



A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN RANIPET

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ABSTRACT

The tribes of India constitute 8.2% of the total population. Our country has the largest number of tribes as compared to any other country. There are a variety of groups of tribes. According to the anthropological survey of India, there are 461 tribal communities, out of which 174 were identify as sub-groups. The main problem of the tribals are poverty, indebtedness, illiteracy, bondage, disease and un employment.

The purpose of the study is the vulnerabilities that facing by the tribal communities in ranipet districts. The study is also to know the day to day life activities of tribal communities. This research is to know the problems that facing by the tribal communities (Irular) in ranipet.

KEYWORDS: Poverty, Indebtedness, Illiteracy, Bondage, Unemployment

I. INTRODUCTION

Tribals are the people who belong to the tribes. They have been described in various ways. A tribe has been defined as a group of indigenous people with shallow history, common name, language, endogamy having distinct customs, rituals and beliefs, simple social rank and political organisation, common ownership of resources and technology. The Dictionary of Sociology defines tribe as a “social group, usually with a definite area, dialect, cultural homogeneity and unifying social organisation.

According to “**Majumdar**” a tribe is a social group with territorial affiliations, endogamous, with no specialization of functions, ruled by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise, united in a language or dialect, recognizing social distance from the other tribes, following tribals traditions, beliefs and customs illiberal and naturalization of ideas from alien sources.”

1.1 Some of these descriptions are:

- (1) The tribals are the Adivashis or dwellers from the beginning of the life on earth.
- (2) They are the contemporary ancestors of today’s man.
- (3) They are the inhabitants of an unpolluted and harmless world.
- (4) They are the noble savages.
- (5) William Shakespeare in his ‘The Tempest’ describes the primitive man as a ‘Vile race’, as disproportionate in his manners as in his shape.
- (6) According to the theological doctrine, Adam and Eve were the first of all the tribes.
- (7) Civilization has been said to be a ‘Steady corruption of what had already been perfect.’
- (8) In tribals are the ‘true and most profitable virtues and natural properties most lively and vigorous’.

II. OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

- To study about sustainable livelihood practices of tribal communities in ranipet.

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:

- To know the vulnerabilities faced by the tribals.
- To know the social Capital, Human capital, Financial capital of tribal communities (Irular) in ranipet.
- To know the source of income the major expenses of tribals.
- To understand the problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project among their local community.
- To identify the availability of medical facilities and various other schemes given by the government.
- To provide suitable suggestions to improve the sustainable livelihood practices of tribal communities in ranipet.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE.

Timothy R. Frankenberger (2000) He was tried to highlight some of the key issues and trends that taking place as the approach gets operationalized in different setting by different institutions.

De Stage et al. (2002) discusses how people operate within a vulnerability context that is shaped by different factors shifting seasonal constraints (and opportunities), economic shocks, and longer term trends how they draw on different types of livelihood assets or capitals in different combinations, which are influenced by the vulnerability context a range of institutions and processes how they use their asset base to develop a range of livelihoods strategies to achieve desired livelihood outcomes.

Dorward et al. (2003) describes the widely appreciated feature of livelihoods thinking and approach is that it directs attention to a holistic approach, to the multiple forces and influences on people's livelihoods, to the assets and access to assets and to the options people possess in practice to pursue alternative activities.

Lovendahl et al. (2004) illustrates households belonging to different socioeconomic groups have different strategies to gain their own livelihood which in turn may ensure different levels of resilience to food insecurity.

Mukherjee,et.all, 2012 Sometimes, the outsiders use the tribals of the locality to destroy the resource especially forest resource by encouraging overexploitation of timber, grazing lands and crop lands.

. **Mishra, 2007** Since tribal communities live in close proximity with biodiversity rich landscapes, they have evolved local specific and novel livelihood strategies based on their indigenous knowledge. This knowledge was passed on through generations and it played an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Clark and Carney (2008) elaborate today livelihoods approaches are most useful as an analytical or heuristic tool. Sati (2014) envisages that sustainable livelihood situation occurs when output is higher than input or when income is higher than expenditure and there is a lump sum amount saved for coping with adverse circumstances.

Babu singh 2016 The tribal population in India is at different levels of socio-economic development. There are tribes which live in the forests and are exclusively dependent on forests for their livelihood by practicing hunting and food gathering. With their primitive technology, limited skills and traditional and ritual practices, their entire lifestyle revolves around the forests. On the other hand, there are a few tribal communities in the eastern part of the country, which have been totally assimilated in national mainstream. This paper intends to explore issues concerning Minor forest produce in Indian tribal areas along with role of civic bodies in this regard.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 SAMPLE SIZE

It refers to the number of elements of the population to sample. The sample size chosen for the survey is 150.

4.2 DATA

The research uses both primary data & secondary data was collected by survey through questionnaire and secondary data from various literature review.

4.3 SAMPLE FRAME

A sample frame may be defined as the listing of the general components of the individual units that comprise the defined population.

5 RESULT

5.1 Demographical profile

Factors	No. of Respondants	Percentile
Age		
Below 25	9	6%
25-30	46	31%
31-35	21	14%
36-40	11	7%
Above 40	63	42%
Gender		
Male	87	58%
Female	63	42%
Educational Qualification		
Below 10th	19	13%
SSLC	27	18%
HSC	51	34%
Graduate	40	26%
Others	13	9%
Family Chart		
Group	42	28%
Nuclear	108	72%
Marital Status		
Married	87	58%
Unmarried	63	42%
Number of household members		
1-2	13	9%
3-4	51	34%
5-6	69	46%
more than 6	17	11%
Occupation		
Wage/Salary	54	36%
Sale of minor forest product	24	16%
Horticulture	17	11%
Farming	13	9%
Fishing	9	6%
Self employed	27	18%
Others	6	4%
Annual Income		
up to 50,000	34	23%
50,000-75,000	53	35%
75,000-1,00,000	51	34%
More than 1,00,000	12	8%

Table 5.1 Percentage analysis of Demographic Factors

INFERENCE: 42% of respondents come under the age category above 40, 58% respondents are male, 34% are HSC, 72% of respondents are nuclear family, 58% of respondents are married, 46% of house hold 5-6 members, 36% of respondents occupation is wage/salary, 35% of them get 50,000-75,000 annual income.

5.2 CHI- SQUARE TEST I – (χ^2)

Chi-square is the sum of the squared difference observed (o) and the expected (e) data (or the deviation, d), divided by the expected data in all possible categories.

Null hypothesis (H0):

There is no relationship between the money earn per day and where they save money.

Alternate hypothesis (H1):

There is relationship between the money earn per day and where they save money.

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.517 ^a	12	.017
Likelihood Ratio	23.126	12	.027
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.388	1	.004
N of Valid Cases	150		

INTERPRETATION:

By seeing above output, the value is 0.017 which is greater than 0.05. So, we accept null hypothesis. That is there no significance between many they earn per day and where they save money.

INFERENCE:

0.017 > 0.05, There is no significant difference, so we accept null hypothesis (H0).

5.3 ONE-WAY ANOVA CLASSIFICATION

Null hypothesis (H0):

There is a significance difference between age and annual income.

Alternate hypothesis (H1):

There is no significance difference between age and annual income.

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.387	4	.597	.498	.738
Within Groups	173.906	145	1.199		
Total	176.293	149			

INTERPRETATION:

From the above table, the significant value is 0.738 which is less than 0.05; hence we reject H0 and accept H1. Thus, there is significance difference between age and annual income.

INFERENCE:

We reject null hypothesis. There is significant difference in the table

5.4 ANALYSIS USING KARL PEARSON'S CORRELATION

Correlation analysis is the statistical tool used to measure the degree to which two variables are linearly related to each other. Correlation measures the degree of association between two variables.

Null hypothesis (H0):

There is positive relationship between annual income and source of income.

Alternate hypothesis (H1):

There is negative relationship between annual income and source of income.

		Annual Income	What is your source of income
Annual Income	Pearson Correlation	1	.175*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.032
	N	150	150
What is your source of income	Pearson Correlation	.175*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.032	
	N	150	150

INTERPRETATION:

From the given correlation analysis of the annual income and source of income of respondents, it is clear that the respondents get proper annual income from their source of income. It is highly correlated with a correlation value of 0.175 and is positively correlated.

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