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Sl. No.	Subject	Page. No.
	Message	(i)
	Foreword	(ii)
	Executive Summary	(iv)
	Plan and Programmes	(vi)
1.	Harvesting of Non-timber Forest Products: An Effective Tool for Livelihood Promotion of Tribal Women By Dr. Liji Panda and Dr Snigdharani Panda	01-07
2.	An Overview of Oraon Tribal Group of Odisha By Dr. Anwesha Chakraborty and Mr. Ranjit Ekka	08-12
3.	IDITAL-The Soura Art. By Prof. (Dr.) Nibedita Mohanty	13-14
4.	Rural Entrepreneurship for a Sustainable Livelihood- A Case from Kalahandi District of Odisha By Mr. Saswat Kumar Pani, Research Scholar	15-23
5.	Socio Cultural Life of Dangaria Kandha of Odisha By Mr. Santosh Miniaka, Research Scholar	24-26
6.	Green Growth and Smart Development By Ms. Pallabi Mohapatra	27-29
7.	Problems And Prospects of Agricultural Marketing for Sustainable Development in India – An Analysis. By Lalita Purty	30-33
8.	Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Livelihood of Odisha. By Saraswati Majhi, Research Scholar	34-39
9.	Financial Profile of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha : A Comparative Study By Mr. Mukunda Mallick, Research Scholar, Prof. R.N. Swain & Dr. Parikshita Khatua	40-47
10.	Girls' Education and Health for Social Development in Odisha. By Mandakini Naik, Research Scholar	48-50
11.	Tribal Education and Health for Social Development in Odisha By Snehalata Majhi	51-53
12.	Tribal and Tourist Destinations By DR.Pramodini Jena, Lect. in Odia	54-57
13.	Challenging Issues of Tribal Education in Odisha By Jayanti Singh Kerai	58-60
14.	Economic Impact of Tribal People's Participation in Forest Management: A Study of Odisha By Hemalata Chak	61-68

# Financial Profile of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha: A Comparative Study

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## ABSTRACT

The tribal population in Odisha and in the country as a whole is the most deprived and vulnerable tribe that faces ruthless economic exclusion. In the tribal map of India Odisha occupies a unique position. There are 62 scheduled tribes and 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Odisha. This paper illuminates the income and expenditure profile of three PVTGs namely Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora. 800 households from Kandhamal and KBK districts were randomly selected and head of the households were interviewed for data collection. The data was collected through interview method using pretested, structured schedule. The finding reveals that the annual income of a household is high amid Lanjia Saora than Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha. But Per Capita Income is comparatively less among Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saora than Dongria Kandha. Out of entire income contribution of agriculture is approximately same among Lanjia Saora (63%) and Dongria Kandha (64%) and relatively less among Kutia Kandha (44%). This paper describes that the primitive tribal communities are lagging behind the mainstream population with respect to income and expenditure and thus there is an urgent need to provide income generating activities to develop their socio economic condition.

**Keywords:** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Income, Expenditure

## INTRODUCTION:

India is the second tribal populace country of the world. They are characterized by a primitive traits, distinctive culture, language and socio-economic backwardness. The tribal population of India is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population, belong to 705 tribes and 75 Primitive tribes (Census 2011). There are some certain tribes who are having low literacy level, stagnant or declining population, and pre-agricultural level of technology, low standard of living and economically backward. Such 75 tribes in 15 States/UTs have been identified and have been categorized as Particularly

Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Despite economic growth in India, tribal people remain at the lowest level of the society due to various factors like cultural and geographical isolation, low literacy level, primitive method of occupations and excessive levels of poverty. Various efforts have been made for their Socio-economic development during the plan periods. Though there are several Schemes and Programmes which are implemented by the State and Central Governments, mostly they are not reaching the target groups or the development efforts do not match the need of these groups. The Government of India's eleventh plan has inclusive growth' as its objective. This implies that the

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