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OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESIS (ES)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

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APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

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TRIBAL DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMMES AND ITS IMPACT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PRIMITIVE TRIBALS IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

Dr. HEMASRIKUMAR
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR & HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PROVIDENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
COONOOR

G. NITHYA
Ph. D. RESEARCH SCHOLAR
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
PROVIDENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
COONOOR

ABSTRACT

In India, Tribal constitute 8.61% of the total population numbering 104.28 million (2011 Census) and cover about 15% of the country's area. Nilgiri district had the highest percentage of (3.16%) scheduled tribe population in Tamil Nadu. About 50% of the tribal population is concentrated in Gudalur taluk, the remaining 50% of the tribal population is distributed in the other three taluks. Toda, Kota, Irula, Kurumba, Kattunayakan and Paniya were the six primitive tribal groups found in Nilgiris. Development of an economy is positively related to the tribals - their social, cultural and the economic development. Development of an economy links its past heritage, with the present. The developmental programmes are for promoting health, education, economic development, employment, agriculture and horticulture. The tribal women participated in the developmental programmes as per required for their livelihood security. This chapter discuss about the tribal development Programmes and its impact in the Nilgiris District.

KEYWORDS
Nilgiris district, tribal developmental programmes.

JEL CODE
O10

I. INTRODUCTION

The tribal population is identified as the aboriginal inhabitants of our country. For centuries, they have been living a simple life based on the natural environment and have developed cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The tribals constitute a significant portion of Indian population. Development of an economy is positively related to the tribals - their social, cultural and the economic development. Development of an economy links its past heritage, with the present. The Indian subcontinent has the second largest tribal population in the world. Many of the tribal communities have been living in this country even since what we call the Pre-Aryan period. We come across the names and descriptions of various tribal communities in the ancient Indian literature, which includes the "Vedas" the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata".

The original tribes in India have been divided and sub-divided into large number of sub-tribes. They are mutually exclusive, each having the endogenous and exogamous clan with their own named and culture, customs, locational practice and lifestyle. Like other societies, tribal society is also not static, rather is quite dynamic, but the rate of change in tribal society is very slow. That is why they have been backward and poor in comparison to other people. Since they have been materially backward and economically poor, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them. Today the Government of all places of the world is paying special attention towards the development of the tribal, i.e., one finds the existence of induced or planned change in tribal society. Thus, the present study provides a clear picture on the tribal developmental programmes and its impact on the primitive tribals in the Nilgiris district

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
1. To find out the Socio-Economic condition of the sample respondent
2. To study the Major Impact of Developmental programmes in the Nilgiris District
3. To analysis the satisfactory level of the developmental Programmes among the respondent.
4. To draw conclusions and to suggest some policy measures to improve the developmental programmes

III. METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is the way to systematically solve the research problems. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done systematically. It explains various steps that are adopted by a researcher in conducting the research problem along with the logic behind them. This study focused on "**Tribal Developmental Programmes and its Impact with special reference to Primitive Tribals in the Nilgiris district**". In accordance with the objectives of the study. The Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu was purposively selected because it is one of the districts in Tamil Nadu where the percentage of tribal population is higher and there are 6 particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) viz., Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan lives in the Nilgirs district. Also, the familiarity of the researcher to the culture and local dialect of the district was considered. Primary data is used and convenience sampling method is used to collect data from the respondent from each Tribal group.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following schedule depicts the number of Tribal population in different blocks of the district:

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF ST POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT

S. No	Block	Percentage
1	Pandalur	32.08
2	Kotagiri	24.10
3	Gudalur	14.33
4	Kundah	13.16
5	Udhagamandalam	9.27
6	Coonoor	6.96
Total		100

Source: Tribal Education Status Documentation (2010-11)

Table 1 reveals that out of the total tribal population in the Niligiris district of Tamil Nadu, about 32 percent of the tribal population residing in Pandalur taluk of the district. The next highest number of tribes living in Kotagiri taluk with 24 percent. The lowest number of tribes found in Coonoor taluk of the district. The reason behind the increase in tribes population in Pandalur and Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district is that most of the people are employed in tea estates. As tea estates are found more in those areas, people who got employment in those places got settled their itself.

CHART 1
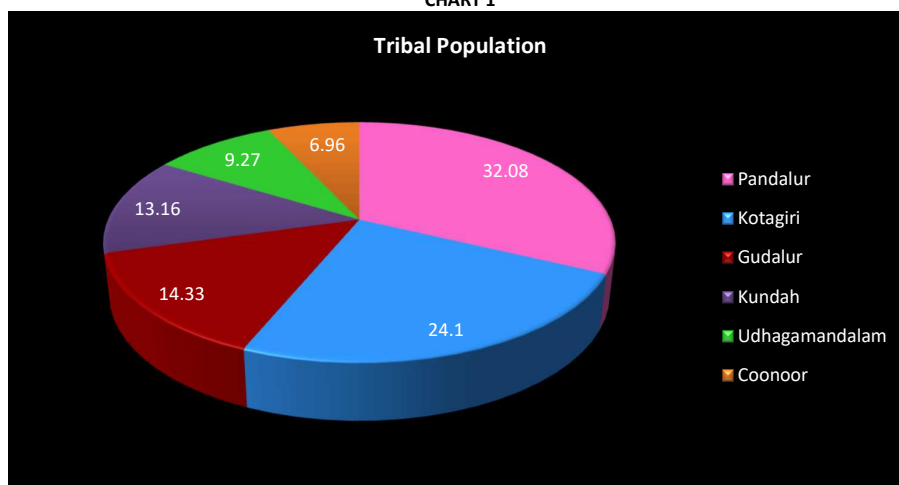
TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS SELECTED FROM THE PRIMITIVE TRIBALS

Tribal Groups	Frequency	Percent
kattunaiyakars	10	16.7
Paniyas	10	16.7
Irulas	10	16.7
Kurumpas	10	16.7
Todas	10	16.7
Kotas	10	16.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Computed value

Table 2 reveals the number of respondents selected from Tribal group. There are six Primitive tribal groups who live in Nilgiris District. From each group ten samples were selected covering the percentage of 16.7 percent from each group. Totally sixty samples were selected for the study.

TABLE 3: AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age	Frequency	Percent
18-25	2	3.3
26-35	22	36.7
36-45	33	55.0
46 & and above	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Source: Computed value

Table 3 shows the age wise classification of the respondents where 55 percent of them belong to the age category of 36-45. 36.7 percent belong to the age group of 26-35, 5 percent belong to the age group of 46 and above and only 3.3 percent belong to the age group of 18-25.

TABLE 4: EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	32	53.3
Primary	22	36.7
Middle school	3	5.0
High school	2	3.3
Higher secondary	1	1.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Computed value

The table 4 shows the level of education of the surveyed respondents where 36.7 per cent of them are educated up to primary level. 3 percent and 2 percent belong to middle school and high school and 1 percent were under higher secondary level. Therefore 32 percent were illiterate among the tribal respondents

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TABLE 5: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Rearing buffaloes near settlement and sale of milk	2	3.3
Making Shawls & Selling in the market	4	6.7
Cultivation in their own land	3	5.0
Forest foods/honey collection	6	10.0
Agricltural Labourers (not in their own land)	23	38.3
Coolie	22	36.7
Total	60	100.0

Source: Computed value

Table 5 examines the occupational status of the respondent. From the result we can identify the 38.3 percent of the respondent works as an agricultural labourers, 36.7 percent works Coolies, 10 percent collects forest foods or do honey collection, only 5 percent do cultivation in their own land and 3.3 percent of the respondent rear buffaloes near settlement and sale of milk.
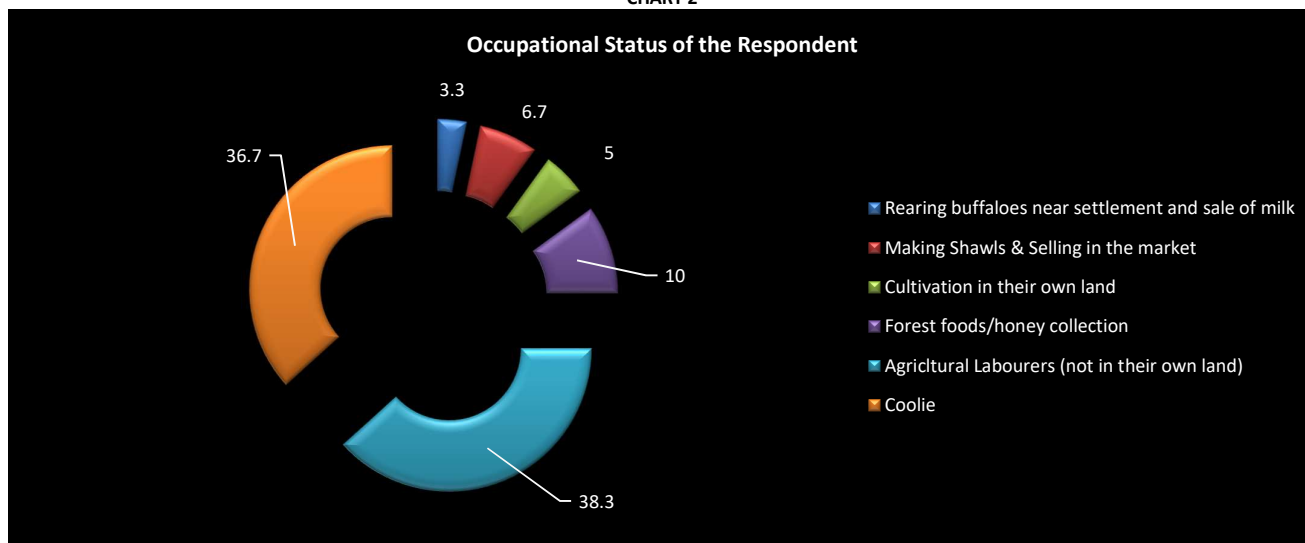
CHART 2

Occupational Status of the Respondent

- Rearing buffaloes near settlement and sale of milk
- Making Shawls & Selling in the market
- Cultivation in their own land
- Forest foods/honey collection
- Agricltural Labourers (not in their own land)
- Coolie

TABLE 6: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCOME AND OCCUPATIONAL LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENTS

	Income of the respondent per month				Total
	less than 5,000	5000-10,000	10,000-15,000	15,000-20,000	
Rearing buffaloes near settlement and sale of milk	0	2	0	0	2
Making Shawls & Selling in the market	0	4	0	0	4
Cultivation in their own land	0	0	2	1	3
Forest foods/honey collection	2	4	0	0	6
Agricltural Labourers (not in their own land)	22	1	0	0	23
Coolie	22	0	0	0	22
Total	46	11	2	1	60

CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error[a]	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.714	.034	7.766	.000
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.731	.056	8.161	.000

Source: Computed value

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between total expenditure on tribal group of the respondents
Alternative hypothesis: there is significant association between income and occupational level of the respondent
In order to study whether there is any association between two attributes namely Income and occupation of the respondents chi-square analysis is used. The significant value is.000 indicates that there is association between Income and occupation of the respondent. It is concluded that the total income of the respondent is dependent on the occupation level; of the tribal community. So null hypothesis is rejected

TABLE 7: IMPORTANT TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR THE TRIBES IN NILGIRIS DISTRICT

Development Programmes	Frequency	Percent
Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)	22	36.7
Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP)	9	15.0
Large-Scale Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (Lamp)	7	11.7
Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)	6	10.0
Educational development	3	5.0
Tamil Nadu Housing and Development Corporation (THADCO)	2	3.3
Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swazrogar Yojana (SGSY)	11	18.3
Total	60	100.0

Source: Computed value

Table 7 shows the important tribal development programmes which benefit the tribes in Nilgiris District. From the developmental programme, majority of the respondent 36.7 percent benefitted from Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), 18.3 percent benefitted from Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swazrogar Yojana (SGSY), 15 percent Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP),11.7 percent benefitted Large- Scale Agricultural Multipurpose Societies (LAMP), 10 percent from INdira Awas Yojana (IAY), 5 percent gets educational benefits and only 3.3 percent benefitted from Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swazrogar Yojana (SGSY).

TABLE 8: SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

Development programmes	Satisfaction-Development Programmes					Total
	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied	Highly dissatisfied	
HADP	12	8	2	0	0	22
WGDP	0	4	4	1	0	9
LAMP	0	4	0	1	2	7
IAY	1	3	2	0	0	6
EDS	0	3	0	0	0	3
THADCO	0	1	1	0	0	2
SGSY	0	1	4	5	1	11
Total	13	24	13	7	3	60

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	31.511	20	.049
Likelihood Ratio	34.638	20	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	8.044	1	.005

Source: Computed value

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant association between development Programme and the Satisfaction level of the Programme of the tribal group.
Alternative hypothesis: There is no significant association between development Programme and the Satisfaction level of the Programme of the tribal group
In order to study whether there is any association between two attributes namely between development Programme and the Satisfaction level of the Programme chi-square analysis is used. The significant value is.049 indicates that there is association development Programme and the Satisfaction level of the Programme. It is concluded that the most respondent of the tribal group are highly satisfied with Hill Area Development Programme compared to other Programmes. So null hypothesis is rejected.

TABLE 9: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF THE RESPONDENT

Correlation Analysis					
		Value	Asymp. Std. Error	Approx. T	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.369	.126	3.026	.004
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.416	.115	3.488	.001

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between the development programmes and the satisfaction level of the respondent
Alternative hypothesis: There is significant relationship between the development programmes and the satisfaction level of the respondent
In order to study whether there is relationship between the development programmes and the satisfaction level of the respondent, correlation analysis is used. The significant value is.004 indicates that there is relation between development programmes and the satisfaction level of the respondent. So null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. Todas and Kotas are satisfied with their developmental programmes compared to other tribes.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The proper utilization of physical and financial components of a governmental programme largely depends on the awareness of the beneficiaries. As the awareness level of sample Scheduled Tribe respondents is poor, it is essential to enhance the knowledge and awareness levels by awareness camps in tribal habitations.
2. The cumbersome process in government offices for finalization of the list of beneficiaries is to be reduced to encourage the needy to enroll their names in the governmental programmes.
3. The real development of a beneficiary could be expected only when the government provides adequate financial assistance. The government authorities shall prepare proper estimates to provide financial assistance. This may hamper the number of beneficiaries but it helps certain number of households to come out of the clutches of poverty.
4. To enhance agricultural wages in tribal areas, the tribal development programmes should have wider scope to involve larger portion of population to take part. This automatically increases the demand for agriculture labour, which in turn increases agricultural wages.
5. More than one-fourth of the sample reported that the tribal developmental programmes not increased employment opportunities. This is due to smaller scope of the governmental programmes. So, to boost the employment opportunities the scope and application of the developmental programmes is to be increased.
6. It should be made obligatory for every tribal household to send their 5-14 year age group children to schools before being enrolled as a beneficiary in any government developmental programmes. This will enhance the educational levels of tribals.

CONCLUSION

The study reveals that a number of development efforts have been made by both the central government and state government during last 5-6 decades for improving the socio-economic conditions of the tribal people. However, the issue of tribal development is still alive. It clearly indicates that we have achieved too less in this regard. There is need to further strengthen and consolidate the efforts aimed at bringing the tribals at par with mainstream of the society.

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