

# IMPACT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS ON COMMUNITIES OF KALRAYAN HILLS EASTERN GHATS SOUTHERN INDIA - A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY

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## Abstract

Social and monetary value, value of status and openings, and social and informational status are ensured by the Constitution of India for all nationals and moreover give enhanced game plans to booked standing and families. This paper tends to the budgetary status of the arranged factions in Kalrayan inclines in Salem district of Tamilnadu. Occupations of a large portion of the nuclear family are agriculture. Improvement is the fundamental activity taken an enthusiasm by the most pioneers of the modern nuclear families. Pay from improvement reinforces bigger piece of the precedent masses. In reality, even step by step wage works are accessible in the precedent people. There is a need to put more thought on informative parts of arranged groups, where this simply can rouse them for future life.

**Key words:** Agriculture, socio-economic status, etc.

## 1. Introduction

The Indian subcontinent is known for its different bio-climate locales supporting one of the most extravagant greenery. The nation is viewed as one of the 20 mega diversity nations with an expected woodland front of 637293 km, which involves 19.39 per cent of the topographical territory of the nation. India's property region includes a one of a kind assorted variety of decent variety of territories that fluctuates from snow-topped mountains to hot deserts, evergreen backwoods to the seaside mangroves. Despite the fact that tropical backwoods cover just 7 per cent of the world's property surface, they are said to contain about 60-70 per cent of every living specie. Eastern Ghats of India is a broken chain of hills that extends from the state of Orissa to the state of Tamilnadu in southern India. The Eastern Ghats in Tamilnadu are spread over an area of about 98000 km and can be divided into three major sub-regions, namely, the Coastal Eastern Ghats, the central Eastern Ghats and the Southern Eastern Ghats. The study area Kalrayan hills falls under the central Eastern Ghats of Tamilnadu. The Kalrayan hills of the Eastern Ghats is an ideal example for an area endowed with natural resources in the past, but made itself susceptible to exploitation by different human communities in different time periods. Though the hills have been declared as a reserve forest by the state presently, the expected implications on the preservation of the resources for long-term use is unclear. The conflict between conservation and livelihood and between larger and local interest become an integral part of conservation experiences in most parts of the world, making it interesting to study such phenomenon in the study area. This paper analyses the socio-economic status of the tribal people of Kalrayan Hills and provides suggestions to improve their standard of living.

## 2. Methodology

Kalrayan Hills region has been decided for the examination. In light of the way that the investigator has seen that the region has satisfactory number of ST people for the examination. The data were gathered through a well-organized questionnaire. Convenient sampling has been adopted for the study. The sample consists of 100 respondents from Kalrayan Hills region.

## 3. Results and discussion

**TABLE 1**  
**Socio-economic Conditions of the Respondents**

Particulars		Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	70	70.0
	Female	30	30.0
Age (years)	Below 20	10	10.0
	21-30	50	50.0
	31-40	25	25.0
	41-50	8	8.0
	Above 50	7	7.0
Education	Uneducated	40	40.0
	Primary	30	30.0
	SSLC	10	10.0
	H.Sc.	10	10.0
	Degree	10	10.0
Occupation	Agriculture	82	82.0
	Private employee	4	4.0
	Daily wager	9	9.0
	Other	5	5
Monthly income	Below 5000	30	30.0
	5 001 –10 000	23	23.0
	10 001 –15 000	21	21.0
	Above 15000	26	26.0
Land holding size (Acres)	Below 1	30	30.0
	2 to 3	53	53.0
	3 to 4	10	10.0
	Above 4	7	7.0
Opinion about loan	Yes	90	90.0
	No	10	10.0
Purpose of loan	Self Employment	7	7
	Agriculture	85	85
	Business	5	5
	Others	3	3

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 show that 70 per cent of the respondents are male and 30 per cent are female. Out of 100 respondents, 50 per cent are in the age group of 21-30 years, 25 per cent are come under 31 to 40 years, 10 per cent of the respondents come under below 20 years, 8 per cent of the respondents are in 41-50 age group, and 7 per cent of the respondents are in above 50 years. Out of 100 respondents, 40 per cent of the respondents are illiterate, 30 per cent of the respondents have primary education, 10 per cent of the respondents have completed their SSLC, 10 per cent of the respondents have H.Sc education and 10 per cent of the respondents are graduates. 82 per cent of the respondents are agriculturists, 9 per cent of the respondents are daily wagers, 4 per cent of the respondents are private employees, and 5 per cent of the respondents are engaged in other occupations.

Out of 100 respondents, 30 per cent of the respondents belong to below Rs.5000 monthly income, 23 per cent of the respondents have monthly income in Rs.5001-10000, 21 per cent of the respondents belong to monthly income Rs.10001-15000, and 26 per cent of the respondents earn a monthly income above Rs.15000. 53 per cent of the respondents have 2 to 3 acre of land, 30 per cent of the respondents have below 1 acre, 10 per cent of the respondents have 3 to 4 acre, and 7 per cent of the respondents have above 4 acre. 90 per cent of the respondents obtained bank loan, and 10 per cent of them did not avail any bank loan. Out of 100 respondents, 85 per cent are availed loan for agriculture purpose, 7 per cent are availed loan form self-employment, 5 per cent of the respondents are availed loan for business purpose and 3 per cent are availed loan for other purposes.

#### 4. Suggestion

The money related condition is fundamental in our life. The familial people get low element of compensation which does not fulfil their basic needs. The structures like road, communication, sanitation, etc. are poor in Kalrayan inclines and besides have poor monetary status appeared differently in relation to other general people. Thus, the government needs to give courses of action like credit and other program to improve their socio-economic status.

#### 5. Conclusion

The Indian subcontinent is known for its different bio-climate locales supporting one of the most extravagant greenery. The study area Kalrayan hills falls under the central Eastern Ghats of Tamilnadu. Kalrayan Hills region has been decided for the study. About 70 per cent of the respondents are male and 30 per cent are female. 53 per cent of the respondents have 2 to 3 acre of land, 30 per cent of the respondents have below 1 acre, 10 per cent of the respondents have 3 to 4 acre, and 7 per cent of the respondents have above 4 acre. 90 per cent of the respondents obtained bank loan, and 10 per cent of them did not avail any bank loan. The money related condition is fundamental in our life. The structures like road, communication, sanitation, etc. To sum up, there is just a fractional improvement in the financial status of the communities in the Kalrayan Hills.

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