



# ROLE OF MICRO PROJECTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PVTGS: A STUDY OF DIDAYI TRIBES OF MALKANGIRI DISTRICT OF ODISHA

**Dr. Sabitri Majhi**  
Asst. Professor of Tribal Studies,  
Department of Tribal Studies,  
Council of Analytical Tribal Studies (COATS), Centre of Excellence (CoE),  
DNK Road, Koraput, Odisha

**Abstract:** Among hundreds of tribal communities living across the length and breadth of country, there are some groups who are relatively isolated, archaic, vulnerable, relatively deprived and economically backward. They have been identified and designated as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) for the providing special attention for development. The Tribal communities who live mostly on pre-agricultural activities for their survival and are in extremely low level of literacy are classified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The primitive tribes are found scattered throughout India. They inhabit in remote, inaccessible area, almost cut off from the mainstream. Identification of the primitive groups is the most important exercise which needs great caution. A more intense approach was adopted for tribal welfare through Special Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks (SMPT Blocks). A special plan called as “Tribal Sub Plan Strategy (TSP)” during fifth Five Year Plan (1974) was evolved specially for the 75 PTGs of India. Under this plan Micro Projects were launched to cater the integrated needs of PTGs. In Odisha at present 17 Micro Projects have been operating for 12 PTGs out of which 13 Projects are within the scheduled areas. The Didayi is on amongst PTGs of Odisha and Micro Projects names as “*Didayi Development Agency (DDA)*” was established in the year 1986 at Kudumulugumma of Malkangiri district of Odisha. The Didayi is indeed a little known Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) of Odisha and is confined to *Kondakamberu Mountain Range* and its foothills which constitute the part of the *Estern Ghat Mountain Range*. In fact, the *hill range is known as Didayi land*. This Micro Project and Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP) aims at planning their socio-economic development 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.

**Key Words:** *Economics, development, Tribes, demographic, programme, PVTG & Livelihood, Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme.*

## INTRODUCTION

There had been a constant effort to identify the most backward communities so that special programmes could be planned for their development. The Dhebar Commission (1961) had observed four different layers among the tribal people on the basis of several criteria like pre-agricultural pursuits, remote inhabitation, shifting cultivation, advance agriculture system and modern ways of life. At the basis layers, they identified a class of tribal people in extremely underdeveloped stage and recommended special provision for them. These are (1) it should be made the special concern of the State Government and (2) the chief executive Officer with the task of implementing policies should be made responsible for the protection and development of the people. The Shilu Ao Team (1969) support the view of the Dhebar Commission that the lowest layer needed the special concern.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICULAR VENERABLE TRIBAL GROUPS (PVTGS)

The PVTGs are found scattered throughout India and Odisha. They inhabit in remote, inaccessible areas, almost cut off from the mainstream. Identification of the PVTGs are the most important exercise which needs great action. A number of factors have to be taken into account while classifying a particular tribe under primitive groups for the special beneficial programmes. Therefore, some of the criteria have been taken as an indicator for the determining the Primitive status of the tribal community. They are (a) pre-agricultural technology, (b) Stagnant of diminishing population (c) Low level of literacy (d) Distinctive linguistic and cultural traits and € low level of nutrition.

## DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR PVTGS

During the fifth five-year plan, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued a guideline for identification of PVTGs as well as the preparation of project reports for their development on the guideline of Shilu Ao Team. It also emphasised on the cent-per cent financial support by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In the new strategies of tribal development two concepts, viz. A prior stage of development and low level in the economic structure have been taken into account. Those groups which fall in the first category, have been grouped under PV tribal communities while those in the second category are termed as the more backward tribal communities. It has clarified that the distinguishing feature of PVTGs programmes is that the individual family is to be considered as a distinct entity for the development programme. But in practice it was found to be difficult to lay down quantitative guidelines to identify the groups as they do not always qualify the criteria on the basis, they have to be grouped under the PVTGs status.

However, states have generally followed three norms to identify the PVTGs. These are: (a) pri agricultural level of technology; (b) low level of literacy; and (c) a stagnant and diminished population. On the basis of these criteria, 52 tribal communities have been identified as primitive till the end of 1979-80, with the population of 10 lakh. During the sixth plan period (1980-85) 20 tribal groups in addition were identified as primitive raising the number to 72 with an estimated population of 15.34 lakh. During the seventh Plan period, two more group were added thus raising to 74 in 15 states and union territories. So far, 75tribal communities are identified. As the PVTGs, out of which 13 (17.57 per cent) are found in Odisha, 12 (16.22 per cent) in Andhra Pradesh, 9 (12.16 per cent) in Bihar and one in the states of Rajasthan, Tripura, and Manipur.

The Report of working group during sixth five-year plan period suggested few criteria on the basis of which the project reports for the PVTGs should be finalised. The criteria are. (a) There should be a unique programme for each group. (b) The first phase of developmental plan should aim at conservation and reorganisation of the traditional skills of the groups; (c) The second phase should spell out development programme; and (d) the programme must take into consideration of the ecosystem. The report also mentioned about the genetic disease like sickle cell anaemia, sexually transmitted diseases and the population decline among the PVTGs.

The working group during the seventh five-year plan period emphasised on health care, nutrition and ecological study of the individual primitive tribal family. The eighth five-year plan aimed at the total development of the entire population. The priorities were given on primary education, adult literacy, health service and provision of minimum needs. The working group also recommended that the central government should provide 100 per cent funding to the development projects of the PVTGs. The Ninth Plan acknowledges the need for a National Tribal Policy that gives a special focus on the primitive tribes and their rehabilitation. It adopts a three-pronged strategy of (a) Social Empowerment (b) Economic Empowerment (c) Social Justice in empowering the PVTGs.

## MICRO PROJECT

During the fifth five-year plan special development projects were taken up to fulfil the specific needs of the targeted PVTGs since the desired benefits did not reach them through the programmes implemented by the Tribal Development Blocks (TBDs) and through the Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA). These new projects are known as the micro project which are responsible to conceive, formulate and execute various programmes and schemes for all-round development of PVTGs at the grass root level. Each micro project covers a specific PVTGs with 500 to 1000 beneficiary households. The project takes initiatives in the development of human resources as well as the natural resources in order to enhance their economic status in a sustainable manner.

## DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF DIDAYI

Didayi total population from 1961 to 2011 and its decennial rate of growth which may be positive or negative. Its population numbered 1978 as per 1961 census which increased to 2164 in 1971 census. It decreased to 1977 in 1981 and again increased to 5471 in 1991 census. Subsequently increased to 7371 in 2001 and 8890 in 2011 census the growth rate mentioned and increase of (+) 9.5 per cent in 1961 census in next decade (+) 9.4 per cent in 1971 but this growth rate decreases to (-) 8.60 per cent in the decade 1981. In next decade that is i.e. 1991 it has a sharp increase of (+) 179.59 per cent which appears to be a favourable trend. In next decade that is 2001 the growth rate came to (+) 34.73 per cent and (+) 20.61 per cent in 2011 census. Varying degree of relationship with the male female population of The Didayi, 1961 census the total male population was 962 it increased to 1131 in 1971 census in 1981 census it decreased to 968, and increase in 1991 census that is 2694. Subsequently increased to 3516 and 4175 in 2001 and 2011 census the female population increased to 1016 in 1961 census as we compared with male population of 1961 census. In 1971 census 1033 and 1009 in 1981 census, later it increased to 2777, 3855 and 4715 in 1991 census, 2001 and 2011 census.

As per Indian standard the sex ratio is calculated as number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio of the Didayi was 1056 in 1961 census. In 1971 census it decreased to 913 and 1043 in 1981 census 1031 in 1991 census later it increased to 1096 in 2001 and 1129 in 2011 census respectively. The Didayi literacy rate in 1961 census was 2.73 per cent, 0.80 per cent in 1971 and 3.20 per cent in 1981 and 6.22 per cent in 1991 census respectively. It increased to 12.62 per cent in 2001 and 34.58 per cent in 2011 census. The total literacy rate of Didayi Male was 4.78 per cent in 1961 census. It increased all over the years i.e. 1.50 per cent, 5.99 per cent in 1971 and 1981 census. Again, subsequently increased to 11.33 i.e. 11.33 per cent, 20.23 per cent and 43.85 per cent in 1991, 2001, 2011 census. The female literacy rate was decreased as we compared with male literacy 0.79 in 1961 census, 0.49 per cent in 1981 census and 0.97 in 1991 census 5.93 per cent in 2001 and 26.62 per cent in 2011 census.

Marital statuses of the Didayi 706 persons in 1961 census were unmarried. 987 persons in 1971 and 930 persons in 1981 census. It increased to 2593 next it increased to 3729 people to 4632 persons in 2001 and 2011 census. The total married persons were higher in all the years 1124 persons in 1961 again 1124 persons in 1971 it decreased in 1981 census that is 953 persons later on it increased to 2600 persons to 3235 and 3750 persons in 1991, 2001 and 2011 census the widow population was low in all the years it 136 persons in 1961, 52 widow persons in 1971, it increased to 88 persons 251 in 1981 to 1991 census. Later on, it increased to 394, 480, widow persons in 2001 and 2011 census. The case of divorce or separated Didayies were almost negligible i.e. less than one per cent in all the years 12 persons in 1961, one person in 1971 census then 5 persons in 1981, 27 in 1991 census. In 2001 and 2011 census it was 13 and 28 persons. This speaks of a very low rate of divorce or separation among the Didayi.

## THE DIDAYI SETTING AND SETTLEMENT

The Didayi is one of the particular venerable tribal groups in Odisha. The name of the tribe as per their language is not Didayi but they identify themselves as *Gatah-Re* and their language is called *Gatas-Sa*. The Didayi are found nowhere else except in the Malkangiri district of Odisha State. In this district they are confined to the Kondakamberu hills ranges along the river Machkund. The Didayi has three well marked sub-regions. One of them lies in the left bank of the river Machkund and it is relatively a plain land. The second sub region lying between the river Machkund and the Bonda hills is a rugged and hilly terrain where the elevation varies from 2000 ft to 3500 ft above the sea level. Third sub-region is situated between the Bonda hills and Jeypure Chittrakonda road and it is partly plain and partly hilly.

It is believed by the Didayis that the Bondas who live in the neighbouring hills were their elder brothers. In course of time they became separated from one another. The legend says that once they picked up quarrel one another over some hare meat and in the tug of war they got themselves separated from one another and since then they have been living in two different parts of the same Kondakamberu hill ranges of Eastern Ghats in the Malkangiri district. Table below show that the demographic features of Didayi Tribes.

## DIDAYI AND THEIR ECONOMIC LIFE

Shifting cultivation is the main source of the income for the Didayis. For scarcity of the plane and fertile lands shifting cultivation is to be continued in future although the state government banned the practice. Didayis have their respective terms for each type shifting cultivable lands which are:

- i. The hills used for shifting cultivation is called Guebar, Dongar,
- ii. The hill slopes or the high lands where water cannot be stored is called tikra
- iii. The third type of land which is low and where water can be stored is called jahaloti and
- iv. The fourth type of land is called beda which is the recuperate patch of old patch of shifting cultivation.

The Didayis generally derive directly or indirectly a substantial amount of their requirement like edible leaves fruits, honey, wild game, medicinal plant etc from the forest. Besides these they also collect house building material from the forest. It is believed that they are one of the creatures of nature, hence they grow in the lap of nature and the latter provides all they are requirements as is the case with most animal and plants once upon a time the forest was providing a variety of items to meet their needs almost more than fifty per cent of their requirements. Most of these items shown in the table are used for self-consumption and only surplus items are sold in the weekly market due to substantial decline of forest as a result of shifting cultivation practice.

**Table 1: Type of Forest Produce**

Sl. No	Item	Purpose
1	Verity of roots and tubes	Domestic consumption and sale
2	Green leaves	Domestic consumption and sale
3	Mushrooms	Domestic consumption and sale
4	Siali leaves	For storage of food and groceries
5	Piri	Thatching of house
6	Broom stick	Self use and sale
7	Mahula flowers	Liquor consumption and sale
8	Gum	Sale

*Source: Survey by COATS, Koraput*

Hunting and the fishing are the most important activities of the Didayis the Didayis are still in the habit of going to the forest in search of prey due to the availability of surrounding jungles. They are seen carrying their traditional hunting weapons like bow, arrow, traps, while roaming in the forest track. As a normal practice they carry the weapons any time they go out of the house on the contrary Didayis are relatively less in keen in hunting and only participate in communal ritual hunting during Chaiti festival. The Didayis catch fish once in a while for their own consumption rarely they take fish to the market for sale.

## DIDAYI DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MICRO PROJECT)

The micro project in the name of Didayi Development Agency (DDA) was constituted in August 1986 vide government resolution No:23449/TW dated 5<sup>th</sup> August 1986 in the same year DDA started functioning at Kudumuluguma, a block headquarters under Chitrokonda Tehsil with a view to undertake overall developmental programmes exclusively for the Didayi. The agency covers a total of 37 villages of Khairaput and Kudumuluguma blocks micro projects has also proposed to include four secluded Didayi villages namely Dabuguda Sariguda Samakunda and Phulpadar. The total geographical area of the DDA is 140sq km. The agency has since been registered under the society's registration act, 1960, on 7 October, 1986.

## THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

1. Family oriented income generating economic activity schemes for Didayis.
2. Fulfilment of the basic needs of PTGs through some of the schemes.
3. Imparting skill building training to familiarise with modern income generating activities.
4. Infrastructure development and social service support.
5. Providing irrigation facilities to enhance agricultural production in the limited area and farm lands.

## STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE MICRO PROJECT

The district collector is the chairman of the governing body. The sub-divisional officers, block level officers and non-officers including chairman of the panchayat samiti, local! MLA, MP and a tribal leader act as its member-secretary of the governing body of the agency.

It is observed that the governing body (GB) convened meetings once in a year, particularly in the month of April. In the meeting the GB reviews the last meeting proceedings after circulating it among its members. In case, there is no objection to the proceedings, the same is passed and confirmed. The GB also reviews for the current year. Suggested action plan for the next year is vividly discussed. The suggestion of members, if any, is incorporated into the action plan. Broad allocation of funds for the year on various heads is also finalised in the GB meetings. The Didayi development agency has been getting financial assistance from tribal welfare department on special central grant, LTDA, DRDA for carrying out various schemes of the DDA.

## PROGRAMMES AND SCHEMES

The DDA has undertaken a number of schemes and programmes with a view to help with integrated socio-economic development of the Didayi tribe on sustainable basis under the board framework of the objectives. The project has adopted the following major developmental schemes:

- i. Natural resource Development (NRD) and family-oriented income generating scheme (IGS)
- ii. Human resource development (HRD).
- iii. Infrastructure development.
- iv. Establishment and administrative facilities.

The micro project has given assistance to promote horticulture in the area in order to provide parental source of income on sustainable basis to the beneficiaries. The detail of various types of sampling provided over the period are as under:

1. Perennial crops plantation: Sampling of mango, guava, pine apple, coconut, lemon, banana, custard apple and jackfruit have given to the people for plantation at the backyard.
2. Vegetable crops: vegetable mini kits have been distributed among to the people during Kharif and Rabi seasons like potato, ginger, turmeric, tomato, cabbage, radish, cucumber, bitter gourd, pumpkin, lady's finger and water melon.
3. Nursery-cum-demonstration farm: a horticulture nursery-cum- demonstration farm has been developed in Purunagama village of plain sector to raise nursery of perennial saplings, vegetables and demonstration of different agricultural practices needed for crop harvesting.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the Didayis. They consider it more stable, independent and regular than all other income generating activities. Their agricultural productivity has been limited due to non-availability of high yielding variety of seeds, non-utilisation of fertilizers and pesticides, age holding practice of cropping without use of modern implements and limited irrigation facilities. The DDA has taken appropriate measures through this scheme to alleviate the above deficiencies. In the Didayi area, there are a number of streams and *nallas* particularly in the region all these streams overflow and destroy the crops and cause soil erosion. It has been a perennial problem. In order to solve these problems, the micro project has undertaken land development works with a view to ensure the following purposes:

1. To soil erosion and conservation of soil.
2. To harvest the rain water and thus raise the productivity.
3. To encourage the traditional shifting cultivators (Podu farmers) and landless families to adopt settled agriculture by reclaiming, developing and levelling the foothills.

After identification of the problems and the affected sites, the DDA has taken up meaningful measures that helps the community. In order to check soil erosion of the nearby hills, DDA decided to have planting of vativer grasses in hilltop village. It is a deep-rooted grass which can grow in dry and waste land. The grass has the capability to multiply by slips due to its deep roots thus would help to check the soil erosion. Furthermore, it would also fulfil the requirement of the people since it is helpful for thatching. However, not a single patch of vetiver plantation was noticed in the hilltop sector during the field study. This programme has been taken up to improve the land by bonding with stones. A contour stone wall of 2.25 ft to 3 ft Wide (at cross-section) and of 2-3ft height is made on the slope by collecting stones from the same field. This helps is both conserving the soil and moisture as well as increasing the productivity of the field by enlarging the effective area for cultivation. Land levelling and terracing is being done near the newly constructed water harvesting structures, diversion weirs, cross bunds, dug-wells and the backyard kitchen garden of the Didayi households. Existence of a number of perennial streams in the project area cause problem when overflow during rainy season. It washes away the loose soils from the fields, damaging the bunds. Many a times, these damage the standing crops. Therefore, the drainage system has been developed to allow the free flow of rain water. In the foothills of Kondakamberu mountain ranges, many ridges and gullies have been formed due to un-bounded and sloppy terrain. Hence, different measures have been taken to control the gullies by constructing dry stone structures, plantation of vegetative grass like vetiver grass root systems. The Micro project has taken up plantation of neem tree, chankunda tree and siali creeper along the stream banks to check the soil erosion. An effort has been made to plant trees like neem, balck berry, chakunda, etc. Along the sides of the project roads connecting different Didayi village under the scheme of avenue plantation. In order to check the soil erosion of the deforested and degraded hills, Micro project has gone for Sisal plantation on those areas. Again, in side of the patch plantation of sisal, various types of fruits bearing trees namely, jackfruit, mango, timber, etc.

Agro-forestry encompasses some components of agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation and forestry. It aims at maintaining the ecological balance while providing food security to tribal population who have been practising shifting (podu) cultivation on the hill slopes. The Agro-forestry has been found very effective to prevent Podu cultivation and ensures food supply, while conserving the water and soil. This is a sort of composite farming which involves simultaneous planting of annual and perennial crops, including fuel, fruit, fodder, oil, timber and house building materials to meet the basic requirement of the tribal population. In order to improve irrigation facilities in the area, the DDA has taken steps by execution of diversion weirs through RCC channels and constructing check dams at suitable locations. Under the schemes following programmes have been launched since 1990 for additional income generation of the Didayi Plough and bullock are supplied to the villagers to assist in the cultivation practice it would enable them to enhance their agricultural production. The Didayi domestic cattle, goat, sheep, Pigs, poultry, dogs, cats etc. Even some of the wild animals and bird like mongoose, junglefowls, parrots etc are also kept for consumption. Milking is not in the practice but beef is the most priority non-vegetarian food items. Cows are offered as bride price and also given to the married daughter in case of a marriage by service (Gharjammai). During the ceremonial rituals the cattle, pig, goat sheep, poultry birds offered for sacrificial purpose.

## **ODISHA PVTG EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (OPELIP)**

OPELIP has been planning to follow the successful bottom-up planning approach of OTELP. Success in OTELP was attributed to the fact that the implementation process was owned by tribal people. Putting tribal grass-roots institutions (such as SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat ensured the project was trusted by the local community. With local community institutions at the heart of the project, the new design focuses on scaling-up activities that have already been tested and proven to be successful in Odisha. The schemes adopt an integrated approach, involving support for improved access to land, natural resources, agricultural technologies, financial services, markets, productive and social infrastructure, and essential social services. Given the extremely severe malnutrition situation in PVTG villages, the design has also piloted an approach of mainstreaming "nutrition sensitive agriculture" activities across all the proposed project components.

The primary goal of OPELIP is to accomplish, improved day to day environments and diminished neediness' of the objective gathering family units. This is looked to be accomplished through understanding the advancement goal of empowering improved vocations and nourishment and sustenance security essentially for 32,090 PVTG families, 14,000 other inborn family units and 16,356 other poor and Schedules Caste (SC) families. This thusly will be accomplished through structure the limit of the objective family units, making sure about them their qualifications over land and timberland, improving their agrarian practices for upgraded creation, advancing salary producing miniaturised scale endeavours for substitute occupations and guaranteeing access to training, wellbeing and different administrations and improving network foundation.

OPELIP has been intended to follow the fruitful base up arranging approach of OTELP. Achievement in OTELP was ascribed to the way that the usage procedure was claimed by innate individuals. Putting ancestral grass-roots establishments, (for example, SHGs and VDAs) in the driving seat guaranteed the task was trusted by the neighbourhood network. With nearby network organisations at the core of the venture, the new plan centers around scaling-up exercises that have just been verified to be fruitful in Odisha. The program receives a coordinated methodology, including support for improved access to land, regular assets, farming advances, budgetary administrations, markets, gainful and social framework, and fundamental social administrations. Given the very extreme unhealthiest circumstance in PTG towns, the structure has additionally guided a methodology of mainstreaming "nourishment delicate farming" exercises over all the proposed venture parts.

The community empowerment has two sub-segments: (I) advancement of town improvement relationship for the arranging and execution of need-based exercises of the network that spread characteristic assets the board, network based paralegal administrations, network based wellbeing, cleanliness and nourishment instruction and network framework; and (ii) advancement of SHGs and country fund administrations to empower social advancement of the SHG individuals through encouraging gathering investment funds and credit and through structure their ability.

The networking of the institutional development takes place at different levels; i) Engaging of the administrations of 17 NGOs upheld by around 360 network asset people (CRPs) with every CRP answerable for at least two characteristic towns, ii) Training of Trainers (ToT) through a Specialist NGO and limit working of CRPs, iii) Mobilisation of VDAs, framing VDCs and building limit of VDC individuals, iv) Implementation of section point exercises in each of the 1,019 towns, as distinguished by the VDCs, v) Preparation of town advancement plans (VDPs) and assistance of VDCs to actualise exercises recognised in the VDPs.

The Program will contract NGOs for a length of seven years to encourage Program usage in towns in every one of the 17 MPA regions. The contracted NGOs will draw in neighbourhood town youth as Community Resource Persons (CRPs) to help the town networks in at least two Program towns and train them in small scale arranging and accounting. The contracted NGOs will set up a Program office in the MPA region of their activity and spot a committed group of experts at the MPA level including a NGO Coordinator to be assigned among 4 staff from a NRM cum Agriculture Officer, a Livelihood and Rural Finance Officer, a Junior Engineer, a Community Institutions and Nutrition Officer and an Accounts Assistant. The program will orchestrate limit working of the NGO group through presentation visits and backing of a Resource NGO contracted for this reason.

The program will draw in the administrations of a Resource NGO to prepare MPA and FNGO staff as mentors utilising philosophies demonstrated powerful in preparing networks with low degrees of education and outside presentation. Other than accepting preparing from Resource NGO, the MPA and NGO will be sent on presentation visits to OTELP and other program zones. When prepared as mentors, the MPA and NGO staff will create preparing modules for various parts of the program and train CRPs. They will likewise create and execute a preparation intend to prepare GPLF individuals, SHG pioneers and VDC individuals. The segments of preparing will incorporate framing gatherings, working of SHGs and different gatherings, sustenance, sexual orientation, and so on.

The NGO will sort out a Palli Sabha at every regular town in its operational region; clarify the Program idea and execution modalities. NGO staff will include customary town pioneers, chose agents from the Palli, pioneers of any useful SHG in the town, the CRPs, the Anganwadi specialist and ASHA labourer in this procedure. Following the Palli Sabha a Village Development Association (VDA) will be set up in every normal town, with all grown-ups as individuals. On the off chance that a town has under 30 family units, a VDA will be shaped for two towns. VDA will choose a four-part (2 men and 2 ladies, and a lion's share PVTG) Village Development Committee (VDC) to execute Program exercises. Likewise, a Social and Financial Audit Committee (SFAC) will be set up to do social review of all exercises executed over

the span of the Program. The Program will likewise take cognisance of the Village Health and Education Committee (HEC) and the Forest Rights and Conservation Committee (FRCC) that as of now exist in these towns. It will attract on the HEC to execute program exercises identified with wellbeing, nourishment and training and on the FRCC for exercises identified with land portion, NTFPs and ranger service.

VDC will distinguish certain passage point exercises through conversations in the VDA with FNGO assistance and execute these. With affinity worked in the town, the FNGO will encourage the planning of a multiyear Village Development Plan fusing exercises portrayed in Component 2 and 3. This arrangement will be introduced to the VDA and once endorsed, it will be sent to the MPA for endorsement and onwards to the SPMU. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for the MPA territory will be drawn from the VDPs of the considerable number of towns in the MPA.

This segment will have three sub-segments: (I) NRM, (ii) Food and sustenance security and (iii) jobs improvement. This segment will likewise have offices for professional preparing for the PTG youth and advancing PTG culture and qualities. Mediations under this part will incorporate entomb alia: building basic social framework, for example, schools, wellbeing centers, kid care focuses (that are excluded under any of the standard foundation advancement programs), stockpiling structures alongside drying yards, sifting floors, arrangement of gauging scales, family stockpiling canisters for advancing worth expansion and reasonable exchange towns, little market yards and total focuses, offices for nourishment and NTFP preparing units including little rice hullers, overhauling town connect streets, provincial water supply, supply of smokeless wood-ovens and backing to activities and support of town fuel-wood saves.

The program will encourage ID and task of qualified income terrains to the landless for estate and horticulture under pertinent Government laws and settlement of individual rights under Forest Rights Act (FRA). Land titles will be given in the joint names a couple. To actualise this movement, the program will draw in the administrations of a master NGO, RNGO, with the experience to execute this action. RNGO will enlist CRPs, train them, study the family units to find out landless families and furthermore study accessible Government land qualified for distribution. It will likewise determine land, including podu land, qualified for recording of individual rights under FRA. The GoO will make accessible to the PSU the administrations of an official of the position of Tehsildar to encourage task of qualified Government land to the landless.

The program will encourage arrangement of nitty gritty town improvement plans (VDPs) to incorporate land forming, little scope redirection-based water system, lift-water system, water reaping structures, different measures to balance out podulands and advancement of terrains settled under FRA. The program will fund the execution of these plans through the VDCs with specialised help gave by the MPAs and FNGO. About 30 per cent of family units will be given water system offices during khaif season for developing rice and maize and wheat and vegetables during winter season in the low-lying zones. The exercises to be upheld will incorporate (I) crop efficiency improvement; (ii) advancing winter crops where water system is presented or land advancement exercises have expanded soil dampness; (iii) soil fruitfulness upgrade; (iv) estate improvement as sustenance nurseries; and (v) giving force tillers and other homestead gear to review the draft power limitation. The program will bolster an Action Research and Extension Program to be taken up two pilots by OUAT to recognise and create through determination and rancher field preliminaries increasingly profitable assortments of nourishment thick and atmosphere strong yields generally developed by the PVTGs and advance creation of seeds of promising assortments to supply to town seed banks. OUAT will likewise grow better agronomic and the executive rehearses. The emphasis will be on millets, beats, beans, oilseeds and tubers generally developed by PVTGs. The reason for these endeavours will be to upgrade nourishment and sustenance security of the PVTGs. The PMU will sign a MoU with OUAT for a multiyear time frame for this action. OUAT will work through their current field-based Research Stations and the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) working in the area.

The program will advance agri-cultivation ashore being utilised for podu or other slanting area after settlement of titles under FRA. The strategy of rear entryway editing will be utilised where natural product trees are planted at wide dividing and nourishment yields, vegetables and flavors are developed in the middle. Land appropriate for settled development, incorporating land with unobtrusive incline that can be produced for cultivating through land advancement exercises won't be utilised for agri-agriculture. Just a piece of the podu land will be utilised for agri-agriculture. The reason for existing is to advance economical land use frameworks on steep slants inclined to fast disintegration by consolidating organic product tree development with back street trimming instead of taking up square ranches of natural product trees. On a pilot premise, the program will likewise encourage giving of network rights under Section 3(1)(i) of FRA, take up soil and water protection chips away at such terrains, trailed by planting of different scrounge and kindling trees and grasses of utilisation to PVTGs. Two pilots will be taken in each MPA region. Nutrition security will be a cross-cutting topic in the Program and all exercises will be inspected from a sustenance focal point. This will incorporate (I) developing customary nourishment thick nourishment crops; (ii) presentation of work investment funds nourishment preparing innovations to advance utilisation of conventional harvests; (iii) centre around sustenance thick mediations, for example, kitchen gardens, lawn poultry and goat raising; and (iv) union with government projects to address holes in the territories of nourishment accessibility, wellbeing, water and sanitation. The program will direct be preparing of kids in private schools and SHG individuals on lack of healthy sustenance, locally accessible nutritious nourishments, arrangement of nutritious nourishment with nearby materials, sanitation and liquor misuse.

Farmer field schools (FFS) would be led by sorting out 15 to 20 ranchers FFS gatherings. The CSPs will be the grapples of the FFS. A couple FFSs in every town will be sorted out and upheld under the program. In a joint effort with OUAT the program will recognise better agronomic and the board rehearses better assortments through choice and preliminaries for millets, beats, beans, oilseeds and tubers developed by PVTGs. The focal point of these endeavours will be to improve nourishment and sustenance security of the PVTGs. In all approximately 7,000 exhibitions will be done during the program time frame. Constrained accessibility of draft power, particularly for summer furrowing and during top planting season hampers cultivating tasks. Development is frequently done physically even in level, settled cultivating zones. Absence of accessibility of value seeds is another requirement in improving harvest efficiency. These requirements could be lightened by giving force tillers and other ranch gear for leasing to ranchers. The program will likewise advance seed banks for existing harvests just as new yields being advanced.

The program will advance: (I) nourishment and sustenance security and profitability upgrade by distinguishing neighbourhood assortments that increase the value of wholesome container and furthermore recognise new yields reasonable locally, create seed banks, train ranchers and CRPs, attempt shows of progressively gainful cultivating frameworks, give improved homestead apparatuses, including power tillers, build up vegetable and natural product tree nurseries and present new and inventive cultivating methods, for example, arrangement of root strengthening (SRI); (ii) diversification of the faming arrangement of PVTGs to incorporate leafy foods just as conventional oats, for example, sorghum or millets, or bio-invigorated harvests that have been reared for higher supplement esteems; (iii) arrangement of specialised exhortation and instruction on handling and capacity and on wellbeing and sustenance (counting sanitation, home conservation and planning);

and (iv) processing and hulling exercises as one of their IGA explicitly as to customary harvests that are being fail to encourage utilisation of fortress to battle ailing health and furthermore esteem expansion.

IGAs will be distinguished as a feature of the VDP arrangement. The recipients will be distinguished by the VDCs with the assistance of NGOs. They will be browsed among the most unfortunate families, for example, ladies headed family units, elderly individuals without family emotionally supportive networks and PVTGs. The exercises picked will be from among exercises the families know about or effectively occupied with, including creation, assembling and administration part exercises. Accounts for IGAs will be steered through the GPLF/VDCs.

**Property Gardens:** - The program will give a kitchen garden bundle to every intrigued family unit including materials and work for setting up an encased kitchen garden plot with water stockpiling tank, hose for watering plants and planting materials. As sizes of kitchen garden plots shift from 40m<sup>2</sup> to 400m<sup>2</sup>, suitable offices dependent on the SCAMPIS encounters in creating kitchen cultivates under the OTELP will be given. The Program will give seeds of different regular vegetables and seedlings of drumstick, papaya, and so forth.

The program will distinguish and prepare one CSP each for 5 towns to set up exhibit units in patio poultry and goat raising. CSPs prepared in poultry will be given a mother chick unit (agonizing unit) to raise multi day-old chicks for 15 days and a patio poultry unit and working capital help for feed and drugs for one creation cycle. The CSP will supply multi day fowls to families in the town and offer veterinary help to them. CSPs prepared in goat raising will be furnished a goat unit with one buck and 5 does and feed support for one creation cycle. The CSP will sell goat children to different families and offer fundamental veterinary help. Standard creature wellbeing camps will be sorted out and widespread inoculation everything being equal and poultry feathered creatures will be guaranteed. Preparing to CSPs will incorporate taking care of, the executives rehearses, feed planning with nearby crude materials, immunisation and essential veterinary consideration. NGOs connected by the program will interface up CSPs with veterinary medical clinics and solid dealers of veterinary items. An arrangement of paying for the administrations of CSPs by the administration looking for family units will be set up to guarantee maintainability. The program will bolster extension of patio poultry and goat raising exercises among intrigued individuals. This will incorporate preparing, materials for sheds, goat units (5 does and 1 buck shared by four families) or night covers for 10 poultry winged animals, one parcel of 10 poultry feathered creatures raised for 15 days and feed.

The program will bolster conglomeration, esteem expansion and market linkage for agrarian and agricultural items and NTFPs, with significant spotlight on NTFPs by sorting out maker groups. The accumulation related exercises will be the underlying structure square of the Producer Collectives connected to usage of least help costs for NTFP by TDCC and improvement to haat bazaars. This procedure will be encouraged by the Livelihood Resource Agencies (LRA) to be locked in by the program. After increasing sufficient involvement with total and advertising of NTFP, the Producer Collectives will be encouraged to investigate esteem expansion in regard of a couple of the NTFP and agrarian and agricultural items subject to accessibility of satisfactory crude materials inside the order zone of the Collectives and the budgetary practicality of the proposed esteem expansion.

The program will offer the necessary help to improve the framework of haat bazaars with legitimate sheds, stages, and so on and connect up the assemblages to the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation (TDCC) of GoO to obtain NTFPs from them according to Government approach relating to least help cost. The program will bolster expertise advancement for bricklayers, handymen, circuit repairmen, PC administrators and cell phone repairers, and so on for PVTG youth. The models for determination of students will include: (i) an individual from PVTG; (ii) a go in the seventh-grade assessment; and (iii) inclination and enthusiasm for taking up the employment. The program will give preparing, board and cabin costs and an allowance to make up for loss of wages.

The program will bolster: (i) around 300 drinking water conspires, somewhere in the range of 50 grade school structures and 542 school toilets and 542 network lobbies, (ii) 4,000 lodging units 30,000 toilets for singular family units, (iii) 100 km of street availability, 50 units of town CC streets, 100 km between villa established tracks, 50 km matrix zap and 200 sunlight based lighting frameworks, (iv) 542 drying yards, 84 market yards, 250 conglomeration habitats, 250 SHG work-sheds, (v) supply 84 force tiller units and 10,000 seed stockpiling containers, and (vi) setting up of 17 water refinement pilots one in each MPA region. These will be recognised over the span of setting up the VDPs and remembered for the individual VDPs. The program will bolster development/arrangement of 35,000 smokeless cooking ovens, 20,000 sun-oriented lights, 2,200 ha of network woodlots, drinking water supply and 84 processing units. The program will include the network in planning and testing smokeless ovens and other enemy of drudgery measures. The program will bolster documentation of customary information among PVTGs in water collecting, rationing agro-biodiversity, traditional medication, land advancement, and so on. Where potential, endeavours will be made to enlist scholarly property rights. The program will direct information sharing workshops following natty gritty documentation of customary information to spread it generally among PVTGs. The program will likewise bolster social celebrations, youth quarters and enhancements to the hallowed destinations and spots of love in the towns.

## CONCLUSION

A small-scale venture named the Didayi Development Agency (DDA) has been working with its central station at Kudumulugumma, the Block Headquarters, since 1986-87. The DDA incorporates an all-out number of 39 towns for the most part occupied by the Didayi individuals. Out of theories 6 towns are situated in the foot slopes, generally in plain sub-zone, 18 towns in the slopes or rugged territories and the rest 15 towns in the cut-off regions of Chitrokonda supply subsequent upon the development of Balimela Hydro-Electricity Project. The fields Didayis are relatively further developed than their partners in the slopes and cut-off zones due to their way of life contact, accessibility and in-street of modernisation process. The fields Didayis have now acknowledged settled horticulture, while the slopes and cut-off region Didayis are in the pre-agrarian stage principally seeking after moving development; nourishment assembling and chasing. Angling has likewise become an auxiliary occupation among the Didayi living in cut-off territories of Chitrokonda repository.

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