



**TRIBAL
ATLAS
OF ODISHA**

TRIBAL ATLAS OF ODISHA

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
&
Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Development Department, Government of Odisha

Credits

Edited by
Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS
Commissioner-cum-Director, SCSTRTI
& Member Secretary, ATLC

Data Compilation
Sridhar Panda
Statistical Cell, SCSTRTI

Co-ordinated by
Nisakar Sahoo

Map Preparation
Odisha Space Application Centre
Bhubaneswar

Acknowledgement

S.C. Mohanty
Former Jt. Director & OSD
Dr. Bigyanananda Mohanty
Former Dy. Director
Dr. Paramananda Pate
Former Research Officer & OSD
P. Mishra
Scientist, ORSAC



@ Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or introduced in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means (including but not limited to electronic, mechanical, photocopying, scanning or recording) without the prior permission of both the copyright owner and publisher.

Published by :
Commissioner-cum-Director, SCSTRTI
& Member Secretary, ATLC, Bhubaneswar

ISBN : 978-93-80705-62-0

Price :

Layout and Printing
Capital Business Service & Consultancy, Bhubaneswar
capital.a1press@gmail.com

R. Balakrishnan, IAS
Development Commissioner-cum-
Additional Chief Secretary
Govt. of Odisha
Planning & Convergence Deptt.
Bhubaneswar-751 001, Odisha



Phone: (+91-674) 25366882
Fax: (+91-674) 2536792
e-mail: dcplg@nic.in

Foreword

Cultural geography has emerged as a sub-field of human geography over the past one century. Notwithstanding the alternate views from environmental determinists the relevance of appreciating the aspects of cultural landscapes as a direct consequence of the mutually influencing interaction between the natural landscape and humans, needs to be emphasized.

The current initiative of Government of Odisha in publishing "Tribal Atlas of Odisha" will aid in understanding the contours of the tribal landscape Odisha spatially. Odisha is home to 62 distinct tribal communities including 13 ethnic groups identified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. The "Scheduled Tribes" of Odisha account for 22.85% of total population of Odisha. These tribes speak various languages and dialects that belong to different linguistic families. In that sense, the diversity of tribes makes Odisha a truly plural society and the tribes of Odisha have played and are playing a foundational role in defining pluralism as a core value of the State.

Some 15 years back the Government of Odisha brought out the "Cultural Atlas of Odisha" as a pioneering initiative. I am confident that the "Tribal Atlas of Odisha" will bring greater focus on the Tribes of Odisha and their traditions. I congratulate Prof (Dr) A.B. Ota, the Commissioner - cum- Director SCSTRI and Member Secretary ATLC and his associates for this laudable initiative.

Shri Balkrishnan, IAS
Development Commissioner
& Additional Chief Secretary
Government of Odisha

Preface

The state of Odisha occupies a unique position in the Tribal map of India for having the largest variety of Scheduled Tribe Communities. This state is the homeland of 62 different tribal communities including 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) numbering 95 90 756 as per 2011 Census. The Scheduled Tribe population of Odisha accounts for 22.85 percent of the total population of the state and 9.17 percent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the country.

The tribes of Odisha live across the length, and breadth of the State. They are largely concentrated in the hill regions of northern and southern parts of the state which have been declared as the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Area covering about 45.00 percent of the total geographical area of the State. Although they are found in all the districts of the State, more than half of their total population is found in three districts namely Koraput (undivided), Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj.

The tribes of Odisha are at various stages of socio-economic development. At one extreme are the group which lead a relatively secluded and archaic mode of life keeping their core culture intact while at the other extreme there are communities which are indistinguishable from the general agricultural communities.

The tribal people of Odisha express their cultural identity and distinctiveness in their social organization, language, demography, rituals and festivals and also in their dress, ornaments, art, crafts and other folk traditions. Each tribal community has distinctive characteristic features reflected in their social, economic, political and religious sub-systems. Each possesses its own unique culture which differentiates one from the other.

The tribes of Odisha exhibit wide diversity among themselves in their social, cultural and economic patterns. Every tribal society representing pre-literate, encysted and simple society characterized by endogamy, patriliney, patrilocality and distinct identity in its unique social system. Almost all, except the small tribal groups have sub-divisions based as territorial distribution, occupation etc. All of them possess family, lineage and clan/sib organizations often associated with totems, except the Saora, that regulate all important activities of the community, like marriage, ownership of property and inheritance, successions etc.

Ever since the country got Independence, Government of Odisha, with the support of the Union Government has been trying to improve the overall quality of life of the tribal people and to bring them to the national mainstream in a footing of equality. The pace of tribal development took a leap forward with the introduction of Tribal Sub Plan approach during the fifth Five Year Plan. Although there has been considerable improvement in the quality of life of the tribal people due to the implementation of various developmental interventions over six decades, the pace of development has fallen short of expectations.

Now, there emerges the need to know the present demographic status and development status of different Scheduled Tribe communities of the state for formulating effective plans and programmes for development intervention. To meet the need, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) of Bhubaneswar, Odisha - the premier tribal research institute of the state has been bringing out books, booklets and brochures on demographic and development status covering various aspects of the Scheduled Tribes of Odisha and various units and projects of their development from time to time based upon data from successive Censuses, its own socio-economic surveys and other relevant official sources, which have been immensely helpful to the planners, administrators, academicians and researchers working in the field of tribal research, documentation, development planning and implementation. The Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ATLC) has published several literatures on the languages and cultures of different tribes of Odisha. To add to it, there has been a need to bring out a Tribal Atlas of Odisha presenting up-to-date information on demography, culture, language and other socio-economic development indicators of 62 Scheduled Tribes of the state.

During nineteen eighties, ATLC had published a Tribal Atlas of Odisha in collaboration with the Geography department of Utkal University of Odisha based upon the tribal demographic data of census, 1971 which have become outdated by now. Therefore, it has been felt necessary to bring out an Atlas of Tribal Odisha based upon the recent data. To accomplish the task, ATLC launched the project for preparation and publication of the Tribal Atlas in 2011-12. The work was prolonged for non-availability of the data of Census 2011 till 2015 though other relevant official data were in hand. The exercise has been completed passing through many hurdles. Finally it is going to see the light of the day.

The Atlas of Tribal Odisha, in its present form is the first of its kind, is a graphic presentation. It displays the salient features of the tribal population of Odisha with the help of a series of maps, charts and diagrams. The Atlas contains 60 Plates of maps along with some corresponding graphs and diagrams which portrays the distributional aspects of the Odisha's tribal population, ecological setting of the tribal habitats, their socio-cultural attributes, such as linguistic/dialectal affinity, sex composition and marital status, literacy levels, participation in economic activity and the structure of their workforce. The Atlas is organised into three major sections such as (i) Tribal Scenario of Odisha, (ii) Tribal Sub Plan Area and (iii) PVTGs. Plates of maps in each Section are preceded by an explanatory text. It is hoped that it will prove as a powerful tool of policy and social research dealing with the culture and development of tribes in Odisha.



Prof. (Dr.) A.B. Ota, IAS
Member Secretary

Contents



Foreword	
Preface	
Physical Map	08
Administrative Map	10
Scheduled Area	12
Community wise Tribal Population	14
Tribal Population	16
Tribal Sex Ratio	18
Tribal Child Population	20
Literates	22
Literacy	24
Tribal Workforce	26
Health Facilities	28
Ashram School	30
Sevashram	31
Tribal Art & Craft	32
Tribal Festivals	34
Tribal Dance	36
Tribal Languages	38
Tribal Tourism	40
Tribal Sub-plan Area	42
ITDAs	46
Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	90
Micro Projects	92

Introduction

Odisha is the homeland for 62 different Scheduled Tribe communities who are spread across the length and breadth of the state. As per 2011 Census, the Scheduled Tribe communities numbering 95,90,756 persons account for 22.85% of the total population of the state and 9.17% of the total tribal population of the country. It means among every five persons one is a Scheduled Tribe in the State. In terms of numbers of both Scheduled Tribe communities and PVTGs, Odisha has the highest number of ethnic groups amongst all the States of the Country. Also numerically, this state has the largest tribal population in the country only next to Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

The tribes of Odisha are distributed in all the thirty districts in varying numbers. In terms of the numerical strength of S.T. population in the districts, Mayurbhanj district has the largest followed by Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts whereas, Puri district has the smallest population. The concentration of the tribal population in the coastal districts in the eastern region is low. They are largely concentrated in the interior hilly areas of the districts located at the south and north western region. Geographically, they are spread in four geo-physical zones such as the (i) Northern Plateau (25.5%), (ii) Eastern Ghats Region (29.2%) (iii) Central Table Land (24.1%) and Coastal Tract (21.2%).

Like other tribes of India, the tribal people of Odisha express their cultural identity and distinctiveness in their social organization, language, rituals and festivals and also in their dress, ornaments, art and crafts. They have their distinct ethnic identity which is overtly marked in their languages besides many other cultural traits and traditions. They have retained their own way of managing internal affairs of the village through their traditional institutions. The amazing conglomeration of traditions, beliefs and philosophies that together constitute and vitalize the rituals and festivals of the tribes, has descended from antiquity and has been preserved unimpaired to the present day. Every facets of their life covering round-the-year activities is intimately connected with religious beliefs and ritual practices. It is these aspects of their culture that give meaning and depth to their lives, and solidarity to their social structure.

The tribes of Odisha, despite their poverty and continual battle for survival, have retained the rich and varied heritage of colourful dance and music forming integral part

of their festivals and rituals. Among them, the dance and music is developed and maintained by themselves in a tradition without aid and intervention of any professional dancer or teacher. It is mainly through the songs and dances they seek to satisfy their inner urge for revealing their soul. The performance of these only give expression to their inner feelings, their joys and sorrows, their natural affections and passion and their appreciation of beauty in nature and in man.

In the present times, due to their contact with the non-tribals, wide socio-economic changes are observed among the Odishan tribes. Tribal groups living around industrial and urban areas have different problems from their brethren living in the relative isolation in hills and forests. Some tribal regions are inaccessible, while in others modern industries and mining activities creates problems against their survival. Religious conversion in some areas has added another factor of differentiation into their way of life.

Linguistically, the tribes of Odisha are broadly classified into three categories, namely (1) Indo-Aryan speakers, (2) Dravidian speakers and (3) Austro-Asiatic speakers. Twenty-six of the tribes are Munda (Austro-Asiatic) speakers, fourteen of them, Dravidian speakers and twenty-two of them, Odia (Indo-Aryan) speakers. The tribal languages are characteristically non-literary. However, in the past few decades, scripts have been developed in Ho, Kui, Santali and Sora languages. Ho (Warrang Chiti) devised by Kol Lako Bodra (Singbhum) is being promoted and propagated by Ho speakers of Jharkhand and Odisha and a few texts have been published in the script. Kui (Kui Lipi Varnamala) devised by Dayanidhi Malik (G. Udaygiri) is in experimental stage. Santali (Ol-Chiki) devised by Pandit Raghunath Murmu (1905-1982) is being used by the Santali speakers and a good number of texts are available in the script. Recently the Santali language is recognized in the 8th Schedule of Constitution of India. Saora (Soran Sompen) devised by Guru Mangei Gamango (1916-1981) is being used by a section of Saora speakers.

For historical reasons, the tribal people have suffered from centuries of isolation, neglect and deprivation which have made them backward socio-economically. After independence, the welfare government adopting a paternalistic attitude have made several constitutional provisions, enacted a number of protective legislations and

planned and executed several schemes and programmes for their protection and development with the aim to integrate them with the national mainstream while preserving their cultural identity.

Since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75), the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) strategy has been adopted all over the country which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development. This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the prime objective to narrow down the gap of socio-economic development between tribals and others, within the framework of nation's Five Year Plans. The TSP approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the tribals. This strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto. It continues, more or less, with refinement over the years.

Tribal Sub-Plan is the main instrument for achieving the constitutional objectives of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes which is carried out through well planned out institutional mechanism. To implement the TSP strategy, tribal dominated block areas having 50% or more tribal population located in north and south Odisha have been identified as TSP Area which covers nearly 45.00 percent of total geographical area of the State.

The TSP area is almost coterminous with the Scheduled Area of the state that has been notified by the orders of the President of India, issued under paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. As per the said order, in Odisha the entire seven districts such as Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Nabarangpur, Koraput, Malkangiri, Rayagada and parts of six districts such as Balasore (Nilagiri block), Keonjhar (Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua and Barbil Tahasils), Sambalpur (Kuchinda Tahasil), Gajapati (R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks), Ganjam (Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbadi and Gochha Gram Panchayats) and Kalahandi (Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks) are covered under "Scheduled Areas" which accounts for about 45% of the total geographical area of the state. As per 2011 Census, 28.09 % of the state's population and 67.53% of the tribal population reside in this area.

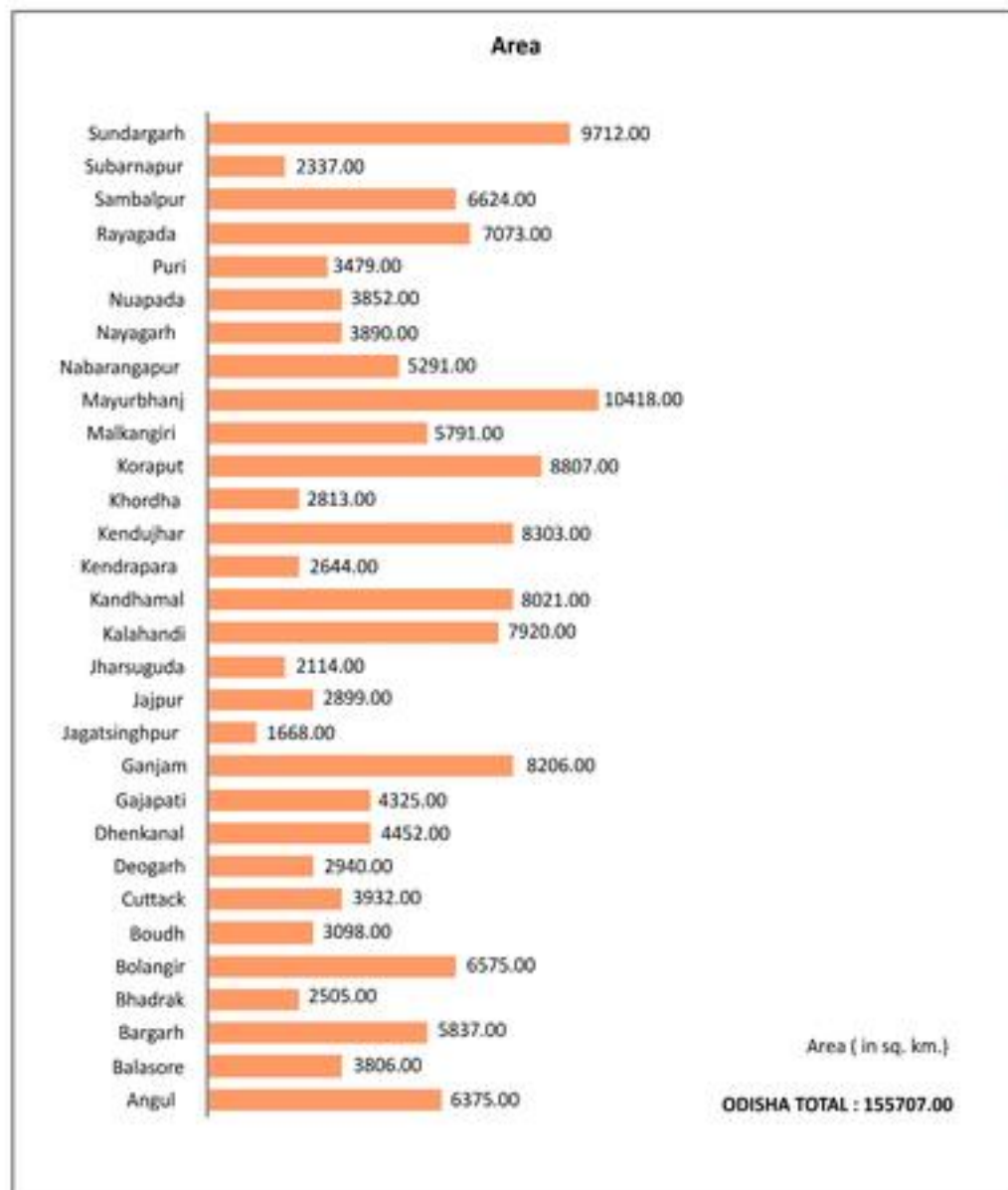
In the TSP areas, there are 22 I.T.D.As which cover 63.03 lakh tribals constituting about 66.00% of the total tribal population of the state. For the tribals living in larger concentration outside the TSP/Scheduled Areas, there are 45 MADA pockets and 14 Clusters. The remaining dispersed tribal population is covered under the DTDP Programme. In addition to this, 17 Micro Projects have been functioning for the all round development of 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). Out of the total 17 Micro Projects, 13 are within the TSP area and 4 are outside it.

In this scenario, building a broad and up-to-date data base on demography, culture, language and other socio-economic development indicators of 62 Scheduled Tribes of the state has been a long standing need. To meet this need, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI) of Bhubaneswar, Odisha has taken the lead by bringing out books, booklets and brochures on demographic, socio-cultural and development status of the Scheduled Tribes of Odisha from time to time based upon data from Census, it's own socio-economic surveys and other relevant official sources. Similarly, the Academy of Tribal Language and Culture (ATLC) has conducted research and published several literatures on the languages and cultures of Odishan tribes. These publications have been quite helpful to the planners, administrators, academicians and researchers working in the field of tribal research, documentation, development planning and implementation.

In this ongoing exercise, another important component is preparation of an Atlas of Odishan tribes depicting their demographic, socio-cultural and development aspects. The first work of publication of a Tribal Atlas of Odisha has already been done by ATLC with the technical assistance of the Geography department of Utkal University of Odisha. Since this document was prepared on the basis of the data of census, 1971, it has become outdated with the passage of time. Hence, the need arises for an up-to-date Tribal Atlas of Odisha taking time series data in to consideration.

ATLC has started the work of preparation of the Tribal Atlas since 2011-12. It had to wait till the publication of 2011 census data which got released in late 2015 (community wise). The exercise has to overcome many obstacles to reach the finishing line.

Odisha Physical



The State of Odisha, situated on the east coast of India and located between 170 49' to 220 34' North latitude and 810 28' to 870 29' East longitude was created on 1st April, 1936. The State is bounded by the States of West Bengal in the north-east, Jharkhand on the north, Chhattisgarh in the West, Andhra Pradesh in the South and the Bay of Bengal in the east. It covers an area of about 1.57 lakh sq. kms, comprising 4.74% of India's landmass. It is the 9th largest state by area, and the 11th largest by population. It is also the 3rd most populous state of India in terms of tribal population. Its total population as per 2011 census is about 4.20 crores and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is about 0.96 crores that is 22.85 % of its total population. Bhubaneswar is the capital city of the State.

Sl. No.	Agro-climatic Zones	Districts	Climate	Broad soils groups
1.	North Western Plateau	Sundargarh, Parts of Deogarh, Sambalpur & Jharsuguda	Hot & moist Sub-humid	Red, Brown forest, Red & Yellow, Mixed Red & Black
2.	North Central Plateau	Mayurbhanj & Major parts of Keonjhar (Except Anandapur & Ghasipura blocks)	Hot & moist Sub-humid	Lateritic, Red & Yellow, Mixed red & black
3.	North Eastern Coastal Plain	Balasore, Bhadrak, part of Jajpur and Hatadihi block of Keonjhar	Moist Sub-humid	Red, Lateritic, Deltaic alluvial, Coastal alluvial and Saline
4.	East and South Eastern Coastal Plain	Jagatsingpur, Khurda, Kendrapara, Part of Cuttack, Puri, Nayagarh & Part of Ganjam	Hot & humid	Saline, Lateritic, Alluvial, Red and Mixed Red & Black
5.	North Eastern Ghat	Kandhamal, Rayagada, Gajapati, Part of Ganjam & small patches of Koraput	Hot & humid	Brown forest, Lateritic Alluvial, Red, Mixed Red & Black
6.	Eastern Ghat High Land	Major parts of Koraput, Nabarangpur	Warm & Humid	Red, Mixed red and black, Mixed red & Yellow
7.	South Eastern Ghat	Malikangiri and part of Koraput	Warm & Humid	Red, Lateritic, Black
8.	Western Undulating Zone	Kalahandi and Nuapada	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Red, Mixed Red and Black, Black
9.	Western Central Table Land	Bargarh, Bolangir, Boudh, Sonapur, Parts of Sambalpur and Jharsuguda	Hot and moist sub-humid	Red & yellow, Red & Black, Black, Lateritic, Brown forest.
10.	Mid-Central Table Land	Dhenkanal, Angul, Part of Cuttack, Keonjhar and Jajpur	Hot and moist Sub-humid	Alluvial, Red, Lateritic, Mixed Red & Black

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'






PHYSICAL MAP



17° 48'

17° 48'



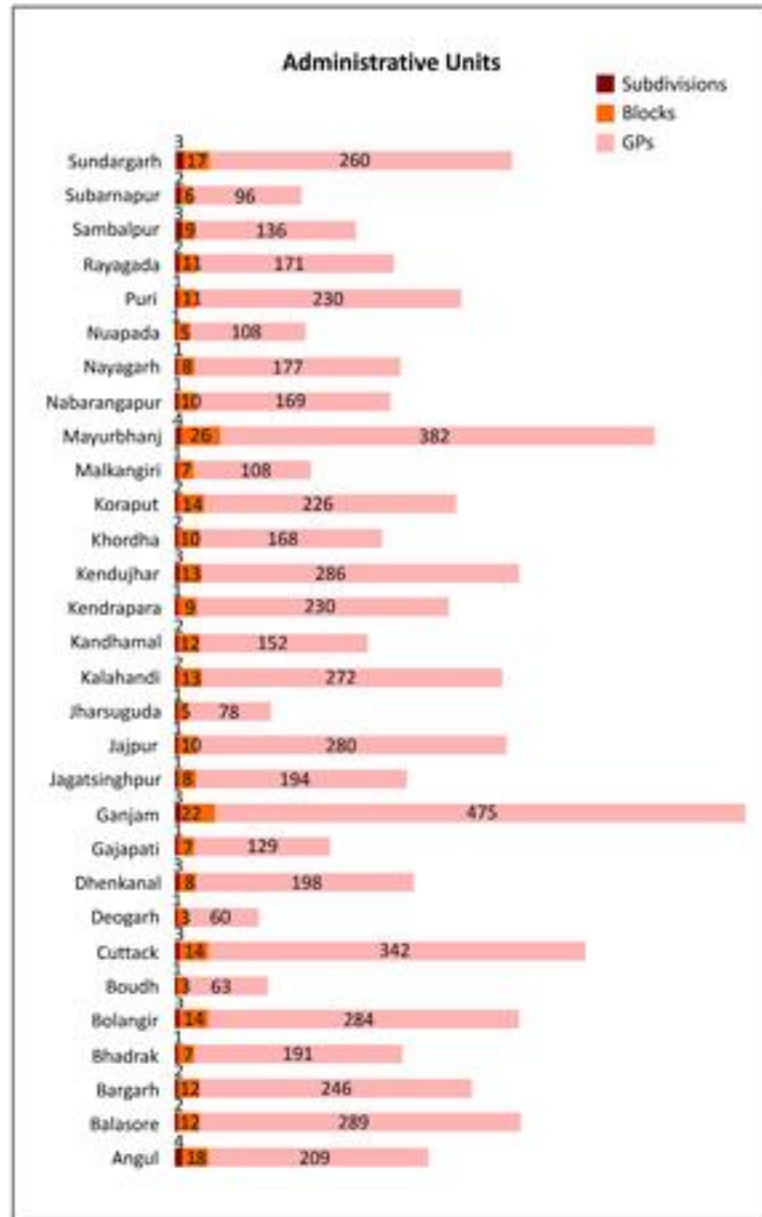
REFERENCE		
	FOREST	
	RIVER/WATERBODY	
		

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

Administrative Units of Odisha



Odisha had 13 districts till 1991, which were reorganized in 1992 and 1993 to form 30 districts with a view to make available responsive administration at close proximity of the people. In the administrative structure of the State there are 30 districts, 58 Sub-divisions, 111 Urban Local Bodies, 317 Tahasils, 612 Police Stations, 314 Community Development Blocks, 6209 Gram Panchayats and 51,313 villages of which 3820 are uninhabited. The details of administrative set up (units) at the district levels are shown below.

Sl. No.	Name	Area (sq. km.)	% share of area	Sub-divisions	Tahasil	CD Blocks	GPs	Villages			Police Station	Urban Bodies	
								Total	Inhabited	Un-habited		Municipality & Corporation	NACs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Angul	6375.00	4.09	4	8	8	209	1871	1654	217	23	2	1
2	Balasore	3806.00	2.44	2	12	12	289	2932	2635	297	26	3	1
3	Bargarh	5837.00	3.75	2	12	12	246	1206	1179	27	17	1	3
4	Bhadrak	2505.00	1.61	1	7	7	191	1312	1250	62	17	2	1
5	Bolangir	6575.00	4.22	3	14	14	284	1783	1751	32	18	2	3
6	Boudh	3088.00	1.99	1	3	3	63	1187	1117	70	7	-	1
7	Cuttack	3932.00	2.53	3	15	14	342	1952	1856	96	51	2	2
8	Deogarh	2940.00	1.89	1	3	3	60	878	718	160	5	1	-
9	Dhenkanal	4452.00	2.86	3	8	8	198	1208	1081	127	15	1	3
10	Gajapati	4325.00	2.78	1	7	7	129	1612	1499	113	11	1	1
11	Ganjam	8206.00	5.27	3	23	22	475	3195	2783	412	38	1	17
12	Jagatsinghpur	1668.00	1.07	1	8	8	194	1292	1223	69	15	2	-
13	Jajpur	2899.00	1.86	1	10	10	280	1783	1598	185	21	2	-
14	Jharsuguda	2114.00	1.36	1	5	5	78	351	347	4	11	3	-
15	Kalahandi	7920.00	5.09	2	13	13	272	2253	2116	137	17	1	3
16	Kandhamal	8021.00	5.15	2	12	12	152	2587	2417	170	18	1	2
17	Kendrapara	2644.00	1.70	1	9	9	230	1547	1415	132	15	2	-
18	Kendujhar	8303.00	5.33	3	13	13	286	2123	2064	59	25	4	1
19	Khordha	2813.00	1.81	2	10	10	168	1534	1356	178	32	3	2
20	Koraput	8807.00	5.66	2	14	14	226	2042	1941	101	24	3	1
21	Malkangiri	5791.00	3.72	1	7	7	108	1055	995	60	12	1	1
22	Mayurbhanj	10418.00	6.69	4	26	26	382	3950	3751	199	32	2	2
23	Nabarangapur	5291.00	3.40	1	10	10	169	891	868	23	13	2	-
24	Nayagarh	3890.00	2.50	1	8	8	177	1692	1541	151	13	-	4
25	Nuapada	3852.00	2.47	1	5	5	108	668	656	12	10	-	3
26	Puri	3479.00	2.23	1	11	11	230	1707	1600	107	29	1	3
27	Rayagada	7073.00	4.54	2	11	11	171	2665	2468	197	17	1	2
28	Sambalpur	6624.00	4.25	3	9	9	136	1313	1229	84	24	1	2
29	Subarnapur	2337.00	1.50	2	6	6	96	962	856	106	9	1	2
30	Sundargarh	9712.00	6.24	3	18	17	260	1762	1713	49	47	4	-
	ODISHA	155707.00	100.00	58	317	314	6209	51313	47677	3638	612	50	61

81°24'

87°29'

22°34'

22°34'

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

CHHATTISGARH

ANDHRA PRADESH

B A Y O F B E N G A L



17°48'

17°48'

17°48'



INDIA

Odisha

REFERENCE

● DISTRICT H.Q.

— NATIONAL HIGHWAY

— MAJOR ROADS

--- RAILWAY

— STATE BOUNDARY

— DISTRICT BOUNDARY

— BLOCK BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81°24'

87°29'

Scheduled Area

In exercise of powers conferred by sub-paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, President of India by the revised Presidential Order titled "The Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh & Odisha) Order 1977" has declared the whole of seven districts namely Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Nabarangpur, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Koraput and parts of six districts such as Balasore (Nilagiri block), Keonjhar (Telkoi, Keonjhar, Champua & Barbil Tahasils), Sambalpur (Kuchinda Tahasil), Gajapati (R.Udayagiri Tahasil, Gumma & Rayagada Blocks.), Ganjam (Soroda Tahasil, excluding Gazalbad and Gochha Gram Panchayats) and Kalahandi (Thuamul Rampur and Lanjigarh blocks) as "Scheduled Areas" of the State. This area covers 69,613.80 sq. kms accounting for about 45% of the State's total geographical area. 28.09 % of the state's population and 67.53% of the tribal population reside in this area. The Scheduled Area is almost coterminous with the TSP area of the State.

Sl. No	Name of the District	Detail of the tracts declared as Scheduled Areas	Area of the tract under Scheduled Areas (in sq.km)	Population (Total & ST) as per 2011 Census		
				Blocks	Total	ST
1	Mayurbhanja	Whole District	10416.60	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2519738	1479576
2	Sundergarh	Whole District	9921.40	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	2093437	1062349
3	Koraput	Whole District	8534.00	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1379647	697583
4	Rayagada	Whole District	7584.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	967911	541905
5	Nowarangpur	Whole District	5135.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	1220946	681173
6	Malkangiri	Whole District	6115.30	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	613192	354614
7	Kandhamal	Whole District	7645.70	All Blocks & All Urban Areas	733110	392820
8	Gajapati	(i) R. Udaygiri Tahsil of Parlakhemundi Subdivision (ii) Guma Block of Parlakhemundi Tahasil of Parlakhemundi subdivision (iii) Rayagada block of Parlakhemundi Tahasil of Parlakhemundi subdivision	2498.80	R. Udaygiri, Guma, Rayagada, Mohana, Nuagada	402803	282612
9	Sambalpur	Kuchinda Tahsil of Kuchinda subdivision	2367.30	Kuchinda, Bamara (Govindpur), Jamankira	261115	149969
10	Keonjhar	2 Tahsils of Keonjhar subdivision namely (i) Keonjhar Tahsil (ii) Telkoi Tahsil 2 Tahsils of Champua subdivision namely (i) Champua Tahsil (ii) Barbil Tahsil	6935.60	Joda, Champua, Jhumpura, Patna, Ghatgaon, Keonjhar, Saharapada, Harichandanpur, Telkoi, Banspal	1165535	657881
11	Kalahandi	2 Blocks namely: (i) Th. Rampur and (ii) Lanjigarh of Bhawanipatna subdivision	1323.50	Th. Rampur, Lanjigarh	171019	87990
12	Balasore	Nilagiri block of Nilagiri subdivision	223.60	Nilgiri	129360	74701
13	Ganjam	Suruda Tahsil excluding Gazalbad and Gochha Gram Panchayat in Ghumsur subdivision (Bhanjanagar)	912.00	Suruda Block excluding Gazalbad and Gochha Gram Panchayat	134241	13896
Total Scheduled Area			69613.80		11792054	6477069
State Total			155707.00		41974218	9590756
Percentage of Scheduled areas to that of the State			44.71		28.09	67.53

81°24'

87°29'

22°34'

22°34'

SCHEDULED AREAS



17°48'

17°48'



INDIA

Odisha

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- SCHEDULED AREAS

- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

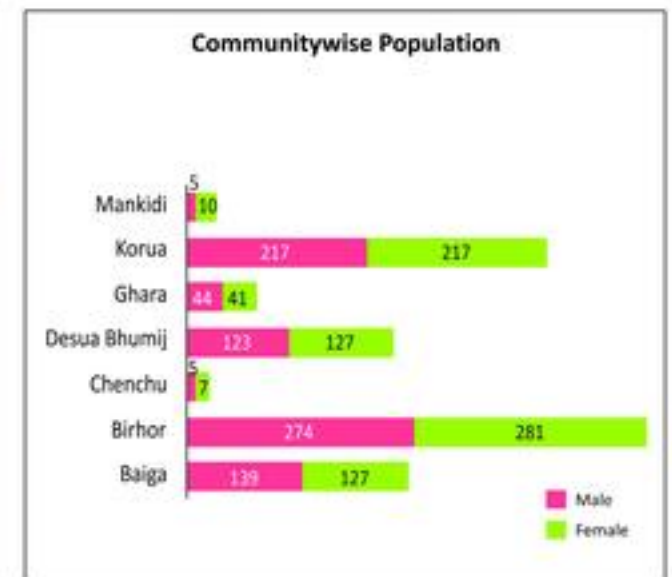
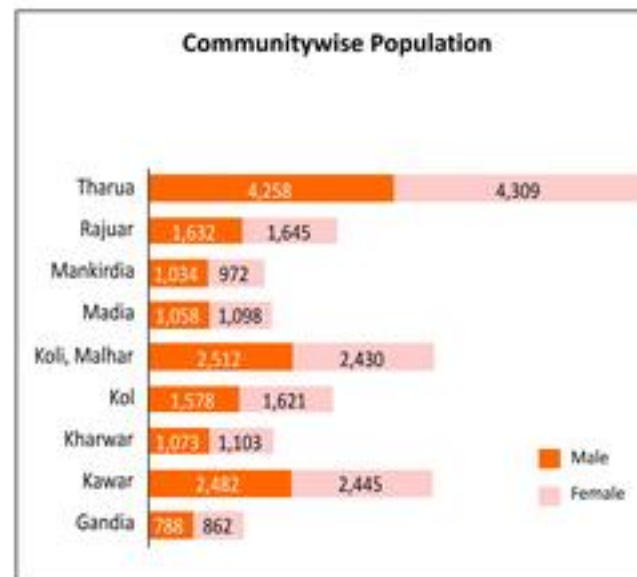
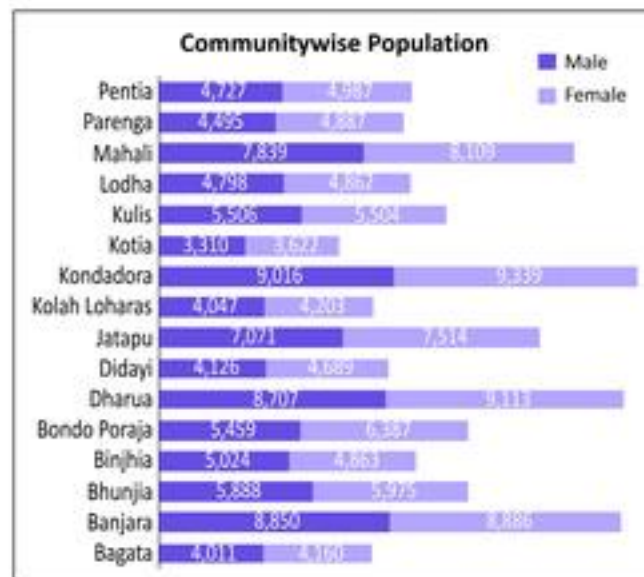
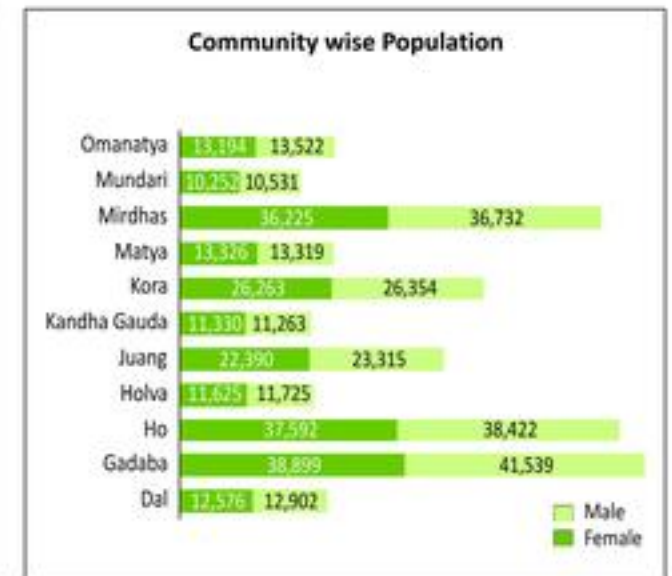
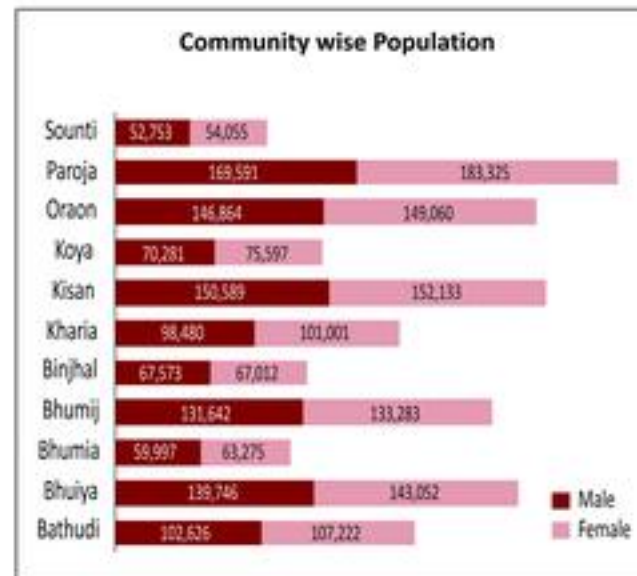
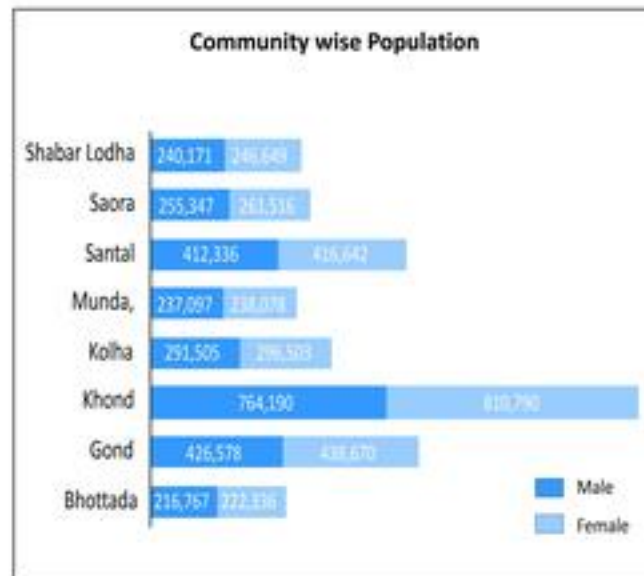
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

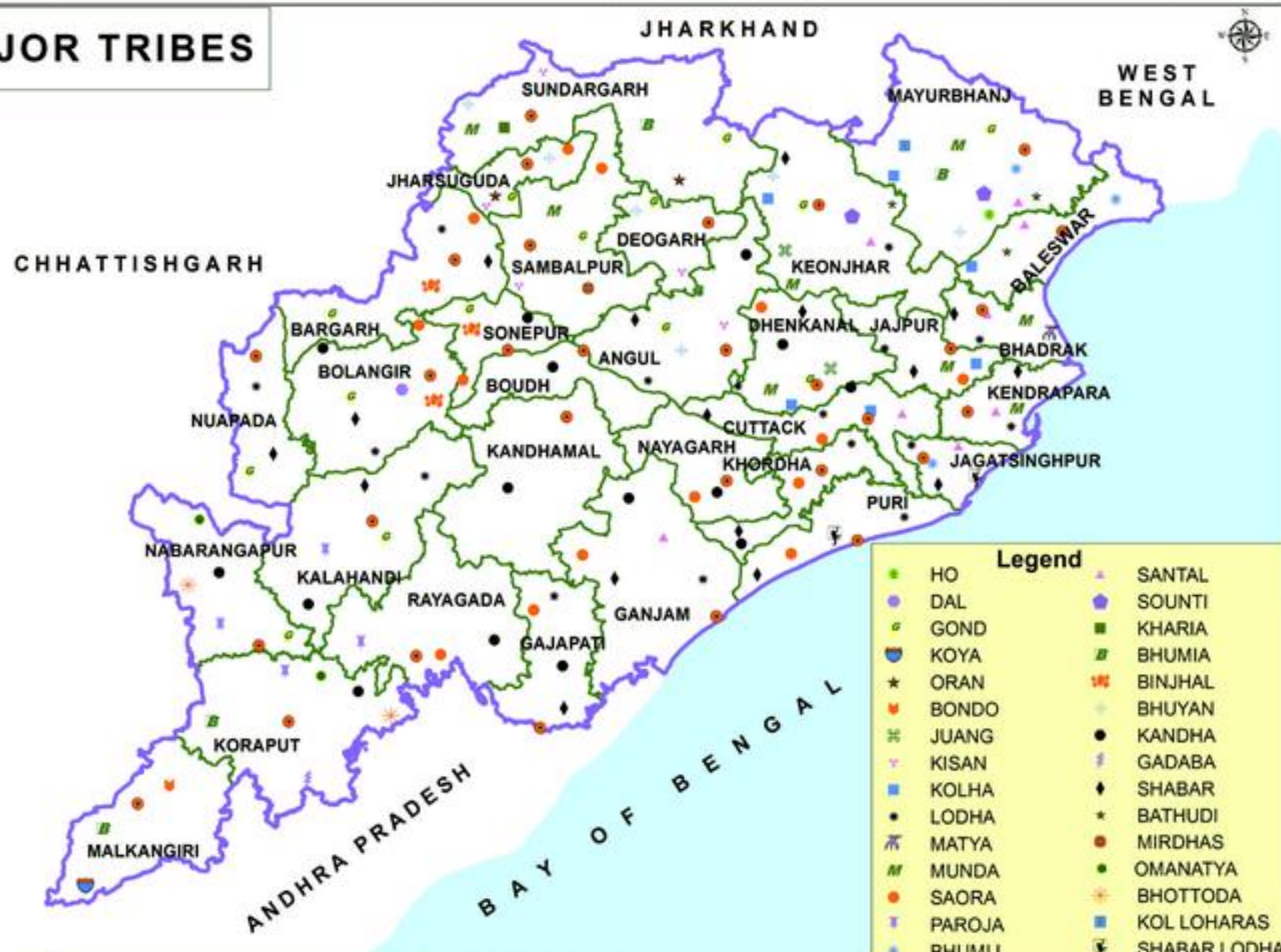
81°24'

87°29'

Community wise Tribal Population



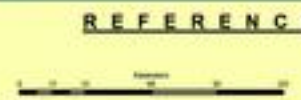
MAJOR TRIBES



Legend			
●	HO	▲	SANTAL
●	DAL	●	SOUNTI
●	GOND	■	KHARIA
●	KOYA	■	BHUMIA
★	ORAN	■	BINJHAL
●	BONDO	+	BHUYAN
■	JUANG	●	KANDHA
▲	KISAN	■	GADABA
■	KOLHA	◆	SHABAR
●	LODHA	★	BATHUDI
■	MATYA	●	MIRDHAS
■	MUNDA	●	OMANATYA
●	SAORA	+	BHOTTODA
▲	PAROJA	■	KOL LOHARAS
●	BHUMIJ	◆	SHABAR LODHA



● DISTRICT HQ



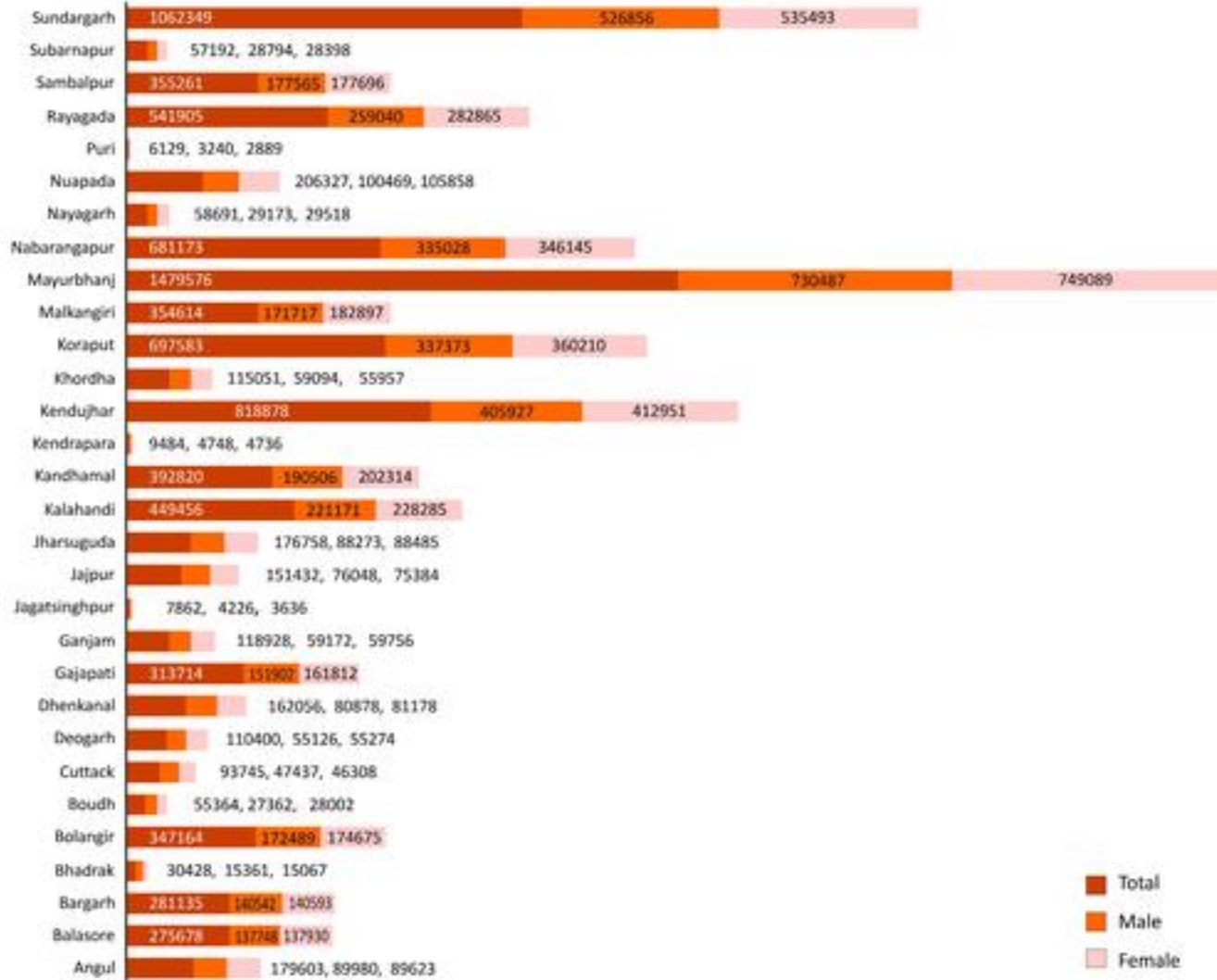
— DISTRICT BOUNDARY
— STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

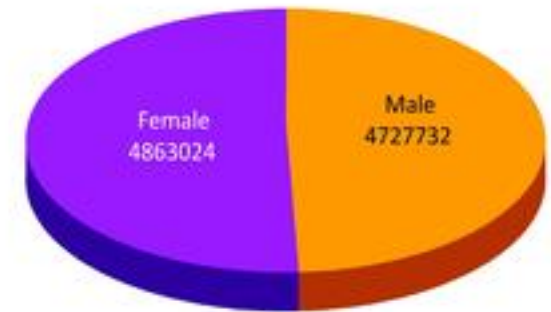
Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Tribal Population

Population

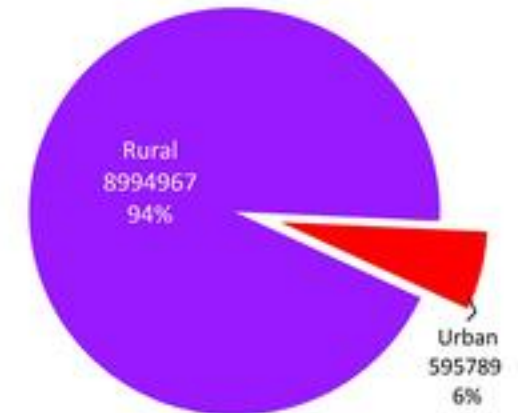


Population



Total : 9590756

Rural-Urban Population



81°24'

87°29'

22°34'

22°34'

BLOCK WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION



17°48'

17°48'



TOTAL TRIBAL POPULATION RANGE

- <40000
- 40001 - 80000
- >80000

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

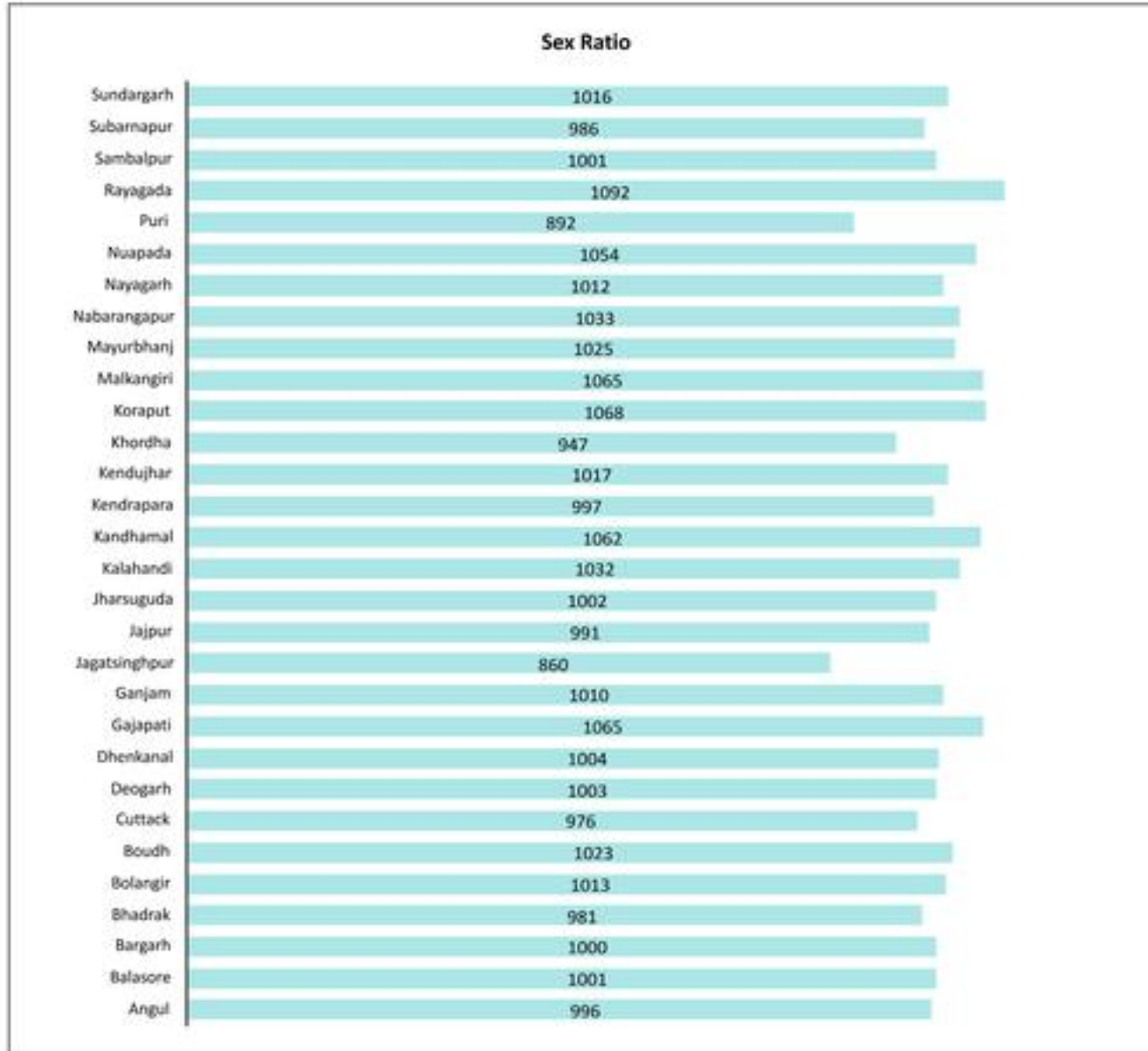
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81°24'

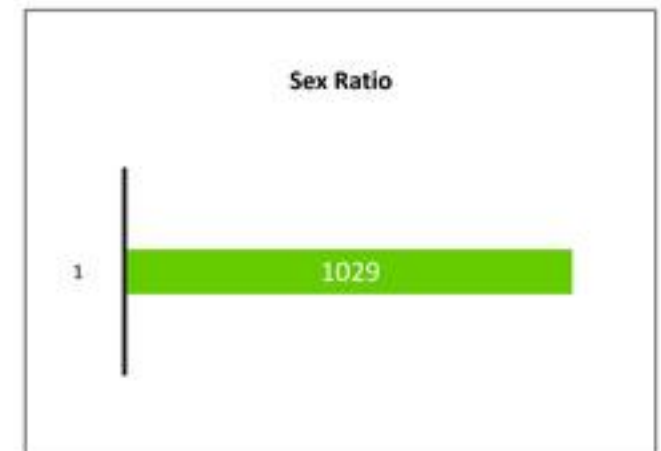
87°29'

Sex Ratio



The sex ratio for the total tribal population of the state as presented in the maps and charts in this section showing 1029 females per 1000 males indicates a positive trend of numerical superiority of tribal female over males. This sex ratio is higher than that of the total population of the state, i.e. 979 : 1000. Of course there are variations in the figures of tribal sex ratio among the districts with the majority of 21 districts showing higher sex ratio for females and the remaining 09 districts with lesser tribal population favouring the males. The highest sex ratio has been reported from Rayagada district (1092 : 1000) - a tribal dominated area and the lowest from, Jagatsinghpur (860:1000) - a coastal area

The overall picture reveals that in the tribal societies, there is lesser gender discrimination as compared to many non tribal societies.



22°34'

81°24'

87°29'

22°34'

TRIBAL SEX RATIO



17°48'

17°48'



INDIA

SEX RATIO RANGE

- <900
- 901-950
- 951-1000
- 1001-1050
- 1051-1100

REFERENCE

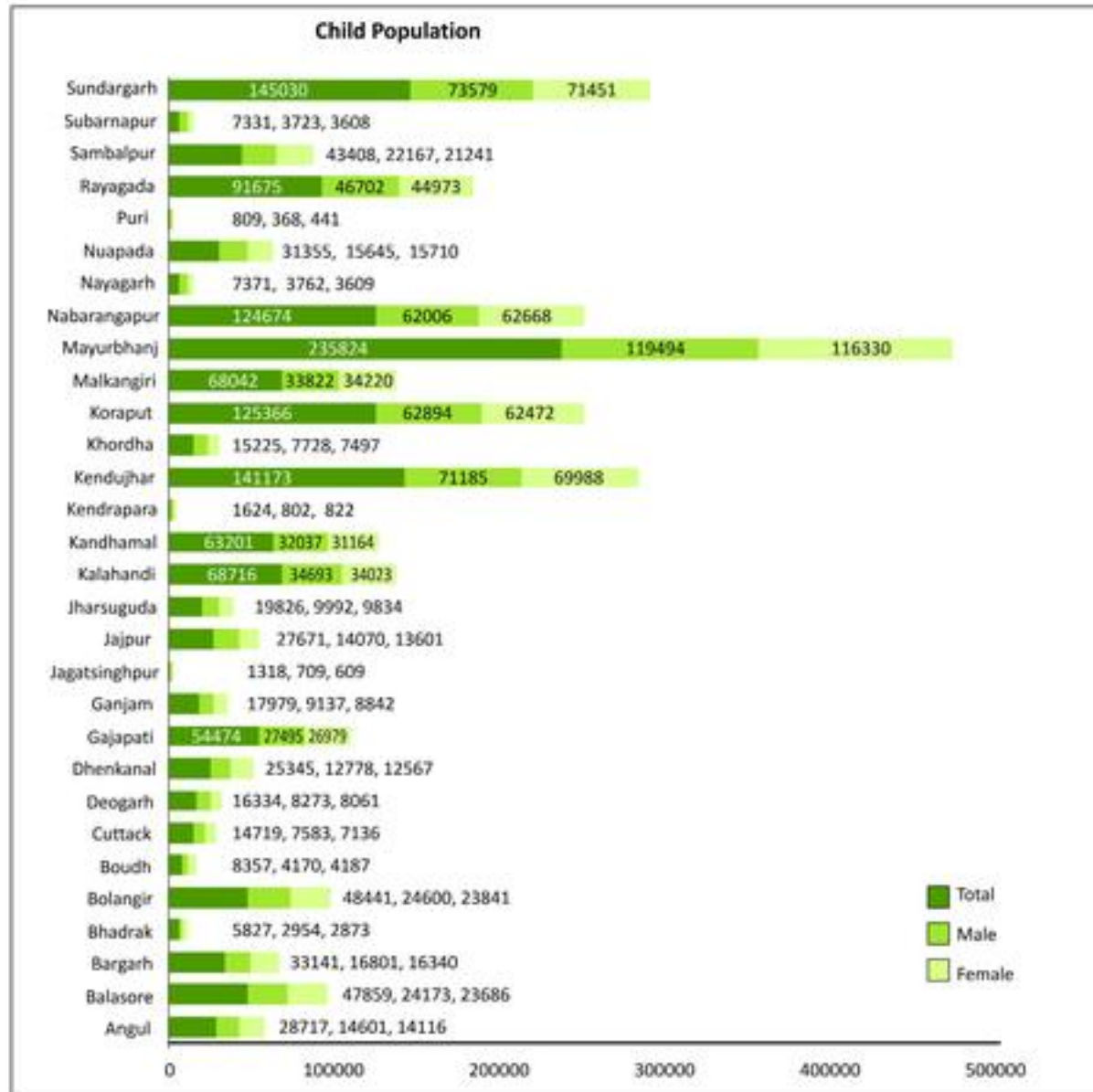
- DISTRICT H.Q.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81°24'

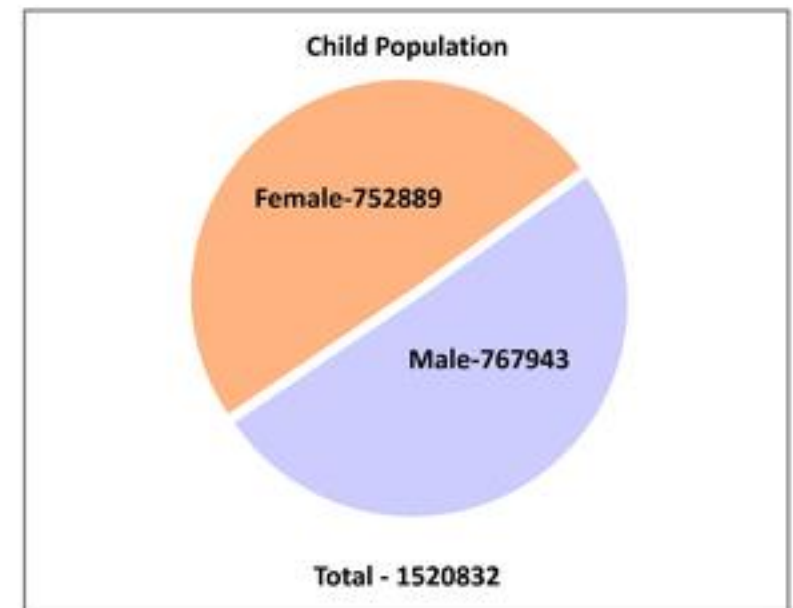
87°29'

Tribal Child Population



The data on the tribal child population of the state as well as its 30 districts in the age group of 0-6 years as presented graphically in the adjacent charts indicates that out of the total tribal child population in the state i.e. 15,20,832, there are 7,67,943 male children outnumbering the remaining 7,52,889 female children resulting in gender disparity. The sex ratio stands at 980 females per 1000 males. Of course it is higher than that of the total child population of the state that is 941:1000, lower than that of the total tribal population of the state i.e. 1029 : 1000 and nearly equal to that of the total population of the state, i.e. 979 : 1000.

District wise data shows that the sex ratio favouring the females in respect of tribal child population has been reported from Mayurbhanj, followed by Sundergarh, Kendujhar, Nowrangpur and Koraput and the child sex ratio is the lowest in Bhadrak disfavouring the female child.



81°24'

87°29'

22°34'

22°34'

TRIBAL CHILD POPULATION

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

CHHATTISGARH

ANDHRA PRADESH

BAY OF BENGAL



17°48'

17°48'



CHILD POPULATION RANGE	
■	<50000
■	50001-100000
■	100001-150000
■	150001-200000
■	>200000

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

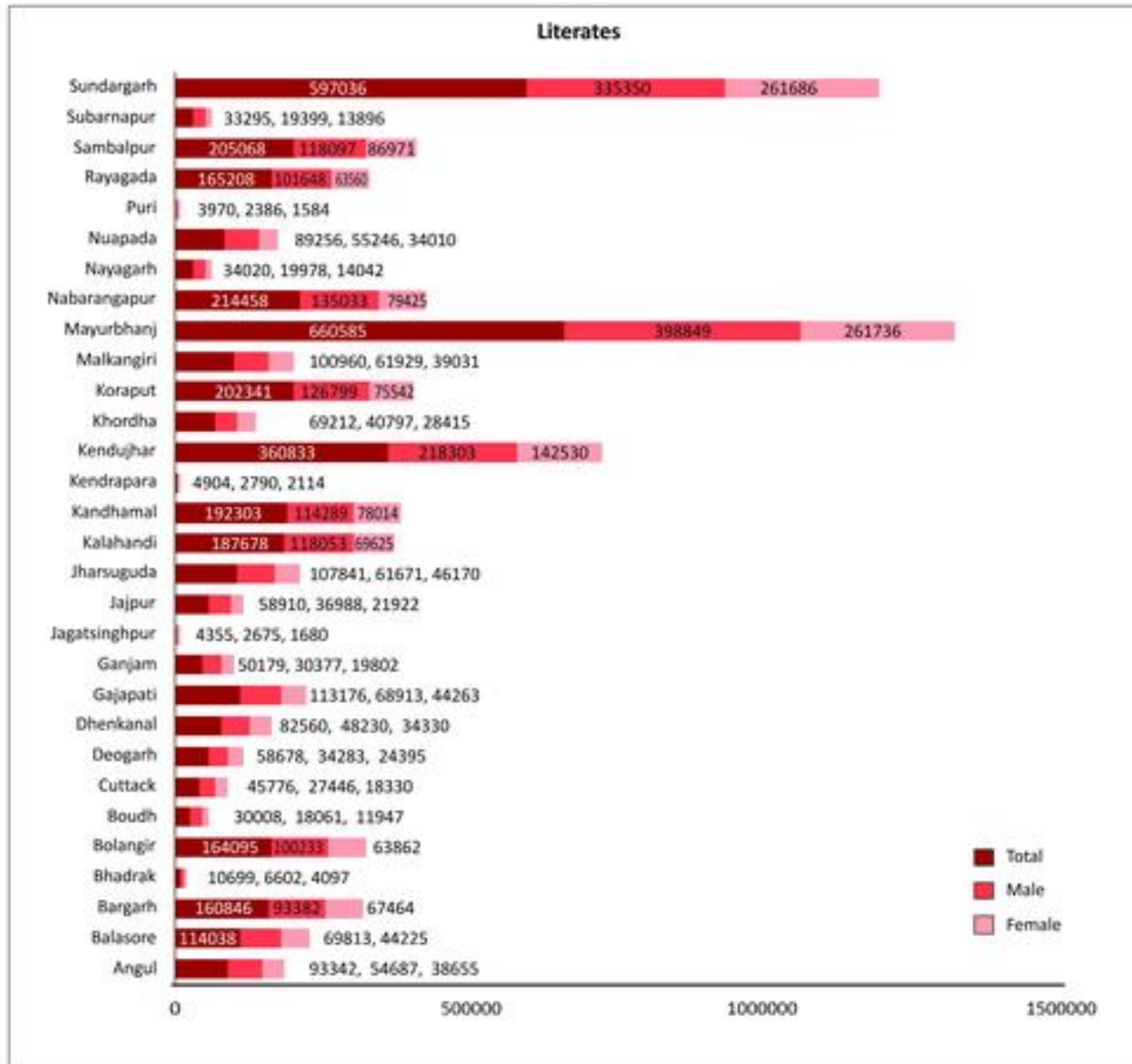
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81°24'

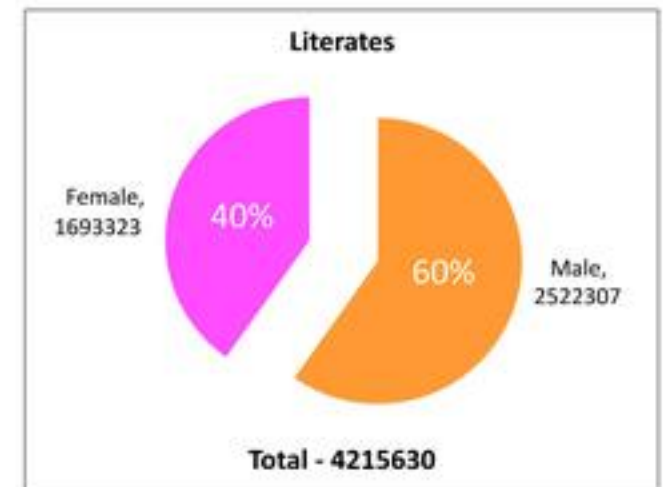
87°29'

Literates



Education is an important avenue for upgrading the economic and social conditions of the Scheduled Tribes because it creates empowerment among the people. Realizing the need to improve the overall status of tribes, their education has emerged at the forefront of recent development efforts. Therefore, the number of tribal literates in Odisha has increased over the decades.

Among the STs of Odisha there are total 42,15,630 literate persons of whom the larger number of persons i.e. 25,22,307 (60 %) are males and the remaining smaller number of persons i.e. 16,93,323 (40 %) are females. Among the districts the largest number of tribal literates has been reported from Mayurbhanj district closely followed by Sundergarh district. The smallest number of tribal literates is reported from Puri district where there is thin distribution of tribal population.



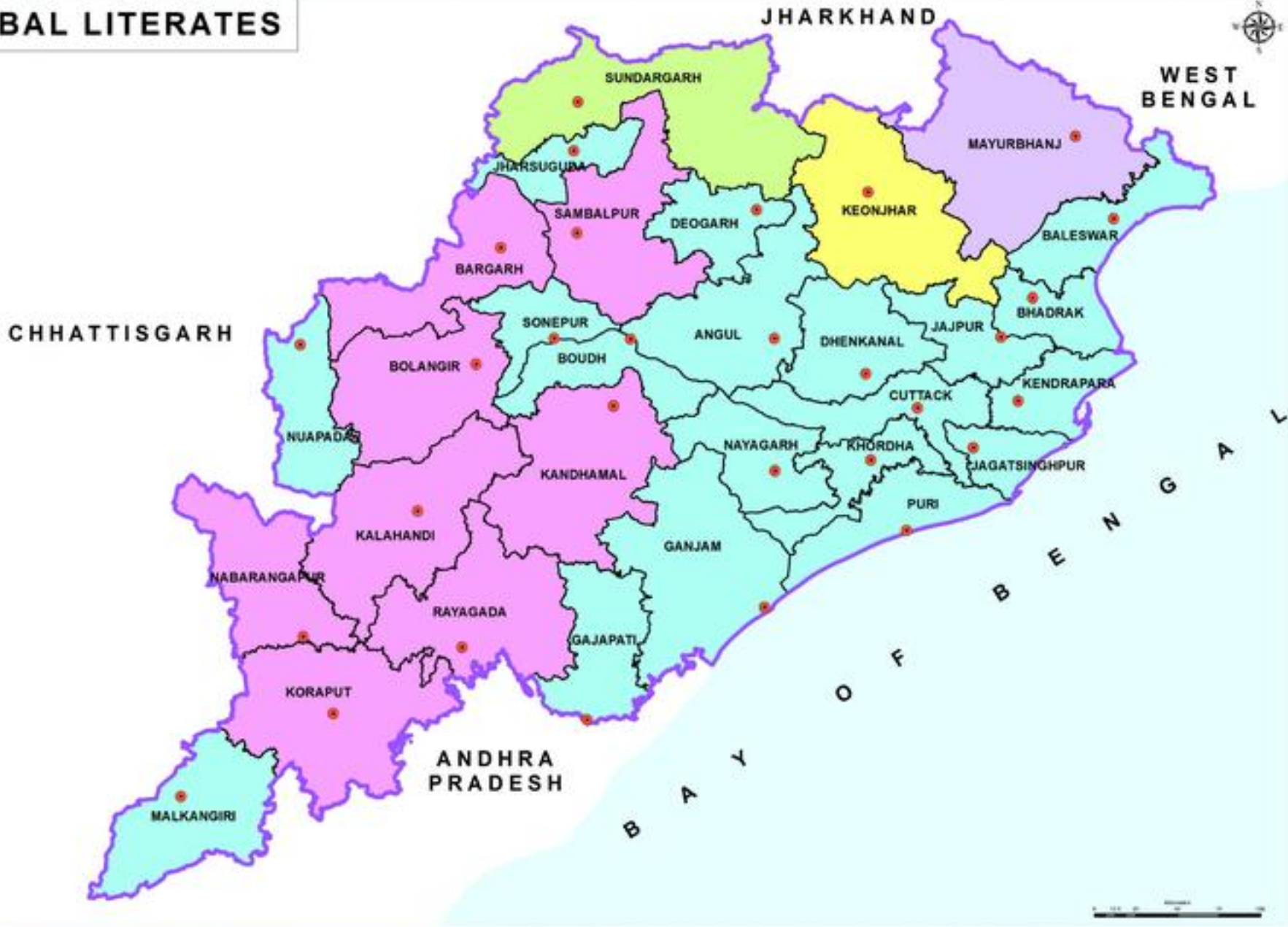
22° 34'

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

TRIBAL LITERATES



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA	
	Odisha

TRIBAL LITERATES RANGE	
	<150000
	150001 - 300000
	300001 - 450000
	450001 - 600000
	>600000

REFERENCE

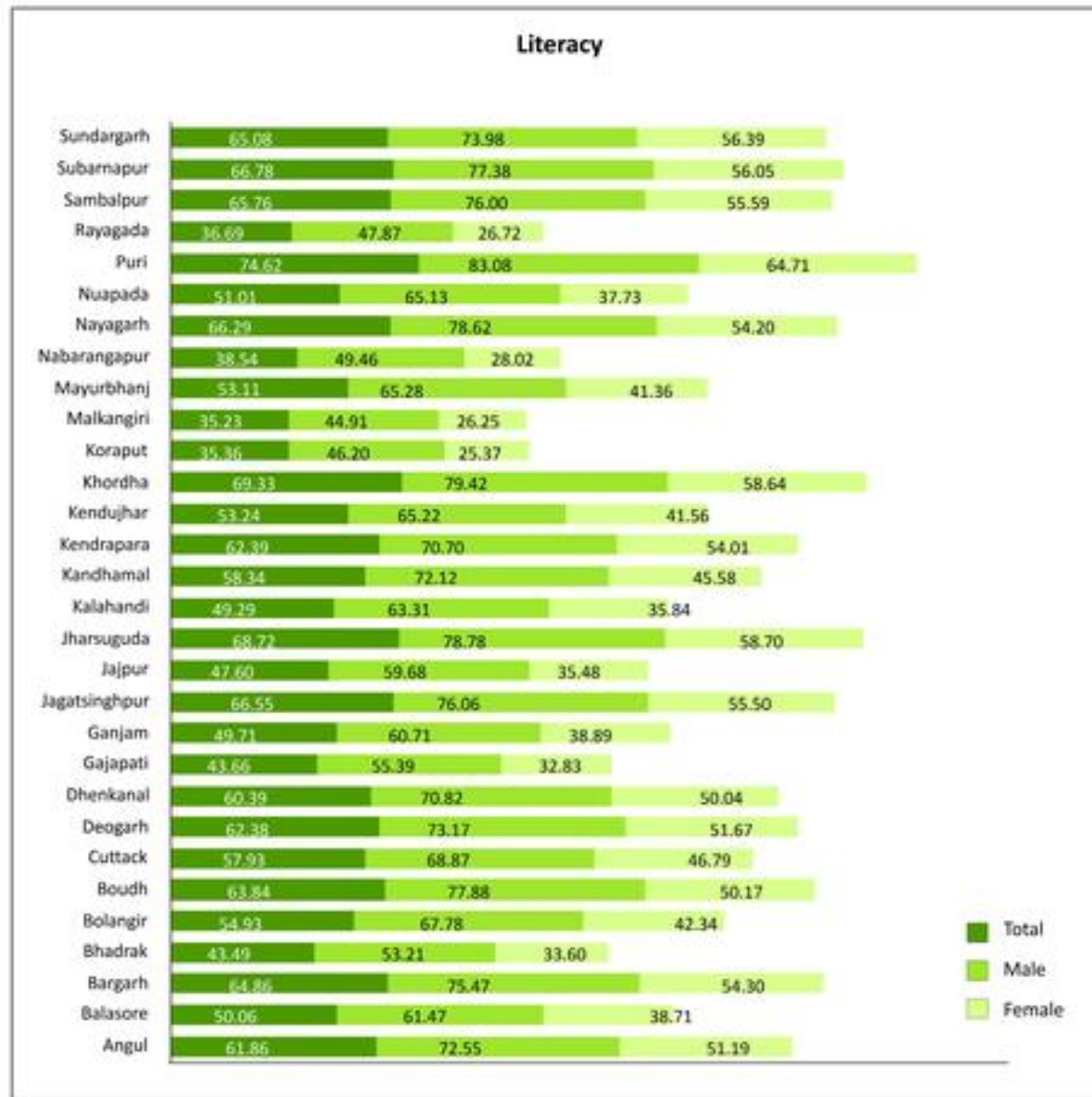
- DISTRICT H.Q.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

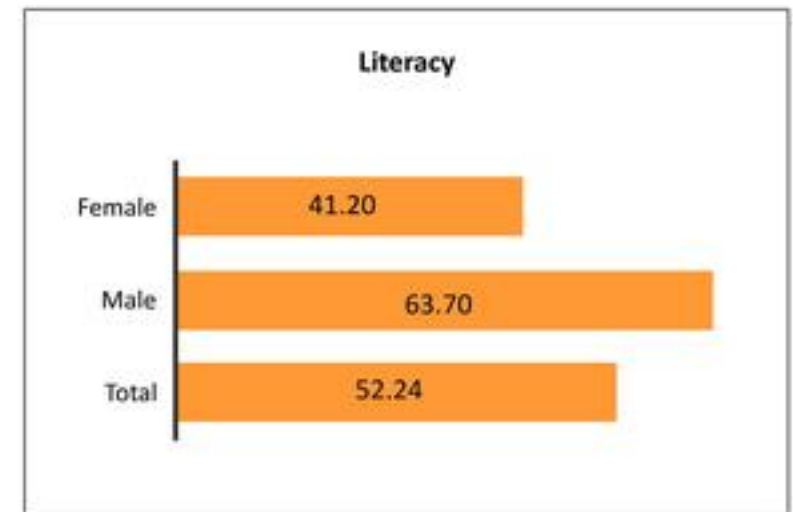
87° 29'

Literacy



Literacy and educational attainment are powerful indicators of social and economic development. The literacy rates of the total tribal population and their total male and female populations are 52.24%, 63.70% and 41.20% respectively. Though these are lower than those of the total population of the state which are 72.87%, 81.59% and 64.01% respectively, but as compared with the 2001 census data, there is remarkable growth as in the preceding census total tribal literacy rate was 37.37% and for tribal males and females it was 51.48% and 23.37% respectively. Thus over the decade, the tribal female literacy have taken a quantum jump and nearly doubled due to the dedicated efforts for educational developments of the tribals in general and tribal women in particular.

The data on district wise tribal literacy indicate that the highest level of total tribal literacy, tribal male and female literacy i.e. 74.62%, 83.08% and 64.71% respectively have been reported from Puri district and the lowest i.e. 35.23%, 44.91% and 26.25% respectively from, Malkangiri district.



81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

TRIBAL LITERACY

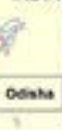


17° 48'

17° 48'

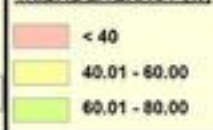


INDIA



Odisha

TRIBAL LITERACY (%)



REFERENCE

• DISTRICT H.Q.

— DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 — STATE BOUNDARY

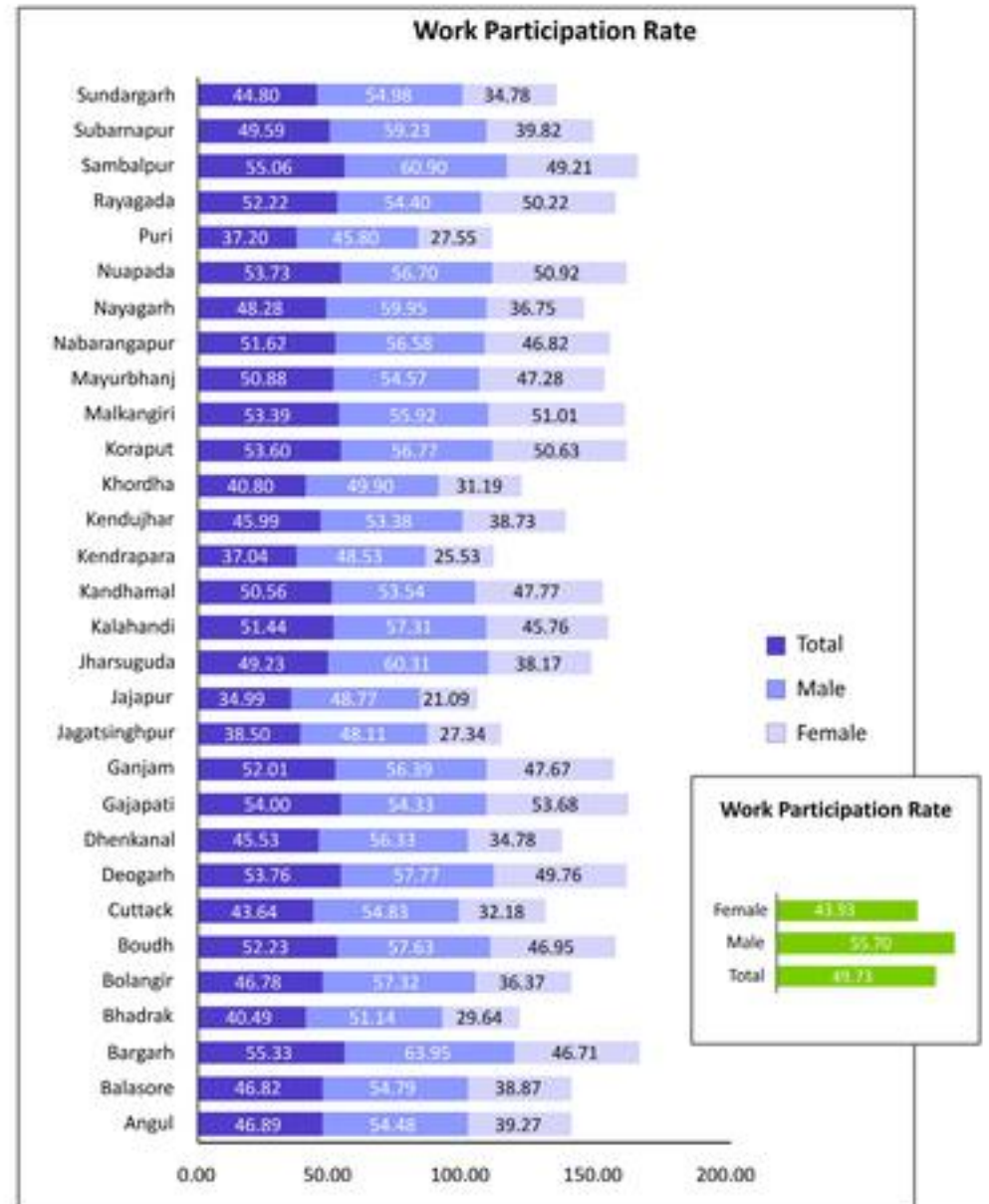
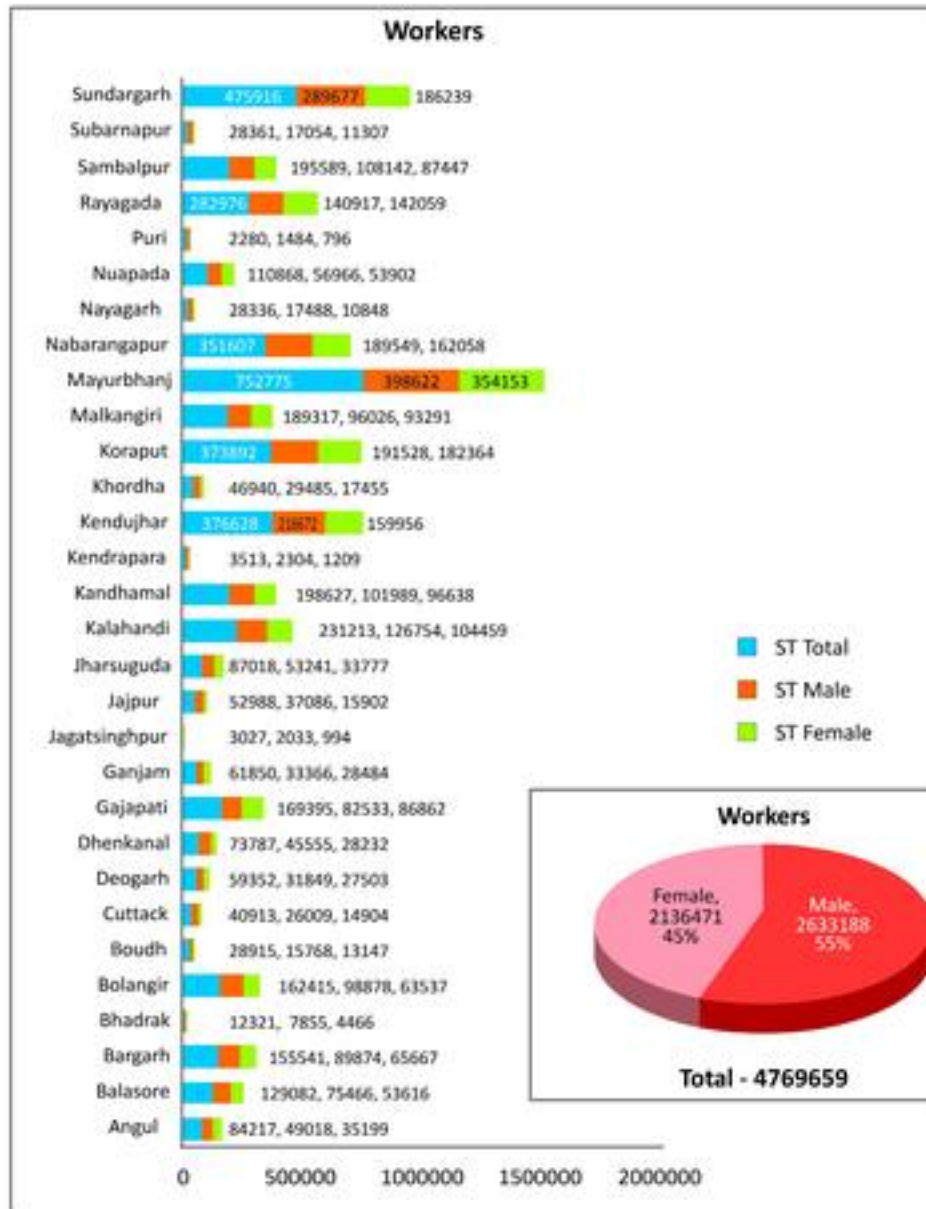
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

Tribal Workforce



81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

Odisha

TRIBAL WORKFORCE (%)

- < 40
- 40.01 - 50.00
- 50.01 - 60.00

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

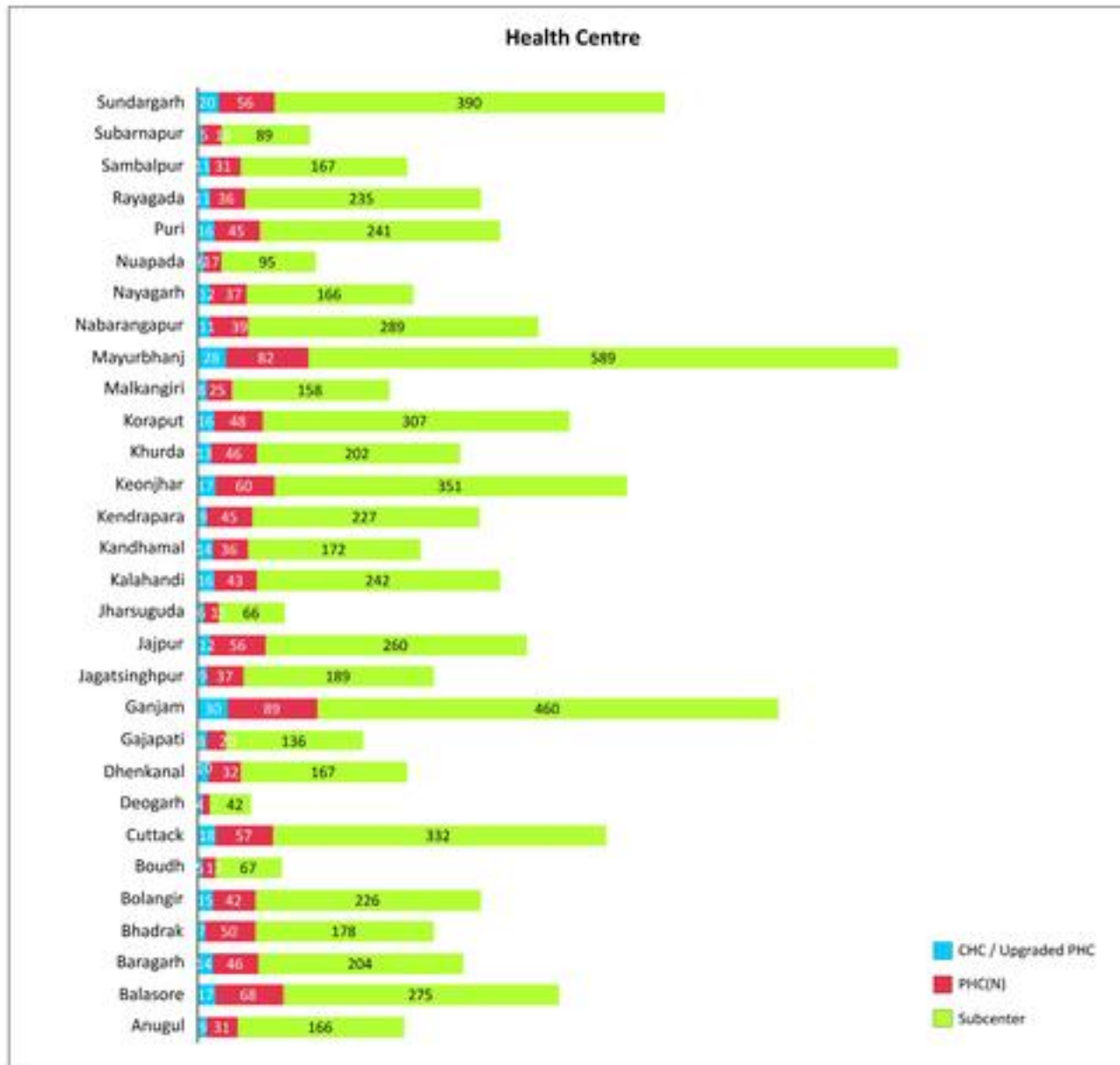
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

Health Facilities



Like educational status, the health status of people is another important indicator of development. One of the prime objectives of any health system is to provide quality health care to its citizens. This is primarily done by strengthening the service delivery mechanism and improving systems and processes. In spite of this, the quality of the state health care varies widely across geographic areas, populations and levels of health care.

The health care system in Odisha is largely publicly provided. The State Government through numerous programmes in the health sector is providing adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care to the people of the State as well as to the disadvantaged sections like Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and the backward classes. It aims at providing affordable quality health care to the people not only through the Allopathic system of medicine but also through the Homeopathic and Ayurvedic systems (AYUSH); to ensure greater access to primary health care by bringing medical institutions as close to the people as possible. Improvements in quality of health personnel and health care infrastructure, including the opening of new primary health centers, community health centers and sub-centers in tribal areas, have been fundamental to improving and sustaining health indicators.

Now, in respect of number of health centers of all kinds, the tribal dominated Mayurbhanj district (28 CHCs, 82 PHCs and 589 Sub-centers) tops the list followed by the districts of Ganjam (30 CHCs, 89 PHCs and 460 Sub-centers) and Sundargarh (20 CHCs, 56 PHCs and 390 Sub-centers). The lowest number of health centers is found in Deogarh district.

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

HEALTH FACILITIES



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

Odisha

- + DISTRICT HOSPITAL
- ▲ PHC (NEW)
- SUB-CENTRE
- + UPGRADED PHC

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- - - RAILWAY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

ASHRAM SCHOOL



INDIA
Odisha

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- ASHRAM SCHOOLS

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- - - RAILWAY

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

SCHOOLS/SEVASHRAM



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

Odisha

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- SCHOOLS

REFERENCE

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- RAILWAY
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

Tribal Art & Craft

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribes	Art & Craft
1.	Bagata	Bamboo crafts, Fibre craft & Broom stick
2.	Baiga	Comb, Wood Carving, Fibre craft, Jewellery & Bell metal casting
3.	Banjara, Banjari	Bead Necklace, Jewellery, Art Textiles & Coin Necklace.
4.	Bathudi	Wood Carving, leaf cup, Leaf plate, & Date palm leaf mat weaving.
5.	Bhottada, Dhotada	Wood Carving, Jewellery & Paddy craft.
6.	Bhuiya, Bhuyan.	Date palm leaf mat weaving, Bamboo craft, Basketry & Bhuiya Painting.
7.	Bhumia	Wood Carving, Jewellery & Fibre craft
8.	Bhumija	Musical instruments, Comb making & Date palm leaf mat weaving.
9.	Bhunja	Musical instrument, Bead Necklace, Tribal jewellery, Comb making & Bamboo craft.
10.	Binjhal	Broom stick, Bamboo crafts, Leaf plate and Leaf cup.
11.	Binjha, Binjhoa	Date palm leaf mat weaving, Fibre craft, Bamboo craft & Traditional painting.
12.	Birhor	Siali fibre rope, Siali fibre basketry & Varieties of Siali fibre craft.
13.	Bondo, Paroja	Beads Jewellery, Traditional Textiles, Grass Fore head band & Basketry
14.	Chenchu	Fibre craft & Bamboo craft
15.	Dal	Brick & Tile making
16.	Desua Bhumij	Musical instruments & Date palm leaf mat weaving.
17.	Dhurua	Basketry, Bamboo craft, Comb, Bead Necklace & Fibre craft.
18.	Didayi	Bamboo craft, Fibre craft & Beads Jewellery.
19.	Gadaba	Weaving craft, Traditional Jewellery & Comb.
20.	Gandia	Musical Instruments, Traditional jewellery, Comb, Comb Necklace & Bamboo craft.
21.	Ghara	Bamboo craft, Fibre craft & Leaf plate.
22.	Gond, Gondo.	Wood carving, Fibre crafts, Comb & paddy craft
23.	Ho	Basketry, Bamboo craft, Leaf cup, Leaf plate & Broom stick
24.	Holva	Broom stick
25.	Jatapu	Bamboo craft, Fibre craft, Broom stick, Leaf cup & Leaf plate.
26.	Juang.	Date palm leaf mat weaving, Comb, & Bead Necklace & Traditional Juang Painting
27.	Kandha Gauda	Wood carving, Bamboo craft & Fibre craft.
28.	Kawar	--
29.	Kharis, Kharian.	Bamboo Crafts, Tapu, Sika, Jaundi & Pagha
30.	Kharwar	--
31.	Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kondha, Sitha Kandha	Art textile, Bead Necklaces, Wood carving, Traditional Painting, Comb & Fibre Craft
32.	Kisan	Brick, Carpentry, Date palm leaf mat weaving & Bamboo Craft.

33.	Kol	Carpentry, Date palm leaf mat weaving & Brooms stick
34.	Kolah Loharas, Kol Loharas	Black smithy
35.	Kolha	Artistic expression on the walls of the house, basket & rope making
36.	Koli, Malhar	Fibre craft & Weaving of cloth.
37.	Kondadaa	Wood carving & Bamboo crafts.
38.	Kora	Brick, Carpentry, Date palm leaf mat weaving & Broom stick
39.	Korua	Date palm leaf mat weaving, Fibre craft, Bamboo craft & Traditional painting.
40.	Kotia	Broom stick, Jewellery, Leaf cup & Leaf plate
41.	Koya	Jewellery, Comb & Comb Necklace, Bamboo craft.
42.	Kulis	Textile Weaving
43.	Lodha	Basketry, Sobai grass crafts, Date palm leaf mat weaving, leaf cup & leaf plates.
44.	Madia	Wood carving & Bamboo craft,
45.	Mahali	Basketry, Sobai grass craft, & Wood carving.
46.	Mankidi	Siali fibre rope, Siali fibre basketry & Varieties of Siali fibre craft.
47.	Mankirdia	Siali fibre rope, Siali fibre basketry & Varieties of Siali fibre craft.
48.	Matya	--
49.	Mirdhas	Date palm leaf mat weaving & Broom stick.
50.	Munda, Munda Lohara, Munda Mahalis	Traditional Wall Painting, Wood carving, Bamboo craft & Broom stick.
51.	Mundari	Traditional Wall Painting, Wood carving, Bamboo craft & Broom stick.
52.	Omanatya	Wood Carving, Jewellery & Paddy craft
53.	Oraon	Bamboo craft, Date palm leaf mat weaving, leaf cup & Fibre craft
54.	Parenga	Bamboo craft, Broomstick, Leaf cup & Leaf plate.
55.	Paroja	Jewellery, Comb, Broomstick, Leaf cup & Leaf plate.
56.	Pentia	Broom stick & Bamboo craft.
57.	Rajuar	Wood carving & Sobai grass craft
58.	Santal	Dhokra, Traditional Wall Painting, Bamboo craft, Comb, Musical instrument & Traditional Art Textile.
59.	Saora, Savar, Saura, Sahara	Traditional wall painting, Jewellery, Musical instrument, Bamboo craft & Wood carving.
60.	Shabar Lodha	Basketry, Sobai grass crafts, Date palm leaf mat weaving, Leaf cup & Leaf plates.
61.	Saunti	Wood carving & Rope making
62.	Tharua	--

TRIBAL ART AND CRAFT

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

CHHATTISGARH

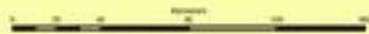


▲	ART TEXTILE	✳	DHOKRA
★	BAMBOO CRAFT	୧୦୧୦	FIBER CRAFT
⌘	BASKET & ROPE MAKING	⌘	JEWELLERY
⊠	BASKETRY	⌘	LEAF PLATES
⌘	BEAD NECKLACES	⌘	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT
⌘	BEADS JEWELLERY	⌘	NECKLACES
⌘	BEADS TRADITIONAL TEXTILE	⌘	PADDY CRAFT
⌘	BROOM STICK	⌘	STONE CARVING
⌘	CHINA CLAY ART	⌘	TEXTILE WEAVING
⌘	COMB	⌘	TRADITIONAL TEXTILE
⌘	DATE PALM LEAF MAT WEAVING	⌘	WOOD CARVING
⌘	TRADITIONAL WALL PAINTING		



REFERENCE

● DISTRICT H.Q.



— DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 — STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Tribal Festival

The tribal communities living across the length and breadth of the state of Odisha has enriched the cultural heritage of the state by their cultural diversities. Their rich folk traditions of song, dance, music, rituals and festivals celebrated round the year add colourful dimensions to their very existence as well as their cultural man-nature-spirit complex. Every dimension of their life covering round the year activities is intimately connected with religion and the beliefs and practices associated with it. It is these aspects of their culture that give meaning and depth to their lives, and solidarity to their social structure. Their unquestionable belief in supernatural, which regulate human existence in the world, is the basis of observation of many festivals and rituals which have descended from antiquity and have been preserved unimpaired to the present day. Their spiritual needs and their unquestionable belief in the supernatural which regulate human existence in the world is the basis of observation of many festivals and rituals.

The festivals are celebrated in three levels - family, village and region. Most of the celebrations are fixed in time and place and are observed for definite purpose, such as, good farming, sound health, safe living and so on. Besides Gods and Goddesses, the ancestors are worshiped with equal awe and respect. Every festival has two sides - sacred and secular. Along with performance of the rituals, they participate in eating, drinking, dancing, singing and socializing. Thus religious and socio-cultural aspects are always intertwined together in the tribal life.

For tribal people, seasonal rituals and festivals are the vital factor of their life. Through these celebrations the tribal individual finds ample scope to identify with the collective self of the tribe. The impassioned celebrations center round the man since the tribals celebrates the life from cradle to grave. Each occasion in tribal life is associated with rituals that have something remotely related with the divine grace. They celebrate with the obligation to all life-supporting elements that they think is the blessing of God that comes to them for sustaining their material existence amidst incessant adversities.

Tribal festivals have intimate interface with the wheel of seasonal go round and fall in the interstices of time heralding spring season followed by time just

before the beginning of agricultural season. All tribes are alike in celebrating various ethnic festivals though in different names and manners only.

The accompanying Map is showing the location of 26 major festivals celebrated by the tribes of Odisha in different parts of the State. 12 of these like Pongal, Karma, Raja, Ratha Jatra, Maker, Dussera, Nuakhai, Akhi Tirtia, Kali Puja, Gamha, Holi and Diwali are not exclusive tribal festivals but observed by both castes and tribes. The rest 14 are the festivals observed only by the tribals of different regions. Most of these are seasonal events observed at the village and regional levels. They mark the rhythm of both individual life and existence of community.

Most of the tribal festivals fall in the post harvesting time; it lasts till the onset of monsoon. When the agricultural season begins, tribal festival comes in reduced numbers. Whatever comes has link with agriculture -the provider of food security to them. In the festive days, tribal villages and hamlets turn tidy, colourful and vivacious with folk dance accompanied by melodious music, drinking, feasting, worshipping the deities and entertaining friends and relatives.



81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

MAJOR TRIBAL FESTIVALS



17° 48'

17° 48'

<p>INDIA Odisha</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ PONGAL ● PUS_PUNEI ■ FAGUA ◆ SARHUL ■ KARAMA ● GURU_NAWAM ■ RAJA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ WANDANA ◆ BUI KHAI ◆ BORAM ◆ RATHA ◆ AM_NUA ◆ POLA ◆ MAKAR 	<p><u>REFERENCE</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ DUSSERA ▲ NUAKHAI ● AKHITURIA ▲ KALIPUJA ● GAMHA ● HARELI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ HOLI ■ CHAITA ★ DIWALI ■ DHULLA ■ MAGHA PODA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DISTRICT H.Q DISTRICT BOUNDARY STATE BOUNDARY 	<p>Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture SC & ST Research and Training Institute ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha</p> <p><i>Prepared By</i> Odisha Space Applications Centre Dept. of Science & Technology Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar</p>
-------------------------	---	---	--	---	---	--

81° 24'

87° 29'

Tribal Dance

The rich cultural traditions of the tribes of Odisha are manifested by magnificent art and crafts of different kinds. One of the manifestations of their rich artistic skill is the performing art or the unique dance forms. Most of the tribal communities have retained the rich and varied heritage of colourful dance developed over centuries and maintained by them as a tradition.

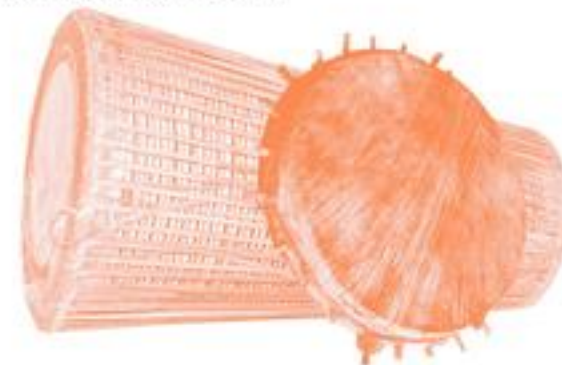
To them dances and songs are the soul of their life and sources of enjoyment and relaxation. Dancing together with singing exhibits the beauty of their life. To them dance and song are group activities forming integral parts of the celebration of festivals, wedding and funeral and occasionally for enjoyment and relaxation. Dance and song are named after the specific ceremony with which they are associated. They sing and dance for pleasure. Dance and festivals add colours to their life and living.

The dances of tribes of Odisha differ from tribe to tribe and, even within a large tribe, from area to area. Although every tribe has its unique pattern of dance, there are several characteristic features which are common to all. As a rule a dance is performed by a group or groups of people all of whom move in the same way. Solo dances are rare, though not infrequently; there is a dance leader who has a special part to play. All the able-bodied adults are expected to take part. Tribal dances are usually accompanied by songs and orchestra. Both men and women, young and old, dance but the accompanying orchestra is usually provided by the male members. Invariably the dancers sing in tune with the music.

Tribal dance is the most elementary medium for the expression of the perception of life. It is characterized not only by its originality and spontaneity but also for its rhythmic movement of limbs, the free expression of emotion and colourful dancing costumes and attire. The theme of the song is considerably influenced by the natural phenomena of the environment and the subject matter of folklore and legends relating to the supernatural forces. Since tribal dance and music have their roots in their religious and seasonal festivals, these are named after such occasions. Among several tribal communities, specific dance and music can only be performed during the specific prescribed occasions.

In the accompanying map, distribution of 46 important tribal dances in the state have been shown. These are different kinds of tribal dances for celebration of occasions related to agriculture, hunting and food gathering operations; first eating of new crops and seasonal fruits, life cycle events like courtship, marriage and death; martial arts, magico-religious rituals, festivals and ceremonies as well as entertainment. For example, the dances performed on the occasions of Karma, Mage, Mandia Rani, Kedu, Ind Parab, Cherchera etc festivals are related to subsistence activities; dances namely, Benta, Dantha, Chhow, Ghumura, Singh etc are martial dances; Nuakhai is related to first eating of new seasonal crops, Mandar dance of Madia Gonds and Dalkhai of some tribes are ritual dances - the former related to the musical instrument of drums and the later, with the mother cult; Kalasi is a magical dance; Gotar dance of Gadaba tribe and Guar of Saora tribe are related to secondary death rituals; Dhemsa is a famous festive dance of Koraput tribes that derives its name from its main musical instrument called Dhumsa or Tamak, the Changu dance of the Juang, Bathudi, Sounti and Bhuyan tribes and Dhangda-Dhangdi dance of Kandha tribe are for courtship and marriage.

Except a few dances (eg. Dantha of Santal, Gotar of Gadaba, Biri of Dharua, Kedu of Kandha, Changu of Juang, Bathudi and Bhuyan tribes), most of the dances are not tribe specific. As such these are performed by many tribes (eg. Dhemsa, Mage, Baha, Benta, Biha, Ind Parab, Mandia Rani, Patra Saora) and some of them (eg. Chhow, Dalkhai, Ghumura, Karma, Nuakhai), by both tribes and castes of different regions.



MAJOR TRIBAL DANCE

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL

CHHATTISGARH

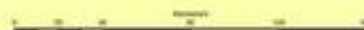


ANDI	SUA	KARMA
BAHA	DHAP	KATHI DANCE
BAJASAL	DHEMSA	SUSGIGE
BEAR DANCE	GARANDI	KEDU
BENTA	GENER GIGE	LAGEN
BIHA	GHUMRA	MADIA
BIRLI	GIAGGE	MADIA GARANDI
CHANGU	GOTAR	MAGE
CHERCHERA	GUARTANG	MANDAR
CHHAW	IND PRAB	MANDIARANI
DALKHAI	JADUR	MAO PATA
DANTHA	JHAGADI	MIRIA DANCE
DHANGDA-DHANGDI	KAJYATANG	NUAKHAI
KALASI	PENDUL	PATRA SAORA
	RINJODI	SINGHA
		TOKIPARAB
		WAR DANCE



REFERENCE

DISTRICT H.Q.



DISTRICT BOUNDARY

STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Tribal Language

The tribes of Odisha have their distinct ethnic identity which besides many other cultural traits, is overtly marked in their languages. Ethno-linguistically the sixty-two scheduled tribes of Odisha can be broadly classified into three groups, such as, Munda (Austro-Asiatic), Dravidian and Odia (Indo-Aryan). Twenty-six of the tribes are Munda speakers; fourteen are Dravidian speakers and twenty-two, Odia speakers.

The Munda (Austro-Asiatic) speaking tribes are: Bhumija/Desua Bhumija (Bhumija), Birhor/Mankidi /Mankirdia (Birhor), Bondo Paroja (Remo), Didayi (Gata), Gadaba (Gutob), Ho/Kol/Kolha/ Kolah Lohara (Ho), Juang (Juang), Kharia (Kharia), Kora (Kora), Korua (Korwa), Lodha / Shabar Lodha (Mundari), Mahali (Mahali), Munda/ Munda Lohara /Mundari (Mundari), Parenga (Gorum), Santal (Santali) and Saora/Savar/Saura/Sahara (Sora).

The Dravidian speaking tribes are Chenchu, Dal, Dharua (Parji), Gandia, Gond (Gondi), Jatapu (Kuvi), Kandha Gauda (Kui), Kond/ Khond/Sitha Kandh/Kandha (Kui/Kuvi), Kisan, Mirdha (Kisan), Kondadora (Konda/Kubi), Koya (Koya), Madia (Madia), Oraon (Kurukh) and Paroja (Parji).

The Odia (Indo-Aryan) speaking tribes are Bagata, Baiga, Banjara/Banjari, Bathudi, Bhattada, Bhuiya/Bhuyan, Bhumia, Bhunjia, Binjhia, Ghara, Holva, Kawar, Kharwar, Koli, Malhar, Kotia, Kulis, Matya, Omanatya, Pentia, Rajuar, Sounti and Tharua. The Odia dialects spoken by these tribes are Southern Oriya (Desia, Bhuyan, Bhatra, Jharia, Matia), Western Odia (Kandhaan, Laria, Bhulia, Aghria), Northern Oriya - S.W. Bengali (Kurmi, Sounti, Bathudi), Hindi-Oriya (Sadri), Chhatisgarhi-Hindi (Binjhia), Hindi dialect (Banjara), Chhatisgarhi (Baiga), Marathi (Bhunjia), Oriya-Marathi-Chhatisgarhi (Halbi). All these non-literary Indo-Aryan dialects are used by tribes either as mother tongue or second language. These dialects have developed in the process of culture contact, diffusion of linguistic traits, mutual borrowing of traits and convergence.

Characteristically, the tribal languages are non-literary. Some languages have definite ethnic (tribal) identity and some have no such affiliation. It is

remarkable that even though different tribal communities have their own independent languages, yet at the inter-group level they share certain basic linguistic features regardless of their own linguistic ethnicity. The most fundamental characteristics of human verbal behaviour are preserved in their languages which are distinctively observed in vocabulary, sound symbolism, grammatical structures or such other aspects.

However, in the past few decades, scripts have been devised in Ho, Kui, Santali and Sora languages. Ho (Warrang Chiti) devised by Kol Lako Bodra (Singbhum) is being promoted and propagated by Ho speakers of Jharkhand and Odisha. A few texts have been published in Ho (Warrang Chiti) script. Kui (Kui Lipi Varnamala) devised by Dayanidhi Malik (G. Udaygiri) is in experimental stage. Santali (Ol-Chiki) devised by Pandit Raghunath Murmu (1905-1982) is being used by the Santali speakers and a good number of texts are available in the script. Saora (Soran Sompen) devised by Guru Mangei Gamango (1916-1981) is being used by a section of Saora speakers. Recently in the year 2003 Santali language has been recognized by Constitution of India by including it in its 8th Schedule.

At present, most of the scheduled tribes are found to have adopted Odia as their second tongue and thus have become bi-lingual. A majority of Bondo Paroja, Didayi, Gadaba, Jatapu, Kandha, Parenga, Paroja, Ho, Kharia, Kolha, Kora, Mirdha, Munda and Saora have, in recent years, become tri-lingual and still some others, such as, Banjara, Birhor, Gond, Kisan, Koya, Lodha, Mankidi, Mankirdia, Mirdha, Kuli, Oraon, Santal, have become multi-lingual due to the impact of acculturation, education and modernization.

The accompanying map shows distribution of tribal languages of Odisha by their groups.

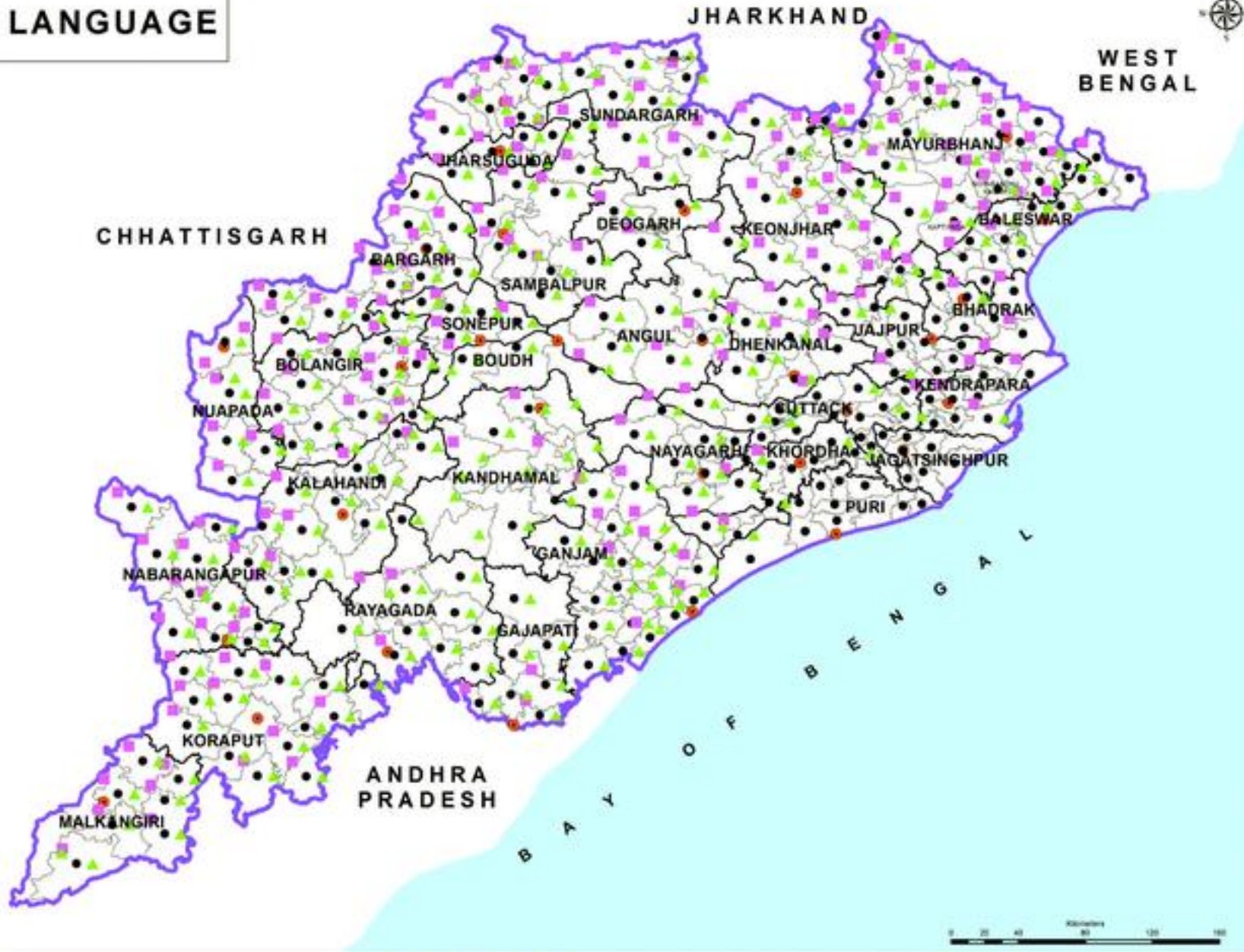
81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

TRIBAL LANGUAGE



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

Odisha

REFERENCE

- ▲ DRAVIDIAN
- AUSTRASIATIC (MUNDA)
- INDO - ARYAN

● DISTRICT H.Q.

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

Tribal Tourism

The State of Odisha is unique in the Country for the splendid bounties of Nature, panorama of social life and culture and glorious achievements of its people in art and architecture. It is a State that is endowed with all that the international tourists like to see. The enchanting sea view, lake view, greenery of forests, hot springs, waterfalls, hill streams, river gorges are some of the gifts of the sprawling beauty of Nature. Amidst such natural bounties are present wild life sanctuaries, Zoological parks, botanical gardens, forest bungalows, wooden log house and camping ground.

Apart from its distinctive landscape, Odisha is famous for its ancient monuments. The beauty of temples beckons the tourists all over the world to behold such master pieces of engineering skill and architecture. The famous rock edicts are of great attraction to the visitors also.

On the top of scenic beauty, temples and monuments, the tribal people of the State are most fascinating and attract the foreign visitors the most. Most of them are denizens of scenic hills and forests. Their natural habitats are endowed with picturesque natural scenery with rolling mountains, meadows, roaring rivers, rapid waterfalls, lakes, water reservoirs, valleys and colourful tribal inhabitants. It has an intimate interface with life sustaining bountiful nature, found in hills and dales, rapids that swirl in the valleys. People here enjoy varieties of living in different seasons with its misty morning of the monsoon months, golden autumn, severe winter, thrilling spring and mild summer. The geographical location still keeps these territories relatively isolated from the other areas although in these days these areas are fast opening to the outside world with development of communication facilities. One enters the elevating ghat roads spirally ascending the lofty hills and descending to the steep valleys passing through many high range mountains touching different tourist spots of interest en-route.

The sixty-two tribal communities inhabiting the State are widely different from one another in terms of their demography, settlement and house pattern, dress and ornaments; economic life, social organisation and religious practices; plastic and performing arts and traditional crafts; language and degree of acculturation.

Some of the vulnerable sections of the tribal groups like the Bondos and Dongrias, Kutias, Juangs, Saoras, Gadabas, Duruas and Parajas are most colourful and are frequented by tourists and visitors. Whatever may be their economic backwardness and levels of development, most tribal communities have a fairly high level of performing and plastic arts. Songs and dances punctuate their individual and social life. Appropriate to different social and ritual occasions different songs are sung and different dances are performed. To them dances and songs are part of their life and sources of enjoyment and relaxation. Different musical instruments are used in accompaniment of singing and dancing. Birth, death, marriage, name giving, attainment of puberty by a girl, sowing of seeds, harvesting, wearing new flowers and eating new crops and fruits, hunting, curing illness, thanks giving to dead ancestors and unseen spirits and Gods - every occasion is celebrated with its appropriate songs and dances.

The tourists coming to the country from all over the world are very keen to visit the tribal areas, to have a glimpse of the scenic beauty of nature, wild life, tribal life and their cultural performances. The more enlightened sections among them are more interested in getting the inside view of the life-affirming features of tribal society and culture and very keenly seek to understand what is that makes a society stand up to tragedies and deprivations and keep up its zest for living. They are very keen to discover what are those secret springs of happiness and endurance, togetherness and intimately interlinked web of social living which nurture joy in life against poverty, ill health and odds of hilly terrain.



81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

MAJOR TOURIST PLACES

CHHATTISGARH

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

Odisha

TYPES OF TOURIST PLACE

- ECO TOURISM (FOREST)
- ▲ OTHERS
- SHRINE
- ▲ WATER FALL, RESERVOIR

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- - - RAILWAY

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

81° 24'

87° 29'

TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

The Tribal Sub-Plan strategy has been adopted since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-75) which continues to shape the core strategy for tribal development. This strategy is based on area development approach with adequate emphasis on family oriented income generating activities taking a comprehensive view of tribal problems with the objective to narrow down the gap of socioeconomic development between tribals and others, within the framework of Nation's Five Year Plans. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach envisages integrated development of the Tribal areas, wherein all programmes irrespective of their sources of funding operate in unison to achieve the common goal of bringing the area at par with the rest of the State and to improve the quality of life of the tribals. The original strategy was oriented towards taking-up family oriented income generating schemes in the sphere of agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, elimination of exploitation, human resources development through education and training programmes and infrastructure development programmes. This tribal development strategy has been reoriented to cover the employment-cum-income generation activities and development of infrastructure incidental thereto. The strategies more or less continue with refinement over the years.

The objectives of the TSP strategy are basically two fold, i.e., (i) socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and their habitats and (ii) protection of tribals from exploitation. It is envisaged to enhance the level of development of the Scheduled Tribes by adopting a multipronged strategy so as to minimize the gap that existed between them and the rest of the society.

Tribal Sub-Plan is the main instrument for achieving the constitutional objectives of welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes which is carried out through well planned out institutional mechanism. To implement the TSP strategy, 119 tribal dominated block areas coming under 22 ITDAs having 50% or more tribal population located in north and south Odisha have been identified as TSP Area which covers 69,891.20 sq. kms. accounting for more than 44.00 percent of total geographical area of the State.

As presented in the following statement, chart and map, in the TSP area, there are 14,00,773 tribal households with a total population of 63,03,286 of whom 30,88,346 are males and 32,14,940 are females. It indicates numerical superiority of females over males resulting in a sex ratio of 1041 females over 1000 males. The situation is reversed as regards gender wise number of literates and literacy rates as in this case males dominate over females. Similarly, in the sectors of number of workers males outnumber the females while on the contrary in work participation rates the situation is the vice versa.

With the adoption of the Tribal Sub Plan strategy all over the country, all the ITDAs except Tileibani ITDA came into existence during the 5th Five Year Plan period. Initially they were started as the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) and later to accord flexibility to its functioning these were converted to Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) and were registered as such under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Now the ITDAs are functioning as the nodal tribal development agencies for planning and executing area specific, need based development programmes for their respective areas.

TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

Sl. No.	Name of the ITDAs	No. of blocks	Area (in sq. km.)	House hold	Population			Sex Ratio	0 - 6 yrs			Literates			Literacy Rate			Workers			WPR		
					Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Nilagiri	1	224.2	16892	74701	36839	37862	1028	12640	6341	6299	32423	19719	12704	52.24	64.66	40.25	35562	20425	15137	47.61	55.44	39.98
2	Paralakhemundi	5	2980.1	58776	282612	136507	146105	1070	49946	25201	24745	101936	62157	39779	43.81	55.84	32.78	152225	73864	78361	53.86	54.11	53.63
3	Thummul Rampur	2	1324.0	20142	87990	42829	45161	1054	16449	8200	8249	26835	17856	8979	37.51	51.56	24.33	42650	22035	20615	48.47	51.45	45.65
4	Phulubani	3	2017.6	22095	96610	47253	49357	1045	13913	7060	6853	52049	31339	20710	62.94	77.97	48.72	48938	26002	22936	50.66	55.03	46.47
5	Baliguda	9	5628.1	64296	288815	139674	149141	1068	48510	24560	23950	134698	80066	54632	56.05	69.55	43.64	147322	74334	72968	51.01	53.22	48.94
6	Champua	3	1585.3	39633	185205	92249	92956	1008	34351	17206	17145	78171	47937	30234	51.82	63.88	39.88	82246	47994	34252	44.41	52.03	36.85
7	Keonjhar	7	5350.2	100824	472676	233619	239057	1023	79007	39940	39067	213060	127455	85605	54.12	65.81	42.80	231283	127212	104071	48.93	54.45	43.53
8	Koraput	9	5335.4	88312	369781	178043	191738	1077	66519	33539	32980	99822	62917	36905	32.92	43.54	23.25	200424	100449	99975	54.20	56.42	52.14
9	Jeypur	5	3202.4	71598	297938	144584	153354	1061	54716	27278	27438	87115	54812	32303	35.82	46.73	25.65	161199	83287	77912	54.10	57.60	50.81
10	Malkangiri	7	5926.0	77692	347549	168060	179489	1068	66945	33249	33696	97624	59837	37787	34.79	44.39	25.92	186413	94168	92245	53.64	56.03	51.39
11	Baripada	10	4191.7	128902	578605	289370	289235	1000	88280	44724	43556	264335	161064	103271	53.91	65.84	42.03	296163	159380	136783	51.19	55.08	47.29
12	Kaptipada	4	1239.3	56824	256015	126728	129287	1020	42703	21836	20867	107481	65571	41910	50.39	62.51	38.66	132862	70376	62486	51.90	55.53	48.33
13	Karanja	5	3077.2	60836	284889	139318	145571	1045	48935	24671	24264	118459	70517	47942	50.20	61.51	39.52	141918	74139	67779	49.82	53.22	46.56
14	Rairangpur	7	1906.2	73189	328684	159648	169036	1059	52427	26443	25984	149681	90722	58939	54.17	68.11	41.20	170969	87164	83805	52.02	54.60	49.58
15	Nowrangapur	10	5148.0	145138	674770	331887	342883	1033	123771	61553	62218	211223	133205	78018	38.33	49.27	27.80	348896	187807	161089	51.71	56.59	46.98
16	Gunupur	7	4271.0	60113	268431	129427	139004	1074	46280	23837	22443	87721	53321	34400	39.49	50.50	29.51	140450	70368	70082	52.32	54.37	50.42
17	Rayagada	4	3310.1	58534	259588	122865	136723	1113	43540	21903	21637	70855	44479	26376	32.80	44.06	22.92	136618	67093	69525	52.63	54.61	50.85
18	Kuchinda	3	2367.0	35718	149969	74183	75786	1022	17626	8881	8745	85720	48845	36875	64.77	74.80	55.00	86824	45957	40867	57.89	61.95	53.92
19	Bonai	4	3356.6	48095	219122	108399	110723	1021	38266	19342	18924	101333	59471	41862	56.03	66.78	45.60	98142	58051	40091	44.79	53.55	36.21
20	Panposh	4	1840.2	59619	283524	140776	142748	1014	37528	18888	18640	160709	90440	70269	65.33	74.20	56.62	116667	76539	40128	41.15	54.37	28.11
21	Sundergarh	9	4615.7	103740	452698	224724	227974	1014	57025	29086	27939	230441	128765	101676	58.24	65.82	50.83	224005	128079	95926	49.48	56.99	42.08
22	Tileibani	1	994.9	9803	43114	21364	21750	1018	5933	2961	2972	24571	14120	10451	66.08	76.73	55.66	23709	12647	11062	54.99	59.20	50.86
	Total	119	69891.2	1400773	6303286	3088346	3214940	1041	1045310	526699	518611	2536242	1524615	1011627	48.24	59.52	37.52	3205485	1707370	1498115	50.85	55.28	46.60

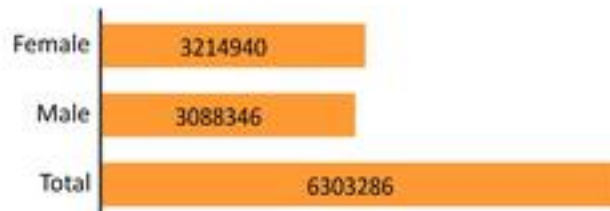
Source : Geographical Area-Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Govt. Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi and Demographic data - Census of India, 2011

TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA

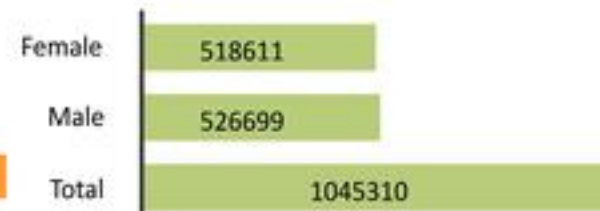
Area



Population



Child Population (0-6)



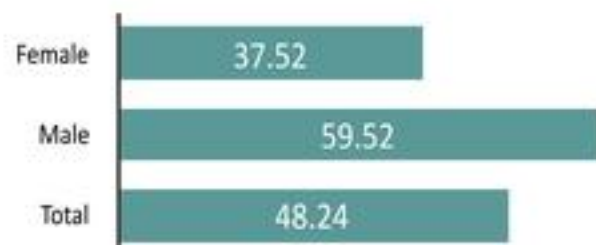
Sex Ratio



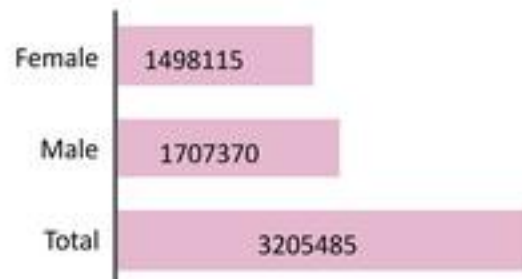
Literates



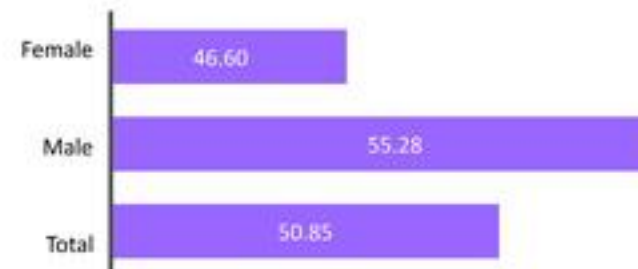
Literacy



Workers



Work Participation Rate



81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

22° 34'

TRIBAL SUB PLAN AREA



CHHATTISGARH

JHARKHAND

WEST BENGAL



17° 48'

17° 48'

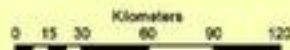


INDIA

81° 24'

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- ITDA AREA

REFERENCE



- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

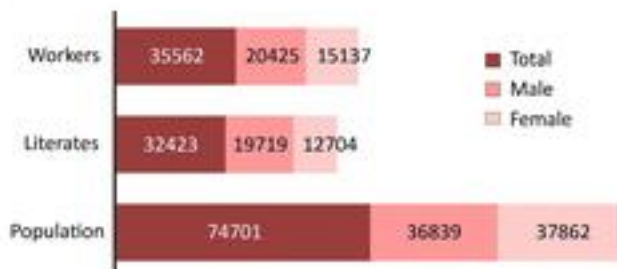
Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

87° 29'

ITDA NILAGIRI

After being recognized as a TSP area under newly adopted TSP strategy in the eve of the 5th Five Year Plan, the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) of Nilagiri was established in the year 1974-75. Later it was registered as an Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) in 1979 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, bearing registration No.15081 of 1978-79. In respect of area coverage i.e. 224.20 sq. kms; it is the smallest ITDA among all the 22 ITDAs of the State. It covers only one block i.e. Nilagiri block having 25 GPs and 147 inhabited villages and 11 uninhabited villages under Nilagiri revenue Sub-Division of Baleswar district in coastal Odisha. The adjacent charts present demographic data for the ITDA.

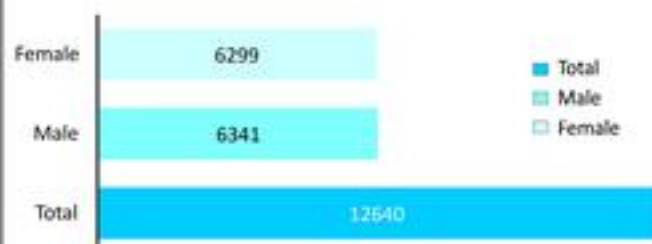
ITDA, Nilagiri



Population



Child Population



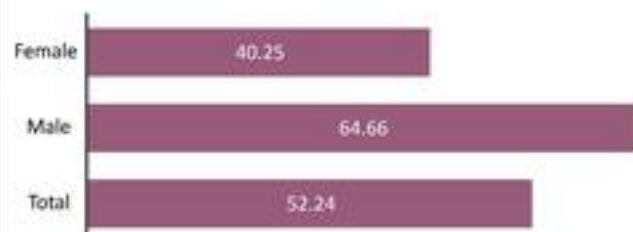
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy Rate



Workers



Work Participation Rate



NILAGIRI ITDA

BALESWAR DISTRICT



Kaptipada ITDA

REMUNA

NILAGIRI

OUPADA

SORO

OUPADA

BAHANAGA

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KOLHA
 - BHUMU
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA
ST POPULATION
74701

MEDICAL FACILITIES
● SUB_CENTER

○ BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE
— MAJOR ROADS

— BLOCK BOUNDARY
— ITDA BOUNDARY

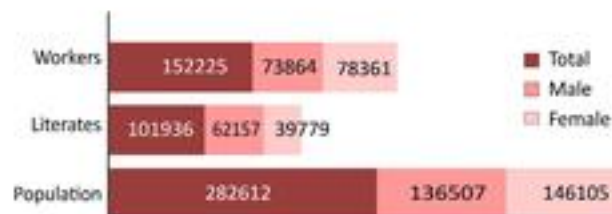
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA PARLAKHEMUNDI

Paralakhemundi ITDP was established in the year 1974-75 and later converted to ITDA in the year 1979 bearing Registration No 15998/832 of 1979-80. Covering the whole of Paralakhemundi revenue Sub-Division having an area of 2980.10 sq. kms, it has Jurisdiction over 5 blocks, 96 GPs, 1291 inhabited villages and 83 un-inhabited villages of Gajapati district in South Odisha. The demographic data of the ITDA is presented in the adjacent charts and its location and other important information have been shown in the following map.

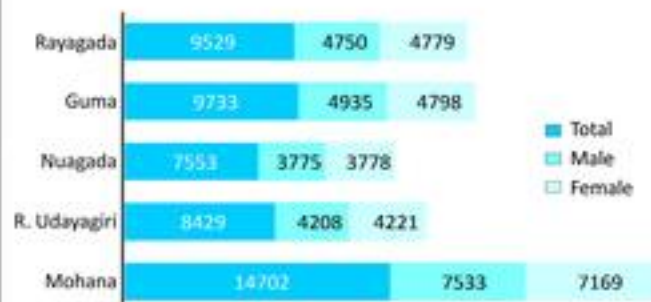
ITDA, Paralakhemundi



Blockwise Population



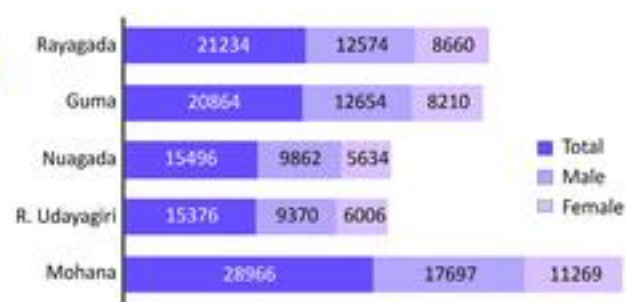
Child Population



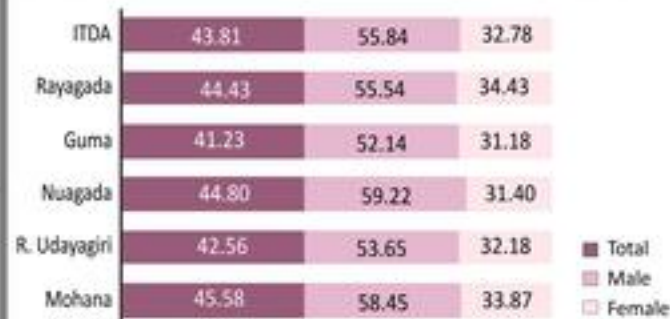
Sex Ratio



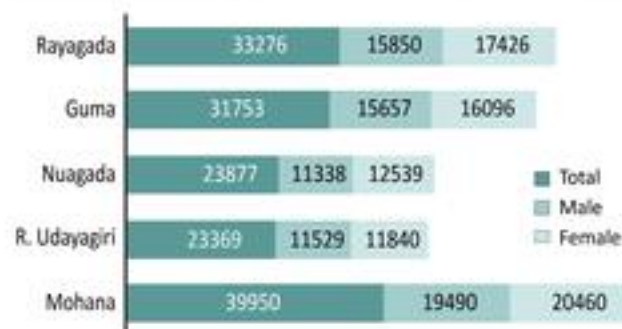
Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



PARLAKHEMUNDI ITDA

GAJAPATI DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
 - SAORA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D

ANDHRA PRADESH

BAY OF BENGAL



INDIA	ST POPULATION RANGE
	< 42148
	42148 - 44888
	44889 - 60332
	60333 - 78251

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - UPGRADED - PHC

- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA THUAMUL RAMPUR

Established in the year 1974-75, Thuamul Rampur ITDP was registered as ITDA in the year 1979. It is a small ITDA that covers an area of 1324 sq. kms. having two Blocks namely Th. Rampur and Langigarh, 37 GPs, 700 inhabited villages and 81 uninhabited villages under Bhawanipatna revenue sub division of Kalahandi district. The demographic data of the ITDA is presented in the adjacent charts and its location and other important information have been shown in the following map.

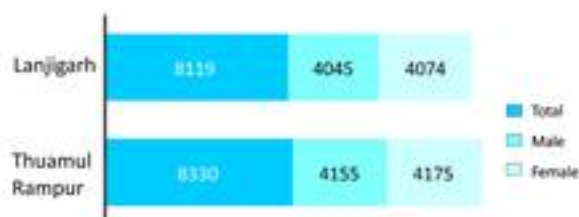
ITDA, Thuamul Rampur



Blockwise Population



Child Population



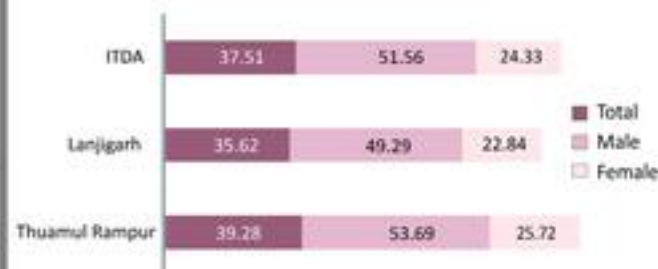
Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



THUAMUL RAMPUR ITDA

KALAHANDI DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

ST POPULATION
42703
48287

MEDICAL FACILITIES

○ SUB_CENTER
○ BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

— MAJOR ROADS	— BLOCK BOUNDARY
— ITDA BOUNDARY	— STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA PHULBANI

Phulbani ITDP was established in the year 1975. Later it was registered as ITDA in the year 1979. Covering the whole of revenue Sub-Division Phulbani with an area of 2017.60 sq. kms. in the district of Kandhamal, it comprises 3 Blocks namely Phulbani, Khajuripada and Phiringa, 44 GPs, 870 inhabited villages and 40 uninhabited villages. The demographic data, geographic location, ethnic composition, spoken language, existing health care, education, communication facilities of the ITDA have been presented in the following charts and map.

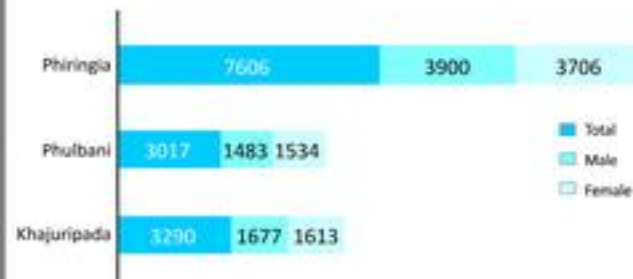
ITDA, Phulbani



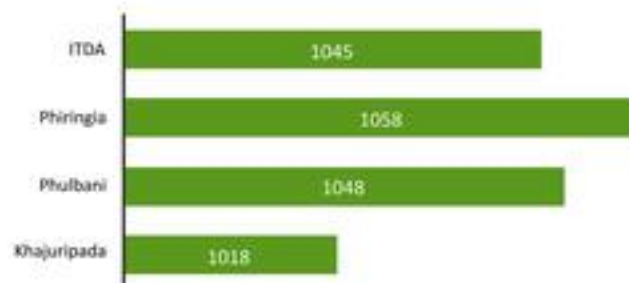
Blockwise Population



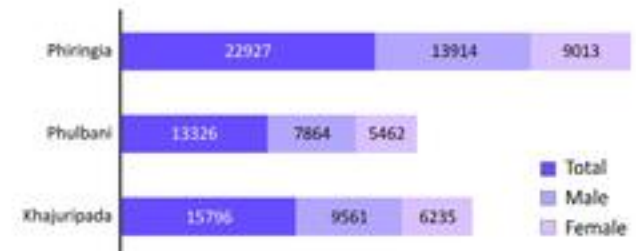
Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

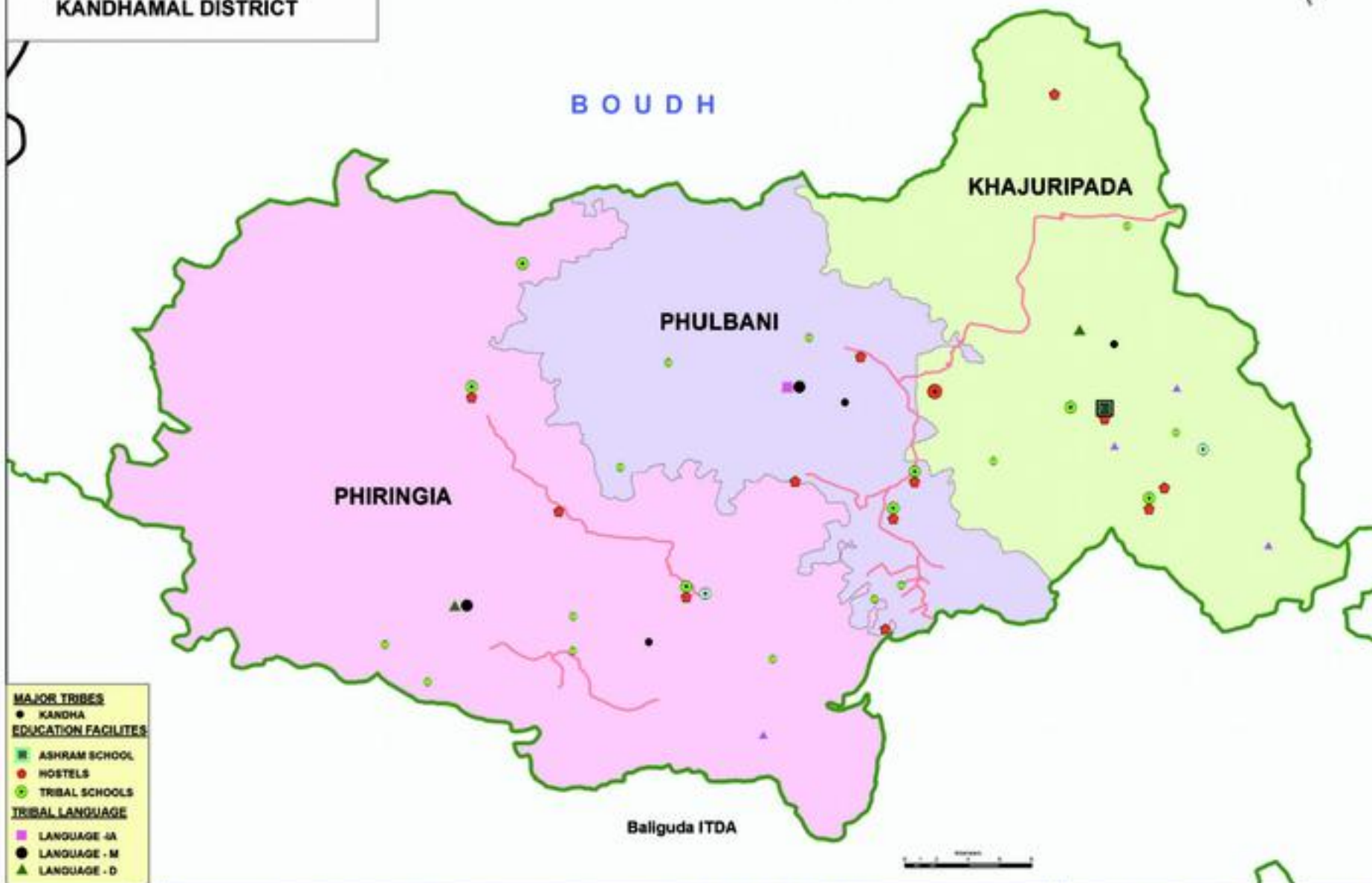


Work Participation Rate



PHULBANI ITDA

KANDHAMAL DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA	
ST POPULATION	22613
	25872
	48326

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ▲ PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER

- REFERENCE**
- DISTRICT H.Q.
 - BLOCK H.Q.

- REFERENCE**
- MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY

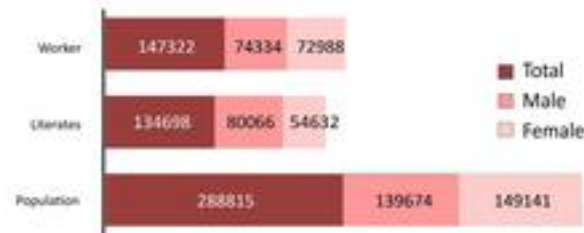
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA BALIGUDA

Baliguda ITDP came into being in the year 1975 and later converted to ITDA in 1979. With an area of 5628.10 sq. kms., the ITDA covers the entire Baliguda revenue Sub-Division in Kandhamal district having jurisdiction over 09 Blocks namely Baliguda, Kotagarh, Tumudibandh, K. Nuagaon, Daringbadi, Raikia, G. Udayagiri, Tikabali and Chakapad constituted of 109 GPs, 1547 inhabited villages and 130 uninhabited villages. Relevant data on demography, physical location and infrastructure have been shown in the following charts and map.

ITDA, Baliguda



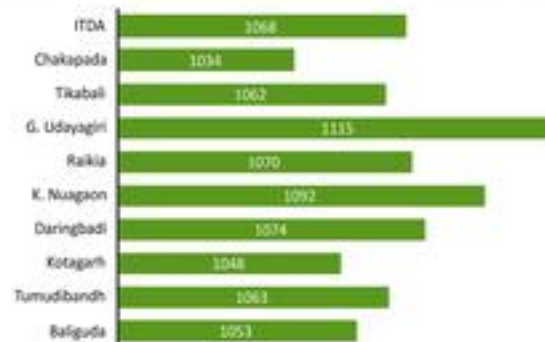
Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

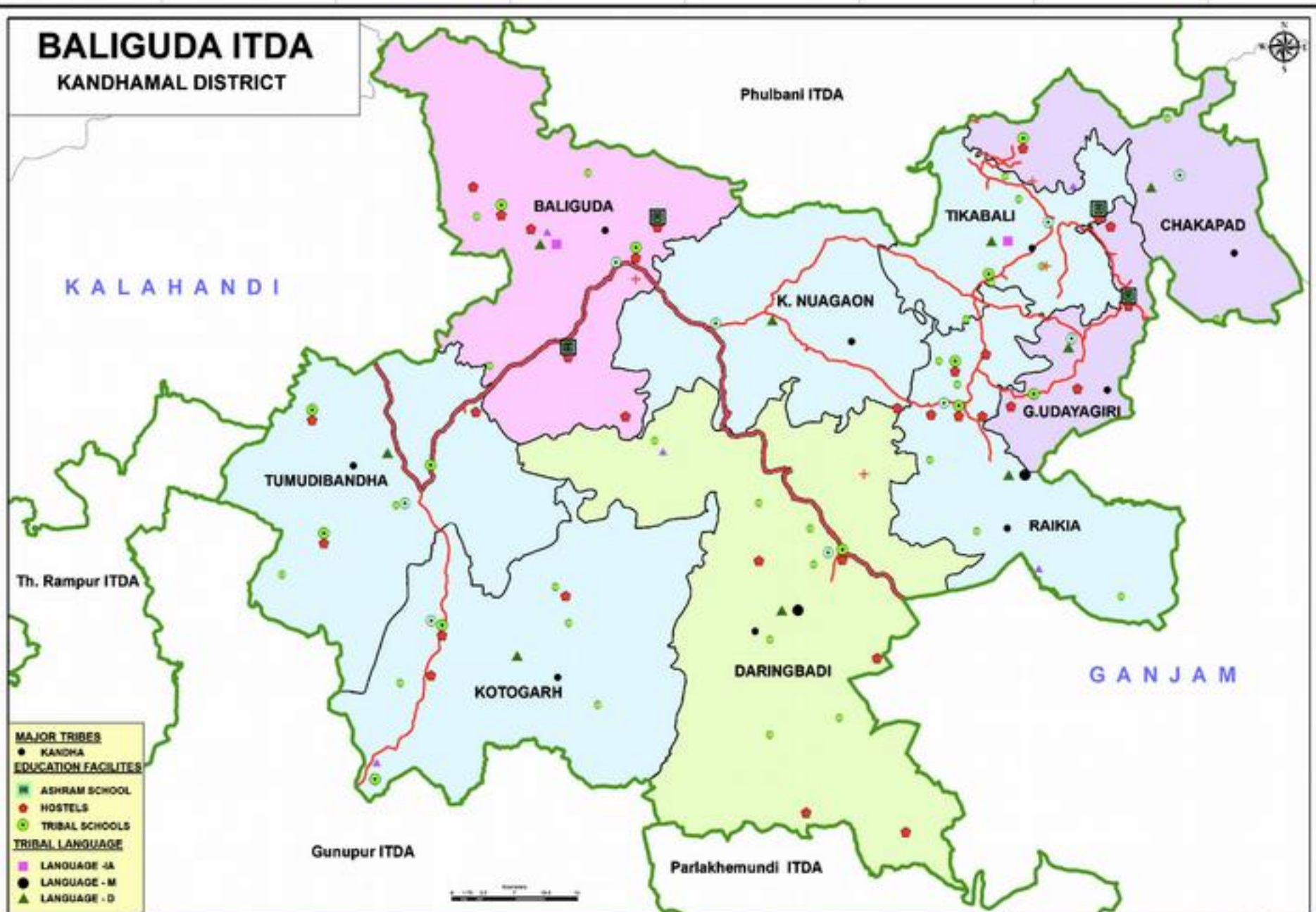


Work Participation Rate



BALIGUDA ITDA

KANDHAMAL DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

ST POPULATION RANGE
< 20101
20102 - 30753
30754 - 37488
37487 - 68890

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - UPGRADED - PHC

○ BLOCK H.Q.

- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY

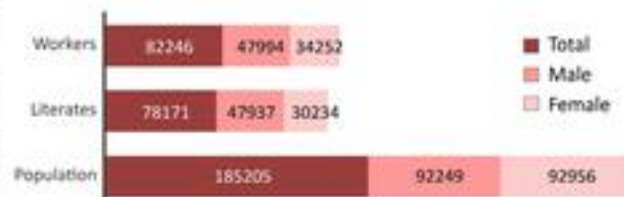
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

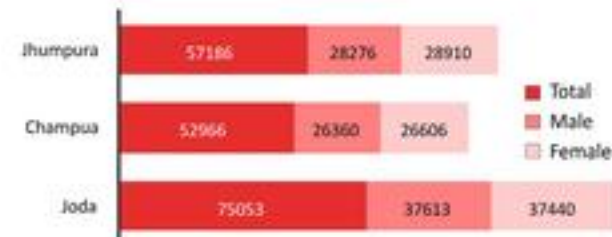
ITDA CHAMPUA

Champua ITDP was established in the year 1976 and converted to ITDA in 1979 vide Registration No.15076\1920 dated 15.3.1979. Under its jurisdiction spread over an area of 1585.30 sq. kms., the ITDA has 3 Blocks i.e. Champua, Joda and Jhumpura, 60 GPs and 406 inhabited and 13 uninhabited villages under one revenue Sub-Division (Champua Sadar) in Keonjhar district in north Odisha. The accompanying charts and map presents demographic data, geographic location, ethnic composition, spoken language, existing health care, education, communication facilities of the ITDA.

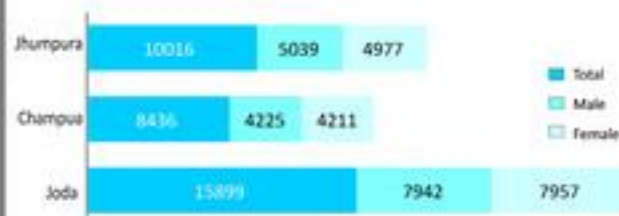
ITDA, Champua



Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



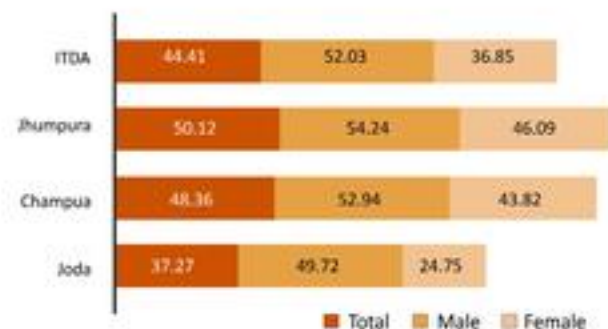
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



CHAMPUA ITDA

KEONJHAR DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- ★ BATHUDI
 - BHUYAN
 - KOLHA
 - ▨ MUNDA
 - SOUNTI
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



ST POPULATION	MEDICAL FACILITIES	REFERENCE
■ 82966	● SUB_CENTER	○ BLOCK H.Q.
■ 67186	● UGPHC	— NATIONAL HIGHWAY
■ 76063		— MAJOR ROADS
		— BLOCK BOUNDARY
		— ITDA BOUNDARY
		— STATE BOUNDARY

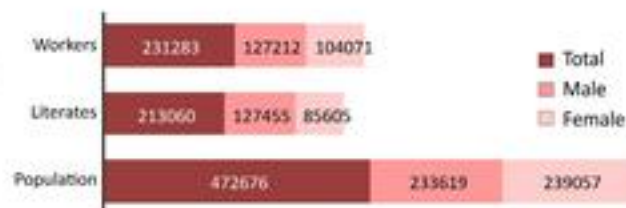
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA KEONJHAR

Like other ITDAs, Keonjhar ITDA took birth as ITDP in the year 1974-75 and rechristened as ITDA in the year 1979. Having an area of 5350.20 sq. kms., it comprises 7 Blocks i.e. Keonjhar, Saharapada, Ghatgaon, Patna, Harichandanpur, Banspal and Telkoi, 158 GPs, 1156 inhabited villages and 34 uninhabited villages under one revenue Sub-Division (Keonjhar Sadar) in Keonjhar district in north Odisha. The Micro Project i.e. Juang Development Agency (JDA), Gonasika working for the development of the PVTG. Juang also comes under its jurisdiction.

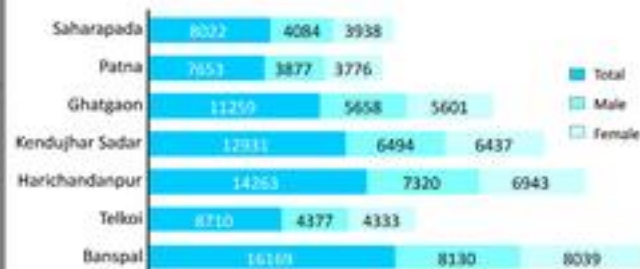
ITDA, Keonjhar



Blockwise Population



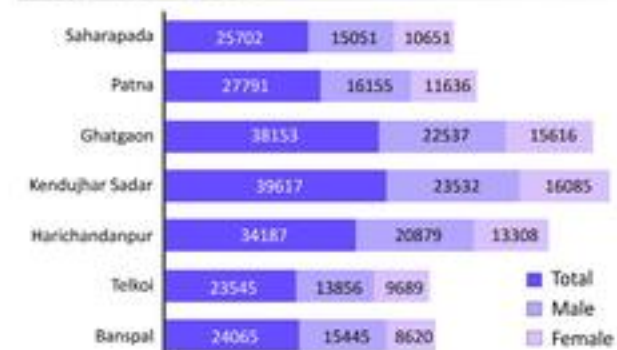
Child Population



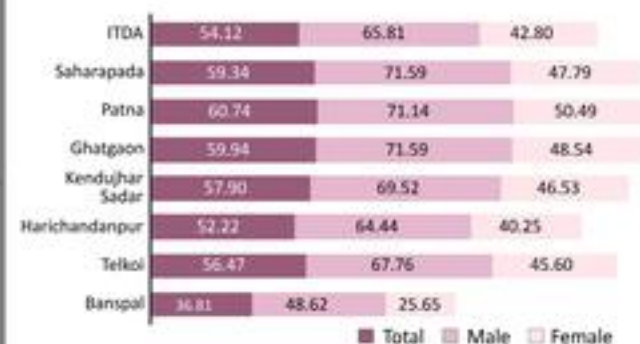
Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



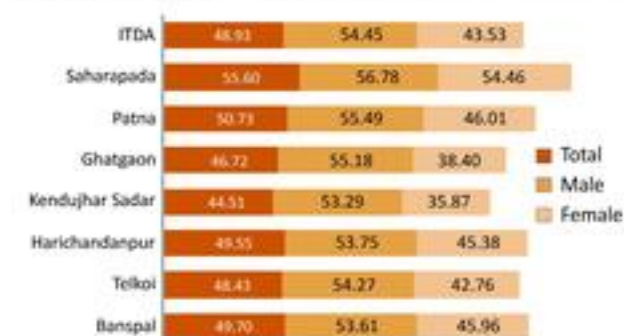
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

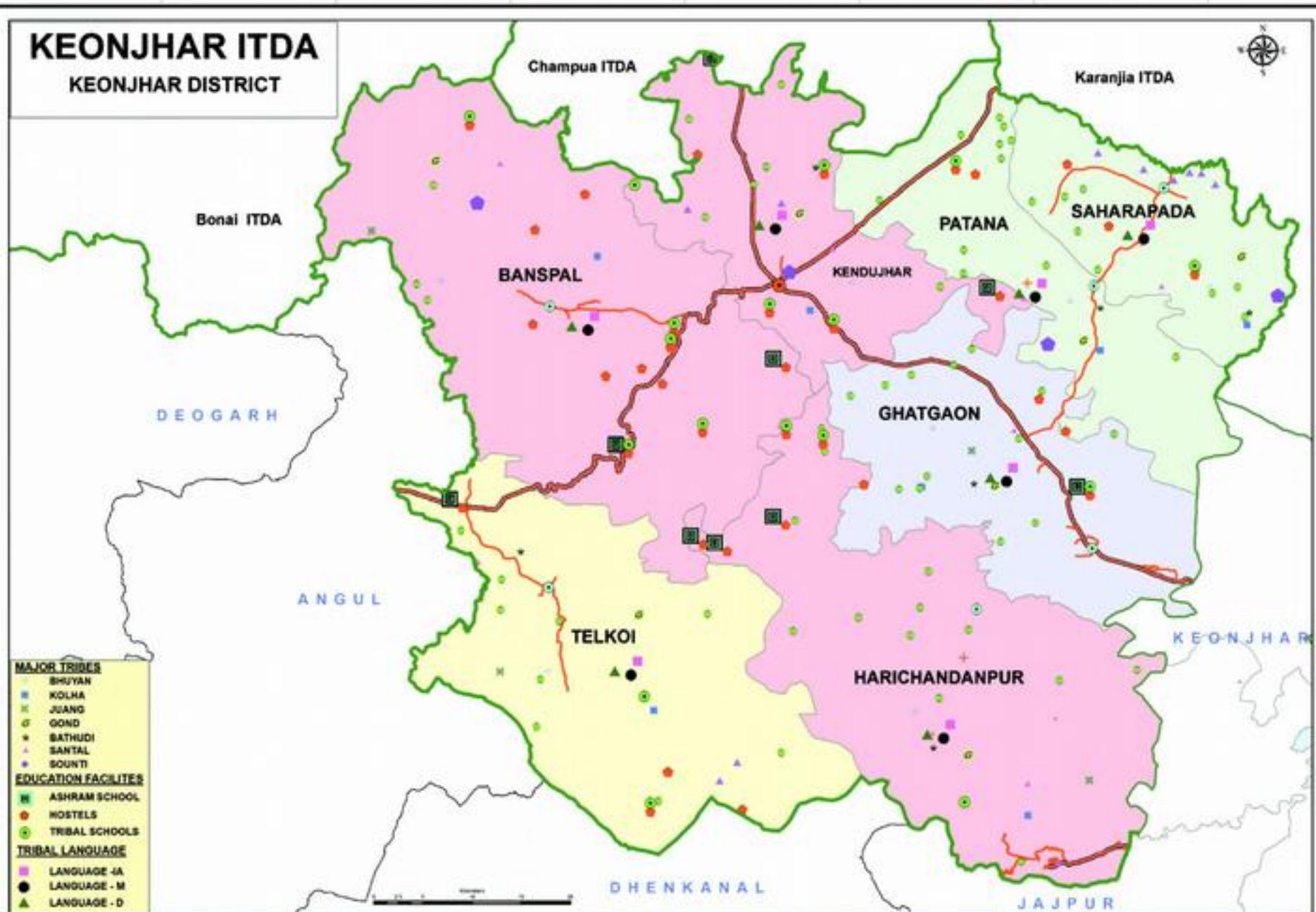


Work Participation Rate



KEONJHAR ITDA

KEONJHAR DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- BHUYAN
 - KOLHA
 - JUANG
 - GOND
 - ★ BATHUDI
 - ▲ SANTAL
 - SOUNTI
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - IA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA	ST POPULATION RANGE	MEDICAL FACILITIES	REFERENCE
Odisha	□ ≤ 50408	● PHC - NEW	— NATIONAL HIGHWAY
	□ 50407 - 53405	● SUB_CENTER	— MAJOR ROADS
	□ 53406 - 74808	● UOPHC	— BLOCK BOUNDARY
	□ 74810 - 81548	● BLOCK H.Q.	— ITDA BOUNDARY
		● DISTRICT H.Q.	

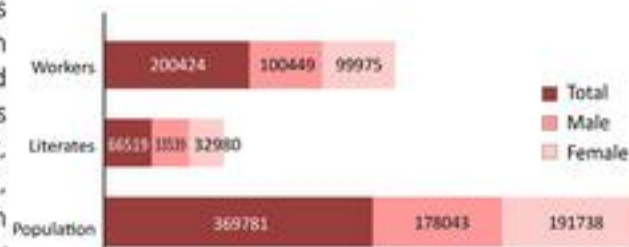
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA KORAPUT

Started as ITDP in the year 1974-75, it became Koraput ITDA in the year 1979 vide Government Notification No.5730/T&RW, Dated 23.03.1979. It bears Society Registration No. 15041/189. It covers the entire Koraput Sadar Sub Division having an area of 5335.40 sq. kms. It comprises 1231 inhabited villages and 55 uninhabited villages under 130 GPs of 9 Blocks namely Dasmantapur, Laxmipur, Bandhugaon, Narayanpatana, Pottangi, Semiliguda, Koraput, Lamataput and Nandapur in the tribal dominated Koraput District. Among many colourful tribes inhabiting the area, the major tribes are Kandha, Gadaba, and Paraja.

ITDA, Koraput



Blockwise Population



Child Population



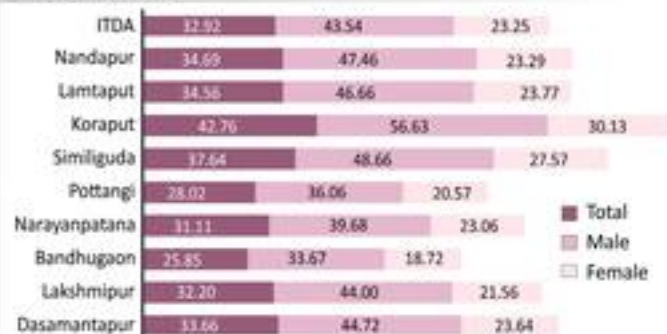
Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



KORAPUT ITDA

KORAPUT DISTRICT

CHHATISHGARH

Nabarangapur ITDA

Rayagada ITDA

Parlakhemundi ITDA

Jeypore ITDA

Malkangiri ITDA

ANDHRA PRADESH

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- PAROJA
 - GADABA
 - KANDHA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - IA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

ST POPULATION RANGE
< 27284
27285 - 41494
41495 - 47059
47060 - 48056

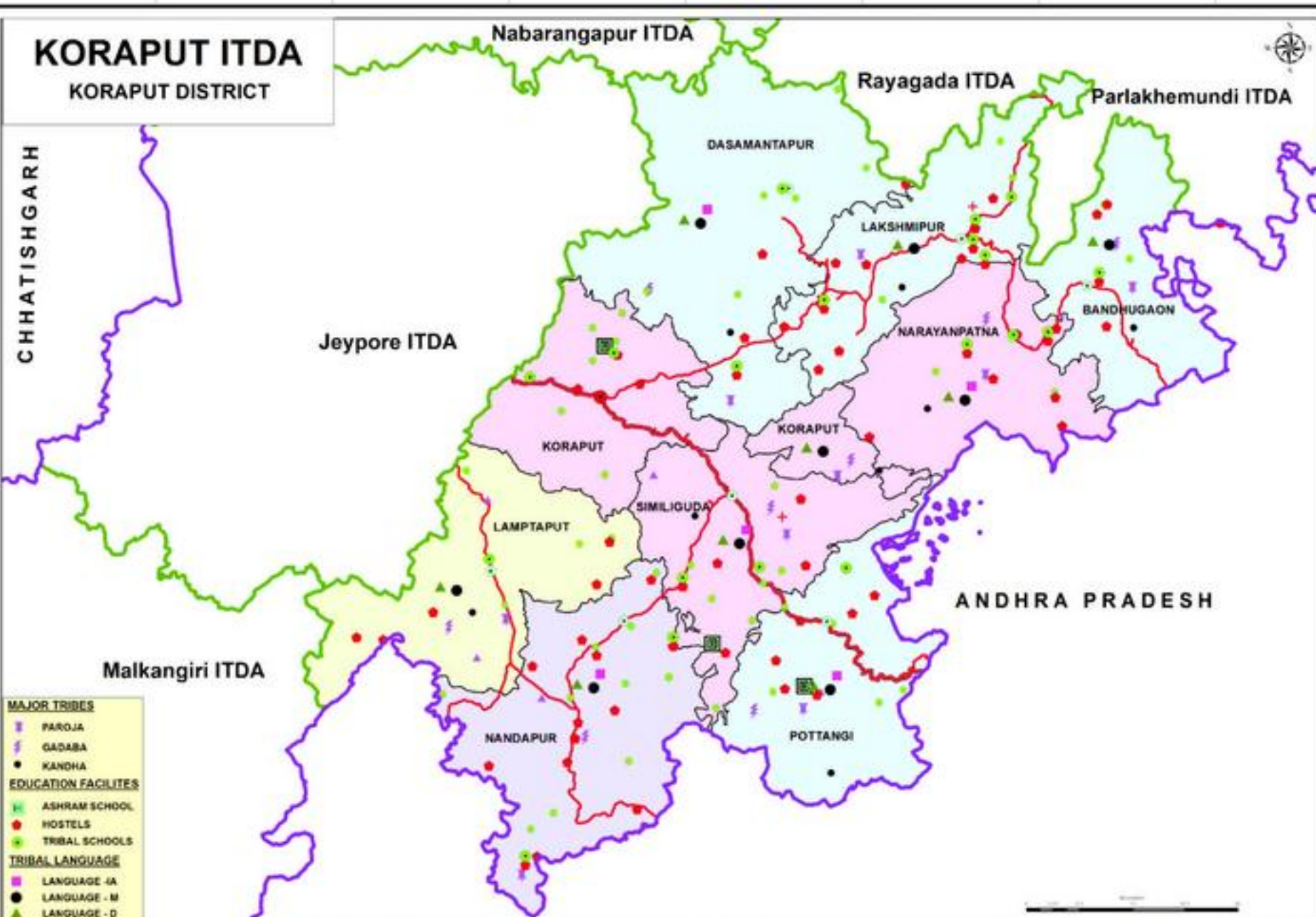
- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- PHC- NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - UGPHC

- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - DISTRICT H.Q.

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

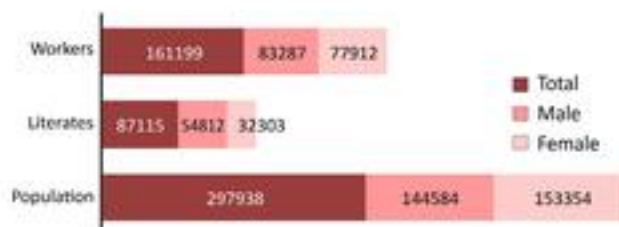
Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar



ITDA JEYPUR

Taking birth as an ITDP in 1976, it was rechristened as Jeypur ITDA during 1979. Spread over an area of 3202.40 sq. kms, it covers the whole of Jeypur revenue Sub Division having under its jurisdiction 724 inhabited villages and 43 uninhabited villages of 96 GPs of 05 Blocks namely Jeypore, Borigumma, Kotpada, Kundura and Boipariguda in Koraput district. Many fascinating tribes namely, Bhumia, Gadaba, Paroja, Kandha, Bhoitoda, Omanatya, Kondadora, Dharua, Holva, Pentia, etc. inhabit the area. The accompanying charts and map speaks about demographic data, geographic location, ethnic composition, spoken language, existing health care, education and communication facilities of the ITDA.

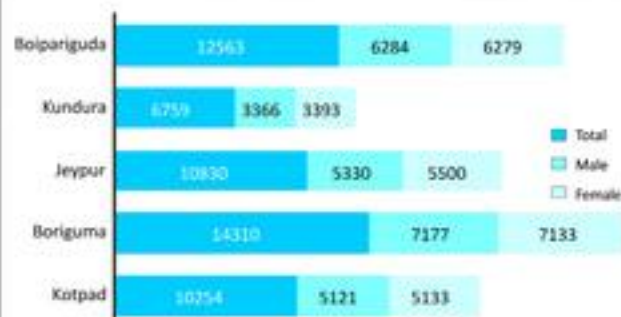
ITDA, Jeypur



Blockwise Population



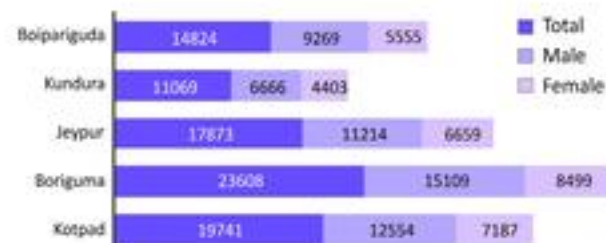
Child Population



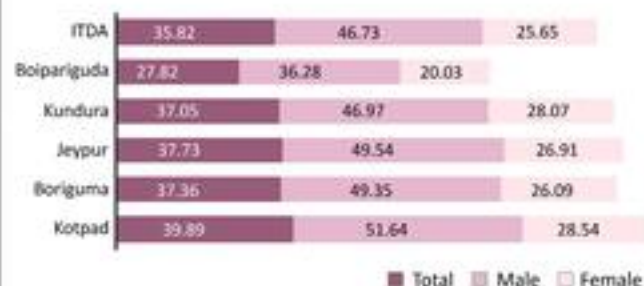
Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



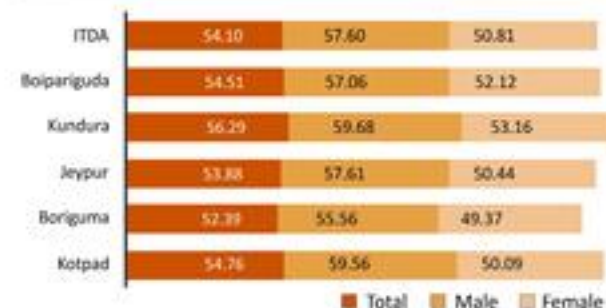
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



JEYPORE ITDA

KORAPUT DISTRICT

ANDHRA PRADESH

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- BHUMIA
 - ▼ PAROJA
 - ▲ GADABA
 - OMANATYA
 - ✱ BHOTTODA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D

Malkangiri ITDA

Nabarangapur ITDA

KOTPAD

BORIGUMMA

KUNDRA

JEYPORE

BOIPARIGUDA

Koraput ITDA



INDIA	ST POPULATION RANGE	MEDICAL FACILITIES	REFERENCE
	< 26638	SUB_CENTER	NATIONAL HIGHWAY
	26639 - 59748	PHC-NEW	MAJOR ROADS
	59749 - 65842	UGPHC	BLOCK BOUNDARY
	65843 - 77504	BLOCK H.Q.	ITDA BOUNDARY
			STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

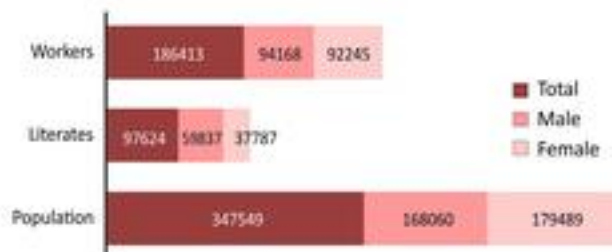
Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar



ITDA MALKANGIRI

It came into existence as Malkangiri ITDP in the year 1974-75 and was converted into ITDA in 1979. Located at the southernmost part of the State, it covers the entire Malkangiri revenue Sub-Division and district having an area of 5926 sq. kms. It is constituted of 03 Tahasils, 07 Blocks namely Mathili, Khairput, Kudumuluguma, Malkangiri, Korkunda, Podia and Kalimela, 108 GPs, 995 inhabited villages and 60 uninhabited villages. Colourful tribes like Koya, Bhumia, Gadaba, Kandha, Paroja, Dharua, Parenga, Holva, Gondia, Saora, etc and PVTGs like Bonda and Didayi reside in this area. Two micro projects namely Bonda Development Agency (BDA) and Didayi Development Agency (DDA) are functioning in this ITDA area.

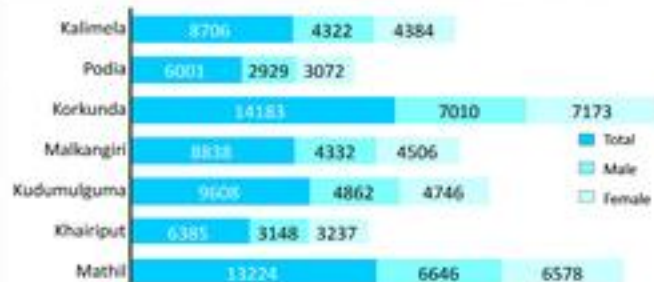
ITDA, Malkangiri



Blockwise Population



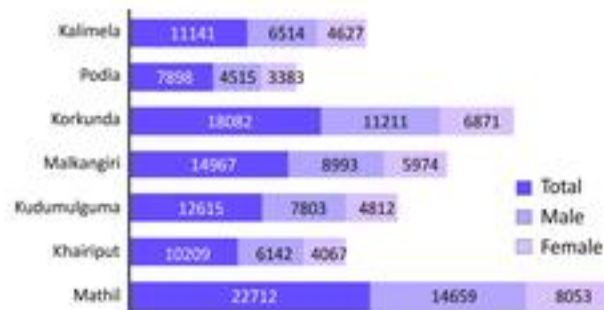
Child Population



Sex Ratio



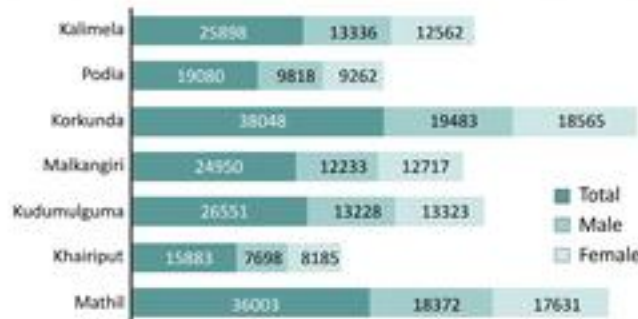
Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

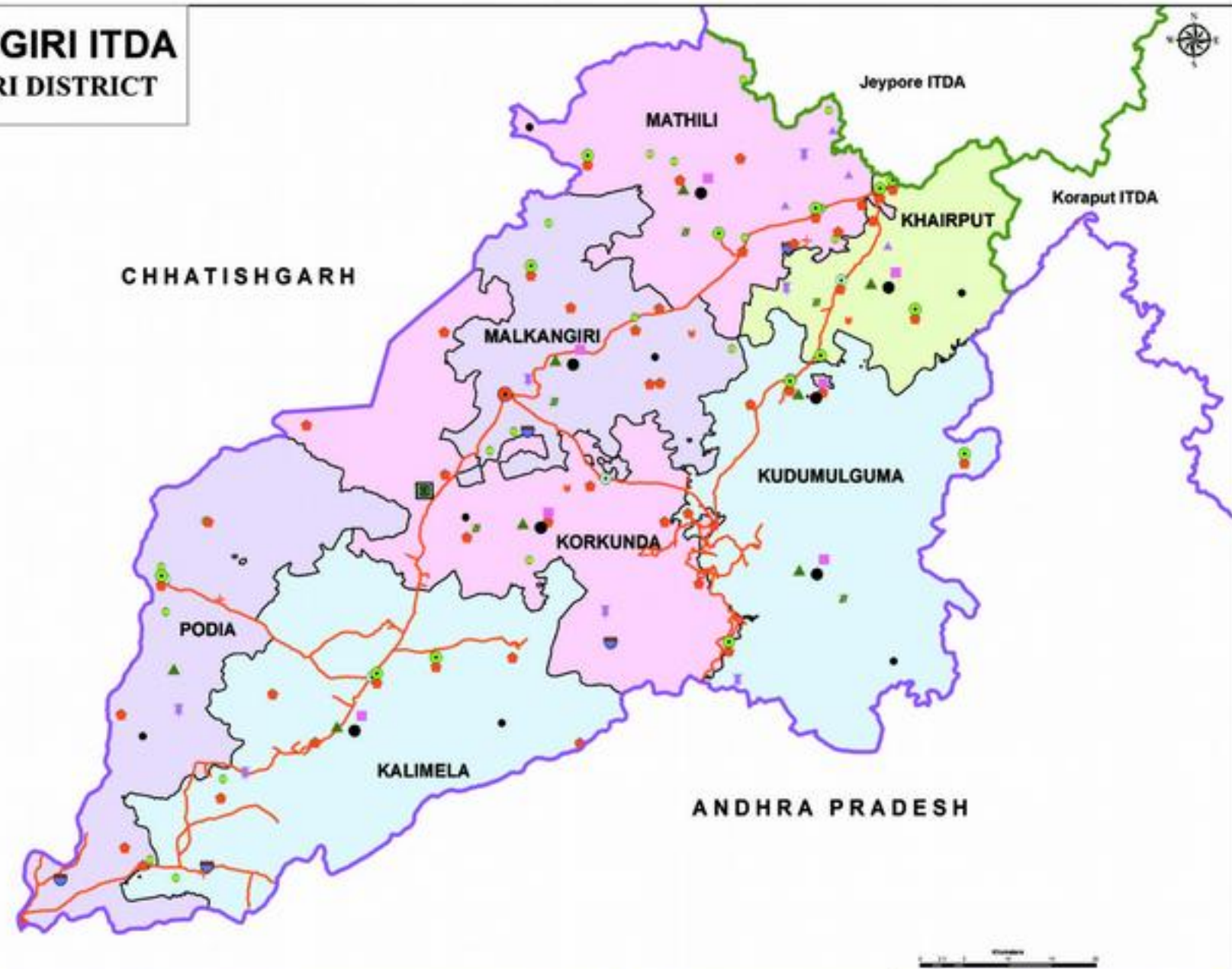


Work Participation Rate



MALKANGIRI ITDA

MALKANGIRI DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- ☐ KOYA
 - ☐ BONDO
 - ☐ BHUMA
 - ☐ PAROJA
 - KANDHA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ☐ ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- ☐ LANGUAGE - IA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA	ST POPULATION RANGE
☐	< 31379
☐	31380 - 46322
☐	46323 - 47683
☐	47684 - 71055

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ▲ PHC- NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - UGPHC

- BLOCK H.Q.
- DISTRICT H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

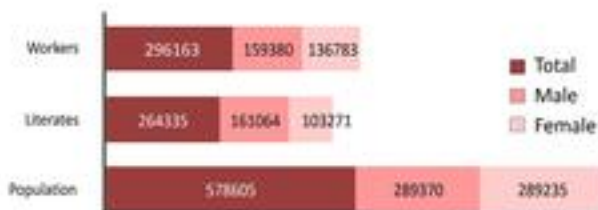
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA BARIPADA

Established in the year 1974-75 Baripada ITDP was registered as ITDA in the year 1979. Its area is coterminous with the Baripada Sadar Revenue Sub Division covering an area of 4191.70 sq. kms. 10 Blocks namely Bangiriposi, Baripada, Barasahi, Betanati, Kuliana, Morada, Rasgobindapur, Samakhunta, Saraskana & Suliapada. 177 GPs, 1765 inhabited villages and 125 uninhabited villages and one micro project i.e. Lodha Development Agency (LDA), Morada comes under its jurisdiction. The major tribes of this ITDA area are Kolha, Bhumij, Santal, Bhuyan, Bathudi and Munda. The PVTG namely Lodha reside in the Morada and Suliapada block areas of the ITDA.

ITDA, Baripada



Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

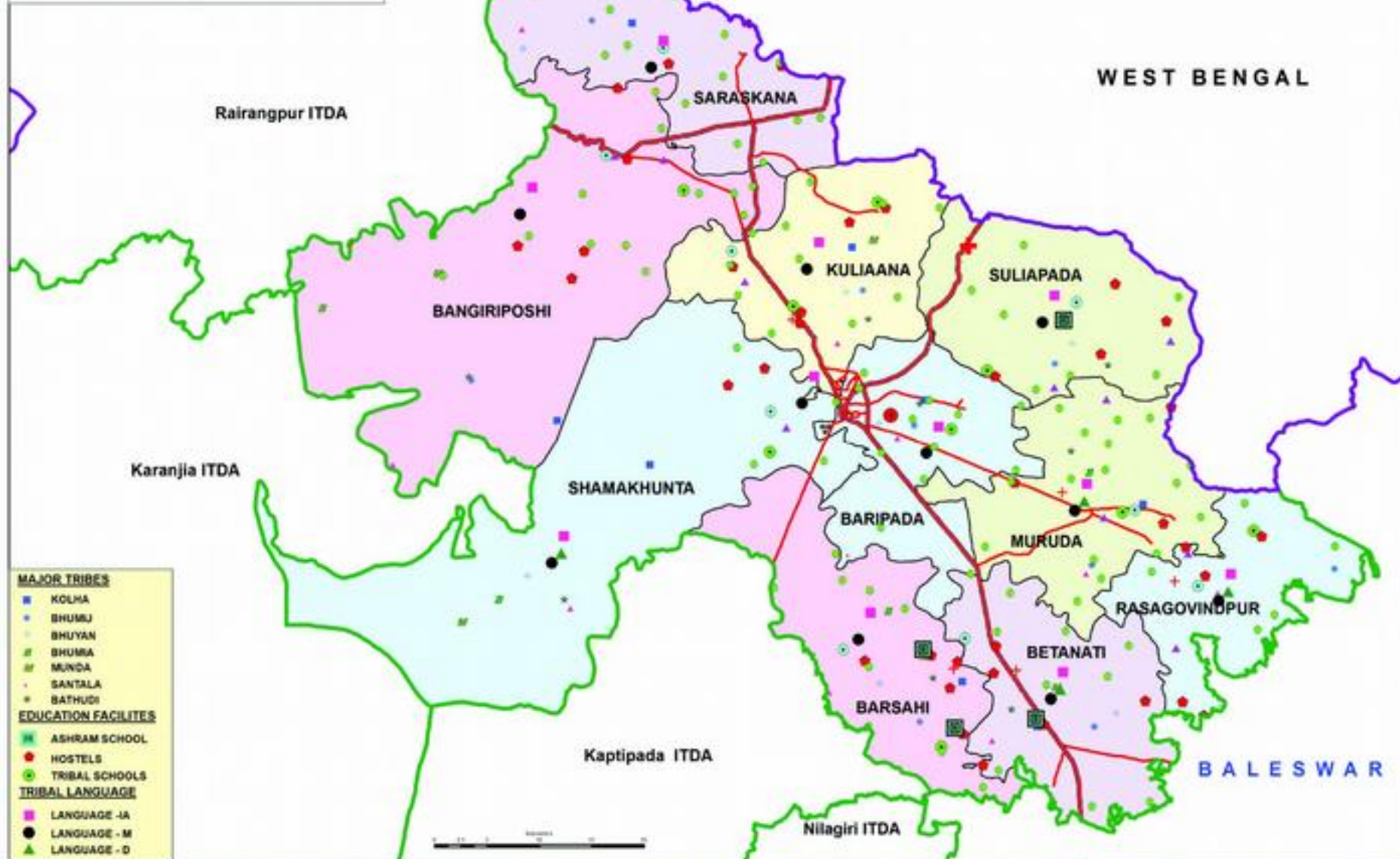


Work Participation Rate



BARIPADA ITDA

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT



MAJOR TRIBES

- KOLHA
- BHUMU
- BHUYAN
- BHUMIA
- MUNDA
- SANTALA
- BATHUDI

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- ASHRAM SCHOOL
- HOSTELS
- TRIBAL SCHOOLS

TRIBAL LANGUAGE

- LANGUAGE -IA
- LANGUAGE -M
- ▲ LANGUAGE -D



ST POPULATION RANGE	MEDICAL FACILITIES	REFERENCE
< 45695	★ DISTRICT HOSPITAL	● BLOCK H.Q.
45696 - 53306	▲ PHC-NEW	● DISTRICT H.Q.
53307 - 61880	● SUB_CENTER	— NATIONAL HIGHWAY
61881 - 67045	★ UPGRADED - PHC	— MAJOR ROADS
67046 - 74120		— BLOCK BOUNDARY
		— ITDA BOUNDARY
		— STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

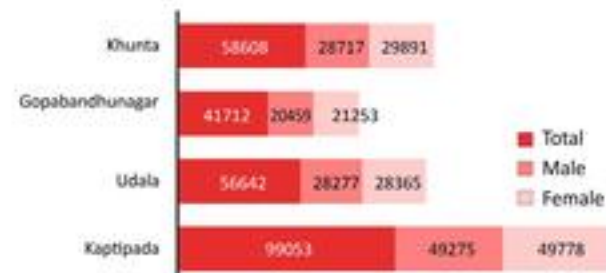
ITDA KAPTIPADA

Established in the year 1974-75 as Kaptipada ITDP became ITDA in 1979. It covers the whole of Kaptipada revenue Sub-Division having an area of 1239.30 sq. kms. Within its jurisdiction there are 500 inhabited villages and 8 uninhabited villages grouped under 64 GPs of 04 Blocks namely Gopabandhu Nagar, Kaptipada, Khunta and Udala in Mayurbhanj district. The major tribes of this area are Santal, Bhumij, Kolha and Bathudi.

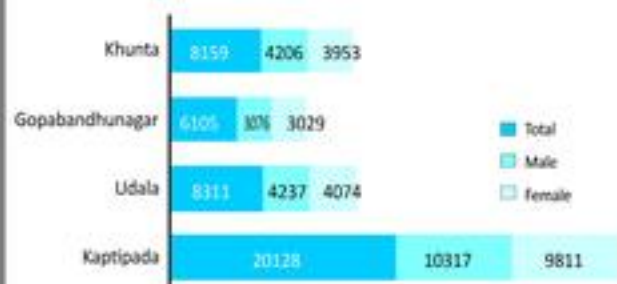
ITDA, Kaptipada



Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



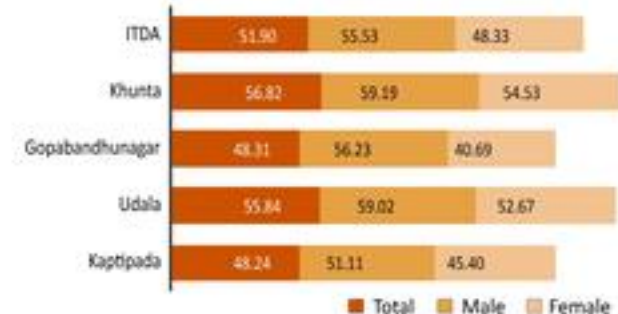
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

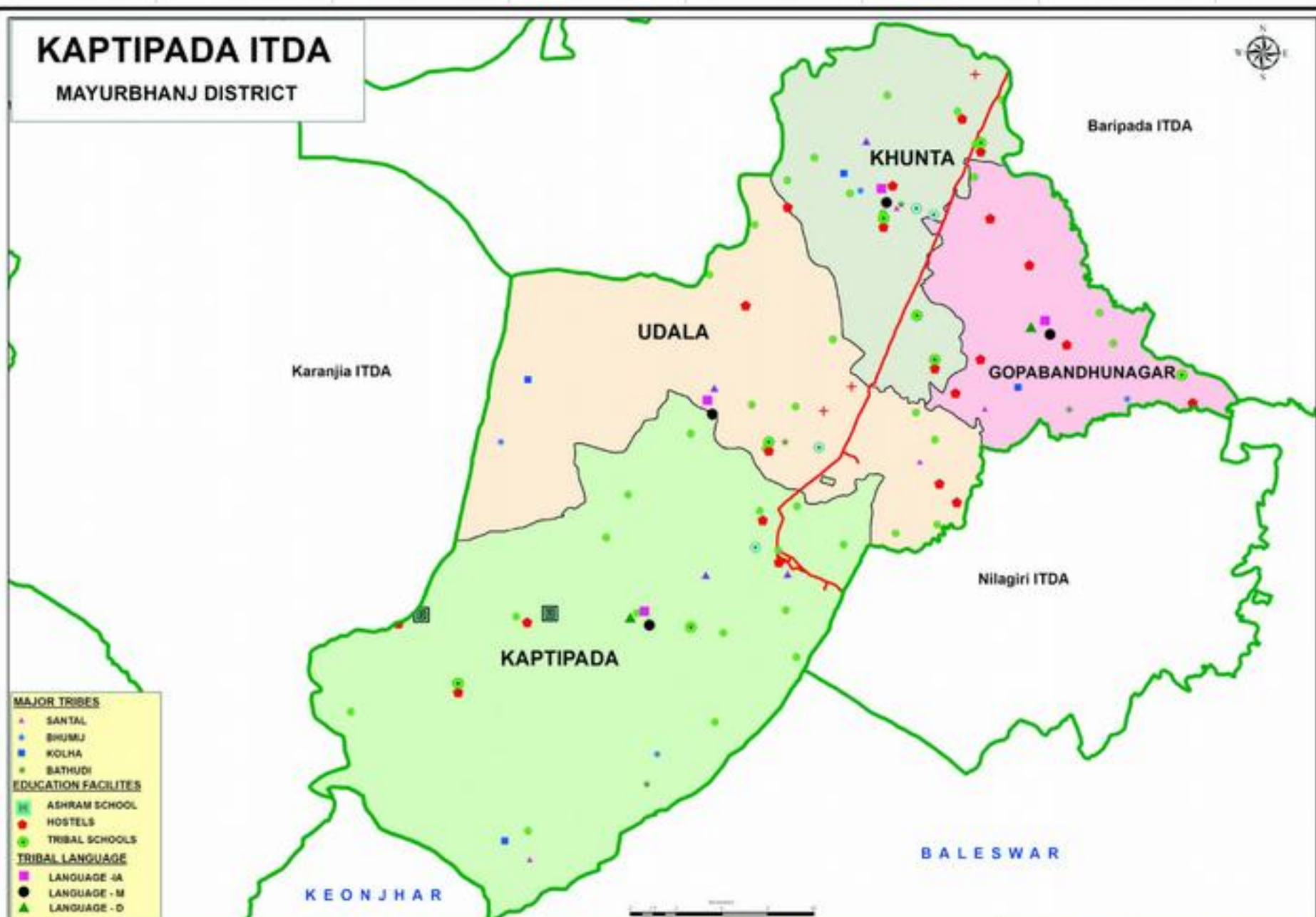


Work Participation Rate



KAPTIPADA ITDA

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT



MAJOR TRIBES

- ▲ SANTAL
- ◆ BKUMJ
- KOLHA
- BATHUDI

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- ASHRAM SCHOOL
- HOSTELS
- TRIBAL SCHOOLS

TRIBAL LANGUAGE

- LANGUAGE - IA
- LANGUAGE - M
- ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

Odisha

ST POPULATION RANGE

- ≤ 41712
- 41713 - 56642
- 56643 - 58608
- 58609 - 99053

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- SUB_CENTER
- ▲ PHC-NEW
- UGPHC

● BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

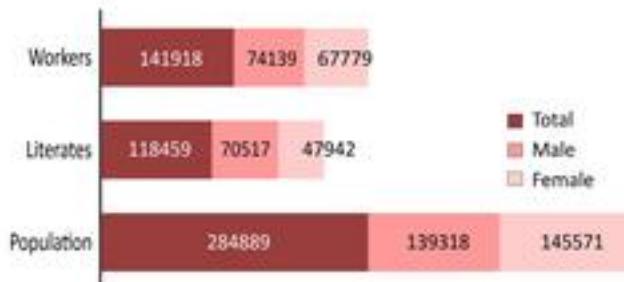
Prepared By

Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA KARANJIA

Taking birth as an ITDP in 1974-75, it was rechristened as Karanjia ITDA during 1979. It covers the whole of Panchpirih revenue Sub Division spread over an area of 3077.20 sq. kms. It has under its jurisdiction 730 inhabited villages and 27 uninhabited villages constituting 70 GPs of 05 Blocks namely Jashipur, Karanjia, Raruan, Sukruli and Thakurmunda in Mayurbhanj district. Many fascinating tribes namely, Santal, Bhumij, Kolha/Ho, Bathudi, Gond and Sounti etc. and 02 PVTGs - Hill Kharia and Mankirdia inhabit the area.

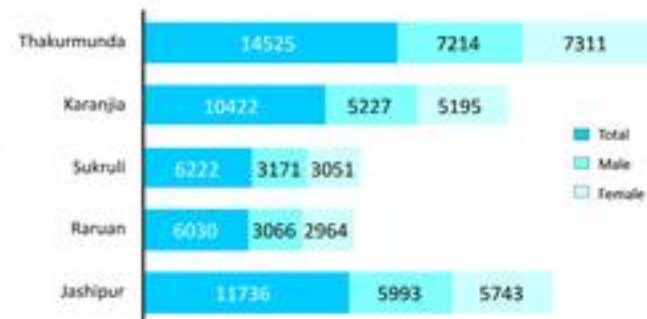
ITDA, Karanjia



Blockwise Population



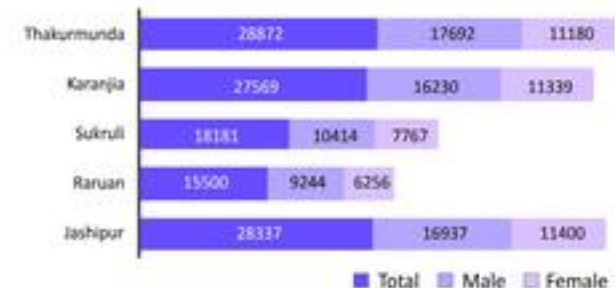
Child Population



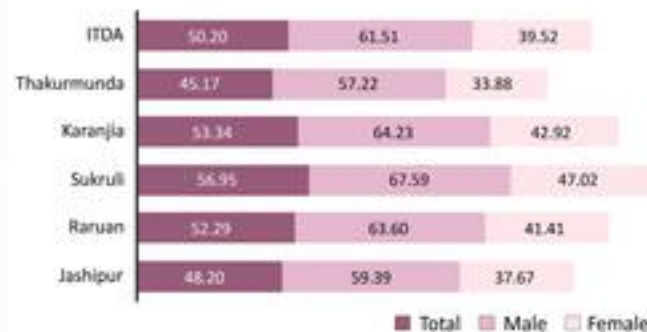
Sex Ratio



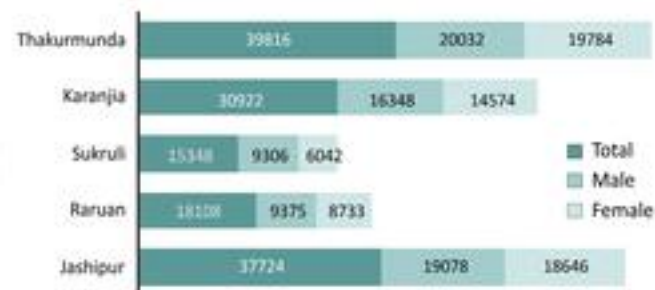
Blockwise Literates



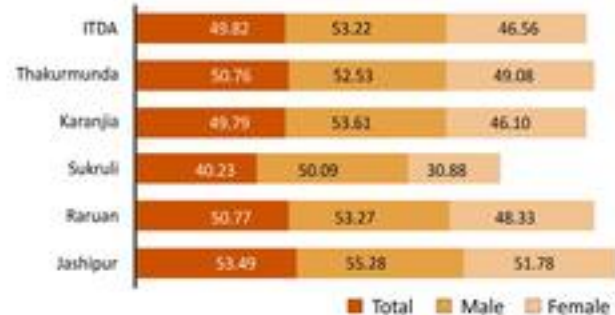
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers

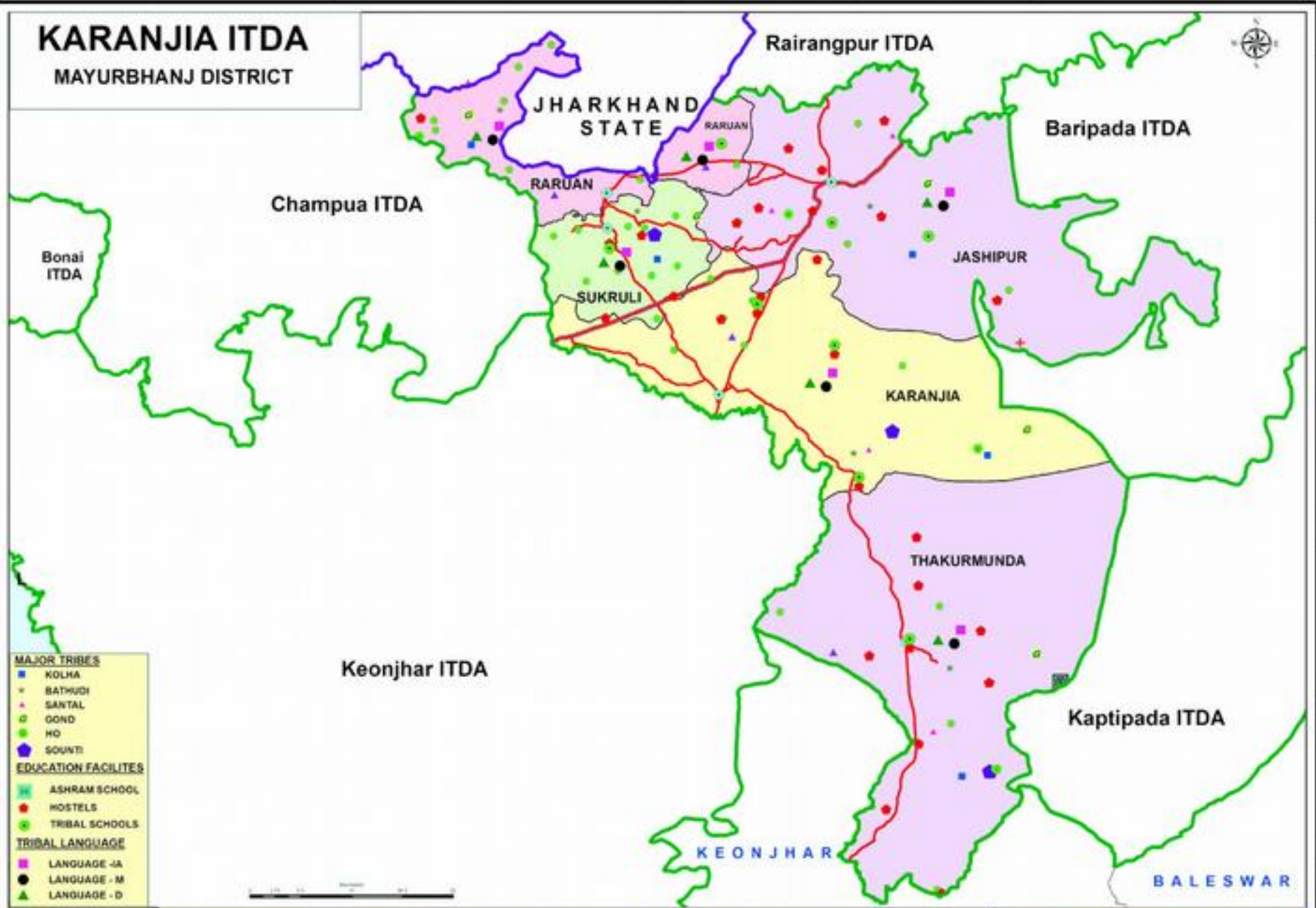


Work Participation Rate



KARANJIA ITDA

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KOLHA
 - ✦ BATHUOI
 - ✦ SANTAL
 - GOND
 - HO
 - SOUNTI
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE - JA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

ST POPULATION RANGE
≤ 35470
35471 - 38146
38147 - 62110
62111 - 78442

MEDICAL FACILITIES

● PHC-NEW
● SUB_CENTER
● UOPHC

REFERENCE

● BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

— NATIONAL HIGHWAY	— BLOCK BOUNDARY
— MAJOR ROADS	— ITDA BOUNDARY
	— STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

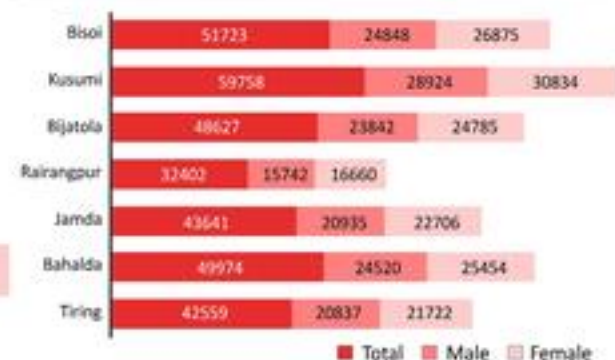
ITDA RAIRANGAPUR

The ITDP was grounded in the year 1974-75 and converted to ITDA in 1979. Its area spread over 1906.20 sq. kms is coterminous with that of Bamanghati (formerly Rairangpur) revenue Sub-Division of Mayurbhanj district. It covers 756 inhabited villages and 39 uninhabited villages coming under 71 GPs of 07 Blocks namely Bahalda, Bijatola, Bisoi, Jamda, Kusumi, Rairangpur and Tiring. The major tribes of this area are Santal, Kolha/Ho and Kol-Loharas etc. The accompanying charts and map presents demographic data, geographic location, ethnic composition, spoken language, existing health care, education, communication facilities of the ITDA.

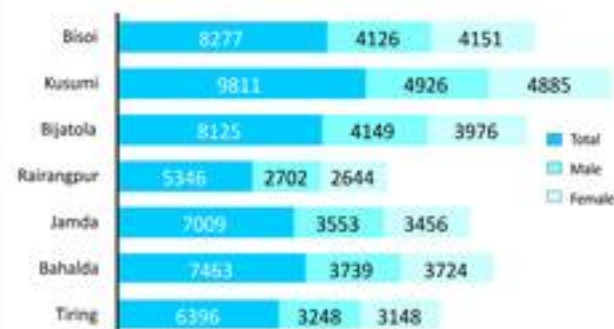
ITDA, Rairangpur



Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



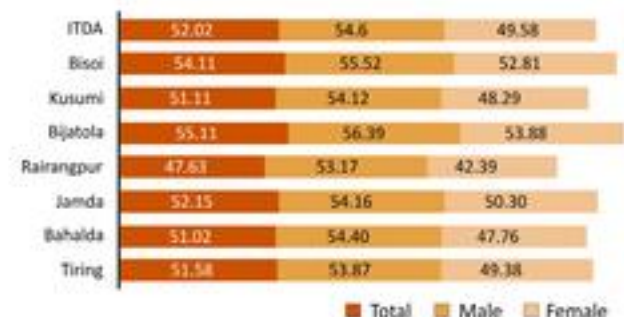
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



RAIRANGPUR ITDA

MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT



JHARKHAND



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- SANTAL
 - KOLHA
 - KOL_LOHARAS
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE -A
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - LANGUAGE - D



ST POPULATION RANGE

≤ 32402
32403 - 43641
43642 - 51723
51724 - 59758

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - UPGRADED - PHC

- BLOCK H.Q.

- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS

- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA NABARANGAPUR

Born as ITDP in the year 1976 it was registered as ITDA in 1979 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 vide Registration No.15050/1894 of 1978-79. It covers the entire Nabarangapur district spread over an area of 5148 sq. kms. It is constituted of 01 revenue Sub-Division (Nabarangapur) having 10 Blocks namely Nabarangapur, Papadahandi, Tentulikhunti, Nandahandi, Kosagumuda, Dabugaon, Umerkote, Jharigaon, Chandahandi and Raighar, 169 GPs, 868 inhabited villages and 23 uninhabited villages. The major tribes residing in this area are Bhattada, Gond, Paroja, Kandha and Ornatya.

Child Population



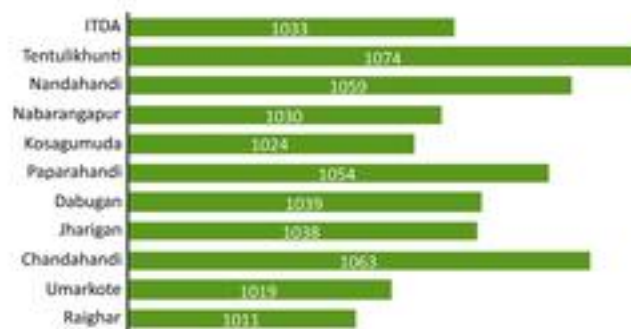
Literacy Rate



ITDA, Nabarangapur



Sex Ratio



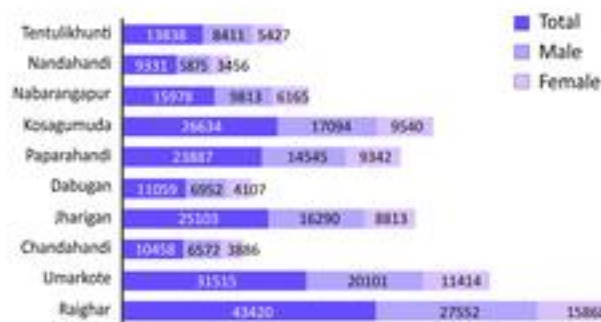
Blockwise Workers



Blockwise Population



Blockwise Literates

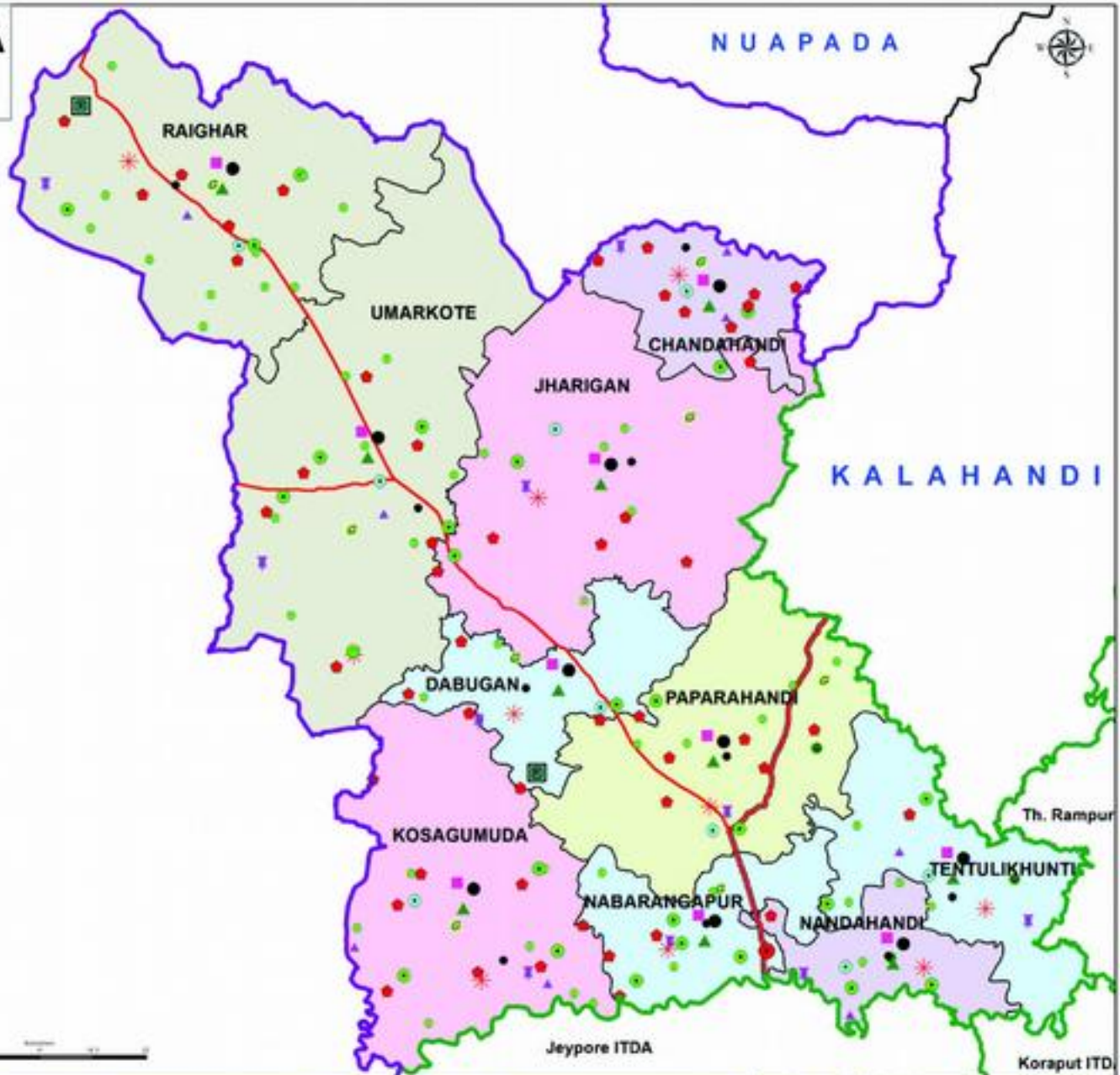


Work Participation Rate



NABARANGAPUR ITDA

NABARANGAPUR DISTRICT



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- * BHOTTADA
 - GOND
 - ▽ PAROJA
 - KANDHA
 - OMANATYA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE -A
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



ST POPULATION RANGE

4 27454
27455 - 46109
46110 - 76358
76359 - 98951
98952 - 119560

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ▲ PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER

- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - DISTRICT H.Q.

- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY

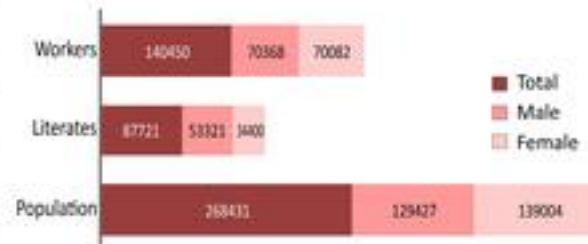
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA GUNUPUR

Grounded in the year 1974-75, Gunupur ITDP became ITDA later in 1979. It covers the whole of Gunupur revenue Sub-Division spread over an area of 4271 sq. kms. It has jurisdiction over 02 Tahasils (Gunupur & Bissam-Cuttack), 07 Blocks (Gunupur, Ramnaguda, Bissam-Cuttack, Muniguda, Chandrapur, Padmapur and Gudari), 95 GPs 1349 inhabited and 122 uninhabited villages in Rayagada district. The major tribes inhabiting the ITDA area are Kandha and Saora including two colourful the PVTGs, Lanjia Saora and Dongria Kandha for whom two micro projects named Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA), Chatikona and Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA), Bissam-Cuttack are operating.

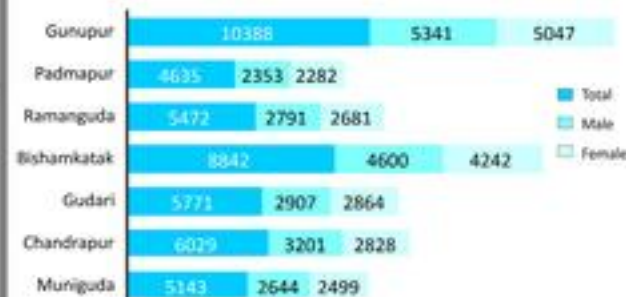
ITDA, Gunupur



Blockwise Population



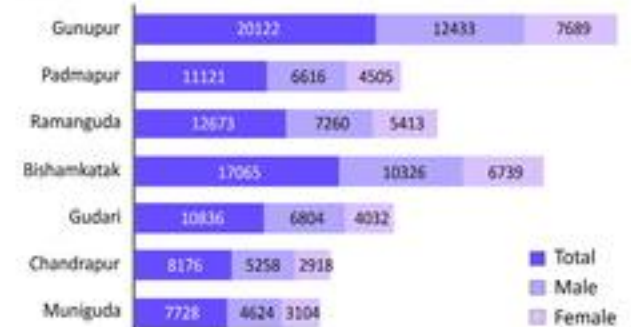
Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



GUNUPUR ITDA

RAYAGADA DISTRICT

KALAHANDI

KANDHAMAL

GANJAM

Th.Rampur ITDA

MUNIGUDA

CHANDRAPUR

Rayagada ITDA

BISSAM CUTTACK

GUDARI

PADMAPUR

Parlakhemundi ITDA

Koraput ITDA

ANDHRA PRADESH

GAJAPATI

RAMANGUDA

GUNUPUR

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
 - SAORA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE -JA
 - LANGUAGE -M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE -D

0 10 20 30 40 50

INDIA



Odisha

ST POPULATION RANGE

- ≤ 29606
- 29607 - 31623
- 31624 - 34456
- 34457 - 60207

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- SUB_CENTER
- ▲ PHC-NEW

○ BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

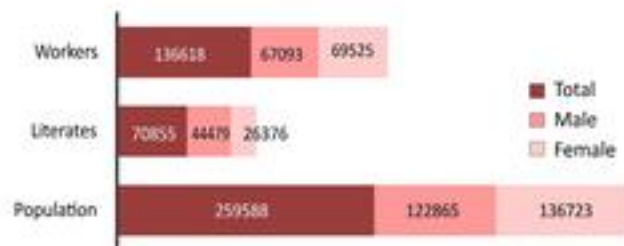
Prepared By

Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA RAYAGADA

Rayagada ITDP was established in the year 1974-75 and later it was registered as ITDA in 1979. Having an area of 3310.10 sq. kms, this ITDA is constituted of 04 Blocks namely Rayagada, Kalyansingpur, Kashipur and Kolnara, 76 GPs and 1119 inhabited villages and 75 uninhabited villages of Rayagada district. Kandha and Paroja are dominant tribes of the area. Dongria Kandha - a colourful PVTG also inhabits the area for whom a micro project named Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA), Parsali is operating in Kalyansingpur block.

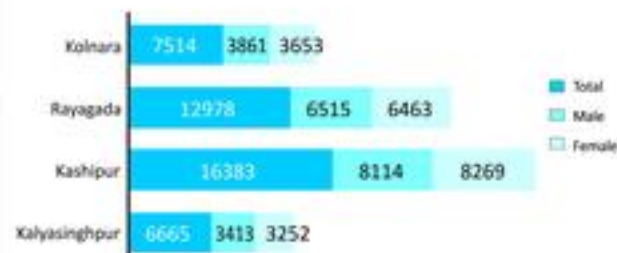
ITDA, Rayagada



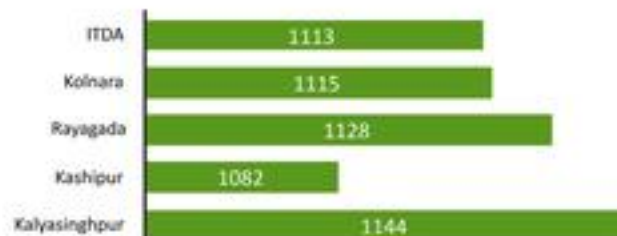
Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



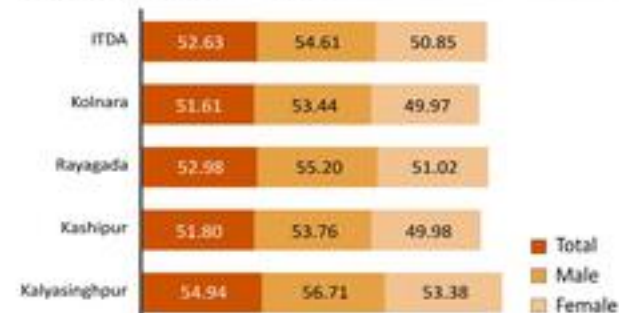
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



RAYAGADA ITDA

RAYAGADA DISTRICT

Th Rampur ITDA



KALAHANDI

KALYANASINGPUR

Gunupur ITDA

Nabarangapur ITDA

KASHIPUR

KOLNARA

Jeypore ITDA

RAYAGADA

Koraput ITDA

ANDHRA PRADESH

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- KANDHA
 - ▲ PAROJA
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE -A
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

ST POPULATION RANGE

- < 40841
- 40842 - 52387
- 52388 - 84357

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ▲ PHC - NEW
- SUB_CENTER

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA KUCHINDA

Established in the year 1974-75, Kuchinda ITDP was converted to ITDA in 1979. The Jurisdiction of the ITDA extends over one revenue Sub-Division (Kuchinda), 03 Blocks i.e. Bamra, Jamankira & Kuchinda, 55 GPs, 501 inhabited villages and 15 uninhabited villages covering the geographical area of 2367 sq. kms in Sambalpur district. Kisan and Gond are the dominant tribes of the area.

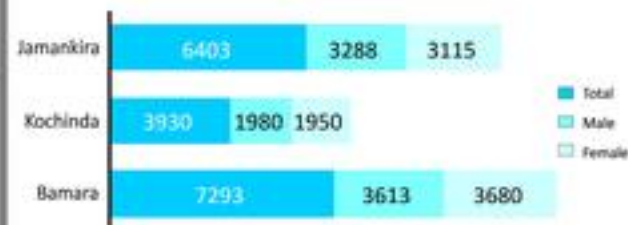
ITDA, Kuchinda



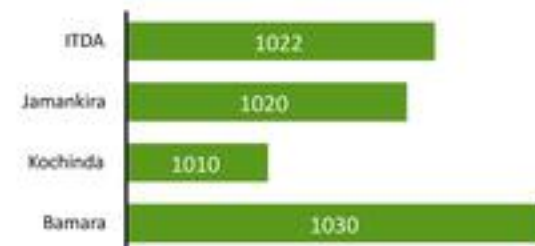
Blockwise Population



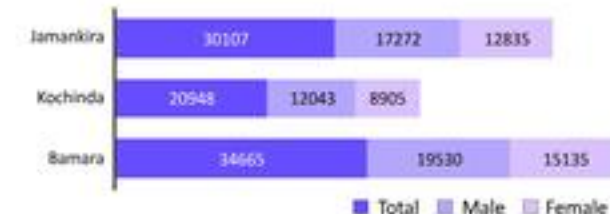
Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



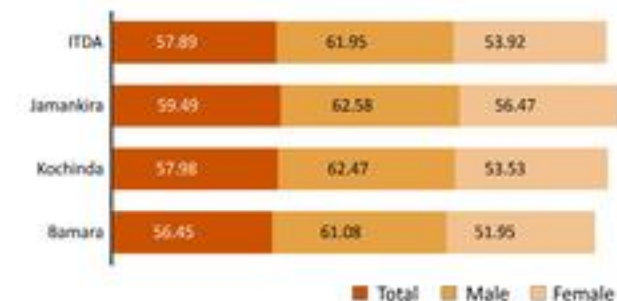
Literacy Rate



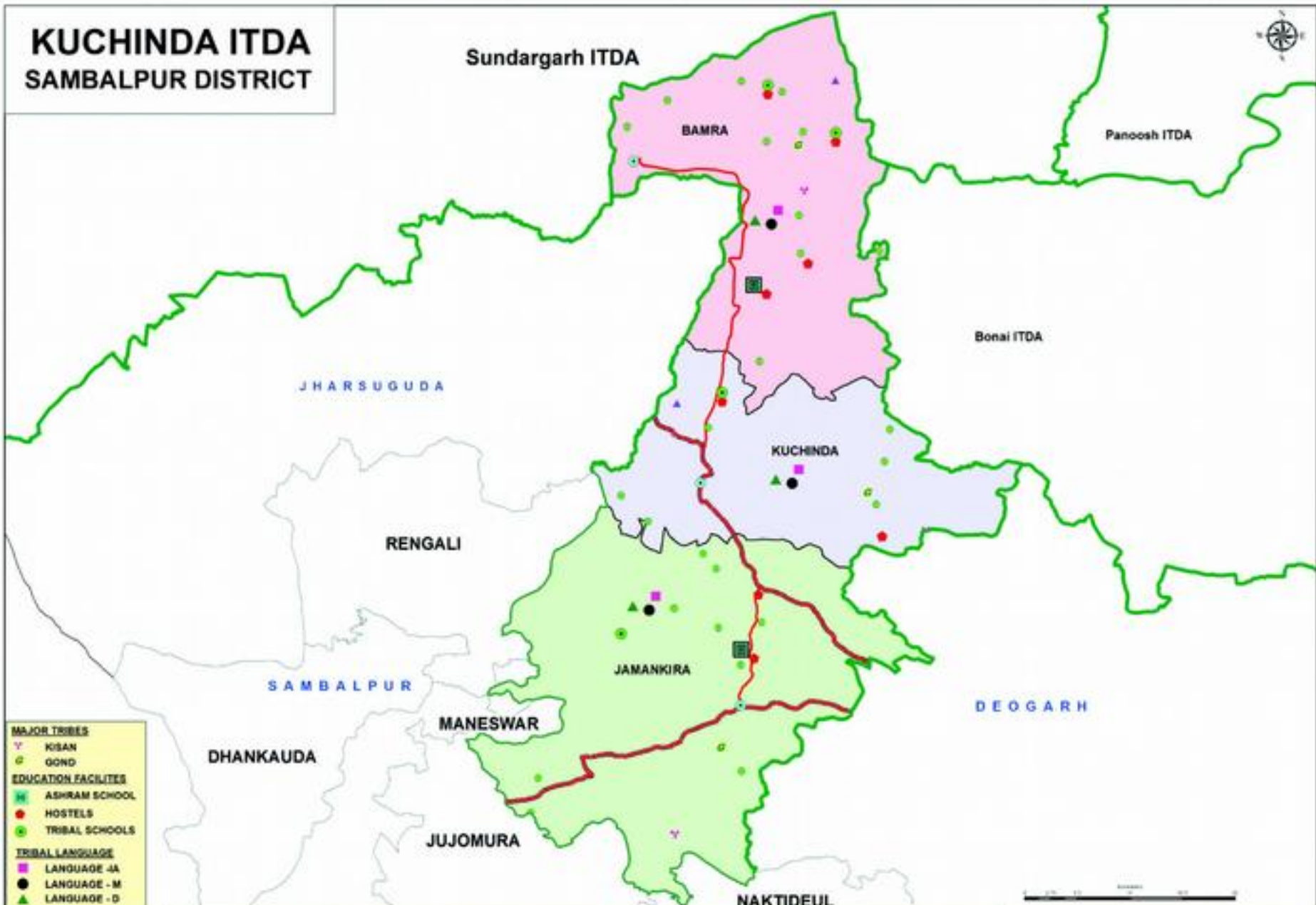
Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



KUCHINDA ITDA SAMBALPUR DISTRICT



MAJOR TRIBES

- ▽ KISAN
- GOND

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- ▣ ASHRAM SCHOOL
- HOSTELS
- TRIBAL SCHOOLS

TRIBAL LANGUAGE

- LANGUAGE - JA
- LANGUAGE - M
- ▲ LANGUAGE - D



ST POPULATION

34648
52807
60494

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- PHC- NEW
- SUB_CENTER

REFERENCE

- BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY

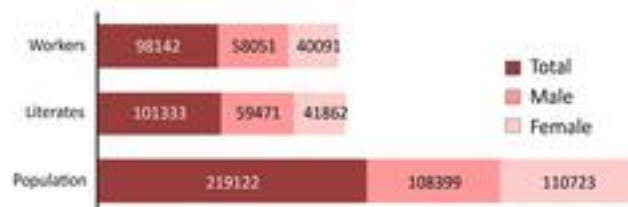
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

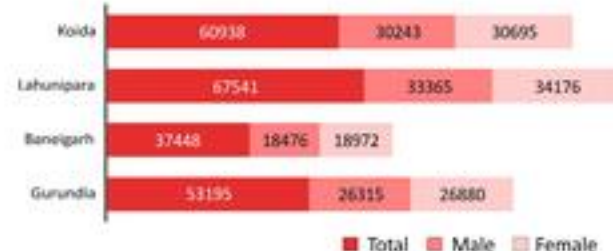
ITDA BONAI

Bonai ITDP was established in the year 1974-75 and later it was registered as ITDA in the year 1979 bearing registration No-155055 / 1899 of 1978-79. The ITDA is constituted of one revenue Sub-division, 04 blocks namely Banaigarh, Lahunipada, Koida and Gurundia, 55 GPs, 565 inhabited and 29 uninhabited villages in Sundargarh district. It covers a geographical area of 3356.60 sq. kms. Important tribes found in the area are Kisan, Munda, Gond, Oraon, Bhumia, Bhuyan etc.

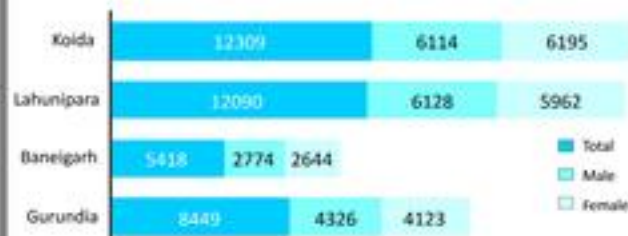
ITDA, Bonai



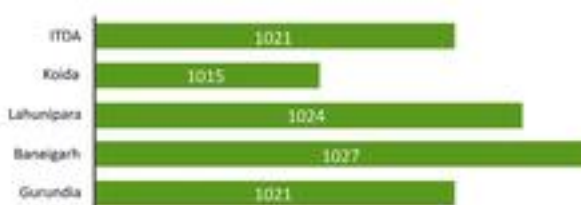
Blockwise Population



Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



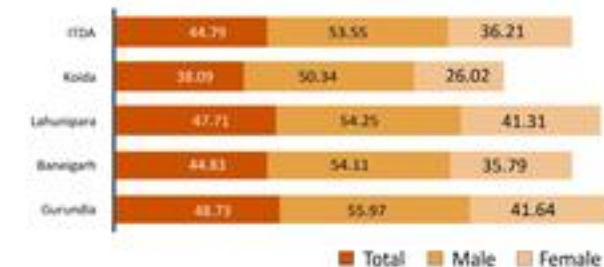
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



BONAI ITDA

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

JHARKHAND STATE

Sundargarh ITDA

Panposh ITDA

KOIDA

Champua ITDA

GURUNDIA

LAHUNIPARA

Keonjhar ITDA

BANEIGARH

DEOGARH

ANGUL

- MAJOR TRIBES**
- ▽ KISAN
 - # MUNDA
 - ⊙ GOND
 - ★ ORAON
 - ⊞ BHUMA
 - ⊞ BHUYAN
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ⊞ ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - ⊞ TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- ⊞ LANGUAGE - IA
 - LANGUAGE - M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA	ST POPULATION RANGE
	≤ 37448
	37449 - 53195
	53196 - 60938
	60939 - 87541

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ▲ PHC - NEW
 - SUB_CENTER

- REFERENCE**
- ⊞ BLOCK H.Q.
 - DISTRICT H.Q.

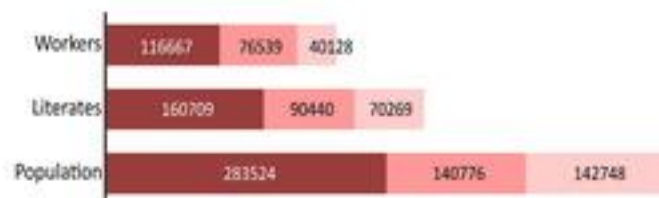
- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA PANPOSH

Panposh ITDP was grounded in the year 1974-75 under TSP approach and was converted to ITDA in 1979. The ITDA covers an area of 3356.60 sq. kms. having under its jurisdiction one revenue Sub-Division (Panposh), 04 Blocks i.e. Bisra, Kuanarmunda, Lathikata and Nuagaon, 71 GPs, 374 inhabited villages and 04 uninhabited villages in Sundargarh district. The major tribes inhabiting the area are Oraon, Munda, Kisan and Kharía etc.

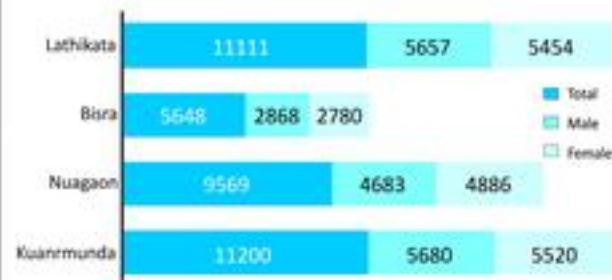
ITDA, Panposh



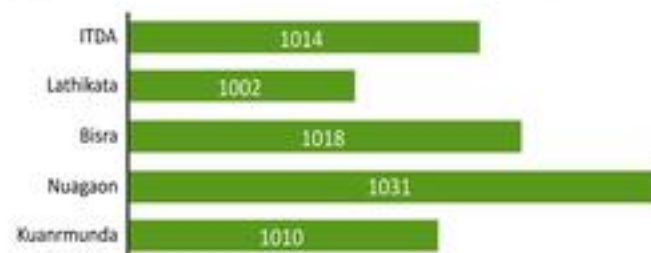
Blockwise Population



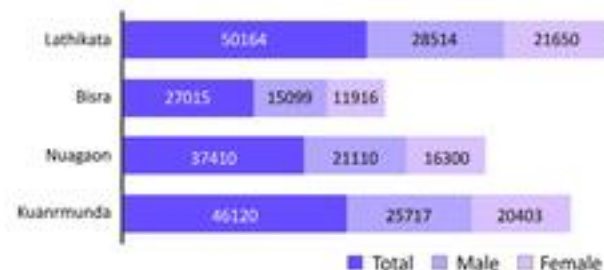
Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



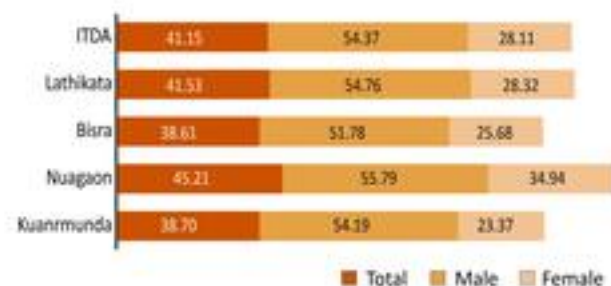
Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



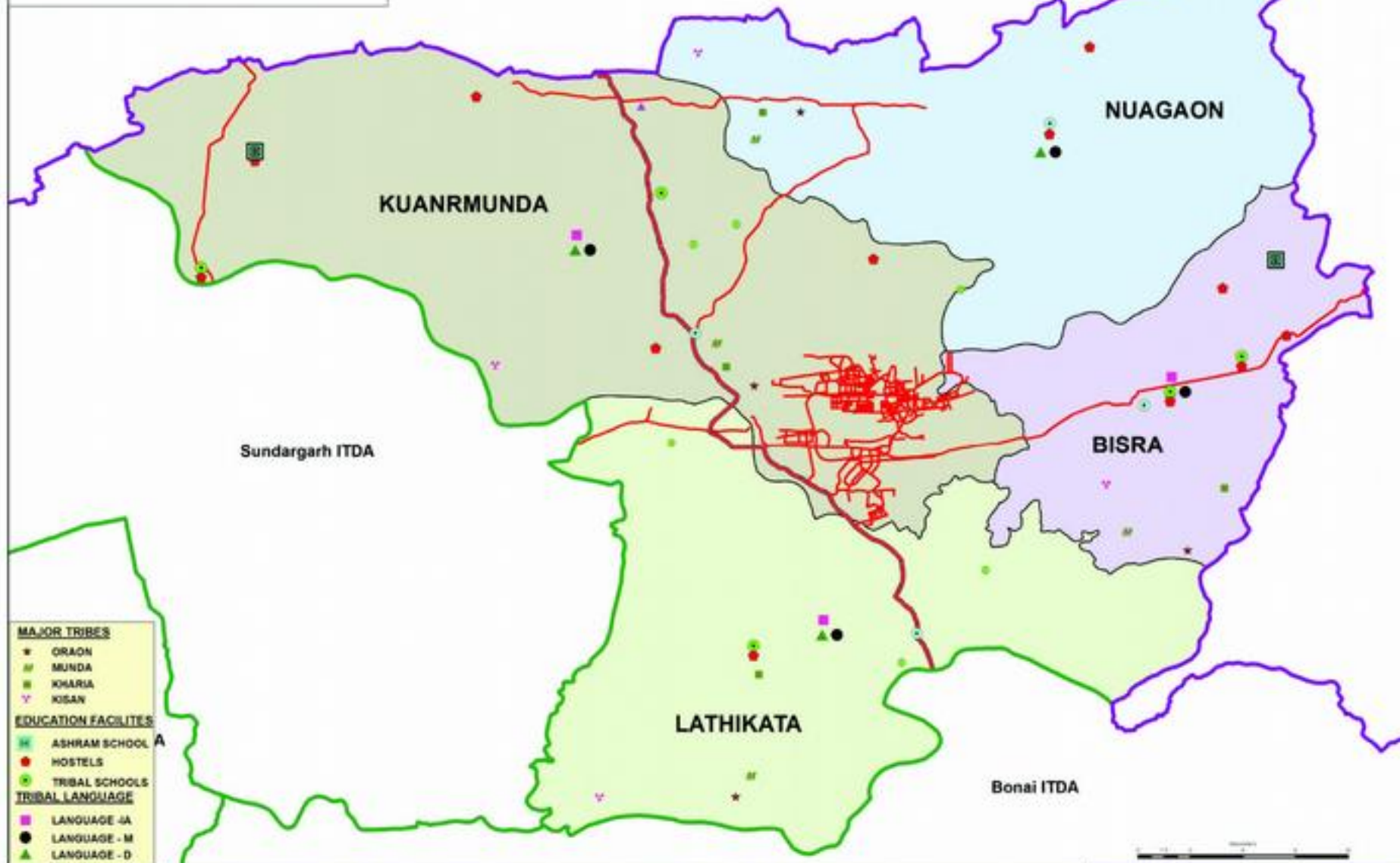
Work Participation Rate



PANPOSH ITDA

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

JHARKHAND



- MAJOR TRIBES**
- ★ ORAN
 - MUNDA
 - KHARIA
 - ∇ KISAN
- EDUCATION FACILITIES**
- ASHRAM SCHOOL
 - HOSTELS
 - TRIBAL SCHOOLS
- TRIBAL LANGUAGE**
- LANGUAGE -A
 - LANGUAGE -M
 - ▲ LANGUAGE -D



ST POPULATION RANGE

≤ 45845
45847 - 70233
70234 - 82264
82265 - 85181

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ▲ PHC-NEW
 - SUB_CENTER
 - BLOCK H.Q.

- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - ITDA BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY

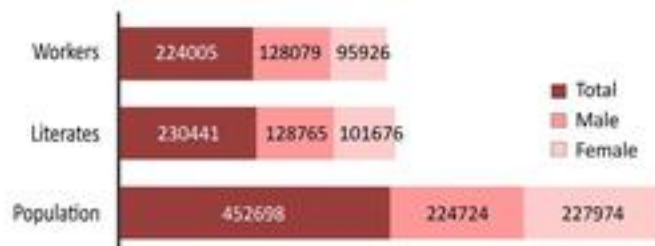
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA SUNDARGARH

Established in the year 1975, Sundargarh ITDP was registered as ITDA in the year 1979. Covering the whole of Sundargarh revenue Sub-Division and having a geographical area of 4615.70 sq. kms, it has jurisdiction over 09 Blocks (Balishankara, Badagaon, Hemgiri, Kutra, Lephripara, Rajgangpur, Subdega, Sundargarh and Tangarpali), 136 GPs, 774 inhabited villages and 16 uninhabited villages in Sundargarh district. Important tribes residing in the area are Oraon, Munda, Gond, Bhuyan, Kharia and Kisan.

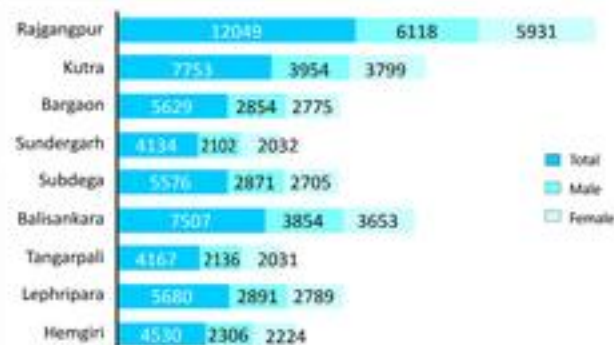
ITDA, Sundargarh



Blockwise Population



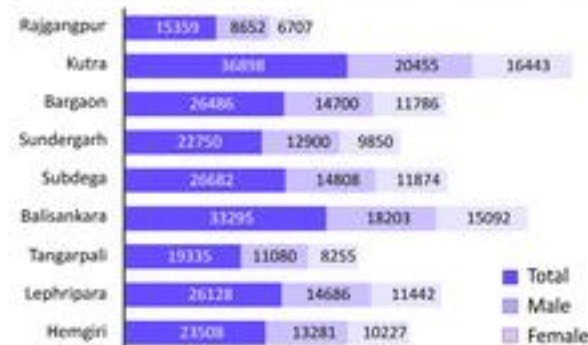
Child Population



Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate

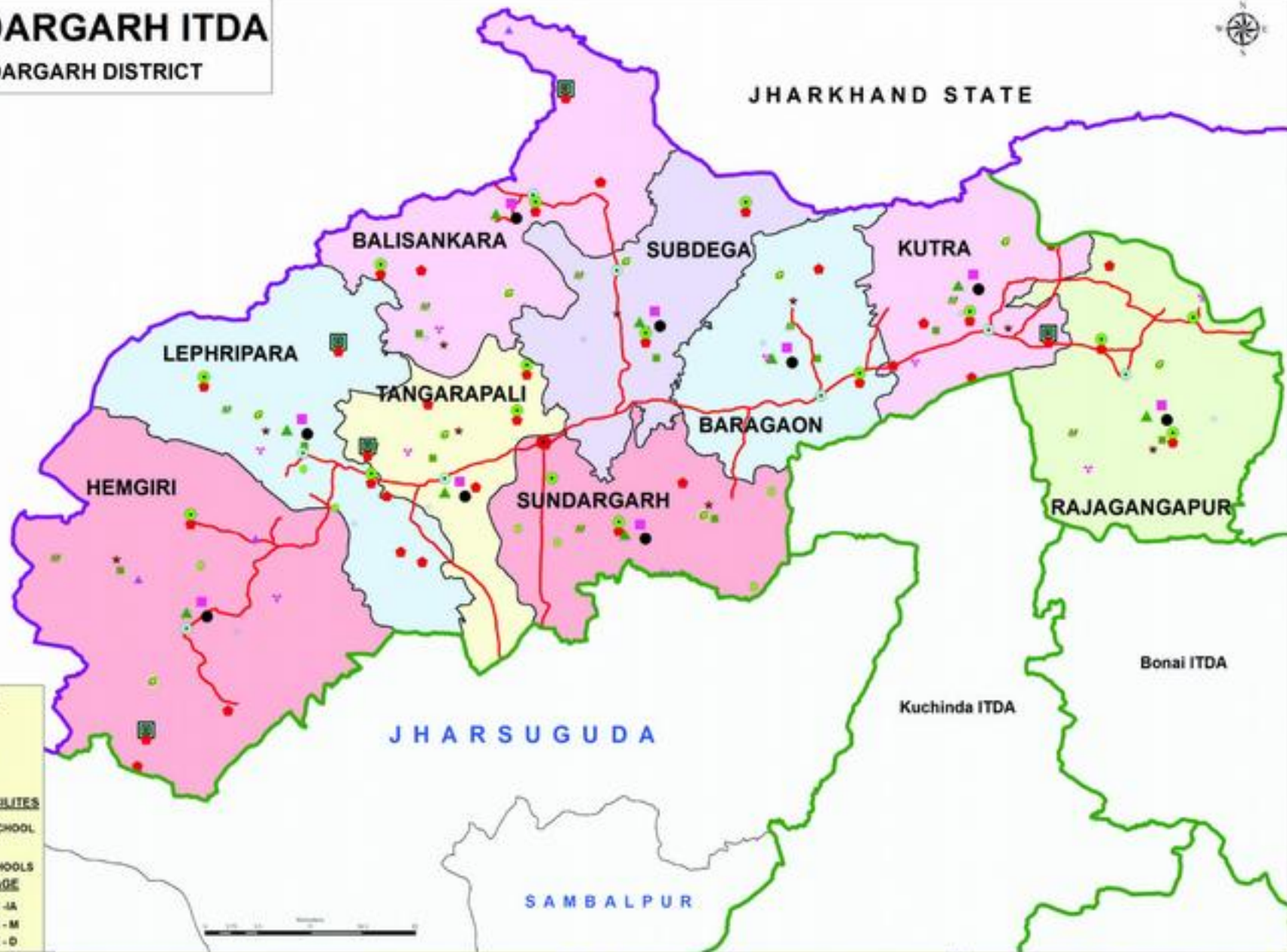


SUNDARGARH ITDA

SUNDARGARH DISTRICT



JHARKHAND STATE



MAJOR TRIBES

- ★ ORAON
- ✱ MUNDA
- ◻ GOND
- ◻ BHUYAN
- ◻ KHARIA
- ▽ KISAN

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- ◻ ASHRAM SCHOOL
- HOSTELS
- ◻ TRIBAL SCHOOLS

TRIBAL LANGUAGE

- ◻ LANGUAGE -IA
- LANGUAGE -M
- ▲ LANGUAGE -D



INDIA

Odisha

ST POPULATION RANGE

- ◻ < 34369
- ◻ 34370 - 38312
- ◻ 38313 - 45332
- ◻ 45333 - 46418
- ◻ 46419 - 62040
- ◻ 62041 - 85116

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ▲ PHC- NEW
- SUB_CENTER

- ◻ BLOCK H.Q.
- DISTRICT H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

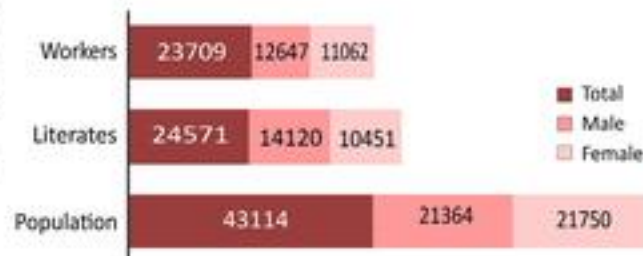
Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

ITDA TILEIBANI

Grounded very recently in 2015, the ITDA, Tileibani covers only one block namely, Tileibani, 16 GPs, 221 inhabited and 25 uninhabited villages of Deogarh district having an area of 994.92 sq. kms. Among all the ITDAs it has the smallest ST population. The major tribes inhabiting the area are Kisan, Gond and Bhuyan etc.

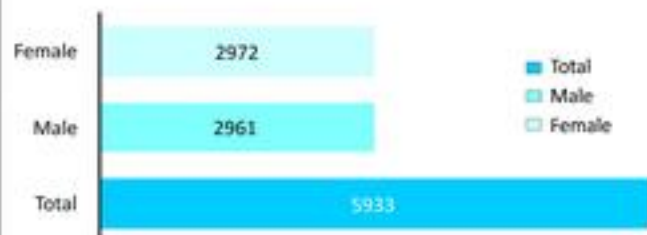
ITDA, Tileibani



Blockwise Population



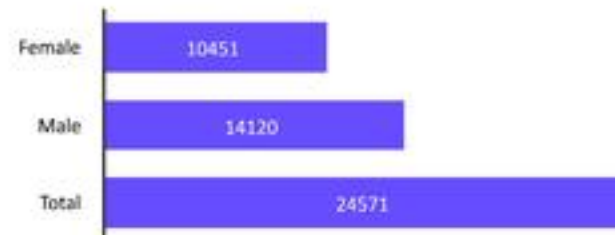
Child Population



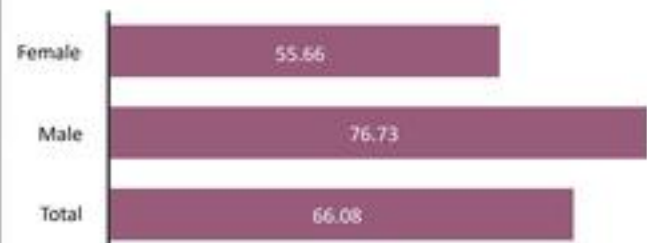
Sex Ratio



Blockwise Literates



Literacy Rate



Blockwise Workers



Work Participation Rate



TILEIBANI ITDA

DEOGARH DISTRICT



Kuchinda ITDA

Bonai ITDA

TILEIBANI

DEOGARH

SAMBALPUR

MAJOR TRIBES

- Y KISAN
- O GOND
- BHUIYAN

EDUCATION FACILITIES

- H ASHRAM SCHOOL
- HOSTELS

TRIBAL LANGUAGE

- LANGUAGE - 4A
- LANGUAGE - M
- ▲ LANGUAGE - D



INDIA

Odisha

ST POPULATION

43114

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- * PHC- NEW
- SUB_CENTER

● BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- ITDA BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by

Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar



Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Micro Projects

Among the hundreds of tribal communities living in the country, there are some groups who are relatively more isolated, archaic, vulnerable, deprived, disadvantaged and backward. They live in small, scattered habitats in remote, inaccessible areas. Since the adoption of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) approach in the 5th Five Year Plan, these tribal groups have been initially identified as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) on the basis of certain criteria prescribed by Government of India and recently re-designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the purpose of receiving special attention for their all-round development.

With the aim to make all round development of these small tribal groups living in a limited area through multi-sectoral socio-economic programmes, the micro project approach was introduced in the country in the year 1975-76. In Odisha 13 PVTGs have been identified over period of time and for them 17 micro projects are functioning in different parts of the State out of which, 13 are within the TSP area and the remaining 04, outside the TSP area. The following Statement and Map show the demographic data and locations of the 17 micro projects.

Sl No	Name of PVTG	Name of Micro Project	No of Household	Population			Sex Ratio	Literates			Literacy Rate		
				Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Lodha	LDA, Morada	1083	3112	1591	1521	956	403	182	221	26.03	31.02	20.18
2	Hill Kharia, Mankirdia, Birhor	HKMDA, Jashipur	706	2111	1060	1051	992	895	505	390	42.41	47.66	36.41
3	Paudi Bhuyan	PBDA, Rugudakudar	1001	3830	1889	1941	1028	670	325	345	25.61	29.54	21.79
4		PBDA, Jamardihi	1321	5823	2950	2873	974	1188	675	513	38.82	47.39	30.00
5		PBDA, huntgaon	1079	4126	2060	2066	1003	744	516	228	18.03	23.68	12.39
6	Juang	JDA, Gonasika	1936	8592	4196	4396	1048	2621	1677	944	29.75	42.56	17.52
7	Kutia Kandha	KKDA, Belghar	1331	5953	2800	3153	1126	614	338	276	34.31	44.48	22.42
8		KKDA, Lanjigarh	632	2683	1357	1326	977	1068	696	372	39.80	53.72	25.56
9	Saora	SDA, Chandragiri	1176	5553	2858	2695	943	1196	700	496	48.00	53.00	42.58
10		TDA, Tumba	991	4315	2152	2163	1005	965	526	439	38.36	42.58	34.16
11	Lanjia Saora	LSDA, Puttasingsh	1012	6267	2927	3340	1141	866	507	359	51.81	63.26	41.52
12		LSDA, Seranga	1427	5553	2775	2778	1001	1078	610	468	33.19	42.41	23.86
13	Dongria Kandha	DKDA, Chatikona	1475	6264	2656	3608	1358	731	407	324	33.68	46.57	23.42
14		DKDA, Parsali	631	2584	1105	1479	1338	390	187	203	25.78	33.42	20.16
15	Bonda	BDA, Mudulpada	1780	6676	3092	3584	1159	1173	612	561	14.10	19.60	8.98
16	Didayi	DDA, Kudumuluguma	1723	7250	3394	3856	1136	1547	699	848	20.67	25.09	16.75
17	Chuktia Bhunjia	CBDA, Sunabeda	614	2378	1220	1158	949	1261	769	492	52.98	62.54	42.91

Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

PVTGs & MICRO PROJECTS



PRIMITIVE GROUP			
1	BDA_MUDULIPADA	10	LDA_MORADA
2	CBDA_SONABEDA	11	LSDA_PUTTASING
3	DDA_KUDUMULGUMA	12	LSDA_SERANGA
4	DKDA_CHATIKONA	13	PBDA_JAMARDIHI
5	DKDA_PARSALI	14	PBDA_KHUNTUGAON
6	HKMDA_JASHIPUR	15	PBDA_RUGUDAKUDAR
7	JDA_GONASIKA	16	SDA_CHANDRAGIRI
8	KKDA_BELGHAR	17	TDA_TUMBA
9	KKDA_LANJIGARH		



REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Bonda Development Agency (BDA) Mudulipada

Year of Establishment - 1976-77

Plan Period : 5th Five Year Plan :1974-78

Location:

Project Hqs - Mudulipada
Block - Khairput
ITDA - Malkangiri (TSP Area)
District - Malkangiri
Terrain - Hills & Forests

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 130.00
Number of GPs : 04
Number of Villages : 29
Number of PVTG Households : 1780
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 51

TSP Area

BDA is the first Micro Project of Odisha as well as India established for the development of the PVTG called Bonda. It is a small highland tribe who identify themselves as 'Remo' meaning the 'Man'. They speak a language of their own that is also called 'Remo' and it is a Mundari language.

Their unique style of personal appearance distinguishes them from rest of the world. Bonda men wear a narrow strip of loin cloth (gosi). It is the women's attire that is so remarkable. The only short strip of hand woven loin cloth women wear is called 'Nadi' or 'Ringa' that barely covers their lower parts. They make up this very patent deficiency by wearing a mass of brass and bead necklaces and large heavy circular collars (neck rings) of brass and aluminum. These ornaments cover the breasts and hang down to the navel. The Bonda settlements have scattered small hutments.

They derive their subsistence from shifting cultivation (Klunda or Dongar chas) as well as settled cultivation (Jhola chas), animal domestication and seasonal forest collections. They worship mostly the deities of nature like the Patkhanda Maaparabu - the Creator of universe, Hundi or Bursung - the Mother Earth and the village Goddess, Kapurchuan - the deity of stream, Dhartani - the deity of cowshed, Uga and Renungbor - the forest deities, Doliang - the spirit of mango tree etc. Their major festivals are Chait Parab, Pus Parab and Patkhanda Jatra.

Population



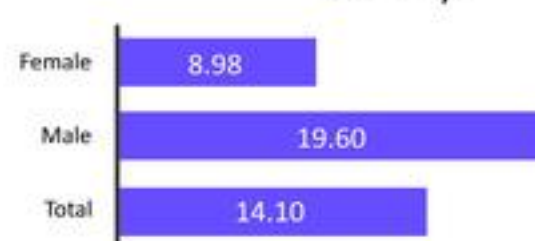
Sex Ratio



Literates

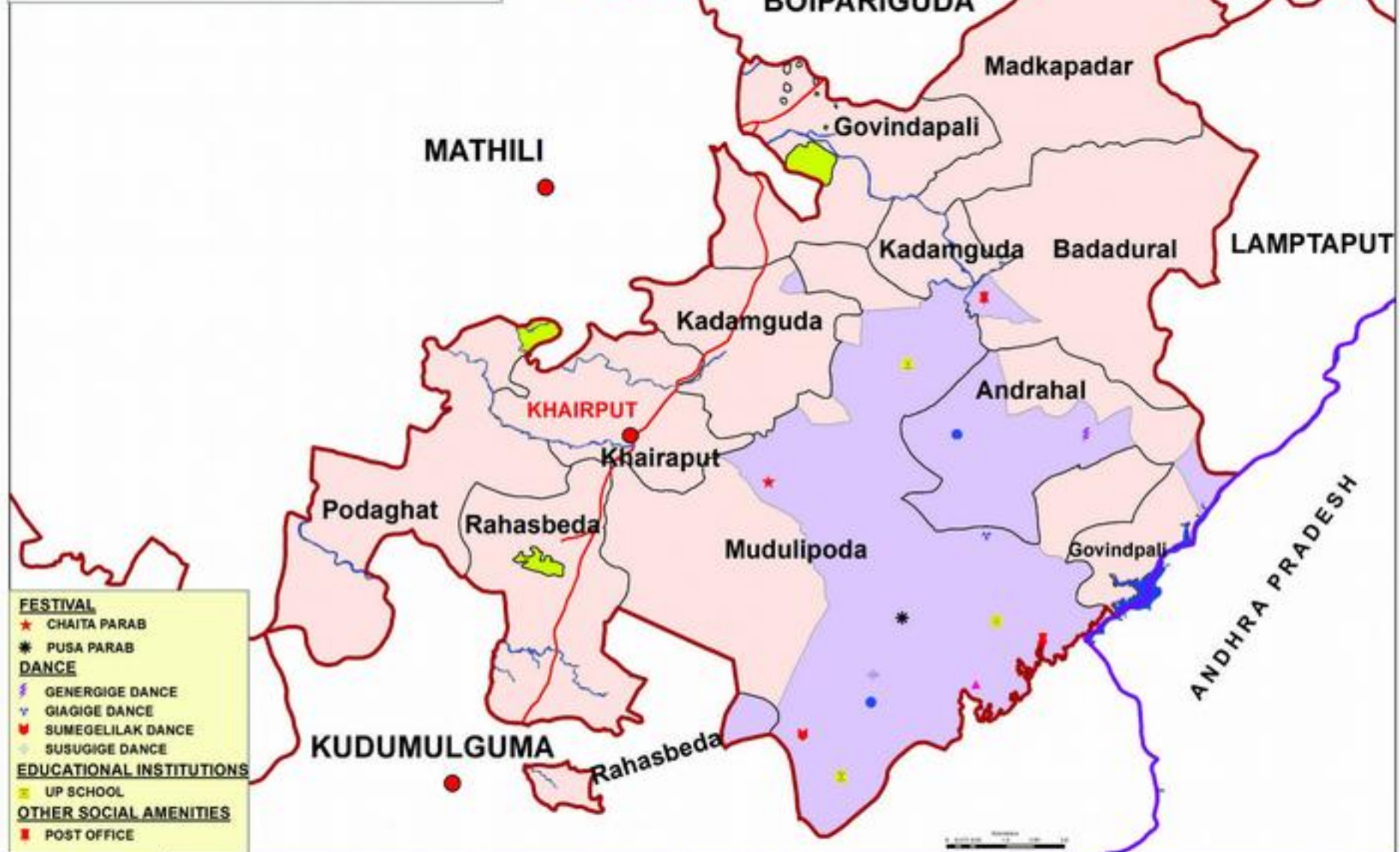


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**BONDA DEV. AGENCY (BDA)
MUDULIPADA
KHAIRPUT BLOCK, MALKANGIRI DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ★ CHAITA PARAB
 - * PUSA PARAB
- DANCE**
- ⚡ GENERGIGE DANCE
 - ∇ GIAGIGE DANCE
 - ♠ SUMEGELILAK DANCE
 - ◊ SUSUGIGE DANCE
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- ▭ UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE



- TOTAL POPULATION - 6676**
- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - ▲ PHC
 - BLOCK H.Q.
- REFERENCE**
- MAJOR ROADS
 - ▭ FOREST
 - ▭ MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Chuktia Bhunjia Development Agency (CBDA), Sunabeda

Year of Establishment - 1994-95

Plan Period : 8th Five Year Plan : 1992-97

Location:

Project Hqs - Sunabeda
 Block - Komna
 District - Nuapada
 Terrain - Reserve Forest
 Non-TSP Area

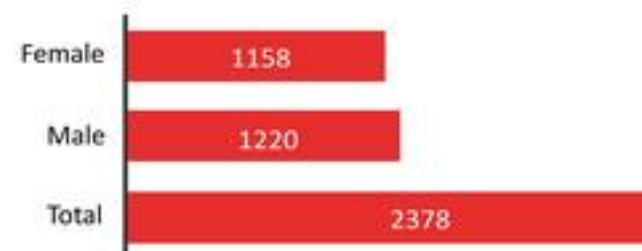
Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 150.00
 Number of GPs : 03
 Number of Villages : 14
 Number of PVTG Households : 614
 Average Household Size : 04
 Population Density per sq. km : 16

CBDA is the last one to be grounded among all the Micro Projects of Odisha. The Chuktia Bhunjia who consider themselves to be a pure section of the Bhunjia tribe is a small and little known PVTG of Western Orissa. Their mother tongue called Bhunjia is a mixture of Odia, Chhattisgarhi and Hindi languages.

Their settlements showing linear housing pattern are located in the sylvan hill ranges of Sunabeda Wild Life Sanctuary. As a distinguishing cultural trait, they strongly believe their kitchen to be a very sacred place for being the seat of their ancestors. Therefore it is built separately in to which no outsider and even the married daughter of the family is allowed to enter. Consequent upon the defilement of the kitchen it is burnt and a new kitchen is built. The Chuktias are settled agriculturists and being forest dwellers, they also depend on forest collections. The shrine of Sunadei - their supreme deity is located at the Sunabeda village. Besides, they worship deities like Budharaja, Dharani mata and Budhimai for their wellbeing. Chaitra Jatra, Sunadei Jatra, Nuakhai and Chaula Dhua are their main festivals.

Population



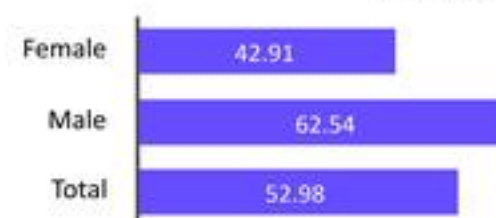
Sex Ratio



Literates

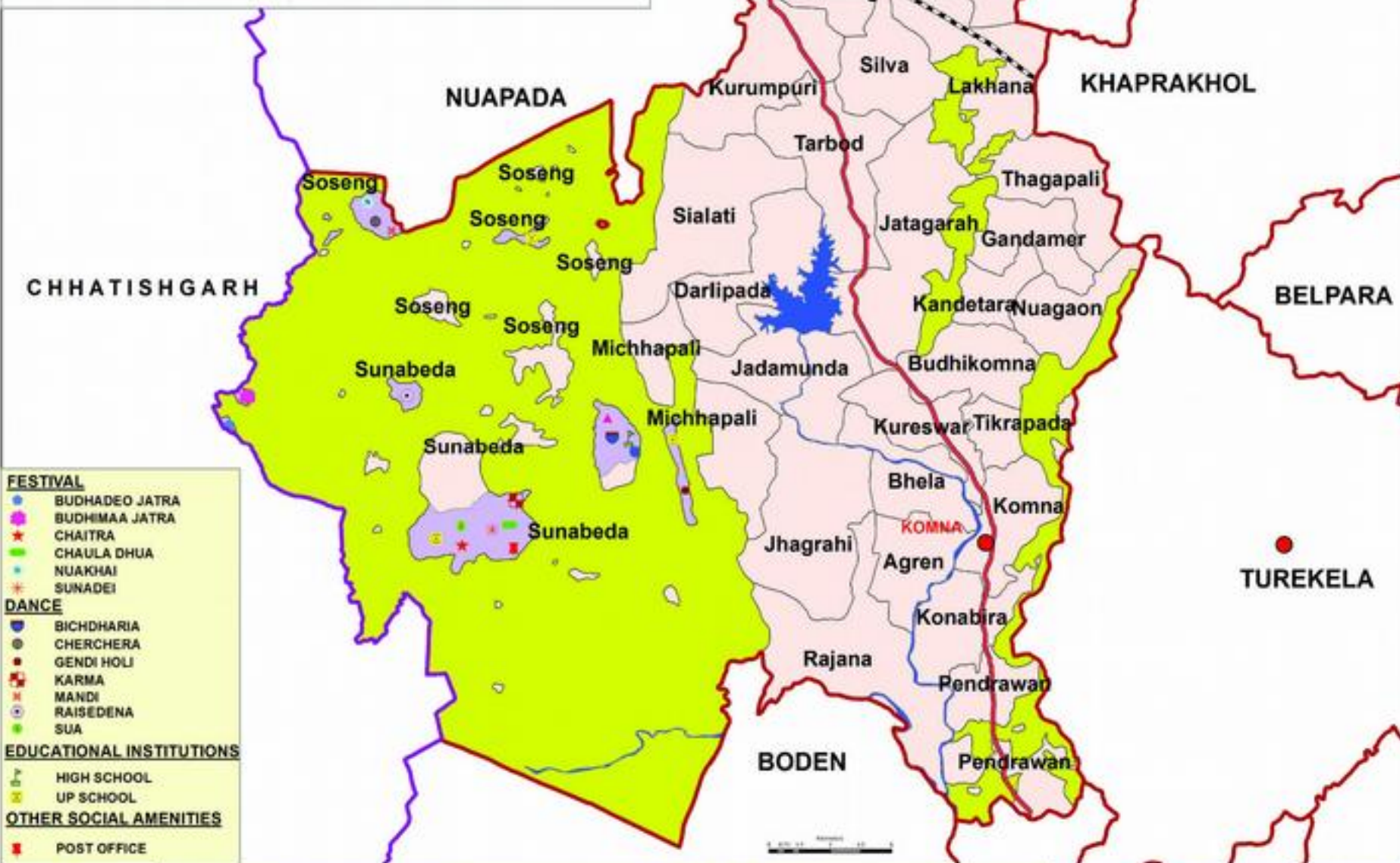


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**CHUKTIA BHUNJIA DEV. AGENCY (CBDA)
SUNABEDA
KOMNA BLOCK, NUAPADA DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- BUDHADEO JATRA
 - BUDHIMAA JATRA
 - ★ CHAITRA
 - CHAULA DHUA
 - NUAKHAI
 - ★ SUNADEI
- DANCE**
- BICHDHARIA
 - CHERCHERA
 - GENDI HOLI
 - ★ KARMA
 - ★ MANDI
 - RAISEDENA
 - SUA
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- HIGH SCHOOL
 - UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE



- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - ▲ PHC
- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - RAILWAY
 - NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

TOTAL POPULATION - 2378

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Didayi Development Agency (DDA) Kudumuluguma

Year of Establishment - 1986-87

Plan Period : 7th Five Year Plan :1985-90

Location:

Project Hqs - Kudumulgumma
Blocks - K. Guma & Khairput
ITDA - Malkangiri
District - Malkangiri
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 250.00
Number of GPs : 04
Number of Villages : 37
Number of PVTG Households : 1723
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 27

TSP Area

The Didayi is a small hill dwelling tribe of south Odisha, Their neighbours call them 'Didayi' - the wild people but, they identify themselves as Gatara - "the people". They speak a language of their own called 'Gata' belonging to south Munda language group.

Didayi settlements have scattered houses located 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 held is called gulusung. The traditional subsistence economy of Didayi is mainly dependent upon cultivation including shifting cultivation supplemented by hunting and food gathering. They have traditional expertise in bamboo basketry. Their pantheon includes several gods and goddesses. They are Buro Bhaira and Nahnangri, Bangur and Raskurka, Gaa and Sendia, Ran and Aksia, Gaud and Suni, Thakran and Burimata, Bak and Pa. They observe festivals like Lendi Pande, Bhairo Puja, Sibolove Hia, Goesendia Hia, Ghia Pande, Chait Parab etc.

Population



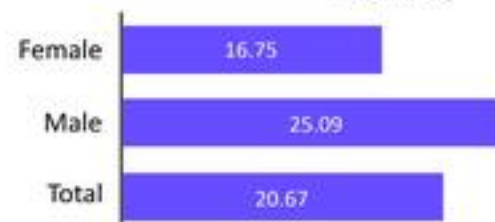
Sex Ratio



Literates

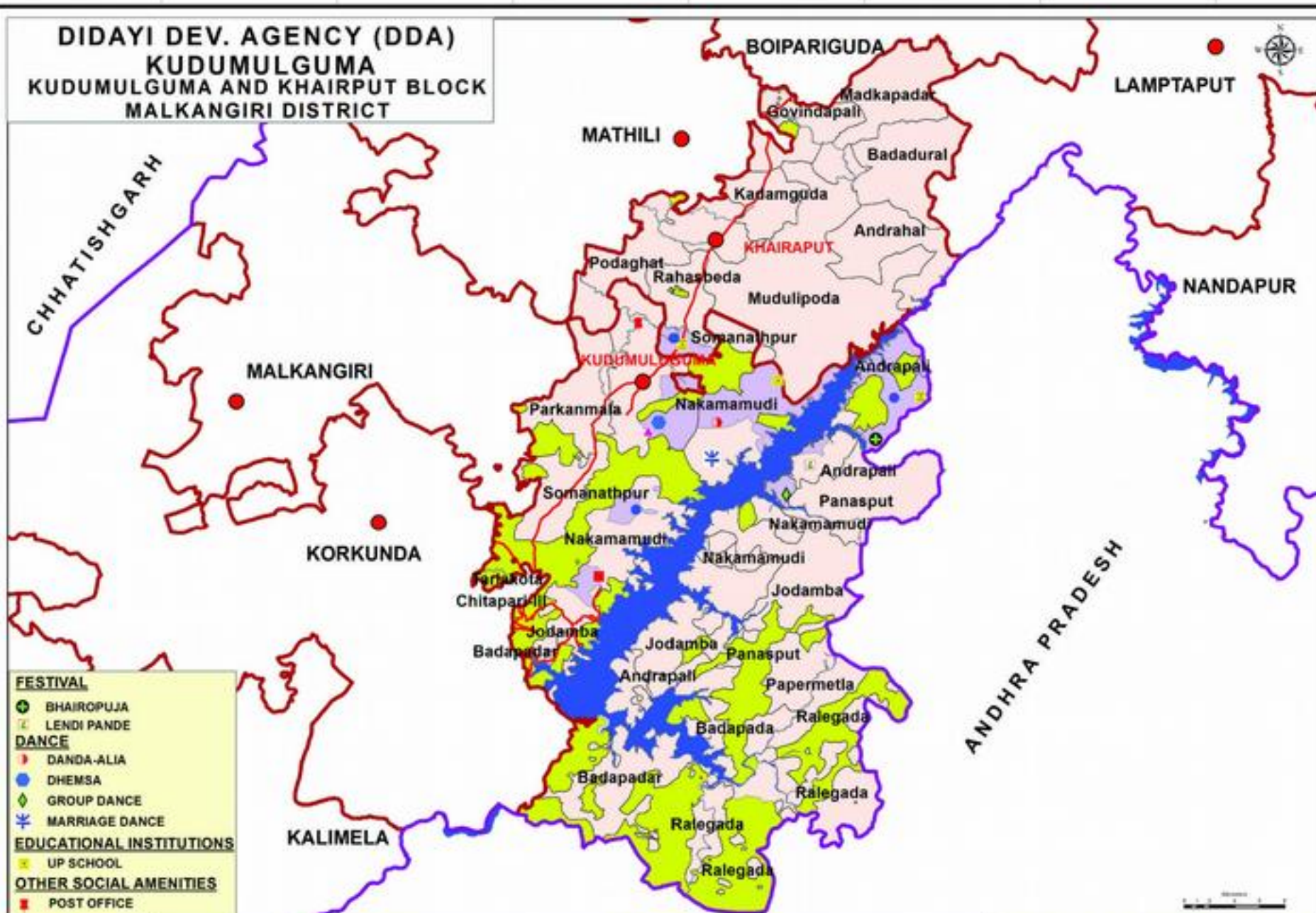


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**DIDAYI DEV. AGENCY (DDA)
KUDUMULGUMA
KUDUMULGUMA AND KHAIRPUT BLOCK
MALKANGIRI DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ☉ BHAIROPUJA
 - ☼ LENDI PANDE
- DANCE**
- ▶ DANDA-ALIA
 - DHEMSA
 - ◆ GROUP DANCE
 - ✦ MARRIAGE DANCE
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- ☀ UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE



INDIA
Odisha
TOTAL POPULATION - 7250

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - ▲ PHC
 - CHC
 - BLOCK H.Q.
- REFERENCE**
- MAJOR ROADS
 - FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA) Chatikona

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Chatikona
Blocks - Bissam-katak &
Muniguda

ITDA - Rayagada
District - Rayagada
Terrain - Hills & Forest

TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 115.00
Number of Gps : 05
Number of Villages : 62
Number of PVTG Households : 1475
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 54

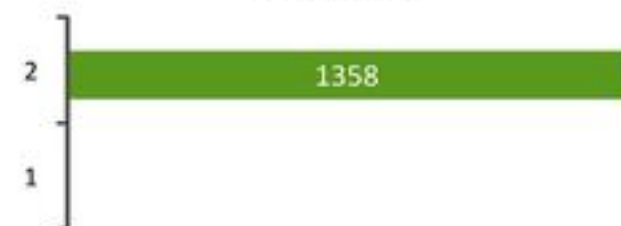
Dongria Kandha is one of the archaic and vulnerable groups of the Kandha tribe. As the name signifies it is hill (dongar) dwelling tribe. They claim themselves to be the descendants of Niamraja, their legendary ancestor-king. Although their neighbours call them 'Dongria Kandha' they call themselves 'Dongran Kuan' or 'Drili Kuan'. They speak a Dravidian language called Kuvi.

They inhabit exclusively the wooded Niamgiri hill ranges. Every Dongria village is a cluster of houses arranged in two rows in a continuous in a linear fashion leaving the main street in between. The Girls' dormitory is one of the landmark institutions of Dongria village to which young boys of the same village cannot enter. They are basically swidden cultivators and as horticulturists they raise orchards. They grow banana, pineapples, turmeric and varieties of cereals and pulse in their swiddens. Besides, they depend upon seasonal forest produce and animal husbandry to supplement their livelihood. Barter and exchange labour are essentially still in practice, and traditional labour cooperatives based on age and sex continue to be functional today. Their supreme deity is Dharni Penu- the Earth Goddess and to appease her they observe their historically famous Meria festival.

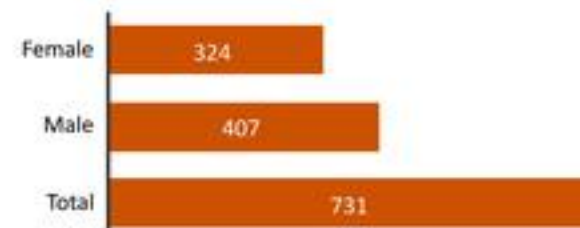
Population



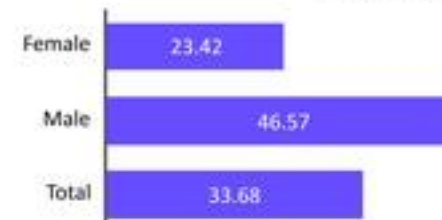
Sex Ratio



Literates

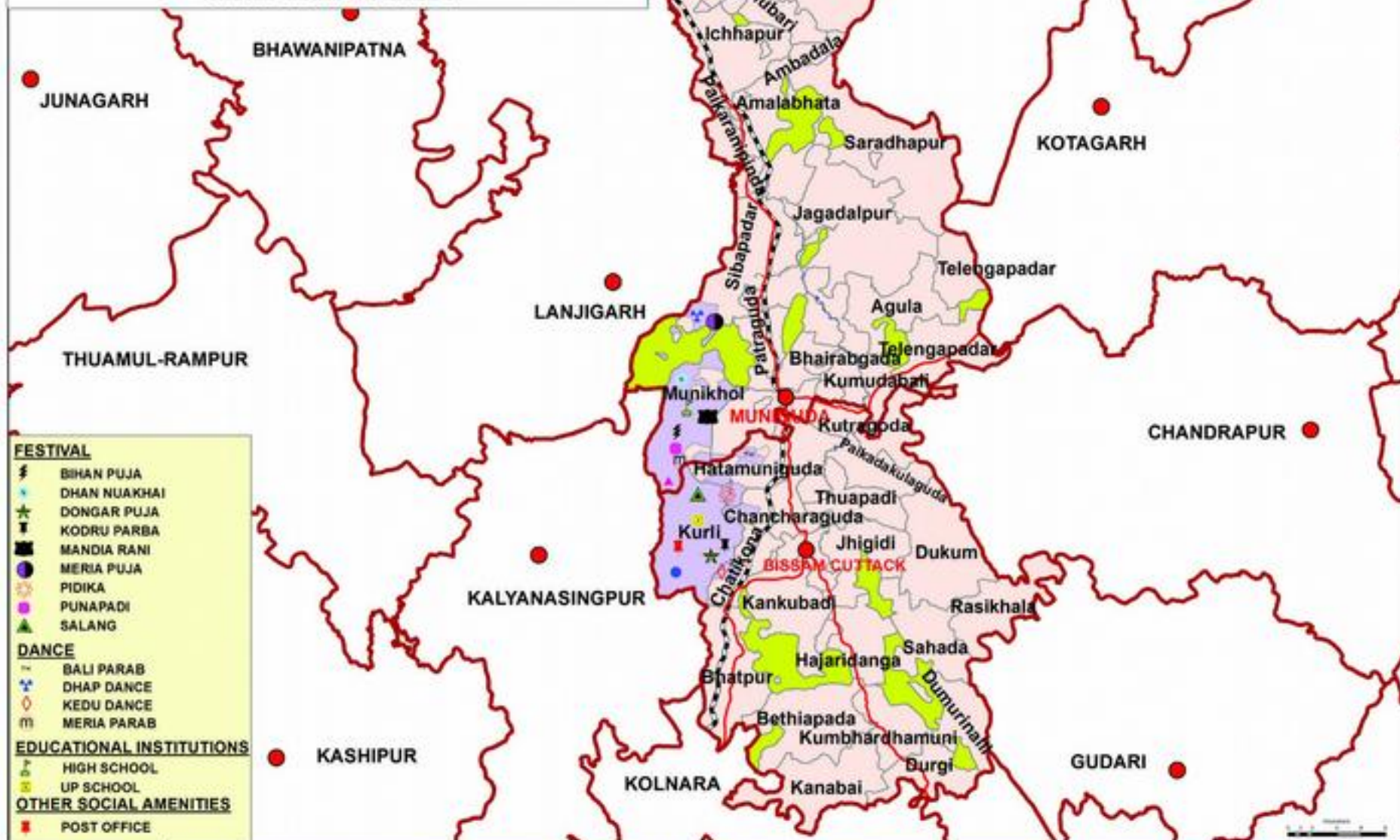


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**DONGARIA KONDH DEV. AGENCY (DKDA)
CHATIKONA
BISAM CUTTACK AND MUNIGUDA BLOCK
RAYAGADA DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ₹ BIHAN PUJA
 - ★ DHAN NUAKHAI
 - ☆ DONGAR PUJA
 - ✚ KODRU PARBA
 - MANDIA RANI
 - MERIA PUJA
 - PIDIKA
 - PUNAPADI
 - ▲ SALANG
- DANCE**
- ~ BALI PARAB
 - ★ DHAP DANCE
 - KEDU DANCE
 - ⌘ MERIA PARAB
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- 🏫 HIGH SCHOOL
 - 🎓 UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- 📮 POST OFFICE



MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC

TOTAL POPULATION - 6036

- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - - - RAILWAY
 - FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Dongria Kandha Development Agency (DKDA) Parsali

Year of Establishment - 1987-88

Plan Period : 7th Five Year Plan :1985-90

Location:

Project Hqrs - Parsali
Block - Kalyan singhpur
ITDA - Rayagada
District - Rayagada
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 50.35
Number of GPs : 02
Number of Villages : 40
Number of PVTG Households : 631
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 51

TSP Area

Dongria Kandha is one of the archaic and vulnerable groups of the Kandha tribe. As the name signifies it is hill (dongar) dwelling tribe. They claim themselves to be the descendants of Niamraja, their legendary ancestor-king. Although their neighbours call them 'Dongria Kandha' they call themselves 'Dongran Kuan' or 'Drili Kuan'. They speak a Dravidian language called Kuvi.

They inhabit exclusively the wooded Niamgiri hill ranges. Every Dongria village is a cluster of houses arranged in two rows in a continuous in a linear fashion leaving the main street in between. The Girls' dormitory is one of the landmark institutions of Dongria village to which young boys of the same village cannot enter. They are basically swidden cultivators and as horticulturists they raise orchards. They grow banana, pineapples, turmeric and varieties of cereals and pulse in their swiddens. Besides, they depend upon seasonal forest produce and animal husbandry to supplement their livelihood. Barter and exchange labour are essentially still in practice, and traditional labour cooperatives based on age and sex continue to be functional today. Their supreme deity is Dharni Penu- the Earth Goddess and to appease her they observe their historically famous Meria festival.

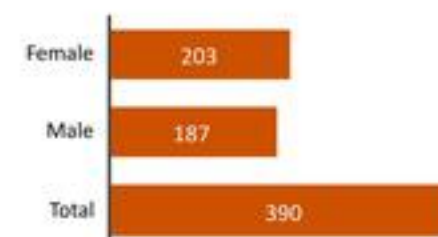
Population



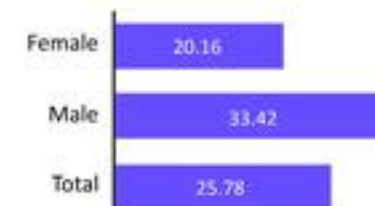
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

DONGARIA KONDH DEV. AGENCY (DKDA)
PARSALI
 KALYANSINGPUR BLOCK, RAYAGADA DISTRICT



- FESTIVAL**
- MERIA PARVA
- DANCE**
- ★ BALI PARAB
 - ★ DHAP DANCE
 - ★ KEDU DANCE



TOTAL POPULATION - 2584

REFERENCE

- BLOCK H.Q.
- MAJOR ROADS
- RAILWAY
- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Hill Kharia & Mankirdia Development Agency (HK&MDA), Jashipur

Year of Establishment - 1986-87

Plan Period : 7th Five Year Plan :1985-90

Location:

Project Hqs - Jashipur
 Blocks - Jashipur & Karanjia
 ITDA - Karanjia
 District - Mayurbhanj
 Terrain - Hills & Reserve Forest

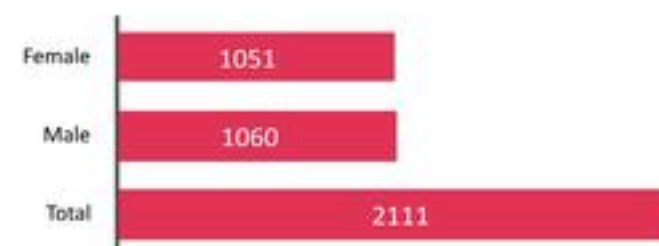
TSP Area

Coverage:

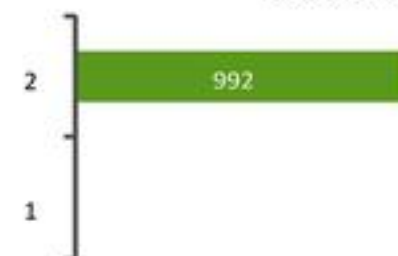
Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 129.78
 Number of GPs : 12
 Number of Villages : 18
 Number of PVTG Households : 706
 Average Household Size : 03
 Population Density per sq. km : 16

The Hill Kharia is the hill dwelling primitive section of the Kharia tribe and the Mankirdia is a primitive semi-nomadic section of the Birhor tribe. Both are Mundari speaking tribes dependent on collection and processing of minor forest produce (MFPs) for their subsistence. The Hill Kharia are expert collectors of honey, resin, arrowroot, lac, tussar cocoon apart from other MFPs and in addition to that they take up marginal agriculture and wage earning to earn their livelihood. The Mankirdia are skilled monkey catchers and Siali rope makers and during agricultural season, they work as agricultural labourers to earn wages. They move from place to place by shifting their camps called Tandas- the temporary forest settlements in and around the forests in search of monkey and siali creepers. In their Tandas they live in temporary dome shaped water proof leaf huts known as Kumbhas. The Hill Kharias live in multi ethnic villages with other communities like the Bathudi, Gond and Kol. Their small thatched huts are found in and around the Similipal forest. Both the PVTGs are animists who worship the deities of nature and ancestors. Their major festivals are Makar, Sarhul, Sala Puja, Chait Parab, Dussera etc.

Population



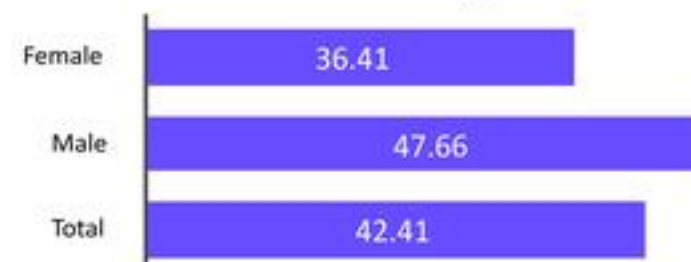
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**HILL-KHARIA & MANKIRDIA DEV. AGENCY (HKMDA)
JASHIPUR**
JASHIPUR AND KARANJIA BLOCK, MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT



Juang Development Agency (JDA) Gonasika

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Gonasika
Block - Banspal
ITDA - Keonjhar
District - Keonjhar
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 641.44
Number of GPs : 06
Number of Villages : 35
Number of PVTG Households : 1936
Average Household Size : 05
Population Density per sq. km : 13

TSP Area

The word 'Juang' means "Sons of Man". In the past, they were being called 'Pattuas' for wearing leaves. The tribe is broadly divided into two sections, viz the Hill Juang and Plains Juang. The former is still in a very backward stage, thriving mainly on shifting cultivation, whereas the latter, have taken to settled agriculture. They claim the Juang Pirth of Keonjhar district as their homeland. Those who live in pirth area are known as Thaniya (original settlers), while those who have migrated to the plains of Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts are called Bhagudia (the fled always).

The Juang believe that they are the first human beings to appear on earth. Their ancestors were born from a Rusi couple who were living in Rusi Tangar, a hillock near Gonasika in Keonjhar district. The Juang villages are grouped under four pirths named as Satkhand, Jharkhand, Kathua and Rebena. Another important feature of their society is their traditional youth dormitory, majang or mandaghar. The majang, a rectangular house standing conspicuously in the centre of the village serves as a community house for the youth, court house for the elders - barabhai, guest house for visitors, cooperative store for storage of common grains, place for keeping musical instruments, a venue for communal rituals, cultural centre for dance and music. Their supreme deities are Dharam Debta (Sun God) and Basuki Mata (earth Goddess). They are famous for their changu (circular drum) dance.

Population



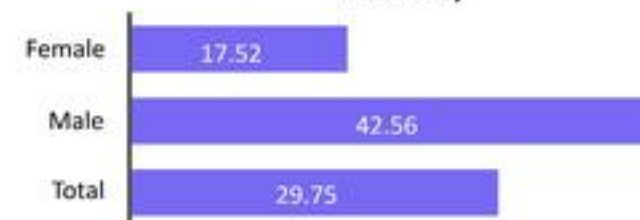
Sex Ratio



Literates



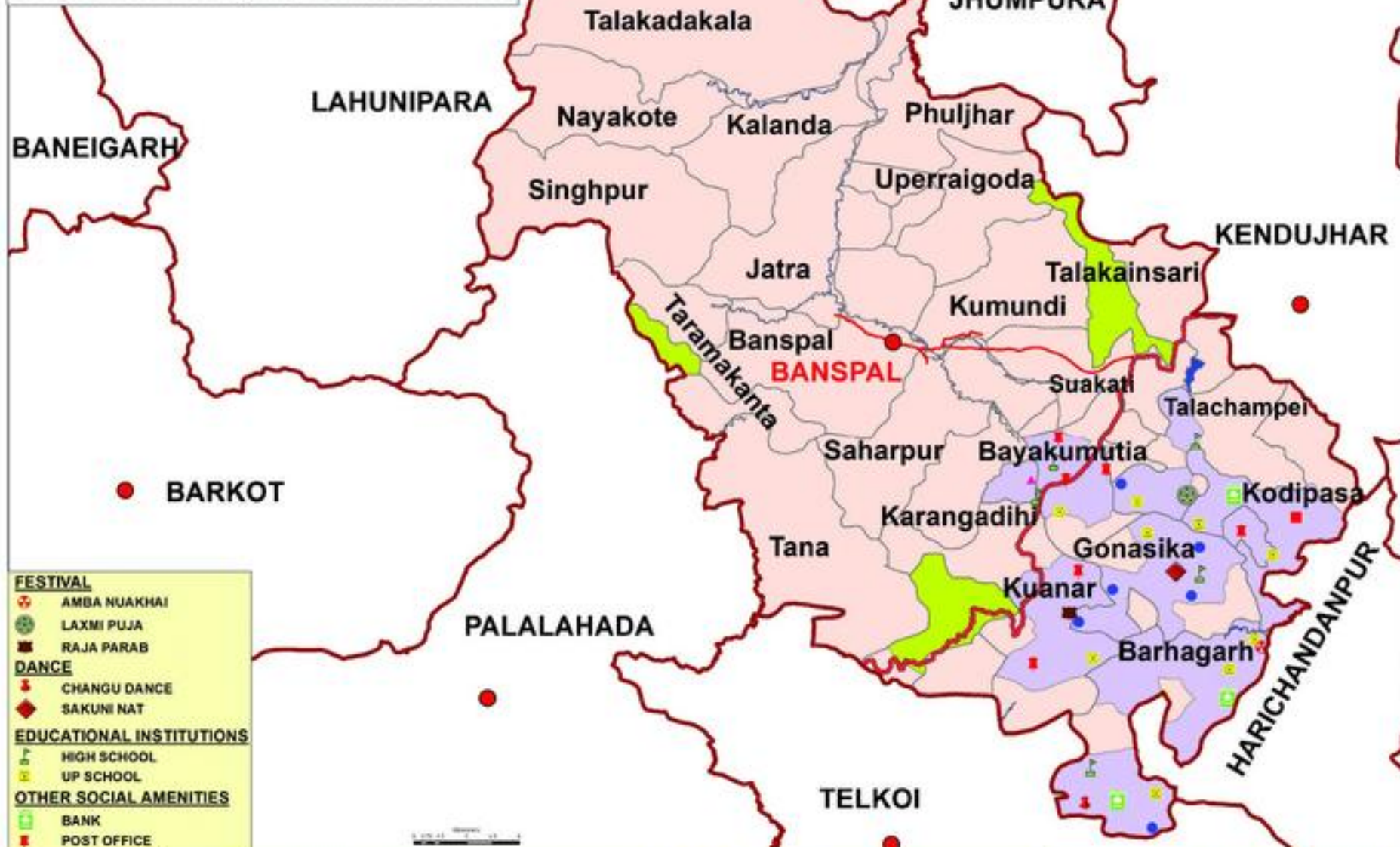
Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**JUANG DEV. AGENCY (JDA)
GONASIKA**

BANSAPAL BLOCK, KEONJHAR DISTRICT



- FESTIVAL**
- AMBA NUAKHAI
 - LAXMI PUJA
 - RAJA PARAB
- DANCE**
- CHANGU DANCE
 - SAKUNI NAT
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- HIGH SCHOOL
 - UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- BANK
 - POST OFFICE



- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - PHC
 - CHC
- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR
- TOTAL POPULATION - 8602

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA) Belghar

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Belghar
Block - Tumudibandha
ITDA - Baliguda
District - Kandhamal
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 300
Number of GPs : 03
Number of Villages : 68
Number of PVTG Households : 1331
Average Household Size : 05
Population Density per sq. km : 20

TSP Area

Kutia Kondh is one of the primitive sections of the Kandha tribe. The term kuti means a big hole on earth. They believe that they have emerged out of that hole and hence called Kutia Kandha. Their mother tongue is Kui -a Dravidian language.

They live in small settlements. Their houses are built in two parallel rows separated by a broad street facing east-west. In every village there are separate dormitories for boys and girls. Girls' dormitory is called kude. Basically they are shifting cultivators. Barter economy is still prevalent among them. The Kutia Kandha organize themselves into several clans each having a distinct name. There are 14 clans among them. Dharani Penu, the earth goddess, is their supreme deity. Besides they worship Sosu Pennu, Linga Pennu, Piju Pennu, Namli Penu and Jaka Pennu. Meriah is their biggest festival. Some other festivals like, Burlang Kalu Dakina, Dedusina Dakina, Bicha Dakina, Takukalu Dakina, Badabina Dakina are also observed. All these festivals revolve round various phases of agricultural operations.

Population



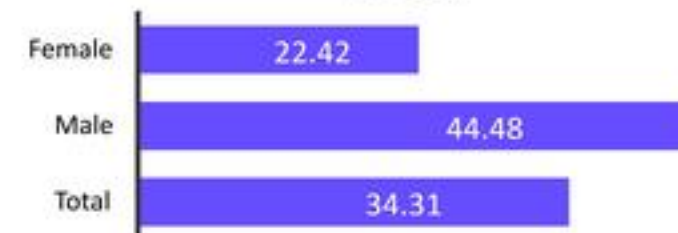
Sex Ratio



Literates



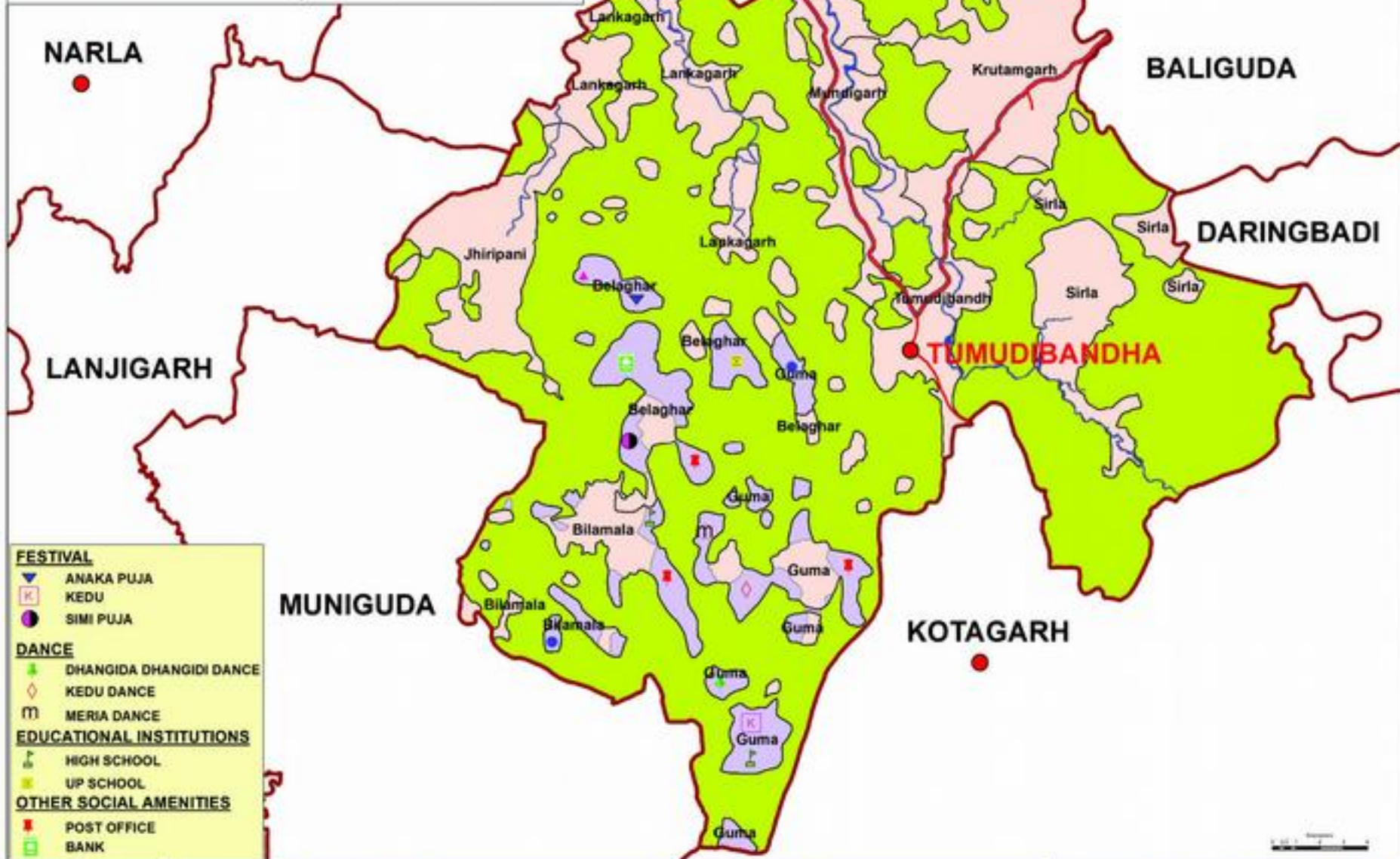
Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**KUTIA KANDHA DEV. AGENCY (KKDA)
BELGHAR
TUMUDIBANDH BLOCK, KANDHMAL DISTRICT**

MADANPUR-RAMPUR



- FESTIVAL**
- ▼ ANAKA PUJA
 - ⊠ KEDU
 - SIMI PUJA
- DANCE**
- ♣ DHANGIDA DHANGIDI DANCE
 - ◇ KEDU DANCE
 - ∩ MERIA DANCE
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- ⌚ HIGH SCHOOL
 - ⊞ UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- ✉ POST OFFICE
 - 🏦 BANK



TOTAL POPULATION - 5953

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC

- BLOCK H.Q.
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS

REFERENCE

- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Kutia Kandha Development Agency (KKDA) Lanjigarh

Year of Establishment - 1986-87

Plan Period : 7th Five Year Plan :1985-90

Location:

Project Hqrs - Lanjigarh
Block - Lanjigarh
ITDA - Thuamul Rampur
District - Kalahandi
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 17.50
Number of GPs : 03
Number of Villages : 16
Number of PVTG Households : 632
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 153

TSP Area

Kutia Kondh is one of the primitive sections of the Kandha tribe. The term kuti means a big hole on earth. They believe that they have emerged out of that hole and hence called Kutia Kandha. Their mother tongue is Kui - Dravidian language.

They live in small settlements. Their houses are built in two parallel rows separated by a broad street facing east-west. In every village there are separate dormitories for boys and girls. Girls' dormitory is called kude. Basically they are shifting cultivators. Barter economy is still prevalent among them. The Kutia Kandhas organize themselves into several clans each having a distinct name. There are 14 clans among them. Dharani Penu, the earth goddess, is their supreme deity. Besides they worship Sosu Pennu, Linga Pennu, Piju Pennu, Namli Penu and Jaka Pennu. Meriah is their biggest festival. Some other festivals like, Burlang Kalu Dakina, Dedusina Dakina, Bicha Dakina, Takukalu Dakina, Badabina Dakina are also observed. All these festivals revolve round various phases of agricultural operations.

Population



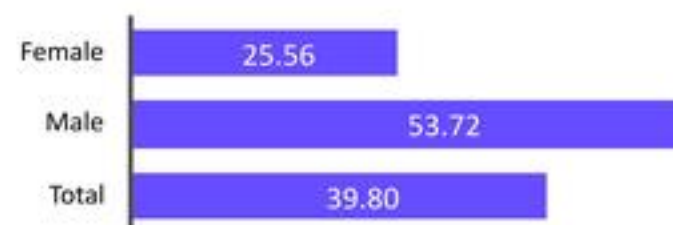
Sex Ratio



Literates

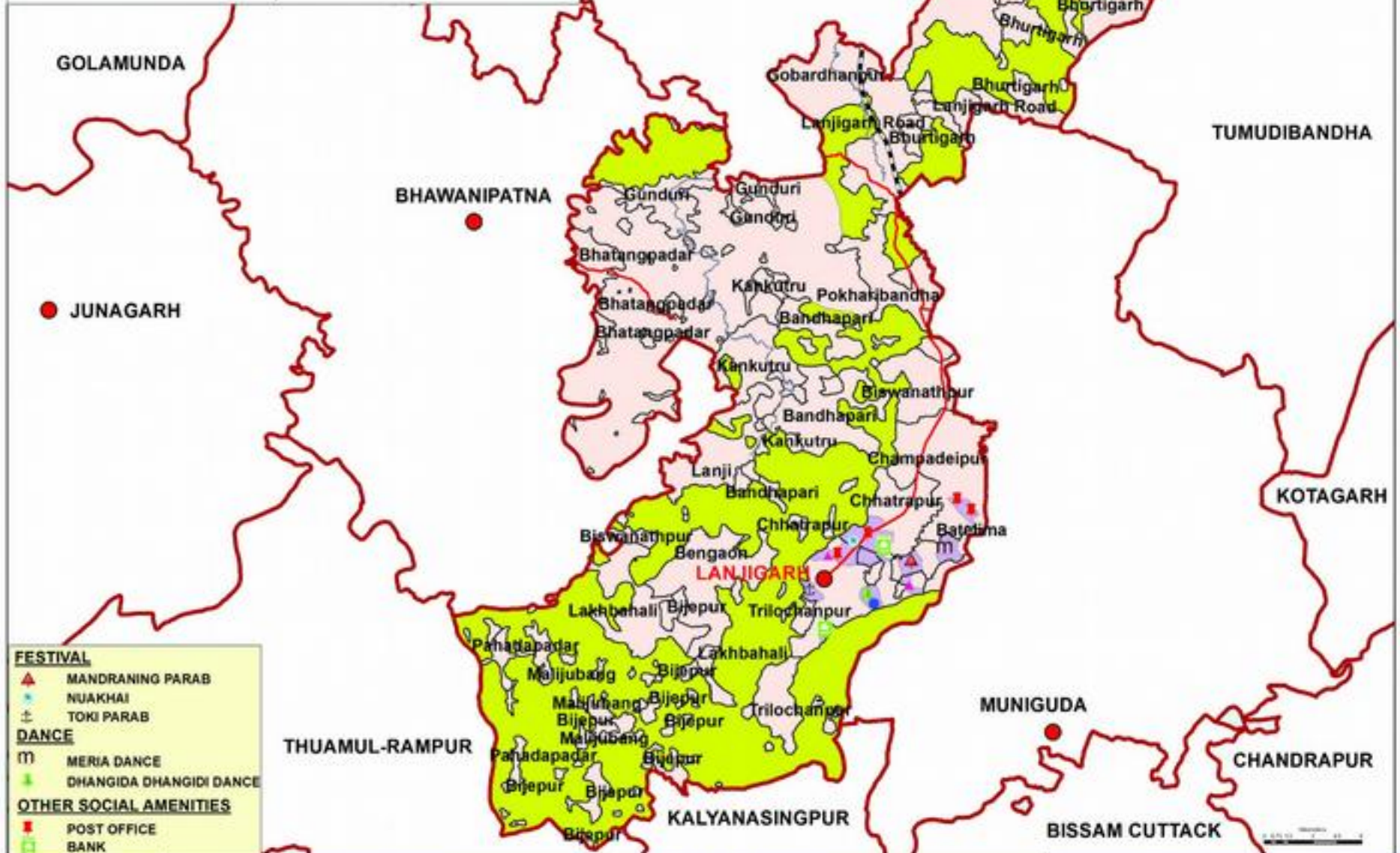


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**KUTIA KANDHA DEV. AGENCY (KKDA)
LANJIGARH
LANJIGARH BLOCK, KALAHANDI DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ▲ MANDRANING PARAB
 - ◆ NUAKHAI
 - ⊕ TOKI PARAB
- DANCE**
- Ⓜ MERIA DANCE
 - Ⓜ DHANGIDA DHANGIDI DANCE
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE
 - BANK



INDIA
Odisha
TOTAL POPULATION - 2683

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC
- BLOCK H.O
- MAJOR ROADS
- - - RAILWAY

REFERENCE

- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA) Puttasing

Year of Establishment - 1984-85

Plan Period : 6th Five Year Plan :1980-85

Location:

Project Hqs - Puttasing
Block - Gunupur
ITDA - Rayagada
District - Rayagada
Terrain - Hills & Forest

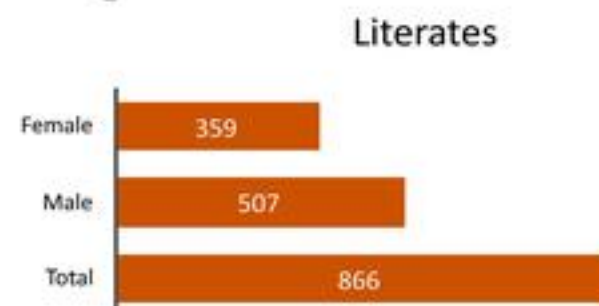
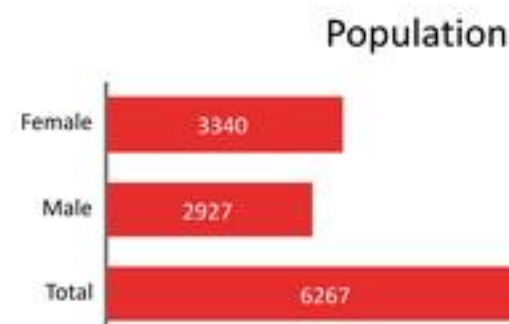
TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 35.00
Number of GPs : 01
Number of Villages : 20
Number of PVTG Households : 1012
Average Household Size : 06
Population Density per sq. km : 179

In Odisha, the Lanjia Saoras are concentrated in Rayagada and Gajapati districts. They speak a dialect called Sora that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages.

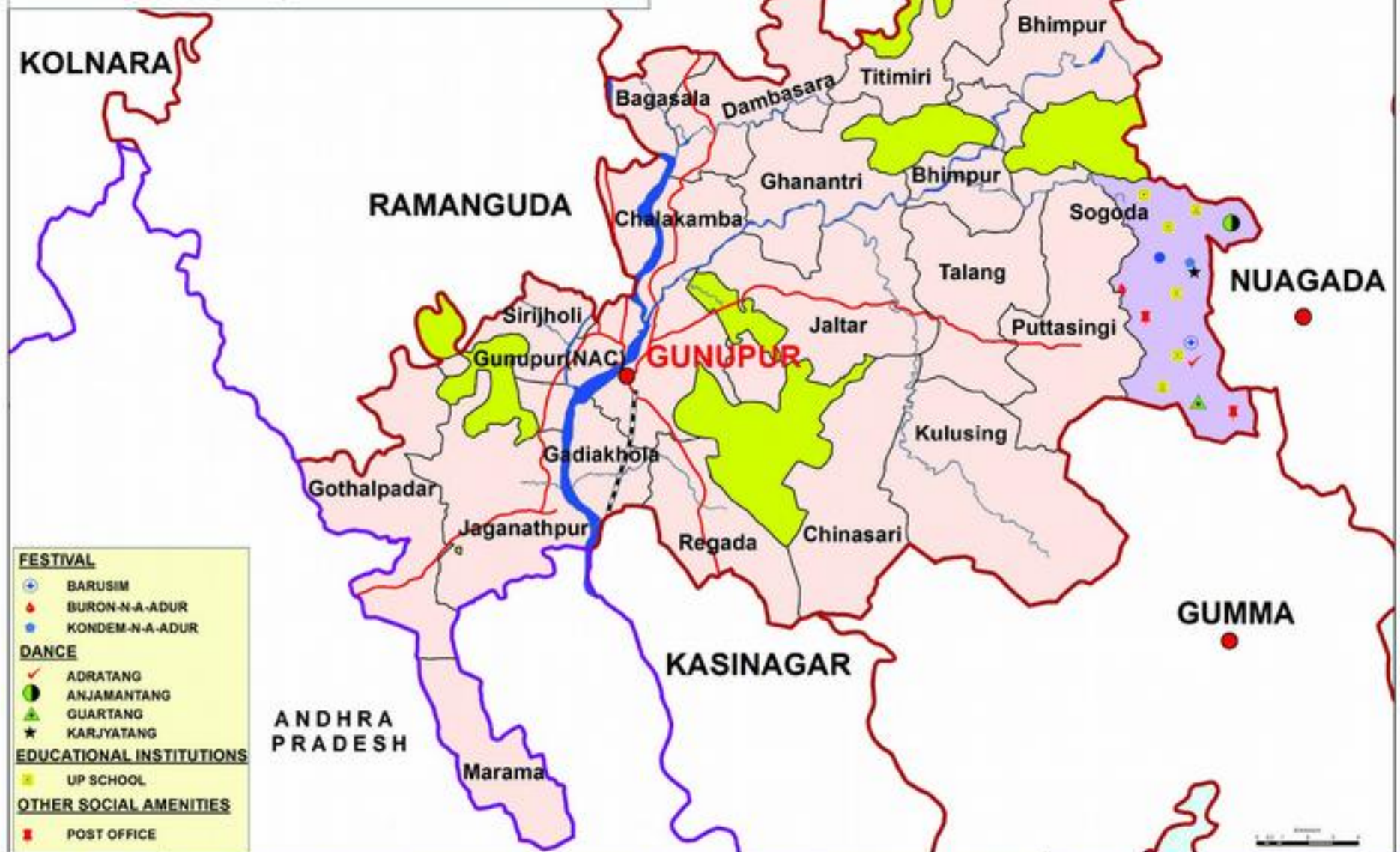
Their settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead. The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called Gasadasum or Kitungsum installed at the entrance of the settlement. The subsistence economy of the Lanjia Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. Mainly rice is grown in terrace fields and mixed crop of minor millets, cereals and pulses in the swiddens. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as ansir which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. Their pantheon includes numerous gods, deities and spirits, benevolent and malevolent. They get worshipped with fear and anxiety. The aesthetic life of the Lanjia Soara is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings, anital, in particular. The icons are so skillfully dreamt and drawn that these have made them famous over the country and abroad. Most of the festivals revolve round agricultural cycle and lifecycle rituals. Guar is celebrated to commemorate the dead.



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**LANJIA SAORA DEV. AGENCY (LSDA)
PUTTASING
GUNUPUR BLOCK, RAYAGADA DISTRICT**

● PADMAPUR



- FESTIVAL**
- ⊕ BARUSIM
 - BURON-N-A-ADUR
 - KONDEM-N-A-ADUR
- DANCE**
- ✓ ADRATANG
 - ANJAMANTANG
 - ▲ GUARTANG
 - ★ KARJYATANG
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE



MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM

TOTAL POPULATION - 6267

- REFERENCE**
- BLOCK H.Q.
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - RAIL

- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA

- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Lanjia Saora Development Agency (LSDA) Serango

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Serango
Block - Gumma
ITDA - Parlakhemundi
District - Gajapati
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 30.00
Number of GPs : 03
Number of Villages : 21
Number of PVTG Households : 1427
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 185

TSP Area

The Lanjia Saoras are concentrated in Rayagada and Gajapati districts in Odisha. They speak a dialect called Sora that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages.

Their settlements are located in undulating terrain and houses remain scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead. The guardian deity of the village is represented by two wooden posts, called Gasadasum or Kitungsum installed at the entrance of the settlement. The subsistence economy of the Lanjia Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. Mainly rice is grown in terrace fields and mixed crop of minor millets, cereals and pulses in the swiddens. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as ansir which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. Their pantheon includes numerous gods, deities and spirits, benevolent and malevolent. They get worshipped with fear and anxiety. The aesthetic life of the Lanjia Saora is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings, anital, in particular. The icons are so skillfully dreamt and drawn that these have made them famous over the country and abroad. Most of the festivals revolve round agricultural cycle and lifecycle rituals. Guar is celebrated to commemorate the dead.

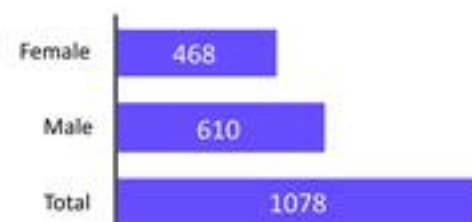
Population



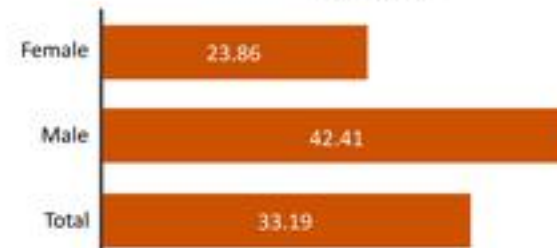
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**LANJIA SAORA DEV. AGENCY (LSDA)
SERANGO
GUMMA BLOCK, GAJAPATI DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ⊕ BARUSIM
 - BURON-N-A-ADUR
 - KONDEM-N-A-ADUR
- DANCE**
- ✓ ADRATANG
 - ANJAMANTANG
 - ▲ GUARTANG
 - ★ KARJYATANG
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- ▤ HIGH SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE
 - BANK



TOTAL POPULATION - 5553

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- BLOCK H.Q.

REFERENCE

- MAJOR ROADS
- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Lodha Development Agency (LDA) Morada

Year of Establishment - 1985-86

Plan Period : 7th Five Year Plan :1985-90

Location:

Project Hqs - Morada
Blocks - Morada & Suliapada
TDA - Baripada
District - Mayurbhanj
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 25.23
Number of GPs : 08
Number of Villages : 12
Number of PVTG Households : 1083
Average Household Size : 03
Population Density per sq. km : 123

TSP Area

The Lodha trace their descent from the famous Savaras described in the Hindu puranas and great epics - the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Their settlements are ethnically either homogenous or heterogeneous. The settlement pattern is irregular, with houses scattered here and there. They basically depend on cultivation of paddy, share cropping and collection of sabai grass and other minor forest produce for their subsistence. Besides, they take up wage-earning, livestock-raising, petty trade, sabai rope-making, mat-making, weaving, etc. to supplement their earning. They have acquired expertise in bamboo crafts. They observe a number of rituals and festivals throughout the year with emotional attachment to gain favour of spirits and the blessings of deities for their overall well-being. They have the cult of ancestor worship. Their major festivals are Makar, Bandana, Sitala Puja, Kali Puja and. Laxmi Puja. Their dance forms are Chhau dance, hunting group dance.

Population



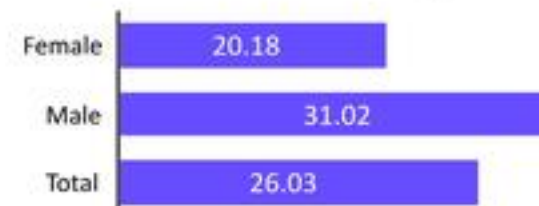
Sex Ratio



Literates

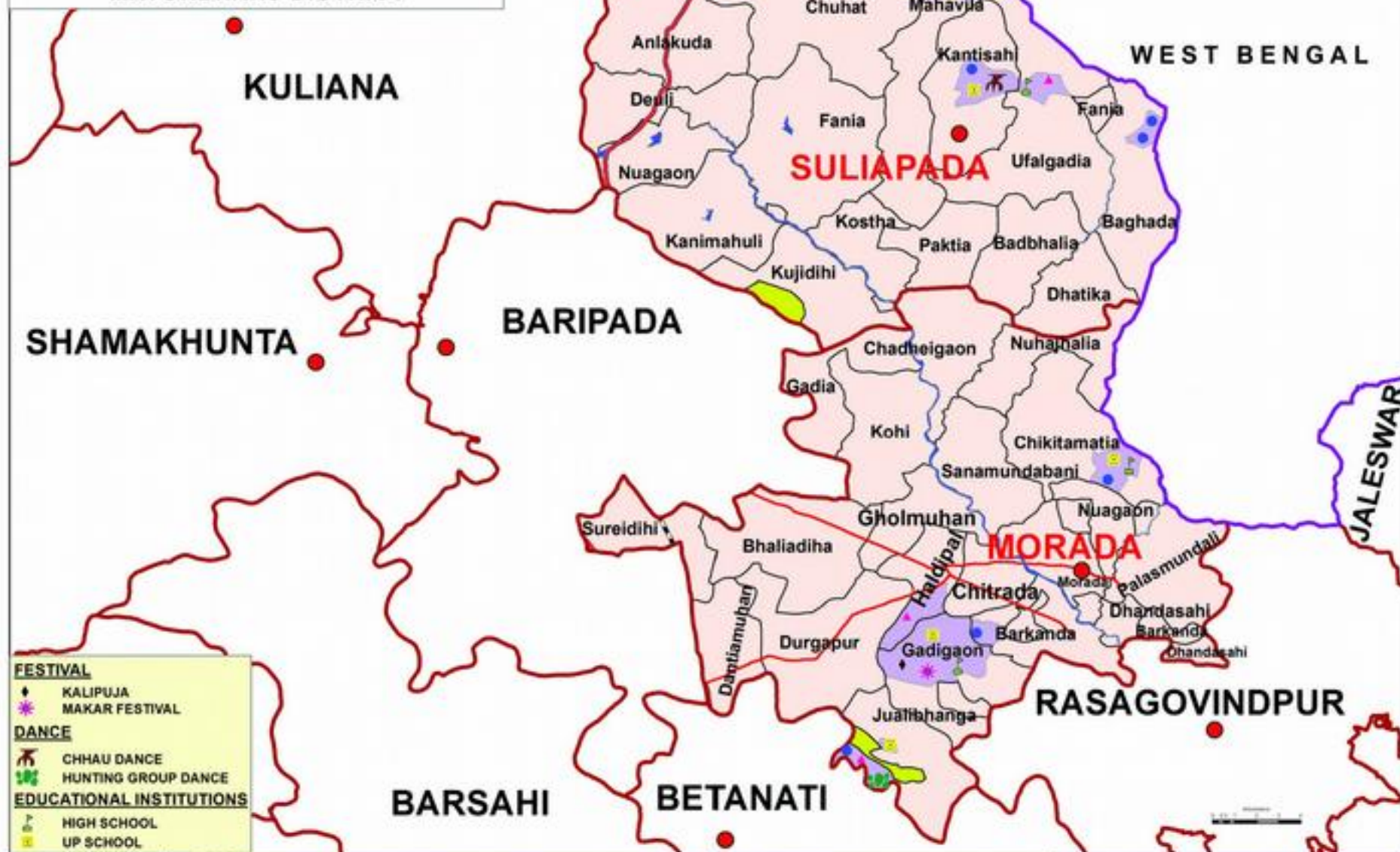


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**LODHA DEV. AGENCY (LDA)
MORADA
MORADA AND SULIAPADA BLOCK
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT**



FESTIVAL

- ◆ KALIPUJA
- ✳ MAKAR FESTIVAL

DANCE

- 👯 CHHAU DANCE
- 👯 HUNTING GROUP DANCE

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 🎓 HIGH SCHOOL
- 🎓 UP SCHOOL



TOTAL POPULATION -

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC

- BLOCK H.Q.
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS
- RAILWAY

REFERENCE

- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Khuntgaon

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Khuntgaon
Block - Lahunipada
ITDA - Bonai
District - Sundergarh
Terrain - Hills & Forests

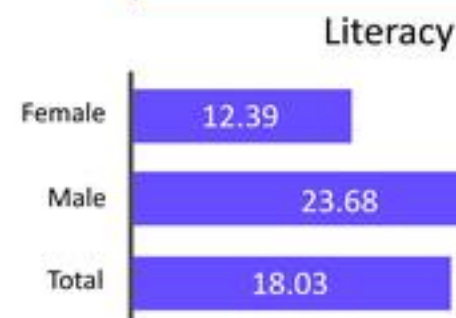
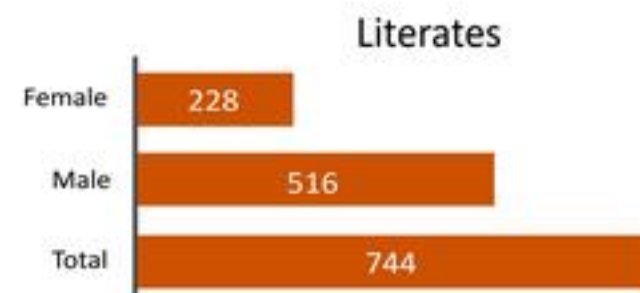
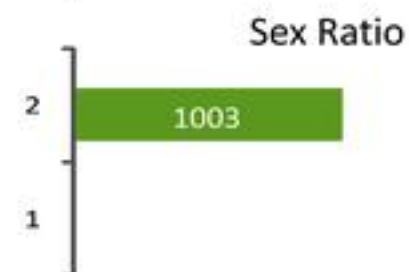
TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 174.77
Number of GPs : 05
Number of Villages : 22
Number of PVTG Households : 1079
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 24

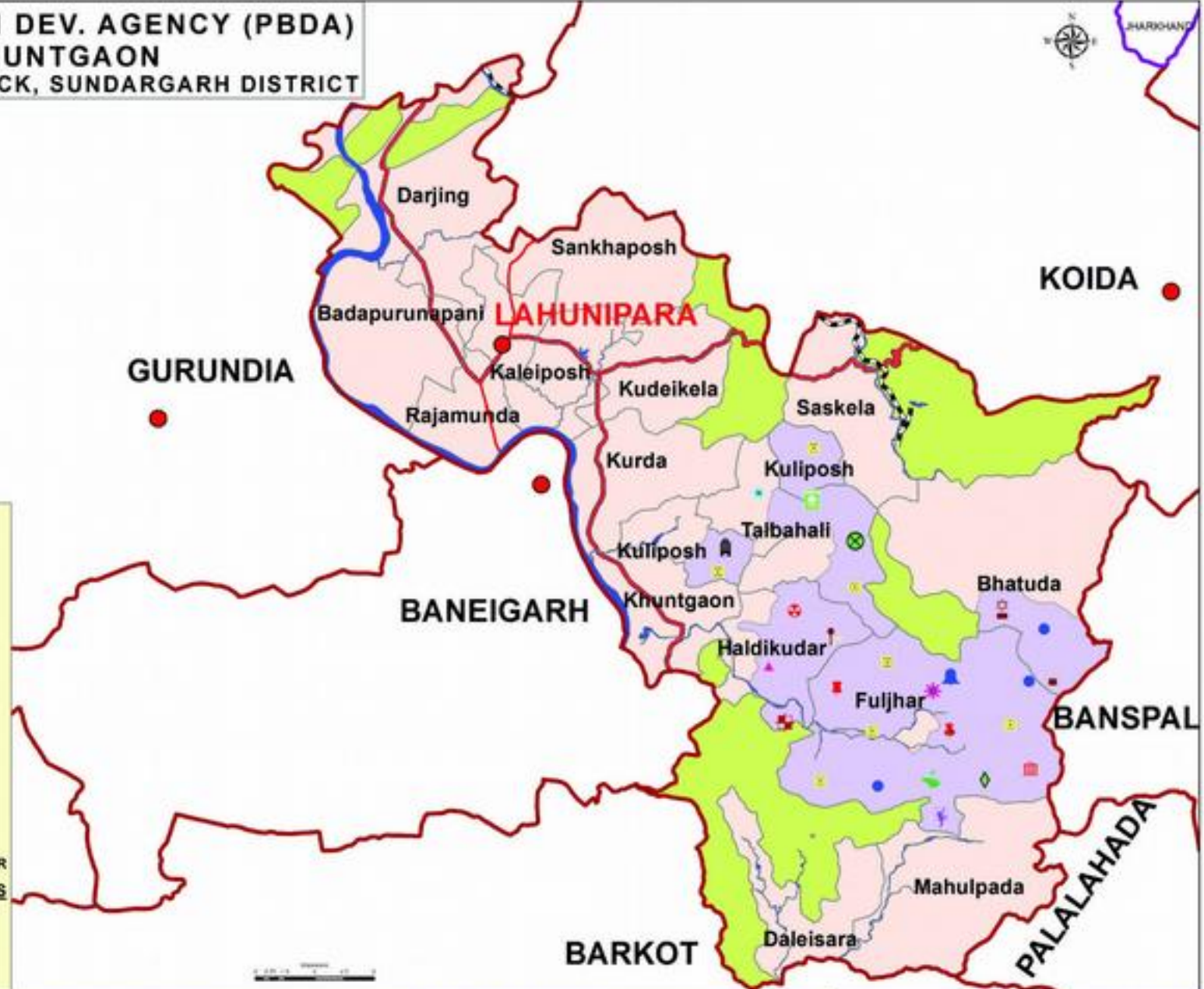
The Paudi Bhuyan or the Hill Bhuyan constitutes the backward and archaic section of the Bhuyan tribe. They practise shifting cultivation (Kamani) in the hills slopes, settled cultivation in wet lands and vegetable cultivation in kitchen gardens. Besides, they resort to seasonal forest collections, animal husbandry, basket-making, wage-earning etc for their livelihood.

The Pauri Bhuyan villages have traditional community center-cum-youth dormitories (Darbar) for the unmarried boys that serve as a guest house, elders' meeting place and granary of the village. They are polytheists who believe in many gods and goddesses, spirits, ancestors, spirits and ghosts. Dharam Debta (Sun God) and his consort, Basukimata (Earth Goddess) are their supreme deities. They also worship the deities of hills, forests, rivers, springs of their territory called pat. They observe a series of festivals which mark the events in the annual round of their economic life such as distribution of forest land for shifting cultivation, felling trees, eating new crops, etc. Their main festivals are: Magh Podoi, Am Nua, Katha jatra, Boram Devta Puja, Bisi Puja etc. They perform their famous changu dance during the time of their leisure, ceremonies and rituals.



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**PAUDI BHUYAN DEV. AGENCY (PBDA)
KHUNTGAON
LAHUNIPADA BLOCK, SUNDARGARH DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- AKHANI PARIDHI
 - AM NUA
 - BISRI OSHA
 - GILOR JATRA
 - KANTA JATRA
 - KARAMA
 - MAGH PARBA
 - MAKARPARAB
 - NUAKHAI
 - PIRHA JATAL PUJA
 - RAJA PARAB
- DANCE**
- BEAR DANCE
 - CHANGU DANCE
 - DEER DANCE
 - GROUP DANCE AT DARBAR
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- BANK
 - POST OFFICE



- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - PHC
 - BLOCK H.Q.
 - NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - MAJOR ROADS
 - RAILWAY
- REFERENCE**
- FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - STATE BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

TOTAL POPULATION - 4026

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Jamardihi

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Jamardihi
Block - Pallahara
District - Anugul
Terrain - Hills & Forests

Non-TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 188
Number of GPs : 04
Number of Villages : 25
Number of PVTG Households : 1321
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 31

Paudi Bhuyan or the Hill Bhuyan constitute the backward and archaic section of the Bhuyan tribe. They practise shifting cultivation (Kamani) in the hills slopes, settled cultivation in wet lands and vegetable cultivation in kitchen gardens. Besides, they resort to seasonal forest collections, animal husbandry, basket-making, wage-earning etc for their livelihood.

The Pauri Bhuyan villages have traditional community center-cum-youth dormitories (Darbar) for the unmarried boys that serve as a guest house, elders' meeting place and granary of the village. They are polytheists who believe in many gods and goddesses, spirits, ancestors, spirits and ghosts. Dharam Debta (Sun God) and his consort, Basukimata (Earth Goddess) are their supreme deities. They also worship the deities of hills, forests, rivers, springs of their territory called pat. They observe a series of festivals which mark the events in the annual round of their economic life such as distribution of forest land for shifting cultivation, felling trees, eating new crops, etc. Their main festivals are: Magh Podoi, Am Nua, Katha jatra, Boram Devta Puja, Bisi Puja etc. They perform their famous changu dance during the time of their leisure, ceremonies and rituals.

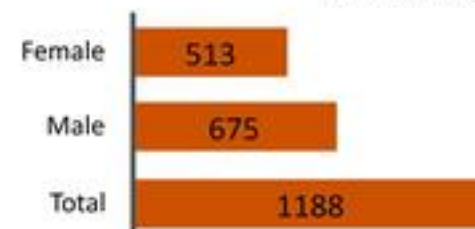
Population



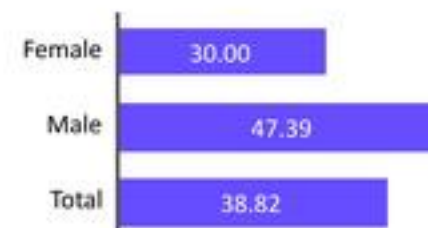
Sex Ratio



Literates

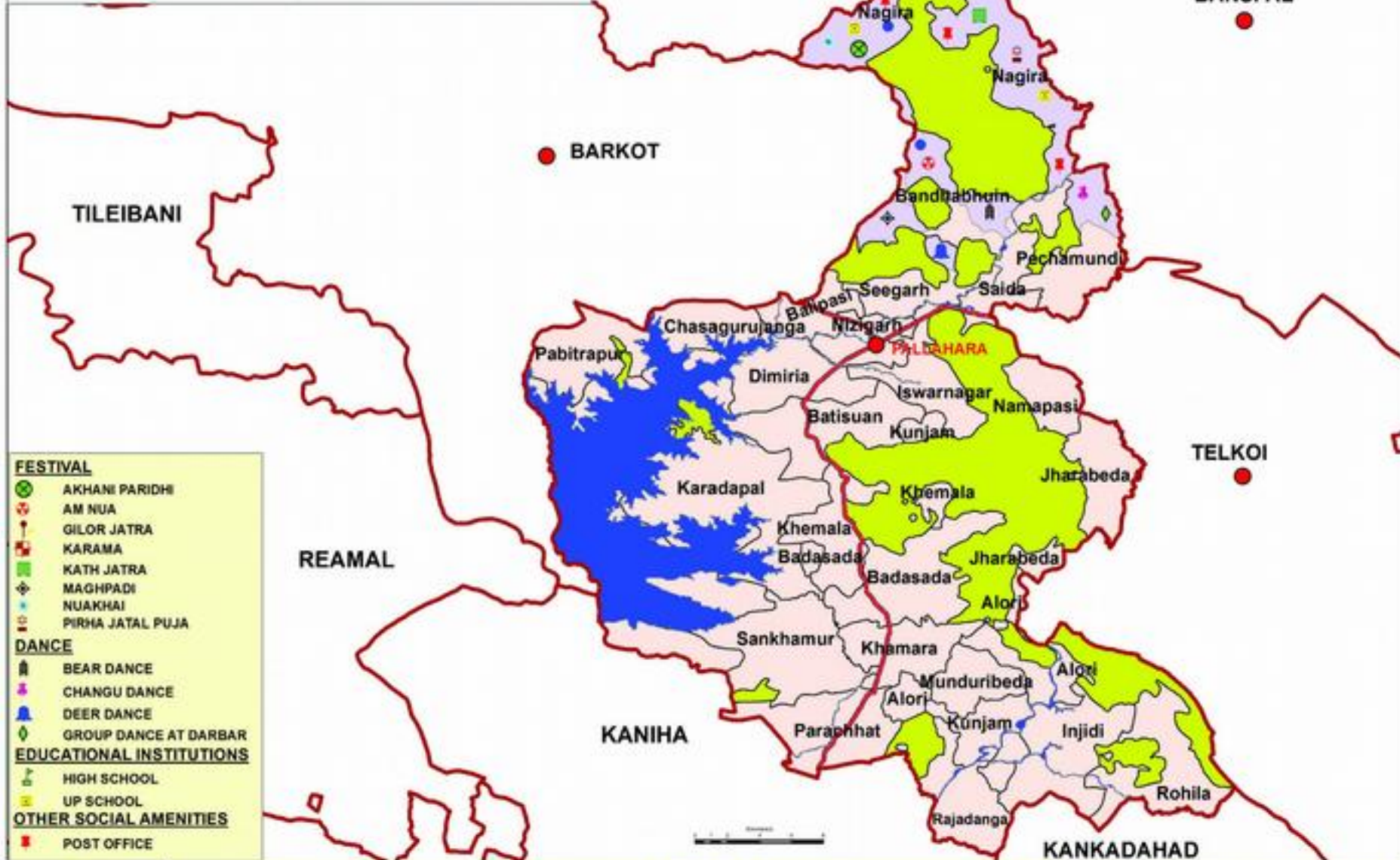


Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**PAUDI BHUYAN DEV. AGENCY (PBDA)
JAMARDIHI
PALLAHARA BLOCK, ANUGUL DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- AKHANI PARIDHI
 - AM NUA
 - GILOR JATRA
 - KARAMA
 - KATH JATRA
 - MAGHPADI
 - NUAKHAI
 - PIRHA JATAL PUJA
- DANCE**
- BEAR DANCE
 - CHANGU DANCE
 - DEER DANCE
 - GROUP DANCE AT DARBAR
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- HIGH SCHOOL
 - UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- POST OFFICE



TOTAL POPULATION - 5822

- MEDICAL FACILITIES**
- ANM
 - PHC
 - BLOCK H.Q.
- REFERENCE**
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
 - FOREST
 - MICRO PROJECT AREA
 - GP BOUNDARY
 - BLOCK BOUNDARY
 - RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

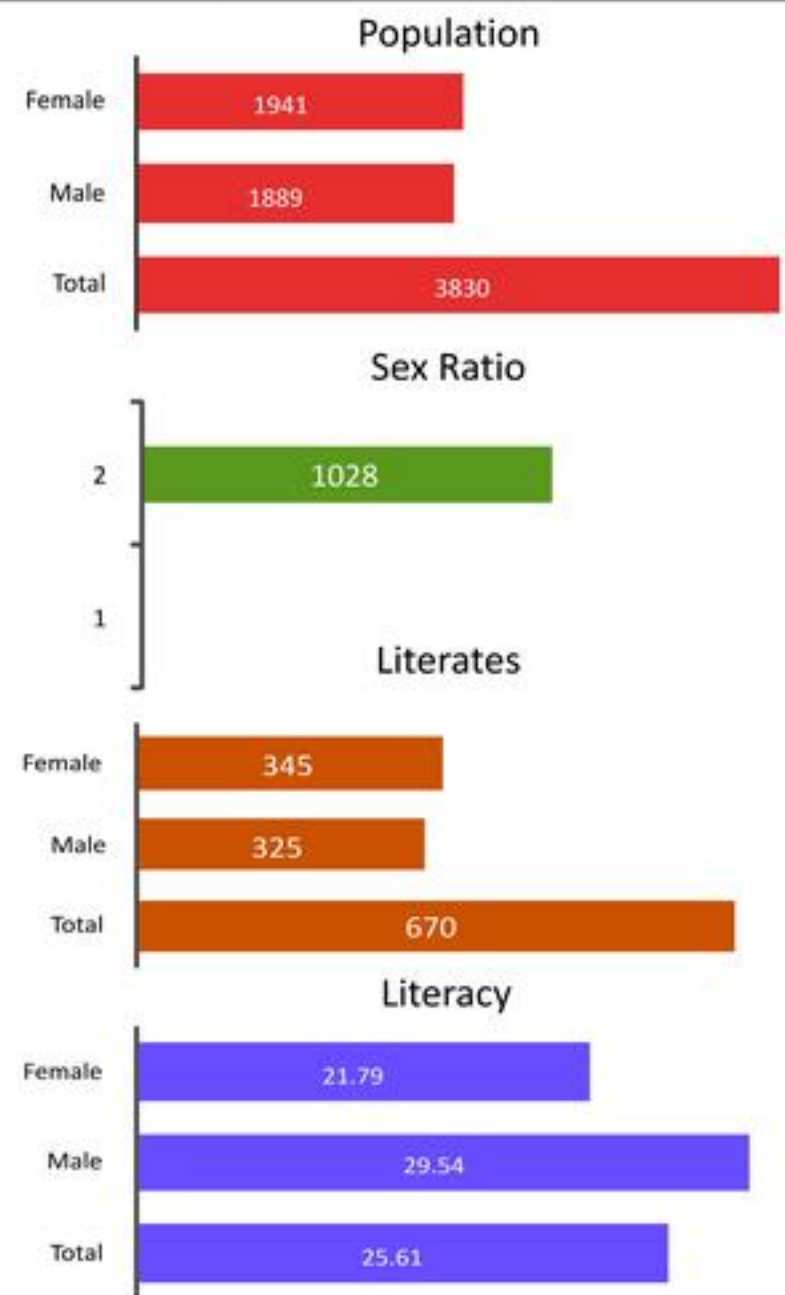
Prepared By
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Paudi Bhuyan Development Agency (PBDA), Rugudakudar

Year of Establishment - 1993-94		Plan Period : 8th Five Year Plan - 1992-97	
Location:		Coverage:	
Project Hqrs - Rugudakudar		Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 108.79	
Block - Barkote		Number of GPs : 08	
District - Deogarh		Number of Villages : 32	
Terrain - Hills & Forest		Number of PVTG Households : 1001	
Non-TSP Area		Average Household Size : 04	
		Population Density per sq. km : 35	

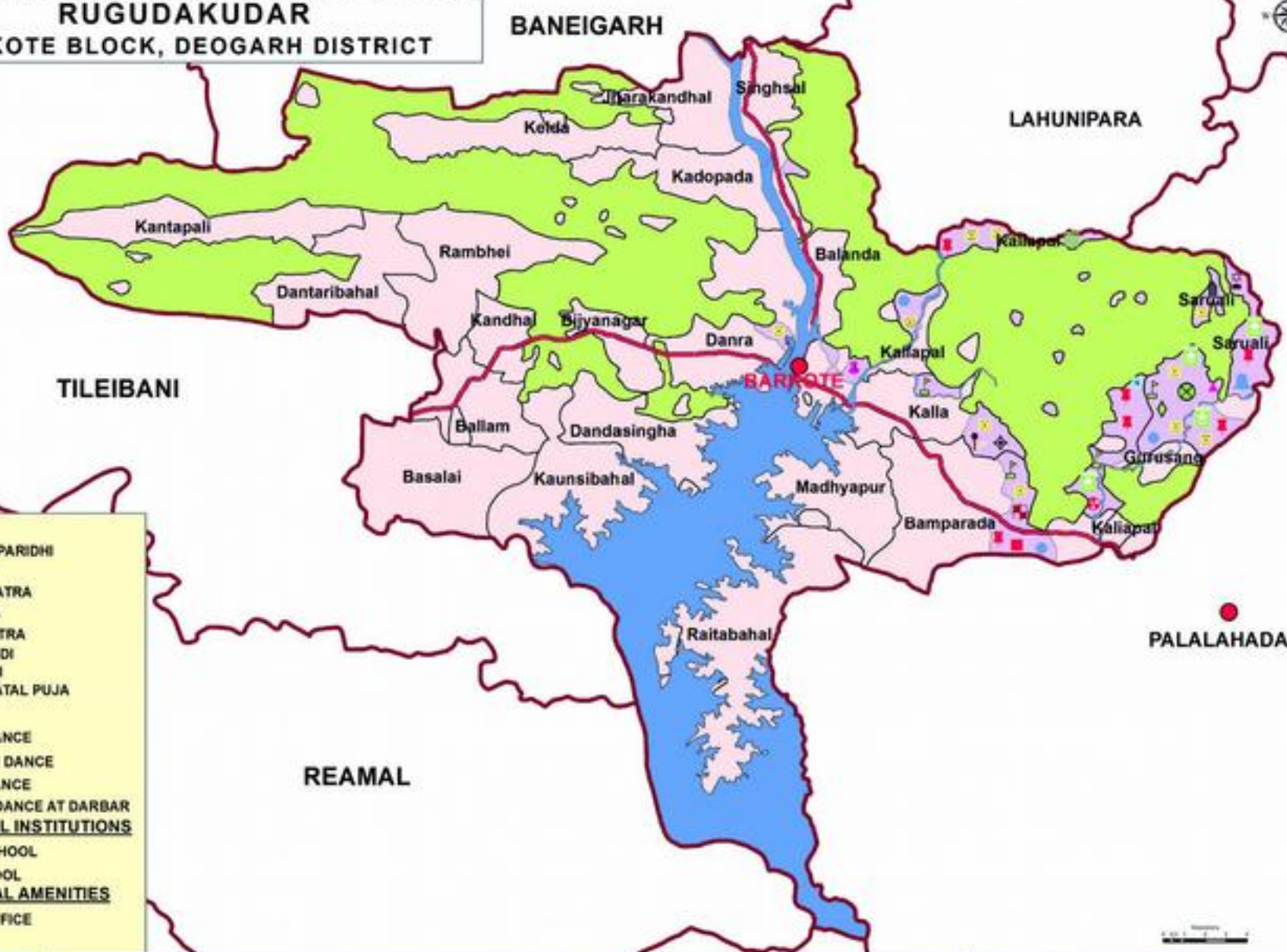
Paudi Bhuyan meaning the Hill Bhuyan are so called because they mostly inhabit the hills and forests and considered to be the backward and primitive section of the Bhuyan tribe. They practise shifting cultivation (Kamani) in hill slopes, settled cultivation in wet lands and vegetable cultivation in kitchen gardens. Besides, they resort to seasonal forest collections, animal husbandry, basket-making, wage-earning etc for their livelihood.

The Pauri Bhuyan have village community center-cum-dormitories (Darbar) for the unmarried boys that serve as a guest house, elders' meeting place and granary of the village. They are polytheists who believe in many gods and goddesses, spirits, ancestors, spirits and ghosts. Dharam Devta (Sun God) and Basukimata (Earth Goddess) are supreme deities. They also worship the spirits of hills, forests, rivers, springs of their territory called pat and the common worship of these pats reflects their tribal identity and solidarity. They observe a series of festivals which mark the events in the annual round of their economic life such as distribution of forest land for shifting cultivation, felling trees, eating new crops, etc. Their main festivals are: Magh Podoi, Ama Nua, Katha jatra, Boram Devata, Bisri Puja etc. They perform their famous changu dance during the time of their leisure, ceremonies and rituals.



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**PAUDI BHUYAN DEV. AGENCY (PBDA)
RUGUDAKUDAR
BARKOTE BLOCK, DEOGARH DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ⊗ AKHANI PARIDHI
 - ⊕ AM NUA
 - ↑ GILOR JATRA
 - ⊠ KARAMA
 - ⊞ KATH JATRA
 - ⊕ MAGHPADI
 - ⊞ NUAKHAI
 - ⊞ PIRHA JATAL PUJA
- DANCE**
- ⊞ BEAR DANCE
 - ⊞ CHANGU DANCE
 - ⊞ DEER DANCE
 - ⊞ GROUP DANCE AT DARBAR
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- ⊞ HIGH SCHOOL
 - ⊞ UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- ⊞ POST OFFICE
 - ⊞ BANK



TOTAL POPULATION - 3830

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC
- CHC
- BLOCK H.Q.
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY

REFERENCE

- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Saora Development Agency (SDA) Chandragiri

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Chandragiri
Block - Mohana
ITDA - Parlakhemundi
District - Gajapati
Terrain - Hills & Forest

TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 11.59
Number of GPs : 10
Number of Villages : 32
Number of PVTG Households : 1176
Average Household Size : 05
Population Density per sq. km : 479

The "Saora" or "Savara" is a great ancient tribe of India as well as of Odisha. They have been mentioned quite frequently in Hindu mythology and ancient classics, epics, purans and various other scriptures.

The Saoras of Chandragiri area are declared as PVTGs. They speak a dialect called Sora that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages. The Saora habitats are located amidst most inaccessible hill and forest clad region. They generally live in small villages and construct their houses on the hill slope or at the foot of the hills. Depending upon the nature of terrain, the settlement pattern may be linear or scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead. Two wooden posts, called Gasadasum or Kitungsum installed at the entrance of the settlement, represent the guardian deity of the village.

The subsistence economy of the Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as ansir which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. Their pantheon includes numerous gods, deities and spirits, benevolent and malevolent. They get worshipped with fear and anxiety. The aesthetic life of the Saora is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings, anital, in particular. The icons are so skillfully dreamt and drawn that these have made them famous over the country and abroad. Most of the festivals revolve round agricultural cycle and lifecycle rituals. Guar is celebrated to commemorate the dead.

Population



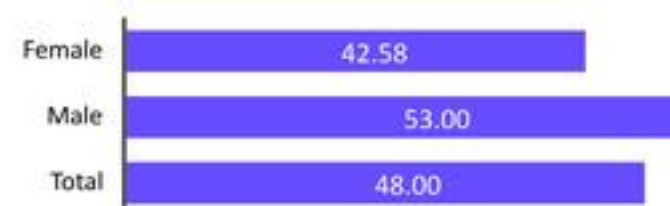
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

**SAORA DEV. AGENCY (SDA)
CHANDRAGIRI
MOHANA BLOCK, GAJAPATI DISTRICT**



- FESTIVAL**
- ⊕ BARUSIM
 - BURON-N-A-ADUR
 - GANGULY-N-A-ADUR
- DANCE**
- ✓ ADRATANG
 - ANJAMANTANG
 - ▲ GUARTANG
 - ★ KARJYATANG
- EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- 🏫 HIGH SCHOOL
 - 🎓 UP SCHOOL
- OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES**
- 📮 POST OFFICE
 - 🏦 BANK



TOTAL POPULATION - 5553

MEDICAL FACILITIES

- ANM
- ▲ PHC

REFERENCE

- BLOCK H.Q.
- MAJOR ROADS
- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

Tumba Development Agency (TDA), Tumba

Year of Establishment - 1978-79

Plan Period : Plan Holiday (1978-80)

Location:

Project Hqs - Tumba
Block - Patrapur
District - Ganjam
Terrain - Hills & Forest

Non-TSP Area

Coverage:

Geographical Area (sq.kms) : 28.49
Number of GPs : 03
Number of Villages : 58
Number of PVTG Households : 991
Average Household Size : 04
Population Density per sq. km : 151

The "Saora" or "Savara" is a great ancient tribe of India as well as of Odisha. Especially in Orissa, they have been very intimately associated with the cult of Lord Jagannath, who according to a legendary tradition originated as a tribal deity and was later brought to Puri under royal patronage.

The Saoras of Tumba area are declared as PVTGs. They speak a dialect called Sora that comes under the Austro-Asiatic family of Munda group of languages. The Saora habitats are located amidst most inaccessible hill and forest clad region. They generally live in small villages and construct their houses on the hill slope or at the foot of the hills. Depending upon the nature of terrain, the settlement pattern may be linear or scattered. Close to the settlements megaliths are erected to commemorate the dead. Two wooden posts, called Gasadasum or Kitungsum installed at the entrance of the settlement, represent the guardian deity of the village.

The subsistence economy of the Saora rests primarily on shifting cultivation and importantly on terrace cultivation. Occasional hunting, fishing and round-the-year forest collection supplement it. They exhibit a high degree of indigenous skill and technological out-fit preparing the terrace beds and in their water management system. They have their traditional system of labour cooperative known as ansir which ensures smooth conduct of agricultural activities. Their pantheon includes numerous gods, deities and spirits, benevolent and malevolent. They get worshipped with fear and anxiety. The aesthetic life of the Saora is reflected through their colourful dance, typical music and the wall paintings, anital, in particular. The icons are so skillfully dreamt and drawn that these have made them famous over the country and abroad. Most of the festivals revolve round agricultural cycle and lifecycle rituals. Guar is celebrated to commemorate the dead.

Population



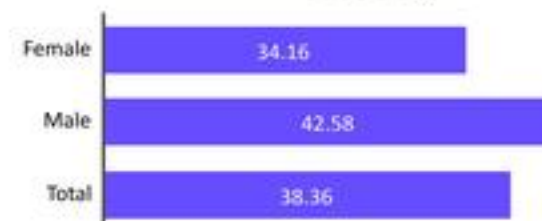
Sex Ratio



Literates



Literacy



Source : Mid-term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI, 2010-11

TUMBA DEV. AGENCY (TDA)
TUMBA
PATRAPUR BLOCK, GANJAM DISTRICT

CHIKITI
DIGAPAHANDI

CHIKITI

R. UDAYGIRI

RAYAGADA

ANDHRA PRADESH

FESTIVAL

- BARUSIM
- BURON-N-A-ADUR
- KONDEM-N-A-ADUR
- RAGI-N-A-ADUR

DANCE

- ADRATANG
- ANJAMANTANG
- GUAR DANCE
- KARYA DANCE

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- HIGH SCHOOL

OTHER SOCIAL AMENITIES

- POST OFFICE
- BANK



TOTAL POPULATION - 4315

MEDICAL FACILITIES

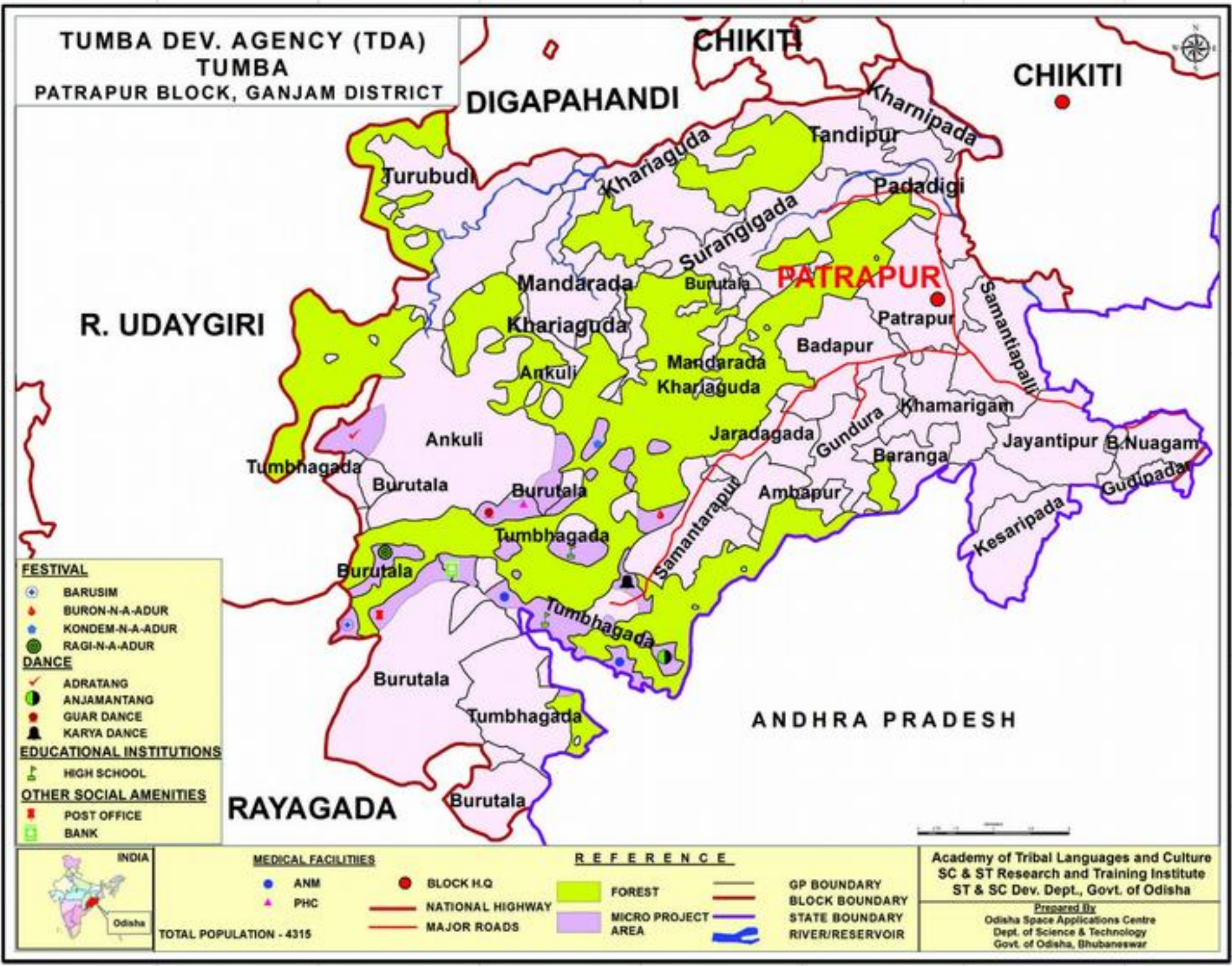
- ANM
- PHC

REFERENCE

- BLOCK H.Q.
- NATIONAL HIGHWAY
- MAJOR ROADS
- FOREST
- MICRO PROJECT AREA
- GP BOUNDARY
- BLOCK BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY
- RIVER/RESERVOIR

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
SC & ST Research and Training Institute
ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha

Prepared by
Odisha Space Applications Centre
Dept. of Science & Technology
Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar



22° 34'

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

AREA COVERED UNDER MADAs



17° 48'

17° 48'



81° 24'

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- MADA AREA

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

87° 29'

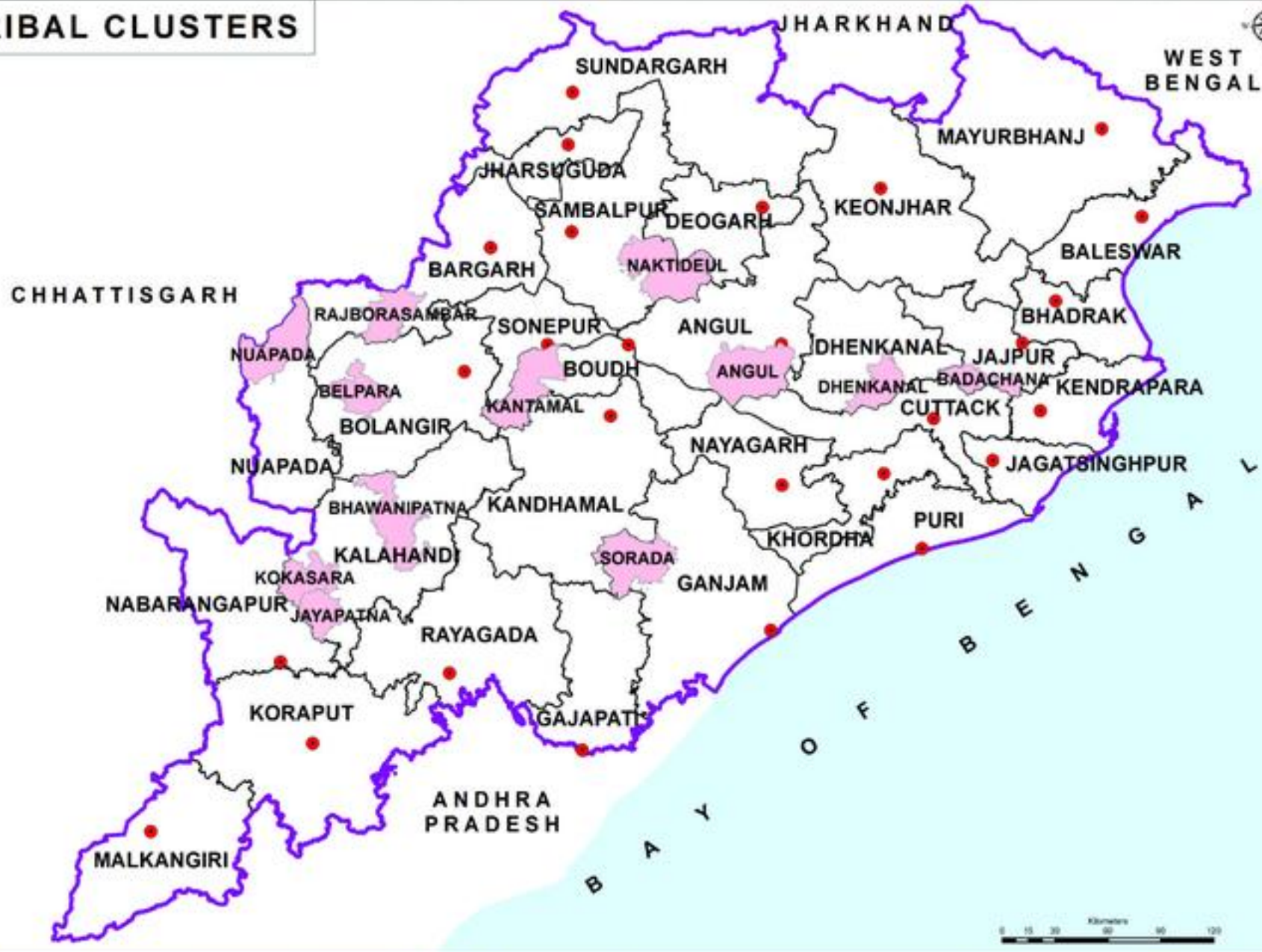
22° 34'

81° 24'

87° 29'

22° 34'

TRIBAL CLUSTERS



17° 48'

17° 48'



INDIA

81° 24'

REFERENCE

- DISTRICT H.Q.
- CLUSTER

- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- STATE BOUNDARY

Academy of Tribal Languages and Culture
 SC & ST Research and Training Institute
 ST & SC Dev. Dept., Govt. of Odisha
 Prepared By
 Odisha Space Applications Centre
 Dept. of Science & Technology
 Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar

87° 29'

References :

- Census of India 2011
- Tribal Sub-Plan Areas, Gol, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi
- Mid-Term Review of Micro Projects by SCSTRTI 2010-11



**ACADEMY OF TRIBAL LANGUAGES AND CULTURE
AND
SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE
ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA**



ISBN : 978-93-80705-62-0