

Does foreign aid promote FDI inflows to the recipient countries? Evidence from major Developing countries

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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.

Keywords: Foreign aid; FDI; Trade; Growth; Developing countries

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1. Introduction

2. 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

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), Bhottada (Dhotada), Bhotra, Bhatra, Bhattara, Bhotora, Bhatara), Bhuiya (Bhuyan), Bhumia (Bhumij, TeliBhumij, HaladipokhriaBhumij, HaladiPokhariaBhumija, Desi Bhumij, Desia ,Bhumij, TamariaBhumij), Bhunjia, Binjhal (Binjhwar), Binjhia (Binjhwa), Birhor, BondoParaja (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 (Omanaty, 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, JuariSaora, 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 (Tharua Bindhani). 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

SL. NO.	District Name	ST Population
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 these districts. Juang tribe found mainly in Gonasika hill range of Keonjhar district. Their language belongs to Austroasiatic languages. They are 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 called 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. Sundargarh 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, excludingGazalbadi 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.

To monitor progress of TSP so as take timely corrective measures for improving performance of the departments. The APc/TAC will meet once in six months.

➤ Executive committee with following composition

Chief Secretary – Chairperson

Secretaries of all line Departments - Members

Secretary of Nodal Departments-Member- Secretary

1. Key Functions

a. Appraisal of the perspective TSP document and Annual Tribal Sub-plan

b. Monitoring implementation of Annual TSP Plans.

c. Evaluations of implementation of Annual TSP Plans.

The executive committee shall submit its report on the above matters and emerging issues to the ALC/TAC. The executive committee will hold its meetings every three months.

➤ District Level

District Planning Monitoring Committee (DPMC) with following composition:

District Commissioner / District- Collector- Chairperson

Project Officers of ITDP/ITDA- Secretary

District Level Officers-Members

The DPMC shall also have representation from local legislative and parliamentary Constituencies.

1. Key Function

a. Formulate TSP at the District level

b. Get it approved by the District Planning Committee.

c. Review the implementation of Tribal Subplan every month.

d. Communicate the quarterly performance

Review Report to the Executive Committee

➤ Gram Panchayat Level

Gram Panchayat shall review implementation of TSP/MADA/ cluster programmes in the villages on a monthly basis and forward the report to the DPMC through on-line system.

➤ Gram Sabha Level

Gram Sabha shall also review the implementation of TSP/MADA/ cluster programmes in the villages in the Scheduled Area at periodic intervals.

Table-3
Socio-economic Status of ST in Odisha

Indicators of Development	Overall Status of the State (2011)	ST (2011)
Total Literacy %	72.87	52.34
Female Literacy %	64.01	41.20
Male Literacy %	81.59	63.70
Decadal growth rate of population% (2001-2011)	14.01 (2001-2011)	17.75 (2001-2011)
Sex ratio (Female as per 1000 male) 2011 census	979	1029

Sources: Odisha Annual Report 2016-2017

The above table shown that the socio-economic status of Schedule Tribe in Odisha. The overall literacy rate is 72.87 but the ST literacy is only 52.34% according to 2011. The ST female and male literacy is only 41.20 and 63.70 percentage respectively.

Profile of Study Areas

Our study areas are both Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts of Odisha. Because there are seen many tribes in this both districts.

Table-4
District and sub division wise blocks in the (Keonjhar and Sundargarh)

Revenue Divisions	Districts	Name of the I.T.D.As (TSP areas)	Blocks covered	
Northern	Keonjhar	Champua	1.Joda	
			2 .Champua	
			3. Jhumpura	
		Keonjhar	4. Patna	
			5. Ghatgaon	
				6. Keonjhar
				7.. Saharpada
				8. Harichandanpur
				9.. Telkoi
				10. Bansapal
Western	Sundargarh	Bonai	11.Bonaigarh	
			12. Lahunipara	
			13. Gurundia	
			14. Koida	
		Panposh	15. Kuanrmunda	

			16. Bisra
			17. Nuagaon
			18. Lathikata
		Sundargarh	19. Sundargarh
			20. Subdega
			21. Ballisankara
			22. Lephripara
			23. Badagaon
			24. Tangarpalli
			25. Hemgir
			26. Kutra
			27. Rajagangpur

Source: ST & SC Development & Welfare Department

The table-3 represents the different blocks of Keonjhar and Sundargarh district, Odisha whereas the Tribal Scheme Plans operated. In Keonjhar, There are two ITDA offices i.e. Keonjhar and Champua where these offices are working for tribal development. There are 10 blocks come under Keonjhar district. Under Keonjhar ITDA, there are 7 blocks i.e. Keonjhar, Patna, Ghatgaon, Saharpada, Harichandanpur, Telkoi and Banspal respectively. But under Champua ITDA, there are only 3 blocks i.e. Joda, Champua and Jhumpura. As well as in Sundargarh district there are 3 ITDA offices i.e. Bonei, Sundargarh and Panposh. There are total 17 blocks come under these ITDA offices of Sundargarh district.

Keonjhar District

Keonjhar district is on the northern corner of Odisha .It occupied total area of 8203 sq km. The total population of this place, as per 2011 census, is 1,801,733 out of which the male population is 906,487 and female population 895,246. The population density is 217 persons per sq km. Deposits of iron, manganese, Quartzite and lime stone have a huge industry in Keonjhar. As one of the oldest tribal places of Odisha. Keonjhar has a number of ancient rocks and cave paintings, some of which even date back to the Gupta Dynasty. Keonjhar covers an area of 8,240 Sq. Km and is geographically located between 21°1' North and 22° 10' North latitude and 85° 11' east to 86 ° 22' East longitudes.

It is bounded in the North by Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, in the South by Jajpur of Odisha, in the West lies Dhenkanal and Sundargarh and in the East is located Mayurbhanj

and Bhadrak. The geography of the district is varied with waterfalls, meandering rivers, streams, mountains, hills etc. The district is divided into three sub-divisions, eight Tahasils, thirteen Blocks, fifty Revenue Circles, and 286 Gram Panchayats, six Towns, three Municipalities and 2135 Inhabited Villages.

The length of Keonjhar district from north to south is about 145 km and the average breadth from East to West is nearly 65 km. It district is geographically divided into two divergent tracts-the lower Keonjhar and the upper Keonjhar. The lower Keonjhar is a region with valleys and low lands, while the upper Keonjhar comprises of mountainous highlands. Almost half of the total area of Keonjhar which is nearly 4043 sq. km. is covered by forests. These forests have Northern tropical moist deciduous type of trees and contain species like Piasal, Sal, Asan, etc. The river Baitarani originates from the Gonasika Hills and moves towards the north of the district.

Table-5
The Population of Keonjhar District details, 2011

Population			Category
Total	Male	Female	Schedule Tribe
1801733	906,487	895,246	818,878

Sources: www.kendujhar.nic

The above table shown that the population of Keonjhar district according to 2011.

Demographic profile of Keonjhar's ITDA

Every Revenue Sub-division in which more than 50% of the population is scheduled tribes is recognized as Tribal Sub Plan areas. Keonjhar I.T.D.A. is functioning with effect from 01.07.1979 having coterminous jurisdiction with the Keonjhar Sadar Sub-division.

The objective of the Tribal Sub-plan approach is the combined development of the area and tribal population living within the sub-plan area. The strategy of development works oriented within the framework of the five-year plan towards taking up family benefit oriented Income Generating Schemes and infrastructure development schemes.

Table-5
The physical structure Keonjhar District

1. Geographical area	5350.20 Sq.K.Ms
2. Population 2001 Census	7,03,941
a. Scheduled Tribe	4,01,251
b. Scheduled Caste	55,304
3. No. of Tehsils	07 (Keonjhar, Patna, Ghatagaon, Saharpada Banspal, Telkoi & Harichandanpur)
4.No. of Blocks	07 (Keonjhar, Patna, Ghatagaon, Saharpada Banspal, Telkoi & Harichandanpur)
5. No. of Gram Panchayat	158
6. No. of villages	1189
7. No. of Municipality	01(Keonjhargarh)
8. Literacy percentage	
a. Scheduled Tribe	25.28%
b. Scheduled Caste	39.23%
9. Major Tribes	Kolha, Bhuyan, Gonda, Bathudi, Saunti, Santal, Munda, Sabar, Bhumija PTG-Juang (Micro Project-Juang DEv. Agency , Gonasika)
10. Irrigation Potential	River Baitarani, Samakoi, Kanjhari, Ardei & Perennial streams
11. Major Crops	Paddy, Mustard, Pulses, Niger, Wheat, Vegetable, Maize , Turmeric , Ginger etc.
12. No. of Boy's High Schools run by ST & SC Dev. Department	08
13. No. of Girl's High Schools run by ST & SC Dev. Department	08
14. No. of Ashram Schools run by ST & SC Dev. Department.	07
15. No. of Residential Sevashrams run by ST & SC Dev. Department.	08
16. No.of Sevashrams	19
17. No. of Ekalabya Model Residential School ,(up to +2 Level) run by ST & SC Dev. Dept	01
18. Educational Complex	02 (JDA ,Gonasika & Upper Kusumita)
19. No. of Primary School Hostels (PSH)	135
20. No. of Boarders in PSHs	5400

Source: District Profile of the Keonjhar District

The table -4 reflects the physical structre of Keonjhar district. Here according to 2011 census the total population is 7,03,941 lakhs whereas schedule caste and schedule tribe were 55,304

and 4,01,251 respectively. The percentage of literacy rate shown that the schedule caste are higher than schedule tribe. There are cultivated several crops like Paddy, Mustard, Pulses, Niger, Wheat, Vegetable, Maize, Turmeric, Ginger etc. Also there are many tribes seen in this district such as Kolha, Bhuyan, Gonda, Bathudi, Saunti, Santal, Munda, Sabar, Bhumija and PTG-Juang. For the development of tribal people the government made many steps. There are total 15 girl's and boy's high schools for schedule caste and schedule tribe. Also there are 19 sevasharams respectively.

Table-6
Structure of I.T.D.A., Keonjhar

District level	Collector –Chairman Project Administrator, ITDA
Sub-divisional level	Project Administrator.
Block level	Additional Welfare Extension Officer (A.W.E.O.) under the control of the B.D.O.

District Profile of the Keonjhar District

The above table-5 shown that Collector is the Chairman of the I.T.D.A. This I.T.D.A. is headed by the Project Administrator (P.A.) of O.A.S. Class (I) rank and assisted by a Special Officer of class O.W.S.(II) rank. P.A., I.T.D.A. works under the immediate control and supervision of the Collector and District Magistrate. Two W.E.Os have been posted in each Block of Tribal Sub-plan area to function under the control of the B.D.O. W.E.Os work at the grass root level of Welfare administrative assigned with the job of monitoring the success of beneficiary oriented schemes under different programmes.

Programs implementation of Keonjhar district under TSP

1. Agriculture

The Agriculture schemes are basically crop-oriented schemes with the main objective of increasing production and productivity of crops to achieve self-sufficiency. The farmers are supplied with fertilizer, seeds (mini kits), and plant protection equipments, improved farm implements at concessional prices for cultivation of different oil seed crops in the tribal area. Distribution of seeds and fertilizer, mini kits, layout of demonstration, training of farmers, publicity and propaganda-improved technology of oil seed cultivation are taken up under this scheme in the tribal area.

2. Horticulture

Horticulture plays a vital role in upliftment of socio-economic status of the tribals. Tribals depend on horticulture and forest produces. Horticulture plantations provide a steady income to the tribal and ensure land use in the hilly terrains. The thrust of the horticulture development programs for the tribal sub-plan area are as follows:

- Production of quality planting materials in fruit orchards for supply to growers.
- Establishment of new fruit orchards in tribal area.
- Establishment of transit nurseries for sale of quality planting materials.
- Encouragement to tribals to take up plantation of short term fruits like banana pineapple in compact patches by availing subsidy in the shape of inputs or suckers or both.
- Establishment of mixed orchards in tribal areas.
- Taking up plantation of mango, berry, citrus, sopeta, guava etc and which are found to have potential for high economic returns in appropriate tribal areas.
- Training of tribal boys in horticulture plantation techniques and preservative of fruits and vegetables.

3. Soil Conservation

Soil Conservation plays a very vital role in agriculture planning as it aims at conserving the topsoil, which is the basis of any agriculture production programme. It also plays an essential role in agriculture and other allied development programmes in preventing rapid siltation of reservoirs constructed in different river valleys by introducing watershed management practices. In order to increase production from the cropland as well as from the wastelands, the pastureland and the forest land, a comprehensive and diversified land use program on a watershed basis was taken up during the 4th five-year plan period. In the sub-plan, these programs have been continued through various soil conservation measures like Gully Control, Land Development and by restricting shifting cultivation etc. The Agro climatic conditions of the sub-plan areas are suited for plantations like Cashew, Jackfruits, and Sisal etc.

4. Cooperation

Assistance in shape of share-capital, loan and subsidy and being provided to the credit Cooperative Societies for providing better services to the tribal population.

5. Irrigation

On account of existence of a large number of perennial streams and rivers in the sub-plan areas, it is advantageous to implement Minor Irrigation Schemes, Diversion weirs, reservoirs, cross bunds and water harvesting structures for improvement of agricultural program. So the cropping patterns are improved and extensive areas can be covered under Low duty crops like upland paddy, Maize, Millets Oil seeds etc. L.I. points are also constructed for better irrigation facilities in the tribal areas.

6. Animal Husbandry

Animal Husbandry and Dairy development are rural based sectors and helps the tribal people for the maintenance of their families and upliftment of their socio-economic status. Under this sector program like veterinary services and Animal Health, Cattle development, Poultry development and Fodder development play major role to influence financially the tribal families. Provision like maintaining genetically superior breeds of livestock and poultry to help for increasing the income of their families. Treatment of animals and timely vaccination has helped to produce healthy and disease free livestock and birds for augmenting production.

7. Fishery

The following schemes are being implemented in general with specific flow of funds for development of tribal areas.

- Production of quality spawns.
- Development of reservoir fisheries.
- Fishery extension and publicity.
- The tribal who are having landed property less than 10 acres will be allowed to get 50% subsidy on the cost of inputs for Pisciculture.

8. Forest

Forest is an integral part of tribal likes and economy. The economy of tribal, which is mainly agriculture in character, is inter-linked with that of forest. The forest to the tribal is his source of primary and secondary livelihood. They practice agriculture in the plains and on deforested hill slopes. It supplements his meager income from the primitive agriculture by collecting minor forest produce such as Tassar Cocoons, Lac, Tamarind, Mango, Mahua flowers and

Sal seeds etc. Some important schemes like plantation of quick growing species, construction of forest road and development of minor forest products are being implemented.

9. Communication

Communication facilities are one of the major factors in the program of regional development not only in the tribal areas but also in the other areas. Unfortunately there facilities are extremely inadequate in the project area and such inadequacy is linked up with various other bottle necks standing in the way of socio-economic and educational development, construction of Cross Drainage (C.D.) works are encouraged in the project area.

10. Drinking water supply

Protected drinking water facilities are an absolute necessity for healthy living of human beings. Tube wells and sanitary wells are being dug in the tribal areas.

11. Education

Education is the basic need of the people and backbone of development, without educational, socio economic condition cannot be improved. Education institutions like:

1. High School.
2. Ashram and Kanyashram.
3. Residential Sevashram.
4. Sevashram (Primary School & Primary School Hostel)

There have been opened for the development of education. Pre-metric scholarship, reading and writing materials, Garments, Utensils, Bed and blankets, Cuts and cash award to students etc. have been provided to the students.