

**Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study**

**Mukunda Mallick<sup>1</sup>, Dr Parikshita Khatua<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D. Research Scholar, KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

<sup>2</sup> Asst. Prof., School of Tribal resource Management, KISS Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar

**ABSTRACT**

The tribal Population in Odisha and in the country as a whole is most deprived and vulnerable tribe that faces ruthless economic exclusion. In the tribal map of India Odisha occupies a unique position having 62 tribes and 13 Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). The paper discusses the income and expenditure profile of three PTGs, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura. Total 800 households from Kandhamal and KBK districts of Odisha 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 Lanjia Saura is higher than that of Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha. But Per Capita Income is comparatively less amid Kutia Kandha and Lanjia Saura than Dongria Kandha. Out of entire income, contribution of agriculture is approximately same amid Lanjia Saura (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.

**Key Words:** *Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha, Lanjia Saura, Income, Expenditure*

**Introduction**

India is the second tribal populated country of the world. They are characterized by 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 (Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013). There are certain tribes who are having low literacy level, stagnant or declining population, and use pre-agricultural level of technology, low quality of life 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 level of poverty and availability of basic needs to live. 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 suggests that the economy should not only sustain growth but also spread the benefits of growth to all sectors and geographies of the country. Development planning in India has attempted for tribal development by focusing on food security, education, health, employment

and income generation, however failed to achieve the required objectives. This creates major challenges for the policy maker. In the backdrop of such lop-sided development, the paper attempts to understand the level of inequality in terms of income and expenditure of primitive tribal groups of Odisha and the challenges they are facing and to explore possibilities and options for their development initiatives.

### Area of the Study

Odisha is located in the eastern part of the country, it extends from 17 ° 49'N latitude to 22° 34'N latitude and 81 ° 27'E longitude to 87 ° 29'E longitude and covers 155,707 km<sup>2</sup>, which accounts for 4.74 % of total land area of the country and geographically ranks 9th among the Indian states. On the tribal map of India, Odisha occupies a special place with a variety of Scheduled Tribes. They are the most deprived and insecure social group in the state of Odisha. It has a total population of 9,590,756, which is 22.8% of the state's population and 9.66% of the country's tribal population (Census 2011). In Odisha there are 62 different tribal communities and the 13 sections of tribals are known as "Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups" (PVTGs). Officially known as "Tribals" or "Adibasi". Odisha has the third (numerical) status in the tribal state (census 2011) in the country. Generally speaking, the tribals live in the western hilly areas of the state and outside the remaining 45.59% of the designated area. They inhabit in the areas full of mountains, hills, forests, terrains and undulating plateaus of the state. About 54.41 % of the total tribal population resides in the scheduled tribe area. In Odisha, the tribal population is more than 94.5% in rural areas. According to the Scheduled Tribes population Malkangiri district has the highest number of Scheduled Tribes (57.4%) followed by Mayurbhanj (56.6%), Rayagada (55.8%) and Nabarangapur (55%). Puri district has the lowest number of Scheduled Tribes (0.3%). The major tribes of the Odisha are Kondhas, Santhals, Gonds, Koyas, Gadabas, Oraons and Juangs. Out of 62 Scheduled tribes, The Kandha tribe of Odisha, with a population of 1,395,643, is the most Scheduled Tribe, accounting for 17.1% of the Scheduled Tribes in the state. They live all over the state of Odisha, but are mainly founded in Kandhamal, Rayagada, Gajapati, Koraput, Nabarangpur and Kalahandi districts. Gond tribe is the second largest Tribe in State of Odisha, having a number of population 782,104 and 9.6% share in the total Scheduled Tribe population. They are seen in Kalahandi, Sambalpur and Koraput. Six scheduled tribes namely, Santhal, Munda, Kolha, Saora, Shabar and Bhattada along with Kandha and Gond constitute 64.2% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the State of Odisha (Data Highlights- Scheduled Tribes, Odisha, and Census 2001).

Out of these 62 Scheduled Tribes, 13 tribals have been identified as Primitive Tribes based on the criteria of pre-agricultural level, low literacy level, and diminishing nature of their population (Annual Report 2008, Ministry of Tribal Affairs). The Government of India has declared thirteen primitives of Odisha such as Bonda, Chutia Bhunjia, Didai, Dongria Kandha, Hill Kharis, Mankirdia, Birhor, Juanga, Kutia Kandha, Lanjia Saora, Loda, Paudi Bhuyan and Saura. These tribal groups generally live in the Defined fields which account for 44.21% of the total land of the State and also differ from one another in terms of their Distinctive Culture, Language, and Religion, Physical appearance, Social structure, Degree of Modernization and Livelihood sources.

Tribals of Odisha like any other Indian tribes, depend upon forest. Their communication with the forest is symbiotic and expressed in two different ways: adaptation to and changing of a given atmosphere. Historical evidence shows that they connected themselves to the forest, which provided them with their daily necessities. Tribal peoples have developed a diverse cultural pattern with different economic conditions and activities, mainly conditioned by environmental settings and their environment. Even today, most of the tribals of Odisha / India depend on the forest for their daily livelihood. In addition, the influence of forests is reflected on every aspect of tribal culture and tradition. It appears that a complete understanding of their culture can be had by

Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Soura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study

examining it in relation to the forests.

### Methodology

The study was conducted (2019-20) in Kandhamal and undivided KBK districts of Odisha. It covers three Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) namely, Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Soura. Primary data collected through questionnaire, interview and group discussion methods from 800 families covering 45 revenue villages stated below:

| District  | Block          | G.P         | Kutia Kandha (village)                          | sample |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|---|--------|
| Kandhamal | Tumudibandha   | Lankagarh   | Bankia,jarna,sikerpadar<br>Ramgiri, maskaguda   | 80     |
|           |                | Bhandarangi | Guma,sirki, birighati,                          | 35     |
|           |                | Mundigarh   | Dumerpada,pingadi                               | 30     |
|           |                | Belghar     | Similipadar,belghar                             | 28     |
|           |                | Jhiripani   | Desughati, kunabeda                             | 30     |
|           | Kothagarh      | Subarngiri  | Subarngiri                                      | 20     |
| District  | Block          | G.P         | Lanjia soura (village)                          | Sample |
| Rayagada  | Gunupur        | Puttasingh  | Puttasingh,rudising, abasing                    | 55     |
|           |                | Tolona      | Sarai,dumbarada,                                | 30     |
|           |                | Kulusing    | Kulusing,basida,triladaneelpur,<br>Jambudala,   | 65     |
|           |                | Chinasari   | Chinasari,rumbati,arangul,padar                 | 60     |
|           |                | Jaltar      | Singapur,talasing                               | 30     |
| Gajapati  | Gumma          | Bhubani     | Tarbaul,Targi, kitumba                          | 40     |
|           | Mohana         | Kujasing    | Gira,sitapur,kunjasing,k.nuagaon                | 60     |
|           |                | Kesariguda  | Kesariguda,Nuaagan                              | 30     |
|           |                | Karchabadi  | Talimera,Raladipanka                            | 25     |
| District  | Block          | G.P         | Dongria Kandha (village)                        | Sample |
| Rayagada  | Bissam cuttack | Kurli       | Panspadar, Kalipanga,<br>Kurli,Khajuri          | 55     |
|           |                | Kankubadi   | Ghasabadi,                                      | 32     |
| Kalahandi | Lanjigarh      | Bandhopari  | Rajendrapur,panchkudi,Balisara,<br>Kutingapadar | 95     |

### Results and Discussions

Among the 13 ethnos-culturally weak tribal groups, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora are mainly in the inner and relatively isolated pockets of Rayagada district, while Kutia Kandha is in the Kandhamal district of Odisha. It covers an area of more than 300 sq km, 115 sq km and 35 sq km over Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Soura respectively. Compared to Kutia Kanda (2225 feet) and Lanjia Saora (2000 feet), the Dongria habitat is found 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. During the 5th Five-Year Plan period, special attention was paid to Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha through the micro-project, while the micro-project for Lanjia Saura was laid during the sixth planning period. The Dongria Kandha, a section of the Kandha community of Odisha, live on the top of the Niyamgiris a rugged mass of hill ranges situated on the borders of Rayagada and Gunupur sub-division of Rayagada and Koraput districts. They speak kuvi language, which is of Dravidian linguistic ancestry (Aparajita, 1994). Most of the Dongria families are dominated by nuclear families. They are very much addicted to drinking local wine, Salap. The Dongria Kandha is associated with many occupations. They are good fruit farmers. The most amazing feature of the

Dongria kandha is that they are compatible with horticulture and include coriander leaves, oranges, mangoes, ginger, bananas, guava, cabbage, citrus fruits and raw fruits which make up the main food part of Dongria's. In addition to horticulture, they make a living by cultivating on the hillsides, harvesting materials from the forest, trading and earning wages and bartering. In the divine pantheon of Dongria Kandha there is the highest goddess Dharani Penu (earth goddess) who stands on all deities and spirits. He is highly respected as the creator of the world and usually does no harm to men and animals and protects them from epidemics, degradation and evil. In addition there are a large number of village deities, domestic deities, spirits and ancestors. The gods and souls are dedicated to their blessings, and rituals and ceremonies are celebrated throughout the year.

The Kutia Kandha, one of the Primitive sections of the Kandha tribe found largely in Belghar, Gumma, Lankagarh, Bilamal, Jhiripani Gram Panchayats in Tumidibandha block and few villages of Subarngiri area of Kotagarh block in Kandhamal district and also found in the Linjigarh block of Kalahandi district of Odisha. The Kandha are divided into two linguistic groups i.e. "Kui" and "Kuvi", belonging to the Dravidian linguistic family the Kutia Kandha speak the 'Kui' language while 'Kuvi' is spoken by mainly in the eastern part of the Koraput District. The Kutia kandha pursue many occupations like forest collection, shifting cultivation otherwise known as 'Podu chas', settled cultivation, wage-earning and domestication of animals etc. for their livelihood. In the Kutia Kandha society, the family is the basic unit, controlling the social behavior of its members and controlling the use of farmland. The nuclear family is the mainstay of the Kutia Kanda society. Polygynous families are also found in many Kutia Kandha villages whereas joint system is almost nil. Kutia Kandha family is patriarchal. They have nuclear and extended families, hereditary, family and hereditary controls. The Mutha Majhi, Pat Majhi, Bis Majhi and Chhatia are the secular functionaries, while the jani is the village sacerdotal head and Majhi is the traditional secular village chief. Kutia Kandha is polygamous and a large number of gods and souls believe in both mercy and evil. They enrich their gods and souls by performing rituals for their blessings. They hold various ceremonies and festivals throughout the year and perform magic-religious rituals under the direction of Jani.

The Saora is a major tribe in Odisha. They are known by different names such as Savar, Sabara, Sora and Soura. They are found in all the districts of the state but are mainly concentrated in three districts of Odisha namely Gajapati, Rayagada and Ganjam. They inhabit blocks of Gunupur, Padmapur and Gudari. They speak "Sora language", which can be classified under the Austro-Asiatic language family. However, not all languages written in Sora are followed. Saura is divided into different groups lanjia Soura is the more Primitive group and Sudha Soura is a Hindu religious group. The Souras pursue many occupations like forest collection, shifting cultivation, and settled cultivation, wage earning and domestication of animals etc. for their livelihood. The Souras are noted for their wall paintings (italons or ilkons), craftsmanship and their cultural heritage.

The study found that about 50% of respondents shifted their careers from primary practice to secondary and tertiary care. The rising literacy rate is not the only reason to change the selection of indigenous professions in the field of study but is a spontaneous result of this erratic mobility infrastructure set-up in field research.

It has been shown that in the field of study, traditional tribal societies are only changing from livelihoods to a producing surplus. Change but does not adhere to any established principle. There has also been a fundamental shift in the way the market is mechanized and in terms of the performance of various inputs involved in the production process and the direction of its

Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study

distribution. From a material level of the production trend the whole economy is reorganized for the market.

### Occupational Pattern

In tribal societies, professions are broadly divided into two categories agriculture and non-agriculture. The agriculture occupations are two types' namely main and subsidiary occupations. Each group is divided into its own land cultivation, beggar farmers, agricultural laborers, small forest produce collectors, podu farmers and hunters. Non-agricultural professions are divided into main and auxiliary departments and are divided into government services, education services and other services such as small business, food shop owners and bamboo making.

Table 1.1 shows that the labor force participation rate within Kutia Kandha is 58.98%, followed by Lanjia Saora with 58.39% and Dongria Kandha with 54.5%. PVTGs have different professions for their livelihood. Primarily PVTGs were shifting cultivators. But the trend has been changing. According to a sample survey, 74% of families in Lanjia Saura are permanent farmers (including beggars) and later 47.89% of households in Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha are the most neglected (1.9%). About 87%, 20% and 10% of the households between Dongria Kandha, Kutia Kandha and Langia Saora are landless. Among Langia Saura, small and marginal farmers accounted for 83%, 79% for Kutia Kandha and 11% for Dongria Kandha.

According to the survey, about 83% of the families in Dongria Kandhas farmed 16% of the Kutia Kandha family and only 7% of the Lanjia Saura family as their primary occupation. NTFPs collection as a primary occupation is found very negligible among Lanjia Saora (0.5%) and high among Kutia Kandha (12.45%) where as it is 8.4% among Dongria Kandha. Kutia Kandha (21.52%) and Lanjia Saora (11.5%) reported higher wages than Dongria Kandha (6.4%).

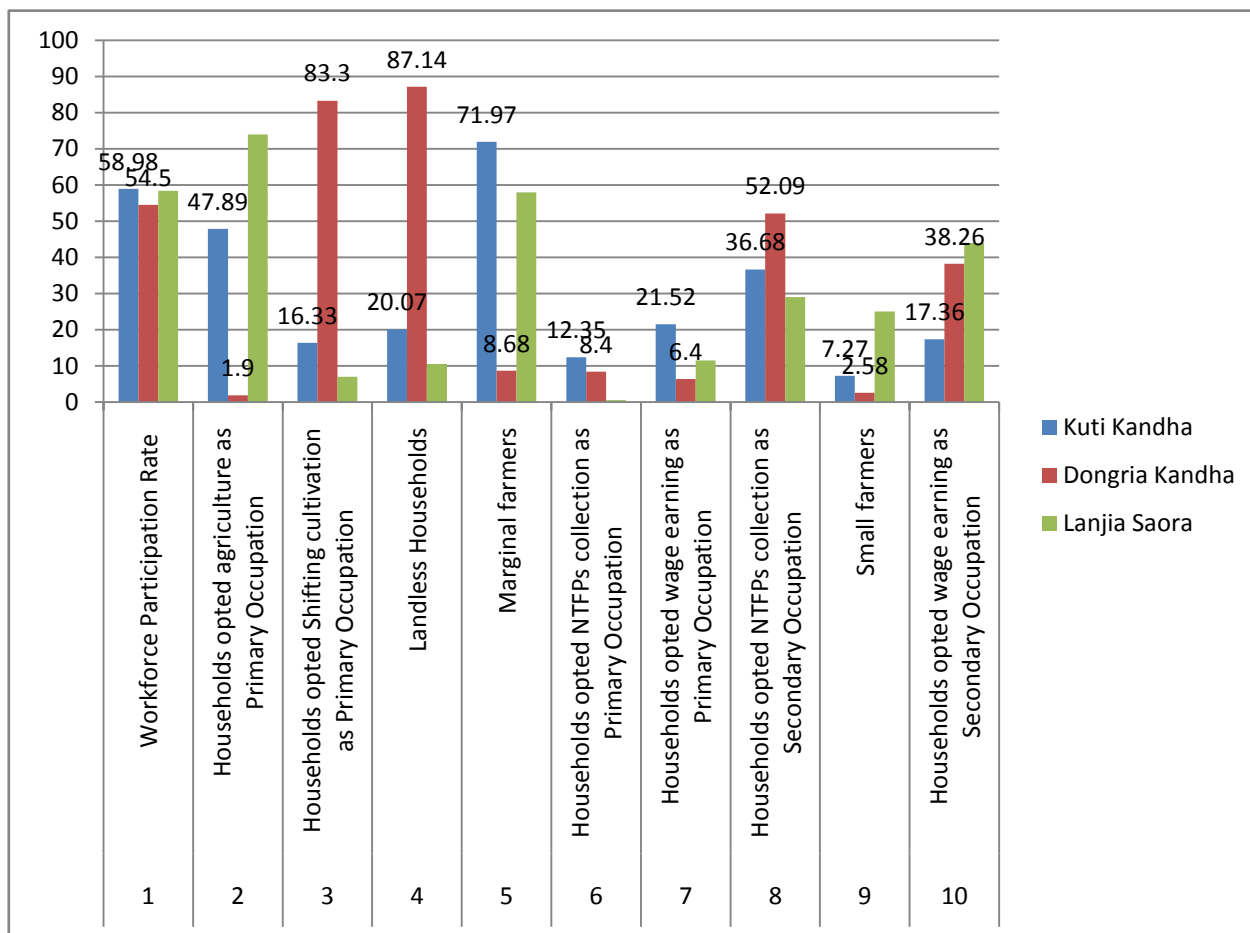
In secondary occupation NTFPs collection and Wage earning are found to be very important as 52% households of Dongria Kandha, 36.68% of Kutia Kandha and 29% of Lanjia Saora have opted NTFPs collection as secondary occupation. However, the majority of Lanjia Saora (44%) preferred to earn a salary as a secondary vocation as Dongria Kanda (38%) and Kutia Kanda (17%).

**Table 1.1, Occupation Pattern of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia saora**

| S.I No | Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)   | Kuti Kandha | Dongria Kandha | Lanjia Saora |
|--------|---|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1      | Workforce Participation Rate                                | 58.98       | 54.5           | 58.39        |
| 2      | Households opted agriculture as Primary Occupation          | 47.89       | 1.9            | 74           |
| 3      | Households opted Shifting cultivation as Primary Occupation | 16.33       | 83.3           | 7            |
| 4      | Landless Households   | 20.07       | 87.14          | 10.5         |
| 5      | Marginal farmers  | 71.97       | 8.68           | 58           |
| 6      | Households opted NTFPs collection as Primary Occupation     | 12.35       | 8.4            | 0.5          |
| 7      | Households opted wage earning as Primary Occupation         | 21.52       | 6.4            | 11.5         |
| 8      | Households opted NTFPs collection as Secondary Occupation   | 36.68       | 52.09          | 29           |

|    |   |       |       |    |
|----|---|-------|-------|----|
| 9  | Small farmers   | 7.27  | 2.58  | 25 |
| 10 | Households opted wage earning as Secondary Occupation | 17.36 | 38.26 | 44 |

Data collected from field sources.



It is clear from the table/column chart that the dependence on Dongria Kandha and Kutia Kandha is more dependent on the variable cultivation and NTFP collection than the Lanjia Saora.

Income is the use and savings opportunity received by an organization over a specified period of time, which is usually expressed in terms of monetary terms. However, for families and individuals, "Income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interests payments, rents and other forms of earnings received" in a specified time period.

The annual income of a Lanjia Saura (Rs 24,491) family is higher than Dongria Kandha (Rs 23,157) and Kutia Kandha (Rs 18,230). But per capita income is relatively high between Dongria Kandha (Rs 4,320) and Lanjia Saura (Rs 3,973) and Kutia Kandha (Rs 3,240). Out of total income, contribution of agriculture between Dongria Kandha (63.63%) and Lanjia Saora (62.89%) is almost the same and relatively less amid Kutia Kandha (43.58%). It is interesting to note that although the investment in agriculture is 6.45% (See the expenditure table), but over all income cash flow from agriculture to the gross income of Kutia Kandha is comparatively less. This is due to the significant contribution of wage earners in the full contribution and the market value of NTFPs especially Siali leaf is high.

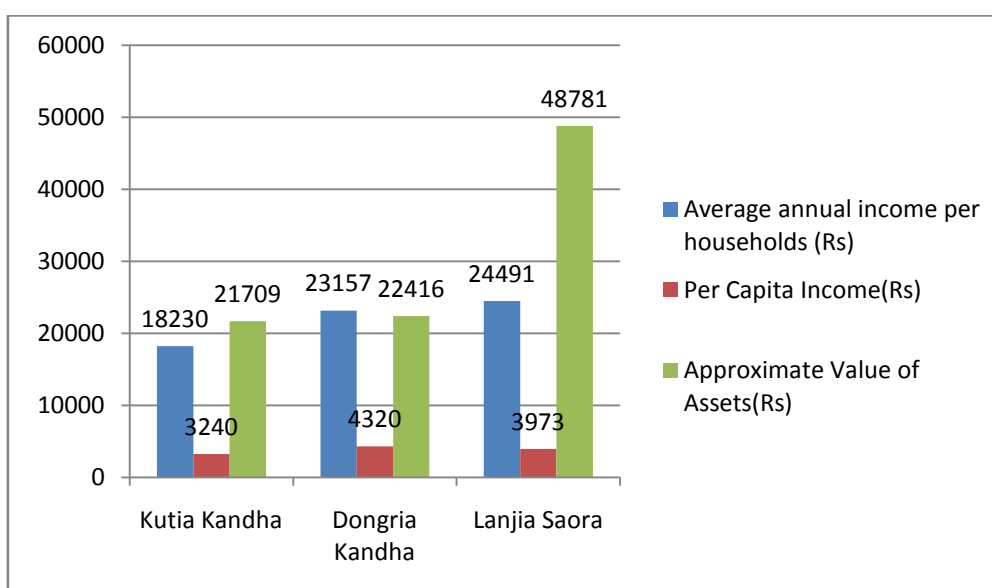
Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study

**Table 1.2, Income of Kutia Kandha and Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saora**

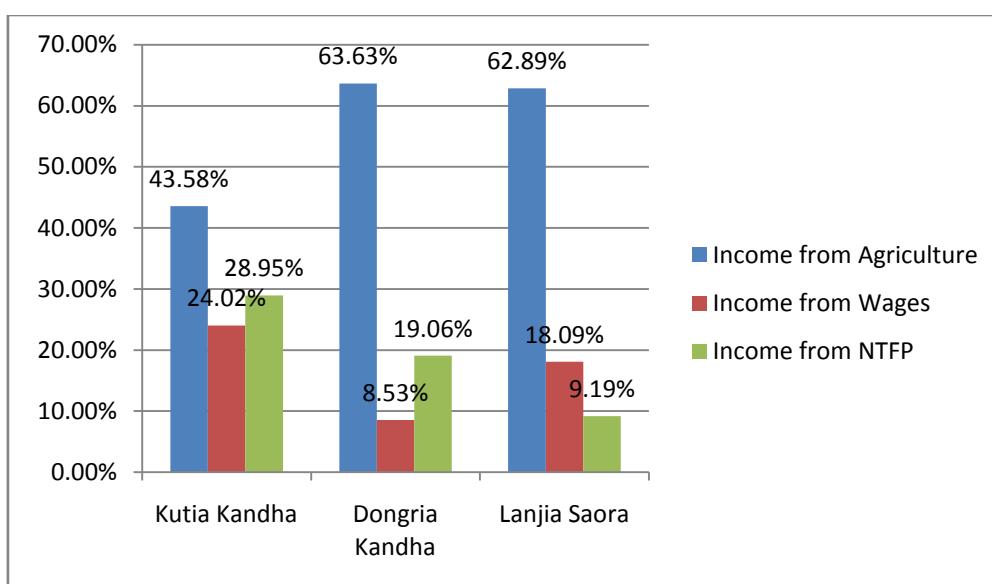
| S.L No | Name of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) | Kutia Kandha | Dongria Kandha | Lanjia Saora |
|--------|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1      | Average annual income per households (Rs)                 | 18230        | 23157          | 24491        |
| 2      | Per Capita Income(Rs)                                     | 3240         | 4320           | 3973         |
| 3      | Approximate Value of Assets(Rs)                           | 21709        | 22416          | 48781        |
| 4      | Income from Agriculture                                   | 43.58%       | 63.63%         | 62.89%       |
| 5      | Income from Wages   | 24.02%       | 8.53%          | 18.09%       |
| 6      | Income from NTFP  | 28.95%       | 19.06%         | 9.19%        |

Data collected from field sources.

**Figure-1: Income of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura**



**Figure-2: Income of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Saura**



Collection of Minor Forest Produces (MFP) is one of the integral parts of indigenous economy

and livelihood. The forests in the sample area are potentially rich and varied items like add leaf, fiber, broom grass, fruits, tamarind, jack fruits, mahua flowers and seed, Siali leaf and different wild roots are abundantly available. In addition to small forest production, they also collect fruits, bananas, cherries and green vegetables to eat.

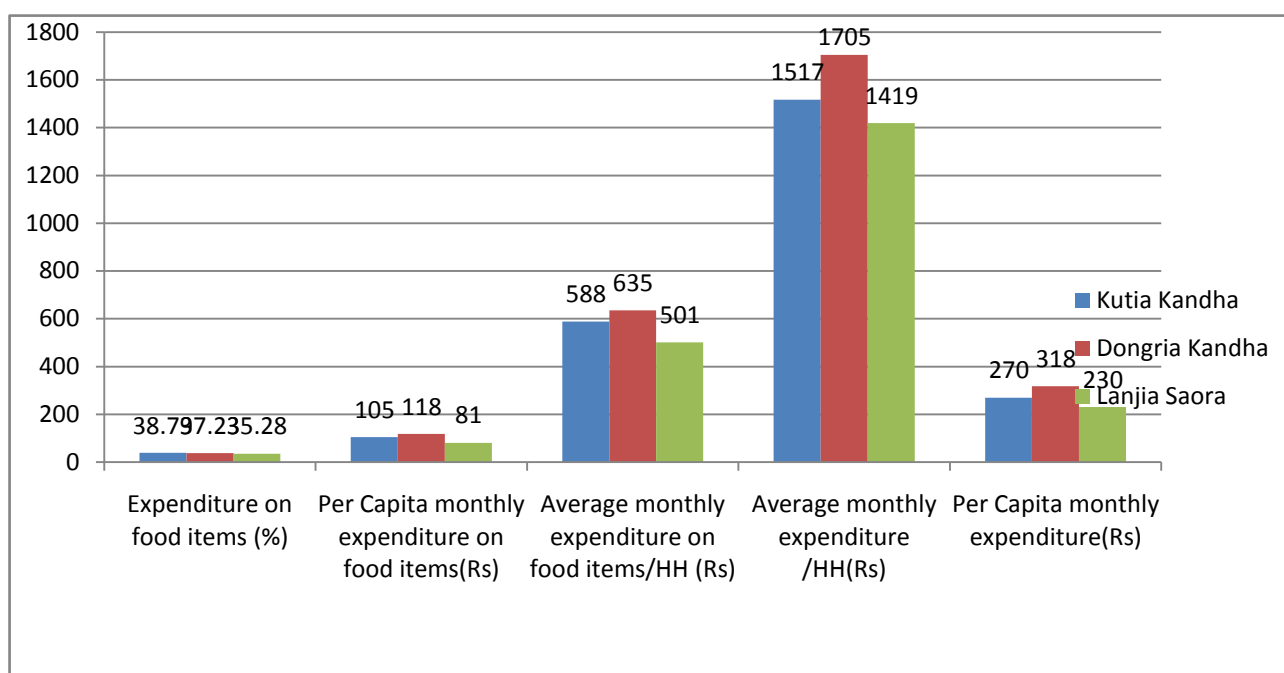
The tribal people collect wood from the forest for their fuel purposes, make timber for house building and agricultural timber for household use, furniture and other materials.. Among the selected villages only few villages nearer to urban markets collect firewood for marketing purpose.

On the other NTFPs contribute about 29% of their income to Kutia Kandha (Mainly Siali leaf collection) followed by Dongria Kandha (19%) and Lanjia Saora (9%). In the case of Kutia Kandha, the share of wages is 24%, for Lanjia Saora 18% and for Dongria Kandha 9%.

**Table 1.3, Expenditures Pattern of Kutia Kandha and Dongria, Lanjia Saora**

|   | Name of the particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) | Kutia Kandha | Dongria Kandha | Lanjia Saora |
|---|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Expenditure on food items (%)                             | 38.79        | 37.23          | 35.28        |
| 2 | Per Capita monthly expenditure on food items(Rs)          | 105          | 118            | 81           |
| 3 | Average monthly expenditure on food items/HH (Rs)         | 588          | 635            | 501          |
| 4 | Average monthly expenditure /HH(Rs)                       | 1517         | 1705           | 1419         |
| 5 | Per Capita monthly expenditure(Rs)                        | 270          | 318            | 230          |

Data collected from field sources.



Expenditures on food items vary from 35% to 39% among all selected PVTGs. The per capita monthly expenditure on food items is Rs.118 among Dongria Kandha Rs.105 among Kutia Kandha, and Rs .81 among Lanjia Saura. Average monthly expenditure per household is Rs. 635 among Dongria Kandha, Rs. 588 among Kutia Kandha and Rs. 501 among Lanjia Saora. The general assumption is that the high income groups spend less as compared to relatively low income group, which is quite visible from above table/column chart.

The average monthly expenditure (Both food and non-food items) for the household of Dongria Kandha family is Rs .1705 compared to Rs. 1517 of Kutia Kandha family and Rs. 1419



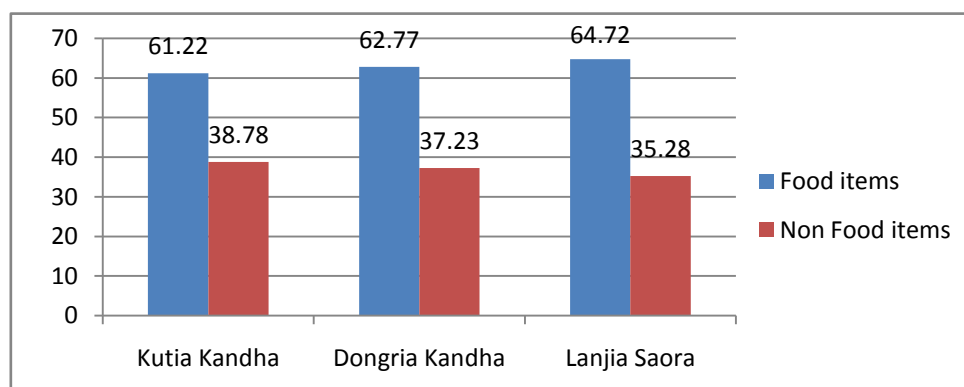
Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Soura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study

of Lanjia Soura family. Similarly per capita monthly expenditure is high among Dongria kandha (Rs. 318) followed by Kutia Kandha (Rs. 270) and Lanjia Saora (Rs. 230) (Table -1.3). Heavy investment on social ceremonies and alcoholism practice increased the expenditure pattern of Dongria Kandha as compared to their counter parts.

**Table 1.4, Annual Expenditures Pattern of Kutia Kandha and Dongria, Lanjia Saora**

| S.L No | Heads of Expenditures                                  | Total Expenditure in % |                |              |
|--------|--|------------------------|----------------|--------------|
|        |  | Kutia Kandha           | Dongria Kandha | Lanjia Saora |
| A      | Food items   | 61.22                  | 62.77          | 64.72        |
| B      | Non Food items   | 38.78                  | 37.23          | 35.28        |
| i      | Angro-Inputs   | 6.46                   | 3.14           | 8.25         |
| ii     | Repairs and construction of house                      | 3.51                   | 3.25           | 5.28         |
| iii    | Education of children                                  | 3.46                   | 2.26           | 8.54         |
| iv     | Health   | 5.28                   | 3.16           | 4.55         |
| v      | Dress and Ornaments                                    | 6.56                   | 7.51           | 11.03        |
| vi     | Animal Husbandry                                       | 0.53                   | 0.16           | 2.12         |
| vii    | Fuel/Lighting  | 2.24                   | 3.47           | 1.48         |
| viii   | Alcohol/country liquor                                 | 6.44                   | 10.48          | 0.17         |
| ix     | Bidi/Cigarette/Gutka/Tabacco                           | 3.52                   | 3.23           | 1.26         |
| x      | Traveling  | 2.98                   | 1.87           | 3.49         |
| xi     | Entertainment  | 1.26                   | 0.47           | 1.26         |
| xii    | Social ceremonies<br>(Marriage/Death/Festivals/Others) | 13.04                  | 16.25          | 10.93        |
| xiii   | Gift   | 1.24                   | 2.17           | 1.06         |
| xiv    | Hospitality  | 2.47                   | 2.23           | 0.35         |
| xv     | Repayment of Loan                                      | 1.57                   | 2.58           | 3.16         |
| xvi    | Land revenue   | 0.05                   | 0.02           | 0.39         |
| xvii   | Litigation   | 0.04                   | 0.24           | 0.53         |
| xviii  | Backhand (Bribe)                                       | 0.22                   | 0.02           | 0.43         |
| xix    | Others   | 0.37                   | 0.26           | 0.44         |
|        | <b>Total</b>   | <b>100</b>             | <b>100</b>     | <b>100</b>   |

Data collected from field sources.



Expenditure on Food items varies from 61.22% to 64.72% among all selected PTGs. Out of total expenditure; the annual expenditure on food items was 61.22 percent for Kutia Kandha, 62.77 percent for Dongria Kandha and 64.72 percent for Lanjia Saora (Table 4). One of the major expenditures seen is in Social ceremonies (Marriage/Death/Festivals/Others). It was 13.04 percent for Kutia kandha, 16.25 percent for Dongria Kandha and 10.93 percent for Lanjia Soura. The other important items of expenditure were Dress and Ornaments and intoxicants (tobacco and alcohol).

The average tribal family spends a small portion on education purpose of the total expenditure. Thus, Educational Attainment Index is very low among the tribal People. As we found from the sample universe, an average of 3.46% of the total expenditure is spent for education for kutia kandha, 2.26% for Dongria Kandha and 8.54% for Lanjia Saora.

One more part of the absolute expense is 5% of their all out cost for medication and other wellbeing related issues. Tribes generally prefer to go to the traditional healers for the treatment. Even a few decades ago, local medicine men took care of physical problems through traditional medicine, which disappeared due to the active presence of allopathic medicine and modern medicine. People from far-flung villages prefer to visit modern medicine centers, although difficult topographic features disrupt the adequate development of infrastructure facilities in the field of decent study. So that expenses on medicine has increased significantly in the study region.

## Conclusion

Even after seventy two years of independence and in spite of initiation of dozens of welfare schemes and Programmes in the post-independence era, the living condition of Tribals in Odisha has not enhanced to an appreciable level. A very low level of literacy accompanied by widespread poverty and poor infrastructure has hampered their economic upliftment. Income and expenditure pattern of the tribals gives a dismal picture regarding the standard of living of the tribals. Therefore, priority should be given to the field of education, income generating activities and off farm activities for the empowerment of the tribals. To sum up, there is urgent need to strengthen the institutional capacity of Panchayati Raj Institutions, government agencies, Non Governmental Organizations and civil society to work successfully on a participatory mode for poverty reduction of tribal communities.

## References:

1. Aparajita, Upati. (1994), *"Culture and Development, Dongrias of Niyangiri"*. Inter India Publications
2. Das Patnaik, P.S & Mohanty, B.B. (1990), *"Dongria Kondh of Odisha- Then and Now"*
  - a. Adivasi vol-xxx, No. 2&3, pp. 28- 41, THRTI, Bhubaneswar.
3. Government of India (2001), Census of India, Ministry of Home affairs, New Delhi
4. Government of India (2001), Working group for Empowering Scheduled Tribes during the Tenth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi
  - a. Tenth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, New Delhi
5. Government of Odisha (2009-10), Economic Survey of Odisha, Government of Odisha,
  - a. Bhubaneswar
6. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, (2008-09), Annual Report, Government of India, New Delhi
7. Ministry of Tribal Affairs Statistical Division, (2013), Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India, Government of India
8. Mohanty, P.K., (2002). *"Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in India."* Kalpaz Publications, Delhi
9. Ota, A.B., & S. C. Mohanty, (2008), *"Dongria Kandha"*, SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar
10. Patnaik, N, (2005), *"Primitive Tribes of Odisha & their development strategies"* D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd, New Delhi
  - i. Printworld (P) Ltd, New Delhi

Income and Expenditure of Kutia Kandha, Dongria Kandha and Lanjia Soura (The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Odisha): A Case Study

12. Roy Mukherjee. S., Ali, N. and Ghosh B. (2006). “*Globalization and Environmental Quality: The Tribal Ethics from Arunachal Pradesh*”. Paper presented at the National Seminar on Environment and Sustainable Development at University College, Raiganj.
13. SCSTRTI, (2015). *KANDHA*, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) Publication; Bhubaneswar.
14. SCSTRTI, Bhubaneswar Odisha. (2006). ‘*Kandha of Orissa: their socio-cultural life and Development*’. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) Publication, Bhubaneswar; Odisha.
15. Thorat, Sukhadeo (2000), “*Isolation and Deprivations: Economic Situation of Tribals in India*”, in Dr. Solanki (ed.), *Development Issue in India*. Aurangabad: Dr. Babasheeb Marathwa University