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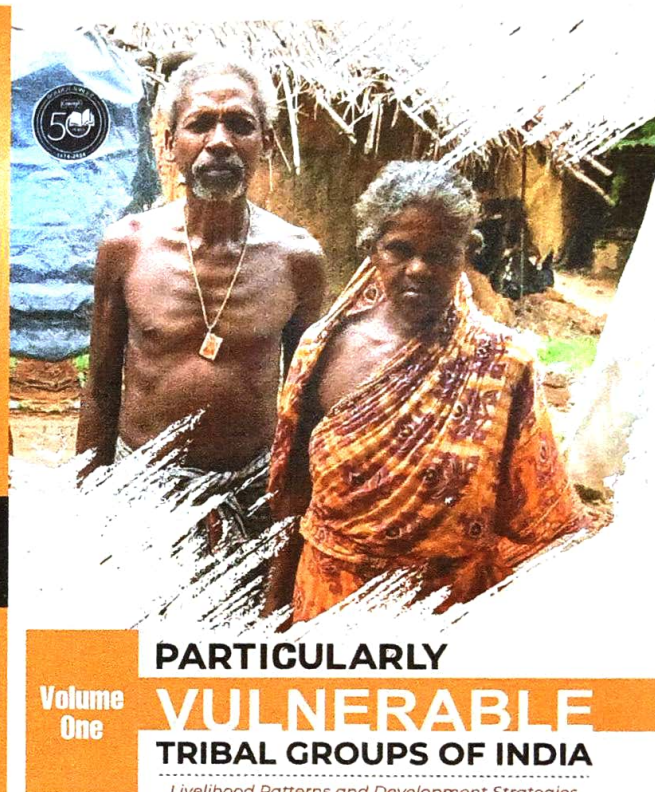
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PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE
TRIBAL GROUPS OF INDIA
Livelihood Patterns and Development Strategies

Volume
One

EDITED BY
SWAPAN KUMAR KOLAY
NILANJAN KHATUA

Concept



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Concept

This publication primarily focuses on various livelihood patterns of different PVTGs in India. It also critically examines the impact of different development programs on these vulnerable groups through 31 chapters arranged into five broad headings such as (I) Tribal Ethnography, (II) Ecology, Economy and Tribal Identity, (III) Socio-cultural Beliefs and Practices, (IV) Tribal Health, Food and Nutrition, and (V) Tribal Development and Tribal policy.

The lack of effective implementation of various development programs has deprived them of enjoying the benefits of development. The learned contributors to the volumes have touched upon many important aspects of livelihood patterns, health, food, and nutrition that need immediate attention from the government and development agencies on issues of the PVTGs. These two volumes are the outcome of a modest attempt by the authors to update the status of traditional occupations and change the livelihood of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups in India. Vulnerable Tribal peoples often have much in common with other neglected segments of societies, i.e. lack of political representation and participation, economic marginalization and poverty, lack of access to social services, and discrimination. They strive for recognition of their identities, their ways of life, and their right to traditional lands, territories, and natural resources.

These volumes will be useful for anthropologists, social scientists, administrators, policymakers, planners, and students of social sciences interested in understanding tribal ethos and world views.

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BIO-SOCIAL AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF HILL KORWAS OF JASHPUR:

A Particularly Vulnerable

Tribal Group of Chhattisgarh, India

Subal Das, Priyanka and Aafreen Siddiqui

Introduction

India is home to over half of the world's total population of indigenous peoples, also known as tribals (Rao et al., 2006). The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 Census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribals from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males (Census, 2011). Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain Scheduled Tribes, 75 in number known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterized by pre-agriculture level of technology, stagnant or declining population, extremely low literacy, subsistence level of economy. Between 1991 and 2001, the population of tribes increased at a rate of 24.45% (Jaiswal, 2013).

Many of these populations are located in distant rural areas with limited access to ambulatory, acute, and speciality health care (Marrone, 2007). Because of inequalities in infrastructure, human resources, supplies, and geographic distance, the availability of preventative and curative public health treatments among particularly vulnerable