

## **Financial Development and Fertility in South Asia**

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### **Abstract**

Tribe is otherwise known as Adivasi. A tribe is referred as a exiting group before the development of or outside of states. Like that “Adivasi” is a generic term for a heterogeneous set of ethnic and tribal groups believed to be the aboriginal population, a substantial indigenous minority, of India. Over a period of time, unlike the terms "aborigines" or "tribes", the word "Adivasi" has also developed a connotation of past autonomy which was disrupted during the British colonial period in India and which has not been restored. It should be noted that a tribe is a group of distinct people which is dependent on their land for their livelihood also who are largely self-sufficient and not integrated into the national society. In India the tribal societies are particularly seen in ststes of Odisha, Rajasthan, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhara Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnatak, Bihar, West Bengal, Jharakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and northern states. The Adivasi are officially recognized by the Indian Government as the “Scheduled Tribe” in the fifth schedule of the constitution of India. There are various types of tribal population seen in India. The population of the schedule tribes in India was 104,281,034 as per 2011 census. They occupy around 15 percent of the total geographical area of the country, hills and valleys. There are broadly 250 tribal groups and 225 Dalits existing in India. They are speaking 105 languages. Though it is clear that there is also seen various variation among the tribal community also. Commercial forestry, mining and intensive agriculture have proved destructive to the forests that have endured spread of these activities for many centuries. Many smaller tribal groups are quite sensitive to ecological degradation caused by such exploitation and resultant modernization. In this study, this chapter presents the demographic profile of tribal community of India and Odisha.

## **Introduction**

Odisha situated in the eastern coast of the India. The area of the state is 155,707 sq Km which constitutes 4.74 percent of country's geographical area. The state lies between the latitude of 17°47'N and 22°34'N and longitude of 81°22'E and 87°29' E. The state of Odisha has the third highest percentage tribal population of the Indian State. The forest region of the state is 48,903 sq km which owes 31.4 percent of its geographical area and there are 21, 63,110 tribal households in the state where total tribal population in the state is 95, 90,756 of which males and females are 47, 27,732 and 48, 63,024 correspondingly.

As per the census 2011, the ST population of the State of Odisha stands at 95, 90,756 constituting 22.85% of the total population of the State and 9.66% of the total tribal population of the country. The proportion during the last census was 22.1%. There has been an increase of 0.7% during the last decade. The schedule tribe population in absolute numbers has increased by 1,445,675. This constitutes decadal growth of 17.7%. The highest number of schedule tribes has been recorded in Mayurbhanj (1,479,576) and the lowest in Puri (6,129). A number of specific development initiatives, and some progressive policy moves, tribal have lagged behind in Odisha in terms of socio-economic development. The total ST literacy is 52.24 in Odisha according to 2011 census. These differentials are most apparent in the case of literacy rate of the STs, Male literacy has 63.07 while female literacy has 41.02 during 2011 census.

Ecological imbalance is now seriously discouragement the livelihood patterns of the tribal and increasing vulnerability. A small land base, low agricultural productivity and low incomes have led to rising indebtedness, trapping tribal into a vicious circle of exploitation. The life of the tribal is increasingly vulnerable due to a persistent lack of assured entitlements to their resource base. Tribal generally suffer from social and political marginalization and remain vulnerable to exploitation.

Due to the Specific Issues of Tribal Development in the Project Area, Though the demographic figure of tribal in the study districts is comparatively at a lower side in comparison to some of the districts of the state in western and southern part, but still a persistent gap in the process of mainstreaming appears when interacted with the tribal families in the local context. As most of

the studied areas/districts do not fall in to Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) or Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA) area due to less tribal concentration i.e. less than 50 % of the total population in a geographical set up, they have been deprived of exclusive provisions of tribal development. As certain schemes meant for scheduled area is not applicable in such cases, the scattered tribal families are remaining deprived of the welfare based development benefits.

The emphasis of the following strategy is on creating the conditions whereby tribal communities will be integrated into the people's institutions and economic development objectives of the project. As such, the emphasis will be on ensuring long-term sustainability beyond the life of the project.

### **Demographic Profile of Odisha**

The State Odisha has a total of sixty two [62] Scheduled Tribe communities enumerated in the 2011 census. 13 out of these 62 communities have been identified and declared as primitive tribal groups. In the state context, the tribal population is mostly rural, with 94.5 per cent residing in villages. The tribes which are dispersed all over the country speak different languages and dialects. They also differ from one another in racial, socio-economic and cultural aspects. Odisha occupies a unique position among the Indian States and Union Territories for having a rich and colourful tribal scenario. Most of the Scheduled Tribes live in hilly and forest regions. Their social system is simple and aspirations and needs are limited. In Odisha, the Scheduled Tribes have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to geo-historical reasons and they have their own distinctiveness and social-cultural environment. There are 62 ST Communities registered by Government of India such as Bagata (Bhakta), Baiga, Banjara (Banjari), Bathudi (Bathuri), Bhattada (Dhotada, Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara), Bhuiya (Bhuyan), Bhumia (Bhumij, TeliBhumij, HaladipokhriaBhumij, HaladiPokhariaBhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia ,Bhumij, TamariaBhumij), Bhunjia, Binjhal (Binjhwar), Binjhia ( Binjhoa), Birhor, BondoParoja (Bonda) Paroja ( Banda Paroja), Chenchu, Dal, DesuaBhumij, Dharua ( Dhuruba, Dhurva, Didayi, DidaiParoja, Didai), Gadaba (BodoGadaba, GutobGadaba, KapuGadaba, OllaraGadaba, ParengaGadaba, Sano, Gadaba), Gandia (Ghara, Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, Dhur ,Gond), Ho, Holva, Jatapu, Juang, KandhaGauda, Kawar (Kanwar), Kharia (Kharian, BergaKharia,

DhelkiKharia,DudhKharia, ErengaKharia, MundaKharia,OraonKharia, Khadia, PahariKharia),Kharwar, Khond (Kond, Kandha, NanguliKandha, Sitha Kandha, Kondh, Kui, Buda Kondh, BuraKandha, DesiaKandha, DungariaKondh,KutiaKandha, KandhaGauda, MuliKondh, MaluaKondPengoKandha, Raja Kondh, Raj Khond), Kisan (Nagesar, Nagesia),Kol (Kolah, Loharas, KolLoharas),Kolha, Koli (Malhar),Kondadora, Kora(Khaira, Khayara),Korua,Kotia, Koya (GumbaKoya, KoiturKoya, Kamar),Koya (MusaraKoya),Kulis,Lodha(Nodh, Nodha, Lodh),Madia, Mahali,Mankidi, Mankirdia(Mankria, Mankidi),Matya(Matia),Mirdhas(Kuda, Koda), Munda(MundaLohara, MundaMahalis,NagabanshiMunda,OriyaMunda),Mundari,Omanatya (Omanatyo, Amanatya) Oraon(Dhangar, Uran),Parenga, Paroja (Parja, BodoParoja, Barong Jhodia ,Paroja, ChheliaParoja, JhodiaParoja, Konda ,Paroja, Paraja, PongaParoja, SodiaParoja,Sano Paroja, SoliaParoja),Pentia,Rajuar, SantalSaora(Savar, Saura, Sahara, ArsiSaora, Based,Saora, BhimaSaora, BhimmaSaora, Chumura ,Saora, JaraSavar, JaduSaora, JatiSaora, JuaraSaora, KampuSaora, KampaSoura, KapoSaora, KindalSaora, KumbiKancherSaora,KalapithiaSaora, KiratSaora, LanjiaSaora,LambaLanjiaSaora, LuaraSaora, LuarSaora,LariaSavar, MaliaSaora, MallaSaora, UriyaSaora, RaikaSaora, SuddaSaora, SardaSaora,TankalaSaora, PatroSaora, VesuSaora),Shabar,(Lodha),Sounti, Tharua(TharuaBindhani). Out of sixty two (62) STs who are living in odisha Khond is the most populated tribe which followed by Gond. The other major tribals living in odisha are Santal, Kolha, Munda, Saora, Shabar and Bhottada,Bhumij, Bhuiya, Oraon, Paroja and Kisan. Languages spoken by them are different from Odia though many of the tribals now understand Odia.

**Table-1**

**District wise Population of Schedule Tribes in Odisha, 2011**

<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>District Name</b>	<b>ST Population</b>
1.	Bargarh	281135
2.	Jharsuguda	176758
3.	Sambalpur	355261
4.	Debagarh	110400
5.	Sundargarh	1062349
6.	Keonjhar	818878
7.	Mayurbhanj	1479576
8.	Baleshwar	275678
9.	Bhadrak	30428

10.	Kendrapara	9484
11.	Jagatsinghapur	7862
12.	Cuttack	93745
13.	Jajapur	151432
14.	Dhenkanal	162056
15.	Anugul	179603
16.	Nayagarh	58691
17.	Khordha	115051
18.	Puri	6129
19.	Ganjam	118928
20.	Gajapati	313714
21.	Kandhamal	392820
22.	Baudh	55364
23.	Subarnapur	57192
24.	Balangir	347164
25.	Nuapada	206327
26.	Kalahandi	449456
27.	Rayagada	541905
28.	Nabarangapur	681173
29.	Koraput	697583
30.	Malkangiri	354614

Source: Census 2011

The above table shown that the district wise distribution of ST population of Odisha. It reflects that the highest number of schedule tribes has been recorded in Mayurbhanj (1,479,576) and the lowest in Puri (6,129). A number of specific development initiatives, and some progressive policy moves, tribal have lagged behind in Odisha in terms of socio-economic development.

### **Regional Variations**

The tribes which are located all over the Odisha speak different languages and dialects. They also differ from one another in racial, socio-economic and cultural aspects. The Odisha tribes living in different regions can be divided into three divisions. Such as:

#### **a) North Division**

Many tribal communities like Oram, Kisans, Hadia, Munda and Juang live in the older hills and forests. These tribes are found in the Keonjhar, Sundargarh, Subarnapur, Dhenkanal and Deogarh mostly in this districts. Juang tribe found mainly in Gonasika hill range of Keonjhar district. Their language belongs to Austroasiatic languages. They skilled in basket-weaving.

#### **b) Central Division**

Many tribes, important being tribes like Paudibhuyan, Santal, Ho and Saura are found in the districts like Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Jagatsinghpur etc. The Ho tribe is the Warrior tribe. It is mainly found in Jharkhand state. It is also believed that Ho speakers were originally Mundas. The Ho tribe speaks in Ho language. The Santal tribe mainly speak Santali language.

**c) South Division**

Tribes like Dangiria, Kutta, Langasaura, Bonda, Kondha and Saura live in region covering the districts of Boudh, Kalahandi, Nuapada, Kandhamal , Malkangiri and Koraput of Odisha.

**Backward Schedule Areas**

The Odisha's tribes living in different areas which are calls Schedule Tribe Areas. The Scheduled areas were originally specified by the Scheduled Areas (Part A States) Order, 1950 (Constitution Order, 9) dated 23.1.1950 and the Scheduled Areas (Part B States) Order, 1950, (Constitution Order, 26) dated 7.12.1950 and has been respecified as above by the Scheduled Areas (States of Bihar Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha) Order, 1977, (Constitution Order, 109) dated 31.12.1977 after rescinding the Orders cited earlier in so far as they related to the State of Odisha. Such districts are discussed below.

1. Sundargah district
2. Keonjhar and Telkoitahsils of keonjhar sub-division, and champua and Barbiltahsils of Champua sub-division in Keonjhar district
3. Mayurbhanj district
4. Koraput district
5. Kuchindatahsil in Sambalpur district
6. Khondmalstahsil of Khondmals sub-division, and Balliguda and G. Udayagiritahsils of Balliguda sub-division in Boudh-khondmals district
7. Udayagiritahsil, and Guma and Rayagada Blocks of ParlakhemundiTahsil of Parlakhemundi sub-division, and Suradatahsil, exlcludingGazalbadi and Gocha Gram Panchayats of Ghumsur sub-division, in Ganjam district
8. Thuamul Rampur Block of KalahandiTahsil, and Lanjigarh Block, falling in Lanjigarh and Kalahanditahsils, in Bhawanipatna sub-division in Kalahandi district
9. Nilgiri Community Development Block of Nilgiritahsil in Nilgiri Sub-division in Balasore district.

**Table-2**  
**Flow to TSP from the State Plan year wise during 2007-08 to 2016-17**  
**(Rs. in Lakh)**

Sl. No.	Year	TSP provision	Total Expr.	% of TSP Expr. To Total Expr.
1	2007-2008	134130.56	601533.74	20.50
2	2008-2009	219462.51	750624.91	24.93
3	2009-2010	220303.47	772774.06	24.74
4	2010-2011	303246.53	1010566.99	25.75
5	2011-2012	433892.04	1275311.41	25.99
6	2012-2013	446467.95	1548490.53	24.60
7	2013-2014	562011.09	2103192.27	24.25
8	2014-2015	788449.74	2928404.60	20.04
9	2015-2016	947067.00	4155000.00	22.79
10	2016-2017	1127023.0	1797055.81	19.02

Source: Annual Plan document 2015-16 & 2016-17, P & C Department Expenditure during 2016-17 is up to Sept. 2016, P & C Department

The above table-1 showed the flow of fund to Odisha in different plan wise year from 2007 to 2017. It reflects that in 2007-2008 the total fund was 601533.74 lakhs but only 20.50% gone to TSP provision. In 2008 to 2010 there was a little difference in TSP allocated fund provision i.e. 24.93% and 24.74% respectively. But it was increased in the year from 2010 to 2013. As after that there was a decline in the TSP fund flow i.e. 20.04% in 2014-2015. In 2015-16 it was increased again i.e. 22.79 but after that it was declined again i.e. 19.02 during 2016-17.

### **Institutional Arrangement of Odisha under TSP**

The States and Districts shall establish the following institutional structures and mechanism for effective formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP.

➤ **State Level**

Apex Level Committee (ALC) or a tribal Advisory Council with the Chief Minister as Chairperson and Minister of the Nodal Department as vice-chairman.

1. **Key Functions**

- a. To formulate policies relating to TSP
- b. To approve perspective TSP document and Annual TSP plans.

c. To suggest measures for proper planning and implementation of the schemes by the departments.

**Conclusion**

Special Central Assistance (SCA) for tribal development has been accelerated the infrastructure development in tribal in Sundargarh district. Residential schools for tribal children have been established in accordance with Educational & Welfare assistance. But with lack of human resource for service delivery and poor vehicle facility to monitor different development programs is the major concern. Even due to pitiable awareness among the tribals for government Schemes have affected adversely in scattering habitation in the geographical area affect development effort. Welfare of the indigenous tribe through special efforts should be taken into account. Capacity building of staffs and skill up gradation programme should be put frothed. With special livelihoods interventions through employable skill development among tribal can be effective in implementation of development of tribal communities with the required human resources.