power connection etc are also undertaken through the department to koraga colonies.

- Medical reimbursement under which financial assistance has been given to bear medical expenses of koraga people.
- Bridge course for drop out koraga students is also being undertaken through the department.
- Summer camp for the koragas has been conducted for koraga students to develop and encourage their multi talents.
- LPG gas connection is being provided to PVTGs families with the cooperation of Food and Civil Supplies Department.
- Tribal Young men and women are encouraged by receiving Rs. 2 lakh to those who are married with Inner tribes. If the Tribal young and women marry person from other caste, they are eligible to get the following amount (Men Rs. 2 lakhs & Women Rs. 3 lakhs) incentive.
- Under widow re-marriage, widow of tribes are provided Rs. 3 lakhs for those who are remarried.
- The Government has implemented a plan to lend at low interest rates to the entrepreneurship from Karnataka State Financial Institution since 2008-09.
- Programmes for self-employment, agriculture activity horticulture activity etc. are implemented to provide financial self-reliance to the tribes through special central assistance under Central Government.
- Academic incentives and unemployment life allowances are being provided to the young men/women of Koraga community living in Udupi districts. The details are as follows

S. No.	Educational Qualification	Annual Academic Incentives Amount in Rs.	Monthly living Allowance
1	SSLC	10,000/-	2,000/-
2	PUC	12,000/-	2,500/-
3	Degree	15,000/-	35,00/-
4	Postgraduate Course	18,000/-	45,00/-

- Under Article 275(1) constitution of India the infrastructure like Cement, Concrete road, Drainage, Drinking water, Street light and Construction of community halls is also being given..
- 532 Acre of Land has been given by ITDP from 2010 till 2019.
- Under Nutritional programmes for Koraga, some programmes are being implemented during the monsoon of 6 months.They get
 1. Rice/Millet/Wheat 15 kg.
 2. Dal 5 kg.
 3. Bean 5 kg.
 4. Oil 2 ltr.

5. Sugar 4 kg.
6. Eggs 45 per month.
7. Nadini ghee 1 kg.

These foods are provided free of cost in addition to ration foods.

- Under Aboriginal Development Plan Development of Koraga community under central assistance is being undertaken through ;
 1. Land purchase, Land Development and Water Facilities irrigation facility.
 2. Buying a site for Non-residents, Construction of houses.
 3. Financial development programmes.
 4. Providing Basic infrastructure like drinking water, Drainage, Street light, approach road.



Newly Constructed house for Koraga community in Battuguli under CCDP Funds by ITDP.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- This village has no cultivating land and all the people of the village are involved in wage labour.
- There are no Proper Electricity connection in the village school.
- This Village does not have any permanent Irrigation facility, whatever small agriculture they do, it all depends on rain.
- There are no SHGs in the entire Koraga Tribe in any of the villages.
- Land Development Activity is least done for the village.
- None of the Household was getting any kind of pension and none of them were covered under Janashree Bima Yojna (JBY).
- This village does not have any solar light facility.
- General Sickness in the village is T.B, Jaundice, Liver cancer, as most of the villagers are suffering from this.
- Majority of population have no health card
- Need cultivable land (Soil is not good for cultivation).
- Major problem in this is of Alcoholism and some were engaged in prostitution because of which children are not sent to school and later on involved in such activities. Unemployment allowance of Rs 2500 is given to them every month by ITDP for 3 years.



House Constructed under CCDF fund by ITDP in 2014 in Kumbhashai hamlet.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Employment is the biggest challenge and villagers are involved only as wage labour as they do not have any other work to do. ITDPs should pay attention towards creating employment for Koraga Community.
- Health condition of koragas is very vulnerable as they are exposed to hard labour and unhygienic environment. Since there has not been any health camp organised for the village people, provision of health camp should be done every month or quarter to improve their health.

Mysuru (Nagapura): Jenu Kuruba

Gram Panchyat: Doddejjuru

Village: Nagapura Rehabilitation Centre no 2

Hamlet: Block 2

A brief introduction of Jenu Kuruba: The name 'Jenu Kuruba' is derived from their occupation of roaming in the forests in search of honey, edible tubers, fruits etc. The Jennu Kuruba are very poor and struggle to make ends meet. A large number of their children drop out of school and take to daily labour early in life because of their family's financial situation. As a result, very few of them are literate. There is also a clear need for medical, social and economic development for this community. The Jennu Kuruba are spread out mainly along the border forests of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. They are also referred to by the names 'Then Kurumba' or 'Kattu Naikar.' Most of them work as daily labourers for landlords in plantations in the region. Being a close-knit community, they rarely mingle with other neighbouring tribal communities. The consequences of doing so are severe. If any Jennu Kuruba becomes friendly with an outsider, he will be expelled from his community.

Basic Feature:

- Livelihood of Jenu kuruba is majorly dependent on Agriculture and wage labour.
- In Agriculture, Jenu Kurubas are engaged in Cropping of Jawaar only.
- Like many other Tribes their staple food is jawaar and rice.
- While doing field study we found that most of the respondents are having primary school education only. This shows the educational backwardness of Jenu Kuruba.
- Source of drinking water in this village is pipe water.
- They wear their traditional attire at auspicious occasion like community pray and festivals.
- These people have migrated 15 years before in this village from Forest Land which is now known as Rajiv Gandhi National park.
- They are not involved in animal husbandry as they prefer income on the daily basis which they will not get from Animal husbandry.
- They use rented tractor for agriculture purposes for which they pay Rs 600 per hour.
- Their only crops which they grow is jowar.

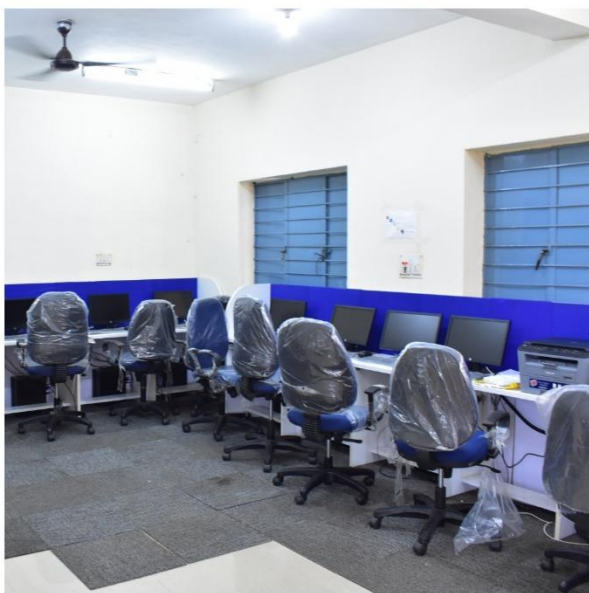


1. Traditional old hut of Jenu Kurubas.
2. Newly constructed house Under CCDP fund by ITDP Mysore in 2018-19.
3. Toilet.

Project Achievements

- The housing facility was given to them in the year 2018-19 by ITDP with a cost of Rs. 3, 50,000.
- Almost all the Households have got 5 acres of land from Government in the year 2003-04.
- All the household have Toilet facility.
- CC road was constructed under CCD fund.
- There is a PHC which is 7km away from and a Government hospital which is 15km away.

- Self-Employment training programmes like light/heavy vehicle driving have implemented to empower the schedule tribe people economically.
- Providing Nutritious food to families of Tribal people who were living in and around the forest area ,as they were dependent on the minor forest produce for their earning , but they wouldn't get job or difficult to earn in the rainy season .During the current year Nutrition food has been provided to 12378 tribal families in the Mysuru District.
- Under the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Scheme Economic Development Programmes are implemented through other development departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fishery, and Sericulture & Other. Through these programmes providing the essential machinery, training, tools and etc.
- In the area of Education some major work has been done in recent past which are as follows:
 - 1) Pre-metric scholarship: For 1st to 5th Standard, for Boys Rs 1000, for Girls Rs.1100. For 6th to 7th standard Boys Rs 1150, and for Girls Rs 1250. For 8th standard Boys Rs1250, and for Girl Rs 1350.
 - 1) Post Metric Scholarship: Post Metric students who have passed their exam by first class in the first attempt have got the prize money amount.
 - 2) Special Incentives to the parents of Jenu Kuruba students of 1st to 4th standard is Rs.100.
 - 3) For the law Graduates Rs. 5000 per month has to be sanctioned for the period of 4 years to practice to practice as bar council member and Rs 5000 to purchase books & start their profession as lawyer.
 - 4) Incentive of Rs 1600 has to be sanctioned to the students who have the compulsory programme of study tour in their course curriculum.
 - 5) By running Ashram Schools in and around the forest area to provide primary education to the Tribal People children , and providing them all facility like books ,boarding ,lodging ,stationary & all other basic needs freely from the department.
 - 6) School going children are getting J.K scholarship. From class 1st to 5th it is Rs 200, from class 6th to 9th it is Rs 250, and from class 10th to 12th the amount is Rs 300 yearly.
 - 7) This Block has one of the Best Ashram School of all the States so far.



1. Computer room in Ashram School near settlement of Jenu Kuruba.
2. Dormitory in Ashram School.
3. Girls hostel for high school students in school premise.
4. Common hall in Ashram School.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Literacy rate is improving yet enrolment is not yet improved. Educational status reveals that only half of them are literates.
- There is no SHG in the village and none of the village people are practising any kind of traditional activities.
- They have no permanent source of irrigation, and it all depends on rainwater.
- Village does not have any Community hall & also there is no museum within the District.
- They do not have any Sub-Health centre for the village.
- None of the village people have Health Card.

- Villagers do not receive any kind of support for the marketing of Agriculture produce & there is no help in terms of providing Agricultural seeds from block office.
- Village people are not engage in Forest collection as they do not have permission and access to it.
- None of the village people are engaged in Animal Husbandry as they want income on daily basis for which they do wage labour.
- FRA has not been implemented yet for village people neither do they have any information regarding process for.
- No Skill Development Training has been provided to the Tribal Students.
- There is a lack of health awareness.
- Village people are not getting Social Security Benefits like Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY).

Immediate Action Needed:

- Quality primary Education to tribal people which should be impact oriented. For doing this there should be an appointment of block education officer for every ITDP, and that officer should be selected from KES (Karnataka Education Services) who will monitor education quality in tribal Ashram Schools & Hostels.
- Remedial Teaching should be given to children.
- Benefits of any kind of scheme should be given on the basis of Assessment after assessing the need.
- Livestock such as Cow, Sheep, Chickens, Buffalo, Ox, Goat etc. should be given as a group unit not as an individual unit.
- Gram Sabha should be empowered more because they are in direct touch with village people.
- Micro Implementing Agencies role are being misused which needs to corrected.
- ITDP is there which is just allocating the fund, but not monitoring the activities. It should converge all the departments under it.
- Sanitary Pad should be provided freely to all the adolescent girls via Anganwadi Centres & PDS shops.
- RO water plant should be established in every village.
- Skill training should be given for export oriented handicrafts and other products.

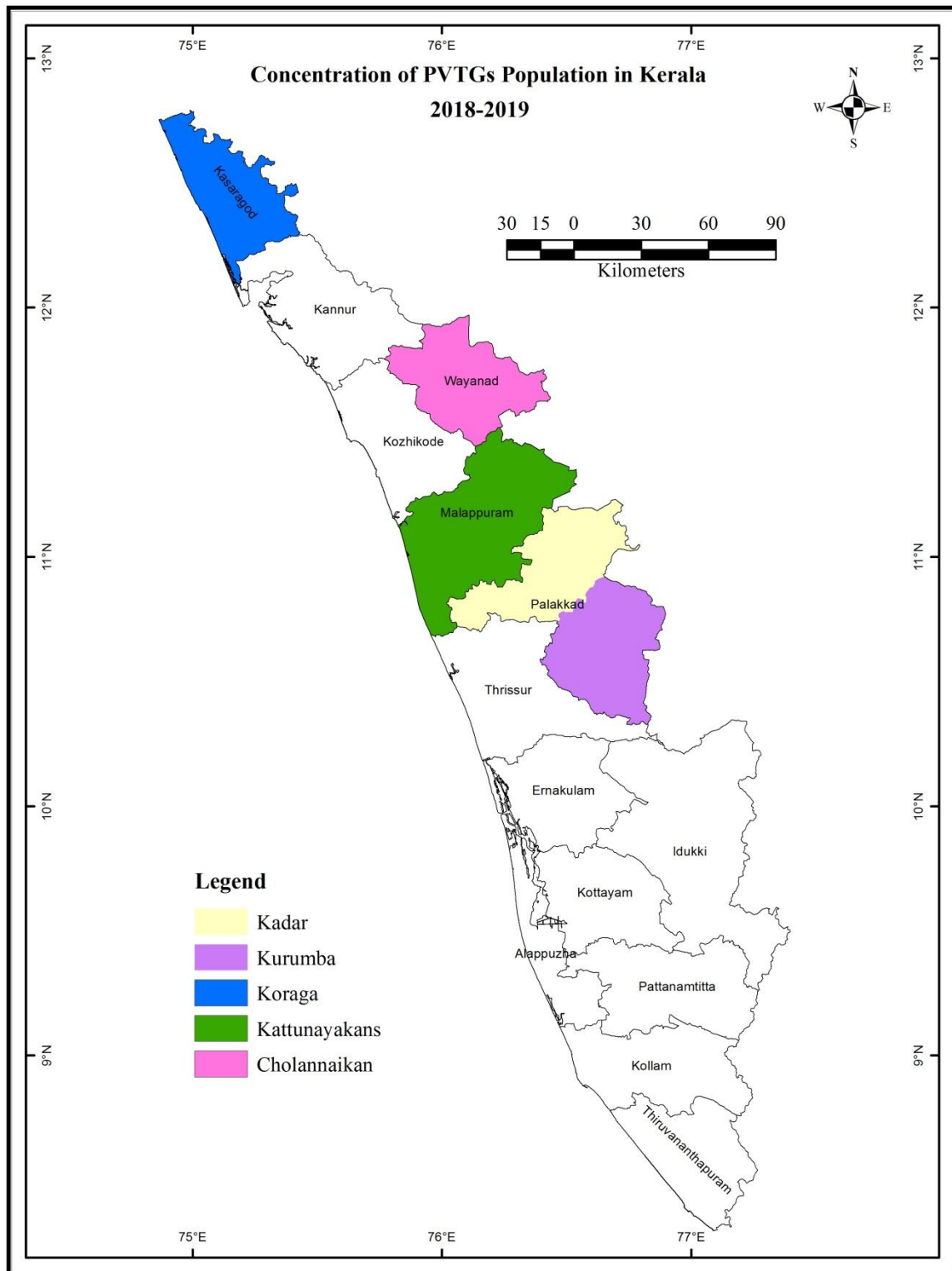
CHAPTER 7 KERALA

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 9 villages spread over 4 districts in Kerala. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG schemes on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, Housing, Toilets, Land Distribution, MGNREGA) Skill development activities, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

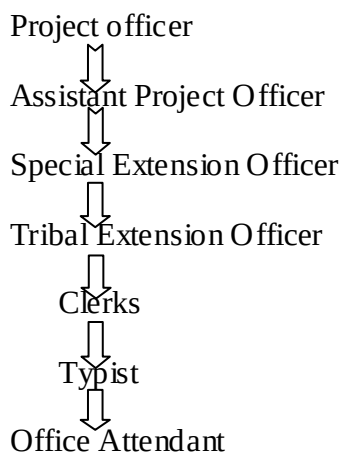
Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Kerala					
Pallakkad	Muthalamada-Kuriyarkutti	Kadar	Parambikulam Tiger Reserve	ITDP (AttaPadi)	Hilly terrain and roads are kutcha with small patches of pucca road, Accessibility restricted due to forest area
Pallakkad	Padavayal-Anavayi, Mele Anavayi, Pazhayoor	Kurumba	Forest Area		For Anavayi and Mele Anavayi roads are kutcha pucca with small patches of tialled road but to reach Pazhayoor the roads are very bad in condition and not well connected.
Wayannad	Karulai-Manjhiri, Panampuzha	Cholannaikan	Nilambur Wildlife Range	Sultan Batheri ITDP	Very narrow road to deep forest and road is kutcha as it belongs to forest area
Mallapuram	Noolpuzha-Kumhizi, Chukkalikunni and Aanacamp	Kattunikayan	Forest area	Noolpuzha ITDP	Roads were kutcha and pukka but in better condition from above places and well connected to the National Highway



Organisational Setup ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project)

Attappady ITDP started as a Tribal Block under community Development Programme on 01/04/1962 later converted as Integrated Tribal Development Project the first of its kind in Kerala in 15/08/1976. ITDP Attapadi have following organisational structure;



For the development of Tribal community, ITDP is working on four areas that are Education, Health, and Infrastructure etc. In education field it is focussing on “Model Residential School, Prematric Hostel, Post-matric Hostels, Girl Child Endowment Scheme, Gothrabandhu- Engaging Tribal Teachers in primary schools, Community Study Centre”. In Health area ITDP is working towards “Projects and Activities in Health Sector, Food Support/Security Programme, and Millet village for Food Security, Government Tribal Speciality Hospital, and Kottathara”. In infrastructure sector “land distribution, Housing, Ambedkar Settlement Development Scheme, Additional Tribal Sub Plan (Atsp)/ Special Package, Hamlet Development Scheme. ITDP is nodal implementing agency of scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. In Kerala there are 5 PVTG communities named Kadar, Kurumbas, Cholnaikkans, Kattunikayan and Korgas.

To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study has been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

Palakkad (Kollengode): Kadar
Gram Panchayat: Muthalamada
Village: Muthalamada
Hamlet: Kuriyarkutti

Basic Features

- Kadar tribal community concentrated highly in the district of Palakkad is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) tribal groups in Kerala; they live in the forest area of Parambikkulam Wildlife Sanctuary and other tribal hamlets dotted in the deep forests of Palakkad. The hamlet is called Kuriyarkutti which has 90 families of Kadar Communities.

- The main activity for subsistence in this hamlet is forest produce collection and forest labour. Majority of the male population is engaged in forest watch works provided by the department and they get 14 days of work in a month.
- The language they speak is different from Malayalam as their language consists of many words from Tamil and Kannada, but they could converse in Malayalam without much difficulty faced in speaking because of their contact with the non Kadars outsiders and because of their children's educational journeys to the distant schools in Kerala.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from the forest watch works and other related activities the department has entrusted the Kadar community to continue. The other related activities are in the forms of forest line markings, shrub cuttings and other homestead makings for the wildlife sanctuary. As Parambikulam Sanctuary is also a tourist destination, some of the community persons work as guide also. Others are associated with the department as forest guards. Earlier they were food gatherers trappers and hunters.
- The Kadar people are involved in small scale cultivation works around their homestead for their own consumption as they can't produce in large scale because of forest area restriction and fear of damages caused by the monkeys, elephants and other wild animals. They collect honey from the forest and sell via the cooperatives (Vanashree) in Parambikkulam area. Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from the forests. They also collect some herbal medicines from forest but they were not able to tell the use of those medicines
- The ever green youth club in the hamlet is for the collective gathering of the tribal youth and to have the discussion on the developmental activities done in the hamlet
- Herbal medicine is also prevalent among them as many are well versed with the medicinal plants from the forest but largely if the illness persists they depend on the PHCs and others.
- For drinking water the Kadars are dependent on stream water which is much clean and pure, water is shared to the houses by the pipes as this can be accessed by three to four houses.
- Migration among Kadars is very less or nonexistent as they are much symbiotically connected with the forest and never like to go out of their habitat for the living.
- Their food habits are changed since years as they consume rice like the non tribal population of Kerala. This may be partly because of the passing of time and PDS system from the government; however the respondents share their experiences of increase in BP and other gastrointestinal problems because of this change as the earlier times they used to consume only tubers and other forest produce.
- In this hamlet Kadar community follow no specific traditional skill and dance and music is only restricted to some ceremonies like death, marriage etc
- Females of Kadar community are not allowed to spend their own money and to go to market alone. They mostly go in a group after husband's permission because of the dangers associated with wild animals and less knowledge of outer world.

Project Achievements

- The housing facility of the tribe is much improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay with separate rooms for kitchen and public latrines for the two to three member household. There are many houses which have been built 20 years before and the new ones are coming up for the new family. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme, Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP)/ Special Package, CCD Hamlet Development Scheme monitored by ITDP. The LIFE Mission of LDF government for the housing is also utilised for the construction of houses to the tribes.
- Janani janma raksha is the scheme for the lactating mothers with nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi.
- The education in the hamlet has risen in a hopeful path as majority are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life and thus send their children to the tribal ashram schools or other model residential schools in Palakkad and Mannarkad and even to far off places like Trivandrum. The children from the majority of the households are being sent to the distant schools for their education in Palakkad town or Trivandrum district. The parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.
- MGNREGA is utilised for the NTFP collection from the forest and other cultivation works in the hamlets.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- The hamlet is fully lit with solar panel supported energy to the houses, dispensary, and community centre.
- The only primary school in the hamlet was disbanded and got shifted to the nearby Sungam colony for accommodating non PVTG tribal people too, thus the hamlet doesn't have a functional school. The facility and infrastructure in Sungam colony is good with the participatory works from the rotary club and others.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The community members informed that since *Parambikulam tiger project came in to being in 2010 they have lost their freedom in the forest as they are closely monitored by the department for any "ill doing" with the precious timbers, sandal woods and other wild animals for this they have also lost their free will to take the Minor Forest Produce (MFP) produces. There had been few instances where the department has filed cases against the dwellers for roaming around in the forest vicinity in the "odd times" (in dark after the sunset).

*(In 2010 the Union Minister for Environment and Forest Jairam Ramesh formally declared Parambikulam Wildlife Sancturay of kerala as the 38th Tiger reserve in India.This Tiger Reserve has a core area of 390.88 sq km including part of Neumara, Vazhachal and Cholakaly Forest Divisions)

- The hamlet is bereft of any guard wall to prevent from the external animal aggression. This creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.
- During FGD it was their demand to have at least 100 days of work guarantee to them as this watch and guard works are unpredictable and not stable one. During the study it was observed that for few weeks the hamlet was without any jobs, which is an unusual scenario to face.
- It was in the year 2012 when the hamlet people had forwarded the request for FRA acts implementation and waiting for it so that there is some action taken towards awareness workshop about forest rights.
- In Health facility there is an Ayurvedic dispensary in a hamlet and PHC in Parambikkulam for the primary check-ups where the roads are not at all in good state. It is a major impediment for the fair and smooth transaction of the health facilities. Sometimes many of them visit nearby Tamil Nadu based private hospital as it is easily accessible than the nearest government hospital of Palakkad town which is 110 kms away from the hamlet and it takes 3 hours to reach there. The ambulance van is available from forest department side but it depends on its availability at the time of emergency. They also complained that one mobile medical unit is there but it comes only once in a month.
- Delay in receiving Old Age pension.
- The connectivity is restricted by BSNL provider only and a lot of issues are faced in getting network.
- DTH service and TV available only in community centre but not in working condition.
- Some skill development trainings like tailoring and masonry work were given in early 1990s. Respondents conveyed that it was long back so they exactly don't remember the training details but they said that there was no follow up and creation of livelihood from government side for the trainings.

Immediate Action Needed:

- The connectivity to the hamlet is poor with the dilapidated road condition which makes travel worse. It takes 9 kms to access Parambikkulam which is also centre for their honey and pepper selling and other purchases of homely needs. For delivery of pregnant women also they go to Parambikkulam and because of bad conditions of road the community people face lots of troubles. Respondents expressed that a proposal for renovating the road in the hamlet has already been forwarded and waiting for its implementation and for the outer connecting road to the hamlet is uncertain of its revival.
- The hamlet is fully lit with solar panel supported energy to the houses, dispensary, community centre and the streets which for the last one week was dysfunctional and the dwellers complained about their helplessness in availing the help from the far off offices and their inability to look into the repairing works as they lack the trainings in

the solar panel repair work. So there can be some training or shop for solar panel repair to take care of the electricity cut.

- The SHG was not functional since few months as the tribal promoter responsible resigned and left the place and the whole activities of the SHG Kudumbashree got stalled, but the participants are of the view that they will make it operational and get the benefit necessary in future. So it will be good to make efforts to revive SHG to strengthen the female members of the community.
- Forest Rights Act wasn't facilitated in the hamlet till now and the participants are sceptical that it won't materialise soon as the forest department may take much more time and formalities to complete the same. This may be in connection with the tiger reserve project run by the department.
- There is no separate system for irrigation in the hamlet.
- They also propose an idea which is many years old to construct a road by Nelliampathy which can ease the way and cut short the distance by more than half to the nearest full-fledged town area.
- Government should focus more on creating income generation activities and skill development projects with proper interval follow-ups.
- The Kadar community have traditional skill in procuring seeds and using organic methods of farming. Making strong ropes for honey collection and elephant capturing which can be enhanced with provision of proper market for their products.
- As community still suffers due to wild animals and elephant intrusion so a trench may be created to safeguard them and their crops.

Palakkad (Attapadi): Kurumba

Gram Panchayat: Agali and Pudur

Village: Padavayal

Hamlet: Anawayi, Mei Anawayi and Pazayoor

Basic Features

- Kurumbas is the designated tribe which is situated in Kerala and Tamilnadu. In Kerala, Kurumbas are located in Attappadi region (Anavai and Mele Anavai), Palakkad district.
- Their livelihood is mainly focused on collection of forest produce (honey wax, ginger, and turmeric) and agriculture. They are usually focusing on shifting cultivation, they owned acres of land in the form of community land (they are cultivating varieties of cereals like Ragi, Chama, Thina, Sorghum, Tegumes, Thuvvara, and Avara). It is used for self-consumption. They are using their own cultivated seed for cultivation. They are also engaged in Coolie work.
- Kurumbas believe in Hinduism, also animism and totemic. They have their own deities. Their language is known as Kurumbas language which has Tamil and Malayalam dialects.

- In Attapadi community leader is named Kakki mooppan, community land is registered with his name.
- They depend on stream and river for drinking water.
- Nowadays they are not Practising joint family system
- They have their own local healer
- They owned pets (cows and dogs), milk is used for self-consumption,
- They are maintaining their cultural capitals, ceremonies and systems.
- They are Practising and following patriarchal systems.
- Alcoholism is less in this hamlet due to religious reasons and shop distance.
- In Pazayur hamlet they are well acquainted with basket making skill.
- They have some traditional dress to wear but they wear it now a days at only auspicious occasion like community pray.



Picture of Moppen (Community Head) and his wife with project team, Board of region belong to Kurumba tribe and basket made by them (From Bottom Left to Right)

Project Achievements

- The housing facility of the tribe is much improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay with separate rooms for kitchen and public latrines for two to three households. There are still many houses which were built 20 years before and as well as the new ones coming up for the new family. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme, Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP)/ Special Package, CCD Hamlet Development Scheme monitored by ITDP. They are usually getting AHADS (Activities of the Attappady Hill Area Development Society) facilities
- Lactating mothers with nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi.
- The education in the hamlet has risen in a hopeful path as majority are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life and thus send their children to the tribal ashram schools or other model residential schools in Palakkad and Mannarkad and even to far off places like Trivandrum. The children from the majority of the households are being sent to the distant schools for their education in Palakkad town. The parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.

- MGNREGA is utilised for the NTFP collection from the forest and other cultivation works in the hamlets.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- The hamlet is lit with solar panels supported energy to the houses with solar lights and lantern
- The drop-out rate had been reduced. And education is good among Kurumba tribes.
- Roads are well constructed under Additional Tribal Sub Plan (ATSP)/ Special Package, CCD Hamlet Development Scheme monitored by ITDP.
- In Attapadi they owed houses constructed under PVTG scheme.
- Health camps are organised monthly and weekly.
- Bus fare or other transport fare is given to the pregnant women and they are admitted to hospital in 7th month of pregnancy.
- PDS system is working well

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- They don't have access to any type of irrigation facilities.
- Health Centre is in vicinity but the availability of Doctors and Auxiliary Mid Wife is not there. They also don't get any supplementary medicines from the PHC side.
- Transportation and road is still not in good situation as to go to market they go by jeep which cost them 200 to 400 rupees per person per side, which is high transportation cost according to them.
- Some common diseases they face that are gastritis, skin disease, fever etc it is may be because of their changed food habits.
- Infant Mortality is still high in Anavayi hamlet.
- Education drop-out rates had been decreased but not ruled out fully due to transportation and financial hurdles.
- Since last 10 years no training has been conducted to create other livelihood opportunities.
- Roads are not well connected to other Kurumba villages.
- Vulnerability due to unawareness exists as they don't even know that they belong to PVTGs group and it makes them unable to know PVTGs Scheme and avail benefits provided through it.
- They are interested in newspaper reading but it does not reach to them on time and the supply is irregular.

Wayanad (Batheri) : Cholanaikans**Gram Panchayat: Nalpuzha****Village: Karulai****Hamlet: Manjhiri****Basic Features**

- Cholanaikkans are a small tribe with a total population of less than 300 persons, Their region of habitation is about 90 km from the city of Kozhikode (Calicut) in a reserved forest.
- Nilambur Valley is situated in Malappuram district of Kerala State in India. The Valley is bounded on the north by the forested hills of Wayanad district, on the east by the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, Mannarkard forested hills in the south and Chaliyar river basin in the west. The Nilambur forest, which covers an area of 760.29 sq.km, is administratively divided into Nilambur south and north forest divisions. The Valley has an altitude of 4000 ft above MSL and the topography is marked by hills, rocks, peaks, rivers and streams.
- The Chaliyar and Karimpuzha are the main rivers in the area. The area is characterized by heavy rainfall, humid climate, moderate temperature and rich flora and fauna.
- They are the primitive hill tribe inhabits the forests in the Nilambur Valley of Malappuram district of Kerala (Karulai forest region)
- They live in caves or temporary self-built structures
- Their forest area is completely protected and outsiders are not even allowed to scavenge for forest produce or contact the tribal communities.
- The only contact with the people is done through a weekly (every Wednesday) meeting on the banks of a river between the last checkpoint and their residence.
- The Cholanaikkans are called the Cavemen of Kerala or hunter gatherer tribes of Kerala.
- Literally, the terms chola signifies 'forest' and naikkan denotes 'kings'; hence Cholanaikkan are 'kings of forest'
- They are said to have migrated from Mysore forests. The reason for their settling in the Nilambur forests has two versions. One is that they failed in a battle and had to hide deep in the forest. The second version is that they were displaced by flood and they sought shelter in the forests
- Most of them settled in Mancheri areas of Karulai forest region of Nilambur, Malappuram district of Kerala
- The Mancheri settlements belong to 56 families and 224 persons.
- For livelihood they fully depends on forest
- They are a low populated community and down to about 360 people in 1991 census.
- They are divided into smaller groups called Chemmam is headed by an elderly male member called chemmakkar.

- The boundaries of each chemmam is marked by rivers or hills and alai/hamlets are located on the banks of various rivers/rivulets
- The inhabitants of the Karulai range prefer to live in alai (rock shelters) or in hamlets though they have been provided with houses by the State Government but do not prefer to live because the houses are constructed without proper consultation with Cholanaicans
- They have no fixed dwellings but prefer to live close to water sources, In Mancheri they settled in the valley of Panapuzha and Karimpuzha (rivers)
- The Cholanaikkan are semi-nomadic and their population is distributed in ten groups
- Usually inhabitants of a particular chemmam move within their own territory for resource collection. If they want to collect resources from other chemmam, they can do it only after the consent from the chemmakkar of the respective chemmam. Thus, elderly males who hold the status of the chemmakkar wield control over the resources of their chemmam
- Cholanaikkans are animists and worship 'ancestral spirits'. They don't have any idols or images but go behind a big tree and whisper something.
- The authority and power of the Mooppan is transferred to the next generation symbolically by conferring his inherited Staff of Power to whomever he wishes to transfer. And invariably it would be to his son if he has one. The Staff of Power is called the *Chemmathadi*.
- They are governed by a council of elders (called Jenmekkaram) which controls the activities of the group.
- They only marry within the community and avoid all contact with the outside world. They prefer to have a bride from another subgroup of their own group and prefer to marry mother's brother's daughter/son or father's sister's daughter/son as a companion
- Polygamy is generally discouraged, but a man in the community may have a maximum of 3 wives provided he can demonstrate a capability to sustain them. On passing away of a spouse, the partner (male or female) is allowed to remarry. A girl may be married at an age as young as 12 to 13 years as rejecting a proposal may result in not being proposed to at all.
- They are well versed with Malayalam (regional language) but in hamlet they speak their own language.
- Cholanaikkans are clearly an unusual tribe with several unique characteristics that are under severe strain of modernisation.
- Both men and women do gathering, n.w.f.p collection, fishing and basket making. But hunting, bringing food provisions to home, building huts, and locating new area for resource collection and dwelling are exclusively done by men and fire-wood collection, fetching water from river, cooking, looking after children, old and sick people are the duties of women alone.

Project Achievements

- They are provided with several houses under PVTGs scheme
- The Weekly market is conducted by the government under the PVTGs scheme where they do get rice millets and other sources of protein like eggs.
- The medical facility is also available to them weekly under that scheme
- Lactating mothers are provided nutritious food for both the mother and infant. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi.
- The children from the majority of the households are being sent to the distant schools for their education in Nalpuzha. The parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.
- Honey and medicinal wood collection are the main occupation and there are government cooperatives to purchase the forest output.
- They also have solar panels which is provided by ATDP for electricity



House is provided by PVTG scheme but they still make tents to escape elephants and their habits of living in caves



The stuff of basket making by Cholanaiikkans

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Like many hunter-gatherers, certain hunting activities are entirely men's work among the Cholanaikkan. For collection pursuits, they roam in the forests either individually or in groups depending upon items, area of collection and seasons. During summer season all Cholanaikkans move closer to river banks, whereas, during monsoon they migrate far away from river banks. So they keep on changing their habitats. Because of which they don't draw the benefit of PVTGs Housing scheme. Some of them when asked the need of housing, denied and asked for tents like military so they can shift anywhere inside the deep jungle wherever they want.
- In summer season they are mainly involved in honey collection, as they are master in bee collection and hunting, their capability is getting lost with time due to migration and outside influence. They feel lack of training and utilization of their capability in this job.
- They are not involved in agricultural activities due to forest area which do not allow this activity and elephant issues.
- They are fearful of unseen wild animal attacks and especially the elephant attacks.
- Cholanaikkan women spend their major time in and around their hamlet. They usually engage in fishing, fire-wood collection and gathering of various resources. The education among them is very low.
- Their hunting activities are reduced or restricted by forest laws, and non-tribes occasionally challenge foraging and fishing activities.
- The penetration of government scheme and outside world is also weakening their style of traditional habitation and there is very less training to utilize their other traditional skills.

Immediate Action needed:

- The utilization of their skill in basket making and honey collection can be done by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skill and produce.
- Housing for them is not an appropriate idea which can be re thought again and provision of tent can be there.
- The education is very poor.
- A fringe can be made to safe guard them from wild animals.

Wayanad (Sukthanbatheri): Kattunayakans**Gram Panchayat: Noolpuzha****Village: Narkkatti****Hamlet: Anakamp****Basic Features**

- Majority of people in Kattunayakans tribals depend on forest for their livelihood and other sustenance.
- The language they speak is Malayalam, because of their relation with outsiders because of their geographical proximity and other engagements
- The hamlet is well connected with electricity supported energy to the houses, dispensary, community centre are working there very well, weekly check-up happens in hamlets.
- The kids from the majority of the households are being sent to the nearby schools for their education to towns.
- The parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from forest, honey collection and other forest items they collect from forest for their sustenance and livelihood.
- They collect honey from the forest and sell via the cooperatives in noolpuya Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from honey from forest and that provide much income for them.
- Health facility is at the hamlet and there is an ayurveda dispensary and PHC in Aanakatti for the primary check ups where the road's well connectivity is a major help for the fair and smooth transit to the facility.
- Kattunatakans are well known for their elephant rearing, people from outside seek their help to rear elephants

Projects Achievements:

- The housing facility of the tribe is much improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay with separate rooms for kitchen and public latrines for most of households.
- The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme and other allied ATSP schemes from the government where they were provided 6 lakhs for the construction. Government helped for the housing under PVTG Scheme for the construction of houses to the tribes.
- The place is well connected with good roads.
- The small scale cultivation works that the Kattunayakan people are involved in around their homestead is for their own consumption as they can't produce in large scale in fear of the damages caused by the monkeys and elephants as the hamlet is bereft of any guard wall to prevent them from the external animal aggression. This

creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.

- FRA and related activities have done well there.

The education in the hamlet has risen in a hopeful path as majority are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life and thus send their children to the tribal ashram schools or other model residential schools.

- The training of tailoring and carpentry had been given by ITDP office,
- The Ashram school is very well maintained with qualified teachers.

Challenges and Immediate action needed:

- The social evil like child marriage is there which is needed to be curbed.
- The society needs can be taken care of by monthly meetings with tribal community
- Their traditional skill of making houses which can sustain in case of heavy rainfall or disaster can be utilized.
- The SHG was not functional since few months and no action is taken to renew that.



The girl children of Kattunikayan tribes studying in near by Ashram school



The front side and board of Ashram School mentioned with name of scheme.

CHAPTER 8

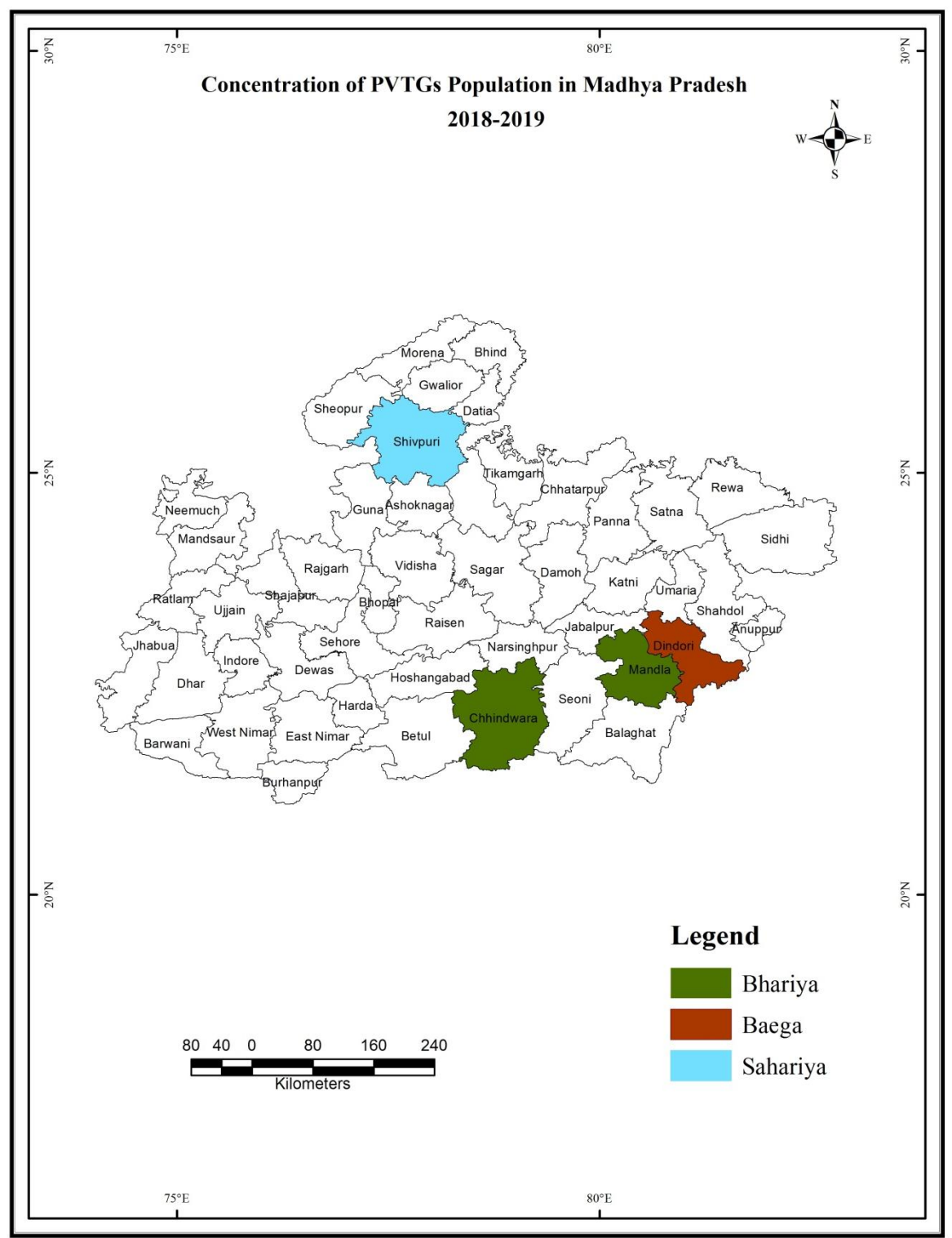
MADHYA PRADESH

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 9 villages spread over 3 districts in Madhya Pradesh. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG schemes on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, Housing, Toilets, Land Distribution, Kitchen Garden, Poultry, MGNREGA) Conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages	PVTG Name	Area Type	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Madhya Pradesh					
Shivpuri	Kota, Hatod, Madkheda Ahera	Sahariya	Forest Area		Easily accessible, all weather roads.
Dindori	Dhurkuta, Bijauri, Bilasar	Baiga	Forest Area		Forest and hilly area, Pucca road, not easily accessible.
Chhindwara	Kaream, Harrakarchar, Ghatlinga	Bahariya	Forest Area		Semi Pucca Road and few villages have Kutcha road, difficult to reach.



This directorate has been established particularly for preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan and monitoring the schemes implemented through various departments and Integrated Tribal Development Projects. A separate post of Director, Primitive Tribes has also been created for having effective control over schemes implemented through Primitive Tribal Development Agencies. Director T.A.D.P. has been assigned this Responsibility in addition to his/her work of Tribal Area Development. Three tribes of Madhya Pradesh Baiga, Bhariya and Sahariya have been declared specific backward tribes by the Government of India

Shivpuri (Shivpuri, Pohri): Sahariya

Gram Panchayat: Kota

Village: Kota, Hatod, Madkheda Ahera, Dangbarbe

Basic Features

- An ethnic group in the state of Madhya Pradesh who likes to call themselves as Khuntiya Patel popularly known as Sahar, Sehariya Saharia or Sahariya.
- Mainly lives in Shivpuri, Guna, Gwalior, Morena, Bhind, Vidisha, Raisen, Sehore and Bhundeli Janpad, The Saharias are also known as Seher, Sair, Sawar, Soar, and Sahara etc.
- Sahariya speaks Bharnoti language (also known as Bhariyati).
- They celebrate major festivals like Durga pooja, Lalbai, Teja Dashmi, Savani Amavasya, Holi, Dhakar Baba, Janmashtami, Deepavali etc
- Sahariya have close association with forest, majority of them collect. “Tendu” leaves from the forest. They also collect herbs, root vegetables, bail and emblika.
- Most of the Sahariya houses were in U-shape with little use of mud & bricks.
- Sahariya people generally make wall painting at the time of marriage. They are expert in wood cutting and making of wood equipment.
- Many Sahariyas work as agricultural labourers and they also migrate to other states in search of employment where they work as construction wage labourers and agricultural wage labourer.
- All Sahariya villages have irrigation problem. They are dependent upon rainwater for the cultivation of Soyabean, Maize, Mustard, Rice, Wheat, Oilseeds, Chick peas & Black Lentils.
- Sahariya also believes in local healer and witchcraft activities.
- Traditional Skills of Sahariya are as follows:
 - A. Wooden artifacts, chair, and many more things.
 - B. Wall Painting at the time of marriage.
 - C. Tendu leaf to make tobacco-bidi.

Project Achievements

- There is an increase in health coverage of pregnant mothers, and that is aided by Janani Express (Vehicle name) which is running for last eight to ten years in tribal areas.

- Under self-employment scheme, state Government has provided Rs. 50k to Rs. 10 lacs as an amount of loan to young entrepreneur.
- Construction of road under state and Central Government has been done. If the length goes beyond 1000km, the responsibility lies with Central Government and it will be done under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Nirman Yojna, and if the length is less than 1000km, the construction will be done from Chief Minister's fund.
- Exposure visit has been given to students and Tribal Performing Artists to the state of Gujarat.
- Income generation training Programs like Beekeeping, and horticulture have been provided by the TADA for Amla and Hard, Tendu Patta etc. have been aided by State Government.
- Under MGNREGA, construction of rainwater Reservoir, construction of Toilets and health have been undertaken.
- Few Households have got Housing, and livestock like Goat from Janpad (District level Agency) in the year 2017-18.
- District authorities (TADP) have provided Diesel pumps for irrigation.



Monthly Janpad Meeting at Shivpuri District's Janpad.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is no emphasis on vocation education and training among Sahariya tribes.
- Sahariya grow only one crop in whole year during rainy season, as a result most of the men, women and children work as wage labourers.
- Malnutrition is prevalent among Sahariya Tribes.
- Unemployment among youth in the villages of Sahariya is a major concern among Sahariya community. They are engaged as wage labourers.

Immediate Actions Required:

- Permanent source of clean drinking water has to be installed in the village Dangbarbe since women have to fetch water from canal which is 1.5 km away from the village, and the quality of water is poor which causes many health related issues among the villagers.
- Dropout rate is much higher among Sahariya in this village, and that needs to be addressed as soon as possible so that high school pass out students do not waste time sitting idle , and enroll themselves in further studies, and skill development training programs.
- Only a few of the households have got housing under IAY, while other are still living under kuccha houses which is not safe.
- Modern agricultural technology should be introduced for enabling the cultivators to produce more as use of traditional equipment is not effective now a days.

Dindori (Bajag, Amarpur, Samnapur): Baiga

Gram Panchayat: Dhurkuta, Bilaspur, Chintipur, Bhodijapani

Village: Dharkuta, Chintipur

Basic Features

- Dindori are an ethnic group of tribes who believe that land is their mother and therefore do not plow the land. The ideology behind is that it would make their mother weaker if they ask their mother to produce food again and again from the same patch.
- Mainly live in dense forest and hilly regions of Mandla, Dindori, Shahadol, Umaria, Balaghat and Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh. They are considered as an offshoot of the Bhumias of Chhota Nagpur.
- Baiga tribe speaks "Baigani" language which is influenced by Gondi.
- Tattoo is considered as the integral part of their tradition, Baiga ladies make tattoos all over their body in order to protect themselves from skin disease.
- Baiga cuisine is mainly made up of kodo millet and kutki which they supplement with forest produce. The community performs dusshera dance and believe firmly in witchcrafts.
- Baiga tribes are majorly local healers who are dependent on forest herbs. However there expertise in herbs is not being used at present.

- Baiga tribe do not want to involve in economic activities provided by the government.
- Baiga tribe primary culture is eroding and people are majorly involved in drinking habits.
- Despite the organization of health camp and supply of medicines from Government, Baiga tribe people still prefer Ayurvedic medicine.



Baiga woman in traditional dress and IIPA team with Baiga community.

Project Achievements

- In the year 2011-12, Livestock such as cow and ox have been given by District authorities.
- Old age pension, Toilets, LPG have been provided and villagers are using these services regularly.
- MGNREGA is functional and providing ample number of working days to wage labour.
- There is an increase in immunization rates of infants, and health coverage of pregnant mothers.
- Communication facilities have been expanded.



Hatt market at Dharkuta and Photographs of Kanya Ashram School at Chintipur

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is no Veterinary service within the village vicinity.
- Prevalence of Alcoholism has increased significantly among Baiga Tribe.
- Construction and repair of water harvesting structure has not been undertaken.

Immediate Actions Required:

- A check-dam should be constructed on “Sunha Nala” (Bhodi). It will irrigate a minimum of 300-400 acre of land and dam on “Devdhara Nala” could irrigate a minimum of 500 acre land.
- It was highly suggested from the Local body officers who are working for the PVTGs in the village that, Dhurkuta Gram panchayat should be included in Bajaag Gram Panchayat.

Chindwara (Tamia): Bhariya

Gram Panchayat: Ghatlinga

Village: Kaream, Harrakarchar, Ghatlinga

Basic Features

- Bharia tribe mainly resides in Jabalpur and Chhindwara. In Chhindwara they live in Patakot in Tamia block and consider Mahoba or Bandhavgarh as their place of origin. The Bharias belong to Dravidian group and scholars have placed them under Bhumia Tribe.
- Bharia is a small Dravidian-speaking tribal group of Madhya Pradesh.
- Patakot was totally in-accessible by road and one had to enter along a foot-path only. But recently the Madhya Pradesh Government established good road inside the Patakot valley.
- There are hundreds of medicinal plant species in the Patakot valley, and the Bharias have a deep knowledge of the herbs and medicinal plants growing within their valley.
- Bharia tribe includes Bhumia, Bhuinhar Bhumia, Bhumiya, Bharia, Paliha, and Pando sub -groups.



Photographs of Bhariya community in Kaream Village and IIPA team conducting Survey.

Project Achievements

- A new Gram Sabha Bhawan as well as a girl's residential school have been constructed inside the village.
- 62 toilets have been constructed in Kaream village under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- Pucca House has been provided to 4 households under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY).
- A pair of calf was given to all households (in 2013).
- House has been constructed for villagers under Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY) in the year 2001.
- Construction of 35 toilets has been done in Harrakarchar village under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- 25 out of 62 Households in Tamia block have got FRA land.
- A Mandap for traditional practices, folk dance etc. has been constructed.
- Three solar power plants have been provided to residential hostels and schools.
- Concrete road which links the houses to pucca road is being constructed.

- Thirty three toilets have been constructed under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- Art and Craft training has been provided to tribal youth.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- No proper water channel is available for irrigation. Water harvesting structure is not available in the villages.
- People have to travel to Chindi (18 km) for medical treatment as there is no primary health centre in nearby area.
- Villages are not connected by Pucca road. Due to this Bhariya tribe villages are inaccessible.
- There is no middle and high school available in the nearby vicinity, which is main reason for high dropout rate. Ashram school and residential schools are not opened for both boys and girls.
- Land development activities like land levelling, fencing and budding, did not take place in Bhariya tribe villages. They are cultivating only for self-consumption.
- Women are fetching contemplated drinking water from springs and ponds. Due to this risk of water borne diseases are very high.
- Bhariya village schools lack sufficient teaching and non-teaching staff for proper functioning of the schools. Majority of Bhariya villages do not have proper school building and Anganwadi Centre.

Immediate Actions Required:

- Pucca road should be constructed to connect the villages of Bhariya tribe to connect them with local markets for better development & trading activities.
- PHC (Primary health centre) and SHC (Sub-Health centre should be opened with sufficient number of doctors, nurses and non-medical staffs for proper functioning.
- A stream flowing 1.5 KM away from village should be used for setting up a proper water channel.
- Permanent teachers should be recruited instead of guest teachers.
- Land leveling should be executed in order to increase productivity and fencing should be encouraged in order to protect crops from animals.
- A telecommunication network tower should be set up so that villagers can avail modern health services like ambulance 108.
- Common tube wells should be provided to households with land above 1 acre under certain distance.
- Villages under Gram Panchayat should be reshuffled based on their distance by road instead of hilly distance.

CHAPTER 9

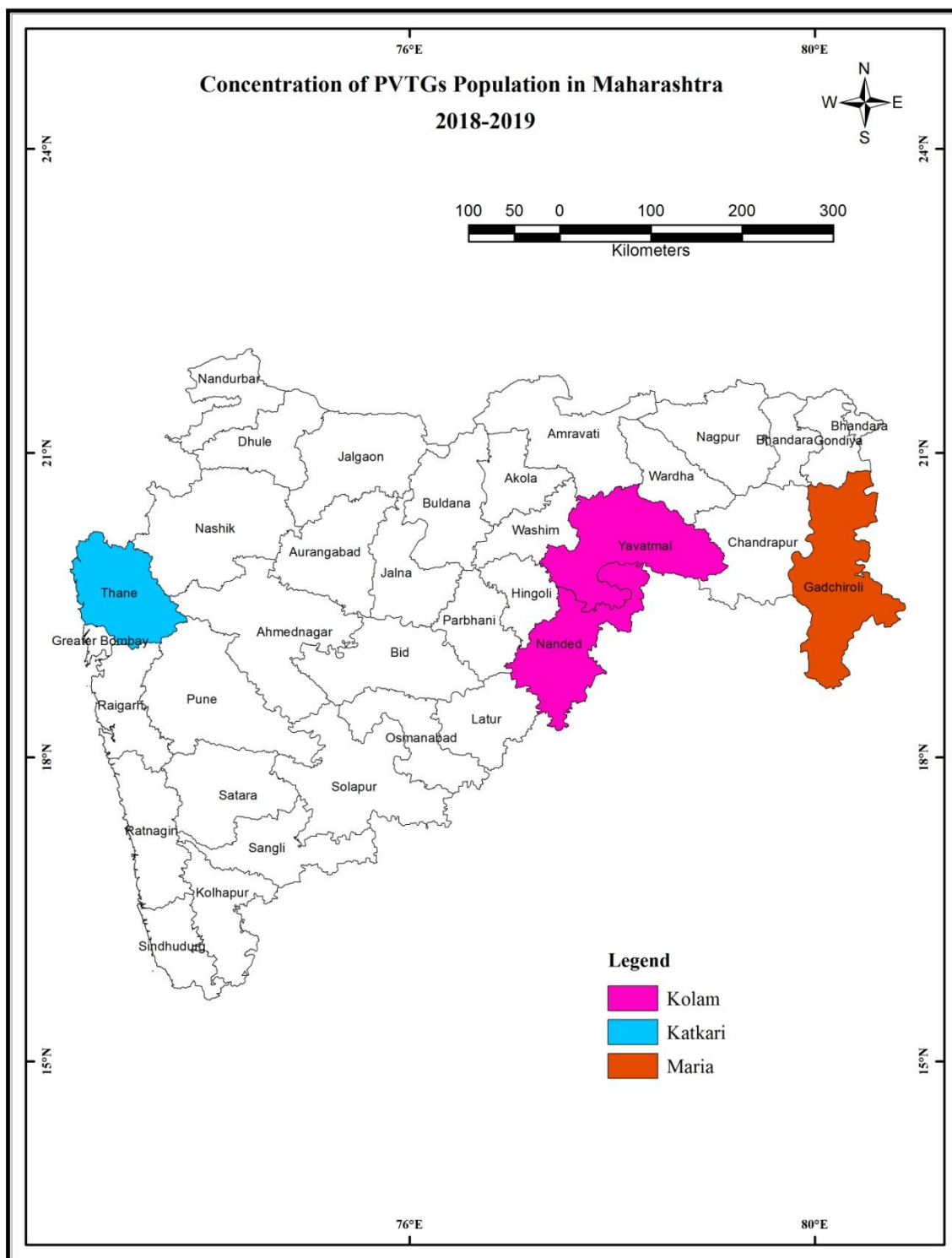
MAHARASHTRA

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in Kosamghat village which falls under Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG schemes on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, MGNREGA) Conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

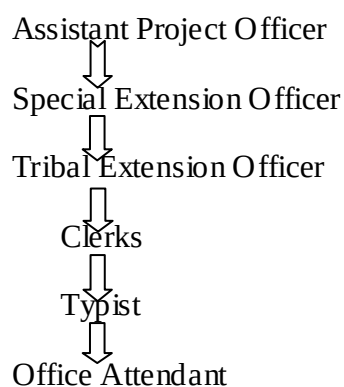
Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Maharashtra					
Gadchiroli	Kosamghat	Maria	Charpala Wildlife Sanctuary	ITDP	Accessible terrain and roads are pucca.



Organisational Setup ITDP (Integrated Tribal Development Project)

Gadchiroli district was carved out on the 26th of August 1982 by the division of erstwhile Chandrapur district. Earlier, it was a part of Chandrapur District and only two places namely Gadchiroli and Sironcha were tehsils of Chandrapur District before the formation of Gadchiroli District. Gadchiroli tehsil was started in 1905 by transfer of Zamindari Estate from Brahmapuri and Chandrapur tehsil. Gadchiroli district was created on August 26, 1982 by bifurcating the Chandrapur district in the place of Brahmapuri, which is part of the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra. In 1960, when the new state of Maharashtra was created, Chandrapur became a district of the state. In 1982 Chandrapur was divided, with Gadchiroli becoming an independent district in the place of Brahmapuri. The district is divided into six Sub-Divisions i.e. Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Aheri, Etapalli, Desaiganj and Kurkheda respectively and each sub-division has two talukas. 457 Gram Panchayats and 1688 Revenue Villages. The district has three Legislative Assembly Constituencies namely Gadchiroli, Armori and Aheri. Basically, the district is distributed into 12 talukas and 12 Panchayat Samitis. There are 10 Nagar Panchayats in Gadchiroli district and two Municipalities exist in the district i.e. at Gadchiroli and Wadsa. Organisational structure of ITDP is following:



For the development of Tribal community, ITDP is working in four areas that are Education, Health, Infrastructure, and Social. In education field it is focussing on “Model Residential School, Prematric Hostel, Post Matric Hostels, and Girl Child Endowment Scheme. In Health area ITDP is working towards “Projects and Activities in Health Sector, Food Support/Security Programme, Millet village for Food Security, Government Tribal Speciality Hospital etc. In infrastructure sector its focus is on land distribution, Housing, Settlement Development Scheme, Additional Tribal Sub Plan (Atsp)/ Special Package and Hamlet Development Scheme.

ITDP is the nodal implementing agency of the scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. In Maharashtra there are 3 PVTG communities named Maria, Kolam, and Kattunakayan.

To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study had been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

Gadchiroli (Gadchiroli): Maria

Gram Panchayat: Savala

Village: Kosamghat

Hamlet: Kosamghat

Basic Features

- The Gondi (Gōndi) or Gond people are an Adivasi group (indigenous people) of India that speak Gondi language which is a Dravidian language and are listed as a Scheduled Tribe for the purposes of India's system of positive discrimination. The Gond is also known as the Raj Gond. The term was widely used in 1950s, but has now become almost obsolete, probably because of the political demise of the Gond Rajas.
- The Gondi language is closely related to the Telugu, belonging to the Dravidian family of languages. The 2011 Census of India recorded about 2.98 million Gondi speakers. For the past few decades they have been witnesses to the Naxalite–Maoist insurgency in the central part of India. Their crop cultivation includes Paddy only which they use for self-consumption only. Majority of population of Maria tribe is engaged in the collection of forest produce like-bamboo, honey, tendu patta, wood, and raw vegetables.
- Maria tribe is engaged in Animal husbandry but not for mulching purposes only for rearing and agriculture purposes.

Project Achievements

- Education: There is only one Primary school within the village built under SSA and has given hope to the majority who are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life. Students are getting a scholarship of Rs. 1000 per annum.
- MGNREGA is applied for the construction works only which provides daily wages to villagers.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension from the government. There is the problem of delay from the department.
- There are 5 SHGs, each having 12 members and are active in the village for the settlement of village level problems related to finance (saving) and disputes.
- The village has electricity connection for more than last 10 years.
- Few Households have got the LPG connection under Ujjawla Yojna.
- One PHC is situated at a distance of 9km from the village, and one Government hospital is also there at a distance of 30km.
- Institutional pre and post-delivery care is provided to pregnant women under which they get-supplementary food, calcium tablets, and vaccines.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The Village is facing the problem of clean Drinking water as there is only one well for the village and that too is filled with contaminated water.
- During FGD it was their demand to have at least 100 days of work guarantee to them. During the study it was observed that the villagers had not been given employment for weeks together which is an unusual scenario to face.
- It was in the year 2005 when the hamlet people had forwarded the request for FRA acts implementation and have been waiting for it and hoping for some action towards it with awareness workshop about forest rights.
- Delay in receiving Old Age pension.
- Agriculture is dependent only on rain as there is no proper and fixed source of irrigation.
- Common Prevalent disease in the village is chicken pox, malaria, and typhoid.
- None of the Households have Health card.
- The connectivity is restricted by BSNL provider only and a lot of issues are faced in getting network.
- There is no facility, and system to check the drop-out students.
- DTH service and TV are available only with few households but not in working condition.
- None of the Households are engaged in traditional activities except on the occasion of marriage.
- There is no tribal museum for the preservation of their cultural values.
- There is No community hall within the village.
- The village does not have enough space for grazing of livestock.
- No one ever in the village has ever got any skill development training.
- Micro irrigation and water harvesting structure is totally absent.



Only Source of drinking water

Immediate Action Needed:

- Forest Rights Act has not been facilitated in the hamlet till now and the participants are sceptical that it won't materialise soon as the forest department may take much more time and formalities to complete the same.
- There is no separate system for irrigation in the hamlet.
- Government should focus more in creating income generation activities and skill development projects with proper interval follow-ups.
- None of the Households here have ever got any housing under any of the state or central government schemes.



Interacted with Maria Community while conducting the Impact Evaluation

CHAPTER 10

MANIPUR

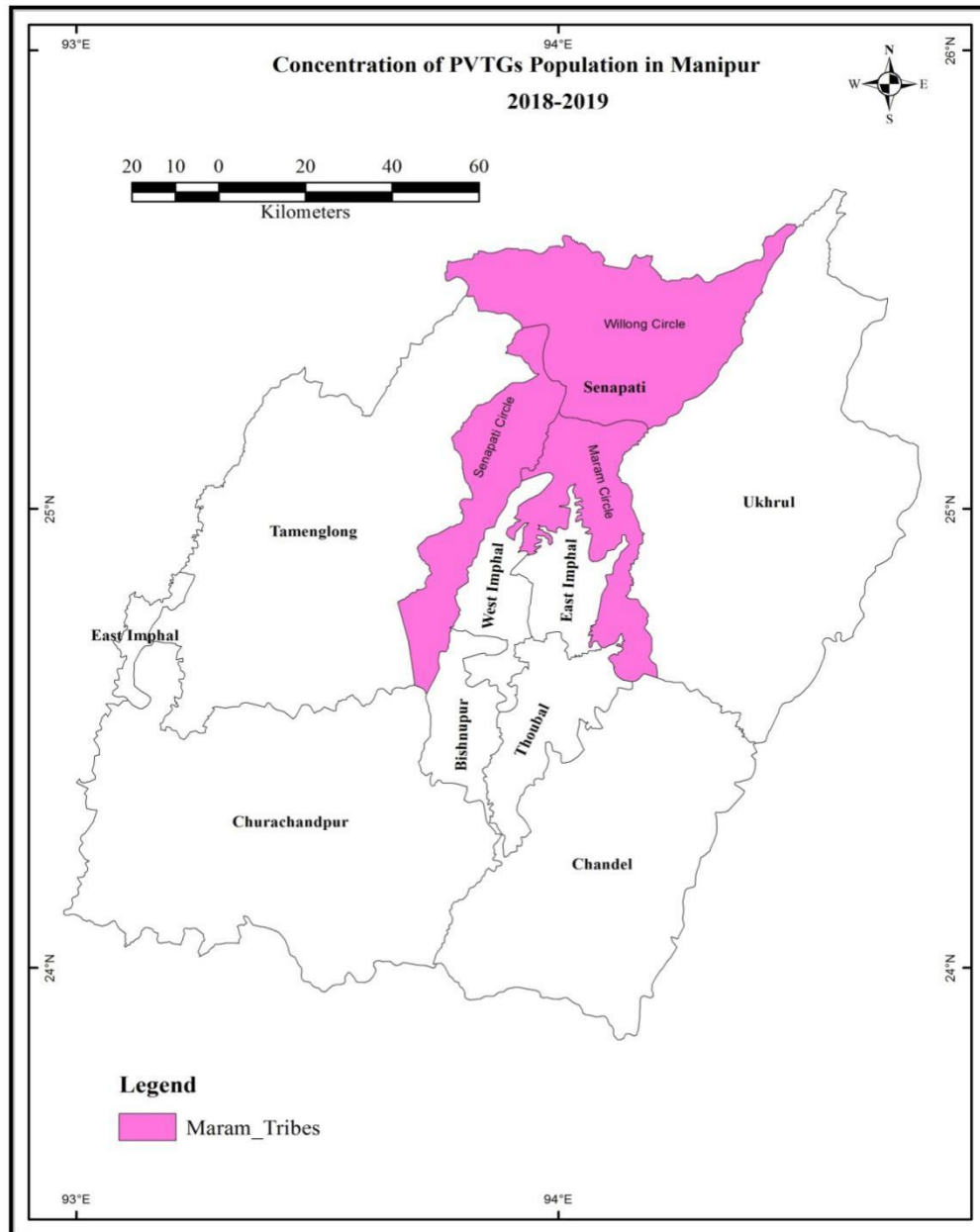
Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in four villages (Ngatan, Sadim Pukhri, Rajamei and Maram Khullen) spread over three circles namely Senapati Circle, Willong Circle and Maram Circle in Manipur in North-East India. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and District	Project Village and Hamlet	PVTG Name	Revenue and Forest Land	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty Accessing the village
Manipur: Senapati District					
Senapati Circle	Ngatan	Maram Naga	Forest land	Department of Tribal Affairs and Hills	Hilly terrain, remotely located on the mountain. The village was connected through Pucca road, but it was not properly maintained as there is no culvert the road was water-logged with rainwater.
	SadimPukhri		Revenue Land		Hilly terrain, remotely located on the mountain. The Village was connected through moram road, but it was not properly maintained.
Willong Circle	Rajamei		Forest Land		Hilly terrain, remotely located on the mountain. The Village was connected through Kutcha road.
Maram Circle	Maram Khullen				Hilly terrain, remotely located on the mountain. The Village was connected through Pucca road, but it was not properly

					maintained.
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Basic Features

- Maram Nagas PVTGs are concentrated in three circles (Senapati Circle, Willong Circle and Maram Circle) of Senapati district of Manipur with a total population of 35236 (Baseline survey of the Maram Primitive Tribe of Manipur, 2014). Houses are scattered in wide areas in the villages. Houses are made of woods on which they have carved out heads of both human and animal along with traditional weapons.
- Maram Nagas inhabit on the top of mountains, hills and in the valley of Senapati district. Maram Nagas have unique features to settle in a homogenous group in the villages and live in isolation from other tribes. These villages are headed by the village chief, which is hereditary in nature.
- Christianity is the main religion of Maram Naga. Apart from celebrating religious festivals, they also participate actively in their cultural occasions.
- The main activities for the subsistence of Maram Naga are collection of forest produce, hunting, gathering and shifting cultivation. They collect wild tubers, seasonal fruits and hunt rabbits and other wild animals to continue their life.
- In Manipur each tribe has their own language, which is exclusively used. Maram is the language of the Maram Naga group which is exclusively used among Maram tribe. Some youth know English as they are taught in both English and Maram. Some of them also know Manipuri due to contact with other tribes.
- In Maram Nagas group, the land belongs to community and controlled by the village chief. The village chief has the power to grant access to land for cultivation to households. Livelihood is majorly derived from both settled and shifting cultivation. Maram Naga also practice terrace farming as they reside on mountains, hills and in heavily forest areas. Maram Naga women play an important role in generating livelihood. In some village women are engaged in traditional activities like weaving cloths for their family members, mainly used during festivals. Some of Maram men are engaged as agricultural labourer and wage labourer in neighbouring villages. But most of them are settled and shifting cultivator. Now a days, Maram Naga are moving from shifting to settled cultivation as they are becoming more aware about settled cultivation through contact with other tribal community. MGNREGA is implemented in some villages inhabited by Maram Naga. However, the villagers revealed that they have got wage employment hardly for six days in a year in repairing the road.
- Maram Naga people are involved in both settled and shifting cultivation. They also practice terrace farming. Paddy and maize are major crops which are grown in the circles. They are also engaged in horticulture and majority of the Maram Naga households have kitchen garden. They grow indigenous vegetables, fruits and wild tubers. Many of Maram people are engaged in animal husbandry like buffalo, cows and piggeries.



Traditional house of Village Chief of Maram Khullen



Maram Naga girls in traditional dress



Maram Naga women engaged in weaving



Traditional hearth of a Maram Naga

Project Achievements

- Road connectivity has improved in last 10 years as wide constructions of road have taken place in the region. Ngтан, Rajamei and Sadim Pukhri are remotely located villages of Maram Naga which have been connected to district headquarter Senapati, which is the focal point of all the facilities to Maram Naga. These roads are only connecting way to Senapati. However, roads are not properly maintained by the concerned authorities.
- Asian Highway 1 which passes through the state capital Imphal to Moreh on the Indo-Myanmar border is hardly 7 km. far from Maram Khullen village. However, the other two villages namely Sadim Pukhri under Senapati Circle), Rajamei under Willong Circle are at a distance of 35 km from the Asian highway.
- Water reservoirs have been constructed nearby the springs and from these reservoirs, water is supplied to villages through the pipe at different points.
- Tin sheets have been provided to many households in these villages for covering the upper part of Kutcha house. This was provided under the conservation-cum-development project.
- Latrine facility has been provided to the majority of the households in these villages.

- Villages have been electrified in recent years. But some households still do not have electricity connection as they do not pay an extra amount (bribe) demanded by the electrician in lieu of fitting electricity connection.
- Department of Tribal Affairs and Hills has provided three ambulances for three circles of Senapati districts to carry patients in emergency situations.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Housing condition did not improve in recent 10 years. They live in the houses made of wood, straw and tin sheets. Housing facilities or aid has not been provided to majority households. In the name of housing facilities, they have been provided with tin sheets by the concerned authorities.
- Ration card is not with any households. It is with the distributors who possess all power, whether to give ration card or not. People are not aware of their share of ration. Dealers give 50 kg ration for two neighboring households.
- In the name of sanitation facilities, commode, 2 sacks of cement and tin sheet were provided to the households. In some villages only commode was provided. Many households were not provided with even these things. Some families spent their own savings to build a latrine as they were not provided.
- Old age pension is not provided to majority of deserving senior citizens. Some senior citizens get the old age pension, but it is irregularly dispensed by the government.
- Drinking water facility is a major concern of the villagers as they are fetching water from ponds and for which they have to walk around 5 KM. In some villages, water is supplied through a small pipe due to these reasons, the villagers always face water shortage. They drink contaminated water due to this villagers suffer from water borne diseases like dysentery, jaundice, and diarrhea.
- Mortality and morbidity rates are very high in Maram Naga's villages. There are hardly any PHC and Sub Health centres in the vicinity; they situated nearly 30 KM away from the village. PHC and Sub Health centres are dysfunctional in most of the villages. Doctors and nursing staff were not recruited in these health centres. In the tribal villages the study team found Cancer, tuberculosis and diabetes have cost many lives. Due to lack of health information and awareness, people are not going to hospitals at the early stage
- During FGD with the tribal villagers, it was informed that MGNREGA was implemented for 6 days only in the whole year. The payment of these 6 days was not made so far. People demanded for proper implementation of MGNREGA in their villages. At least 100 days work guarantee should be ensured for them as they face lot of difficulties to find a job during the off seasons. The villagers reported that they are not called for work under MGNREGA since last few weeks which is an unusual scenario to face.
- Educated youth in the study area are jobless which creates uneasiness among the people and they do not wish to send their children for higher education. So far, the Government has not taken any steps to reduce the rising unemployment rate among the educated youth.
- Women have traditional expertise/skills in weaving and embroidery. But these do not generate income as they were not provided with any skill developing training. Skill development in

traditional activities and job creating activities like mason, driving, artisan, etc. has not been imparted in any of the villages to cater the local market and create job opportunity for youths.

- In Maram Naga villages, school dropout and illiteracy are the biggest challenges. There is not a single middle and high school in the vicinity. In some villages, especially in Rajamei it was found that the school was upto second class only. Children are going to Senapati for middle and high schools which is at minimum distance of 35 Km to 120 KM. This is the biggest reason for high school drop out after primary education. As parents are unable to bear the expenses of education, children are working in the missionary school as cook, hotels, restaurants, and shops. Some children were adopted by relatives and missionaries, which bear their educational expense.
- There is no irrigation facility for agricultural activities in the village. Farmers entirely depend upon rainwater. Water harvesting system is not installed in any of the villages. People do cultivation mainly for their consumption. There are no water harvesting structures like ponds and check dam for irrigation purposes.
- There is hardly any animal husbandry in the villages of Maram Naga. People do not rear animals due to fear of the epidemic. During the study, it was found that earlier Maeram Naga used to rear the animals, but they gave up as they lost their cattle in an epidemic. Not even a single veterinary hospital is available in the nearby villages. Veterinary hospitals are located in district head quarter Senapati which is quite far-away.
- There is a gradual decline in traditional activities and traditional rituals among the Maram Naga community. Traditional monuments, places, and historical artifacts were not preserved.
- Land development activities did not take place in any of the villages of Maram Naga.



Latrine provided under Swachh Bharat Mission

Immediate Action Needed:

- Contemplated drinking water is the main cause of many water-borne diseases in Maram Naga Villages. People are still fetching water from springs and streams. Water pipe from stream or springs must be installed in every village. After treatment of water at initial stages (suitable for drinking), then it should be dispensed to households.
- To check the high school drop out after primary level and to end the situation of servitude in which children are suffering Middle and high schools must be opened in every village or within the distance of 3 to 4 KM from each village of Maram Naga. Government Colleges must be opened in each circle. More than half of the income of each family goes to education.
- Ration card must be handed over to beneficiary to bring transparency in PDS.
- The sanctioned amount must be transferred to the beneficiary account for the construction of latrines and houses. The practice of involvement of contractor in construction of toilets as well as housing must be discouraged, rather villagers should be encouraged to participate in such activities.
- The sanctioned amount must be transferred to the beneficiary account for the construction of latrines and houses. The practice of involvement of contractor in construction of toilets as well as housing must be discouraged; rather villagers should be encouraged to participate in such activities.
- Government intervention in housing facilities is most needed. As majority of the Maram populations are living in Kutcha houses.
- PHC and Sub Health centres must be opened, doctor and nursing staff must be recruited in each health centre on priority basis to check the spread of communicable and non-communicable disease like Cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, epilepsy dengue and malaria.
- To improve road connectivity in each village, culvert must be given at different places; villages must be linked to the neighbouring villages and to the district head quarter-Senapati.
- Skill development training centre must be opened in each village and both women and men should be imparted skill development training in traditional activities and other activities to create job opportunity.
- MGNREGA must be implemented on a regular basis and provide 100 days employment guarantee and provisions of regular payment must be made.
- Irrigation facilities must be improved which would further encourage the Maram youths in traditional practices. Jhoom cultivation must be discouraged. Settled cultivation should be encouraged through use of modern technology.
- Maram people are good in horticultural activities. Horticulture has a very good scope in these villages. It should be encouraged at a wider level. Further, vehicles should be provided in each circle for smooth transportation of vegetables and fruits to the market in the district headquarters. The indigenous fruits have very good market, but due to small scale production and lack of transportation system farmers are not able to produce it at a mass scale and get the actual price.
- For the preservation of culture, language and identity of Maram community; historical monuments and historical places must be preserved.

CHAPTER 11

ODISHA

Introduction

The conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) of Government of Odisha encompasses 17 micro projects for 13 PVTGs (See Table 1). In addition to The Ministry of Tribal Affairs financial assistance to the MPAs under CCD, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1), the State Government of Odisha through its state development fund and in partnership with International Fund for Agricultural Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has taken up Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP). Its objective is to improve the living conditions of the PVTGs and reduction of poverty. The programme cost is of Rs. 795.42 Crore out of which IFAD's long term loan component is 312.37 Crore INR, which is 39 percent of the total programme cost.^{vii} The programme is being implemented in 17 Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) of 12 districts and 89 Gram Panchayats covering 1125 inhabited villages. The programme target is to cover 96,651 households within 8 years project period. The key objectives of the programme are; food & nutrition security, ensuring livelihoods opportunities, capacity building of PVTGs, entitlements over land and forest, improved agriculture practices, increase in production, establishment of micro-enterprises as alternate sources of livelihoods and ensuring community infrastructure.

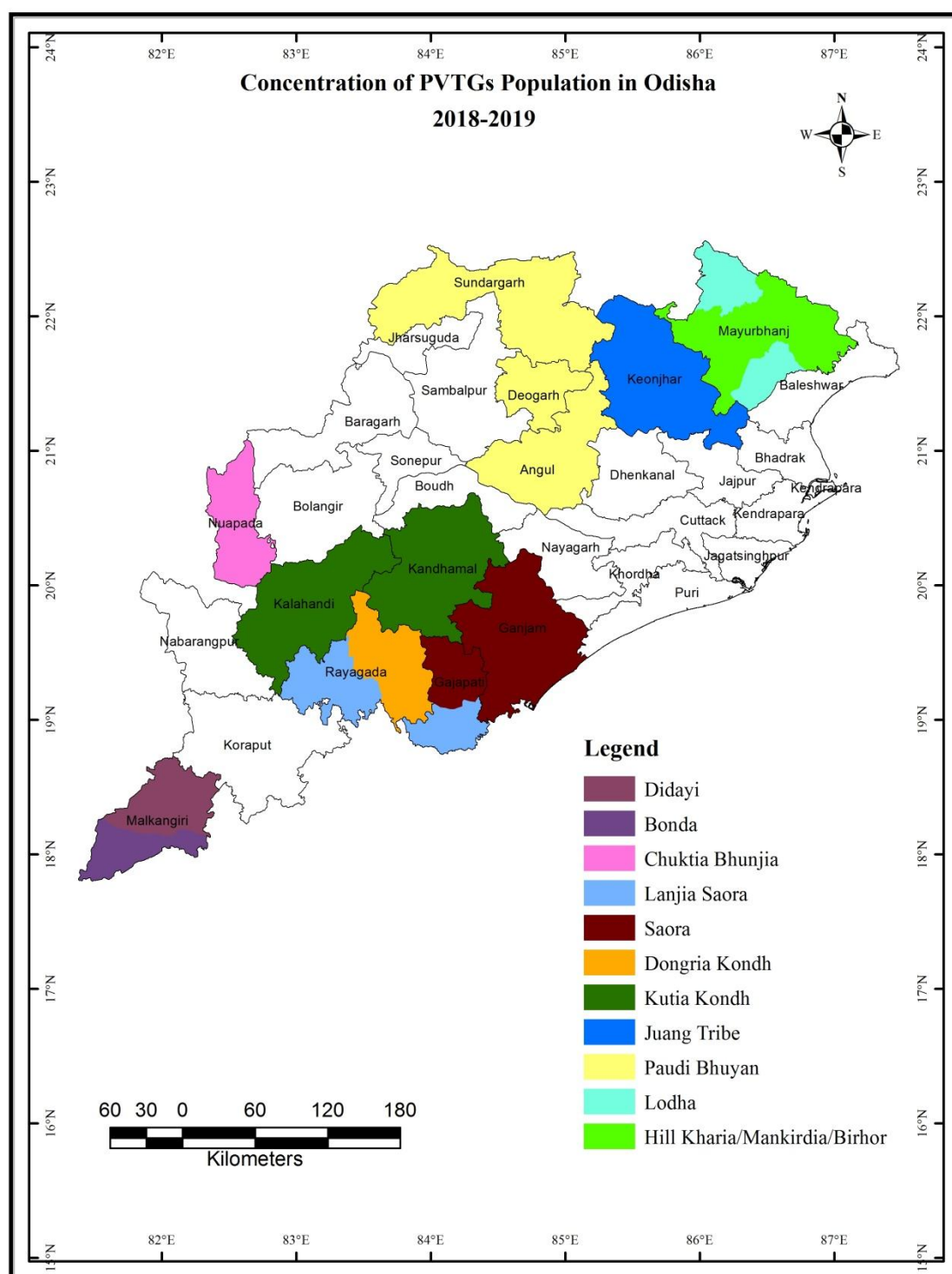
The community is involved starting from planning, execution and monitoring of the OPELIP project. In order to meet the programme objectives, the community prepares a Village Development Plan (VDP) for the programme period. Every year, the village community prepares Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) based on the village development plan documents facilitated by the Experts and SMSs engaged at FNGO and MPA level. This plan goes for approval to the OPELP Project Management Unit with due procedure, thereafter the community take up the activities with the help of Village Development Committee (VDC)/Users Groups (UGs).^{viii}

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in sixteen villages under eight micro project agencies in five districts namely, PBDA, Khuntagaon (Sundergarh), KKDA, Lanjigarh (Kalahandi), LSDA, Puttasing, and DKDA, Parsali and Chatikona in Rayagada, CBDA (Nuapada), BDA (Mudulipada) and DDA (Kudumulgumma) in Malkangiri district in south and western Odisha (See Table 2). The socio-economic indicators of the PVTGs remain far below the State average of other STs and other communities in the State. In view of this, the project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like (a) Social Sector Development (education complex for PVTG boys; health and nutrition; safe drinking water and sanitation); (b) Sustainable Livelihoods Development (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, irrigation, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security,

promotion of SHGs, market linkage); (c) Conservation of Culture (construction of community centres; promotion of traditional arts, crafts and dances; construction of tribal museum in micro project area); (d) Infrastructure Development (connectivity/roads, electrification and housing); and (d) Capacity Building and Institutional Mechanism(skill development training and gender empowerment aspects). The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Establishment of Micro Projects (PVTG-Wise)

No	District	Block	Name of the Micro Project Agency
1.	Mayurbhanj	Suliapada & Morada	Lodha Development Agency, Moroda
2		Karanjia & Jashipur	Hill Khadia & Mankirdia Development Agency, jashipur
3	Sundergarh		Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Khuntgaon
4	Angul	Pallahara	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Jamardih i
5	Deogarh	Barkote	Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency, Rugdakudar
6	Keonjhar	Banspal	Juang Development Agency, Gonasika
7	Kaandhamal	Tumudibandha	Kutia Kandha Development Agency, Belghar
8	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Kutia Kondh Development Agency, Lanjigarh
9	Rayagada	Bisam Cuttack & Muniguda	Dongria Kandha Development Agency, Chatikana
10		Kalyansingpiur	Dongria kandha Development Agency, Parsali
11		Gunpur	Lanjia Saora Development Agency
12	Gajapati	Mohana	Saora Development Agency, Chandragiri
13		Gumma	Lanjia Saora Development Agency, Seranga
14	Ganjam	Patrapur	Tumba Development Agency
15	Malkangiri	Khairput	Bonda Development Agency
16		Kudumulguma & Khairput	Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulguma
17	Nuapada	Komna	Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency, Sunabeda



The community worker plays a vital role in providing handholding support and ensuring timely implementation of the programme directed by the communities. Community Service Providers (CSPs) and Community Resource Persons ((CRPs) at the local level are promoted to transfer skills to the communities. There are 478 CRPs working in a ratio of, one CRP for 2 to 3 villages. CSPs are the role model and support service workers in the village/GP level.

The CSPs adapt an activity and also play as a role model for others to implement the same. 534 CSPs are promoted from various trades such as Poultry, Goatery and Income Generation Activity. CRPs are treated as the last mile delivery mechanism of the programme. Thus, the OPELIP programme gives emphasis on CRP's capacity building. A state level orientation programme was organized for all CRPs. The residential training was conducted from 26th to 29th December 2018 in batches, at IMAGE, Bhubaneswar. Apart from direct training to the community level service provider, different trainings on various thematic areas have also been imparted to the field functionaries of MPAs and FNGOs. The activities promoted under OPELIP for livelihood enhancement are: pisciculture in community tank, potato cultivation, sunflower, green gram, maize cultivation, kitchen garden and mushroom cultivation by SHGs. Connectivity is a major problem in all the MPA villages. The OPELIP programme directed by MPA have taken initiatives to address this issue through implementation of projects such as foot paths, morum road, CC roads, ghat cutting, culvert and cause weirs etc. Improvement in value addition and market linkages for surplus agriculture produce and NTFP was also undertaken through construction of economic infrastructures like drying yard, aggregation centre, market yard, SHG work shed etc.

Fig. 1: Organizational Setup of Implementing Agencies in Odisha

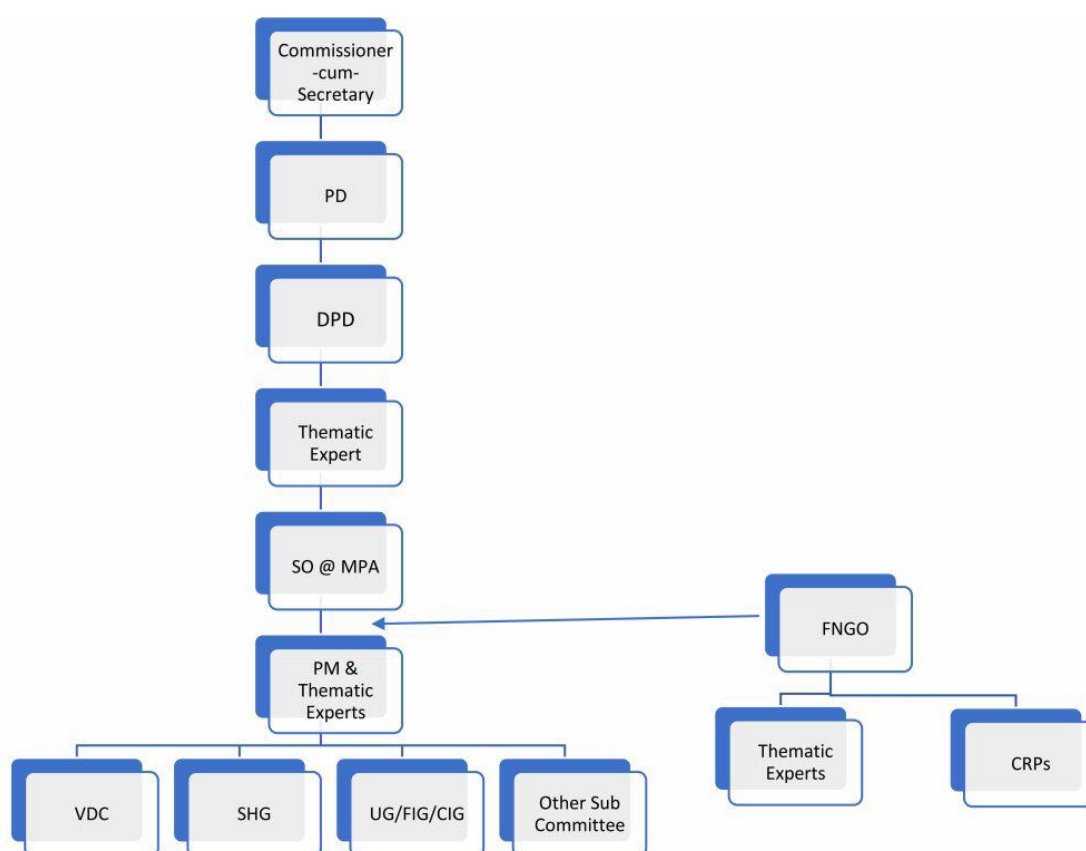


Table 2: Training Imparted to the Field Functionaries of MPAs, FNGOs

Sl No.	Training Programme	Date & Venue	No. of participants
1.	Training on implementation of khariff programme for MPA and NGO officials	30 & 31 July 2018 Conference Hall TDCCOL	119
2.	Training on implementation of Rabi programme for MPA and NGO officials	15 th Sept, 2018 NISWASS	70
3.	Training of trainers cum Workshop on NTFP	9 th Oct, 2018 NISWASS	77
4.	Training on implementation of field activities under MGNREGA to NGO and MPA staffs	26-27 Nov, 2018 NISWASS	46
5.	Training on technical aspects of implementation of NRM & Engineering activities for MPA & NGO officials	28-29 Nov, 2018 Conference Hall TDCC	37
6.	Training on sensitization on gender, nutrition and strengthening of SHG, CLF, and GPLF for MPA and NGO staffs	31 Jan & 1 st Feb, 2019 IMAGE	74
7.	Training on accounts to the accountants of MPAs and FNGOs staff.	13-14 Feb, 2019 PMU Conference Hall	30
8.	Training on land allocation to the RI A min and PM of the MPAs	1 st March 2019 IMAGE	104

*Source: Annual Activity Report, 2019, p.22.

Table 3: Project village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages/ Hamlets	PVTG Name	HHs Covered	Village type (Revenue/ Forest/Wildlife sanctuary)	Name of Micro Project Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Odisha						
Sundargarh	Fuljhra, Uperginia	Paudi Bhuyan	44	Revenue Village	PBDA (Khuntagaon), ITDA	Hilly dwelling and cement concrete road. Accessibility restricted due to hills.

Kalahandi	Dengsargi, Banipanga	Kutia Kandha	38	Revenue Village	KKDA (Lanjigarh), ITDA (Bhawanipatna)	Forest area situated at the bottom of the hills. Concrete road.
Rayagada	Abada, Sagada, Gudada	Lanjia Soura	42	Revenue Village	LSDA (Puttasing), ITDA	Located on Niyamigiri Hill. Concrete all Weather Road.
	Kanusur	Dongoria Kandha		Revenue Village	DKDA (Parsali), ITDA	Hilly terrain, difficult to reach. Naxal threat.
	Khambesi	Dongoria Kandha		Revenue Village	DKDA (Chatikona), ITDA	
Nuapada	Sunabeda, Sonbahali, Jamgaon, Cherechuan Khol	Chuktia Bhunjia	31	Sonabeda Wildlife Sanctuary	CBDA (Nuapada), ITDA	Located in Wildlife century, Kaccha road, naxal threat.
Malkangiri	Dumuripada	Bonda	36	Revenue Village	BDA (Mudulipada), ITDA	Serious Naxal threat, situated on hilly area, difficult terrain.
	Chilipadar, Purunagumma	Didayi		Revenue Village	DDA (Kudumulgumma), ITDA	

**Source: Primary Survey*

Sundargarh (Lahunipada): Paudi Bhuyan Villages: Fuljhar & Uparginia

Paudi Bhuyan: Paudi Bhuyan is a primitive category within the Bhuyan Tribe. Bhuyan is derived from the Sanskrit word 'Bhumi', meaning earth and therefore the Bhuyan tribe believes that, they were born out of mother earth and became *Bhumiputra* (son of the soil). The prefixing word 'Paudi' or 'Pauri' is a synonym for pahadi, which denotes hill tracts where habitats of Paudi Bhuniya are located. The Paudi are found in the Bhuiyapirh of Keonjhar district; Nagira Hills of Dhenkanal district and the Bonai Subdivision of Sundargarh district of Odisha. They inhabit in the jungles, with blocks of hills and elevated hills. Their villages and hamlets are located in the plains of Sundargarh district and the surrounding areas of Rourkela. Earlier, they had their own dialects, but due to contact and long association with the Odias they have adopted Odia as their mother tongue. The Paudi

women wear bangles, nose-rings, ear-rings, toe-rings, anklets and armlets made of brass and alloy.

Basic Features

- Most of the villagers live in the forest area.
- Paudi Bhuyan tribes follow a scattered pattern of housing and practice the Hindu religion, it was noticed that majority of them live in nuclear family.
- The Paudi Bhuyans are the inhabitants of village since birth. They possess either an Antyodaya or BPL card and do not have much exposure to education. Most villagers were either illiterate or have completed primary level education.
- Among Paudi Bhuyan, it was found the female illiteracy to be alarming high, the children prefer to work both indoor and outdoor rather than going to school. The rate of drop out among children is also very high. Children attain education up to primary level.
- The main source of livelihood of the Paudi Bhuyan is cultivation, both shifting cultivation (Podu chas) and settled cultivation. They also depend on forest produce. The division of labour in the tribal society shows that both men and women members of the house are engaged in cutting trees, firing, manuring, hoeing, de-grassing and weeding and only male members are allowed for ploughing and sowing.
- Majority of Paudi Bhuyan work as cultivators. They practice either wet rice cultivation on plain land or shifting cultivation on the hill slopes. They work as labour, they grow paddy, Biri, Gangei, Mandia, Maize, Suan, Guluchi, Ticidad, Sinco, Kangu, Dhunka, Katale etc.
- Collection of forest produce is the next economic activity of the tribe; the poorer families depend on it for about five to six months in a year. They collect dry firewood, mago, jackfruit, honey, mahua flower, kusum, lac, chara, mahua seeds, Amla, Bahada & Harida, tamarind, fibres and grass for rope, gum, resin etc. both for self use and sale.
- The Paudi Tribe have their own traditional council consisting of the Pradhan (headman), Deuri (religious priest) and bhal-bhai (an affluent village leader). The post of pradhan and deuri are hereditary in nature. They play an important role in presiding over the village meetings, and resolving conflict relating to breach of social customs, land related conflicts and approval of marriage proposals. Over the council, they have a wider territorial organization called bar, which consists of several neighboring villages. In the bar all the social and political issues which are not resolved at the village council level are decided.
- The bachelor's dormitory called Mandaghar is existent in several villages; the unmarried girls about 12 years of age (*dhangdi*) are the members of their respective mandghar.
- The tribes observe Magh podol, Am-nua, Katha jatra, Boram, Nuakhai, Maker jatra etc which are closely associated with their agricultural cycle and other economic activities.

- Paudi Bhuyan men play “Changu “drums and sing songs while women dance.
- Bambo basketry is an important craft among them. Wall painting is also an important traditional art the Paudi Bhuyan tribe have.
- The Paudi tribe also works as agricultural labour and maintain cultivator-labour relationship with other communities.
- Due to increased social contacts, the interest of the tribe towards education is rising, few of them have started working as teachers.
- The Paudi Bhuyan is the beneficiary of various development programmes launched by the State and Central Government schemes through the Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Khuntagaon and Integrated Tribal Development Agency.
- PBDA has played a vital role in generating awareness among the tribe towards education.



1. Red ant is consumed as staple food.
2. The CRPs from Paudi Bhuyan in traditional dress welcoming the study team with dance and music.
3. Woman knitting mat.
4. IIPA Team with Paudi Bhuyan community after FGD.

Project Achievement:

- In the 11th Five year plan (2007-2012) Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency had proposed and provided CC Canal of 350 metres in Upper Ginia with estimate of Rs 5 Lakhs. A community centre is also established by PBDA with the cost of RS 1.75 Lakh.
- Cause Well at Phuljhar Road has been constructed with RS 6.60 Lakhs. One Community centre constructed by PBDA in Phuljhar with Rs 1.60 Lakh. Another community centre has been also been constructed by PBDA in Uparginia in 2008.
- To promote horticulture, PBDA has provided financial assistance of Rs. 2 Lakh for banana in Phuljhar. In Upper Ginia PBDA assisted 20 households with Rs 2 Lakh each year so that they can grow vegetables, mustard and wheat.
- Odisha Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS) has provided tube-wells in both the village.
- There are 43 SHG functioning in the entire Sundargarh district, and few SHGs are observed to be functioning in Fuljhra and Uperginia.
- MNEREGA activities have benefitted over 100 households in last 5 years.
- VDP (Village Development Plan) is working with PBDA at Community infrastructure, Livelihood and Nutrition sub plan, Crop diversification, horticulture and Irrigation and Land and water management sub plan in all the villages of Fuljhar Gram Panchayat.
- Under Plantation program, horticultural plants like Mango and Litchi has been taken up and planted in 69 acres of land in Fuljhar Gram Panchayat.
- As per proposal made by OPELIP, total of 997 beneficiaries from 22 MPA villages are included under Janashree Bima Yojana in which each beneficiary has to pay a premium of 200/- per year. Out of Rs 200/- regarding premium, Rs.100/- will be paid by PBDA and another RS 100/- will be deposited from the social security fund.
- PBDA Khuntagaon has completed the task of installing 36 street lights, distribution of 135 solar lantern, 3 leaf plate making centre and 1 sanitary napkin unit in villages of Paudi Bhuyan people.
- An overhead tank with Solar based pump set has been installed in Fuljhar Gram Panchayat in 2014-15 under the CCD Project. Water quality has improved, villagers fetch water from Hand Pump, community well and overhead tank based water tap.
- For the development of tribal villages a state level NGO called Sourabha is working under the joint venture of Government of Odisha's OPELIP (Odisha Particularly vulnerable tribal group empowerment and livelihood improvement program) with external funding support from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- Self-help groups have been formed and functional in the villages, under the entry point activity (EPA), community well has been installed in the tribal villages and members of the SHG are provided with goats, sheep and poultry as part of income generation.

- Musical instrument ‘Changu’ and traditional dresses have been provided by PBDA under CCD scheme.
- A drying yard for drying food crops forest produces has been constructed by PBDA under CCD scheme. A cultural Mandap has been constructed.
- CC Road has been constructed from Usha Kothi to Bhikari Sahi at Uparginia under CCD plan in the year of 2015-16 with an estimated cost of Rs. 5 lakh.



1. Details of development activities taken by NGO Sourabha.
2. Details of construction of CC Road in Uparginia.
3. Anganwadi Centre.
4. Photo of Sanitary Napkin manufacturing unit DHARA.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The frequent forms of diseases in the study area are endemic malaria, skin diseases, stomach ailments such as diarrhoea and dysentery.

- Since the level of awareness on health among the tribe is very low, they depend on the Raulia who sell medicine in the village.
- Lack of awareness in cultivation of seasonal crops
- Shifting Cultivation leading to deforestations, soil erosion, uneconomic harvest & undeveloped land for paddy cultivation, lack of irrigation.
- Lack of awareness on conservation of culture and organization of traditional activities.



1. Overhead water tank based on solar power.
2. Water Tap connected to overhead tank.
3. Woman taking water from Hand Pump.
4. Woman lifting water from Community well.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Connectivity to the MPA villages are poor, hence village roads should be constructed and repaired, culverts and small bridges should be constructed.
- Stream based gravitational flow pipe water and construction of sanitary well and installation of tube well and deep bore well should be provided to the villages where drinking water facility is not available.
- Health status of the Paudi Bhuyan is very poor. Hence mobile health units/organization of health camps, drive for village sanitary programmes should be initiated. Further ambulance/special vehicles should be there in case of emergency
- Educational complex for both for boys and girls should be established in the villages where there is no school
- Check-dams and water canal followed by stone bonding and land development should be continued under CCD plan activities
- Training relating to special crop should be organized by the agricultural department to improve the agricultural practices
- Horticultural practices like species of turmeric, ginger, etc. should be grown through intercropping
- Organization of cultural-troops and dance songs(Changu) should be promoted among the tribal community
- Restoration of village cultural centres and promotion of cultural activities

Nuapada (Komma): Chuktia Bhunjia

Village: Sonbhali, Cherechuan Khol, Sunabeda and Jamgaon.

Chuktia Bhunjia: The term Bhunjia is derived from the combination of two words- the Bhum (the land) and Jia (on which to live) which means growing out of land and living on it. The Bhunjia are mostly found in the Raipur district of Chhattisgarh and in Nuapada carved out from Kalahandi district. The tribe is divided into two sections: Chuktia Bhunjia and the Chinda Bhunjia. The former residing in the Sunabeda plateau representing the original as well as the poorer section i.e. one particularly vulnerable tribal group living in the plateau. The later section is perhaps the mixed 'Holva' and 'Gond' descent and consider them as the autochthones of hills of Sunabeda plateau. The plateau is connected with the plains at Komna block head quarters by a road passing through Bhunjia villages, forests and springs. Starting from rainy season to dry season, the Sunabeda area remains cut off from Komna area. The Bhunjias of the plateau go to market places on these criss-crossed roads to visit different market places and important places. This area comes under Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary. The vegetation of the area is covered by the species like Sal, Teak, Bija Sahaj, Dharua, Haldu, Sisoo, Mahul, Gambhari, Karla and Harida.

The settlement pattern of the Bhunjia village is of linear type. The size of each village varies, from eight to ten households to fifty, sixty households. Most of the Chuktia Bhunjia villagers are situated in the plateau and in the hill tracts having perennial sources of water within each

settlement. The Bhunjias have no language of their own. They speak a dialogue which is a mix of Odia and Chhatisgarhi. However, they can speak and read in Odiya. The Bhunjias are educationally very backward. Sun-dried rice is the most common among them, and the Bhunjia women do not take par-boiled rice. The housing structure of the Bhunjia is unique in nature, it comprises of one main room (kudia) with an open barandah (beska) in front and a kitchen shed built in a convenient place separated from the living and other room and enclosed all around.

The kitchen is the most sacred place and no outsider is allowed to touch it or enter into it. The daughters after marriage are not allowed to enter into the kitchen-shed. If they do so, the entire shed is razed to the ground and the thatch is burnt into ashes. They never eat food inside the kitchen. The Bhunjias live in nuclear family, however joint families comprising both married and unmarried brothers are also living together in some villages. As per 2007 survey, population of the Chuktia Bhunjia in the CBDA, Sunabeda, micro Project area was 2269 (male 1124 and female 1145). The growth rate among them during the period 2001-2007 was 3.96 percent. The sex-ratio is 1018 female per 1000 male. The literacy among the tribe is 18.77% (28.77 for male and 9.17 for female).

Basic Features

- There are total of 14 villages of Chuktia bhunjia in Nuapada district distributed in 3 Gram panchayat.
- Most of the villagers live in forest area.
- Chuktia Bhunjia tribes build kitchen at a distance from the main dwelling, as they believe it to be the most sacred seat of their ancestors.
- The tribes worship Sunadei and are socially divided into exogamous moieties. They celebrate Chaitra Jatra.
- It was noticed that most of the villagers were either illiterate or have completed only primary level education. They believe in Hindu religion and in the custom marriage. Most of the villagers were residing in the area since birth.
- The Bhunjia economy is of subsistence type. They pursue wetland cultivation which includes lowland paddy cultivation along with shifting cultivation and forest collection. In addition to wetland plantation (agriculture), they also go for hunting, gathering, animal husbandry, fishing and wage earning.
- The major source of income of Chutia Bhunjia households depends on cultivation of paddy and seasonal vegetables i.e. hill cultivation (ragi, arhar, beans etc. oil seed like castor, mustard, Nizer, Till oil, Sun Flower etc.)
- Wage earning and minor forest produce collection (yam, hill broom, firewood, leaves, Mahua flowers and seeds, Tamarinds, Resin gum, Honey, Polua etc. The traditional village councils and inter village councils are functional.
- The Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency has implemented the conservation-cum development project in the area to improve the education, health and livelihood promotion activities in the study area.



1. Musical instrument provided by CBDA. 2. Photo of Sacred Laal Bunglow.
3. Tree of Cashew nut. 4. Solppa (sago palm juice) important part of Chuktia Bhunjia culture.

Project Achievements

- There are total of 03 Ashram schools functioning in Sunabeda, Adar and Gatibeda. 03 High school, 01 Gurukul school, 1 Girl's Educational complex and 9 primary schools are also functional in almost all the PVTG villages.
- 4 Villages have been electrified with solar lighting recently.
- Out of 782 households of Chuktia Bhunjia PVTG, 345 households have got houses under IAW/PMAY and Odisha Biju pucca Ghar Yojana of State governments in last 10-12 years.
- Total of 338 land titles have been provided to the tribals under FRA.
- 47 Tube-wells were provided by CBDA in 13 out of 14 villages.
- 10 Anganwadi Centres and Sub centres are functioning in 10 villages.
- 163 PVTG people are getting benefit as pension under social security scheme.
- 3 PDS Shop in all 3 Gram Panchayat are providing ration to 519 households of PVTG Chuktia Bhunjia.
- Few Households in Sonbhali are provided with Musical Instrument.
- Overhead tank based on solar power is installed in Sunabeda.



1. Overhead Water Tank.
2. Solar street Lights
3. Tailoring machine provided by CBDA
4. Overhead water tank based on solar power.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Sunabeda village is situated in the middle of the sanctuary area, thus communication is a major problem as one has to cross 30 km hilly earthen ghat road between Sunabeda to the valley area i.e. Michhapalli.
- The village remains cut off/inaccessible from the rest of the district during rainy season
- For drinking water, the people have to depend upon the open well. The deep bore well water contains iron and fluoride which are hazardous for health.
- Decline of forest produce and restrictions on use of forests is a major challenge before the tribe.
- There is inadequate educational, medical and irrigation facilities in the village and infiltration of the outsiders into the plateau threatens the very identity of the Bhunjias.
- Threats of left wing extremists and disregard of Niyamgiri Surkhya Committee.
- Literacy rate among Chuktia Bhunjia is very low.



1. Group photographs of IIPA Team conducting FGD with Community people.
2. Photo of a vehicle set on fire by Naxalites.
3. Kalahandi (Lanjigarh): Kutia Kandha
4. Villages: Basantpada, Batelima, Banipanga

The Kutia Kondh is one of the 13 PVTG of Odisha. The tribe is a section of the Kandha tribe residing in 16 villages in five Gram Panchayats in Lanjigarh Block. It is believed by the elderly members of the tribe that Kutia Kandha have emerged from a 'Kuti' i.e. a big hole on the earth and so called as Kutia Kandha. Some others say that, as most of their family members are engraved with Tatoo (Linga ustekina) on different parts of their bodies and so, termed as 'Kutia Kandha'. They are referred to as Kotia, Khatia by the neighboring people. The tribe is broadly divided into eight clans all of which are considered equal. They have no other social divisions except bans which are exogamous and totemic clans.

The Kutia Kandha of the district live near the forests situated at the bottom of hills. They live in small settlements and their houses are built in two rows separated by a broad street/road. The traditional houses of the tribe are made up of timbers, bamboos and earthen tiles. However, most of them are living in pucca houses provided by the Government of under IAY/PMAY and Mo Kudia scheme. In the middle of the street/road Meriah poles (three

wooden poles) are installed before the Dharani stone i.e. the main deity of their community near a 'Manda Ghar' the so called temple in which worship is being performed. The Kutia Kondh observes Nuakhai, Dasara, Puspuni, Magh parab, Chaitra, Aam Nuakhai etc. in different seasons of the year. The language of Kutia Kandh of this area is termed as 'Kuvi' having minor difference from 'Kui' language i.e. originated from Dravidian language.

The major sources of livelihood of the Kutia Kondh are agriculture, shifting cultivation. They also collect forest products like mahua, siali leaves and fibre, honey edible roots, bamboo, woods etc from the nearby forest. Since the forest resources are depleting, some of them have started working as agricultural labourers and others as construction labourer in different sectors. Apart from cultivation of different cereals i.e. ragi, maize, paddy, pulses, and niger (oil seeds), they also cultivate cash crops such as cotton and vegetables.

The Kutia Kondh is also engaged in livestock raising i.e. goat, sheep, cows and poultry birds etc. and sell them at the time of household needs. Women Self Help Groups are also formed in all villages and these groups are linked with bank for initiating livelihood activities.

The Kutia Kandha Development Agency was constituted in 1986. Its area of operation is 17 villages of Lanjigarh, Batelima & Chhatrapur GPs of Lanjigarh Block. After the establishment of an aluminum plant, M/s Vedanta Aluminum Ltd. (Sterile Groups) near Lanjigarh, one of the villages under KKDA has been fully acquired resulting in 39 PVTG families being rehabilitated in the Rehabilitation Colony along with displaced persons of other villages bringing down the number of KKDA operated villages to 16.



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Kutia Kandha tribal paintings.

Basic Features

- Kutia Kandhas live in the forest area situated at the bottom of the hills. They live in small settlements and their houses are built in two rows separated by a broad street. Their houses are made up of timber, bamboo and earthen tiles.
- The tribe is spread in 5 gram panchayats- Lanjigarh, Batelima, Chatrapur, Basantapada and jagannathpur.
- Kutia Kandha performs a traditional dance called “Dhap” in marriage ceremonies or other religious festivals. The musical instruments mostly used by Kutia Kandhas are Dhap, Nissan, and Flute & Ram Tal. They observe Nuakhai, Dasara, Puspani, Nagh parab, Chaitra, Aam Nuakhai festivals.

- In the village three wooden poles i.e. “Dharani Stone” have been installed which Kutia Kandha worship, it’s their main deity near “manda ghar” this functions as a temple where they perform prayers.
- Jan Sahajya is an NGO working in the Kalahandi village to empower them to secure their land and livelihood rights under employment and land rights legislation.
- The villagers are dependent on agriculture, shifting cultivation and forest produce like mahua, siali leaves and fiber, bamboo, woods etc. Some of the villagers are now working as agricultural and construction labour. Horticulture, agriculture, diary development & goatery etc are the major things Kutia Kandha do these days.



1. Kutia Kandha Man with rope made from Siali fibre
2. Men showing local alcohol they produce from forest collection.
3. Man showing Siali Leaves they made plates from.
4. Goatery shed constructed by KKDA.

Project Achievements

- Kutia Kandha get health care benefits from the Vedanta Aluminum Ltd. hospital at Jaganthpur which is at a distance of 0.5 km to 10 km from PVTG villages.
- After the establishment of Girl's Education Complex at Banipanga in 2008, the female literacy has increased and drop out has declined. However, it was found that there is no degree college in the Micro project or nearby area therefore, students have been confined to higher secondary level of education only and are sitting idle at home.
- Some of them are also living into Puccaa (brick) houses provided by the government under IAY & Mo Kudia.
- Banipanga has 40 households out of which 34 households have received financial assistance for construction of house under IAY.
- 30 families have received insurance under the Janashree Beema Yojana (JBY), 21 families under Rashtriya Swasthya Beema Yojana (RSBY) and majority of the households have Biju Krushak Kalyan Yojana health card.
- 32 households have received subsidized food benefit under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana in Banipanga.
- A solar powered streetlight has been installed in Banipanga benefitting 30 households.
- Few tribal households have been reported that they have received FRA land for grazing and collection of forest produce.
- Few households have been provided with toilets under Gramin Swacch Bharat Mission. Most of the toilets are not in use because of non-availability of water sources.
- Under OPELIP, tribal households are encouraged to grow banana under horticulture activities.
- Under entry point activity (EPA) Bhairab Temple (tribal deity) has been constructed at Batilima Gram panchayat in Banipanga village with an estimated cost of 1.80 Lakh with the joint venture of OPELIP.
- A goatery shade has been constructed in Banipanga village. Goats have been provided to the villagers through self help groups. Educated persons with certificates and degrees have joined under different schemes for goatry, milch cow, small business.
- A multi-purposes service centre, a micro-irrigation system has been established in Banipanga village.
- Most of the villages inhabited by the Kutia have either tube-wells or ordinary well. Electrification of the villages is common but a very few households have taken domestic connections.
- Road connectivity has improved, bus services to important places is available as a result of which movement of people has increased. However, there are some villages which are not accessible even by bicycle.



1. Bhairav-Grih(Temple) under EPA, OPELIP
2. Overhead water Tank
3. Girl's Educational Complex.
4. Inside the temple of Bhairo

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is a major connectivity problem with regard to communication in remote villages.
- Due to lack of transportation many children cannot attend school.
- In 5 Gram Panchayats, 422 of a total 801 PVTG households are yet to receive electricity.
- 15 houses are yet to receive electricity in Banipanga.
- There is no degree college in micro project or nearby area for which the students are deprived of education beyond higher secondary level.

Malkangiri (Khairput): Bonda Villages: Mudulipada

Basic Features

Bonda PVTG is one of the primitive tribe who resides in Malkangiri district of Odisha. Bondos are indigenous to Bondo Hills. They live in isolation from other tribe and communities. Bondo Hills are named after them. Bondos are forest dwellers, hunter and gatherers. But their forest activities like hunting and gathering have been declined in recent years. As vast areas of forest has been cleared. The Bondo's male and female wear very less clothes for covering their body parts. Bondo women have distinct appearance from other tribe women as they keep shaven head and ringa and bead necklaces and ornaments covering neck and thorax. Remo-Bondo is the language of Bondos.

Bondas have individual land ownership pattern. Ragi and suan are staple foods which are supplemented by forest fruits, roots and tubers. Bondos are meat lovers. Bondo is a patriarchal society in which senior male member is the head of the family. Bondo communities have youth dormitory concept which is still prevalent in Bondos village. In Bondos villages, they have separate dormitories for both unmarried girls and boys in the centre of village. It is especially for selecting mates.

Primary activities for subsistence of Bondos are animal husbandry, fishing and hunting. They practice both shifting and settled cultivation in small scale. Kangu, suan, maize, tobacco and vegetables are major crops. Paddy is grown in deep wet land. Bondos have great knowledge of horticulture; they are engaged in growing of indigenous fruits and vegetables in kitchen garden. Bondos derive their livelihood from both traditional activities viz. weaving of clothes and carpets, making of bead necklaces, broomstick making, and wage labour. Bondos sell their forest produce in local weekly markets. Earlier, they were self-reliant but now a days there is shortage of forest produce which has adversely affected the living conditions of Bondos. However, traditional activities viz. dance, singing and archery are widely in practice.

Project achievements

- For the upliftment of women status, Bonda Development agency has constructed SHG building in the village. SHG is at its initial stage.
- Multi cropping pattern and backward poultry and horticulture in Wadi pattern was introduced in the year 2017 for enhancing the income of Bondos.
- Backyard poultry is encouraged through SHG among Bondo women.
- Educational complexes for both girls and boys were established. It has given a hope of ray among Bondos. Now, parents are sending their wards to schools. Now girls are staying in government hostels which provides all the basic facilities.
- BDA, Mudulipada has provided fishing nets and boats for catching fish from Chitrakonda Dam.
- The study team found considerable increase in income level of Bondo beneficiaries.
- Due to efforts of Mudulipada Bondo developing agency, in some village's solar based drinking water system has been installed.
- BDA Mudulipada provided financial assistance of Rs. 5 lakh to establish Gravity based drinking water supply system in the Dumuripada village on priority basis. The flow of water is heavy and people of Dumuripada getting sufficient clean water for drinking and kitchen garden purposes.
- Connectivity is a major problem in all the MPA villages. The OPELIP programme directed by MPA have taken initiatives to address this issue through implementation of projects such as foot paths, morum road, CC roads, ghat cutting, culvert and cause weirs etc.
- Improvement in value addition and market linkages for surplus agriculture produce and NTFP was also undertaken through construction of economic infrastructures like drying yard, aggregation centre, market yard, SHG work shed etc.

Case Study

Dumuripada is a remote PVTG village, located in Andrahal Gram Panchayat under Khairput Block of Malkangiri District in the state of Odisha. Total 116 PVTG households of Bonda community is residing in the village who all bear a poor socio-economic status. The predicament is grave as villagers have been suffering a lot for getting clean water and mostly they are depending upon perennial stream for drinking purposes. Women used to walk 1.5 km on a regular basis to collect fresh drinking water for their survival and sustenance.

During a project level intervention in the village, Dumuripada VDC shared the problem relating to safe drinking water which was later on prioritized by VDC as the most important and overriding issue to tackle with. Team BDA Mudulipada immediately took steps to mitigate the trouble of the villagers by providing a fund of Rs. 500000.00 to lay the foundation stone of Gravity based drinking water supply system in the village. Recently, the flow of water is considerably high and people of Dumuripada are joyous as they are getting sufficient clean water for drinking and kitchen garden purpose.

Key Bottlenecks and challenges

- Endemic malaria, skin diseases and Tuberculosis are prevalent in the villages. Malnutrition is common among Bondo. Lack of nutritious foods is main cause of major diseases.
- Educational complexes have been opened in Bondo villages. But these lacks a sustainable environment. It can be seen through high school dropout and long absenteeism from schools. Bondos have low literacy rate.
- Road connectivity is one of the major problems in the areas. As Bondos are residing remote forest area of Malkangiri. Roads are Kutcha. This situation makes create difficulty to reach the village.
- Bondos' houses are Kutcha. They did not receive any government aid for constructing the house. There is lack of Sanitation facilities in Bondo villages.
- Earlier, Bondos were forest dwellers. Forest produces were main source of income but gradual depletion of forest resources has rendered them resource less. Now, they are becoming wage labourers.
- Due to rapid intrusion of modern technology in their life have affected the cultural activities. During the FGD, study came to know that youths are not Practising traditional dance and singing.
- Majority of Bondos villages lack proper drinking water system. Women fetch drinking water from springs and ponds. Government did not installed hand pumps or solar based drinking water system in majority of the villages.
- Bondo development agency (BDA), Mudulupada are struggling to provide better output. As it does not have sufficient organizational staffs to run.

Immediate Action Needed

- Preservation of cultural and language identity should be on the priority list of development agency.
- To check high dropout and ensure every children to school, government should build schools in Bondos' villages.
- Road connectivity must be improved to ensure access of development agencies to Bondos villages.
- Housing facilities should be improved by providing them Pucca house accordingly to their traditional structure.
- Contaminated drinking water system is one of the main reasons for spread of chronic diseases. Development agency must ensure safe drinking water to them by installing hand pumps or solar drinking water system.
- Organizational staff should be recruited for functioning of Bondo development agency, Mudulupada.



1. Women carrying Local Alcohol in a vessel.
2. Women with traditional dress and jewelry.
3. IIPA Team with Bonda Women. Group photo of IIPA team with Field Investigators and BDA Officers.

Project Achievements

- We notice that there is one specific Education complex for girls while Education complex for upper Bonda is under construction.
- Over Head tank based on solar power is provided in Mudulipada.
- Floor mill has installed in Mudulipada village under Entry point activity by OPELIP in 2017-18 with an estimated budget of 80,000 RS.
- A primary school is there in the village with functional system of Mid-day meal.



1. Overhead tank installed by OPELIP.
2. Women collecting water from tank.
3. Another Overhead tank with solar panel.
4. Children studying in school.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Endemic Malaria, tooth decay, skin disease, TB are major diseases faced
- The rate of literacy is 24.73% among Bonda this may be contributed to hills as the connectivity is very low generally in rainy season.
- Lack of ventilation in houses creating health problems.
- Connectivity to the village is a problem in the area.
- No marketing facility or promotion for forest produce
- Decadence of Pristine Tribal Culture
- Depletion of forest adversely affecting forest.

- Naxal threat is there in the villages of Nuapada as it is on border of Chattisgarh.

Malkangiri (Khairput): Didayi

Villages: Dumuripada, Purunu Gumma and Chili padar

Basic Features

Didayi is a small hill tribe of South Odisha, mostly confined to Malkangiri district. The Didayi call them 'Gntre' meaning The Wild People. They recount the legend that they are the younger brothers of the Bonda, Gadaba and Paraja. They are found only in 42 settlements scattered over a compact patch of the remote hill country in the Kondakamberu ranges of the Eastern Ghats. The area comes under the jurisdiction of Khairput and Kudumulguma blocks of Malkangiri district.

Didayi settlements have scattered houses adjacent to hill streams. The houses are enclosed with bamboo wattle fencing. The central place inside the village where community activities like rituals, dances and meetings are organized is called gulisung. Didayi men wear the simplest loin cloth and women put on colourful saris and love to put on various kinds of ornaments, beads etc.

Their staple food is rice and millet. Other seasonal food crops and edibles gathered from forest supplement their diet. Addiction to mahua, liquor, salap juice and rice beer, landha, is quite common.

Lendi pande and a number of festivals observed by the tribe is mostly related to agricultural operations, eating of first fruits, onset of first rainfall and the like. Five exogamous totemic clans (bonso) characterize the social structure of Didayi. Marriage is the most important and colorful event in Didayi life. Men and women are free to choose their mates. They acquire mates by negotiation, elopement, intrusion, and service. Adult marriage and monogamy with bride price is common. Widow re-marriage, levirate and sororate are permitted. Didayi perform elaborate rites. Socio-political affairs in Didayi village are managed by the traditional village council called leper. The traditional village priest, palasi, the secular chief naik and messenger challan are the functionaries. These days, the role of Ward Member and Sarpanch has assumed importance. They believe in ghosts and spirits and follow shamanistic as well as herbal medicinal practices for healing.

The Hill Didayi practice shifting cultivation and the plain people adopted settled cultivation. The Hill Didayi is also dependent upon forest collection, hunting, animal husbandry and wage earning along with settled cultivation. They collect mango, local wild fruits, roots, tubers and tamarind and Mahua flowers to extract liquor from it. They also collect Kendu leaves which they use in making bidis. The major source of income of the tribe is from agriculture (mustard, niger, potato, groundnut, chilly and turmeric). They also rear animals like cattle, pig, dog and poultry. The traditional activities among the tribe include making bamboo baskets.

The Didayi Development Agency, Kudumulgumma is operating since 1986 in 37 villages covered under 5 Gram Panchayats. 14 of these villages are situated in the Balimela Reservoir

and 17 in the ghats while 6 of them are in the plain area. The strategy is to include suitable family orientated programmes for rehabilitating the wet cultivators and weaning away the shifting cultivators by assisting them to adopt alternative avenues of income. However, several infrastructural and social service supports need to be strengthened.



Photographs of Forest produce collection and Mushroom crops farming promoted under OPELIP.

Dedayi Development Agency (DDA) has been working in the area to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribe since 1986. Its area of intervention is in 35 revenue village and 4 habitat village. Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood empowerment programme (OPELIP) has been initiated in the year 2017. The area under coverage under OPELIP is in 69 villages. The village development committees have been formed to explore the needs and priority of the community. The main activities undertaken by the MPA and OPELIP are centred on community development, capacity building, development of settled agriculture, horticulture and skill development. The facilitating non-governmental organization (FNGO) called Parivartan is working in the district.

Project Achievements

- Under infrastructural activities, water canals for irrigation, community well, road, culvert, guard wall, CC road have been constructed in three project villages namely Podingi, Purunagumma and Muduliguda.
- The Dedayi community has been provided with utensils and agricultural equipments (kudi, sabal, picassi, hammer, sprinklers, pump sets) and a pair of bullocks and plough.
- Under the entry point activities, SHGs are provided with goatry, poultry and few of them have started mushroom farming, sunflower, and groundnut as a part of income generation.
- Spring based drinking water supply has also been installed in the project villages.
- Skill development training includes procurement of hill brooms, grading and binding using modern methods which has market demand. Three procurement centres have also been established for storing hill brooms. Villagers sell hill brooms at the local and district level and to TTDD rather selling it to the middle man and thereby getting actual price of the product.
- Under the CCD Plan during 12th plan period one educational complex for girls is established at Nandiniguda village in Rasbeda under Khairput block. There is one specific educational complex for girls where 250 students are residing and studying in the residential complex. All the teaching and non-teaching staffs of the educational complex are selected from the PVTG communities. In addition to formal education and vocational training, skill development training is imparted to the girl students.
- Another boy's educational complex meant for Didayi has been newly constructed at Muduliguda and the first academic session has started in 2016-17. Tribal children are also studying in Sevashram and Ashram school in the vicinity.
- The villagers were provided financial and technical support for backyard poultry under (Banaraj) scheme in order to raise the income level of the tribes.
- Land development activities are being undertaken in the villages.
- In Dumuripada, spring-based drinking water is being supplied in order to mitigate local health problems.
- Water ATMs have been installed in Chilipadar by CYSD.
- Overhead tanks based on solar energy is installed in tribal villages.
- Amongst horticultural activities, Sunflower and Banana cultivation are being promoted in the area. A drying yard has been constructed under the CCD fund in many of tribal villages of Malkangiri district.
- Under CCD fund, a check dam and a pond for water harvesting system have been constructed
- A petty shop is provided to persons with Disability under livelihood scheme.



Map of MPLA Project Villages in Malkangiri District and CC Roads in tribal villages



Photographs of Micro Irrigation System constructed by DDA under CCD project.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Endemic malaria, tooth decay, skin diseases, TB are the main health problems in the village due to unhygienic food habit and lack of awareness.
- The literacy rate is very low (hardly 30%). The rate of drop out of school going children is very high in the region. Due to geographical barriers like hill streams and forest in between, certain villages are inaccessible and the absenteeism is very high particularly in rainy season.
- Since the Dedayi population is increasing day by day, there is shortage of individual houses and the houses provided to them needs repaining.
- Road connectivity to the village is very poor, thus there is a need for ghat cutting and constructing al weather roads.
- The pristine tribal culture is decaying under the impact of modernization. Thus, more emphasis should be given by the authorities in preservation and promotional activities.
- The Didayi being forest dwellers primarily depend on agriculture, horticulture, collection of minor forest produce for their subsistence. However, lack of proper marketing facilities for the minor forest produce due to poor connectivity and exploitation by middle men adds to their woes.
- There is a looming Naxal threat over the tribes of these villages.

Immediate Actions Needed

- Under central and state funding, more number of educational complexes both for boys and girls should be established in the Didayi villages where there is no school or Anganwadi Centre.
- Gravity based drinking water supply system could be installed in the villages where there is no proper source of drinking water supply.
- Income generation programmes through non-farming activities, like poultry, broom making and fishing for the Dedayis should be encouraged
- Market linkage mechanism should be developed for the minor forest produce
- Dedayi are good in horticulture, hence such activities should be promoted on a large scale. Horticultural plants (mango, pine apple, litchi, pomegranate), should be provided to the tribe.
- Cash crops like sunflower, cashew and spices (black pepper, cardamom) should be promoted

Rayagada (Gunpur, Bissamcuttack & Kayaningpur): Lanjia Soura
Villages: Abada, Khambesi, Parsali & Gudada
Basic Features

The Lanjia Soura, also known as Lamba Lanjia Soura is a sub-group of the Savar (Sarora, Sora, and Saura) tribe which is one of the 13 PVTGs in Odisha. The Lanjia Soura is mostly found in Parlakhemundi sub-division of Ganjam district and Puttasing area of Gunpur sub-division of Rayagada. The tribe has its own dialect belonging to the Munda group. They do not have any script, however, efforts are being made to develop the script for the tribe. Lanjia Soura speaks and can write in Odia. The Lanjia Soura male and female could be identified from their traditional cloths; males wear a loin cloth leaving a long portion of cloth hanging from behind like a Lanja or tail and hence they have got their name and the females a skirt round the waist. They have no clan or any other social divisions except exogamy lineage called 'berinda' or 'birinda' which consists of patrilineal descendants from a common ancestor within a birinda. Majority of the tribe lives in nuclear families. However few extended families are to be found in the study area. Women members of the family take part in different kinds of economic activities viz. household chores, agricultural operations, rearing of domestic animals, collection of fuel and edibles from the forests and socio-religious. Female members in the households are more active in the management of the household, however, they do not have any control in family expenditure and decision making. The Lanjia Soura are mainly shifting cultivators. They practice wet cultivation and that too in terraced fields or hill slopes. They also collect edible tubers, roots, leaves, etc. during lean period. In recent years, they have planted cashew nut plantation on the hill slopes at a large scale. Cashew plantation has revolutionized the tribal economy in this region. The Lanjia men and women visit local market to sell the extra forest produce. The village chief is called 'Gomango'. He is assisted by the Dolbehra and Mandal. Others are called rayats. The traditional village council which was in place has been replaced by the statutory panchayat. Adultery, elopement, theft, etc., are the various offences dealt with by the village council. Punishment like cash fine, social boycott, etc. is imposed.

Lanjia Soura has a strong belief in Christianity and Hinduism. The village guardian deities are represented by wooden posts kept at the entrance of the village. A large number of Lanjia Soura has been converted to Christianity in both Gunpur and Parlakhemundi sub-division. Few number of Lanjia Soura are employed as teachers and in Government services. The political consciousness among the tribe is increasing slowly, few Lanjia Soura have become political leaders both at state and national level. The spread of education among them is discouraging. Children go to school but dropout rate is high just after primary education. The tribe use indigenous medicines (jadi buti) for treatment, in extreme case they go to hospital. Family planning is an alien concept for the tribe. Communication to the Lanjia Soura villages is very poor. Most of the villages are not yet electrified. Organic manure is used for cultivation instead of chemical fertilizer and insecticide. Lanjia Soura makes famous wall paintings known as idital (idi means wall, taal means painting). They also observe Guar, the secondary burial ritual to commemorate the dead by sacrificing buffaloes and erecting menhirs.

Lanjia Soura Development Agency (LSDA) Puttasing has been working in 20 villages (Revenue-8 and Hamlet-12) in Sagada and Abada Gram Panchayat under Gunpur sub-division/block of Rayagada district. The LSDA has been registered under Societies Registration Act, XXI of 1860 in 1984. The aims and objectives of the LSDA, Puttasing is of two fold: (i) to bring about a socio-economic and cultural development for Soura Tribe (PVTGs) through various infrastructural development programmes, (ii) to accelerate the process by extending various individual benefit schemes to them in coordination with the other agencies operating in the block and sub-divisional level. There are 1301 Lanjia Soura families covered under the micro project area. The total population of Lanjia Soura is 6774 (male-3260 & Female-3514). Literacy of the tribe is 46 percent which is much below the literacy at the national level.

Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP) is a special intervention in micro project agencies made in Rayagada district from 2017-18 and it will continue for another 8 years. It is partly funded through IFAD loan and convergence mode from the State and Central Government mode. The programme covers 08 revenue villages and 12 hamlets coming under 2 Gram Panchayats of Gunpur block of the district. OPELIP work in MPA LSDA under the supervision and monitoring of special officer, LSDA, Puttasing. The OPELIP is facilitated by FNGO-SHAKTI. The major components of OPELIP are community empowerment, community infrastructure and drudgery reduction, programme management and NRM livelihoods enhancement.

Idital painting of Lanjia Soura PVTG

Lanjia Soura, in Rayagada district, is one of the 13 PVTGs of Odisha. IDITAL painting is unique painting of Lanjia Soura PVTG. Idital-etymologically in colloquial Lanjia Soura language connotes: wall (Idi), painting (Tal). It is sacred painting of Lanjia Soura PVTG. It depicts their faith in nature, life cycle, ancestors and deity. 'Judang' the chief priest goes to new house on invitation to paint Idital. Idital painting is painted by a bamboo brush with semi liquid rice paste. Due to its uniqueness, district administration Rayagada is facilitating training to traditional painters and unemployed youth of Lanjia Soura through traditional Guru. Till now, sixty unemployed youth of Lanjia Soura PVTGs have already been trained and placed for painting in Odisha and outside of the state. Due to increasing interest of Lanjia Soura and huge demand of these paintings in foreign countries, new batches of training have been started. All these paintings are purchased, by T.D.C.C, Rayagada and sold in different cities of India and also exported to foreign countries.



Project Achievements

- The major physical achievements under CCD till 2019 include: formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) (n=84). Out of it, 78 numbers of women SHG (WSHGs) were strengthened in 20 villages and newly formed WSHGs (n=16).
- An IDITAL Society was formed and named as 'EDA IDITAL' for providing training to the artisans.
- Sewing machines (15 no.) were provided to women SHGs in order to train the other SHG groups.
- 250 households were mobilized for construction of household latrines under Swacch Bharat Mission
- Manual agricultural equipments were provided to 200 numbers of PVTG farmers.
- Vaccination camps (n=9) were conducted where PPR & HS vaccines were given to 70 numbers of goats and 310 number of bulls and cows.
- Animal camps (7 nos) were constructed for promotion of animal health in 7 different villages.
- The major physical achievements under the key entry point activities under OPELIP include: Steps were constructed at Abati village for smooth farming work.
- Community bathroom at Abati and drainage canal at Kurudi village were constructed.
- Chandua/Samiyana (12 pieces) were distributed to 12 PVTG members for meeting purposes. Tarpaulins (27) and water tanks (60 nos.) were distributed in Kulusing village for drinking water to maintain hygiene promotion.
- Water filters (n=111) were distributed to 111 households; nutrition garden-vegetable seeds kits (n=246) were distributed among 246 households.
- Sola lanterns(110 nos) were distribute among six villages for SHGs and utensils

- Paddy seeds (10 kgs) provided to each 625 numbers of families and ensured them to plant the paddy in line showing method.
- Two sets of cooking utensils and one set of veterinary kits were distributed in Abada village for treatment of livestock.
- Girijar Chicks (10 nos) were provided to each of 150 numbers of families.
- A national health camp was conducted for livestock in Tarbel and Rungrugba village, where 170 animals were treated.
- One mega health camp for PVTG families at Sagada was organized for health check up covering entire two Gram Panchayats.
- Women Self Help groups(n=11) were supported through income generating activities schemes such as mushroom, goat rearing, vegetable cultivation, grocery shops and supply of vegetables to SSD hostel as Garden Greens. Exposure visit to PVTG women members were imparted on mushroom, NTFP processing.
- Under CCD activities renovation of water supply system at Anjarsing and Kereba and Abati is under progress.
- Construction of CC road at Regedesing is under progress.
- Three number of SHGs supported for NTFP collection and marketing.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- At the organizational level at LSDA, there is a need for creation and approval of the additional professional team for implementation of OPELIP under LSDA, Puttasing.
- Since the professional staffs engaged by FNGO are visiting two micro projects(LSDA, Puttasing and Munniguda cluster of DKDA, Chatikona), located at a distance of 120 kms, recruitment of Junior Engineer, NRM cum Agriculture Officer and Accountant cum Office assistant , one position each would help in the better implementation of the scheme.
- Communication to the Lania Saura villages is very poor.
- Most of the villages are not yet electrified.
- Literacy of the tribe is 46 percent which much below the literacy at the national level.



1. Anganwadi Centre
2. Girls at Educational Complex
3. IIPA Team with officers of Lanjia Saura Development Agency
4. Lanjia Saura woman carrying Roosters in a basket.

Rayagada (Gunupur): Dongria Kondh

Villages: Bissam Cuttack, Parsali

Dongoria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA) has been working since 1978 for the socio-economic development of the Dongaria Kondh tribe. It is a registered under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860 and governed by a governing body under the chairmanship of the collector & Dist. Magistrate, Rayagada, to undertake all-round development of Dongoria Kondh.

Basic Features

- Dongoria Kondh is one of the PVTG out of 13 PVTGs of Odisha. They are distributed in four blocks, namely, Bissam Cuttack, Maniguda and Kalyan Singapur in Niyamagiri hill ranges in Rayagada districts and Biswanthpur of Kalahandi district in Odisha. The area where the Dongoria Kondh live is a hilly terrain covered with both thin and dense forest. Mother tongue of Dongoria Kondh is Kui. The language has no script.
- Forest land is controlled by a particular clan of DKDA in particular locality. Traditional Village council is functional in Dongoria Kondhs' villages. It is headed by the *Jani*. All the community affairs are regulated through village council. *Mutha* council is formed by the village councils which is superior to village council. It deal with land disputes, village boundaries, divorce, desertion and elopement.
- Nuclear families are predominant. However, joint family can be found in small number. Dongoria Kondh community is patriarchal community where property are inherited by the male members. Women are not involved in the matter of decision making or control of family expenditure.
- Like Bodo PVTG of Odisha, Dongoria Kondh has concept of girls' dormitory (*Dashbeta*).
- Shifting cultivation is the traditional and present occupation of the tribe. It is practiced in hill slopes where they use slash and burning method. Paddy, Ragi, jowar, maize, kosla, kangu, kating, black gram and arhar are major crops which are grown. They are famous for growing orchards. They have expertise in horticulture. They grow pineapple, banana, oranges, turmeric, zinger and variety of cereals, millets and pulses in their swiddens. They are also engaged in forest produce.
- Their staple food is ragi gruel, but they also have rice jowar and kasorea. Kandul, koting and jhurung are the varieties of pulses they eat. Roots, tubers and seasonal fruits are supplement to their foods. Mango, other fruits are eaten after Nuakhia ceremony is observed. They also observe "Meria" festival by sacrificing buffaloes. They worship Earth Goddess.
- Dongoria Kondh have great knowledge of indigenous medicine and magical-religious rites for the treatment of diseases, but they also go to the health centres in serious illness. Dongoria Kondh women fetch water from springs.
- Dongoria women are expert in clothes weaving. The traditional knitted shawls of Dongarias are unique and being used since the ancient days. Dongoria women knit four kind of shawls, namely, Sihali Gandha, Ulambi Gandha, Kapada Gandha and

Angina Shawl. Dongoria shawls reflect culture, traditional believes, trees and shrubs. Shawls have different four colours of threads, red for religious belief, yellow for peace, brown for their place of worships and green for nature.

Dongoria Shawls

Dongoria Kondh women are expert in weaving cloth. The traditional knitted shawls of Dongorias are unique and being used since the ancient days. Dongoria women knit four kind of shawls, namely, Sihali Gandha, Ulambi Gandha, Kapada Gandha and Angina Shawl. Dongoria shawls reflect culture, traditional believes, trees and shrubs. Shawls have vivid four colours of threads which denote different meaning red for religious belief, yellow for peace, brown for their place of worships and green for nature. Government should make sincere efforts to protect rich cultural heritage of Dongoria Kondh Shawls. Dongoria Kondh Shawls can provide livelihood to Dongoria women if they are provided skill development training and creation of market by DKDA. Under Ama Parampara Ama Jeevika, 235 Dongoria Kondh women received training. DKDA is providing raw materials for weavers.





Photographs of Forest produce collection (niger seed, mahua) and Woman preparing food and Agricultural field.

Project Achievements

- Road connectivity has improved in terms of Pucca road. 32 villages have been connected with each other with all-weather road. For improving internal village road, DKDA has constructed concrete road.
- Education has taken a step forward as parents are sending their children to village schools. For encouraging the education among Dongoria Kondh; government has started 18 primary schools and 14 Anganwadi Centres for kids. Some Dongoria Kondh girls are studying in 2 residential Sevashram Schools.

- Earlier, Dongoria Kondh women used to fetch water from springs. But today, situation has improved. For provision of safe drinking water, solar based drinking water system and water tank have been installed.
- Solar street lights have been installed in the villages of Dongoria Kondh.
- In Kunsur village, DKDA has provided gas stove and cylinder for improving their life conditions.
- For ending Open defecation and improving health conditions, DKDA has built latrines according to the suggestions of village council. In Kunsur, every household has received latrines under Swachhh Bharat Mission (SBM).

Key Bottlenecks and Challenges

- There is a very low rate of literacy and lack of awareness about development activities among the Dongoria Kondh. In the Dongoria Kondh villages, dropout rate at upper primary and high school level is perceived.
- Villages are inaccessible for which the Dongoria Kondh fails to get actual market prices for their produce and fail to avail health care facilities.
- Dongoria Kondh villages lack irrigational infrastructure. It adversely hampers their source of income.
- Depletion of forest resources has created imbalances in the villages of Dongoria Kondh. Their income is decreasing at rapid speed.
- Malnutrition, endemic malaria and skin diseases are the major health problems.



1. Toilets constructed under SBM.
2. Overhead water tank.
3. Dongoria Kondh Development Agency
4. CC Road and Overhead water tank.

Immediate Action Needed

- More educational complexes for both boys and girls should be built for improvement and encouragement for education.
- For income generation, non-farm activities, like poultry, bullock unit and clothes' weaving can be promoted through various programmes.
- Skill development centres should be started for imparting training in various traditional and non-traditional activities. Skill training centres should be located near the habitats of Dongoria Kondh.
- Production of Spices cultivation like turmeric, ginger, Chilli and black pepper should be encouraged at large scale.
- Primary health centre and Sub health centre should be opened in the vicinity of Dongoria Kondh for checking epidemics and for regular checkup.
- Road connectivity is very poor in the regions of Dongoria Kondh. Most of the villages are inaccessible by development agencies. To improve accessibility, concrete and Pucca roads should be built.

CHAPTER 12

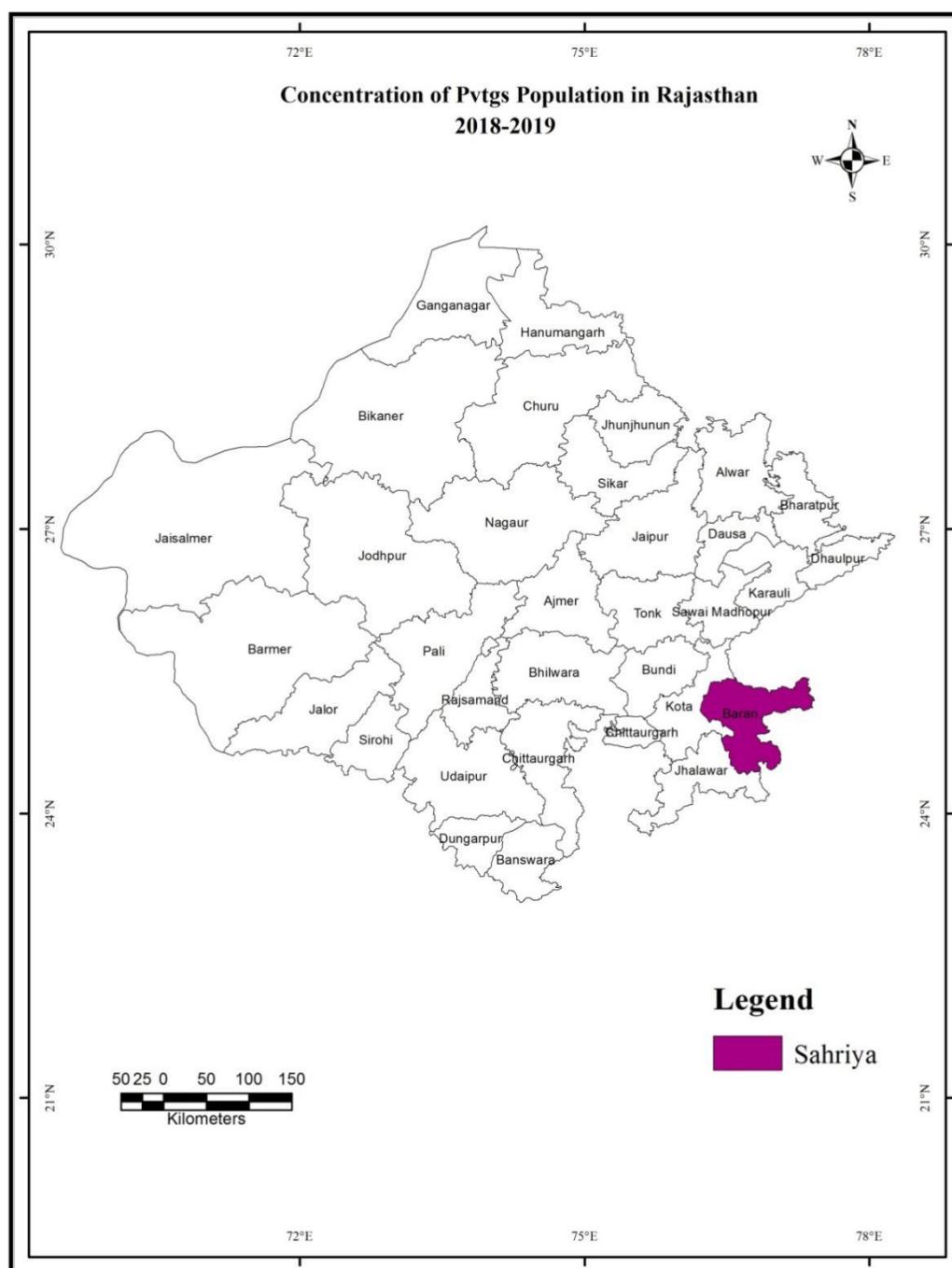
RAJASTHAN

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 2 villages spread over 1 district Baran. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development for the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs, Toilets), education, health, nutrition, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, and the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Rajasthan					
Baran	Baansthooni & Goyara	Sahariya		TADD(Tribal Area Development Departmen)	Easily accessible via pucca road.

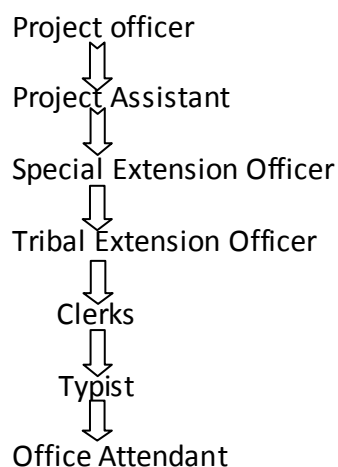


Organisational setup TADD (Tribal Area Development Department)

The Tribal Development Department is a functionally independent department which looks after the Social Justice & Empowerment Department. It looks after the growth of Scheduled Tribes (ST), Development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Administration of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), resolving caste-related problems and atrocities against Scheduled Tribes (ST).

It handles the issues related to nomadic tribes, jobs and make policies for Ashram Shalas. The task of developing tribal areas has been assigned to functional Department, but the primary

responsibility of taking care of the rights and benefits of the tribal populations is with the Tribal Development Department. Following is the organisational structure TADD;



A Brief Introduction of Sahariya: Sahariyas are the only primitive tribe in Rajasthan. They reside mainly in Shahbad and Kishanganj tehsils of Baran District. We studied Population distribution of the Sahariya tribe in Baran district. They live in 236 villages with approximately 25 -30 thousand Households, and population of 1.25 lac. The Saharia are non-vegetarian. The Sahariya follows Hindu religion and worship mainly shivji. The villages are neither connected by railways nor by proper roads. The inhabitants of these blocks are economically poor and the Sahariya, the only PVTG of the state, live in this region. Baran city was under Solanki Rajputs in the Fourteenth-Fifteenth century. It is bound on the north-west by Kota, on south-west by Jhalawar district of Rajasthan state and in the east by Madhya Pradesh. The district has a dry climate. The main mineral of the district is building stone. In Baran the Sahariya tribe is mostly found in four tehsils, namely, Kisangani, Shahbad, Atru and Mangrol. The Sahariya is the most backward and the poorest tribe and is the only PVTG in Rajasthan. According to 2001 census their total population in Rajasthan was 76,237.

The Sahariya carry a weapon called *khulhada* which distinguishes them from the Bhil tribe whose main weapon is the bow-arrow. It is said that Sahariya immigrated to Kota in the sixteenth century and lived in the isolation in the hills and forests having no contacts with the neighbouring caste societies. Even now generally reside in separate *bastis* (hamlets) in the village, which is called *saharana*. The word Sahariya appears to have been derived from the Persian word 'sehr' meaning jungle and the residents of the forests were called Sahariy. The Sahariya were traditionally forest dwellers and dependent on forest products for their survival.

Under Tribal Area Development Department (Udaipur, Rajasthan), which was formed on 1975 under article 5 of the constitution, an agency named- Swacch is assigned the work of development for PVTGs, and is in action since 1997.

Baran (Shahbad & Kishanganj): Sahariya
Gram: Bheelkheda maal & Baansthooni
Village: Baansthooni & Goyara
Hamlet: Ward no. 3 & Ward no. 5 & ward no. 9

Basic Features

- **Dress and Ornaments:** The traditional dress of a male is dhoti, saloko or kurta, and turban. The women wear ghagra, odni, kachuli, saree, and kabja. Ornaments are made of silver, brass, bronze, aluminium, and glass are used by the Sahariya women.
- **Food Habits:** Traditionally, the Sahariya depended on forest for food. Due to poverty, the food they consume is highly deficient in nutrients and vitamins which makes them vulnerable to various infections. The Sahariya staple food includes wheat, makka, bajra and occasional consumption of rice. They also take seasonal vegetables. They eat the meat of goat, hen, fish, sheep, pigeon, rabbit, and other animals found in the jungle. Restriction on hunting and collection of forest produce have greatly affected their food habits. Both males and females take alcoholic beverages brewed from mahua flower.
- **The Sahariya of Rajasthan speak Hadoti, an Indo-Aryan language which is also influenced by Braj and Hindi.**
- **Economic Activity:** The Sahariya men and women gather minor forest produce and work as agricultural labourers. Their main occupation are gathering and selling of forest wood, gum, tendu leaf, honey, fruits and vegetables. They also work as unskilled and farm labourers. A few Sahariya also migrate to urban and industrial areas seasonally in search of livelihood. Further, there is no source of irrigation and farmers are dependent on rains. 90% of the population is wage earners.
- **Development Aspects:** For the Sahariya inhabiting the Kishanganj and Shahbad blocks of Baran district a Sahariya Development committee has been constituted. The Sahariya development project was introduced in 1977-8 with the objective of socio-economic development of Sahariya. The Sahariya Vikas Samiti has also been constituted with the main function of formulating development programmes and to monitor their implementation. A project office was established in Shahbad to look after the execution of various programmes. Decision making has been shifting from male dominance to women participation in decision making.

Project Achievement:

To improve educational status among the Sahariya Maa Badi scheme is being run. It is being executed through NGO named Swacch.

Some Major Projects undertaken by Swacch are as follows:

- **Maa-Baadi day care scheme:** This scheme is running successfully with a total of 339 centres in Baran district.
- **Janashree Bima yojna.**
- **Sahariya health care scheme.**
- **T.B control programme.**

- Sahariya student are getting coaching for free of cost.
- The Government of India under the Article 275(1) of the constitution provides direct funding for free residential schools to the Sahariya students for quality education
- Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojna and Special Central Assistance scheme computer training is being imparted through computer centres in Sahariy Ashram School.
- Financial help is provided to students having more than 90 percent attendance in school with an amount of Rs. 70 per month for class 6th and 7th, Rs 80 for class 8th, Rs 90 for class 9th and 10th, and Rs,. 100 for class 11th and 12th.
- The Sahariya students are given assistance of Rs. 50,000 for coaching to prepare themselves for PMT/PET/ and other examinations. Under this scheme free cycles were also distributed to the Sahariya students.

Schemes for health:

- Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojna a programme is being implemented to identify TB patients in remote areas and ensure their complete treatment.
- CHCs started working from 1st August 2006 in Shahbad for malnourished children.
- Under Sahariya Swasthaya Sahyogi Yojna, women are trained for 45 days.

Schemes for Livelihood:

- Under Vaivsaik Prashikshan Scheme 25 days of vocational training is provided in masonry, carpentry, and as technician and as mechanic through the Rajasthan Mission on Livelihood(RMOL).This is to make Sahariya boys and girls self dependent. Under Swarojgar Yojna they are given skill development training so that they could earn for their survival. Under this scheme some are provided financial help of Rs. 10,000 to start their work. There is 25% quota for Sahariya in Baran district for govt. jobs.

Schemes for Development of Agriculture and Irrigation:

- During 2010-11 under the SCA Schemes, irrigation is given priority. Tube wells and diesel pump sets are provided for irrigation, wells are deepened through blasting and agricultural implements are also provided.

Schemes for housing:

- Indira Awas Yojna scheme is being implemented since 1993 with the main objective to provide shelter for SC,ST,bonded labours and other poor and BPL families
- Credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing is being implemented since 1999-2000 as a sub-scheme of Indira Awas Yojna with the main objective of providing subsidy for the rural poor having annual income of less than Rs. 32,000. The maximum amount of subsidy is Rs. 10,000.

Social security:

- JBY: to provide more financial assistance to BPL families including the Sahariya, a scheme named Pannadhay Jeevan Amrit Yojna (JBY) was started in the state on 14 August 2006 in place of the existing National Family Benefit Scheme.

Schemes for Nutrition:

- The scheme of free distribution of iodised salt is implemented to improve the health of all Antyodaya and BPL families of Scheduled areas and all the Sahariya families.
- ICDS: In this scheme, children of 0-6 year's age group, pregnant and lactating mothers and females of ages 11 to 18 years are being benefited through Anganbari centres. Body food is provided to children between 7 months and 3 years.



From Left to Right:

1. Ashram School for Sahariya girls in Baran District from class 6th to 10th.
2. Angan Badi School for Sahariya children from class 1st to 3rd.
3. Maa-badi school centre for Drop out Girls.
4. IIPA staff with District assistant project officer at Ashram School.



From Left to Right:

1. Field Investigation by Project Staff (IIPA).
2. An NGO named CECONDECON is working to provide free Sanitary Napkins for Tribal Girls in Baran Districts.
3. Project Investigator with Sahariya Community.
4. Taking information from Village Head about their needs an

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- High rate of dropout among Girls.
- Cough and fever has been the most common disease among them.
- Open defecation problem is still persisting.
- People live hand to mouth, spend days in starvation. Government needs to ensure subsistence allowance so that nobody starves.
- People have the Bhamashah card, but most of them don't avail the facility
- Low water level, Boring does not work throughout the year

Immediate Action Needed:

As Per the 13th Five Year Plan Problems of Sahariya PVTGs and Priorities are:

- Inadequate Educational Facility for Children in the Age Group between 6-12 For which Running of Ma-bari centre for age group(6-12 years)
- Health for which Sahariya Swathya Shayogi is working.
- Social Security for which Jana shree bima yojna is in action.
- Competition coaching Saharia Innovative Scheme (saharia Student coaching for various categories such as REET, Police, patwari, gramsevak, forest guard etc).

CHAPTER 13

TAMIL NADU

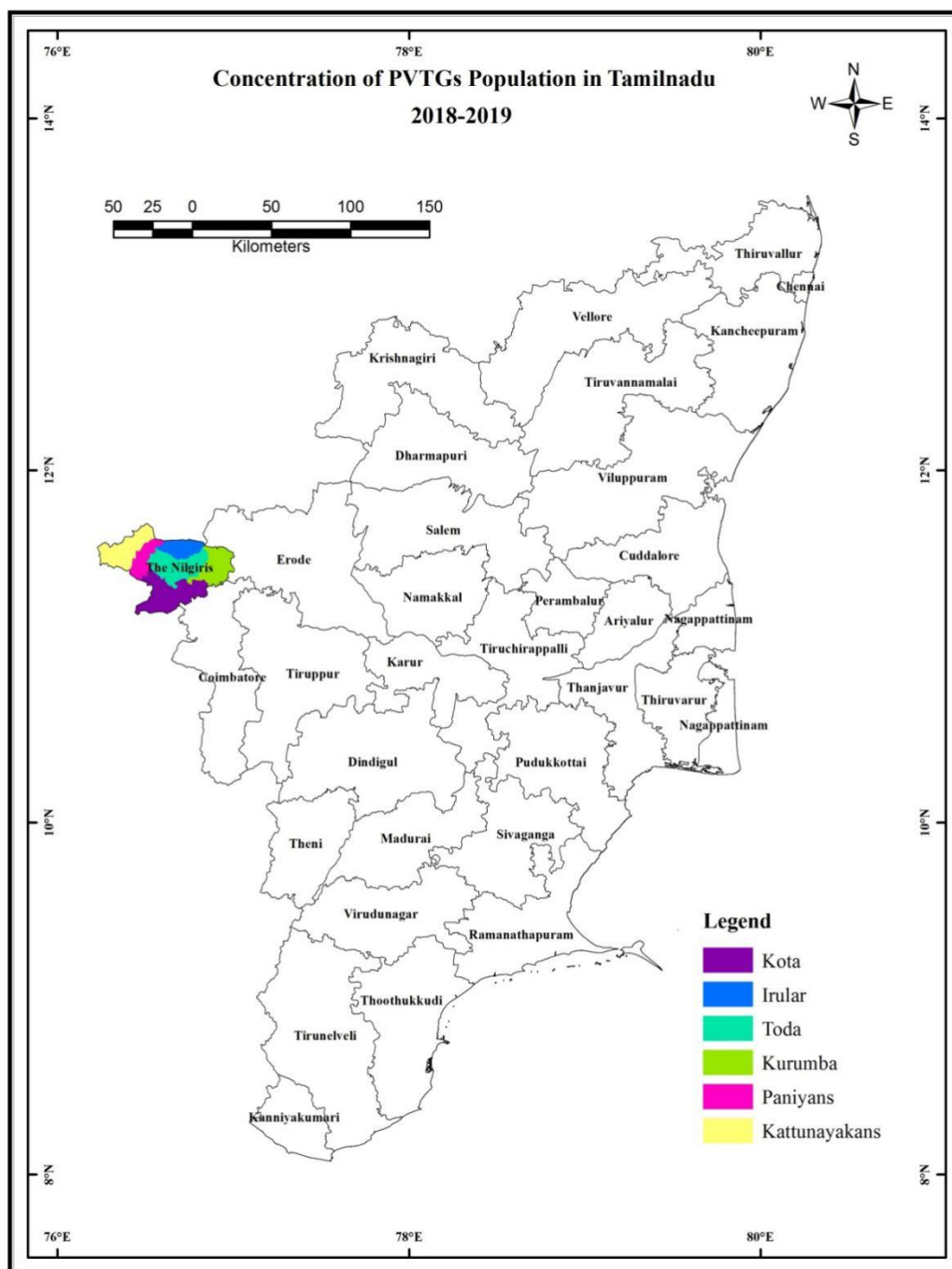
Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 9 villages (see Table 1:) spread over Four blocks of The Nilgiris District in southern most India. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, Housing, Eco-tourism,) social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water) and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Tamil Nadu					
The Nilgiris	Garden Mund, Muthanad Mund	Toda	Nilgiri Hills	SADP/HADP (Udagmandalam)	Garden Mund is in hilly outskirts of block Udagmandalam. Hilly terrain and connectivity of road is very good to Muthnad Mund. There is fear of Wild animals such as Bison, Elephants. Heavy rain in rainy season.
The Nilgiris	Kollimalai	Kota	Nilgiri Hills	SADP/HADP (Udagmandalam)	For Kollimalai, Roads are curvy with steep height. No guard wall for most of the road.
The Nilgiris	Puramana vaval, Ward no. 20	Paniyan	Nilgiri hills and outskirts of Madumalai Tiger Reserve	SADP/HADP (Udagmandalam)	Very narrow road with dense bushes on both side of the road. Road connectivity is good.
The Nilgiris	Madumalai, Thekkapadi, Elephant Campadi	Kattunayakans	Madumalai Tiger Reserve.	SADP/HADP (Udagmandalam)	Roads through National Park and Tiger Reserve. Border area of 3 major states. Entry banned after 8 PM till 5 am. Problem of wild animals in villages is common.

The Nilgiris	Managudi	Kurumba	Nilgiri Hills	SADP/ HADP (Udagman dalam)	No road at all to the village, just a narrow kutcha track between Tea Plantations.
The Nilgiris	Kollikarai	Irula	Dense forest area in Nilgiri hills.	SADP/ HADP (Udagman dalam)	Hilly terrain with danger of wild elephants and bison on the way. Problem of landslide on kutcha road to the village.



The Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department implements programmes and schemes effectively for the socio-economic and educational advancement of scheduled tribe people in Tamil Nadu. State Government has taken several steps by framing appropriate policies needed to design and implement various welfare programmes for achieving the objectives of creating favourable environment to ensure speedy socio-economic development of Adi Dravidars and Tribals. Major activities for these communities are grouped under educational development, economic development, Special Component Plan for Adi Dravidars and the Tribal Sub Plan for Tribals. Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation (TAHDCO) implements the economic development programme in addition to

the regular economic development programmes implemented by various sectorial departments for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with specific target coverage for Scheduled Tribes

The Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), introduced in The Nilgiris District since the year 1975, is funded by the Government of India to supplement the plan resource of the state by providing special Central Assistance. The main objective of HADP is eco-restoration, eco- development and eco preservation. While taking care of the socio economic and developmental needs of the District, the HADP is to develop land use planning for forest areas to cultivable areas to conserve soil, water and increase productivity of land, economic upliftment of tribals in an isolated settlement and also to ensure people's participation in all developmental activities.

In The Nilgiris district all the six PVTGs of Tamil Nadu, reside in Four Mandals : Udagmandalam, Coonoor, Kotagiri and Gudalur, along with SADP and HADP, Tribal Research Centre is also acting as an integral part of planned development of the Tribals.

The Nilgiris (Ooty): Toda

Gram: Ooty Municipality

Village: Garden Mund

A brief introduction of Todas:

In India, Todas are found only in Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu State. Total population of Todas Tamil Nadu is 1975 only (according to 2011 census). In Nilgiri District, The Todas live in 69 settlements. The Toda settlement is referred to as 'Mund' which means a herd of cattle. Todas used their traditional garment (shawl) embroidered by Toda women. Todas are purely pastoral people who wander over the Nilgiri hills along with their buffaloes in search of grazing land. They are believed to be 10,000 years old native people of the Nilgiris area.

Basic Features

- Total population of the village is 100 in 22 households.
- Out of 22 households, total of 14 household surveys conducted.
- Apart from following their Traditional practices, Todas were also involved in Embroidery. They embroidered various items such as shawls, mufflers, Jackets etc. and they sell them into Market of Ooty.
- Majority of the population is deriving their income from horticulture.
- This Village has separate traditional grazing space for buffalos just outside the premise.
- Todas usually follow the food habits of Tamils only.
- They have been traditionally following the Marital Rituals.



1. Traditional Structure of Temple of Toda community in Garden Mund.
2. Traditional Grazing Space for Buffaloes in motherland of Toda community, Muthanad Mund.
3. Couple of Toda community with their handmade shawls embroidered by themselves in Garden Mund.

Project Achievements

- Some of the households have got housing under IAY in year of 2009-10.
- CC Road has been constructed in the village in recent years.
- Most of the households have been provided toilet facilities under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- Agricultural productivity has increased in recent times.
- DTH, telecommunication services were available in the village.
- SHG was functional in the village and is providing financial support to needy people.
- Road connectivity to the village is good and villages also have very high Guard wall for safety from wild animals.
- Tap water was provided to each household. They were dependent on Stream water earlier.
- There is one community hall constructed in 2014 with Tribal Welfare Fund.
- In Udagmandalam Taluk, There are 2 GTR Middle Schools and 2 Elementary Schools are functioning.



1. Toda woman giving households details in her shop, Botanical Garden, Ooty.
2. Shop installed by Toda Woman with the help of SHG to sell their traditional Embroidery Items.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Major problem in this district of Nilgiris for all tribal people is to get the Community certificate.
- Quality of Drinking water is also a major issue among Todas.
- Getting FRA land is challenging for them as there is no ITDP working for resolving the issue of landlessness in the area. They have a department for tribal welfare SADP working with HADP in Hilly areas.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Resolving the issue of Community Certificate by making the process less strict is much needed in the area.
- FRA land should be allotted to the Todas as they are living in dense forest without communication and basic needs.

- Establishment of Main Tribal agency ITDP in The Nilgiris district is the much needed step to be taken yet in the area. There are total of 28,175 PVTG population residing in this district which is third highest in all 32 districts in the state of Tamil Nadu.

The Nilgiris (Coonoor): Kota

Gram: Adikaretti T.P

Village: Kollimalai

A brief introduction of Kota: In India, The Kotas are found only in Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu. In Nilgiri District, The Kotas are found living in seven settlements with total population of 59 only. Majorly Kotas are artisans and mechanics. Kotas are non-vegetarians. Their traditional staple food consists of items prepared out of grains namely ragi and wheat. The Kotas are the only Artisans community on the hills of the Nilgiris.

Basic Features

- Total numbers of households in the Kollimalai are 84 with population of 501.
- Population in this settlement of Kota has grown more than 200% in last 8 years.
- Kotas are still practising their ancient rituals in the village. In the premise of 15 metres of their group of traditional temples, no one can enter for complete year except the day of festive in the month of October.
- Men and women of village usually wear their traditional dress.
- Major population is deriving their income from Agriculture labour and horticulture. They usually grow Carrots and Potatoes in their fields.
- Village has enough grazing space but most of the Households do not own cattle.

Achievements:

- Village Kollimalai is connected through an all-weather road to Taluk Coonoor.
- DTH and telecommunication services are accessible now. These services were not there 10 years ago.
- Many households have got financial assistance for housing in 2014-15.
- Toilet facilities are provided by State government in 2016-17.
- Primary Health Centre was there in the village and providing all the health facilities i.e. free medicine, nutrition food etc. to the villagers.
- Kollimalai village has 4 functional SHG which have 10-12 members in each group.
- High school was there in the premise of 500 metres of the village.



1. House constructed under Tribal Welfare Fund in 2017-18 in a village of Kota Community, Kollimalai.
2. Field Investigator conducting household survey in Kollimalai.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Pucca housing from Government under IAY/PMAY is much needed in the village. Some of the households have got financial assistance for one or two rooms only. Fund provided was not sufficient in any household.
- Irregularity of tap water is major complaint from villagers.
- Toilet facilities in the village are not hygienic as it is in the form of public toilet. Most of the families share these public toilets.
- Getting Community certificates is the hardest task for all the tribal people not only in The Nilgiris but in Tamil Nadu as well.
- Dropout rate among students of class 1st-8th is very high in Kota settlements.
- ADW- Tribal welfare department of Tamil Nadu has not received any fund through CCD from last 2 years. ADW's major focus is to develop SC community in TN. They do not have any CCD plan specifically for PVTGs.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Exclusive toilets for every household should be constructed or given financial support.
- Resolving the issue of Community Certificate by making the process less strict is much needed in the area.

- FRA land should be allotted to the Todas as they are living in dense forest without communication and basic needs.
- Establishment of Main Tribal agency ITDP in The Nilgiris district is the much needed step to be taken yet in the area. There are total of 28,175 PVTG population residing in this district which is third highest in all 32 districts in the state of Tamil Nadu.

The Nilgiris (Gudalur): Paniyan

Gram: Gudalur Municipality

Village: Puramanavoyal

Hamlet: ward no. 20

A brief introduction of Paniyans: The Paniyans are found in the southern part of India in the state of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka. Paniyans are identified as PVTGs only in Tamil Nadu, not in Kerala and Karnataka. The Paniyans are dark skinned, long headed people of short stature with curly hair.

Basic Features

- Puramanavoyal Hamlet has 47 households of Paniyans which has total population of 250 people.
- This settlement is situated in Gudalur Taluk and is under Gudalur Municipality.
- Condition of hamlet is very poor with no proper drainage system and lack of space and planning of housing.
- Major source of income of people in the hamlet is Agriculture labour.
- They used to follow their traditional practices but now they only use traditional music instruments occasionally.
- Food habits of the Paniyans are same as Tamils and keralites.



Photographs of People of Paniyan Community in Puramana Vayal village in Gudalur Taluk, The Nilgiris.

Project Achievements

- Houses were provided by HADP (which come under municipality-This scheme is being implemented for eco-restoration in the Nilgiris District with the objective of enlarging the permanent green cover and regulating the biotic) in 2008 with the amount of RS 10,000. Some of the households have got houses in 1980s from HADP which were formed by central government in 1975.
- NGO NAWA (Nilgiri Adivasi Welfare Association) is working for health related issues for the people of this village.
- Village has road connectivity and accessibility of PHC and High School which is 5 km far in Gudalur taluk.
- Village also has Telecommunication and DTH services which were hard to access 10 years back.
- PDS Shop is nearby the village and all the households are getting ration from it.
- Eligible people are getting Pension in the village.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- All the village people are wage and agriculture labourers. None of them have any land for cultivation. Under section-17, all the land here is under Government control.
- All the houses provided by HADP are in very poor condition. Still 15HHs haven't got any house. Some of the families are bound to share one house in the village.

- Educational quality is also poor as school is 4-5 KM away from the village and there is a wine shop on the way which makes it unsafe for school going children. Even in the nearest available school, the quality of education is questionable.
- Only 2 households have livestock, i.e. goat and chickens, which they've bought by themselves.
- Water supply is not regular and quality of water is also not good. This leads to major health problems such as jaundice and skin diseases.
- There is no Electricity facility in the village.
- Some of the households have got public toilets in their premises but because of irregularity and scarcity of water, they are not using it.
- No community hall was constructed in the village.
- People of village have applied for Health Card but only a few have got yet.
- No CC Road is constructed in the village premise. During the time of conducting the survey, the water of drains was overflowing.
- SHG is not functional in the village.



1. Dysfunctional Solar Panel in village of Paniyan, Puramana Vayal.
2. House constructed by HADP in 1990s which is in poor condition now.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Health Cards should be provided to the villagers.
- Electricity and Solar Street lights need replacements as they are not functional.
- CC Road inside the village is much needed for cleanliness and health safety.

- Water supply should be regular and source of supply should be considered as its quality is not good causing diseases.
- Toilet is also a much needed action in the settlement.
- There should be schemes which generate Employment and promote Skill Training programmes.
- Education quality in government schools should be improved and new Ashram school should be established near this settlement.

The Nilgiri (Gudalur): Kattunayakans

Gram panchayat: Mudumalai

Village & Thekkapadi: Thekkupadi

A brief introduction of Kattunayakans:

The Kattunayakan are found in the Southern part of India in the states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, and Karnataka. Their name means "chiefs" of the forest. They are believed to be among one of the earliest inhabitants of South India. Their main livelihood is collecting and selling of honey. They also fish, hunt and collect forest products to eat and sell. The Kattunayakan are one of the few tribal peoples of India who still live as hunter-gatherers. The literacy rate is very low for both men and women. They practice traditional medicine and live without modern conveniences like electricity and indoor plumbing. The Kattunayakan practice folk religion with some elements of Hinduism. Their main god is a form of Shiva, the destroyer. They are animists who believe that spirits inhabit rocks, trees, rivers, snakes and other animals. The Kattunayakan believe in magic which many of their women practice. They perform rituals to protect themselves from evil spirits. They honour and venerate their ancestors. A small number of Kattunayakan have become Christians.

Basic Features

- Thekkapadi village has 20 households of Kattunayakans. Most of them are working for Forest Officials as Elephant Riders.
- This village is situated on a small hill.
- This village has total of 25 elephants which they use for Safari in ecotourism zone of Madumalai Tiger reserve and Elephant Corridor. These elephants are owned and trained by Kattunayakans only.
- Their income derived from forest labour like elephant safari and elephant trainer.
- They were also involved in forest produce collection such as honey, gum, local fruits and tamarinds.
- The hamlet is situated on western end of Madumalai Tiger Reserve.
- Here people have got the land from forest department only for habitation and not for cultivation. 10 People have got the FRA only for habitation purposes in 2017. This land is a Reserve Forest (elephant corridor).

Project Achievements

- Employment is generated through ecotourism in Madumalai National Park.
- 50% of households have got FRA for habitation purposes near the houses of forest officers on check post of National park.
- Some of the elders are getting pension after retirement from forest services.
- All the households have separate toilets under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- Tap water has been provided to each household. They were dependent on stream water earlier.

- Many of the villagers have Health Card and they use it to get health services from PHC which is 5 KM far from their settlement.
- Women are also equally engaged in the Forest labour and Ecotourism as men.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Water comes only once in 2 days in the village.
- This village too is underdeveloped and have no access to facilities.
- No housing under IAY/PMAY, they all are living in their traditional huts which are not safe from wild animals as well as from rain and storms.
- They don't have LPG cylinder. They are still using firewood in their kitchen.
- They have separate toilets in their houses but they do not use them because of scarcity of water.
- There is no CC Road and Land Development activity in the village.
- SHG is not functional in the village.

The Nilgiris (Gudalur): Kattunayakans

Gram Panchayat: Masanagudi

Village & Hamlet: Elephant Campadi

Basic Features

- The village is situated on the bank of a small river.
- The Village gets its name from Elephant Training Centre and Camp which is located outside the village on a foothill.
- Income of the villagers is majorly dependent upon elephant safari and elephant training.
- One part of Livelihood is dependent upon the collection of minor forest produce.

Project Achievements

- Elephant Training Centre and Elephant Camp in the village are creating jobs for Kattunayakans.
- The livelihood situation of Kattunayakans is much better in this village now than it was before when they were surviving on forest produce collection.
- Tap water was provided to each household 3 years back. They were dependent on stream water earlier, which gets dirty in rainy season.
- These village people have got the semi-pucca housing from Forest Department in 2011-12.
- Health Cards were provided to villagers by Gram Panchayat.
- Village has community toilets which are shared by 2-3 HHs.
- Village has a CC road which is constructed by Masanagudi Gram Panchayat.



1. Traditional Hut of Kattunayakan community made from Bamboo mates in Thekkapadi village.
2. CC Road constructed by Masanagudi Gram Panchayat in Elephant Campadi.
3. Toilet provided under Swachh Bharat Mission to Kattunayakans of Thekkapadi village.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is only one pipeline shared by 10 HHs and they want more because it cannot fulfil the need for all of them.
- Housing is the major issue in both the villages of Kattunayakans.
- Connectivity and Accessibility is good but School and PHC is 6-7 KM from settlements.
- SHG have not been started yet in the village. It could be an effective step for betterment of women of the village.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Housing is much needed action for Kattunayakans as the structure of their traditional hut where they live in is very problematic.
- Water facilities should be more flexible in the village.
- Starting of SHG could be effective in terms of betterment of women in the village.

- The Kattunayakan who are surviving on forest labour need a stable source of income. When honey and forest products are available, they survive. When these items are not available, the Kattunayakan could face food scarcity.

The Nilgiris (Panagudi): Kurumba

Gram Panchayat: Aravanu

Village & Hamlet: Jackanarai

A brief introduction of Kurumba Tribe:

Kurumba, are a group of people living in the Cardamom and Nilgiri hills, west-central Tamil Nadu state, southern India. Originally pastoralists, the Kurumba were probably identical with or closely related to the Pallavas. With the decline of the Pallava dynasty in the 8th century, Kurumba forefathers dispersed over a wide area of southern India, becoming geographically separated from each other and culturally distinct. The members of these subdivisions survived by hunting and gathering, by petty agriculture, or as slaves. Today some Kurumba are field labourers or hunters who market jungle produce. Kurumba groups, which are commonly isolated from each other, are governed by a headman with two assistants, who handle disputes. Partially Hindus, they have abandoned many traditional customs. The Kurumba, an ethnologically similar people who live on the plains as small landowners and herders of sheep, are now considered distinct from the hill Kurumba.

Basic Features

- There are total of 40 households in the village with the population of more than 150.
- At present, Kurumbas of Jackanarai do not follow their traditional practices of Painting and Medicine making from herbs and roots of Nilgiri hills, instead most of them are working in tea gardens as labourers.
- Hamlet Jackanarai is located in the foothills of Nilgiri. The only way to reach this village is through small paths build through the tea gardens which is surrounded by dense forests.
- There is no proper road to reach this hamlet. The people of this hamlet have to walk 2 kms to reach to their residence.
- They collect honey from forest.
- They are raising goats for milking purposes.

Project Achievements

- They have got public toilets from Government in 2018.
- 2 months back they have got livestock from the State Government. All HHs got 4 goat and 50 chickens.
- For drinking water, they have one tank with capacity of 400 litres shared by all HHs in this village which is filled with water provided by forest authority.

- MGNREGA scheme is working for creating fertilizer in convergence with SBM.
- CC Road was constructed by Gram Panchayat within the village in 2016-2017.
- For electricity they don't have to pay till 100 units.
- SHG is functional in the hamlet and has 12 members.
- Telecommunication and DTH services are accessible to the people of hamlet.
- More than 15 households have Health Card and they get the benefits from PHC and Government hospital.



1. Community Hall constructed under Tribal Welfare Fund in village of Kurumba, Jacknarai.
2. Housing provided under IAY and CC Road from Gram Panchayat.
3. Fertiliser centre constructed under MGNREGA in 2017 in Jackanarai.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There, most of them don't have land for cultivation.
- They have got housing from State Government 30 years back and since then they haven't received any amount for maintenance for houses.
- They don't have any ashram school in Gram Panchayat. For high school, students have to travel 15 km to Taluk Kotagiri.
- PHC is also in Kotagiri which is 15 km far from Jackanarai.
- Only a few households have LPG. All were dependent on Firewood.
- There is no kitchen garden as monkeys don't let HHs to grow anything in their backyard.
- There is no skill development training to help youth with their future.

- They have got livestock from state Government in March 2019. All HHs got 4 goat and 50 chickens but almost all have died because of wild animal attack or unfavourable weather condition.
- Quality of water is very poor because it's coming from stream and many people have died because of this.
- There is Anganwadi which is not functioning because at the time it was built there were almost no children in village to be sent to Anganwadi.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Land for cultivation should be provided.
- A fixed amount should be set up for the maintenance of houses provided by the State Government.
- Construction of high school in the village or in Gram Panchayat would be of great help for the children to pursue their education. Construction of PHC is also an immediate requirement.
- Water tank with arrangement of clean water from bore well or open well is very much in need in the hamlet.
- Guard wall is also necessary in the village as it is surrounded by dense forest.

The Nilgiris (Ooty): Irular

Gram: Kunjapanai V.P

Village & Hamlet: Kollikarai

A brief introduction of Irular:

The Irula inhabit the northern districts of Tamil Nadu, a state in north-eastern India. Located not far from the city of Madras, they live in a tropical area subject to monsoon rains. Their language, Irula, is related to Tamil and Kannada, which are southern Dravidian languages. In the Tamil language, the name Irula means "people of darkness." This could refer to their dark-colored skin or to the fact that all important events traditionally took place in the darkness of night.

Basic Features

- Village Kollikarai has total of 200 households of Irular PVTG.
- It is surrounded by hills from all the sides and has road with Tea and Coffee estates both the sides.
- Wild Elephant and Bison roam freely near the premise of village and sometimes create problems for passer-by.
- Major income of villagers derived from working in Tea and Coffee plantation.
- They are collecting only firewood from forest.



1. PDS shop in the village of Irular community, Kollikarai.
2. Anganwadi Centre and Sports club constructed by NGO NAWA (funded by State Government)

Project Achievements

- CC road was constructed within village by forest department.
- This village has a Private hospital, water reservoir, and primary school, sports complex by UNCS, Anganwadi, and H.O.P.E organization working for health related issues, all within the village and ALL of the above are built by NAWA (an NGO).
- This NAWA NGO is receiving funds from state Government and this NAWA has people in it from all the tribes.
- This village has one poverty alleviation committee.
- For irrigation and drinking water, they are getting water from forest department as this habitation is built on forest land.
- People here have got the FRA 30 years for habitation and cultivation both.
- People who have land are getting seed from Government for cultivation.



1. House constructed under PMAY in 2016-17 in Kollikarai.
2. Water Tank constructed by Tribal Welfare Fund.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Major problem of the village is elephants and other wild animals that attack often. Some of them do not cultivate their land because Elephants destroy the fields all the time.
- No pucca road to the village. Landslides damaged all-weather road.
- Government hospital and High school is 9-10 KM far from the village.
- Alcoholism is one of the major problems in the village.
- PDS Shop doesn't have enough supply of ration i.e. Sugar, Rice, Kerosene in the village.
- Government is providing seeds to the cultivators but not for free. They are charging 500 RS on 1 KG of Coffee seeds.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Government should provide coffee seeds for free to the cultivators.
- All-weather road is much needed to the village. Guard wall beside the Road could prevent Elephants from affecting villagers.
- Ashram school in Gram panchayat or in Taluk would be of much help for the Irulars students as Irulars population is highest among all the PVTGs in Nilgiris.

CHAPTER 14

TELANGANA

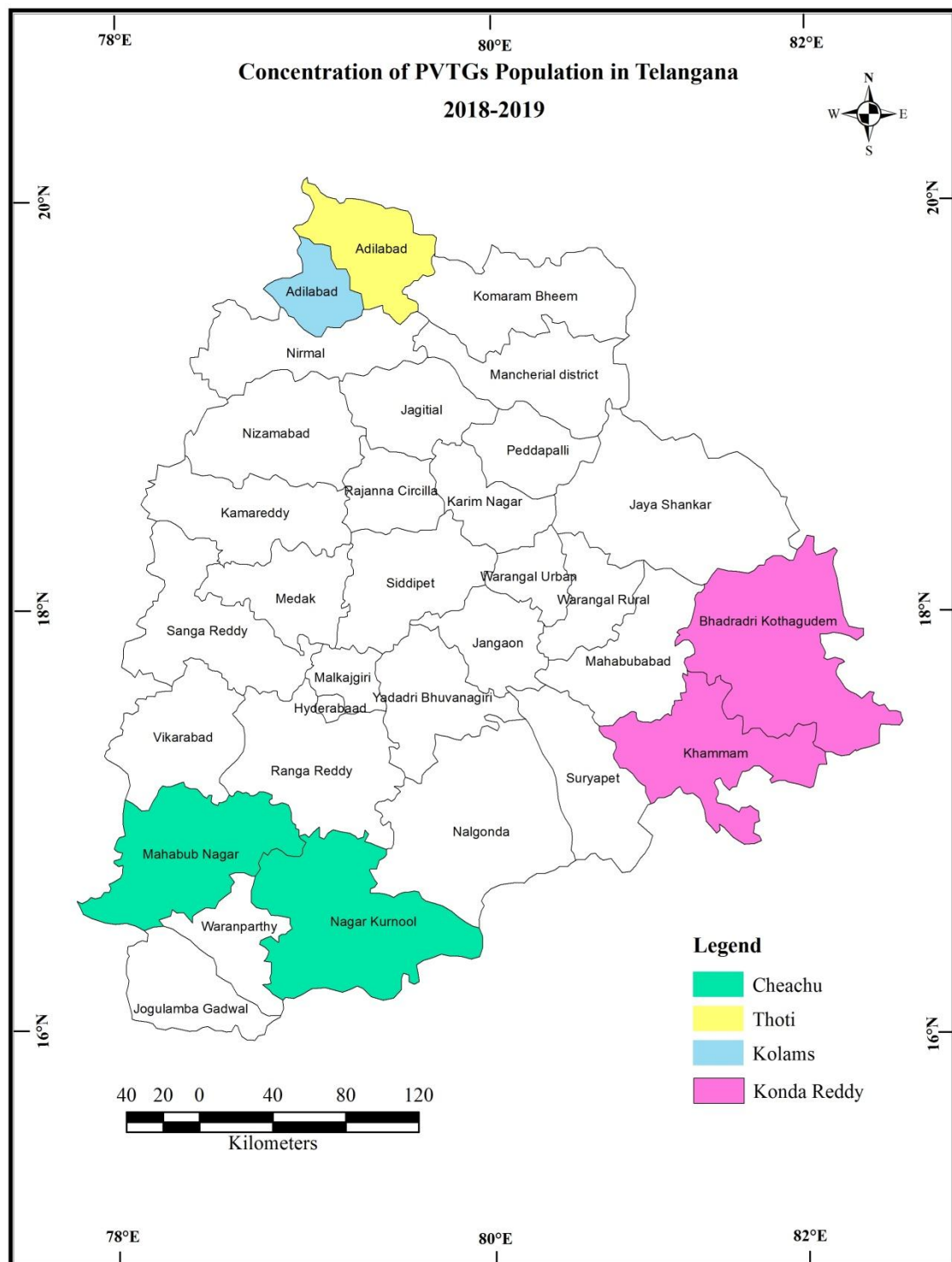
Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in 8 villages spread over in three districts namely Dharmajipet, Dondiriguda, Dhanora (B), Yarrapenta, Narlapur, Jangamreddypalli, Tirumala Kunta and Suddogothulagudem in Telangana. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development based on broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs, Bio-gas plantation, Solar Plantation, Animal Rearing, Taking Blood Samples to understand the common diseases), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture by organising local festivals, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

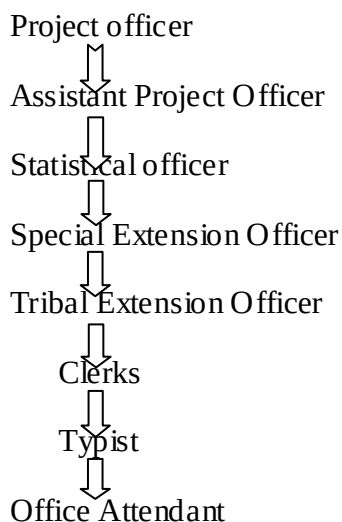
State and Districts	Project Villages- Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Telangana					
Adilabad	Dharmajipet Dondiriguda	Kolam	Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary	ITDA (Utnoor)	Hilly terrain and Forest area with pucca main roads. Dusty and kutcha road to Dharmajipet, Accessibility restricted due to forest area. Pucca and Kutcha roads to Dondiriguda.
Adilabad	Dhannura (b)	Tothi	Kawal Wildlife sanctuary	ITDA (Utnoor)	Hilly terrain and pucca road. Dhannura (b) is well connected to ITDA Utnoor and Adilabad.
Nagarkurnool	Yarrapenta, Narlapur, Jangamreddypally	Chenchu	Nallamala Wildlife Range	ITDA (Mannanur)	Hilly terrain and forest area, Roads are pucca with patch work. 3 KM of kutcha road with big pathholes on the way to Yarrapenta, Narlapur has pucca road. Jangamreddypally has

					narrow but pucca road.
Bhadradi Kothagudem	Tirumala Kunta, Suddagothulagudem	Konda Reddy	Forest area, Bank of Godavari River	ITDA (Bhadrachalam)	Hilly terrain and forest area in Suddagothulagudem, 1.5 km of kutchu road. Tirumala kunta has pucca road with patchwork on it.



Organisational Setup ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency)

The Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) came into existence on 01-08-1975 with Headquarters at Adilabad. The Headquarter was shifted to Utnoor in September, 1979 with jurisdiction of 44 Mandals. ITDA Utnoor has following organisational structure



For the development of Tribal community, ITDA is working on various areas that are Education, Health, Infrastructure, Conservation, Social and Skill Development. In education field it is focussing on “Improving Residential School, Qualitative changes in High schools, Disha Programme- A coaching cum personality development programme, English and Telugu Training programmes for Anganwadi workers”. In Health area ITDA is working towards Organising Mahua food festival every 6 months to promote Mahua and cure Anemia and other diseases caused by lack of protein and Vitamins, Testing and checking of Blood samples of Tribal people in Community Health Centre to understand the common health related problems, Hiring special ambulances for Pregnant women, especially for PVTG women”etc. In infrastructure sector “land distribution under RoFR, Housing, livelihood schemes, solar plantation” is being provided. For conservation ITDA is “Promoting Art, such as Painting, Dance etc. and organising tribal festivals, sending artists to other states to perform and learn”. In Skill development, ITDA Utnoor is focussing on,” giving computer training, plumbing training, catering and tailoring training, electrician training and making sure of placements also.”

ITDA is nodal implementing agency of scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group. In Telangana, there are 4 PVTG communities named Kolams, Tothi, Chenchu and Konda Reddy.

To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study had been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

A Brief Introduction of Kolams: The tribe Kolam was recognized by The Government of India as PVTG in 1975-76. They speak their own dialect ‘Kolami’. Kolams trace their descent to Bhima and Hidimbi, the well-known characters in the Epic Maharashtra. The Tribal settlements are controlled by Kula Panchayat or Village council. This village council consists of ‘Naikon’ (headman), ‘Delak’ (priest), ‘Mahajan’ (messenger), ‘Tarmaka’ (cook), and ‘Gatiya’ (distributor of food) as members. The Kolam tribe perform Gusadi and Dimsa dances. Mondos is the new year festival and ceremonial ploughing. The total Kolam population according to 2011 census is 45671. The sex ratio among the Kolam community according to PVTG’s survey conducted by Tribal Welfare Department, Telangana is 1016 females for 1000 males. Literacy among Kolams is very low with one third of them still being Illiterates. About 52% of Kolams do not have land in 2017. This problem began in 1940s when forest department of Hyderabad state earmarked the lands of Kolam tribe on the line of Reserved Forest. Due to this, The Kolam lost their lands and had to become mainly agricultural wage labourers. This sudden act of Government brought significant changes in cultural life and food habits, therefore, the younger generation faced difficulties in identifying traditional lands cultivated by their forefathers.

Adilabad (Utnoor): Kolam

Gram Panchayat: Beersaipet

Village: Dharmajipet

Hamlet: Dharmajipet

Basic Features

- Kolam tribal community is highly concentrated in the district of Adilabad and is one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) tribal groups in Telangana. they live in the forest area of Kawal Wildlife Sanctuary and Tiger reserve and other tribal habitats dotted in the other forest areas of Adilabad. The habitat is called Dharmajipet which has total population of 104 in 24 families of Kolam Communities
- The main activity for subsistence in this habitat is Cultivation and forest produce collection. Majority of the male population is engaged in cultivation and forest produce collection. Majority of female population is engaged in house works and bamboo basketry.
- The language they speak is Telugu, but some of them speak Kolami too, which is their native language.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from Shifting Cultivation in rainy season and collection of forest produce throughout the year. The other related activities are traditional bamboo basketry and bamboo mate making. Earlier they were food gatherers, trappers and hunters.
- The Kolam people are involved in small scale cultivation works around their homestead for their own consumption as they can’t produce in large scale because of forest area restriction, lack of rainfall and fear of damages caused by wild boar. They collect honey and other local forest fruits from the forest for their own consumption.

- Bamboo Basketry can provide them good income as they don't cultivate the land in all season. They also collect some local berries and dry fruits from forest.
- For drinking water the Kolam in this village is depending on hand pump and stream water in some post rainy months.
- Migration among Kolams is very common because of internal clashes and basic problem of water in the region. They move to another hamlet in some years.
- Their food habits of Kolams are changed very much since 1940s after when state earmarked the lands of Kolam to the line of forest. They became landless and whole culture and food habits got heavily affected. Now they are consuming rice and food they get from PDS, and lack of nutrition in food caused Anemia, Kidney related health issues and complaints of High BP in respondents of village.
- They collect forest produce such as Honey, Wild fruits, tubers, Myrobalans etc.
- In this hamlet Kolams perform Gusadi and Dimsa folk dance during festival of Deewali only. Musical instruments, traditional skill and dance is only restricted to some ceremonies like death, marriage and their festivals.
- Females of Kolam community in this hamlet are not allowed to spend their own money and to go to market alone. They mostly go in a group after husband's permission. They used to do house work such as carrying water from Hand pump.
- A primary school was there in the vicinity of village. It is functional under SSA for more than 10 years. Ashram school is also there on sub-district level.



A Kolam making Basket from bamboo, Village-Dharmajipet, ITDA Utnoor, District-Adilabad

Dharmajipet- A hamlet that explains tribal's perception on development.

Dharmajipet hamlet falls under village Birsaijet in Utnoor block, District-Adilabad. There are 24 Kolam PVTG families residing in this hamlet. Dharmajipet is situated deep inside the Kowal Tiger Reserve. Since this hamlet is inside the Wildlife Reserve, due to restrictions from forest department, ITDA could not construct concrete road to this hamlet but the Project Officer, Shri Krishna Aditya and Raj Kumar, Assistant Project Officer came up with some very innovative ideas in developing the hamlet. ITDA Utnoor has distributed a pair of bullocks and one bullock-cart to each of 24 households under CCD Fund. Further, ITDA also planted Gobar-gas plants at the backyard of each house. A solar panel is also installed in front of every household in the hamlet. The ITDA Utnoor has made the Kolams of this hamlet completely self-reliant.

Among other development activities, ITDA has provided 1 auto to one of the families of Dharmajipet hamlet so that he can earn for himself while helping the villagers in transporting forest produce from FRA land.

The idea of sustainable development is working so well in this village that people are happy as women members are now free from visiting far away places for collecting firewood. Villagers need not to walk 9 km to get bus to town from main road. They use the bullock-cart for transportation and plough their land through the help of bullocks instead of manually cultivating the land fields manually.



1. Solar panel beside a traditional hut of Kolams,
2. Beneficiary with Bullock and Bullock-kart distributed to them by ITDA.
3. Gobar gas plant in the backyard of a house in Dharmajipet.
4. Burner connected to Gobar gas plant through pipe.

Adilabad (Adilabad): Kolam
Gram Panchayat: Ankapoor
Village & Hamlet: Dondirigudai

Basic Features

- Kolams of Dondiriguda hamlet is located in Adilabad Mandal of Adilabad district. Hamlet located between small hills. The village type is Forest.
- The main activity for subsistence in this hamlet is Forest produce collection, Cultivation and Bamboo Basketry. They collect different kind of honey from forest. Males of this hamlet engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour.
- Their mother tongue is Kolami, but the younger generation is preferring Telugu.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from cultivation because the land is fertile and water level is good because of forest area of region. Some Kolams also engaged in collection of forest produce. Some females of hamlet usually engaged in Bamboo Basketry and make other items from bamboo.
- Food habits of Kolams in this hamlet wholly changed after 1940s when State mark their land as forest land. This comes as drastically challenging for them to survive.
- Females of Dondiriguda are not allowed to go to market alone and spend money. They often go in groups. Women status has at some scale improved with health facilities provided to them. Earlier Kolam Families used to send away Menstruating women out of habitats for some days.
- A primary school was there in the middle of the village. It was constructed under SSA. Ashram school is also there in Utnoor Mandal.

Project Achievement:

- Primary Health Centre of Dhanthanpally is a model PHC of Telangana as it is fully equipped with all the Modern facilities of Health Centre. There is proper facility with for delivery of pregnant women and infant in PHCs. Now 80% of total deliveries happening in Government hospitals and PHC. 5 Ultrasound Scanning machines are distributed in Hospitals in Utnoor ITDA. Anaemia and Liver related diseases are most prevalent disease in PVTGs in ITDA Utnoor, for which there is provision of Testing and checking of Blood samples of Tribal People, Identifying them and send serious cases to NIMS, Hyderabad. 5 Ambulances are providing under CCDP fund. For the lactating mothers, in ITDA Utnoor, Anganwadi gives them Nutria-basket containing nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi. ITDA Utnoor is also organising Mahua Food Festival to promote Mahua flowers rich in Vitamins and Protein.
- The Education in the region for PVTGs is on a hopeful path as there are 900 primary school in region and Special Ashram School for Tribal student population. ITDA providing special fund to the SHG for targeting and solving problems of dropped out students. Disha program initiated RS 3 crore for 100 model school called “Disha Model School”. ITDA is giving training to All Anganwadi workers with Basic

English & Telugu through 20 master trainers. The respondent parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their region as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.

- MGNREGA is utilised for the Infrastructure and making toilets. Under MGNREGA Workers from PVTG tribes in ITDA Utnoor get 194 RS per day.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension of 2060 RS from the government.
- The ITDA Utnoor is planning to provide 2500 units of Biogas in habitats and PVTGs and ITDA constructed 1700 units of Biogas Plantation so far.
- Solar plantation provided under CCDP funds to in habitats such as Dharmajipet located in dense forest.
- FRA passbooks have been given to 95% of tribal population since 2006. Using satellite
- Rythu Bandhu, state government's scheme for the farmers of Telangana, supports farmers with RS 4000 per year for farming and cultivation. ITDA Utnoor is giving RS 1000 more to PVTG farmers in addition. With this, condition of farmers is much better than it was a decade ago.
- Livelihood schemes benefiting many PVTG families. ITDA Utnoor has provided Bullock-kart, Borewell, Black Tar coal road, Kirana Shop, Tailoring Shop, one Auto in a hamlet or village under CCDP Fund.



A traditional hut of Kolams with Solar Panel, Village-Dharmajipet, ITDA Utnoor, District-Adilabad

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Employment challenge is one of the major challenges before Government. Almost all the people do not have regular employment, except 1.32% people. In this context, government needs to take initiatives which would generate not only adequate employment but also adequate income to the Kolam communities. Landlessness among the Kolams is a serious constraint for promoting regular source of livelihoods or land based occupations. In Dharmajipet, Almost all the people are dependent on cultivation and forest products for their livelihood.
- Literacy among Kolams is also a serious issue as only one third of them still being illiterate. Komaram Bheem and Nirmal districts have about 70 % of illiterates. In Dharmajipet, only some of the respondents were primary school passed out.
- Livestock such as cattle, poultry, sheep and goats is an important activity but a large majority of them do not possess livestock. This is partly due to the Implementation of forest acts, which imposed restrictions on livestock entry into the forest.
- Housing conditions in Habitat located in forest area have very low ratio of people who get houses under Indira Awas Yojna. The main reason is because of forest restrictions of housing in forest area.
- Access to safe drinking water is still a problem among the Kolam settlements. Hand Pumps and bore pumps constitute the major source of drinking water for 60% households. Only 18% households have access to public taps and 2 % own taps. 6% of Kolams still depend of stream water. In Dharmajipet ITDA provided them with water tap but Forest officials stopped them from settling water pipeline into the forest.
- Toilet Facility is also a major issue among Kolams in this ITDA. It is important to note that an overwhelming percentage, 87.7% of them do not have toilet facility. The challenge before the government or authorities concerned is to ensure toilet facilities to the tribal people on priority basis. Dharmajipet has no Toilet facility in any house. In Dondiriguda, there was construction going on of Toilets under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- The Habitation is bereft of any guard wall to prevent from the external animal aggression. This creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.
- SHG membership is critical to receiving assistance better livelihoods in the rural areas. Priority should be assigned to mobilize the Kolam people into SHGs, and special attention is required for Adilabad and Nirmal.
- The condition of Road located in forest areas and remote areas is not good. They face problems in getting emergency health services. In Dharmajipet, there were restrictions of forest area to access road services to habitat. Some of the other villages of Kolams also face the same problems.
- Mobile network is not very good in this region. DTH services are available partially in villages and habitats.

Immediate Action Needed:

- The connectivity to the hamlet is poor with the dilapidated road condition which makes travel worse. It takes 9 kms to access Dharmajipet from Main pucca road. For delivery of pregnant women also they go to PHC in Dhanthanpally which is some 12 KM far from habitat and because of bad conditions of road the community people face lots of troubles. Lack of population is one of the reasons but restriction by forest department to make road is the main issue of lack of connectivity. The mobile network frequency is also very low in this habitat.
- Irrigation and Harvesting system is much needed in this whole region. Kolams are completely depended on rainfall in habitats in forest area. The main problem is the hilly terrain and dense forest. Majority of Kolams cultivate land in one season only that is rainy season. Bore well could be most suitable source of water for harvesting in such terrain. There are enough streams to construct check dam on them. It will help in water level rise.
- Government should focus more in creating income generation activities and more Skill development projects with proper interval follow-ups.
- The Kolam community have traditional skill in Bamboo basketry and access to various forest produce. There could be market assistance from government and easy accessibility to big markets and hatts so that they can get enough price for what they are crafting.
- As community still suffers due to wild animals and elephant intrusion so a trench may be created to safeguard them and their crops.

Adilabad (Utnoor): Tothi**Gram Panchayat: Indravelly****Village: Dhanora (b)**

Brief introduction of Tothi: The Tothi in Andhra Pradesh was recognised as a particularly vulnerable tribal group in the year 1983 by the Government of India. The total population in the state is 4811, among which, there are 2503 females and 2308 males. The Tothis are the bards of the Pardhan, and form a group of wandering minstrels. Their male members are mainly engaged in making small bamboo articles and in selling medicinal herbs, while the females are skilful tattooists. The community named Tothi seems to be derived from the traditional occupation of their women, i.e. Tattooing. The Tothis speak in Gondi dialect, which is their mother tongue. However, they are also conversant in Telugu, Marathi and Hindi languages.

Basic Features

- **Livelihood** of Tothis such as acting as bards and their women as tattooists are on decline. At present, majority of them earn their livelihood through agriculture and casual labour.
- In **Agriculture**, Tothis who own lands are engaged in cultivation of crops like jowar, red gram, black gram, soya, cotton etc. Agriculture labour is main occupation of Majority of Tothis.
- **Food habits** are similar to Gond. Their staple food is jowar and rice. The Tothi relish the flesh of goat, sheep and fowl. They eat various kinds of pulses and vegetables and consume milk and milk products.
- **Religion** of Tothis is similar to that of the Gonds and they worship the deities of the Gonds. During religious festivities and ceremonies, The Tothi bards visit their Gond patron families and sing in praise of Gond deities. The tothis also worship Hindu gods and celebrate Hindu festivals.
- Literacy rate among Tothies are not yet popular. Although according to 2011 census of higher secondary education seems to be increase among the Thoti and a few are even opting for professional courses like engineering.
- Source of Drinking water in this village is borewell and tap water. But in rural areas, some habitats are still depending on streams.
- Housing under IAY was there in the village in 2007-2008 but since then there were no new houses constructed under IAY. Thou in rural areas, Thotis are still living in their traditional thatched and semi-pucca.
- They are Practising and following patriarchal system.
- They have some traditional dress to wear but they wear it nowadays at only auspicious occasion like community pray and festivals.

Project Achievements

- The housing facility prevailed there in 2007-2008 under Indira Awas Yojana. Some of the respondents have got Slabs under IAY in 2007-2008
- Primary Health Centre of Dhanthanpally is a model PHC of Telangana as it is fully equipped with all the Modern facilities of Health Centre. There is proper facility with for delivery of pregnant women and infant in PHCs. Now 80% of total deliveries happening in Government hospitals and PHC. 5 Ultrasound Scanning machines are distributed in Hospitals in Utnoor ITDA. Anaemia and Liver related diseases are most prevalent disease in PVTGs in ITDA Utnoor, for which there is provision of Testing and checking of Blood samples of Tribal People, Identifying them and send serious cases to NIMS, Hyderabad. 5 Ambulances are providing under CCDP fund. For the lactating mothers, in ITDA Utnoor, Anganwadi gives them Nutria-basket containing nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi. ITDA Utnoor is also organising Mahua Food Festival to promote Mahua flowers rich in Vitamins and Protein. The population of Tothi

PVTG is very less in numbers and at present most of them are shifting and living in some big villages or towns.

- The Education in the region for PVTGs is on a hopeful path as there are 900 primary school in region and Special Ashram School for Tribal student population. ITDA providing special fund to the SHG for targeting and solving problems of dropped out students. Disha program initiated RS 3 crore for 100 model school called “Disha Model School”. ITDA is giving training to All Anganwadi workers with Basic English & Telugu through 20 master trainers. The respondent parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their region as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.
- MGNREGA is utilised for the Infrastructure and making toilets. Under MGNREGA Workers from PVTG tribes in ITDA Utnoor get 194 RS per day.
- Majority of the older section of the population receive the old age pension of 2060 RS from the Government.
- PDS system is working well.
- ITDA Utnoor is making efforts to ensure safe drinking water to sources like borewells and piped water.



Photo of Health Camp organised by ITDA-Utnoor, Village-Dhanora (b), PVTG- Tothi, District-Adilabad, Telangana.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Literacy is not yet popular among Tothis educational status reveals that around half of them are literates.
- Land is an important asset for generation of employment and income to the households among the Tothi tribe. Around 45% of Tothis do not own land. Highest

Landless households are in Nirmal District with 90% followed by Komaram Bheem with 78%. Respondents of this village also demanded for land as most of them do not own land.

- Wage labour and agriculture labour form the major occupation for Tothis. More than half of the people (52.17%) reported agricultural labour (36.13%) and wage labour (16.04%) as the major occupation.
- Employment is one of the major challenges among Tothis. Only 5.18% people having regular employment among Tothis. It is as low as 1.65% and 2.83% in Nirmal and Komaram Bheem districts.
- The source of Drinking water is hand pump for majority of population. 4.36% of the Tothis households are still dependent on streams and ponds for drinking water which is very hazardous.
- Only 29% of Tothis households have toilet facility in Telangana. This is one of serious issue in terms of health for Tothis as they suffer from Malaria, Typhoid and Diarrhoea.
- The penetration of government scheme and outside world is also weakening their style of traditional habitation and there is very less training to utilize their other traditional skills.

Immediate Action Needed:

- The Land is an important asset to help improve the lifestyle of households of Tothis. The land purchase and distribution programme of Telangana and central government need to be extended to Tothi community on priority basis. Tothis in population are very less. Land distribution could also relieve them from Wage labour and Agriculture labour work.
- Shelter is a basic right that could be ensured in scheduled area where land is not that scarce. Authorities must identify the needy and ensure they are assisted in having a decent shelter under the government housing programmes.
- Employment challenges before government is to provide land and take up special initiatives and programmes to generate adequate employment and income to the Tothi community.
- Conservation of Tothi culture and their traditional occupation should be a matter of concern because Tothis are, in search of wage labour shifting to Gram panchayats and urban areas. This way they are almost disconnected with their traditional practices. Government should take initiatives and organise some programmes in concern with their cultural preservice.

ITDA Mannanur: The Government of India has identified Chenchus of Nallamala hills in the year 1975-76 as PVTG. Chenchu is the first recognized Primitive tribal group in Telangana. In 2016, new districts were formed in Telangana and the PVTG Chenchu habitat is now distributed over Nagarkurnool, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Ranga Reddy and

Vikaramabad districts. For this, A new ITDA in Mannanur came into existence for PVTG Chenchu. ITDA Mannanur is situated in the northern part of earlier ITDA, ITDA Srisailem and starting point of Nallamala hills. ITDA Mannanur has following organisational structure;

Brief Introduction of Chenchus: Chenchus are an aboriginal tribe of the central hill region of undivided Andhra Pradesh, spread over Kurnool, Prakasam and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh state, Mehbubnagar, Nagarkurnool, RangaReddy, Nalgonda and Vikarabad from Telanagana state. Chenchus are considered poorest of poor. They are essentially good hunters and gatherers. The Chenchus are still dependent on forests. Chenchus extremely use bamboo not only for constructing their huts but also making utensils, manufacturing of the baskets and mats for sale or exchange with grains.

The population of Chenchus is 16,912 as per 2011 census. Sex ratio of Chenchu population in the state is 1,034 females per 1,000 males which is much better than the state ratio of 988. Their mother tongue is Telugu. The Chenchus tribe celebrates Shivaratri festival. They worship and believe in many deities and spirits both malevolent and benevolent and follow all the Hindu festivals. Chenchus play 'Kinnera' which is one type of music instrument made from wood. Chenchus live in nuclear family mostly. A few joint families found in the region. Chenchu tribe is patriarchal and patrilineal. The Traditional house of a Chenchu is a small conical or oblong hut with wattle walls and thatched roof.

Nagarkurnool (Lingal): Chenchu

GramPanchayat: Srirangapur

Village: Yarrapenta

Basic Features

- Chenchus of Telangana are concentrated in Nallamala hills located in internal parts of Eastern Ghats. Gudems (Habitats) of Chenchus are mostly located in areas surrounded by hills or on hilltop.
- The traditional house of a Chenchu is a small conical or oblong hut with wattle walls and thatched roof. Thou most houses in the village are constructed by RDT (Rural development trust) in 2011. RDT is still working on infrastructure for Chenchu in their habitation.
- Goats, Sheep, buffaloes and cows are the domestic animals and there may be plough bullocks with cultivating families.
- They collect varieties of roots, tubers, wild fruits, edible leaves etc., and consume them. They are non-vegetarian but abstain from eating beef. They also collect minor forest produce items like gum, tamarind, myrobalans, honey wax, mohwa flowers, chironji, soap nuts, broom-sticks etc., and sell them to Girijan Co-operative corporation (GCC).
- Divorce is socially permitted on reasons such as sexual incompetency of the man or his drunkenness or ill treatment by him or illegal sexual intimacy with another person or bareness of the woman or mutual distrust due to marital infidelity.

- In Yarrapenta, Population of Chenchus is 305 in total in which male population is 150 and female population is 155.
- They mostly cultivate in Rabi season. They grow crops such as Maize, Paddy, Jawar, red gram, ground nut and cotton.
- Ashram School is there near block, Lingal. It was 5 KM far from village.
- Sub health centre is in working condition.
- There is a big pond behind the premise of village wherefrom the rainy season till December villagers used to do fishery for self-consumption and they sometimes sell them too.
- Yarrapenta is surrounded by hills and also located on small hill.
- Connectivity to the village is good as there were no big stream or dense forest on but condition of pucca road is not good.



Big fishery Pond behind the village premise in Yarrapenta, Nallamala Hills, ITDA Mannanur, District - Nagarkurnool, Telangana

Project Achievements:

- ITDA Mannanur provided RS 10.00 lakhs to the village organization Yarrapenta to implement the livelihood assistance schemes of CCDP. Under which they provide Goat units to 23 Households, Cow unit to 1 households and Financial Assistance for Bullock unit, Kirana Unit and TATA ACE to 3 members.
- As supplementary support ITDA Mannanur provided Rainbow rooster birds to all the 74 families 20 birds as a unit. They also provided vegetable seed kit to all 74 families in which there are 9 varieties for kitchen garden.

- Educational institutions such as Gram panchayat school, Anganwadi School, Ashram school, are functioning. Ashram school is 5 KM far from village Yarrapenta.
- Girijan Co-operative Corporation is trying to benefitting the Chenchus by giving them marketing assistance in selling the forest produce they collect from village such as Honey, gum, roots, wild fruits, herbs etc
- ITDA has also constructed a check dam on a big pond of the village for fishery and to help Chenchu farmers in harvesting in Rabi season of farming.
- ITDA working along with RDT to provide chenchus better housing amenities. Each household in Yarrapenta village has its own pucca house now.
- Yarrapenta has functional V.T.D.A. (Village tribal development association).
- SHG is also functional in Yarrapenta. There are 5 functional SHGs in the village and each SHG has 10-12 members in group.
- PHC is functional is 5 KM far from village and connectivity is also good.



Photographs of Micro Irrigation Project, Yarrapenta, PVTG-Chenchu, ITDA Mannanur

Nagarkurnool (Kollapur): Chenchu**Gram Panchayat: Narlapur****Village: Narlapur****Basic Features**

- The traditional house of a chenchu is a small conical or oblong hut with wattle walls and thatched roof. Thou most houses in the village are constructed by RDT (Rural development trust) in 2011. RDT is still working on infrastructure for Chenchu in their habitation.
- Goats, Sheep, buffaloes and cows are the domestic animals and there may be plough bullocks with cultivating families.
- They collect varieties of roots, tubers, wild fruits, edible leaves etc., and consume them. They are non-vegetarian but abstain from eating beef. They also collect minor forest produce items like gum, tamarind, myrobalans, honey wax, mohwa flowers, chirongi, soap nuts, broom-sticks etc., and sell them to Girijan Co-operative corporation (GCC).
- Total population of Narlapur is 306 in 88 families in which male population is 155 and female population is 151.
- Connectivity to Narlapur is good. Condition of roads is good. Mobile and DTH services are there.
Chenchus of Narlapur are also living in houses constructed by RDT between 2011 and 2016.
- Krishna River is nearby the village of Narlapur, thus they consume fish from the river and often sell them to the market in Achampet or in Gram panchayat level.

Project Achievements

- CC Roads and Drains are provided in Gudems with a cost of RS 20.00 Lakhs under CCDF funds.
- Under Livelihood scheme, ITDA provided the funds of RS 10.00 Lakhs to Village organisation Narlapur to implement the schemes of giving Goat units to 8 members, Cow units to 6 members, 2 bullock units to 2 members, Kirana store to 2 members, Sheep units to 14 members and Flour mill to 1 member of village.
- As supplementary support, ITDA provided Rainbow rooster birds to 88 families, each family 20 birds. They also provided vegetable seed kit to all 74 families in which there are 9 varieties for kitchen garden.
- Girijan Co-operative Corporation is trying to benefit the Chenchus by giving them marketing assistance in selling the forest produce they collect from village such as Honey, gum, roots, wild fruits, herbs etc..
- ITDA working along with RDT to provide chenchus better housing amenities. Each household in Narlapur village has its own pucca house now.
- Narlapur has functional V.T.D.A. (Village tribal development association).
- SHG is also functional in Narlapur. There are 6 functional SHGs in the village and each SHG has 10-15 members in each group.

- Multipurposes building was constructed under CCDP Funds.
- There is 100.23 acre of RoFR land own by chenchus in Narlapur.
- For Drinking Water facility, ITDA constructed water tank with pipeline and 2 bore well with motors under Bhagiratha Mission.
- Educational institutes like Government Ashram School, GP School and Anganwadi School is functional. There is one Ashram School for girls in village premise.



Kirana Shop given to PVTG family under CCDP Funds, PVTG-Chenchu, Village-Narlapur, Nagarkurnool, Telanagana

Nagarkurnool (Amrabad): Chenchu

Gram Panchayat & Village: Jangam Reddy Pally

Basic Features

- Jangam reddy palli is a big village and also a gram panchayat .
- Connectivity to gudem is good. Condition of roads are good. Internal roads of gudem are narrow.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from forest, honey collection and other forest items they collect from forest for their sustenance and livelihood.
- People of gudem are getting disconnected from their traditional values as they are living in towns.
- Animal husbandry is popular there in chenchus of Jangam reddy pally.

Project Achievements

- As supplementary nutrition support ITDA Mannanur provided Rainbow rooster birds to all the 74 families 20 birds as a unit. They also provided vegetable seed kit to all 74 families in which there are 9 varieties for kitchen garden.
- CC Roads and Drains are provided in Gudems with a cost of RS 20.00 Lakhs under CCDP funds.

- Under Livelihood scheme, ITDA provided the funds of RS 20.50 Lakhs to Village organisation Jangam Reddy Palli to implement the schemes of giving Goat units to 12 members, Cow units to 38 members, Kirana store to 2 members, Sheep units to 14 members and Bullock units to 20 member of village.(2013-2014, 2015-2016)
- Girijan Co-operative Corporation is trying to benefitting the Chenchus by giving them marketing assistance in selling the forest produce they collect from village such as Honey, gum, roots, wild fruits, herbs etc..
- ITDA working along with RDT to provide chenchus better housing amenities. Each household in Jangam reddy palli village has its own pucca house now.
- Jangam Reddy Palli has functional V.T.D.A. (Village tribal development association).
- SHG is also functional in Jangam Reddy Palli. There are 6 functional SHGs in the village and each SHG has 10-15 members in each group.
- For Drinking Water facility, ITDA constructed water tank with pipeline with estimated cost of RS 25.00 Lakhs and 4 bore well with motors under Bhagiratha Mission.
- 22 Acre of RoFR land is own by Chenchus in Jangam Reddy Palli.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The villagers of Yarrapenta are living in areas surrounded by Nallamala hills and totally dependent on rain fall for farming. They also feared from wild boar from damaging the crops.
- Health issues such as Malaria, TB is common among Chenchus in Yarrapenta, Jangam Reddy Palli.
- Villages such as Yarrapenta do not have good connectivity. There is no CC Road in the village too.
- The penetration of government scheme and outside world is also weakening their style of traditional habitation and there is very less training to utilize their other traditional skills.
- The irrigation problem is major challenge in Narlapur, Jangam Reddy Palli and Yarrapenta, the habitation of chenchus. They are completely dependent on rain fall and Rabi season.
- Land ownership among chenchus is also very low as 65% of Chenchus do not own land.
- There was very less number of households having toilet facility in Yarrapenta. Despite government efforts for 100 percent toilets under Swacch Bharat it is not taking momentum in the tribal areas. Only 11% of chenchu population have access to toilet facility.
- Urban impact is found on the plain areas of Chenchu habitation which has more negative implications than positive.
- Males are alcoholic and violent in chenchu habitation.

Immediate Action needed:

- There must be prior attempts to assign patta land to Chenchus, to stop them from enter into forest and doing podu cultivation.
- Prior pilot projects needed on land development, creation and use of water resources and improving agriculture in selected villages such as Yarrapenta.
- There should be more focussed plans on giving chenchus skill and marketing assistance for their traditional work of bamboo basketry and forest produce collection to help them financially and in making them independent.
- The education is poor. More plans needed to ensure the employment to the educated youth through Youth training centre and other programmes.
- A fringe can be made to safe guard them from wild animals in villages located in dense forest and remote areas.
- Accessibility to PHC could be easier and numbers of new PHC in remote areas should be considered to fight the common diseases such as Malaria, Typhoid and Tuberculosis for habitations located in remote forest areas.

ITDA Bhadrachalam: Integrated Tribal Development Agency in Bhadrachalam registered in 1975, with the aim of overall development of tribal sub plan areas with the convergence of all departments. Konda Reddy are recognized as PVTG by Government of India in the year 1980. Konda Reddy live on the banks situated on either side of river Godavari and in the hilly forest tracts of Bhadrachalam district in Telangana. There are 32 Mandals in ITDA Bhadrachalam area and its geographical area is 9674.42 sq. km.

Bhadradri Kothagudem (Aswataopeta): Konda Reddy
Gram Panchayat & Village: Tirumala Kunta

Brief Introduction of Konda Reddy: According to 2011 census, Total population of PVTG Konda Reddy is 16270, in which 8234 are males and 8036 are females. Their Mother tongue is Telugu. They are primarily shifting cultivators and dependent on flora and fauna for their livelihood. They eat variety of tubers, wild fruits, edible leaves, roots etc. Ragi, Red gram, Bajra, Beans, Paddy and pulses are main crops they grow. Konda Reddys eat pork but do not consume beef. They are experts in bamboo crafts.

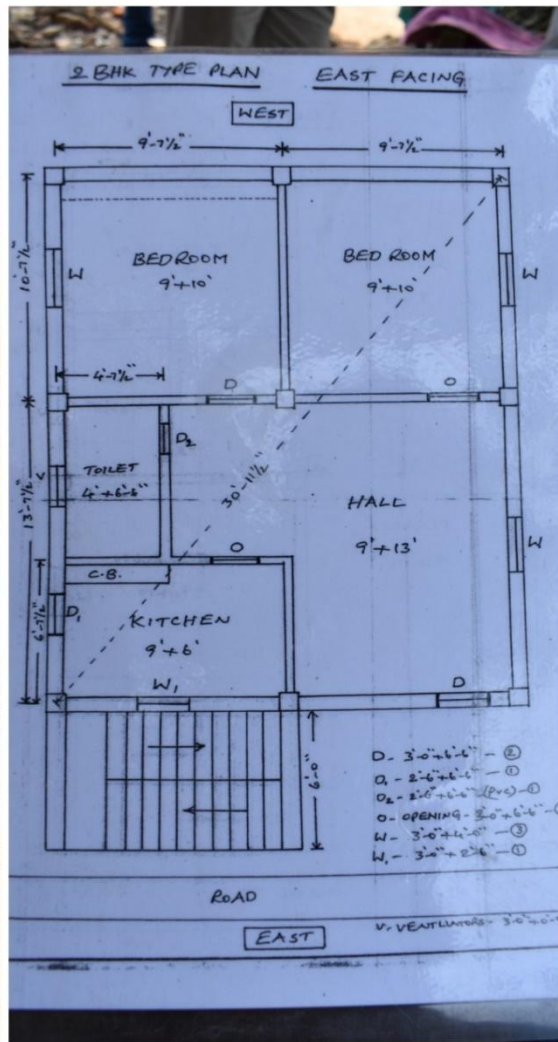
Basic Features

- Konda Reddys of Tirumala Kunta follow horticulture practices. They also engaged in collection of forest products such as wild fruits, honey, tamarind broom sticks and gum. Many of Konda Reddy's are engaged in bamboo crafts and broom-making and selling.
- Staple food of Konda Reddy is Jowar and they largely cultivate this crop. They also grow ragi, cotton and red gram. They grow these crops in Rabi season as there are no proper irrigation for cultivation in Kharib season.

- There are 19 households of Konda Reddy in the village of Tirumala kunta. All of them have Antyodaya card.
- High school is there within the premise of 1 KM. Ashram School is also there in block.
- Raila is the traditional dance of Konda Reddys. They practice it in the month of September and October.
- PHC is 9 KM far from the village and Government hospital is 24 KM far in Aswaraopeta. ANM centre is there in the village.

Project Achievements

- With the help of Gram-sabha, RoFR pattas of 25 acre land are given to Konda Reddys recently in Tirumala kunta.
- Renovation of well has been done under CCD plan for drinking water.
- 2BHK houses are under construction for 17 families with the estimated amount of Rs.2.30 Lakhs for each house.
- Ujjwala Scheme, Pension schemes is there for each household of konda reddy in the village.
- Skill development is also there. By giving training for youths for 40 days under Rural Transport Scheme, ITDA is making sure that educated Youths of Konda Reddy get employment.
- SHG in the village is functional and providing Loans to the needy. SHG is also helping in woman empowerment.
- CC Road is constructed under CCDP fund.
- Girijan Co-operative Corporation is providing marketing assistance to villagers who engaged in collection of forest.
- Construction of Toilets is under process. It is supposed to be completed in 3 months.



1. Traditional Hut of Konda Reddy in Tirumala Kunta.
2. Construction Site near the old huts of Konda Reddys in Tirumala Kunta.
3. Map of 2BHK House proposed under PMAY with convergence of PVTG schemes fund.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Problem of irrigation is major problem in village economy. Due to lack of irrigation facility and water resources, they only cultivate land for Rabi season.
- Respondents largely complained about how they face problem of bribery to collect forest products. They also face problems in rainy season because of lack of proper road connectivity to other villages.
- Villagers also demand Anganwadi teacher from their own community for personal reasons.
- PHC is 9 KM far from village. They have serious common diseases such as Malaria, Typhoid and Jaundice.
- Livestock schemes are yet to be implemented in the village.
- No community hall is there in the village premise. Cultural practices are declining.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Irrigation facilities such as bore well and check dams on streams are much needed in village premise.
- Bribery taken from Tribal forest products collectors need to stop immediately. They are dependent largely on forest.
- For Drinking water more bore well or Tanks are in immediate need.
- Livelihood schemes such as poultry, bullocks, and cows are yet to be provide them.
- Connectivity and Transport facilities are also a important issue need to be curbed.

Bhadradri Kothagudem (Aswaraopeta): Konda Reddy**Gram Panchayat: Reddygudem****Village: Suddogothulagudem****Basic Features**

- Suddogothulagudem is a small village in very dense remote forest area.
- They are mainly dependent on forest for their livelihood. Engaged in collection of forest products such as wild fruits, honey, tamarind, broom sticks and gum. Tamrind collection is one of the main source of income in some households. Many of Konda Reddy's are engaged in bamboo crafts such as bamboo mats, baskets and broom-making and selling. They also grow trees that provide raw material for paper-making.
- Konda Reddy of this habitation consume Jowar and they largely cultivate this crop. They also grow ragi, cotton and red gram. They grow these crops in Rabi season as there is no proper irrigation for cultivation in Kharib season. They also grow Mangoes.
- They practice their traditional dances Raila on religious and cultural occasions.



Group Photograph of Konda Reddy people, Village-Suddogothulagudem, ITDA Bhadrachalam, and Telangana

Project Achievements

- Under Bhagiratha Mission, Head water tank has been constructed recently. Functional Bore well is there with in the village premise.
- Toilets are being constructed in some of the households under Swacch Bharat Mission. They receive free seed from block office for farming.
- Girijan Co-operative Corporation providing marketing assistance for forest produce such as honey, gum, tamarind, broom-sticks, bamboo crafts etc.
- ITDA providing Driving training in YTC (Youth training centre) under Rural Transport
- Primary school and SHG is functional. There are 2 SHG in gudem, each has 10 members.





1. Tribal Students learning computer lessons in Youth Training centre, Bhadrachalam.
2. Classes at Entrepreneur training program in YTC, Bhadrachalam.
3. Tribal paintings in Youth training centre.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Recognition of forest right (RoFR) land is being owned by some of the families in the habitation but more need to register.
- Irrigation is a major problem in this gudem. They only cultivate their land for one season of year.
- Connectivity is the main issue as this gudem is in very dense forest area and there is no pucca road to the gudem.
- Livestock schemes are not properly implemented there yet. It would help them fight malnutrition and related diseases.
- Except giving them assistance in forest collection, there is no step towards conservation of their traditional lifestyle.

Immediate Action Needed:

- Irrigation facilities such as bore well and check dams on streams are much needed in village premise.
- Bribery taken from Tribal forest products collectors needs to stop immediately. They are dependent largely on forest.
- Livelihood schemes such as poultry, bullocks, cows are yet to be provided to them.
- Connectivity and Transport facilities are also an important issue that need to be addressed. .

CHAPTER 15

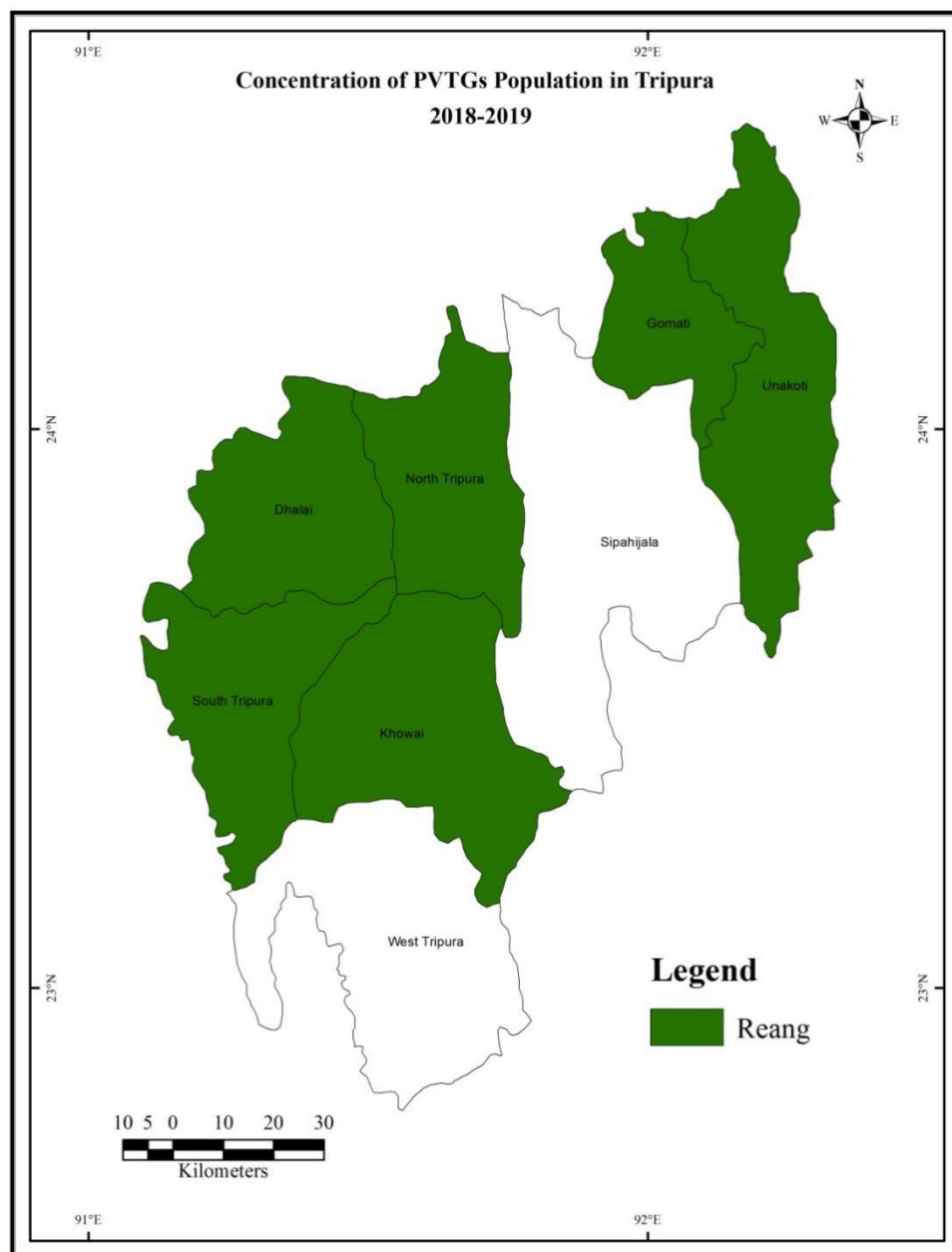
TRIPURA

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in four villages (Bngarai Para, Kumarcherra, Masurai Para and Sadaiham) spread over four districts namely South Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and North Tripura in Tripura. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages and the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary /Revenue land/forest land	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Tripura					
South Tripura	Bangarai Para	Reang	Revenue	Tribal Welfare Department	Bangarai Para is remotely located on hills. Road was Kutch about 4 KM . It is 20 km away from block office.
Gomati	Kurmacherra		ADC forest area		It has hilly terrain. Road was Pucca. It was 15 KM away from Amarpur block office.
Dhalai	Masurai Para				It has hilly terrain. But It is located nearby National Highway , which make easy access to the village.
North Tripura	Sadaiham Para				It has hilly terrain. Road was Pucca with small patches.



South Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and North Tripura (Julaibari RD block, Amarpur RD block, Ambassa and Laljuri RD block): Raeng
Village- Bangarai Para, Kumracherra, Masurai Para and Sadaiham Para

Basic Features

- Reang PVTGs are found in Tripura. They are highly concentrated in South Tripura, Gomati, Dhalai and North Tripura districts of Tripura. Reang has the second highest tribe population in Tripura with population of 188220(Census 2011)
- Reang inhabits on mountains, high hills, and in deep forest of Tripura in isolation. In some places they have settled with other tribes groups.

- The main activity for the subsistence is collection of forest produce and hunting birds, rabbits and wild animals.
- Language they speak is Reang which is different from Bangla language (dominant language in Tripura). However, they understand and speak Bangla due to contact with outsiders and their children is studying in Bangla.
- They derive Livelihood majorly from Jhoom cultivation, rubber and Areca Nut plantation. Some of the Reang is engaged as daily wage labourer in neighbouring village. They also derive livelihood from MGNREGA during off season.
- Reang people are involved in Jhoom cultivation in homestead for their own consumption. They cannot produce in large scale due to lack of irrigation facilities and dependency on rainwater and fear of wild animals such as wild pig, monkeys, stray bulls and other wild animals. They mainly grow maize, paddy (in water rich field), seasonal vegetables in rainy season and seasonal fruits. They also collect herbal medicine forest for themselves. They mainly depend on traditional method of farming. Reang can produce in large scale if they will be provided irrigation facilities and training for farming.
- Reang women are very good in weaving especially in traditional weaving. They weave traditional cloths for festivals and for other occasions. They weave only for home needs.
- Reangs are good artefact. They make artefact from bamboo in unique style. However, these artefacts do not reach the market due to n
- Literacy rate among Reang PVTG is very low. But in recent years, education has taken a step forward; awareness towards education is increasing among Reang PVTG.
- Majority of the Reangs follow Hindu religion. However, some Reangs have adopted Christianity as their religion.



Reang women in Traditional Dress and Practice of Jhoom Cultivation by Reang



Traditional clothes weaving empowering Reang women

Project Achievements

- Solar based drinking system has been installed by the government. Solar power station has been built to give the electricity to the households of the Bangarai Para Village. Electricity has reached to the villages.
- The education among Reang has risen in a hopeful path as majority are much concerned about their kid's well doing in life and thus send their children to the tribal ashram schools or other government schools in the vicinity. The children from the majority of the households are being sent to the distant schools for their education in the near market. The parents seem happy with the delivery and impart of education to their wards as they certify that the school environs are better in terms of infrastructure and teaching methods and curricula.
- Government has provided forest land on Patta for Rubber and Areca-nut plantation under FRA. Due to this, Reangs reported that their income has risen with manifolds.
- Agricultural extension officers visit in Kumracherra, Masurai Para and Sadaihum for giving the training for rubber and Areca Nut Plantation.
- Community centres have been constructed by the government under CCD programmes in Sadaihum Para, Kumracherra and Masurai Para.
- Telecommunication and DTH connection have reached the surveyed villages.
- Pucca Road has been constructed to the Kumracherra, Masurai Para and Sadaihum Para.
- Solar lantern has been provided to the majority of the households.

- Majority of the older sections of Reang PVTGs are getting old age pension. However, they were complaining about departmental delay in disbursement of pension amount.
- Government are distributing agricultural land on Patta for rubber and areca-nut plantation under FRA. Distribution of agricultural lands is encouraging settled cultivation and discouraging shifting cultivation. Now, many Reang cultivators are practising settled cultivation. Rubber plantation is changing the economic status of Reang.
- TRP & PTG Department are providing GNM Nursing/B.ED/D.EL.ED training to the Reang girls. Tailoring and beautician training are also provided to the Reang girls. These trainings are sponsored by the TRP & PTG Department, Tripura.
- SHGs are functioning in the villages. SHGs, have been established under government schemes, are helping the villagers to meet the unexpected eventualities and organise cultural activities. SHGs are improving the condition of women in decision making.



Solar Power House in Bangarai Para Village



Solar Street Light and Solar Based Drinking Water System

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Housing infrastructure of Reang did not witness any improvement. Majority of Reang PVTGs didn't receive any housing aid from government.
- Connectivity to the Reang PVTGs villages is very poor. Road are Kutcha and become muddy during the rainy season. Transportation facilities are not available in the villages.
- Reang PVTGs face food scarcity during the month of summer (April to July). They do not have any job during these months. They spend their savings on food and other essential items.
- During the FGD, survey came to know that unemployment is one the major concern of the youths. MGNREGA was not properly implemented in the villages. MGNREGA is implemented 20 to 30 days in a year.
- Drinking water problem is one the major concern of the Reang PVTG. They were complaining that water was contaminated. They still drink water of springs and streams.
- Reang language has threat from Bangla language.
- Education is the key for development of any community. Reang villages do not have any high secondary schools and colleges. Reang children go to block market for high schools and colleges. This is the one the reason for high dropout after primary and middle level schools.
- As majority of Reang PVTG practice shifting cultivation. They are always at the risk of displacements. Survey team found that entire village shifted to another village.
- Majority of the households did not receive health card. Malaria, diabetes, dysentery and tuberculosis common among Reang PVTG. Half of the saving goes to health.
- PHCs are at least 15 KM away from the Reang PVTG villages. There is no sub health centre in the villages.

- Veterinary services are not available in the Reang villages. Survey team came to know that animals die during the epidemics due to unavailability of veterinary services.
- Ration card was not provided to many households. Some Reang families have been provided APL card instead of AAY or BPL card.



Source of Drinking water in the villages of Reang Kutcha House of Reang Tribe

Immediate Action Needed:

- Connectivity to the villages must be improved on immediate basis. Road should be built to connect the villages of Reang to local market.
- Housing is the key concern as majority OF the Reang PVTG live in Kutcha house. They have threat of wild animals.
- Kitchen Garden should be encouraged for raising their income.
- To counter the food scarcity, government should implement job oriented schemes during the summer. MGNREGA should be properly implemented in the villages at least for 100 days.
- Skill development training should be provided in different areas like rubber plantation, Areca Nut plantation and horticulture, tailoring, and driving to Reang PVTGs to create more job opportunities. Skill development training can be provided for encouraging the traditional arts and culture
- Government should ensure safe drinking water in the villages of Reang PVTGs. Solar based drinking water system can be installed for providing safe drinking water.
- Reang language should be the language of communication in Reang villages' school to preserve their culture and language.
- Higher secondary schools and colleges should be opened in the vicinity of Reang villages. English should be taught in the school. During the FGD, they were demanding that language of communication in the school should be English and Reang.
- Government should encourage the settle cultivation. As settle cultivation check the migration and displacements of the Reang PVTG.

- BPL or AAY Ration card should be provided to every households of the Reang PVTG.
- Health problems are common like diabetes, tuberculosis, epilepsy, PHC and Sub health Centre must be opened in the vicinity of Reang Villages. Doctors and nursing staffs should be recruited in these PHCs and Sub Health Centre.
- Reang women are good in traditional cloth weavings. But they struggle to procure cotton thread from market. Cotton plantation should be included in CCD programme to provide raw material for weaving. It will, stimulus the traditional weaving and, empower the Reang women. And also Government should provide financial assistance to encourage the Tribal women to go for weaving cloths at a large scale. Further, market linkage for the handloom based product will lead to sustainability of the traditional activity.
- Reangs are good artefact. They make artefact from bamboo in unique style. However, these artefacts do not reach the market due to non linkage of market. Market linkage for artefacts will lead to increase of their income and preservation of their tradition.

CHAPTER 16

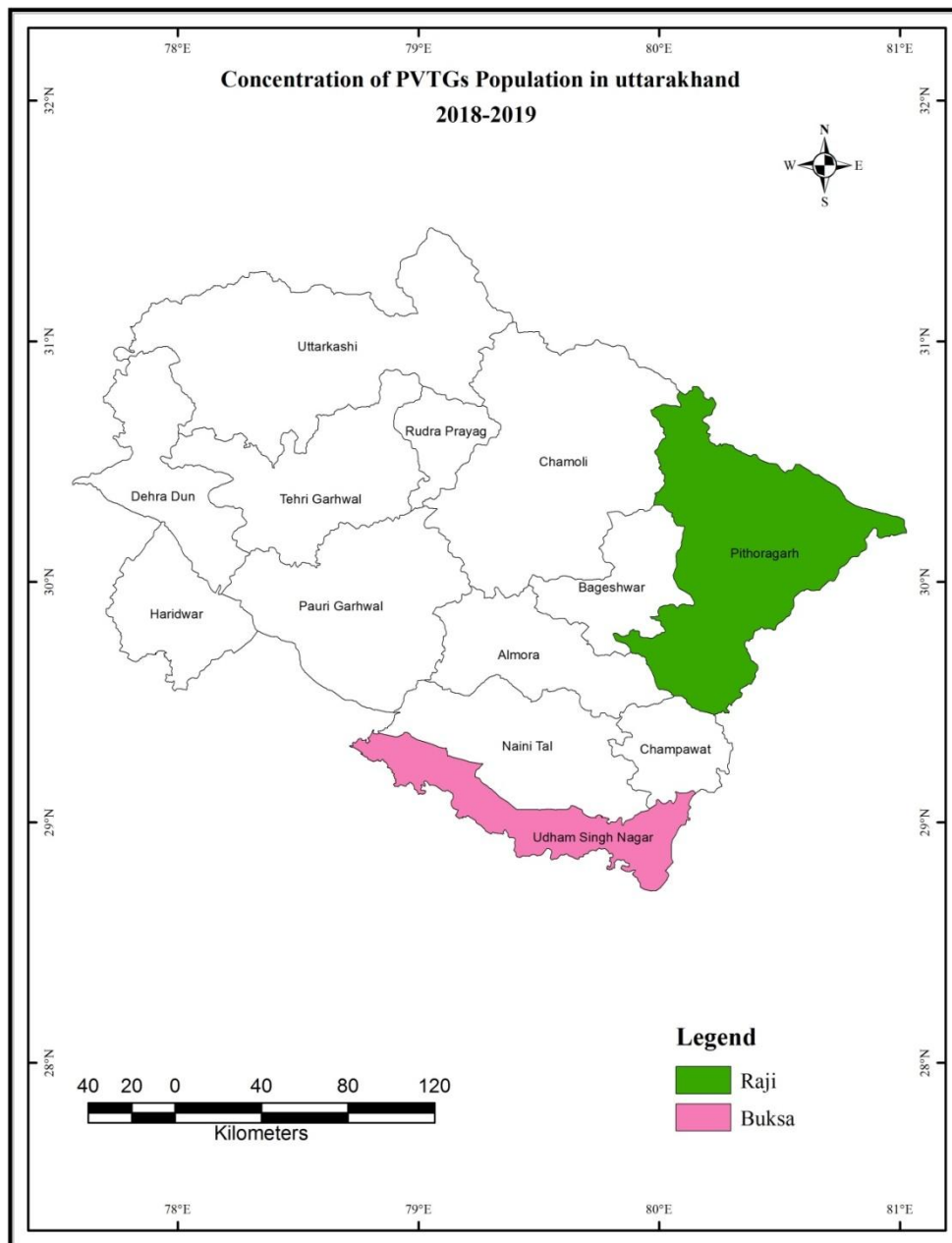
UTTARAKHAND

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in seven villages spread over in two districts namely Udham Singh Nagar and Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development in the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages, the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

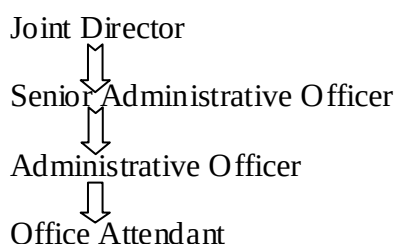
Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages	PVTG Name	Area Type	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
Uttarakhand					
Udham Singh Nagar	Barheni, Khambari, Copa, Haripura	Buksa	Revenue Area		Plain land & Pucca road, easily accessible via car, well connected, developed village.
Pithoragarh	Kimkhola	Raji	Forest Area		Hilly area, no connectivity via road, difficult to access, can be reached via mountain trekking only.



Organisational Setup TWD (Tribal Welfare Department)

Shri. Yogendra Rawat is the Joint Director, Tribal Welfare Bhagat Singh Colony, Adhoiwala Dehradun. Tribal Welfare Department has the following organisational structure. In the state of Uttarakhand, there are only two PVTGs communities namely Buksa and Raji. Buksa is predominantly found in Tarai region of District Udham Singh Nagar. Raji is mainly concentrated around 10 villages of District Pithoragarh and Champavat. Following is the organisational structure of ITDP:



Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh in the year 2000 as the 27th State of India. There were 5 Scheduled Tribes (Tharu, Jaunsari, Bhotia, Buksa and Raji) in Uttar Pradesh before the division, however, after the formation of Uttarakhand the tribes got divided into Uttarakhand and only some villages of Tharu and Buksa tribals remained left in plains of Uttar Pradesh.

Out of the five Scheduled Tribes in Uttarakhand, two tribes have been given the status of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), i.e. Raji and Buksa.

To evaluate the impact of the scheme for PVTGs the study had been conducted in some PVTGs areas. They are as follows:

Udham Singh Nagar (Bazpur): Buksa

Gram Panchayat: Barheni

Village: Barheni

Basic Features

- Buksa tribe are main inhabitants of Udham Singh Nagar, Nainital, Pauri, Haridwar and Dehradun districts.
- There are total of 200 persons living in the Barheni village, out of which 100 are male, 70 are female, and rest 30 are children.
- They collect only wood from forest.
- 50% of the households possess BPL cards while remaining 50% have APL cards.
- In Garhwal Mandal, they refer to themselves as 'Boksa' but in Kumaon Mandal they call themselves 'Buksa'.

- Buksa tribe generally live in joint families, their families are patriarchal. The eldest person is considered as the head. The tribes also perform married rituals as per the Hindu tradition.
- The Buksa female enjoy high position in the family. Buksa tribes eat both vegetarian and non-vegetarian type of food. Rice is the overriding part of their meal. Among non-vegetarian food they like fish. Buksa tribes' main occupation is agriculture and animal husbandry.
- Buksa tribe has maintained the sex ratio, the tribe do not have any specific gender preference for child.
- Literacy rate among the Buksa tribe of Uttarakhand is above average in contrast to other PVTG population.
- All the Households have grid electricity connection.
- None of the Buksa community is practising shifting cultivation.
- Out of all the crops they produce like Makka, Sugarcane, Urad, Wheat, and Paddy, only Makka and Sugarcane is what they sale in the market.
- Under Kitchen Garden Practices they grow potato, Cauliflower, Onion, and Ladyfinger.
- Majority of the Buksa People use Pesticide, and fertilizer for crop production.
- Irrigation is done through tube well, and canal water.
- Majority of Buksa tribes work as cultivators, while some of them also work as agricultural, industrial and marginal workers, few members of the village also work in private jobs and are self-employed. However, a significant portion of youth is educated and unemployed.

Project Achievements

- In Barheni total numbers of households are 149 out of which 103 households have pucca houses while 13 household have semi-pucca, majority of these houses have been constructed either under IAY (Indira Awas Yojna) or PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna).
- Tangible benefits such as Eklavya School, ATS Ashram School, and scholarship to school going children have been provided by ITDP. Apart from this, 2 seats are reserved for STs (1 boy, 1 girl) in Eklavya School Dehradun.
- To reduce the dropout rate there is a provision of re-admission in Kasturba Gandhi Vidhyalay.
- There is an NGO under which 14 schools are functioning.
- Participation of women in public decision making has increased.
- In Barheni, 51 toilets have been constructed under Swacch Bharat Mission.
- Around 125 households in Barheni have electricity connection.
- Barheni gram panchayat is in Barheni itself, the village has Anganwadi and the schooling is up to intermediate level. Asha worker and ANM centre are also present in the village.

- There is also a private Shallow Hand pump for drinking water and Tube well for irrigation in the village.
- There is high reduction in infant mortality rate.
- Changes in agricultural practices .i.e. shift from shifting cultivation to settled cultivation, and introduction of new agro-technology in agriculture is visible.
- RoFR Patta land has been given for housing purposes only, not for agricultural purposes.
- Under PVTG scheme, construction of cc road has been done in various colonies. Apart from this construction of drainage in Bheekampuri farm of Prem Singh to Chetram Mahon Singh Lal Singh Kishan and Narayan Singh have also been done.
- Almost all the Households have Toilet Facilities except 5
- Under Clean Drinking Water Project, Installation of hand pump has been done, and under Minor Irrigation scheme, Installation of Artijan Bor has been done.
- Under Community Building Project, Construction of Craft Centre, Construction of Panchayat house, Construction of Building Buksa Tribe Vikas Bhawan has been done.
- Under Article 275(1) some more construction works have taken place and the list is as follows:
 - i) Construction of Brick road.
 - ii) Construction of Bunds.
 - iii) Small bridges with Hume pipes.
 - iv) Construction of Drains in Khatima.
 - v) Construction of Link road.
 - vi) Construction of women Workshops in Joshimath.
 - vii) Constructions of Night Shelters in Joshimath.
 - viii) Construction of Kharanja.
 - ix) Construction of small Bridges and Community hall cum Training/production centres.



From Left to Right Clockwise-

- i) Behind is the Grain storage container made by Buksa woman in a span of 3 months.
- ii) Conducting Household Survey with Village head, and his Family.
- iii) With ITDP officials at Buksa village conducting Household Survey.
- iv) Group of Buksa Women after the completion of Household Survey.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- There is no Sub Health centre or Veterinary hospital or animal aid centre in the Barheni Village.
- Disease like Hepatitis B is spreading because of contaminated water.
- In Barheni, there is no government degree college nearby, therefore, people who are interested in education are bound to relinquish their education.
- Buksa land has been majorly occupied by Sikhs who have migrated to India from Pakistan after independence, the present status of documents shows legally sold status for Buksa land but as per the honourable Supreme Court no one can purchase PVTGs land.

- Employment of tribal youth in the traditional skill practice is very less.

Immediate Action Needed

- The Nearby Sub Health Centre from Barheni is in Bannakheda and Haripura Harsan which are 8 km and 7 km far from the village respectively, they should be brought close.
- A veterinary hospital or animal aid centre in the village.
- Since people are interested in education, it is crucial that a Government Degree College and polytechnic college should be set up.
- There is no cultural events for Buksa people, it is being suggested by block officer that it should be introduced at school level.
- Buksa people's land has been occupied by Pakistani migrated Sikhs and since the land belongs to Buksa tribe ancestors and as per the legal rule no one can buy Buksa land. It is recommended that at least some portion of Buksa land should be returned to Buksa tribe in order to increase their livelihood.
- Buksa people are experts in designing handicrafts so a skill training course in handicraft and a market for handicraft can help in creating long run income for the Buksa tribe.
- It is also suggested that individual patta land should be given to eligible person.
- The Main problems of the Buksa PVTG are as follows:
 - i) Housing
 - ii) Health
 - iii) Income Generation
 - iv) Social Backwardness
 - v) Unskilled Labour
- State Government is running many schemes to eliminate these above mention problems.

Geographical location and distance of places common in need:

Item	Name of the Place	Distance
Panchayat office	Barheni	8km
Post Office	Haripura	3km
Nearest Town	Basapur	15km
Block headquarters	Basapur	15km
Police station	Barheni	8km
Tehsil	Basapur	15km
District headquarters	Udham Singh Nagar	35km
Micro Project Office	Basapur	15km
Bus Stand	Basapur	15km
Nearest Railway Station	Basapur	15km
Fire Station	Basapur	15km
PHC	Dhuria	3km
Govt Hospital	Dhuria	3km
Private Hospital	Basapur	3km
Nearest Bank	Barheni	8km
ANM Centre	Basapur	3km
Veterinary hospital	Barheni	8km
Grain bank	Basapur	3km
Ration Shop	Basapur	3km
Market for Agricultural Goods	Gadarpur Mandi	15km

Pithoragarh (Dharchula): Raji
Gram Panchayat: Kimkhola
Village: Kimkhola

Basic Features

- Raji people are inhabitants of eleven hilly villages. Nine villages are in Pithoragarh district, one village in Champawat and one in Khatima districts.
- The ancestors of Raji tribes used to live in caves and mountains but at present they live in huts and at places where there is sufficient availability of forest product for their livelihood.
- Raji people do not live in joint family as soon as they get married they get separated from their family and make a nuclear family. The tribes also marry outside their Gotras and villages; there are different Gotras among them. The tribe is patriarchal and the position of women is not very good in the society. Raji people mainly depend on agricultural labour and un-irrigated small hill farming.
- In Kimkhola, Raji people also pursue animal husbandry and majority of animals they have are cows, ox, buffalo and goats.

Project Achievements

- In Kimkhola, there is no Raji community member who is homeless, only 1 person stays in kuccha house and rest 42 people live in pucca house.
- Majority of Raji tribes work as main workers while some work as marginal workers. There is also a proportion of population who are non-workers.
- Out of total 43 household 40 have been electrified in Kimkhola and 41 households have toilet facility too. The village also possess availability of tap water for drinking.



From Left to Right Clockwise-

1. Conducted Household Survey in community hall of Raji Women.
2. Raji Women after conducting Household Survey
3. Survey conducted of Raji man doing who is doing wage labour on field.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- The economic condition of Raji tribe is very poor as there is no permanent source of earning.
- Literacy rate among Raji is very low. One reason for this is- there is no primary school /secondary school /Degree College nearby as the Raji tribes live on the top of the hill and there is no scope of road connectivity.
- There is no primary health care centre in the village.
- Women of Khimkhola village have to travel to Jauljibi market for selling firewood. Raji tribes neither grow enough that they can sell in the market nor they have much cattles.

Immediate Action Needed

- The major problem of Raji people is related to land, they are dependent on agriculture and forest for their livelihood. They could not develop any other way of living. As they live on the top of hill which is not accessible via road, it is recommended that

resettlement should be consider for the tribe so that a PHC, school and all other facilities can be used by them. Following is the letter given by Ex-MLA of that particular village with some suggestions:

- i) Each Household of Raji Tribe should get 5 acres of land; as nearby Gujjar community have received in Uttarakhand.
- ii) Under TSP scheme, 40% of the funds should be allocated to those regions where Raji PVTG is highest in number.
- iii) The amount given for housing by Social Welfare Department should be minimum of Rs 5 lakhs.
- iv) To make Raji community self-dependent, they should be provided skill training for a minimum of 2 years.
- v) Raji community should get 100% subsidy for raising cows, goats, chickens etc.
 - Raji people know how to prepare sleeper for the construction of house. This activity can be promoted in order to increase their livelihood and employment opportunities.
 - Training period should be extended to one or two years from current period of three to six months only.
 - There was no scholarship till the year 2018 for school going children.

Geographical location and distance of places common in need:

Item	Name of the Place	Distance
Panchayat office	Kimkhola	1-2 km
Post Office	Jajjuvi	4km
Nearest Town	Jajjuvi	4km
Block headquarters	Dharchula	30km
Police station	Jauljibi	4km
Tehsil	Dharchula	30km
Micro Project Office	Dharchula	30km
Bus Stand	Kimkhola	1-2km
Nearest Railway Station	Hald wanai	300km
PHC	Dharchula	30km
Govt Hospital	Dharchula	30km
Private Hospital	Dharchula	30km
Nearest Bank	Jauljibi	4km
ANM Centre	Dharchula	30km
Veterinary hospital	Jauljibi	4km
Grain bank	Dharchula	30km
Ration Shop	Jauljibi	4km
Market for Agricultural Goods	Jauljibi	4km

CHAPTER 17

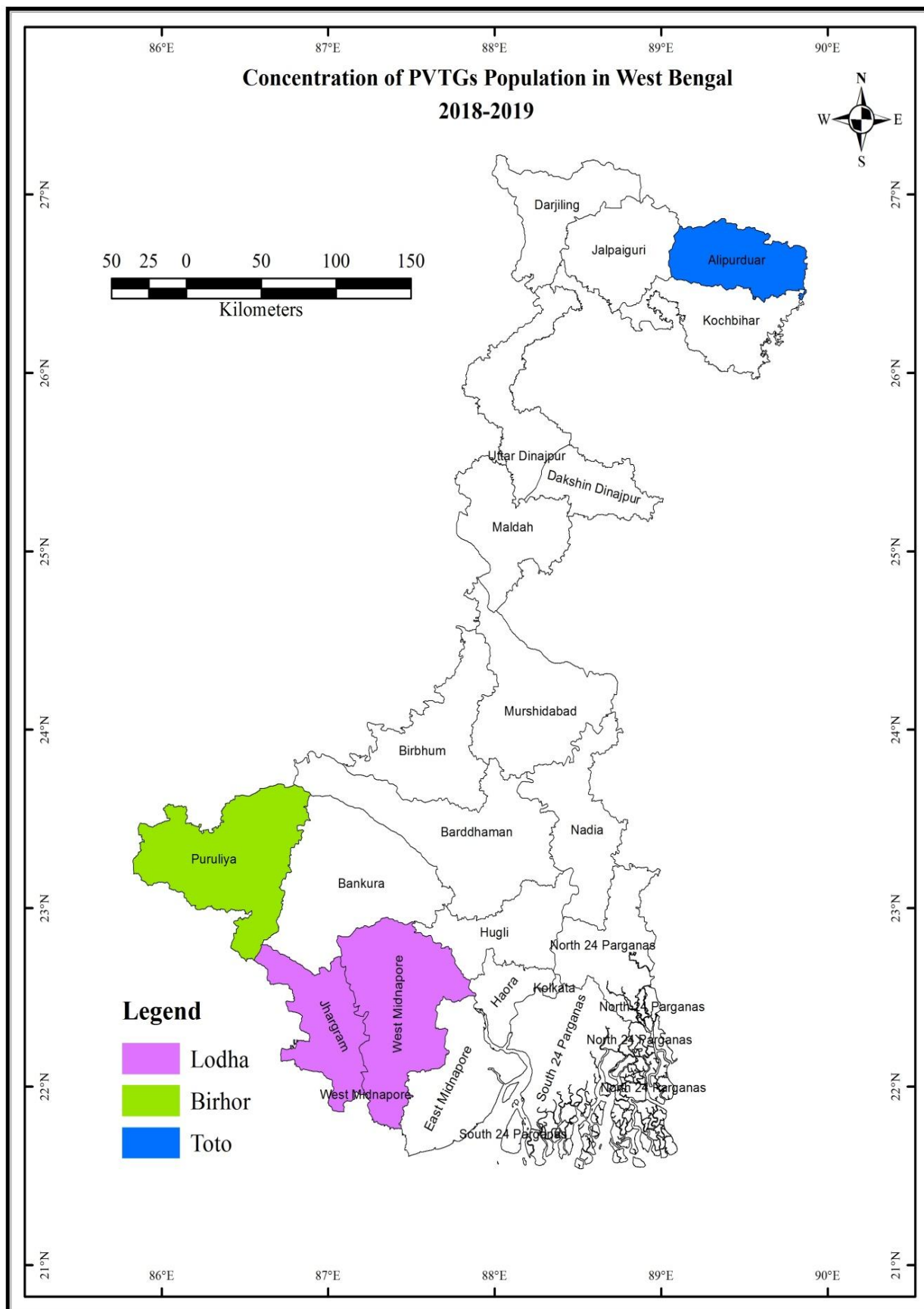
WEST BENGAL

Introduction

The impact evaluation study of the Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) has been conducted in five villages (Bhupattipalli, Bareriya, Gohaldihi, Pathar Kumkum and Totopara) spread over three districts namely Purulia, West Medinipur and Alipurduar in West Bengal. The project team evaluated the impact of the PVTG scheme on the ground as implemented by the agencies of conservation-cum development for the broad indicators like livelihood (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, promotion of SHGs), education, health, nutrition, implementation of FRA, land development, irrigation, social security, conservation of culture, preservation and promotion activities, infrastructural facilities (road, telecommunication, electricity, drinking water), awareness of the scheme, skill development training and gender empowerment aspects. The characteristics of the project villages and the implementing agencies of conservation-cum development projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Village Characteristics and Accessibility

State and Districts	Project Villages-Hamlets	PVTG Name	Wildlife sanctuary /Revenue land/forest land	Implementing Agency	Terrain and Difficulty in accessing the village
West Bengal					
Purulia	Bareriya	Birhor	Forest area	BCW (Purulia)	Hilly terrain and roads are Pucca. Remotely located near the Ayodhya Hydro power Plantation.
	Bhupati Palli				Hilly Terrain, deeply located in the Ayodhya hills region
West Medinipur	Gohaldihi	Lodha	Revenue area	BCW (West Medinipur)	Road is kutcha, deeply located in the forest area
	Pathar kumkum				Road is kutcha, deeply located in the forest area
Alipurduar	Totopada	Toto	Forest area	BCW (Alipurduar)	Roads were kutcha and pukka. It is hilly terrain. People have to go through 5 rivers to reach Totopara Village.



Purulia (Bagmundi): Birhor
Village – Bhupatipalli, Bareriya

Basic Features

- Birhor PVTG is mainly concentrated in Bagmundi, Jhalda-I and Balarampur block of Purulia district of West Bengal. Birhor derived their name from the words Bir(meaning Jungle) and hor(meaning man). Birhor community has total population of 2,296 (census of India, 2011).
- Bihors have turned to Hindu Religion from Sharna Dharam in recent years. They have started worshipping Hindu God and Goddess. Birhor community is losing their cultural and social identity.
- Earlier, Bihors were in- accessible and wonderer and gatherer. Now, Majority of Bihors have settled in colony.
- Main activities of subsistence are cultivation and gathering of forest produce and hunting of rabbits, wild pig and birds.
- Earlier Birhor community used to speak Birhor Language but it is on the verge of extinction. They have adopted Bangla as their mother tongue.
- Livelihood is majorly derived from rope making, earlier they used to make rope from Chidhod leaves but now they are making rope from cement packet's thread as they have rehabilitated near all three blocks in Bagmundi, Jhalda-I and Balarampur. They collect kendu patta from forest and sell in market. Major source of income is derived from selling NTFP, wage earning and collect honey from forest and sell them in market. Now, some men are engaged in other non- traditional activities like driving, carpenter and mason. They are also engaged as wage labourer in neighbouring villages and towns.
- The Birhor people are involved in small scale cultivation works around their homestead for their own consumption as they can't produce in large scale because of forest area restriction and lack of irrigation. They grow rice, maize, peanuts, pulses (Khurtri and Urad) and Madua.
- Food habits of Birhor are changing slowly. In recent years, rice has become a staple food for them. Forest fruits, tubers and edible leaves are also consumed by them.
- Birhor extract oil from Mahua seeds and use as medicine for healing wounds and massage. They also use medicinal herbs for treatment.
- Migration among Birhor is non-existent, however they always move from one forest to another forest for search of food and forest products.
- Females of Birhor community are allowed to spend their own money and to go to market alone. Birhor females participate in every decision of the house.
- Self Help Group in the hamlet is for the collection of money and lending money to members of the SHG. SHG helps the people to create collective assets like mats, utensils for marriage and other assets which help them to ease their life.



Rope making from nylon thread



Pucca house was given to Birhor family

Project Achievements

- The housing facility has been improved a lot, majority of households have received house from BCW under various schemes like TSP, CCD, and state government housing schemes. They have been provided with 2 rooms with Veranda.
- Education has taken a step forward as Ashram school, primary school and high school have been started in Bagmundi village. Children are studying in Ashram school and primary school. Government is providing all the basic facilities (in Ashram school and Primary school).
- Sanitation facilities such as latrine has been provided to majority of households, but majority of latrines are dysfunctional as proper pit has not been made.
- Out of 76 households in Bagmundi 21 households have received 2.5 bigha land under FRA for agricultural purposes and 1 dismil for homestead land, but in Bareriya village FRA was not implemented. But they have been provided land for house construction as they have been rehabilitated after hydroplant project.
- Sub health centre is functioning within 1 KM from Bhupatipalli and Bareriya.
- Majority of households are getting rice under PDS.
- In Bhupatipalli, bee keeping training is provided for 6 months. During the training they receive RS. 8000 per month. After the training 350 boxes, with capacity of 3 kg per box, are given for bee keeping.
- Leaf plate stitching and sewing machine have been provided.
- Grain storage box has been installed in Bhupatipalli but it is not in use since installation. It has been installed for collective purposes but collective farming is not in practice.



Birhor Children in Ashram School in Bhupattipalli Village



Grain storage bin provided by the government under CCD Programme in Bhupatipalli Village



Bee hive box provided by the government, after training programme

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Latrine has been provided by the government but people still defecate in open. Because latrine has no proper pit. During FGD, people were complaining about use of cheap quality materials by the contractor.
- There is Ashram school but it is not properly functioning. It lacks
- Proper infrastructure, quality of teaching, playground, care taker and teaching and non teaching staff.
- Unemployment is a major concern among Birhor youths. Many educated Birhor youths are unemployed. During the discussion, the project team came to know that, they were not treated as PVTGs in government jobs. Many youth have written to Backward Class Welfare (BCW), Department at Purulia and Kolkata, but did not get any response from the state government authority so far.
- Bihors who were earlier living in the forest areas were regrouped and rehabilitated out of forest areas of Ayodhya Hills (Pahar region). And now, they are living in the nearby Hydropower plant. However, the rehabilitation of the Bihors in the Ayodhya Hills adversely affected their living style. Earlier they were forest dependent and had better living conditions. But now, they are totally dependent upon government aid.
- One third people do not possess any ration card and also they do not have any health card and insurance.
- Tuberculosis, malaria, dengue and jaundice have widely spread among Bihors.
- Majority of the Bihors did not receive the agricultural land in lieu of rehabilitation. They work as casual labourers in Bagmundi and nearby villages.
- Wild animals always destroy the crops of Birhor during winter season.
- Drinking water is a major concern as they do not have sufficient number of Hand Pump in villages.
- Bihors language and culture is on the verge of extinction. Government did not take any steps for the preservation of their identities.
- Bihors are not getting electricity connection under BPL. They do not avail any subsidy. Many Bihors households were complaining that they receive electricity bills even though they do not have electricity connection.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Caste certificate should be provided to every Birhor. And special preferences must be given to them in government employment.
- MGNREGA can be implemented for creating job opportunities. Skills training programme can be imparted for creating employment opportunity in other fields.
- Necessary steps must be taken to check tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice and typhoid.
- In construction of housing and latrine facilities, villagers were complaining about irregularity and corruption. Government should eliminate the contractor between beneficiary and authority.
- Housing facilities must be given to every household at immediate basis. Majority of Bihors have not been provided any housing aid.

- Community centre should be built to run the SHG and to carry out other community wise activities.
- Ponds and wells must be dug out to harvest the rainwater for irrigation purposes. Solar based tube well can be installed for providing water for irrigation system throughout the year.
- As Ayodhya Hills region is suitable for tapping the solar power throughout the year drinking water, solar based drinking water system and more Hand Pumps can be installed for providing drinking water.
- Awareness of FRA can be imparted for demanding land from government on right basis.
- Preservation of culture and language must be on the priority list of the government. Government should introduce the Birhor language in the schools of Birhor village and necessary steps should be taken to preserve the Birhor language script.

West Medinipur (Salbani): Lodha Village – Gohaldihi

Basic Features

- Lodha PVTG of West Bengal is mainly concentrated in Jhargram and West Medinipur with population of 51772 (Census of India, 2011). They live in multistorey huts which are made of mud, wood with tin sheets. Before Independence Lodha tribe were listed as a Criminal Tribe. After Independence they were classified as De-Notified Tribe. Later on, Lodhas were grouped into Schedule Tribe and in 1971; Lodhas were again regrouped into Primitive Tribes of India.
- Many of the Lodha PVTGs have settled with other tribes and non-tribe groups in the villages. We can also find villages inhabited by only Lodhas.
- Lodhas are called as hunter and gatherers. Their main activities for subsistence in Lodhas' villages are forest produce collection and hunting rabbits, wild pigs and other wild animals.
- Lodha PVTG follow Hindu religion. Baram and Garam are supreme deities of the Lodhas. They also worship Snake Goddess Mansa.
- Earlier Lodhas were living in isolation. They were forest dwellers, but now, majority of Lodha PVTG settled in open areas nearby the forest; but still, some Lodhas reside in the forest areas.
- Language they speak is Bengali. Bangali has become their mother tongue.
- Earlier, Lodhas livelihood depended upon forest produce. They would sell wood, mushrooms, herbs and sal seeds for livelihood. But due to forest policy they are shifting towards settled cultivation. Wage labour and agricultural labour are also the source of livelihood of the Lodhas.
- Lodhas are involved in small scale cultivation for their own consumption. They cannot produce in large scale due to lack of irrigation facilities and depend on rainwater and live in fear of wild animals such as elephant, wild pig, monkeys, stray

bulls and other wild animals. Paddy and maize are major crops. They also grow vegetables behind their houses. Potato is main cash crop. They collect Mahua Seeds to extract oil from it. They also collect herbal medicines from forest for themselves. They mainly depend on traditional methods of farming. However, they are adopting modern technology for farming.

- Literacy rate of Lodhas is low as 45.46% compared to other tribes's literacy rate. However, literacy among Lodhas is increasing as children are going to school.
- Migration among Lodhas is increasing day to day as they are restricted to enter forest areas for collection of forest produce. They are migrating to 24 Paragana districts. They are also migrating to Jharkhand, Punjab and Delhi in search of employment.
- Health conditions of Lodhas are extremely pliable. Tuberculosis, malaria, jaundice, typhoid and Kalazar are common diseases among them.
- Lodha society is patriarchal societies. Women are engaged in household work. While other works are looked by the male members of the society



Snake Goddess- Mansa in the house of a Lodha PVTG



Multi Storey Kutcha House of Lodha

Project Achievements

- The housing facility of Lodha tribe has improved in terms of better infrastructure to support their stay. Some Lodhas got housing aid from government under Bangla Awas Yojana, in recent years. The housing aid is supported by the PVTG scheme, Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and CCD plan. Government has provided tin sheets to many households for covering upper part of the house.
- Sanitation facilities have improved in terms of infrastructure. As Latrine facility has been provided under Swachh Bharat Mission and State Government sanitation programmes in many villages.
- Creche has been built by the government in the year 2006-2007 under CCD programme
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram is scheme for safe deliveries of babies in hospitals. Maternity benefit amount is also provided for nutritious food for the mother

and infant. They also get vitamins tablet, calcium tablet, iron tablet and nutritious food supplements from Anganwadi.

- Majority of families have received BPL and Antodaya cards. On these cards they get Rice from PDS at lower rate. Ration is provided according to size of households. Mal-nutrition among Lodha is decreasing due to regular supply of ration through PDS.
- Many households got both agricultural and home land under FRA. However, distribution of land is not even. Many of the households got 1.5 acre for agriculture but some of them provided with 5 acre of land under FRA.
- Majority of older section get old age pension from government. There is problem of departmental delay.
- Education has taken a step forward, as large number of Lodhas children are going to village school. Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been opened at sub districts and district level. Education among Lodha is increasing as children are going to village schools and some of Lodha Children are studying in Eklavya Model Residential Schools for both girls and boys have been opened. Ashram schools are also working both at sub districts and district level. Uniforms, books and midday meal are provided by government.
- Skill development training is going on for Lodha youths. Government is providing training in the areas of engg fabrication, automobile repairing, TV repairing, computer maintenance, Babui grass product, plumbing and pipe repairing.
- 100 cluster coordinators were under CCD plan. They were provided training to assess the problem of Lodha communities. However cluster coordinators were provided Rs. 2000 per month which was stopped later on
- Solar drinking water system has been installed from where drinking water is supplied through pipe to every household. Hand Pumps have been installed in households where water is not supplied through pipe.
- Majority of the households received Health Card called 'Swasthya Sathi Card' for treatment in Government and Private hospitals free of cost.



Solar based drinking water system



Pucca house under CCD Schemes

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Government intervention in housing facilities is not sufficient. Housing facilities have not been provided to majority of the households. Majority of Lodhas live in Kutcha house.
- Housing construction was done through contractors. They used cheap quality raw material for construction. Housing and Latrine facility have not provided to majority of families.
- The Govt. specification as per which the houses are constructed and distributed are not suitable to their cultural frame.
- Level of education among Lodha communities is very low. Lodha children go up to 8th level. Children are helping hand for their parents by working in farming fields and go for collection of forest produce.
- Lodhas who were earlier living in the forest areas were regrouped and rehabilitated out of forest areas. And now, they are living out of forest. However
- , the rehabilitation of the Lodhas have adversely affected their living style. Earlier they were forest dependent and had better living conditions. But today, their income condition has depleted.
- Cultivation in Lodhas' villages is totally dependent upon rainwater. Lack of Irrigation facility restricts the large scale cultivation in villages. Lodha farmers are not engaged in horticulture at large scale due to deficiency of irrigation water.
- The hamlet has been bereft of village wall guard to prevent from external animal aggression. They lose their produce to animals.
- Villagers are not willing to work in MGNREGA as they are not paid on regular basis. They are not paid even six months after work.
- Skill development training is not provided to majority of Lodha youths for creating employment opportunity.
- Tuberculosis, Kalazar and Malaria are widely spread among PVTGs in Lodhas' villages. Tuberculosis, typhoid, jaundice and malaria have cost many lives of PVTGs in Lodhas' villages. Health facility is not sufficient to check the spread of these diseases. Sickle cell anemia is also a major health problem among Lodhas. Lodha PVTG is malnourished; they lack a healthy diet. Because of rehabilitation, they have been exposed to bad environmental condition. Due to low income levels, Lodhas don't have access to modern health facilities.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram has been implemented by the State government but it is not working properly. Delivery of child still takes place in home.
- Community does not have any idea about FRA. As no awareness programme has been conducted by the authority for FRA.
- School dropout is very high among Lodhas' children. Many children leave the school due to financial constraints. And they start to work in early age. Majority of students do not reach to college for higher studies.

- Internal village road around 1 KM connecting to link road is Kutcha. People face difficulties to access the market in rainy season.
- Lodhas are not getting electricity connection under BPL. They do not avail any subsidy. Many Lodhas houses were complaining that they received electricity bill even though they do not have electricity connection.

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Majority of Lodhas are living in Kutcha house or hut. They do not have sufficient income to build a Pucca house. Housing facilities can be provided to every Lodhas' households under various schemes running for the development of PVTGs.
- In construction of houses and latrines, people were complaining that, cheap quality of raw materials had been used by the Contractors and builders. Government should eliminate the contractors from construction of housing and latrine.
- Government should provide a safe environment to Lodhas in the case of rehabilitation. As Majority of Lodhas were forest dwellers and isolated from the other group and earlier, they were de-notified.
- Irrigation facility is a key component for the development of Lodhas. Government should dig ponds, irrigation well and water harvesting system for irrigation purposes. Solar based irrigation system can be installed for the development of agriculture and horticulture.
- MGNREGA can be implemented in each village for at least 100 days for creating employment opportunity. Government should create employment opportunity for Lodhas youth in other fields.
- Skill development training including computer training, driving, engineering fabrication, auto mobile repairing, computer maintenance, electrical repairing, appliances repairing, plumbing, silk printing, boutique, Sal leaves, leaf plate stitching and babui grass product for mats and rope making needs to be started for development of Lodha Communities
- FRA must be extended to all areas of Lodha community. Forest patta land can be provided to each family in uniform way. Government should run awareness programme for FRA.
- To check the school dropout among Lodhas children. Government must take concrete steps to check school dropout. Government should open more residential schools and Ashram schools for checking the school dropout.

Alipuduar (Madarihat): Toto Village – Totopara

Basic Features

- Totos are concentrated under foothills of Himayalyan Mountains. Totopara has unique location as it is near the two international boundary of Bhutan. Totopara village of Alipurduar district in West Bengal has a population of around 1600(Census, 2011). Totopara is made from six small hamlets. Totopara is not accessible for 3 to 4 months during the rainy season. Totopara losses its connection from rest of the world during these 3 to 4 months.
- The religion, they follow Hindu religion apart from worshipping Hindu God and Goddess. They trees, shrubs and crops. There are 4 Totos who have adopted the Christianity.
- The Language, they speak is Totos, which do not have any script. Nepali and Bengali have adversely affected the Toto language. Totos are forgetting their language and they have started to speak Nepali and Bengali as they came into contact with Nepali people and as Bengali is the language of communication in schools.
- The main activity for the subsistence is collection of forest produce and hunting birds, rabbits and wild pig.
- They derive livelihood majorly from cultivation and labour works. Totos are engaged in various types of labour works such as agricultural labourer, wage labourer and work as orchard labourers. Totopara is developing as a tourist spot. Many Totos have open grocery and general items shops in the Totopara village.
- For drinking water the Totos are dependent on spring water. Earlier Totos used to fetch water from springs. But now, government has constructed the reservoir and supply the water through pipe to every households.
- Rice is staple food of Totos. Maize, Bajra, Madua and pulses are also in their food habits. This may be partly because of the passing of time and PDS system from the government.
- Totos are engaged in small scale cultivation. They mainly cultivate Areca-nut, black pepper, maize, seasonal fruits and vegetables (in kitchen garden) for their own consumption. They use traditional equipments for agriculture purposes as modern technologies of farming are not available. Earlier, maize was main crop in the Totopara, but due to fear of wild animals like elephants and buffalos. They started areca-nut plantation. They also grow paddy in the vicinity of Totopara.
- Animal rearing is also one of the activity of Totos. Totos are engaged in Pigary and goatry. Some of them also keep cows and buffalo.



Typical House of a Toto



Areca-Nut plantation



A Petty shop in Totopara

Project Achievements

- Government has constructed the reservoir near by the spring from where water is supplied to every household of Totopara.
- Internal road in the Totopara has been built under CCD programme.
- Primary Health centre was opened in the year 1993 in Totopara village by the government. Ambulance is also provided in the PHC.
- In Totopara, Medical camp is organised by the government on regular basis.
- Ashram school has been opened in the Totopara. Totos children were studying in the Ashram schools.
- Education has taken a step forward. Parents are sending their wards to schools. However, only primary school has been opened in the Totopara village.
- Tailoring and sewing training was going on during field study. Government has also provided training for Areca-Nut plantation.

- Government has renovated 7 houses and converted into rest house for promoting the tourism in Totopara. This rest house is named as Blue Home Stay.
- Health Smart Card has been provided to majority of the households.
- Latrine facility has been provided to majority of the households under Swacch Bharat Mission. Housing Facilities of Totos have improved in terms of infrastructure. Housing facilities have been provided house under Amar Mari.
- Telecommunication facility is available in the village. DTH facility has reached the village.



Primary Health Centre and Guest House provide by administration to encourage tourism in Totopara.

Key Bottlenecks & Challenges

- Road connectivity to the Totopara is very poor. Totopara losses its connection with rest of the world for four months in the rainy season. They have to cross 5 rivers for visiting any local market.
- Education in the government schools is not satisfactory due to this parents send their children to private schools. They spend more than half of the savings on education.
- Housing facilities have not been provided to majority of the households. Majority of the Totos are living in the Kutcha house.
- During the study survey team came to know that people have paid bribe to the officers for housing and latrine facilities. Those who did not pay any bribe, people were not given housing facilities and latrine facilities.
- Earlier Totos were engaged in making of artifacts and other items from bamboo on wider scale. But with the advent of other community, bamboo plantation disappeared rapidly. Now, they do not make artifacts at large scale.
- Earlier, veterinary camps were organised but many animals died due to fever after treatment in veterinary. So now, people avoid the veterinary service.
- Pigary and goatry have been not provided to the Totos.
- Totos are very less in population. They are hardly around 1600. Totos population has threat from increasing number of migrants from Nepal and Bhutan.

- Toto is the unique language. But it is an endangered language. It will extinct very soon if possible steps are not taken. Toto language has been affected by the other exotic laanguge such as Nepali, Bhutani and Bengali.
- Unemployment is the major concern among Totos. More than 40 graduate Toto youth are unemployed. Most of the youths are unemployed.
- Government has created Jaldapara forest reserve and brought many wild animals from other parts of the country. Due to this, imbalances have been remained in the region. Totos have been restricted to enter into forest reserve. Study team came to know that many domestic animals have been killed by the wild animals.



River in the way of Totopara

Immediate Actions Needed:

- Government must include Toto language in the syllabus of the Totopara's schools. Government teachers must be appointed from Totos community itself. So that students can communicate in Toto language.
- Government must take immediate steps to check the migration to Totopara. If migration is not regulated; Toto will merge with both Nepali and Bhutani culture and language. They will face extinction problem
- Road facility must be improved to have access to market and district headquarters. If road connectivity will improve. It will attract tourists from the rest of the country. Totopara can be developed as tourism spot through out the year.
- Housing facility can be improved by providing housing aid under various schemes. House of the Totos should be with the cultural and traditional frame of Totos
- Pigary and goatry should be provided to every household for raising their income status.
- Government should run awareness programme for FRA.
- MGNREGA can be implemented in the Totopara for at least 100 days for creating employment opportunity. Government should create employment opportunity for Totos youth in other field.

- Forest should be opened for Totos to collect forest produce and other essential items from the forest.

CHAPTER 18

IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS: EMPIRICAL FINDINGS

Section 1

This chapter presents the field based findings on the impact of the scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in enhancing the socio-economic conditions and towards conservation of culture among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the selected tribal villages in the study area. The study covers 1388 particularly vulnerable tribal households from sixteen states in India. It has assessed the major activities undertaken by the conservation-cum-development agencies in the respective states for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the sectors of education, health, housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purposes, conservation of culture, social security, skill development, or any other innovative activity meant for their comprehensive socio-economic development.

Section 2

Andhra Pradesh

Table 2.1 Social Characteristics of PVTGs

Characteristic		Tribe						In AP (PVTGs)
		Chench u	Gadab a	Konda Reddy	Kond h	Porja	Savar a	
Gender	Male	10%	69%	71%	41%	32%	39%	39%
	Female	90%	31%	29%	59%	68%	61%	61%
Marital Status	Married	95%	100%	94%	91%	100 %	100%	97%
	Un married	0%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	2%
	Divorced	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Family Type	Joint	0%	21%	47%	50%	32%	22%	27%
	Nuclear	100%	79%	53%	50%	68%	78%	73%
Village Type	Revenue	85%	3%	0%	0%	0%	73%	30%
	Forest	15%	97%	100%	100%	100 %	27%	70%
Religion	Hindu	100%	95%	100%	100%	100 %	68%	91%
	Christian	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	32%	9%
Domicile	Native	95%	72%	100%	100%	100 %	100%	92%
	Immigrants	5%	28%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
Literacy Rate		35%	69%	35%	59%	68%	63%	58%
Average Family Size		3	5	6	6	5	6	5
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		3825	3826	3647	3705	9921	5751	5022
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		1959	2754	1832	2341	3448	3217	2655
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41								

Out of 158 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, 39% are male and 61% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that all most all (97%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 73% respondents live in nuclear family. An overwhelming majority of 70% tribal households live in forest area and rest 30% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households show that almost all (91%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas 9% respondents belongs to Christianity. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 5. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 5022/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 2655/- only.

Table 2.2 Status of Ration Card

Tribe	Ration Card	
	Antodaya	BPL
Chenchu	100%	0%
Gadaba	31%	69%
Konda Reddy	24%	76%
Kondh	18%	82%
Porja	0%	100%
Savara	49%	51%
In AP (PVTGs)	38%	62%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41		

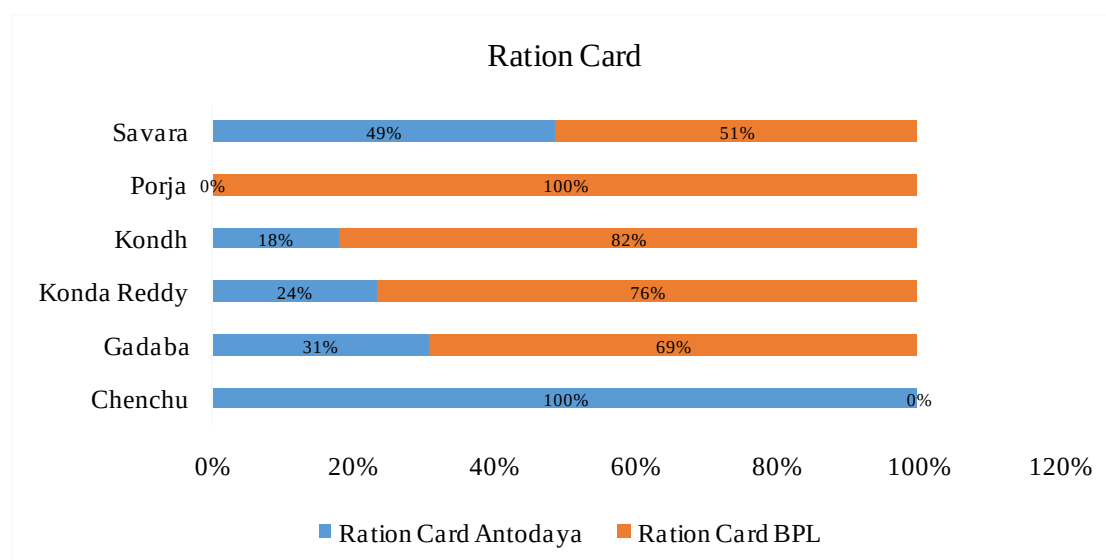


Figure 2.1

Table 2.3 Economic Activities of PVTG in Andhra Pradesh

Tribe	Economic Activities			
	Collection of forest produce	Settled cultivator	Tenant Cultivator	Wage Earning
Chenchu	15%	40%	0%	45%
Gadaba	3%	28%	15%	54%
Konda Reddy	0%	59%	12%	29%
Kondh	5%	73%	14%	9%
Porja	0%	89%	0%	11%
Savara	0%	68%	7%	24%
In AP (PVTGs)	3%	57%	9%	31%

*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41

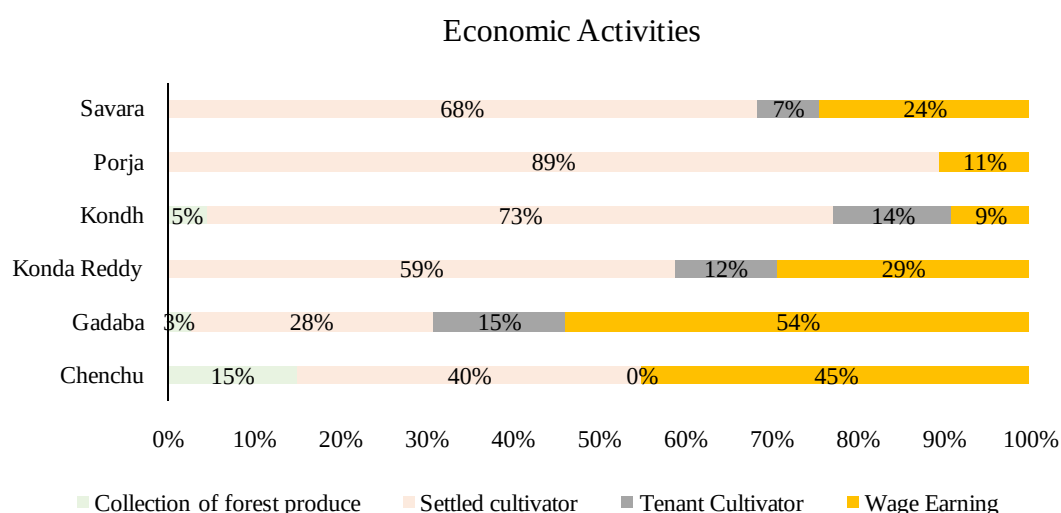


Figure 2.2

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be classified into four categories in Andhra Pradesh including collection of forest produce, settled cultivators, shifting cultivators and household members engaged as wage earners from both in farm and non-farm activities. In Andhra Pradesh, it is apparent that tribal women plays a major role in managing household chores while working in both shifting and settled cultivation and collection of forest produce. Nearly two-third (57%) respondents reported that they practice settled cultivation. While one third of respondents reported they depending on Wage earning.

Table 2.4 Status of House

Tribe	House Type					
	Present			10 year before		
	Kaccha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca
Chenchu	15%	65%	20%	65%	5%	30%
Gadaba	10%	44%	46%	59%	21%	21%
Konda Reddy	12%	41%	47%	29%	18%	53%
Kondh	23%	23%	55%	41%	18%	41%
Porja	5%	21%	74%	37%	0%	63%
Savara	15%	49%	37%	49%	7%	44%
In AP (PVTGs)	13%	42%	45%	49%	12%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

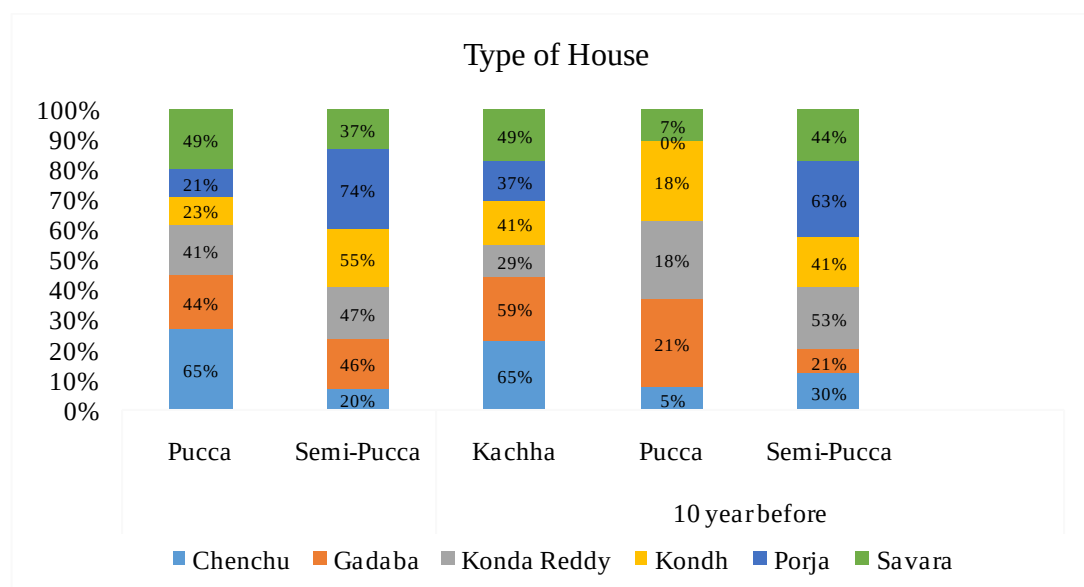


Figure 2.3

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that almost half (49%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 13% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is an increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 12% to 42%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the six PVTGs under study, Chenchu tribes are mostly residing in pucca houses (65%). They have been provided with pucca houses by NGO RDT with collaboration of ITDA Mannanur.

Table 2.5 Government Assistance for housing

Tribe	Government Assistance for Housing
Chenchu	60%
Gadaba	87%
Konda Reddy	76%
Kondh	45%
Porja	42%
Savara	85%
In AP (PVTGs)	71%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41	

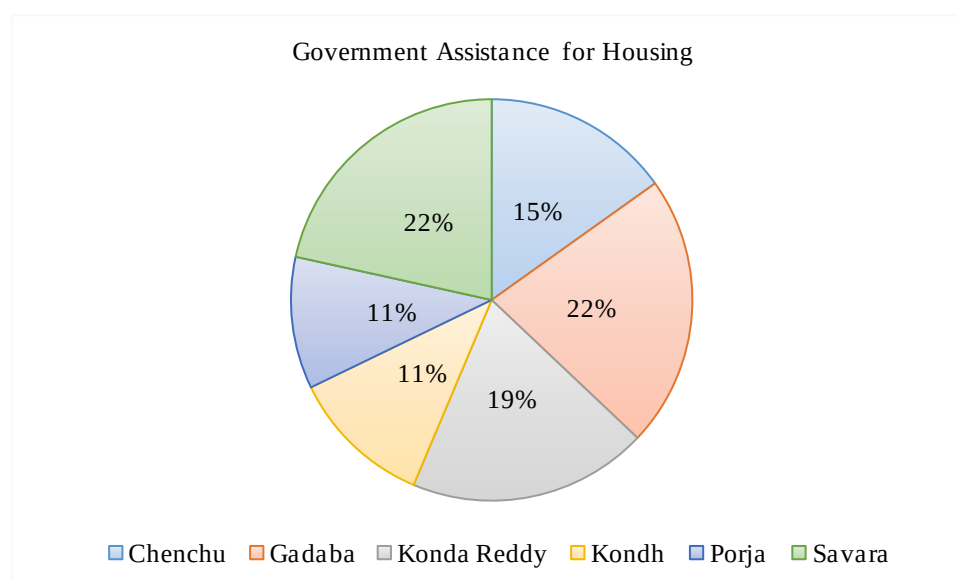


Figure 2.4

More than three-fourth (71%) PVTG households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAY Schemes and by NGO.

Table 2.6 Monthly Expenditure

Monthly Expenditure							
Tribes	Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
Rent	0	0	0	36	0	0	5.063
Utilities	307	418	338	282	445	663	434
Food	635	846	477	928	918	912	816
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment	55	54	33	91	61	31	52
Education	35	25	6	60	58	37	37
Transportation	274.5	230	318	283	329	366	300
Infant Items	0	27	9	60	29	30	27
Households Items	347.5	333.33	453	346	384	445	385
Hygiene Expenditure	204.5	224	200	258	245	318	251
Debt Expenditure	100	401	0	0	942	390	326
Other Expenditure	0	15.38	0	0	37	27	15
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41							

Table 2.6 shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected basic needs. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs. 816) and utilities such as LPG Gas and electricity (Rs. 434). On the other hand, they spend minimum on paying rent (Rs. 5) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 2.7 Livestock ownership

Livestock						
Tribe	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Chenchu	75%	25%	0%	5%	0%	75%
Gadaba	41%	26%	0%	3%	0%	0%
Konda Reddy	59%	24%	0%	18%	24%	59%
Kondh	43%	45%	12%	42%	44%	14%

Porja	68%	19%	12%	49%	34%	7%
Savara	22%	10%	68%	20%	52%	29%
In AP (PVTGs)	30%	9%	9%	25%	34%	38%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

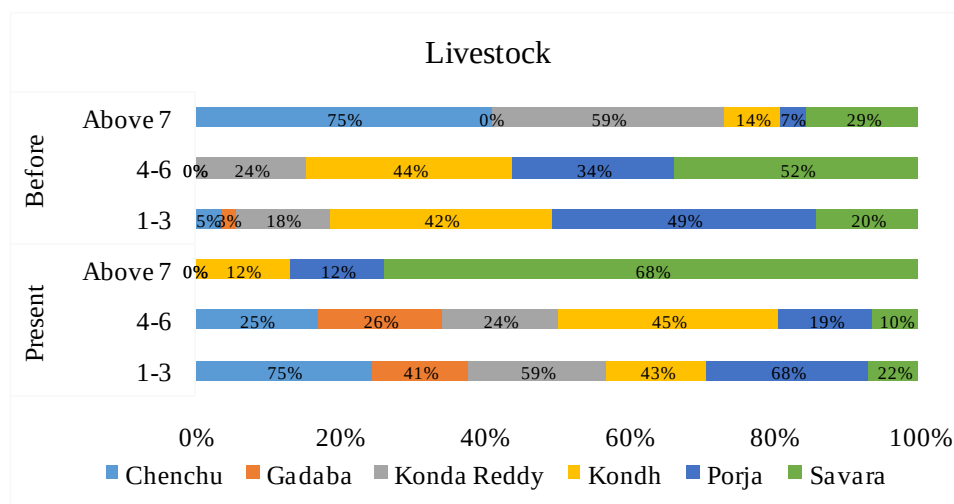


Figure 2.5

Majority of tribal households in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in raising cows, oxen, sheep and goat rearing as a supplementary source of income. More than one third (38%) PVTG households have more than 7 numbers of livestock before 10 years which decline to only 9% at present. Nearly one third (30%) of respondents are having 1 to 3 numbers of livestock at present.

Table 2.8 Household Amenities

Tribe	Animal Shed		Kitchen		Electricity	
	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before
Chenchu	30%	10%	60%	20%	95%	90%
Gadaba	38%	0%	67%	28%	100%	87%
Konda Reddy	29%	18%	71%	47%	94%	88%
Kondh	59%	45%	68%	41%	95%	91%
Porja	79%	58%	68%	47%	100%	100%
Savara	17%	15%	66%	32%	100%	98%
In AP (PVTGs)	39%	20%	66%	34%	98%	92%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

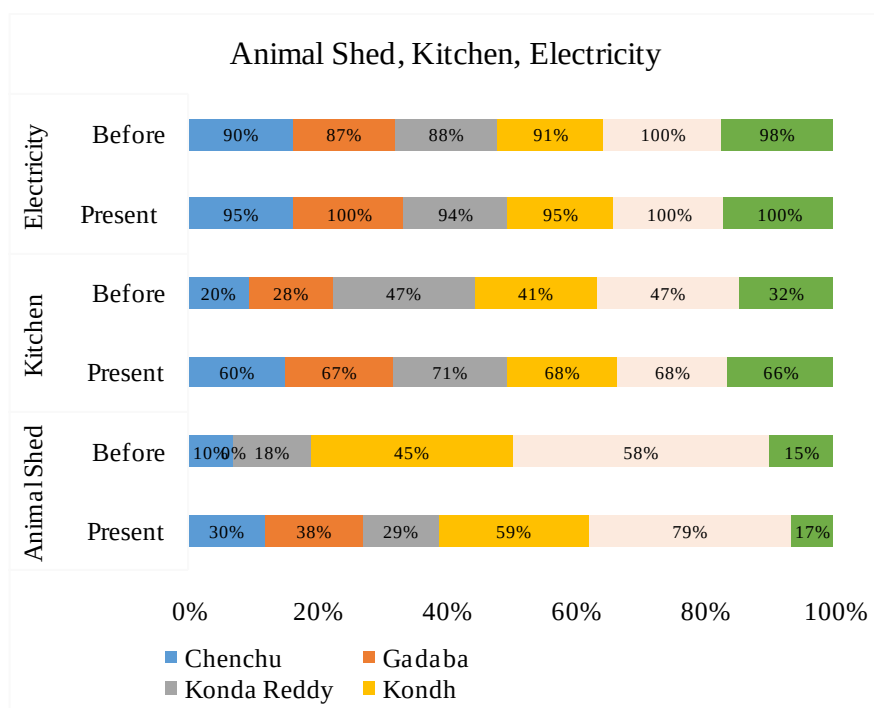


Figure 2.6

Out of 158 samples of PVTG households under study in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, more than one third (39%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 20% households before 10 years. Nearly one third (34%) PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present more than two third (66%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that almost all the households (98%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present.

Table 2.9 Consumer Assets

Tribe	Cycle		TV		Mobile		Two Wheeler		Radio	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Chenchu	5%	10%	40%	5%	25%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%
Gadaba	0%	0%	59%	0%	26%	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%
Konda Reddy	0%	0%	29%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kondh	5%	0%	23%	5%	45%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Porja	0%	0%	32%	5%	26%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Savara	0%	0%	49%	15%	17%	15%	10%	0%	0%	0%
In AP (PVTGs)	1%	1%	6%	5%	28%	5%	5%	0%	1%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41										

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across five districts in Andhra Pradesh at present shows that nearly two third (63%) tribal households have bicycle as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; whereas nearly one fourth (28%) households have mobile for communication, another 6 percent tribal households have TV with DTH services as a source for information and entertainment. Hardly 5 percent of tribal households had Television and two-wheeler before 10 years.

Table 2.10 Possession of Land

Land Ownership						
Land in Acre	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre
	Present			Before		
Chenchu	50%	45%	5%	50%	35%	5%
Gadaba	64%	28%	8%	64%	21%	8%
Konda Reddy	12%	35%	53%	12%	29%	53%
Kondh	27%	50%	23%	27%	50%	23%
Porja	11%	68%	21%	11%	63%	21%
Savara	24%	71%	5%	24%	61%	5%
In AP (PVTGs)	35%	50%	15%	35%	49%	15%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

Land ownership in Andhra Pradesh is of allotted, inherited, and purchased or lease in nature. Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that half of (50%) tribal households affirmed possession of agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 4 acres, another 15 percent tribal households have 5 or more than 5 acres. However, one third (35%) of the total respondents are land less, neither they agricultural land nor received land under FRA.

Table 2.11 Agricultural Instruments

Tribe	Plough		Thresher		Tractor (on Rent)		Cows		Bullock	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Chenchu	25%	25%	15%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gadaba	8%	8%	10%	10%	3%	3%	0%	0%	13%	0%
Konda Reddy	0%	0%	29%	29%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Kondh	5%	32%	18%	18%	0%	0%	27%	0%	14%	0%
Porja	0%	11%	26%	26%	5%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%
Savara	10%	10%	12%	10%	0%	2%	0%	0%	10%	0%
In AP (PVTGs)	8%	13%	16%	16%	2%	1%	6%	0%	8%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41										

Table 2.11 indicates that more than one third (40%) tribal households in the study area are having agricultural instruments which are both owned and provided by Tribal development agencies, compared to (30%) tribal households before 10 years.

Table 2.12 Water sources in PVTG habitations

Tribes		Water Sources					
		Bore Well	Hand Pump	Pipe Water	Sanitary Well	Spring/River/Streams	Tube Well
Chenchu	Present	60%	15%	25%	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	40%	15%	30%	0%	0%	15%
Gadaba	Present	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	5%	85%	10%	0%	0%	0%
Konda Reddy	Present	29%	6%	47%	0%	18%	0%
	10 year before	6%	0%	29%	0%	65%	0%
Kondh	Present	36%	9%	50%	0%	0%	5%
	10 year before	18%	18%	18%	9%	27%	9%
Porja	Present	68%	11%	11%	11%	0%	0%

	10 year before	26%	5%	21%	32%	0%	16%
Savara	Present	41%	20%	2%	24%	0%	12%
	10 year before	12%	41%	10%	24%	0%	12%
In AP (PVTGs)	Present	51%	20%	17%	8%	0%	4%
	10 year before	16%	37%	17%	11%	11%	8%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41							

Nearly half (51%) tribal households affirmed that they are using water from bore-well for drinking water purposes at present, while it is hand pump water for one fifth (20%) surveyed households, and the 17% use pipe water for drinking purposes. Only 4 percent households are using water from tube well, whereas 8% were using sanitary well for drinking purposes. Table 2.14 shows major shift in drinking water source where use of bore well as drinking water source in tribal habitations rise from 16% to 51% and relief from manual labour from use of hand pump for water.

Table 2.13 Water quality

Tribes		Water Quality	
		Good	Manageable
Chenchu	Present	75%	25%
	10 year before	50%	45%
Gadaba	Present	46%	54%
	10 year before	33%	67%
Konda Reddy	Present	88%	12%
	10 year before	41%	59%
Kondh	Present	64%	36%
	10 year before	36%	64%
Porja	Present	79%	21%
	10 year before	47%	53%
Savara	Present	56%	44%
	10 year before	49%	51%
In AP (PVTGs)	Present	63%	37%
	10 year before	42%	56%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41			

Out of 158 PVTG households in Andhra Pradesh nearly two third (63%) reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the majority of villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as bore-well, pipe water supply, tube-well and sanitary well. However, before 10 years the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from streams and ponds.

Table 2.14 Toilet Facilities

Tribes		Open Defecation	Public Latrines	Latrine Facility with the Premises
Chenchu	Present	25%	0%	75%
	10 year before	100%	0%	0%
Gadaba	Present	0%	0%	100%
	10 year before	74%	0%	26%
Konda Reddy	Present	29%	0%	71%
	10 year before	100%	0%	0%
Kondh	Present	0%	5%	95%
	10 year before	100%	0%	0%
Porja	Present	0%	5%	95%
	10 year before	100%	0%	53%
Savara	Present	7%	2%	88%
	10 year before	85%	0%	15%
In AP (PVTGs)	Present	9%	2%	89%
	10 year before	90%	0%	10%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41				

From the table 2.14 it is evident that almost all (90%) tribal households in five districts had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at present 89% tribal households have got toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission and have access to it within their premise. However, 2% tribal households informed of using public latrines and remaining 9 percent households do not have toilet and hence defecate in open.

Table 2.15 Kitchen Amenities

Tribes		Cooking GAS (LPG)	Fire Wood	Gobar Gas
Chenchu	Present	75%	25%	0%
	10 year before	0%	100%	0%
Gadaba	Present	92%	8%	0%
	10 year before	0%	100%	0%
Konda Reddy	Present	71%	29%	0%
	10 year before	0%	100%	0%
Kondh	Present	50%	50%	0%
	10 year before	0%	100%	0%
Porja	Present	74%	26%	0%
	10 year before	5%	95%	0%
Savara	Present	93%	5%	2%
	10 year before	5%	95%	0%
In AP (PVTGs)	Present	79%	20%	1%
	10 year before	2%	98%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41				

Out of 158 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, 79% households have LPG Gas at present under Deepam (Ujjawala) scheme compared to only 2% households before 10 years. Out of 41 samples of Savara households, almost all (93%) households have LPG Gas connection. 92% of Gadaba households are using LPG gas. While 50% of Kondh women still have to suffer from firing wood for cooking in kitchens which is very hazardous to their health.

Table 2.16 School Facilities

Tribe		Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)	Present	100%	82%	100%	86%	100%	100%	94%
	10 year before	100%	77%	100%	86%	100%	100%	92%
School Building	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	10 year before	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
School Complex	Present	90%	49%	59%	68%	74%	15%	52%
	10 year before	85%	41%	59%	68%	74%	12%	49%

Ashram School	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	10 year before	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Separate toilet for girls	Present	75%	46%	76%	77%	74%	34%	58%
	10 year before	35%	26%	12%	41%	32%	15%	25%
School Electricity Present	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	10 year before	85%	87%	71%	100%	100%	95%	91%
Kitchen Garden	Present	0%	49%	35%	0%	0%	39%	32%
	10 year before	0%	23%	12%	0%	0%	20%	12%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41								

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, EMR Schools, educational complexes are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books and other amenities are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. Almost all (94%) of beneficiaries reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another 92 percent respondents reported that the residential school is nearby their locality before 10 years. It was observed on field work that almost all (99%) the educational schools and Ashram Schools in the five districts under study have electricity connection and more than half (58%) separate toilets for boys and girls in their school complexes. Three fourth of the 157 respondents (75%) reported that there was no toilet in the school premises before 10 years. Kitchen garden is established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. Nearly one third (32%) of the respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying.

Table 2.17 Gross Enrollment Ratio

School Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12		Between 13 - 15		Between 16- 18	
	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children
Chenchu	100%	4	8%	37	57%	7
Gadaba	75%	9	79%	14	64%	14
Konda Reddy	7%	14	0%	0	63%	8
Kondh	61%	16	0%	0	60%	5
Porja	65%	13	50%	2	75%	12
Savara	68%	15	61%	51	65%	23

In AP (PVTGs)	27%	71	79%	104	65%	69
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to12 years is lowest as it is just 27 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 79 percent and between 16-18 age it is 65 percent.

Table 2.18 School Amenities

Tribe	Amenities SSA	Mid-Day Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Chenchu	45%	70%	30%	45%
Gadaba	69%	72%	51%	77%
Konda Reddy	53%	71%	47%	65%
Kondh	45%	86%	27%	77%
Porja	84%	89%	58%	89%
Savara	71%	90%	51%	93%
In AP (PVTGs)	63%	80%	46%	77%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41				

Table 2.18 shows number of children benefited by educational schemes of government and PVTG schemes. Almost two third of respondents reported that their children are provided with amenities free of cost in school. 80% of the respondents reported having functional mid day meal in their schools. Almost half of the children are getting scholarship for higher study.

Table 2.19 Food Scarcity

Food Scarcity	
Tribe	Less than 6 Months
Chenchu	10%
Gadaba	8%
Konda Reddy	0%
Kondh	5%
Porja	0%
Savara	2%

In AP (PVTGs)	4%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41	

Out of 158 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Andhra Pradesh, 7 households reportedly suffered from food scarcity once in a year for less than 3 months. Landlessness, marginal and small land holdings and lack of irrigation facilities in the sample villages are the major cause of food insecurity.

Table 2.20 Traditional Activities

Tribe		Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
Art and Craft	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	3%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	3%
Broomstick Making	Present	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	2%	3%
	10 year before	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Musical Instrument	Present	20%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%
	10 year before	20%	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%
Sports	Present	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	10 year before	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Bamboo Basketry	Present	15%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%
	10 year before	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Archery	Present	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	10 year before	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Dance	Present	55%	23%	41%	45%	37%	37%	37%
	10 year before	55%	23%	35%	45%	42%	32%	36%
Jewelry Making	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	2%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	1%
Embroidery	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	2%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	1%
Traditional Dress	Present	0%	10%	6%	14%	5%	0%	6%
	10 year before	20%	0%	6%	9%	0%	0%	4%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41								

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Andhra Pradesh, Chenchu is the most vulnerable tribal group and they are still practising hunting and food gathering. Porja women are traditionally trained in embroidery while Porja men follow the traditional practice of jewellery making. Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Savara and Gadaba are also engaged collection of forest produce and practising horticulture. Konda Reddy residing on the bank of Godavari River follows the traditional practices like broom stick making and wood carving activities. Chenchus, apart from hunting and gathering, practices archery. Almost all of six tribes follow the traditions of singing and dancing on their festivals. However, Youth training centres in all the ITDAs are providing training to tribal youths. But the training focuses more on main streams professions such as tailoring, driving and mechanic etc. If the training courses and programs focus on traditional activities such as bamboo basketry, embroidery, paintings and wood carving, ratio of people following traditional practices could grow

Table 2.21 PHC Accessibility

Tribe	SHC		PHC		PHC Access	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Chenchu	60%	55%	100%	100%	95%	90%
Gadaba	51%	51%	97%	97%	100%	100%
Konda Reddy	18%	18%	100%	100%	100%	82%
Kondh	18%	18%	100%	100%	100%	77%
Porja	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	84%
Savara	0%	0%	85%	85%	100%	66%
In AP (PVTGs)	25%	24%	96%	96%	99%	83%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41						

Table 2.21 shows that almost all the respondents (99%) reported that they have accessibility to PHC. Earlier, 10 years before, unavailability of roads and absence of mode of transport were the reason of inaccessibility to PHC, which was 83% at that time.

Table 2.22 Common Diseases

Tribe	Diarrhea		Cold		Fever		Malaria	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Chenchu	15%	0%	0%	0%	85%	100%	0%	0%

Gadaba	0%	0%	13%	10%	72%	90%	15%	0%
Konda Reddy	6%	0%	24%	18%	65%	82%	6%	0%
Kondh	5%	0%	14%	9%	64%	91%	18%	0%
Porja	5%	0%	11%	5%	58%	95%	26%	0%
Savara	0%	0%	32%	27%	54%	68%	10%	0%
In AP (PVTGs)	4%	0%	17%	85%	65%	85%	13%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41								

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area includes cold, fever, malaria and diarrhoea. In some alcohol consuming tribal communities,, lever related diseases are common.

Table 2.23 Preference of PVTG regarding health

Tribe	Government Hospital		Private Hospital	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Chenchu	50%	35%	50%	25%
Gadaba	64%	36%	36%	28%
Konda Reddy	12%	12%	88%	76%
Kondh	59%	50%	41%	27%
Porja	37%	11%	63%	58%
Savara	83%	34%	17%	17%
In AP (PVTGs)	58%	34%	42%	34%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41				

Table 2.23 affirmed that respondents in study area prefer Government Hospital for treatment. It increases from one third of respondents going to Government hospitals to 58% of respondents preferring Government hospital. However, number of people going to private hospital is also increased in last 10 years.

Table 2.24 Health facilities

Tribes		Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
ANM	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	10 year before	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Health Card	Present	100%	100%	82%	95%	100%	100%	97%
	10 year before	100%	100%	82%	95%	100%	100%	97%
Health Services	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	90%	97%
	10 year before	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	83%	96%
Free Medicines	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	10 year before	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
Children Immunization	Present	85%	97%	94%	95%	95%	100%	96%
	10 year before	85%	97%	94%	91%	95%	95%	94%
Immunization Program	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	10 year before	95%	100%	100%	95%	100%	95%	97%
Pregnant Mothers Immunization	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	10 year before	90%	100%	65%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Institutional Delivery	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	10 year before	90%	100%	71%	100%	100%	100%	96%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara = 41								

Table 2.24 shows the success of health services in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. All (100%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. Almost all (97%) respondents have received health card under Aarogyasri

Scheme introduced in 2007. Nearly all (97%) respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years.

Number of institutional delivery has increased as reported by almost all (99%) respondents in the tribal villages in the study area. About all respondents (99%) reported that they get free medicine from the PHC/CHC and/or district hospital. The immunization rate has increased over a period of time; about all of respondents reported that their children have been immunized.

Table 2.25 Status of women

		Tribes						
		Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	10 year before	80%	77%	82%	82%	74%	78%	78%
	Change	20%	21%	18%	18%	26%	20%	20%
Family Planning	Present	90%	85%	71%	55%	68%	59%	71%
	10 year before	75%	54%	59%	36%	47%	39%	50%
	Change	15%	31%	12%	18%	21%	20%	21%
Household Purchase	Present	100%	100%	94%	59%	79%	78%	85%
	10 year before	80%	87%	88%	50%	58%	68%	73%
	Change	20%	13%	6%	9%	21%	10%	13%
Household Purchase Needs	Present	100%	95%	100%	95%	100%	95%	100%
	10 year before	95%	95%	94%	82%	100%	93%	93%
	Change	5%	0%	6%	14%	0%	2%	7%
Permission Visiting Doctor	Present	60%	64%	82%	82%	74%	83%	74%
	10 year before	60%	64%	71%	91%	79%	85%	100%
	Change	0%	0%	12%	-9%	-5%	-2%	-26%
Permission Going Home	Present	60%	38%	59%	64%	47%	56%	53%
	10 year before	60%	41%	59%	73%	53%	66%	58%
	Change	0%	-3%	0%	-9%	-5%	-10%	-5%
Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	65%	92%	53%	55%	58%	76%	71%
	10 year before	65%	79%	53%	50%	42%	63%	62%
	Change	0%	13%	0%	5%	16%	12%	9%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	75%	77%	71%	77%	68%	76%	75%
	10 year before	70%	72%	59%	64%	63%	63%	66%
	Change	5%	5%	12%	14%	5%	12%	9%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	70%	77%	65%	73%	74%	54%	68%
	10 year before	70%	69%	65%	64%	63%	46%	61%

	Change	0%	8%	0%	9%	11%	7%	6%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	45%	26%	53%	27%	32%	20%	30%
	10 year before	45%	26%	53%	27%	26%	20%	30%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41								

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than two third (68%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and nearly three fourth of the women respondents (71%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (99%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. More than half (53%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and three fourth (74%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. However, more than three-fourth of PVTG women (71%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. Nearly one third of the PVTG women (30%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than three fourth tribal women (85%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is more equal compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being. Sex ratio in PVTG in Andhra Pradesh is very high compare to PVTGs of other states. Role of SHG is also significantly important in empowerment of tribal women.

Table 2.26 Awareness of PVTG schemes

Tribes	Awareness		Present		10 year before	
	Present	10 year before	Sarpanch	ITDA Officer	Sarpanch	ITDA Officer
Chenchu	100%	50%	75%	25%	50%	5%
Gadaba	100%	35%	57%	41%	54%	22%
Konda Reddy	100%	47%	65%	35%	47%	0%
Kondh	95%	55%	77%	18%	59%	0%
Porja	100%	63%	79%	21%	63%	5%
Savara	100%	75%	40%	60%	40%	43%
In A.P. (PVTGs)	99%	55%	61%	37%	51%	17%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41						

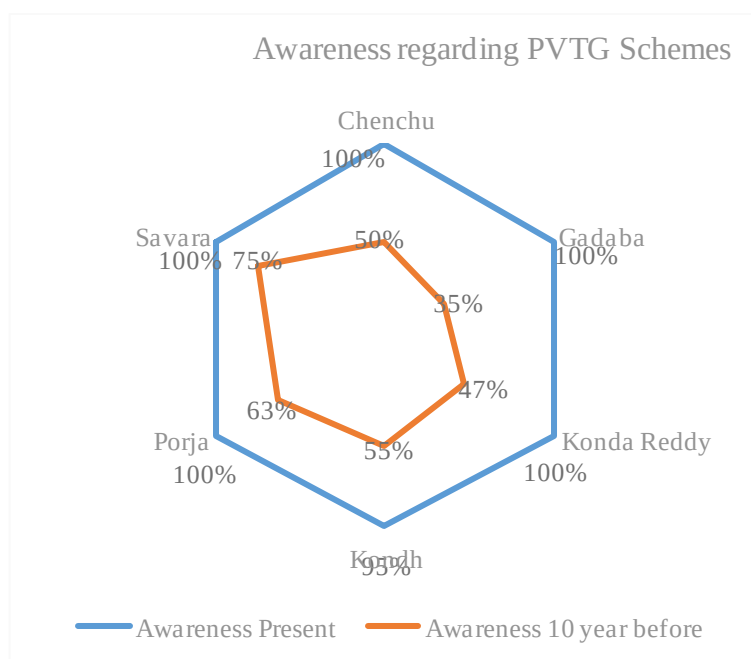


Figure 2.7

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area reflects that tribal villagers have high understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Almost all of the respondents (99%) reported about awareness of PVTG status and schemes compare to 55% having knowledge 10 years before. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia to the villagers (61%), however, the villagers are well connected with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department. Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Kurnool district in the state.

Table 2.27 FRA Awareness, Granted and Utility

Tribes	FRA Awareness	Forest Land Received	Forest Land Use		
			Collective Cultivation	Cultural Activity	Grazing
Chenchu	85%	55%	55%	5%	5%
Gadaba	82%	33%	44%	5%	0%
Konda Reddy	94%	53%	35%	18%	12%
Kondh	77%	45%	36%	5%	5%
Porja	89%	42%	58%	5%	0%
Savara	88%	44%	49%	7%	0%
In A.P. (PVTGs)	85%	44%	46%	7%	3%

*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41

Around half of the respondents (44%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. More than three fourth of respondents (85%) reported that they are aware of Forest Right Act, 2006.

Table 2.27 indicates that majority of the respondents (86%) are using the FRA Land for collective cultivation. Not cultivating land before 2005 is the reason ITDA and the administration rejects most of the claims for FRA.

Table 2.28 Reaction of the community towards development intervention of Micro Projects

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Tribes						
		Chenchu	Gadaba	Konda Reddy	Kondh	Porja	Savara	In AP (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	0%	15%	0%	0%	21%	0%	6%
	Not Satisfied	75%	41%	88%	73%	21%	61%	58%
	Satisfied	25%	44%	12%	27%	58%	39%	36%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	65%	33%	59%	45%	32%	56%	47%
	Not Satisfied	5%	38%	6%	5%	16%	5%	15%
	Satisfied	30%	28%	35%	50%	53%	39%	38%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	15%	21%	6%	23%	5%	37%	21%
	Not Satisfied	15%	31%	65%	18%	21%	12%	25%
	Satisfied	70%	49%	29%	59%	74%	51%	54%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	65%	69%	65%	64%	79%	63%	67%
	Not Satisfied	10%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Satisfied	25%	28%	35%	36%	21%	37%	31%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	60%	31%	35%	50%	32%	46%	41%
	Not Satisfied	25%	41%	41%	23%	32%	27%	32%
	Satisfied	15%	28%	24%	27%	37%	27%	27%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	85%	82%	18%	45%	26%	88%	65%
	Not Satisfied	5%	0%	0%	9%	21%	0%	5%
	Satisfied	10%	18%	82%	45%	53%	12%	30%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	85%	82%	18%	41%	32%	83%	64%
	Not Satisfied	5%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	2%
	Satisfied	10%	18%	82%	59%	58%	17%	34%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	30%	82%	59%	50%	68%	76%	66%
	Not Satisfied	15%	15%	0%	5%	0%	12%	9%
	Satisfied	55%	3%	41%	45%	32%	12%	25%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	90%	69%	82%	82%	84%	59%	74%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Satisfied	10%	31%	18%	18%	16%	41%	26%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	100%	100%	82%	95%	100%	100%	97%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	0%	0%	18%	5%	0%	0%	3%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	5%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Not Satisfied	95%	97%	76%	100%	100%	100%	96%
	Satisfied	0%	3%	18%	0%	0%	0%	3%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	95%	97%	88%	82%	79%	61%	82%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	5%	3%	12%	18%	21%	39%	18%
Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	10%	13%	29%	23%	21%	27%	20%
	Not Satisfied	30%	54%	47%	32%	47%	17%	37%
	Satisfied	55%	33%	24%	45%	32%	56%	43%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	90%	100%	94%	86%	95%	78%	90%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	10%	0%	6%	14%	5%	22%	10%
Skill Upgradation	Highly Satisfied	30%	10%	29%	9%	11%	27%	19%
	Not Satisfied	5%	49%	0%	32%	47%	7%	25%
	Satisfied	65%	41%	71%	59%	42%	66%	56%
*Total Sample Size of Chenchu = 20, Gadaba = 39, Konda Reddy = 17, Kondh = 22, Porja = 19, Savara =41								

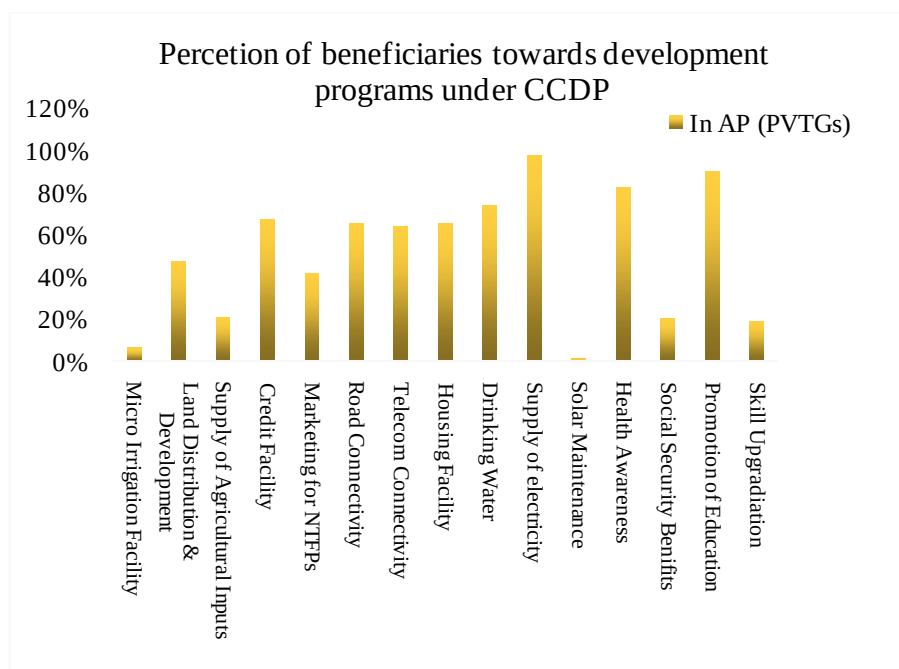


Figure 2.8

Table 2.28 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of tribal households (65%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Almost all (97%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity.

Majority of (90%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

66% respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. Telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by nearly two third respondents (64%) in the micro-project area.

Around half of the respondents (47%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March, 2019 are 177446 and 4062 respectively in which 96,675 Individual titles and 1374 community titles have been distributed successfully.

Nearly half of respondents (67%) expressed that they are highly satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal women through formation of self-help groups in their village. Most than one third of the respondents (41%) responded that marketing support for minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce is provided by the ITDA established in their sub-district headquarters.

Nearly three forth respondents (74%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank constructed under Bhagirathi Mission scheme of government and drinking water points such as bore well and hand pump installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream.

More than three fourth of respondents (82%) reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by travelling to the tribal villages/hamlets. Condition of Health centres are very good in Andhra Pradesh and providing with very modern and advance facilities. One fifth (20%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all

families under 'Janashree Bima Yojana.' One fifth (19%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied and one fourth (25%) percent reported satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like jute painting, wood carving, driving and tailoring to the tribal youth in the study area.

The Government is according highest priority for providing access and improving the quality of education imparted to scheduled tribes children. 65.3 % of the proposed budget is intended towards implementing programmes for development of tribal education. Further the Government is moving forward for providing residential mode of education to ST and PVTG children by converting all the hostels into Residential/Ashram schools. Andhra Pradesh Government has sanctioned Ekalavya Model Residential Schools benefiting 5,400 ST students with GoI support.

The Government is committed to provide safe drinking water to all ST habitations. Providing connectivity to unconnected villages and for electrification of un-electrified PVTG habitations.

24 Youth Training centres (YTCs) are functioning as Skills Development centres of Excellence.

Age limit has been reduced to 50 years in case of PVTGs for old age pensions.

Sanction of Girijan Bhawans at 1 for each district of District Headquarter, which helps in employment generation as well as marketing of NTFP.

Pre-matric Scholarships from 5th to 8th Day Scholars: This programme has been started from 2016-17 and under this scholarship is provided for the ST students studying as day scholars from 5th to 8th classes.

Although in there have been great efforts in Health sector, Educational sector, Housing sector under PMAY/IAY/PVTG and Land distribution under Forest Right Act, 2006, there are some more actions needs to be done for in Irrigation and Solar based energy generation, toilets and agricultural sector.

Water harvesting system should be developed. Micro irrigation projects, weir dams, ponds should be constructed to help farmers being more productive and independent. Ponds and small dams on streams could help increasing water level.

Solar plantations should be endorsed and provided in tribal habitations. Solar panels should also be established in all the Ashram Schools and Eklavya Model Residential schools.

Section 3 Chhattisgarh

Table 3.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Characteristics		Tribes			
		Birhor	Hill Korba	Kammar	Chhattisgarh
Gender	Male	69%	67%	25%	53%
	Female	31%	33%	75%	47%
Marital Status	Married	88%	80%	100%	89%
	Unmarried	13%	20%	0%	11%
Family Type	Nuclear	88%	87%	63%	79%
	Joint	13%	13%	38%	21%
Village Type	Forest	81%	13%	75%	57%
	Revenue	19%	87%	25%	43%
Religion	Hindu	100%	100%	100%	100%
Domicile		69%	60%	19%	49%
Average Family Size		4	5	3	4
Average Monthly Income (Rs)		5469	033	4937	5490
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs)		4592	5458	4587	4973
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16					

Out of 47 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Chhattisgarh, 53% are male and 47% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (89%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 79% respondents live in nuclear family. Around half (57%) of the tribal households live in forest area and rest 43% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households show that all (100%) tribal households follow Hindu religion. Nearly half (49%) of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 5490/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 4973/- only.

Table 3.2 Types of Ration Card

Type of Ration Card	Tribes			
	Birhor	Hill Korba	Kammar	Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)
BPL	19%	20%	25%	21%
APL	6%	7%	19%	11%
Antodaya	75%	73%	56%	68%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16				

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Chhattisgarh are divided into above poverty line (APL), below poverty line (BPL) categories, and Antodaya besides there is a separate Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) category for the extremely vulnerable families. More than two-third (68%) respondents belongs to Antodaya family, around one-fourth (21%) of the respondents fall under BPL category and rest of the respondent (11%) fall under APL category.

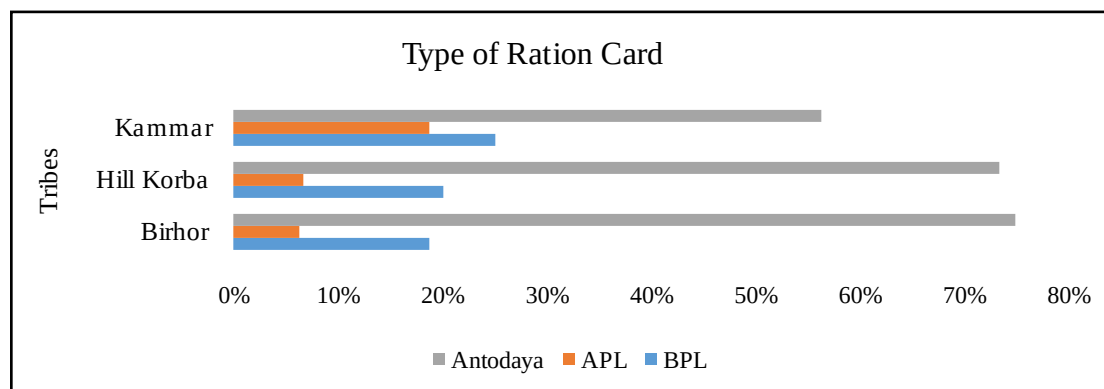


Figure 3.1

Table 3.3 Income Category

Tribes/Income	Less than 5000	5000-10000	More Than 10000
Birhor	56%	31%	13%
Hill Korba	73%	13%	13%
Kammar	75%	19%	6%
Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	68%	21%	11%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16			

It is apparent from the table 2.3 that nearly one fourth (21%) of the respondents in Chhattisgarh earn between Rs. 5,000-10,000.

Table 3.4: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Distribution of Economic Activities				
Tribes/economic Activity	Settled Cultivator	Tenant Cultivator	Wage Earning	Forest Labours
Birhor	25%	50%	19%	6%
Hill Korba	20%	27%	13%	40%
Kammar	38%	31%	19%	13%
Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	28%	36%	17%	19%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16				

PVTGs in Chhattisgarh are working as settled cultivators, tenant cultivators, forest labours and wage earners (both in farm and non-farm activities). From the above table it is apparent

that around one-third of tribal households (36%) work as tenant cultivators and less than one-fifth (17%) of PVTGs worked as wage labourers.

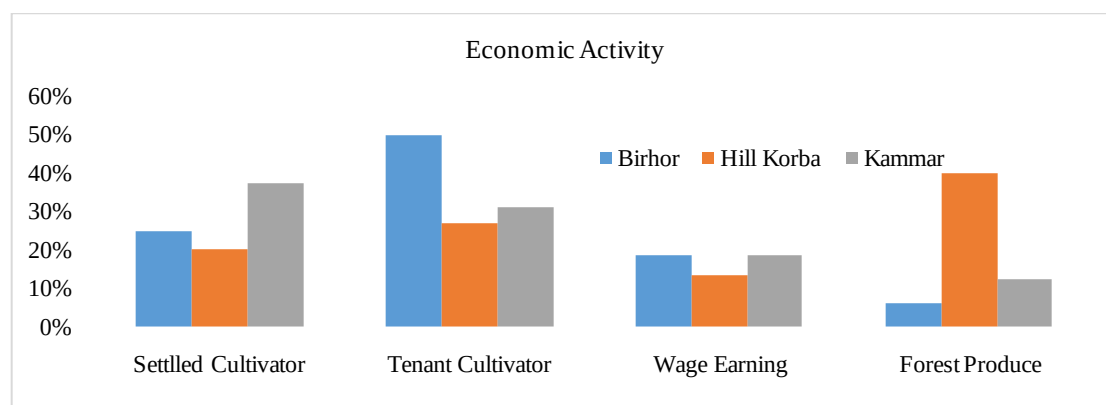


Figure 3.2

Table 3.5: Type of House

Houses Type/Tribe	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Kaccha	56%	81%	73%	80%	19%	44%	49%	68%
Semi-Pucca	13%	13%	13%	20%	44%	44%	23%	26%
Pucca	31%	6%	13%	0%	38%	13%	28%	6%

*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that around two-third (68%) of the tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 49% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 28% to 6%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the three PVTGs under study, Hill tribes are mostly residing in Kutcha house (73%).

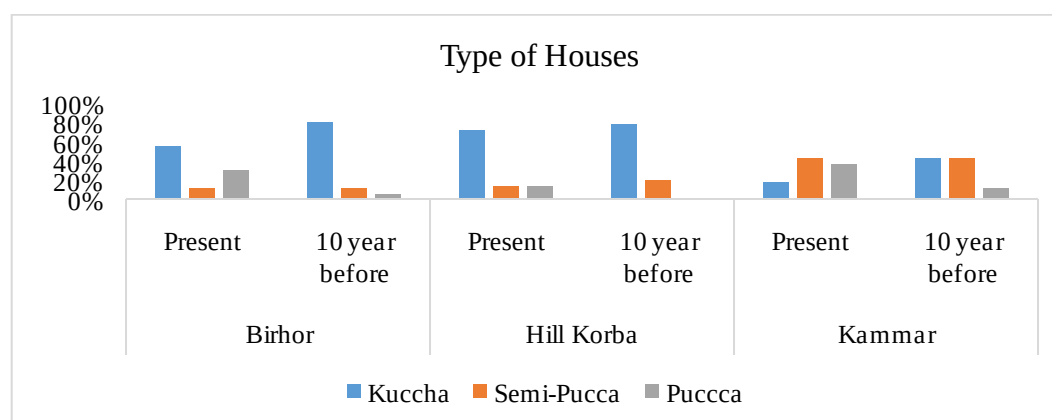


Figure 3.3

Table 3.6: Ownership of House

Houses ownership/Tribe	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before
Self Owned	88%	81%	33%	47%	69%	44%	64%	57%
Family Owned	12%	19%	67%	53%	31%	56%	36%	43%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

The study shows that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely family owned nearly two-third (64%), however, more than half (57%) tribal houses at present are self-owned and only one-third i.e. 36 percent of tribal households are family owned at present. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

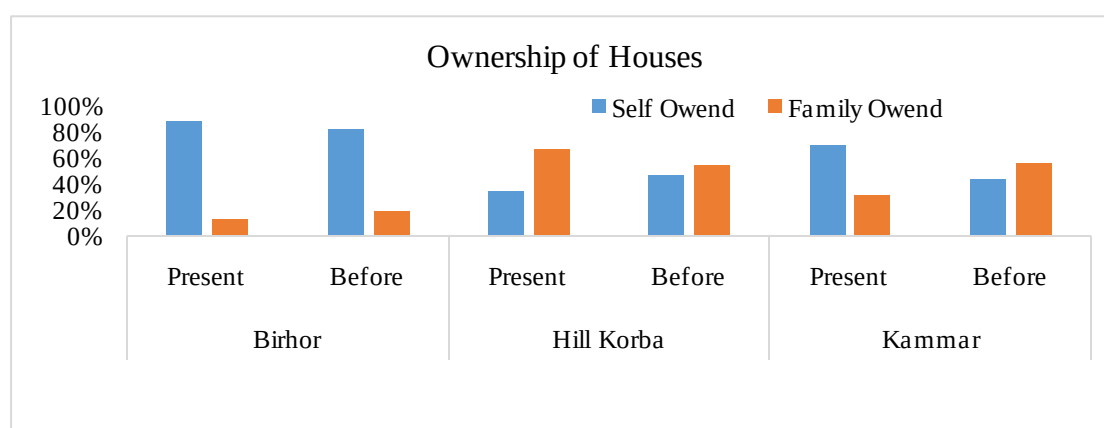


Figure 3.4

Table 3.7: Ownership of Livestock

Tribe	Present			10 year before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestocks	Total No. of Livestocks	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestocks	Total No. of Livestocks
Birhor	31%	0.75	12	44%	1.12	18
Hill Korba	40%	0.8	14	33%	0.45	7
Kammar	50%	1.13	18	38%	0.81	13
Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	42%	0.89	44	36%	0.79	38
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16						

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, buffaloes, poultry and goat rearing as a supplementary source of income. Nearly half (42%) of the PVTG households have average livestock of 0.89 in contrast to before 10 years when only one-third (36%) tribal households had livestock 0.79 thus, total livestock and animal husbandry are raising in Chhattisgarh.

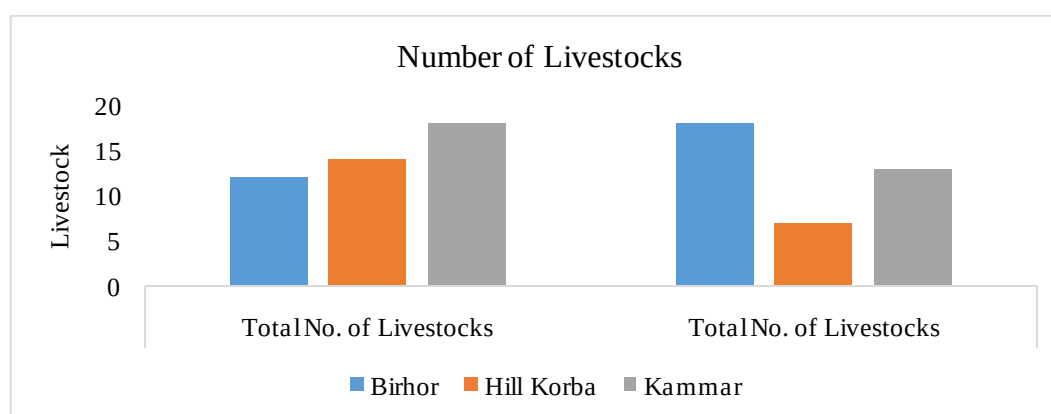


Figure 3.5

Table 3.8: Housing Facility

Amenities			
	Tribe	Present	10 year before
Animal Shed	Birhor	31%	13%
	Hill Korba	27%	7%
	Kammar	44%	13%
	Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	34%	11%
Kitchen	Birhor	44%	13%
	Hill Korba	40%	13%
	Kammar	31%	13%
	Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	38%	13%

House Electricity	Birhor	50%	88%
	Hill Korba	67%	47%
	Kammar	88%	31%
	Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	68%	55%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16			

Out of 47 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Chhattisgarh, nearly one-third (34%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 11 percent households before 10 years. Nearly one-tenth (13%) of the PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present more than one-third (38%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that more than three fourth (68%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, whereas half of the (55%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased in Chhattisgarh.

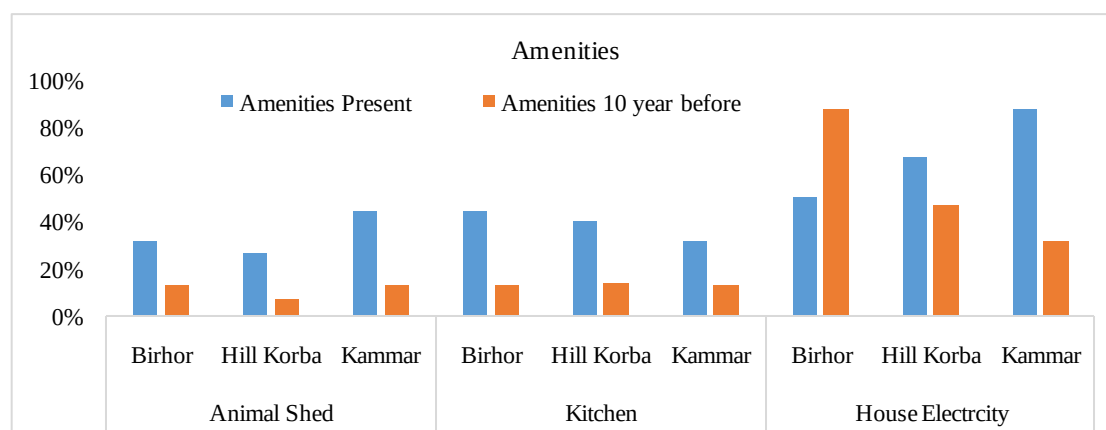


Figure 3.6

Table 3.9: Sources of Drinking Water

Water Sources/Tribe	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Tubewell	13%	0%	0%	0%	13%	6%	9%	2%
Borewell	19%	6%	13%	7%	19%	13%	17%	9%
Hand Pumps	63%	38%	53%	27%	44%	31%	53%	32%
Spring	19%	13%	40%	20%	31%	31%	21%	43%
Pipe Water	13%	19%	20%	20%	25%	6%	19%	15%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

In order to promote safety and accessibility of drinking water government of Chhattisgarh along with the Centre has taken several steps.

Nearly half (53%) of the tribal households affirmed that they are using water from hand pumps for drinking water purposes at present, while it is pipe water, bore well for nearly one fifth of the surveyed households, and the rest (9%) use tube-well water for drinking purposes. However, nearly one-fifth (21%) of the households have reported that still they are using water from spring for drinking purposes. Water from the stream and ponds get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

Table 3.10 Sources of Drinking Water

Water Quality /Tribe	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Good	69%	50%	73%	60%	75%	44%	72%	51%
Manageble	19%	31%	20%	13%	12%	25%	17%	23%
Not Good	12%	19%	7%	27%	13%	31%	11%	26%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

Nearly three fourth (72%) PVTG households in Chhattisgarh reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as hand pumps, tube well, bore well, and pipe water. However, before 10 years nearly one-fourth (26%) of the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was not good since villagers were fetching water mostly from springs.

Table 3.11 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Toilet Facility/Tribe	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Within Premises	13%	0%	7%	0%	25%	6%	15%	2%
Open Defecation	50%	75%	73%	100%	31%	63%	51%	79%
Public Latrines	38%	25%	20%	0%	44%	31%	34%	19%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

From the table 3.11 it is evident that more than three-fourth (79%) tribal households in three districts of Chhattisgarh had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at present one-third (31%) of the tribal households used public latrines constructed under the Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin. However, 15 percent tribal households have toilets within premises and remaining 51 percent households defecate in open. Thus, the priority before the district administration should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in PVTG areas.

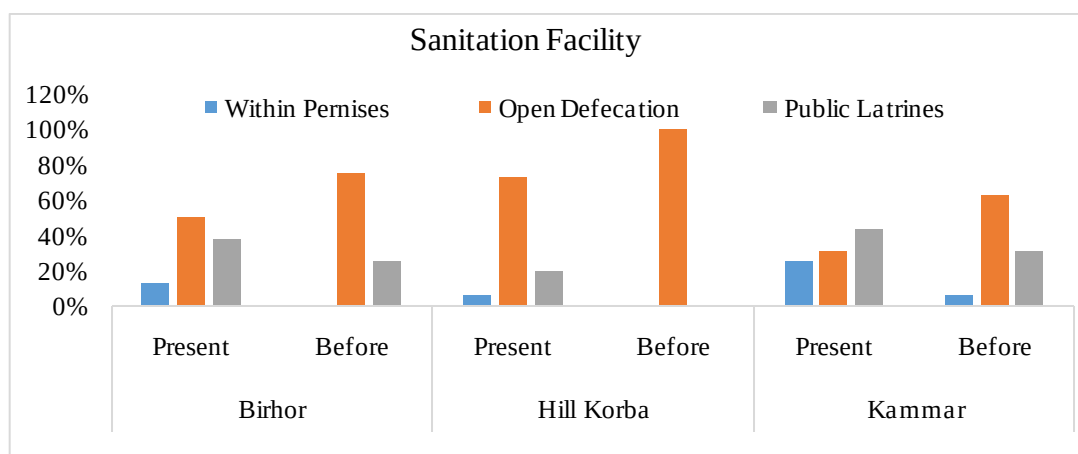


Figure 3.7

Table 3.12 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Fuel Type	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Fire Wood	44%	56%	47%	60%	38%	50%	43%	55%
Kerosene	25%	25%	13%	12%	25%	20%	21%	19%
Cooking Gas (LPG)	19%	6%	20%	0%	31%	13%	23%	6%
Straw & Leaf	13%	13%	20%	27%	13%	13%	15%	17%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

Around one-fourth (23%) of the tribal households in Chhattisgarh at present are using LPG gas as fuel in contrast to 6 percent before 10 years, this might be the impact of, 'Ujjawala Yojana'. More than half of the tribal households (55%) are using fire-woods as fuel 10 year before but, at present nearly one-eighth (43%) of tribal households using fire-woods.

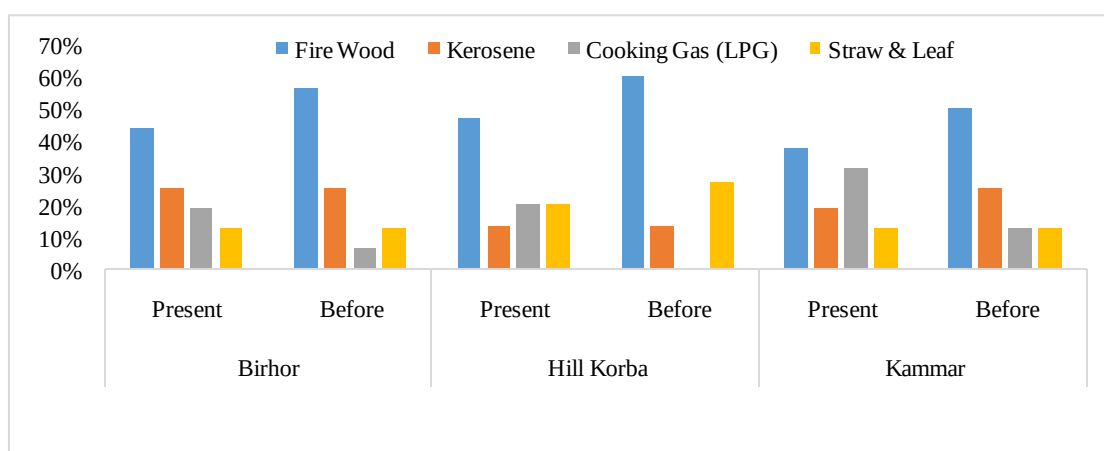


Figure 3.8

Table 3.13: Landholding Size

Landholding Size	Birhor	Hill Korba	Kammar	Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)
0 - 2	69%	67%	75%	70%
2 - 4	25%	20%	13%	19%
4 - 6	6%	13%	13%	11%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16				

Table 3.13 shows the landholding size of PVTGs in Chhattisgarh, around one-fifth (19%) of the households have land between 2 acres to 4 acres.

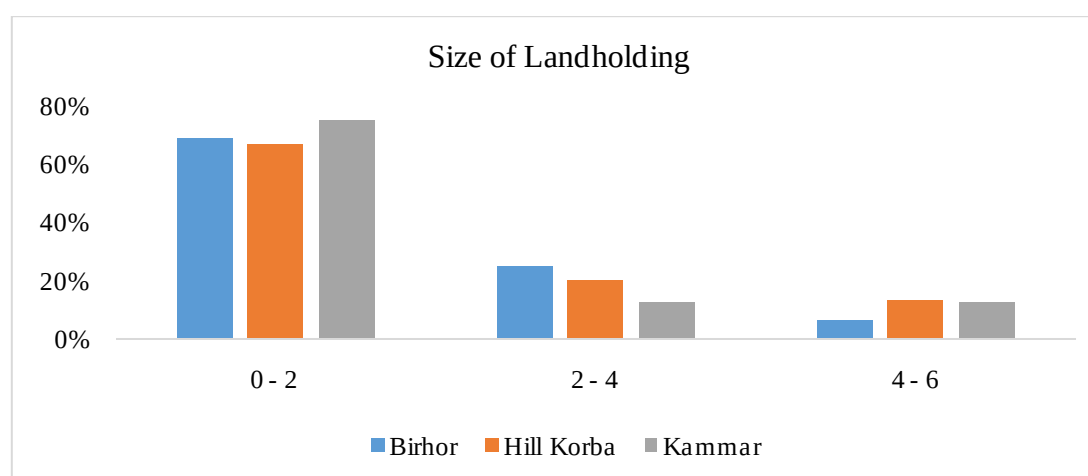


Figure 3.9

Table 3.14: Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme

Tribes	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		In Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
NGO	38%	25%	33%	20%	44%	31%	38%	26%
Tribal Development Agency	81%	38%	80%	33%	88%	44%	83%	38%
Issues Concerning Authority	56%	44%	53%	40%	63%	50%	57%	45%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Chhattisgarh reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Tribal

Development Agency to the villagers (83%), however, the villagers are well connected with the respective issues concerning authority (TRI) and NGO.

Table 3.15 Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

Actives/Tribes	Involvement in Traditional Practices							
	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Dance	13%	31%	27%	13%	13%	19%	17%	21%
Art & Craft	31%	38%	13%	7%	31%	25%	26%	23%
Bamboo Basketry	13%	13%	7%	7%	19%	25%	13%	15%
Food Processing	25%	6%	40%	53%	25%	19%	30%	26%
Broomstick Making	19%	6%	13%	20%	13%	13%	15%	13%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan is to preserve the PVTGs while uplifting their standard of living. Among the PVTGs in Chhattisgarh, Birhor are the most vulnerable tribal groups except food processing and broomstick making their involvement in other traditional practice is falling down. Hill Korba women are engaged in Food Processing, Dance and Broomstick making. Almost all the PVTGs in Chhattisgarh are interested in Art & Craft as well as Dance. Some people from Birhor community still practice hunting and food gathering, while people from Hill Korba community reside on the hills.

Table 3.16: School Enrollment Ratio

Gross Enrollment Ratio				
Tribe		(Between 6-12)	(Between 13-15)	(Between 15-17)
Birhor	Overall	56%	25%	38%
	Female	19%	13%	6%
Hill Korba	Overall	47%	33%	33%
	Female	20%	20%	13%
Kammar	Overall	69%	56%	63%
	Female	31%	25%	38%
Chhattisgarh	Overall	57%	38%	45%
	Female	23%	19%	19%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16				

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 57 percent, whereas in the age group of 13-15 is 38 percent

and in the age group of 15-17 it is 45 percent. As per table 9.16 the female enrollment ratio in the age group of 15-17 is lowest among Birhor while it is higher in Kammar tribe.

Table 3.17: Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

	Birhor		Hill Korba		Kammar		Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Supplementary Food, Iron Tablets, Calcium Tablets and Vaccines	81%	31%	87%	47%	88%	50%	85%	43%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16								

More than three fourth (85%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, iron tablets, calcium tables and vaccines at present, in contrast to nearly half (43%) before 10 years from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages.

Table 3.18: Gender Component

Status of Women in the Household	Birhor			Hill Korba			Kammar			Chhattisgarh (PVTGs)		
	Present	10 year before	Change	Present	10 year before	Change	Present	10 year before	Change	Present	10 year before	Change
Healthcare	88%	63%	25%	87%	60%	27%	81%	50%	31%	85%	57%	28%
Family Planning	81%	56%	25%	73%	53%	20%	69%	56%	13%	74%	55%	19%
Household Purchase	69%	50%	19%	60%	53%	7%	75%	44%	31%	68%	49%	19%
Permission visiting to Doctor	75%	69%	6%	53%	40%	13%	56%	38%	19%	62%	49%	13%
Permission Going	69%	50%	19%	67%	53%	13%	50%	31%	19%	62%	45%	17%
Keeping Husbands Income	69%	38%	31%	80%	47%	33%	44%	19%	25%	64%	34%	30%
Keeping Own Income	69%	56%	13%	53%	33%	20%	75%	38%	38%	66%	43%	23%
Control Own Income	69%	44%	25%	60%	20%	40%	63%	50%	13%	64%	38%	26%
Participating in Decision Making	50%	25%	25%	40%	20%	20%	56%	25%	31%	49%	23%	26%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16												

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that nearly two-third (64%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and nearly two-third of the women respondents (64%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The

PVTG women (85%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Nearly two third (62%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and nearly two third (62%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. More than half of PVTG women (55%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. Nearly half of the PVTG women (49%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than two third tribal women (68%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the PVTG women enjoy high status in tribal society in contrast to their counterpart in non-tribal society.

Table 3.19: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Development Program	Level of Satisfaction	
	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Micro Irrigation	38%	62%
land Distribution Development	36%	64%
Supply Agro Inputs	43%	57%
Credit Facility	32%	68%
Marketing NTFPS	45%	55%
Road Connectivity	83%	17%
Telecommunication	94%	6%
Housing Facilities	92%	9%
Provision Drinking	89%	11%
Electricity Supply	85%	15%
Solar Maintenance	61%	38%
Health Awareness	88%	13%
Social Security Benefits	51%	49%
Promotion Education	89%	2%
Skill Up gradation	44%	55%
*Total sample size of Birhor = 16, Hill Korba = 15 and Kammar = 16		

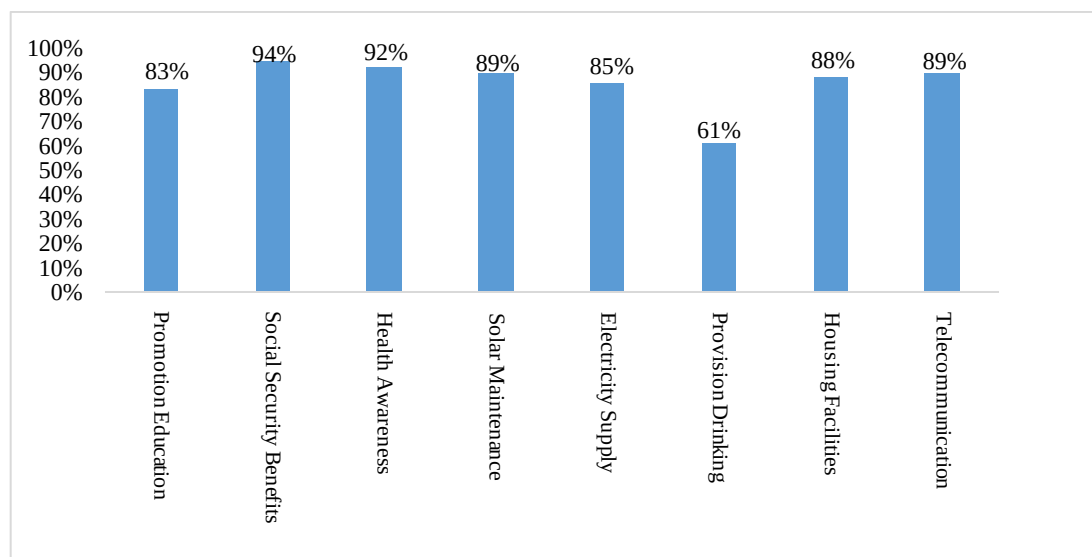


Figure 3.10

Table 3.19 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Almost all tribal households (94%) reported that they are satisfied with the social security benefits scheme. More than 90 percent of respondents reported that they are satisfied with the health awareness, nutritional and immunization schemes working in their areas. More than four-fifth of the total households sample survey expressed their happiness towards the development taken place in supply of electricity to villages and schools, maintenance of solar appliances schemes, construction of pucca houses and growth telecommunication services in the study areas. Education facilities have been significantly in the PVTG area nearly four-fifth (83%) of the respondents confirmed their children are getting better education facilities and the drop out rate among the children of PVTGs has drastically come down in contrast to before 10 year. Nearly two-third (61%) of the villagers also mentioned about the provision of safe drinking water facility in their village via bore wells, tube wells, hand pumps and pipe water constructed under CCDP.

Overall, CCD has been really played a big role in the phenomenal development of PVTGs in Chhattisgarh, schemes like construction of buildings for hostels through financing from different schemes (including NABARD). Wider extent and coverage of the schemes for Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and development of Value Chain for MFP”. Introduction of 'Van Dhan Yojana' to provide skills upgradation and capacity building training and establishment of primary processing and value additional facility. Revamping and overhauling the prominent scheme of Eklaya Model Residential Schools to expand the reach of good quality education among the tribal persons. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs and their areas deemed essential during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) as well as high social security from the moist.

Section 4

Gujarat

Table 4.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Characteristic		Tribe					
		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Gender	Male	73%	75%	55%	46%	60%	61%
	Male	73%	75%	55%	46%	60%	61%
	Female	27%	25%	45%	54%	40%	39%
Marital Status	Married	91%	50%	90%	96%	90%	86%
	Unmarried	9%	50%	10%	4%	10%	14%
Family Type	Joint	32%	19%	14%	67%	10%	26%
	Nuclear	68%	81%	86%	33%	90%	74%
Religion	Hindu	100%	0%	100%	88%	80%	79%
	Muslim	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	14%
	Christian	0%	0%	0%	13%	5%	4%
	Others	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	3%
Literacy Rate		55%	88%	21%	75%	10%	45%
Average Family Size		6	7	5	4	5	6
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		6771	10218	3524	4125	3075	5021
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		4180	3901	2778	3502	3018	3518
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

Out of 111 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Gujarat, 61% are male and 39% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (86%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 74% respondents live in nuclear family. The religious background of the tribal households' show that more than three-fourth (79%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas 14% respondents follow Islam, 4% are followers of Christianity and 3% follow other religion. The average size of family among the tribal households is 6. Nearly half of the tribal households (45%) are literate. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 5021/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 3518/- only.

Table 4.2: Type of Ration

Type of Ration Card			
Tribes	BPL	APL	Antyodaya
Padhar	50%	9%	41%
Siddhi	44%	6%	50%

Kolgha	31%	0%	69%
Kathudi	71%	13%	17%
Kotwaliya	20%	0%	80%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	42%	7%	51%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20			

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Gujarat are divided into above poverty line (APL) and below poverty line (BPL) categories, besides there is a separate Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) category for the extremely vulnerable families. Nearly half (51%) respondents belongs to Antodaya family, whereas 42% respondents fall under BPL category and only 7% comes under APL category among which most of have been issued APL cards by mistake.

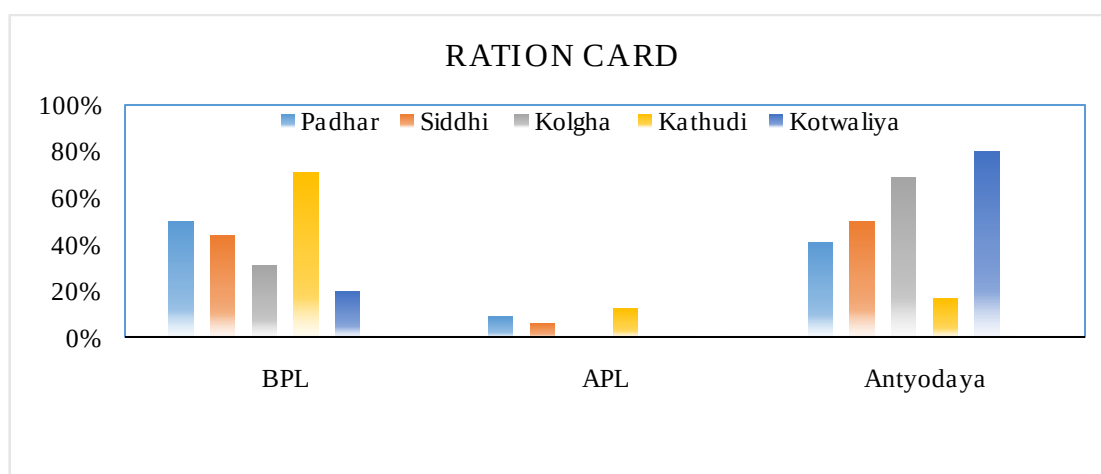


Figure 4.1

Table 4.3: Type of House

Type of House		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Present	Kaccha	50%	44%	31%	92%	85%	59%
	Semi Pucca	9%	19%	52%	4%	10%	21%
	Pucca	36%	19%	17%	4%	5%	15%
	Hut	5%	19%	0%	0%	0%	5%
10 year before	Kaccha	64%	50%	41%	63%	60%	56%
	Semi Pucca	14%	19%	14%	4%	5%	14%
	Pucca	5%	13%	24%	4%	0%	5%
	Hut	18%	19%	21%	29%	35%	25%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

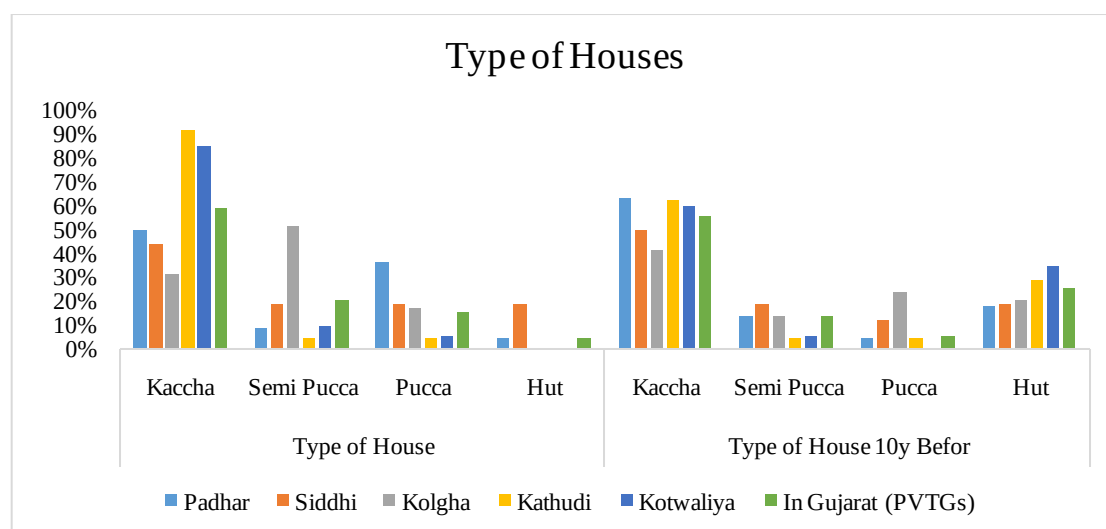


Figure 4.2

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that more than one-fourth (30%) tribal households live in Kutch house or hut before 10 years, however, at present only one-fifth 20% tribal families have Kutch house or hut. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 14% to 21%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the five PVTGs under study, Kathudi and Kotwaliya tribes are mostly residing in Kutch houses more than four-fifth (80%) of total households under study.

Table 4.4: Income of the Respondents

Tribe/Income	less than 5000	5000-10000	More Than 10000
Padhar	23%	68%	9%
Siddhi	13%	75%	13%
Kolgha	76%	14%	10%
Kathudi	79%	21%	0%
Kotwaliya	85%	10%	5%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	59%	34%	7%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20			

From the above table it is apparent that tribal nearly two-third (59%) of PVTGs earn less than 5000 per month. In terms of earning Kathudi and Kotwaliya are most vulnerable among all the PVTGs in Gujarat around four-fifth (79%) of Kathudi and more than four-fifth (85%)

Kotwaliya households earn income which is less than 5000. However, majority of the households from Padhar and Siddhi community are earning between Rs. 5000- Rs. 10000.

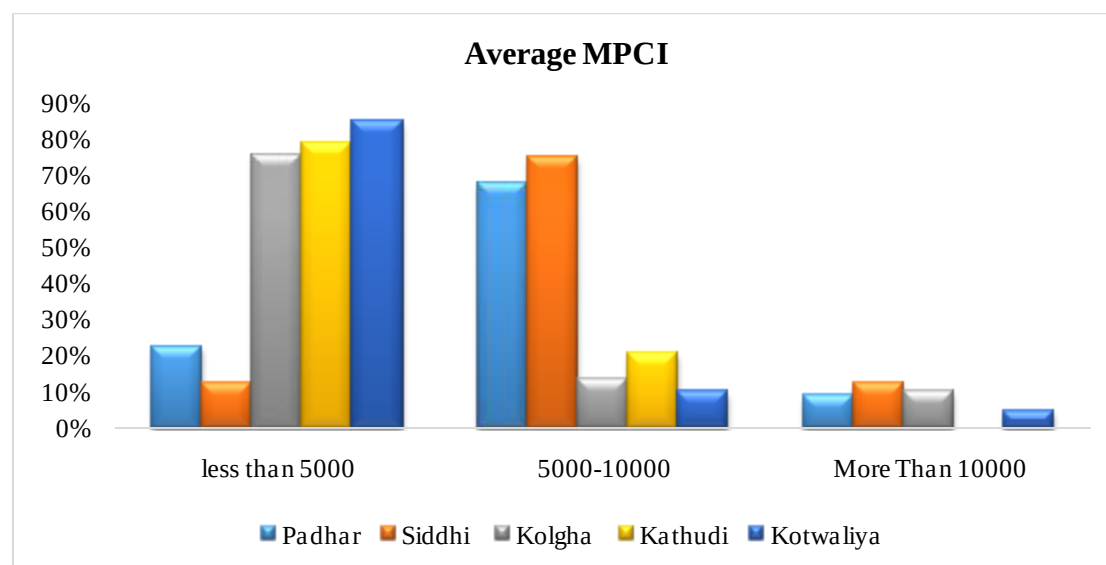


Figure 4.3

Table 4.5: Ownership of Livestock

Tribe/Livestocks	Present	10 year before
Padhar	23%	55%
Siddhi	69%	56%
Kolgha	45%	69%
Kathudi	79%	67%
Kotwaliya	65%	40%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	55%	62%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20		

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, and fish culture as a supplementary source of income. Around half (55%) of the PVTG households are engaged in livestock at present which is 7 percent less than before 10 years, this can be because households have shifted towards other sources of income such as cultivation, art & craft and bamboo cultivation.

Table 4.6 Housing Facility

Tribe	Animal Shed		Kitchen		Electricity	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Padhar	27%	18%	27%	18%	68%	36%
Siddhi	44%	25%	38%	25%	69%	50%
Kolgha	28%	14%	52%	17%	72%	48%

Kathudi	50%	42%	13%	13%	42%	25%
Kotwaliya	25%	15%	45%	10%	55%	20%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	31%	22%	35%	16%	61%	36%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20						

Out of 111 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Gujarat, nearly one-third (31%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to nearly one-fifth (22%) households before 10 years. Nearly one-tenth (16%) PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present more than one-third (35%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that nearly two-third (61%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, where nearly one third (36%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity, construction of animal shed and separate kitchen have increased to a great extent.

Table 4.7 Source of Drinking Water

	Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Bore Well	9%	63%	24%	8%	20%	21%
Hand pump	9%	0%	10%	67%	10%	19%
Pipe Water	0%	13%	28%	0%	5%	9%
Pond	0%	6%	0%	4%	0%	4%
Sanitary well	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	3%
Spring	18%	6%	14%	0%	0%	8%
Tube well	45%	0%	10%	8%	0%	14%
Tanker	18%	13%	14%	8%	65%	23%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20						

Bore well, hand pump, pipe water, pond, sanitary well, spring, tube well and tanker are the major sources of water for tribal households in Gujarat. Less than one-tenth (4% and 8%) of the tribal households affirmed that they drink water from ponds and springs rest all the tribal households under study have access to clean and safe water. The problem with ponds and stream is it get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

Table 4.8 Quality of Water

Tribe	Present			10 year before		
	Good	Manageable	Not Good	Good	Manageable	Not Good
Padhar	77%	18%	5%	55%	27%	18%

Siddhi	94%	6%	0%	81%	13%	6%
Kolgha	97%	3%	0%	62%	17%	21%
Kathudi	88%	0%	13%	46%	17%	38%
Kotwaliya	100%	0%	0%	60%	30%	10%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	91%	5%	4%	59%	17%	23%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20						

Almost all (91%) PVTG households in Gujarat reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources. However, before 10 years less than two-third (59%) had access to the good quality of water as most of them were drinking water from streams and ponds.

Table 4.9 Quality of Water

Facility of Cooking fuel at present						
	Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
LPG Gas	36%	31%	17%	38%	0%	23%
Electric Heater	14%	6%	17%	0%	15%	11%
Fire wood	41%	38%	41%	29%	55%	41%
Gobar gas	0%	6%	7%	8%	15%	7%
Kerosene	5%	6%	17%	21%	15%	14%
Straw and Leaf	5%	13%	0%	4%	0%	4%
Cow Dungs	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Facility of Cooking fuel at 10 year before						
LPG Gas	0%	6%	3%	4%	0%	5%
Electric Heater	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Fire wood	55%	63%	79%	38%	65%	59%
Gobar gas	0%	0%	0%	4%	10%	4%
Kerosene	14%	6%	0%	29%	25%	9%
Straw and Leaf	18%	25%	17%	8%	0%	18%
Cow Dungs	14%	0%	0%	17%	0%	6%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20						

The respondents in the surveyed villages informed that before 10 years there was no facility for cooking fuel, nearly two-third (59%) of the household were using fire wood for cooking, however at present nearly one-third (41%) respondents used fire wood even when there LPG and other sources of fuel are not in used. The households at present use LPG Gas, Electric Heater, Gobar Gas, Kerosene, Straw and Leaf and Cow Dungs for cooking.

Table 4.10 Ownership of Consumer Assets

Assets		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Radio	Present	0%	0%	3%	4%	0%	2%
	10 year before	9%	31%	21%	28%	45%	27%
Cycle	Present	27%	19%	24%	13%	5%	18%
	10 year before	45%	6%	55%	21%	40%	37%
Mobile	Present	36%	63%	55%	63%	65%	56%
	10 year before	32%	50%	14%	31%	15%	28%
T. V.	Present	23%	19%	10%	0%	5%	11%
	10 year before	9%	6%	3%	3%	0%	5%
Two Wheeler	Present	14%	0%	7%	8%	5%	7%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Four Wheeler	Present	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Goods	Present	0%	0%	0%	8%	20%	5%
	10 year before	5%	6%	7%	0%	0%	4%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across five districts in Gujarat shows that nearly one-tenth (7%) tribal households use two wheeler to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; whereas no households had two wheeler before 10 years, the rise in two wheeler is one of the chief reason that only 18% of households have cycle at present than 10 year before (37%). More than half (56%) of households have mobile for communication, at present while before 10 year on 28 percent tribal households had mobile. Around one-tenth (11%) of the households at present owned television for entertainment purposes while only 5% households owned radio before 10 year. The number of households owned Radio at present have significantly fall to 2 percent in contrast to 27 percent before 10 year because households today prefer television instead of radio. As shown in table 4.10 the number of households owned other assets like watch and wallets has also increase slightly than before.

Table 4.11 Possession of Landholdings

Tribes	Present	10 year before
Padhar	95%	55%

Siddhi	81%	63%
Kolgha	69%	14%
Kathudi	63%	17%
Kotwaliya	80%	5%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	77%	28%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20		

Land ownership in Gujarat is of allotted, rayati (inherited), purchased, gifted and lease in nature. Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that nearly three-fourth (75%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land). However, only 28 percent tribal owner land before 10 year. One reason for increase in land ownership among the households is execution of FRA. In Gujarat up to March 2019 1, 23,571.61 individual and 11, 61,359.49 community lands were distributed.

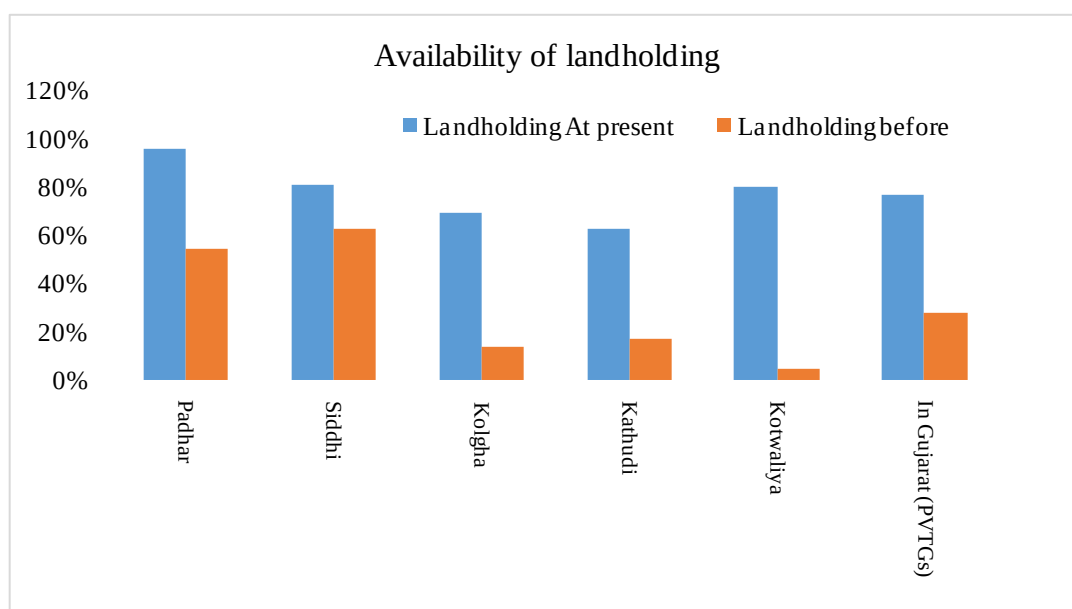


Figure 4.4

Table 4.12 Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Tribes	School Vicinity		School Complex		Ashram School	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Padhar	91%	77%	82%	55%	91%	59%
Siddhi	100%	81%		25%	6%	6%
Kolgha	100%	66%	72%	48%	66%	55%
Kathudi	79%	46%	92%	71%	88%	67%
Kotwaliya	100%	45%	95%	75%	65%	70%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	94%	62%	80%	56%	67%	54%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. Exactly four-fifth (80%) respondents reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another two third (67%) respondents reported that there is residential school in their locality.

Table 4.13 Literacy and drop out rate

Tribes	School going children	Literacy Rate among children in school going age	Child Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate	Drop out rate
Padhar	41%	67%	62%	69%	23%
Siddhi	44%	71%	71%	58%	13%
Kolgha	66%	89%	56%	37%	41%
Kathudi	67%	56%	70%	58%	33%
Kotwaliya	40%	63%	63%	40%	25%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	53%	71%	64%	54%	29%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20					

It is apparent from table 4.13 that nearly one-fourth (29%) of PVTG students in Gujarat, in school going age leaves study in between. However, nearly three-fourth (71%) of the PVTG students are literate and more than half (54%) female students are literate.

Table 4.14: Basic Facility in the School

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Padhar	95%	55%	100%	45%	82%	41%
Siddhi	69%	50%	100%	63%	81%	56%
Kolgha	83%	55%	100%	76%	83%	62%
Kathudi	83%	46%	96%	58%	50%	38%
Kotwaliya	85%	50%	90%	65%	80%	40%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	84%	51%	97%	62%	75%	48%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

More than half (51%) of the total respondents reported that there were no toilets in the school premises before 10 years. Kitchen garden is established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. More than three-fourth (75%) respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying and almost all (97%) respondents confirm that there is school electricity in the village.

Table 4.15: Basic Facilities provided to Children in School

Tribe	Received school amenities under SSA	Midday meal	Any scholarship under PVTGs	Health checkups in schools
Padhar	59%	73%	68%	45%
Siddhi	63%	94%	56%	63%
Kolgha	79%	100%	55%	41%
Kathudi	88%	100%	75%	58%
Kotwaliya	65%	95%	40%	20%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	72%	93%	59%	45%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20				

It is evident from the table 4.15 that all most PVTG students are receiving benefits of midday meal, nearly three-fourth of the villages have received school amenities under SSA almost two-third of student are receiving scholarship while 45 percent (that is nearly half of the total sample size surveyed) are getting irregular health check ups.

Table 4.16: Involvement in Traditional Activities

Tribe	Involvement of traditional practice	
	Present	10 year before
Padhar	32%	59%
Siddhi	38%	56%
Kolgha	17%	55%
Kathudi	38%	63%
Kotwaliya	45%	85%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	39%	66%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20		

It is apparent from table 4.16 that in contrast to present when nearly one-third (39%) of PVTGs households are involved in traditional activities more households were engaged in traditional activities before 10 years exactly two-third (66%). Thus, even after the construction of mandap, distribution of dresses, marketing of bamboo products are other

necessary steps, tribal culture is eroding this may be because more and more tribal households are migrating to urban areas for work and find hardly any time for traditional activities. Table 4.17 shows the popular traditional activities among the PVTGs in Gujarat.

Table 4.17: Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

	Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Dance	27%	13%	10%	0%	10%	12%
Bamboo Basketry	32%	6%	10%	4%	60%	23%
Art and craft	14%	13%	21%	8%	10%	14%
Comb making	5%	31%	3%	29%	0%	13%
Rope Making	14%	13%	10%	13%	0%	9%
Food processing	5%	25%	14%	33%	5%	16%
Broomstick making	0%	0%	14%	4%	15%	7%
Others	5%	0%	17%	8%	0%	7%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20						

Among the PVTGs in Gujarat, bamboo basket making is very famous, Kotwaliya is the most vulnerable tribes among all the PVTGs in Gujarat nearly two-third (60%) of Kotwaliya households are engaged in bamboo basket making. Kolgha is also one of the chief vulnerable tribe in Gujarat, they are involved in art and craft almost one-fifth (21%) of Kolgha households pursue art and craft, Kolgha households also do food processing and broomstick making for their survival while dance, bamboo basketry and comb making is not that dominant among the Kolgha tribes. Kathudi and Siddhi tribes are both engaged in comb making but Siddhi households enjoy much higher standard of living in contrast to Kathudi households. It is evident from table 4.17 that bamboo basketry, food processing, art & craft, comb making, dance, broomstick making and other activities like sports are among the famous traditional activities performed by PVTGs in Gujarat.

Table 4.18: Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Villages

	Sub-Health Centre village		Primary Health Centre village		PHC access	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Padhar	100%	36%	100%	27%	18%	55%
Siddhi	81%	63%	88%	56%	69%	56%
Kolgha	66%	45%	86%	41%	48%	52%
Kathudi	54%	17%	88%	50%	79%	46%
Kotwaliya	60%	40%	45%	30%	40%	15%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	66%	43%	78%	50%	61%	44%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

From the above table it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 66 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighbouring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 78 percent respondents viewed that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 61 percent respondents reported of having access to these health institutions.

Table 4.19: Frequent Forms of Diseases

Tribe	Cold	Fever	Skin Disease	Leprosy	Sickle Cell Anaemia
Padhar	41%	41%	14%	0%	5%
Siddhi	50%	38%	13%	0%	0%
Kolgha	28%	66%	7%	0%	0%
Kathudi	42%	29%	4%	17%	8%
Kotwaliya	20%	55%	20%	5%	0%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	33%	48%	11%	5%	3%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria) skin disease, Leprosy and Sickle Cell Anaemia.

Table 4.20: Health Care Access

		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Govt. Hospitals	Present	41%	38%	41%	67%	75%	58%
	10 year before	36%	63%	55%	58%	60%	56%
Private Hospitals	Present	14%	25%	0%	4%	5%	8%
	10 year before	5%	6%	0%	0%	5%	3%
Public Health centres	Present	36%	31%	45%	17%	10%	25%
	10 year before	45%	25%	24%	8%	20%	23%
Local Healer	Present	9%	6%	14%	13%	10%	9%
	10 year before	14%	6%	21%	33%	15%	18%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

It is apparent from table 4.20 that for health checkups and medicines majority of PVTGs households in Gujarat either go to government hospital or primary hospital, the chief reason for this increase in health facility and doctors' availability. Very few households in Gujarat nearly one-tenth (9%) use local healer facility today in contrast to 18% before, this is due to awareness among the tribal households.

Table 4.21: Health Facilities in the Village

		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Health Services Access	Present	95%	81%	90%	88%	100%	91%
	10 year before	68%	63%	59%	71%	55%	63%
Availability of ANM Doctor	Present	86%	88%	86%	100%	100%	92%
	10 year before	59%	69%	55%	50%	55%	56%
Health Card Status	Present	18%	56%	38%	21%	10%	25%
	10 year before	9%	31%	14%	4%	5%	9%
Availability of free medicines	Present	82%	81%	86%	96%	95%	87%
	10 year before	77%	69%	72%	67%	45%	65%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

More than four-fifth (86%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. All most all (92%) respondents have access to health care services in contrast to 68 percent before 10 year. Almost all households confirms that pregnant and lactating women in Gujarat receive free medicines which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour.

Table 4.22: Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Calcium tablets, Iron tablets, Vaccines, Supplementary food, Vitamin B tablets	Present	82%	100%	76%	54%	35%	70%
	Before	68%	75%	48%	33%	30%	53%
Institutional pre and post benefits provide to delivery	Present	77%	88%	90%	71%	50%	73%
	Before	41%	69%	55%	46%	45%	62%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

More than three fourth (82%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, Calcium tablets, Iron tablets, Vaccines, Supplementary food, Vitamin B tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages under study. Nearly three fourth (73%) of the respondents confirmed that institution pre and post delivery care is being provided to the pregnant ladies in contrast to 62 percent before 10 year.

Table 4.23: Pregnant women's delivery

		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Present	Govt. hospital	59%	81%	72%	83%	65%	73%
	Private Hospital	14%	13%	7%	13%	5%	8%
	Home	27%	6%	21%	4%	30%	19%
10 year before	Govt. hospital	46%	56%	41%	67%	35%	51%
	Private Hospital	0%	6%	3%	8%	5%	5%
	Home	55%	38%	55%	25%	60%	44%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

Table 4.23 reflects that in five districts under study respondent perception regarding health facilities have changed compared to last ten years. Nearly three-fourth of the delivery (75%) respondents reported that the delivery of pregnant women take place in either government or private hospital instead of home, while before 10 year more than half (55%) of deliveries use to take place at home.

Table 4.24: Forest Right Act Awareness

	Forest Right Act (FRA) Awareness	
	Present	10 year before
Padhar	55%	32%
Siddhi	56%	38%
Kolgha	55%	10%
Kathudi	46%	17%
Kotwaliya	50%	10%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	52%	20%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20		

It is apparent from table 4.24 that more than half (52%) of the PVTG households are aware of FRA while before 10 year only one-fifth of the households knows about the distribution of land under FRA.

Table 4.25: Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme

Tribe	Awareness of PVTGs Schemes	
	Present	10 year before
Padhar	36%	14%
Siddhi	38%	6%
Kolgha	59%	24%
Kathudi	50%	13%
Kotwaliya	60%	15%
In Gujarat (PVTGs)	50%	16%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20		

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Gujarat reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia who receive the information from respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department to the villagers (50%). Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Junagadh district in the state.

Table 4.26: Gender Component

		Tribes					
		Padhar	Siddhi	Kolgha	Kathudi	Kotwaliya	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	86%	94%	86%	63%	80%	81%
	10 year before	36%	63%	59%	46%	45%	49%
	Change	50%	31%	28%	17%	35%	32%
Family Planning	Present	82%	94%	83%	88%	75%	83%
	10 year before	36%	75%	45%	46%	45%	46%
	Change	45%	19%	38%	42%	30%	37%
Household Purchase	Present	91%	94%	90%	88%	95%	91%
	10 year before	50%	75%	48%	46%	35%	48%
	Change	41%	19%	41%	42%	60%	43%
Permission Visiting Doctor	Present	91%	95%	93%	96%	90%	95%
	10 year before	36%	81%	38%	38%	15%	38%
	Change	55%	14%	55%	58%	75%	58%
Permission Going Home	Present	95%	97%	90%	79%	90%	89%
	10 year before	41%	81%	34%	21%	15%	35%
	Change	55%	16%	55%	58%	75%	54%

Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	59%	98%	59%	42%	30%	55%
	10 year before	32%	56%	31%	21%	15%	27%
	Change	27%	42%	28%	21%	15%	28%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	77%	94%	83%	75%	85%	82%
	10 year before	14%	88%	34%	25%	20%	31%
	Change	64%	6%	48%	50%	65%	51%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	91%	94%	86%	92%	95%	89%
	10 year before	41%	75%	21%	17%	15%	28%
	Change	50%	19%	66%	75%	80%	61%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	77%	88%	86%	79%	95%	87%
	10 year before	9%	31%	10%	8%	20%	9%
	Change	68%	56%	76%	71%	75%	78%
*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20							

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of implementation of CCD Project shows that all most all (91%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more than half of the women respondents (59%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (86%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. All most all (95%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and 91 percent women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups across all seven PVTGs under study. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. However, more than three-fourth of PVTG women (82%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-law for family planning. More than half of the PVTG women (77%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. All most all tribal women (91%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribal as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household wellbeing.

Table 4.27: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Tribes					
		Kathudi	Kolgha	Kotwaliya	Padhar	Siddhi	In Gujarat (PVTGs)
Micro	Satisfied	96%	0%	5%	5%	0%	23%

Irrigation	Not Satisfied	4%	100%	95%	95%	100%	77%
Land	Satisfied	25%	21%	10%	9%	0%	14%
Distribution	Not Satisfied	53%	79%	90%	91%	100%	81%
Supply of	Satisfied	33%	21%	10%	73%	0%	28%
Agro Inputs	Not Satisfied	67%	79%	90%	23%	100%	70%
Credit Facility	Satisfied	13%	10%	65%	86%	0%	35%
	Not Satisfied	87%	90%	35%	14%	100%	66%
Marketing for	Satisfied	38%	17%	5%	92%	0%	35%
NTFPs	Not Satisfied	62%	83%	95%	18%	100%	70%
Road	Satisfied	96%	100%	95%	72%	63%	87%
Connectivity	Not Satisfied	4%	0%	5%	27%	37%	13%
Telecom	Satisfied	96%	100%	95%	50%	56%	82%
Connectivity	Not Satisfied	4%	0%	5%	27%	44%	14%
Housing	Satisfied	88%	82%	45%	100%	0%	68%
Facility	Not Satisfied	13%	17%	55%	18%	100%	35%
Provision of	Satisfied	96%	100%	100%	77%	69%	90%
Drinking	Not Satisfied	4%	0%	0%	27%	31%	11%
Water							
Supply of	Satisfied	84%	72%	80%	63%	169%	88%
Electricity	Not Satisfied	17%	28%	20%	27%	31%	24%
Solar	Satisfied	8%	10%	10%	64%	0%	19%
Maintenance	Not Satisfied	92%	90%	90%	23%	100%	78%
Health	Satisfied	83%	75%	100%	73%	63%	79%
Awareness	Not Satisfied	17%	24%	0%	23%	38%	20%
Social Security	Satisfied	8%	17%	20%	91%	0%	28%
Benefit	Not Satisfied	92%	83%	80%	14%	100%	73%
Promotion of	Satisfied	84%	65%	100%	68%	50%	74%
Education	Not Satisfied	17%	34%	0%	27%	50%	25%
Skill	Satisfied	46%	31%	80%	100%	6%	53%
Upgradation	Not Satisfied	54%	69%	20%	0%	94%	47%

*Total Sample Size of Padhar = 22, Siddhi = 16, Kolgha = 29, Kathudi = 24 and Kotwaliya = 20

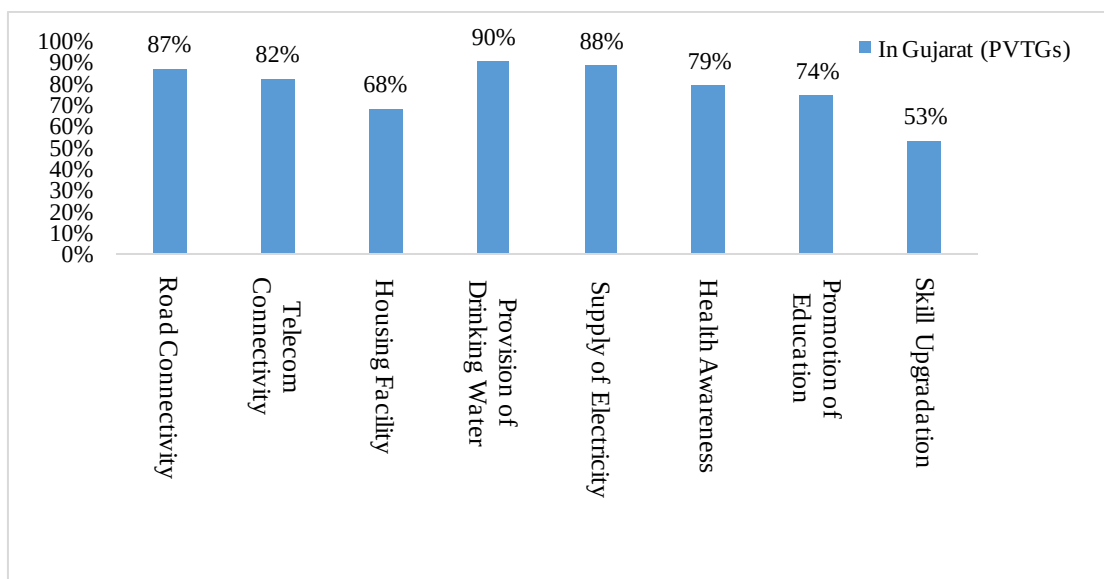


Figure 4.5

Table 4.34 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. All most all households (90%) reported that they are satisfied with the provision of drinking water facilities that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Majority (88%) of households reported that they are satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

More than four-fifty (87%) of the total respondents reported that they are satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Interestingly, telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by more than three fourth respondents (82%) in the micro-project area.

Nearly three-fourth respondents (74%) reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages and they now have access to better health care services.

Education play a crucial role in overall development of a community, more than three-fourth respondents (74%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department. More than half (53%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like weaving Shawls, wall hangings and tailoring to the tribal women in the study area specially in Junagadh.

All in all the conservation-cum development plan has been immensely productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for sustainable development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the State of Gujarat. During Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) several development programmes were initiated for reducing vulnerability in health and income, increasing participation in secondary and higher education, setting up sustainability of livelihood while maintain the conservation of tribal culture and indigenous knowledge.

The schemes include dairy/wadi, irrigation schemes project implements under D-SAG. Establishment and development of government hostels, dry hostels. Implementation of F.R.A. for various benefits to tribal with purchase of MFP by G.F.D.C. Social encouragement schemes like Kunvarbainu Mameru, creating all weather connectivity Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Individual housing for all under Pandit Dindayal Upadhyay Awas yojana. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme - Supplementary Nutrition. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD should focus more on development of dairy products, skill development for women, fisheries projects should be launched, equipment support should be given for collection and storage of MFP, Bamboo livelihood businesses should be promoted and to strengthen FRA beneficiaries Land Development, quality agricultural inputs should be distributed. Setting up Check Dam and lift irrigation should can also encourage lead to overall development in PVTG areas. More EMRS should be set up for students for promotion of PVTGs.

Section 5

Jharkhand

Table 5.1 Social Characteristics of PVTGs of Jharkhand

Characteristic		PVTGs of Jharkhand						In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
		Asur	Birh or	Birjia	Korwa	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	
Gender	Male	50%	29%	44%	20%	7%	12%	22%
	Female	50%	71%	56%	80%	93%	88%	78%
Marital Status	Married	96%	100 %	100%	100%	93%	100%	97%
	Unmarried	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	3%
Family Type	Joint	81%	29%	56%	65%	66%	51%	60%
	Nuclear	19%	71%	44%	35%	34%	49%	40%
Village Type	Revenue	100 %	100 %	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%
	Forest	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Religion	Hindu	0%	0%	33%	0%	73%	32%	39%
	Other	100 %	0%	56%	100%	5%	7%	32%

	Christian	0%	100%	11%	0%	22%	61%	32%
Domicile	Native	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	98%	99%
	Immigrant	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Literacy Rate		54%	64%	22%	60%	80%	66%	46%
Average Family Size		7	5	13	5	6	6	6.37
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4888	6679	5222	3750	7598	6100	5988.07
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		3298	3448	2830	2890	3781	3425	3395.41
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41								

Out of 151 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Jharkhand, 22% are male and 78% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (97%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects mixed trend 60% respondents live in joint family while other 40% respondents live in nuclear family. However, all villages of study area fall under revenue village categories. The religious background of the tribal households show that there is diversity in religion, more than one-third (39%) PVTG households belongs to Hindu religion, nearly one-third (32%) respondents belongs to Christianity and same percentage of PVTG follows Sarna Dharma. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth only 1% respondents are immigrants. The average size of family among the tribal households is 6. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 5988/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 3395/- only.

Table 5.2 Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the Tribal Households

Monthly Expenditure							
Tribes	Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korba	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
Rent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilities	27	436	13	0	215	40	115
Food	1508	1514	1467	1393	1429	1363	1430
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treatment	312	282	244	375	440	450	386
Education	204	89	117	10	177	248	167
Transportation	421	293	389	303	392	411	381
Infant Items	131	162	56	98	129	218	147
Households Items	494	414	344	475	494	454	464
Hygiene Expenditure	202	269	200	210	312	222	245
Debt Expenditure	0	0	0	0	129	112	48.2

Other Expenditure	0	0	0	28	163	17	53
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41							

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of PVTG households on the selected items. The highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs.1430), households items (Rs.464), treatment (Rs.386), and transportation (Rs.381). Some of the PVTG households of Mal Paharia and Sauria Paharia are in debt. Study team found that majority of households took debt for purchasing of basic needs. On the other hand, they spend minimum on other expenditure (Rs.53) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 5.3 Types of Ration Card

Tribe	Ration Card		
	Antodaya	APL	BPL
Asur	100%	0%	0%
Birhor	100%	0%	0%
Birjia	100%	0%	0%
Korba	70%	0%	30%
Mal Paharia	88%	0%	12%
Sauria Paharia	93%	0%	7%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	92%	0%	8%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41			

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders, in Jharkhand, are divided into three categories viz. above poverty line (APL), and below poverty line (BPL) and Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY). AAY is category for the extremely vulnerable families. 92% respondents belongs to Antodaya family, whereas only 8% respondents fall under BPL category. Study did not found any respondent under APL category.

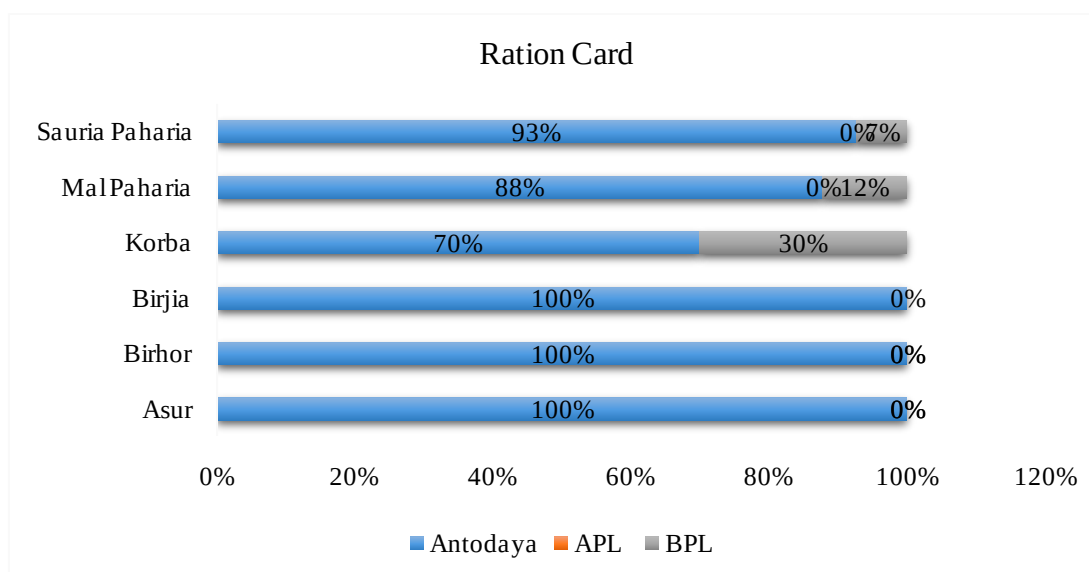


Figure 5.1

Table 5.4 Economic Activities of the Respondents

Tribe	Economic Activities					
	Collection of forest produce	Petty Business	Animal Husbandry	Settled cultivator	Shifting Cultivation	Wage earning
Asur	14%	0%	0%	26%	10%	50%
Birhor	21%	26%	0%	42%	0%	11%
Birjia	26%	5%	7%	30%	0%	32%
Korba	20%	0%	0%	40%	30%	10%
Mal Paharia	3%	7%	5%	51%	5%	29%
Sauria Paharia	24%	0%	5%	44%	20%	7%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	18%	6%	3%	39%	11%	23%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

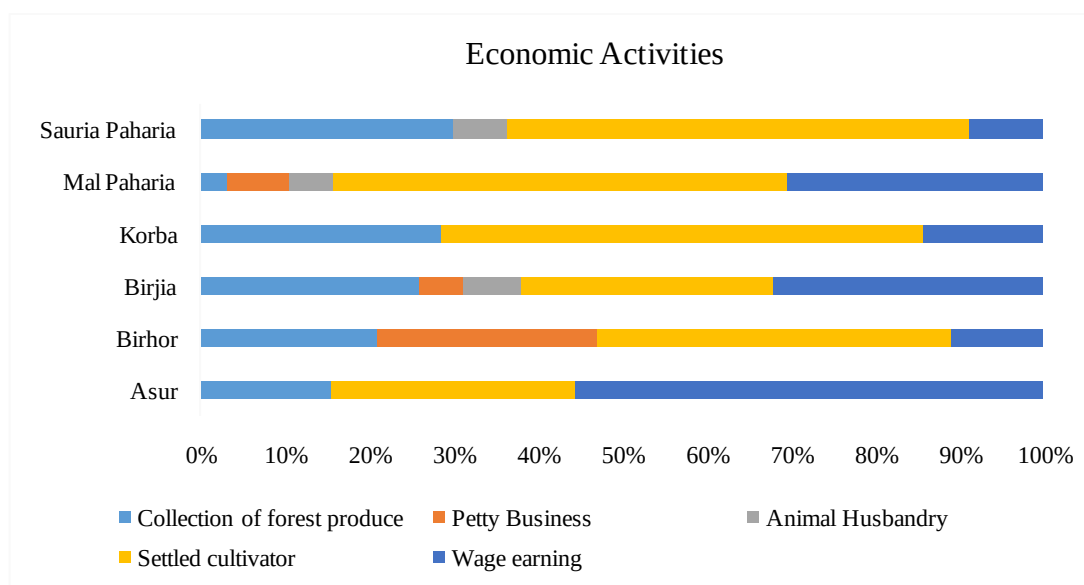


Figure 5.2

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be broadly classified into six categories including collection of forest produce, petty business, animal husbandry, wage earning, settled, and shifting cultivation. Settled cultivators, shifting cultivators and forest produce collectors are engaged as wage earners from in non-farm activities like construction labourers, Asur are bauxite mine labourers, and brick kiln. Some of them migrated to nearby towns for casual works. From the above table it is apparent that more than one-third (39%) respondents were settled cultivators, nearly two-tenth respondents were engaged as wage earners. But only 3% are rearing animal for livelihoods.

Table 5.5 Type of House

Tribe	House Type					
	Present			10 year before		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca
Asur	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Birhor	14%	7%	79%	79%	0%	21%
Birjia	44%	33%	22%	100%	0%	0%
Korba	55%	25%	20%	100%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	46%	12%	41%	88%	0%	12%
Sauria Paharia	54%	15%	32%	85%	2%	12%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	56%	13%	31%	91%	1%	9%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

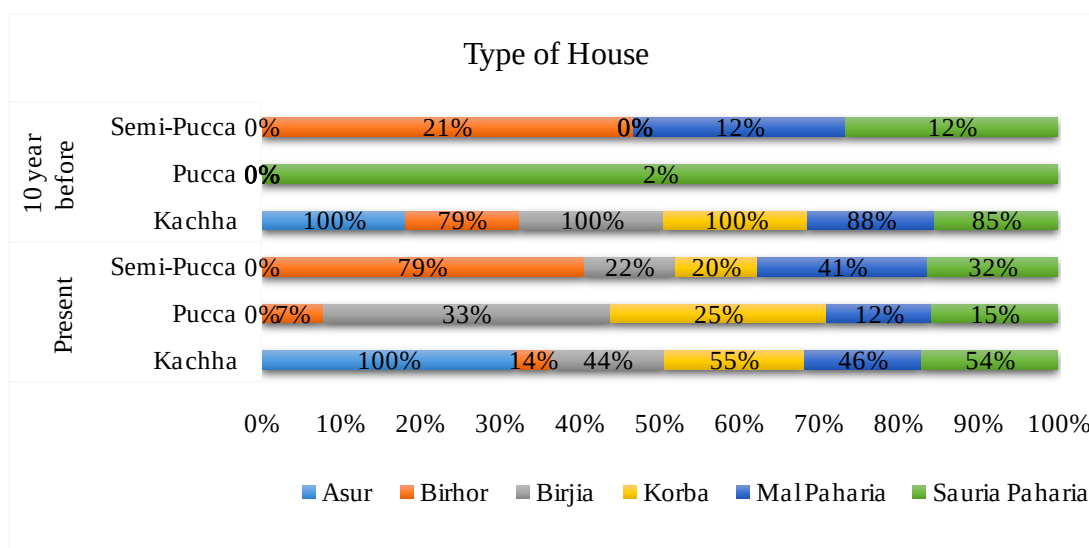


Figure 5.3

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that 91% PVTG households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present it decreased to 56% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 9% to 31%. A sharp increment can be noticed in Pucca house which jumped to 13% from 1%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the six PVTGs under study, Asur tribes are residing in Kutcha houses (100%).

Table 5.6 Ownership Pattern of Houses

Tribe	Ownership of Houses			
	Present		10 year before	
	Family Owned	Self Owned	Family Owned	Self Owned
Asur	85%	15%	85%	15%
Birhor	50%	50%	57%	43%
Birjia	33%	67%	56%	44%
Korba	50%	50%	65%	35%
Mal Paharia	46%	54%	54%	46%
Sauria Paharia	34%	66%	44%	56%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	50%	50%	58%	42%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26, Birhor = 14, Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

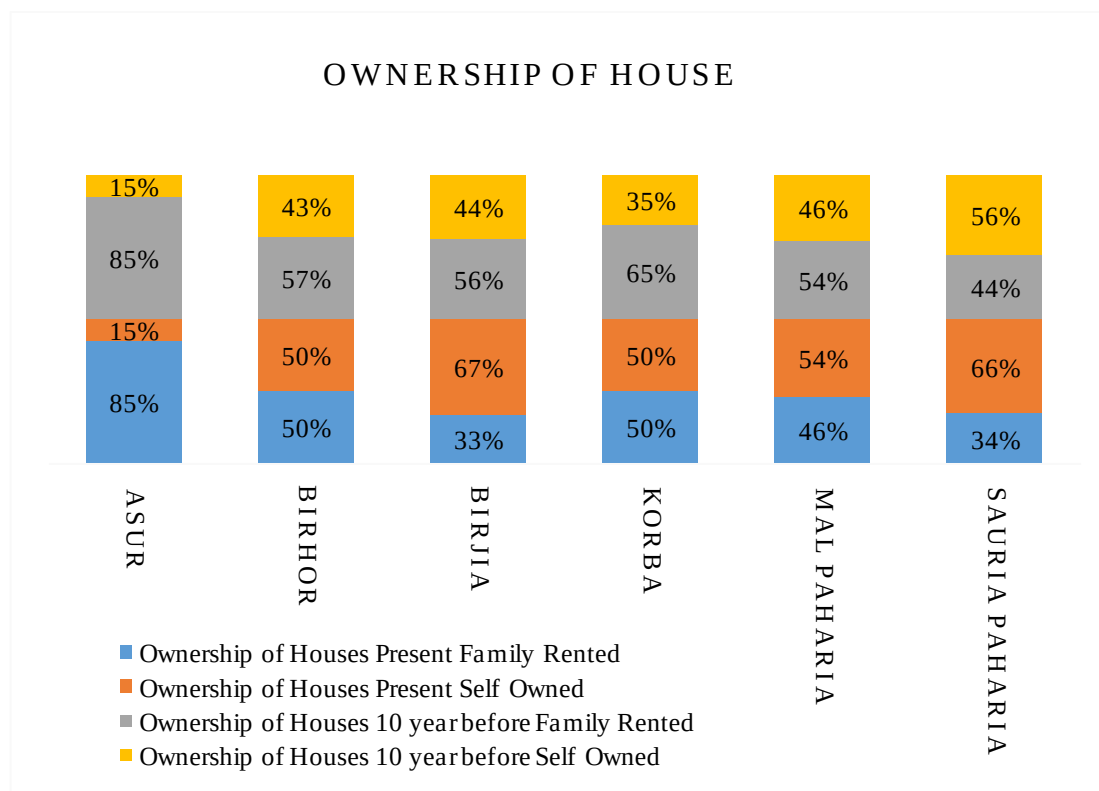


Figure 5.4

The study shows that 58% houses were family owned, however, there is marginal decrease of 8% in family owned. 42% PVTGs houses at present are self-owned and half of (50%) PVTG houses are family owned at present. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

Table 5.7 Government Assistance for Housing

Tribe	Government Assistance for Housing
Asur	0%
Birhor	53%
Birjia	37%
Korba	25%
Mal Paharia	54%
Sauria Paharia	34%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	34%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41	

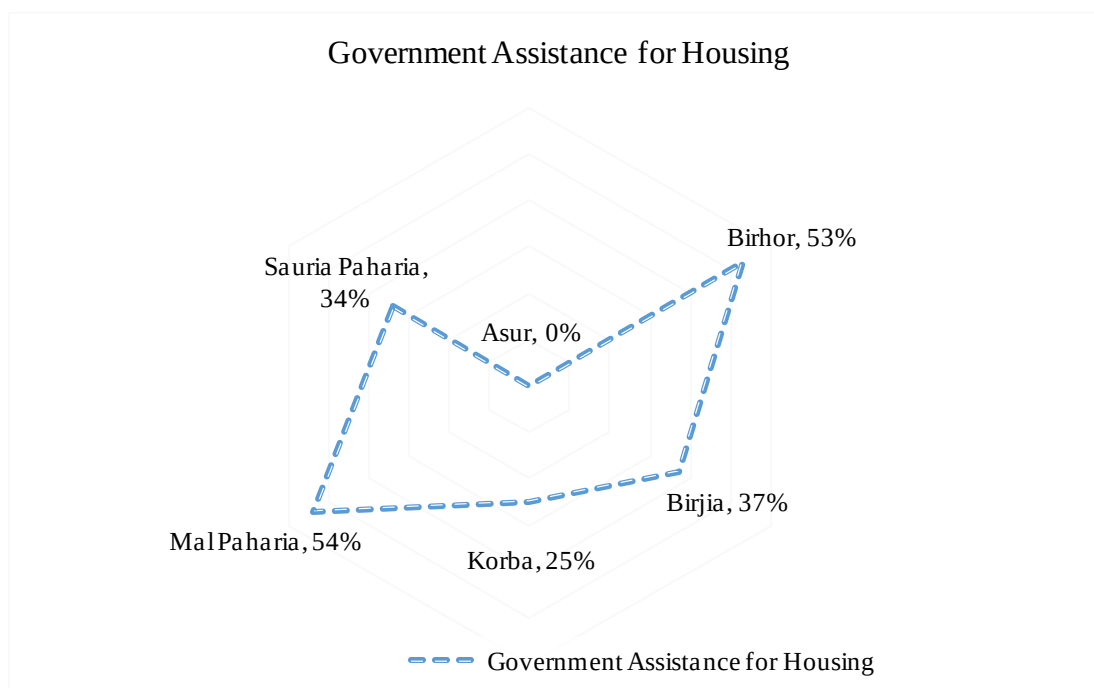


Figure 5.5

More than one-third (34%) PVTG households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAAY Schemes and Birsa Awas Yojana.

Table 5.8 Ownership of Livestock

Tribe	Livestock					
	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Asur	19%	35%	27%	8%	19%	46%
Birhor	14%	14%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Birjia	22%	22%	33%	22%	22%	33%
Korba	25%	25%	50%	5%	5%	55%
Mal Paharia	20%	27%	27%	22%	17%	24%
Sauria Paharia	27%	22%	17%	15%	17%	20%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	22%	25%	31%	13%	15%	34%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

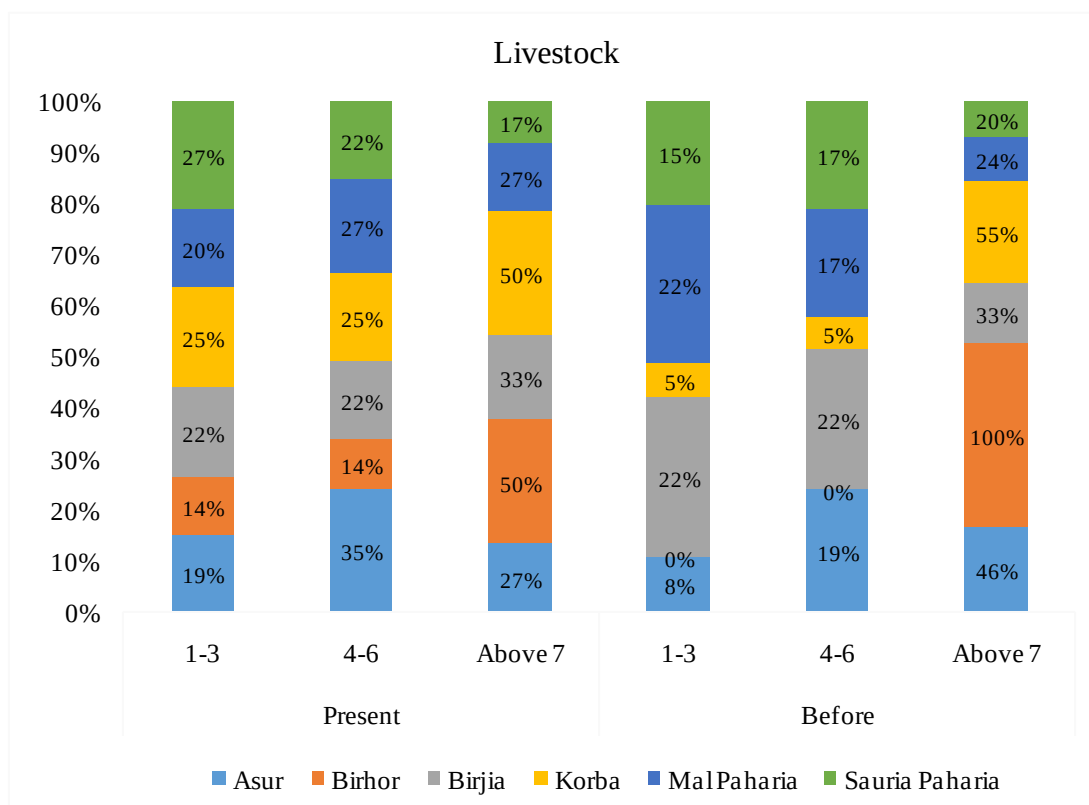


Figure 5.6

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, piggery, fish culture as a supplementary source of income. More than one- third (34%) PVTG households have more than 7 number of livestock before 10 years and nearly same percentage (31%) of the tribal households possess more than 7 livestock at present.

Table 5.9 Basic Facilities in Houses

PVTG	Animal Shed		Kitchen		Electricity	
	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before
Asur	81%	73%	0%	0%	4%	0%
Birhor	50%	21%	7%	0%	100%	7%
Birjia	22%	22%	0%	0%	78%	0%
Korba	80%	60%	10%	5%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	44%	32%	34%	27%	90%	2%
Sauria Paharia	37%	34%	17%	12%	59%	5%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	52%	45%	17%	12%	55%	3%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

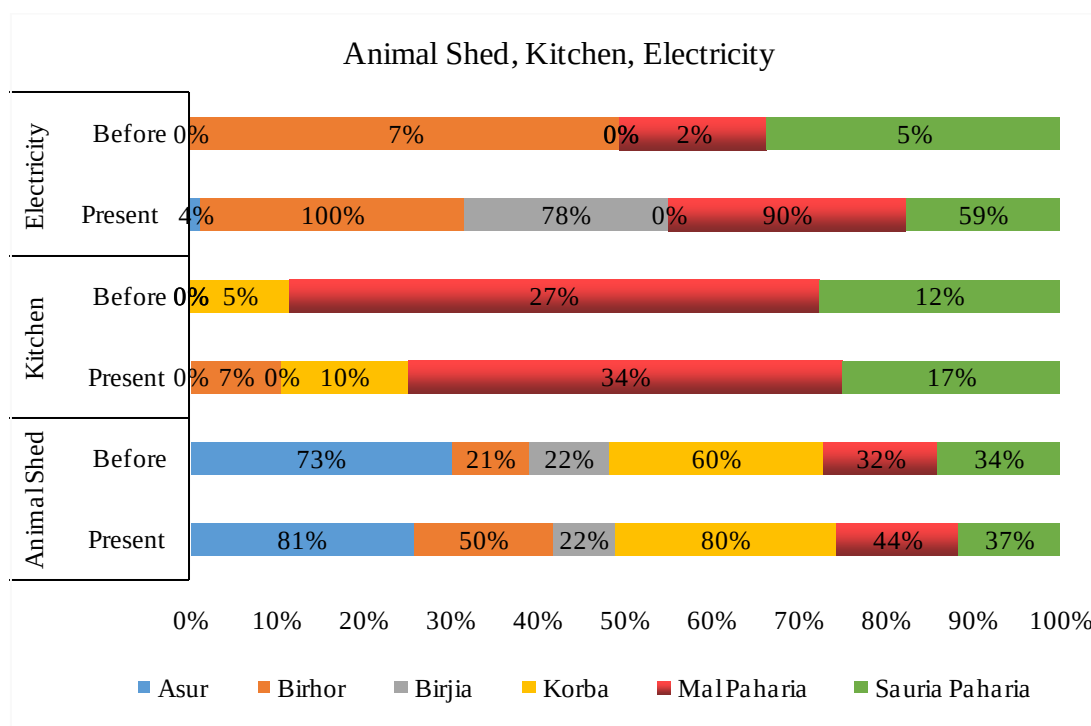


Figure 5.7

The respondents in the surveyed villages informed that before 10 years there was only 3% respondents had electricity connection, however more than half (55%) respondents informed that in recent years their village are electrified with grid electricity. The PVTG households pay electricity bill at a subsidized rate as majority of them belong to BPL families. But in other house facilities, only little improvement of 7% and 5% can be noticed in animal shed and in-house kitchen, respectively, from above table and figure.

Table 5.10 Solar electrification of PVTG villages

PVTG	Present		10 Years Before	
	Home Light & Solar Lanterns	Supply of Solar street lights	Home Light & Solar Lanterns	Supply of Solar street lights
Asur	0%	0%	44%	0%
Birhor	0%	0%	92%	0%
Birjia	11%	0%	11%	0%
Korba	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	37%	0%	27%	5%
Sauria Paharia	22%	5%	27%	0%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	17%	1%	31%	1%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

Only 17% respondents in study area reported that home light & solar lantern was distributed to them by the respective ITDA or District Welfare Office. Earlier, 31% households had received home light & solar lanterns. But Study team did not find any changes in installation of Solar Street light in PVTGs villages.

Table 5.11 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

PVTG	Present		Before	
	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open
Asur	0%	100%	0%	100%
Birhor	21%	79%	0%	100%
Birjia	78%	22%	0%	100%
Korba	0%	100%	0%	95%
Mal Paharia	59%	41%	0%	100%
Sauria Paharia	27%	73%	0%	100%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	30%	70%	0%	100%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

The Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM) is key programme to improve sanitation facilities in both urban and urban areas of India. It aims to make both urban and rural surrounding open defecation free by 2019. Under this key project PVTGs households were provided latrine from the government. However, from the table 11.11 it is evident that only (30%) tribal households in five districts of Jharkhand has latrine facility within the premises. And 70% PVTGs households do not have access to toilet facility and has to go to open for defecation at present, however 10 years before open defecation was 100. Thus, the priority before the district administrations should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in these districts.

Table 5.12 Source of Drinking Water

Water Sources		Bore Well	Hand Pump	Tube Well	Ponds	Sanitary Well	Spring/River/Streams
Asur	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	96%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	96%
Birhor	Present	7%	0%	0%	0%	93%	0%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Birjia	Present	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%
	10 year before	11%	0%	0%	0%	44%	44%

Korba	Present	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	95%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Mal Paharia	Present	12%	46%	7%	0%	24%	10%
	10 year before	5%	7%	2%	0%	83%	2%
Sauria Paharia	Present	2%	17%	0%	12%	2%	66%
	10 year before	7%	5%	0%	12%	34%	41%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	Present	9%	18%	2%	3%	17%	51%
	10 year before	4%	3%	2%	3%	44%	44%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26, Birhor = 14, Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41							

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns among PVTG. Health risks has arisen from consumption of water contaminated with infectious agents and toxic chemicals. It is apparent from the table that only 2% households have access tube well water, while it is pipe water is 9%. There is remarkable increase of 15% in access of hand pump water. Above table shows that PVTGs are reverting to spring/streams for potable water. However, there is significant decrease in dependency on sanitary well for drinking water. It has gone down to 17% from 44%. However, 8 percent households have reported that still they are using water from ponds, and stream for drinking purposes. They fetch contaminated water from the stream and ponds which is not fit for drinking purposes.

Table 5.12 Quality of Water

Water Quality		Good	Manageable	Not Good
Asur	Present	0%	12%	88%
	10 year before	0%	12%	88%
Birhor	Present	29%	43%	29%
	10 year before	29%	43%	29%
Birjia	Present	78%	0%	22%
	10 year before	33%	11%	56%
Korba	Present	0%	40%	60%
	10 year before	0%	40%	60%
Mal Paharia	Present	61%	20%	20%
	10 year before	46%	29%	24%
Sauria Paharia	Present	12%	17%	2%
	10 year before	10%	22%	68%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	Present	27%	21%	52%
	10 year before	20%	26%	54%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26, Birhor = 14, Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

More than half (52%) PVTG households in Jharkhand reported that the quality of drinking water is not good at present as the villagers fetch water from streams, rivers and ponds. It is apparent from the table that there is not any significant change in water quality after 10 years. 21% villagers reported that the quality of drinking water is manageable. However, there is rise in good quality water. At present, it increased to 27% from 20%, 10 years before.

Table 5.13 Ownership of Consumer Assets

Tribe	Cycle		TV		Mobile		Two Wheeler		Radio	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	15%	12%	0%	0%	42%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Birhor	71%	79%	29%	14%	57%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Birjia	56%	22%	0%	0%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Korba	5%	5%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	52%	34%	15%	7%	56%	24%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Sauria Paharia	63%	39%	0%	0%	49%	2%	12%	2%	0%	7%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	40%	30%	7%	1%	50%	3%	5%	1%	0%	9%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41										

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across five districts in Jharkhand at present shows that there is increase of 7% in ownership of bicycle as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; 10 years before only 3% respondents had mobile, at present, half (50%) PVTG households have mobile for communication. It has apparent from the above table that, at present PVTG households do not posse have radio as a source for information and entertainment and 7 percent have Television with DTH services.

Table 5.14 Land Ownership Pattern

Land in Acre	Land Holding					
	0 -1Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre	0 -1Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre
	Present			10 Years Before		
Asur	5%	81%	15%	4%	81%	29%
Birhor	21%	50%	29%	21%	50%	29%
Birjia	11%	78%	11%	11%	78%	11%
Korba	20%	70%	10%	20%	70%	10%

Mal Paharia	10%	51%	39%	10%	44%	46%
Sauria Paharia	7%	29%	63%	7%	34%	59%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	11%	41%	48%	11%	54%	35%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26, Birhor = 14, Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

Land ownership among PVTG in Jharkhand is of allotted and inherited nature. Customary laws of inheritance among tribal in Jharkhand is patrilineal. Ownership of land among PVTG households at present shows that 11% tribal households are landless. They do not have any type of land whether agricultural or residential. 41% households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 5 acres, around 48% percent tribal households have large land holding of above 5 acres which are inherited. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that more than half (54%) tribal households had agricultural and jhum/terrace land of 1 to 4 acres, whereas 35 percent households have above 5 acres of land. However, percentage of landless did not change during these years.

Table 5.15 Agricultural Equipment's use by PVTGs Households

Tribe	Plough		Pump Set (on Rent)		Thresher (on Rent)		Tractor (on Rent)		Sickle		No Instruments	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	88%	88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	4%	4%	7%
Birhor	43%	21%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	43%	43%	7%	7%
Birjia	67%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	22%	11%	11%
Korba	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	25%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	78%	83%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	10%	10%	5%	5%
Sauria Paharia	44%	46%	2%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	39%	39%	10%	10%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	64%	66%	2%	0%	4%	1%	2%	3%	23%	23%	6%	7%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Landia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45												

Apart from their traditional agricultural instrument, they use modern techniques for agricultural purposes. Around two-third (66%) tribal households in the study area are using wooden plough, compared to two-third (66%) tribal households before 10 years. Only 2%

respondents are using pump set on rent whereas 3% households use rented tractor for tilling purposes. Another 4 percent households also use rented thrashers.

Table 5.16 Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Tribe	School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)		School Building		School Complex		Ashram School	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	100%	100%	100%	100%	38%	28%	0%	0%
Birhor	100%	100%	100%	100%	38%	38%	0%	0%
Birjia	78%	78%	100%	100%	22%	11%	0%	0%
Korba	100%	95%	100%	100%	30%	30%	0%	0%
Mal Paharia	90%	88%	90%	89%	51%	48%	46%	29%
Sauria Paharia	95%	95%	83%	84%	43%	38%	25%	18%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	95%	93%	93%	93%	41%	36%	19%	13%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41								

Under the CCD project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. More than three fourth (95%) respondents reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present. However, 41% studied villages have school complex. Only 19% respondent informed that their children has access to Ashram schools.

Table 5.17 Basic Facility in the School

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity Present		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	92%	86%	8%	4%	15%	0%
Birhor	100%	86%	93%	7%	0%	0%
Birjia	88%	88%	11%	0%	0%	0%
Korba	84%	84%	0%	0%	10%	5%
Mal Paharia	90%	56%	71%	10%	29%	10%
Sauria Paharia	88%	45%	23%	8%	13%	8%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	90%	66%	36%	6%	15%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

During the field visit in the PVTG villages of Jharkhand, it was observed that 90% schools and Ashram Schools in the five districts under study have separate toilet facility for boys and girls and 36% schools have electricity connection. Kitchen garden is established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. 15% schools have kitchen garden established under CCDP.

Table 5.18 Gross Enrollment ratio

Gross Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12		Between 13 - 15		Between 15 - 17	
	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children
Asur	97%	34	3%	3	100%	17
Birhor	88%	74	0%	0	0%	0
Birjia	100%	3	3%	3	100%	6
Korba	100%	16	67%	3	50%	8
Mal Paharia	100%	35	67%	3	100%	7
Sauria Paharia	89%	44	79%	14	100%	4
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	93%	206	81%	26	90%	42
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 93 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 81 percent and between 15-17 age it is 90 percent.

Table 5.19 basic amenities to School

Tribe	Amenities SSA	Midday Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Asur	100%	100%	64%	46%
Birhor	100%	100%	82%	82%
Birjia	100%	100%	50%	25%
Korba	100%	100%	67%	25%
Mal Paharia	94%	94%	42%	55%
Sauria Paharia	93%	94%	50%	34%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	97%	97%	55%	45%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

It is apparent from the above table that 97% schools are providing basic amenities under SSA and same percentage of school have midday meal provisions. More than half (55%) respondents' children have received scholarships in recent years.

Table 5.20 Reasons for drop out

Reasons for drop outs				
Tribe	Child labour	Family responsibilities in the household	Serious Health Condition	Not Interested
Asur	100%	0	50%	0
Birhor	33%	0%	0%	67%
Birjia	100%	0%	0%	0%
Korba	0	33%	0%	67%
Mal Paharia	0	0%	0%	100%
Sauria Paharia	43%	0%	0%	57%
In Jharkhand(PVTGs)	38%	6%	6%	53%
*Total students Asur = 15, Birhor = 9, Birjia = 5, Korba = 8, Mal Paharia = 17, Sauria Paharia = 19				

Drop out rate among the PVTG children at upper primary and higher secondary level are very high for a variety of reasons. The study reveals that more than one-third (38%) tribal children are school drop outs in the study area due to child labour. Nearly half (53 percent) of responded lack of interest among the PVTG children towards education is another cause of children not going to school as there is no motivation from the family and surroundings. Since settled and shifting cultivation requires more man-power, tribal children are mostly found to be engaged in agriculture, working as helping hands for their parents.

Table 5.21 Status of food Security of PVTG

Food Scarcity		
Tribe	Less than 3 Months	3 to 5 Months
Asur	8%	0%
Birhor	36%	36%
Birjia	33%	33%
Korwa	75%	75%
Mal Paharia	32%	32%
Sauria Paharia	27%	27%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	32%	32%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41		

Food insecurity has emerged a major problem among PVTG. It is directly linked to the unequal land holding and documentation problem. Landlessness, marginal and small land holdings and lack of irrigation facility in the sample villages are the major cause of food insecurity. During the course of study, respondents reported that they face insecurity for 1-3 months depending on the asset base. More than one third tribal households (32%) face food scarcity for 1 to 3 months in a year, whereas nearly one third (30%) tribal households face food insecurity for less than 3 months in a year. The food deficit is met with the targeted PDS under 'Dakia Yojana.'

Table 5.22 Traditional Occupations and Practices

Tribe		Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korwa	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
Art and Craft	Present	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	2%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Broomstick Making	Present	31%	0%	25%	10%	3%	3%	10%
	10 year before	8%	0%	75%	5%	3%	9%	9%
Musical Instrument	Present	4%	0%	0%	0%	3%	9%	4%
	10 year before	4%	36%	0%	5%	6%	11%	9%
Painting	Present	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plate Stitching	Present	38%	0%	13%	0%	6%	17%	14%
	10 year before	19%	7%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%
Sports	Present	4%	50%	0%	35%	26%	9%	24%

	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	25%	14%	9%	9%
Wood Carving	Present	12%	21%	13%	55%	3%	0%	14%
	10 year before	8%	36%	0%	50%	9%	0%	14%
Rope Making	Present	0%	29%	0%	0%	26%	17%	14%
	10 year before	8%	7%	13%	0%	14%	20%	12%
Bamboo Basketry	Present	0%	0%	50%	0%	3%	3%	4%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Archery	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	23%	7%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	20%	6%
Dance	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	17%	7%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	3%	4%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 8, Korwa = 20, Mal Paharia = 35 and Sauria Paharia = 35								

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Jharkhand Birhors, Asur and Korwa are the most vulnerable tribal groups in Jharkhand. They are still Practising hunting and food gathering. Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Birhors are also engaged rope making. Birjia tribe follows the traditional practice like stitching leaf plate, broom stick making and wood carving activities. Asur tribes are traditional metallurgical experts. Mal Paharia and Sauria Paharia have been provided with musical instruments to the tribal youths in the project villages and there are few successful musical groups/artists among the Mal Paharia and Sauria Paharia. Asur, Birjia and Mal Paharia stitches leaf plate. Few tribal youths from the selected villages were trained by Kalyan Gurukul to engage them in various economic activities. Birjia has skills in bamboo basketry.

Table 5.23 Preservation and Promotion Activities under CCDP

Tribe	Cultural Mandap		Villagers Participation in Traditional Practice		Community Tribal Events	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	100%	73%	100%	100%	92%	73%
Birhor	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%	86%
Birjia	78%	44%	100%	100%	89%	67%
Korba	5%	5%	95%	90%	70%	70%

Mal Paharia	68%	63%	78%	78%	61%	46%
Sauria Paharia	63%	59%	83%	80%	41%	39%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	77%	58%	89%	87%	66%	58%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

There is no museum in the tribal areas either at the block or district level. However, few tribal households in the study area reported that some of them had been to the museum of tribal arts and artifacts. For the promotion of cultural activities, under the CCD plan, ITDA or DWO, cultural Mandap has also been established in the PVTG inhabited village in the study area. Villagers participate and perform in the cultural activities including tribal and traditional folk music and dance every year.

Table 5.24 Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Villages

Tribe	SHC		PHC		PHC Access	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Asur	0%	0%	23%	23%	35%	35%
Birhor	0%	0%	100%	86%	64%	64%
Birjia	0%	0%	89%	89%	78%	78%
Korba	0%	0%	30%	30%	40%	40%
Mal Paharia	32%	17%	78%	68%	68%	71%
Sauria Paharia	17%	15%	80%	76%	68%	68%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	13%	9%	66%	60%	59%	60%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41						

From the above table it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 60 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist primary health centre either at the block and/or district level, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. However, only 59 percent respondents have access to PHC. But when it comes to SHC only 13 percent respondents viewed that SHC in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level.

Table 5.25 Frequent Diseases in PVTG habitations

Tribe	Arthritis		Cold		Fever		Skin Disease		TB	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before

Asur	0%	0%	65%	19%	12%	77%	0%	0%	23%	0%
Birhor	14%	0%	50%	79%	0	14%	7%	0%	29%	7%
Birjia	7%	0%	33%	22%	22%	78%	0%	0%	33%	0%
Korba	5%	0%	60%	55%	0%	40%	5%	0%	30%	5%
Mal Paharia	5%	0%	41%	54%	24%	10%	20%	0%	5%	27%
Sauria Paharia	7%	0%	46%	63%	29%	2%	7%	5%	5%	5%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	6%	0%	50%	51%	66%	28%	9%	27%	15%	10%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41										

The frequent form of diseases among the PVTG communities in the study area include arthritis, cold (jaundice), fever (malaria) and skin diseases and tuberculosis.

Table 5.27 People Perception Regarding Health Facilities

People perception regarding health facilities				
Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Bad	Good	Bad	Good
Asur	23%	23%	23%	23%
Birhor	0%	100%	0%	100%
Birjia	11%	89%	11%	89%
Korba	25%	40%	25%	40%
Mal Paharia	12%	73%	22%	63%
Sauria Paharia	12%	71%	17%	66%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	15%	63%	19%	59%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

Perception of the respondents regarding health facilities in five districts under study reflects that health care practices in the respective districts have improved compared to last ten years. Nearly two third (63%) respondents reported that the treatment at the district hospitals is good and doctors and basic facilities are available.

Table 5.28 Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

Tribe	Present		Before	
	Supplementary Food	Vitamin B Tablets	Supplementary Food	Vitamin B Tablets
Asur	100%	0%	23%	0%

Birhor	93%	7%	0%	0%
Birjia	100%	0%	11%	0%
Korba	95%	5%	5%	0%
Mal Paharia	61%	32%	29%	5%
Sauria Paharia	66%	24%	0%	0%
In Jharkhand (PVTGs)	77%	17%	13%	1%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41				

More than three fourth (77%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 17 percent respondents informed that the pregnant women have got vitamin tablets.

Table 5.29 Health Facilities for PVTG Women and Children

Tribes		Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korwa	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
ANM	Present	4%	100%	100%	25%	98%	80%	68%
	10 year before	4%	100%	56%	95%	90%	76%	62%
Health Card	Present	54%	93%	67%	70%	63%	51%	62%
	10 year before	4%	7%	11%	10%	7%	12%	9%
Health Services	Present	15%	100%	78%	20%	66%	700%	68%
	10 year before	8%	71%	78%	25%	54%	61%	47%
Free Medicines	Present	27%	100%	89%	50%	76%	80%	68%
	10 year before	27%	100%	89%	45%	68%	78%	70%
Immunization Program	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%	95%	97%
	10 year before	100%	93%	100%	80%	90%	88%	91%
Children Immunization	Present	100%	100%	89%	95%	88%	90%	93%
	10 year before	100%	100%	89%	75%	93%	83%	90%
Pregnant Mothers Immunization	Present	62%	100%	100%	80%	90%	85%	84%
	10 year before	58%	93%	100%	50%	76%	66%	70%
Institutional Delivery	Present	65%	100%	100%	60%	93%	85%	89%
	10 year before	65%	79%	56%	35%	71%	63%	63%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41								

From the above table it is apparent that nearly two third respondent have health card. Number of institutional delivery has increased to 89% respondents in the tribal villages in the study

area. Almost all (93%) respondents' children are immunized in study area. More than two third respondents (68%) reported that they get free medicine from the PHC/CHC and/or district hospital. 84% women reported that they were immunized before delivery. The immunization rate has increased over a period of time; about 97 percent respondents reported that overall immunization programme.

Table 5.30 Gender Component

PVTG		Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korba	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
Family Planning	Present	27%	14%	44%	30%	51%	44%	38%
	10 year before	27%	14%	44%	30%	41%	32%	32%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	12%	6%
Household Purchase	Present	73%	93%	89%	60%	78%	73%	75%
	10 year before	69%	93%	89%	65%	76%	68%	74%
	Change	4%	0%	0%	-5%	2%	5%	2%
Household Purchase Needs	Present	73%	93%	89%	80%	85%	78%	81%
	10 year before	69%	93%	89%	80%	80%	71%	77%
	Change	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	7%	4%
Permission Visiting Doctor	Present	85%	79%	89%	90%	71%	88%	82%
	10 year before	85%	79%	89%	85%	71%	83%	80%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	2%
Permission Going Home	Present	73%	79%	89%	85%	71%	80%	77%
	10 year before	73%	79%	89%	85%	71%	76%	76%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	62%	86%	78%	75%	85%	68%	75%
	10 year before	62%	86%	89%	75%	85%	63%	74%
	Change	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	96%	93%	89%	95%	95%	90%	93%
	10 year before	100%	93%	89%	95%	93%	85%	92%
	Change	-4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	1%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	92%	93%	89%	90%	95%	90%	92%
	10 year before	92%	93%	89%	90%	95%	85%	91%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	5%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	5%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41								

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that around one third (38%) PVTG women have power of decision making in planning. 91% women have control over the expenditure of their own income. Nearly three fourth (74%) women respondents keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. More than three fourth (76%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and three fourth (82%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. Government discourage family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. More than three fourth PVTG women (81%) in the study area reported that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 5.31 Reaction of PVTGs towards Development under CCDP

Tribes		Asur	Birhor	Birjia	Korba	Mal Paharia	Sauria Paharia	In Jharkhand (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%
	Not Satisfied	100%	79%	100%	100%	90%	98%	95%
	Satisfied	0%	21%	0%	0%	7%	2%	5%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	1%
	Not Satisfied	73%	21%	67%	70%	83%	88%	74%
	Satisfied	27%	79%	33%	30%	17%	7%	25%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	85%	50%	67%	75%	80%	98%	81%
	Satisfied	15%	50%	33%	25%	17%	2%	18%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
	Not Satisfied	77%	43%	67%	70%	80%	95%	78%
	Satisfied	23%	50%	33%	30%	20%	5%	21%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	38%	50%	33%	25%	68%	85%	58%
	Satisfied	62%	50%	56%	75%	29%	12%	40%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	0%	7%	0%	0%	51%	7%	17%

y	Not Satisfied	8%	7%	22%	0%	2%	37%	14%
	Satisfied	92%	86%	78%	100%	46%	54%	69%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	39%	10%	13%
	Not Satisfied	8%	21%	0%	5%	0%	27%	11%
	Satisfied	92%	79%	100%	95%	61%	63%	75%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	4%	7%	33%	20%	37%	5%	17%
	Not Satisfied	96%	14%	11%	25%	29%	17%	34%
	Satisfied	0%	79%	56%	55%	34%	78%	48%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	11%	0%	5%	7%	4%
	Not Satisfied	96%	57%	22%	90%	17%	61%	56%
	Satisfied	4%	43%	67%	10%	78%	32%	40%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	2%	9%
	Not Satisfied	92%	0%	0%	100%	7%	27%	38%
	Satisfied	8%	100%	100%	0%	63%	71%	53%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%
	Not Satisfied	73%	50%	78%	95%	71%	59%	70%
	Satisfied	27%	50%	22%	5%	20%	37%	26%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	0%	29%	0%	0%	5%	0%	4%
	Not Satisfied	12%	21%	11%	20%	17%	37%	22%
	Satisfied	88%	50%	89%	80%	78%	63%	74%
Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	4%	21%	22%	25%	41%	20%	24%
	Not Satisfied	38%	0%	0%	15%	39%	24%	26%
	Satisfied	58%	79%	78%	60%	20%	54%	50%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	0%	21%	0%	0%	29%	10%	13%
	Not Satisfied	8%	7%	0%	5%	5%	7%	6%
	Satisfied	92%	71%	100%	95%	66%	83%	81%
Skill Upgradation	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	1%
	Not Satisfied	100%	71%	78%	95%	76%	90%	86%
	Satisfied	0%	29%	11%	5%	22%	7%	12%
*Total Sample Size of Asur = 26. Birhor = 14. Birjia = 9, Korba = 20, Mal Paharia = 41 and Sauria Paharia = 41								

Table 11.34 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. More than two-third (69%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. More than half (53%) respondents reported that they are satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

More than three-fourth respondents (81%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

But all most all (95%) respondents are not satisfied with irrigation facilities. The villagers reported government has not improved any infrastructure for irrigation. Around half (48%) respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and Birsa Munda Awas Yojana. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. 87% respondents are satisfied with access of telecommunication facilities in study areas.

Around three fourth (74%) respondents reported that they did not receive any individual or community land rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006, for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. Only 25% respondents are satisfied with land allocation under Forest Rights Act, 2006. 87% respondents reported that they are not satisfied with the agricultural equipment and agro inputs provided under the CCDP. More than three fourth (78%) expressed that they are not satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal men and women through formation of self-help groups in their village.

40% respondents expressed that they are satisfied with the overhead tank with Solar based pump set and drinking water points installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream. And same percentage of respondents are satisfied with access in NTFP.

Nearly three fourth respondents (74%) are moderately satisfied with awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by travelling to the tribal villages/hamlets. Half (50%) of the respondents reported that they are satisfied with the social security schemes like health insurance, old age pension and Aadim Janjati Mahila Pension.

Section 4

Karnataka

Table 6.1 Social Characteristics of PVTGs

Social Characteristic				
Characteristic		Tribe		In Karnataka (PVTGs)
		Koraga	Jenu Kuruba	
Gender	Male	7 (47%)	6 (43%)	13 (45%)
	Female	8 (53%)	8 (57%)	16 (55%)
Marital Status	Married	15 (100%)	14 (100%)	29 (100%)
	Unmarried	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family Type	Nuclear	14 (93%)	8 (57%)	22 (76%)
	Joint	1 (7%)	6 (43%)	7 (24%)
Village Type	Revenue	8 (53%)	0 (0%)	8 (28%)
	Forest	7 (47%)	14 (100%)	21 (72%)
Religion	Hindu	15 (100%)	14 (100%)	29 (100%)
	Others	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Households	Domicile	15 (100%)	0 (0%)	15 (52%)
	Immigrants	0 (0%)	14 (100%)	14 (48%)
Literacy Rate (%)		6 (40%)	5 (36%)	11 (38%)
Average Family Size		4	6	5
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4933	7421	6134
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs)		3797	4985	4371
*Total Sample size of Koraga= 15, Jenu Kuruba= 14				

Table 6.1 shows that Out of 29 samples PVTG households under study in two districts of Karnataka, 45% are male and 55% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that 100% are married. The family structure reflects that a majority of 76% respondents live in nuclear family. The majority of 72% tribal households live in forest area and rest 28% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households shows that all 100% tribal households belong to Hindu religion. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average literacy rate among PVTGs in Karnataka is 38%. The average size of family among the tribal households is 5. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 6134/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 4371/- only.

Table 6.2 Ration Card

Ration Card (BPL Only)		
Tribe	No. of Households	In Karnataka (PVTGs)
		BPL
Koraga	15	100%
Jenu Kuruba	14	100%
*Total Sample size of Koraga= 15, Jenu Kuruba=14		

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Karnataka into above poverty line (APL), and below poverty line BPL category for the vulnerable families. Table 6.2 indicates that 100% respondents reported are from BPL category.

Table 6.3 Average Income and Expenditure

Average Income and Expenditure of Households				
Tribe	Monthly Income(Rs)	Number of Households (%)	Average Income (Rs)	Average Expenditure (Rs)
Koraga	0-2000	7%	2000	1700
	2000-4000	40%	3750	3133
	4000-6000	33%	6000	4452
	6000-8000	20%	6500	5293
Jenu Kuruba	0-4000	21%	3166	3166
	4000-8000	43%	6400	4750
	8000-12000	29%	10250	5866
	Above 12000	7%	15000	9250
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14				

Table 6.3 is showing the income and expenditure data of respondents in detail. Majority of respondents are reported wage earners while many of them involving in both settled cultivation and wage earning. The monthly income of households here divided through income based data. It shows here that majority of respondents in Koraga community earn 2000-4000 RS monthly and their average income is 3750. While in Jenu Kuruba community it grows to 4000-8000 with average income of 6400. The reason why there is difference of income in both communities is purely based on their economic activities. Most of Koraga respondents are wage earners while most of respondents from Jenu kuruba community own 5 acres of land distributed to them by ITDA Mysore.

Table 6.4 Economic Activities of PVTGs

Economic Activities			
Tribe	Settled Cultivators	Tenant Cultivators	Wage Earners
Koraga	27%	0%	100%
Jenu Kuruba	86%	7%	86%
In Karnataka(PVTGs)	55%	3%	93%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14			
*Out of total 29 samples, 15 of households are involve in both Settled cultivators and Wage earning activities			

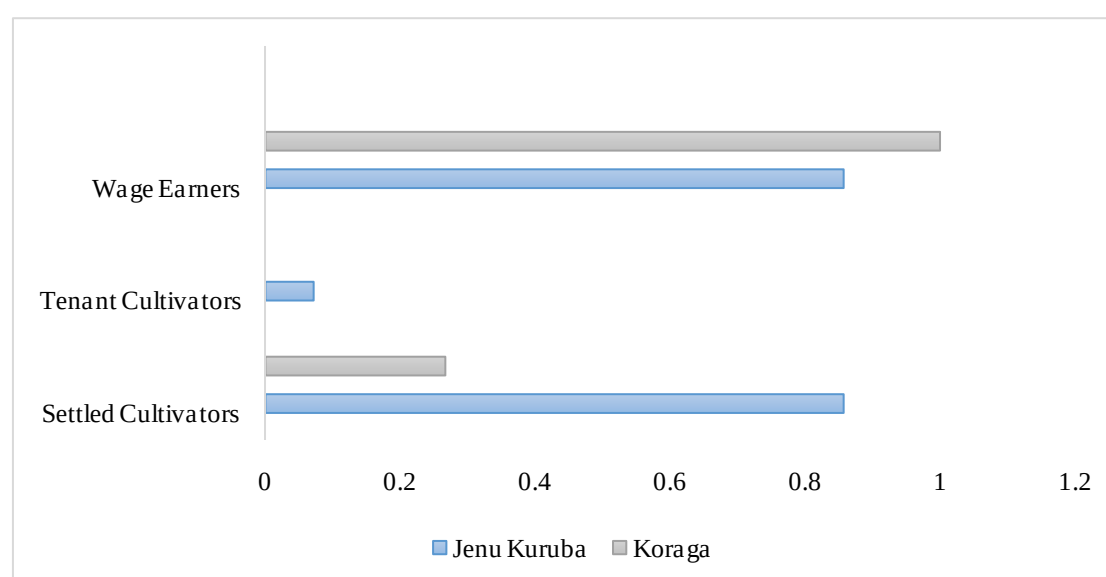


Figure 1

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be divided into three categories including settled cultivators, tenant cultivators and household members engaged as wage earners from both in farm and non-farm activities. From the above table it is apparent that tribal women play a major role working in both shifting and settled cultivation and collection of forest produce. About 55% respondents reported that they practice settled cultivation. Highest of them is Jenu Kuruba tribe where 86% of households are involved in settled cultivation activities while also involving in wage earning activities.

Table 6.5 Status of Housing Facilities

Housing Condition	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Kutchha	10 (67%)	1 (7%)	11 (79%)	0%	21 (72%)	1 (3%)

Semi-Pucca	5 (33%)	6 (40%)	2 (14%)	0%	7 (24%)	6 (21%)
Pucca	0%	8 (53%)	1 (7%)	14 (100%)	1 (3%)	22 (76%)
Self-Owned	13 (87%)	14 (93%)	11 (79%)	10 (71%)	24 (83%)	24 (83%)
Family Owned	2 (13%)	1 (7%)	3 (21%)	4 (29%)	5 (17%)	5 (17%)
*Total sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that about 72% tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 3% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 3% to 76%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the two PVTGs under study, Jenu Kurumba tribe is mostly residing in pucca houses (100%). The study also shows that there are not much difference in ownership of house.

Table 6.6 Awareness of PVTG schemes among PVTGs

Awareness of PVTG Schemes						
Source of Awareness	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Village Head	1 (7%)	0%	7 (50%)	0%	8 (28%)	0%
Officers from ITDA	2 (13%)	0%	7 (50%)	0%	9 (31%)	0%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Karnataka reflects that tribal villagers do not have much understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Officers of tribal development agency to the villagers (31%), followed by information provided by village head which is 28 percent as per respondent reported to the survey team. The villagers are well connected with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department.

Table 6.7 Household Amenities

Amenities					
	Tribe	10 Years before	Present	In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
				10 Years Before	Present
Kitchen	Koraga	6 (40%)	11 (73%)	38%	79%
	Jenu Kuruba	5 (36%)	12 (86%)		
House Electricity	Koraga	0 (0%)	14 (93%)	0%	66%
	Jenu Kuruba	0 (0%)	5 (37%)		
LPG Gas	Koraga	0 (0%)	12 (80%)	0%	83%
	Jenu Kuruba	0 (0%)	12 (86%)		
*Total sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14					

Out of 29 samples of PVTG households under study in two districts of Karnataka, 39% of the PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present, 79% tribal households have separate kitchen. Supply of electricity to the PVTG households has increased from 0% to 66% in last 10 years. Out of 29 samples of Koraga and Jenu Kurumba households, more than three fourth (83%) households are now using LPG gas where none was using LPG gas 10 years back.

Table 6.8 Source of Drinking water

Sources of Drinking Water							
		Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
		10 Year Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Water Source	Spring/Stream	100%	53%	7%	0%	55%	28%
	Bore well	0%	27%	93%	43%	45%	35%
	Pipe water	0%	13%	0%	57%	0%	34%
	Tube well	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	3%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14							

Safe water accessibility is a major issue throughout the world today. Health risks may arise from consumption of contaminated water with infectious agents, toxic chemicals, and radiological hazards. Therefore improving access to safe drinking water can result in tangible improvements to health.

Nearly one third respondents (35%) affirmed that they are using water from bore-well for drinking water purposes at present, while 34 percent numbers of respondents are reported that they are using pipe water, and the rest (3%) use tube-well water for drinking purposes. More than one fourth (28%) households are still using water from spring and streams. whereas one

fourth (24%) were using sanitary well for drinking purposes. Water from the stream and ponds get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

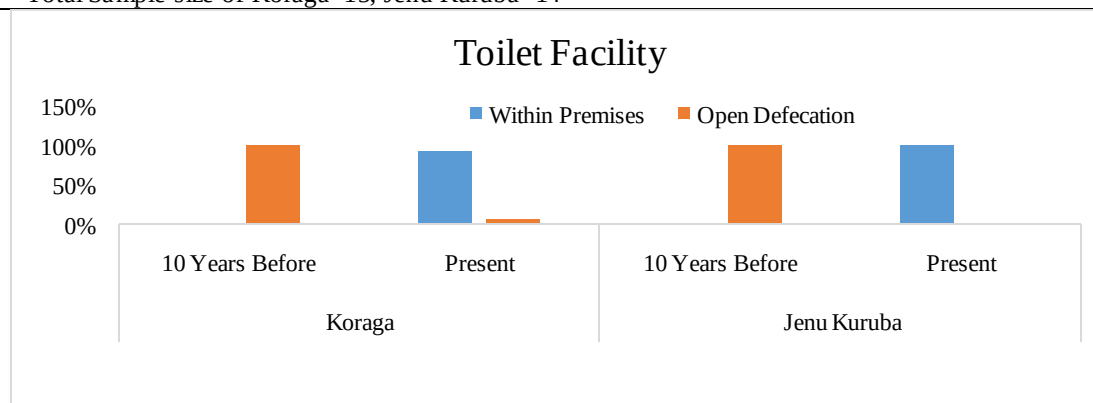
Table 6.9 Water Quality in PVTG Habitations

Water Quality							
		Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
		10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Water Quality	Good	53%	80%	43%	71%	48%	76%
	Manageable	47%	20%	50%	29%	49%	24%
	Not Good	0%	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14							

More than three fourth (76%) PVTG households in Telangana reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since majority of the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as bore well, pipe water supply and tube well. However, before 10 years half of the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from streams and springs.

Table 6.10 Toilet Facilities

Toilet facilities						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
Toilet Facility	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Within Premises	0%	93%	0%	100%	0%	97%
Open Defecation	100%	7%	100%	0%	100%	3%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						



From the table, it is evident that 100 percent of the tribal households in two districts of Karnataka had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however

at present 97 percent tribal households have toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission and have access to it within their premise. However, 3 percent tribal households are still do not have toilet and hence defecating in open. Thus, the goal of Open defecation free India is successful in a way among PVTGs in Karnataka.

Table 6.10 Asset Ownership

Asset ownership						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
Asset	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Mobile	0%	87%	0%	71%	0%	79%
TV	0%	53%	0%	57%	0%	55%
Two wheeler	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Four Wheeler	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
*Total sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across two districts shows that a majority of 79 percent tribal households have mobile for communication purposes only, whereas more than half (55%) tribal households have TV as a source for information and entertainment.

Table 6.11 Traditional Activities

Traditional Practices						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
Activities	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before
Dance	87%	93%	43%	43%	66%	69%
Art and Craft	47%	47%	0%	0%	24%	24%
Traditional Dress	47%	80%	29%	29%	38%	55%
Musical Instrument	87%	93%	43%	43%	66%	69%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional art and craft, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Karnataka, Koraga is the most vulnerable tribal group and they are mostly dependent on wage earning. Nearly half of respondents are trained traditionally in Bamboo basketry. But with the help of ITDP Udupi, An independent social worker is providing training to drop out children of Koraga community. Apart from wage earning and settled cultivation, Koragas are also engaged in collection of forest produce of various local fruits and other roots and fibers in tropical forests of Western ghats. Jenu Kuruba tribe majorly (87%) follows the traditional

activities like singing, playing musical instruments and dancing. Table 14.16 indicates that Koragas are engaging in traditional art and craft very much than Jenu kuruba in Karnataka while Jenu kuruba are Practising traditional activities like dancing and musical instruments.

Table 6.12 Land Ownership

Land Ownership						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
Land In Acre	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before
0	20%	20%	7%	7%	14%	14%
1-3	80%	80%	0%	0%	41%	41%
3-5	0	0	93%	93%	45%	45%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Land ownership in Karnataka is of allotted and inherited in nature. Customary laws of inherit Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that nearly half (41%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 3 acres, 45 percent tribal households have land holding of 3 to 5 acres. However, 14 percent tribals are land less, neither they have agricultural land nor received land under FRA. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that there is no difference in land ownership at present. In Mysore, Tribal Development Agency helped getting Jenu Kurubas 5 acres of land per families.

Table 6.13 Land Distribution and Land Development

Land Distribution & Land Development						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before	At Present	10 Years Before
Land Distribution	27%	0%	93%	93%	59%	45%
Land Development	7%	0%	7%	0%	7%	0
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Table no 6.13 shows here land distribution in Mysore district is highest as 93 percent of respondent reported having land distributed by ITDP Mysore. While in Udupi district where Koragas are residing, land distribution is reported by 27% households. Land development activities are almost none as majority of PVTG population is residing in forest reserve areas.

Table 6.14 Status of Schools

Status of Schools						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
School Vicinity(Within 1 KM)	53%	53%	100%	100%	76%	76%
School Building	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ashram School	0%	0%	100%	100%	48%	48%
Separate Toilets for Girls	47%	0%	100%	0%	72%	0%
Electricity in School	100%	33%	100%	64%	100%	48%
Kitchen Garden	0%	0%	71%	57%	38%	28%
*Total sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complexes are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 8th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. More than three fourth (76%) beneficiaries reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, 76% percent respondents reported that the residential school is nearby their locality before 10 years. During the field visit in the tribal areas of southern and western Karnataka, it was observed that all the educational schools and Ashram Schools in the two districts under study have electricity connection and separate toilets for boys and girls Swacch Bharat Gramin. More than two third of 29 respondents (72%) reported that there is separate toilets in the school premises for both girls and boys. 100% of respondents reported to have electricity in school while only 48% reported that they had electricity in the school 10 years before. Kitchen garden is established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. More than one third (38%) of the respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying.

Table 6.15 Gross Enrolment Ratio

Gross Enrolment Ratio (in age)	Koraga	Jenu Kuruba	In Karnataka(PVTGs)
Between 6-12	71%	91%	88%
Between 13-15	57%	27%	41%
Between 16-18	14%	0%	6%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14			

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across four tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 88 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 41 percent and between 15-17 age group, it is only 6 percent.

Table 6.16 School Facilities

Amenities			
	Koraga	Jenu Kuruba	In Karnataka (PVTGs)
Amenities to School	100%	100%	100%
Mid-day meal	100%	100%	100%
Scholarships	100%	100%	100%
Health Check-ups	0%	82%	53%
*Numbers of Households with School going children=17			

Table 6.16 indicates that facilities in Ashram schools and Government school in PVTG areas are providing free amenities to students, Mid-day meal is functional very well and scholarship is helping students of middle and high school getting education at affordable cost.

Table 6.17 Livestock ownership

Livestock Status				
Tribe	Present		10 Years Before	
	No. of HHs having Livestock	Total Livestock	No. of HHs having Livestock	Total Livestock
Koraga	1 (7%)	4	0 (0%)	0
Jenu Kuruba	4 (29%)	11	2 (14%)	7
In Karnataka (PVTGs)	5 (17%)	15	2 (7%)	7
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14.				

Table 14.19 shows that out of 29 households surveyed in Karnataka in two districts, only 17 percent of respondents own livestock while only 7 percent of respondent reported owning livestock 10 years before. 12 percent are having more than 7 livestock in their families.

Table 6.18 Health services

Health Services Status	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Good perception about Health services	100%	60%	100%	71%	100%	66%
Availability of Doctors/ANM	100%	33%	100%	43%	100%	38%
Status of Health Cards	47%	0%	21%	0%	34%	0%
Availability of Free Medicines	100%	53%	100%	86%	100%	69%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14.						

100% tribal households surveyed in Karnataka reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. One third (34%) respondents have received health card. All respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years. Beneficiaries of free medicines are also rises from 69% before 10 years to 100% at present

Table 6.19 Status of Pre-institutional delivery and related facilities

Pregnant Women Delivery and Health Awareness						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Institutional delivery pre & post care	100%	0%	100%	14%	100%	7%
Delivery in Government hospital	100%	53%	100%	50%	100%	52%
Sanitary Napkin Provision	47%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%
HHs who goes to Local healer	47%	47%	43%	50%	45%	48%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

All the respondents (100%) reported that the pregnant women receive pre and post care institutional delivery while only 7% reported having institutional delivery 10 years before. 100% percent respondents informed that the pregnant women go to Government hospital for delivery instead of performing delivery process at home. Nearly half of Koraga respondents reported that they have free sanitary napkin provision provided to them by PHC or Government hospital.

Table 6.20 Supplements provided to pregnant women

Supplementary given to pregnant Women						
Supplements	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTG)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Supplementary Food	100%	0%	100%	14%	100%	7%
Vitamin B Tablets	100%	0%	100%	14%	100%	7%
Iron Tablets	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Vaccines	100%	0%	100%	14%	100%	7%
Calcium Tablets	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Table 6.20 indicates that Supplements and facilities given to pregnant women have improved drastically in last 10 years. 100% respondent reported that they have got benefits while

pregnancy. While only 7% respondents reported that they had received Supplementary food, Vitamin tablets and vaccination.

Table 6.21 Common diseases in Tribal Hamlets

Common Diseases in Tribal Hamlets						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
Type of Diseases	Last 6 Months	10 Years Before	Last 6 Months	10 Years Before	Last 6 Months	10 Years Before
Cold	53%	53%	100%	100%	76%	76%
Fever	53%	53%	100%	100%	76%	76%
Jaundice	13%	13%	0%	0%	7%	7%
TB	33%	33%	0%	0%	17%	17%
Anaemia	0%	0%	7%	7%	3%	3%
Liver Cancer	13%	13%	0%	0%	7%	7%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Table 6.21 here indicates the common health issues and diseases in PVTG hamlets and villages. More than three fourth of respondents (76%) reported that cold and fever are the most common health issues in their villages and hamlets. One third of Koraga respondents (33%) reported that TB is a common disease in their hamlets. Among other common diseases, Jaundice, Anemia and liver related diseases have been reported by the respondents.

Table 6.22 Infrastructure Facilities

Infrastructure Facilities						
	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
All Weather Road	87%	7%	86%	43%	86%	24%
Cemented Road(CC)	87%	0%	100%	0%	93%	0%
Internal Roads	60%	0%	64%	43%	62%	48%
Guard Walls	27%	0%	57%	21%	41%	10%
Roads Market	100%	7%	100%	43%	100%	24%
Tele-communication	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
DTH Services	100%	20%	100%	36%	100%	28%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba=14						

Infrastructure facility is the major component in the growth of any community or area. Table 6.22 examine the present condition of infrastructure facilities and compare them to the situation reported by respondents. Less than one fourth (24%) respondents reported that they

had all weather roads to their hamlets 10 years before. At present, More than three fourth of respondents reported that they have all weather roads. 93% of respondents in Karnataka reported that they now have cemented road in their village premises compare to zero percent 10 years before.

Table 6.23 Status of PVTG women

Status of Women						
Activities	Koraga		Jenu Kuruba		In Karnataka(PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Healthcare	100%	47%	100%	43%	100%	48%
Family Planning	100%	27%	100%	43%	100%	59%
HH Purchase	100%	100%	100%	57%	100%	79%
Items of HH needs	93%	53%	100%	43%	97%	48%
Permission for visiting Doctor	100%	87%	100%	43%	100%	66%
Permission for going home	100%	53%	50%	43%	76%	52%
Keeping husband Income	13%	0%	21%	0%	17%	0%
Keeping own Income	93%	60%	100%	64%	97%	62%
Control own income	100%	27%	71%	43%	86%	34%
Participation in Decision Making	80%	13%	100%	14%	90%	14%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba						

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three fourth (86%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and only 17% women respondents keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. All women (100%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Nearly three fourth (76%) expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and All women respondents (100%) informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups across all four PVTGs under study in Karnataka. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been rising very slowly over a period of time. However, 100% of PVTG women reported that they have liberty to take decision for family planning. Almost all the PVTG women (90%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. Almost all the tribal women (97%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household wellbeing.

Table 6.24 Reaction of the Community towards development intervention of Micro Projects

Satisfaction via Schemes and Activities									
Activities	Koraga			Jenu Kuruba			In Karnataka(PVTGs)		
	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Micro Irrigation Facilities	40%	20%	40%	0%	0%	100%	21%	10%	69%
Land Distribution Activity	7%	0%	93%	93%	7%	0%	45%	14%	41%
Supply of Agro Products	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Credit Facilities	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Marketing	13%	0%	87%	0%	0%	100%	7%	0%	93%
Road and Telecom connectivity	87%	13%	0%	100%	0%	0%	93%	7%	0%
Housing	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	29%
Drinking water	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Electricity	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Solar Maintenance	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Health Facilities	67%	26%	7%	71%	29%	0%	69%	28%	3%
Social security	0%	7%	93%	0%	0%	100%	0%	3%	97%
Education	47%	53%	0%	86%	14%	0%	66%	34%	0%
Skill Up gradation	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	100%	17%	0%	83%
*Total Sample size of Koraga=15, Jenu Kuruba= 14									

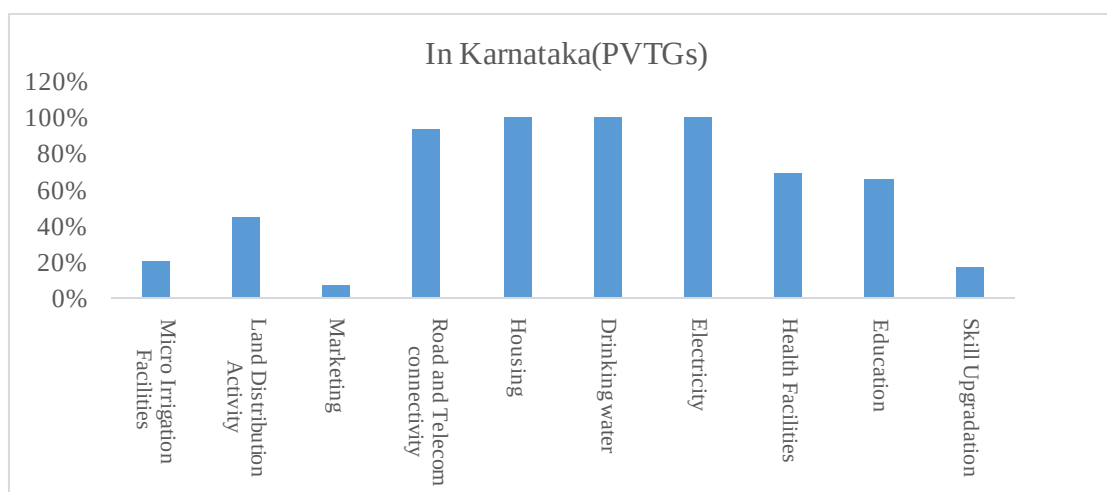


Table 6.24 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of tribal households (93%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. All of respondents (100%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity.

Two third of respondents (66%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

Only respondents (21%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the irrigation facilities including minor irrigation projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc. constructed in their area, which is the main source of irrigation. However, majority of the villagers reported that the infrastructure created for irrigation is not enough.

100% respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved rapidly compared to last 10 years. Interestingly, telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by three fourth respondents (93%) in the micro-project area.

Around half of respondents (46%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

All of respondents (100%) expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank constructed under Bhagirathi Mission scheme of government and drinking water points such as bore well and hand pump installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream.

Nearly two third of respondents (69%) reported that awareness programs about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets. Condition of Health centres are very good in Karnataka and providing with very modern and advance facilities. Nearly one fifth (17%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied and 38 percent reported satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the program participants in several trading activities like bamboo basketry and other bamboo items to the tribal youth in the study area.

The conservation-cum development plan, as a whole has been effectively productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the State of Karnataka. Several development programs were initiated in the micro-project area such as setting up of Education Complex for both girls and boys till 8th class, hostel for high school girls in Ashram school, creating all weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs, providing safe drinking water and housing for all, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture, development, distribution of surplus land to landless, electrification of PVTG villages and have been achieved. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. Although, very less attempt have been made to preserve and promote PVTG culture in Karnataka. Tribal groups are still cornered when it comes to providing Social security schemes. Supply of Agro products and credit facilities are yet to reach in tribal habitations. Implementation of Livelihood schemes could also help the social and economic conditions of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Karnataka.

Section 7

Kerala

Table 7.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Characteristic		Tribe				In Kerala (PVTGs)
		Cholanaikayan	Kadar	Kattunayakan	Kurumbas	
Gender	Male	50%	38%	53%	54%	50%
	Female	50%	62%	47%	46%	50%
Marital Status	Married	50%	86%	69%	46%	62%
	Single	50%	14%	31%	54%	38%
Family Type	Joint	50%	57%	59%	69%	62%
	Nuclear	50%	43%	41%	31%	38%
Village Type	Revenue	0%	0%	6%	0%	2%
	Forest	100%	100%	94%	100%	98%
Religion	Hindu	63%	86%	69%	79%	76%
	Christian	38%	14%	31%	21%	24%
Domicile	Native	50%	86%	53%	72%	67%

	Immigrants	50%	14%	47%	28%	33%
Literacy Rate		88%	86%	63%	74%	74%
Average Family Size		4	3	4	5	4
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		3875	11106	7413	5926	7265
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		1903	6665	4742	5810	5335
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Out of 100 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Kerala, half (50%) are male and female. Marital status of the respondents shows that nearly two third (62%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 62% respondents live in joint family. An overwhelming majority of 98% tribal households live in forest area and hardly 2% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households show that more than three fourth (76%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas one fourth(24%)% respondents belongs to Christianity. More than two third tribal households (67%) are residing in the village since birth, whereas one third respondents (33%) are immigrants. The average size of family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 7265/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 5335/- only.

Table 7.2: Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the Tribal Households

Monthly Expenditure (in INR.)	Cholanaikayan	Kadar	Kattunayakan	Kurumbas	In Kerala (PVTGs)
Rent	0	131	0	0	28
Utilities	0	559	150	208	246
Food	500	3476	2819	2721	2735
Treatment	78	462	305	472	385
Education	0	95	197	51	103
Transportation	375	957	534	1441	964
Infant Items	88	143	141	97	120
Households Items	288	283	203	308	268
Hygiene Expenditure	288	171	173	212	197
Debt Expenditure	250	387	214	173	237
Other Expenditure	38	0	0	128	53
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39					

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected items. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs. 2735) and second highest is on transportation (Rs. 964). On the other hand, they spend minimum on paying rent (Rs.28) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 7.3: Type of Ration

Tribe	Ration Card	
	APL	BPL
Cholanaikayan	0%	100%
Kadar	29%	71%
Kattunayakan	47%	53%
Kurumbas	26%	74%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	34%	66%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39		

More than two-third (66%) respondents belongs to below poverty line family, whereas more than one third (34%) respondents fall under APL category, through these families genuinely belong to BPL category, but by default they are provided with APL ration card. Community-wise data shows that all most all respondents from Cholanaikayan tribe belongs to below poverty line, whereas, three fourth (74%) Kurumbas are from below poverty line, followed by Kadar (71%), and Kattunayakan (53%). Among four particularly vulnerable tribal groups, Cholanaikayans are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state.

Table 7.4: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Tribe	Economic Activities				Cattle rearing
	Collection of forest produce	Shifting Cultivation	Forest Labour	Service	
Cholanaikan	38%	11%	38%	13%	0
Kadar	43%	5%	19%	33%	0
Kattunayakan	9%	13%	69%	9%	0
Kurumbas	8%	56%	10%	13%	13%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	18%	28%	33%	16%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39					

Cholanaikans are found in Karulai and Vazhikkadavu forest ranges of Nilambur Valley of Malappuram District. ‘Chola’ means shade and ‘Naickan’ or ‘Nayakan’ denotes leader. They speak a dialect of their own having a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam. Cholanaikans depend solely on non timber forest produces for their consumption and for exchange or sale. They spend most of their forest life in natural rock shelters. More than one third (38%) respondents from Cholanaikan tribe depend on collection of forest produce as a source of livelihood. The other major source of income of the community is from forest labour(38%). Less than one fifth (13%) respondents under study within the Cholanaikan family are found to be working in the Government section either as school teacher, peon and forest watcher in the region.

Kadar community in Palakkad is found in Parambikulam, Kuriyarkutty, Nelliampathy, Kalchadi and Taliyakallu areas. Kadar speak a mix form of Tamil with Malayalam. The hereditary headman of the settlement is called 'Mooppan' who deal with the social control mechanism of the community. Kadar subsists mainly on non-timber forest produce collection and forest labour. Traditionally they were expert in food gathering, hunting and trapping birds and animals. They have the traditional skill in making ropes which are usually required for honey collection and elephant capturing expeditions. It is evident from the above table that more than one third (43%) respondents belonging to Kadar community depends on collection of forest produce whereas 5 percent practice shifting cultivation. It also informs that the representation of Kadar in service is rising; one third respondents (33%) from Kadar tribe are found to be employed as school teacher, peon and also work as forest guard. Less than one fifth (19%) respondents within Kadar community are working as forest labourer. Since there is depletion of forest produce, tribals are looking for alternative employment opportunities in the nearby town for wage employment.

The term Kattunayakan is derived from the words 'Kattu' (forest) and 'Nayakan' or 'naickan' (lord). Thus Kattunayakan literally means lord of forests. They speak a dialect similar to Kannada. They can interact with outsiders in Malayalam. Majority of this tribe lives in Mallapuram district in the state. The livelihood bases of the Kattunayakans are mainly dependent on forest produce. Earlier, they were used as mahouts and in elephant capture. The Kattunayakans had the traditional skill in honey collection using different techniques. They were mainly hunters and food gatherers with sporadic shifting cultivation around their settlements. They still subsist on non timber forest produce collection. The headman is called 'Muthan' or 'Muthali' who also officiates as priest. Nearly three fourth (69%) respondents belonging to Kattunayakan are dependent on forest labour as a means of livelihood, whereas 13 percent respondents practice shifting and settled cultivation. About 9 percent respondents from Kattunayakan family are employed as school teacher, peon and forest watcher in the study area. Nine percent respondents from this tribe are engaged in collection of forest produce.

Kurumbas are distributed in Attappady Block Panchayat of Palakkad District. Kurumbas mostly living in Reserve and Vested Forest areas have been Practising shifting cultivation called 'Panja Krishi'. They cultivate Ragi, Thuvara, Chama etc. They are also engaged in cattle rearing and collection of non-timber forest produce. More than half (56%) respondents from Kurumba tribe are engaged in shifting cultivation (*Panja Krishi*), 13 percent respondents from the tribe are engaged in cattle rearing. Another 8 percent of the respondents depend on collection of forest produce, another 10 percent of them are engaged as forest watcher.

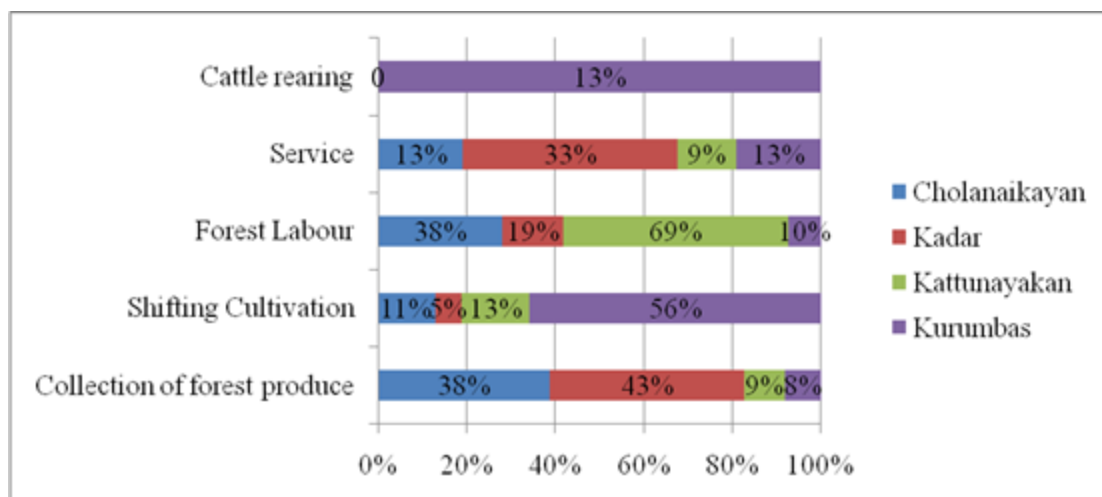


Figure 1

Major source of income of scheduled tribes living in this area is from agriculture(shifting cultivation) and allied sectors and collection of minor forest produce. Major chunk of minor forest produce collected in Kerala is from Attapady. Lack of water sources and deforestation are major serious threat to Agricultural Development in this area. The main water sources are the river. Since the river gets dry in summer, people resort to rainwater and rivulets for drinking water and irrigation purposes. Drinking water supply by Revenue Department is also reliable.

Due to non-availability of water sources, the tribal people follow traditional style of cultivation. Coconut, cereals, Ragi is noticeable. Along with agricultural development, cattle rearing are also the main source of income.

Table 7.5: Ownership of House

Tribe	House Type							
	Present				10 year before			
	Kaccha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Rock Shelters	Kaccha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Rock Shelters
Cholanaikayan	25%	0%	25%	51%	13%	0%	13%	75%
Kadar	29%	38%	33%	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%
Kattunayakan	15%	34%	50%	0%	60%	3%	38%	0%
Kurumbas	13%	18%	69%	0%	60%	3%	38%	0%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	13%	19%	25%	4%	27%	1%	27%	6%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39								

The housing characteristics in the study area shows that three fourth fourth(75%) respondents belonging to Cholanaikayan community were residing in rock shelters before 10 years, still half(51%) of the respondents at present are residing in the rock shelters. Among the Kadar

community, two third (67%) respondents were living in semi-pucca and another one third (33%) respondents were living in Kutcha houses before 10 years. At present more than one third (38%) Kadar households live in pucca houses. Pucca houses are constructed under the CCD plan in the project villages over a period of time. However, more than one fourth (29%) respondents from Kadar tribe still live in Kutcha house and another one third (33%) respondents live in semi-pucca houses. Among the Kattunayakan, number of households living in pucca houses before 10 years was 3 percent only, however, in recent years one third (34%) respondents are residing in pucca houses. Further, the number of semi-pucca houses of the Kattunayakans have increased to 38 percent to 50 percent. Thus, half of the tribe lives in semi-pucca houses. The numbers of pucca houses among the Kurumbas have increased from 3 percent to 18 percent compared to last ten years. Most of the Kurumbas have received houses under the CCD plan. Similarly, the numbers of semi-pucca houses have increased significantly 38 percent to 69 percent. Thus, more than two third respondents from the Kurumba PVTG reside in semi-pucca house.

Table 7.6: Ownership of House

Tribe	House Ownership(self owned)	
	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	75%	25%
Kadar	95%	5%
Kattunayakan	84%	16%
Kurumbas	97%	25%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	84%	16%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39		

Ownership of houses among the four particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area reflects that most of the tribes have self owned houses (84%), whereas it is self owned houses as reported by 16 percent tribal households before 10 years. Under additional tribal sub plan(ATSP) scheme more than 2517 beneficiaries have availed financial assistance for house construction. Similarly, under HUDCO housing, financial assistance to 616 beneficiaries is provided financial support of Rs. 2.73 lakh for house construction.

Table 7.7: Benefit from Government Schemes

Tribe	Government Assistance for Housing
Cholanaikayan	63%
Kadar	95%
Kattunayakan	91%
Kurumbas	69%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	81%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39	

More than three-fourth (81%) tribal households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAY Schemes.

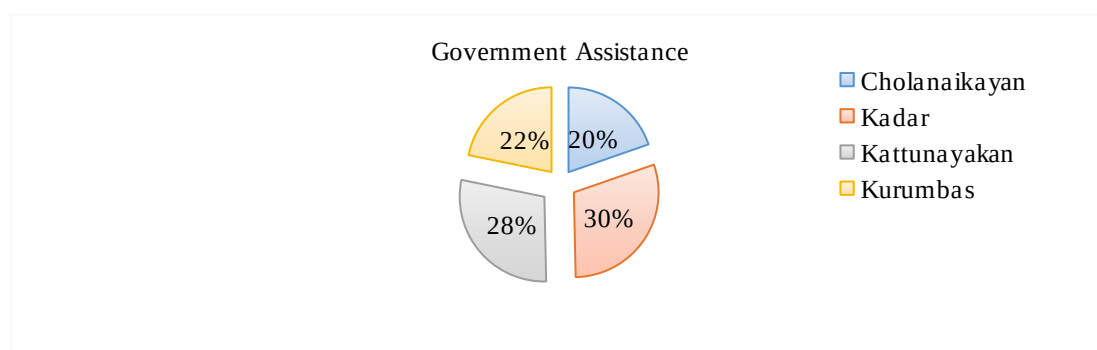


Figure 2

Table 7.8: Ownership of Livestock

Tribe	Livestock					
	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Cholanaikayan	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kadar	0%	0%	0%	19%	10%	0%
Kattunayakan	41%	0%	19%	25%	3%	0%
Kurumbas	10%	10%	21%	10%	0%	18%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	18%	4%	14%	16%	3%	7%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Majority of tribal households are engaged in rising cows, oxen, goat rearing, piggery, as a supplementary source of income. A majority of 18 percent tribal households possess 1 to 3 livestock at present.

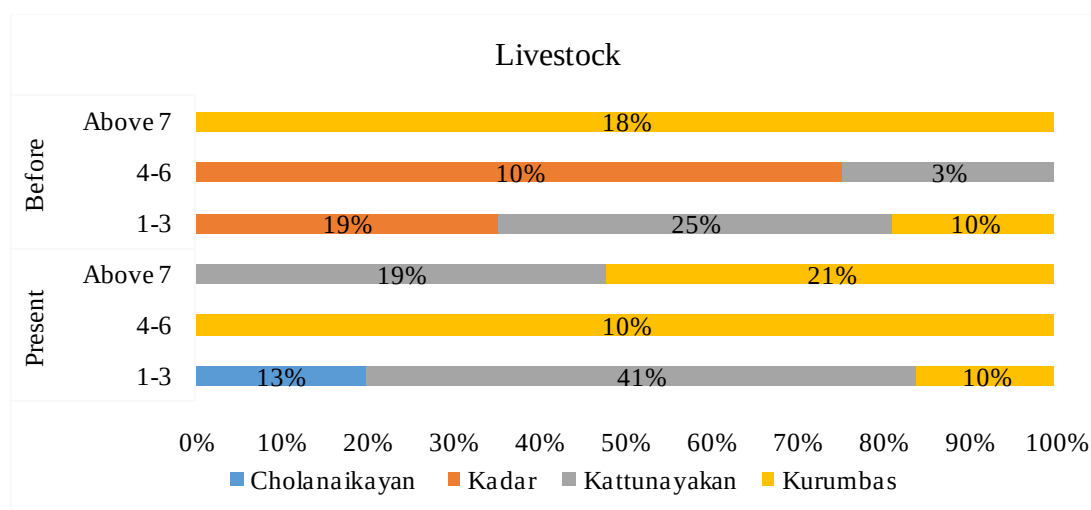


Figure 3

Table 7.9: Source of Drinking Water

Water Sources		Cholanaikayan	Kadar	Kattunayakan	Kurumbas	In Kerala (PVTGs)
Pipe Water	Present	38%	95%	19%	69%	56%
	10 year before	13%	29%	13%	31%	23%
River	Present	50%	5%	9%	31%	20%
	10 year before	75%	14%	13%	67%	39%
Sanitary Well	Present	13%	0%	72%	0%	24%
	10 year before	13%	10%	59%	0%	22%
Ponds	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	0%	24%	16%	0%	10%
Bore Well	Present	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	0%	24%	0%	0%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

More than half (56%) tribal households affirmed that they are using spring based pipe water for drinking purposes at present, while it is pipe water for less than one fifth (23%) surveyed households before 10 years. One fifth respondents (20%) use river water for drinking purposes especially the Kaders in Parambikulam Tiger Reserve Area in Palakad district. More than one third respondents (39%) were using river water for drinking and household use. Nearly one fourth (24%) tribal households use water from sanitary well, where as one fifth(22%) respondents use water from sanitary well before 10 years. Hardly 10 percent respondents were using water from pond for household use before 10 years. Hardly 5 percent respondents are using water from bore well for household use.

Table 7.10 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Tribe	Present			Before		
	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open	Public Latrines	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open	Public Latrines
Cholanaikayan	13%	88%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Kadar	24%	5%	71%	0%	100%	0%
Kattunayakan	59%	31%	9%	16%	75%	9%
Kurumbas	64%	21%	15%	0%	97%	3%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	50%	26%	24%	5%	91%	4%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

From the table 11.12 it is evident that almost all (91%) tribal households in three districts of Kerala had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at

present half (50%) tribal households have got toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin and have access to it within their premise. However, nearly one fourth (24%) tribal households informed of using public latrines and remaining one fifth (26%) households do not have toilet and hence defecate in open. Thus, the priority before the district administration should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in these districts.

Table 7.11: Type of Fuel used for Cooking

Tribe	Present			Before		
	Fire Wood	Gobar Gas	Kerosene	Fire Wood	Gobar Gas	Kerosene
Cholanaikayan	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kadar	33%	67%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kattunayakan	69%	25%	6%	100%	0%	0%
Kurumbas	79%	18%	3%	100%	0%	0%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	68%	29%	3%	100%	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

From the above table is evident that more than two third (68%) respondents from the surveyed population at present use fire wood for cooking purposes, whereas all the tribal households were using fire wood for cooking purposes before 10 years. More than one fourth (29%) tribal households use Gobar gas in recent years for cooking purposes.

Table 7.12: Ownership of Consumer Assets before 10 years

Tribe	Cycle		Radio		TV	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	0%	0%	100%	25%	0%	0%
Kadar	10%	0%	90%	48%	0%	24%
Kattunayakan	9%	0%	44%	31%	47%	9%
Kurumbas	0%	0%	62%	49%	38%	13%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	5%	0%	65%	41%	30%	13%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Asset ownership among the tribal households before 10 years shows that more than more than one third(43%) respondents had Radio as a source of information and entertainment, still nearly two third(65%) respondents have Radio as an asset with them. Interestingly, nearly one third(30%) respondents at present have TV, compared to 13 percent tribal households

before 10 years. About 5 percent tribal households in the study area have Cycle as a means of transportation such hilly and far flung areas in Kerala.

Table 7.13: Possession of Landholdings

Land Holding				
Land in Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre
	Present		Before	
Cholanaikayan	63%	0%	13%	0%
Kadar	29%	0%	19%	0%
Kattunayakan	22%	3%	13%	0%
Kurumbas	59%	10%	46%	5%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	41%	5%	27%	2%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39				

Possession of land among tribal households at present shows that more than one third three-fourth(41%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 4 acres, whereas more than one fourth(27%) respondents before 10 years had 1 to 4 acres of agricultural land. While making a before and after comparison of ownership of land holding among the respondents it is evident that there is slight increase in the land holding above 5 acres of land of tribal households from 2 percent to 5 percent.

However, 16 percent tribals neither are land less, neither they agricultural land nor received land under FRA. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that three fourth(76%) tribal households had agricultural and jhum/terrace land of 1 to 5 acres, whereas 3 percent households have above 5 acres of land. However, one fourth of tribal households (21 percent) were landless before 10 years.

Under tribal promoters scheme 135 promoters and 10 health promoters have been appointed. They work as a bridge between the tribes and line department. The main objective of the Oorukottam scheme is to empower the tribal people and these Oorukottam can act as a monitoring committee of welfare activities in the area.

Table 7.14. Basic Facilities in the house

Agricultural Instruments		
Tribe	Wooden Plough	
	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	0%	0%
Kadar	10%	10%
Kattunayakan	6%	6%
Kurumbas	51%	31%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	24%	16%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 39 and Kurumbas = 39		

Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fourth (24%) tribal households in the study area are provided with wooden plough including hoe, spade, compared to less than one fifth (16%) tribal households before 10 years.

The Forest Rights Act 2006-Promulgation in Attapady region was started during the period 2009-10, during the first phase 56 FRCs were constituted. 2215 applications were received and passed by Gram Sabha for individual rights. Out of these applications 364 claims were not genuine and 1284 claims were on revenue land and hence were rejected; 567 claims were found legitimate and survey conducted on the above claims. Among these 183 claims were rejected by DLC due to deferent reasons (sandal regeneration area-24, farm land-83, Revenue land-37, Claims not genuine-37) and 22 claims were withheld due to sandal regeneration area. 320.349 hector lands were distributed among the 282 beneficiaries.

Table 7.15 Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Tribe	School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)		School Complex		Ashram School	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	13%	13%	50%	38%	63%	63%
Kadar	14%	14%	48%	38%	100%	81%
Kattunayakan	84%	84%	34%	34%	100%	100%
Kurumbas	49%	46%	23%	10%	56%	56%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	50%	49%	34%	26%	80%	76%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Under the CCDP project, Eklavya Model Public Schools (EMRS), educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in Agali Gram Panchayat under

Attapaddy block in Palakkad district and EMRS and sports complex has been established in Wayanad district in the state. Accommodation, food, study material including school dress and books are provided to the tribal children (both for boys and girls) at free of cost till 10th class. Hostels especially for the girls are also established in the vicinity. Half (78%) respondents reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another two third (64%) respondents reported that before 10 years there was residential school in their locality.

Table 7.16: Basic Facilities in the Residential School

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	100%	88%	100%	100%	50%	0%
Kadar	100%	76%	86%	76%	19%	10%
Kattunayakan	100%	91%	91%	81%	16%	9%
Kurumbas	92%	67%	82%	74%	3%	0%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	97%	78%	87%	79%	14%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

There is separate toilet for girls and also electricity in the educational complexes in the surveyed districts. There is also kitchen garden in the school premise.

Table 7.17 School Enrollment Ratio

School Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12		Between 13 - 15		Between 15 - 17	
	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children's	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Children's
Cholanaikayan	60%	5	100%	2	56%	9
Kadar	100%	6	71%	14	100%	9
Kattunayakan	87%	15	63%	8	44%	21
Kurumbas	73%	40	63%	24	68%	44
In Kerala (PVTGs)	71%	72	67%	58	67%	73
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across five tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 71 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15, it stands at 67

percent and between 15-17 age it is 72 percent. The gross enrollment ratio of school going children between the age group of 15-17 years is 67 percent.

Table 7.18 Basic Facilities provided to Children in School

Tribe	Amenities SSA	Mid Day Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Cholanaikayan	100%	100%	75%	75%
Kadar	100%	100%	90%	90%
Kattunayakan	97%	94%	78%	78%
Kurumbas	100%	95%	54%	54%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	99%	96%	71%	71%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39				

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across five tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 70 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 92 percent and between 15-17 age it is 72 percent.

The Schedule Tribe Department is imparting more emphasis on the educational upliftment of tribal families. In Attapady the Schedule Tribe Department is running a Model Residential School and 16 Pre Metric Hostels.

The Scheduled Tribe Department is giving importance to provide social security to tribal families through housing schemes, health and hygiene, self-employment programme, infrastructure development schemes, irrigation, electrification and hamlet development programmes are being initiated.

The Integrated Tribal Development Department (ITDP) has implemented several schemes for the development of the tribals in the study areas in Kerala. In the Attappady there are 16 Pre Metric Hostels functioning and 1357 tribal students including PVTG children are accommodated in these hostels against a strength of 790 number of Post Metric Hostels is established in this region. However steps have been taken to start two Post Metric Hostels in Agali Panchayat both for girls and boys.

Under ITDP Attapaddy, one residential school is functional at Mukkali. Tutorial schemes for students are implemented to increase the academic status of students of high school and higher secondary school. It is also intended to provide special coaching to the students of high school and higher secondary school. In order to improve the facilities Pre metric hostels such education, boarding and lodging facilities in the tribal hostels, it is renovated from time to time.

Since most of the tribal settlements are in inaccessible areas and hence the parents are reluctant to send their children to far away schools. Under 'Gothra Sarathi' programme,

transportation facilities are provided to students coming from remote area. Presently 18 schools are availing the facility. Under the pre-metric and post-metric scholarship schemes, 4115 pre-metric students and 1040 post metric students have availed educational concessions during the 2017-18. The Tribal Development Department emphasizes on educational improvement of tribal students.

Table 7.19 Difficulties face by the School Going Children

Difficulties in attending school			
Tribe	Distance to school	Financial constraints	No difficulties
Cholanaikayan	88%	0%	13%
Kadar	52%	5%	43%
Kattunayakan	22%	19%	59%
Kurumbas	56%	26%	18%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	47%	17%	36%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39			

Nearly half (50%) respondents reported that distance to school was one among the major difficulties especially for the girl child in attending school before 10 years, whereas 17 percent respondents reported that due to financial constraints, they are able to give higher education to their children. However, little more than one third (36%) respondents reported that there is no difficulties for the children in attending school since educational complex is established under the CCD plan in their vicinity and students get accommodation, food and study material at free of cost.

Table 7.20 Period of Food Scarcity

Food Scarcity		
Tribe	Less than 3 Months	3 Months to 6 Months
Cholanaikayan	50%	0%
Kadar	14%	0%
Kattunayakan	3%	16%
Kurumbas	23%	0%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	17%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39		

Less than one fifth (17%) respondents in the study area informed that there is food insecurity for less than 3 months, whereas 5 percent respondents reported that they experience food insecurity for 3 to 6 months.. The food deficit is met with the targeted PDS, special schemes under food safety net and rural development schemes like SGRY, NREGS etc. The food

support programme is intended to provide food grains to the needy and bedridden tribes during monsoon. All PVTG families have been included in this scheme. Rs. 1.83 crore is spent during 2017-18. 11,000 beneficiaries have availed benefits under the food support programme

Table 7.21 Involvement in Traditional Activities

Tribe	Involve in traditional practices	
	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	63%	63%
Kadar	19%	19%
Kattunayakan	50%	38%
Kurumbas	56%	46%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	47%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39		

One among the important component under the PVTG scheme is the preservation and promotion of traditional activities of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups. It is apparent from the above table that nearly half (47%) respondents in the study area informed that they actively participate in traditional practices at present compared to more than one third(39) respondents before 10 years.

Under SCA to TSP, Rs. 1 crore is allotted to the tribal households including the PVTGs towards promotion of livelihood activities such as rearing cow, cultural Troup, sewing machines, ox, goat, establishment of bakery units, petty shops etc. Among others include installation of drinking water project, carpentry unit, DTP centre, agricultural tools etc. Under Article 275(1) efforts are made to strengthen the infrastructure development in the social sectors such as education, income generation, health nutrition, roads, bridges, animal husbandry, processing of Minor Forest produce (MFP).

Table 7.22 Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

Tribe		Cholanaikayan	Kadar	Kattunayakan	Kurumba	In Kerala (PVTGs)
Art and Craft	Present	38%	0%	6%	10%	9%
	10 year before	38%	5%	6%	18%	13%
Broomstick Making	Present	13%	0%	6%	26%	13%
	10 year before	13%	0%	0%	18%	8%
Dance	Present	13%	5%	28%	5%	13%
	10 year before	13%	10%	28%	5%	14%
Wood Carving	Present	0%	14%	6%	10%	9%
	10 year before	0%	5%	0%	0%	1%
Bamboo Basketry	Present	63%	38%	78%	51%	58%
	10 year before	100%	48%	63%	64%	63%

*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39

Under the CCD plan, various traditional activities has been promoted among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the state such as art and craft, making broom stick in traditional way, promotion of cultural activities like dance, wood carving and bamboo basketry. It is evident from the above table that nearly two-third surveyed tribal households (63%) were engaged in weaving bamboo basketry before 10 years. Whereas more than half (58%) respondents belonging to four tribal communities are engaged in weaving bamboo baskets at present.

Table 7.23: Preservation and Promotion Activities under CCDP

Tribe	Tribal Museum		Cultural Mandap		Community participation in Tribal Events		Traditional Dress	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	13%	13%	63%	63%	50%	38%	0%	25%
Kadar	0%	0%	43%	29%	33%	33%	0%	10%
Kattunayakan	19%	16%	69%	66%	66%	63%	9%	28%
Kurumbas	0%	0%	56%	49%	62%	56%	5%	31%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	7%	6%	58%	51%	56%	52%	5%	25%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39								

Preservation and promotional activities under CCDP among the tribal community in the study area reflects that there exists cultural mandap in the surveyed tribal villages and more than half (56%) respondents reported that they take part in organising events at present compared to half(52%) respondents participating in tribal events before 10 years. One fourth (25%) respondents informed that they had earlier received traditional dress under CCD plan. However, in recent years hardly 5 percent respondents reported that they have received traditional dress. The Ethnological Museum was established in the premises of Kerala institute for Research Training & Development studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS), Kozhikode in the year 1973. The Ethnological Museum is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the rich and unique culture and tribal music of the indigenous people.

The Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Kerala is running two Allopathic outpatient clinics in the remote scheduled tribe areas of Attappady. Ambulance services and medical camps are also being organized through these outpatient clinics.

Under the 'Medical Assistance through Hospitals' scheme, medical care is provided to Scheduled Tribes through selected hospital in the state. Through the scheme financial assistance is provided for treatment of tribal people affected by various diseases through approved hospitals in the state. The allotted amount is used for providing purchase of medicines, medical examinations including all types of scanning, provision for medical aids and equipments, ambulance transportation services in the absence of the same in Government Hospitals. The fund is distributed to all 14 District Hospitals in the state where there is substantial ST population.

The scheme called 'Tribal Relief Fund' is intended to provide financial assistance to the ST population affected by various diseases and natural calamity. Financial assistance is given to the Scheduled Tribes belonging to below poverty line and those who suffer from various diseases including major diseases like cancer, heart/kidney/brain ailments etc. They are granted financial assistance as per the Government Orders issued as "Relief Fund of Hon.ble Minister "up to Rupees one lakh per person. Sickle Cell Anaemia is an inherited lifelong disease prevailing among the Scheduled Tribes of Wayanad, Palakkad, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts. Continuous body pain, mental stress, inability to do hard work, malnutrition are the common problems faced by these patients. Under the 'Assistance for Sickle-cell Anemia Patients' Scheme, the patients are provided financial assistance of 2500/- per month.

There are 3 mobile medical units functioning in Malappuram, Palakkad, Wayanad under the Scheduled Tribe Development Department through HLL(Hindustan Life Care Ltd.).

Table 7.24: Frequent Forms of Diseases & Access to Primary Health Centre

Tribe	PHC Access		Cold		Fever		Sickle-cell Anemia		Gastritis	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	50%	50%	75%	88%	0%	0%	25%	13%	0%	0%
Kadar	86%	81%	71%	71%	19%	24%	10%	5%	0%	0%
Kattunayakan	88%	75%	3%	66%	3%	22%	63%	9%	0%	3%
Kurumbas	33%	13%	67%	82%	8%	5%	10%	10%	10%	3%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	63%	50%	48%	75%	8%	14%	28%	9%	4%	2%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39										

The frequent forms of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area are cold, fever, depression and gastritis. Nearly two third respondents (63%) reported that they have access to Primary Health Centre, compared to half (50%) respondents before 10 years. Access to health care in the study area is very poor, in some cases the primary health centre and sub health centre are far away from the tribal villages.

Table 7.25: Reaction of the Tribal Community regarding Health Facilities

People perception regarding health facilities

Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Bad	Good	Bad	Good
Cholanaikayan	13%	88%	25%	75%
Kadar	48%	52%	62%	38%
Kattunayakan	3%	97%	9%	91%
Kurumbas	69%	31%	77%	23%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	39%	61%	48%	52%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39				

Health care services in the respective districts in Kerala have improved compared to last ten years. Nearly two third (61%) respondents reported that the treatments at the primary health centre and Community Health Centre and district hospitals are good and doctors and basic facilities are available.

Table 7.26: Health Facilities in the Village

Tribes	ANM		Health Card		Health Services		Free Medicines	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	88%	63%	25%	25%	88%	63%	100%	88%
Kadar	76%	57%	67%	14%	95%	71%	100%	90%
Kattunayakan	94%	81%	31%	9%	94%	84%	94%	81%
Kurumbas	44%	31%	62%	10%	72%	38%	95%	67%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	70%	55%	50%	12%	85%	62%	96%	78%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39								

Nearly three fourth (70%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level at present. Half(50%) respondents have received health card under Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency of Kerala (CHIAK)-RSBY card. More than four fifth(85%) respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years. Under-nutrition is one among the major challenges in maternal and child health care among tribal communities in the state. Inadequate pre and post maternal and child care is attributed mainly to the lack of timely financial assistance. Under Janani-JanmaRaksha Scheme, financial assistance of Rs. 1000 per month for 18 months is envisaged starting from third month of the pregnancy to the month in which the child attains one year. Payment is transferred directly to the beneficiaries the bank account. Under the 'Financial Assistance to Traditional Tribal Healers' scheme, annual grant

of Rs. 1000/- is provided to traditional tribal healers in the state. The beneficiaries are selected with the assistance of KIRTADS.

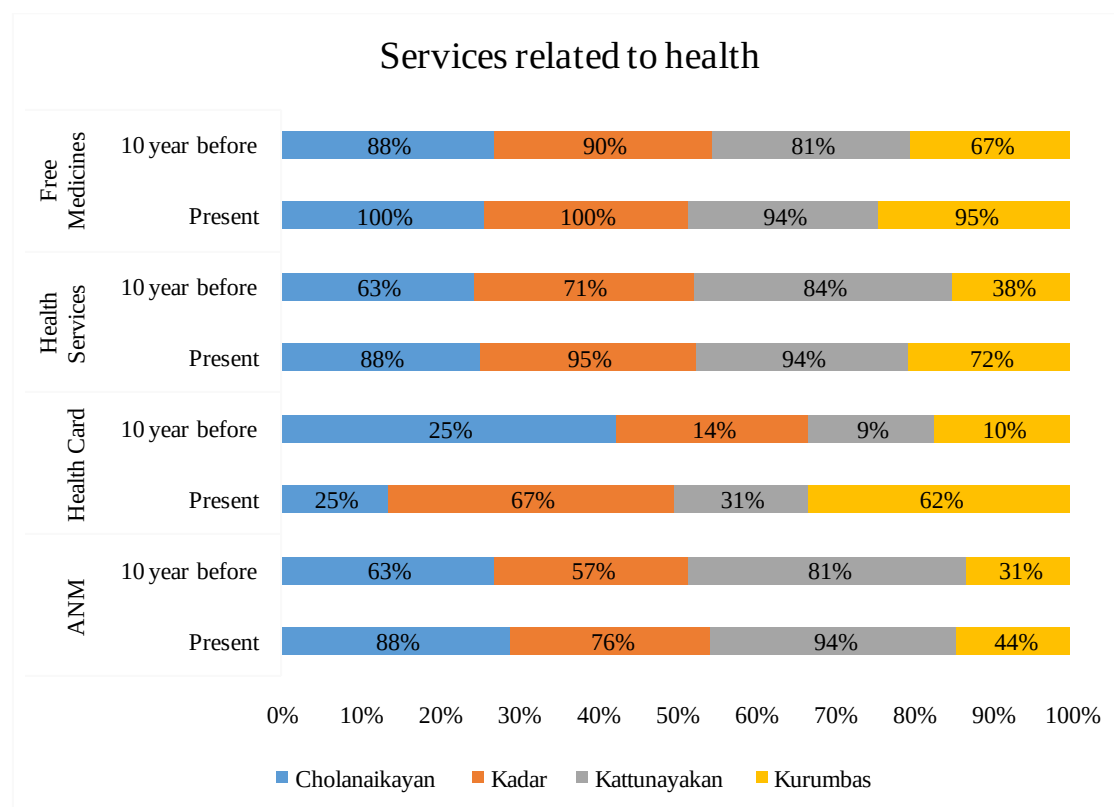


Figure 4

Table 7.27: Immunization Coverage in the Study Area

Tribes	Immunization Program		Children Immunization		Pregnant Mothers Immunization		Improvement in Institutional Pre & Post Delivery Care	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholanaikayan	100%	63%	100%	75%	75%	38%	100%	63%
Kadar	100%	71%	90%	52%	81%	33%	90%	33%
Kattunayakan	97%	72%	81%	56%	97%	44%	94%	53%
Kurumbas	77%	44%	90%	59%	74%	38%	87%	46%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	90%	60%	88%	58%	83%	39%	91%	47%

*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39

More than fourth fifth (90%) respondents in the study area reported that at present immunization coverage for both children and pregnant mothers have improved compared to last 10 years. More than three fourth (88%) respondents reported that child immunization

have improved in last 10 years. Similarly, immunizations for the pregnant mothers have improved to 83 percent. More than three fourth (91%) respondents informed that the institutional delivery care has improved in last 10 years.

Table 7.28: Health Services availed by the Pregnant Women

Tribe	Iron Tablets		Supplementary Food		Vitamin - B Tablets	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholannaikan	0%	50%	38%	38%	25%	13%
Kadar	19%	29%	48%	10%	19%	14%
Kattunayakan	25%	9%	53%	16%	13%	16%
Kurumba	18%	0%	51%	28%	21%	18%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	19%	13%	50%	21%	18%	16%

*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39

Half(50%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, whereas only 18 percent respondents informed that pregnant women have received Vitamin B Tablets, and another 19 percent informed that pregnant women in the households have received Iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages.

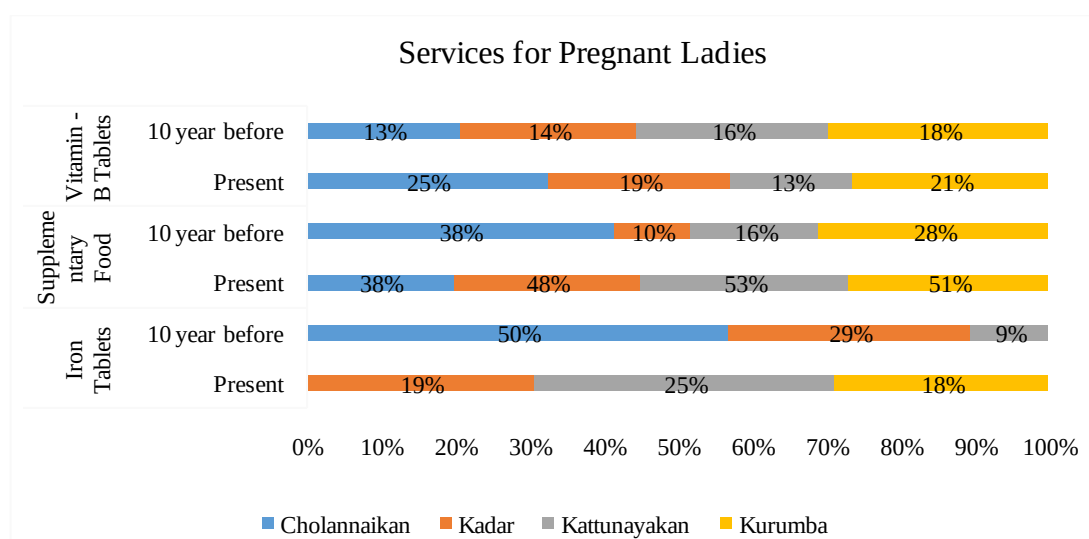


Figure 5

Table 7.29: Status of Institutional Delivery

Tribe	Delivery of			
	Government Hospital		Home	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Cholannaikan	88%	50%	13%	50%
Kadar	90%	29%	10%	71%
Kattunayakan	84%	47%	16%	53%

Kurumba	87%	46%	13%	54%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	87%	43%	13%	57%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39				

More than three fourth (87%) respondents reported that they prefer government hospital for delivery of child at present, whereas more than half (57%) respondents reported that delivery and care is provided by at home before 10 years.

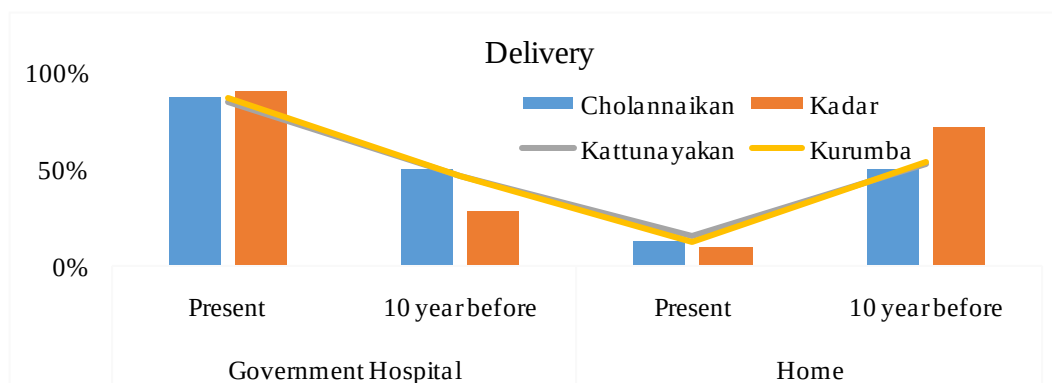


Figure 6

Under Janani-Janmarakshaw scheme, every pregnant woman gets Rs. 2,000/- per month from the third month of pregnancy till the child attains one year. SO far 1533 beneficiaries have been identified. The 'Kaithangu' scheme is intended to provide financial assistance of Rs. 1000/- to orphaned children or children deserted by parents up to the age of 18. The amount is provided to that relative/guardian who looks after.

Table 7.30: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Tribes	Level of Satisfaction	Cholannaikan	Kadar	Kattunayakan	Kurumba	In Kerala (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	13%	14%	9%	5%	9%
	Not Satisfied	88%	71%	72%	56%	67%
	Satisfied	0%	14%	19%	38%	24%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	38%	5%	13%	18%	15%
	Not Satisfied	50%	48%	34%	51%	45%
	Satisfied	13%	57%	47%	31%	40%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	38%	0%	6%	10%	9%
	Not Satisfied	63%	90%	56%	54%	64%
	Satisfied	0%	19%	34%	33%	28%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	9%	5%	5%
	Not Satisfied	63%	57%	53%	62%	58%
	Satisfied	38%	43%	38%	33%	37%
Marketing for	Highly Satisfied	25%	0%	16%	3%	8%

NTFPs	Not Satisfied	50%	76%	41%	49%	52%
	Satisfied	25%	24%	44%	49%	40%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	25%	14%	91%	26%	44%
	Not Satisfied	50%	10%	3%	26%	17%
	Satisfied	25%	76%	6%	49%	39%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	50%	62%	81%	64%	68%
	Not Satisfied	13%	0%	13%	0%	5%
	Satisfied	38%	38%	6%	36%	27%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	88%	86%	100%	74%	86%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	13%	5%
	Satisfied	13%	14%	0%	13%	9%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	38%	14%	81%	38%	47%
	Not Satisfied	63%	57%	16%	38%	37%
	Satisfied	0%	29%	3%	23%	16%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	25%	38%	6%	23%	21%
	Not Satisfied	13%	5%	59%	28%	32%
	Satisfied	63%	57%	34%	49%	47%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	25%	24%	72%	31%	42%
	Not Satisfied	13%	14%	0%	23%	13%
	Satisfied	63%	62%	28%	46%	45%
Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	50%	19%	31%	21%	26%
	Not Satisfied	25%	33%	34%	33%	33%
	Satisfied	25%	48%	34%	46%	41%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	50%	43%	72%	46%	54%
	Not Satisfied	0%	10%	3%	5%	5%
	Satisfied	50%	48%	25%	49%	41%
Skill Up gradation	Highly Satisfied	25%	14%	28%	5%	16%
	Not Satisfied	25%	48%	38%	49%	43%
	Satisfied	50%	38%	34%	46%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaiyan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39						

Table 7.21 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD in the tribal villages in Kerala. Less than half (44%) tribal households reported that they are highly satisfied with the all weather roads that are constructed in their village. One fifth (21%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available. Solar maintenance shops are also

established in some tribal villages in the study area as reported by less than half (42%) respondents of the study area.

Less than one fifth (16%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools established under the CCDP and other Central funding in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

Less than one fifth (9%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the irrigation facilities including minor irrigation projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc. constructed in their area, which is the main source of irrigation. However, the villagers reported that the infrastructure created for irrigation needs repairing and maintenance from time to time. Further, the respondents demanded that infrastructural facilities created under the scheme in the project villages is meager and more emphasis should be given for constructing water harvesting infrastructure for irrigation purposes.

More than three fourth (86%) respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. Interestingly, telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by more than two third respondents (68%) in the micro-project area. Less than one fifth (15%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. Less than one fifth (9%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the agricultural equipments provided under the CCDP. Agricultural equipments were provided to the tribal households long back, thus the villagers were demanding for more agricultural equipments at least for those households who are left out. Hardly 5 percent respondents informed that they have availed credit from formal sources. It reflects that access to formal credit sources in the study area is very less. Thus, the micro-credit led women self help group based activity could be promoted at a greater scale through CCD plan.

Less than one fifth (8%) respondents responded that marketing support for minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce is provided by the Scheduled Tribe Development Department, Govt. of Kerala, indicating that market support for the forest produce needs to be ensured. Less than half (47%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the stream based pipe water supply installed in their village, this has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream. One fourth (26%) respondents reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets. More than half (54%) respondents informed that they are highly

satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana.

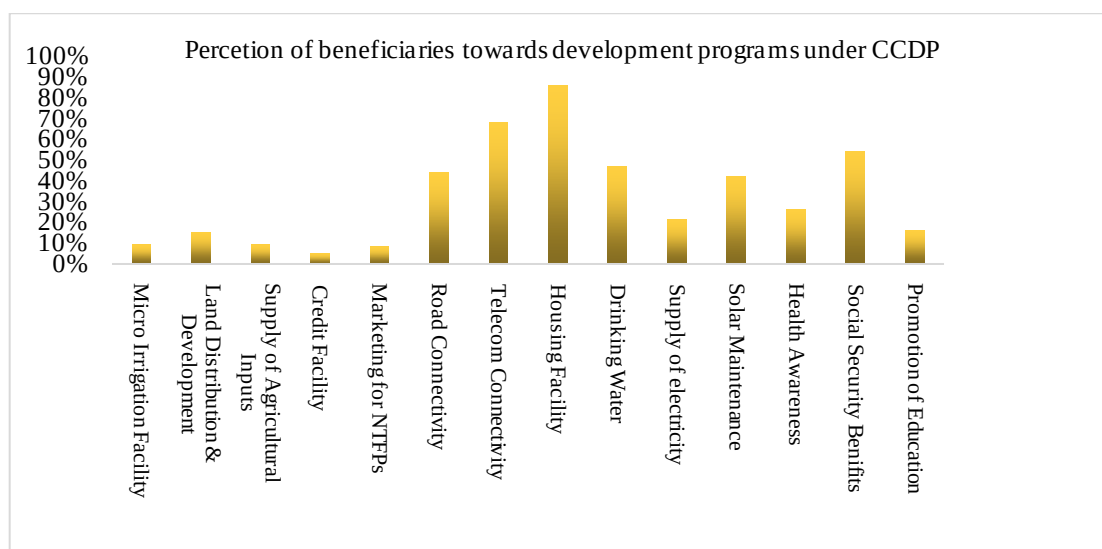


Figure 7

Table 7.31: Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme

Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Sarpanch/ Mukhia	Officer of ITDA	Sarpanch/ Mukhia	Officer of ITDA/ Tribal Welfare Department
Cholannaikan	0%	13%	0%	13%
Kadar	0%	48%	0%	5%
Kattunayakan	9%	50%	6%	6%
Kurumba	0%	23%	0%	5%
In Kerala (PVTGs)	3%	36%	2%	6%
*Total Sample Size of Cholannaikan = 8, Kadar = 21, Kattunayakan = 32 and Kurumbas = 39				

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the government schemes including CCDP-PVTG scheme in the study area is very low. Most of the rural and tribal development scheme related information is disseminated to the tribal households by the Officer of ITDA/ Tribal Welfare Department. More than one third(36%) respondents informed that the officers of ITDA visits the project villages and informs the tribal villagers about the schemes of PVTG Scheme, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Overall, the physical and financial target and achievements of the conservation-cum development plan under the scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in Kerala is noteworthy. The Scheduled Tribes Development Department has initiated several

innovative schemes for the betterment of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups with financial support/grants received from the Centre under Scheme of Development of particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups(PVTGs), Article 275(1) and Special Central Assistance(SCA to TSS). One third of the total beneficiaries covered under the PVTG scheme are women and girls. The beneficiaries are selected by the tribal development agency in the state in a transparent manner and financial assistance is provided directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries through direct benefit transfer for construction of houses. Under the tribal development schemes, the State Government has been focusing on development of health infrastructure, providing stream based pipe water supply, housing under PVTG scheme, electrification, road connectivity, toilets under Swacch Bharat Mission-Grameen, and insurance benefits under Janashree Bima Yojana and health benefits are provided under Comprehensive Health Insurance Agency of Kerala (CHIAK) and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana. Despite several efforts made, the socio-economic condition of the PVTGs in the state is very poor. Amongst the several tribal groups, Cholanikaans are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state who needs special attention. Level of awareness of various schemes and programmes among the tribal groups in the surveyed districts in the state is very low. In this regard, the Panchayati Raj Department may also be involved in creating awareness among the tribal communities about the various Government schemes. Further, incentive based involvement of Anganwadi workers and students may be considered for the same. The Ashram Schools and hostels established in the districts needs to be monitored on regular basis to ensure these educational institutions run properly. Sickle Cell Anemia is quite common among the PVTGs in the study area, thus, screening for sickle cell for all children may be completed on priority. Skill development training needs to be started among the PVTGs as per the guidelines of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Thus, an integrated/holistic approach towards development with special emphasis on infrastructure development, health care, soil conservation, education, drinking water, nutrition, skill development etc may improve the living standards of the PVTG in Kerala.

Section 8

Madhya Pradesh

Table 8.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Social Characteristic					
Characteristic		Tribe			
		Baiga	Sahariya	Bahariya	In MP (PVTGs)
Gender	Male	82%	83%	45%	64%
	Female	18%	17%	55%	36%
Marital Status	Married	94%	100%	96%	96%
	Unmarried	6%	0%	4%	4%
Family Type	Nuclear	53%	33%	37%	42%
	Joint	47%	67%	63%	58%

Village Type	Revenue	47%	17%	51%	44%
	Forest	53%	83%	49%	56%
Religion	Hindu	94%	100%	100%	98%
	Christian	6%	0%	0%	2%
Domicile		97%	100%	96%	97%
Average Family Size		4	6	6	5
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		2714	2472	5118	3823
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		2284	2204	2412	2333
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51					

Out of 103 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Madhya Pradesh, 64% are male and 34% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (96%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that nearly half of 58% respondents live in nuclear family. An overwhelming tribal households of 56% live in forest area and rest 44% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households show that almost all (98%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas 2% respondents belongs to Christianity. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 5. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 3823/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 2333/- only.

Table 8.2: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Economic Activities				
Tribe	Settled Cultivator	Tenant Cultivator	Wage Earning	Minor Forest Produce
Baiga	43%	40%	37%	10%
Sahariya	5%	5%	90%	0%
Bahariya	36%	14%	32%	18%
In MP (PVTGs)	30%	19%	44%	3%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51				

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be broadly classified into four categories including settled cultivator, tenant cultivator, wage earning - from both in farm and non-farm activities and minor forest produce. From the table 8.2 it is apparent that tribal men and women work both as settled cultivator and tenant cultivator. Nearly one-third (37%) respondents reported that they work as wage earners under MGNREGA or local factories.

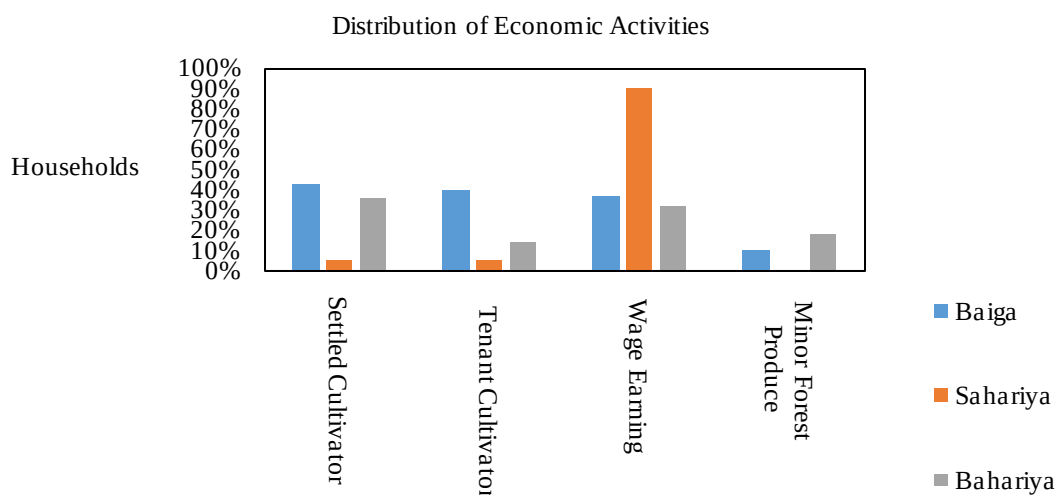


Figure 1

Table 8.3: Housing Facility

Number of Households (%)			
	Tribe	10 Years Before	Present
Animal Shed	Baiga	65%	71%
	Sahariya	28%	11%
	Bahariya	8%	20%
	In MP (PVTGs)	31%	36%
Kitchen	Baiga	15%	41%
	Sahariya	0%	6%
	Bahariya	8%	20%
	In MP (PVTGs)	9%	25%
House Electricity	Baiga	12%	97%
	Sahariya	17%	22%
	Bahariya	38%	96%
	In MP (PVTGs)	26%	86%

*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51

It is evident from the table 8.3 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Madhya Pradesh, nearly one-third (36%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 31% households before 10 years. Nearly 9 percent PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present one-fourth (25%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that more than three fourth (86%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, where as nearby one-fourth (26%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased to a significant extent.

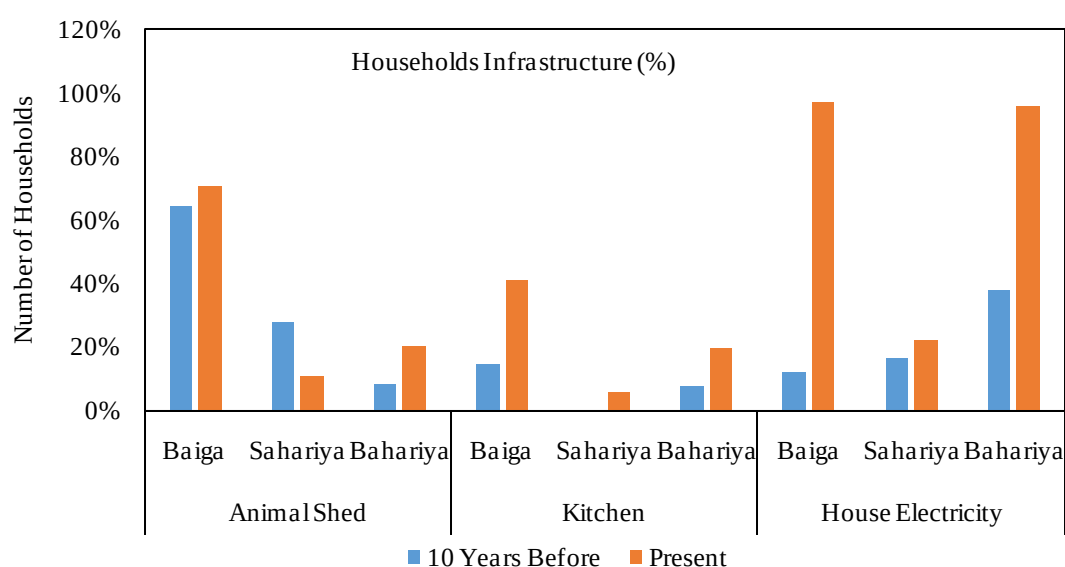


Figure 2

Table 8.4: Ownership of Livestock

Number of Livestock Per Households (%)			
Tribe	Interval	10 Year Before	Present
Baiga	1-3	88%	65%
	3-6	6%	32%
	6-9	6%	3%
Sahariya	1-3	89%	57%
	3-6	11%	32%
	6-9	0%	11%
Bahariya	1-3	76%	87%
	3-6	6%	5%
	6-9	1%	2%
In MP (PVTGs)	1-3	79%	70%
	3-6	7%	19%
	6-9	3%	4%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51			

In Madhya Pradesh, majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing and poultry as a supplementary source of income. More than two third (73%) PVTG households have livestock between 1-3 at present and nearly one fifth (19%) of the tribal households possess more than 3 livestock at present.

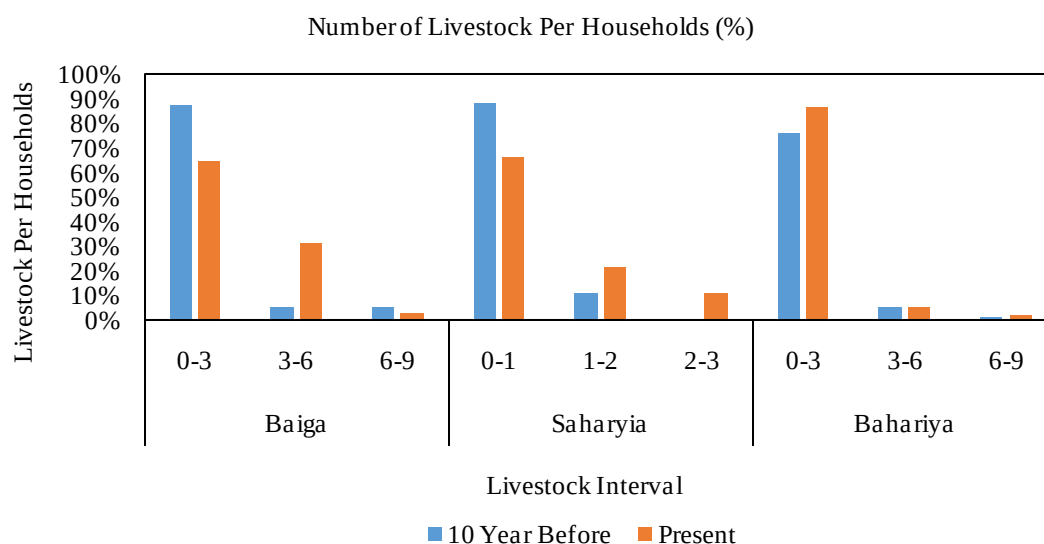


Figure 3

Table 8.5: Self Help Group

SHG Groups								
	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Functional SHZ	76%	0%	0%	0%	40%	4%	64%	4%
Functions	Organising Cultural Events	-	-	-	Asset Creation, Dispute Resolving	Asset Creation	Organising cultural events, Asset creation, and dispute resolving	Asset Creation
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51								

It is apparent from the table 8.5 that nearly two-third (64%) households are using self help groups (SHZs). Organising cultural events, asset creation, and dispute resolution are the major duties undertaken by functional SHGs.

Table 8.5: Housing Condition

Tribe								
Housing Condition	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Kutcha	91%	62%	91%	62%	98%	69%	95%	65%
Semi-Pucca	6%	0%	6%	0%	2%	4%	4%	2%

Pucca	3%	38%	3%	38%	0%	27%	1%	33%
Self Owned	79%	94%	79%	94%	92%	98%	86%	96%
Family Rented	21%	6%	21%	6%	8%	2%	14%	4%

*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that all most all (95%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 65% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 1% to 33%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the three PVTGs under study, Bahariya tribes are mostly residing in Kutcha houses (69%).

The study shows that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely self owned (86%), now it has increased 96 percent which means all most all tribal houses at present. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

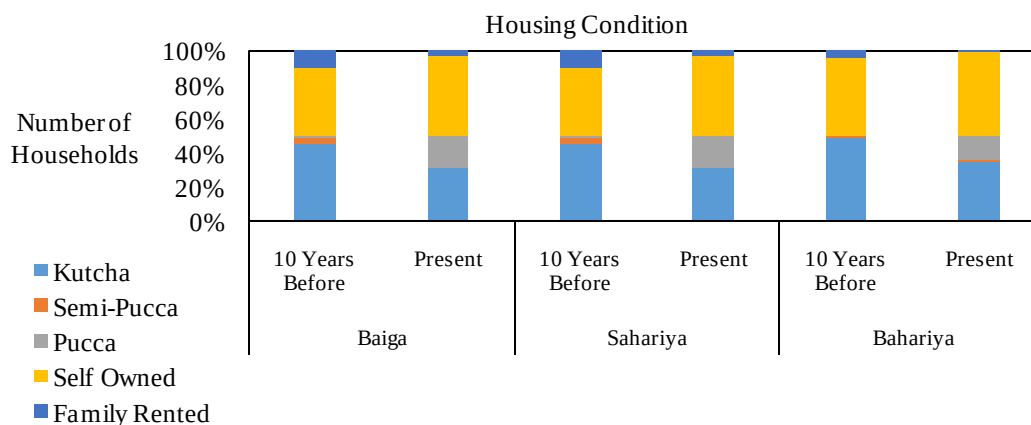


Figure 4

Table 8.6: Sources of Drinking Water

		Tribe							
		Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
		10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Water Source	Spring	46%	28%	100%	100%	46%	28%	55%	41%
	Hand Pump	37%	27%	0%	0%	37%	27%	22%	30%
	Sanitary Well	16%	15%	0%	0%	16%	15%	13%	12%
	Pipe Water	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	12%
	Tube Well	2%	15%	0%	0%	2%	15%	1%	12%

*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns throughout the world. Health risks may arise from consumption of water contaminated with infectious agents, toxic chemicals, and radiological hazards. Therefore improving access to safe drinking water can result in tangible improvements to health.[World Health Organization (WHO). Available at: http://www.who.int/topics/drinking_water/en/]

Nearly half (41%) tribal households affirmed that they are using water from spring for drinking water purposes at present, while it is hand-pump water for one third (30%) surveyed households, and the rest (12%) use sanitary well, pipe water and tube well for drinking purposes. The major concern is water from the string get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

Table 8.7 Quality of Water

Tribe								
Water Quality	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Good	6%	18%	6%	6%	26%	28%	19%	25%
Manageable	64%	79%	94%	94%	46%	70%	72%	93%
Not Good	30%	3%	0%	0%	28%	2%	29%	2%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51								

Almost all (93%) PVTG households in Madhya Pradesh reported that the quality of drinking water is manageable at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources like hand pump. However, before 10 years the villagers reported that 29 percent of the quality of drinking water was not good since villagers were fetching water mostly from springs

Table 8.8 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Tribe									
		Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
		10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Toilet Facility	Within Premises	6%	29%	0%	11%	4%	51%	4%	37%
	Open Defecation	94%	71%	100%	89%	96%	49%	96%	63%
	Public Latrines	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51									

Swacch Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grass roots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The SBM targets to achieve an ODF India by 2019, on the eve of the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. From the table 8.8 it is evident that almost all (96%) tribal households in three districts of Madhya Pradesh had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at present nearly one-third (37%) tribal households have got toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin and have access to it within their premises. Thus, the priority before the district administration should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in these districts.

Table 8.9: Fuel Type

		Tribe							
		Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
		10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present
Fuel	Fire Wood	48%	45%	100%	78%	43%	63%	55%	60%
	LPG	0%	6%	0%	29%	4%	29%	2%	22%
	Straw & Leaf	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	6%	6%	3%
	Cow Dung	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%
	Kerosene	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%
	Gobar Gas	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	22%	10%	11%
	Other	52%	52%	0%	0%	31%	31%	33%	33%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51									

It is apparent from table 8.9 that out of three districts of PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh one-fifth of the households are using LPG gas for cooking, this may be due to the impact of the LPG gas distributed by the authorities under CCDP plan.

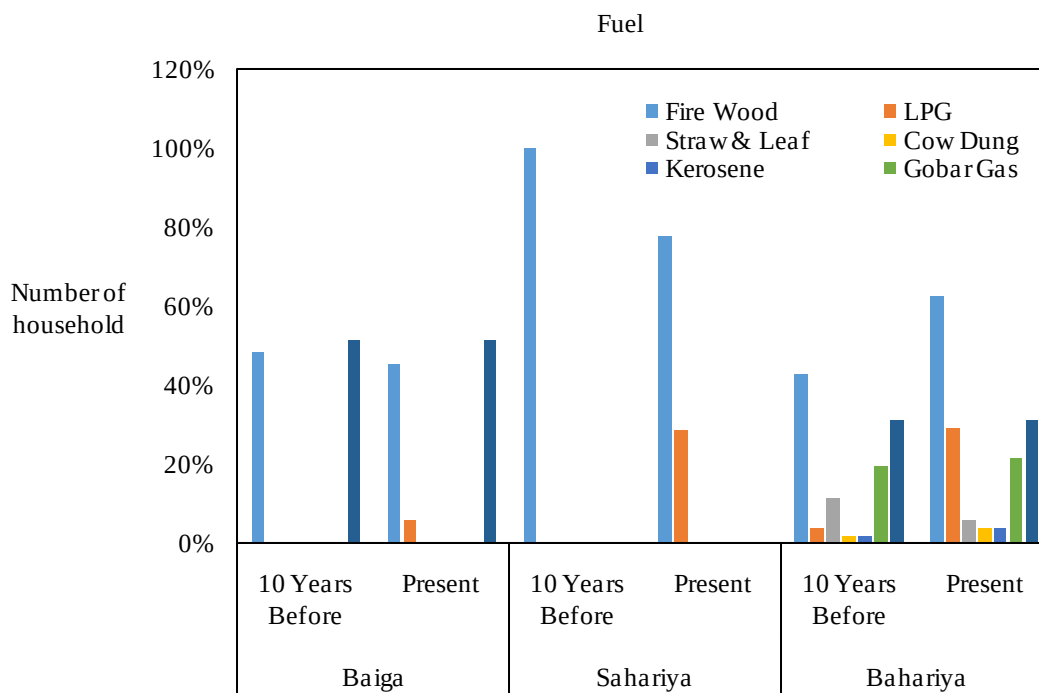


Figure 5

Table 8.10: Land Holding

Size of Land Holding (in Acres)	Tribe			
	Baiga	Sahariya	Bahariya	In MP (PVTGs)
1-2	38%	6%	31%	29%
2-4	29%	11%	25%	24%
4-6	12%	0%	6%	16%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51				

Ownership of land among tribal households shows that more than one-fourth (29%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 2 acres, another 24 percent tribal households have small land holding between 2 to 4 acres. However, 16 percent tribal households have land larger than 4 acres. Land in Madhya Pradesh has been the distributed among PVTGs under forest right act (FRA) which they used for cultivation and animal husbandry.

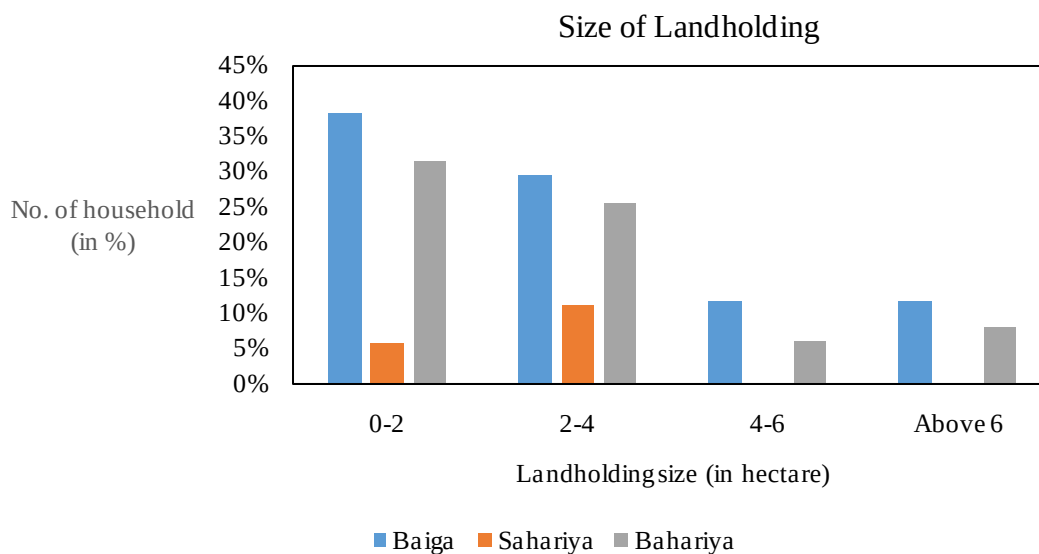


Figure 6

Table 8.11 Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

Traditional Practices								
Activities	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	At Present	10 Year Before	At Present	10 Year Before	At Present	10 Year Before	At Present	10 Year Before
Dance	50%	40%	0%	0%	25%	24%	31%	30%
Art & Craft	3%	3%	0%	0%	10%	8%	6%	5%
Painting	3%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	8%	3%
Plate Stitching & Pressing	6%	0%	0%	0%	10%	6%	8%	6%
Weaving	6%	6%	0%	0%	10%	6%	3%	3%
Food Processing	6%	6%	0%	0%	10%	6%	1%	1%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51								

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, sports, music, dance, crops food, etc. Among the PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh, Sahariya are the most vulnerable tribal groups and they do not follow any traditional culture, the households are habituated to alcohol. Baiga tribes and Bahariya tribes pursue Dance, Art & Craft, Painting, Plate Stitching & Pressing, Weaving and Food Processing. The tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh is not eroding whose credit goes to CCD plan.

Table 8.12: Awareness of schemes among PVTGS

Tribal Agency								
	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
NGO	79%	44%	72%	33%	65%	33%	71%	37%
Tribal Development Agency	94%	59%	39%	17%	57%	25%	66%	35%
Issues Concerning Authority	91%	44%	83%	39%	63%	25%	76%	34%

*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51

NGO, tribal development agency and issues concerning authorities play an important role in spreading awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and up-liftment of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the scheme related information in Madhya Pradesh is provided by the NGO to the villagers (71%), more than three-fourth (76%) of the respondents responded that the presence of issues concerning authority with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department helps in resolving PVTGs problems in the state.

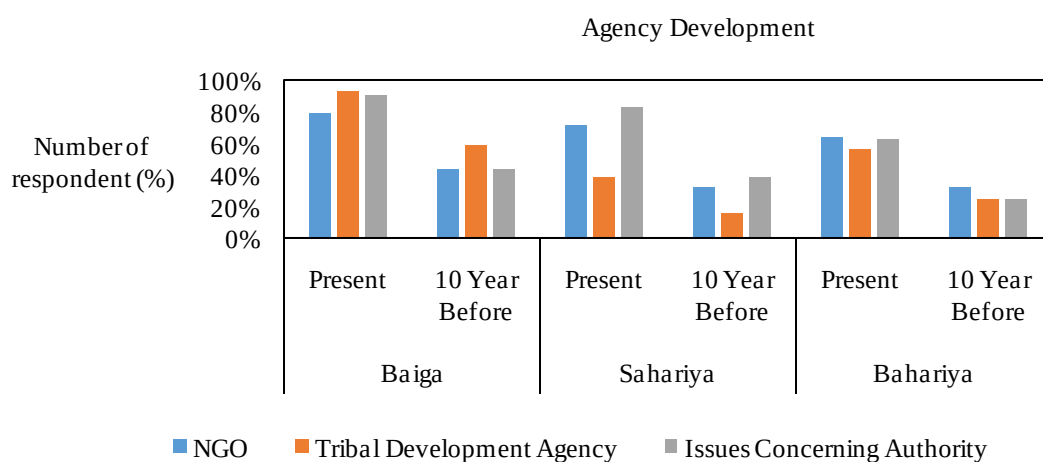


Figure 7

Table 8.13: Land Distribution and Land Development

Land Distribution & Land Development								
	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Land Distribution (FRA)	56%	24%	72%	33%	22%	14%	37%	18%
Land Development (Stone Removal)	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%

*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51

It is evident from the table 8:13 that around one-third (37%) of the individuals have received land under FRA (forest right act) in contrast to 18 percent households before 10 years. Stone removal activity under CCDP has taken place in Shivpuri district, during the course of last 10 years.

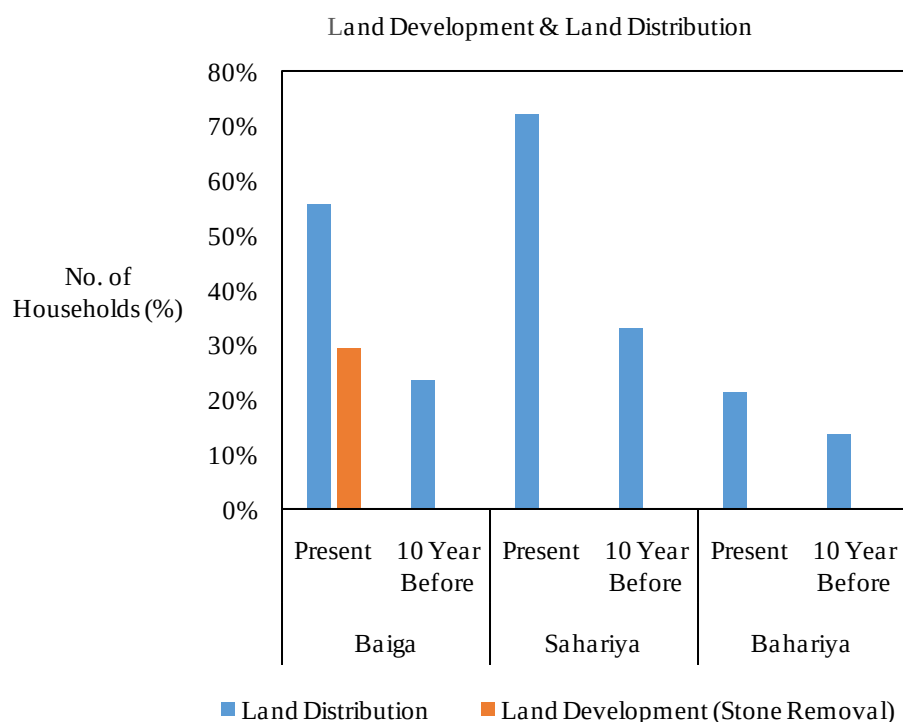


Figure 8

Table 8.14 Gross Enrollment Ratio

Gross Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12	Total Student	Between 13 - 15	Total Student	Between 15 - 17	Total Student
Baiga	86%	14	50%	4	1	0
Sahariya	87%	15	81%	21	89%	9
Bahariya	50%	12	40%	4	0%	1
In MP (PVTGs)	68%	41	50%	29	49%	10
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 68 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 50 percent and between 15-17 age it is 49 percent.

Table 8.15: Gender Component

Activities	Status of Women							
	Baiga		Sahariya		Bahariya		In MP (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Healthcare	76%	3%	78%	67%	75%	12%	76%	18%
Household Purchase	88%	88%	78%	78%	69%	20%	77%	52%
Items of household needs	79%	3%	78%	72%	35%	39%	57%	33%
Permission for visiting doctor	76%	97%	28%	83%	25%	96%	43%	94%
Permission for going home	91%	97%	39%	67%	33%	94%	53%	90%
Keeping husbands income	97%	50%	67%	56%	76%	35%	82%	44%
Keeping own income	68%	56%	78%	33%	63%	8%	59%	32%
Control one's own income	68%	71%	22%	0%	47%	8%	50%	27%
Participation in decision making	71%	71%	61%	56%	35%	43%	51%	54%
*Total sample size of Baiga = 34, Sahariya = 18 and Bahariya = 51								

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than two-third (68%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and almost all of the women respondents (97%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (76%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. More than four-fifth (85%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and more than three fourth (76%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. More than two-third of the PVTG women (71%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than four-fifth tribal women (88%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribal women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 8.16: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CC

	Baiga	Bharaiya	Sahariya	In MP (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation Facility				
Highly Satisfied	50%	41%	67%	49%
Not Satisfied	35%	59%	33%	47%
Satisfied	15%	0%	0%	5%
Land Distribution & Development				
Highly Satisfied	65%	4%	72%	36%
Not Satisfied	35%	96%	28%	64%
Supply of Agricultural Inputs				
Highly Satisfied	38%	2%	22%	17%
Not Satisfied	62%	98%	78%	83%
Credit Facility				
Not Satisfied	38%	2%	22%	17%
Satisfied	62%	98%	78%	83%
Marketing for NTFPs				
Highly Satisfied	18%	0%	17%	9%
Not Satisfied	82%	88%	83%	85%
Satisfied	26%	25%	50%	30%
Road Connectivity				
Highly Satisfied	74%	71%	50%	68%
Not Satisfied	26%	4%	40%	22%
Satisfied	0%	25%	10%	10%
Health Awareness				
Highly Satisfied	65%	2%	33%	28%
Not Satisfied	35%	78%	67%	62%
Satisfied	0%	20%	0%	10%
Social Security Benefits				
Highly Satisfied	29%	29%	44%	32%
Not Satisfied	71%	69%	56%	67%
Satisfied	0%	2%	0%	1%
Promotion of Education				
Highly Satisfied	50%	0%	0%	17%
Not Satisfied	50%	98%	100%	83%
Satisfied	0%	2%	0%	1%
Skill Upgradation				
Highly Satisfied	12%	12%	11%	12%
Not Satisfied	88%	88%	89%	88%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

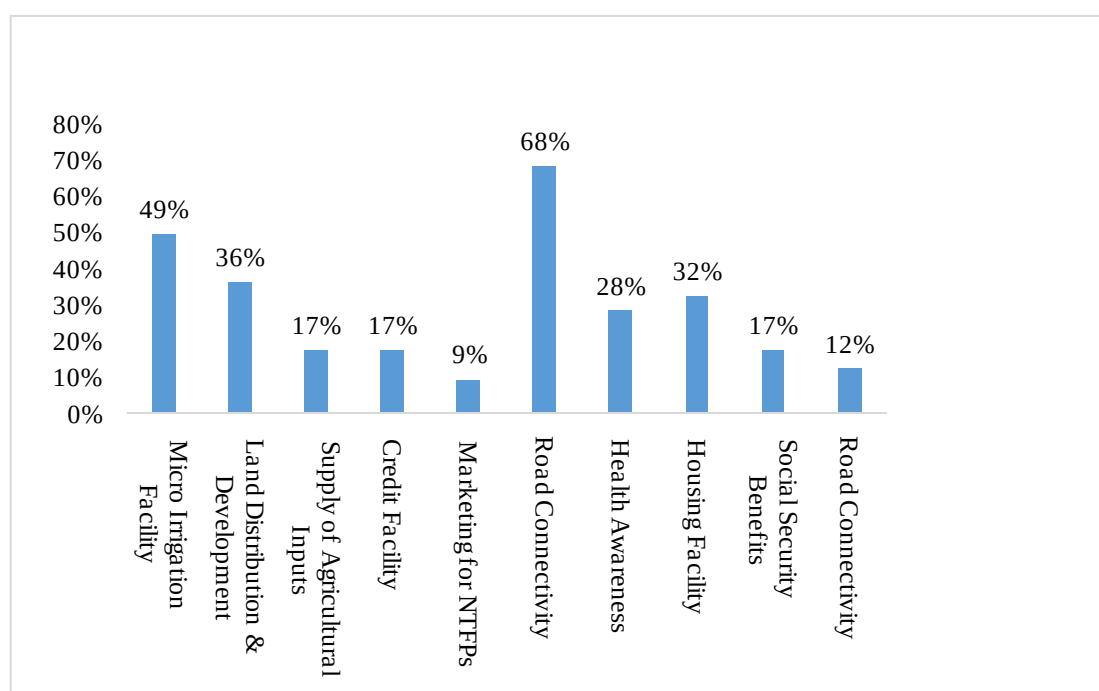


Figure 9

Table 8.16 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of tribal households (68%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan connecting their village road with their link road. Nearly half (49%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the micro irrigation facility in the villages.

More than one-third of the respondents (36%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the land distribution activities under FRA, the number of claims received by Madhya Pradesh government for individual land upto March 2019 were 5,82,927 out of which 2,26,313 were distributed and the number of claims for community land were 12,037 out of which 7,084 were settled. Under the CCDP in the respective districts tribal houses have been constructed around one-third (32%) households reported that they are highly satisfied with housing development. The health facility and the development of nutrition schemes as well as Angandwadi centre and PHC access has improved significantly in Madhya Pradesh and nearly one-third (28%) respondents mentioned they are highly satisfied and are aware about the health facilities. Nearly one-fifth (17%) of the respondents mentioned they are highly satisfied with the supply of agro inputs, credit facility, social security schemes this is due to increase in agriculture productivity, functional SHZs and social security benefits schemes like JanashreeBimaYojna. Around one-tenth of households mentioned they are highly satisfied with the marketing facility for NTFPs, the primary reason for development of this is road connectivity as the villagers can connect to outside market at present via the road constructed under CCD.

In Madhya Pradesh, conservation-cum development plan has been immensely productive and it has paved the way for sustainable development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the State. During Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) several development programmes were initiated in the micro-project area such as improvement in the MCH centre (maternal and child health centre), EMRS school (Ekalavya Model Residential School), Ashram Schools run by Tribal Affairs Department, strengthening of livelihoods of SHGs, Construction of Boundary walls as well as training cul cultural centre for tribal. Development of PHC centre as well as separate education complex for girls, and land distribution under FRA. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs and their areas deemed essential during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Section 9

Maharashtra

Out of 30 sample PVTG households studied in Maharashtra, 53% are male and 47% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that all (100%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that nearly three-fourth respondents (73%) live in joint family. All the tribal households (100%) live in revenue area and rest and there is no immigrant family in the village. The religious background of the tribal households shows that all (100%) tribal households follow Hindu religion. More than one-third (37%) of tribal households are educated. The average size of family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 2703/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 1904/- only.

Table 9.1: Social Characteristic

Social Characteristic			
Characteristics		Maria Tribe in Maharashtra	In Maharashtra (PVTGs)
Gender	Male	16 (53%)	16 (53%)
	Female	14 (47%)	14 (47%)
Marital Status	Married	30 (100%)	30 (100%)
	Un married	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family Type	Nuclear	8 (27%)	8 (27%)
	Joint	22 (73%)	22 (73%)

Village type	Revenue	30 (100%)	30 (100%)
	Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Household	Domicile	30 (100%)	30 (100%)
	Immigrants	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Religion	Hindu	30 (100%)	30 (100%)
Literacy Rate		11 (37%)	11 (37%)
Average Family Size		4*	4*
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		2703*	2703*
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		1904*	1904*
*Total Sample Size =30			

Table 9.2: Type of Ration Card

Type of Ration Card(BPL only)		
Tribe	Number of HHs	Percentage
Maria	30	100%
*Total Sample Size =30		

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Maharashtra fall in below poverty line (BPL) category, all the families are the extremely vulnerable (100%).

Table 9.3: Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the Tribal Households

Average Income and Expenditure of Maria Households by different income Ranges				
Tribe	Monthly income(Rs.)	Number of Households(%)	Average Income(Rs.)	Average Expenditure(Rs.)
Maria	0-1500	4 (13%)	1125	1023.33
	1500-3000	24 (80%)	2566.667	2113.88
	3000-4500	0 (0%)	0	0

	4500 and Above	2 (7%)	7500	3750
*Total Sample Size =30				

The above table shows four-fifth of the total households earn income between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000. There is no family which makes income between Rs. 3000 - Rs. 4500 thus, most of the household makes less than Rs. 3000.

Table 9.4: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Economic Activities		
Age group	Wage Earning	Tenant Cultivator
18-28(N=2 HHs)	7%	0%
28-38(N=9 HHs)	30%	10%
Above 38(N=11 HHs)	37%	10%
PVTGs in Maharashtra	73%	20%
*Total Sample Size =30		

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be broadly classified into two categories including wage earning and tenant cultivators. From the above table 9.4 it is apparent that in Maharashtra nearly three-fourth of the tribal families (73%) are working as wage earners in factories or under different government scheme, only one-fifth (20%) of tribal households are working as tenant cultivators. The respondent above the age of 28 years are more active in contrast to others in economic activities.

Table 9.5: Housing Infrastructure

Type of House	Present	10 Years Before
Kaccha	80%	100%
Semi- pucca	20%	0%
House Ownership		
Family Owned	100%	100%
Self owned	0%	0%
Government Assistance	0%	
*Total Sample Size =30		

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that all tribal households had Kutch house before 10 years, however, at present only 80% tribal families have Kutch house. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 0% to 20%. The table shows that the all houses before 10 years and at present are largely family owned (100%), and no households has received government assistance for the

construction of houses. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is not changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

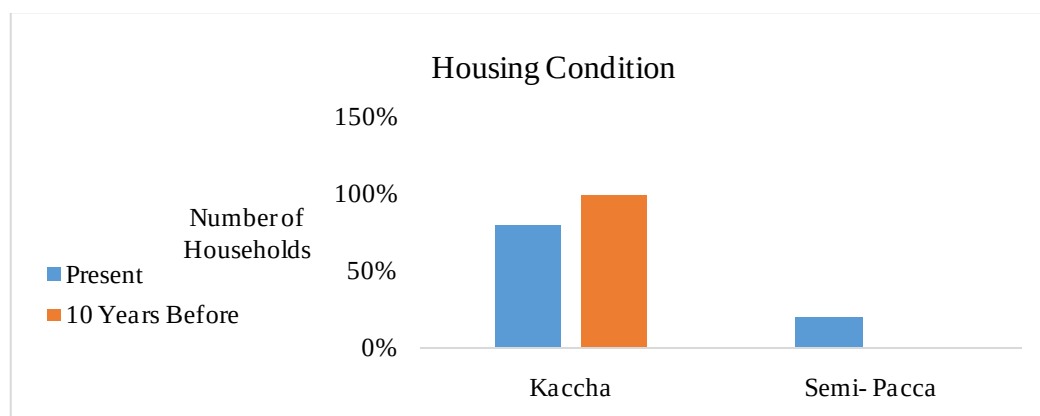


Figure 1

Table 9.6 Amenities

Maria Tribe		
Amenities	Present	10 Years Before
Animal Shed	63%	57%
House Kitchen	57%	43%
Gas	10%	0%
House Electricity	93%	7%

*Total Sample Size =30

Out of 30 sample PVTG households under study in one district of Maharashtra, nearly two-third (63%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 57% households before 10 years. Nearly one-third (43%) PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present more than half (57%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that all most all (93%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, where as less than one tenth (7%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased to a significant extent. Also, one-tenth of the PVTGs households have been given and are using gas connection at present, while no households was using gas earlier.

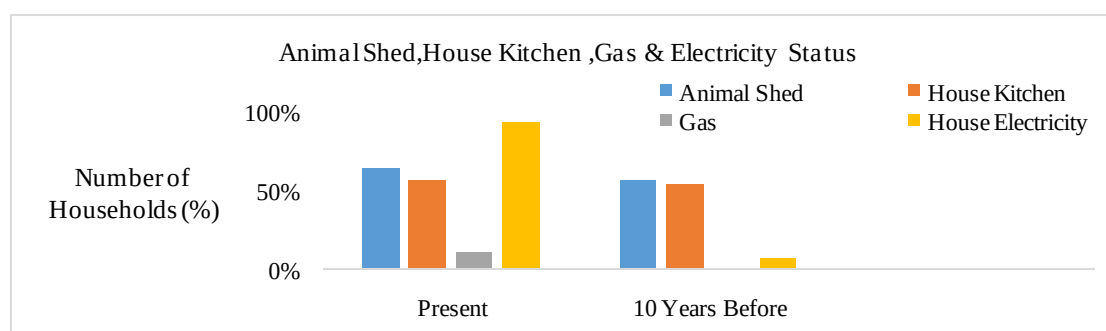


Figure 2

Table 9.7 Sources of Drinking Water

Water Sources & Water Quality		
Water Sources	Present	10 Year Before
Open Well	100%	100%
Others	0	0
Water Quality		
Manageable	100%	100%
*Total Sample Size =30		

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns throughout the world and Maharashtra is not as exception. PVTGs in Maharashtra are using open well to drink water, although the respondents have responded that water quality as manageable however the water may get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes thus, there is a significant need to improvement in the access to safe drinking water in the village.

Table 9.8 Ownership of Consumer Assets

Household Assets		
	Present	10 Years Before
Mobile	20%	0%
TV	53%	0%
*Total Sample Size =30		

Using the before and after approach, the study shows that ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across one districts in Maharashtra at present shows that nearly half of (57%) tribal households have mobile whereas one-fifth (20%) households have Television for entertainment, another 9 percent tribal households. It is also evident from table 9.8 that no tribal households owned assets like, Mobile and Television before 10 years.

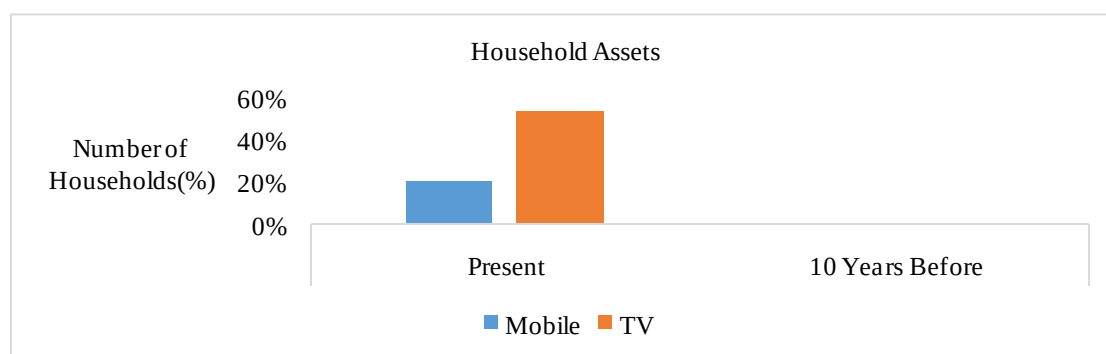


Figure 3

Table 9.9 Agricultural Equipment's received under the Scheme

Agricultural Instruments	Present	10 years before
Bullock Cart	40%	33%
*Total Sample Size =30		

It is apparent from table 9.9 that 40% tribal households in the study area are using bullock cart, compared to one-third (33%) tribal households before 10 years. Some households under CCDP have been given agricultural hand tools like spade, plough and sickle.

Table 9.10 Livestock Status

Livestock Status						
	Present			10 Year Before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestocks (%)	Average Livestocks	Total Livestocks	No of HHs Having Livestocks(%)	Average Livestocks	Total Livestocks
Maria	63%	2.5	47	83%	2	50
*Total sample size =30						

Out of total respondents being interacted in the study, majority of tribal households from Maharashtra are engaged in raising cows and goat as a supplementary source of income. More than four-fifth (83%) PVTGs households have average livestock of 2 before 10 years and nearly two third (63%) are still engaged in the animal husbandry, their average livestock size is 2.5.

Table 9.10 Status of schools

Status of Schools				
	Maria Tribe		In Maharashtra (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)	100%	100%	100%	100%
School Building	100%	100%	100%	100%
Separate Toilet for girls in schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
School Electricity	100%	0%	100%	0%
Kitchen Garden in School	100%	0%	100%	0%
*Total Sample Size =30				

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, school complex and Ekalavya Model Public Schools are generally being constructed in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. In Maharashtra, all the respondent confirmed that there is separate toilet

for girls in schools for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are being provided to the tribal children at free of cost. All respondents (100%) reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, the respondent also confirmed that schools are electrified and kitchen garden has been constructed in school at present, while there was no kitchen garden or electricity presence before 10 year.

Table 9.11 Difficulties face by the School Going Children

Difficulties faced by those attending schools	
Poor quality of teaching	17%
Financial Constraints	83%
Reasons for not attending schools	
Child Work with other Priorities	20%
Financial Constraints	80%
Amenities	
Amenities to Schools under SSA	100%
Mid-day meal	100%
Scholarships	100%
Health Check ups	100%
*Total Sample Size =30	

More than four-fifth (83%) respondents reported that financial constraints is one among the major difficulties faced by the children and is the chief reason for not attending the schools. All the respondents confirmed that their children are happy with school amenities, enjoying mid-day meal and getting regular health check ups.

Table 9.12 School Enrollment Ratio

Gross Enrollment Ratio (in age)	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra		In Maharashtra (PVTGs)	
	Overall	Female	Overall	Female
Between 6-12	63%	20%	63%	20%
Between 13-15	33%	10%	33%	10%
*Total Sample Size =30				

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children in the age group between 6 to12 years is nearly two -third (63 percent), whereas between the age of 13-15 is 33 percent. It is apparent from table 9.12 that female literacy rate is low, only one fifth of female students in the age between 6-12 are enrolled in school, the female literacy rate is much lower between 13-15 only one-tenth of girls are attending secondary school.

Table 9.13 Period of Food Scarcity

Status of Food Scarcity		
Time Interval	Maria tribes	In Maharashtra (PVTGs)
Less than 3 Months	10%	10%
*Total Sample Size =30		

Food insecurity is directly linked to the unequal land holding structure in the region. Landlessness, marginal and small land holdings and lack of irrigation facility in the village are the major cause of food insecurity. During the course of primary survey it was observed that the one-tenth (10%) of all tribal households face food scarcity for less than 3 months in a year. The food deficit is met with the targeted PDS and special schemes under food safety net schemes.

Table 9.14: Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Villages

Health Centre	Status of Health Centres			
	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra		In Maharashtra PVTGs	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Primary Health Centre	100%	100%	100%	100%
Primary Health Centre- Access	100%	27%	100%	27%
*Total Sample Size =30				

From the above table 9.14 it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, all respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist primary health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages, where they have complete access and get medicine and treatment at free of cost. However, nearly one-fourth (27%) villagers had PHC-access before 10 year, thus health care facilities have significantly surge in the study area.

Table 9.15: Frequent Forms of Diseases

Maria Tribe			In Maharashtra PVTGs	
Type of Disease	Present	10 Year before	Present	10 Year before
Cold & Fever	23%	17%	23%	17%
Malaria	27%	13%	27%	13%
Skin Disease	33%	53%	33%	53%
Typhoid	33%	17%	33%	17%
Treatment				
Government Hospital	90%	73%	90%	73%
Primary Health Centre	10%	27%	10%	27%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria) Malaria, Typhoid, and skin diseases. Almost all the villages use government hospital for facilities for treatment.

Table 9.16: Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

Involvement in Traditional Practices				
Activities	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra		In Maharashtra PVTGs	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Dance	13%	97%	13%	97%
Sports	13%	3%	13%	3%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

The Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan aims to preserve the tribes culture while upgrading their overall status. Among the PVTGs in Maharashtra dance and sports are the two most pursued skills however it is evident from the table 9.16 that Maria tribes engagement in dance has been reduced significantly (97% to 13%) while their engagement in sports have been increased (3% to 13%).

Table 9.17: Health Facilities in the Village

Health Service Status	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra		In Maharashtra PVTGs	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Immunization Program	63%	53%	63%	53%
Status of Health Cards	0%	0%	0%	0%
Availability of free Medicines	67%	67%	67%	67%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

Nearly two-third (63%) of the tribal households reported that they are engaged in immunization programs at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. None of the respondents have received a health card while more than two-third (67%) of the respondents are getting free medicines.

Table 9.18: Health Facilities in the Village

Pregnant Women Delivery & Health Awareness				
	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra		In Maharashtra PVTGs	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Institutional delivery pre & post care	67%	0%	67%	0%
Delivery in Government hospital	67%	30%	67%	30%
HHs who go to local healer	100%	100%	100%	100%

*Total Sample Size = 30

The pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh get monetary support from the government for the delivery in the government hospital. Table 9.18 suggests that nearly two-third (67%) of institutional delivery take place in government hospital and villagers are also using pre & post delivery care however, before 10 years no institutional delivery pre & post care was being used by villagers and only one-third of the delivery use to take place in government hospital. All Maria tribe households in Maharashtra are still using local healer services.

Table 9.19: Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

Supplement given to Pregnant Women				
Supplements	Maria Tribe in Maharashtra			In Maharashtra PVTGs
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Supplementary Food , Iron Tablets ,Calcium Tablets & Vaccines	67%	33%	67%	33%
*Total Sample Size =30				

More than two-third (67%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, iron tablets, calcium tablets and vaccines from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. While only one-third (33%) pregnant use to get these services before.

Table 9.20: Basic Facilities given to Maria tribe

	Present	10 Year Before
Grid Electricity	80%	70%
Solar Light	0%	0%
Toilet Facility (Public)	37%	17%
Irrigation Facility	0%	0%
Total Sample Size =30		

Almost all the households have been given using the grid electricity connection facility, at present four-fifth (80%) of Maria tribe have electricity connection in contrast to 70%. The toilet facility has been expanded in Maharashtra at present, nearly one-third of PVTGs are using public toilets in contrast to 17 percent.

Table 9.21: Gender Component

Status of Women						
Involvement in Decision Making	Maria Tribe			In Maharashtra (PVTGs)		
	Present	10 Years before	Change	Present	10 Years before	Change

Healthcare	90%	37%	53%	90%	37%	53%
Family Planning	87%	80%	7%	87%	80%	7%
Purchases	93%	87%	7%	93%	87%	7%
Household Needs	90%	77%	13%	90%	77%	13%
Permission to visit one's home	7%	27%	-20%	7%	27%	-20%
Permission for visiting doctor	57%	80%	-23%	57%	80%	-23%
Responded Keeping Husbands income	53%	50%	3%	53%	50%	3%
Responded keeping own income	73%	63%	10%	73%	63%	10%
Respondent controlling her own income	93%	63%	30%	93%	63%	30%
Respondent in decision making	73%	60%	13%	73%	60%	13%
Total sample size =30*						

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that nearly three-fourth (73%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and nearly half of the women respondents (53%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. Almost all PVTG women (90%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Less than one-tenth (7%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and around half (57%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to visit a doctor. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups under study area. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. However, more than three-fourth of PVTG women (87%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. Nearly three-fourth of the PVTG women (73%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. Almost all tribal women (93%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities.

Table 9.22: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Maria Tribe			In Maharashtra PVTGs		
	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Land Distribution	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%	0%
Supply of agro inputs	43%	57%	0%	43%	57%	0%
Connectivity of Road	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Connectivity of Telecom	50%	7%	43%	50%	7%	43%

Housing Facilities	60%	40%	0%	60%	40%	0%
Provision Of Safe Drinking Water	60%	40%	0%	60%	40%	0%
Electricity Supply	43%	37%	20%	43%	37%	20%
Health Awareness	10%	87%	3%	10%	87%	3%
Social Security Benefit	7%	93%	0%	7%	93%	0%
Promotion of Education	80%	20%	0%	80%	20%	0%
Total Sample Size =30						

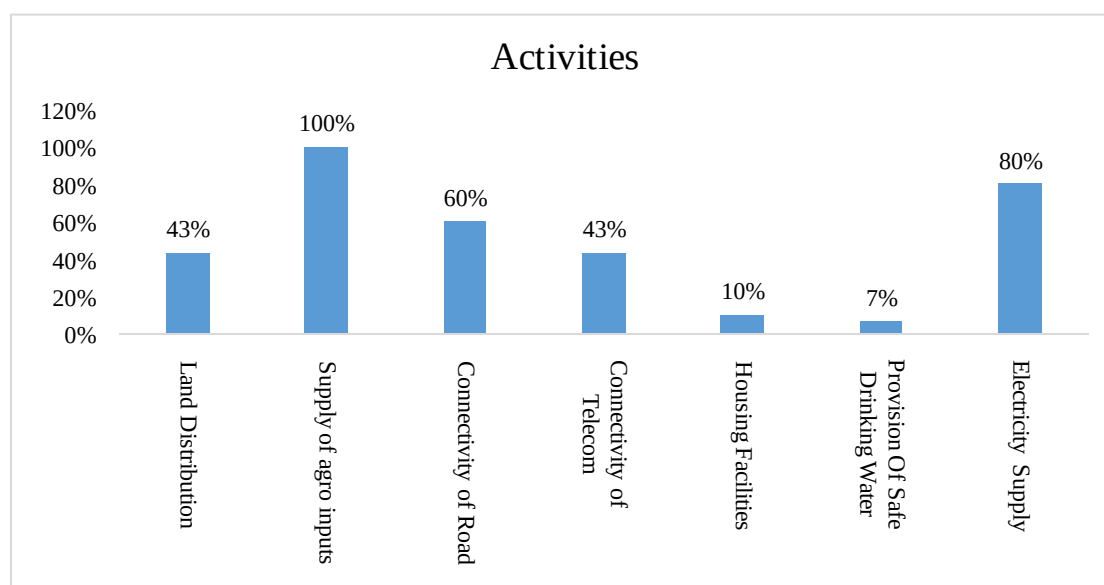


Figure 4

Table 9.22 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Almost all of the tribal households responded that they are highly satisfied with the supply of agro inputs given to them under CCD- the idea has increase their farm productivity. More than four-fifth (80%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and schools where before 10 year electricity was not available.

Nearly two third respondents (60%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the Marketing of roads constructed under the CCD plan these road help the villagers in travelling and marketing their produce as well NTFP products. In Maharashtra, nearly half (43%) of the participants expressed their happiness related to connectivity of telecom and land distribution activities, activities like stone removal and land levelling have taken place in Maharashtra under CCD plan in order to improve agricultural productivity. Around one-tenth of individual mentioned they are highly satisfied with the housing facilities however, the need for pucca house is high among the Maria tribes. Less than one-tenth individuals reported they are

highly satisfied with the provision of safe drinking water, this percentage is lower because all households drink water from open well, there is no other source of drinking water.

Overall, the conservation-cum development plan has been immensely productive in land-distribution, land development, cattle development, road connectivity, non conventional sources of energy and social security schemes such as 'JanashreeBeemaYojana'. It has paved the way for sustainable development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the State of Maharashtra. During eleventh Plan (2007-2012) several development programmes were revised and initiated like, the scheme of "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)" has been revised and Existing schemes of "Strengthening Education of tribal girls in low literacy districts", "Coaching for Scheduled Tribes", and "Vocational Training in Tribal Areas" have been subsumed into a single-window scheme of "Grants-in-aid to VOs working for the welfare of STs". Other initiatives taken include upgradation and modernization of Ashram Schools Kitchen at Thane and Nashik, improving livelihood conditions by augmenting land and water resources, enhancing livestock productivity, Pragati Abhiyan - for better nutrition security, Maharashtra Andhsraddha Nirmoolan Samiti to curb superstitious activities and people belief in local healer practices. Lift irrigation projects like proposed Muradpur lift irrigation project for tribal farmers. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs and their areas deemed essential during the next five year plan.

Section 10

Manipur

Table 10.1 Social Characteristics of Maram Naga Tribe

Social Characteristics			
Characteristics		Maram Naga Tribe	In Manipur PVTGs
Gender	Male	87%	87%
	Female	13%	13%
Marital Status	Married	100%	100%
	Unmarried	0%	0%
Family Type	Nuclear	92%	92%
	Joint	8%	8%
Village Type	Revenue	25%	25%
	Forest	75%	75%
Households	Domicile	100%	100%
	Immigrants	0%	0%
Religion	Christian	100%	100%
Literacy Rate		15%	15%
Average Family Size		5	5
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		2928	2928

Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	2692	2692
*Total Sample Size = 40		

Table 10.1 depicts the responding households belonging to Maram Naga PVTG on the basis of their socio-economic characteristics. The study has covered 40 Maram Naga PVTG households who are mainly concentrated in three circles namely, Senapati circle, Maram Circle and Willong Circle of Senapati district of Manipur. 87% respondents participated in the study are male and while other 13% are female. It is clear from the above table that Maram Naga families are nuclear. Three fourth studied households of the Maram Naga PVTG seemed to inhabit in forest villages and only one-fourth are residing in revenue areas. All respondents in the studied areas were married. During the field visit study team found that households of Maram Naga has been accommodated themselves in villages. Most of the respondents (100%) are residing in the study area since birth. The religious background of the respondents shows that Maram Naga PVTG follows Christianity. Literacy rate among the Maram Naga is very low (15%). The size of a household is the total number of persons living under same roof. Numbers of households' members are shown in Table 10.1. Above table also shows their economic conditions. Despite the continuous efforts of government to improve the economic condition of the Maram Naga PVTG through various schemes. However, their economic conditions remained stagnant in recent years. Average income and average expenditure have been taken to analyze the economic condition of Maram Naga. Average monthly income of studied households are Rupees 2928 and their average monthly expenditure is Rupees 2692. It is clear that Maram Naga have low per capita income.

Table 10.2 Distributions of Economic Activities of Maram Naga

Wage labour	13%
Settled Cultivator	82%
Shifting Cultivation	5%
*Total Sample Size =40	

In recent years, Maram Nagas' villages are abandoning shifting cultivation. Now, they have started to practice settled cultivation. From above table 10.2, it is evident that settled cultivation has been encouraged. More than three fourth of Maram Nagas are dependent upon settled cultivators. Only 13% respondents are engaged as wage labourers in nearby villages. While others 5% are Practising shifting cultivation (Jhoom Cultivation). However, Maram Nagas are not in government services.

Table 10.3 Types of Houses of Maram Naga

Maram Naga Tribe In Manipur			In Manipur(PVTGs)	
Type of house	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Pucca	7%	5%	7%	5%
Semi-Pucca	3%	0%	3%	0%
Kaccha	90%	95%	90%	95%

House Ownership	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Family Owned	0%	0%	0%	0%
Self- owned	100%	100%	100%	100%
Government Assistance	0%	0%	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size =40				

It is evident from the table that there is not any significant improvement in housing infrastructure of Maram Naga. Despite the implementation of various schemes like, CCD, SCA to TSP, Article 275(1) of Government of India and state sponsored housing Schemes. One of the reasons for marginal increase in housing infrastructure is inaccessibility of Maram villages. In the study areas, it was found that government has distributed tin sheets for covering upper part of the house for improving the housing infrastructure. As Maram Naga lives in elementary family. Their houses are self-owned.

Table 10.4 Distribution of Livestock

Tribe	Livestock Status					
	At Present			10 Year Before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock	No of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock
Maram Naga	10%	3.75	15	8%	4.33	13
*Total no of Households = 40						

It is evident from the above table that livestock rearing is not common Maram Naga. Despite many schemes for cattle rearing. Only few people are engaged in animal husbandry. A marginal increase of two percent can be noticed after 10 years. Piggery and goatry are common livestock which is found in Maram Naga villages.

Table 10.5 Distribution of various amenities like Animal Shed, House Kitchen, LPG Connection and Electricity

Maram Naga Tribe		
Amenities	Present	10 Years Before
Animal Shed	10%	8%
House Kitchen	38%	35%
LPG Connection	0%	0%
Electricity Connection	100%	43%
*Total Sample Size =40		

Marginal increase of animal shed is same as marginal increase two in livestock rearing among Maram Naga. There is two percent marginal increase in animal shed. Maram Naga cook food on typical traditional hearth which is found inside the house. Majority of them do not have separate kitchen house. Kitchen is found in common room. However, more than

one-third households have separate kitchen house. But is negligible improvement in house kitchen. It has witnessed only 3% in house kitchen when a comparison is drawn between at present and 10 years before. Ujjawala Yojana is the key schemes for distribution of LPG connection to BPL card holders at marginal price. However, LPG connection was not provided to any households of Maram Naga. They are using conventional source of energy like fire wood for cooking purposes. Table 10.5 shows that, there is significant increase in electricity connection. It has gone up from 43% to 100%. Government is able to achieve 100% electrification for Maram Naga households.

Table 10.6 Sources and Quality of Drinking Water

Water Sources & Water Quality		
Water Sources	Present	10 Year Before
Spring/River/Streams	100%	100%
Water Quality		
Good	40%	32%
Manageable	60%	68%
*Total Sample Size =40		

Access and availability of good quality of drinking water are major concerns among PVTGs. Health risk has risen from the consumption of contaminated water. Therefore improving the access of safe drinking water can result in tangible improvements to health. Maram Nagas rely on springs/rivers/streams for drinking water. However, drinking water is supplied through pipe from reservoirs, which have been installed nearby springs/rivers/streams. Water quality is classified into two categories i.e. good or manageable. There is marginal improvement in good quality of drinking water. Earlier, 32% households had access of good quality of water. However, there is marginal increase of eight percent can be seen in good quality drinking water. But a decline can be noticed in manageable drinking water. It has decreased to 60 percent from 68%

Table 10.7 Assets owned by Maram Naga

Manipur Household Assets		
Assets	Present	10 Years Before
Mobile	45%	0%
TV	2%	0%
*Total Sample Size =40		

Assets ownership pattern is same in majority of households of Maram Naga. In the name of assets, at present, some families own mobile phones which are of low quality. During the field study, it was found that only one household had television. However, 10 years before, Maram Naga did not own any type of assets.

Table 10.8 Educational Infrastructure in the Villages and vicinity

Status of Schools				
	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur		Tribe In Manipur (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)	100%	100%	100%	100%
School Building	100%	100%	100%	100%
Separate school complex for boys and girls	0%	0%	0%	0%
Ashram School	0%	0%	0%	0%
Separate Toilet for Girls in Schools	0%	0%	0%	0%
School Electricity	0%	0%	0%	0%
Kitchen Garden in School	0%	0%	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size =40				

Maram Nagas' villages lack proper educational infrastructure. In the name of educational infrastructure, they have only primary schools which are up to 2nd standard in many Maram Naga Villages. These schools are functioning in wooden huts. However, children are provided books and uniforms from the government. From the above table, it is clear that schools are functioning in building. Here, building means wooden hut.

Table 10.9 Difficulties faced in attending schools

Difficulties faced by those attending schools	
Financial Constraints, Child Labour & Family Responsibilities	90%
Not Interested	10%
Amenities	
Amenities to Schools under SSA	0%
Mid-day meal	33%
Scholarships	10%
Health Checkups	0%
*Total Sample Size =40	

School dropout rate is very high among Maram Naga children. Poor educational infrastructure, financial constraints, child labour and families' responsibility are major factors for high dropout for middle and higher education, Maram Naga children go to Maram, Willong and Senapati. But, Senapati, is developing as educational hub, is approx 35 km to 120 km away from the Maram Naga village. Most of the children and youth reside in

Senapati where they work as domestic workers and helper in restaurants, hotels and shops. It is evident from above table that 90 % children leave the school after primary education because of financial constraints, child labour and families' responsibility and only 10 % children are not interested in continuing middle and higher education. Every village's school lack basic infrastructure viz. proper school building, latrines and potable water facility. Mid-day meal is being provided in only 33% schools and only 10% children are receiving the scholarship from the government to continue their study after primary schools. There is provision for health checkups in every government schools in PVTG villages. But health checkups are not provided in any of the Maram Naga village schools.

Table 10.10 Gross Enrollment Ratio

Gross enrollment ratio (in age)	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur		In Manipur (PVTGs)	
	Overall	Female	Overall	Female
Between 6-12	98%	50%	98%	50%
Between 13-15	3%	0%	3%	0%
*Total Sample Size =40				

Table 10.10 shows the gross enrollment ratio in two categories on the basis of age. Despite of poor educational infrastructure, overall enrollment ratio, between the age of 6 years to 12 years, is as high as 98%. But girls' enrollment ratio uncovers disheartening pictures about education of girl child. Gross enrollment ratio is confined to near half of the overall enrollment ratio. It shows that girls' education is not encouraged among the Maram Naga PVTG. It is clear from the above table that overall gross enrollment, between the age of 13 years to 15 years, in high school, is as low as 3%. There is not any enrollment of girls, in high schools, after the age 12 years.

Table 10.11 Status of Food Scarcity in Maram Naga Tribe

Status of Food Scarcity		
Time Interval	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur	In Manipur (PVTGs)
Less than 3 Months	38%	38%
*Total Sample Size =40		

Food security is the key for development of communities especially when it comes to PVTGs of India. Food security is one of the major problem among Maram Naga. Food scarcity occurs, during, off season, the month of rainy season. Study team found high level of leakage in Public Distribution System. As majority of Maram Naga PVTG do not pose any type of ration card. However, they get only 25 kgs of rice at the end of every month regardless of number of family members which is not sufficient for many families of Maram Naga. Above table shows that 38% of households face food scarcity for less three months in whole year.

Table 10.12 Involvement of Maram Naga Tribe in Traditional Practices

Involvement in Traditional Practices				
Activities	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur		In Manipur PVTGs	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
	93%	100%	93%	100%
*Total Sample Size = 40				

Table 10.12 shows that Maram Naga are involved in various traditional activities. All most all (93%) respondents were Practising traditional activities. However, Maram Naga women have expertise in traditional weaving whereas Maram Naga men are good in wood carving and bamboo basketry.

Table 10.13 Disease among Maram Naga Tribe

Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur			In Manipur PVTGs	
Type of Disease	Present	10 Year before	Present	10 Year before
Tuberculosis	35%	25%	75%	25%
Stomach pain	3%	0%	3%	0%
Jaundice	3%	0%	3%	0%
Diabetes	5%	0%	5%	0%
Others	10%	75%	10%	75%
Treatment				
Government Hospital	100%	100%		
*Total Sample Size = 40				

Above table shows that tuberculosis is spreading as epidemic among Maram Naga. More than one third (35%) respondents reported that they have been suffering tuberculosis. There is rise in percentage of tuberculosis by 10 percent in recent years. Jaundice, stomach pain and diabetes are also affecting the life of respondents. Study team found that 3 respondent relatives were suffering from cancer and one person was suffering from epilepsy. Both cancer and epilepsy are included in other categories.

Table 10.14 Health Service Status in Maram Naga villages

Health Service Status	Maram Naga tribe in Manipur		In Manipur PVTGs	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Immunization Programme	8%	0%	8%	0%
Status of Health Cards	5%	0%	5%	0%
Availability of free Medicines	30%	13%	30%	13%
*Total Sample Size = 40				

From the above table it is apparent that health infrastructure in the study areas is in very poor conditions, less than one tenth (8%) respondents have accessibility of immunization schemes and only 5% of the respondents reported that they have health card. However, availability of free medicines has increased in recent years. Nearly one third respondents informed that free life savings medicines are available at health centres.

Table 10.15 Health Facilities for PVTG Women and Status of Institutional Delivery

Pregnant Women Delivery & Health Awareness				
	Maram NagaTribe in Manipur		In Manipur PVTGs	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Delivery in Government hospital	23%	20%	23%	20%
*Total Sample Size = 40				

From the above table it is clear that less than one fourth (23%) birth of Maram Naga children take place in hospitals.

Table 10.16 Fertilizer & Pesticide

Fertilizer & Pesticide		
Compost Fertilizer	Present	65%
	10 year before	30%
Pesticide	Present	0%
	10 year before	0%
Reason For Low Productivity		
Low rainfall	Present	100%
	10 year before	100%
*Total Sample Size = 40		

Table 10.16 reveals that Maram Naga tribe do not use chemical fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture. However, nearly two third respondents are using compost for enhancing the fertility of agricultural land.

Table 10.17 Status of Electricity, Toilet, Fuel and Irrigation

Status of Electricity ,Toilet ,Fuel ,and Irrigation		
	Present	10 Year Before
Grid Electricity	88%	28%
Toilet Facility (within)	68%	0%
Fuel (Fire Wood)	100%	100%
Irrigation Facility	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size = 40		

Table 10.17 shows significant increase in status of electricity and toilet facility. More than four fifth respondent in study area have grid electricity for lightning purposes. It is apparent from above table that more than two third respondents have access to toilet facility in the study area. However, Maram Naga use conventional source of energy viz. fire wood for cooking purposes. Most of the respondents reported that no developmental activities have taken place for irrigation.

Table 10.18 Gender Component

Involvement in Decision Making	Status of Women			
	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur		In Manipur(PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years before	Present	10 Years before
Healthcare	100%	93%	100%	93%
Family Planning	45%	15%	45%	15%
Purchases	100%	98%	100%	98%
Household Needs	95%	98%	95%	98%
Permission to visit one's home	35%	58%	35%	58%
Permission for visiting doctor	35%	43%	35%	43%
Responded Keeping Husbands income	95%	70%	95%	70%
Responded keeping own income	100%	68%	100%	68%
Respondent controlling her own income	83%	63%	83%	63%
Respondent in decision making	83%	63%	83%	63%
*Total sample size =40				

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that around one third (83%) PVTG women have power of decision making in planning and percentage of women have control over the expenditure of their own income. All most all (95%) women respondents keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. More than one third (35%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and same percentage of women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. Government discourage family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. All most all Maram Naga women in the study area reported that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household wellbeing.

Table 10.19 Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Maram Naga Tribe in Manipur			In Manipur PVTGs		
	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Satisfied	Less Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Micro Irrigation	0%	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%

Land Distribution	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Supply of agro inputs	0%	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%
Credit facility	10%	10%	80%	10%	10%	80%
Marketing NTFP	10%	8%	83%	10%	8%	83%
Connectivity of Road	10%	38%	52%	10%	38%	52%
Connectivity of Telecom	15%	25%	60%	15%	25%	60%
Housing Facilities	10%	8%	82%	10%	8%	82%
Provision Of Safe Drinking Water	0%	20%	80%	0%	20%	80%
Electricity Supply	35%	60%	5%	35%	60%	5%
Solar Maintenance	15%	10%	65%	15%	10%	65%
Health Awareness	10%	22%	68%	10%	22%	68%
Social Security Benefit	0%	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%
Promotion of Education	15%	23%	63%	15%	23%	63%
Skill Upgradation	10%	0%	90%	10%	0%	90%
*Total sample size =40						

Table 10.19 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal group Maram Naga of Manipur about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. More than one-third (38%) reported that they are satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. More than one third (35%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied while nearly two third (60%) respondents are satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

Only 15% percent respondents are highly satisfied with educational facilities whereas more than one fifth (20%) informed that they are satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDP in Senapati district where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

But all most all (90%) respondents are not satisfied with irrigational facilities. The villagers reported government has not improved any infrastructure for irrigation. Whereas majority of the population are not satisfied with supply of agro inputs. Around four-fifth (82%) respondents reported that they did not receive any financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme. However, nearly one fifth respondents received tin sheet under CCDP to cover the upper part of the house. More than one tenth (15%) respondents were highly satisfied whereas one fourth (25%) respondents are satisfied with access of telecommunication facilities in study areas.

Four fifth (80%) expressed that they are not satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal men and women through formation of self-help groups in their village.

20% respondents expressed that they are satisfied with the overhead tank with Solar based pump set and drinking water points installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery

especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream. And nearly same percentage (18%) of respondents are satisfied with access in NTFP.

Nearly one-fifth (22%) respondents are moderately satisfied with awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets.

Section 11

Odisha

Table 11.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Characteristic		Tribe							In Odisha (PVTGs)
		Bondo	Chukutia Bhunjia	Didayi	Dongaria Khond	Kutia Kondha	Lanjia Soura	Paudi Bhuyan	
Gender	Male	65%	57%	40%	55%	41%	30%	62%	60%
	Female	35%	43%	60%	45%	59%	70%	38%	40%
Marital Status	Married	90%	100%	100%	91%	96%	100%	98%	96%
	Unmarried	10%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Divorced	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	1%
	Seperated	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%
Family Type	Nuclear	100%	93%	80%	59%	87%	85%	87%	86%
	Joint	0%	7%	20%	41%	13%	15%	13%	14%
Village Type	Revenue	5%	7%	0%	45%	22%	0%	31%	20%
	Forest	5%	93%	100%	55%	78%	100%	69%	80%
Religion	Hindu	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	15%	100%	91%
	Christian	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	85%	0%	9%
Domicile	Native	95%	96%	100%	100%	100%	95%	98%	98%
	Immigrants	5%	4%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	2%
Literacy Rate		90%	67%	40%	91%	74%	40%	38%	0%
Average Family Size		5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		3300	2787	2740	5300	3960	4575	4307	3583
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		2269	1669	2306	2318	3126	2920	2873	2498
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45									

Out of 188 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Odisha, 60% are male and 40% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (96%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 86% respondents live in nuclear family. An overwhelming majority of 80% tribal households live in forest area and rest 20% live in revenue villages. The

religious background of the tribal households show that almost all (91%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas 9% respondents belongs to Christianity. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 5. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 3583/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 2498/- only.

Table 11.2: Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the Tribal Households

Monthly Expenditure (in INR.)												
Tribes	Rent	Utilities	Food	Water	Treatment	Education	Transportation	Infant Items	Household Items	Hygiene Expenditure	Debt Expenditure	Other Expenditure
Bondo	0	121	725	0	536	164	233	59	204	181	20	27
Chukutia Bhunjia	0	108	352	0	380	133	176	51	230	161	38	42
Didayi	0	284	720	0	470	120	225	70	252	170	20	20
Dongaria Khond	0	119	850	5	281	75	352	92	242	202	27	73
Kutia Kondha	11	198	1123	2	378	283	199	111	379	281	67	97
Lanjia Soura	0	262	998	0	550	168	260	73	298	225	70	32
Paudi Bhuyan	134	42	673	2	481	313	160	144	262	294	208	162
In Odisha (PVTGs)	35	138	794	2	429	213	215	96	281	236	85	85
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45												

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected items. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs. 794) and treatment (Rs. 423). On the other hand, they spend minimum on paying rent (Rs.35) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 11.3: Type of Ration

Tribe	Ration Card		
	Antodaya	APL	BPL
Bondo	75%	0%	25%
Chukutia Bhunjia	97%	3%	0%

Didayi	100%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	82%	0%	18%
Kutia Kondha	76%	0%	24%
Lanjia Soura	80%	0%	20%
Paudi Bhuyan	49%	0%	51%
In Odisha(PVTGs)	74%	1%	25%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Odisha are divided into above poverty line (APL), and below poverty line (BPL) categories, besides there is a separate Antodaya Anna Yojana(AAY) category for the extremely vulnerable families. More than three-fourth (74%) respondents belongs to Antodaya family, whereas 25% respondents fall under BPL category.

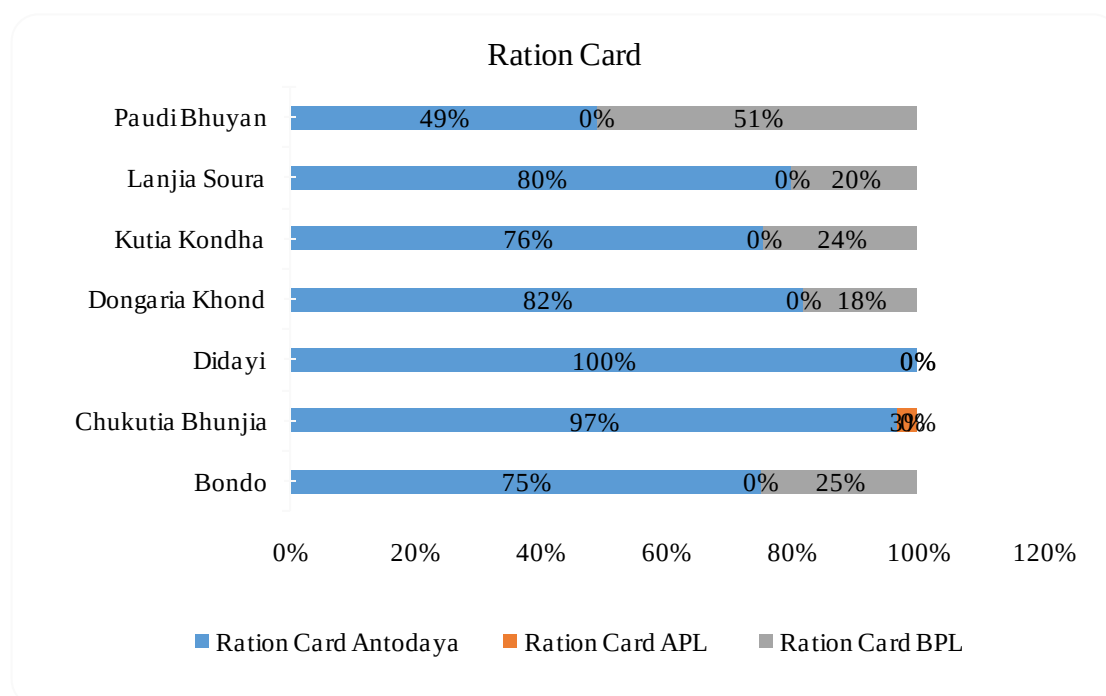
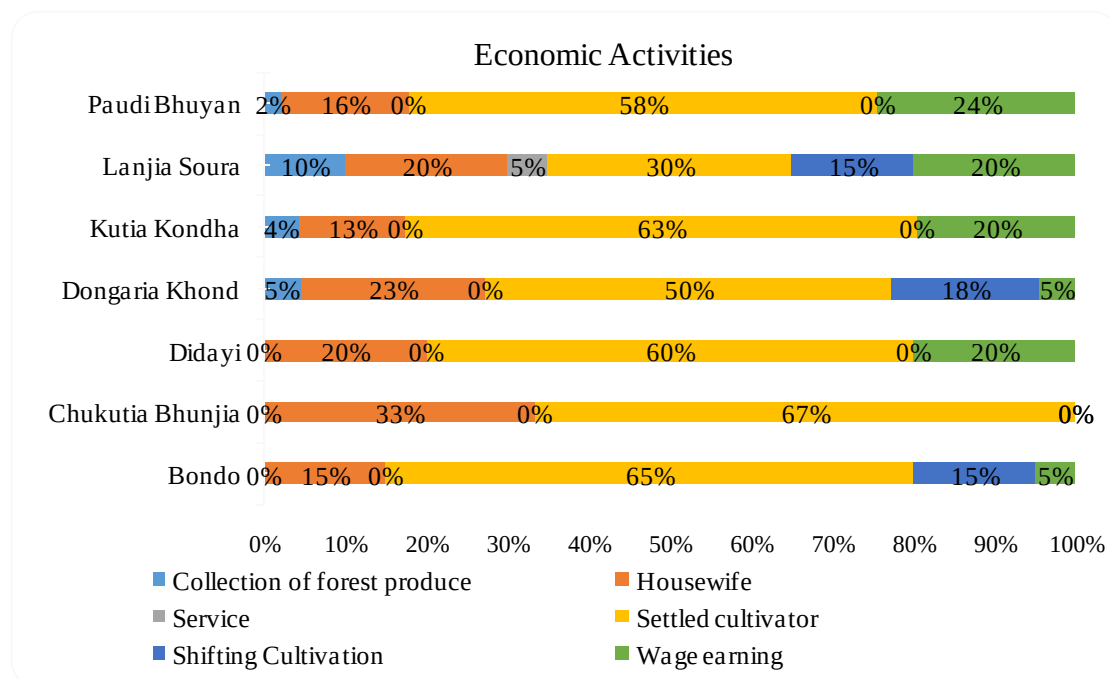


Table 11.4: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Tribe	Economic Activities					
	Collection of forest produce	Housewife	Service	Settled cultivator	Shifting Cultivation	Wage earning
Bondo	0%	15%	0%	65%	15%	5%
Chukutia Bhunjia	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%
Didayi	0%	20%	0%	60%	0%	20%
Dongaria Khond	5%	23%	0%	50%	18%	5%
Kutia Kondha	4%	13%	0%	63%	0%	20%
Lanjia Soura	10%	20%	5%	30%	15%	20%

Paudi Bhuyan	2%	16%	0%	58%	0%	24%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	3%	19%	1%	57%	5%	14%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

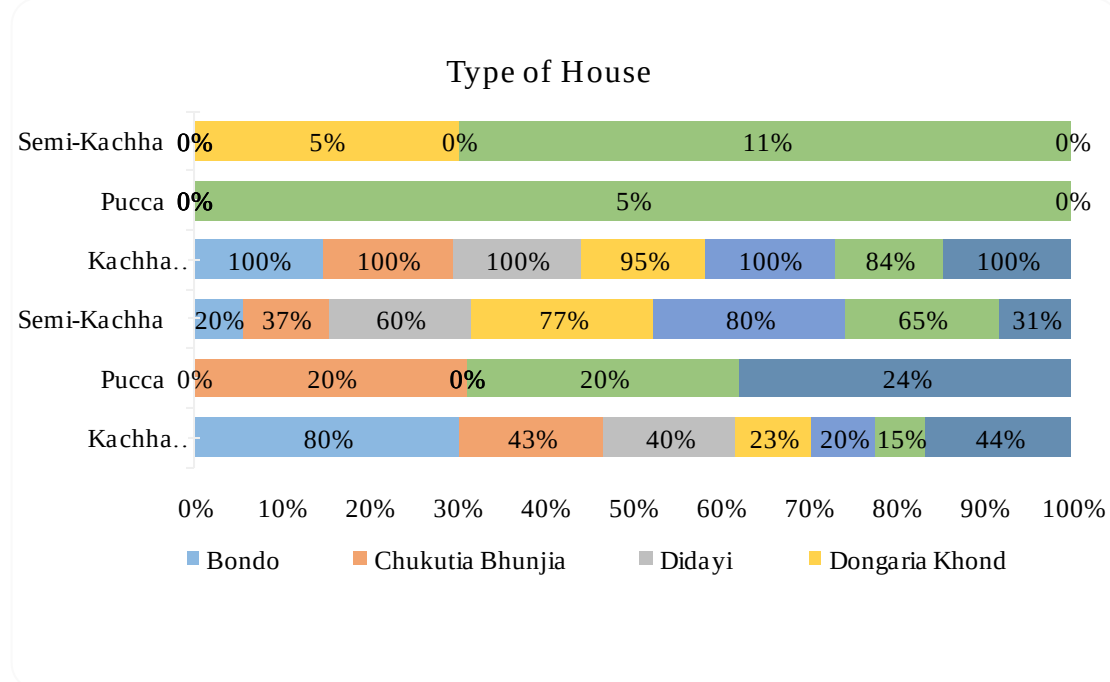


Economic activities of the PVTGs could be broadly classified into six categories including collection of forest produce, household chore managed by tribal women as housewife, government service (teachers, peon, forest guard etc.), settled cultivators, shifting cultivators and household members engaged as wage earners from both in farm and non-farm activities. From the above table it is apparent that tribal women plays a major role in managing household chores while working in both shifting and settled cultivation and collection of forest produce. Nearly two-third (57%) respondents reported that they practice settled cultivation.

Table 11.5: Type of House

Tribe	House Type					
	Present			10 year before		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca
Bondo	80%	0%	20%	100%	0%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	43%	20%	37%	100%	0%	0%
Didayi	40%	0%	60%	100%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	23%	0%	77%	95%	0%	5%
Kutia Kondha	20%	0%	80%	100%	0%	0%
Lanjia Soura	15%	20%	65%	84%	5%	11%
Paudi Bhuyan	44%	24%	31%	100%	0%	0%
In Odisha	36%	11%	53%	98%	1%	2%

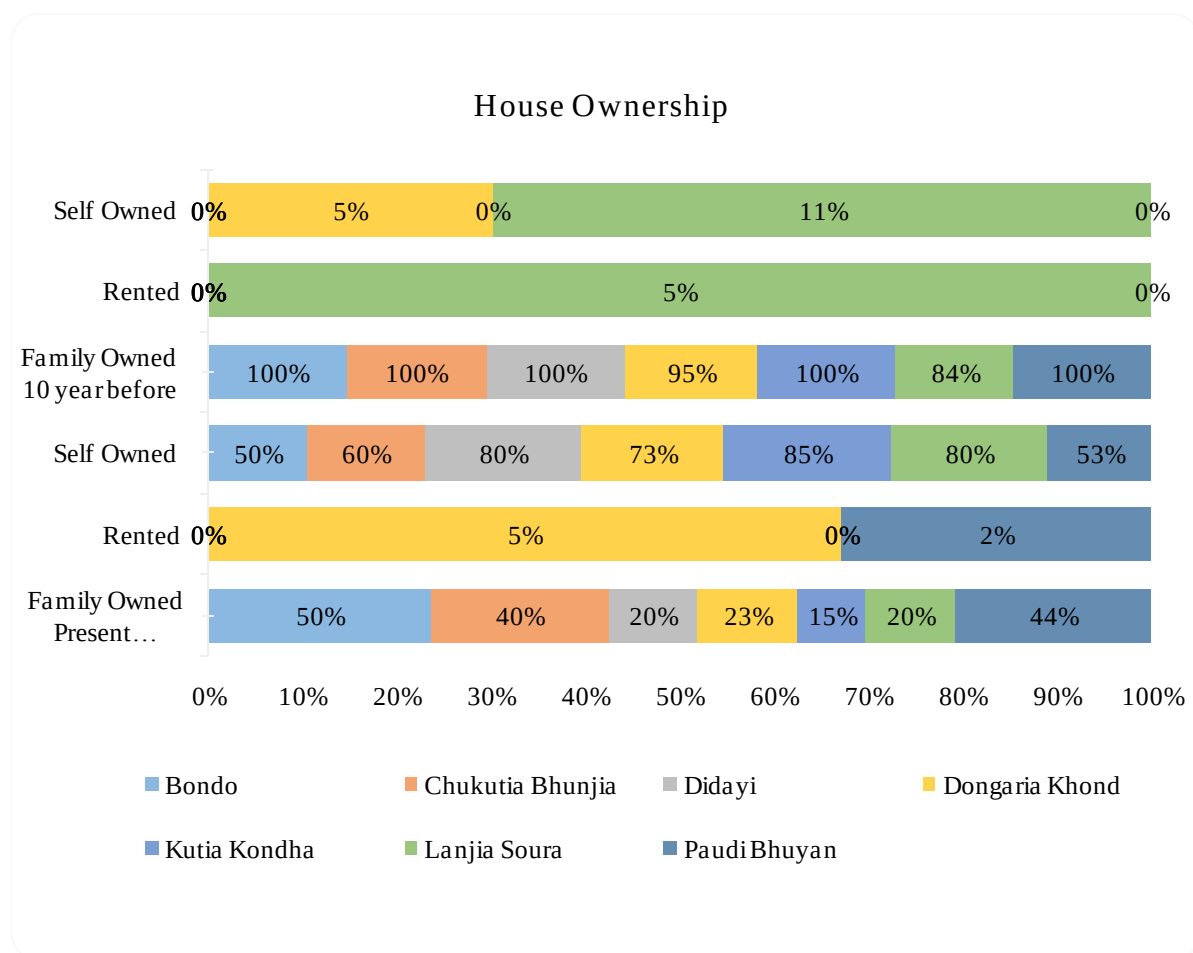
(PVTGs)						
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						



While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that all most all (98%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 36% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 2% to 53%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the seven PVTGs under study, Bodo tribes are mostly residing in Kutcha houses (80%).

Table 11.6: Ownership of House

Tribe	Ownership of Houses					
	Present			10 year before		
	Family Owned	Rented	Self Owned	Family Owned	Rented	Self Owned
Bondo	50%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%
Chutkia Bhunjia	40%	0%	60%	100%	0%	0%
Didayi	20%	0%	80%	100%	0%	0%
Dongria Khond	23%	5%	73%	95%	0%	5%
Kutia Kondha	15%	0%	85%	100%	0%	0%
Lanjia Soura	20%	0%	80%	84%	5%	11%
Paudi Bhuyan	44%	2%	53%	100%	0%	0%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	31%	1%	68%	98%	1%	2%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						



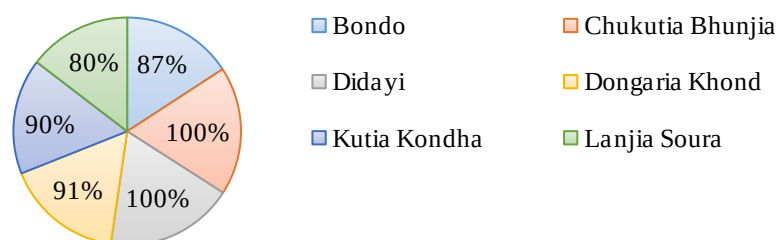
The study shows that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely family owned (98%), however, more than two third(68%) tribal houses at present are self-owned and one-third(31%) tribal households are family owned at present. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

Table 11.7: Benefit from Government Schemes

Tribe	Government Assistance for Housing
Bondo	85%
Chukutia Bhunjia	87%
Didayi	100%
Dongaria Khond	100%
Kutia Kondha	91%
Lanjia Soura	90%
Paudi Bhuyan	80%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	88%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

Government Assistance for Housing



More than three-fourth (88%) PVTG households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAAY Schemes.

Table 11.8: Ownership of Livestock

Tribe	Livestock					
	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Bondo	4%	41%	55%	10%	13%	76%
Chukutia Bhunjia	14%	15%	71%	12%	26%	62%
Didayi	4%	12%	85%	5%	13%	82%
Dongaria Khond	11%	66%	23%	19%	0%	81%
Kutia Kondha	13%	13%	74%	8%	18%	74%
Lanjia Soura	71%	29%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	18%	39%	42%	14%	23%	63%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	14%	25%	61%	12%	18%	70%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, piggery, fish culture as a supplementary source of income. More than two third(70%) PVTG households have more than 7 number of livestock before 10 years and nearly two third (61%) of the tribal households possess more than 7 livestock at present.

Table 11.8.1 Housing Facility

Tribe	Animal Shed		Kitchen		Electricity	
	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before
Bondo	60%	60%	90%	80%	100%	15%
Chukutia Bhunjia	57%	40%	97%	77%	77%	10%
Didayi	100%	80%	80%	40%	100%	40%
Dongaria Khond	27%	23%	86%	73%	100%	41%

Kutia Kondha	59%	50%	85%	61%	98%	7%
Lanjia Soura	30%	20%	95%	75%	100%	35%
Paudi Bhuyan	47%	33%	62%	42%	82%	2%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	50%	40%	83%	63%	91%	15%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Out of 188 sample PVTG households under study in five districts of Odisha, half (50%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 40% households before 10 years. Nearly two-third (63%) PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years, at present more than three-fourth (83%) tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that more than three fourth (91%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, where as less than one fifth (15%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased to a significant extent

Table 11.9: Solar based Electrification of Tribal Villages

Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Home Light & Solar Lanterns	Supply of Solar street lights	Home Light & Solar Lanterns	Supply of Solar street lights
Bondo	15%	80%	15%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	27%	60%	27%	57%
Didayi	20%	20%	20%	20%
Dongria Khond	23%	36%	27%	41%
Kutia Kondha	20%	50%	9%	37%
Lanjia Soura	10%	40%	10%	40%
Paudi Bhuyan	42%	36%	47%	22%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	25%	48%	24%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

Under CCDP, the villagers were provided with solar lanterns, home lights and street lights. Nearly half (48%) respondents reported that the conservation-cum development agencies has installed solar street lights in their village recently. One fourth (25%) respondents have solar lanterns and home lights both before and after 10 years of project intervention.

11.10 Source of Drinking Water

Tribe	Water Sources			
Bondo		Present		10 year before
	Bore Well	80%	Sanitary Well	75%
	Pipe Water	15%	Spring/River/Streams	15%
	Tube Well	5%	Tube Well	10%
Chukutia Bhunjia		Present		10 year before
	Pipe Water	7%	Ponds	17%
	Ponds	7%	Sanitary Well	10%
	Sanitary Well	13%	Spring/River/Streams	70%
	Spring/River/Streams	3%	Tube Well	3%
	Tube Well	70%		
Didayi		Present		10 year before
	Pipe Water	20%	Sanitary Well	60%
	Tube Well	80%	Tube Well	40%
Dongaria Khond		Present		10 year before
	Pipe Water	82%	Bore Well	5%
	Sanitary Well	5%	Pipe Water	14%
	Spring/River/Streams	5%	Spring/River/Streams	68%
	Tube Well	9%	Tube Well	14%
Kutia Kondha		Present		10 year before
	Pipe Water	35%	Pipe Water	4%
	Tube Well	65%	Ponds	33%
			Sanitary Well	28%
			Spring/River/Streams	28%
			Tube Well	7%
Lanjia Soura		Present		10 year before
	Ponds	5%	Ponds	15%
	Sanitary Well	10%	Sanitary Well	35%
	Tube Well	85%	Spring/River/Streams	10%
			Tube Well	40%
Paudi Bhuyan		Present		10 year before
	Bore Well	2%	Ponds	58%
	Pipe Water	2%	Sanitary Well	9%
	Ponds	11%	Spring/River/Streams	24%
	Sanitary Well	4%	Tube Well	9%
	Spring/River/Streams	7%		

	Tube Well	73%		
In Odisha (PVTGs)		Present		10 year before
	Bore Well	9%	Bore Well	1%
	Pipe Water	22%	Pipe Water	3%
	Ponds	4%	Ponds	22%
	Sanitary Well	4%	Sanitary Well	24%
	Spring/River/Streams	3%	Spring/River/Streams	35%
	Tube Well	58%	Tube Well	11%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns throughout the world. Health risks may arise from consumption of water contaminated with infectious agents, toxic chemicals, and radiological hazards. Therefore improving access to safe drinking water can result in tangible improvements to health.^{ix}

More than half (58%) tribal households affirmed that they are using water from tube well for drinking water purposes at present, while it is pipe water one fifth (22%) surveyed households, and the rest (9%) use bore-well water for drinking purposes. Only 4 percent households are using water from sanitary well, whereas one fourth (24%) were using sanitary well for drinking purposes. However, the sanitary well have dried up and are not functional. However, 8 percent households have reported that still they are using water from ponds, and stream for drinking purposes. Water from the stream and ponds get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

Table 11.11 Quality of Water

Water Sources		Good	Manageable	Not Good
Bondo	Present	100%	0%	0%
	10 year before	20%	80%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	Present	97%	3%	0%
	10 year before	17%	83%	0
Didayi	Present	80%	20%	0%
	10 year before	40%	60%	0%
Dongaria Khond	Present	95%	5%	0%
	10 year before	32%	68%	0%
Kutia Kondha	Present	93%	0%	0%
	10 year before	13%	78%	9%
Lanjia Soura	Present	100%	0%	0%
	10 year before	55%	40%	5%
Paudi Bhuyan	Present	80%	20%	10%

	10 year before	20%	53%	27%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	Present	90%	5%	4%
	10 year before	23%	68%	9%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

More than three fourth (90%) PVTG households in Odisha reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as tube well, pipe water supply, bore well and sanitary well. However, before 10 years the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from streams and ponds.

Table 11.12 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Tribe	Present			Before	
	Public latrines	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open
Bondo	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Chutkia Bhunjia	0%	63%	37%	0%	100%
Didayi	0%	80%	20%	0%	100%
Dongria Khond	41%	55%	5%	5%	95%
Kutia Kondha	2%	98%	0%	0%	100%
Lanjia Soura	0%	40%	60%	0%	100%
Paudi Bhuyan	2%	80%	18%	4%	96%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	6%	66%	28%	2%	98%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45					

The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is the largest behavioural change programme in the world. The mission has shifted its focus from production outputs (i.e. toilet construction) to behavioural outcomes (open-defecation-free [ODF] India). The SBM's emphasis on behavioural change in rural sanitation at the grassroots level also leads to rigorous verification and sustainability of the benefits accrued to rural communities. The SBM targets to achieve an ODF India by 2019, on the eve of the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. From the table 11.12 it is evident that almost all (98%) tribal households in five districts of Odisha had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at present two-third(66%) tribal households have got toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin and have access to it within their premise. However, 6 percent tribal households informed of using public latrines and remaining 28 percent households do not have toilet and hence defecate in open. Thus, the priority before the district administration

should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in these districts.

Table 11.13 Ownership of Consumer Assets at Present

Assets own at present					
Tribe	Cycle	Mobile	Radio	TV	Two Wheeler
Bondo	50%	15%	0%	15%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	73%	53%	10%	10%	10%
Didayi	80%	80%	0%	20%	20%
Dongaria Khond	55%	23%	5%	14%	5%
Kutia Kondha	74%	46%	9%	11%	7%
Lanjia Soura	65%	45%	0%	10%	5%
Paudi Bhuyan	53%	18%	18%	20%	2%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	63%	35%	9%	4%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45					

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across five districts in southern and western Odisha at present shows that nearly two third (63%) tribal households have bicycle as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; whereas more than one-third (35%) households have mobile for communication, another 9 percent tribal households have radio as a source for information and entertainment and 4 percent have Television with DTH services.

Table 11.13.1 Ownership of Consumer Assets before 10 years

Assets own 10 year before					
Tribe	Cycle	Mobile	Radio	TV	Two Wheeler
Bondo	25%	5%	25%	0%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	50%	13%	7%	0%	3%
Didayi	40%	0%	40%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	45%	0%	9%	0%	0%
Kutia Kondha	48%	4%	39%	0%	0%
Lanjia Soura	50%	25%	5%	5%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	31%	4%	33%	0%	0%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	41%	7%	24%	1%	1%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45					

Asset ownership among the tribal households before 10 years shows that more than one-third(41%) tribal households had bicycle as the only means to travel and transfer goods and communities to local markets; whereas another one fourth 2(4%) tribal households had radio. Hardly 1 percent each tribal households had Television and two wheeler before 10 years.

Table 11.14 Possession of Landholdings

Land in Acre	Land Holding					
	0 Acre	1-5 Acre	Above 5 Acre	0 Acre	1-5 Acre	Above 5 Acre
	Present			Before		
Bondo	10%	85%	5%	10%	85%	5%
Chukutia Bhunjia	33%	63%	3%	33%	57%	3%
Didayi	0%	80%	20%	0%	80%	20%
Dongaria Khond	5%	82%	14%	5%	77%	14%
Kutia Kondha	15%	85%	0%	15%	83%	0%
Lanjia Soura	10%	90%	0%	10%	90%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	18%	82%	0%	18%	71%	0%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	16%	81%	3%	16%	76%	3%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Land ownership in Odisha is of allotted, rayati(inherited), purchased, gifted and lease in nature. Customary laws of inheritance among tribals in Odisha is patrilineal with daughters sometimes receiving land only as gift from their fathers. Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that more than three-fourth(81%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 5 acres, another 3 percent tribal households have small land holding of 1 to 5 acres. However, 16 percent tribals neither are land less, neither they agricultural land nor received land under FRA. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that three fourth(76%) tribal households had agricultural and jhum/terrace land of 1 to 5 acres, whereas 3 percent households have above 5 acres of land. However, one fourth of tribal households (21 percent) were landless before 10 years.

Table 11.15 Agricultural Equipment's received under the Scheme

Tribe	Plough		Pump Set		Thresher		Tractor (on Rent)		Others	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	75%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%
Chukutia Bhunjia	93%	60%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Didayi	80%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	20%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	73%	73%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	27%

Kutia Kondha	93%	93%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%
Lanjia Soura	85%	85%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	89%	60%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	87%	74%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	7%	7%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45										

Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than three fourth(87%) tribal households in the study area are mostly provided with wooden plough, compared to three fourth(74%) tribal households before 10 years. Another 7 percent households both before and after 10 years have received agricultural hand tools like spade, hoe, sabal and sickle.

Table 11.16. Basic Facilities in the house

Tribe	Grid Electricity		Electricity subsidy for BPL Households		Solar Lantern	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	95%	10%	100%	10%	35%	15%
Chukutia Bhunjia	77%	0%	80%	0%	53%	10%
Didayi	100%	60%	100%	40%	40%	0%
Dongria Khond	86%	59%	95%	23%	50%	5%
Kutia Kondha	93%	9%	93%	4%	28%	2%
Lanjia Soura	100%	45%	90%	20%	15%	5%
Paudi Bhuyan	93%	9%	100%	4%	44%	4%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	91%	19%	94%	9%	38%	6%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

The respondents in the surveyed villages informed that before 10 years there was no electricity connection, however more than three fourth (91%) respondents informed that in recent years their village are electrified with grid electricity. The PVTG households pay electricity bill at a subsidized rate as majority of them belong to BPL families. Under the CCD Project, more than one third(38%) respondents reported that they had earlier received solar lantern for lighting purposes.

More than half of the respondents (61%) of study sample reported that solar street light was installed in the PVTG inhabited villages by the respective tribal development agencies. In few cases, solar repairing shops were also set up for the repairing and maintenance of the solar lanterns and street lights. More than one-fourth (46%) respondents informed that solar repairing shops were established in the study area. Irrigation infrastructures like minor

irrigation were extended to the tribal villages. Three fourth respondents (74%) informed that irrigation infrastructure is created under the CCD project in their village.

Table 11.16: Solar Electrification of Tribal Villages

Tribe	Solar Street Light		Solar Repairing Shop		Irrigation Facility	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	95%	40%	65%	40%	90%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	87%	47%	53%	17%	47%	20%
Didayi	20%	0%	20%	0%	100%	40%
Dongaria Khond	45%	23%	41%	23%	91%	73%
Kutia Kondha	61%	26%	46%	9%	74%	52%
Lanjia Soura	50%	15%	40%	25%	90%	80%
Paudi Bhuyan	47%	7%	42%	7%	69%	29%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	61%	24%	46%	16%	74%	47%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

The particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area grow as vegetables, fruits, oilseeds (mustard, niger seed, Sunflower), cereals (moong dal, kandul dal) and tuber crops in the high hills (Dongar). Among the cash crops, the tribal grow cashew nuts, spices (ginger, black pepper). Paddy is the major food crop grown in all the five districts in Odisha. Tribal households grow cashew nut in the high hills and FRA land and earn good income through selling cashew nut in the nearby market. Under CCD plan, the respective development agencies have provided seeds to the tribal groups for agricultural activities.

Table 11.17: Irrigation Facilities in the Tribal Villages

Irrigation Facility		
Bondo	Source of Irrigation	
	Bore well	5%
	Water Harvesting structure	25%
	Weir dam	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia		
	CD pond and tanks	3%
	Tube well deep	3%
	Weir dam	20%
Didayi		
	Bore well	20%
	Weir dam	60%
Dongaria Khond		
	Bore well	9%

	CD pond and tanks	23%
	Community irrigation Project	5%
	Weir dam	55%
Kutia Kondha		
	Bore well	17%
	Dug well shallow	15%
	Tube well deep	13%
	Water Harvesting structure	7%
	Weir dam	35%
Lanjia Soura		
	Bore well	15%
	CD pond and tanks	15%
	Tube well deep	5%
	Water Harvesting structure	5%
	Weir dam	45%
Paudi Bhuyan		
	Bore well	11%
	CD pond and tanks	18%
	Dug well shallow	4%
	Tube well deep	20%
	Water Harvesting structure	4%
	Weir dam	38%
In Odisha (PVTGs)		
	Bore well	11%
	CD pond and tanks	9%
	Community irrigation Project	1%
	Dug well shallow	5%
	Tube well deep	9%
	Water Harvesting structure	6%
	Weir dam	39%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45		

More than one third respondents (39%) of the study sample reported that earlier weir dams were constructed for irrigation in their area, whereas, 11 percent respondents informed that they use bore well for irrigation purposes. Another 9 percent respondents each viewed that CD ponds and tanks and deep tube well is used for irrigation in the study area. However, the respondents reported that the minor irrigation structures which were created long ago needs

repair and more number of minor irrigation structures should be created in their area as they still practice rain-fed agriculture.

Table 11.18 Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Tribe	School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)		School Building		School Complex		Ashram School	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	100%	80%	70%	70%	85%	80%	95%	85%
Chukutia Bhunjia	73%	60%	100%	97%	77%	73%	100%	93%
Didayi	100%	80%	100%	100%	80%	80%	100%	100%
Dongaria Khond	73%	64%	91%	91%	68%	64%	100%	95%
Kutia Kondha	57%	43%	100%	93%	100%	85%	96%	85%
Lanjia Soura	90%	80%	100%	95%	75%	65%	100%	90%
Paudi Bhuyan	33%	29%	96%	78%	58%	29%	96%	56%
In Odisha (Pvtgs)	65%	54%	95%	88%	78%	64%	97%	81%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45								

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. More than three fourth (78%) respondents reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another two third (64%) respondents reported that before 10 years there was residential school in their locality.

Table 11.19: Basic Facility in the School

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity Present		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	100%	95%	80%	40%	20%	10%
Chukutia Bhunjia	100%	93%	93%	7%	10%	0%
Didayi	100%	100%	100%	80%	40%	20%
Dongaria Khond	95%	95%	100%	77%	77%	64%
Kutia Kondha	98%	89%	98%	63%	78%	37%
Lanjia Soura	100%	95%	100%	85%	45%	20%
Paudi Bhuyan	100%	38%	100%	18%	73%	33%
In Odisha (Pvtgs)	99%	80%	96%	45%	55%	28%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

Swacch Vidyalaya is the national campaign driving ‘Clean India: Clean Schools’. A key feature of the campaign is to ensure that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities (MHRD, 2014: p. 1). During the field visit in the tribal areas of southern and western Odisha, it was observed that all the educational schools and Ashram Schools in the five districts under study have electricity connection and separate toilets for boys and girls Swacch Bharat Gramin. More than one third respondents (38 percent) reported that there were no toilets in the school premises before 10 years. Kitchen garden is established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. More than half (55%) respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying.

Table 11.20 School Enrollment Ratio

School Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12		Between 13 - 15		Between 15 - 17	
	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens
Bondo	51%	39	89%	9	57%	14
Chukutia Bhunjia	67%	48	76%	17	100%	12
Didayi	56%	9	100%	5	100%	1
Dongaria Khond	79%	39	100%	1	64%	14
Kutia Kondha	76%	63	0%	0	63%	16
Lanjia Soura	64%	33	84%	44	100%	9
Paudi Bhuyan	76%	79	94%	431	40%	5
In Odisha (PVTGs)	70%	310	92%	507	72%	71
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across seven tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 70 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 92 percent and between 15-17 age it is 72 percent.

Table 11.21 Difficulties face by the School Going Children

Difficulties in attending school			
Tribe	Distance to school	Financial constraints	No difficulties
Bondo	25%	58%	17%
Chukutia Bhunjia	38%	19%	44%

Didayi	0%	100%	0%
Dongaria Khond	38%	50%	13%
Kutia Kondha	18%	61%	21%
Lanjia Soura	22%	33%	44%
Paudi Bhuyan	18%	68%	13%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	23%	55%	22%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45			

More than half(55%) respondents reported that financial constraints is one among the major difficulties before 10 years, whereas less than one fourth (23 percent) respondents reported that distance to the schools is a major problem especially in sending the girl child. However, less than one fifth (22%) respondents reported that there is no difficulty for their children in attending school especially in residential complex and Ashram school as the children get free accommodation in the school premise itself.

Table 11.22 Reasons for School Drop Outs among PVTG Children

Reasons for drop outs						
Tribe	Child labour	Family responsibilities in the household	Financial constraints	Lack of documentation	Not interested	In Total
Bondo	25%	0%	25%	0%	50%	4
Chukutia Bhunjia	60%	0%	40%	0%	0%	5
Didayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1
Dongaria Khond	33%	17%	17%	0%	33%	6
Kutia Kondha	19%	0%	38%	6%	38%	16
Lanjia Soura	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	2
Paudi Bhuyan	7%	0%	59%	10%	24%	29
In Odisha (PVTGs)	17%	2%	46%	6%	29%	63
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Dropout rate among the PVTG children at upper primary and higher secondary level are very high for a variety of reasons. The study reveals that nearly two third (63%) tribal children are school drop outs in the study area. Nearly half of the respondents (46 percent) under study sample reported that due to financial constraints their children have dropped out from school; nearly one third(29%) responded lack of interest among the PVTG children towards education is another cause of children not going to school as there is no motivation from the family and surroundings. Since settled and shifting cultivation requires more man-power, tribal children are mostly found to be engaged in agriculture, working as helping hands for

their parents. Further, there is practice of child labour, about 17 percent children are either working as helpers in the hotels in the town or are largely engaged in agricultural activities.

Table 11.23 Basic Facilities provided to Children in School

Tribe	Amenities under SSA	Mid-Day Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Bondo	95%	95%	85%	100%
Chukutia Bhunjia	100%	97%	73%	97%
Didayi	100%	80%	100%	100%
Dongaria Khond	100%	100%	70%	95%
Kutia Kondha	100%	98%	53%	88%
Lanjia Soura	95%	89%	79%	89%
Paudi Bhuyan	98%	80%	73%	72%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	98%	92%	71%	88%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

It is apparent from the above table that all most all (92%) schools are giving midday meal to majority of the households. Under Sarva Siksha Yojana (SSA), most of the children (98%) are getting books and school uniforms. Table 11.23 shows that health check up camp has been organised in more than four fifth (88%) schools.

Table 11.24 Period of Food Scarcity

Food Scarcity		
Tribe	Less than 3 Months	3 to 5 Months
Bondo	20%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	40%	13%
Didayi	0%	40%
Dongaria Khond	14%	41%
Kutia Kondha	39%	50%
Lanjia Soura	30%	40%
Paudi Bhuyan	76%	88%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	30%	38%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45		

Food insecurity is directly linked to the unequal land holding structure and the Gountia culture in the region. Landlessness, marginal and small land holdings and lack of irrigation facility in the sample villages are the major cause of food insecurity. During the course of primary survey it was observed that the tribal households ensure food security for 4-12

months depending on the asset base. More than one third tribal households (38%) face food scarcity for 3 to 5 months in a year, whereas nearly one third(30%) tribal households face food insecurity for less than 3 months in a year. The food deficit is met with the targeted PDS, special schemes under food safety net and rural development schemes like SGRY, NREGS, and OPELIP etc.

Table 11.25 Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

	Traditional Activities	Present	10 year before
Bondo			
	Archery	5%	5%
	Jewellery making	80%	80%
	Plate stitching and pressing	5%	5%
	Wood carving	10%	5%
Chukutia Bhunjia			
	Art and Craft	3%	3%
	Broomstick making	7%	7%
	Dance	7%	7%
	Food Processing	3%	3%
	Plate stitching and pressing	43%	43%
	Rope Making	20%	20%
	Wood carving	17%	3%
Didayi			
	Art and Craft	20%	20%
	Dance	20%	20%
	Wood carving	60%	60%
Dongaria Khond			
	Art and Craft	27%	20%
	Dance	9%	23%
	Jewellery making	5%	9%
	Painting	14%	5%
	Weaving	5%	14%
	Wood carving	41%	23%
Kutia Kondha			
	Archery	17%	17%
	Art and Craft	7%	7%
	Broomstick making	4%	4%
	Dance	9%	9%
	Food Processing	13%	11%

	Musical Instrument	4%	4%
	Painting	17%	17%
	Plate stitching and pressing	2%	2%
	Rope Making	2%	2%
	Weaving	11%	11%
	Wood carving	13%	11%
Lanjia Soura			
	Art and Craft	80%	40%
	Painting	5%	5%
Paudi Bhuyan			
	Weaving	15%	10%
	Archery	15%	13%
	Art and Craft	31%	27%
	Broomstick making	3%	2%
	Dance	18%	16%
	Food Processing	8%	4%
	Musical Instrument	15%	13%
	Plate stitching and pressing	5%	2%
	Wood carving	5%	2%
In Odisha (PVTGs)			
	Archery	8%	8%
	Art and Craft	21%	16%
	Broomstick making	3%	3%
	Dance	9%	9%
	Food Processing	5%	4%
	Jewellery making	9%	9%
	Musical Instrument	4%	4%
	Painting	6%	6%
	Plate stitching and pressing	9%	9%
	Rope Making	4%	4%
	Weaving	5%	4%
	Wood carving	14%	11%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Odisha, Bondos are the most vulnerable tribal groups in Odisha and they are still Practising hunting and food gathering. Dongaria Kondh women are trained

by the Dongaria Kondh Development Agency to weave cloth (Dongaria Shals). Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Bondos are also engaged in jewelry making and weaving cloth (*renai*) for self-use. Chukutia Bhunjia tribe follows the traditional practice like stitching leaf plate, broom stick making, rope making and wood carving activities. Didayi tribe follows the traditional activities like singing and dancing. The Didayi Development Agency had earlier provided musical instruments to the tribal youths in the project villages and there are few successful musical groups/artists among the Didayi community who are invited to perform music and sing songs in the neighboring villages and towns during marriage and other festivals, they earn a handsome amount. Kutia Kondh women stitches leaf plate and prepare hill brooms and also good in painting. Lanjia Saora tribe practice terrace cultivation and shifting cultivation. Few tribal youths from the selected villages were trained by the Lanjia Saora Development Agency and the District Administration in painting called Idital(wall painting) which was earlier procured by the TDCC from the Rayagada district. Paudi Bhuyan tribe practices hunting and food gathering, make hill brooms and leaf plates.

Table 11.26: Preservation and Promotion Activities under CCDP

Tribe	Tribal Museum		Government Assistance in Promotion of Traditional Activities		Handi Training		Cultural Mandap		Villagers Participation	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	40%	20%	20%	5%	20%	15%	100%	55%	80%	85%
Chukutia Bhunjia	23%	3%	23%	3%	13%	0%	17%	7%	30%	30%
Didayi	40%	20%	20%	0%	20%	20%	100%	0%	100%	100%
Dongaria Khond	45%	32%	32%	18%	45%	14%	100%	82%	95%	91%
Kutia Kondha	28%	22%	20%	4%	28%	15%	96%	59%	52%	54%
Lanjia Soura	40%	25%	20%	0%	40%	15%	85%	85%	100%	95%
Paudi Bhuyan	33%	11%	40%	16%	51%	16%	71%	29%	82%	69%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	34%	18%	27%	8%	34%	13%	77%	47%	70%	67%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

There is no museum in the tribal areas either at the block or district level. However, few tribal households in the study area reported that some of them had been to the museum of tribal arts and artifacts, Bhubaneswar as part of exposure visit. In order to provide assistance in promotion of traditional activities, under the CCD plan, the Dongaria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA) in Rayagada district has established the Tribal Interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As part of Skill Development Programmes, the administration has instituted

Dongria Shawl knitting training for Dongria women at the interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As many as 76 Dongria women were trained in knitting skills in 2017-18. Cultural mandap has also been established in the PVTG inhabited village in the study area. Villagers participate and perform in the cultural activities including tribal and traditional folk music and dance every year.

Table 11.27 Assistance Provided under CCDP towards creating and promoting Tribal Events

Tribe	Tribal Events		Financial Assistance under PVTG Scheme		Tradition Dress		Musical Instruments	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	30%	25%	15%	15%	20%	20%	0%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	7%	3%	3%	0%	7%	0%	3%	0%
Didayi	60%	40%	40%	40%	20%	0%	80%	20%
Dongaria Khond	59%	50%	23%	23%	36%	18%	23%	18%
Kutia Kondha	39%	35%	24%	11%	22%	9%	30%	13%
Lanjia Soura	35%	25%	10%	0%	20%	10%	5%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	78%	56%	60%	29%	76%	22%	42%	20%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	45%	35%	27%	15%	34%	13%	23%	11%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

Under the CCD project, more than one third(34%) respondents in the five districts in Odisha have reported that they had earlier received traditional dress and nearly one-fourth(23%) tribal households have received musical instruments under the CCD project through the respective development agencies. One fourth respondents (27%) of the study sample reported that they have received financial support in organizing cultural events in their respective districts.

Table 11.28: Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Villages

Tribe	Sub-health Centre		PHC		PHC Access	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	95%	65%	100%	85%	80%	80%
Chukutia Bhunjia	73%	67%	100%	80%	70%	70%
Didayi	100%	60%	100%	100%	80%	80%
Dongaria Khond	86%	82%	100%	100%	68%	68%
Kutia Kondha	87%	76%	91%	83%	76%	76%
Lanjia Soura	55%	45%	95%	80%	65%	65%
Paudi Bhuyan	96%	71%	93%	69%	87%	87%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	85%	69%	96%	81%	76%	76%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

From the above table it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 85 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 81 percent respondents viewed that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 76 percent respondents reported of having access to these health institutions.

Table 11.29: Frequent Forms of Diseases

Tribe	Cold		Depression		Fever		Skin Disease	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	45%	50%	5%	5%	50%	45%	0%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	0%	50%	0%	0%	100%	20%	0%	0%
Didayi	20%	20%	0%	0%	80%	80%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	77%	0%	0%
Kutia Kondha	4%	13%	0%	0%	50%	50%	10%	13%
Lanjia Soura	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	32%	18%	5%	2%	52%	23%	11%	14%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	14%	1%	2%	2%	79%	55%	5%	4%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45								

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria) and skin diseases.

Table 11.30: Access to Hospitals by the PVTGs

Tribe	Govt. Hospital		PHC		Private Hospital	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Chukutia Bhunjia	97%	100%	3%	0%	3%	0%
Didayi	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dongaria Khond	91%	73%	5%	23%	20%	20%
Kutia Kondha	100%	96%	0%	4%	0%	0%
Lanjia Soura	85%	80%	15%	20%	0%	0%
Paudi Bhuyan	93%	80%	4%	18%	5%	0%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	95%	89%	3%	10%	2%	1%

*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45

Health care facilities in the study area reveals that access to Government Hospital for treatment by the PVTG has improved, all most all (95%) tribal households access Government Hospitals in the district for health care. Since the Primary Health Centre lacks the basic testing facilities and doctors and nurses not available, the respondents prefer to go to the district hospital for treatment. Hardly, 2 percent respondents goes to the private clinics/hospitals.

Table 11.31: Reaction of the Tribal Community regarding Health Facilities

Reaction of the PVTG regarding health facilities				
Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Bad	Good	Bad	Good
Bondo	5%	95%	15%	85%
Chukutia Bhunjia	0%	100%	33%	63%
Didayi	0%	100%	0%	100%
Dongaria Khond	0%	95%	0%	95%
Kutia Kondha	0%	100%	2%	98%
Lanjia Soura	5%	95%	5%	95%
Paudi Bhuyan	0%	100%	7%	93%
In Odisha (PVGs)	1%	98%	10%	89%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45				

Perception of the respondents regarding health facilities in five districts under study reflects that health care practices in the respective districts have improved compared to last ten years. All most all (98%) respondents reported that the treatment at the district hospitals is good and doctors and basic facilities are available.

Table 11.32: Health Facilities in the Village

Tribes	ANM		Health Card		Health Services	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	90%	85%	100%	20%	100%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	100%	80%	90%	10%	100%	60%
Didayi	100%	100%	100%	40%	100%	80%
Dongaria Khond	95%	95%	95%	14%	100%	82%
Kutia Kondha	100%	91%	91%	17%	91%	80%
Lanjia Soura	100%	95%	95%	15%	95%	95%

Paudi Bhuyan	64%	60%	87%	13%	89%	51%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	90%	82%	92%	15%	95%	69%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

More than three fourth (90%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. All most all (92%) respondents have received health card under Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana. All most all (95%) respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years. The Mamata for pregnant women in Odisha scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior. This scheme is operational in all the 318 rural projects of the State. Pregnant and lactating women of 19 years of age and above for the first two births, except all Government/Public Sector Undertakings (Central and State) employees and their wives are covered. The beneficiary receives a total incentive of Rs. 5000 in four installments, subject to the fulfillment of specific conditions. Payments are made by e-transfer from the CDPO to the beneficiary account.

Table 11.33: Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

Tribes		Present	10 year before
Bondo			
	Iron tablets	0%	50%
	Supplementary food	100%	5%
	Vitamin B tablets	0%	20%
Chukutia Bhunjia			
	Iron tablets	0%	20%
	Supplementary food	100%	70%
	Vitamin B tablets	0%	10%
Didayi			
	Supplementary food	100%	0%
	Vitamin B tablets	0%	60%
Dongaria Khond			
	Supplementary food	91%	45%
	Vitamin B tablets	9%	5%
	Iron tablets	0%	41%
Kutia Kondha			
	Iron tablets	15%	57%
	Supplementary food	70%	28%
	Vitamin B tablets	15%	7%
Lanjia Soura			
	Supplementary food	85%	60%

	Vitamin B tablets	15%	5%
	Iron tablets	0%	35%
Paudi Bhuyan			
	Iron tablets	11%	78%
	Supplementary food	71%	7%
	Vitamin B tablets	18%	7%
In Odisha (PVTGs)			
	Iron tablets	6%	49%
	Supplementary food	83%	32%
	Vitamin B tablets	11%	10%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45			

More than three fourth (83%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 11 percent respondents informed that the pregnant women have got vitamin tablets and another 6 percent respondents reported that pregnant women have got iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. under study.

Table 11.34 Health Facilities for PVTG Women and Children

Tribes	Free medicines		Children Immunization		Institutional Delivery	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	100%	40%	100%	85%	95%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	90%	10%	97%	77%	93%	37%
Didayi	100%	40%	100%	100%	100%	40%
Dongaria Khond	100%	32%	86%	82%	95%	68%
Kutia Kondha	91%	41%	100%	80%	96%	70%
Lanjia Soura	95%	45%	100%	70%	85%	75%
Paudi Bhuyan	96%	24%	91%	56%	91%	38%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	95%	31%	96%	74%	93%	55%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45						

Number of institutional delivery has increased as reported by all most all (93%) respondents in the tribal villages in the study area. About all respondents (95%) reported that they get free medicine from the PHC/CHC and/or district hospital. The immunization rate has increased over a period of time; about 96 percent respondents reported that their children have been immunized.

Table 11.35: Gender Component

Tribe		Bonda	Chukutia Bhunjia	Didayi	Dongaria Khond	Kutia Kondha	Lanjia Soura	Paudi Bhuyan	In Odisha (PVTGs)
Household Purchase	Present	85%	93%	100%	91%	83%	100%	62%	83%
	10 year before	75%	90%	80%	82%	57%	90%	42%	68%
	Change	10%	3%	20%	9%	26%	10%	20%	15%
Visiting Home	Present	85%	93%	100%	82%	74%	90%	58%	78%
	10 year before	85%	83%	100%	77%	52%	80%	42%	65%
	Change	0%	10%	0%	5%	22%	10%	16%	12%
Permission for visiting PHC	Present	90%	93%	100%	86%	74%	85%	67%	80%
	10 year before	75%	87%	100%	82%	59%	90%	42%	68%
	Change	15%	7%	0%	5%	15%	-5%	24%	12%
Participation in decision making	Present	70%	60%	60%	73%	39%	60%	42%	53%
	10 year before	55%	50%	60%	50%	24%	50%	20%	37%
	Change	15%	10%	0%	23%	15%	10%	22%	16%
Health Care	Present	95%	100%	100%	95%	96%	95%	80%	93%
	10 year before	85%	83%	100%	86%	72%	90%	42%	72%
	Change	10%	17%	0%	9%	24%	5%	38%	20%
Family Planning	Present	80%	100%	100%	73%	83%	95%	69%	82%
	10 year before	70%	83%	100%	68%	57%	80%	44%	64%
	Change	10%	17%	0%	5%	26%	15%	24%	18%
Household Needs	Present	90%	90%	100%	86%	80%	75%	58%	78%
	10 year before	80%	80%	100%	77%	61%	50%	38%	62%
	Change	10%	10%	0%	9%	20%	25%	20%	16%
Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	60%	60%	60%	55%	52%	65%	58%	57%
	10 year before	45%	50%	60%	64%	33%	45%	29%	41%
	Change	15%	10%	0%	-9%	20%	20%	29%	16%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	95%	97%	40%	86%	74%	85%	62%	79%
	10 year before	75%	83%	40%	82%	54%	80%	40%	63%
	Change	20%	13%	0%	5%	20%	5%	22%	15%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	95%	93%	100%	95%	85%	90%	71%	86%
	10 year before	85%	90%	100%	73%	59%	90%	53%	71%
	Change	10%	3%	0%	23%	26%	0%	18%	15%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45									

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three-fourth(86%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more than half of the women respondents (57%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (93%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. More than three fourth (78%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and three fourth (80%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups across all seven PVTGs under study. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. However, more than three-fourth of PVTG women (82%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. More than half of the PVTG women (53%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than three fourth tribal women (78%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 11.36: Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

	Bondo	Chukutia Bhunjia	Didayi	Dongaria Khond	Kutia Kondha	Lanjia Soura	Paudi Bhuyan	In Odisha (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation Facility								
Highly Satisfied	65%	73%	60%	91%	74%	80%	84%	78%
Not Satisfied	10%	23%	20%	0%	2%	10%	2%	7%
Satisfied	25%	3%	20%	9%	24%	10%	13%	15%
Land Distribution & Development								
Highly Satisfied	60%	77%	80%	55%	57%	70%	47%	60%
Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	4%	2%
Satisfied	40%	23%	20%	41%	43%	25%	49%	38%
Supply of Agricultural Inputs								
Highly Satisfied	35%	47%	100%	50%	28%	65%	69%	50%
Not Satisfied	15%	27%	0%	18%	15%	5%	2%	13%
Satisfied	50%	27%	0%	32%	57%	30%	29%	37%
Credit Facility								
Highly Satisfied	15%	13%	20%	18%	35%	15%	49%	28%
Not Satisfied	35%	10%	40%	14%	26%	10%	13%	19%
Satisfied	50%	77%	40%	68%	39%	75%	38%	53%

Marketing for NTFPs								
Highly Satisfied	70%	40%	40%	36%	39%	40%	49%	45%
Not Satisfied	0%	37%	0%	32%	22%	25%	9%	20%
Satisfied	30%	23%	60%	32%	39%	35%	42%	36%
Road Connectivity								
Highly Satisfied	80%	87%	100%	100%	91%	95%	100%	93%
Not Satisfied	5%	3%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Satisfied	15%	10%	0%	0%	4%	5%	0%	5%
Telecom Connectivity								
Highly Satisfied	80%	73%	80%	82%	78%	95%	89%	82%
Not Satisfied	5%	17%	20%	9%	2%	5%	0%	6%
Satisfied	15%	10%	0%	9%	20%	0%	11%	12%
Housing Facility								
Highly Satisfied	70%	87%	80%	100%	83%	90%	93%	87%
Not Satisfied	20%	3%	20%	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%
Satisfied	10%	10%	0%	0%	15%	10%	4%	9%
Drinking Water								
Highly Satisfied	75%	67%	100%	82%	72%	80%	76%	75%
Not Satisfied	5%	7%	0%	5%	2%	0%	2%	3%
Satisfied	20%	27%	0%	14%	26%	20%	22%	22%
Supply of electricity								
Highly Satisfied	95%	90%	100%	95%	89%	95%	93%	93%
Not Satisfied	0%	7%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Satisfied	5%	3%	0%	0%	9%	5%	7%	5%
Solar Maintenance								
Highly Satisfied	50%	73%	60%	23%	26%	5%	38%	37%
Not Satisfied	25%	7%	20%	36%	22%	15%	13%	19%
Satisfied	25%	20%	20%	41%	52%	80%	49%	44%
Health Awareness								
Highly Satisfied	70%	53%	60%	59%	78%	75%	76%	70%
Not Satisfied	25%	37%	40%	14%	0%	5%	7%	13%
Satisfied	5%	10%	0%	27%	22%	20%	18%	17%
Social Security Benefits								
Highly Satisfied	10%	17%	20%	14%	7%	25%	38%	19%
Not Satisfied	50%	47%	40%	50%	33%	20%	18%	34%
Satisfied	40%	37%	40%	36%	61%	55%	44%	47%
Promotion of Education								

Highly Satisfied	80%	83%	80%	86%	83%	80%	89%	84%
Not Satisfied	15%	7%	0%	5%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Satisfied	5%	10%	20%	9%	15%	20%	11%	12%
Skill Upgradation								
Highly Satisfied	60%	50%	80%	50%	43%	55%	53%	52%
Not Satisfied	20%	33%	20%	27%	7%	20%	11%	18%
Satisfied	20%	17%	0%	23%	50%	25%	36%	31%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45								

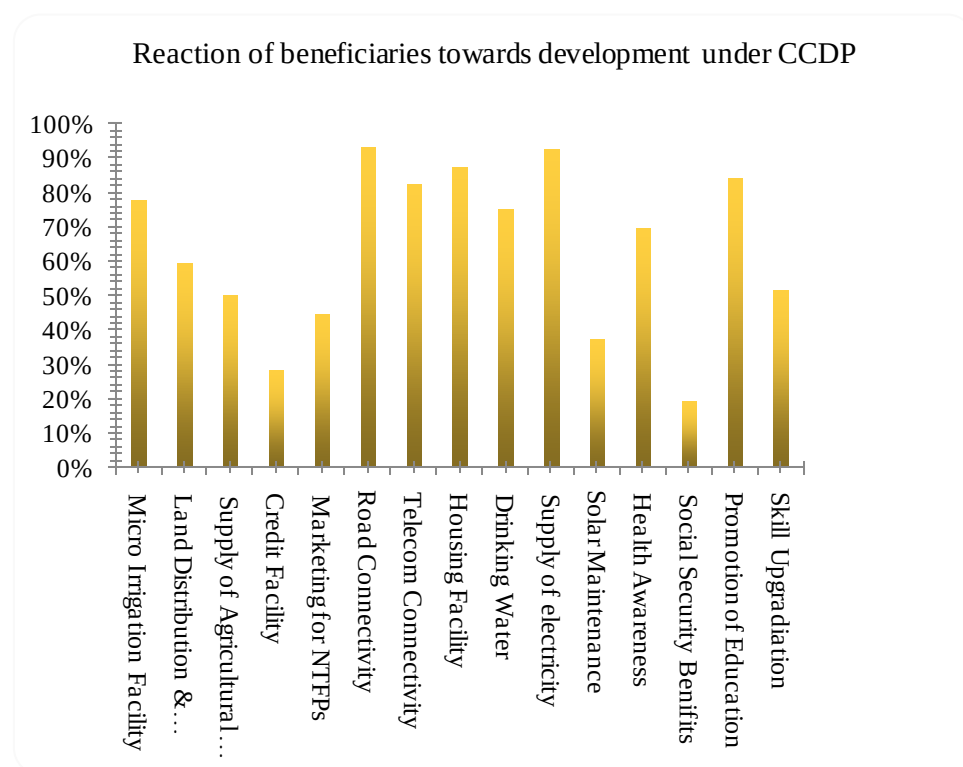


Table 11.34 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of tribal households (93%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. More than three fourth (93%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

More than three-fourth respondents (84%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

More than three-fourth respondents (78%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the irrigation facilities including minor irrigation projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc. constructed in their area, which is the main source of irrigation. However, the villagers reported that the infrastructure created for irrigation needs repairing and maintenance from time to time.

More than three fourth (87%) respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. Interestingly, telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by more than three fourth respondents (82%) in the micro-project area.

More than three-fourth respondents (78%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Odisha, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March 31, 2018 are 609094 and 13712 respectively. The total forest land allotted under the individual claims is 616914 acre and total forest land vested is 341427. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. Half (50%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the agricultural equipments provided under the CCDP.

More than one fourth respondents (28%) expressed that they are highly satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal women through formation of self-help groups in their village. Nearly half of the respondents (45%) responded that marketing support for minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce is provided by the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) under ST & SC Development Department, Govt. of Odisha.

Three forth respondents(76%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank with Solar based pump set and drinking water points installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream.

More than one-third respondents (37%) informed that solar repairing workshops have been established in few villages for the maintenance of the solar lantern, solar street lights provided to the tribal households and at educational complex and Ashram school. More than three fourth respondents (97%) reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets. Less than one fifth (19%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Vima Yojana. Half (52%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the skill development

training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like weaving Shawls, wall hangings and tailoring to the tribal youth in the study area.

Table 11.37: Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme

Tribe	NGO Worker		Officer from ITDA/Tribal Welfare department/Tribal Development Agency		Others		Sarpanch/Mukhia	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Bondo	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	55%	55%
Chukutia Bhunjia	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	83%	70%
Didayi	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	60%
Dongaria Khond	0%	0%	9%	9%	0%	0%	59%	55%
Kutia Kondha	4%	2%	15%	13%	2%	0%	41%	28%
Lanjia Soura	5%	0%	45%	40%	0%	0%	30%	35%
Paudi Bhuyan	13%	4%	13%	9%	0%	2%	47%	13%
In Odisha (PVTGs)	5%	2%	13%	11%	1%	1%	53%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Bonda = 20, Chutkia Bhunjia = 30, Didayi = 5, Dongria Khond = 22, Kutia Kondha = 46, Lanjia Soura = 20, Paudi Bhuyan = 45								

Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Odisha reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia to the villagers (53%), however, the villagers are well connected with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department. Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Kalahandi and Sundargarh district in the state.

Overall, the conservation-cum development plan has been immensely productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for sustainable development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the State of Odisha. During Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) several development programmes were initiated in the micro-project area such as setting up of 17 Education Complex approximately for 3750 number of PVTG girls, creating all weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs, providing safe drinking water and housing for all, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture, development, distribution of surplus land to landless, electrification of PVTG villages and conservation of their tradition and culture have been achieved. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs and their areas deemed essential during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

In addition to this, a special development programme for PVTG namely The Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OPELIP) has been initiated for the development of PVTG within a time schedule of 8 years w.e.f. 2015-16 to 2022-23 with the assistance of International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). The fund flow pattern between Government Funding, IFAD funding and beneficiary contribution is US \$76.18 million by Govt., \$51.20 US million by IFAD and US \$3.00 million by beneficiary contribution. The total outlay is US \$130.39 million. The programme has specific objectives to provide secure improved livelihood, food and nutrition security for PVTG households. The programme is being implemented in all the 17 Micro Project areas located in 12 districts of Odisha.

Section 12

Rajasthan

Table 12.1: Social Characteristics of Sahariya PVTG

Social Characteristics			
Characteristics		Sahariya Tribe	In Rajasthan PVTGs
Gender	Male	33 (97%)	33 (97%)
	Female	1 (3%)	1 (3%)
Marital Status	Married	33 (91%)	33 (91%)
	Unmarried	1 (9%)	1 (9%)
Family Type	Nuclear	16 (47%)	16 (47%)
	Joint	18 (53%)	18 (53%)
Village Type	Revenue	34 (100%)	34 (100%)
	Forest	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Households	Domicile	31 (94%)	31 (94%)
	Immigrants	3 (6%)	3 (6%)
Religion	Hindu	34 (100%)	34 (100%)
Literacy Rate		16 (47%)	16 (47%)
Average Family Size		5*	5*
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4400*	4400*
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		2398*	2398*
*Total Sample Size = 34			

Table 12.1 depicts the responding households belonging to Sahariya PVTG on the basis of their socio-economic characteristics. The study has covered 34 Sahariya PVTG households who are mainly concentrated in Baran district of Rajasthan. More than three-third respondents (97%) participated in the study are male and while other 3% are female. It is evident from above table and figure 1.1 that 53% of Sahariya live in joint family while other 47% families are nuclear. All the studied households of the Sahariya PVTG seemed to inhabit in revenue areas and nearby the forest enclosures. Most of the households (94%) are residing in the study area since birth. However, only 6% are immigrants, who have migrated from the neighbouring villages. The religious background of the respondents shows that Sahariya PVTG follows Hinduism. Literacy rate among the Sahariyas is very low. The average household size of Sahariya PVTG is 5. Table 1.1 also shows 1.2 the economic condition of the Sahariya PVTGs, the majority of tribes are from poor family background. The average monthly income of studied households are Rupees 4400 and their average monthly expenditure is Rupees 2398.

Table 12.2 Distributions of Economic Activities

Economic Activities				
Age Group	Wage Earning	Service	Settled Cultivator	Tenant Cultivator
18-28	67%	0%	16%	17%
28-38	31%	4%	31%	34%
Above 38	60%	0%	27%	13%
PVTGs in Rajasthan	50%	6%	26%	24%

*Total Sample Size = 34

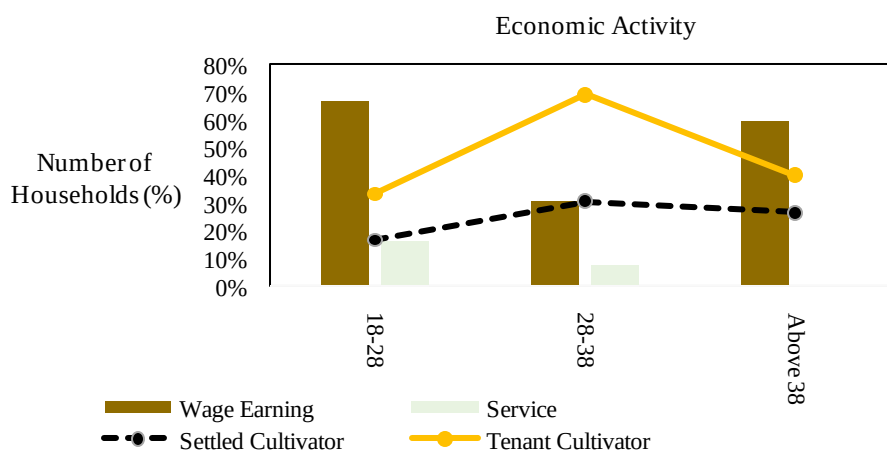


Figure 12.1

Table 12.3 & figure depict three age group and their distribution in workforce in various activities. Between the age group of 18 to 28 years; 67% young tribe of are wage labourers, 16% persons are settled cultivators and 17% derive their livelihood from tenant cultivators. However, it is evident from the above table and figure that none of Sahariya tribe are in any of the government services in this age group. In the age group of 28 to 28 years, 31%

Sahariya tribe wage labourers, 34% people are tenant cultivators and 31% are settled cultivators. Between age group of 28 to 38, only 4% households have various government services like forest keeper, peon in government school and other government office. Table depicts that majority of the Sahariya tribe whose age is above 38 years, are working as daily wage labourers. However, 27 % tribe in this age group are settled cultivators. And only 13% people are tenant cultivators. None of the tribe in the age group of above 38 years are working as government employee.

Table 12.4 Type of house

Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan			In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
Type of House	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Pucca	21%	3%	21%	3%
Semi-Pucca	11%	26%	11%	26%
Kaccha	68%	71%	68%	71%
House Ownership	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Family Owned	9%	15%	9%	15%
Self-owned	91%	85%	91%	85%
Government Assistance	67%		67%	
*Total Sample Size = 34				

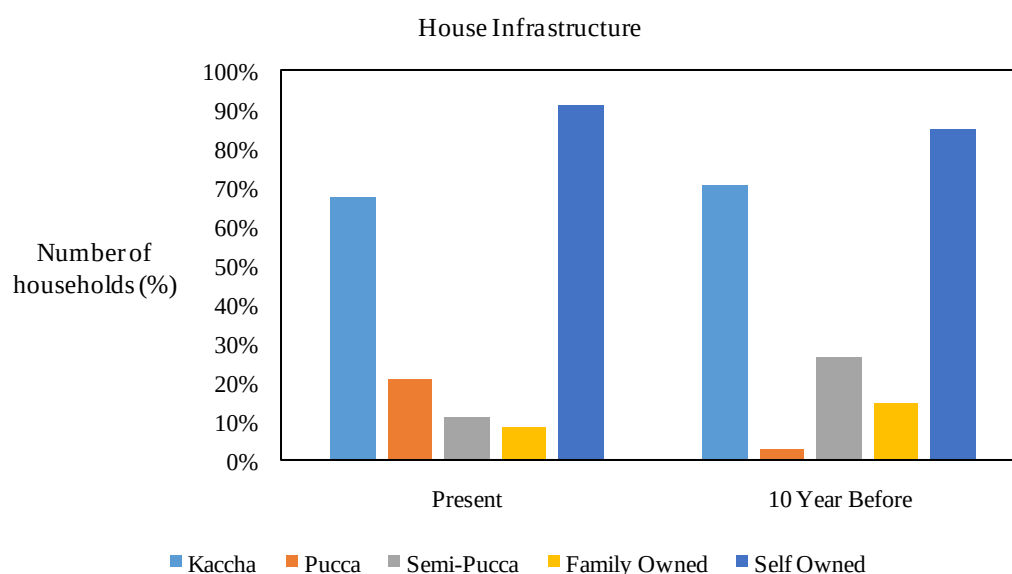


Figure 12.2

To measure the increase in housing infrastructure, before 10 years and after 10 years approaches are applied. 10 years before, 71% households had Kutch house. But at present it decrease to 65%. At present time, a sharp increase in Pucca house infrastructure can be witnessed in comparison to 10 years before. Pucca housing facility increased to 21% from 3%. However, there is considerable decrease in Semi-Pucca house. It went down to 11% from 26% at present time. Due to government intervention at different level, there is decrease in family owned house. At present, 6 % increment can be seen in self-owned house

as compared to 10 years before. At present, 91% households have self-owned house. But 10 years before, it was 85%. Government intervention can be seen in housing infrastructure, from the table, it is evident that 67% households have received government assistance in building of Pucca house.

Table 12.6 Distribution of Livestock among Sahariya Tribe

Tribe	Livestock Status					
	Present			10 Year Before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock
Sahariya	53%	2.20	42	17%	3.32	80
In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	53%	2.20	42	17%	3.32	80
*Total Sample Size = 34						

Table 12.6 shows the distribution of livestock among Sahariya PVTG of Rajasthan. It is apparent from the above table that there is significant increase of 36% in livestock rearing at present. Only 17% households had livestock ten years before but at present, more than half (53%) respondents are engaged in animal rearing. This significant increment happens due to proper implementation of CCDP under which animals rearing is promoted by giving livestock as well as monetary aid for cattle rearing.

Table 12.7 Basic Facilities in House

Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan			In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
Amenities	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Animal Shed	35%	24%	35%	24%
House Kitchen	12%	6%	12%	6%
Gas	56%	15%	56%	15%
House Electricity	47%	35%	47%	35%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

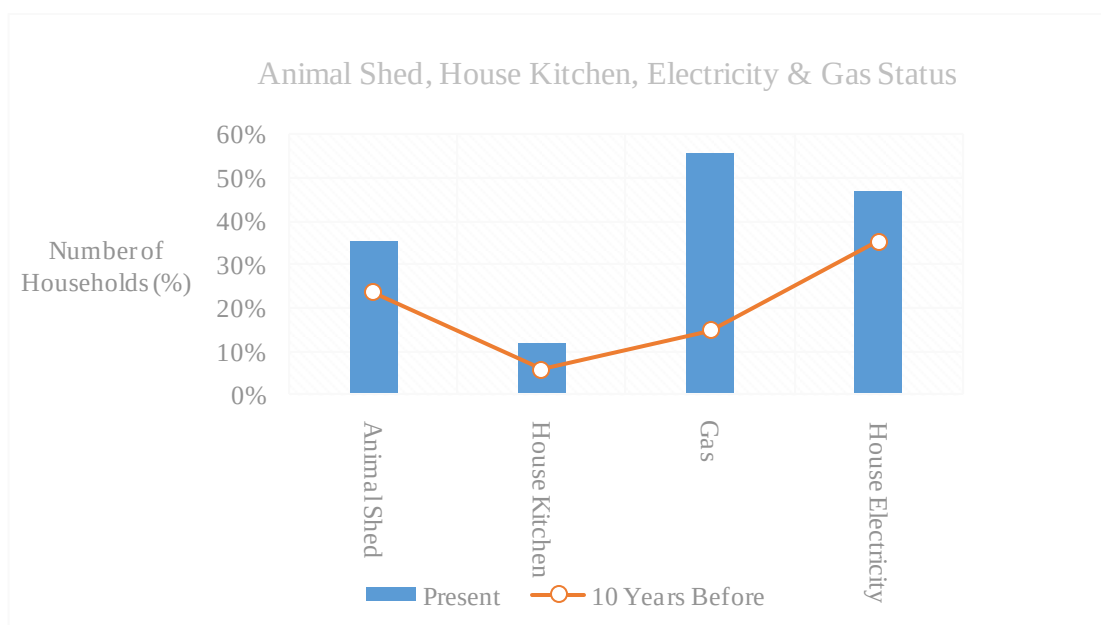


Figure 12.3

The respondents in the surveyed villages informed that before 10 years before, 35% respondents had electricity connection, however there is significant increase of 12% in Grid electricity. Nearly half (47%) respondents informed that in recent years their village are electrified with grid electricity. The PVTG households pay electricity bill at a subsidized rate as majority of them belong to BPL families. But in other house facilities, only little improvement of 6% can be noticed in-house kitchen, respectively, from above table and figure. More than one third respondents have LPG connections at present whereas only 15% respondents reported that they have LPG connection for more than 10 years.

Table 12.8 Sources of Drinking water

Water Sources	Sahariya tribe		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Bore Well	56%	9%	56%	9%
Pipe Water	6%	9%	6%	9%
Tube Well	18%	12%	18%	12%
Spring	0%	29%	100%	29%
Sanitary Well	21%	38%	21%	38%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns among Sahariya PVTG. Health risks has arisen from consumption of water contaminated with infectious agents and toxic chemicals. It is apparent from the table that 62% households have access bore well and tube well water, while pipe water is accessible to 6% Sahariya. However, there is significant

decrease of 17% in dependency on sanitary well for drinking water. It has gone down to 21% from 38%.

Table 12.9 Quality of Drinking Water

Water Quality	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 years Before
Good	62%	71%	62%	71%
Manageable	21%	9%	21%	9%
Not Good	18%	21%	18%	21%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Nearly two third (62%) PVTG households in Rajasthan reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present as the villagers use bore well and tube well waters. However, nearly one fifth respondents reported that water quality is manageable. It is apparent from the table that there is not any significant change in water quality after 10 years. 21% villagers reported that the quality of drinking water is manageable. However, there is rise in good quality water. At present, it increased to 27% from 20%, 10 years before.

Table 12.10 Solar Electrification, Solar Lantern and Toilet Facility

PVTGs Scheme Benefits				
Items	Sahariya tribe		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Home light	12%	3%	12%	3%
Solar street	3%	0%	3%	0%
Solar lanterns	3%	0%	3%	0%
Toilet Facility	38%	9%	38%	9%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Only (3%) of study sample reported that solar street light was installed in the PVTG inhabited villages by the respective tribal development agencies. However, more than one-tenth (12%) respondents informed that solar home light has been provided under CCD plan and solar lanterns was given to only 3% respondents. There is significant increase of 29% in access of toilet facility in recent years. More than one third (38%) respondents have received latrines under SBM.

Table 12.11 Ownership of Consumer Assets

Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan			In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
Assets	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Mobile	65%	21%	65%	21%
TV	46%	6%	46%	6%
Cycle	18%	3%	18%	3%
Two Wheeler	18%	0%	18%	0%
Four Wheeler	6%	0%	6%	0%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

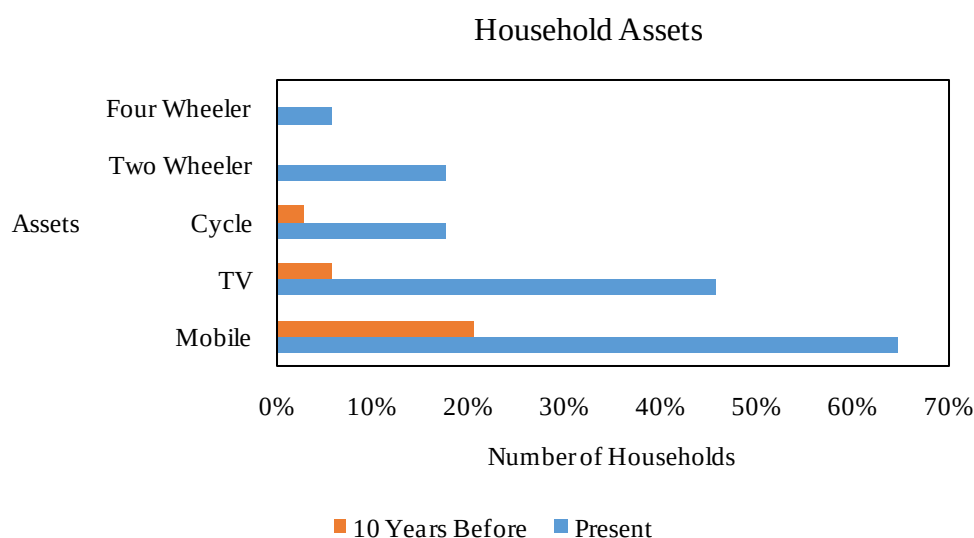


Figure 12.4

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTG of Rajasthan shows that nearly two third (65%) tribal households have mobile phone for communication. as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; whereas more than one-third (35%) households have mobile for communication, another 9 percent tribal households have radio as a source for information and entertainment and 4 percent have Television with DTH services.

Table 12.11 Land Distribution

Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan			In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
Land in Acre	Present	Before	Present	Before
0	44%	44%	44%	44%
1-4	41%	38%	41%	38%
Above 4	15%	12%	15%	12%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Table 12.11 shows the land distribution among Sahariya tribe of Rajasthan. Above table indicates that 44% Sahariya tribe are landless. They do not have any land possession. However, 41% Sahariya tribe have land between 1-4 acres. And 15% of the respondents have more than 4 acres of land.

Table 12.12 Agricultural Instruments

Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)
Argicultural Instruments	Number of Households (%)	Number of Households (%)
Wooden Plough	85%	85%
Pump Set	3%	3%

Bullock Cart	3%	3%
Rented Equipment	6%	6%
*Total Sample Size = 34		

It is apparent from the above table that more than four-fifth (85%) respondents are using traditional agricultural equipment like wooden plough for tilling purposes. Only 3% respondents have pump set for irrigation purposes and same percentage of respondents have bullock cart for carrying harvest from the field. Whereas 6% respondents are using rented agricultural equipment like tractors, power tillers and pump set.

Table 12.13 Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Status of Schools				
	Sahariya Tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)	100%	88%	100%	88%
School Building	100%	94%	100%	94%
School Complex	100%	82%	100%	82%
Ashram School	100%	100%	100%	100%
Separate Toilet for Girls in Schools	100%	100%	100%	100%
School Electricity	100%	59%	100%	59%
Kitchen Garden in School	18%	0%	18%	0%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. Respondents reported that educational complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another more than four-fifth (88%) respondents reported that before 10 years, there was school in their locality. In these schools, separate toilet have been constructed for girls. Most of the schools have electricity connection however, only 18% schools have kitchen garden. Majority of the respondents reported that Ashram schools have been started in recent years in at development blocks and district level.

Table 12.14 Gross Enrollment Ratio

Gross enrollment ratio (in age)	Sahariya Tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
	Overall	Female	Overall	Female
Between 6-12	70%	60%	70%	60%
Between 13-15	14%	32%	14%	32%
Between 15-17	43%	30%	43%	30%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Table 12.14 shows the gross enrollment ratio. It is clear from the above table that more than two third (70%) respondents' children in the age group between 6-12 are enrolled in schools.

Table 12.15 Difficulties, Reasons and Amenities

Difficulties faced by those attending schools	
Poor quality of teaching	15%
Financial Constraints	47%
Reasons for not attending schools	
Child Work with other Priorities	21%
Financial Constraints	29%
Not Interested	50%
Amenities	
Amenities to Schools under SSA	71%
Mid-day meal	100%
Scholarships	62%
Health Check-ups	59%
*Total Sample Size = 34	

Table 12.15 shows the difficulties face by the children to attend the schools, reasons for not attending the schools and amenities provided to the children in schools. 15% respondents reported that children are unwilling to attend the school because of poor quality of teaching whereas nearly half (47%) of the respondents reported that financial constraint is major problem. It is apparent from the table that one fifth (21%) children are engaged in work and nearly one third (27%) are facing financial problems and half of the respondents reported that children are not interested in attending schools. Midday meal is being provided in every schools. There is provision of scholarship for children in every schools but only 62% students are getting scholarship.

Table 12.16 Status of Food Security

Status of Food Scarcity		
Time Interval	Sahariya tribes in Rajasthan	In Rajasthan (PVTGs)
Less than 6 Months	29%	29%
6 - 11 Months	9%	9%
*Total Sample Size = 34		

It is apparent from the above table that nearly one third Sahariya tribe is facing food scarcity for six months or less. Whereas one tenth Sahariya PVTG is facing food scarcity for more than six months in a year.

Table 12.17 Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Villages

Health centre	Status of Health centres			
	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan PVTGs	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Sub-Health centre	56%	32%	56%	32%
Primary Health centre	85%	71%	85%	71%
Primary Health centre - Access	79%	50%	79%	50%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

From the above table it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 56 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 85 percent respondents viewed that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 79 percent respondents reported of having access to these health institutions.

Table 12.18 Common Forms of Diseases

Type of Disease	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan PVTGs	
	Last 6 Months	10 year before	Last 6 Months	10 year before
Cold	100%	94%	100%	94%
Fever	100%	91%	100%	91%
Skin Disease	9%	6%	9%	6%
Sickle cell anaemia	6%	3%	6%	3%
TB	0%	6%	100%	6%
Treatment				
Government Hospital	32%	47%	32%	47%
Private Hospital	3%	3%	3%	3%
Primary Health centre	65%	50%	65%	50%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria), skin diseases, sickle cell anemia and tuberculosis. Nearly one third respondents are getting treatment from government hospitals whereas 65% respondents visit PHC for treatment. Only 3% respondents visit private hospital for treatment.

Table 12.19 Immunization Programme

	Immunization			
	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan PVTGs	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Immunization Program	100%	82%	100%	82%
Regular Vaccination	97%	65%	97%	65%
Children Immunization Program	100%	79%	100%	79%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

About all respondents (97%) reported that they get vaccination from the PHC/CHC and/or district hospital. The immunization rate has increased over a period of time; 100 respondents reported that their children have been immunized.

Table 12.20 Supplementary to Pregnant Women

Supplements to pregnant Women				
Supplements	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan PVTGs	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Supplementary Food	38%	29%	38%	29%
Iron Tablets	9%	15%	9%	15%
Cacium Tablets	26%	6%	26%	6%
Vaccines	26%	38%	26%	38%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

More than one third (38%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 9 percent respondents informed that the pregnant women have got iron tablets and another 26 percent respondents reported that pregnant women have got calcium tablets and 26 percent pregnant women got vaccines from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages under study.

Table 12.21 Perception of Health Services

Health Services Status	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan PVTGs	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Good perception about health Services	76%	35%	76%	35%
Availability of ANM	100%	65%	100%	65%
Status of Health Cards	100%	18%	100%	18%
Availability of Free Medicines	100%	47%	100%	47%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Most of the respondents (100%) reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. All respondents have received health card. Three fourth (76%) respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years. All respondents reported that they get free life-saving drugs from hospital.

Table 12.22 Gender Component

Involvement in decision making	Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan		In Rajasthan (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Healthcare	56%	32%	56%	32%
Family planning	53%	18%	53%	18%
Purchases	50%	26%	50%	26%
Household needs	53%	35%	53%	35%

Permission to visit one's home	62%	100%	62%	100%
Permission for visiting doctor	76%	100%	76%	100%
Respondent keeping husbands income	82%	68%	82%	68%
Respondent keeping own income	82%	50%	82%	50%
Respondent controlling her own income	74%	47%	74%	47%
Respondent in decision making	56%	9%	56%	9%
*Total Sample Size = 34				

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three-fourth (82%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more four fifth (82%) of the women respondents keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. More than half (56%) the PVTG women play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Nearly two third (62%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and three fourth (76%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre and more than half of PVTG women (53%) reported that need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. More than half of the PVTG women (53%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. 50 percent tribal women informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribal as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 12.23 Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Sahariya tribes in Rajasthan			In Rajasthan (PVTGs)		
	High Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	High Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Micro Irrigation	9%	29%	62%	9%	29%	62%
Land Distribution	0%	24%	71%	0%	24%	71%
Supply Agro Inputs	3%	15%	82%	3%	15%	82%
Credit Facility	6%	0%	94%	6%	0%	94%
Marketing NTFPS	6%	0%	94%	6%	0%	94%
Connectivity Road	56%	6%	38%	56%	6%	38%
Connectivity Telecom	56%	6%	38%	56%	6%	38%
Housing Facilities	6%	26%	68%	6%	26%	68%
Provision Drinking	50%	32%	18%	50%	32%	18%
Electricity Supply	26%	59%	15%	26%	59%	15%
Solar Maintenance	0%	21%	79%	0%	21%	79%
Health Awareness	29%	9%	71%	29%	9%	71%
Social Security Benefits	15%	18%	68%	15%	18%	68%
Promotion	44%	50%	6%	44%	50%	6%

Education						
Skill Up gradation	0%	44%	56%	0%	44%	56%
*Total Sample Size = 34						

Table 12.24 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. More than half of tribal households (56%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Nearly two third (59%) respondents reported that they are satisfied while other 26% respondents lamented that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available. Nearly of the respondents (44%) informed that they are highly satisfied and other 50% respondents are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department. 29 percent informed that they are satisfied with the irrigation facilities including minor irrigation projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc. constructed in their area, which is the main source of irrigation. However, the villagers reported that the infrastructure created for irrigation needs repairing and maintenance from time to time.

26% respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. More than half (56%) respondents reported that telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years.

Nearly one fourth respondents (24%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. More than four fifth (82%) respondents reported that they are not satisfied with the agricultural input and equipment provided under the CCDP.

All most all (94%) expressed that they are not satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal women through formation of self-help groups in their village and same percentage of the respondents (94%) responded that marketing support for minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce is not adequate. Half of the respondents (50%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank with Solar based pump set and drinking water points installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream.

More than one fifth respondents (21%) informed that solar repairing workshops have been established in few villages for the maintenance of the solar lantern, solar street lights provided to the tribal households and at educational complex and Ashram school. Nearly one

third (29%) respondents reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets. 15% respondents informed that they are highly satisfied while other 18% respondents with the social security benefits ensured through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Beema Yojana. Nearly half (44%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like mechanics, mason and driver.

Section 13

Tamil Nadu

Table 13.1 Social Characteristics of PVTG

Social Characteristics								
Characteristic		Tribe						TamilNadu (PVTGs)
		Toda	Kota	Paniyan	Kattunayakan	Kurumba	Irular	
Gender	Male	3 (21%)	6 (33%)	14 (70%)	10 (48%)	9 (60%)	12 (57%)	55 (50%)
	Female	11 (79%)	12 (67%)	6 (30%)	11 (52%)	6 (40%)	8 (43%)	54 (50%)
Marital Status	Married	12 (86%)	17 (94%)	19 (95%)	21 (100%)	9 (60%)	18 (86%)	96 (88%)
	Unmarried	2 (14%)	1 (6%)	1 (5%)	0 (0%)	5 (40%)	3 (14%)	13 (12%)
	Divorced	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	Separated	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Family Type	Nuclear	6 (43%)	10 (56%)	14 (70%)	19 (90%)	11 (73%)	16 (76%)	76 (70%)
	Joint	8 (57%)	8 (44%)	6 (30%)	2 (10%)	4 (27%)	5 (24%)	33 (30%)
Village Type	Revenue	0 (0%)	18 (100%)	20 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	38 (35%)
	Forest	14 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	21 (100%)	15 (100%)	21 (100%)	71 (65%)
Religion	Hindu	14 (100%)	18 (100%)	20 (100%)	21 (100%)	15 (100%)	21 (100%)	109 (100%)
	Other	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Domicile	Native	6 (43%)	11 (61%)	18 (90%)	19 (90%)	15 (100%)	16 (76%)	85 (78%)
	Immigrants	8 (57%)	7 (39%)	2 (10%)	2 (10%)	0 (0%)	5 (24%)	24 (22%)

Literacy Rate (%)	12 (86%)	15 (83%)	11 (55%)	12 (57%)	8 (53%)	12 (57%)	70 (64%)
Average Family Size	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	12857	9861	4085	10142	5306	6833	7456
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	9971	7280	3375	6588	4020	4994	6015
*Total Sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21							

Out of 109 sample PVTG households under study in The Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, 50% are male and 50% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (88%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 76% respondents live in nuclear family. An overwhelming majority of 71% tribal households live in forest area and rest 29% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households shows that all (100%) tribal households belong to Hindu religion. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The literacy rate is very interestingly high compare to other states. Out of 109 households survey conducted, a majority of 64% respondents are literate in The Nilgiris district. The average size of family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 7456/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 6015/- only.

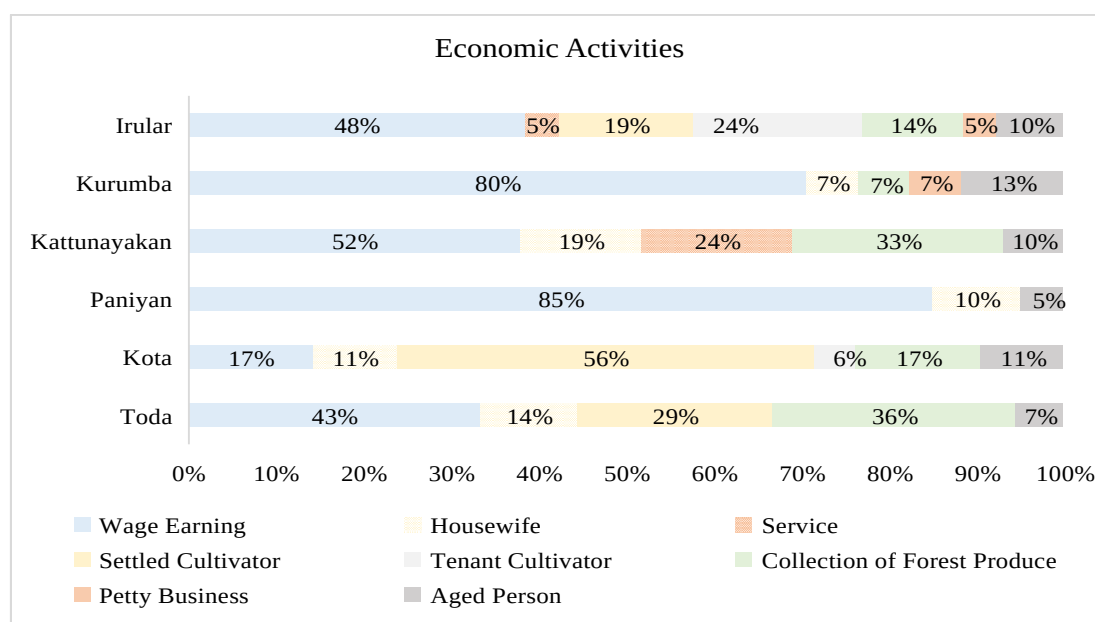
Table 13.2 Monthly Expenditure of PVTGs on Basic needs

Monthly Expenditure (in INR.)												
Tribes	Re nt	Util ities	Fo od	W at er	Trea tme nt	Edu cati on	Transp ortatio n	Inf ant lte ms	Hou seh old lte ms	Hygi ene Expe nditu re	Debt Expe ndit ure	Other Expend iture
Toda	0	1057	3714	0	942	1735	1614	0	892	642	371	0
Kota	0	616	2916	0	605	1400	911	0	470	642	0	0
Paniyan	0	115	1705	0	250	175	405	0	407	267	50	0
Kattunayakan	0	426	2895	0	904	414	842	0	723	357	0	0
Kurumba	0	260	2053	0	163	250	760	0	386	283	0	0
Irular	0	282	2466	0	95	204	564	0	764	335	257	0
In Tamil Nadu (PVTGs)	0	431	2587	0	482	646	807	0	606	363	97	0
*Total Sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakans=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21												

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected items. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs.2587) and transport (Rs. 807). On the other hand, they spend minimum dept repayment (Rs.97).

Table 13.3 Economic Activities of PVTGs

Tribe	Economic Activities							
	Wage Earning	Housewife	Service	Settled Cultivator	Tenant Cultivator	Collection of Forest Produce	Petty Business	Aged Person
Toda	43%	14%	0%	29%	0%	36%	0%	7%
Kota	17%	11%	0%	56%	6%	17%	0%	11%
Paniyan	85%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Kattunayakan	52%	19%	24%	0%	0%	33%	0%	10%
Kurumba	80%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	13%
Irular	48%	0%	5%	19%	24%	14%	5%	10%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	54%	11%	6%	17%	6%	18%	2%	9%
*Total Sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21								



Economic activities of the PVTGs could be classified into six categories in Tamil Nadu including collection of forest produce, settled cultivators, Tenant cultivators, Services (forest guards, ecotourism), petty business and household members engaged as wage earners from both in farm and non-farm activities. Women play a major role in forest collection and cultivation activities.

More than half (54%) respondents reported that they are dependent on wage earning in tea and coffee plantations and other wage agricultural activities. Interestingly nearly one fifth of respondents (18%) reported collection of forest produce as their economic activity. 17% of respondents reported that they are involved in settled cultivations.

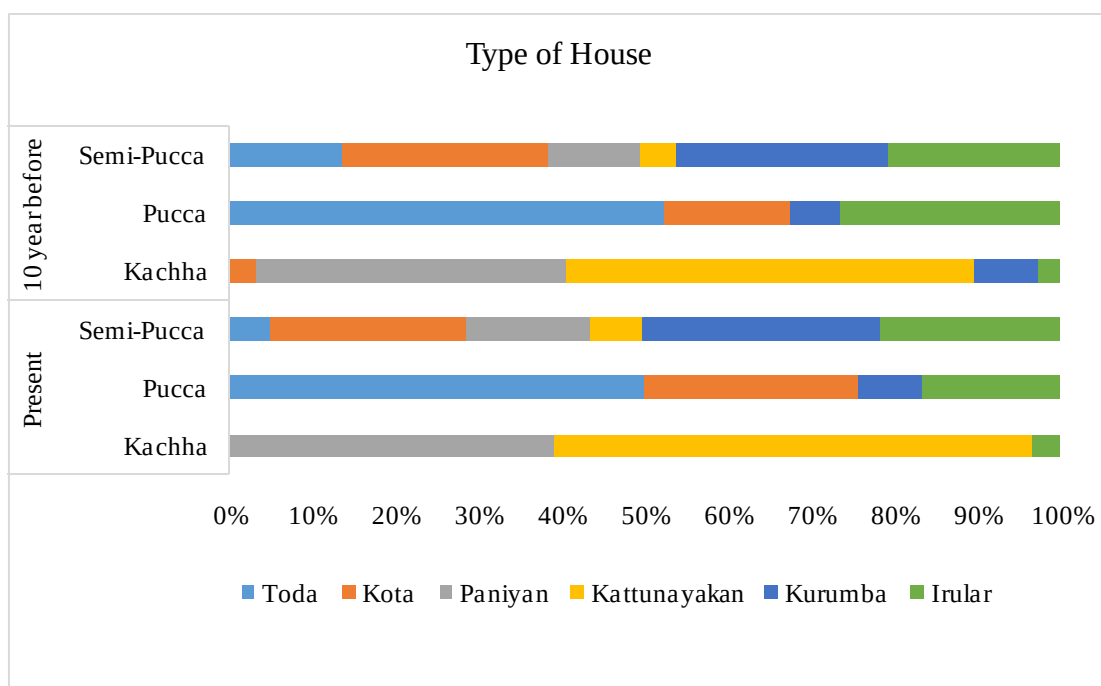
Table 13.4 Toilet facilities

Tribe	Toilet Facilities					
	Present			Before		
	Public latrines	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open	Public latrines	Latrine facility within the premises	No facility and defecation in open
Toda	7%	79%	14%	0%	21%	79%
Kota	44%	50%	6%	0%	11%	89%
Paniyan	65%	0%	35%	0%	0%	100%
Kattunayakan	0%	95%	5%	5%	5%	90%
Kurumba	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Iru lar	0%	76%	24%	0%	0%	100%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	31%	54%	15%	1%	6%	94%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Iru lar=21						

From the table 13.4 it is evident that almost all (94%) tribal households in Nilgiris district had no toilet facility and had to go to open for defecation before 10 years, however at present more than half (54%) tribal households have got toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission and have access to it within their premise. However, one third of (31%) tribal households informed of using public latrines and remaining 15 percent households do not have toilet and hence defecate in open. Condition of toilets in settlements of Paniyans is a matter of concern. Thus, the priority before the district administration should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in tribal habitation.

Table 13.5 Status of Housing facilities

Tribe	Ownership of Houses					
	Present			10 year before		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-Pucca
Toda	0%	86%	14%	0%	57%	43%
Kota	0%	44%	71%	6%	17%	78%
Paniyan	55%	0%	45%	65%	0%	35%
Kattunayakan	81%	0%	19%	86%	0%	14%
Kurumba	0%	13%	87%	13%	7%	80%
Iru lar	5%	29%	66%	5%	29%	66%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	18%	30%	52%	25%	27%	48%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Iru lar=21						



While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that one fourth (25%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present it decreased to 18% Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the six PVTGs under study, Kattunayakan tribe is mostly residing in Kutcha houses (81%).

Table 13.6 Traditional Activities of PVTGs

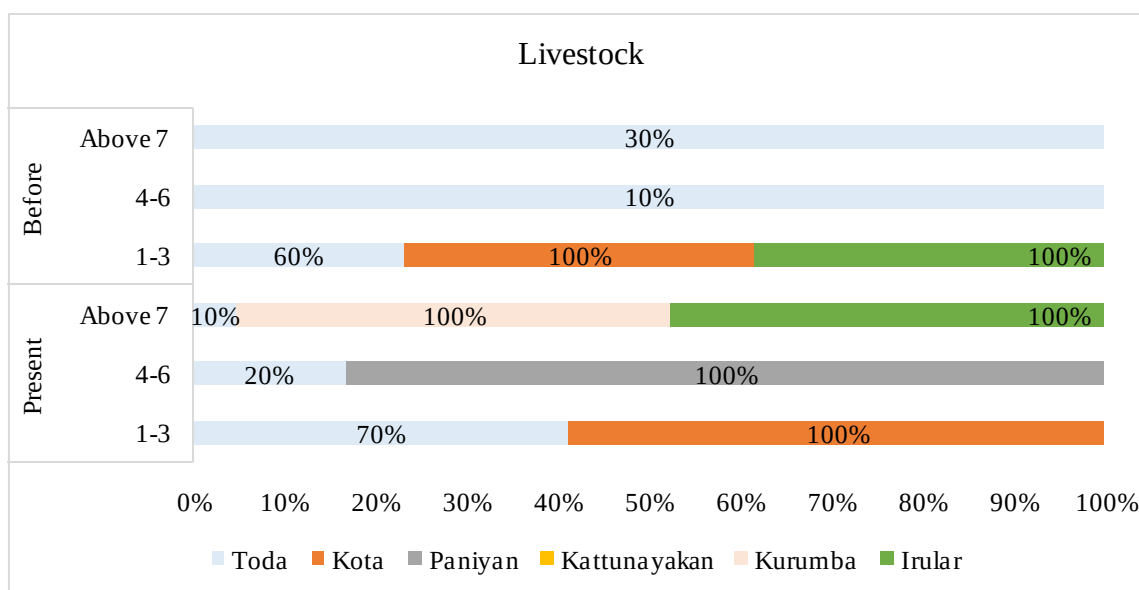
Tribe	Traditional Activities									
	Art & Craft		Dance		Musical Instrument		Traditional Dress		Sports	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Toda	93%	93%	29%	29%	7%	7%	50%	50%	29%	29%
Kota	28%	28%	39%	33%	61%	56%	44%	67%	33%	28%
Paniyan	0%	0%	30%	40%	35%	35%	40%	40%	30%	30%
Kattunayakan	0%	0%	29%	29%	5%	5%	62%	62%	10%	10%
Kurumba	0%	0%	47%	53%	53%	53%	47%	40%	0%	0%
Irular	0%	0%	24%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	10%	10%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	17%	17%	32%	35%	30%	29%	49%	48%	18%	17%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21										

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Tamil Nadu, Paniyan is the most vulnerable tribal group and they

are completely dependent on agricultural labour. Toda women and men both are traditionally trained in embroidery while majorly involving in Buffalo rearing. They have separate traditional grazing space for buffalo in each village. Their temples are most unique in all tribal groups. Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Kota and Irular are also engaged collection of forest produce and Practising horticulture. Some of Kota men are still follow their traditional practices of making items of iron. Kattunayakans residing in Madumalai Tiger reserve on the border of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, follows the traditional practices of Elephant rearing and provided with jobs as elephant trainers and riders. Paniyans mostly practice their traditional dance and use musical instruments. Traditional dress and ornaments of Paniyans are very unique but participation of people is limited to festivals only. Almost all of six tribes follow the traditions of singing, dancing and wearing traditional dress on their festivals.

Table 13.7 Livestock Ownership

Livestock						
Tribe	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Toda	7 (70%)	2 (20%)	1 (10%)	6 (60%)	1 (10)	3 (30%)
Kota	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Paniyan	0 (0%)	2 (100)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Kattunayakan	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Kurumba	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Irular	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (100%)	1 (100%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	9 (56%)	4 (25%)	3 (19%)	9 (67%)	1 (8%)	3 (25%)
*At present out of a total of 109 sample size, only 17 households are involved in Animal Husbandry, 10 years before only 12 households were involve in Animal husbandry. Percentage is based on the numbers of households involve in Animal husbandry, Not on total sample size of community.						



Minority of tribal households in Tamil Nadu are engaged in raising cows, oxen, buffalo, goat rearing as a supplementary source of income. Only 16 PVTG households are engaged in Animal husbandry, in which 10 households are of Toda who traditionally Practising the buffalo rearing.

Table 13.8 Assets ownership

Tribe	Assets ownership at present					
	Cycle	Mobile	Radio	TV	Two Wheeler	Four Wheeler
Toda	0%	100%	14%	100%	71%	7%
Kota	6%	94%	0%	100%	29%	0%
Paniyan	0%	35%	0%	75%	0%	0%
Kattunayakan	0%	71%	0%	43%	10%	0%
Kurumba	0%	67%	0%	67%	13%	0%
Irular	0%	81%	0%	76%	10%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	1%	73%	2%	74%	18%	1%
Tribe	Assets ownership 10 Year Before					
	Cycle	Mobile	Radio	TV	Two Wheeler	Four Wheeler
Toda	0%	7%	7%	71%	29%	0%
Kota	0%	0%	0%	44%	6%	0%
Paniyan	0%	0%	0%	55%	0%	0%
Kattunayakan	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%
Kurumba	0%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%
Irular	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	0%	1%	1%	49%	5%	0%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21						

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs in The Nilgiris district at present shows that nearly three fourth (73%) tribal households have mobile as the only means to communication. Whereas nearly three fourth (74%) households have Television with DTH services as a source for information and entertainment. Only 5% of households had Two wheeler 10 years before. It rises to almost one fifth of tribal households owning two wheelers in The Nilgiris.

Table 13.9 Availability of PHC

Availability and Accessibility of Health Services						
Tribe	SHC		PHC		PHC Access	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Toda	0%	0%	100%	43%	100%	36%
Kota	72%	44%	100%	100%	94%	39%
Paniyan	0%	0%	100%	20%	100%	25%
Kattunayakan	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
Kurumba	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%
IruIar	100%	38%	100%	100%	100%	14%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	31%	15%	100%	78%	99%	18%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, IruIar=21						

Table 13.9 shows the success of health services in tribal areas of Tamil Nadu. Almost all (100 %) tribal households reported that the PHC IS available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. Almost all (99%) respondents have accessibility to PHC. Only 18% households had accessibility to PHC before 10 years.

Table 13.10 Part A, Frequent Diseases in Tribal Habitations

Tribe	Diseases (At present)							
	Cold	Fever	Skin Diseases	Malaria	Jaundice	Anaemia	TB	Others
Toda	79%	71%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Kota	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paniyan	45%	45%	5%	40%	40%	0%	5%	20%
Kattunayakan	48%	48%	0%	33%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Kurumba	33%	40%	0%	7%	0%	13%	0%	7%
IruIar	71%	76%	0%	5%	0%	29%	0%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	63%	66%	9%	16%	8%	7%	1%	7%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, IruIar=21								

Table 13.10 Part B, Frequent Diseases in Tribal Habitations

Tribe	Diseases (10 Years before)							
	Cold	Fever	Skin Diseases	Malaria	Jaundice	Anaemia	TB	Others
Toda	93%	79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	21%
Kota	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Paniyan	45%	45%	0%	24%	40%	0%	5%	20%
Kattunayakan	48%	48%	0%	33%	5%	0%	0%	0%
Kurumba	33%	40%	0%	7%	0%	13%	0%	7%
Irular	71%	76%	0%	5%	0%	29%	0%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	66%	67%	0%	13%	8%	7%	1%	7%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21, Total=109								
*Others=Foot pain and Leg injuries due to heavy labour work in low temperature, Stomach ache and Vomiting.								

The frequent form of diseases among tribal communities in The Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu includes Cold, Fever, Malaria, Skin diseases and Jaundice. Anemia, TB and other health issues such as leg injuries, Blood pressure and stomach ache are also frequent in some hamlets.

Table 13.11 Perception about health facilities

People perception regarding health facilities				
Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Toda	79%	21%	43%	57%
Kota	100%	0%	100%	0%
Paniyan	90%	10%	60%	40%
Kattunayakan	100%	0%	62%	38%
Kurumba	100%	0%	80%	20%
Irular	100%	0%	100%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	95%	5%	75%	25%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21				

Perception about health facilities in study area has been increased in last 10 years. Almost all (95%) respondents reported their perception as good towards health facilities in PHC and in Government hospitals.

Table 13.12 Medical facilities (ANM/Doctors, Health-Card and Health Services)

Health Facilities Table 1:						
Tribes	ANM		Health Card		Health Services	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Toda	64%	50%	50%	36%	43%	36%
Kota	100%	67%	67%	44%	100%	89%
Paniyan	100%	60%	5%	0%	30%	25%
Kattunayakan	100%	57%	24%	14%	38%	33%
Kurumba	100%	73%	13%	13%	40%	33%
IruIar	95%	90%	43%	14%	76%	62%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	94%	70%	33%	19%	55%	47%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, IruIar=21						

Almost all (94%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. One third (33%) respondents have received health card. More than half (55%) respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has somehow improved compared to last ten years.

Table 13.13 Medical facilities (Free Medicines, Children Immunization and Institutional Delivery)

Health Facilities Table.2						
Tribes	Free medicines		Children Immunization		Institutional Delivery	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Toda	43%	29%	86%	86%	14%	7%
Kota	100%	89%	100%	83%	83%	87%
Paniyan	85%	80%	90%	55%	65%	45%
Kattunayakan	90%	90%	100%	62%	95%	48%
Kurumba	100%	100%	100%	80%	53%	33%
IruIar	100%	100%	100%	81%	100%	86%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	88%	83%	96%	72%	72%	51%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, IruIar=21						

Table 13.13 is indicates that there has been a slight growth in health facilities such as free medicine. 88% of respondents reported that they receive free medicines. According to study, the ratio of child immunization has been increased in last 10 years.

Table 13.14 Availability of Supplementary food, Vaccines, and Tablets

Supplements Availability								
Tribes	Supplementary Food		Iron/Calcium tablets		Vitamin B tablets		Vaccines	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 years before
Toda	7%	7%	14%	14%	14%	14%	7%	7%
Kota	83%	39%	78%	17%	78%	17%	83%	50%
Paniyan	65%	45%	40%	0%	40%	0%	40%	40%
Kattunayakan	90%	29%	57%	0%	57%	0%	57%	29%
Kurumba	53%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%
Iru lar	100%	86%	90%	33%	90%	33%	90%	81%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	71%	38%	53%	9%	53%	9%	54%	42%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Iru lar=21								

Nearly three fourth (71%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 53% respondents informed that the pregnant women have got vitamin, iron and calcium tablets and more than half (54%) respondents reported that pregnant women have benefitted from vaccination from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. under study. The number of beneficiaries of supplementary food, tablets and vaccines has risen significantly over last 10 years.

Table 13.15 Facilities in School premises

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity Present		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Toda	93%	71%	100%	93%	57%	57%
Kota	94%	61%	94%	94%	44%	44%
Paniyan	65%	40%	70%	65%	40%	40%
Kattunayakan	48%	33%	76%	43%	48%	38%
Kurumba	67%	40%	93%	73%	47%	47%
Iru lar	71%	52%	71%	71%	48%	48%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	72%	49%	84%	72%	47%	45%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Iru lar=21						

During study, it was observed that three fourth (72%) the educational schools and school complexes in the district. School complexes have electricity connection and separate toilets for boys and girls. Almost half (47%) respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying.

Table 13.16 Status of School Amenities, Mid-day Meal and Scholarship and Health check-ups

Amenities				
Tribe	Amenities SSA	Mid-Day Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Toda	50%	90%	40%	10%
Kota	67%	100%	0%	0%
Paniyan	55%	9%	9%	0%
Kattunayakan	8%	100%	15%	0%
Kurumba	29%	86%	14%	0%
Irular	83%	100%	8%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	34%	81%	15%	2%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21				

Table 13.16 shows the status of amenities and facilities provided to students by the schools. More than one third of respondents reported receiving amenities under SSA from school. More than three fourth (81%) respondents reported that their children are getting benefits of Mid day meal scheme. 15% students are getting scholarship under state government schemes.

Table 13.17 Gross Enrollment Ratio

School Enrolment Ratio					
Tribe	Between 6 - 12	Between 13 - 15	Between 16 - 18	In all age group	Total number of Children
	Gross enrolment Ratio	Gross enrolment Ratio	Gross enrolment Ratio	School not going	
Toda	55%	0%	9%	36%	11
Kota	24%	28%	8%	40%	25
Paniyan	59%	10%	0%	31%	29
Kattunayakan	54%	12%	8%	26%	26
Kurumba	0%	0%	50%	50%	2
Irular	38%	20%	4%	38%	24
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	44%	16%	6%	34%	117
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, across six tribal communities Kurumba=15, Irular=21					

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 44%, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 16% and between 16-18 age group it is only 6%. It is noticeable from the table that one third children in the study area are not going to school.

Table 13.18 Possession of Land

Land Holding						
Land in Acre	At Present			10 Years before		
	0 Acre	1-5 Acre	Above 5 Acre	0 Acre	1-5 Acre	Above 5 Acre
Toda	21%	79%	0%	21%	79%	0%
Kota	33%	67%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Paniyan	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kattunayakan	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Kurumba	73%	27%	0%	93%	7%	0%
IruIar	57%	43%	0%	76%	24%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	66%	34%	0%	76%	24%	0%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, IruIar=21						

Land ownership in Tamil Nadu is of allotted, inherited, purchased and lease in nature. Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that more than only one third (34%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 5 acres. However, a majority of 66% tribals are land less, neither they agricultural land nor received land under FRA. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that only one fourth (24%) of tribal households had land between 1-5 acres before 10 years. Government should consider distributing more titles under FRA in not only The Nilgiris district but all over Tamil Nadu.

Table 13.19 Source of Drinking Water

Tribe	Drinking water source (At present)			
	Tube Well	Bore well	Pipe water	Stream/Spring
Toda	7%	36%	21%	36%
Kota	0%	83%	17%	0%
Paniyan	0%	20%	80%	0%
Kattunayakan	0%	19%	81%	0%
Kurumba	0%	0%	0%	100%
IruIar	0%	24%	76%	0%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	1%	30%	51%	18%
Tribe	Drinking water source (10 years before)			
	Tube Well	Bore well	Pipe water	Stream/Spring
Toda	29%	0%	0%	71%
Kota	44%	6%	0%	50%
Paniyan	0%	0%	40%	60%
Kattunayakan	0%	0%	33%	67%
Kurumba	0%	0%	0%	100%

Irular	0%	0%	14%	86%
In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)	11%	1%	16%	72%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21, Total=109				

More than half (51%) tribal households affirmed that they are using water from pipe water for drinking water purposes at present, while it is one third (30%) surveyed households, and the another 18% use stream and spring water for drinking purposes. Only 1 percent households are using water from tube well. Water from the stream and ponds get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes. It is evident that almost three fourth (72%) of respondents were dependent on stream and spring water 10 years ago.

Table 13.20 Status of Women

Parameters		Tribes						
		Toda	Kota	Paniyan	Kattunayakan	Kurumba	Irular	In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	98%
	10 year before	93%	78%	65%	62%	80%	62%	73%
	Change	7%	22%	35%	38%	20%	33%	25%
Decision in Family Planning	Present	100%	94%	80%	95%	93%	95%	93%
	10 year before	93%	56%	50%	62%	73%	62%	64%
	Change	7%	38%	30%	37%	20%	33%	29%
Making Major Household Purchase	Present	100%	78%	85%	95%	93%	90%	90%
	10 year before	93%	39%	55%	57%	67%	62%	60%
	Change	7%	39%	30%	38%	26%	28%	30%
Making purchases for Daily Household needs	Present	100%	78%	95%	95%	100%	90%	93%
	10 year before	93%	39%	50%	38%	73%	62%	61%
	Change	7%	39%	45%	47%	27%	28%	32%
Permission Visiting Market/health centre	Present	64%	78%	45%	52%	53%	52%	57%
	10 year before	100%	94%	75%	52%	93%	90%	89%
	Change	-36%	-16%	-30%	0%	-40%	-38%	-32%
Permission Going Home/relatives	Present	57%	67%	50%	48%	53%	48%	53%
	10 year before	86%	89%	75%	81%	93%	90%	85%
	Change	-29%	-22%	-25%	-33%	-40%	-42%	-32%
Respondent Keeping Husband's Income	Present	57%	22%	60%	57%	67%	48%	51%
	10 year before	50%	22%	50%	43%	47%	52%	44%
	Change	7%	0%	10%	14%	20%	4%	7%
Respondent	Present	93%	67%	95%	95%	100%	76%	87%

s Keeping Own Income	10 year before	79%	28%	50%	43%	80%	52%	53%
	Change	14%	39%	45%	52%	20%	24%	34%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	71%	89%	75%	95%	100%	81%	83%
	10 year before	64%	39%	65%	62%	80%	71%	63%
	Change	7%	50%	10%	33%	20%	10%	20%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	29%	22%	45%	57%	47%	48%	42%
	10 year before	14%	17%	25%	10%	7%	38%	19%
	Change	15%	5%	20%	47%	40%	10%	23%
*Data showing '-' percentage indicate for women who don't need to ask for permission to go to PHC or to her home.								
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kurumba=15, Irular=21								

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three-fourth (83%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more than half of the women respondents (51%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (98%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. More than half (53%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and almost same number (57%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre and market. Government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining and remain stable over a period of time. However, almost all women (93%) reported they take decision for family planning in the house. Nearly half of the PVTG women (42%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. Almost all tribal women (93%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 13.21 Reaction of Community towards Development Intervention of Micro Projects

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Tribes						
		Toda	Kota	Paniyan	Kattu-Nayakan	Kurumba	Irular	In Tamil Nadu(PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	21%	28%	0%	0%	0%	19%	12%
	Satisfied	21%	39%	0%	0%	0%	5%	10%
	Not Satisfied	58%	33%	100%	100%	100%	76%	78%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	36%	33%	40%	24%	47%	43%	38%
	Satisfied	7%	6%	0%	19%	0%	14%	8%

	Not Satisfied	57%	61%	60%	57%	53%	43%	54%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	29%	33%	0%	0%	13%	38%	18%
	Satisfied	7%	11%	10%	14%	20%	10%	12%
	Not Satisfied	64%	56%	90%	86%	67%	52%	70%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	14%	6%	10%	14%	0%	10%	9%
	Satisfied	21%	17%	5%	0%	0%	1/7	9%
	Not Satisfied	65%	77%	85%	86%	100%	76%	82%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	21%	11%	0%	0%	7%	10%	7%
	Satisfied	36%	6%	0%	10%	0%	10%	10%
	Not Satisfied	43%	83%	100%	90%	93%	80%	83%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	43%	61%	100%	76%	53%	90%	73%
	Satisfied	36%	6%	0%	14%	47%	10%	17%
	Not Satisfied	21%	33%	0%	10%	0%	0%	10%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	43%	61%	100%	76%	53%	90%	73%
	Satisfied	36%	6%	0%	14%	47%	10%	17%
	Not Satisfied	21%	33%	0%	10%	0%	0%	10%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	43%	44%	50%	33%	47%	52%	45%
	Satisfied	21%	44%	30%	33%	40%	24%	32%
	Not Satisfied	36%	12%	20%	34%	13%	24%	23%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	86%	66%	30%	62%	60%	90%	65%
	Satisfied	0%	12%	60%	33%	20%	10%	24%
	Not Satisfied	14%	22%	10%	5%	20%	0%	11%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	72%	66%	35%	62%	67%	90%	65%
	Satisfied	14%	17%	35%	33%	33%	10%	24%
	Not Satisfied	14%	17%	30%	5%	0%	0%	11%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	14%	0%	25%	10%	40%	10%	16%
	Satisfied	29%	22%	20%	19%	0%	14%	17%
	Not Satisfied	57%	78%	55%	71%	60%	76%	67%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	21%	78%	5%	24%	47%	38%	37%
	Satisfied	65%	11%	55%	48%	40%	29%	40%
	Not Satisfied	14%	11%	40%	28%	13%	33%	23%

Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	14%	0%	0%	5%	7%	14%	6%
	Not Satisfied	86%	100%	100%	95%	93%	86%	94%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	21%	56%	0%	24%	13%	52%	28%
	Satisfied	36%	6%	50%	43%	54%	14%	33%
	Not Satisfied	43%	38%	50%	33%	33%	33%	39%
Skill Up gradation	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	43%	6%	20%	14%	27%	19%	20%
	Not Satisfied	57%	94%	80%	86%	73%	81%	80%
*Total sample size of Toda=14, Kota=18, Paniyan=20, Kattunayakan=21, Kuru mba=15, Iru lar= 21								

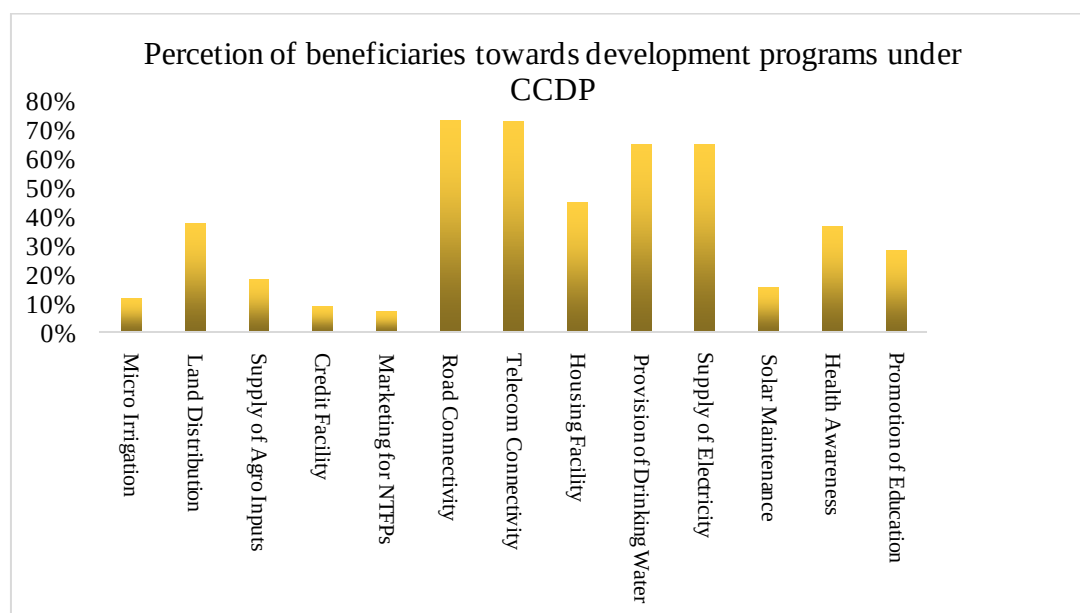


Table 13.34 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of tribal households (73%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads and telecommunication services that are constructed under the CCD plan or in convergence with other plans in their village. Nearly two third (65%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity. Nearly half (45%) respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme, HADP and PMAY.

More than one third respondents (38%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Tamil Nadu, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March 31,

2019 are 32983 and 1005 respectively in which only 6,111 individual titles and 276 community titles have been distributed till March 2019. Less than one fifth (18%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the agricultural equipments provided under the CCDP. Nearly one fourth respondents (28%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, 7 Government Tribal Residential Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department. In 2016-2017, 4 more GTR Schools were sanctioned are soon to be completed. Around two third respondents (65%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the pipe water and other drinking water points installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream. 37% of respondents reported highly satisfied and 40% of respondents reported satisfied with awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation which are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets.

Along with ITDP, SADP and HADP is also working for the development of PVTGs in micro project areas. NGO NAWA (Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association) is also providing health facilities in Nilgiris district. At present NAWA is running three hospitals, three dispensaries and a Mobile Medical Unit offering free medical assistance to tribal patients from the Nilgiris District Under SCA to TSP scheme 60% of the fund is utilized for income generating activities such as Construction of Houses, Provision of Beehive Boxes, Implementation of Forest Rights Act, Provision of Petty Shops and 30% of the above fund is utilized for creating infrastructure facilities in tribal areas such as repair and maintenance of school buildings, construction of toilet blocks and provision of bore-well. The remaining 10% of the fund is utilized for creating employment opportunities to tribal people. For the year 2018-19, a sum of Rs.651 lakh has been tentatively allocated under this scheme. In order to provide infrastructure facilities in Tribal areas, maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools and for the implementation of FRA, necessary funds have been provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. Several development programmes were initiated recently in the micro-project area such as recurring of 7 Eklavya Model Residential Schools benefitting approximately 1000 number of PVTG girls and boys, creating all weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs, providing safe drinking water and housing for PVTG households, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture, electrification of PVTG villages and conservation of their tradition and culture have been achieved. Shuttle services of two Eicher Cab have been provided in the Nilgiris District for the conveyance of people and students from the hill to plain area and vice versa. Steps have been taken for the construction of school buildings for the EMR School started in June 2018 at Pattipulam in Kancheepuram District. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In the State of Tamil Nadu, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March 31, 2019 are 32983

and 1005 respectively in which only 6,111 individual titles and 276 community titles have been distributed till March 2019. Poor living conditions, lack of basic amenities in hilly terrains, nutritional deficiencies, high drop-out rate in schools, low literacy rate and migration due to degradation of forest resources are the major problems faced by tribal people. Respondents in study areas expressed their dissatisfaction with facilities such as Supply of agro inputs, credit facilities, marketing of NTFPs and social security schemes. Tribal development agencies in Tamil Nadu should consider these reactions.

Section 14

Telangana

Table 14.1 Social Characteristics of respondents in Telangana

Social Characteristic						
Characteristic	Tribe					
		Kolam	Tothi	Konda Reddy	Chenchu	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Gender	Male	78%	68%	56%	32%	58%
	Female	22%	32%	44%	68%	42%
Marital Status	Married	97%	95%	97%	96%	96%
	Unmarried	3%	5%	3%	4%	4%
Family type	Nuclear	84%	89%	92%	88%	88%
	Joint	16%	11%	8%	12%	12%
Village Type	Revenue	84%	100%	11%	56%	62%
	Forest	16%	0%	92%	48%	38%
Religion	Hindu	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Household	Domicile	62%	79%	89%	84%	77%
	Immigrants	27%	21%	11%	16%	23%
Literacy Rate		14%	16%	17%	44%	24%
Average Family Size		5	4	4	4	4
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		2824	4221	4105	4276	3969.23
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		2603	3247	3527	3107	3060
Total Sample Size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36, Total=117						

Table 14.1 shows that out of 117 samples of PVTG households under study in three districts of Telangana, 58% are male and 42% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that 96% are married. The family structure reflects that a majority of 88% respondents live in nuclear family. The majority of 62% tribal households live in revenue area and rest 38% live in forest villages. The religious background of the tribal households shows that all 100% tribal households belong to Hindu religion. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average literacy rate among PVTGs in Telangana is 24%. Chenchus in Nagarkurnool district holds the highest literacy rate with 44%. The average size of a family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents is Rs. 3969.23/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 3060/- only.

Table 14.2 Type of Ration card

Type of Ration Card				
Tribe	Kolam	Tothi	Konda Reddy	Chenchu
BPL	41%	53%	25%	24%
Antyodaya	59%	47%	75%	76%
*Total Sample Size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36				

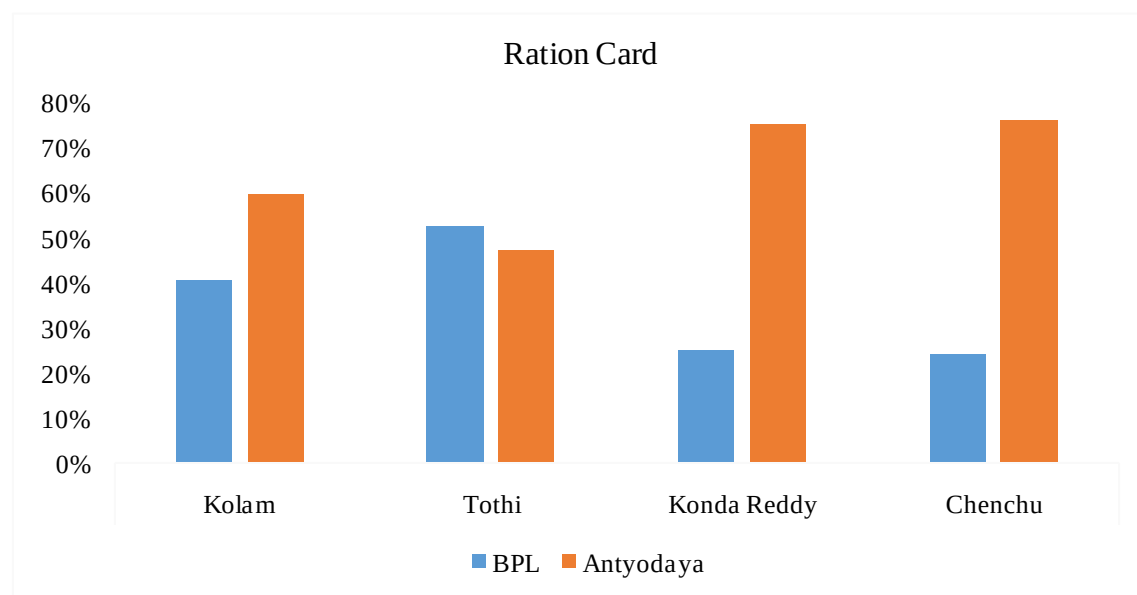


Figure 14.1

PDS (Public Distribution System) cardholders in Telangana are divided into the categories of Above Poverty Line (APL), and Below Poverty Line (BPL); besides there is a separate Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) category for the Extremely Vulnerable Families. Majority of respondents (66%) belongs to Antyodaya family, whereas 34% respondents fall under BPL category.

Table 14.3 Types of houses and Government assistance to the respondents.

Tribes in Telangana										
Type of House	Kolam		Tothi		Konda Reddy		Chenchu		In Telangana (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Kaccha	32%	68%	0%	58%	8%	50%	4%	56%	14%	58%
Semi-Pucca	68%	32%	84%	42%	11%	6%	8%	24%	40%	24%
Pucca	0%	0%	16%	0%	81%	44%	88%	20%	46%	18%
House Ownership	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before

Family Owned	8%	22%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	3%	8%
Self-Owned	92%	78%	100 %	100%	97%	97%	100 %	100%	97%	92%
Government Assistance	19%		26%		36%		12%		25%	
*Total Sample Size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36										

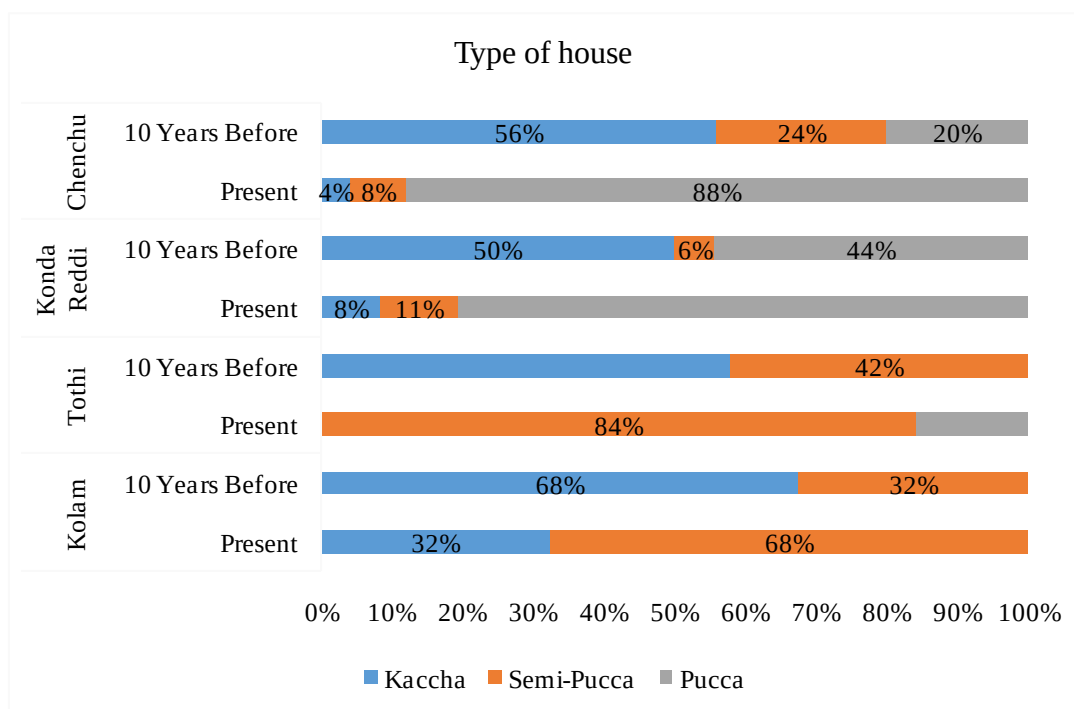


Figure 14.2

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that about 58% tribal households had Kutch houses before 10 years, however, at present only 14% tribal families have Kutch houses. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 18% to 46%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal households shows that among the four PVTGs under study, Chenchu and Konda Reddy tribes are mostly residing in pucca houses (88% and 80%). The study also shows that there are not many differences in ownership of houses. It shifted from 92% families living in self-owned houses 10 years before, to 97% families living in self-owned houses at present. Rural Development Trust, an NGO is making pucca houses for Chenchu tribe since 2011 onwards. 88% of Chenchus are now living in pucca houses.

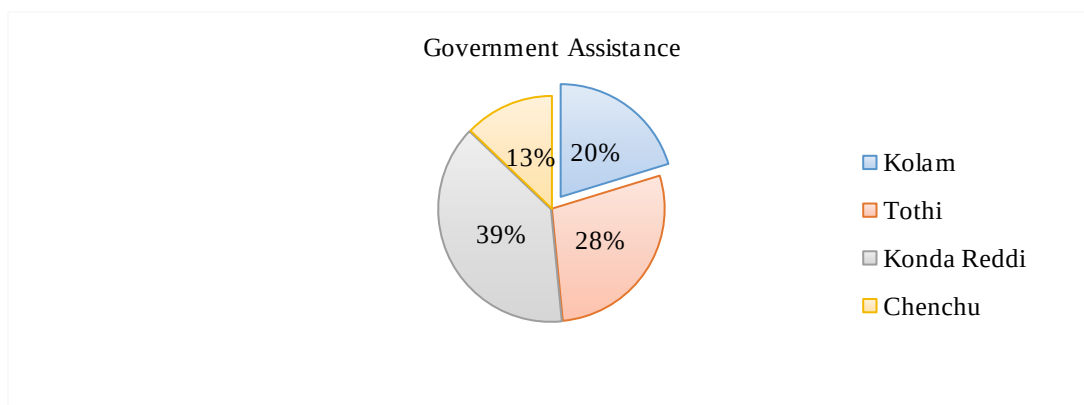


Figure 14.3

Only 1/4th of 117 households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAAY Schemes. Konda Reddy tribe received the highest numbers of Government assistance in housing. Whereas all of Chenchu households received housing facilities from NGO RDT (Rural Development Trust). \

Table 14.4 Household Amenities.

	Telangana Tribes								In Telangana (PVTGs)	
	Kolam		Tothi		Konda Reddy		Chenchu			
Amenities	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Animal Shed	73%	32%	21%	5%	31%	19%	36%	24%	44%	22%
House Kitchen	24%	8%	32%	5%	44%	28%	32%	4%	33%	13%
LPG & Gobar gas	89%	3%	79%	0%	92%	3%	52%	0%	80%	2%
House Electricity	73%	27%	95%	5%	97%	58%	100%	16%	90%	31%

*Total Sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

*Total Sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Out of 117 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Telangana, 44% households have animal shed at present compared to 40% households before 10 years. 13% of the PVTGs had separate kitchen before 10 years and at present, 33% tribal households have separate kitchen. Supply of electricity to the PVTG households has increased from 31% to 90% in last 10 years. Out of 37 samples of Kolam households, more than 40% households have Gobar Gas Plantation in backyard of their houses. 92% of Konda Reddy households are using LPG gas which is the highest among all four PVTGs in Telangana.

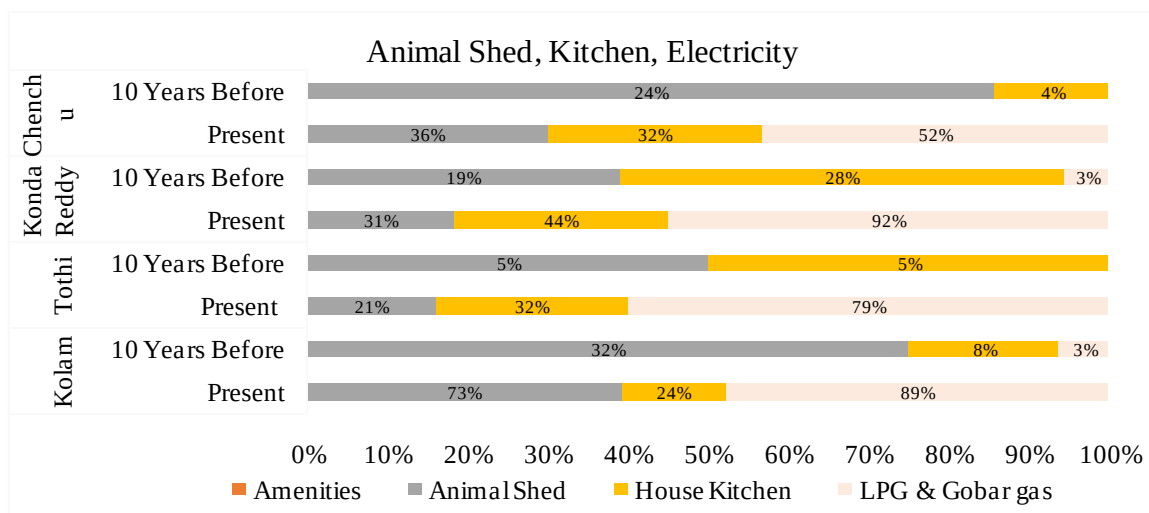


Figure 14.4

Table 14.5 Agriculture Instruments used by the respondents.

Agricultural Instruments	Telangana tribes								In Telangana (PVTGs)	
	Kolam		Tothi		Konda Reddy		Chenchu		Present	10 Years Before
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before		
Bullock Cart	65%	57%	47%	37%	53%	39%	56%	44%	56%	47%
Spade	30%	41%	53%	53%	47%	44%	40%	36%	41%	39%
Threshers	19%	5%	5%	5%	39%	19%	4%	0%	20%	9%
Tractor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	1%	0%

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Table 14.5 indicates that Out of 117 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Telangana, most of them use bullock carts and spades in agricultural activities. In tribal hamlets of Kolam, they have been provided with a pair of bull and bullock cart by ITDA under CCD fund.

Table 14.6 Status of schools

	Status of Schools								In Telangana (PVTGs)	
	Kolam		Tothi		Konda Reddy		Chenchu		Present	10 Years Before
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before		
School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)	100%	97%	100%	95%	100%	94%	100%	96%	100%	96%
School Building	100%	51%	100%	74%	100%	42%	100%	52%	100%	57%
School Complex	5%	0%	11%	0%	6%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%

Ashram School	100 %	95%	100 %	95%	100 %	94%	100%	96%	100 %	95%
Separate Toilet for Girls in Schools	43%	19%	68%	47%	44%	17%	44%	16%	49%	23%
School Electricity	65%	41%	89%	68%	69%	47%	60%	44%	70%	48%
Kitchen Garden in School	46%	22%	32%	16%	28%	14%	48%	16%	38%	17%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36										

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complexes are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children (both boys and girls) study till 10th standard. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school uniform and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. 100% beneficiaries reported that educational complex is established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present. Another 95% respondents reported that the residential school is nearby their locality before 10 years. During the field visit in the tribal areas of Telengana, it was observed that all the educational schools and Ashram Schools in the five districts under study have electricity connection and separate toilets for boys and girls in their school complexes. More than half of 117 respondents (51%) reported that there was no toilet in the school premises 10 years ago. Kitchen garden is established under conservation cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. More than one third (38%) of the respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school where they are studying.

Table 14.7 Gross Enrolment ratio

Gross Enrollment Ratio (In Age)					
Age Groups	Kolam	Tothi	Konda Reddy	Chenchu	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Between 6-12	54%	47%	36%	72%	51%
Between 13-15	19%	21%	14%	20%	18%
Between 15-17	19%	11%	28%	4%	17%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36					

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across four tribal communities in the age group between 6 to12 years is 51%, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 18% and between 15-17 age group, it is 17%.

Table 14.8 Difficulties faced by those attending schools

Difficulties Faced by Those Attending Schools					
	Kolam	Tothi	Konda Reddy	Chenchu	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Poor Quality of Teaching	24%	0%	0%	32%	15%
Financial Constraints	49%	63%	67%	40%	55%
Distance to School	8%	11%	22%	12%	14%
Reasons For Not Attending School					
Financial Constraints	22%	47%	6%	0%	16%
Family Obligations	3%	0%	19%	20%	11%
Child Labour	5%	5%	0%	0%	3%
Not Interested	14%	11%	0%	0%	6%
Amenities					
Mid-Day Meal	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Scholarships	54%	84%	86%	92%	77%
Health Check-ups	76%	79%	97%	96%	87%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Konda Reddy=36, Chenchu=25.					

More than half (55%) respondents reported that financial constraints is one among the major difficulties, whereas less than one fifth (14%) respondents reported that distance to the schools is a major problem especially in sending the girl child. 15% of the respondents also reported that lack of teaching quality among teachers is one of the major difficulties that they face. However, only 16% respondents reported that there is no difficulty for their children in attending school especially in residential complex and Ashram school as the children gets free accommodation in the school premise itself.

Table 14.9 Status of Food scarcity

Status of Food Scarcity				
Time Interval	Kolam	Tothi	Konda Reddy	Chenchu
Less Than 3 months	32%	11%	17%	4%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36				

Out of 117 sample PVTG households under study in three districts of Telangana, 21 households reportedly suffered from food scarcity once in a year for less than 3 months. Food scarcity is highest among Kolam, with 32% households suffered from food scarcity. Landlessness, marginal and small land holdings and lack of irrigation facilities in the sample villages are the major cause of food insecurity among Kolam and Konda Reddy, while low wages at work are major cause for Tothi as they majorly survive on wage earning.

Table 14.10 Awareness of FRA

Table 1.16 Awareness of FRA

Awareness of FRA										
Particulars	Kolam		Tothi		Chenchu		Konda Reddy		In Telangana(PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years before	Present	10 years before	Present	10 Years before	Present	10 years before
Forest Right Awareness	59%	38%	47%	32%	88%	40%	92%	58%	74%	44%
Households having Forest Agri-Land	40%		36%		48%		58%		47%	

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Around half of the respondents (46%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. Nearly three fourth of respondents (74%) reported that they are aware of Forest Right Act, 2006.

Table 14.11 Utility of Forest land

Utility of Forest Land					
Activities	Kolam	Tothi	Chenchu	Konda Reddy	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Habitat	49%	0	24%	22%	27%
Grazing	65%	0	28%	28%	39%
Cultural Activity	32%	0	4%	5%	12%
Collective cultivation	76%	100%	96%	100%	86%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36					

Table 14.12 Difficulties in getting FRA land

Difficulties in Getting FRA Land					
Tribe	Kolam	Tothi	Chenchu	Konda Reddy	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Lack of Information on the process	100%	100%	100%	94%	98%
Non-availability of forms	51%	26%	16%	17%	29%
No knowledge of the scheme	16%	32%	24%	14%	40%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36					

Table 14.11 indicates that majority of the respondents (86%) are using the FRA Land for collective cultivation while more than one third of respondents reported using the FRA Land for Grazing also.

In Table 14.12, data shows that lack of information of the process for getting FRA Land is one of the major difficulties among PVTGs in Telangana. More than one third of respondents (40%) reported unawareness of scheme.

Table 14.13 Household assets

Household Assets										
Assets	Kolam		Tothi		Konda Reddy		Chenchu		In Telangana (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Mobile	92%	0%	100%	0%	89%	0%	100%	0%	96%	0%
TV	24%	0%	58%	0%	61%	14%	48%	12%	46%	9%
Two Wheeler	5%	0%	11%	0%	6%	0%	12%	4%	7%	1%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36										

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across three districts shows that a majority of 96% tribal households have mobile for communication purposes only, whereas 46% tribal households have TV as a source for information and entertainment, and two wheeler (7%) is the lowest frequency among all the assets the tribal households possess.

Table 14.14 Toilet facilities

Tribe	Present			Before		
	Latrine facility within the premises	Public Latrine	Defecation in open	Latrine facility within the premises	Public Latrine	Defecation in open
Kolam	30%	0%	70%	0%	3%	97%
Tothi	42%	16%	42%	11%	0%	89%
Chenchu	32%	4%	64%	4%	4%	92%
Konda Reddy	14%	0%	86%	0%	0%	100%
In Telangana(PVTGs)	27%	3%	70%	3%	2%	95%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36						

From the table, it is evident that 95% of the tribal households in three districts of Telangana had no toilet facility and had to go into the open for defecation 10 years ago, however at present 27% tribal households have toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission and have access to it within their premise. However, 3% tribal households are using public latrines and remaining 70% households do not have toilet and hence defecating in open. Thus, the priority before the district administration should be to provide toilets to the tribal households to achieve 100% defecation free villages in these.

Table 14.15 Economic activities

Tribe	Economic Activities					
	Settled cultivators	Tenant cultivators	Shifting cultivators	Wage earning	Collection of forest produce	Service
Kolam	75%	8%	14%	3%	0%	0%
Tothi	32%	21%	0%	47%	0%	0%
Chenchu	44%	8%	0%	32%	4%	12%
Konda Reddy	71%	6%	6%	14%	3%	0%
In Telangana(PVTGs)	60%	9%	6%	20%	2%	3%

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be divided into six categories including collection of forest produce, government services (teachers, Anganwadi workers etc.), settled cultivators, shifting cultivators, tenant cultivators and household members engaged as wage earners from both in-farm and non-farm activities. From the above table it is apparent that tribal women play a major role working in both shifting and settled cultivation and collection of forest produce. About 60% respondents reported that they practice settled cultivation. Highest of them is Kolam tribe where 75% of households are involved in settled cultivation activities.

Table 14.16 Traditional Activities

Tribe	Traditional Activities									
	Art & Craft		Dance		Musical Instrument		Traditional Dress		Sports	
	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Kolam	68%	65%	46%	46%	0%	14%	14%	16%	14%	3%
Tothi	26%	11%	16%	26%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Chenchu	16%	16%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
Konda Reddy	19%	22%	64%	69%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%
In Telangana (PVTGs)	35%	32%	38%	41%	0%	5%	4%	7%	4%	2%

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum Development (CCD) plan includes conservation of culture of the PVTGs, including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Telangana, Chenchus are the most vulnerable tribal group and they are still Practising hunting and food gathering. Kolam and Konda Reddy women are trained traditionally in weaving cloths and bamboo-basket making. Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Kolams are also engaged in collection of forest produce of various local fruits and other roots and fibers. Kolams and Konda Reddy tribe are following their traditional

practices of leaf-plate making, broom-stick making, rope making and wood carving activities. Tothi and Chenchu tribes follow the traditional activities like singing and dancing. ITDA Utnoor is taking major steps to conservation of culture and traditional activities of PVTGs in Adilabad district. On the day of field visit itself, there was Mahua Food Festival which is a traditional food festival of Kolam, organized by ITDA Utnoor in their office premise to promote Mahua. Mahua flowers has significant role in curing Anemia.

Table 14.16 indicates that Kolams are engaging in traditional activities very much than the other tribe groups in Telangana. It is because of ITDA Utnoor that is taking initiatives to promote their culture.

Table 14.17 Land Ownership

Land Ownership						
Land in Acre	At Present			10 Years before		
	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	5-7 Acre	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	5-7 Acre
Kolam	24%	49%	27%	43%	41%	16%
Tothi	68%	32%	0%	74%	26%	0%
Chenchu	12%	76%	12%	24%	68%	8%
Konda Reddy	19%	62%	19%	28%	53%	19%
In Telangana(PVTGs)	27%	56%	17%	39%	48%	13%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36						

Land ownership in Telangana is of allotted, inherited and lease in nature. Customary laws of inherit Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that a majority of 56% tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 4 acres, another 17% tribal households have land holding of 1 to 5 acres. However, 16% tribals are landless; neither have they possessed agricultural land nor received land under FRA. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that 48% tribal households had agricultural land of 1 to 4 acres, whereas 13% households have above 5 acres of land. However, one third of tribal households (39%) were landless 10 years ago.

Table 14.18 Common diseases among respondents

Tribe	Diseases							
	Cold	Fever	Typhoid	Malaria	Jaundice	Anaemia	TB	Others
Kolam	73%	100%	73%	27%	3%	11%	3%	14%
Tothi	63%	95%	42%	32%	0%	32%	5%	21%
Chenchu	44%	84%	36%	52%	4%	8%	8%	4%
Konda Reddy	75%	94%	58%	72%	28%	3%	0%	3%
In Telangana(PVTGs)	66%	94%	56%	47%	10%	11%	3%	9%
*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36								

Table 14.18 indicates the common health issues and diseases in PVTG hamlets and villages. Along with Cold and Fever, Typhoid is a major disease among PVTGs in Telangana with

more than half of respondents reported Typhoid as a common disease in their habitation. Nearly half of the respondents (47%) also reported that Malaria is another major common health issue in their hamlets. Among other common diseases, Jaundice, Anaemia, TB and liver related diseases have been reported by the respondents.

Table 14.19 Livestock ownership

Tribe	Livestock					
	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Chenchu	24%	12%	28%	24%	8%	8%
Kolam	62%	22%	5%	27%	0%	3%
Konda Reddy	28%	8%	11%	14%	8%	6%
Tothi	37%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%
In Telangana (PVTGs)	39%	12%	12%	19%	4%	4%

*Total Sample Size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu = 25, Konda Reddy =36

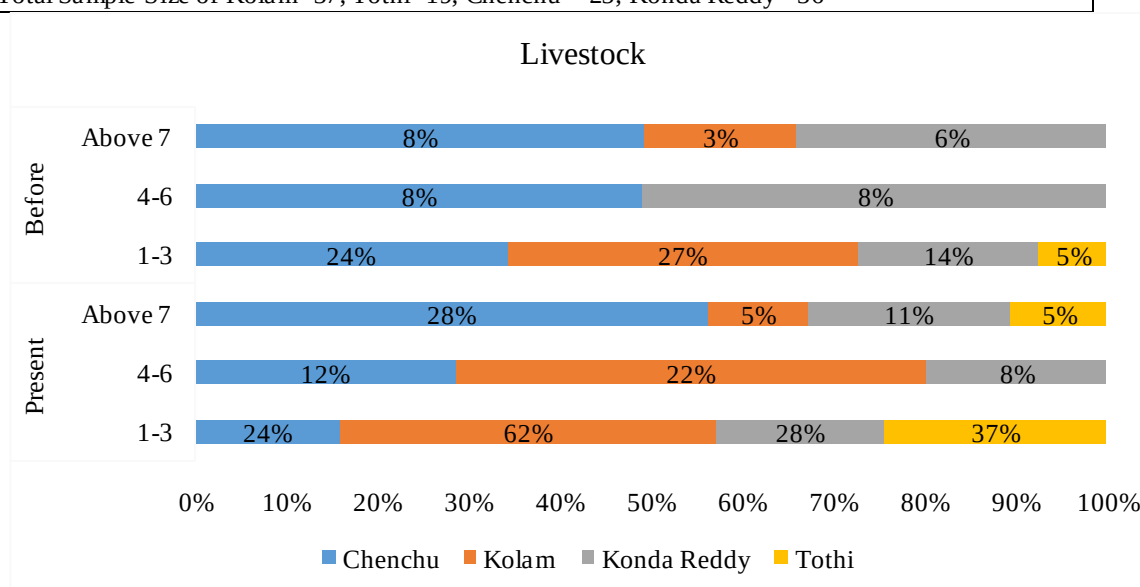


Figure 14.5

Table 14.19 shows that 39% of respondents own 1 to 3 numbers of livestock while 12% households have 4 to 7 numbers of livestock. 12% are having more than 7 livestock in their families, among which Chenchus holds the most livestock and also engaged in animal husbandry. Table 14.19 also shows significant growth in livestock ownership in last 10 years. It rises from one forth (27%) respondents owning livestock to almost two third of respondents owning livestock at present.

Table 14.20 Reaction of the Community towards development intervention of Micro Projects

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Tribes				
		Kolam	Tothi	Chenchu	Konda Reddy	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	14%	16%	68%	25%	32%
	Satisfied	3%	0%	16%	22%	11%
	Not Satisfied	73%	84%	16%	53%	57%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	76%	32%	52%	75%	63%
	Satisfied	0%	11%	4%	0%	3%
	Not Satisfied	24%	57%	44%	25%	34%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	73%	5%	20%	36%	39%
	Satisfied	27%	21%	60%	42%	38%
	Not Satisfied	0%	74%	20%	22%	23%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	49%	5%	68%	69%	51%
	Satisfied	51%	21%	24%	19%	31%
	Not Satisfied	0%	74%	8%	11%	18%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	24%	0%	24%	25%	31%
	Satisfied	49%	5%	20%	11%	26%
	Not Satisfied	27%	95%	56%	64%	44%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	51%	63%	96%	78%	69%
	Satisfied	35%	16%	4%	22%	23%
	Not Satisfied	14%	21%	0%	0%	8%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	62%	53%	92%	92%	71%
	Satisfied	30%	26%	8%	8%	21%
	Not Satisfied	8%	21%	0%	0%	8%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	43%	21%	24%	53%	42%
	Satisfied	19%	42%	16%	11%	21%
	Not Satisfied	37%	37%	1%	36%	37%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	81%	42%	96%	86%	79%
	Satisfied	3%	53%	4%	14%	15%
	Not Satisfied	16%	5%	0%	0%	6%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	54%	42%	96%	100%	82%
	Satisfied	0%	53%	4%	0%	3%
	Not Satisfied	46%	5%	0%	0%	15%

Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	38%	84%	0%	0%	12%
	Satisfied	0%	16%	1%	0%	1%
	Not Satisfied	62%	0%	96%	100%	87%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	81%	0%	88%	94%	68%
	Satisfied	16%	0%	12%	6%	14%
	Not Satisfied	3%	100%	0%	0%	18%
Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	19%	74%	16%	8%	15%
	Satisfied	35%	26%	12%	6%	16%
	Not Satisfied	46%	0%	72%	86%	69%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	92%	89%	76%	89%	87%
	Satisfied	8%	11%	24%	11%	13%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Skill Up gradation	Highly Satisfied	56%	16%	28%	25%	34%
	Satisfied	41%	32%	28%	44%	38%
	Not Satisfied	3%	52%	44%	31%	28%

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

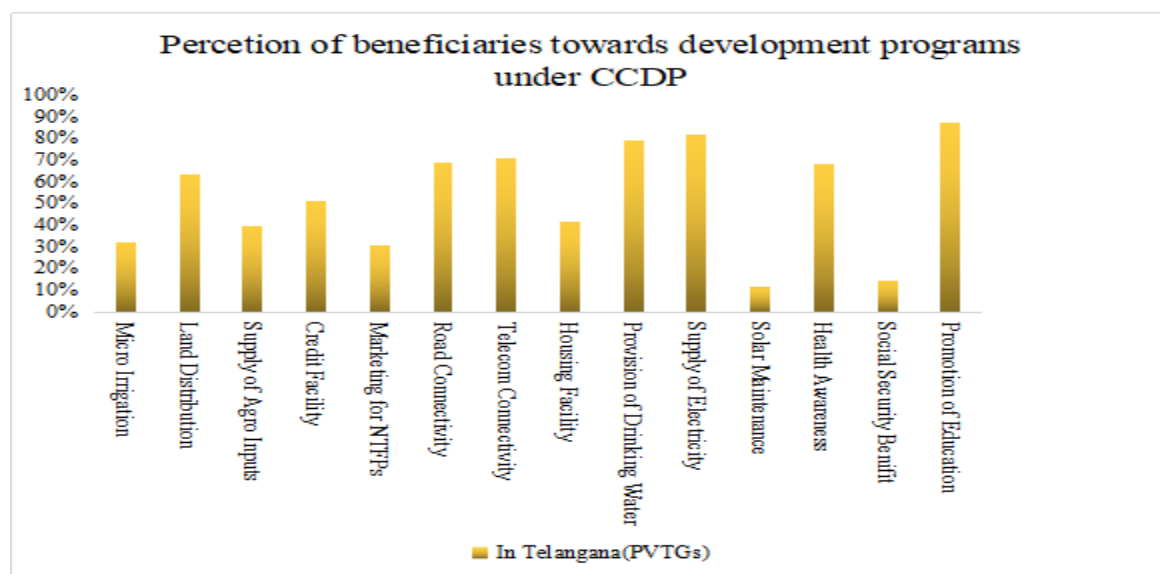


Figure 14.6

Table 14.20 shows the reaction of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Majority of the tribal households (69%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. More than three fourth (82%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity.

More than three-fourth respondents (87%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools which are established under the CCDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels, and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department.

Only one-fourth respondents (25%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the irrigation facilities including minor irrigation projects such as LIP, WHS, Check dam etc. constructed in their area, which is the main source of irrigation. However, majority of the villagers reported that the infrastructure created for irrigation is not enough and needs repairing and maintenance from time to time.

42% respondents reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. Interestingly, telecommunication facility in the tribal areas have improved compared to last 10 years as reported by three fourth respondents (71%) in the micro-project area. Around two third respondents (63%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Telangana, the Individual and Community Claim under the Forest Rights Act till March 2016 are 211973 and 3769 respectively. Nearly half of respondents (51%) expressed that they are highly satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal women through formation of self-help groups in their village. Nearly one third of the respondents (31%) responded that marketing support for minor forest produce and surplus agricultural produce is provided by the ITDA established in their sub-district headquarters. More than three forth respondents (79%) expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank constructed under Bhagirathi Mission Scheme of government and drinking water points such as bore well and hand pump installed in their village which has reduced the drudgery especially for the women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream. Nearly two third of respondents (68%) reported that awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by traveling to the tribal villages/hamlets. Conditions of Health Centres are very good in Telangana and is providing with very modern and advance facilities. Less than one fifth (15%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana. One third (34%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied and 38% reported satisfied with the Skill Development Training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like jute bag making, painting, wood carving, driving and tailoring to the tribal youth in the study area.

Table 14.21 Gender component and status of Women

Parameters		Tribes				
		Kola m	Toth i	Chenchu	Konda Reddy	In Telangana(PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	38%	53%	88%	72%	62%
	10 year before	0%	26%	40%	31%	22%
	Change	38%	32%	48%	39%	40%
Decision in Family Planning	Present	19%	26%	92%	33%	40%
	10 year before	8%	16%	60%	11%	21%
	Change	11%	10%	32%	22%	19%
Making Major Household Purchase	Present	16%	53%	92%	86%	60%
	10 year before	5%	26%	84%	75%	47%
	Change	9%	27%	8%	11%	13%
Making purchases for Daily Household needs	Present	35%	68%	100%	94%	73%
	10 year before	14%	32%	96%	86%	56%
	Change	21%	36%	4%	8%	17%
Permission Visiting Market/health centre	Present	76%	89%	48%	89%	77%
	10 year before	76%	100 %	72%	92%	82%
	Change	0%	- 11%	24%	3%	-5%
Permission Going Home/relatives	Present	70%	79%	32%	72%	64%
	10 year before	76%	100 %	64%	86%	80%
	Change	-6%	- 21%	32%	16%	-16%
Respondent Keeping Husband's Income	Present	35%	47%	84%	50%	52%
	10 year before	22%	37%	48%	28%	32%
	Change	13%	10%	36%	22%	20%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	57%	63%	88%	53%	63%
	10 year before	38%	53%	68%	42%	48%
	Change	21%	10%	20%	11%	15%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	65%	53%	88%	53%	64%
	10 year before	54%	32%	40%	36%	42%
	Change	11%	21%	48%	17%	22%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	43%	84%	44%	42%	44%
	10 year before	43%	84%	44%	31%	40%
	Change	0%	0%	0%	11%	4%

*Data showing '-' percentage indicate for women who don't need to ask for permission to go to PHC or to her home.

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that almost two third (64%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more than half of the women respondents (52%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The two third PVTG women (62%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Almost two third (64%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and three fourth (77%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups across all four PVTGs under study in Telangana. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been rising very slowly over a period of time. However, less than half (42%) of PVTG women 82% reported that they need to take permission from their husband and father and mother-in-laws for family planning. Around half of the PVTG women (44%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than three fourth tribal women (73%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household wellbeing.

Table 14.22 Awareness of PVTG Schemes

Tribe	Officer from ITDA/Tribal welfare department		Sarpanch/Mukhi a		NGO Workers		Not Aware about PVTG Schemes	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Kolam	49%	19%	38%	30%	0%	0%	14%	59%
Tothi	53%	16%	42%	21%	0%	0%	5%	63%
Chenchu	32%	24%	40%	40%	24%	0%	4%	36%
Konda Reddy	25%	22%	72%	67%	3%	0%	0%	11%
In Telangana(PVTGs)	38%	21%	50%	42%	6%	0%	6%	38%

*Total sample size of Kolam=37, Tothi=19, Chenchu=25, Konda Reddy=36

Level of awareness among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the study area in Telangana reflects that tribal villagers have much understanding and awareness about the Central Sponsored Schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the

Sarpanch/Mukhia to the villagers (50%), followed by information provided by ITDA Officers which is 38% as per respondent reported to the survey team. The villagers are well connected with the respective Tribal Development Agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department. Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Nagarkurnool and Mehboobnagar district in the state where Chenchus are residing. The Conservation cum Development plan has been immensely productive and it has been result oriented and has paved the way for sustainable development of particular. During Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) several development programmes were initiated in the micro-project area such as setting up of Biogas Plantations in remote forest hamlets, all weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs with setting up high quality health facilities in PHC and Community Health Centres, providing safe drinking water and housing for all, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture, development, distribution of surplus land to landless, electrification of PVTG villages and conservation of their tradition and culture have been achieved. Flagship programme such as Kalyana Lakshmi Pathakam, innovative schemes such as “CM ST Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scheme”, “ST Employment Cell (STEC)” job portal, providing scholarships to ST students for pursuing Post Matric Education, Ambedker Overseas Vidhyanidhi Sanna Biyyam Pathakam for boarders of TW Educational institutions and promoting tribal culture by constructing and maintaining tribal museums etc., have been taken up among many other schemes. However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the State average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap, a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs and their areas deemed essential during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17).

Section 15

Tripura

Table. 15.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Social Characteristics			
		Reang Tribe	In Tripura PVTGs
Gender	Male	83%	83%
	Female	17%	17%
Marital Status	Married	100%	100%
	Unmarried	0%	100%
Family Type	Nuclear	43%	43%
	Joint	57%	57%
Village Type	Revenue	31%	31%
	Forest	69%	69%
Households	Domicile	97%	97%
	Immigrants	3%	3%
Religion	Hindu	83%	83%
	Muslim	3%	3%

	Others	13%	13%
Literacy Rate		77%	77%
Average Family Size		5*	5*
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4893*	4893*
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		4034*	4034*
*Total Sample Size = 30			

Table 15.1 shows the social characteristics of Reang PVTG of Tripura. Out of 30 sample PVTG households under study in four districts of Tripura, 83% are male and 17% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that all respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of 57% respondents live in joint family whereas 43% respondents live in nuclear family. An overwhelming majority of 69% tribal households live in forest area and rest 31% live in revenue villages. The religious background of the tribal households show that 83% tribal households belongs to Hindu religion, whereas 3% respondents are Muslim and another 13% follow other religion. Majority of tribal households are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 5. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs.4893/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs.4034/- on

Table 15.2 Economic Activities of PVTG

Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	Collection of Forest Produce	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandry	Rubber Plantation	Shifting Cultivator
Reant Tribe	53%	23%	77%	53%	23%	47%
In Tripura PVTGs	53%	23%	77%	53%	23%	47%
*Total Sample Size = 30						

Table 15.2 reveals that Reangs are engaged in number of economic activities altogether. It is apparent from the above table that more than half (53%) respondents are engaged in both settled and shifting cultivation. However, less than half (47%) respondents are engaged in shifting cultivation. In recent years, government has given training of rubber plantation and areca nut plantation. Nearly one fourth (23%) respondents are involved in rubber plantation. 53% respondents reported that they are rearing pig/goat/cow. More than three fourth (77%) respondents are wage labourers.

Table 15.3 Average Monthly Expenditure of Reang Tribe

Average Monthly Expenditure of Reang Tribe	
Rent	18
Other Expenditure	203
Treatment Expenditure	267
Utilities Services	172
Hygiene Expenditure	243
Infant Expenditure	176

Debt Expenditure	264
Water Expenditure	0
Transportation Expenditure	452
Household Items Expenditure	522
Education Expenditure	533
Food Expenditure	1190
*Total Sample Size = 30	

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected items. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs.1190) and education (Rs.533) and nearly same amount on household expenditure. Transportation is also one of the items which consume large portion of income (Rs.522). On the other hand, they spend minimum on paying rent (Rs.18) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 15.4 Ration Card

Ration Card			
Tribe	APL	BPL	Antodaya
Reang	17%	70%	13%
In Tripura (PVTGs)	17%	70%	13%
*Total Sample Size = 30			

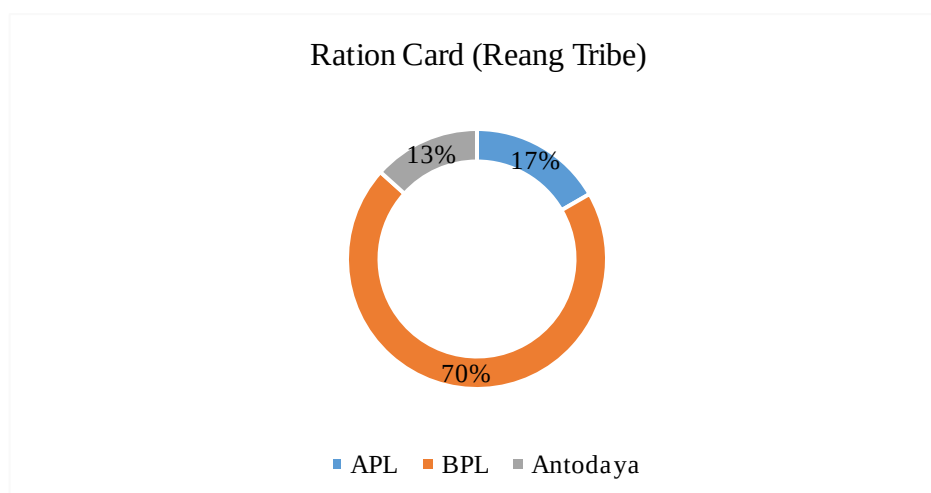


Figure 15.1

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Tripura are divided into above poverty line (APL), and below poverty line (BPL) categories, besides there is a separate Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) category for the extremely vulnerable families. More than two third (70%) respondents belong to BPL family, whereas 13% respondents fall under Antodaya category. Above table also reveals that 17% respondent family belong to APL family.

Table 15.5 Type of Houses

Reang tribe in Tripura			In Tripura (PVTGs)	
House Type	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Kutchha	80%	93%	80%	93%
Semi-Pucca	20%	7%	20%	7%
Government Assistance for household construction = 23%				
*Total Sample Size = 30				

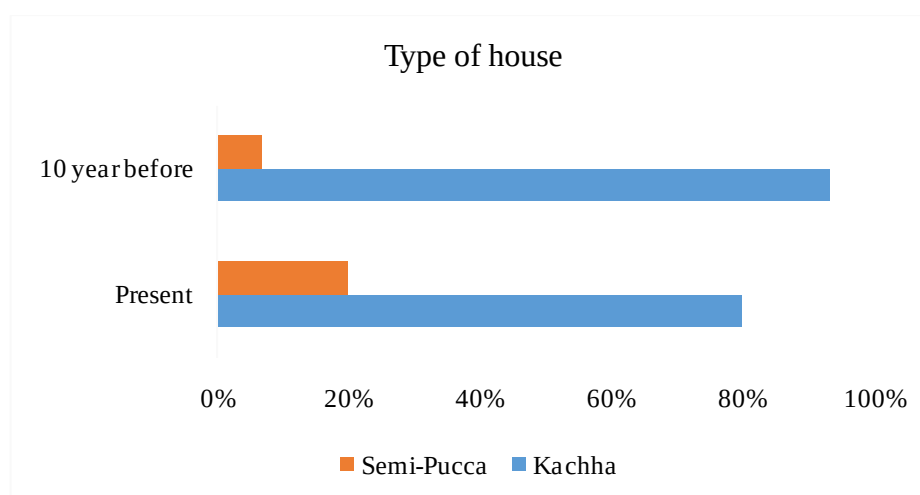


Figure 15.2

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that all most all (93%) Reang households had Kutchha house before 10 years. But in recent years, significant improvement is noticed in housing infrastructure. However, more three fourth (80%) respondent are living in Kachcha house. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 7% to 20%. In construction Semi Pucca house, only 23% respondents received monetary assistance from government

Table 15.6 Livestock Status

Tribe	Livestock Status					
	Present			10 Year Before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock
Reang	47%	4.29	60	23%	6.86	48
In Tripura (PVTGs)	47%	4.29	60	23%	6.86	48

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, piggery, fish culture as a supplementary source of income. Nearly half (47%) PVTG households have more than 4 number of livestock at present and nearly one fourth (23%) of the tribal households possess more than 4 livestock 10 years before.

Table 15.7 Housing Facility

Reang tribe in Tripura			In Tripura (PVTGs)	
Amenities	Present	10 Years Before	Present	10 Years Before
Animal Shed	57%	13%	57%	13%
House Kitchen	50%	43%	50%	43%
House Electricity	77%	27%	77%	27%
Solar Street	10%	0%	10%	0%
Solar Lantern	7%	0%	7%	0%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

Out of 30 sample PVTG households under study in four districts of Tripura, More than half (57%) tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 13% households before 10 years. Half (50%) of PVTGs have separate kitchen at present. 43% tribal households have separate kitchen. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that more than three fourth (77%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, whereas only one fourth (27%) tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased to a significant extent.

Table 15.8 Toilet Facility within the Premises and Use

Reang Tribe			In Tripura (PVTGs)	
Toilet Facility	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Defecate in Open	23%	90%	23%	77%
Latrine facility within the premises	77%	10%	77%	23%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

From the table 11.11 it is evident that more than three fourth (77%) PVTG households in four districts of Tripura have latrine facility within the premises. And 23% PVTGs households do not have access to toilet facility and has to go to open for defecation at present, however 10 years before open defecation was 90%. Thus, the priority before the district administrations should be to provide toilets to left out tribal households to achieve 100 percent defecation free villages in these districts.

Table 15.9 Source of Drinking Water & Water Quality

Water Sources & Water Quality				
Water Sources	Reang tribe		In Tripura (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
Bore Well	17%	17%	17%	17%

Pipe Water	7%	3%	7%	3%
River/streams	40%	67%	40%	67%
Sanitary Well	20%	10%	20%	10%
Tube Well	17%	3%	17%	3%
Water Quality				
Bad	27%	37%	27%	37%
Good	23%	13%	23%	13%
Manageable	50%	50%	50%	50%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

Table 15.9 affirms that 17% PVTG households are using water from tube well for drinking water and same percentage of households are drinking water from bore well. Only 7% respondents are using pipe water for drinking purposes. 40 percent households are using water from rivers/streams, whereas one fifth (20%) were using sanitary well for drinking purposes. Water from the stream and ponds get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes.

More than one fifth (23%) PVTG households in Tripura reported that the quality of drinking water is good whereas half (50%) respondents informed that quality of drinking water is manageable. However, more than one fourth (27%) surveyed households complained bad quality of drinking water.

Table 15.10 Ownership of Consumer Assets at Present

Assets	Reang Tribe		In Tripura (PVTGs)	
	Present	Before 10 year	Present	Before 10 year
Cycle	20%	7%	20%	7%
Mobile Phone	13%	0%	13%	0%
Radio	40%	10%	40%	10%
TV	37%	7%	37%	7%
Two Wheeler Mobile	13%	7%	13%	7%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across four districts in Tripura at present shows that one fifth (20%) PVTG households have bicycle as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; however, 10 years before only 7% respondent posse bicycle. More than one-tenth (13%) households have mobile phone for communication; 10 years before none of respondents had mobile phone. 40% percent tribal households have radio as a source for information and entertainment and 37 percent have Television with DTH services.

Table 15.11 Possession of Landholdings

Reang tribe			In Tripura (PVTGs)	
Land in Acre	Present	Before	Present	Before
0 -1	3%	3%	3%	3%
1-4	30%	27%	30%	27%
Above 4	27%	20%	27%	20%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

Land ownership in Tripura is of allotted, inherited and purchased. Customary laws of Ownership of land among PVTG households at present shows that more than one fourth (27%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) above 4 acres, another 3 percent tribal households have small land holding of 0-1 acres. However, 30 percent Reang have land holdings between 1 to 4 acres. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that one fifth (20%) Reang households had agricultural and jhum/terrace land of above 4 acres.

Table 15.12 Agricultural Equipment

Agricultural Instruments	Reang Tribe		In Tripura (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Plough	13%	17%	13%	17%
Sickle	43%	43%	43%	43%
Threshers	3%	3%	3%	3%
Rented Tractor	7%	3%	7%	3%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

More than one tenth (13%) Reang households in the study area use wooden plough for tilling purposes, whereas 43% Reang households use differebt kinds of sickle in agriculture. However, only 3% are using rented threshers and 7% surveyed households reported that they have used rented tractors in recent years.

Table 15.13 Basic Facility in the School

Schools	Reang tribe		In Tripura (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 Year Before	Present	10 Year Before
School Vicinity	97%	90%	97%	90%
School Buidling	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ashram School	80%	80%	80%	80%
Separate School for girls	67%	47%	67%	47%
School Electricity	43%	13%	43%	13%
Kitchen Graden in School	30%	27%	30%	27%
School Construction				
Other	7%		7%	

PVTGs	3%	3%
SSA	23%	23%
*Total Sample Size = 30		

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. All most all (97%) Reang villages have school in their vicinity. This figure has increased in recent years. 10 years before, 90% respondents had school in their vicinity. All schools in the Reang villages have separate school building. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. 80% respondents reported that there is Ashram school at block or district level. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. More than two third (67%) respondents reported that separate educational complex are established at block and district level at present; it has increased from 47%. It is apparent from the table that electricity connection has raised from 13% to 43%. Marginal increment of 3% is noticed in kitchen garden in school.

Table 15.14 Gross Enrollment Ratio

Gross enrollment ratio	Reang Tribe	In Tripura (PVTGs)
Between 6-12*	83%	83%
Between 13-15**	20%	20%
*Total Students between 6 - 12 = 47		
**Total Students between 13 - 15 = 5		

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 83 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is very low 20 percent.

Table 15.15 Reasons for not attending schools

Reasons for not attending schools*	
Not Inclusive for children of disability	17%
Financial Constraints	28%
Amenities	
Amenities to Schools under SSA	70%
Mid-day meal	77%
Scholarships	47%
Health Checkups	30%
*Total Students not going to school 18	

Drop out rate among the PVTG children at upper primary and higher secondary level are very high for a variety of reasons. The study reveals that nearly one fourth (28%) Reang children are school drop outs in the study area and more than one tenth (13%) respondents reported that their children are not attending schools due disability and lack of infrastructure for disable children in schools. Nearly two third surveyed households reported that basic amenities have been provided in schools under SSA. More than three fourth children are receiving midday meal whereas nearly half of the respondents. Nearly half of the respondents (47 percent) under study sample reported that children are receiving scholarship once in a year.

Table 15.16 Health Infrastructure in the PVTG Village

Health Services	Present	10 year before	In Tripura (PVTGs)	
			Present	10 year before
SHC	43%	40%	43%	40%
PHC Access	93%	87%	93%	87%
ANM Availability	93%	77%	93%	77%
Health Card	63%	13%	63%	13%
Health Services	87%	60%	87%	60%
Free Medicines	83%	70%	83%	70%
Immunization Program	90%	77%	90%	77%
Regular Vaccination	90%	70%	90%	70%
Children Immunization	90%	73%	90%	73%
Institution Delivery	90%	67%	90%	67%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

From the above table it is apparent that facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 93 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist Public Health Centre either at the block level, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 43 percent respondents viewed that there is a Sub Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level. 63 percent respondents reported that they have been provided with health card. 87% respondents have access to health services. Interestingly, 90% surveyed households informed about institutional delivery. 90 percent children of respondents have been immunized in recent years and same percentage of children get regular vaccination.

Table 15.17 Frequent forms of Common Diseases

Common Diseases	Present	10 year before	In Tripura (PVTGs)	
			Present	10 year before
Cold	97%	73%	97%	73%
Fever	93%	77%	93%	77%
Tuberculosis	23%	23%	23%	23%
Malaria	10%	7%	10%	7%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever, malaria and tuberculosis. More than one fifth respondents reported that someone from the family have been suffering from tuberculosis in recent years.

Table 15.18 Traditional Activities and Skills

Traditional Skills	Reang tribe		In Tripura (PVTGs)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Archery	10%	3%	10%	3%
Art & Craft	27%	17%	27%	17%
Sports	13%	13%	13%	13%
Broomstick Making	13%	17%	13%	17%
Musical Instruments	10%	17%	10%	17%
Rope Making	17%	3%	17%	3%
Dance	20%	27%	20%	27%
Traditional Dress	10%	10%	10%	10%
Weaving	17%	10%	17%	10%
Wood Carving & Decoration	0%	10%	0%	10%
*Total Sample Size = 30				

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Reang is only tribe of Tripura which has PVTG status. They are still Practising hunting and food gathering. From the above table it is apparent that Reang tribes are losing their cultural and traditional identities as most of the traditional activities are becoming uncommon among Reang. Reang dance has a unique cultural identity which is practiced by only one fifth of Reang. Weaving is very common in Tripura, however traditional weaving is losing its space very rapidly. Most of the Reang wear traditional dresses in festive occasions. Reang tribes are engaged in bamboo art & craft, rope making, musical instruments, archery and broomstick making.

Table 15.19 Gender Component

Status of women						
Involvement in decision making	Reang tribe in Tripura		Change	In Tripura (PVTG)		Change
	Present	10 year before		Present	10 year before	
Healthcare	93%	90%	3%	93%	90%	3%
Family planning	37%	37%	0%	37%	37%	0%
Purchases	83%	80%	3%	83%	80%	3%
Household needs	90%	80%	10%	90%	80%	10%
Permission to visit one's home	77%	77%	0%	77%	77%	0%

Permission for visiting doctor	43%	43%	0%	43%	43%	0%
Respondent keeping husbands income	67%	60%	7%	67%	60%	7%
Respondent keeping own income	90%	90%	0%	90%	90%	0%
Respondent controlling her own income	97%	87%	10%	97%	87%	10%
Respondent in decision making	43%	40%	3%	43%	40%	3%
*Total Sample Size = 30						

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that all most all (97%) Reang women have control over the expenditure of their own income and more than half of the women respondents (67%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. Reang women (93%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. More than three fourth (77%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and 43% women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. More than one third respondents participated in family planning decision making. 83% Reang women in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. 90 percent Reang women informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household wellbeing.

Table 15.20 Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Micro Irrigation	Number of households (%)	In Tripura (PVTGs)
Highly Satisfied	0%	0%
Not Satisfied	53%	53%
Satisfied	47%	47%
Land Distribution Development		
Highly Satisfied	33%	33%
Not Satisfied	20%	20%
Satisfied	47%	47%
Supply of Agro Inputs		
Highly Satisfied	7%	7%
Not Satisfied	43%	43%
Satisfied	50%	50%
Credit Facility		
Highly Satisfied	0%	0%
Not Satisfied	53%	53%
Satisfied	47%	47%
Market for NTFPs		
Highly Satisfied	0%	0%

Not Satisfied	67%	67%
Satisfied	33%	33%
Road Connectivity		
Highly Satisfied	13%	13%
Not Satisfied	4%	4%
Satisfied	83%	83%
Telecom Connectivity		
Highly Satisfied	23%	23%
Not Satisfied	50%	50%
Satisfied	27%	27%
Housing Facilities		
Highly Satisfied	10%	10%
Not Satisfied	63%	63%
Satisfied	30%	30%
Provision of Drinking Water		
Highly Satisfied	13%	13%
Not Satisfied	80%	80%
Satisfied	7%	7%
Supply of Electricity		
Highly Satisfied	33%	33%
Not Satisfied	37%	37%
Satisfied	30%	30%
Solar Maintenance		
Highly Satisfied	4%	4%
Not Satisfied	53%	53%
Satisfied	43%	43%
Health Awareness		
Highly Satisfied	20	20%
Not Satisfied	43%	43%
Satisfied	37%	37%
Social Security Benefit		
Highly Satisfied	0%	0%
Not Satisfied	80%	80%
Satisfied	20%	20%
Promotion of Education		
Highly Satisfied	27%	27%
Not Satisfied	6%	6%
Satisfied	67%	67%
Skill Up gradation		
Highly Satisfied	47%	47%
Not Satisfied	20%	20%
Satisfied	33% %	33%

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTG including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Nearly half (47%) respondents are satisfied with irrigation facility in the areas.

Government has established EMRS, Ashram and opened primary schools at village level for encourage the education among the Reang tribe. More than two third respondents are satisfied with educational infrastructure whereas 27% respondents are highly satisfied with the same.

More than four fifth (83%) reported that they are satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Nearly half of (33%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied while other 30% respondents informed that they are satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

Around two third (63%) respondents reported that they did not receive any financial support for construction of houses under CCDP and PVTG. Only one tenth respondents are highly satisfied and others less than one third population are satisfied with housing infrastructure.

Around half (47%) of the respondents are reported that they received any individual or community land rights under Forest Rights Act, 2006, for using the land for rubber and areca nut plantation and settled cultivation. Only 25% respondents are satisfied with land allocation under Forest Rights Act, 2006. 50% respondents reported that they are satisfied with the agricultural equipment and agro inputs provided under the CCDP.

Nearly half (47%) respondents expressed that they are not satisfied with the credit facility provided to the tribal men and women through formation of self-help groups in their village.

Four fifth respondents expressed that they are not satisfied with the provisions of drinking water as majority of women and girls still fetch water from springs, rivers/streams.

Nearly three fourth respondents (47%) are highly satisfied with awareness programmes about health and hygiene, the importance of child care, education and skill up-gradation are imparted by the tribal development agencies through the health workers, Asha and Anganwadi workers by travelling to the tribal villages/hamlets. However, four fifth (80%) of the respondents reported that they are not satisfied with the social security schemes like health insurance, old age pension and development schemes.

Section 16

Uttarakhand

Table 16.1 Social Characteristics of the Respondents in the Study Area

Social Characteristic				
		Tribe		In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
		Buksa	Raji	
Gender	Male	52%	19%	43%
	Female	48%	81%	57%
Marital Status	Married	90%	100%	93%
	Unmarried	10%	0%	7%
Family Type	Nuclear	5%	38%	14%
	Joint	95%	63%	86%
Village Type	Revenue	98%	0%	71%
	Forest	2%	100%	29%
Religion	Hindu	100%	100%	100%
Household	Domicile	90%	10%	91%
	Immigrants	94%	6%	9%
Literacy Rate		40%	44%	46%
Average Family Size		5	4	4
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		3668	5294	4117
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4386	6844	5064

*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16

Out of 58 sample PVTG households under study in two districts of Uttarakhand, 43% are male and 57% are females. Marital status of the respondents shows that almost all (93%) respondents are married. The family structure of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups reflects that a majority of the respondents (86%) live in joint family. An overwhelming majority of 71% tribal households live in revenue villages and rest 29% live in forest area. The religious background of the tribal households show that all (100%) tribal households belongs to Hindu religion. Majority of tribal households (91%) are residing in the village since birth. The average size of family among the tribal households is 4. Average monthly income of the respondents are Rs. 5064/- whereas the average monthly expenditure is of Rs. 4117/- only.

Table 16.2: Monthly per Capita Expenditure of the Tribal Households

Monthly Average Expenditure	Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
-----------------------------	-------	------	-------------------------

Rent	119	0	86
Other Expenditure	0	0	0
Treatment Expenditure	648	1637	921
Utilities Services	368	334	359
Hygiene Expenditure	658	328	567
Infant Expenditure	289	262	282
Debt Expenditure	131	0	95
Water Expenditure	0	0	0
Transportation Expenditure	443	69	340
Household Items Expenditure	25	369	120
Education Expenditure	216	63	173
Food Expenditure	771	2231	1174
*Total Sample Size Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16			

The above table shows the average monthly per capita expenditure of tribal households on the selected items. Their highest expenditure of the PVTGs is on food items (Rs. 1174) and treatment (Rs. 921). On the other hand, they spend minimum on rent (Rs. 86) be that for hiring agricultural machinery and others.

Table 16.3: Type of Ration

Ration Card		
Tribe	APL	BPL
Buksa	24%	76%
Raji	0%	100%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	17%	83%
*Total Sample Size Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16		

PDS (Public Distribution Systems) cardholders in Uttarakhand are divided into above poverty line (APL), and below poverty line (BPL). More than three-fourth (83%) respondents belongs to BPL family, whereas 17% respondents fall under APL category.

Table 16.4: Economic Activities of the Respondents

Economic Activities	Settled Cultivator	Tenant Cultivator	Wage Earning	Animal Husbandry
Busksa	57%	5%	17%	21%
Raji	50%	19%	31%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	0%	0%	0%	0%
*Total Sample Size of Buksa =32 and Raji = 15				

Economic activities of the PVTGs could be broadly classified into four categories including settled cultivator, tenant cultivators, animal husbandry and household members engaged as wage earners from both in farm and non-farm activities. From the above table it is apparent that tribal men and women work as settled cultivator and tenant cultivator. Nearly one-third (31%) respondents from Raji tribe reported that they practice as wage earners.

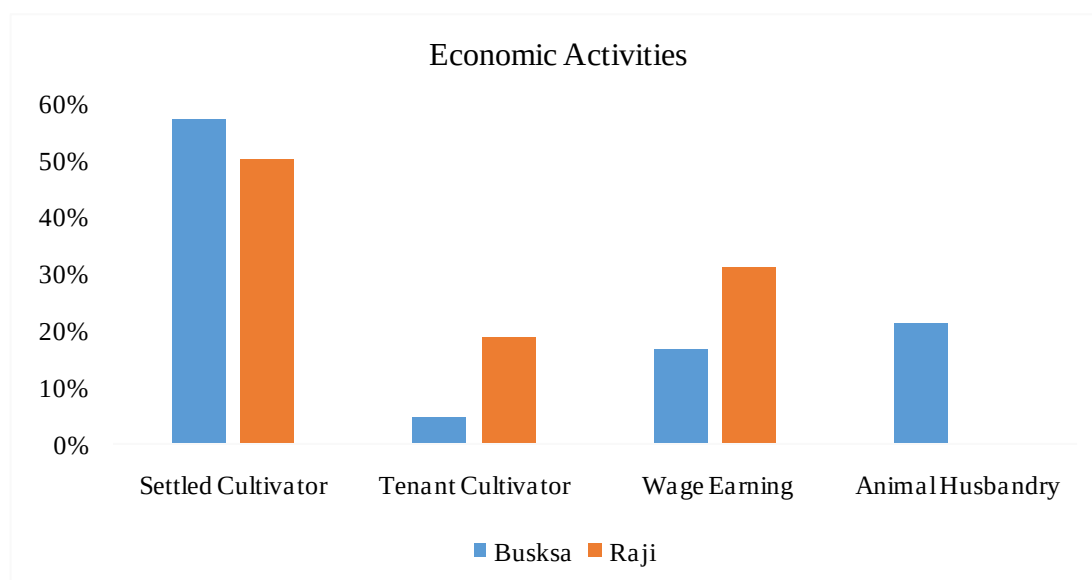


Figure 16.1

Table 16.5: Type of House

Tribe in Uttarakhand	Buksa		Raji		In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	
House Type	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Pucca	62%	5%	50%	13%	69%	7%
Kutcha	26%	88%	31%	69%	21%	83%
Semi-Pucca	12%	7%	6%	19%	10%	10%
House Ownership (Self Owned)	95%	48%	100%	25%	97%	41%
Government Assistance for household construction	38%		31%		36%	
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

While applying a before and after approach, the study shows that all most all (83%) tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 21% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is no increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 10% to 10%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the two PVTGs under study, Raji tribes are mostly residing in Kutcha houses (31%).

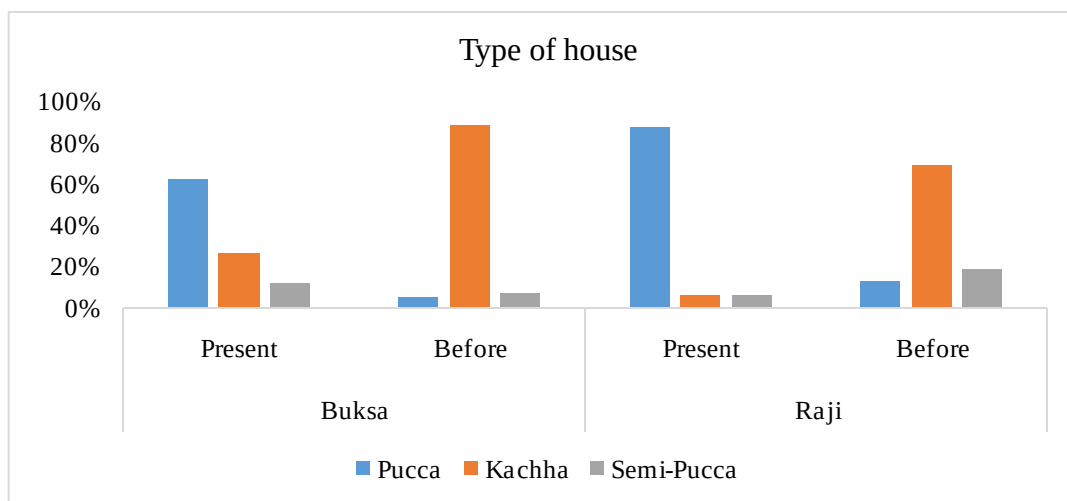


Figure 16.2

The study shows that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely family owned (59%), however, tribal houses at present (97%) are self-owned. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

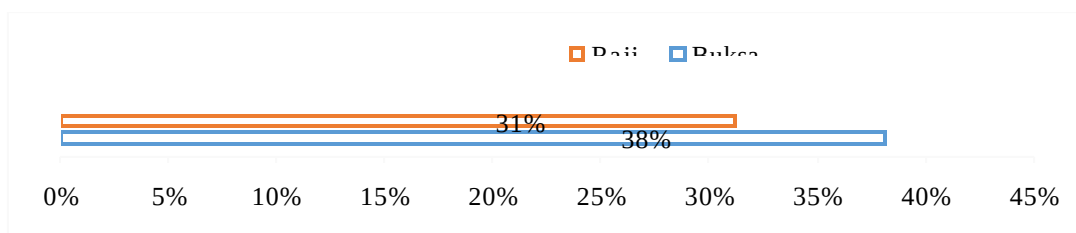


Figure 16.3

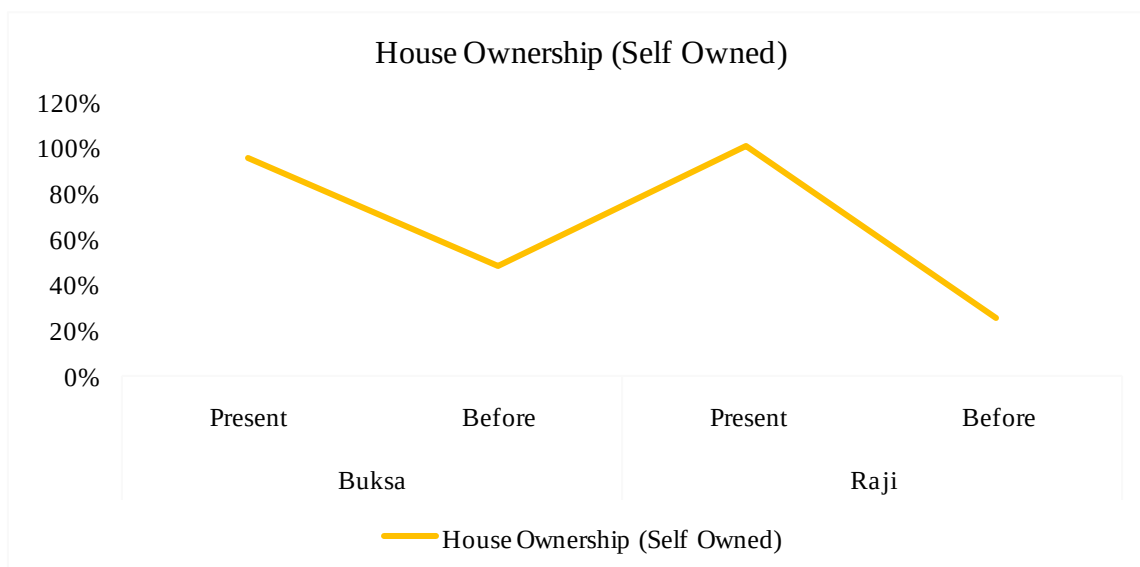


Figure 16.4

More than one third (36%) PVTG households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, TSP, PMAY/IAAY Schemes.

Table 16.6: Housing Facility

Tribe	Animal Shed		Kitchen		Electricity	
	Present	Before	Present	Before	Present	Before
Buksa	45%	2%	38%	0%	86%	10%
Raji	19%	0%	6%	0%	81%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	38%	2%	29%	0%	84%	0%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

Out of 58 sample PVTG households under study in two districts of Uttarakhand, more than one-third (38%) of the total tribal households have animal shed at present compared to 2% households before 10 years. Nearly one-third (29%) PVTGs had separate kitchen at present, while 0% tribal households have separate kitchen before 10 years. Electrification of tribal hamlets reflects that more than three fourth (84%) PVTG households have electricity connection in their house at present, where as only 0% tribal households had electricity connection before 10 years. Thus, supply of grid electricity has increased to a significant extent.

Table 16.7: Ownership of Livestock

Livestock						
Tribe	Present			Before		
	1-3	4-6	Above 7	1-3	4-6	Above 7
Buksa	48%	10%	5%	10%	7%	0%
Raji	19%	25%	44%	13%	6%	6%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	40%	14%	16%	10%	7%	2%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, goat rearing culture as a supplementary source of income. More than one third (40%) PVTG households have more 1-3 number of livestock at present before 10 years only (10%) the tribal households possess more than 1-3 livestock.

Table 16.8: Water Sources

Water Sources		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Pipe Water	Present	76%	69%	28%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%
River	Present	0%	31%	9%

	10 year before	69%	75%	71%
Tube Well	Present	5%	0%	3%
	10 year before	12%	0%	9%
Hand Pump	Present	12%	0%	9%
	10 year before	7%	19%	10%
Bore Well	Present	7%	0%	5%
	10 year before	12%	6%	10%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

The safety and accessibility of drinking water are the major concerns throughout the world. As per table 16.8, nearly one-third (28%) tribal households affirmed that they are using pipe water for drinking water purposes at present, while it is hand pump nearly one tenth (9%) surveyed households. However, 9 percent households have reported that they are still using water from river for drinking purposes. Water from the river get contaminated during rainy season which is not fit for drinking purposes. The rest of the respondents using bore-well water, river and tube-well for drinking purposes.

Table 16.8: Water Quality

Water Sources		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Good	Present	57%	100%	69%
	10 year before	19%	31%	22%
Manageable	Present	33%	0%	24%
	10 year before	76%	69%	74%
Not Good	Present	10%	0%	7%
	10 year before	5%	0%	3%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

Near by three fourth (69%) PVTG households in Uttarakhand reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as tube well, pipe water, bore well and hand pump. However, before 10 years the villagers (74%) reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from rivers.

Table 16.8: Fuel Type

Type of fuel		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Cooking Gas (LPG)	Present	31%	6%	24%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%
Fire Wood	Present	69%	94%	76%
	10 year before	88%	44%	76%

GobarGas	Present	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	12%	56%	24%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

It is apparent from table 16.8 that 76% of PVTGs in Uttarakhand are still using fire woods for cooking like before 10 year.

Table 16.9: Toilet facility

Toilet Facility		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Defecate in open	Present	33%	6%	26%
	10 year before	98%	50%	84%
Public Latrines	Present	10%	0%	7%
	10 year before	2%	0%	2%
Latrine within the premises	Present	57%	94%	67%
	10 year before	0%	50%	14%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

The largest behavioural change programme in the world is Swacch Bharat Mission. The mission has shifted its focus to toilet construction to bring behavioural outcomes. From the table 11.12 it is evident that almost all (84%) tribal households in two districts of Uttarakhand use to defecate in open before 10 years, however at present nearly two-third (67%) tribal households have got toilets under the Swacch Bharat Mission Gramin and have access to it within their premise. However, 7 percent tribal households informed of using public latrines and remaining 26 percent households do not have toilet and hence defecate in open.

Table 16.10: Assets Owned

Assets Owned		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Cycle	Present	21%	0%	16%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%
Mobile	Present	26%	38%	29%
	10 year before	10%	38%	17%
TV	Present	19%	63%	31%
	10 year before	24%	31%	26%
Two Wheeler	Present	33%	0%	24%
	10 year before	0%	0%	0%
Radio	Present	0%	0%	0%
	10 year before	24%	31%	26%

*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16

Ownership of assets at present among the PVTGs across two districts in Uttarakhand at present shows that 16 percent tribal households have bicycle as the only means to travel and transport goods and commodities to the local markets; whereas nearly one-third (29%) households have mobile for communication, another 24 percent tribal households have two wheeler and 31 percent have TV as a source for information and entertainment. Asset ownership among the tribal households before 10 years shows that nearly one-third tribal households had TV and radio as the only means of entertainment; whereas near one fifth (17%) tribal households had mobile. No respondent had cycle or to wheeler, 10 year before.

Table 16.11: Land Holding

Land in Acre	Land Holding					
	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre	0 Acre	1-4 Acre	Above 5 Acre
	Present			Before		
Buksa	40%	45%	14%	40%	7%	5%
Raji	19%	38%	44%	19%	0%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	34%	43%	22%	34%	5%	3%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that more than one-third(43%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) between 1 to 4 acres, another 22 percent tribal households have land holding above 5 acres. However, 34 percent tribal don't have land. Land ownership among the PVTGs before 10 years shows that one-third (34%) tribal households had agricultural and jhum/terrace land are landless, whereas 5 percent households have land between 1-4 acre. However, 3 percent of tribal households have land above 5 acre before 10 years.

Table 16.12: Agricultural Instrument

Tribe	Plough		Pump Set		Thresher		Tractor (on Rent)	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	5%	48%	2%	5%	5%	2%	52%	7%
Raji	31%	75%	13%	0%	0%	0%	38%	6%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	12%	55%	5%	3%	3%	2%	48%	7%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16								

Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than half (55%) of the total tribal households in the study area are mostly provided with wooden plough, compared to 5

percent tribal households before 10 years. It is apparent from table 16.12, 48 percent of households (compared to 7 percent before 10 year) now take tractor on rent.

Table 16.13: Educational Infrastructure in the Study Area

Tribe	School Vicinity (Within 1 KM)		School Building		School Complex		Ashram School	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	69%	12%	100%	100%	86%	31%	86%	50%
Raji	0%	0%	100%	100%	81%	44%	100%	69%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	100%	9%	100%	100%	84%	34%	90%	55%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16								

Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex have been established in the vicinity (within 1 KN) in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Accommodation, food, school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost. More than three fourth (84%) respondents reported that school complex are established nearby their village or Gram Panchayat at present, another 55 percent respondents reported that before 10 years there was residential school in their locality.

Table 16.14: Basic Facility in the School

Tribe	Separate toilet for girls		School Electricity		Kitchen Garden	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	100%	50%	71%	24%	62%	38%
Raji	100%	50%	75%	50%	94%	63%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	100%	50%	72%	31%	71%	45%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

It is apparent from the table 16.14 that separate toilet facility for girls is available within the school premises while only 50 percent of the respondents reported that there was toilet facility in the school premises before 10 years. Kitchen garden has been established under conservation-cum development plan of the PVTG scheme in the school premise. More than half (71%) respondents reported that there is kitchen garden in the school. While 71 percent of respondents are positive about school electricity.

Table 16.15: Schemes for school students

Tribe	Amenities SSA	Mid Day Meal	Scholarship	Health Check ups
Buksa	67%	79%	64%	57%
Raji	75%	94%	44%	44%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	69%	83%	59%	53%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

As per table 16.15 more than fourth-fifth (83%) of students from Uttarakhand are getting mid day meal while 59% are receiving scholarship, 53% are using free health check ups facility.

Table 16.16: School Enrollment Ratio

School Enrollment Ratio						
Tribe	Between 6 - 12		Between 13 - 15		Between 15 - 17	
	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens	Gross enrollment Ratio	Total Childrens
Buksa	59%	41	50%	4	57%	14
Raji	56%	9	77%	13	63%	16
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	58%	50	71%	17	60%	30
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across two tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 58 percent, whereas between the ages of 13-15 is 71 percent and between 15-17 age it is 60 percent.

Table 16.16: Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

Tribe	Food Processing		Painting		Sports		Traditional Dress		Weaving	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	2%	0%	2%	10%	2%	0%	2%	10%	10%	0%
Raji	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	0%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	2%	0%	2%	7%	2%	0%	3%	9%	7%	0%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16										

The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Uttarakhand, Raji is the most vulnerable tribal group, the tribes are

not following any traditional practice except wearing traditional dress. The Buksa tribe in Uttarakhand practice, food processing, painting, sports, traditional dress and weaving. While weaving as the traditional practice has increase among Buksa tribe, the traditional dress and painting has gone down, thus, tribal culture is eroding in Uttarakhand.

Table 16.17: Cultural Mandap under CCDP

Tribe	Cultural Mandap		Villagers Participation in Traditional Practice	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	100%	71%	38%	2%
Raji	81%	56%	13%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	95%	67%	31%	2%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

Under Conservation cum-Development plan (CCDP) cultural mandap is established in the villages to protect tribal culture from eroding, table 16.17 suggest that 95 percent of the PVTGs have cultural mandap in their area and 31 percent of total households in contrast to 2 percent are following traditional practice.

Table 16.18: Frequent Forms of Diseases

Tribe	Arthritis		Cold		Fever		Sickle cell anaemia		Gastritis	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	5%	5%	48%	21%	10%	5%	10%	0%	12%	0%
Raji	19%	6%	50%	13%	6%	6%	13%	0%	0%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	9%	5%	48%	19%	9%	5%	10%	0%	9%	0%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16										

The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria), Sickle cell anaemia, Athritis and Gastritis.

Table 16.19: Access to Hospitals by the PVTGs

Tribe	Government Hospital		Private Hospital	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	52%	83%	48%	24%
Raji	75%	44%	25%	38%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	59%	72%	41%	28%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

Health care facilities in the study area reveals that access to Private Hospital for treatment by the PVTG has improved, (41%) tribal households access Private Hospitals in the district for health care. Since the Government Hospital lacks the basic testing facilities and the tribal can afford Private Hospitals, the respondents prefer to go to private hospital for treatment.

Table 16:20: Reaction of the Tribal Community regarding Health Facilities \

People perception regarding health facilities				
Tribe	Present		10 year before	
	Bad	Good	Bad	Good
Buksa	81%	19%	86%	14%
Raji	69%	31%	69%	31%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	78%	22%	81%	19%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

Perception of the respondents regarding health facilities in two districts under study reflects that health care practices in the respective districts have improved compared to last ten years. All most three-fourth (78%) respondents reported that the treatment at the district hospitals is good and doctors as well as the basic facilities are available.

Table 16:21 Health Facilities in the Village

Health Infrastructure		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
ANM	Present	83%	100%	88%
	10 year before	67%	31%	57%
Health Card	Present	31%	75%	53%
	10 year before	48%	44%	47%
Health Services	Present	24%	44%	34%
	10 year before	30%	16%	23%
Free Medicines	Present	55%	56%	55%
	10 year before	21%	28%	26%
Immunization Program	Present	55%	50%	53%
	10 year before	17%	50%	26%
Children Immunization	Present	60%	56%	59%
	10 year before	12%	50%	22%
Pregnant Mothers Immunization	Present	64%	50%	60%
	10 year before	40%	50%	45%
Institutional Delivery	Present	67%	56%	64%
	10 year before	43%	46%	47%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16				

More than three fourth (88%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. All most half (53%) respondents have received health card under State health scheme. 34 percent respondents reported that the health service in the study areas has improved significantly compared to last ten years and 55% of respondents are receiving free medicines. The various immunization programmes and schemes which monetary support to the children and the pregnant- lactating women which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour, has significantly improved among the PVTGs in contrast to 10 year before.

Table 16.22: Pregnant ladies delivery details in the Village

Tribes	Government Hospital		Home		Private Hospital	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	45%	0%	21%	93%	33%	7%
Raji	26%	6%	25%	94%	2%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	52%	2%	22%	93%	26%	5%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16						

Number of institutional delivery has increased as reported by all most all (64%) respondents in the tribal villages in the study area. this may be due to awareness or the cash schemes offered for delivery in government hospital. From 93% institutional delivery has come down to 22% in home.

Table 16.24: Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

Tribes	Calcium Tablets		Iron Tablets		Supplementary Food		Vitamin B Tablets	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Buksa	26%	0%	5%	7%	40%	7%	29%	5%
Raji	6%	0%	0%	0%	88%	0%	6%	6%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	21%	0%	3%	5%	53%	5%	22%	5%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16								

More than half (53%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 22 percent respondents informed that the pregnant women get vitamin B tablets and another 21 percent respondents reported that pregnant women receive calcium tablets from the Anganwadi Centre and 3% receive Iron tablets in the respective study area.

Table 16.25 Health Facilities for PVTG Women and Children

		Tribes		
		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	95%	94%	95%
	10 year before	29%	31%	29%
	Change	67%	63%	66%
Family Planning	Present	98%	94%	97%
	10 year before	31%	25%	29%
	Change	67%	69%	67%
Household Purchase	Present	95%	94%	95%
	10 year before	31%	25%	29%
	Change	64%	69%	66%
Household Purchase Needs	Present	43%	25%	38%
	10 year before	83%	94%	86%
	Change	-40%	-69%	-48%
Permission Visiting Doctor	Present	33%	25%	31%
	10 year before	90%	94%	91%
	Change	-57%	-69%	-60%
Permission Going Home	Present	36%	38%	36%
	10 year before	38%	94%	53%
	Change	-2%	-56%	-17%
Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	88%	100%	91%
	10 year before	40%	31%	38%
	Change	48%	69%	53%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	93%	100%	95%
	10 year before	33%	31%	33%
	Change	60%	69%	62%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	38%	75%	48%
	10 year before	38%	31%	36%
	Change	0%	44%	12%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	33%	38%	83%
	10 year before	81%	88%	34%
	Change	-48%	-50%	48%

*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three-fourth (95%) PVTG women have control over the expenditure of their own income and 91 percent of the women respondents

keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (95%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Less than half (36%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and Near one third (31%) women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. It was observed that family planning is an alien concept for both the particularly vulnerable tribal groups of Uttarakhand. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. More than three fourth of the PVTG women (83%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than three fourth tribal women (95%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high as compared to non-tribals women members belonging to the tribal communities who contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts towards the household well being.

Table 16.26 Awareness about the PVTG schemes

Tribe	Awareness through ITDA Officers	
	Present	10 year before
Buksa	57%	0%
Raji	40%	0%
In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)	30%	0%
*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16		

The study found that only 30% of PVTGs households in the study area of Uttarakhand were aware of the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the respective ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department.

Table 16.27 Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Tribes		
		Buksa	Raji	In Uttarakhand (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	2%	0%	2%
	Not Satisfied	88%	100%	91%
	Satisfied	10%	0%	7%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	98%	100%	98%
	Satisfied	2%	0%	2%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	95%	100%	97%
	Satisfied	5%	0%	3%

Cred it Facility	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	90%	94%	91%
	Satisfied	10%	6%	9%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	90%	100%	93%
	Satisfied	10%	0%	7%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	12%	0%	9%
	Not Satisfied	7%	25%	12%
	Satisfied	81%	75%	79%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	24%	0%	17%
	Not Satisfied	5%	25%	10%
	Satisfied	71%	75%	72%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	60%	69%	62%
	Not Satisfied	19%	25%	21%
	Satisfied	21%	6%	17%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	69%	69%	69%
	Not Satisfied	5%	31%	12%
	Satisfied	26%	0%	19%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	64%	75%	67%
	Not Satisfied	14%	13%	14%
	Satisfied	21%	13%	19%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	0%	6%	2%
	Not Satisfied	95%	88%	93%
	Satisfied	5%	6%	5%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	7%	6%	7%
	Not Satisfied	24%	25%	24%
	Satisfied	69%	69%	69%
Social Security Benefit	Highly Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
	Not Satisfied	100%	100%	100%
	Satisfied	0%	0%	0%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	19%	6%	16%
	Not Satisfied	5%	25%	10%
	Satisfied	76%	69%	74%
Skill Upgradation	Highly Satisfied	0%	6%	2%
	Not Satisfied	64%	25%	53%
	Satisfied	36%	69%	45%

*The total sample size of Buksa = 42 and Raji = 16

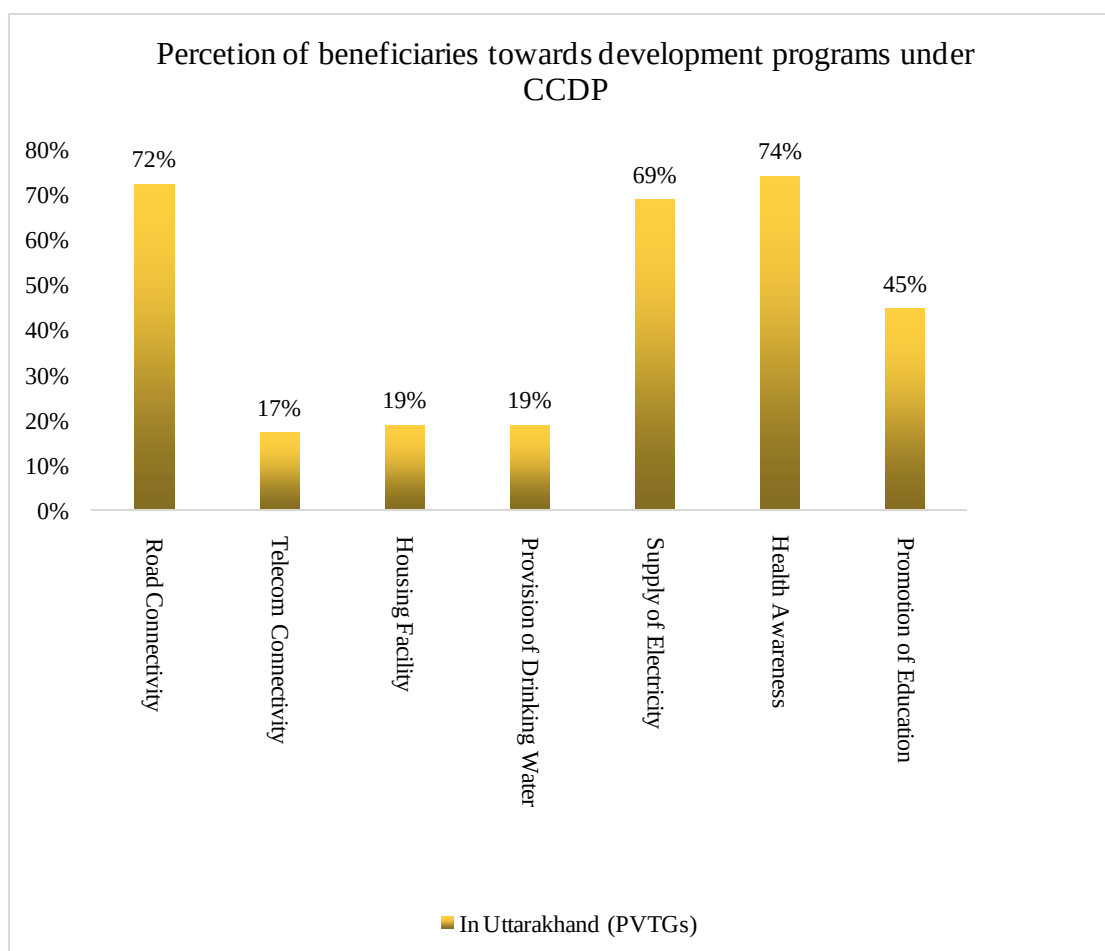


Table 16.27 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in regard to the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. Nearly three-fourth (74%) of tribal households confirmed they are satisfied with the health services in their village, pregnant women's are gaining from nutritional benefit schemes, regular checks ups, and immunization. Majority of tribal households (72%) reported that they are satisfied with the all weather roads that have been constructed under the CCD plan in the village. More than two third (69%) respondents reported that they are satisfied with the grid electricity and solar light facility in their villages.

More than two-third respondents (69%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational institutes such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklavya Model Public Schools which have been established under the CCDP in their respective districts. Nearly one-fifth of the total households reported that they are satisfied with the provision of drinking water, development of independent housing facility and telecommunication services in their village under CCDP.

The activities under CCD plan have worked extremely well for the PVTGs of Uttarakhand, especially in the area of Buksa tribe. Construction of separate hostel for girls, ashram schools, industrial training, EMRS, scholarship given to the PVTGs, introduction of schemes like 'Kanyadhan Yojna' for helping the overall development of the girls from the tribal communities, and 'Maharaja Jagat Dev Shiksha Kosh Yojana' whose aim is to help the Buksa

youth in skill up-gradation. Also tasks like weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs, providing safe drinking water and housing for all, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture development, distribution of land to landless under FRA, electrification of PVTG villages and conservation of their traditional and culture have been carried out under CCDP. In the recent years, a schedule tribe advisory committee has also been set up in Uttarakhand for spreading awareness among the tribal in the state.

However, despite of several efforts made, the socio-economic indicators of PVTG still remain below the state average of other STs and general population. In order to overcome the gap a new CCD for the total development of PVTGs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) new EMRS should be constructed, CC road project should be extended and road cutting activities should be surged. Hostel building should be constructed in I.T.I., Udham Singh Nagar where PVTG students get skill training. Residential quarter should be set up for state government girls school in Pithoragarh and education development programs should be encouraged, boundary wall should be constructed for tribal securities and a resettlement colony should be developed for the Raji tribe.

Section 17

West Bengal

Table 17.1 Social characteristics of respondents in the study area

		Tribe			In West Bangal (PVTGs)
		Birhor	Lodha	Toto	
Gender	Male	27 (84%)	21 (60%)	8 (44%)	56 (66%)
	Female	5 (16%)	14 (40%)	10 (56%)	29 (34%)
Marital Status	Married	29 (91%)	34 (97%)	18 (100%)	81 (96%)
	Unmarried	1 (3%)	1 (3%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
	Widow	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Family Type	Nuclear	13 (41%)	13 (37%)	7 (39%)	33 (39%)
	Joint	19 (59%)	22 (63%)	11 (61%)	52 (61%)
Village Type	Revenue	32 (100%)	33 (74%)	17 (94%)	10 (12%)
	Forest	0 (0%)	2 (26%)	1 (6%)	75 (88%)

Religion	Hindu	24 (75%)	35 (100%)	18 (100%)	75 (88%)
	Other	8 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (12%)
Household	Domicile	32 (100%)	33 (84%)	18 (100%)	83 (98%)
	Immigrants	0 (0%)	2 (6%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
Literacy Rate		18 (56%)	17 (49%)	15 (83%)	50 (59%)
Average Family Size		5*	5*	5*	5*
Average Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)		3272*	3757*	6412*	4137*
Average Monthly Income (Rs.)		4846*	5077*	8638*	5744*
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Table 17.1 depicts various social characteristics of three PVTGs namely Birhor, Lodha and Toto of West Bengal. Study team conducted impact evaluation of PVTGs schemes in randomly selected villages. Study team covered 85 households of three PVTG viz. Birhor, Lodha and Toto of West Bengal, who are mainly concentrated in four districts, Purulia, West Medinipur, Jhargram and Alipurduar, of West Bengal. Out of 85 households of, 66% respondents in the study are male and while other 29% respondents are female. Above table also reflects marital status of PVTGs, it shows that 96% are married and other 4% (2% each) are widow and unmarried. Family structure of PVTG is both nuclear and joint. 61% households are joint family while other 39% households have nuclear structure. In west Bengal, 88% population of PVTGs resides in forest village. And only 12% PVTGs' population inhabits are inhabits in revenue village. In Bengal, 88% PVTGs follow Hindu religion and another 12% follow others religion, which is Sarna Dharma. 98% population is residing in the villages since birth. There is negligible migration among PVTGs of West Bengal. However, 2% population has migrated from the forest areas to nearby villages of PVTG to settle in community. Literacy rate among three PVTGs of is 59% which shows a remarkable increase due to sincere efforts of the government by opening Ashram schools, EMRS and hostels for girls. Average family size is 5. Average monthly income of PVTGs is Rs.5744. Their average monthly expenditure is Rs. 4137.

Table 17.2 Average monthly Expenditure of PVTGs in West Bengal

Particulars	Average monthly Expenditure (in Rs.)		
	Birhor	Lodha	Toto
Rent	0	0	0
Utility	95	500	789
Food	1713	1560	1894
Water	0	0	0
Treatment	271	381	369

Education	130	110	2016
Transportation	221	249	295
Infant	172	214	192
Household Items	400	417	494
Hygiene	192	210	217
Debt	0	0	0
Other	80	117	100
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18			

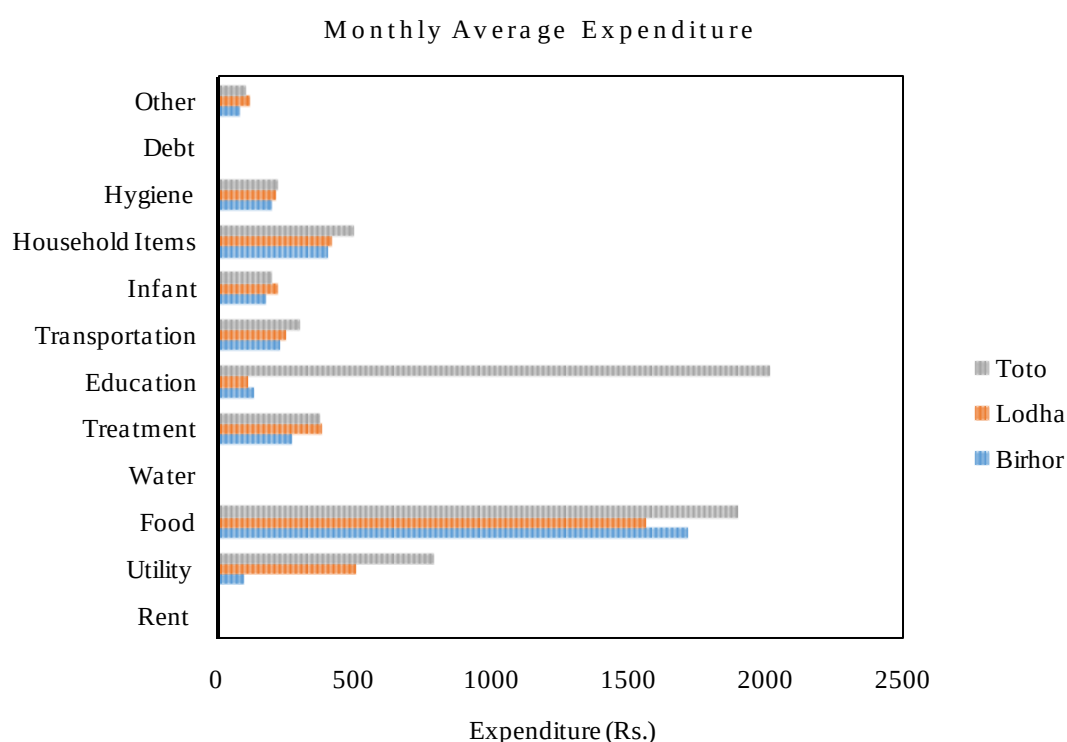


Figure 17.1

Table 17.2 and figure 17.1 show average monthly expenditure on various items. Among three PVTGs, majority of income portions are expensed on food, education and household items. Average monthly expenditure on food varies tribe to tribe. Average food expenditures are Rs. 1560 for Lodha, Rs. 1713 for Birhor and Rs. 1894 for Toto. Average expenditure on education is very low among Birhor and Lodha as compared to Toto of Totopara. Toto Average monthly expenditure on education is Rs.2016 while Birhor and Lodha spend Rs. 130 and Rs. 110 respectively. Average expenditure on households' items is Rs.400 for Birhor, Rs.417 for Lodha and Rs.494 for Toto. PVTGs in West Bengal do not take any loan from money lender. Most of households have their own house property. They do not live in rented house. Government has installed hand pumps and solar based drinking water system in villages of both Birhor and Lodha. But Totopara lacks safe drinking water facilities.

However, pipe has been provided for supply of spring's water throughout Totopara. Above table and figure suggest that Toto spend highest Rs. 789 on utility whereas Birhor spend least Rs. 95 on utility. Lodha PVTG also spends a huge sum Rs. 500 on utility. Majority of PVTGs households receive medical treatment in government hospitals. Despite the treatment in government hospital, they have to purchase the medicine from private pharmacy as majority of government run hospital do not provide medicine to them.

Table 17.3 Distribution of Ration Card

Ration Card				
Tribes	BPL	Antodaya	In West Bengal (PVTGs)	
			BPL	Antodaya
Birhor	41%	59%	33%	67%
Lodha	23%	77%		
Toto	39%	61%		
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18				

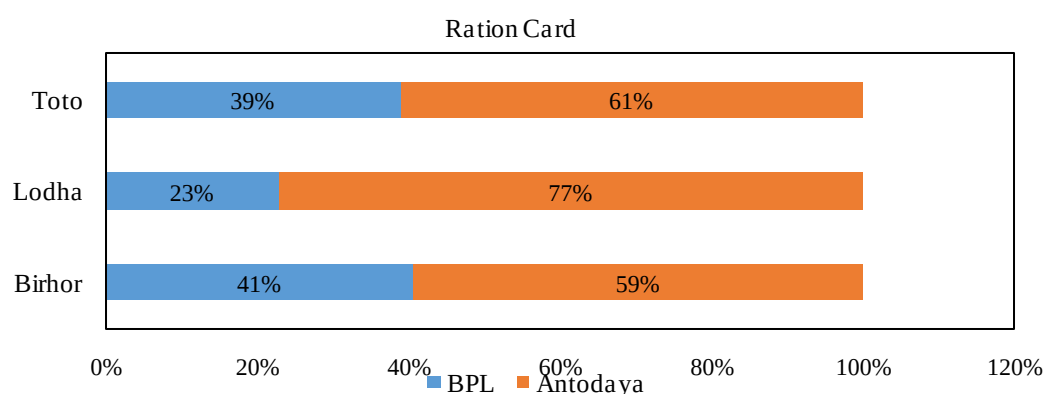


Figure 17.2

Under PDS (Public Distribution System) cardholders are divided into three Categories viz. APL and BPL, besides these there is separate AAY (Antodaya Anna Yojana) category for extremely vulnerable families. Table 17.3 and figure 17.2 reveals that PVTGs of West Bengal have been provided two types of ration cards namely BPL and Antodaya Card under PDS. Above table & figure show that 67% respondent fall under AAY, whereas 33% have received BPL ration card.

Table 17.4 Distribution of Workforce in Various Economic Activities.

Economic Activities					
Tribe	Animal Husbandry	Collection of Forest Produce	Settled Cultivator	Petty Business	Wage Earning
Birhor	16%	13%	59%	6%	6%
Lodha	14%	34%	31%	0%	20%
Toto	17%	67%	0%	11%	6%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	15%	33%	15%	25%	12%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Above table shows the various economic activities all three PVTGs of West Bengal. Table reveals that more than one-tenth (15%) of respondent were engaged in animal husbandry and other 15% respondents are Practising settled cultivation. One-third (33%) respondents mainly depend upon collection of forest produce. Now a days, PVTGs of West Bengal are engaging themselves into petty business as government is providing machinery for leaf plate stitching and bee hive boxes for honey collection after skill development training in bee keeping and wage earning for earning livelihood. Above table reflects that 25% respondents are doing petty business while other 12% are wage labourer.

Table 17.5 Type of Housing Infrastructure

Housing Infrastructure					
Type of House		Tribes			In West Bengal (PVTGs)
		Birhor	Lodha	Toto	
Pucca	Present	66%	3%	44%	35%
	10 Year Before	22%	0%	28%	14%
Semi-Pucca	Present	34%	23%	56%	34%
	10 Year Before	19%	0%	39%	15%
Kaccha	Present	0%	74%	0%	31%
	10 Year Before	59%	97%	33%	71%
House Ownership					
Family Rented	Present	31%	60%	72%	52%
	10 Year Before	41%	74%	94%	66%
Self-Owned	Present	69%	40%	28%	48%
	10 Year Before	59%	26%	6%	34%
Government Assistance		63%	29%	61%	58%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

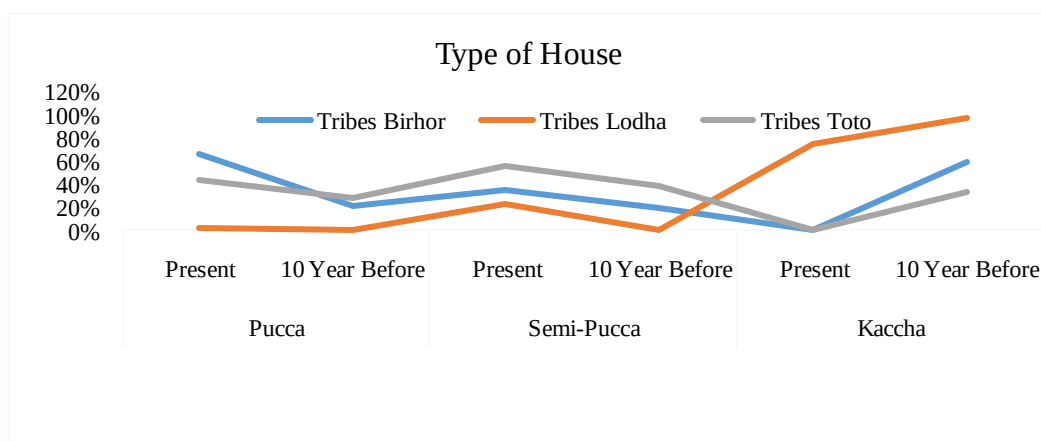


Figure 17.3

Before 10 years and after 10 years method have been applied to measure the status of housing infrastructure of all three PVTGs of Bengal. It is evident from above table & figure that there is significant improvement in housing infrastructure of all three PVTGs of West Bengal. At present 35% PVTGs are residing in Pucca house earlier it was only 14% respondents had Pucca house. Semi-Pucca house have been improved in significant way. More than one-third (35%) respondents are living in Semi-Pucca house, however 10 years before only 15% respondents had Semi-Pucca house. It is evident from above table & figure that, housing infrastructures have improved in steady way. 10 years before, 71% respondents were living in Kutchra houses. But at present, it decrease to 31%. Above table also shows that there is significant decrease from 66%, 10 years before, to 52%, at present, in family owned housing structure. But, increment in self-owned house can be noticed as self- owned houses increase to 48% from 34%. Majority of the Pucca houses are constructed under various government schemes i.e. housing schemes under CCD plan, Bangla Awas Yojana and Gitanjali Awas Yojana. Above table shows that 58% respondents have received government aid for house construction.

Table 17.6 Livestock Status

PVTGs	Livestock Status					
	Present			10 Year Before		
	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock	No. of HHs Having Livestock (%)	Average Livestock	Total Livestock
Birhor	56%	5	94	41%	9	118
Lodha	60%	4	92	46%	4	71
Toto	67%	9	108	56%	7	65
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	60%	6	294	46%	7	254
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18						

Table 17.6 shows that 60% PVTGs households have livestock in West Bengal with an average of six livestock per households. 10 years before, only 46% households had livestock. However, average number of livestock was seven per households. During these 10 years, government has distributed livestock under CCD programme to PVTGs family to raise their income by diversified occupations.

Table 17.7 Availability of basic amenities to the PVTGs of West Bengal

Tribe				In West Bengal (PVTGs)	
	Amenities	Present	10 years before	Present	10 years before
Birhor	Animal Shed	66%	28%	39%	27%
	House Kitchen	19%	9%	25%	18%
	House Electricity	91%	16%	93%	19%
	Gas	0%	0%	49%	24%
Lodha	Animal Shed	40%	23%		
	House Kitchen	6%	3%		
	House Electricity	94%	9%		
	Gas	77%	26%		
Toto	Animal Shed	44%	33%		
	House Kitchen	72%	61%		
	House Electricity	94%	44%		
	Gas				
		83%	61%		

*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18

Table 17.7 shows that availability of basic amenities to all three PVTGs of West Bengal. Above table shows that there is a significant increase of 12% in availability of animal shed in West Bengal. Marginal increase of 7% can be also noticed in house kitchen. During last ten year, electricity has reached in most of the PVTGs villages. Majority of PVTGs households have been electrified under BPL category. Above table also reveals that around half of the respondent were using LPG connection for cooking. Majority of the households received LPG connection under key scheme 'Ujjawala Yojana'.

Table 17.8 Gross Enrollment ratio

Tribe	Gross enrollment ratio		In West Bengal (PVTGs)
Birhor	Between 6-12	96%	95%
	Between 13-15	0%	18%
Lodha	Between 6-12	95%	
	Between 13-15	25%	
Toto	Between 6-12	92%	

	Between 13-15	25%	
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18			

Table 17.8 shows the gross enrollment ratio of children in schools which is divided in to two age group, 6-12 years and 13 -15 years. Almost all (95%) PVTGs children are being enrolled in schools between age of 6-12 years. This is happening because of opening of Ashram schools and EMRS (Eklavya Model Residential Schools) at block and district level. Both Ashram and EMRS are residential schools. But gross enrollment came down drastically to 18% after primary schools. Majority of enrolled children leave the school after completing primary education.

Table 17.9 Asset Ownership Pattern

Asset Ownership				In West Bengal (PVTGs)	
Tribe	Asset Ownership	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Birhor	Cycle	78%	59%		
	Mobile	97%	66%		
	TV	16%	3%		
Lodha	Cycle	91%	80%		
	Mobile	97%	80%		
	TV	69%	9%		
	Two Wheeler	23%	0%		
Toto	Cycle	56%	44%	79%	65%
	Mobile	56%	50%	38%	18%
	TV	39%	44%	25%	09%
	Two Wheeler	11%	22%	16%	5%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Table 17.9 shows asset ownership pattern among all three PVTGs of West Bengal. Cycle, mobile, TV and two wheeler are common movable assets are found in their houses. After applying before and after methods, a significant increment of 14% can be noticed during the gaps of 10 years. Earlier, 65% respondents had cycle but it has increased to 79%. With the advent of electricity both telecommunication and DTH facility have increased by 20% in a decade. TV ownership increased to 25% from 09%. Many PVTGs are not well connected with local. However, two wheelers have reached the villages. It is clear from above table that, ownership of two wheelers are increasing, it goes up to 16% from 5%.

Table 17.10 Land Holding Pattern in West Bengal among PVTGs

Land Holding				In West Bengal (PVTGs)	
Tribe	Land Holding (in Acre)	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before

Birhor	0	31%	38%		
	1-2	50%	44%		
	Above 2	19%	19%		
Lodha	0	57%	57%		
	1-2	43%	43%		
	Above 2	0%	0%		
Toto	0	6%	6%	36%	36%
	1-2	72%	72%	52%	52%
	Above 2	22%	22%	12%	12%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Table 17.10 reveals the land ownership pattern in study areas of West Bengal. Majority of PVTG inhabits nearby forest or in forest areas and they cultivate forest land. But after enactment of FRA (Forest Rights Act, 2006), they were promised to give forest land on Patta. Above table shows that more than half (52%) of respondents have received land between one acre to 2 acre for cultivation. Also more than one-tenth of the respondents have received land above 2 acres on Patta under FRA. However, more than one-third respondents are landless.

Table 17.11 Agricultural Instruments Owned and Used by PVTGs

Agricultural Instruments Owned				In West Bengal (PVTGs)	
Tribe	Instruments	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Birhor	Plough	56%	38%		
	Tractor (On Rent)	31%	31%		
	Thresher (On Rent)	31%	31%		
	Pump Set	13%	13%		
Lodha	Plough	37%	20%		
	Tractor (On Rent)	14%	17%		
	Thresher (On Rent)	17%	17%		
	Pump Set	17%	17%		
Toto	Plough	44%	44%	42%	44%
	Tractor (On Rent)	17%	17%	21%	21%
	Thresher (On Rent)	17%	17%	24%	22%
	Pump Set	17%	17%	13%	13%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Table 17.11 shows use of agricultural instruments among all three PVTGs of West Bengal. Plough is common agricultural instruments of PVTGs. Although around half (46%) of the respondents are using plough for tilling purposes. But in use of plough, marginal decrease of 2% can be noticed. Modern technologies are reaching to PVTGs villages of West Bengal. PVTGs are using rented tractors for tilling and threshers for removing husk. However, no

changes have been noticed in use of rented tractors and pump set. But above table suggests that use of threshers have increased to 24% with a marginal increment of 2%.

Table 17.12 Difficulties in attending schools, reason for not attending schools and amenities in the schools

	Birhor	Lodha	Toto	In West Bengal (PVTGs)
Difficulties faced by those attending schools				
Financial Constraints	50%	30%	20%	27%
Reasons for not attending schools				
Serious Health Conditions	40%	20%	0%	63%
Family Obligation	20%	60%	20%	37%
Amenities				
Amenities to Schools under SSA	100%	96%	93%	97%
Mid-day meal	100%	92%	86%	94%
Scholarships	18%	41%	36%	29%
Health Checkups	73%	61%	67%	67%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18				

Table 17.12 shows that around 27% children are facing financial constraints in continuing their schools after primary and middle level. Respondents have said that their children are facing serious health problems. Due to serious health problems, around two-third (63%) students are not attending the schools. Family obligation is also one of the hurdles in attending the schools, more than one-third (37%) of the children are out of schools due to their engagement in agriculture or wage earning. To cater the problems of financial constraints, serious health conditions and family obligation and to encourage enrollment in schools. Government is providing various amenities in schools i.e. amenities under SSA, mid-day meal, Scholarships and health check ups. Most of the respondents' children (97%) are receiving amenities under SSA. Mid-day meal are provided to check malnutrition in majority schools (94%). There is also a provision for regular health check ups in PVTGs schools. Doctors come for regular health check up in 67% schools. But only 29% students are receiving scholarships to continue their study.

Table 17.13 Status of food Security

Tribe	Food Scarcity	Number of Household	Number of Household (%)
Birhor		N = 21	
	3 to 5 Months	3	14%
	Less than 3 Months	18	86%
Lodha		N= 10	
	Less than 3 Months	10	100%
Toto		N = 2	
	Less than 3 Months	2	100%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	Less than 3 Months	30	45%

	3 to 5 Months	3	9%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18			

Table 17.13 reveals the status of food security among PVTGs of West Bengal. Above table depicts that 9% respondents have faced food scarcity for 3 months to 5 months in a years. Study team found that ration is not sufficient a month. Majority of respondents face scarcity during the rainy season. It is clear that 45% respondents face food scarcity for one month to three months whole year.

Table 17.14 Health Infrastructure in PVTG Villages

Tribe		SHC Village	PHC Village	PHC Access
Birhor	Before	44%	100%	78%
	Present	78%	100%	88%
Lodha	Before	86%	54%	83%
	Present	89%	54%	80%
Toto	Before	100%	94%	78%
	Present	100%	94%	94%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	Before	62%	80%	80%
	Present	74%	80%	74%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18				

From the above table it is clear that health facilities and institutions for health care in the PVTGs villages of West Bengal have improved to large extent, about 62 percent respondents, belonging to the PVTGs, are availing the facilities of sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighbouring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 80 percent respondents reported that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 74 percent respondents have access to PHC. However, respondents reported that they do not get essential medicine from PHC. They buy these life-saving medicine from private pharmacy.

Table. 17.15 Frequent Forms of Disease

Tribe		Type of Disease						Hospital Type	
		Cold	Fever	Skin Disease	TB	BP	Gastritis	Government	PHC
Birhor	Present	78%	75%	16%	25%	25%	6%	78%	22%
	Before	81%	88%	13%	13%	13%	3%		
Lodha	Present	77%	94%	3%	9%	9%	9%	86%	14%
	Before	77%	77%	11%	9%	9%	9%		
Toto	Present	89%	94%	44%	6%	6%	0%	39%	56%
	Before	72%	89%	39%	0%	0%	0%		
In West	Present	80%	87%	16%	14%	14%	6%	73%	26%

Bengal	Before	78%	84%	18%	8%	8%	5%	
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18								

Table 17.14 shows the frequent forms of diseases found in Study area. The frequent form of diseases among the PVTGs of West Bengal include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria) and skin diseases. 14% respondents reported that they have suffered tuberculosis and diabetes. 6% respondents complain about Gastritis problems.

Table 17.16 Health Facilities in the Village

Tribe	Children Immunization		Free Medicine		Health Card		ANM Staffs	
	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before	Present
Birhor	84%	91%	75%	75%	16%	19%	78%	100%
Lodha	71%	69%	74%	74%	14%	46%	89%	97%
Toto	67%	67%	94%	100%	11%	44%	78%	94%
In West Bengal PVTGs)	75%	76%	79%	80%	14%	35%	87%	98%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18								

All Most all PVTG households (98%) reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. But only around one- third (35%) respondents have received health card. More than three fourth (80%) respondents reported that they are receiving free medicine at ANM centres. Marginal increment of 1% can be noticed in immunization of children.

Table 17.17 Health Facilities for PVTG Women and Children

Tribe	Institutional Delivery		Delivery (Present)		Delivery (10 year before)	
	Present	Before	Government Hospital	Home	Government Hospital	Home
Birhor	97%	84%	100%	0%	63%	38%
Lodha	100%	97%	97%	3%	63%	37%
Toto	100%	94%	94%	6%	72%	22%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	99%	92%	98%	2%	65%	34%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18						

Janani Suraksha Yojana for pregnant women in West Bengal provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour. The beneficiary receives a total incentive of Rs. 5000 in four instalments, subject to the fulfilment of specific conditions. Payments are made by e-transfer from the CDPO to the beneficiary account.

Table 17.18 Health Facilities availed by the Pregnant Women

Tribe	Iron Tablets		Supplementary Food	
	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Birhor	19%	81%	19%	78%
Lodha	26%	74%	23%	77%
Toto	22%	78%	6%	94%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	22%	78%	18%	81%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18				

More than three fourth (83%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 11 percent respondents informed that the pregnant women have got vitamin tablets and another 6 percent respondents reported that pregnant women have got iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. under study.

Table 17.19 Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP

	Traditional Activities	Present	10 year before	Present	10 year before
Birhor	Art & Craft	0%	6%	24%	23%
	Broom Making	50%	50%	31%	31%
	Musical Instruments	50%	50%	7%	8%
	Dance	53%	25%	27%	27%
	Plate Stitching	56%	13%	32%	32%
	Rope Making	6%	16%	6%	2%
	Sports	6%	25%	5%	4%
	Weaving	3%	0%	5%	5%
	Art & Craft	23%	14%		
Lodha	Broom Making	26%	29%		
	Dance	14%	9%		
	Musical Instruments	3%	0%		
	Sports	3%	6%		
	Plate Stcihing	26%	3%		
	Art & Craft	67%	28%		
Toto	Broom Making	6%	22%		
	Dance	6%	44%		
	Weaving	17%	11%		
	Musical Instruments	6%	0%		
	Sports	6%	0%		
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Above table shows the traditional activities of PVTGs of West Bengal. Art & Craft, broom making, musical instruments, dance, plate stitching, rope making, sports and weaving are common traditional practices of PVTGs of West Bengal. Rope making and music are mainly practiced by Birhor. Whereas broom making and plate stitching are common to both Birhor and Lodha communities. However, only one fourth (26%) Lodha are engaged in plate stitching. But more than two third (67%) Lodha have art & craft skills. But traditional activities are on the verge of extinction among Totos.

17.19 Awareness among PVTGs about FRA

Tribe	FRA Awareness (Present)		FRA Awareness (10 year before)	
	Sarpanch	Tribal Officer	Sarpanch	Tribal Officer
Birhor	19%	50%	6%	38%
Lodha	3%	54%	3%	43%
Toto	0%	50%	0%	33%
In West Bengal (PVTGs)	8%	52%	4%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18				

Table 17.19 shows the awareness among PVTGs about FRA and other scheme. It is apparent from the table that half of the respondents reported that tribal officers play important role to create awareness about FRA and other schemes.

Table 17.20 Gender Component

	Time	Women Status			
		Birhor	Lodha	Toto	In West Bengal (PVTGs)
Health Care	Present	91%	89%	78%	87%
	10 year before	88%	89%	72%	85%
	Change	3%	0%	6%	2%
Family Planning	Present	31%	37%	50%	38%
	10 year before	25%	37%	50%	35%
	Change	6%	0%	0%	2%
Household Purchase	Present	84%	63%	83%	75%
	10 year before	81%	57%	78%	71%
	Change	3%	6%	6%	5%
Household Purchase Needs	Present	81%	74%	83%	79%
	10 year before	84%	69%	78%	76%
	Change	-3%	6%	6%	2%
Permission Visiting Doctor	Present	91%	89%	83%	88%
	10 year before	91%	83%	89%	87%
	Change	0%	6%	-6%	1%
Permission	Present	75%	77%	67%	74%

Going Home	10 year before	72%	77%	67%	73%
	Change	3%	0%	0%	1%
Respondent Keeping Husband Income	Present	59%	63%	83%	66%
	10 year before	56%	63%	78%	64%
	Change	3%	0%	6%	2%
Respondent Keeping Own Income	Present	91%	86%	100%	91%
	10 year before	91%	86%	83%	87%
	Change	0%	0%	17%	4%
Respondent Control Own Income	Present	91%	86%	94%	89%
	10 year before	88%	83%	94%	87%
	Change	3%	3%	0%	2%
Respondent Participation in Decision Making	Present	41%	37%	44%	40%
	10 year before	38%	34%	44%	38%
	Change	3%	3%	0%	2%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

Status of women in the PVTG households both before and after 10 years' time of the implementation of CCD Project shows that more than three-fourth (87%) PVTG women have participated in health decision making. More than one third women respondents have participated in decision of family planning. Further, government has not imposed any restriction regarding adoption of family planning among the PVTGs since their population has been declining over a period of time. Two third women respondents (66%) keep the expenditure of their husband's income with themselves. The PVTG women (87%) play a major role in taking decision for health care of the family members. Nearly three fourth (73%) women members expressed that they need to take permission from their family members to go to parental home and 87% women respondents informed that they need to take permission to go to primary health centre. More than one third PVTG women (40%) in the study area reported that they take part in major decision making at the household level. More than three fourth tribal women (79%) informed that they take part in purchasing items as per household needs. Thus, it is evident from the above analysis that the status of PVTG women in the tribal society is high compared to non-tribals as women members belonging to the tribal communities contribute equally or even more than that of their male counter parts for the household well being.

Table 17.21 Reaction of the PVTG towards Development under CCDP

Activities	Level of Satisfaction	Level of Satisfaction			
		Birhor	Lodha	Toto	In West Bengal (PVTGs)
Micro Irrigation	Highly Satisfied	25%	29%	33%	29%
	Not Satisfied	50%	35%	50%	44%
	Satisfied	16%	35%	17%	24%
Land Distribution	Highly Satisfied	53%	21%	39%	37%
	Not Satisfied	22%	35%	33%	30%
	Satisfied	25%	44%	28%	33%
Supply of Agro Inputs	Highly Satisfied	13%	29%	17%	20%
	Not Satisfied	50%	62%	67%	58%
	Satisfied	38%	6%	17%	20%
Credit Facility	Highly Satisfied	6%	6%	11%	7%
	Not Satisfied	75%	44%	28%	52%
	Satisfied	19%	50%	61%	40%
Marketing for NTFPs	Highly Satisfied	19%	24%	6%	18%
	Not Satisfied	34%	32%	56%	38%
	Satisfied	44%	44%	39%	43%
Road Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	91%	44%	22%	57%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	11%	2%
	Satisfied	9%	53%	67%	39%
Telecom Connectivity	Highly Satisfied	69%	68%	22%	58%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	11%	2%
	Satisfied	31%	29%	67%	38%
Housing Facility	Highly Satisfied	84%	24%	50%	52%
	Not Satisfied	0%	18%	6%	8%
	Satisfied	13%	59%	44%	38%
Provision of Drinking Water	Highly Satisfied	44%	59%	61%	54%
	Not Satisfied	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Satisfied	56%	41%	39%	46%
Supply of Electricity	Highly Satisfied	66%	71%	61%	67%
	Not Satisfied	6%	6%	0%	5%
	Satisfied	25%	24%	39%	27%
Solar Maintenance	Highly Satisfied	16%	38%	44%	31%
	Not Satisfied	56%	38%	39%	45%
	Satisfied	28%	24%	17%	24%
Health Awareness	Highly Satisfied	31%	44%	50%	40%
	Not Satisfied	3%	0%	0%	1%
	Satisfied	63%	56%	50%	57%
Social Security	Highly Satisfied	28%	26%	28%	27%

Benifit	Not Satisfied	34%	26%	44%	33%
	Satisfied	38%	47%	22%	38%
Promotion of Education	Highly Satisfied	38%	50%	50%	45%
	Not Satisfied	0%	9%	0%	4%
	Satisfied	59%	41%	44%	49%
Skill Upgradation	Highly Satisfied	19%	15%	39%	21%
	Not Satisfied	53%	29%	28%	38%
	Satisfied	28%	56%	28%	39%
*Total Sample Size of Birhor = 32, Lodha = 35 & Toto = 18					

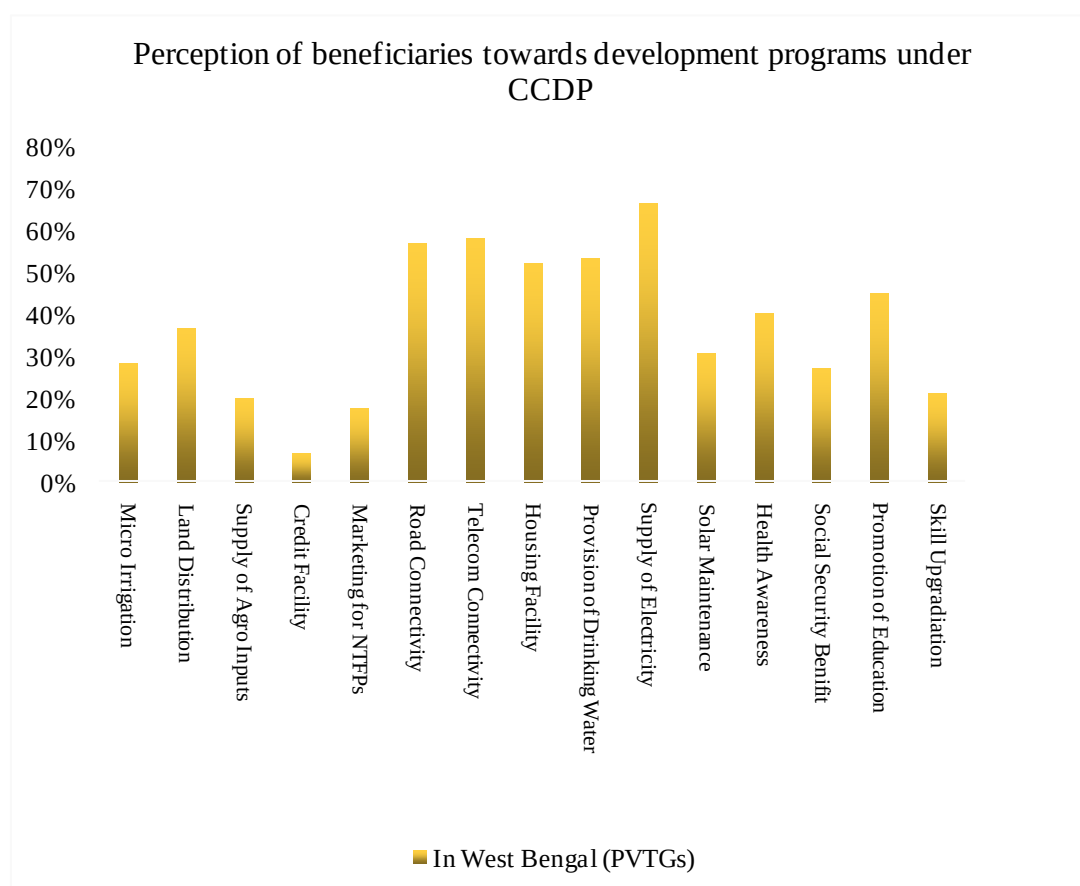


Figure 17.4

Table 17.21 shows the reaction of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the implementation and impact of CCD Plan under the PVTG scheme in the tribal villages under study. More than one fourth (29%) of the total respondents reported, they are highly satisfied with micro irrigation intervention in locality by the BCWD/ITDA. In West Bengal, Birhor, Toto and Lodha forest land have been allotted for agriculture purposes on Patta by BCWD/ITDA. It is apparent from the above table and figure, that 37% respondents were highly satisfied with land allocation whereas one third respondents were moderately satisfied with land allocation. SHG plays important role in improving economic standard of PVTGs of West Bengal. Development agencies, in PVTGs areas, start SHG for encouraging savings and

impart training in traditional activities. 40% respondents were satisfied with functioning of SHG which give micro finance loan to PVTGs households. In recent years, forest restriction have increased due to which normal life of PVTG has affected. More than one third respondents (38%) reported that they are not satisfied with the accessibility of forest areas for collecting NTFP. All weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. 57% respondents were highly satisfied with road connectivity. More than half (52%) respondent reported that they have received financial support for construction of houses under PVTG Scheme and PMAY. More than two third respondents were they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

In education, there is mix response from the respondents, Nearly half (49%) respondents are highly satisfied and with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklaavya Model Public Schools which are established under the CCDDP in the respective districts where the children from PVTG and other tribal community study and stay in the hostels and avail the basic facilities provided by the Tribal Development Department whereas 45% are satisfied with educational facilities.

More than half (54%) respondents expressed that they are very much satisfied with the overhead tank with Solar based pump set and drinking water points installed in their village. It has improved life of PVTGs especially women and girls since they had to go far to fetch water from stream.

21% of the respondents reported are highly satisfied with the skill development training programme whereas 39% are satisfied who participated in several trading activities like bee keeping, leaf plate stitching, and cultivation.

Section 18

Vulnerability of PVTG households in India: An inter state analysis

As per the World Bank, vulnerability refers to the relationship between poverty, risk and efforts to manage risks which therefore is cumulative known as “Social Risk Management”. Vulnerability provides a graphic image of the livelihood scenario where a household is sustaining with the bare minimum in all aspect.

The present chapter is aimed at developing a household level vulnerability index for the states PVTGs households in the selected village. The study has aimed to rank the states based on the current levels of vulnerability among the PVTGs of different states.

Database and Methodology

The data were collected through personal interviews, and focus group discussions on socio-economic variables such as family income, household size, education, land holding, irrigation, health facilities livestock, housing condition, road connectivity, food scarcity, etc. Finally, household vulnerability index was constructed by combining the most relevant five indicators, whose relationship with vulnerability is explained in the table below:

Table 18.1

Selected Variable	Values	Expected Relationship	Measurement
HHs Income	Rs./Month	(-)	It is monthly average income of all PVTGs samples studied in a particular state
Average Livestock	Number	(-)	Average livestock of all PVTGs samples studied in a particular state
Land Holding	Acres	(-)	Average landholding of all PVTGs samples studied in a particular state
Literacy Rate	Percentage	(-)	Literacy rate of all PVTGs samples studied in a particular state
HHs Size	Number	(+)	Average HHs size of all PVTGs samples studied in a particular state

In the above table the variable with a positive expected relationship with vulnerability reflect that any increase in the value of the variable will lead to the increase in household vulnerability. A rise in the value of variable with negative sign will lead the reduction in household vulnerability.

To ensure compatibility; all the variables were normalised. The standardisation was achieved by using equation (1) and (2) based on the chosen variable and its relationship with the vulnerability.

$$X_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \text{Min}(x_{ij})}{\text{Max}(x_{ij}) - \text{Min}(x_{ij})} \dots\dots\dots(1)$$

Where Min (x_{ij}) and Max (x_{ij}) are respective the minima and maxima of ($X_{i1}, X_{i2}, \dots, X_{in}$)

where the value of X_i is negatively related to the vulnerability we used the equation (2) for standardisation and denoted it as Y_{ij} , thus,

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{\text{Max}(y_{ij}) - y_{ij}}{\text{Max}(y_{ij}) - \text{Min}(y_{ij})} \dots\dots\dots(2)$$

Equal weights method for construction of vulnerability index

After computing the normalized scores the index is constructed by giving equal weights to all indicators. The simple average of all the normalized scores has been used to construct the vulnerability index

$$VI = \frac{\sum_j X_{ij} + \sum_j Y_{ij}}{K}$$

Finally, the vulnerability indices are used to categorise the different states in terms of vulnerability of their PVTGs groups. The vulnerability index for states was estimated and these households were then classified into low, medium and high vulnerability households. The vulnerability classification under the above three categories was carried out by examining the average vulnerability and the distribution of values of vulnerability index for the tribal household. The three classes were determined by using the confidence intervals at 95 percent level of confidence

$$\bar{X} \pm 1.96\left(\frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{(N-1)}}\right), \text{ where } N = 16$$

The below table 18.2 and 18.3 shows the vulnerability status of states owing to smaller and larger land holdings, level of income, livestock status, literacy rate, and the family size of the households.

Table 18.2

States	Normalize Score					Sum of scores	Vulnerability Index
	HHs Income	Average Livestock	Land Holding	Literacy Rate	HHs Size		
Andhra Pradesh	0.512192	0.623529	0.748066	0.306452	0.487808	2.678047	0.535609
Chhattisgarh	0.413905	0.952941	0.727440	0.580645	0.586095	3.261026	0.652205
Gujarat	0.512482	0.805882	0.000000	0.516129	0.487518	2.322011	0.464402
Jharkhand	0.308992	0.000000	0.226519	0.500000	0.691008	1.726519	0.345304
Karnataka	0.278192	1.000000	0.615101	0.629032	0.721808	3.244134	0.648827
Kerala	0.040288	0.774510	0.913444	0.048387	0.959712	2.736341	0.547268
Maharashtra	1.000000	0.703922	0.994475	0.645161	0.000000	3.343558	0.668712
Manipur	0.952755	0.994118	0.756906	1.000000	0.047245	3.751024	0.750205
Madhya Pradesh	0.764441	0.686275	0.499079	0.548387	0.235559	2.733741	0.546748
Odisha	0.815006	0.421569	0.622468	0.645161	0.184994	2.689198	0.537840
Rajasthan	0.643073	0.833333	0.646409	0.483871	0.356927	2.963613	0.592723
Tamil Nadu	0.000000	0.929412	1.000000	0.209677	1.000000	3.139089	0.627818
Telangana	0.733694	0.560784	0.745856	0.854839	0.266306	3.161479	0.632296
Tripura	0.539292	0.676471	0.686924	0.000000	0.460708	2.363395	0.472679
Uttarakhand	0.503432	0.588235	0.622468	0.500000	0.496568	2.710703	0.542141
West Bengal	0.360190	0.454902	0.895028	0.290323	0.639810	2.640252	0.528050

*Total sample size of AP = 158, Chhatisgarh = 47, Gujarat = 110, Jharkhand = 150, Karnataka = 29, Kerala = 100, Maharashtra = 30, Manipur = 39, MP = 103, Odisha = 188, Rajasthan = 34, Tamil Nadu = 109, Telangana = 117, Tripura = 30, Uttarakhand = 58, West Bengal = 85

Table 8.3 Vulnerability Status

Value of vulnerability Index	States	Vulnerability Status
0.34530	Jharkhand	Low
0.46440	Gujarat	Low
0.47268	Tripura	Low
0.52805	West Bengal	Moderate
0.53561	Andhra Pradesh	Moderate
0.53784	Odisha	Moderate
0.54214	Uttarakhand	Moderate
0.54675	Madhya Pradesh	Moderate
0.54727	Kerala	Moderate
0.59272	Rajasthan	Moderate
0.62782	Tamil Nadu	High
0.63230	Telangana	High
0.64883	Karnataka	High
0.65221	Chhattisgarh	High
0.66871	Maharashtra	High
0.75020	Manipur	High

Overall, the assessment as per value of the vulnerability index using the selective indicators (family income, household size, literacy rate, land holding, and average livestock) shows that Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Manipur are highly vulnerable and Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, and Rajasthan are moderately vulnerable. Table 8.3 draws our attention to the fact that except Jharkhand, Gujarat and Tripura other 13 states are witnessing vulnerability that need policy makers' serious attention to improve their livelihood.

It is worth mentioning that an improvement in education, income, jobs availability and productive investment alone will not put out all these states PVTG households from the problem of severe vulnerability. There is a need to draw a comprehensive strategy aimed at improving all the major indicators of vulnerability and poverty. There is a need for larger socio-economic impact through synergies.

CHAPTER 19

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

As the concluding part of the report, the present chapter summarises the main findings of the impact evaluation study. The emerging issues and challenges and the recommendations based on the findings have also been incorporated. A state wise analysis of both physical and financial achievements of the conservation cum-development plan implemented by the respective states under the central sector scheme of development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups is presented below:

Andhra Pradesh

Housing: Majority (71%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Andhra Pradesh have informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. Chenchus of Kurnool and Prakasam districts, their houses have been constructed by NGO RDT (Rural Development Trust), houses have improved to a great extent as compared to last 10 years.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is lowest as it is just 27 percent, whereas between the age of 13-15 is 79 percent and between 16-18 age group it is 65 percent. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is according highest priority for providing access and improving the quality of education imparted to scheduled tribes children. 65.3% of the proposed budget is intended towards implementing programmes for development of tribal education. Further, the Government is moving forward for providing residential mode of education to ST and PVTG children by converting all the hostels into Residential/Ashram schools.

Andhra Pradesh government has sanctioned 10 new Eklavya Model Residential School benefiting 5,400 ST students with GoI support. There are 184 institutions functioning under the control of Gurukulam, which include 14 Ekalavya Model Residential Schools also funded by GoI. Government of Andhra Pradesh sanctioned a Special Sports School for ST and PVTG children at Araku under ITDA Paderu for promoting sports and train ST and PVTG children who can compete at national and international level in various games and sports.

Health: To combat against malnutrition issues among PVTGs, it is proposed to provide nutritious food support to the PVTG families under Food Basket Scheme. They also get Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi Centres. Half (51%) respondents in the study area reported that the pregnant women had received supplementary food, whereas 74 percent respondents informed that pregnant women had received Vitamin B Tablets, and another 17 percent informed that pregnant women in the households had received Iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centres in the respective tribal villages.

Land distribution and land development: Around half of the respondents (47%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March, 2019 are 177446 and 4062 respectively in which 96,675 Individual titles and 1374 community titles have been distributed successfully. Extent of forest land for which individual titles distributed were 2, 39,554 acres for the entire state.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fifth (21%) tribal households in the study area are provided with wooden plough including hoe and spade. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. One fifth (21%) respondents reported highly satisfied and 25% reported satisfied with the agricultural equipment provided under the CCDP. Tribal people involving in cultivation are provided seeds from Block offices and ITDA offices in Seetampeta, Parvatipuram, Srisailam, and RC Varam ITDAs.

Conservation of culture: There exists cultural mandap in the surveyed tribal villages to practice cultural activities. Andhra Pradesh government. A majority of respondents belonging to Konda Reddy and Chenchu tribe are engaged in weaving bamboo baskets at present. Thus, the Tribal Development Department should impart skill development training in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Skill development: 24 Youth Training Centres (YTCs) are functioning as Skills Development Centres of Excellence in tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh. Multi-purposes halls were constructed for cultural activities in tribal habitations. Promotion of Horticulture crops such as Cashew nut, turmeric and pineapple is improving economic status of tribes in northern districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Social security: 20% respondents informed that they are highly satisfied while 37% respondents reported satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana. Age limit has been reduced to 50 years in case of PVTGs for getting benefits under old age pension scheme.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the government schemes including CCDP-PVTG scheme in the study area is very high. Information pertaining to most of the rural and tribal development schemes is disseminated to the tribal households by the sarpanch or the village head. More than one third (37%) respondents informed that the officers of ITDA visit the project villages and inform the tribal villagers about the schemes specifically entitled for PVTGs, SCA to TSP and

Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The study has found that awareness among PVTGs about the schemes in Andhra Pradesh is highest among all the states.

Other innovative activity: In a bid to improve healthcare services for tribals, the Health department is contemplating increasing the number of feeder ambulances in Agency areas of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kurnool and Prakasam districts. As on date, there are about 100 feeder ambulances which shift critically ill patients, particularly pregnant women, to hospitals. ITDA Parvatipuram runs a hostel for pregnant tribal women of far remote hilly areas in Youth training centre of Gummalakshmiapuram. Government has also sanctioned 13 new Girijan Bhawans (one in each district) which helps in employment generation as well as in marketing of NTFPs.

Issues and Challenges

- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages in Vishakhapatnam is very poor. As the villages fall under Araku valley where the terrain is very hilly.
- People of Konda Reddy tribe were traditionally involved in making items of bamboo and weaving mats. Porja men were largely involved in Jewellery making in the past. They are slowly losing traditional touch in their traditional professions.
- Chenchu is the most vulnerable tribal group in the state. They are educationally backward. They depend on hunting and food gathering. The Chenchu men are much more likely to indulge in alcoholism; hence they keep on getting violent with each other.
- The PHCs are located very far away from the villages which is a major problem for many villages. The lack of connectivity and absence of all-weather roads often create difficult situations for patients.
- There is no irrigation facility in the study areas; hence the agricultural activities are entirely dependent on rainfall. Further, there exists no rainwater harvesting facility in the entire region.

Recommendations

- Konda Reddy and Porja communities have traditional skills in Bamboo Basketry and Jewellery making. Organising special training programmes of their traditional professions and practices could be benefiting in both conservation of culture and employment generation. Their economic condition can be strengthened further with the provision of proper market linkages for their products.
- Savara and Gadaba mostly depend on collection of non-timber forest produces (honey, jackfruits, dry fruits, turmeric) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Savara and Gadaba community.

- Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among all the tribal groups.
- Water harvesting system should be developed. Micro irrigation projects, weirs and ponds should be constructed to help farmers to become more productive and independent. Ponds and small dams on streams could help increasing water level.
- Solar panels and solar lanterns should be provided to households in tribal habitations. Solar panels should also be established in all the Ashram Schools and Ekalavya Model Residential schools.

Chhattisgarh

Housing: While applying before and after approach, the study found that around two-thirds (68%) of the tribal households had Kutcha houses 10 years before, however, at present only 49% tribal families have Kutcha houses. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses constructed under CCDP, PMAY-G, and IAY Schemes by the tribal households from 6% to 28%. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal household shows that among the three PVTGs under study, Hill Korba families are mostly residing in Kutcha houses (73%).

It is also found that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely family owned nearly two-third (64%), however, more than half (57%) tribal houses at present are self-owned and only one-third i.e. 36 percent of tribal households are family owned at present. Thus, the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership. Around one-fourth (23%) of the tribal households in Chhattisgarh at present are using LPG gas as fuel in contrast to 6 percent before 10 years, this might be the impact of, 'Ujjawala Yojana'. More than half of the tribal households (55%) are using fire-woods as fuel 10 year before but, at present nearly one-eighth (43%) of tribal households were using fire-woods.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 57 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 38 percent and between the age of 15-17 it is 45 percent. Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Public Schools (EMRS) and educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in the state. There are 25 functional EMRS spread in the micro project agency/districts in the state from which 6780 students benefit. At present, Government of Chhattisgarh is working on Special habitation programme for PVTG's (2 Hamlets per PVTG of 50 houses is @4.00 Lackh per house).

In Gariyaband, Koriya, Kabeerdham, Balrampur, Sarguja, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Dhamtari, Narayanpur, Korba, Mahasamund, Kanker, Raj nandgaon, Mungeli, Raigarh-accommodation, food, study materials including school dress and books have been

distributed to the PVTG students. In 2014-15 work on construction of 500 seats hostel in BTD Block HQ in TSP area started. Government of Chhattisgarh at present is working on establishment of computer labs in 100 Post matric hostels & 16 EMRS, computer Aided Learning (CAL) for elementary classes, drinking water (RO water purifier & water cooler) facilities in all Ashrams and hostels and libraries in Ashram Shalas & schools.

Health & Nutrition: IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and U5MR (Under five years Mortality Rate) is very high in the study area. Sickle cell anemia, tuberculosis, malaria; gastro-intestinal disorders like acute diarrhea, micro nutrient deficiency, skin infection diseases, and animal bites are the most prevalent disease and problems among the PVTGs of Chhattisgarh. An overwhelming majority (83%) of respondents from the study area reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, iron tablets, calcium tablets and vaccines at present, in contrast to nearly half (43%) before 10 years from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages.

Electricity & Solar Pump: More than four-fifths of the total households sample survey expressed their happiness towards the development taking place in the supply of electricity to their villages and schools, and maintenance of solar appliances schemes. At present under Saur Sujla Yojana from Creda (Farmer share of solar pump) the ITDP is looking forward for Solar pump establishment in Gariyaband, Nagri (Dhamtari), Jagdalpur (Bastar), Kondagaon, Bijapur, Dantewada, Sukma, Narayanpur, Bhanupratappur (Kanker), Dondilohara (Balod), Rajnandgaon, Gaurela (Bilaspur), Korba Baikunthpur (Korea), Ambikapur (Sarguja), Ramanuj ganj (Balarampur), Surajpur, Jashpur, Dharamjaigarh (Raigarh), MADA-Balodbazar, Mahasamund, Kabeerdham, Rugia (Janigir-champa), and Gangrel.

Drinking Water Supply: Nearly three-fourths (72%) PVTG households in Chhattisgarh reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as hand pumps, tube well, bore well, and pipe water. However, before 10 years nearly one-fourth (26%) of the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was not good since villagers were fetching water mostly from springs. In 2018-19 outcome budget the Government of Chhattisgarh has proposed for Revival of tribal farming systems in TSP Areas of Chhattisgarh in the line of local Narwa, Garva Ghurva, and Badi concept including Millets Rejuvenation Project.

Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Chhattisgarh reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Tribal Development Agency to the villagers (83%), however, the villagers are well connected with the respective Issues concerning authority (TRI) and NGO.

Traditional Activities promoted under CCDDP: The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan is to preserve the PVTGs while uplifting their standard of living. Among the PVTGs in Chhattisgarh, Birhor are the most vulnerable tribal groups except food processing and broomstick making their involvement in traditional practice is falling down. Hill Korba women are engaged in Food Processing, Dance and Broomstick making. Almost all the PVTGs in Chhattisgarh are interested in Art & Craft as well as Dance. Some people from Birhor community still practice hunting and food gathering, while people from Hill Korba community reside on hills. In order to promote skill training among the PVTGs of Chhattisgarh the Government of Chhattisgarh has proposed the training of bamboo furniture making along with promotion of tribal festival, and skill based livelihood activities in the outcome budget of 2018-19.

Land distribution and land development: The total numbers of PVTG households 4, 01,251 have received FRA title for individual land out of 8, 58,682 claims received as on March 2019. 21,967 claims of community land have been approved out of 31,558 claims.

Issues and Challenges

- Many Birhor households don't have a verified tribe certificate, thus they are being deprived of the benefits offered by Central Government schemes for PVTGs and health card.
- The drop-out among the Hill Korba students is high because of transportation and financial hurdles as Hill Korba live on hills and there is no concrete link road directly connecting to the village.
- Khamar's don't have a permanent employment opportunity throughout the year, thus, they engage themselves in the collection of minor forest produce and work under NREGA.

Recommendations

- A verified tribe certificate should be issued to all Birhor people from the concerned Block Samiti, so that Birhor can avail the benefits of all central government special schemes for PVTGs and smart cards (i.e. health cards).
- Khamar people don't have a permanent employment opportunity throughout the year, therefore economic activities like dairy farming, fishing, and poultry should be promoted among the people to raise their standard of living.
- Modern health care services should be stretched to Hill Korba region. An establishment of PHC in the range of 2 KM from each Korba village will not only make the villagers independent of community medicine practitioners but also the local healers.

- The drop-out rate among the Hill Korba students is very high. Thereby, to discourage the drop-out rate it is crucial that secondary schools should be set up near the Hill Korba habitat.

Gujarat

Health: An overwhelming majority (91%) of PVTGs in Gujarat reported that for health check ups and medicines they either go to government hospital or primary hospital or public health Centres, the chief reason for this increase is health facility and doctors' availability. More than four-fifth (86%) tribal households reported that the ANM staffs are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. All most all (92%) respondents have access to health care services in contrast to 68 percent before 10 year. Almost all households confirms that pregnant and lactating women in Gujarat receive free medicines which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behaviour. The macro outcome of health activities undertaken in tribal sub plan area are - protection to women in vulnerable situations, reduction in IMR, MMR, improved nutrition status of under 6 year olds, improve nutritional status of the beneficiaries, improvement in the health and nutrition status of Pregnant and Lactating mothers and their young infant. Increase in the Antenatal care, institutional delivery, child vaccination etc. The tribal development department of Gujarat is running 'Vandbandhu Kalyan Yojana' for tribal development benefits, the Chiranjivi Yojana for all ST families conducts - Annual Health check-up programme for all ST families. Financial assistance to BPL families in case of heart surgery. Special drive for tackling endemic diseases such as sickle cell anaemia, leptospirosis, etc. Removal of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers as well as children under the age of 6 through effective implementation of the schemes. The tribal development department is also running 'Doodh Sanjivani Yojana' for children suffering from malnutrition is operating in 25 talukas of tribal areas from which 7.5 lakhs students are benefiting. Sickle Cell Anaemia is a generic disorder public health problems among the tribal for which Government of Gujarat run Public Health Screening program.

Education: In order to remove the gaps in tribal areas, the state government has re-engineer its approach with focus on qualitative and sustainable employment for tribal families. To improve Human Development Index and the social and civil infrastructure in tribal areas - Gujarat Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Society has been set up. Strengthening Eklavya School Scheme under which fully funded Ekalavya Pattern school set up by state government considering Ekalavya Society, substantial capital allocation (gap funding), providing infrastructure facilities. Under VKY (Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana) - 100 additional hostels for college students have been set up and Navodaya or Ekalavya type residential school in each tribal taluka have been set up in last few years. Exactly four-fifth (80%) respondents reported that under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Ekalavya Model Public Schools have been set up in the vicinity, where tribal children both boys and girls

study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels have also established for the school going children. Nearly three-fourth (71%) of the PVTG responded students in Gujarat are literate and more than half (54%) of interviewed female students are literate. The steps taken by Tribal Welfare Department of Gujarat for education has generated following macro outcomes -a rise in men years of schooling, higher employability of educated youth, reduction in literacy gaps across gender and social groups.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Gujarat shows that the total number of claims including individual and community land were 1,90,056 (1,82,869 individual and 7,187 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 83,699 individual and 3,516 community land titles were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. More than half (52%) of respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

Agricultural Development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than one-fourth (28%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. In order to provide infrastructure facilities in Tribal areas, maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools and for the implementation of FRA, necessary funds have been provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. The steps taken by Tribal Welfare Department of Gujarat to encourage the development of agriculture has led to improvement in agricultural growth rate, reduction in risk to farm income, expansion of area under horticulture crops and availability of good planting material.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: An overwhelming majority of tribal households (87%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads constructed in their village. The Tribal Welfare Department of Gujarat is working to connect all hamlets with a population of less than 250 to roads while the Government of Gujarat is running a special drive for repairing existing roads in tribal areas. Rural Roads in Gujarat PVTGs areas have been constructed under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana/Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.

Land Holding: Land ownership in Gujarat is of allotted, rayati (inherited), purchased, gifted and lease in nature. Ownership of land among tribal households at present shows that nearly three-fourth (75%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land).

Electricity: An overwhelming majority (88%) of PVTG households reported that they are highly satisfied with the electrification of villages in Gujarat. The Government of Gujarat is

working on supplying reliable power with economically viable cost in PVTG areas. Rs 400.11 crores have been assigned under Tribal Sub Plan Area for provision of electricity under 2018-19 outcome budget.

Irrigation Facility: To promote modern farming techniques and developing irrigation facility, the Tribal Welfare Department of Gujarat has worked on creation of water conversation structure on watershed basis, creation of check dams in tribal areas and financial assistance for promotion of drip irrigation.

Safe drinking water: Almost all PVTG families get safe, assured and adequate drinking water in Gujarat. Almost all households (90%) reported that they have access to safe drinking water and nearly one-fourth (21%) of households use bore well for drinking water. Hand pump, pipe water, sanitary well, tube well and tanker are other sources of drinking water in Gujarat constructed under CCDP.

Housing: Nearly two-thirds (68%) of PVTGs reported that they have received houses constructed by TDD (Tribal Welfare Department) under Individual Housing/IAY/SAY. The TDD efforts towards housing for PVTGs has led to an increase in home ownership, reduction in deprivation among households, increased livelihood opportunities, better quality of sanitation including sewage and solid waste management.

Traditional Activities promoted under CCDP: The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Gujarat, bamboo basket making is very famous, Kotwaliya is the most vulnerable tribes among all the PVTGs in Gujarat nearly two-third (60%) of Kotwaliya households are engaged in bamboo basket making. Kolgha is also one of the chief vulnerable tribes in Gujarat, they are involved in art and craft almost one-fifth (21%) of Kolgha households pursue art and craft, Kolgha households also do food processing and broomstick making for their survival while dance, bamboo basketry and comb making is not that dominant among the Kolgha tribes. Kathudi and Siddhi tribes are both engaged in comb making but Siddhi households enjoy much higher standard of living in contrast to Kathudi households. Bamboo basketry, food processing, art & craft, comb making, dance, broomstick making and other activities like sports are among the famous traditional activities performed by PVTGs in Gujarat.

Awareness about the CCDP-PVTG Scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Gujarat reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia who receive the information from

respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department to the villagers (50%). Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Junagadh district in the state.

Issues and Challenges

- Due to a lack of irrigation facilities, Padhar people are moving out of Shiyal village for employment. The negative impact of this type of migration can be seen in the increasing drop-out rate of Padhar students.
- Shrivani village comes under the Mendarda taluka but earlier it was under Talala taluka while Talala is 20 KM away from the village, Mendarda is 50 KM away, therefore, the villagers find it very difficult to avail the taluka services. To and fro is a significant problem for the villagers especially in the forest area, where exists a significant animal threat.
- There is a high prevalence of alcohol and tobacco among Kolgha people.
- The sickle cell disease is most prevalent in South Gujarat around 80% of households are suffering from sickle cell disease in Medha village.
- Kathodi are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state. They are educationally backward. Are addicted to wine, tobacco and are landless.

Recommendations

- To stop, Padhar people migration for work it is recommended that, more milch animals should be given to them (the community sell milk of milch animals for their livelihood) or higher days of employment offered to them under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) or an irrigation facility should be given.
- Siddhi people are intensely involved in agriculture, a marketing institution should be set up for the sale of their produce like groundnuts, mango, wheat, coconut, etc.
- Kathodi community have an interest in singing and playing musical instruments, their skills can be strengthened further with proper training.
- Mango plantation as 'Wadi project' can be executed in the Kathodi and Kolgha villages to increase their livelihood generation activities.

Jharkhand

Livelihood: Average income of PVTGs of Jharkhand is Rs.5998/-. However, the income distribution is uneven. During the study it was found that few Mal Paharia and Sauria Paharia household income is more than Rs.20000/- which escalates the average income of PVTGs of Jharkhand. In recent years there is a steady increase in the income of PVTGs of Jharkhand. Livelihood of PVTGs of Jharkhand mainly depends upon NTFP, shifting and settled

cultivation (Non-timber forest produce). However, their cultural and means of livelihood have been adversely affected by the restrictions imposed on them to visit the forest areas. Government has started Paharia Battalion to provide employment. Migration among PVTGs of Jharkhand is increasing day to day as they are restricted to enter forest areas for collection of forest produce. Government of Jharkhand is encouraging Barbatti cultivation to enhance the income level.

Skill Development Training: Kalyan Gurukul is key project of Jharkhand government under which tribal youths including PVTGs youth are being trained for enhancing their income.

Health Infrastructure: There is significant increment in accessibility of PHC and government hospitals but large chunk of PVTGs income is spent on medical treatments. This is due to unavailability of doctors, better services and unavailability of life saving drugs. 18 Paharia Sub Health centre (SHC) have been established in Santhal Pragana region to provide health care services for the common diseases. Health card under Pradhan Mantri Jan Aaroyg Yojana- Aayushman Bharat has been issued to avail the medical facilities in government hospitals.

Food Security To ensure food security among the PVTGs, state government has launched Dakiya Yojana in which food grains are provided to the tribal households at their door steps. Under the schemes Antyodaya card holders are entitled to 35KG of rice per month irrespective of the size of the family.

Housing Characteristics: In the last 10 years, housing conditions of the PVTGs have improved with fast pace. It is due to the implementation of Birsa Awas Yojana, Indira Awas Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin. It can be summarized through recent developments of housing, there is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households from 9% to 31%. A sharp increment can be noticed in Pucca house which jumped to 13% from 1%. At present, members belonging to PVTGs are getting housing aid under Birsa Awas Yojana is Rs.131500 in three installments. Financial aid is credited directly to beneficiaries' accounts through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).

Education: To encourage education among children of PVTGs of Jharkhand, government has started Ashram and EMRS for both girls and boys; apart from this, girls hostel have been constructed in four districts of Santhal Pragana namely Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj and Pakur. Jan Jatiya Residential School, Ashram and EMRS schools suffer due to lack of teachers and proper facilities such as hostel facilities, playground facilities. Due to government efforts, a significant raise in gross enrollment ratio can be witnessed. Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across six tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 93

percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 81 percent and between 15-17 age it is 90 percent.

Land Distribution: Agricultural and homestead land has been distributed to majority of PVTGs households (89%) under Forest Right Act, 2006. Land distribution have been varying from 1 acre to 5 acre. Present study has found that allotted land is much lesser than demand.

Animal Husbandry: In recent years, goat, pig and cow are distributed under CCDP for enhancing their livelihood and create another source of income. Goatry and piggery are paving the way for development of PVTGs of Jharkhand.

Connectivity: Internal villages' road has been built under CCDP and road connecting to village in the study area have been built under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. However, many villages of Godda, Sahibganj and Gumla districts are not connected to link road through Pucca road.

Social Security: Mahila Jan Jatiya pension is key social security schemes in which each PVTGs woman get Rs.1000 each month. Old age pension is also another social security schemes for senior citizens.

Issues and Challenges

- More than half (52%) of the population are living in Kutcha houses. The present study has found high level of leakages in delivery of housing and sanitation development facilities. Beneficiaries are not getting entitled benefits under PMAY-G, Birsa Awas Yojana and SBM.
- Major issue of government residential schools are related to entrance at state level. PVTGs' children are not admitted in residential schools since they are not able to compete in the entrance exam. Study team also found that due to lack of middle, high and senior secondary at Panchayat level; schools dropout rate is very high among PVTGs' children.
- Due to documentation problem the deserving one third (32%) households are facing food scarcity.
- Tuberculosis, diabetes, malaria and kalazar are widely spreading among PVTGs of Jharkhand. During the impact evaluation study, the team came across a large number of Epilepsy patients. Majority health Centres are not functioning properly. The Government welfare and development schemes are mainly concentrated in Santhal Pragana region viz. Dumka, Godda, Sahibganj, Pakur, Jamtara and Deoghar. However, Gumla district is one among backward district in Chhotanagpur region where the health care services are inadequate, primary care Centres and sub health Centres are far away from the PVTG villages.

Recommendations

- Elimination of the role of middle men as contractor is the most needed action must be taken by the concerned authorities to prevent poor construction of housing and latrine facilities.
- As Birhor has expertise in rope making, government should promote rope making by imparting skill development training.
- Basketry and bamboo arts are main traditional activities of Birjia. Skill development training will raise the income level of Birjia.
- Ausr are traditional metallurgists. They have expertise in iron making weapons. Due to restrictions imposed on extracting iron ore. Government should partial lift the restriction on extracting iron ore for encourage traditional activities.
- Mal Pahariya and Sauria Paharia are good in leaf plate making, rope making and mat making. They are mainly depended upon forest produce. To encourage the traditional activities, government should impart skill development training in rope making, leaf plate making and mat making.
- Agricultural is the main livelihood activity of PVTGs of Jharkhand. Government provides Barbatti seed in Saanthal Paragna region. Like Santhal Pragana region, government should agricultural training in other region and distribute seeds and promote horticulture according to region.
- Government should promote and facilitate the use of health card in private hospitals as per empanelled hospitals including both private and government hospitals. Household members belonging to PVTG community in the Santhal Pragana region are mostly suffering from tuberculosis and other chronic diseases. Therefore district administration and state government should give emphasis to eradicate the chronic diseases on a mission mode.
- Encouraging the education among PVTGs children, entrance test for Jan Jatiya Schools, EMRS and Ashram schools should be discontinued.

Karnataka

Housing: The study shows that about 72% tribal households had Kutcha houses before 10 years, however, at present only 3% tribal families have Kutcha houses. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal households shows that among the four PVTGs under study, almost all (97%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Karnataka have informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across two tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 88 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 is 41 percent and between 15-17 age group, it is only 6 percent. Under Article 275(1), Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in HD Kote Gram Panchayat under Hunsur block in Mysore district. Pre-matric scholarship For 1st to 5th Standard, for Boys Rs 1000, for Girls Rs.1100 For 6th to 7th standard Boys Rs 1150, and for Girls Rs 1250. For 8th standard boys Rs1250, and for girl Rs 1350. Post Matric Scholarship: Post Matric students who have passed their exam by first class in the first attempt have got the prize money amount. Special Incentives to the parents of Jenu Kuruba students of 1st to 4th standard is Rs.100. For the law Graduates Rs. 5000 per month has to be sanctioned for a period of 4 years to practice to practice as bar council member and Rs 5000 to purchase books & start their profession as a lawyer. Incentive of Rs 1600 has to be sanctioned to the students who have the compulsory programme of study tour in their course curriculum. By running Ashram Schools in and around the forest area to provide primary education to the Tribal People children , and providing them with all facilities like books ,boarding ,lodging ,stationary & all other basic needs freely from the department. School going children are getting J.K scholarship. From class 1st to 5th it is Rs 200, from class 6th to 9th it is Rs 250, and from class 10th to 12th the amount is Rs 300 yearly.

Health: ITDP Mysore is providing Nutritious food to families of Tribal people who were living in and around the forest area, as they were dependent on the minor forest produce for their earning, but they wouldn't get job or difficult to earn in the rainy season. During the year of 2018-19 Nutrition food has been provided to 12378 tribal families in the Mysuru District. They also get the Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi. All respondents (100%) in the study area reported that the pregnant women have received supplementary food, Vitamin B Tablets, and Iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Karnataka shows that the total number of claims including individual and community land were 2,81,349(2,75,446 individual and 5,903 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 14,667 individual land titles and 1406 community land titles were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. Around half of respondents (46%) reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: Almost all (93%) tribal households reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their village.

Electrification: All respondents (100%) reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity compared to 0% households connected 10 years ago.

Conservation of culture: The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional art and craft, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Among the PVTGs in Karnataka, Koraga is the most vulnerable tribal group and they are mostly dependent on wage earning. Nearly half of respondents are trained traditionally in Bamboo basketry. But with the help of ITDP Udupi, An independent social worker is providing training to drop out children of Koraga community. Apart from wage earning and settled cultivation, Koragas are also engaged in the collection of forest produce of various local fruits and other roots and fibers in tropical forests of Western Ghats. Jenu Kuruba tribe majorly (87%) follows the traditional activities like singing, playing musical instruments and dancing. Koragas are engaging in traditional art and craft very much than Jenu kuruba in Karnataka while Jenu kuruba are Practising traditional activities like dancing and musical instruments.

Skill development: There was a school “Children’s Home” which was started recently by ITDP Udupi with a local PVTG social worker. In this school, a batch of 18 students got training for 1 month for bamboo products like basket, pen stand, lamp shed etc. This they can sell in the market for 80 Rs to 150 depending on the item. Students from Koraga communities passed in class 7th standard will get Rs 2,500/- and class 10th standard will get Rs. 5,000/- as incentive.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Karnataka reflects that tribal villagers do not have much understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Officers of tribal development agency to the villagers (31%), followed by information provided by village head which is 28 percent as per respondent reported to the survey team. The villagers are well connected with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department.

Issues and Challenges

- Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Karnataka shows that the total number of claims including individual and community land were 2,81,349(2,75,446 individual and 5,903 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 14,667 individual land titles and 1406 community land titles were distributed to

the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. Landlessness is a big issue among Koraga community.

- There is no SHG in the village and none of the village people are practising any kind of traditional activities.
- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages is very poor. As the villages fall under forest and wild life sanctuary, there is restriction from forest department for construction of concrete road in the area.
- There is no irrigation facility in the study area of PVTG Jenu Kuruba; hence the agricultural activities are entirely dependent on rainfall. Further, there exists no rainwater harvesting structure in the entire region.

Recommendations

- Health condition of people of Koraga community is very vulnerable as they are exposed to hard labour and unhygienic environment. Since there has not been any health camp organised for the village people, provision of health camp should be done every month or quarter to improve their health.
- Sanitary Pad should be provided freely to all the adolescent girls via Anganwadi Centres & PDS shops in both Udupi and Mysore districts.
- Cattle rearing activities among both the PVTGs Koraga and Jenu Kuruba are very low. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among the tribes.
- Jenu Kuruba collects honey from the forest and sell via the cooperatives. Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from honey from the forest.

Kerala

Housing: An overwhelming majority (81%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Kerala have informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across four tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 71 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at 67 percent and between 15-17 age group it is 72 percent. The gross enrollment ratio of school going children between the age group of 15-17 years is 67 percent. Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Public Schools (EMRS), educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in Agali Gram Panchayat under Attapaddy block in

Palakkad district and EMRS and sports complex has been established in Wayanad district in the state.

Pre metric Educational complex for both boys and girls are also established in the study area where the boys and girls from particularly vulnerable tribal groups study along with the general tribal children. There is a separate toilet for girls and boys in the educational complex and also electricity connection. There is also a kitchen garden in the school premises. Accommodation, food, study material including school dress and books are provided to the tribal children at free of cost till 10th class. Hostels especially for girls are also established in the vicinity. Under SCA to TSS proposal for the year 2019-2020, one post metric Hostels for boys at Wayanad district and construction of post metric Hostel for girls at Kozhikode district is in the initial state. Since most of the tribal settlements are in inaccessible areas and hence the parents are reluctant to send their children to far away schools. In order to encourage the children to attend school, under '*Gothra Sarathi*' programme, transportation facilities are provided to students coming from remote areas.

Health: Janani janma raksha is the scheme for the lactating mothers with nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get the Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi. Half(50%) respondents in the study area reported that the pregnant women have received supplementary food, whereas only 18 percent respondents informed that pregnant women have received Vitamin B Tablets, and another 19 percent informed that pregnant women in the households have received Iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers(Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Kerala shows that total number of claims including individual and community land were 37,535(36,140 individual and 1395 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only individual land titles (n=24599) were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. Extent of forest land for which individual titles distributed were 33,018.12 acres for the entire state. Less than one fifth (15%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fourth (24%) tribal households in the study area are provided with wooden plough including hoe, spade, compared to less than one fifth (16%) tribal households before 10 years. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. Less than one tenth (9%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the agricultural equipment provided under the CCDP.

Animal husbandry: Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, and piggery, as a supplementary source of income. Nearly one fifth (18%) tribal households possess 1 to 3 livestock at present. the ITDP Nilambur had submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to provide cow for rearing to 100 families in the financial year 2019-20, and Rs. 30 lakh has been approved for the same.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: Less than half (44%) tribal households reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their village.

Solar based Electrification: One fifth (21%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available. Solar maintenance shops are also established in some tribal villages in the study area as reported by less than half (42%) respondents of the study area.

Conservation of culture: There exists cultural mandap in the surveyed tribal villages and more than half (56%) respondents reported that they take part in organising events at present compared to half (52%) respondents participating in tribal events before 10 years. One fourth (25%) respondents informed that they had earlier received traditional dress under CCD plan.

Social security: More than half (54%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana.

Skill development: A majority of 58 percent respondents belonging to Cholanaikayan, Kadar, Kattunayakan and Kurumba tribe are engaged in weaving bamboo baskets at present. Thus, the Tribal Development Department should impart skill development training in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the government schemes including CCDP-PVTG scheme in the study area is very low. Information pertaining to most of the rural and tribal development schemes is disseminated to the tribal households by the Officer of ITDA/ Tribal Welfare Department. More than one third(36%) respondents informed that the officers of ITDA visits the project villages and informs the tribal villagers about the schemes of PVTG Scheme, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Issues and Challenges

- The respondents from Kadar community in Pallakkad informed that since Parambikulam tiger project came into being in 2010, they have restricted entry to collect minor forest produce (MFP). There had been a few instances where the Forest

department has filed cases against the dwellers for roaming around in the forest vicinity in the “odd times” (in dark after sunset). The hamlet is bereft of any guard wall to prevent from the external animal aggression. This creates major problems for them in terms of even having the same produce for their own use.

- There is an Ayurvedic dispensary in a hamlet and the PHC is in Parambikkulam which is not accessible due to bad road conditions.
- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages is very poor. As the villages fall under forest and wild life sanctuary, there is restriction from forest department for construction of concrete road in the area.
- Cholanaikkans are the most vulnerable tribal groups in the state. They are educationally backward. They depend on hunting and food gathering; hence they keep on changing their habitats. Providing housing for them is not an appropriate idea. They prefer to live in rock shelters with a tent.
- There is no irrigation facility in the study area; hence the agricultural activities are entirely dependent on rainfall. Further, there exists no rainwater harvesting structure in the entire region.

Recommendations

- Kadar community have traditional skill in procuring seeds and using organic methods of farming. Making strong ropes from bark of tree for honey collection and elephant capturing which can be strengthened further with provision of proper market linkages for their products.
- Kurumbas mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey wax, ginger, and turmeric) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Kadar and Kurumba community.
- Cholanaikkans have the traditional skills in basket making and honey collection; it could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skills and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among the tribe.
- Kattunatakans collect honey from the forest and sell via the cooperatives in Noolpuya. Honey collection can provide them good income as they have a prolonged time in collecting from honey from the forest.

Madhya Pradesh

Housing: During the study it is found that about 95% tribal households had Kutcha house before 10 years, however, at present only 65% tribal families have Kutcha houses. There is a sharp increase in pucca houses owned by the tribal households. In study area (Kaream village) 62 toilets for 65 households in total have been constructed in under Swacch Bharat Mission. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal households shows that among the three PVTGs under study, Baiga and Sahariya tribes are mostly residing in pucca houses (38% and 38%). Construction of houses has taken place under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes. The study shows that the ownership of houses before 10 years was largely self-owned (86%), now it has increased to all most all tribal houses (96%) at present. Thus, it is clear from the above table that the ownership of house is changing from family ownership to self-ownership.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across three tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 68 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at half (50%) of the total students under the study and between 15-17 age it is 49 percent. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is working towards providing high quality of education to tribal children. A large amount of proposed budget is intended towards implementing programmes for development of tribal education. Further, Under Article 275 (i) Government of India releases Grants-in-Aid to the State for development of tribes and tribal areas. These grants are being utilized to bridge critical gaps by taking up infrastructure development facilities and continuation of Eklvaya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). The funds are allocated for providing additional infrastructure to Tribal Welfare Educational Institutions, providing health equipment to girls Ashram Schools and Post Matric Hostels, Civil works in Tribal Museums, improvement and Skill Development of ST and PVTG Youth with focus on girls especially. The education in remote areas of PVTGs is growing as there are operated institutions for boys and girls (Ashram School), also exist in the state Departmental schools in 89 blocks of sub plan, 8 Model Higher Secondary Schools and 2 Girls Education Complex.

Cosmetic Kit supply scheme for Ashrams and Hosteller students, Food for education program, Mid-day meal, Training cum production centre, Girls literacy encouragement plan, Uniform study plan, Hostel facility scheme for the scheduled tribe category students who have got admission in higher education institutions of New Delhi are different schemes on which Government of Madhya Pradesh is working towards the development of education among PVTGs.

Health: PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh suffer a disproportionate burden of both communicable and non communicable diseases amidst worrisome levels of undernutrition. During the study many communicable illnesses such as tuberculosis, malaria and leprosy and several non-communicable diseases such as cancer, epilepsy, sickle cell disease, diabetes mellitus and

severe hypertension were observed. The prevalence of tuberculosis, cancer and leprosy was significantly higher among the tribals than among non tribals.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Madhya Pradesh shows that the total number of claims including individual and community land were 6,24,975 (5,82,927 individual and 42,048 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 2, 54,275 individual and community land titles were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. Nearly half (37%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post- harvesting, and grazing and habitation purposes. Nearly one fourth (24%) of respondents reported the stone removal activity taking place in their areas is highly satisfactory.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fifth (17%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. Tribal households, who are Practising cultivation, get seeds for free from block offices and ITDA office. However not everywhere in MP agro-climatic conditions are favourable, in the Eastern plains and hilly regions where Baiga tribes live are richly endowed with abundant rains, consequent near streams; semi-evergreen forests. While the regions in North Western MP where Sahariya tribes live are dry and drought prone; putting heavy and periodic stress on an already threatened livelihoods system. The native habitations of tribes differ in these regions. Soil type, quality, and fertility along with crop mixes in vogue also differ among the three regions thus, the schemes should also differ for different regions.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: An overwhelming majority of tribal households (68%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their village. However, most of the habitations of MP's PVTGs especially Bahariya tribe in Chhindwara are remotely located with very little urbanisation, thus there is very scant network, and connectivity in regard to electricity or telephony. There exists cultural mandap in the surveyed tribal villages. MP tribal museum has a collection of tribal clothing, crafts & tools, plus a space for events & performances. MP Department of Tribal Development is working towards promoting traditional tribal paintings. They send tribal artists to other states to perform on various occasions. This initiative is attracting tribes, towards their traditional practices. Among the PVTGs in MP Sahariya tribe does not follow any cultural activity but Baiga culture reflected in art, crafts and jewels from Mandla and Umariya districts. Among the PVTGs in MP dance, art & craft, painting, plate stitching & pressing, weaving and food processing are pursued with great interest.

Skill development: Madhya Pradesh Employment and Training Council (Mepset) has been working since 1981 with an aim to create aspirational training infrastructure for the educated unemployed youth of scheduled tribe category. Along with other tribes it is recommended that MEPSET should impart skill development training to PVTGs in order to strengthen their traditional skills.

Awareness about the scheme: NGO, tribal development agency and issues concerning authorities play an important role in spreading awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and up-liftment of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the scheme related information in Madhya Pradesh is provided by the NGO to the villagers (71%), more than three-fourth (76%) of the respondents responded that the presence of issues concerning authority with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department helps in resolving PVTGs problems in the state.

Issues and Challenges

- Scattered habitation and hence inability to mobilize thus getting swamped in a much larger social formation of "others."
- Social and occupational infirmities due to poor exposure, education and negotiation power.
- Loss of habitat and erosion of resource base in traditional locations.
- Villages in Bhariya tribe region, 'Chhindwara' are not connected to pucca road. Due to this Bahariya tribe villages are inaccessible.
- Land development activities like land labelling, fencing and budding, did not happen in Bhariya tribe villages. They are cultivating only for self- consumption.
- Women are fetching contemplated drinking water from springs and ponds. Due to this risk of water borne diseases among the tribes in MP are very high.
- Bhariya village schools lack sufficient teaching and non-teaching staff for proper functioning of the schools. Majority of Bhariya villages do not have proper school building and Anganwadi Centre.
- Prevalence of Alcoholism has increased significantly among Baiga Tribe.
- There is no emphasis on vocational education and training among Sahariya tribes.
- Sahariya grow only one crop in whole year during rainy season, as a result, most of the men, women and children work as wage labourers.
- Malnutrition is prevalent among all the tribal communities, majorly in Sahariya Tribes.

- Unemployment among youth in the villages of Sahariya is a major concern among Sahariya community. They are engaged as wage labourers.

Recommendations

- Dropout rate is much higher among Sahariya in this village, and that needs to be addressed as soon as possible so that high school pass out students do not waste time sitting idle , and enrol themselves in further studies, and skill development training programs.
- Modern agricultural technology should be introduced for enabling the cultivators to produce more as the use of traditional equipment is not effective now a day.
- If a check-dam is constructed on “Sunha Nala” (Bhodi), then it will irrigate a minimum of 300-400 acre of land. Also if one more dam on “Devdhara Nala” can be constructed it will irrigate a minimum of 500 acre land.
- It was highly suggested from the Local body officers who are working for the PVTGs in the village that, Dhurkuta Gram panchayat should be included in Bajaag Gram Panchayat.
- Pucca road should be constructed to connect the villages of Bhariya Tribe to local markets and developing agencies for its better development & trading activities.
- PHC (Primary Health centre) and SHC (Sub-Health centre should be opened with sufficient number of doctors, nurses and non-medical staff for proper functioning of PHC and SHC.
- A stream flowing 1.5 KM away from village should be used for setting up a proper water channel.
- Permanent teachers should be recruited instead of guest teachers.
- Land levelling should be executed in order to increase productivity and fencing should be encouraged in order to protect crops from animals.

Maharashtra

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children among the Maria tribal community in the age group between 6 to 12 years is nearly two-thirds (63%) percent, whereas in the age group of 13-15 is exactly one-third (33%) percent. The Government of Maharashtra is assigning highest priority to the quality of education imparted to scheduled tribes children. In Maharashtra, Tribal Development Department is running 528 Govt. Ashram Schools. An outlay of Rs. 17770.82 lakh has been kept for the education under TSP for 2018-19. The State Government has implemented "Total Literacy Campaign" in all districts of the State and has also made substantial provisions in the TSP for the welfare of Tribals, in the form of giving scholarships to the students, running of Government hostels, running of Government Ashram Schools, aided ashram schools, pre-recruitment training

Centres. The State Government has also taken a decision to start 8 training centres for the teachers in the Government/aided Ashram Schools of Tribal Development Department.

The Government of Maharashtra with the assistance of the Central Government under Article 275(1) of the constitution has established eight English Medium Eklavya Residential Schools from which 510 tribal boys and 340 tribal girls are getting the benefit of education. Two Model Schools have also been set up on the lines of Vidyaniketan and Navodaya Vidyalaya. These two schools are exclusively meant for tribal students & they provide opportunity to them to achieve higher merit in academic as well as extra-curricular activities including sports. In Maharashtra, the concept of Ashram School has done a great service to Tribal Education. The enrollment of students in these Ashram Schools is increasing, due to several facilities and incentives offers given by state.

Health: To improve the physical capacity of vulnerable sections of the population, to reduce mortality and to improve the functional efficiency and productivity the Government of Maharashtra is working on highly selective intervention schemes like, "Bharatratna Dr.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Yojana" under which all pregnant women completed six months of pregnancy and are in the 7th month of pregnancy (3rd trimester) and lactating mothers in first 3 months will get one square meal at Anganwadi Centre. Along with State Government scheme The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) of Government of India is also working on health, nutrition and nutrition education to vulnerable groups of children, mothers and adult women in Maharashtra. Nearly two-thirds of respondents (67%) have reported that pregnant women availed health facilities from Anganwadi in contrast to one-third of pregnant women before 10 years.

Housing: Exactly one-fifth (20%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Maharashtra have informed that they live in semi-pucca house in contrast to Kaccha house earlier. Thus, the housing conditions of the tribal households have improved compared to last 10 years. Construction of houses has taken place under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.

Land distribution and land development: Almost all of the respondents reported that they are satisfied towards the land distribution activity taken place under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes. In the State of Andhra Pradesh, the individual and community claim under the Forest Rights Act till March, 2019 are 362679 and 12037 respectively out of which 165032 individual titles and 7034 community titles have been distributed successfully. Extent of forest land for which individual titles distributed were 2, 39,554 acres for the entire state.

Agricultural development: Distribution of Food grains through fair price shops, revamped Public Distribution System, Door Delivery System are the schemes via which Government of Maharashtra supply of food grain to tribals. Under Tribal Sub Plan Area, "Nav Sanjeevan Yojana" has been implemented along with Mini Mada Pocket to identify inaccessible villages. Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), to bring permanent improvement in the land resources watershed development programme has been executed to improve irrigation facility in tribal areas which includes (1) Contour/graded bundling with vegetative bunds; (2) Terracing; (3) Contour vegetative key lines; (4) Nala bunding (earthen/cement)/Nala training; (5) Brushwood dams; (6) Earthen structure with vegetative bunds; (7) Loose boulder structures; (8) Gabion structure; (9) Diversion bandharas; (10) Underground bandhara; (11) Livecheck dams; (12) Farm pond. In order to bring the tribal families above the poverty line, bullock carts, bullock pairs, pipeline, pump set, sprinkle and farm pond have been made available. 40% tribal households in the study area have been given bullock cart, compared to one-third (33%) tribal households before 10 years. Some households under CCDP have also been given agricultural hand tools like spade, plough and sickle.

Conservation of culture: In 1965 Maharashtra government established Tribal Culture Museum under TRTI (TRTI a 'Nodal Agency' for implementation of Forest Rights Act (2006)). 1359 handicrafts and other exhibits used by various tribal groups across the state are on display. The Tribal Development Department is imparting skill development training in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups about the government schemes including CCDP-PVTG scheme in the study area is low. Information pertaining to most of the rural and tribal development schemes is disseminated to the tribal households by the sarpanch or the village head. Nearly one third (32%) respondents informed that the officers of ITDA visits the project villages and informs the tribal villagers about the schemes of specific to PVTG, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Issues & Challenges

- The villagers under the study area are facing the problem of clean drinking water as there is only one well for the village and that too is filled with contaminated water.
- During the study it was found that the villagers are not getting employment for weeks together which is an unusual scenario.
- Delay in receiving Old Age pension.
- Chicken pox, malaria, and typhoid are common and prevalent disease in the study area.

- There is no facility, and system to check the drop out students.
- There is no community hall within the village.
- The village covered under the study area does not have enough space for grazing of livestock.

Recommendations

- More income generating schemes and skill development projects with proper interval follow-ups should be executed in the region.
- Households should be given subsidy for the construction of pucca houses under state or central government schemes (CCDP).

Manipur

Livelihood: Average income of Maram Naga of Manipur is Rs.2928/-. Livelihood of PVTGs of Manipur mainly depends upon Non- Timber forest produce (NTFP), shifting and settled cultivation and hunting wild animals. Manipur government has given financial assistance for starting backyard poultry. Horticulture has also been promoted by the government under CCDP.

Housing: Majority of Maram Naga are living in Kutcha house. To improve housing conditions, tin sheets have also been provided to many households in these villages for covering the upper part of Kutcha house under conservation-cum-development project. However, housing condition did not witness much improvement in recent 10 years. To improve housing conditions and standard of living, the government should distribute.

Health Infrastructure: To facilitate access to health Centres, three mobile unit/ambulance have given to district administration in three circles namely Willong, Maram and Senapati. Health infrastructure is in very poor conditions. However, the availability of free medicines has increased in recent years. Free life savings medicines are available at health Centres at very few health centres.

Education: Despite of poor educational infrastructure, overall enrollment ratio, between the age group of 6 years to 12 years, is as high as 98%. Children are provided books and uniforms from the government. Overwhelming majority of children are enrolled in primary schools.

Food Security: Under public distribution system, Maram households get only 25 kg of rice at the end of every month regardless of number of family members which is not sufficient for many families.

Connectivity: Pucca roads have been built to connect the majority of Maram Nagas' villages. Asian highway no. 1 are passing through or nearby villages. Telecommunication facilities have also reached in villages of Maram Naga tribe. In some of the villages, internal village road has been constructed under CCDP. Maram Naga's villages have been electrified.

Skill Development: To create job opportunities, skill development has been imparted in the field of hospitality. Many Maram Naga girls have been trained in the field of aviation. These youths got job as air hostesses.

Issues and Challenges

- Villages lack proper educational infrastructure. In the name of educational infrastructure, they have only primary schools. Girls' enrollment ratio uncovers disheartening pictures about education of girl child. Girls' gross enrollment ratio is confined to near half of the overall enrollment ratio. Majority of children discontinue their studies after primary school. Majority of villages lack middle and secondary level school.
- Food security is one of the major problems. A considerable population of face food scarcity for three months or more. As the majority of households do not possess any type of ration card.
- Majority of the respondents do not have access to immunization schemes and very few respondents have health card.

Recommendations

- To check the high school dropout after primary level and to end the situation of servitude in which children are suffering. Middle and high schools must be opened in every village or within the distance of 3 to 4 KM from each village of Maram Naga. Government Colleges must be opened in each circle.
- Traditional weaving and bamboo arts and crafts should be promoted to raise the income level of Maram Naga. Skill development programme and financial supports must be imparted for inclusive development of Maram Naga's tribe.
- To promote horticulture, government should provide one goods carrying vehicle in each circle of Senapati district to carry fruits and vegetables to Senapati.
- PHC and Sub Health Centres must be opened, doctor and nursing staff must be recruited in each health centre on priority basis to check the spread of communicable and non-communicable disease like Cancer, tuberculosis, diabetes, epilepsy dengue and malaria.

Odisha

Housing: An overwhelming majority (88%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households have received financial assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAY Schemes. Most of the tribal households (98%) had Kutcha house before 10 years; however, at present only 36% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of semi-pucca houses owned by the tribal households as more than half (53%) of the studied tribal households live in semi-pucca houses at present.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across seven tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 70 percent; whereas between the age group of 13-15, it is 92 percent and between 15-17 age it is 72 percent. Under Article 275(1), Eklavya Model Public Schools (EMRS) and educational complex both for boys and girls and hostels for girls are established in the state. There are 13 functional Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) spread in the micro project agency/districts in the state. More than 5,268 children from class 6 to 12 are studying in the EMRS. In each school, on an average 405 students (both boys and girls) belonging to tribal and PVTG study. Accommodation, food, study materials including school dress and books are provided to the tribal children (both boys and girls) at free of cost till 12th class. Hostels both for girls and boys are also established in the vicinity. During Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) among several development programmes, 17 Education Complex were set up exclusively for PVTG girl students. More than three-fourth respondents (84%) informed that they are highly satisfied with the educational facilities such as educational complex for girls and boys, Ashram Schools and Eklavya Model Public Schools.

Health & Nutrition: The health status of PVTGs in the study area is very poor. The diseases like sickle cell anemia, upper respiratory problems, and malaria; gastro-intestinal disorders like acute diarrhea, micronutrient deficiency and skin infection diseases are common among PVTGs. Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana was launched on August 15, 2018 by Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha. It aims at providing financial assistance for healthcare to about 3.5 crore people of the state, with annual health insurance coverage of Rs 5 lakhs per family and 7 lakhs per women members of the family. An overwhelming majority (92%) of respondents from the study area reported that they have received health card under Biju Swasthya Kalyan Yojana. In addition to this, the Mamata for pregnant women in Odisha scheme provides monetary support to the pregnant and lactating women which enable them to seek improved nutrition and promote health seeking behavior. An overwhelming majority (83%) of respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, vitamin tablets and iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. Under the CCD plan, mobile health units/health camps have been organized by the MPAs and FNGOs in the surveyed micro project villages.

Drinking Water supply: More than three fourth (90%) PVTG households in Odisha reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as tube well, pipe water supply through overhead water tank based on solar power, bore well and sanitary well. However, before 10 years the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from streams and ponds. Under CCD plan, 34 units of gravity water supply systems have also been installed in the MPA villages in the year 2018-19.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), an overwhelming majority (87%) of the tribal households in the study area have informed that they have received wooden plough and a pair of bullocks at present compared to three fourth (74%) tribal households before 10 years. Less than one tenth (7%) PVTG households have received agricultural hand tools like spade, hoe, sabal and sickle. Efforts are made by the micro project agencies to enhance the production and productivity of food grains by ensuring critical inputs and technical support. Some of the activities are promotion of SRI, cultivation of ginger, turmeric, maize, groundnut, mustard and also supply of bullock pair for ploughing and other agricultural implements. The horticultural component aims to provide sustainable sources of livelihood to the small and marginal farmers through plantation of fruit crops viz. mango, cashew, banana. The micro project agencies have also proposed to promote cultivation of off-season vegetable, spices and tuber crops in the tribal areas through technical support and capacity building support to the PVTG and other tribal farmers.

Animal husbandry: Under animal husbandry, backyard poultry, bee keeping, goatry have been promoted under the entry point activities by the micro project agencies under the Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP). Provision of necessary support services like animal health/vaccination camp and farmers training has been proposed under conservation cum development activities in 2018-19. Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, piggery, fish culture as a supplementary source of income. More than two thirds (70%) PVTG households have more than 7 numbers of livestock before 10 years and nearly two thirds (61%) of the tribal households possess more than 7 livestock at present.

Promotion of SHGs: As a part of social inclusion policy of Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihood Improvement Programme (OPELIP), at least 70% households are to be covered under SHG fold. Accordingly, efforts are made by the micro project agencies to promote the SHG and other SHG linked community institutions like Cluster Level Federation (CLF) and Gram Panchayat Level Federation (GPLF) with the support of Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM). So far 5182 SHGs, 504 CLFs and 73 GPLFs are formed under the OPELIP. Along with savings and internal lending, bank linkage has also been extended to these SHGs formed by the tribal and deprived community with support from OLM. Financial support to SHGs has been provided to promote different micro-

entrepreneurial activities along with relevant support services to make these enterprise activities under CCD plan 2018-19.

Land distribution and land development: The total numbers of PVTG households in the 17 MPA villages are 22154, however as per a recent survey conducted by OPELIP there are 19231 households in the entire area. As per the DLC report, 11864 households have received FRA title; however, the recent OPELIP Survey reports that 9126 households have received FRA titles. Number of RoR and demarcation already made by the district administration is 5492. The RoR and demarcation made through OPELIP is 1833. About 634 number of new FRA applications have been processed and sent from Gram Sabha (GS) to SLDC (Sub Divisional Level Committee). Overall, the progress of land rights under FRA in the state reflects that Acres is 1836.585 acres of land has been provided to the PVTG households in the entire 17 MPA villages. The land major development activities undertaken by the micro-project agencies in the tribal villages include land leveling, stone removal, field bunding and stone bunding.

Irrigation Infrastructures: Under the CCD plan, water harvesting structures such as check dam, diversion weir, water channel, and construction of drain, supply of diesel pump set for irrigation and construction of field channel have also been undertaken in the MPA villages in the financial year 2018-19. In order to enhance the irrigation potential in the tribal areas, an initiative is taken with Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation (OLIC), Bhubaneswar for installation of deep bore well/Community Lift Irrigation Points (CLIP) in the MPA villages. So far, 69 deep bore well have been constructed irrigating 138 acres of agricultural land. Thus, the convergence with OLIC has benefitted 599 PVTG farmers in the state. Similarly, another initiative is taken with Odisha Agro Industries Corporation (OAIC), Bhubaneswar for installation of Micro River Lift Irrigation Projects (MRLIP) under Jananidhi-II scheme in the MPA areas to provide irrigation facilities throughout the year and to increase the productivity. Till March 31, 2019, 10 MRLIP have been constructed irrigating 35 hectare of agricultural land and more than 35 PVTG farmers have been benefited through the convergence with OAIC initiative.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: Concrete road and culverts were constructed in all 17 MPA villagers in the state. The entire educational complexes are connected with the concrete road in the study area. Further, the micro project agencies have undertaken activities such as construction of CC roads, link roads, CD works, metal roads, culverts etc. under CCD plan in the financial year 2018-19.

Solar based Electrification: Supply of solar street lights, home lights and solar lanterns to hill top villages and provision of solar power plant has been initiated by the micro project agencies in the tribal villages in the state. Majority of respondents (61%) reported that solar street light was installed in the PVTG inhabited villages by the respective tribal development

agencies under the CCD Plan. One fourth (25%) respondents have solar lanterns and home lights both before and after 10 years of project intervention. In a few cases, solar repairing shops were also set up for the repairing and maintenance of the solar lanterns and street lights. More than one-fourth (46%) respondents informed that solar repairing shops were established in the study area.

Conservation of culture: The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. The Tribal Museum of Art & Artifacts is established in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar. There is also a PVTG Gallery, Replicas of Tribal houses and a Library in the SCSTRTI Campus itself. The mission of the museum is to conserve the tribal material culture, art and crafts and artifacts. The members of the PVTG households informed that occasionally they go for exposure visit to SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar. In order to provide assistance in the promotion of traditional activities, under the CCD plan, the Dongaria Kondh Development Agency (DKDA) in Rayagada district has established the Tribal Interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As part of Skill Development Programmes, the administration has instituted Dongria Shawl knitting training for Dongaria women at the interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As many as 76 Dongria women were trained in knitting skills in 2017-18. Cultural mandap has also been established in the PVTG inhabited village in the study area. More than three fourth (77%) respondents informed that there is a cultural mandap in their village at present; however less than half(47%) respondents reported that there was cultural manadap in their village before 10 years. Villagers participate and perform in the cultural activities including tribal and traditional folk music and dance every year. Musical instruments like 'Changu, Dhol (Drums), and band baja and traditional dresses have been provided to the PVTG houses by the MPA under CCD scheme.

Social security: Social security of PVTG families is ensured by covering them under Janashree Bima Yojana. Besides covering of new families under the scheme, revalidation of old families are also done through the micro project agencies. Almost one fifth (19%) respondents informed that they are highly satisfied with the social security benefits ensured through the provision of fire proof houses, grain banks and coverage of all families under Janashree Bima Yojana.

Skill development: Half (52%) of the respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the skill development training imparted to the programme participants in several trading activities like weaving Shawls, wall hangings and tailoring to the tribal youth in the study area. As part of Skill Development Programmes, the administration of Rayagada had instituted Dongria Shawl knitting training for Dongaria women at the interpretation Centre in Chatikona. As many as 76 Dongria women were trained in knitting skills in 2017-18.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area in Odisha reflects that tribal villagers have limited understanding and awareness about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia to the villagers (53%), however, the villagers are well connected with the respective tribal development agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department. Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Kalahandi and Sundargarh district in the state.

Any other innovative activity

- Odisha Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OPELIP) is a special programme to improve the living conditions of the PVTGs and reduction of poverty for PVTGs in the state. The Government of Odisha through its State development fund and in partnership with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has taken up the OPELIP programme. It is being implemented in 17 Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) of 12 districts and 89 Gram Panchayats covering 1125 inhabited villages in Odisha.
- Under the OPELIP programme, moderately literate local village youths are imparted training to promote them as community service provider (CSP) to support in villages of the Gram Panchayat. The CSP mobile to attend village meeting, cluster meeting, SHG meeting, federation meeting etc. There are 6 different CSPs working in a Gram Panchayat such as one CSP-Poultry, CSP-Goatery, CSP-Agriculture, CSP-Horticulture and two CSP-IGA (Income Generation Activities). These CSPs have undergone intensive training in different training institutions like OMFED training & Development Centre, Cuttack and School of Horticulture, Khurda. During the training, the CSPs have already been given support for model demonstration on different interventions like chick unit, goatery unit, farmer field school, crop diversification, kitchen garden etc. The expertises of CSPs have facilitated the farmers and poultry farmers to uplift their socio-economic condition to a large extent.
- Due to remoteness and non-availability of electronic communication system, it was difficult for the Micro Project Agencies (MPAs) to successfully implement and also to monitor the activities in the tribal areas. The introduction of the SAT (Very Small Aperture Terminal) as a satellite-based communication system provides internet access in the remote places of the MPA villages where there are no facilities for communication. It acts as an interface for communication through email, message, VOIP etc. Out of 17 MPAs, 13 V-SATs have been installed successfully at the MPA office namely: PBDA, Jamardihi, PBDA, Rugudakudar, LSDA, Serango, KKDA, Lanjigarh, KKDA, Belgarh, BDA, Mudulipada, LDA, Morada, CBDA, Sunabeda, DKDA, Parsali, LSDA, Putasing, PBDA, Khuntagaon, TDA, Tumba, JDA, and

Gonasika. At present, the respective 13 MPA office have access to internet facilities through V-SAT.

- E-Sambrudhi is a portal developed by OPELIP to digitize interventions initiated in the programme areas of data collection, reporting, and progress for monitoring and documentation purposes. It captures the daily attendance of the staff at different level, work plan of each employee, fund flow through CCD/Article 275/SCA to TSS; information on agricultural cropping with Geo-Tagged Photographs, activity wise physical and financial progress of AWPB etc.
- A detailed Village Development Committee (VDC) is prepared in the form of a booklet to capture the daily and month wise activity taken up by the Village Development Council as per their AWP&B/VDP. It helps the VDC members to know about the activities to be taken up under different component and the expenditure incurred against each activity.
- In order to facilitate market linkage for the NTFP produces and other surplus agricultural produces, a tripartite agreement is made with 20 PPAs (Primary Procurement Agencies-SHG, VDCs, FIG, CIG, etc.), MPA and TDCC. Several training programmes were conducted at State level as well as district level to sensitize the PPA members and the staff of FNGO/MPA along with CRPs. Thus, the market linkage with TDCC has enhanced the income of the PPAs.

Issues and Challenges

- The tribal villagers are prone to frequent forms of diseases such as: endemic malaria, skin diseases, stomach ailments, diarrhea and dysentery. Since the level of awareness on health care among the tribe is very low, they are still dependent on the village quacks for treatment.
- Depletion of forest produce and restrictions imposed by forest department on the tribal villagers not to enter into the wild life sanctuary area in the state is a major challenge before the tribes since their livelihood depends on forest produce.
- Road connectivity to the tribal villages is very poor.
- Threats of left wing extremists especially in Nuapada, Rayagada and Malkangiri is a major hindrance to implement the CCD project in the MPA villages

Recommendations

- Connectivity to the MPA villages is poor, hence village roads should be constructed and repaired, culverts and small bridges should be constructed.
- Stream based pipe water supply through overhead water tank based on solar power could be provided to the villages where such water sources are not available and construction of sanitary well and installation of tube well and

deep bore well should be provided to the villages where drinking and also for irrigation purposes.

- Educational complex for both for boys and girls should be established in the villages where there is no school
- Check-dams and water canal followed by stone bonding and land development should be continued under CCDP activities
- Training relating to special crop could be organized by the agricultural department to improve the agricultural practices in the region

Rajasthan

Education: More than two thirds (70%) respondents' children are enrolled in schools. Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Separate educational complex and hostels are also established for the school going children. Ashram School for Sahariya girls in Baran District from class 6th to 10th. For promoting higher and professional among Sahariya students education government provide financial assistance of Rs.50000 for coaching to prepare themselves for PMT/PET/ and other examinations. Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojna and Special Central Assistance scheme computer training is being imparted through computer centres in Sahariya Ashram School. For the encouragement of higher studies among girls, government distribute cycle to girls students who come to school from a distance of 5 Km. Majority of Sahariya girls student get cycle for continuance of their studies.

Health Infrastructure: Sub-Health Centre and Primary Health Centre have been started in remote locations to conduct the screening of acute health problems like Sick Cell anemia among PVTGs students and focus on eradication of prevalent endemic health problems like Malaria, Leprosy, TB etc. There are 3 CHCs (Community Health Centres), 8 PHCs (Primary health Centres), 68 Sub Centres in Shahbad and Kishanganj areas. Under Janjatiya Kalyan Nidhi Yojna a programme is being implemented to identify TB patients in remote areas and ensure their complete treatment. 56 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 85 percent respondents viewed that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 79 percent respondents reported of having access to these health institutions. ANM staff are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. Under Sahariya Swasthya Sahyogi Yojna, women are trained for 45 days for first aid treatment. Janani Express is key project of Rajasthan government to provide ambulance facility to the patient and pregnant women.

Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana is for safe deliveries of babies in government hospitals. More than one third (38%) the pregnant women are receiving supplementary food.

Housing: Pucca housing facility increased to 21% from 3%. However, there is considerable decrease in Semi-Pucca house. It went down to 11% from 26% at the present time. Indira Awas Yojna scheme is being implemented since 1993 with the main objective to provide shelter for SC, ST, bonded labours and other poor and BPL families. Credit cum subsidy scheme for rural housing is being implemented since 1999-2000 as a sub –scheme of Indira Awas Yojna with the main objective of providing subsidy to 210 rural persons having annual income of less than Rs. 32,000. The maximum amount of subsidy is Rs. 10,000.

Land distribution and land development: Both homestead land and agricultural land have been allocated to Sahariya tribe under Forest Right Act, 2006. 41% Sahariya tribe have land between 1-4 acres and other 15% Sahariya tribes have more than 4 acres of land.

Skill Development:

Under Vaivshaik Prashikshan Scheme 25 days of vocational training is provided in masonry, carpentry, and as a technician and as a mechanic through the Rajasthan Mission On Livelihood(RMOL). This is to make Sahariya boys and girls self dependent. Under Swarojgar Yojna they are given skill development training so that they could earn for their survival. Under this scheme some are provided financial help of Rs. 10,000 to start their work. There is a 25% quota for Sahariya in Baran district for Govt. jobs.

Social Security: Under Jan Shree Bima Yojana, the government aims to provide more financial assistance to BPL families including the Sahariya, and Pannadhay Jeevan Amrit Yojna was started in the state in August 2006, in place of the existing National Family Benefit Scheme.

Issues and Challenges

- 29% Sahariya tribe is facing food scarcity for six months or less. Whereas one tenth Sahariya PVTG is facing food scarcity for more than six months in a year.
- School dropout is very high among Sahariya children. Majority of the students leave the school after primary education.
- Housing conditions of Sahariya did not improve. More than two thirds (68%) respondents are living in Kutcha houses.
- Sahriyas do not have proper irrigation facilities. They mostly depend upon rainwater for irrigation.

Recommendations

- Majority of the Sahariyas tribe are wage labourer. They do not pose any specific traditional skills which can raise their income. To raise their income, skill development training Centres should be opened with proper facilities and staff. Government should impart skill development training in mason, mechanics, fitters and drivers.
- As Sahariya tribes are agriculturists, proper irrigation facilities should be developed.
- To avoid the situation of food security, ration card should be distributed to every household and proper functioning of PDS must be ensured.
- Housing sector needs more government intervention as majority of Sahariya are living in Kutcha house.

Tamil Nadu

Education: The Government of Tamil Nadu is according highest priority for providing access and improving the quality of education imparted to scheduled tribes children. Several development programmes were initiated recently in the micro-project area for recurring of 7 Eklavya Model Residential Schools benefitting more than 1000 numbers of PVTG girls and boys. Through these programmes goals such as creating all weather connectivity to most of remote habitations, extending health infrastructures to PVTGs, providing safe drinking water and housing for PVTG households, developing sustainable livelihoods projects through agro-horticulture, electrification of PVTG villages and conservation of their tradition and culture have been achieved. Shuttle services of two Eicher Cab have been provided in the Nilgiris District for the conveyance of people and tribals students from the hill to plain area and vice versa. Steps have been taken for the construction of school buildings for the EMR School started in June 2018 at Pattipulam in Kancheepuram District.

Health: Nearly three-fourths (71%) respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, 53% respondents informed that the pregnant women have got vitamin, iron and calcium tablets and more than half (54%) respondents reported that pregnant women have benefitted from vaccination from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. under study. The number of beneficiaries of supplementary food, tablets and vaccines has risen significantly over the last 10 years. Study concludes that there has been a slight growth in health facilities such as free medicine. 88% of respondents reported that they receive free medicines. According to the study, the ratio of child immunization has also been increased in the last 10 years. NGO NAWA (Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association) is providing health facilities in Nilgiris district. At present NAWA is running three hospitals, three dispensaries and a Mobile Medical Unit offering free medical assistance to tribal patients from the Nilgiris District.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Tamilnadu shows that total number of claims including individual and community land were 33988 (32,983 individual and 1005 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 6,111 individual and 276 community land titles were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. More than one third (38%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), nearly one fifth (19%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. In order to motivate Traditional Agriculture in 7 Integrated Tribal Development Programme Areas, an amount Rs.70 lakh has been allocated and the works are being implemented and monitored by the Project Officers. In order to provide infrastructure facilities in Tribal areas, maintenance of Tribal Residential Schools and for the implementation of FRA, necessary funds have been provided under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing, guard walls have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: An overwhelming majority of tribal households (73%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their village.

Solar based lighting Facility: Nearly two thirds (65%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available.

Conservation of culture: The major emphasis under the Conservation cum-Development (CCD) plan include conservation of culture of the PVTGs including documentation of their lifestyle, traditional medicine and medical practices, art, folklore, sports, music, dance, crops food etc. Toda women and men both are traditionally trained in embroidery while majorly involving in Buffalo rearing. They have separate traditional grazing space for buffalo in each village. Their temples are most unique in all tribal groups. Apart from shifting and settled cultivation, Kota and Irular are also engaged collection of forest produce and practising horticulture. Some of Kota men are still follow their traditional practices of making items of iron. Kattunayakans residing in Mudumalai Tiger reserve on the border of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, follows the traditional practices of Elephant rearing and provided with jobs as elephant trainers and riders. Paniyans mostly practice their traditional dance and use musical instruments. Traditional dress and ornaments of Paniyans are very unique but participation of people is limited to festivals only. Almost all of six tribes follow the

traditions of singing, dancing and wearing traditional dress on their festivals. An exclusive Tribal Research Centre is functional since the year 1983 with the assistance of Government of India at Muthurai Palada, Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris District, for collecting data about the Tribes and conducting research about their life-style, culture, and language, socio-economic and educational status.

Skill development: A Special Vocational Guidance Centre is functioning at Udhagamandalam in the Nilgiris District for guiding the tribal youth to choose their career and profession. TAHDCO (Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation) is also providing skill development training to youth of schedule tribes and PVTGs. Several Youth Training Centres have been constructed aimed to create aspirational training infrastructure in the tribal areas. Government has issued detailed operational guidelines for utilization of these Youth Training Centres as Skill Development Centres of Excellence. Kolams and Toda and Kota are Practising traditional art and craft activities such as embroidery and traditional work of black smith. Thus, the Tribal Development Department should impart skill development training programmes in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Issues and Challenges

- Lack of proper housing facilities is a major problem for Kattunayakans as the structure of their traditional hut where they live in is very problematic and unusable.
- Sanitation and lack of toilet facilities are major issues among Paniyan habitations.
- All-weather road is much needed to the village. Guard wall beside the Road could prevent Elephants from affecting villagers.
- Lack of arrangement of clean water with sources like bore well and pipe water is big challenge in Kurumba habitations. Guard wall is also necessary in the villages surrounded by dense forest.
- The issue of Community Certificates by making life of PVTGs in the Tamil Nadu difficult as Community certificate is necessary in getting benefits of every schemes.
- Only 6,111 individual and 276 community land titles were distributed out of 33,988 FRA claims titles to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019.
- FRA land must be allotted to the Todas as they are living in dense forest without communication and basic needs.

Recommendations

- There should be more focused plans on giving Paniyans and Kurumbas skill and marketing assistance for their traditional work of art craft and traditional medicinal practices to help them financially and in making them independent.

- Kattunayakans mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey, tamarind, broom sticks, fiber) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Kattunayakan community.
- Conservation of Paniyan culture and their traditional occupation should be a matter of concern because Paniyan are, in search of wage labour shifting to Gram panchayats and urban areas. This way they are almost disconnected with their traditional practices. Government should take initiatives and organise some programmes in concern with their cultural preservation.
- Majority of the tribes depend on agriculture for their livelihood/economic development but due to lack of awareness / knowledge on modern agricultural practices, the productivity and the returns as well are becoming very low. Therefore, it is felt necessary to provide them required knowhow on the modern agricultural practices through field demonstrations taking them to places of progressive farming where scientific technology in agriculture, horticulture, livestock management etc. are applied.
- Housing is a much needed action for Kattunayakans as the structure of their traditional hut where they live in is very problematic and unusable.
- All-weather road is much needed to the village. Guard wall beside the Road could prevent Elephants from affecting villagers.
- Water tank with arrangement of clean water from bore well or open well is very much in need in their habitations. Guard wall is also necessary in the villages surrounded by dense forest.
- Schemes which generate Employment and promote Skill Training programmes must be put in place since Paniyans are losing their heritage and descending into poor dependent people.
- Resolving the issue of Community Certificates by making the process less strict and approachable is much needed in the step for all the tribes, especially PVTGs.
- Only 6,111 individual and 276 community land titles were distributed out of 33,988 FRA claims titles to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. FRA land must be allotted to the all the PVTGs as they are living in dense forest without communication and basic needs.

Telangana

Housing: The study shows that about 58% tribal households had Kutcha houses before 10 years, however, at present only 14% tribal families have Kutcha houses. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households. Community wise analysis of the type of houses owned by the tribal households shows that among the four PVTGs under

study, Chenchu and Konda Reddy tribes are mostly residing in pucca houses (88% and 80%). Rural Development Trust, an NGO is making pucca houses for Chenchu tribe since 2011 onwards. 88% of Chenchus from study area are now living in pucca houses. One fourth (25%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households in Telangana have informed that they have received financial assistance for construction of houses under conservation-cum development plan (CCDP) and additional tribal sub-plan (ATSP) schemes.

Education: Gross enrollment ratio of school going children across four tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 51 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15, it stands at 18 percent and between 15-17 ages it is 17 percent. The Government of Telangana is according highest priority for providing access and improving the quality of education imparted to tribal children. A large amount of proposed budget is intended towards implementing programmes for development of tribal education. Further, Under Article 275 (i) Government of India releases Grants-in-Aid to the State for development of tribes and tribal areas. These grants are being utilized to bridge critical gaps by taking up infrastructure development facilities and continuation of Eklvaya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). The funds are allocated for providing additional infrastructure to TW Educational Institutions, providing health equipment to girls Ashram Schools and Post Matric Hostels, Civil works in Tribal Museums, improvement and Skill Development of ST and PVTG Youth with focus on girls especially.

The Education in the region for PVTGs is on a hopeful path as there are 900 primary school in region and Special Ashram School for Tribal student population. ITDA providing special fund to the SHG for targeting and solving problems of dropped out students. Disha program initiated RS 3 crore for 100 model school called “Disha Model School”. ITDA is giving training to All Anganwadi workers with Basic English & Telugu through master trainers. Flagship programme such as Kalyana Lakshmi Pathakam, innovative schemes such as “CM ST Entrepreneurship and Innovation Scheme”, “ST Employment Cell (STEC)” job portal, providing scholarships to tribal students for pursuing Post Matric Education, Ambedker Overseas Vidhyanidhi Sanna Biyyam Pathakam for borders of TWO Educational institutions and promoting tribal culture by constructing and maintaining tribal museums etc. have been taken up among many other schemes.

Health: Janani janma raksha is the scheme for the lactating mothers with nutritious food for the mother and infant. Primary Health Centre of Donthanapally is a model PHC of Telangana as it is fully equipped with all the Modern facilities of Health Centre. There is proper facility with for delivery of pregnant women and infants in PHCs. Now 80% of total deliveries happening in Government hospitals and PHC. 5 Ultrasound Scanning machines are distributed in Hospitals in Utnoor ITDA. Anaemia and Liver related diseases are most prevalent disease in PVTGs in ITDA Utnoor, for which there is provision of Testing and checking of Blood samples of Tribal People, Identifying them and send serious cases to

NIMS, Hyderabad. 5 Ambulances are providing under CCDP fund in Adilabad district. For lactating mothers, in ITDA Uttoor area, Anganwadi gives them Nutria-basket containing nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get the Vitamins and necessary supplements from Anganwadi.

Land distribution and land development: Status of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 in the State of Telangana shows that total number of claims including individual and community land were 1,86,679 (1,83,252 individual and 3427 community claims) till March 31, 2019. Only 94,360 individual and community land titles were distributed to the tribal households in the state till March 31, 2019. Almost half (47%) respondents reported that under Forest Rights Act, 2006, individual and community land rights have been allotted to the tribal households for using the land for shifting/settled cultivation, post-harvesting, grazing and habitation purposes.

Agricultural development: Under the Conservation-cum development project (CCDP), more than one third (39%) of respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with supply of agro inputs in their areas. Tribal households, who are Practising cultivation, get seeds for free from block offices and ITDA office. Under land development activities stone bonding, terracing have been undertaken in certain PVTG villages in the study area. Rythu Bandhu, state government's scheme for the farmers of Telangana, supports farmers with RS 4000 per year for farming and cultivation. ITDA Uttoor is giving RS 1000 more to PVTG farmers in addition. With this, the condition of farmers is much better than it was a decade ago.

Animal husbandry: Majority of tribal households are engaged in raising cows, oxen, goat rearing, and piggery, as a supplementary source of income. More than one third (39%) tribal households possess 1 to 3 livestock at present. ITDA Uttoor has been distributed one pair of Ox and bullock cart to each PVTG family.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: An overwhelming majority of tribal households (69%) in the study area reported that they are highly satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed in their village.

Solar based lighting Facility: More than three fourth (81%) respondents reported that they are highly satisfied with the houses connected with grid electricity and solar light in the villages and schools where traditional electricity is not available. Solar plantation provided under CCDP funds to in habitats such as Dharmajipet located in dense forest.

Conservation of culture: There exists cultural mandap in the surveyed tribal villages. ITDA Uttoor is promoting traditional tribal paintings. They send tribal artists to other states to perform on various occasions. This initiative is attracting tribals, specially Kolam, towards

their traditional practices. Among the PVTGs in Telangana, Chenchus are the most vulnerable tribal group and they are still Practising hunting and food gathering. Kolam and Konda Reddy women are trained traditionally in weaving cloths and bamboo-basket making. Kolams and Konda Reddy tribe are following their traditional practices of leaf-plate making, broom-stick making, rope making and wood carving activities. Tothi and Chenchu tribes follow the traditional activities like singing and dancing. ITDA Utnoor is taking major steps to conservation of culture and traditional activities of PVTGs in Adilabad district. On the day of field visit itself, there was Mahua Food Festival which is a traditional food festival of Kolam, organized by ITDA Utnoor in their office premise to promote Mahua. Mahua flowers has significant role in curing Anemia.

Livelihood schemes: Livelihood development scheme is benefiting many PVTG families. ITDA Utnoor has provided Bullock-cart, Borewell, Black Tar coal road, Kirana Shop, Tailoring Shop, one Auto in a hamlet or village under CCDP Fund, ITDA Mannanur is providing petty shops, flour mills and tent shops to the PVTG households.

Skill development: Several Youth Training Centres have been constructed aimed to create aspirational training infrastructure in the tribal areas. Government has issued detailed operational guidelines for utilization of these Youth Training Centres as Skill Development Centres of Excellence. Kolams and Konda Reddy are Practising traditional art and craft activities such as Bamboo basketry, rope making and broomstick collecting and making. Thus, the Tribal Development Department should impart skill development training programmes in the selected trades to strengthen the traditional skills of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups.

Awareness about the scheme: Level of awareness among the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in the study area in Telangana reflects that tribal villagers have much understanding and awareness about the Central Sponsored Schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Most of the scheme related information is provided by the Sarpanch/Mukhia to the villagers (50%), followed by information provided by ITDA Officers which is 38% as per respondent reported to the survey team. The villagers are well connected with the respective Tribal Development Agencies and ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department. Further, there is the presence of few NGOs especially in Nagarkurnool and Mehboobnagar district in the state where Chenchus are residing.

Any other innovative activity: The ITDA Utnoor is planning to provide 2500 units of Biogas in habitats and PVTGs and ITDA has already provided 1700 units of Biogas Plantation to tribal households so far. They are also providing solar panels to each household in the hamlets located in deep forest. ITDA Utnoor is also organizing traditional Mahua Food Festival of Kolams to promote Mahua flowers, rich in Vitamins and Protein.

Issues and Challenges

- There should be more focused plans on giving Chenchus and Kolams skill and marketing assistance for their traditional work of bamboo basketry and forest produce collection to help them financially and in making them independent.
- Road connectivity to most of the tribal villages is very poor. As the villages fall under forest and wild life sanctuary, there is restriction from forest department for construction of concrete road in the area.
- There is no irrigation facility in the study area; hence the agricultural activities are entirely dependent on rainfall. Further, there exists no rainwater harvesting structure in the entire region.

Recommendations

- Konda Reddy mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey, tamarind, broom sticks, fiber) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of millets, spices, vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among the Konda Reddy community.
- Kolams have the traditional skills in basket making and honey collection; it could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skill and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted among the tribe.
- Conservation of Tothi culture and their traditional occupation should be a matter of concern because Tothis are, in search of wage labour shifting to Gram panchayats and urban areas. This way they are almost disconnected with their traditional practices. Government should take initiatives and organise some programmes in concern with their cultural preservation.
- Majority of the tribals depend on agriculture for their livelihood/economic development but due to lack of awareness/knowledge on modern agricultural practices, the productivity and the returns as well are becoming very low. Therefore, it is felt necessary to provide them required knowhow on the modern agricultural practices through field demonstrations taking them to places of progressive farming where scientific technology in agriculture, horticulture, livestock management etc. are applied.
- Water harvesting system should be developed. Micro irrigation projects, weir dams, ponds should be constructed to help farmers being more productive and independent. Ponds and small dams on streams could help increasing water level, especially in Adilabad district.

Tripura

Education: Under the CCDP project, Ashram Schools, educational complex and Eklavya Model Public Schools are established in the vicinity in the tribal areas preferably in the rural development blocks and district headquarters, where tribal children both boys and girls study till 10th class. Almost all (97%) Reang villages have schools in their vicinity. Gross enrollment ratio of school going children in the age group between 6 to 12 years is 83 percent.

Health Infrastructure: Facilities and institutions for health care in the tribal villages have improved to some extent, about 93 percent respondents belonging to the PVTGs reported that there exist Public Health Centre either at the block level, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 43 percent respondents viewed that there is a Sub Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level. 63 percent respondents reported that they have been provided with health card. 87% respondents have access to health services. Interestingly, 90% of the surveyed households informed about institutional delivery. 90 percent of children of respondents have been immunized in recent years and the same percentage of children gets regular vaccination.

Land Distribution and Land Development: Government has provided forest land on Patta for Rubber and Areca-nut plantation under FRA. Due to this, Reangs reported that their income has risen with manifolds. Customary laws of Ownership of land among PVTG households at present shows that more than one fourth (27%) tribal households possess agricultural land (both settled and shifting cultivation land) above 4 acres, another 3 percent tribal households have small land holding of 0-1 acres.

Agricultural Development: Agricultural extension officers visit in Kumracherra, Masurai Para and Sadaihum for giving the training for rubber and Areca Nut Plantation. Reangs are moving towards moving from shifting cultivation to settle cultivation as government is encouraging horticulture along with rubber plantation and areca nut plantation.

Solar based Electrification: Solar based drinking system has been installed by the government. Solar power station has been built to give the electricity to the households of the Bangarai Para Village. Electricity has reached to the villages. Solar lantern has been provided to the majority of the households.

Skill Development: TRP & PTG Department are providing GNM Nursing/B.ED/D.EL.ED training to the Reang girls. Tailoring and beautician training are also provided to the Reang girls.

These trainings are sponsored by the TRP & PTG Department, Tripura.

Road Connectivity: To improve the connectivity, government has built roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to connect the internal villages to link road. Under CCDP, internal village roads have been constructed.

Issues and Challenges

- Government interventions in housing sector are almost null as More than three fourth (80%) households are living in Kachcha house.
- Drinking water problem is one of the major concerns of the Reang PVTG. They were complaining that water was contaminated. They still drink water of springs and streams.
- Reang villages do not have any higher secondary schools and colleges. Reang children go to block market for high schools and colleges. This is the one reason for high dropout after primary and middle level schools.

Recommendations

- Government should ensure safe drinking water in the villages of Reang PVTGs. Solar based drinking water system can be installed for providing safe drinking water.
- Reang language should be the language of communication in Reang villages' school to preserve their culture and language.
- Housing is the key concern as majority OF the Reang PVTG live in Kutcha house. They have threat of wild animals.
- For the upliftment of women's status and making them self-dependent, government should encourage traditional weaving by providing skill development training and necessary equipment.

Uttarakhand

Housing: Officially Uttarakhand is home to two particularly vulnerable tribal groups (Bukha and Rajis) which have been Scheduled in the Constitution of India, in 1967. The Tribal Welfare Department of Uttarakhand has set the target to construct individual housing for all. An overwhelming majority (97%) of the studied particularly vulnerable tribal households reported they have self-owned house and nearly one-third (36%) of them have received government assistance for construction of houses under CCDP, PMAY/IAY Schemes. Most of the tribal households (83%) had Kutcha house before 10 years; however, at present only

21% tribal families have Kutcha house. There is a sharp increase of pucca houses owned by the tribal households as more than two-thirds (69%) of the studied tribal households live in pucca houses at present.

Education: The Tribal Welfare Department of Uttarakhand is working diligently towards the improvement of education among the PVTGs as the state do not require recurring expenditure for the function EMRS, it is running the EMRS as per cost norm set by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Construction of 6 additional classroom, dispensary and guest room, as well as store room in EMRS, Kalsi (Dehradun) is in progress. The government has also bought 32 set (2 set, per school) of computer for Ashram School. The major projects undertaken by the government of Uttarakhand in the last ten years to improve the education infrastructure such as: construction of girls hostel with strength of 210 girls in Eklavya model residential School at Kalsi (Dehradun) in the year 2014-15 and construction of girl hostel in Dehradun, State Government Ashram School, Post Office at Lakhandal in the financial year 2017-18. Due to constant efforts of Tribal Welfare Department the gross enrolment ratio at present, of school going children across two tribal communities in the age group between 6 to 12 years has touched 58 percent, whereas between the age group of 13-15 it is 71 percent and between 15-17 ages it is 60 percent.

Health & Nutrition: The health status of PVTGs in the study area is poor, in Raji's undernourishment is higher than Buksa's. The frequent form of diseases among the tribal communities in the study area include cold (jaundice), fever (malaria), Depression, Arthritis and Gastritis are common among PVTGs. Most of individuals of studied area are suffering from Anaemia. Mukhyamantri Swasthya Sudrikaran Yojana has it first phased in April 2016, it was launched by Health & Family Welfare Department, Government of Uttarakhand. Under this programme, health card is being provided to families for getting free of cost treatment in selected hospitals for identified diseases. Nearly three-fourth (74%) of respondents from the study area reported that they have received health card under the scheme. In addition to this, the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) run under NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) in which cash incentive is provided to mothers delivering in hospital. To improve the nutrition status for all with special focus on children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers in Uttarakhand various central schemes are running such as Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), National Nutrition Mission, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), and Aajeevika - National Livelihood Mission . An overwhelming majority (83%) of respondents reported that the pregnant women receive supplementary food, vitamin B, calcium and iron tablets from the Anganwadi Centre in the respective tribal villages. Under the CCD plan, health camps have been organized by the MPAs and FNGOs in the Buksa surveyed micro project villages.

Drinking Water supply: Nearly three fourths (69%) PVTG households in Uttarakhand reported that the quality of drinking water is good at present since the villagers fetch water from safe drinking water sources such as pipe, hand pump, tube well etc. However, before 10 years the villagers reported that the quality of drinking water was manageable since villagers were fetching water mostly from river. Under Clean Drinking Water Project, the Government of Uttarakhand has worked towards the installation of hand pumps, minor irrigation scheme, and installation of Artisan Bore in tribal areas.

Construction of link roads under CCDP: The Tribal Welfare Department of Uttarakhand has constructed road/drainage and community hall, under the CCD Plan in Udham Singh nagar and Dharchula District Pithoragarh. Its aim is to connect the PVTG villages to non-tribal areas for promotion and marketing of tribal produce in the tribal dominated areas in the region. Nearly three fourths (72%) tribal households reported that they are satisfied with the all-weather roads that are constructed under the CCD plan in their village. Under Article 275(1) various other developmental activities have taken place in the tribal areas of the state, such as construction of brick road, link road, bunds, small bridges with hume pipes, construction of drains in Khatima, workshops and night shelters in Joshimath, construction of Kharanja, and community hall cum training/production centres.

Land distribution and land development: In Uttarakhand, only 144 forest individual land claims have been settled out of 3,574 and only 1 claim out of 3,091 claims for community land settlement have been settled. Patta land has been given for housing purposes only, not for agricultural purposes under the provision of 229(b). Thus, the state government should invest more in the implementation of Forest Right Act (FRA).

Infrastructure & Traditional Activities: Under Community Building Project, Construction of Craft Centre, Panchayat house, Vikas Bhawan for Buksa tribe has been constructed. 81% of the respondent from Raji tribe affirmed there is cultural mandap in their village. Among the PVTGs in Uttarakhand, Raji is the most vulnerable tribal group, the tribes wear traditional dress, live on hills, practice shifting/settled cultivation, and are forest dwellers. The Buksa tribe in Uttarakhand practice, food processing, painting, sports, traditional dress and weaving. While weaving as the traditional practice has increased among Buksa tribe, the traditional dress and painting culture has gone down in the last 10 years.

Awareness about the PVTG schemes: Level of awareness among the particularly vulnerable tribal groups in the study area of Uttarakhand reflects that tribal villagers have scanty amount of understanding about the central sponsored schemes of Development of PVTGs, SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The entire scheme related information is provided by the respective ITDA/Tribal Welfare Department but in spite of their efforts only 30% of PVTGs households are aware of the PVTG schemes.

Any other innovative scheme

- The state government with an aim to strengthen local democracy through strong and accountable Gram Panchayats and active Gram Sabhas is running, 'Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana' - Under this scheme grant is given for construction of Gram Panchayat Resource centres/GP buildings.
- With an aim to improve civic infrastructure including community halls, buildings for SHG federations, playgrounds and burial grounds/ crematoria the Government of Uttarakhand is working on a program 'Construction of Foodgrains Godown' as well as 'Construction of Anganwadi Bhawan'- Under Construction of Foodgrains Godown programme, support is provided for construction of godown for storage of food grains. Also the repair and maintenance of such godown are taken up under the scheme. Under 'Construction of Anganwadi Bhawan', its construction is undertaken.

Issues and Challenges

- Access to land (individual Land Rights and Community Forest Resource Rights and tenure security is very low among the PVTGs. Also awareness generation among Gram Sabhas, forest rights committees, and IFR/CFR claimants about FRA and its rules and regulations is not satisfactory).
- Buksa students are interested in education but they are unskilled, it is crucial that a government degree college and polytechnic should be set up in Buksa areas which teaches them job skills.
- The economic and health condition of Raji tribe is poor as there is no certain source of earning as well as no PHC centre in the village. The tribes neither grow enough that they can sell in the market nor they have many animals. Thus, women of Khimkhola village travel to Jauljibi market on a daily basis for selling firewood..
- Literacy rate among Raji is very low. One reason for this is- there is no primary school /secondary school /Degree College nearby as the Raji tribes live on the top of the hill and there is no scope of road connectivity. Raji people reported they have asked government officials for rehabilitation several times.

Recommendations

- Buksa people's land has been occupied by Pakistani migrated Sikhs and since the land belong to Buksa tribe ancestors and as per the legal rule no one can buy Buksa land. It is recommended that at least some portion of Buksa land should be returned to Buksa tribe in order to increase their livelihood.
- Buksa people are experts in designing handicrafts so a skill training course in handicraft can help in creating long run income for the Buksa tribe.
- Raji people are dependent on agriculture and forestry for their livelihood. They do not have any other way of living. The people live on the top of a hill which is not

accessible via road, it is recommended that a resettlement colony should be made for the tribes so that a PHC, school and all other facilities benefits can be enjoyed by them.

West Bengal

Housing: The housing facility has been improved a lot, the majority of households have received house from BCW under various schemes like TSP, CCDP and state government housing schemes namely Gitanjali Awas Yojana and Bangla Awas Yojana. They have been provided with 2 rooms with Veranda. In terms of numbers, 35% PVTGs are residing in Pucca house earlier it was only 14% respondents had Pucca house and same percentage (35%) of tribes have Semi-Pucca house.

Education: Almost all (95%) PVTGs children are being enrolled in schools between the ages of 6-12 years. Education has taken a step forward as Ashram school, primary school and high school have been started at Panchayat, block and district level at Baghmundi block, Purulia, West Medinipur and Totopara. Government is providing all the basic facilities i.e. uniforms, midday meal and accommodation (in Ashram school and Primary school). For girls, post matric hostels have been opened in at sub district and district level.

Health Infrastructure: Health facilities and institutions for health care in the PVTGs villages of West Bengal have improved to a large extent, about 62 percent respondents, belonging to the PVTGs, are availing the facilities of sub-health centre either at the village and/or neighboring villages, where they get medicine and treatment at free of cost. Similarly 80 percent respondents reported that there is a Primary Health Centre in the nearby village or at the Gram Panchayat level and 74 percent PVTG households have access to PHC. All Most all PVTG households (98%) reported that the ANM staff are available at the village and/or Gram Panchayat level. Primary Health centre was opened in the year 1993 in Totopara village by the government. Ambulance is also provided in the PHC. Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram is scheme for safe deliveries of babies in hospitals. Maternity benefit amount is also provided for nutritious food for the mother and infant. They also get vitamins tablet, calcium tablet, iron tablet and nutritious food supplements from Anganwadi. Majority of the households received Health Card called 'Swasthya Sathi Card' for treatment in Government and Private hospital free of cost.

Skill Development Training: In Bhupatipalli, bee keeping training is provided for 6 months. During the training they receive RS. 8000 per month. After the training 350 boxes, with capacity of 3 kg per box, are given for bee keeping. Leaf plate stitching and sewing machine have also been provided in Bhupatipalli. Skill development training is going on for Lodha youths. Government is providing training in the areas of fabrication, automobile repairing, TV repairing, computer maintenance, Babui grass product, plumbing and pipe repair. In

Totopara, tailoring and sewing training was going on during field study. Government has also provided training for Areca-Nut plantation.

Land Distribution and Land Development: Many households got both agricultural and home land under FRA. However, the distribution of land is not even. Many of the households got 1.5 acre for agriculture but some of them provided with 5 acre of land under FRA. More than half (52%) of respondents have received land between one acre to 2 acre for cultivation. Also more than one-tenth of the respondents have received land above 2 acres on Patta under FRA.

Animal Husbandry: Animal rearing is also one of the activities of Totos. Totos are engaged in Pigary and goatry. Some of them also keep cows and buffalo. 60% PVTGs households have livestock in West Bengal with an average of six livestock per households. 10 years ago, only 46% households had livestock. Government has distributed livestock under CCD programme to PVTGs family to raise their income by diversified occupations.

Solar based electrification and Drinking Water supply: For lighting purposes, solar lamp has been distributed in Bhupatipalli and Bareriya of Purulia district. In Paschami Medinipur, solar based drinking water system has been installed in Lodha's villages. Water is supplied through pipe in villages at different points.

Conservation of culture: Traditional activities of PVTGs of West Bengal are art & craft, broom making, musical instruments, dance, plate stitching, rope making, sports and weaving are common traditional practices of PVTGs of West Bengal. Rope making and music are mainly practised by Birhor. Whereas broom making and plate stitching are common to both Birhor and Lodha communities. For the promotion of music and dance, government has provided the musical instruments to Birhor of Bhupatipalli for the creation of Band.

Awareness about CCDP and FRA: 52% PVTG households are aware about CCDP, FRA and other scheme. Respondents reported that tribal officers play an important role to create awareness about FRA and other schemes.

Any Other Innovative Schemes: For encouraging tourism and income of Totos in Totopara, government has converted seven houses of Totopara into Blue Home Stay for tourists. Leaf Plate stitching machine has been given in Bhupatipalli for promoting traditional activities.

Issues and Challenges

- Birhors who were earlier living in the forest areas were regrouped and rehabilitated out of forest areas of Ayodhya Hills (Pahad region). And now, they are living in the nearby Hydropower plant. However, the rehabilitation of the Birohors in the Ayodhya Hills adversely affected their living style. Earlier they were forest dependent and had better living conditions. But now, they are totally dependent upon government aid.

- Lodhas who were earlier living in the forest areas were regrouped and rehabilitated out of forest areas. And now, they are living out of forest. However, the rehabilitation of the Lodhas have adversely affected their living style. Earlier, they were forest dependent and had better living conditions. But today, their income condition has depleted.
- Birhors and Totos are most vulnerable PVTGs as their population is less than 2000. Their language and culture is on the verge of extinction. Government did not take any steps for the preservation of their identities.
- The hamlet has been bereft of village wall guard to prevent from external animal aggression. They lose their produce to animals.
- Tuberculosis, Kalazar and Malaria are widely spread among PVTGs' villages. Tuberculosis, typhoid, jaundice and malaria have cost many lives of PVTGs. Health facility is not sufficient to check the spread of these diseases. Sickle cell anemia is also a major health problem among PVTGs of West Bengal. Mal nutrition and food scarcity are also a major problem of PVTGs of Bengal. Because of rehabilitation, they have been exposed to bad environmental conditions. Due to low income levels, Lodhas do not have access to modern health facilities.

Recommendations

- Birhor community traditional skill is rope making, leaf plate stitching and honey collection; the skill could be strengthened by various marketing provisions and training for enhancing the skill and produce. Livelihood generation activities such as rearing cows and goats could be promoted under CCPD or PVTGs' schemes among the tribe.
- Lodha mostly depend on collection of forest produce (honey wax, ginger, and turmeric) and agriculture. Agricultural and allied activities such as cultivation of vegetables and fruits should be encouraged among Lodha.
- Actions of preservation of language and cultural must be started on priority basis.



Indian Institute of Public Administration
New Delhi

Project: Impact Evaluation of the Scheme of
Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
(PVTGs)



Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GOI

Household Questionnaire

1. Location

1.1 State	
1.2 District	
1.3 Block	
1.4 Gram Panchayat	
1.5 Village	
1.6 Hamlet	
1.7 Type of village Revenue-2, Forest-1	

Section 1: Profile of the Respondent

1.1 Name of the respondent.....

1.2 Age.....

1.3 Sex: (Male-1, Female-2)

1.4 Marital Status:

(Married-1, Unmarried-2, Separated-3, Widow-4, Widower-5)

1.5 Name of the PVTG.....

1.6 Clan.....

1.7 Religion: Hindu-1, Christian-2, Islam-3, Other (specify)

1.8 Type of Family: (Nuclear-1, Joint-2)

1.9 Average Size of the Household

1.10 Permanent Domicile of the village (Since Birth-1, immigrant-2
(If immigrant, then when?))

1.11 Type of Ration Card (BPL-1, APL-2)

1.12 Number of Members in the SHG

1.13 Income (Monthly):

1: Upto 6000, 2. Rs. 6001-8000, 3. Rs 8000, 4. Above Rs. 10000

1. Education and Economic Activity

2.1 Education Level: 1- Illiterate, 2-Literate but no formal education, 3- Primary,

4- Middle, 5- High School, 6- Intermediate, 7- Graduate, 8-PG, 9-Technical/ Professional- 9, 99-Other

2.1 **Economic Activities:** Settled Cultivator- 1, Tenant Cultivator-2, House wife-3, Shifting Cultivation- 4, Collection of Forest-Produce-5, Animal Husbandry- 6, Petty Business-7, Service-8, Wage Earning- 9, Student-10, Aged Person- 12, Unemployed-11, Others- 99

2. Household Particulars

Assets	At Present	Before 10 years
Type of House. Kutcha-1, Semi-pucca-2, pucca-3, Hut-4 Home-less-5		
House Ownership 1. Self-owned, 2. Family owned 3. Rented		
Number of rooms excluding the kitchen & sanitary facilities?		
Ownership of house: 1. Owned, 2. Rented		
If owned, was Govt. assistance received? 1. Yes, 2-No Details of assistance		
Do you possess livestock?		
If yes, how many?		
Separate Animal shed Yes-2, No-1		
Separate Kitchen Yes-2, No-1		
Electricity Connection Yes-2, No-1		
Approximate monthly expenditure for electricity (In Rs.)		
Does the household use any of the following non-conventional sources for lighting purposes? Supply of solar street light-1, Home lights and solar lanterns -2, None-3		
Source of drinking water Tube well-1, Bore Well-2, Pipe Water-3, Sanitary Well-4 Ponds-5, spring/ River /streams -6, Other-9		
Quality of Drinking Water Good-3, Managable-2, Not Good-1		
Toilet facility household members usually use Latrine facility within the premises-1, Public Latrine-2, No Toilet Facility/Defecate in Open-3		
Type of fuel mostly used for cooking Fire wood-1, straw and leaf -3, Cow-dung-2, Cooking Gas (LPG)-6, Gobar Gas-4, Kerosene-5, Electric Heater-7, Others-8		
Consumer Assets ownership: 1. Radio, 2. TV 3. Cycle 4. Two Wheeler 5. Mobile 6. Others(specify)		
Do you own any land? Yes-1, No-2		
If yes, how much (in Acre)		
Agricultural Instruments ownership 1. Tractor, 2. Threshers, 3. Pump set 4. Plough, 5. Any others(specify).....		

Section 4: Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

4.1 Education

	At Present	Before 10 years
Educational Infrastructure		
Is there any school in the vicinity? Yes-1, No-2		
If yes, 1- within, 2- outside the village; No- 0		
What is the distance between the villages/hamlets and the school? 1-Within 1 km, 2-within 2 km; 3-beyond		
Whether classes are held in the school building or in the open space? 1-Open space; 2- School building		
Is there a separate educational complex both for girls and boys in the village / Gram Panchayat? 1-Yes; 2-No		
If yes, is it constructed under the PVTGs scheme and/or under SSA? 1- PVTGs, 2- SSA, 3- Others		
Is there any Ashram School in the Gram Panchayat/ sub-district or district level? 1-Yes; 2-No		
Is there separate toilet for girls in the residential school? 1-Yes; 2-No		
Is there proper electricity connection in the school? 1-Yes; 2-No		
Is there a kitchen garden within the school premises? 1-Yes; 2-No		
Educational Attainment		
Do you have children in the school going age?		
Are all of your children (aged 6-17) attending formal education? If Yes then among them how many female children are attending school... Number of children not going school?		
To which age group school going children belong? Age Group: 1- Between 6-12. 2- Between 13-15. 3- Between 16-17 Type of School: 1-Government, 2-Private		
If your child is attending school, what difficulties or challenges if any s/he is experiencing? 1-Physicaland/or prolonged verbal abuse from staff 2-Safety fears for movement outside home 3-Poor quality of teaching and/or management(service) 4-Not inclusive for children with disabilities(environment) 5-Financial constraints 6-Distance to school 7-Bullying among students 8-Osychological distress/severely distressed 9-Not applicable(no difficulties)		

Number of school aged children not in school

Age Group: 1- Between 6-12. 2-Between 13-15. 3-Between 16-17

Gender: 1-Male, 2-Female

Missing years of education: 1-Less than 3 years, 2- 3 years or more

What are the reasons?

- 1- Not interested(cultural/not useful)
- 2- Serious health condition
- 3- Child marriage/engagement(6-15)
- 4- Missed 3 or more years of education
- 5- Child labour/work with other priorities(6-15)
- 6- Family obligations/responsibilities in the household(6-15)
- 7- Financial constraints(transport, uniforms)
- 8- Lack of documentation
- 9- Safety fears for movement outside the home
- 10- Refused entry due to disability(school unable to cater)
- 11- Disability(unable/unwilling/family will not allow)
- 12- Other/Enumerator judgment(1 low-4 severe)
- 13- Safety fears of attitude within the school(staff/students)
- 14 –Physical/verbal abuse

Does the school give special attention to dropped out students and ensure that they come back to school?

Yes-1, No-2

Does the school have enough teaching staff? Yes -1, 2-No

If no, is the school management committee responsible enough to recruit local teachers in subjects where teachers are not available?

Yes-1, 2-No

Are regular classes held? Yes -1, No-2

What is the medium of instruction?

1-English, 2-Hindi, 3-Regional language

Do your children attend special coaching classes before the commencement of new academic session? Yes-1, No-2

Have your children received free books, school uniform and other amenities under SSA?

Yes-1, 2-No

Are midday meals being provided regularly?

Yes-1, No-2

Whether your children have received any financial assistance/scholarship under the PVTGs scheme?

Yes-1, No-2

Is there any provision for regular health check-ups of students? Yes-1, No-2

4.2 Poverty & Coping Strategies (Food and Basic Needs)

Do you or your family faced food scarcity in a year? 1-Yes, 2-No

If yes, then then move to the next questions

For how many months in a year does your household face food scarcity?

1. Less than 3 months 2- .3 to 5 months 3. 6 to 11 months 4. For whole year

In the past 30 days, has your family applied any of the below strategies to meet basic food needs? If yes, then specify please

- 1- Spent savings
- 2- Borrow grain or money from non-relatives/friends
- 3- Reduced essential non-food expenditure such as education/health
- 4- Mortgage or sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine bicycle, motorbike etc.)
- 5- Sale of livestock
- 6- Look for non-conventional food items
- 7- Look for alternative employment options/working for long hours/low wage
- 8- Skipping meals
- 9- Sent adult family members to beg
- 10- Sent children(under the age 18) to work in order to provide resources
- 11- Withdrew children from school
- 12- Starvation
- 13- Migration

4.3 Conservation of Culture

	At Present- 1	Before 10 years
Traditional Activities		
Do you follow any of these traditional practices? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, specify please		
Art and Craft		
Weaving		
Painting(including decorative and wall painting)		
Jewelry making		
Wood carving and decorating		
Comb making		
Broomstick making		

Bamboo basketry		
Plate stitching and pressing		
Food processing		
Health Products		
Rope Making		
Embroidery		
Archery		
Musical Instrument		
Traditional Dress		
Dance		
Sports		
Others, specify		
Preservation And Promotion Activities		
Is there any tribal museum for preservation of artifacts in the village or in the vicinity? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Is there any financial assistance from government to create market for products? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Are you provided with hand-in training and any instruments provided for arts and crafts or any other traditional activity? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Is there any village cultural mandap? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, do villagers participate actively in arts, crafts, dance and songs? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Does village community organize some event or Mela for folk music, dance Sports and artifacts or tribal products selling? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Is there any financial assistance provided under the PVTGs scheme for creating and promoting the events for Music/Dance/Sports/creating market for tribal products? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Whether any member of your household received traditional dresses? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Did you receive any musical instruments? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, what kind of instrument did you receive? Please specify		

4.4 Health (including construction of toilets and supply of medicines)

	At present	Before 10 Years
Health Infrastructure		

Is there a sub-health centre in the village? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there a primary health centre in your village or in the neighboring village? Yes-1, No-2		
Distance of P.H.C. from your village		
If there was a medical need, were you or any of your family members able to access primary health centre/clinics in then last six months? 1- Yes, 2-No, 99-No medical need		
Which are the general sickness reported in the family? 1. Cold, 2. Fever, 3. Depression, 4. Skin disease, 5. Arthritis, 6. Leprosy, 7. Gastritis 8. Others(specify)		
Where do you go to get treatment? 1. Govt. Hospital, 2. Pvt. Hospital, 3. PHC, 4. Other		
Does identifies medical problem/disability affect the person's ability to perform activity or daily living (eating, bathing, toileting, dressing, transferring? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-N.A.		
Any member of your family suffers from disability? (Yes-1, No-2).		
If yes, then specify: Difficulties to see-1, Difficulties to hear-2, Difficulties to remember things-3, Difficulties in self-care-4, Difficulties to communicate-5		
Does identified medical problem/disability affect the individual's ability to work? 1-Yes, 2-No		
How Do you feel about health services in health centre? 1-Good 2- Bad		
Whether Doctors/ Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)/ Anganwadi Workers available at the health centre/ 1-Yes, 2-No		
Health Facilities		
Do you have a health card? Yes-1, No-2		
Have you availed health services from P.H.C.? 1. Yes, 2.No		
Do you get medicines from the health centre free of cost? Yes-1, No-2		
Have you got benefitted by any immunization programmes? Yes-1, No-2		
Do you take your children for regular vaccination? 1. Yes, 2.No If no, why?		
Have children in your family been immunized? Yes-1, No-2		
Are pregnant mothers and children below 6 years utilizing the benefits of the Special Nutrition Programme? Yes-1, No-2		
Whether institutional pre and post delivery care is provided to pregnant women? Yes-1, No-2		
Which are the supplements available during pregnancy? 1. Supplementary food, 2. Vitamin-B Tablets 3.Vaccines 4- Iron tablets 5- Calcium tablets		
Where do you take women members for delivery? 1. Home, 2. Govt Hospital, 3. Pvt Hospital		

Whether sanitary napkins provided for adolescent girls and women? Yes-1, No-2		
Do Anganwadi and health worker give information on health? 1. Yes, 2.No		
Do you go to local healer? 1. Yes, 2. No		
Has any member of your household received training for paramedics? Yes-1, No-2		
Whether health camps have been organised in the village or in the Gram Panchayat? 1- Yes, 2-No		
If yes, when was it last organised?		
Health Problems		
Does any member in the household suffer from a prolonged illness? Yes-1, No-2		
What are the frequent forms of diseases prevalent in the village? Pls. specify...		

4.5 Connectivity

	At Present	Before 10 Years
Is your village properly connected with all-weather roads? 1-Yes, 2- No		
Do you have cement concrete road connected to your house? 1- Yes 2-No		
If yes is it having culvert constructed under CCD Plan? 1- Yes 2-No		
Whether the village internal roads are connected with the Link Road? 1-Yes, -2- No		
Whether your village is connected with the neighboring villages through Metal Road under CCD plan? 1- Yes, 2- No		
Does your village roads have guard wall also? 1- Yes, 2- No		
Whether the village roads are properly maintained by the village development community or Gram Panchayat? 1- Yes 2-No		
Whether you have access to local market (<i>hatts</i>) for sale and purchase of Agri- Products through all-weather roads? 1- Yes 2-No		
Does your village have Telecommunication Facility? 1- Yes 2-No		
Does your village have DTH Services? 1- Yes 2-No		

4.6 Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (Household)

Parameters	At Present	Before 10 years
What is the source of drinking water in your household? Tube well-1, Bore Well-2, Pipe Water-3, Sanitary Well-4 Ponds-5, spring/ River /streams -6, Other-9		
b. Quality of Drinking Water Good-3, Managable-2, Not Good-1		
Do you consider your water storage (roof tanks, reservoirs, etc.) enough to cover all family needs (personal hygiene, cooking, house cleaning, etc.) 1-Yes, 2-No		
Sanitation		

Toilet facility household members usually use Latrine facility within the premises-1, Toilet at home 2- Public toilet 3- No toilet		
Is the latrine located in an environment which is perceived to be safely (infrastructure) and/or securely (no personal risk) to all members of the household during day and night? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Is the latrine physically accessible to all members of the household? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Is the latrine for exclusive use in your household? 1-Exclusive, 2-Shared with 2 houses, 3-Shared with more than 3 houses		

4.7 Expenditure

Monthly Expenditure	
Rent(monthly)	
Utilities (Electricity, gas, etc.)	
Food(Except PDS)	
Water (pipe water, tanker, bottled, dislodging waste water etc.)	
Treatment (medical. Pharmaceuticals)	
Education(books, uniform, stationary, school fees)	
Transportation(to school, to health centre, to markets, others)	
Infant need(infant food)	
Basic HH items	
Basic hygiene items(soap, shampoo, tooth paste, sanitary pads/towels, diapers)	
Debt repayment(monthly)	
Other, please specify	
Total	

4.8 Electrification

	At Present	Before 10 years
Is the household connected with grid electricity connection? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there any subsidy for household electricity connection under BPL scheme? Yes-1, No-2		
Did you get solar lantern under PVTGs scheme? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there solar street light in your village? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there a solar appliances repair shop/services (solar lantern, street light/home light) available in the village/Gram Panchayat? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there a solar power plant in the village or in the vicinity? Yes-1, No-2		

4.9 Irrigation

	At Present	Before 10 years
Do you have irrigation facility in your village? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, then specify: 1-Major, 2-Medium, 3-Minor		
Types of irrigation(pls specify): 1-Dug Well Shallow, 2-Tube Well Deep, 3- Bore Well, 4- CD Pond and Tanks, 5- Water Harvesting Structure(WHS), 6- Weir Dam, 7- Community Irrigation Project (CIP)		
Do you have water channel followed by store bunding/ terracing/ land development? 1-Yes, 2-No		

4.9 Income Generation/Livelihood Activities

	At Present	Before 10 years
Occupational Profile		
From which of the major activities You are drawing your major income? 1.Settled Cultivator, 2.Tenant Cultivator 3 Shifting Cultivation, 4-Forest Produce 5 Animal Husbandry, 6-Petty Business 7-Wage Labour, 8-Horticulture 9-Aquaculture, 10-Arts and Crafts 11- Remittance, 12-Ecotourism 13- Cultural activity, 14- Mining and Queries 15- Others please specify		

4.10 Agriculture

	At present	Before 10 years
Major Crops Grown		
Which major crop do you grow? 1-Paddy 2-Cereals 3-Pulses 4-Vegetables 5-Oilseeds 6-Spices		
Do you use pesticide? Yes-1, No-2		
Do you use fertilizer for crop production? Yes-1, No-2		
If yes, which fertilizer do you use for crop production? -Compost 2-Fertilizer 3-Other		
Agricultural instruments ownership 1.Bullocks and wooden plough 2. Hue 3.Spade 4.Pesticide Pump 5.Oil Engine 6.Tractor 7.Sprinkler 8.Threshers 9.Pump set 10.Any other(specify)		
Quantity of agricultural produces In kg./bags (crop wise)		
What use do you put this produce? 1. Family consumption 2. Sale in market		

What is annual income from such sale?		
Do you face any problem in accessing the market for sale of access food grains? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, details 1. Transport 2. Market price 3. Grading 4. Weighment 5. Storage 6. Others(specify)		
Have you received agricultural seed from the block office? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Do you get any kind of government support in marketing? 1-Yes, 2-No		
Does agricultural extension worker visit your village? 1-Yes, 2-No		
What do you think the reason of low productivity? 1. Low rainfall 2. Unavailability of good seeds 3. Unavailability of fertilizers and Pesticides 4. Unavailability of modern technologies 5. Destruction of crops by wild animals		
Forest Produce		
Do you engage in collection of forest produce? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, then specify: 1. As labourer 2. As right to collect forest produce 3. Both		
Do you face problem in collection of forest produce? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, details pls. 1. Permit 2. Bribe 3. Sharing of forest produce 4. Other(specify)		
What is your annual income from this activity?		

4.12 Horticulture

	At Present	Before 10 years
Does your income solely depend on horticulture? 1 Yes 2- No		
What kind of Cash crops do you grow? 1- Sunflower, 2-Other oil seeds 3- Cashew nuts, 4-Fruits 5- Seasonal Vegetables 6- Spices, 7- Tubor Crops 7- Others		

Did You go through some training or capacity building for growing these crops? 1-Yes, 2- No		
Did You get any financial or training support from the government for growing cash crops? ? 1 Yes 2- No		
What kind of problems do you face in marketing of these crops? 1. Transport 2. Market price 3. Grading 4. Weighment 5. Storage 6. Others(specify)		

4.13 Animal Husbandry

	At present	Before 10 Years
Are you connected with animal husbandry? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, number of animals		
Types of animals specify) 1-Cow, 2. Buffalos 3.Bullock 4,Goats 5.Others specify		
How many No. of Milch cattles do you have?		
Quantity of milk production in a season in litre/day		
How is the milk used? 1. Consumption 2. Sale(including dairy cooperatives 3. Both		
Which type of work you have undertaken under animal husbandry? 1- Milk selling (cow ,buffalo) 2- Goats 3- Bee keeping 4- Backyard Poultry 5- Wool extraction 6- others		
Are you associated with cooperatives for milk selling? 1-Yes 2- No		
Annual income from this activity		
Are the services of veterinary doctors available at village? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If no. where do you get such services?		
Which are the problems faced in animal husbandry? 1. Fodder, 2.Drinking water 3.Veterinary services 4. Others		
Does Your village have enough space for grazing of livestock? 1- Yes, 2- No		

If no, where/how do you graze your livestock? 1- In Village 2- Outside village		
Does your income solely depend on animal husbandry? 1-Yes 2- No		
Do you get any financial support from government for animal rearing? 1-Yes 2- No		
If yes which kind of support you get? 1- Financial, 2-Clinical 3- Marketing, 4-Training, 5-Others		
Did your family receive any livestock from government under livestock development scheme? 1-Yes 2- No		
Are you connected with poultry farming? 1-Yes, 2-No		
If yes, for what do you do that? 1. For household consumption 2. For sale of eggs 3. For sale of chickens		
Annual income from this activity?		

4.14 Promotion of SHG

	At Present	Before 10 Years
Is there a functional SHG in your village? 1-Yes 2- No		
If yes, how many members does it have? 1- Less than 10 2- More than 10		
What kind of activities SHG perform in village other than loaning? 1- Asset creation (Infrastructure) 2- Training and capacity building 3- Dispute resolving 4- Awareness regarding Social practices 5- Organization of Cultural function 6- Others		
Is there anyone from your family a member of the SHG? 1-Yes 2- No		
Have you availed loan from the SHG? 1-Yes 2- No		

If yes, for what purposes? 1- Debt repayment 2- Family needs or consumption 3- Marriage function in house 4- Sickness of family member 5- Starting new business 6- Purchasing for an asset	
How useful have you found the SHGs in development of village? a) Little b) Somewhat c) Very much	

4.15 Land development

	At Present	Before 10 Years
Did you receive any land (distributed by the Government)? 1- Yes, 2- No		
If yes then For which purposes you are using it? 1- Agriculture 2- Horticulture 3- Animal Husbandry 4- Plantation (Trees) 5- Opening of Shops or for other business 6- House 7- Others		
Has any land development activity taken place in your village? 1- Yes, 2- No		
If yes, what kind of development activity has taken place? 1- Land leveling 2- stone removal 3- field bunding 4- stone bunding		

4.16 Awareness on FRA (Forest Right Act)

Have you received rights of individual forest rights (IFR) titles under FRA?

If yes, then how much land is allotted to you (in acres).....

What was your demand of land (in acres)...

What is your utility of the individual Forest Rights (IFR) land?

- 1- Agriculture(shifting/settled)
- 2- Post-harvesting
- 3- Cattle shed
- 4- Habitation

Which are the difficulties you face in applying for land under FRA?

1. Lack of information on the process
2. Non availability of forms

3. No knowledge of the scheme
4. Demand of bribe
5. Others(specify)

Whether the representatives from your Gram Panchayat applied for land under community rights/habitat rights?

1-Yes, 2- No

If yes, who and when?

Has anybody informed you about FRA? Yes-1, No-2

Did you receive your training for FRA? 1-Yes, 2-No

If no, how did you filed you claim?

What evidence have you submitted to file your claim?

How did you gather your evidence?

What is the status of your claim?

4.17 Social security

	At present	Before 10 years
Does any member of your family getting any pension? 1- Yes, 2- No		
If Yes then what kind of pension? 1- Widow Pension 2- Disability Pension 3- Senior Citizen Pension		
Do you feel problem in availing the pension? 1- Yes, 2- No		
Are your family members' beneficiary of life insurance coverage under Janashree Bima Yojana? Yes, 2- No		

4.18 Housing and Habitat

	At Present	Before 10 Years
Did you receive financial assistance from Govt. for construction of house under IA Y/PMAW/PVTGs? 1-Yes, 2- No		
If, yes, under what scheme?		
If provided by Govt. under IA Y, than when?		
Amount received for house construction?		

Is it sufficient(the amount sanctioned) Yes-1, No-2	
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4.19 Awareness about the PVTGS Scheme

	At Present	Before 10 Years
Do you know about the PVTGs scheme? Yes-1, No-2		
How did you come to know about the scheme? 1- Sarpanch/Mukhia 2- School Teacher, 3- NGO Worker 4- Officer from ITDA/Tribal Welfare Deptt 5- Other(specify)		
Institutional strengthening of Micro Project Agencies/ITDP/ITDA How frequently the multi-purposes workers of Micro Project Agencies visit your village?(Specific to Odisha & M.P.) 1-Monthly, 2-Quarterly, 3- Half yearly, 4- Annually, 5- Not at all		
Is there any NGO working in your village or Gram Panchayat? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there any tribal development agency in your area? Yes-1, No-2		
If yes, please specify		
When the scheme was first implemented in your village or GP?		
Is there a fishery pond in your village? Yes-1, No-2		
Are there any hatcheries created under the scheme for backyard poultry and backyard fisheries? Yes-1, No-2		
Are there any kitchen garden established under the scheme? Yes-1, No-2		
Is there a milk cooperative society in the Gram Panchayat? Yes-1, No-2		
Have you received any of the following items under the PVTGs scheme? 1- Water tanks 2- solar pumps		
Is there any agency to take care of the issues and concerns in your area? 1-Yes, 2-No		

If yes, what is the role of the agency? 1- Issuance of Caste certificate 2- resolve the issue of landlessness 3- check trafficking 4- Ensure safety 5- Facilitation for labour market.		
4.20 Skill Development Training Has any member of your household received training relating to any of the following trades: i. Office Management ii. Solar technician/Electrician iii. Beautician iv. Handicraft v. Skills required for day to day construction works (such as Plumbing, Mason, Electrician, Fitter, Welder, Carpenter) vi. Refrigeration and A/C repairing vii. Mobile repairing viii. Nutrition ix. Ayurvedic & tribal medicines x. IT xi. Data Entry xii. Fabrication xiii. Paramedics and Home Nurse Training xiv. Automobile Driving and Mechanics xv. Electric & Motor Winding xvi. Security Guard xvii. Housekeeping & Management xviii. Retail management xix. Hospitality xx. Eco-tourism xxi. Adventure Tourism		
If yes, where did you receive training from? a. Vocational Training Centre(VTC) b. VO/NGO c. Private Institution d. Taluk/Block office e. Training Cell in the district f. State Government		
How did you come to know about the training? a. Gram Sabha b. Gram Panchayat c. Block d. Home e. Newspaper/TV f. SHG members g. Multi-purposes workers of Micro Project Agencies h. NGOs i. Agency meeting j. Job Fair		
Who helped you in trade selection? a. Self b. Family c. Training Provider d. Panchayat d. Block		
What was the duration of the training? a. ≤3 Months b. 3 to 6 Months c. ≥6 Months		
Did you pay fees for attending the training programme? Yes-1, No-2		
Did you receive any stipend form the training providing agencies? Yes-1, No-2		
Did the training providing agency (Govt./NGOs) spend for your food and stay during the training programme? Yes-1, No-2		
What kind of post-training support did you receive from the training agency/providers? a. Employment b. Support for self c. Support for instruments d. Support for market e. No support		
Benefits/Constraints of the Skill Training a. Increased income b. Social regards c. High life style d. Income facility at own place e. The trade is not income generating f. One has to migrate for income g. No-so-friendly work		
Monthly Income of the Youth employed after skill training? a. ≤5000 b. 5000-10000 c. ≥10000		
What attracted you to attend the training? a. Selection of trade b. Selection Process c. Scope for Employment d. Quality of Training e. Accommodation facility f. Fees for training g. Post training support for		
Did any women member of your family participated in the skill training? Yes-1, No-2		
If yes, in what kind of trade activities, the women member participated for? a. Tailoring b. Nursing/ANM c. Computer d. Agri-allied e. Mobile repairing f. Electrician		

If no. what are the reasons for not taking part in the skill training?

- a. Unavailability of opportunities of women-friendly skill development programme
- b. The trades selected by agencies has no scope for employment in the local context
- c. One has to migrate for employment, which compels women not to participate

What are the trades available for women and girls in your area?

- a. Scientific/organic/advanced agriculture b. Horticulture/floriculture/nursery/orchard
- c. Animal husbandry d. Fishery e. Mica collection f. NTFP collection-processing-value addition g. Food processing h. Computer i. Tailoring j. Health workers k. Jewellery making
- l. Wood crafting

4.21 Gender Component

Sl No.	Status of Women in HH	At present	Before 10 years
1	Decision in obtaining health care Yes-1, No-2		
2	Taking decision about the number of children (family planning) Yes-1, No-2		
3	Making major household purchases Yes-1, No-2		
4	Making purchases for daily household needs Yes-1, No-2		
5	Permission required to visit family/relatives Yes-1, No-2		
6	Whether permission needed to go to market/health centre / outside village / community Yes-1, No-2		
7	Whether the respondent keeps the expenditure of husband's income Yes-1, No-2		
8	Whether the respondent is entrusted with the safe keeping of her own income Yes-1, No-2		
9	Whether the respondent controls expenditure of her own income Yes-1, No-2		
10	Don't participate in making any of the aforementioned decisions Yes-1, No-2		

5. Reaction of the Community towards Development Intervention of Micro Projects

Sl.No.	Development Intervention in last 10 years (2007-08 to 2017-18)	Very Much	Much	Little	Very little	Not At All
1	Micro Irrigation and WHS					
2	Land distribution and development					
3	Supply of Agro inputs					
4	Credit facility					
5	Marketing of Agro produces and NTFPs					
6	Road Connectivity					
7	Telecommunication					

8	Housing facilities(special assistance under IA Y)					
9	Provision of safe drinking water					
10	Supply of Electricity					
11	Solar power with maintenance facility(Solar cookers, solar lantern)					
12	Health and awareness					
13	Social Security Benefits(including Janashree Bima Yojana)					
14	Promotion of education					
15	Skill development and up gradation activities					

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