PROCEEDINGS OF

National Seminar on
Corporate Social Responsibility and
Tribal Development

20th - 21st February, 2019





Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS)

Deemed to be University

Organized by

School of Tribal Resource Management KISS, Campus-3, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

CONTENTS

Sl. No.	Subject	Page.
	Message of Founder, KISS & KIIT	
	Foreword by Prof. Harekrishna Satapatny, Vice-Chancehol, Kiss Deemed to be University	17
	Editorial by Dr. Snigdharani Panda, Associate Dean, KISS Deemed to be University	,
1.	Corporate Social Responsibility enhance to strengthening the sustainable development of livelihood among the Tribal Communities in Koraput District of Odisha By Prof. (Dr.) Sasmita Samanta & Dr Ajaya Kumar Nanda	1.1
2.	Corporate Social Responsibility: A Case Study On VEDANTA By Soumyalin Santy, Swati Agrawal	16-2
3.	Corporate Social Responsibility and Rural Women Development By Dr. Kamini. & Dr. Ratna Mitra.	28 - 3
4.	Reality behind the Practices of Corporate Social Responsibility by the Indian Corporates: Some Latest Observations By Arya Kumar, Jyotirmayee Sahoo and Jyotsnarani Sahoo	33 - 45
5.	Socio-economic impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the tribes of Kalinganagar of Jajpur District By Dr.Babita Das	46 - 49
6.	Corporate Social Responsibility, A Challenge Ahead For Indian Firms By Dr Nishi Kanta Mishra & Mr. Dhyanadipta Panda	50 - 56
7.	Development Induced Displacement and Corporate Social Responsibility By Prof. N.C. Dash	57 - 61
8.	Social Responsibility and Economic Development of Tribal and Rural Areas By Dr. Nibedita Mohanty	62 - 63
	Corporate Social Responsibility in Rural Development By Lalita Purty, Dr. Parikshita Khatua and Prof.Rabindra Nath Swain	64 - 70
	Corporate Social Responsibilty, Practices of Indian Petroleum Industry: A Case Study on Selected Industries By Kandan Hansdah and Dr. Liji Panda	71 to 77
	Programme Schedule	78 - 82
		85 - 94

Social responsibility and economic development of tribal and rural areas

Dr. Nibedita Mohanty

Reader in Odia. KISS Deemed to be university. Bhubaneswar Email- nibeditajyoti@gmail.com

Abstract:

Among all Indian states. Odisha has the largest number of tribes. As many as 62 in number and constitutes 24% of the total population of the state. Tribal economy is largely based on forest and its products. Food gathering, hunting and fishing etc. are the backbone of the tribal economy. There have been many programmes adopted by the Government, corporate sectors and others from time to time to alleviate poverty, particularly in tribal and rural areas. Since independence hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent on account of rural poverty and for eviation of poverty. Each successive Government have been adding new schemes to the existing programmes to eradicate poverty. But all these programmes have not yielded the desired results. Right from the identification of the beneficiaries to effective follow-up of their progress after providing assistance, the programmes have many loopholes. There are many financial organisations and institutional factors are responsible for this. Inadequacy of financial assistance, wrong identification of beneficiaries, lack of marketing linkages, target orientation, political interference and malpractices are some the common loopholes in all the programmes. Efforts have been made from time to time to overcome these hurdles but the problem persists. Unless the implementing agencies are adequately strengthened, on the one hand and made fully responsible, on the other, it would be extremely difficult to play the loopholes.

Introduction:

Not withstanding various schemes of the central and state government meant for scheduled tribes, closeness to these people a dialogue with them, understanding them, convincing them to co-operate with the government. Agents can be more effective.

Today industry agricultures, transportation, communication, health care aspects have grown manifold. Infact tribals have least benefited from these developments because of misunderstanding them due to lack of education. These people must have proper education to co-operate. In fact their education plays a crucial role. Theoretical literature on corporate social responsibility (CSR) is quite vast in comparison to studies on its global practices. The literature available on these is still in its nascent stage. Many





Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS) Deemed to be University

