

STATUS OF ADIVASI LIVELIHOODS 2022 AT A GLANCE





A METHODOLOGY

The study covers the following six aspects for assessing the State of livelihoods of Scheduled Tribes/Tribes/Adivasis:

- Cultural ethos in which livelihoods are practised
- The resource base within which livelihoods are practised
- External interventions in terms of infrastructure and resource development
- Attributes of households themselves
- The specific activities practised in livelihoods
- Livelihood outcomes



A household survey across 22 districts and 55 blocks with 6,019 households in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh; of these 4,745 are Adivasi, 393 are PVTG, and the rest 881 were non-Adivasi households. Focus group discussions in 50 villages to obtain the observations and views of Adivasi communities. 28 leading Adivasi and Non-Adivasi persons closely associated with and knowledgeable about the Adivasi question were interviewed in-depth. The survey was conducted from May 2022 to July 2022 in Madhya Pradesh and from May 2022 to August 2022 in Chhattisgarh. Unless mentioned otherwise, the tables in this report are based on the primary survey.



B CULTURAL ETHOS



“ Cultural practices, ideologies, and aspirations are changing, and to me, this is the process of evolution. Things are not the same as they were 40 years ago; interaction with the outer world and cross-cultural learning have led to this. However, we cannot stop our interaction with the outer world to stop this change; that will be detrimental to our own survival.

-Alice Lakra

“ There are differences between the Baiga and other tribal groups. For example, there are four major forms of Baiga dance: Baiga prabhumi, Baiga Karma, and Baiga phaag aur Ghodi Pethaai. Whereas the Gond dance forms are Saila, Reena, and Danda. They also have karma, which is different from Baiga karma. Baiga tattoos and those of Gonds are also visually different.



-Arjun Singh Dhurve



“ Although adivasis are not part of the caste system, it is not completely free from hierarchies. Within adivasi communities, there are certain hierarchies and differences in rituals and practices.

-Alice Lakra

“ If Adivasis change their values, worldview, and lifestyle, they will not be called Adivasis anymore. The traditional systems and processes are pillars of Adivasi society, and we do not want to dilute them; otherwise, we shall be forced to either move towards Hinduism or Christianity.



-Manak Darpatti



“ Our ancestors worked hard to make the agricultural lands and handed them over to us. But the younger ones who are migrating to earn money are getting alienated from their land. Gradually, someone else will take control over their land, and the next generation will be left with no land in their possession. It will be helpful if the government creates more income-generating options in the village itself using the existing land and other resources. This is the only way to protect Adivasi values and culture.

-Mamta Kujur

“ I think one thing that Adivasis should learn from non-Adivasis is to be a little more business-minded. Adivasis are not good entrepreneurs; they are happy with whatever little they have.



-Godavari Maravi



“ The Adivasi samaj is divided into a totem system, and in most cases, these totems are different species of local flora and fauna. The people from a particular totem protect their totem, and if there are 500 totems in an area, 500 species will be protected. So, protecting natural diversity is ingrained in their system.
-Ashwini Kange

“ Adivasis do not accumulate wealth. They work to meet their needs. They work hard. Adivasis have a high level of self-esteem; they never beg.
-Sampatiya Uikey



“ Adivasis do not think or care about the future; they only think about today's food. On the other hand, non-advansi think and care about the future, and according to that, they do their business. Children from non-advansi communities start their work or business from childhood, but our children do not do that. We should also learn to do the same so that we can also prepare for tomorrow.
-Anusuya Maravi

C GOVT AND NON-GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS



“ To implement CFR effectively, there is a need to strengthen the system so that the Adivasi community can manage the forest resources. Also, awareness of PESA needs to reach each individual in the village.
-Lata Netam

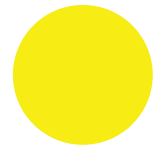


“ The responsibility of implementing the FRA was given to the tribal department, and most of the staff who are responsible do not have any clear understanding of the context or the act. If the act is to be implemented in its true spirit, those who are responsible for implementing it need to be well-intended and properly equipped.
-Balwant Rahangdale



“ The government is working for the upliftment of Adivasis and PVTGs through various schemes and projects. However, in many cases, this is leading to the loss of their traditional knowledge and practices. For example, through the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, old mud houses are being replaced with concrete structures. But with that, their knowledge about how to make houses suitable for their needs and weatherise also getting redundant. The knowledge of growing and processing the grass and, long leaves that were being used for making those traditional houses is getting lost. It will be helpful if traditional knowledge is taken into consideration while drafting these schemes. In this example, improving the houses using their traditional materials and methods will also cost less than the concrete houses.
-Etwari Baiga





“Adivasi communities have their own customs, and that has been recognized through the PESA. The Act very categorically says about respecting and acknowledging the customary laws. This act can be a strength for the Adivasi communities and can differentiate them from the rest of mainstream society.

-Alice Lakra



“SHGs have helped women improve their economic situation through saving, taking loans, and doing business.

-Sampatiya Uikey



“PM Awas Yojana has also been very beneficial to Adivasi women. Many times earlier, men used to abandon their wives to marry other women. Abandoned women had to leave their in-laws houses. Now, houses built under PM Awas are in the name of women. This has helped women, as they can't be ousted from their houses.

-Sampatiya Uikey



“Before designing anything for the people, we need to understand their cultural heritage. It is very important because our perspectives and ideas may not match their needs and priorities. And because of this mismatch, many schemes and projects are not reaching the intended goal. It is not essential that the community accept anything given to them, and program planners and policymakers need to take note of this.

-Dr. Saibal Jana



“FRA made a good beginning, although more needs to be done. Improving forest-based livelihoods is one area where both the government and CSOs need to work so that they get more value for the forest produce. Access to the market is still an issue, and value addition may help in linking with the market.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“In Chhattisgarh, the government has recognized that language is a very important ingredient in the development of any community. Therefore, the government included the local dialect and language as one of the mediums for primary education. For example, in Bastar, children are being taught in the Halbi or Gondi language.

-Alice Lakra





ROAD CONNECTIVITY

Villages linked to block headquarters
by all-weather roads

Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI 78%

Roads in
good condition 62%

NON-ADIVASI 79%

Roads in
good condition 54%

PVTG 80%

Roads in
good condition 64%

Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI 80%

Roads in
good condition 78%

NON-ADIVASI 100%

Roads in
good condition 88%

PVTG 82%

Roads in
good condition 64%

SAL 2021 shows

Villages linked to block headquarters
by all-weather roads

Odisha

ADIVASI 72%

Roads in
good condition 47%

Jharkhand

ADIVASI 74%

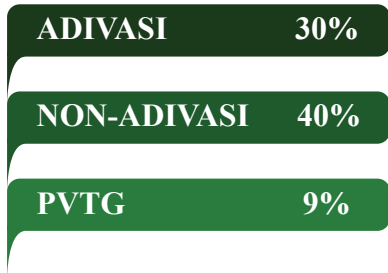
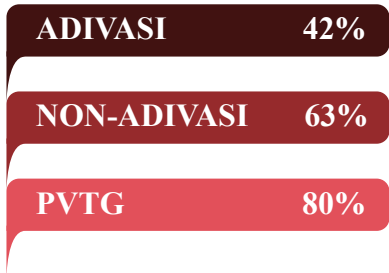
Roads in
good condition 58%

National average is **68%** as per the survey by
Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, in the
year 2020¹.

¹<https://missionantyodaya.nic.in/ma2020/preloginStateFacilityReports2020.html>



PUBLIC TRANSPORT



are linked to block headquarters by public transport.

SAL 2021 shows



The national average, according to the survey by Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, **in the year 2020 is 69.11%.**

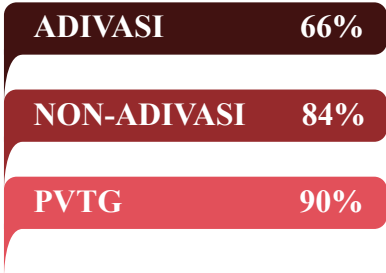






MOBILE NETWORK

Madhya Pradesh



Chhattisgarh



SAL 2021 shows

Odisha

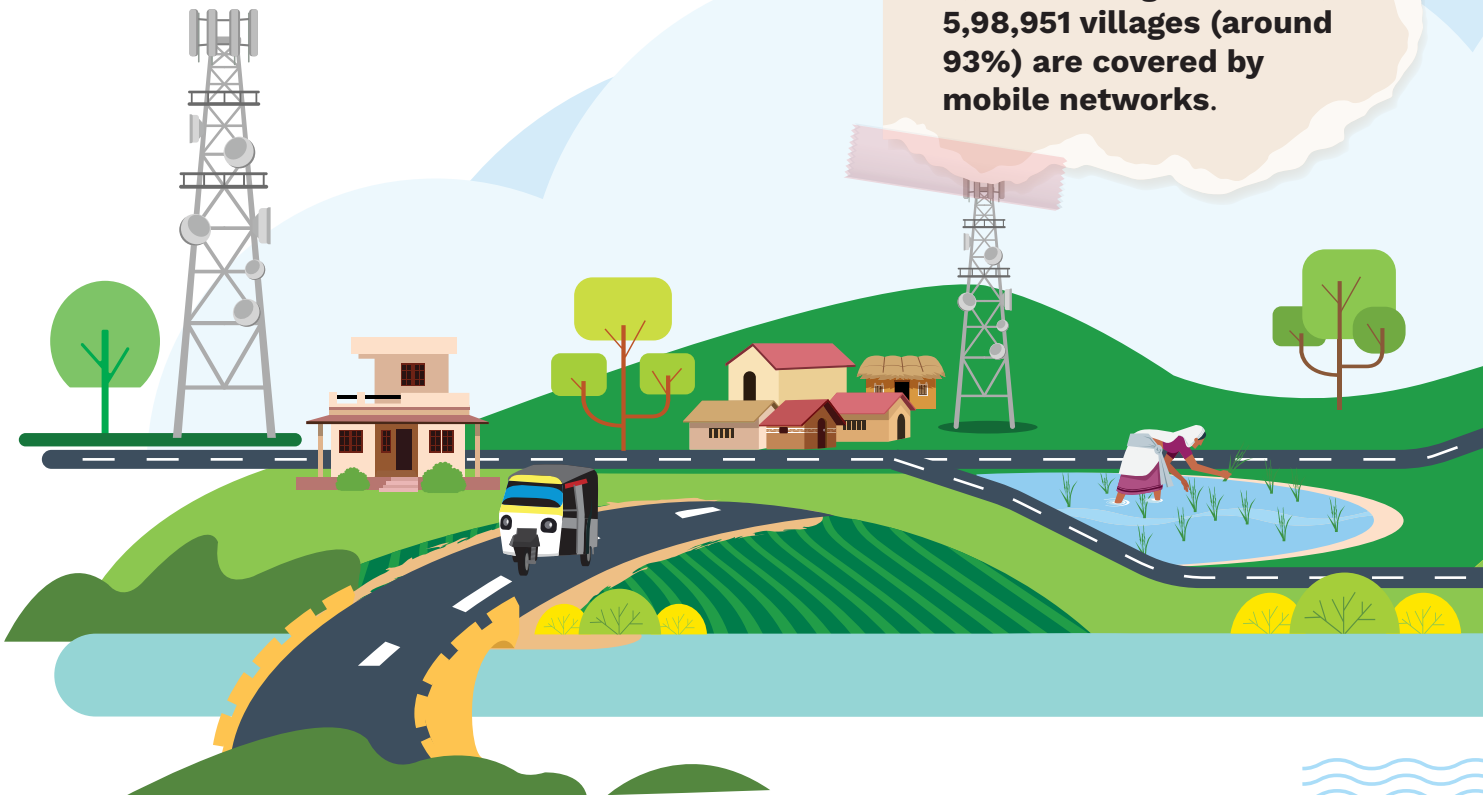


Jharkhand



are covered by at least one mobile network.

According to a Times of India report on 31st December 2022, Telecom Service Providers' data showed that as of March 2022, **out of 6,44,131 villages in India, 5,98,951 villages (around 93%) are covered by mobile networks.**



SMARTPHONE OWNERSHIP



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

18% 7%

NON-ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

45% 27%

PVTG HOUSEHOLD

15% 4%



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

20% 11%

NON-ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

42% 29%

PVTG HOUSEHOLD

7% 3%

SAL 2021 shows



Odisha

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

6% 5%

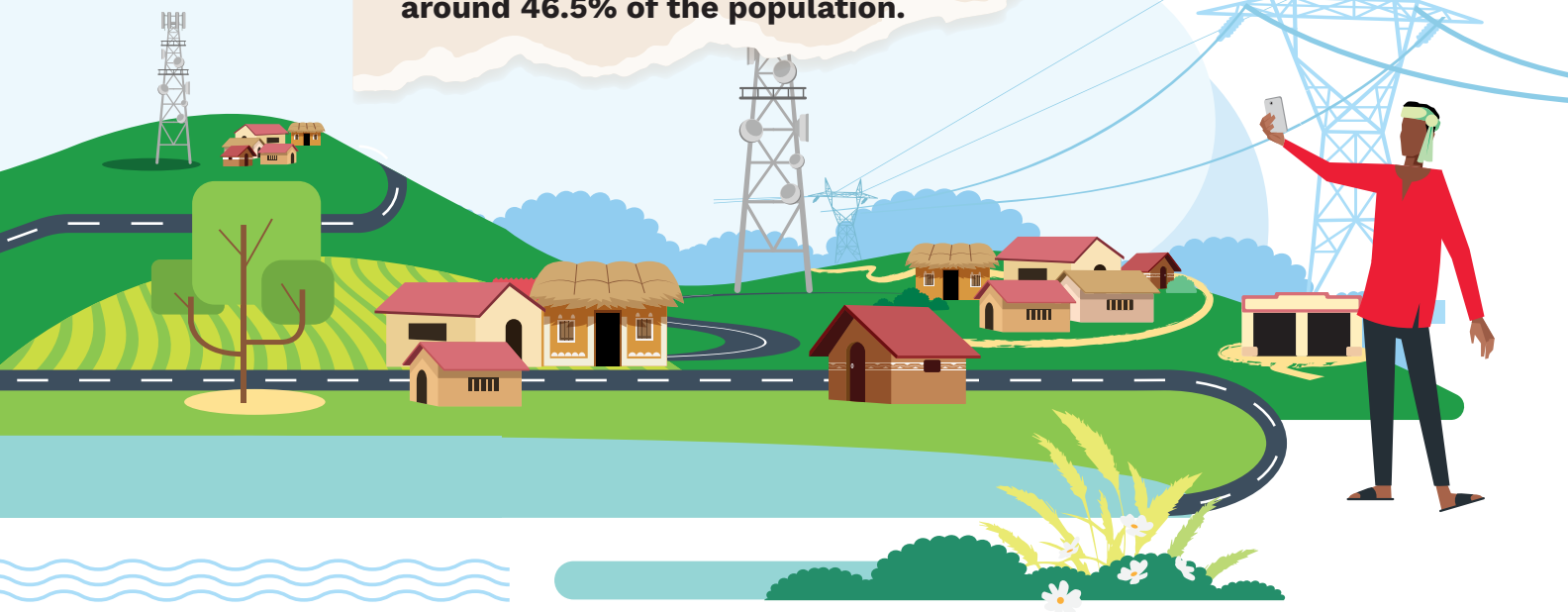


Jharkhand

ADIVASI HOUSEHOLD

21% 9%

According to Newzoo's Global Mobile Market Report², in India, there are **659 million smartphone users** which is **around 46.5% of the population.**



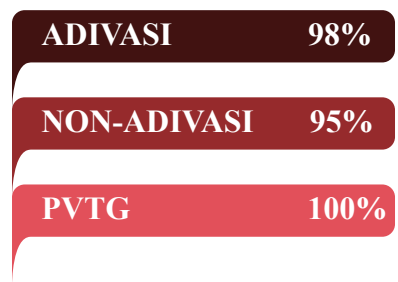
²<https://newzoo.com/resources/rankings/top-countries-by-smartphone-penetration-and-users>



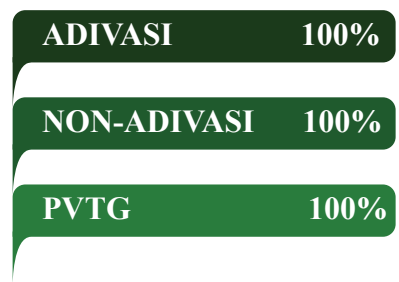
Villages have ANGANWADI



Madhya Pradesh



Chhattisgarh



SAL 2021 shows



Jharkhand



have an Anganwadi centre.



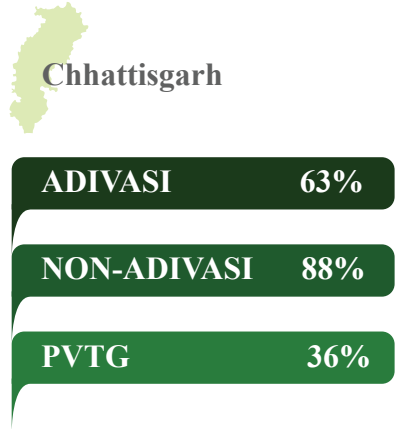
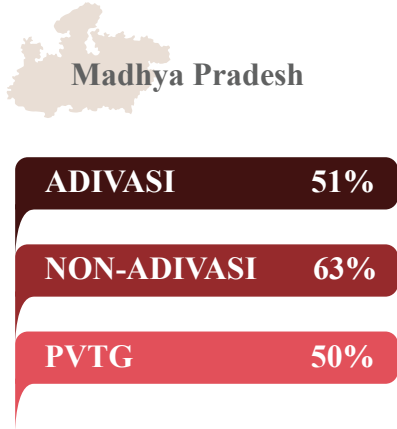
Odisha



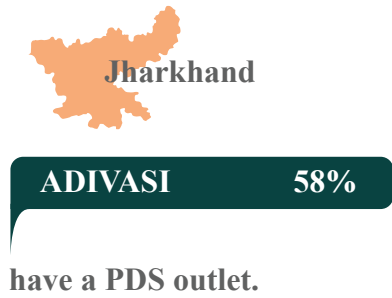
The survey by Mission Antyodaya, Government of India, in the year 2020 reports that **79% of villages in India have Anganwadi.**



PDS



SAL 2021 shows



The survey by Mission Antyodaya in the year **2020** shows that **48.27% villages in India** have a PDS outlet.





D HOUSEHOLD ATTRIBUTE



“ The government has reasonably done well in establishing primary and residential schools with hostel facilities in Adivasi areas to ensure a good education. It can be seen that the results of Adivasi schools are as good or even better than those of other public schools. So in terms of giving Adivasis access to a good education, we (the government) have done a reasonably good job, except in some pockets where the dropout rate is still very high.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“ Non-Adivasis does discriminate against us. Because our lifestyle and clothes are different, we are easily identifiable. If we go to a bank and stand in a queue waiting for our turn, sometimes non-Adivasis will say, "Hato zara tum and bade log aage chale jaenge. Those who have more property have a high place in society.

-Anusuya Maravi



“ The relationship with the market is changing slowly in Adivasi areas as compared to other areas. However, modern education for children will be the game changer. When they come out of an educational institution with the confidence of having a good CBSE diploma or a college diploma, they will be able to negotiate with the market better.

-Pallavi Jain Govil



“ Schools need to teach about Gramsabha, PESA, and traditional knowledge on agriculture, forest, nature, artistry, etc. to help the next generation learn about their roots, intergenerational knowledge, and rights.

-Gangaram Paikra





LITERACY



Madhya Pradesh

PVTG households	83%
Adivasi households	75%

are headed by a person who is not educated beyond the primary stage, and a bulk of them have no school education. These proportions in

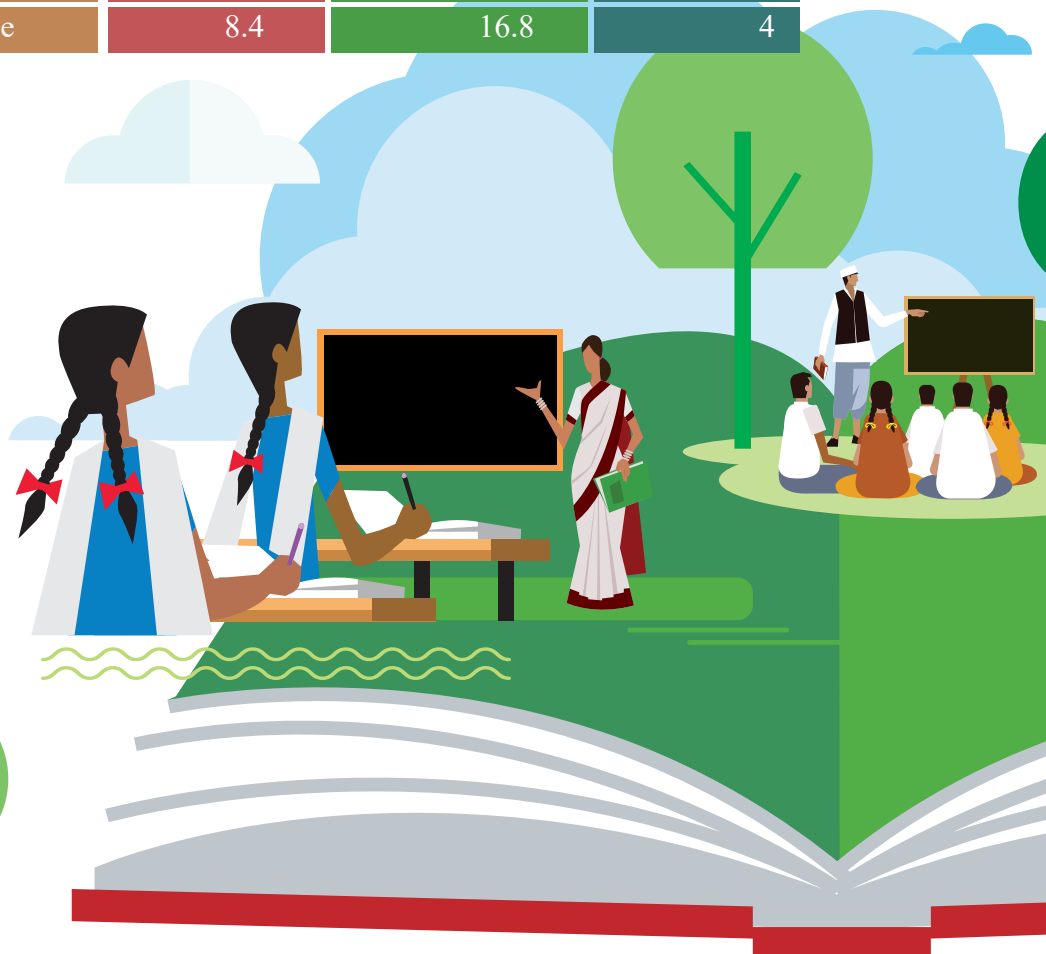


Chhattisgarh

PVTG households	87%
Adivasi households	66%

Education attainment of household head in Madhya Pradesh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	58.3	31.3	69
Less than primary	8.8	4.9	4
Primary	9.3	18.6	9.5
Less than matriculation and more than primary	15.2	28.4	13.5
Matriculation and above	8.4	16.8	4



Education attainment of household head in Chhattisgarh

Education level (% of total)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
No school education	49	38.2	65.6
Less than primary	6.8	9.5	12
Primary	11.5	12.2	12
Less than matriculation and more than primary	20.3	24.9	8.3
Matriculation and above	12.4	15.2	2.1

SAL 2021 shows



Jharkhand

Heads of households of over

Adivasi households	82%
Non-Adivasi households	72%

educated less than matriculation



Odisha

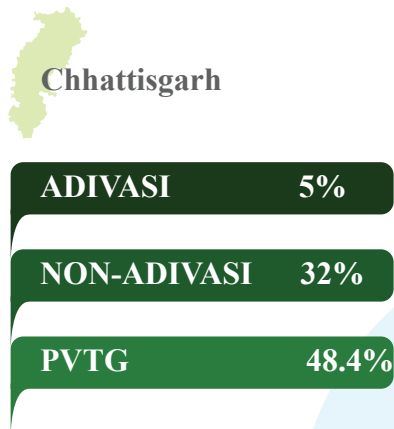
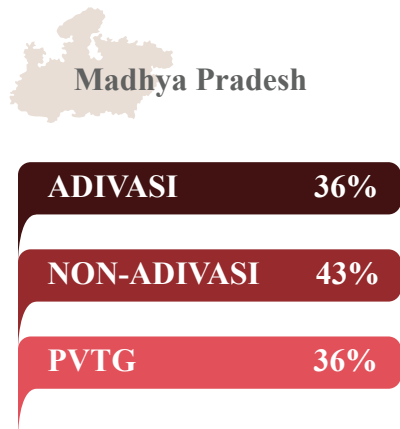
Heads of households of over

Adivasi households	87%
Non-Adivasi households	82%
PVTG households	90%

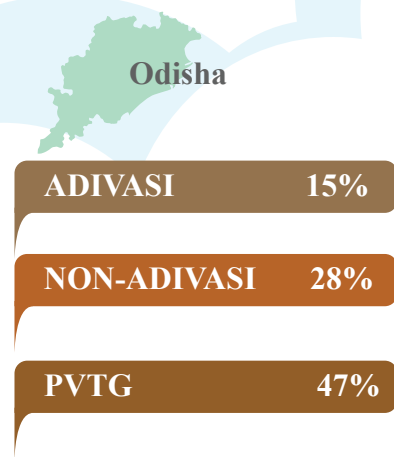
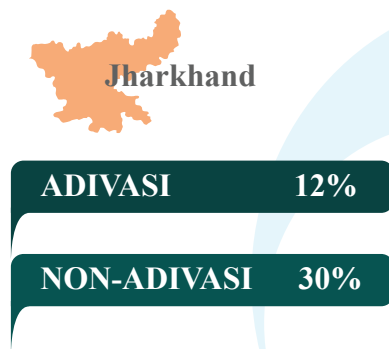
educated less than matriculation

National average: According to the NSS 75th round report on Household Social Consumption on Education in India (Jul 2017 – Jun 2018) **the literacy rate was about 77.7%, with 84.7% for males and 70.3% for females.** The same report shows the **literacy rate in rural areas to be 73.5%, compared to 87.7% in urban areas**

LANDHOLDING



SAL 2021 shows



households are landless.

National Average: NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows **8.2% of rural households are landless.**



Madhya Pradesh

Landholding class	Adivasi		Non-Adivasi		PVTG	
	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH
Landless	36.1	40.6	42.8	42.5	36.4	25.8
Marginal	38.3	39.5	32.4	34.8	36.3	54.5
Small	12.9	10.8	12.7	10.6	12.4	7.6
Small-medium	11.4	8.1	9.1	4.5	10.9	10.6
Medium	0.9	0.5	1.9	1.5	3.5	1.5
Large	0.4	0.5	1.1	6.1	0.5	0.0

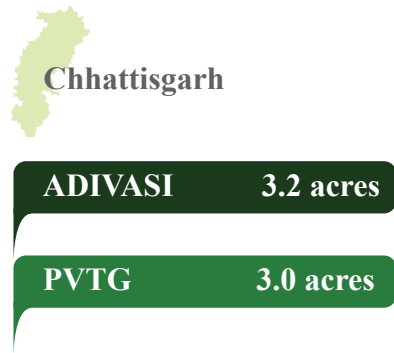
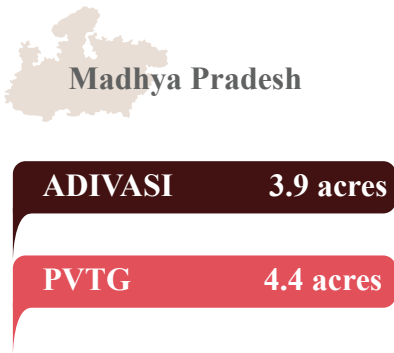




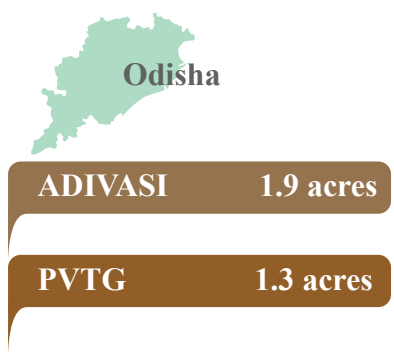
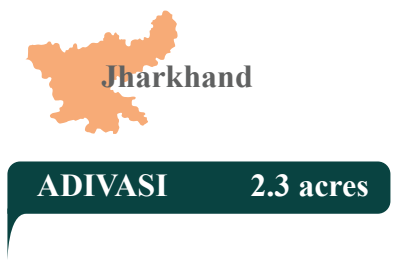
Chhattisgarh

Landholding class	Adivasi		Non-Adivasi		PVTG	
	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH	Male headed HH	Female headed HH
Landless	15.2	23.0	32.1	49.6	48.4	57.8
Marginal	51.8	53.3	48.3	40.9	34.4	24.4
Small	18.8	13.5	12.7	8.7	8.3	11.1
Small-medium	12.4	9.0	6.5	0.9	6.8	4.4
Medium	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	2.1	2.2
Large	0.5	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

The average landholding of



SAL 2021 shows



National Average: NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows that the average area owned per agricultural household is **0.876 ha.**







IRRIGATION

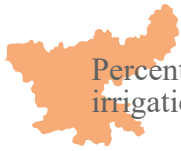
Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Madhya Pradesh**

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Own land	17.5%	28.0%	30.2%
Leased in land	20.2%	28.6%	36.8%
Shared in land	21.9%	16.7%	46.2%

Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Chhattisgarh**

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Own land	12.4%	17.2%	2.0%
Leased in land	6.0%	26.7%	0.0%
Shared in land	10.1%	12.5%	0.0%





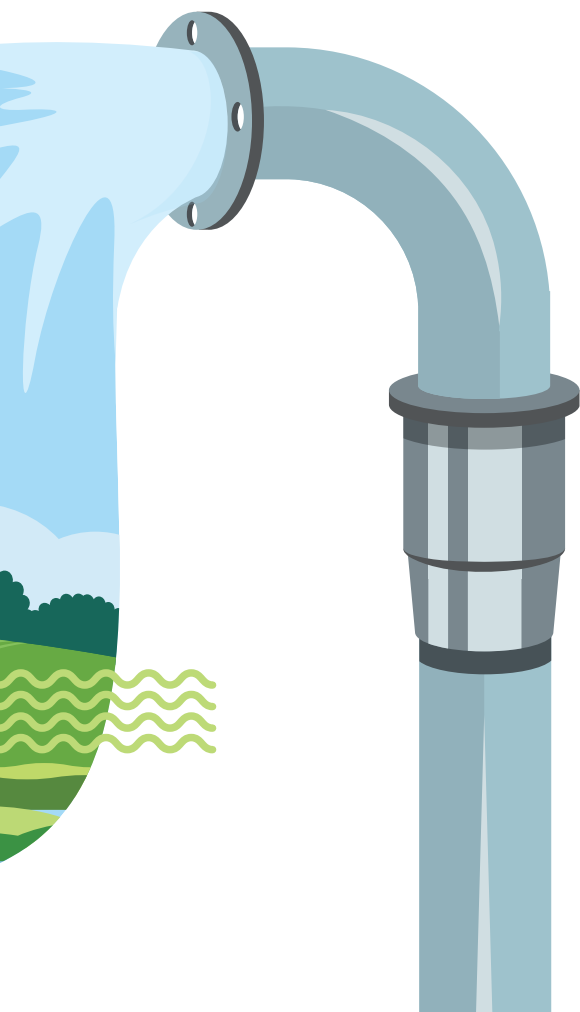
Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Jharkhand**

Adivasi households	18.5%
Non-Adivasi households	16.4%



Percentage of households reporting access to all-season irrigation in **Odisha**

Adivasi households	7.4%
Non-Adivasi households	12.4%
PVTG households	42.9%



Jharkhand

ADIVASI	18.5%
NON-ADIVASI	16.4%



Odisha

ADIVASI	7.4%
NON-ADIVASI	12.4%
PVTG	42.9%

have irrigation facilities for all seasons.





ACCESS TO FOREST

Madhya Pradesh

Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI 62%

ADIVASI 90%

PVTG 98%

PVTG 98%

reported dependency on forests for livelihoods



Forest distance (Madhya Pradesh)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	2.0	3.2	1.8
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	62	40	98
Average distance from forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	6.8	9.2	0.2
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	38	60	2

Forest distance (Chhattisgarh)	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average distance from forest for households dependent on them for livelihood (km)	1.8	2.1	0.3
Households depending on forest for livelihood (%)	90	64	98
Average distance from forest for households not dependent on forest for livelihood (km)	2.6	9.4	0.3
Households not dependent on forest for livelihood (%)	10	36	2



Jharkhand

ADIVASI

53%



Odisha

ADIVASI

75%

reported dependency on forests for livelihoods





E LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES



“ Earlier, we used to cultivate crops like millets, pignon peas, etc. that needed less water. From the forest, we used to get greens, roots, fruits, and edible flowers. Gradually, people from outside started to reach out and tell us to change our seeds and farming practices with modern seeds and fertilizers. We started to follow their advice.

-Sersingh Achla

“

When we start to look at forests as a means of income only, other values get diluted. As per market demand, we chop off the whole tree without thinking about next year. This way, a lot of species, such as chaar, chironji, bamboo, harra, etc., are fast disappearing.

-Arjun Singh Dhurve



“ Baigas used to collect around 43 types of greens, more than 15 types of roots, and more than 20 types of fruits in different seasons from the forest. These are used to ensure their nutrient requirements in different seasons.

-Balwant Rahangdale

“

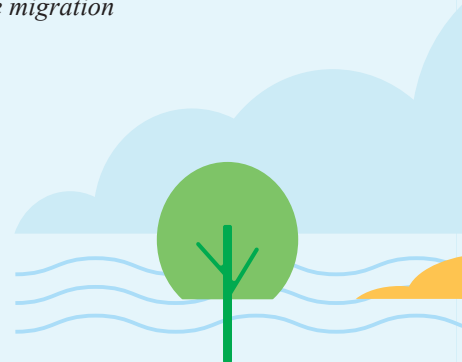
Earlier, people used to get varieties of food from the forest, which were very nutritious and helped to prevent diseases. For example, an earlier diabetes patient was not found among Adivasis. We used to eat kodo, kutki, and makka. These were grown without any chemical input. Gradually, rice and wheat have been introduced, and those are not healthy for Adivasis. Adivasis also started doing chemical agriculture for better production of rice and wheat. This affected their land negatively.

-Sampatiya Uikey



“ It is important to create livelihood opportunities in the villages to reduce migration and make the adivasi youth interested in their culture and agriculture.

- Lata Usendi





In the case of Chhattisgarh, if you see who is there in active politics, there will be Gond or Oraon of Kanwar. Similarly, Oraons are also in government jobs. You can hardly find any Pandu, Majhi, or Majhwar opting for these jobs. They will mostly be dependent on agriculture or wages. Baiga and Pahari Korwa will be more dependent on forests than some other tribes.

-Gangaram Paikra



People are migrating less these days. They can find wage work under MGNREGA in the village itself for 100 days.

-Godavari Maravi



It is good that some of us are recognized by the urban elite, but I think that the government should also focus on how the skill is picked up by more and more village youth.

-Bhuri Bai





Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Madhya Pradesh region-wise

Income source	ADIVASI				NON-ADIVASI				PVTG			
	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T	B	G	O	T
Farming	60	33	26	44	62	57	44	53	-	16	53	36
Animal husbandry	-3	-4	-3	-3	-1	-4	-4	-3	-	-1	-2	-2
Forest produce	0	4	4	2	0	2	1	1	-	6	7	6
Wage	28	35	57	37	27	22	45	32	-	43	29	35
Non-farming enterprises	2	1	3	2	5	6	3	4	-	0	0	0
Remittance	6	8	6	7	2	5	4	4	-	4	9	7
Salary and pensions	7	23	8	12	5	12	8	9	-	31	4	17

B= Bhil region, G= Gond region, O=Other ITDP blocks, T= Madhya Pradesh Total



Percentage contribution of different sources in total income, Chhattisgarh region-wise

Income source	ADIVASI				NON-ADIVASI				PVTG			
	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T	S	C	N	T
Farming	56	37	59	51	46	34	57	45	41	27	24	33
Animal husbandry	-2	-8	-3	-4	-1	-3	-2	-2	1	0	-1	0
Forest produce	6	13	4	8	6	1	1	3	4	15	30	14
Wage	24	53	25	34	32	63	29	41	6	44	39	26
Non-farming enterprises	1	0	2	1	1	-1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Remittance	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Salary and pensions	14	3	11	9	14	5	13	11	48	13	8	28

S=South Chhattisgarh, C= Central Chhattisgarh, N= North Chhattisgarh, T= Chhattisgarh Total





F LIVELIHOOD OUTCOMES



“ The market has changed a lot. Earlier, the market was limited to local; there was no road network and no web network. Whatever was produced, there used to be hardly any surplus, and most of that was consumed locally. The sense of need was also less. Now that we are connected with the world, the forest and agriculture products from Bastar are sold on the international market. The aspirations of the younger generation are also shaped by the market in many ways. Things like chips and maggi are available in every local market.

-Arvind Netam



During the COVID-19 period, the scope of marketing was reduced. The order for items and articles has also reduced, and the possibility of putting up stalls at melas and exhibitions has also reduced.

-Vijay Dhurve



“ Children do not prefer eating Kodo Kutki anymore. In PDS, also, paddy is distributed. It takes less time and effort to make rice, so it is easy for women to cook. You can find rice mills everywhere, but there is no mechanized facility available to process kodo-kutki.

-Godavari Maravi



In most of the Adivasi villages, people have access to Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). As the ICDS provides midday meals, the children are able to get nutritious cooked meals.

-Indravati Mandavi



AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

STATE WISE

Average annual income:



Madhya Pradesh

ADIVASI Rs. 73,900

NON-ADIVASI Rs. 84,033

PVTG Rs. 68,726



Chhattisgarh

ADIVASI Rs. 53,610

NON-ADIVASI Rs. 53,766

PVTG Rs. 43,012





REGION WISE

Bhil region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	99,211	1,45,289	
Per capita income	24,571	36,875	
Number of households	820	45	0

Gond region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	66,724	69,755	79,564
Per capita income	15,077	13,800	20,732
Number of households	758	156	81

Other ITDP blocks Annual Average Household Income INR, Madhya Pradesh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	52,597	80,084	61,411
Per capita income	12,596	20,034	13,043
Number of households	719	134	120

South region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	54,961	60,092	1,06,223
Per capita income	12,137	13,944	17,366
Number of households	742	172	35



Central region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	57,072	52,980	45,468
Per capita income	14,177	14,668	14,198
Number of households	708	159	57

North region Annual Average Household Income in INR, Chhattisgarh

	Adivasis	Non-Adivasis	PVTGs
Average household income	49,599	48,033	19,488
Per capita income	13,063	12,071	6,969
Number of households	861	168	100

SAL 2021 shows the annual report



Jharkhand

ADIVASI

Rs75,378



Odisha

ADIVASI

61,263

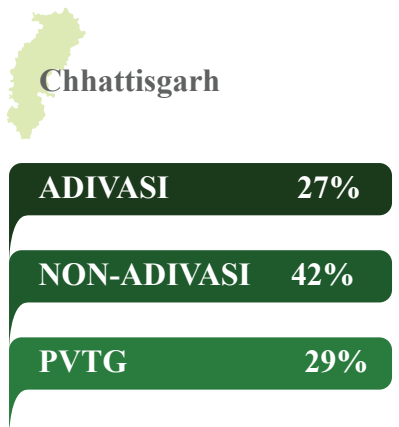
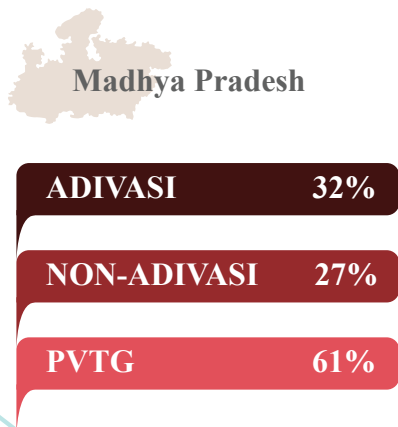
NSS report No 587 -77/33.1/1 shows that the average annual income of **Agricultural households during the year 2018-19 was Rs. 122,61**



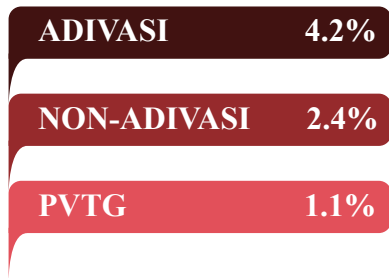


FOOD SECURITY

Households reported being severely food insecure



Households reported having poor dietary diversity



SAL 2021 shows
Households in Odisha are severely food insecure



According to UN-India, there are nearly 195 million **undernourished people** in India, which is around **16% of its population**.

