

**A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES OF TRIBAL
COMMUNITIES IN RANIPET**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Master of Business Administration

by

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**DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES**

SATHYABAMA

**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**

Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC |

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March – 2021



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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project report is the bonafide work of Mr. Balaji E (39410257) who has done the project work entitled, **"A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN RANIPET"** under my supervision from December 2020 to February 2021.

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DECLARATION

I, **BALAJI E , (39410257)** hereby declare that the project report entitled, “**A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN RANIPET**” done by me under guidance of **Dr. BHUVANESWARI MBA.,Ph.D** is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree

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**A STUDY OF SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD PRACTICES OF TRIBAL
COMMUNITIES IN RANIPET
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 unemployment.

The purpose of the study is to analysis the vulnerabilities that facing by the tribal communities in ranipet districts.

Primary objective is to study about sustainable livelihood practices of tribal communities in ranipet. Secondary objectives are to know the vulnerabilities faced by the tribals, know the social Capital, Human capital, Financial capital of tribal communities (Irular) in ranipet, know the source of income the major expenses of tribals and identify the availability of medical facilities and various other schemes given by the government.

Convenience sampling method has been used in the research work. Multiple choice questions have been chosen to collect the responses from 150 members of tribal communities in Ranipet.

Keywords: Human capital, Social capital, Financial capital, Poverty, Illiteracy, Unemployment, Indebtedness, Bondage

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CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The term 'tribe' has a Latin root. It has carried different connotations in different countries. For the Greeks the word meant fraternities, for the Romans it meant political divisions and the Irish history used the term to refer to communities having a common surname. However, in India, today, the term 'tribe' conveys a meaning of a bewildering and enchanting group of people who have been known by the various names from time immemorial —Vanvasi, Adivasi, Vanyajati and Adimiyati.

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 Hoebel "each tribe possesses some distinct culture that makes it off from the other tribes." Crocker considered the tribe as a small isolated and closely-knit society.

Wissler believed that tribe must have a specific name, unity of speech, specific territory and in breeding nature, an endogamous habit. The Imperial Gazetteer defined tribe as "a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous, though originally it might have been so."

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.”

Prof. Earens defines a tribe as “community, however small it may be, may remain in isolation from the other communities within a geographical region. The members of a true tribe are generally outside the traditionally Hindu caste hierarchy and frequently speak a common dialect, entertain common beliefs, follow common occupational practices and have common solidarity feelings towards their small but semi-national unit.

Prof. S.C. Sinha has defined the tribe as essentially pre-literate groups, living in relative isolation in hills and forests or in the plains skirting the forests, apparently outside the threshold of Brahmanic hierarchic civilization. Gillin and Gillin said that tribe is “any collection of preliterate local group which occupies a common general territory, speaks a common language and practices a common culture.”

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’.

The tribals live all over the country from the foot hill of the Himalayas to the lands tip of Lakshadweep and from the plains of Gujarat to the hills in the North East. They constitute eight percent of the total population. According to 1991 census, the numerical strength of the scheduled tribes living in India stood at 52.03 million. Bihar leads all the other states as regards the tribal population. It is followed by Maharastra and Orissa. Madhypradesh and Assam occupy the fourth and the fifth places respectively.

Tribals are agriculture practitioners but most of them have small land holdings for agriculture, when access to forest was limited their livelihood was badly affected, their asset formation is very much limited and confined. Tribals do not want to leave their community, they like to be united with *jal jangal and jameen* in their own area. But the entry of outsiders in through Industrial projects has disturbed their ecosystems, culture, ethnic and religious practice. It has forced them to move-out from the place. These have become the causes for loss of their livelihood. State government and central government are taking various steps for facilitating sustainable livelihood for Tribal communities in various sectors focusing on vocational training, formal technical education and upskill development initiatives for Tribal youths. As told by Mr. Vinay Kumar Tirkey (*Joint mission director SRLM*), Deen Dayal Upadhaya (*DDU*) Skill Development Scheme is one of the biggest schemes in Chhattisgarh in the area of skilling people. Under this the age group between 18 to 65 years of youth and people are given opportunity for different types of skill development training for 3 to 12 month. And after training 70% placement is ensured. At present 80,000 people are being trained. But one needs to see it how effective these schemes are, because the Tribal population are in remote areas and many officers responsible for implementing the scheme are unable to reach out. Further agencies associated for training and delivering services in these areas tend to exploit the Tribals by promising better jobs in cities and other states- which eventually does not yield as tribal communities are not willing to migrate to unknown places and work for longer durations. Even if they migrate initially after couple of months of work they tend to go back to their villages and never return to work. Hence there is critical need for review of such programs

and need for educating tribal communities as well service support needs to be modified to suit to their needs to some extent.

Overall the Interstate consultation on Tribal Livelihood has thrown significant clarity on issues through deliberations provided by the resource persons and they have emphasized the need that there is ample scope for intervention. May of the speakers also brought out that the strong attachment of Tribals towards their *Jal, Jangal, Jameen* has started to fade due to various attempts by the Government policy implementation of schemes to improve tribal livelihoods. IN In the real sense the tribal habitation and new development paradigm introduced and propagated by the Government needs to be made conducive to the needs of the people or else the existence of tribal identity, their customs, cultures and languages will be on the verge of gradual decline. It is need of the hour for the CSO and the Government interventions to review and reinitiate process of participatory development of the tribal community that ensures their traditions and culture intact and at the same time their livelihood issues are resolved to enable they life with dignity where the association is maintained towards *Jal, Jangal and Jemeen*.

Specifying the Context of the tribal livelihood it was emphasized that the Tribals depend for their livelihood on their surrounding natural resources, the main source of livelihood of Tribals is Agriculture, Minor Forest Produce (Sal, Mahua, Amla, Harra, Behera, Char, Imli Tendu leaves, Mehul leave, Honey, forest roots, fruits, leaves and vegetables etc), Fishing, and Hunting. Earlier Tribals never used to bother about their livelihood security because during the season they use to cultivate multiple grains and store it for odd season and since most of the Tribals population habitats was in forest or within the vicinity of forest, they mostly depended on forest for their livelihood. Unfortunately, wherever Tribal population habitations are there-there are abundance of mineral resources, which eyed by the government and corporations of industrial mining to boost the economic growth of the country. In the process of Industrial development Tribals communities have been displaced and dispossessed of their habitation and livelihood bases. Scheme

and policies that have been formulated for tribal development and empowerment are very strong on recommendation, however, weak on implementations and therefore still the tribals livelihood issues draw our attention specially of the Civil society. Some of the Schemes have benefitted tribal communities where others have negatively impacted specially from the point of pursuance of livelihood endeavor. Such as Food grain schemes – that has made them insignificant to produce food grains and diverse grains which was the part of their food basket and nutritional intake.

By the 19th century, tribal people in different parts of India were involved in a variety of activities.

Some Were Jhum Cultivators

- Some tribes engaged in *jhum* (shifting) cultivation.
- In this type of cultivation, small patch of land were cleared off trees. The cultivators then burnt the vegetation and spread ash from the firing (which contained potash) to fertilise the soil.
- They used equipments like axe and hoe to prepare the soil for cultivation, but they did not plough the land to sow the seeds. Instead, they scattered the seeds on the field.
- Once the crops were ready and harvested, they moved to another field.
- Shifting cultivators were found in the hilly and forested tracts of north-east and central India.
- Some tribal groups earned their livelihood by hunting animals and gathering forest produce. They saw the forests as essential for their survival.
- The Khonds were such a community living in the forests of Orissa. They ate fruits and roots collected from the forest, used many forest shrubs and herbs for medicinal purposes, and sold forest produce such as wood and honey in the local markets.
- At times they also exchanged goods, getting what they needed in return for their valuable forest produce.

- But a time came when supplies of forest produce shrank, and more and more tribal people left their forests and familiar ways of life to go in search of work and better lives.
- Tribal groups needed to buy and sell in the village markets to get the goods that were not produced within their localities, and this led to an unhealthy dependence on traders and moneylenders.
- Traders often bought forest produce from the tribals at cheap prices, but sold their goods to the tribals at very high prices. As a result, tribals often ended up taking high-interest loans from moneylenders.
- So as far as the tribals were concerned, markets and commerce often meant exploitation, debt, and poverty.

Some Herded Animals

- Many tribal groups such as the pastoralists lived by herding and rearing animals, moving around seasonally with their herds of cattle or sheep.
- The Van Gujjars of the Punjab hills and the Labadis of Andhra Pradesh were cattle herders, the Gaddis of Kulu were shepherds, and the Bakarwals of Kashmir reared goats.

Some Took to Settled Cultivation

- Many tribal groups preferred to settle down instead of moving from one place to another. They began to use the plough to farm the lands, and gradually got rights over the land they lived on.
- British officials found settled tribal groups like the Khonds and Santhals to be more civilised than hunter gatherers or shifting cultivators, and those who lived in the forests were often considered to be wild and savage.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

- The purpose of the study is to analysis 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.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The main problems of the tribals are poverty, indebtedness, illiteracy, bondage, exploitation, disease and unemployment. The scope of this study is as follows:

- To identify the problems faced by the tribal communities due the new schemes introduced by the government.
- To create more new schemes to improve the livelihood practices of tribal communities.
- Assess the requirement of tribal communities in Ranipet.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE:

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

SECONDARY OBJECTIVES:

- To know the social Capital of the tribals.
- To know the human capital of the tribal communities.
- To know the financial capital of tribal communities (Irular) in ranipet.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

For anything there should be some limitations like that my project also have certain limitations. The following are some limitations what I faced:

1. The information provided by majority of the respondents could also be biased or inaccurate. No independent verification of the data was possible.
2. Time is one major constraint, which limits the effective data collection.
3. Non-availability of data collection from all tribal communities
4. The sample size is only 150 so the sample may not be truly representative of the total population
5. Reliability and accuracy of the analysis depends on the respondents' openness and trueness towards each question in the questionnaire.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **Kollmair et al.** (2002) highlights two steps to investigate sustainable livelihood approach; a detailed investigation of the living conditions of the target population is the starting point of a development project based on the sustainable livelihood approach and to identify limiting factors, which hinder the adaptation of sustainable livelihood strategies on the one hand and recognize the factors that reduce vulnerability on the other.

5. **Nirvaran** (2005) explains sustainable livelihood is achieved through access to a range of livelihood resources (natural, economic, human, and social capitals) which are combined in the pursuit of different livelihood strategies (agricultural intensification and migration). The basis for disaster resistant sustainable livelihood lies in developing the crucial asset base of every community including financial resources, livelihood infrastructure, social networks, natural resources,

and governance structures order to lift communities out of poverty and heightened disaster risk.

6. **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.

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

8. **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.

9. **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.

10. **Sati et al.** (2014) further describes that livelihood strategies can be defined as increased well-being, reduced vulnerability, improved food security, and more sustainable use of natural resources base. It largely depends on the availability of livelihood assets/capitals—natural capital, human capital, financial capital, physical capital, and social capital.

11. **William Solesbury 2003** This paper is a case study of the influence of research on a particular shift in policy for the Department of International Development (DFID). In the 1997 White Paper on international development, DFID made the 'sustainable livelihoods approach' (or SLA), a core principle of its strategy for pro-poor policy making. The concept of SLA had first appeared in research literature in the 1980s, and its inclusion in the White Paper marked its transfer to the policy domain. This Working Paper offers a descriptive narrative of

this progression, identifies major events in the story, and analyses this successful transfer from research to practice and policy through the framework of context, evidence and links.

12. **Sunildro L.S. Akoijam** 2013 The purpose of this paper is to analyse the issues and concerns of Indian rural credit, which is a powerful tool for enhancing production and productivity and for poverty alleviation. Further it highlights some of the strategies adopted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to increase the rural credit facilities in the rural area of India.

13. **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.

14. **Rajiv Pandeya,*, Shashidhar Kumar Jha b, Juha M. Alataloc, Kelli M. Archie d, Ajay K. Guptaa** 2016 This study evaluated the climate change vulnerability of Himalayan communities, and their potential to adapt to these changes, through assessing their perceived reactions and counter-actions to climate change. The evaluation was conducted through proposing and testing indices for vulnerability (Climate Vulnerability Index – CVI) and adaptation (Current Adaptive Capacity Index – CACI) based on the assumption that a community is an active dynamic entity and has tremendous capability to address the impacts of climate change through an ability to make adjustments based on perceived experiences. Both CVI and CACI include the five forms of capital leading to sustainable livelihood, i.e. human, natural, financial, social and physical capital, and were assessed for each of these forms of capital based on the IPCC framework of vulnerability assessment and its three dimensions (exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity). Data for the analysis were collected from randomly

selected households located away from district headquarters (ADH) and near district headquarters (NDH). Each dimension was measured based on associated socio-environment-specific indicators for assessing vulnerability and sustainability at community level. The results showed that ADH households had higher human capital and natural capital vulnerability than NDH households. In contrast, NDH households had higher social capital and financial capital vulnerability than ADH households. Overall, ADH households had greater vulnerability than NDH households.

15 Jitendra Patidar 2018 The sustainable livelihood synthesizes all human activities including five core assets: physical, natural, financial, human and social capital upon which the livelihoods are built. The sustainable livelihood approach aims to find out about livelihoods to improve the design and implementation of poverty reduction efforts. The livelihood assets status of the tribal people in the state of India is the resultant outcome of collective performance of independent variables such as socio-personal (age, education, social participation and family composition), economic (size of land holding, main occupation, housing status, farm power, farm implements, livestock possession, material possession, income from forestry and gross annual income), psychological (level of aspiration, knowledge about forestry practices, adoption of forestry practices and attitude towards forestry), communication (extension contact and use of information sources) and situational (employment status, migration status and utilization of forest resources).

CHAPTER - 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Fundamental to the success of any formal marketing research project is a sound research design. A good research design has the characteristics of problem definition, specific methods of data collection and analysis, time required for research project and estimate of expenses to be incurred. The function of a research design is to ensure that the required data are collected accurately and economically. A research design is purely and simply the framework or plan for an analysis of data. It is a blue print that is followed in completing a study. It resembles the architect's blue-print (map) for constructing a house. It may be worthwhile to mention here that a research design is nothing more than the framework for the study ensures that the study will be relevant to the problem and the study will employ economical procedures.

Claire seltizetal defines Research Design as "Research design is a catalogue of the phases and facts relating to the formulation of a research effort. It is the arrangement of collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevant to the research purpose with economy in procedure".

Three important about research design are

1. The design of investigation should stem from the problem
2. Whether the designs are productive in a given problem setting depends on how imaginatively they are applied. An understanding of the basic design is needed so that they can be modified to suit specific purpose
3. The three basic design are as follows
 - i. Exploratory Research design
 - ii. Descriptive Research design
 - iii. Casual Research design

The Research design used in the study is descriptive research design

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

Descriptive research design is also called explanatory design. This is the one that simply describes something such as demographic characteristics. The descriptive study is typically concerned with determining frequency with which something occurs or how two variables vary together.

3.2 SAMPLE SIZE

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

3.3 DATA SOURCES

After identifying and defining the research problem and determining specific information required to solve the problem, the researcher's task is to look the type and sources of data which may yield the desired results. Data sources are of two types through which data is collected.

Data sources may be classified as

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

PRIMARY DATA

Primary data is the original data collected by the researcher first hand. It is collected for the first time through field survey. These are those that are gathered specifically, for the problem at hand. The various sources for collecting primary data are questionnaire, observation, interview etc. The primary source used for the study is questionnaire.

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data is the information which is already available in published or unpublished form. When the needed information is collected from the census of population available in a library means then it is a secondary data. It is also used for collecting historical data. The various sources of secondary data are books, periodicals, journals, directories, magazines, statistical data sources etc. The secondary source used for this study are scope, need, review of literature.

3.4 RESEARCH INSTRUMENTS

Research instrument are the instruments which is used for gathering or collecting information. The instruments used in the study are

1. Direct questions
2. Close end questions
3. Dichotomous questions
4. Multiple choice questions

DIRECT QUESTIONS

Direct questions are just what their names indicate. They explicitly ask for the desired data. However the directness of the question also relates to the way a response is interpreted.

CLOSE END QUESTIONS

Such questions are also called fixed alternative questions they refer to those questions in which the respondent is given a limited number of alternative response frame which he/she is to select one that most closely matches his/her opinion or attitude.

DICHOTOMOUS QUESTIONS

A dichotomous question refers to one which offers the respondent a choice between only two alternatives and reduces the issue to its simple terms. The fixed alternatives are of the type, yes/no, agree/disagree, true/false etc.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A multiple choice question refers to one which provides several set alternatives for its answers. Thus, it is a middle ground between free answers and dichotomous question.

3.5 SAMPLING

Collecting data about each and every unit of the population is called census method. The approach, where only a few units of population under study are

considered for analysis is called sampling method. There are two main categories under which various sampling method can be put.

The two categories are

1. Probability sampling
2. Non-probability sampling

The sampling method adopted for the study is convenience sampling under non-probability sampling.

NON-PROBABILITY SAMPLING

In non-probability sampling, the chance of any particular unit in the population being selected is unknown, since randomness is not involved in the selection process. But this does not mean that the findings obtained from non-probability sampling are of questionable value. The three frequencies used non-probability designs are

1. Judgment sampling
2. Convenience sampling
3. Quota sampling

3.6 CONVENIENCE SAMPLING:

In this method, the sample units are chosen primarily on the basis of the convenience to the investigator. The units selected may be each person who comes across the investigator.

3.7 SAMPLE FRAME:

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

3.8 SAMPLE DESIGN

Sample design is the theoretical basis and the practice means by generalizing from characteristics of relatively few of the comprising population. It is the method by which the sample is chosen.

3.9 ANALYTICAL TOOLS

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. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength and direction of association that exists between two variables measured on at least an interval scale. It is denoted by the symbol r .

$$r = \frac{N\sum XY - \sum X \sum Y}{\sqrt{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2} \sqrt{N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2}}$$

CHI- SQUARE TEST I – (Ψ^2)

A chi-squared test, also referred to as chi-square test or χ^2 test, is any statistical hypothesis test in which the sampling distribution of the test statistic is a chi-squared distribution when the null hypothesis is true, or any in which this is asymptotically true, meaning that the sampling distribution (if the null hypothesis is true) can be made to approximate a chi-squared distribution as closely as desired by making the sample size large enough.

The χ^2 test was first used by Karl Pearson in the year 1980. The quantity χ^2 describes the magnitude of the discrepancy between theory and observation.

It is calculated using:

$\chi^2 = \sum [(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i]$ with $(n - 1)$ degrees of freedom. Where, O_i refers to the observed frequency & E_i to the expected frequencies. χ^2 was used as a test of independence and goodness of fit.

ONE WAY ANOVA

The ANOVA tests the null hypothesis that samples in two or more groups are drawn from populations with the same mean values. To do this, two estimates are made of the population variance. The ANOVA produces an F-statistic, the ratio of the variance calculated among the means to the variance within the samples. If the group means are drawn from populations with the same mean values, the variance between the group means should be lower than the variance of the samples, following the central limit theorem. A higher ratio therefore implies that the samples were drawn from populations with different mean values.

PERCENTAGES

Percentages refer to a special kind of ratio. Percentages are used in making comparison between two or more series of data. Percentages are used to describe relationships, it is expressed as.

$$\text{Percentage} = (\text{no of employees} / \text{total no of employees}) 100$$

CHARTS:

Charts are graphic displays of data for easy understanding of relative positions that is not always possible with descriptive words or numbers. Types of charts commonly used in business data presentation are: Bar and pie.

BAR CHARTS:

The bar chart is commonly used for presentation of qualitative data. The data can be continuous or discrete data, which are plotted against discrete data intervals. The vertical bar diagram, also called bar chart where the length or height of bars represent the numerical value of the event or measurement. Width or gap between the bars is of no significance to the bar chart data, but they are uniform in a diagram.

CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.1.1: AGE:

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Below 25	9	6%
25-30	46	31%
31-35	21	14%
36-40	11	7%
Above 40	63	42%
Total	150	100%

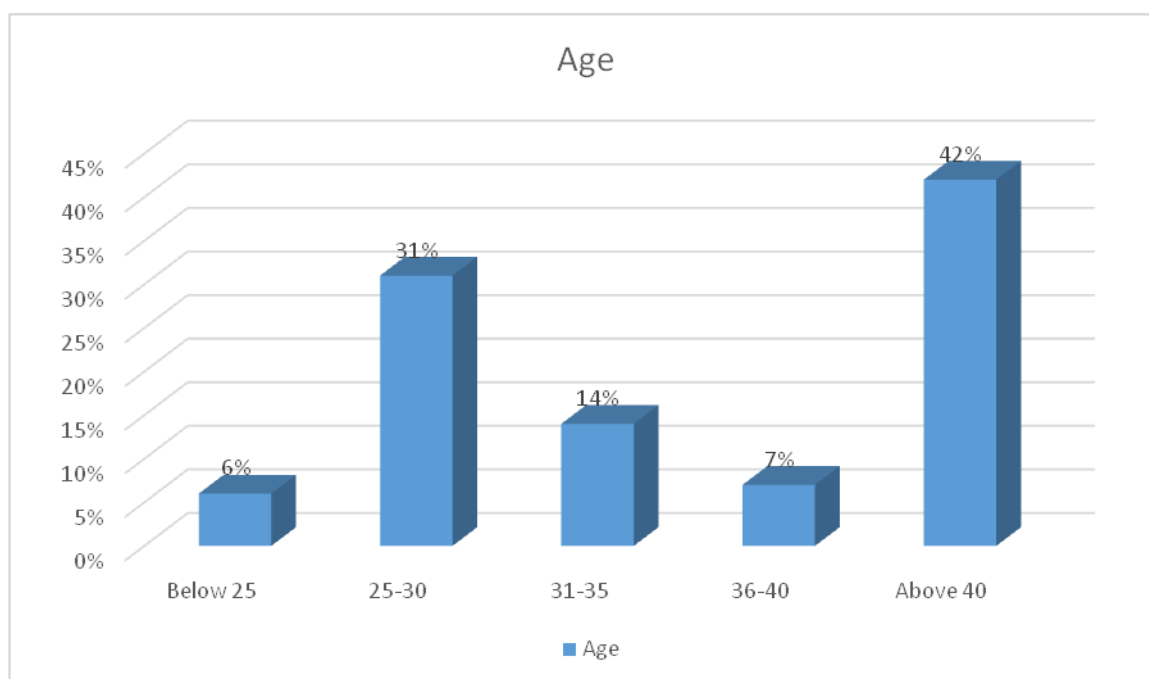


CHART 4.1.1: AGE

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 42% of the respondent age is Above 40, 31% of the respondents are in the age group of 25 years to 30 years and 14% of the respondents are falls in the age group of 31 years to 35 years.

INFERENCE:

Most of the age group of the respondents is above 40 years.

TABLE 4.1.2: GENDER

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Male	87	58%
Female	63	42%
Total	150	100%

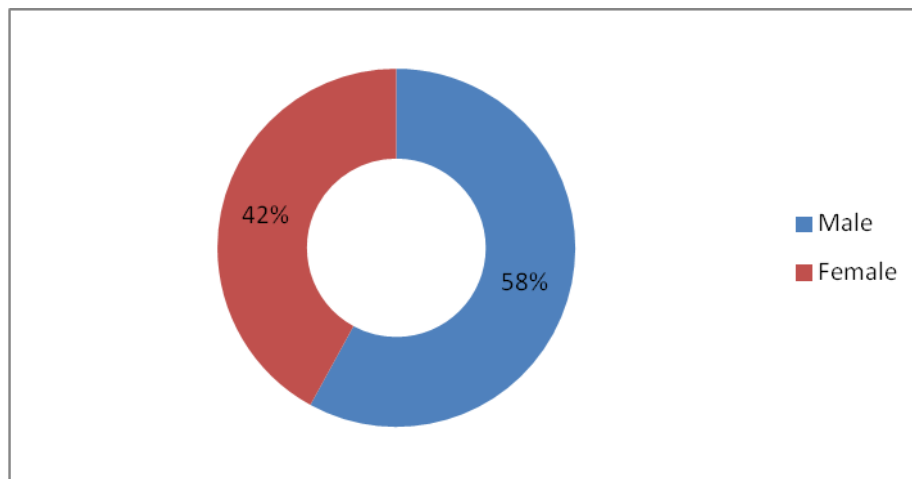


CHART 4.1.2: GENDER

INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that there are 58% of the respondents are male, 42% of the respondents are female.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents are male.

TABLE 4.1.3: EDUCATION

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Below 10 th	19	13%
SSLC	27	18%
HSC	51	34%
Graduate	40	26%
Others	13	9%
Total	150	100%

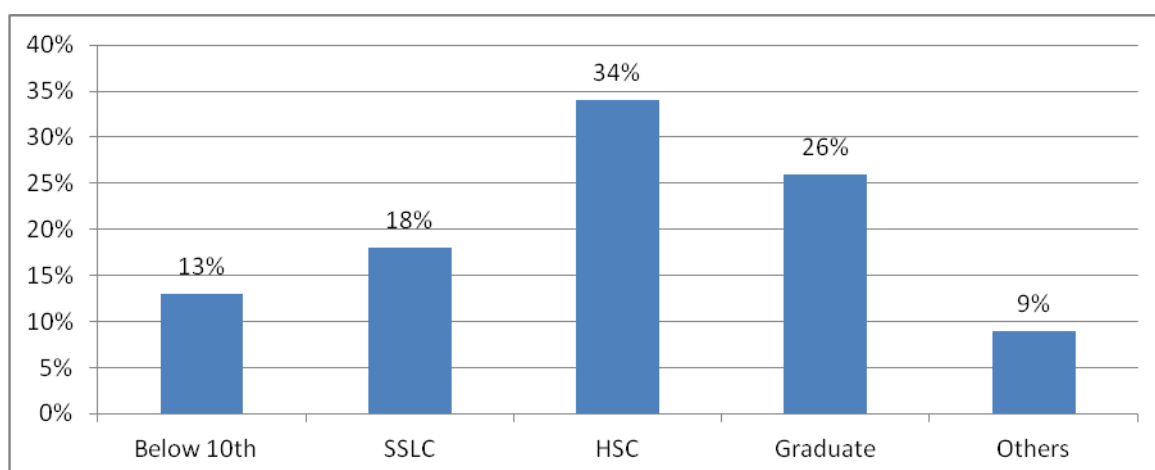


CHART 4.1.3: EDUCATION

INTERPRETATION:

The above table shows that there are 34% of the respondents are in HSC, 26% of the respondents are Graduate.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents are doing/completed HSC

TABLE 4.1.4: FAMILY TYPE

Particular	NUMBER RESPONDENTS	OF PERCENTAGE
Group	42	28%
Nuclear	108	72%
TOTAL	150	100%

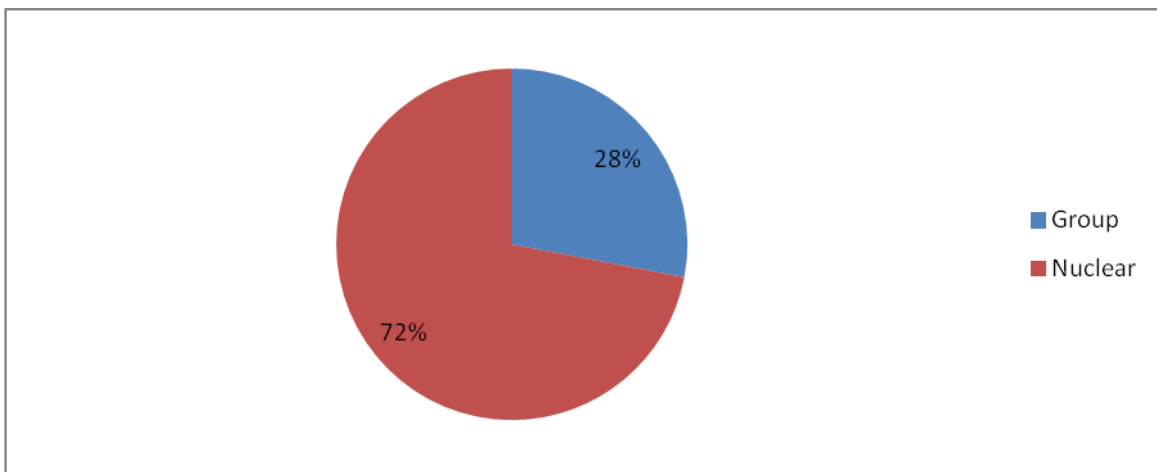


CHART 4.1.4: FAMILY TYPE

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 72% of the respondent's family type is Nuclear and remaining 28% of the respondents live as a group family.

INFERENCE:

In this study, most of the respondent's family type is Nuclear.

TABLE 4.1.5: MARITAL STATUS

Particular	NUMBER RESPONDENTS	OF PERCENTAGE
Married	87	58%
Unmarried	63	42%
TOTAL	150	100%

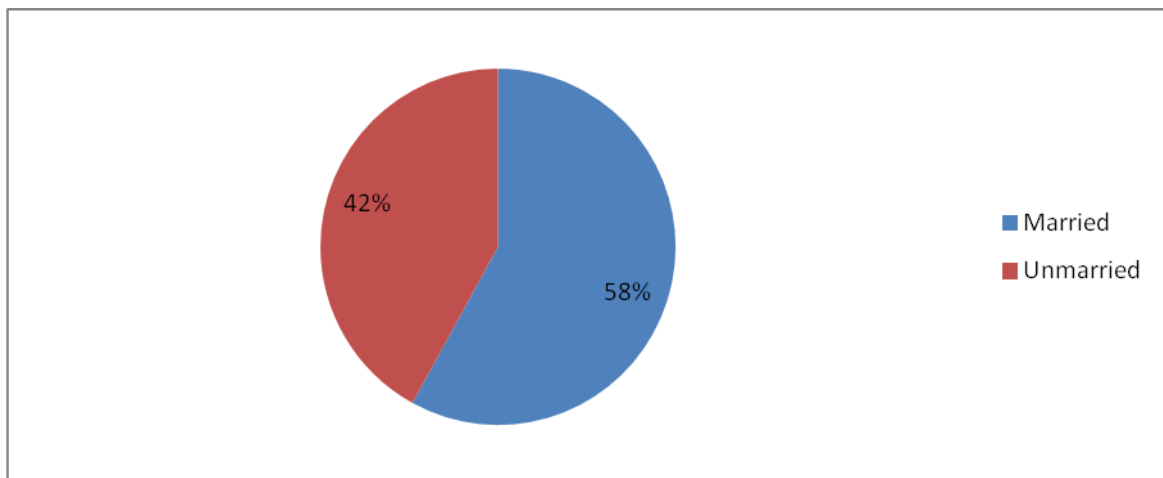


CHART 4.1.5: MARITAL STATUS

INTERPRETATION:

In the above chart, 58% of them are married and 42% of the respondents are unmarried.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents are Married people.

TABLE 4.1.6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
1-2	13	9%
3-4	51	34%
5-6	69	46%
more than 6	17	11%
Total	150	100%

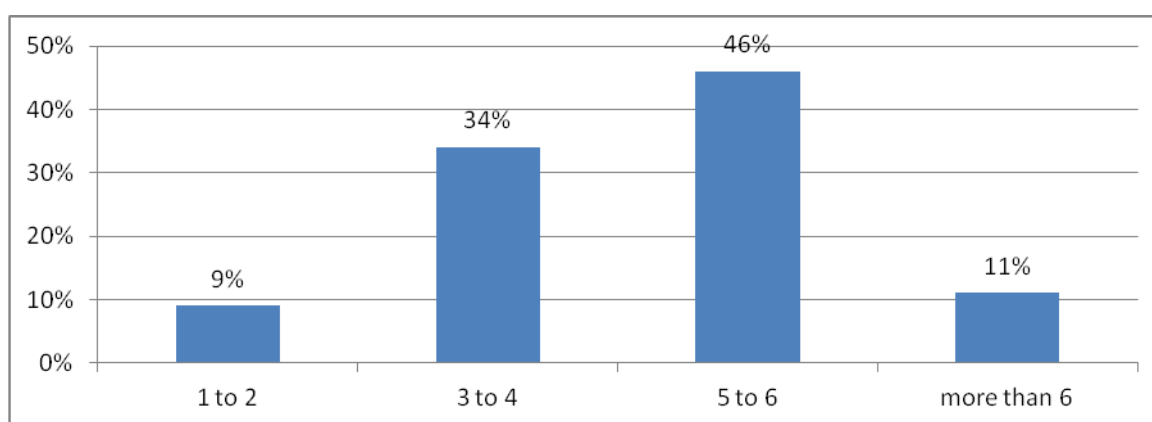


CHART 4.1.6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

INTERPRETATION:

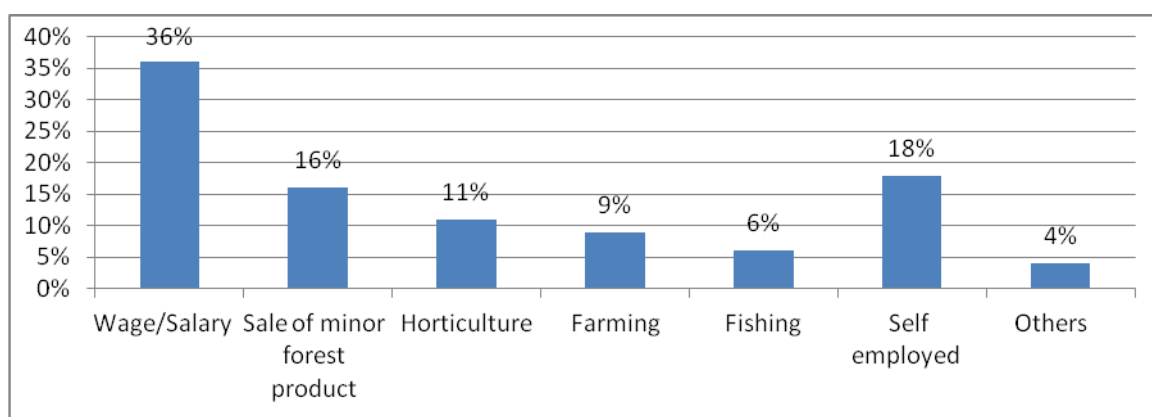
From the above chart, 34% of the respondent's family size is 3 to 4 members, 46% of the respondent's family size is 5 to 6 members, 11% of family consists of more than 6 members and 9% of respondents have only 1 to 2 members in their family.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents have 3 to 4 members in their family.

TABLE 4.1.7: OCCUPATION

Occupation	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
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%
Total	150	100%

**CHART 4.1.7: OCCUPATION**

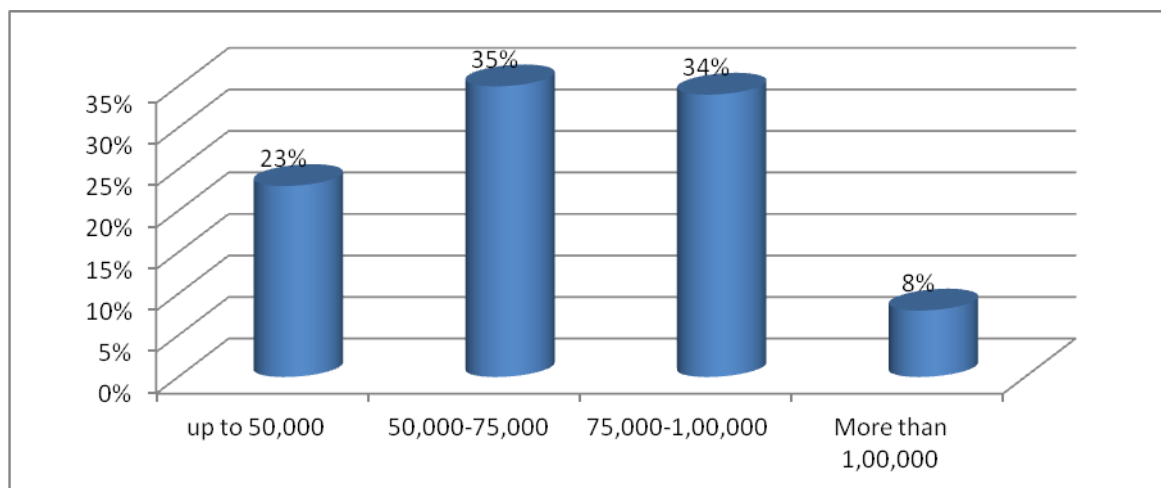
INTERPRETATION: From the above 36% of the respondents are getting wage/salary from a company, 18% of the respondents are self-employed, 16% & 18% of the respondents occupation are selling the minor forest products and in the fishing business, 11% of respondents occupation is Horticulture and 4% of the respondents are in the other occupation.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents are working in a company for daily wage/salary.

TABLE 4.1.8: ANNUAL INCOME

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
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%
Total	150	100%

**CHART 4.1.8: ANNUAL INCOME****INTERPRETATION:**

From the above chart, 34% of the respondents salary ranges between Rs.75000 to Rs.100000, 35% of the respondents salary ranges between Rs.50000 to Rs.75000, 23% of the respondents salary range up to Rs.50000 and 8% of the respondents salary is more than 100000.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondent's salary ranges between Rs.75000 to Rs.100000

TABLE 4.1.9: HOUSE BUILT BY

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
by self	31	21%
by government	56	37%
by NGO's	39	26%
by voluntaries	24	16%
Total	150	100%

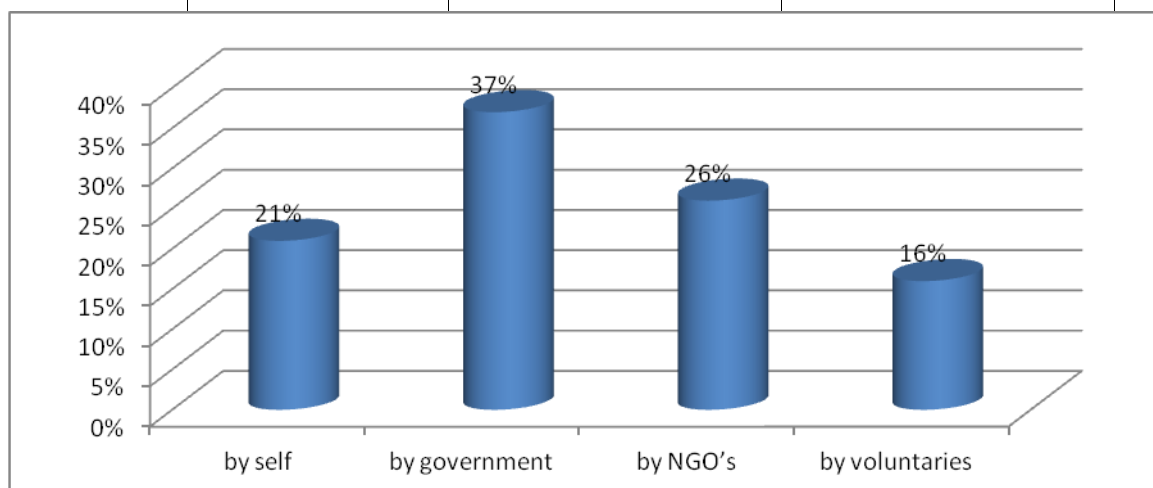


CHART 4.1.9: HOUSE BUILT BY

INTERPRETATION:

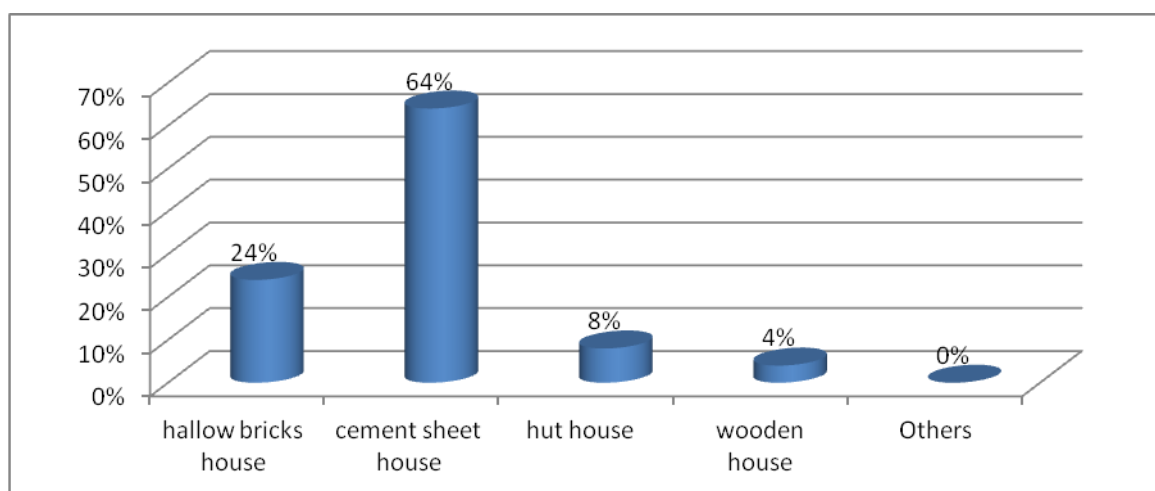
From the above chart, 37% of the respondent's house is built by the government, 26% of the respondents house is built by NGO's, 21% of the respondents house is built by them and 16% of the respondents house is built by volunteers.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondent's house is built by the government

TABLE 4.1.10: TYPE OF HOUSE

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
hallow bricks house	36	24%
cement sheet house	96	64%
hut house	12	8%
wooden house	6	4%
Others	0	0%
Total	150	100%

**CHART 4.1.10: TYPE OF HOUSE****INTERPRETATION:**

From the above chart, 64% of the respondents live in a Cement sheet house, of the respondents live in a Hollow bricks house, 8% of the respondents live in a hut house and 4% of the respondents live in a wooden house.

INFERENCE: Most of the respondents live in a cement sheet house.

TABLE 4.1.11: PROPERTIES RESPONDENTS OWN

a) House b) Land c) Agriculture land d) Nothing c) Prefer not to say

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Only A	46	31%
Only B	21	14%
A & B	19	13%
B & C	17	11%
A & C	24	16%
A, B & C	11	7%
Prefer not to say	12	8%
Total	150	100%

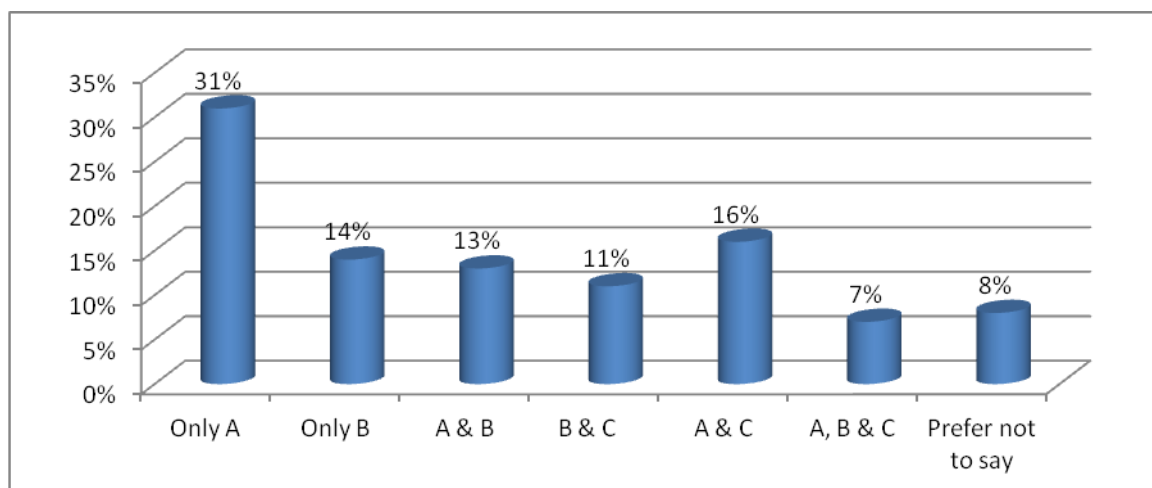


CHART 4.1.11: PROPERTIES RESPONDENTS OWN

INTERPRETATION: From the above chart, 31% of the respondents have own house, 16% of the respondents have house and agriculture land, 14% of the respondents have own Land, 13% of the respondents have house and land.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents have their own house

TABLE 4.1.12: GOT FINANCIAL SUPPORT THROUGH

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Government	63	42%
NGO's	46	31%
Voluntaries	21	14%
None of them	11	7%
Others	9	6%
Total	150	100%

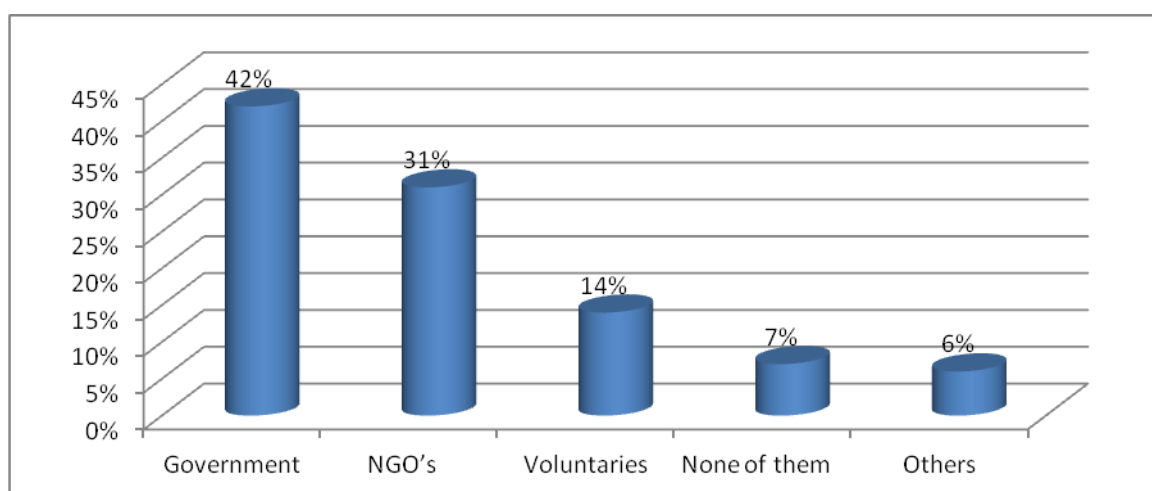


CHART 4.1.12: GOT FINANCIAL SUPPORT THROUGH

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 42% of the respondents getting their financial support from the government, 31% of the respondents getting their financial support from the NGO's and 14% of the respondents getting their financial support from the Volunteers.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents getting their financial support from the government,

TABLE 4.1.13: MONEY SPENT MORE ON

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Food	12	8%
Medical	18	12%
Education	36	24%
Home expenses	30	20%
Others	54	36%
Total	150	100%

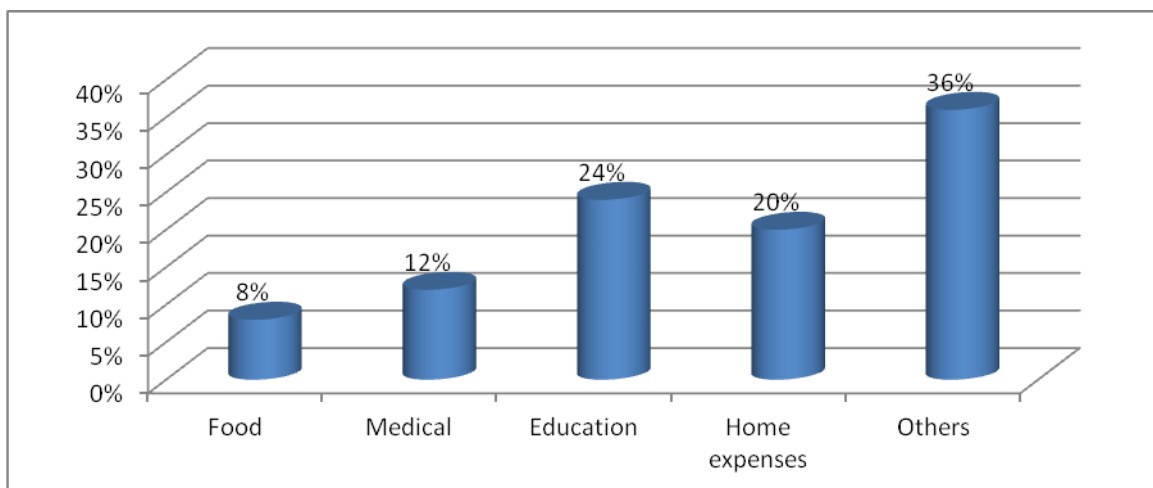


CHART 4.1.13: MONEY SPENT MORE ON

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 24% of the respondents spent money on Education, 36% of the respondents spent money on other activities, 20% of the respondents spent money on Home expenses and 8% of the respondents spent money on Food.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents spent most of the money on other activities.

TABLE 4.1.14: SOURCE OF INCOME

Source of Income	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
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%
Total	150	100%

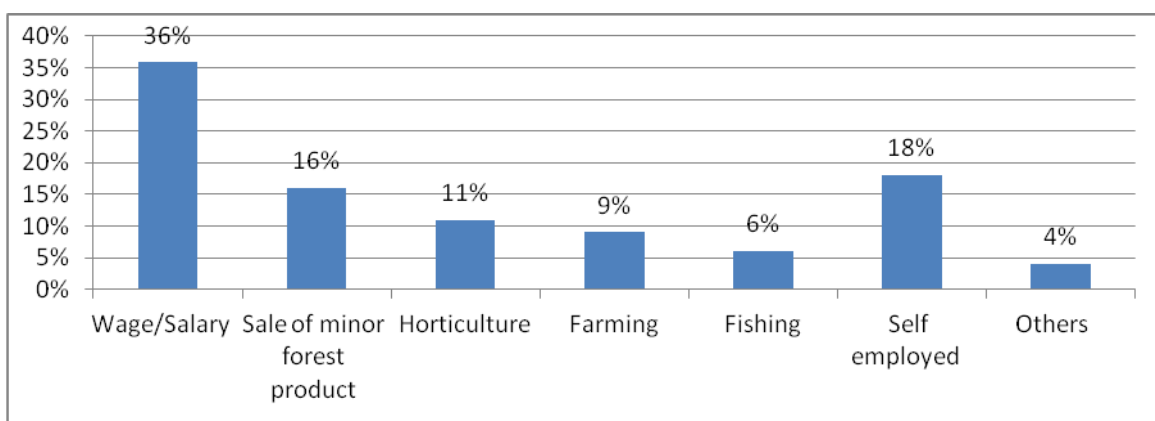


CHART 4.1.14: SOURCE OF INCOME

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 36% of the respondent's source of income is through wages/salary, 18% of the respondent's source of income is through Self-employment, 16% of the respondent's source of income is through the sale of minor forest products, 11% of the respondent's working as Horticulture and 9% of the respondent's source of income is through farming.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondent's work in another companies for their wages/salary.

TABLE 4.1.15: COMMUNITY

Community	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Cast association	69	46%
Political association	15	10%
Tribal welfare	48	32%
None of them	13	9%
Others	5	3%
Total	150	100%

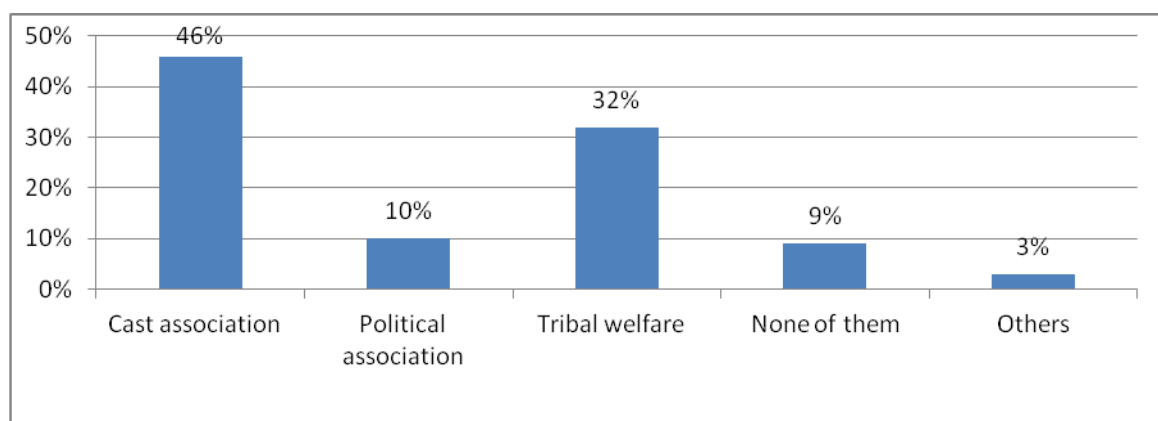


CHART 4.1.15: COMMUNITY

INPRETATION:

From the above chart 46% of the respondents are a community member of cast association, 32% of the respondents are a community member of Tribal welfare, 10% of the respondents are a community member of political association and 3% are in other community members.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents are associated with cast community.

TABLE 4.1.16: HOW PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE/NEIGHBORHOOD HELP EACH OTHER

Particulars	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Always helping	59	39%
Helping most of time	73	49%
Helping sometime	9	6%
Rarely helping	7	5%
Never helping	2	1%
Total	150	100%

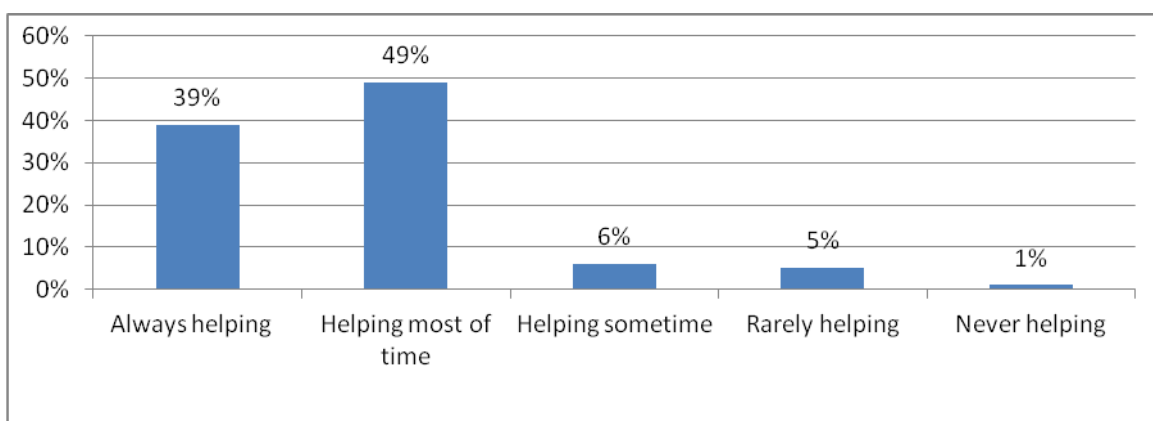


CHART 4.1.16: HOW PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE/NEIGHBORHOOD HELP EACH OTHER

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 39% of people in the village/neighborhood always help each other, 49% of people in the village/neighborhood help each other most of the time, 6% of people in the village/neighborhood help sometimes only.

INFERENCE:

Most of people in the village/neighborhood always help each other out these days.

TABLE 4.1.17: SAVE MONEY IN

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
At home	54	36%
With cooperative or any group	63	42%
Banks	15	10%
Financial institution	10	7%
Others	8	5%
Total	150	100%

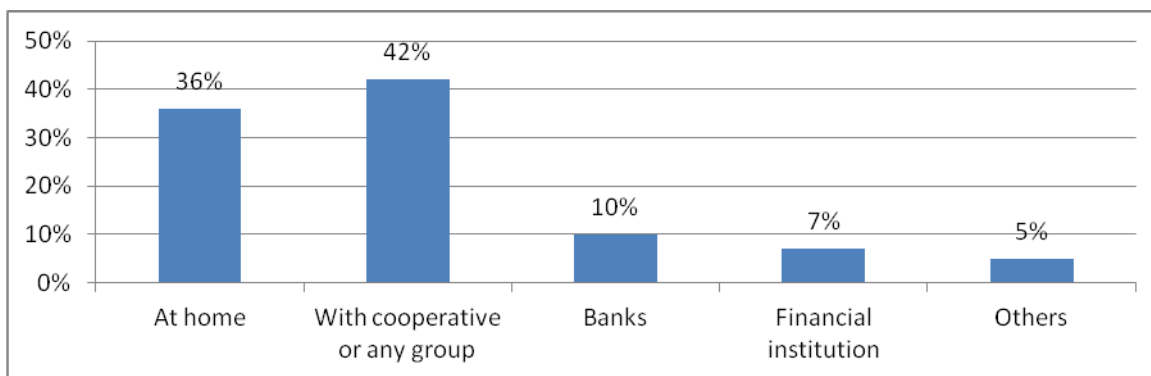


CHART 4.1.17: SAVE MONEY IN

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 42% of the respondents save money in the cooperative or any group, 36% of the respondents save money at home, 10% & 7% of the respondents save money in the banks and financial institutions respectively.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents save money in the cooperative or any group

TABLE 4.1.18: CHILDREN GETTING EDUCATION

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
By government	43	29%
By private	26	17%
By NGO's	44	29%
None	37	25%
Total	150	100%

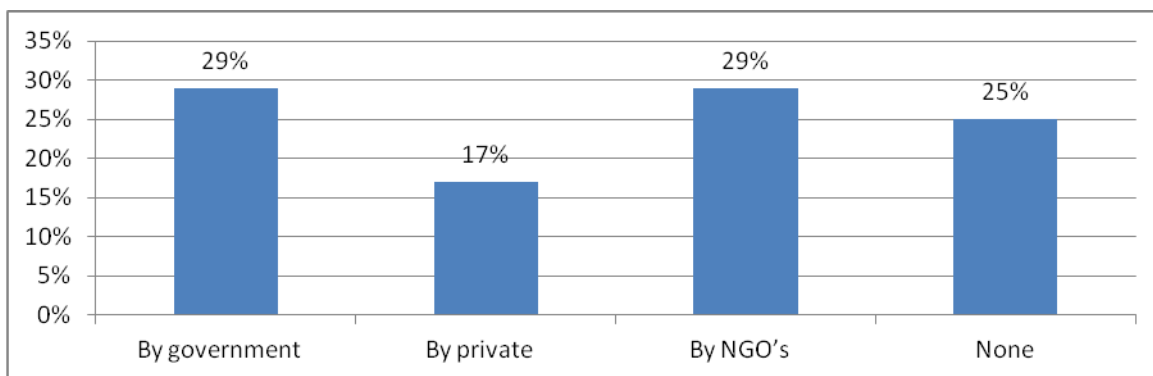


CHART 4.1.18: CHILDREN GETTING EDUCATION

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 29% of the respondents children getting education through government and NGO's, 25% of the respondents children getting education through other people.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents children getting education through government and NGO's

TABLE 4.1.19: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED AS A RESULT OF THE

NEW PROJECT IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
Air pollution	69	46%
water pollution	60	40%
land pollution	9	6%
socio economic	7	5%
None	5	3%
Total	150	100%

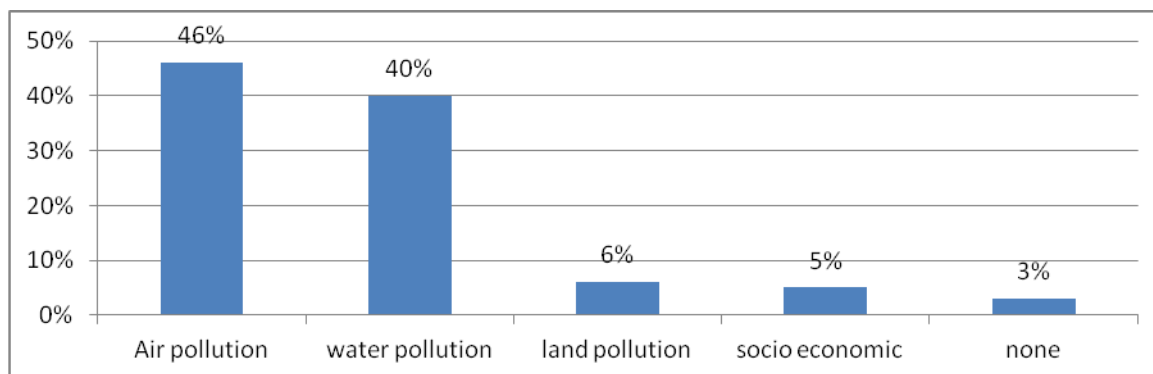


CHART 4.1.19: PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES FACED AS A RESULT OF THE NEW PROJECT IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 46% of respondents problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in the local community is air pollution, 40% of respondents problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in the local community is water pollution, 6% of respondents problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in the local community is land pollution.

INFERENCE:

Most of respondents problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in the local community is air pollution.

TABLE 4.1.20: GETTING ALL THE SCHEMES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	83	55%
Agree	39	26%
Neutral	12	8%
Disagree	14	9%
Strongly Disagree	02	1%
Total	150	100%

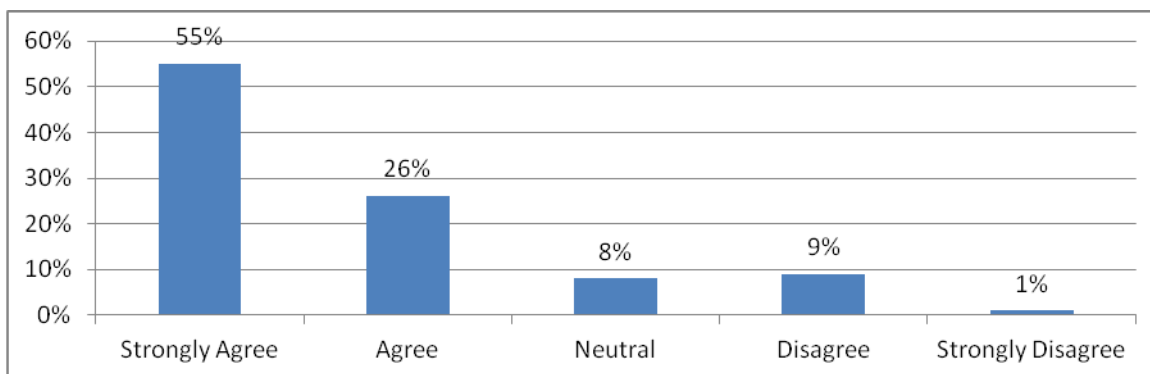


CHART 4.1.20: GETTING ALL THE SCHEMES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 55% of the respondents strongly agree that they are getting all the schemes given by the government, 26% of the respondents agree that they are getting all the schemes given by the government, 9% of the respondents disagree that they are getting all the schemes given by the government.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents strongly agree that they are getting all the schemes given by the government

TABLE 4.1.21: GETTING OFFENDED BY THE NAME OF COMMUNITY

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	30	20%
Agree	78	52%
Neutral	30	20%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly Disagree	12	8%
Total	150	100%

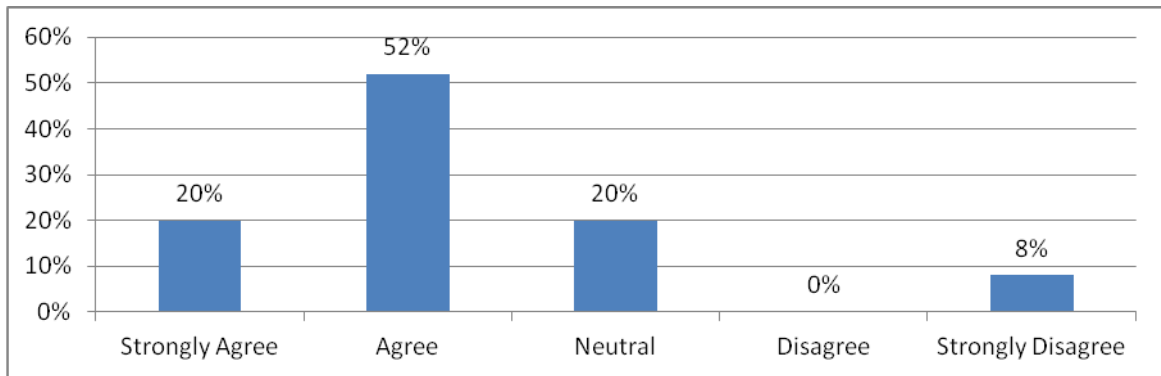


CHART 4.1.21: GETTING ALL THE SCHEMES GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 52% of the respondents agree that they are getting offended by the name of community, 20% of the respondents strongly agree and somewhat agree that they are getting offended by the name of community.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents agree that they are getting offended by the name of community

TABLE 4.1.22: MEASURE RECOMMENDED FOR YOUR COMMUNITY GROWTH

Particular	Number of respondents	Percentage
Awareness & Education	96	64%
Health Service	34	23%
Transportation	15	10%
Employment	5	3%
Total	150	100%

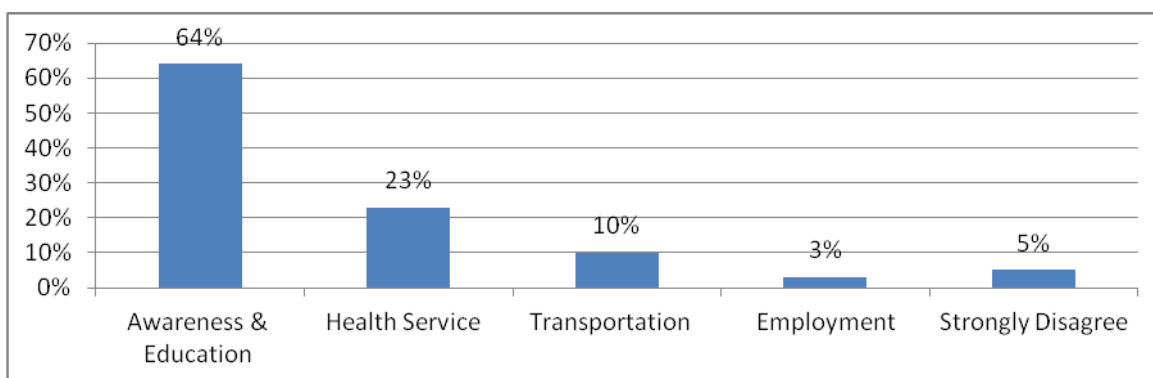


CHART 4.1.22: MEASURE RECOMMENDED FOR YOUR COMMUNITY GROWTH

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 64% of the respondents recommend Awareness and education measure for the community growth, 23% of the respondents recommend Health service measure for the community growth and 10% of the respondents recommend transportation measure for the community growth.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents recommend Awareness and education measure for the community growth.

TABLE 4.1.23: PROBLEMS THAT YOU ARE FACING

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Poverty	46	31%
Illiteracy	57	38%
Bondage	19	13%
Unemployment	17	11%
Others	11	7%
Total	150	100%

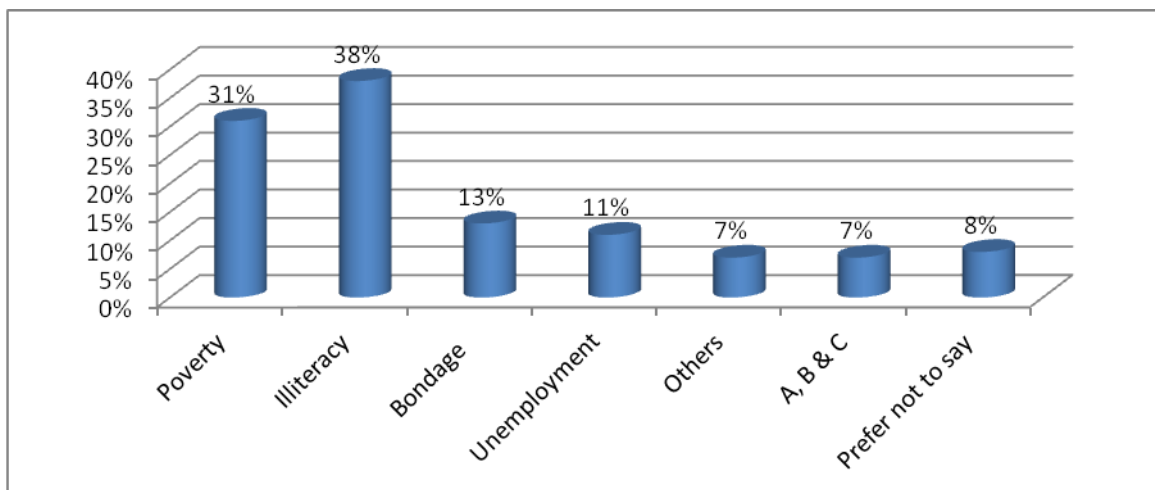


CHART 4.1.23: PROBLEMS THAT YOU ARE FACING

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 38% of the respondents face illiteracy problem, 31% of the respondents face poverty problem and 13 & 11% of the respondents face Bondage and unemployment problems.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents face illiteracy problem.

TABLE 4.1.24: RUPEES YOU EARN FOR A DAY

Particular	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Below 200	12	8%
200-400	66	44%
400-600	18	12%
More than 600	54	36%
Total	150	100%

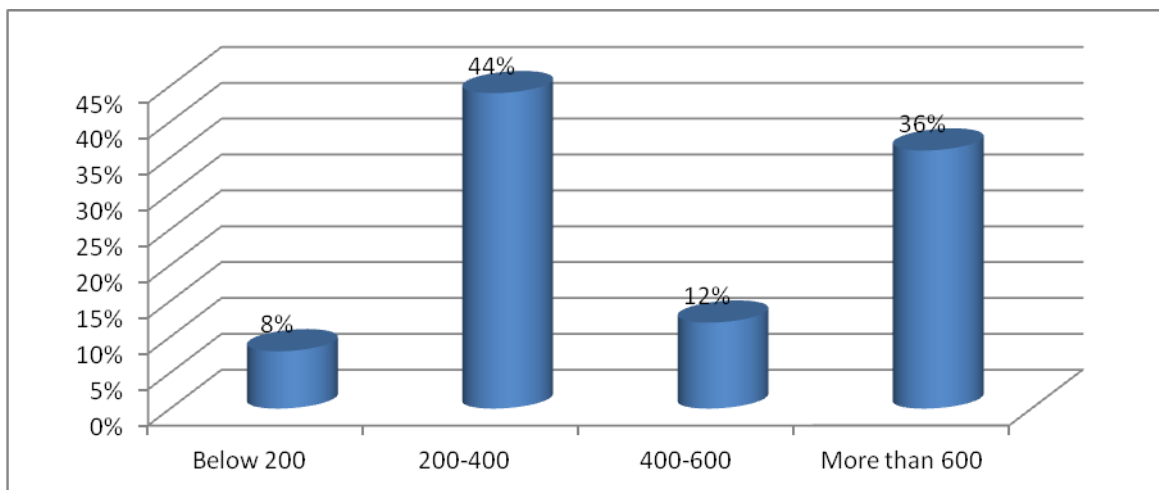


CHART 4.1.24: RUPEES YOU EARN FOR A DAY

INTERPRETATION:

From the above chart, 44% of the respondents earn Rs.200 to Rs.400 per day, 36% of the respondents earn more than Rs.600 per day and 12% of the respondents earn Rs.400 to Rs.600 per day.

INFERENCE:

Most of the respondents earn Rs.200 to Rs.400 per day

TABLE 4.1.25: FACTORS

	Strongly Agree		Agree		Neither Agree Nor Disagree		Disagree		Strongly Disagree	
You are free to make friends with other communities	12	8%	19	13%	54	36%	31	21%	34	23%
You are subjected to	19	13%	6	4%	49	33%	65	43%	11	7%

abuse by means of employment										
You are physically getting offended by other community peoples	21	1 4%	11	7 %	57	3 8%	29	1 9%	32	2 1%
You are getting develop by the help of other community	51	3 4%	58	3 9%	20	1 3%	12	8 %	9	6 %
You are getting medical facilities easily	12	8 %	18	1 2%	36	2 4%	30	2 0%	54	3 6%

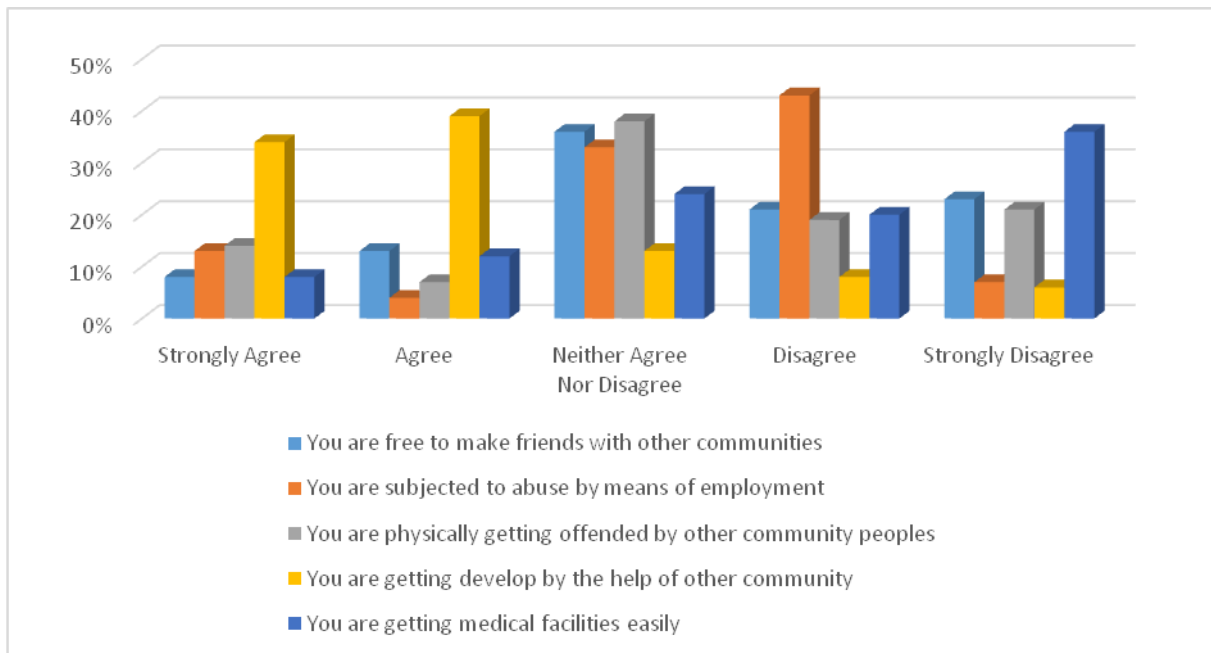


CHART 4.1.25: FACTORS

INTERPRETATION:

- i. 36% of the respondents strongly disagree that they are not free to make friends with other communities
- ii. 43% of the respondents disagree that they are subjected to abuse by means of employment
- iii. 38% of the respondents are Neither Agree Nor Disagree that they are physically getting offended by other community peoples
- iv. 39% a of the respondents agree that they are getting developed by the help of other community
- v. 36% of the respondents strongly disagree that they are getting medical facilities easily

STATISTICAL TOOLS AND ANALYSIS

4.2 CHI- SQUARE TEST I – (ψ^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.

TABLE4.2.1

	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).

4.3 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.

TABLE 4.2.2

	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

4.4 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.

TABLE 4.2.3

		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 its positively correlated

CHAPTER 5

5.1 FINDINGS

1. Most of the age group of the respondents is above 40 years.
2. Most of the respondents are male.
3. Most of the respondents are doing/completed HSC
4. In this study, most of the respondent's family type is Nuclear.
5. Most of the respondents are Married people.
6. Most of the respondents have 3 to 4 members in their family.
7. Most of the respondents are working in a company for daily wage/salary.
8. Most of the respondent's salary ranges between Rs.75000 to Rs.100000
9. Most of the respondent's house is built by the government
10. Most of the respondents live in a cement sheet house.
11. Most of the respondents have their own house
12. Most of the respondents getting their financial support from the government,
13. Most of the respondents spent most of the money on other activities.
14. Most of the respondent's work in another companies for their wages/salary.
15. Most of the respondents are associated with cast community.
16. Most of people in the village/neighborhood always help each other out these days.
17. Most of the respondents save money in the cooperative or any group
18. Most of the respondents children getting education through government and NGO's
19. Most of respondents problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in the local community is air pollution.
20. Most of the respondents strongly agree that they are getting all the schemes given by the government
21. Most of the respondents agree that they are getting offended by the name of community
22. Most of the respondents recommend Awareness and education measure for the community growth.
23. Most of the respondents face illiteracy problem.
24. Most of the respondents earn Rs.200 to Rs.400 per day

- 25. Most of the respondents strongly disagree that they are not free to make friends with other communities
- 26. Most of the respondents disagree that they are subjected to abuse by means of employment
- 27. Most of the respondents are Neither Agree Nor Disagree that they are physically getting offended by other community peoples
- 28. Most of the respondents agree that they are getting developed by the help of other community
- 29. Most of the respondents strongly disagree that they are getting medical facilities easily

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

1. Education is the best way to improve the lifestyle and sustainable livelihood of tribal communities in Ranipet.
2. Separate ministry can formed to monitor the effective functioning of the schemes provided by the government to the tribal community.
3. Government can facilitate the tribals to have tribal bazaar across the city in Ranipet so that they can directly come and sell without any mediators. Alternatively online portal can be created for tribals to sell their products across the world.
4. Tribal people can be given sports training as they all have inclination towards sports such as archery, athletics etc.
5. Tribal people can be encouraged for animal husbandry.
6. People can be given training of waste to power generation. They can also create bio fertilizers from the solid waste materials.

5.3 CONCLUSION

A tribe is a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor. The Tribal Community in India is known as Scheduled Tribes or ST Under Article 366 of the Indian. In India there are 212 tribes of 14 States.

This study has been undertaken to study about sustainable livelihood practices of tribal communities in ranipet. For this purpose, responses from the members of tribal communities have been collected and analyzed. Based upon the findings out of the research, few valuable suggestions have been given to improve the sustainable livelihood practices of tribal communities in ranipet.

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ANNEXURE - I

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Name:

2. Age: (in years)

a) Below 25 b) 25-30 c) 31-35 d) 36-40 e) Above 40

3. Gender:

a) Male b) Female

4. Education:

a) Below 10th b) SSLC c) HSC d) Graduate e) Others

5. Family type:

a) Group b) Nuclear

6. Marital Status:

a) Married b) Unmarried

7. Number of household members

a) 1-2 b) 3-4 c) 5-6 d) more than 6

8. Occupation

a) Wage/Salary b) Sale of minor forest product c) Horticulture

d) Farming e) Fishing f) Self employed g) Others

9. Annual Income

a) Up to 50,000 b) 50,000-75,000 c) 75,000-1,00,000 d) More than 1,00,000

Questions:

10. Who built the house which you live

a) By self b) by government c) by NGO's d) by voluntaries

11. The type of house which you live in

a) Hollow bricks house b) cement sheet house c) hut house d) wooden house

e) Others

12. What are the properties do you own (select multiple)
a) House b) Land c) Agriculture land d) Nothing c) Prefer not to say
13. From whom you are getting financial support
a) Government b) NGO's c) Voluntaries d) None of them e) Others
14. On which you are spending more money
a) Food b) Medical c) Education d) Home expenses e) Others
15. What is your source of income
a) Wage/Salary b) Sale of minor forest product c) Horticulture
d) Farming e) Fishing f) Others
16. What community are you member of
a) Cast association b) political association c) tribal welfare d) none of them
e) Others
17. How well do people in your village/neighborhood help each other out these days
a) Always helping b) Helping most of time c) Helping sometime
d) Rarely helping e) Never helping
18. Where do you save money
a) At home b) With cooperative or any group c) Banks d) Financial institution
e) Others
19. How your children getting education
a) By government b) by private c) by NGO's d) None
20. What are the issues problems and challenges faced as a result of the new project in your local community
a) Air pollution b) water pollution c) land pollution d) socio economic e) none
21. You are getting all the schemes given by the government
a) Strongly agree b) Agree c) Neither Agree Nor Disagree d) Disagree
e) Strongly disagree

22. You are getting offended by the name of community

- a) Strongly agree b) agree c) Neither Agree Nor Disagree d) disagree
e) Strongly disagree

23. Which measure recommended for your community growth (select multiple)

- a) Awareness & Education b) Health Service c) Transportation d) Employment

24. What are the problems that you are facing (select multiple)

- a) Poverty b) Illiteracy c) Bondage d) Unemployment e) Others

25. How many rupees you earn for a day

- a) Below 200 b) 200-400 c) 400-600 d) more than 600

S.no	Questions	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree Nor Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	You are free to make friends with other communities					
2.	You are subjected to abuse by means of employment					
3.	You are physically getting offended by other community peoples					
4.	You are getting develop by the help of other community					
5.	You are getting medical facilities easily					

ANNEXURE – II

ARTICEL

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.al, 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 – (ψ^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 its positively correlated

6.1 REFERENCES

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