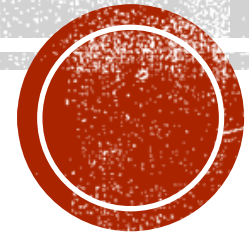


RESEARCH PAPER ON “PARADOX OF PLENTY IN THE STATE OF ODISHA AND CHHATTISGARH”

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INTRODUCTION

- **Global view:** The countries with an abundance of resources have failed to create prosperity out of it because of bad crowding- out policies, non-diversification of funds to different sectors, high tax payment by industrialists, and etc.
- **National view:** To have higher per capita income and to generate employment, invest in mining sector.
- **Regional view:**
 - Odisha: Land of Jagannath and most resource affluent region in South- East Asia.
 - Chhattisgarh: Carved out of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November 2000 and have 42% of forest cover.



RATIONALE

The “Paradox of Plenty” is a heterogeneous topic which deals with land acquisition, political and social marginalization of SCs and STs, no dialogue with Naxalites, loopholes in the implementation of PESA and FRA. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Karnataka, and Gujarat account for 83.2% of STs.

Research Objective: To find out the reasons why this “paradox of plenty” exists.

Research question: Why the “Paradox of plenty” exists?



METHODOLOGY

The research paper is a summary of the author's sayings on the topic of research. This paper is written by gathering the information from numerous secondary resources such as The Invincible Flame of Narayanpatna, 2012, articles of Down To Earth, working papers of BRLF, State of Environment Report and report of the Planning Commission, Revenue department report etc. It is the period of nationwide lockdown, so there isn't any choice than to rely on secondary data. Some information is also gathered by taking interviews of Non- government organizations and civil society organizations.



LITERATURE REVIEW

Odisha

- Odisha is second largest in terms of coal reserves.
- Coal contributes to 70% of royalty received by the state government.
- State has achieved 52 million increase in coal production from the year 2004 to 2014.

Chhattisgarh

- 28 variety of minerals are found in Chhattisgarh
- A drastic surge in land acquisition was observed between 1982 to 1990 and 1991 to 2007.
- 2,050 ha. of forestland have been put to death in Bilaspur, 1,000 ha. in Raigarh and decision on 13,000 ha. is still pending.



UNDERSTANDING THE DIMENSIONS OF PARADOX OF PLENTY

- Displacement for a concrete Jungle in Odisha
- The plight and struggle of unsung heroes in Narayanpatna
- Inequality in agriculture
- Glory of Odisha
- Droughts in the west to Floods and Cyclone in the East
- The simultaneous catastrophic hits



- Development induced displacement in Chhattisgarh
- Tribal and natural resource treasure in Chhattisgarh
- State for distinctive and simplistic art
- Captivating tourist spots in unexplored Bastar
- Facts on Forest Rights Act
- Spectrum of Income
- Reliefs given in Atmanirbhar Bharat



FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

- Displacement is taken as a sacrifice for upcoming generations and nation-building.
- Shifting cultivation is a matter of air pollution for us, not for tribals.
- Government fails in framing sound hedging policy & maintaining crowding-out policy.
- Showcasing the tribal crafts and culture to enhance tribal economy.
- Odisha do not pay heed to restoring livelihoods.
- Less number of tax payers in resource abundant regions.
- Consistent government might be the reason for paradox.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Convert FRA into mission mode
- Find out root cause of Left- wing extremism
- Give land in return of land
- Invest in durable houses
- Treat tribals as responsible owners of handicraft business
- Need to lift monopoly over Kendu leaves
- Run capacity building programs of tribals
- Self- governance on land, water and forest



CONCLUSION

The international view as to why the Paradox of Plenty exists in resource-rich countries is non-diversification of funds to different sectors. The abundance is compared with the lottery analogy. In such countries, mostly industrialists pay tax. The national view articulates about enhancing the mining capability to generate employment and boost the economy. But the regional view can undoubtedly bring the change that happens at the community level and their perception towards resources can make it a curse or a blessing.



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*Thank
you*

