



Social, Economical and Hygienic Condition of the Tribal's People in Kalvarayan Hills of Kallakurichi District in Tamilnadu

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Abstract

From the inception and commence of the world's eco system, political system and social system life, career, social activities and occupations of the tribal people are associated and attached inherently with forest and mountains. Inclination wise tribal people seem to be with different identities and character. Human being is classified and categorized according their difference and distinction due to their personal life and career structures. Though India has had much more religions in its administration and territories their identities are varied according to their traditional profession and origination. In India's sovereign people are classified into many categories according to their social, economic, political and occupation status, in these aspects people who are originated and emerged along with forest natures are indented as a tribal people who are living away from other community ,religion and people in a demarcated area with special identity ,still their growth ,development and progress in the social, economical ,political, cultural and other education aspects are marginalised owing to improper police execution and implementation and marked that they are belong to voiceless people are being expecting government's good schemes.

Keywords: Emphasis on Government policies, harnessing of government schemes, Abolition of corruption, needs to initiate more welfare policies.

Introduction

About their practical, present and contemporary issues pertaining to social, economical, political needs would be analysed by this research paper with an empirical approach and activity. Natures and unique features of the tribal people and community are varied due to their birth identity, occupation status and economic status, based on these characters people are giving respects and sharing needs from each other. In this caste and class based society the tribal people in the Kalvaryan hill area have been facing much more problem in accessing educating, improving their life and medical facilities. .

This study shows pertinent interest on exploration of the tribal people's grievances, needs, necessities and remedial measures of their existing problems. People are people but not giving respect to each other's in non tribal communities owing to lower economic and social status. Respects, obedience, mercy, sympathy, fair treating, giving opportunity, and familiaring with people are happening in India's social system on account of people's birth identify, which was opposed, negated and rejected by the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. At present period tribal's social, economical, political, cultural febleness and weakness are the hall mark of their birth emblem and remarks. Still their social identities are seemed to be unchangeable though government had been initiating and implementing various policies. These policies are needed to let flow directly into tribal people's life for bring out changes and improvements in all their walk of life developments.

Looking them in positive ways, respecting them in all fields are making them to grow, develop and shine in their respective social, economic and political fields without flaw. Since their birth to death their life and social situation have been monotonous without an interesting events regarding to improving their generations in a cemented ways. Still they are expecting various improvements, development and progressive policies toward strengthening, improving and fostering their dwelling places and environment, for which government of India under the dictation and direction of the SC/ST developments has to earmark all types of welfare policies without diverting to any other communities.

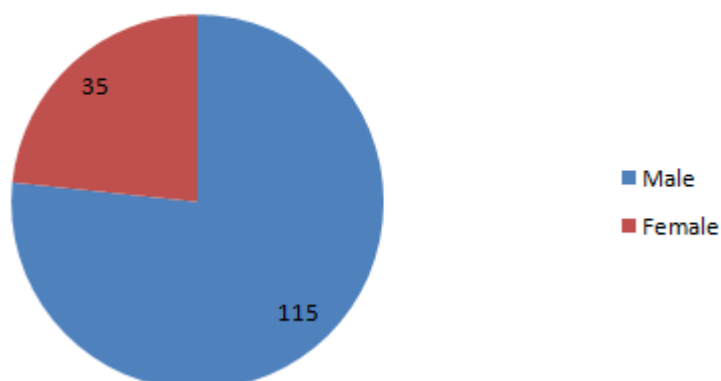
According to secular and democratic concept people are people must be respected and treated in fair, polite, ethical and morality ways without any discrimination and bias. Despite India have had well established constitutions and principles people are treated and discriminated on the basis of colorcast, sect and community. These harsh and cruel practices must be uprooted from the soil of India and minds of the people with the help of equal distribution of material resources. Already people who are having material things are needed to refuse government's help and assistance except People who are living on daily wages are needed absolutely to except government helps for improve their life and also save something to their future generation's survival and subsistence. Therefore government needs to penetrate at their needs and necessities toward improving their social, economical and political structures without flaw and drawbacks .Among various communities and sections in the democratic country of India the tribal identify , birth, occupations ,living patterns and presence have been still wonderful to the beauty of the India's secular family and principles. Their backwardness in education, social and political seem to be ugly to the face of secular ideology therefore government has to revamp and restore their life according to the contemporary life expectations with financial aids.

Family/ Household and Personal Information

Table 1.1

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percent
Male	115	76.7
Female	35	23.3
Total	150	100.0

No. of Beneficiaries

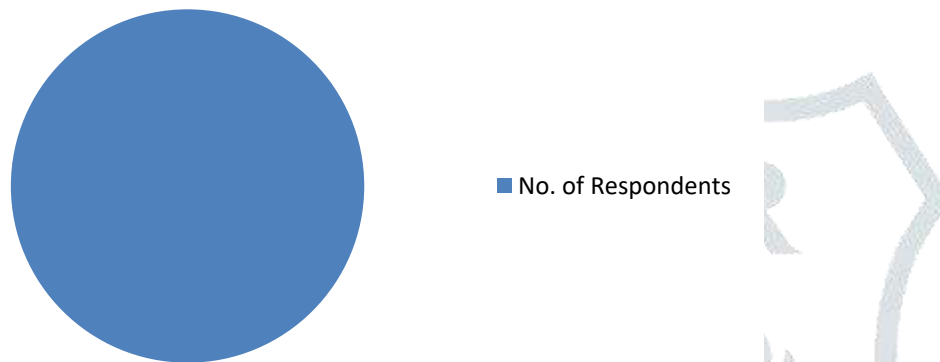


The Gender is an important variable for all the study. From the above Table 1.1, it is found that 76.70 % of respondents are Male and 23.3 % of respondents are Female in our study. The male respondents dominate the study.

Table 1.2

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percent
Hindu	150	100.0

Religion - Hindu

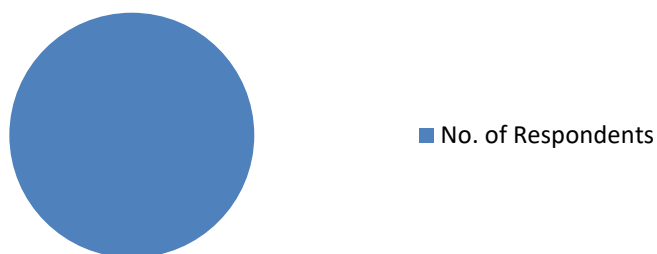


In the study, all the respondents are belongs to Hindu religion.

Table 1.3

Caste Category	No. of Respondents	Percent
Scheduled Tribe	150	100.0

Caste Category - Scheduled Tribe

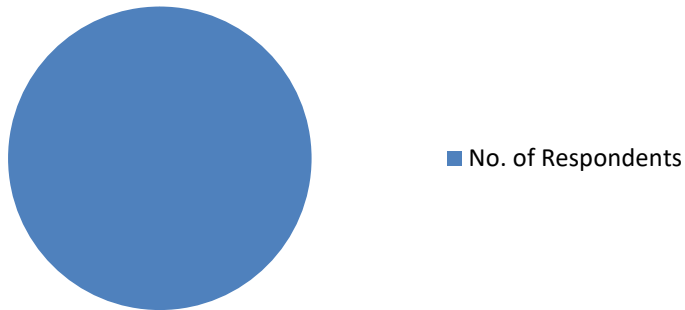


All the respondents are belongs to Scheduled Tribes caste. Because, we have focused our study only for the Scheduled Tribes of Kalvarayan Hills area at Villupuram District, Tamilnadu.

Table 1.4

Caste Name	No. of Respondents	Percent
Hindu Malayali	150	100.0

Caste Name - Hindu Malayali

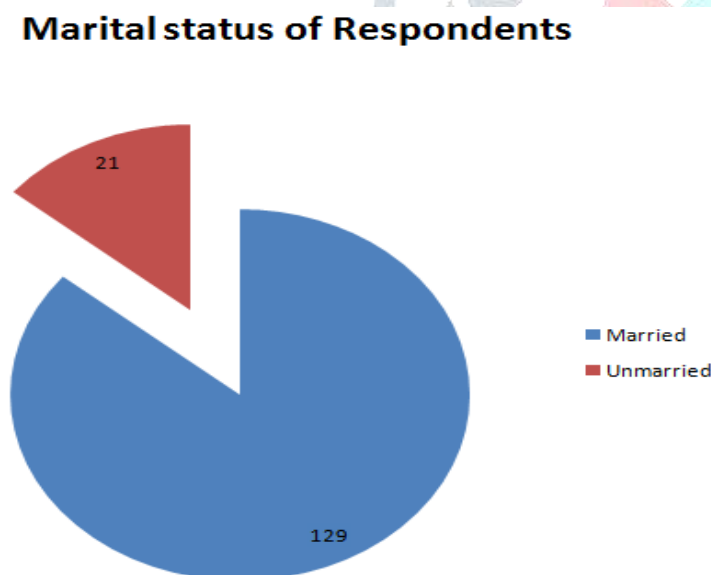


This above Table 1.4 shows that, all the respondents are belongs to Hindu Malayali caste.

Table 1.5

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percent
Married	129	86.0
Unmarried	21	14.0
Total	150	100.0

Marital status of Respondents

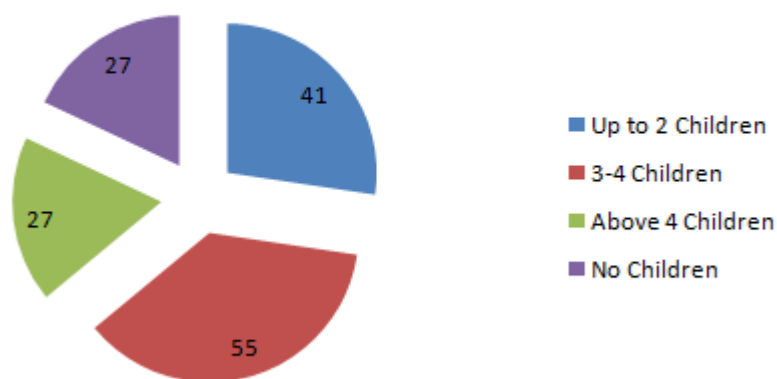


From the above Table 1.5, it shows that 86 % of respondents are under Married category and 14% of respondents are under Unmarried category.

Table 1.6

No. of Children in a Family	Frequency	Percent
Up to 2 Children	41	27.3
3-4 Children	55	36.7
Above 4 Children	27	18.0
No Children	27	18.0
Total	150	100.0

No. of Children in a Family



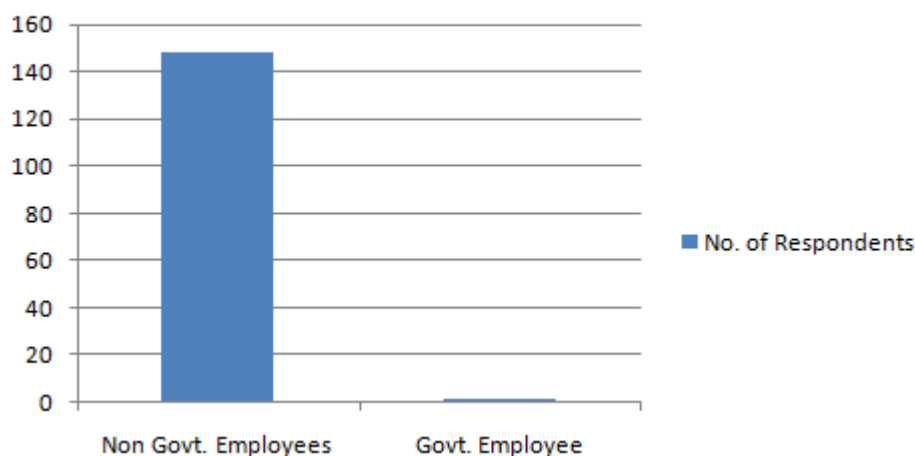
From the above Table 1.6, 27.3 % of family is having 1-2 children, 36.7 % of family is having 3-4 children, 18% of family is having above 4 children. 18% of respondents are not having children. (In overall percentage 14 % of respondents are not having children due to Unmarried status)

Employment, Income and Housing Details

Table 2.1

Government / Non Government Employees	No. of Respondents	Percent
Non Govt. Employees	148	98.66
Govt. Employee	2	1.34
Total	150	100.0

No. of Govt/Non Govt. Empolyees



In this study, we found that 98.66 % of respondents are Non government employees and only 1.34% of respondents are Government employees.

Table 2.2

Nature of Govt. Job	No. of Respondents	Percent
Full-time	1	0.67
Part-time	1	0.67
Others (Non-Government)	148	98.66
Total	150	100.0

In particular, one respondent is a Full-time Government employee and 1 respondent is a Part-time Govt. employee.

Employment (Govt/Non-Govt)

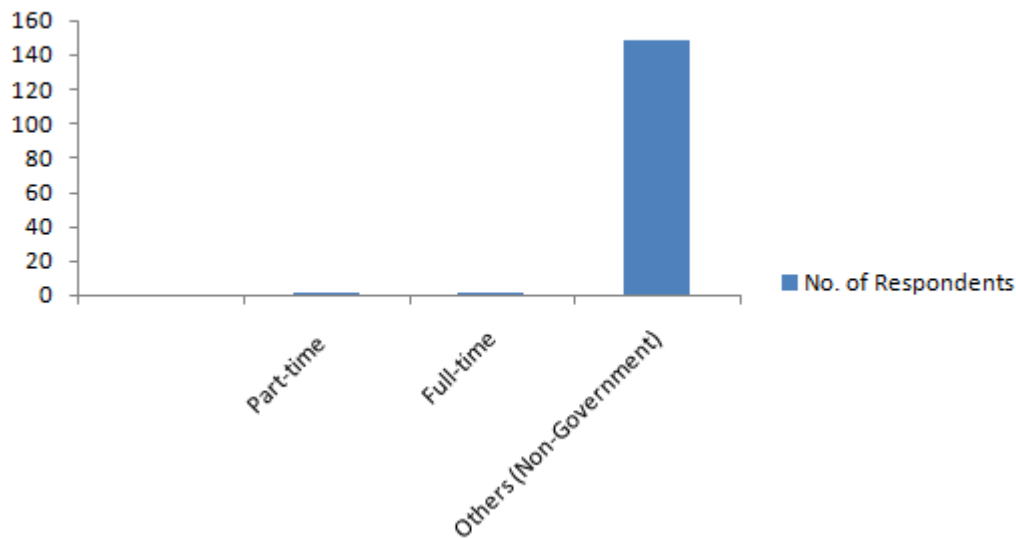
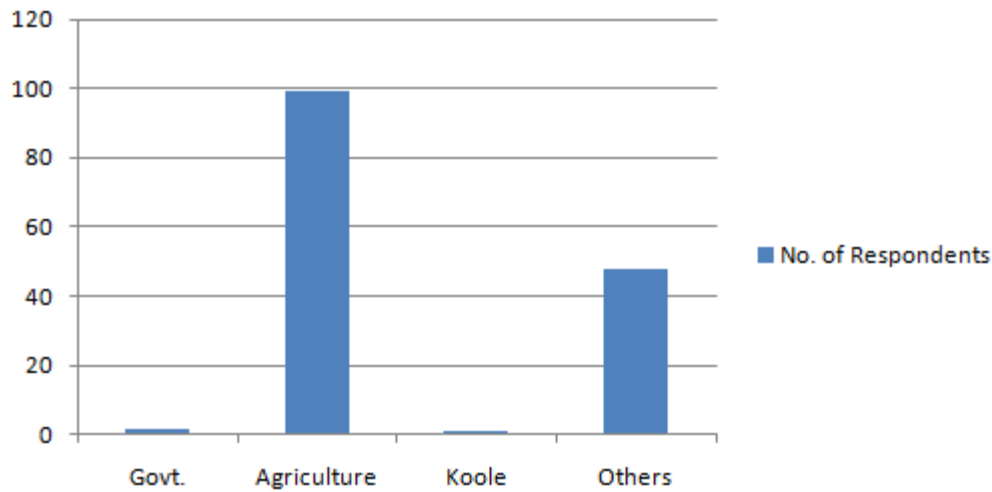


Table 2.3

Nature of Employment	No. of Respondents	Percent
Govt.	2	1.3
Agriculture	99	66.0
Koole	1	.7
Others	48	32.0
Total	150	100.0

Nature of Employment



The nature of employment is an important thing to calculate the economic condition of a family. As agriculture is the major employment sector of our country, 66% of respondents are working under the agriculture sector. 0.7 % of respondent under koole category and 32% of respondents under other job sector category.

Table 2.4

Do you have Own land in Hills area	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	105	70.0
No	45	30.0
Total	150	100.0

Respondents having Own land in Kalvarayan Hills area

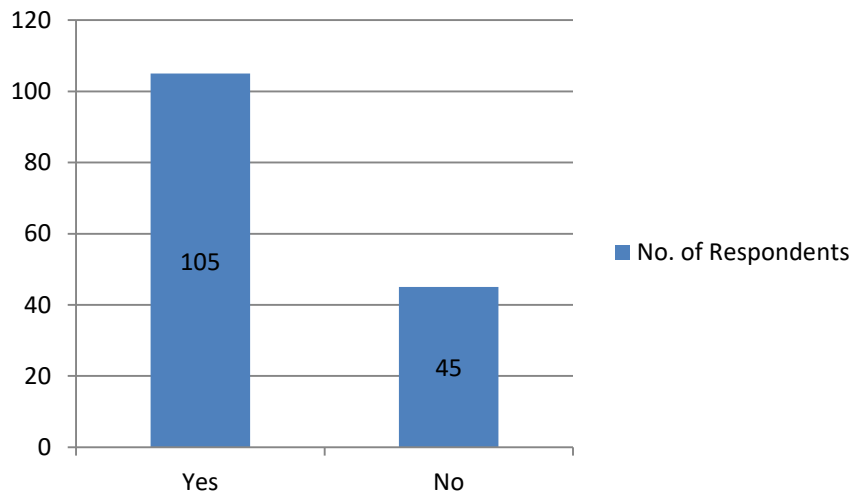


Table 2.5

Area of Ownership land in Hectares	No. of Respondents	Percent
0	45	30.0
.50	1	0.7
1.00	56	37.3
1.25	2	1.3
1.35	1	0.7
1.50	4	2.7
2.00	18	12.0
2.50	1	0.7
3.00	12	8.0
4.00	2	1.3
5.00	7	4.6
6.00	1	0.7
Total	150	100.0

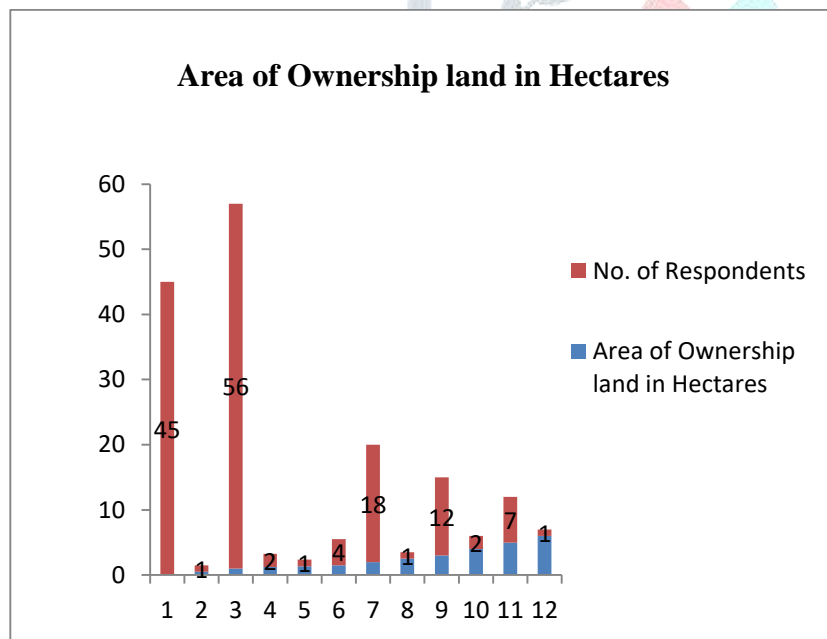


Table 2.6

Net value of the land owned by the Tribal(s)	No. of Respondents	Percent
0	45	30.0
40000.00	1	.7
45000.00	2	1.3
50000.00	12	8.0
100000.00	47	31.3
150000.00	4	2.7

200000.00	14	9.3
250000.00	1	.7
300000.00	8	5.3
400000.00	4	2.7
500000.00	9	6.0
600000.00	3	2.0
Total	150	100.0

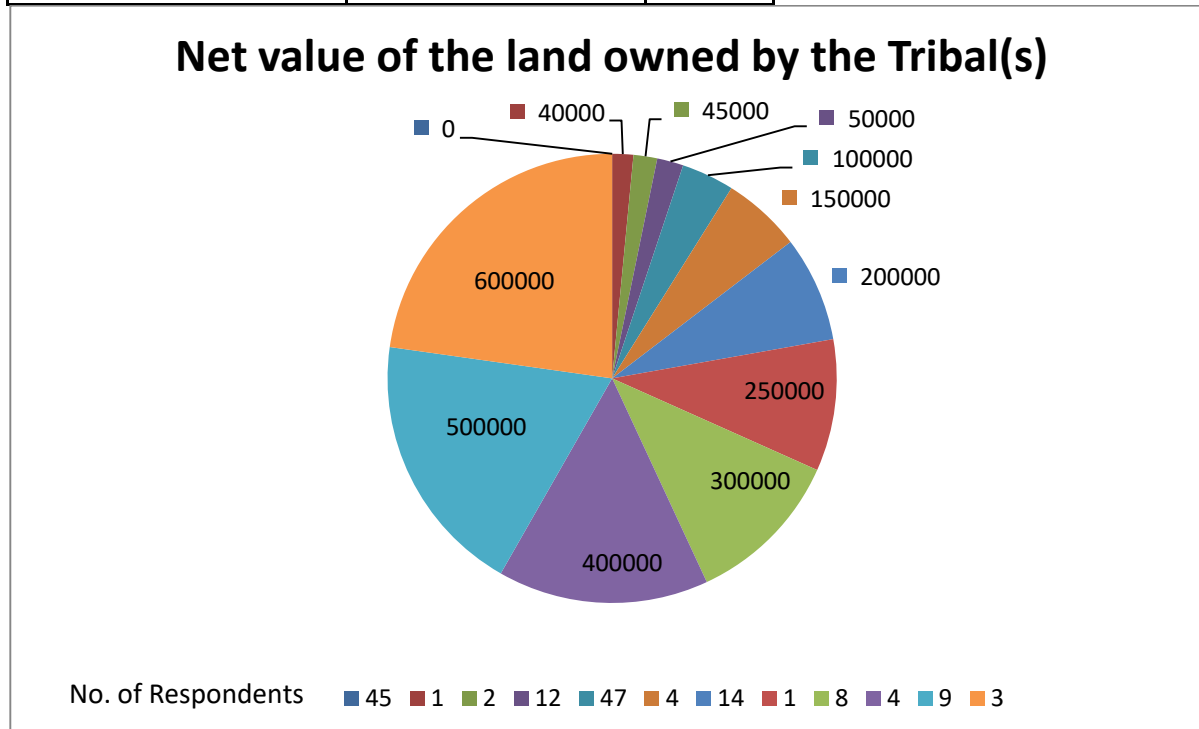


Table 2.8

Type of the land	No. of Respondents	Percent
Seasonal Crop (Irrigation)	144	96.0
Seasonal Crop (UnIrrigation)	6	4.0
Total	150	100.0

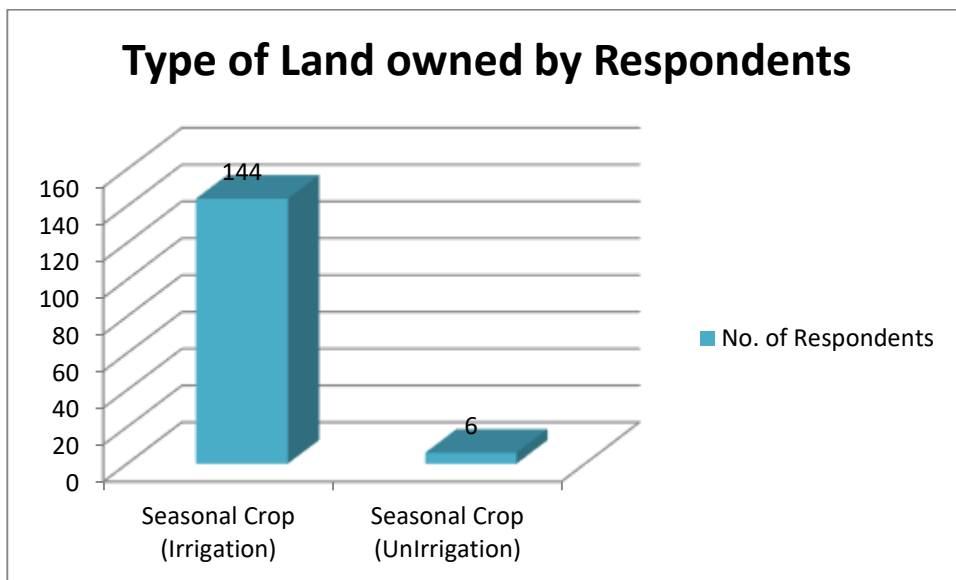


Table 2.9

Type of House	No. of Respondents	Percent
Asbestos house	48	32.0
Tiled house	7	4.7
Concrete house	95	63.3
Total	150	100.0

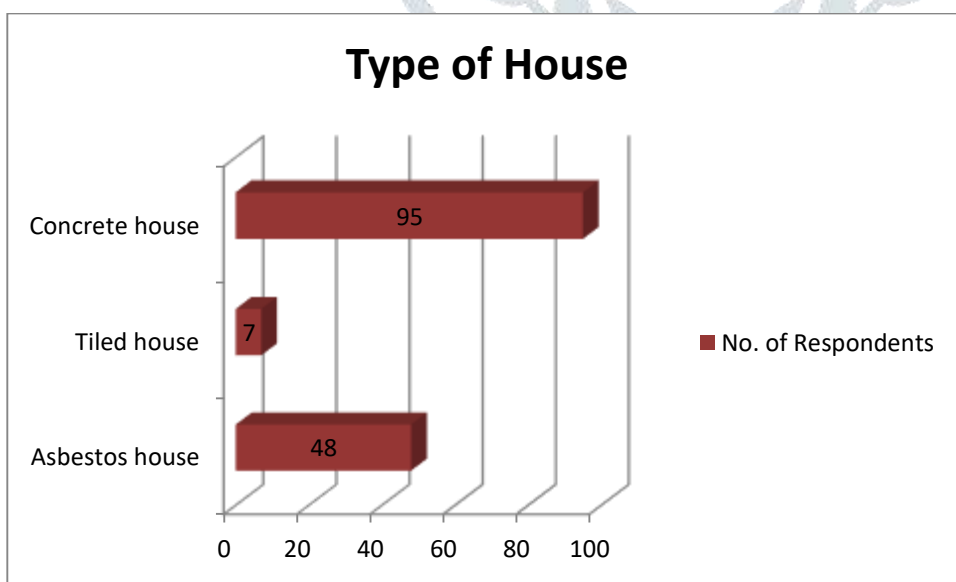


Table 2.10

Nature of House	No. of Respondents	Percent
Rental house	48	32.0
Own house	102	68.0
Total	150	100.0

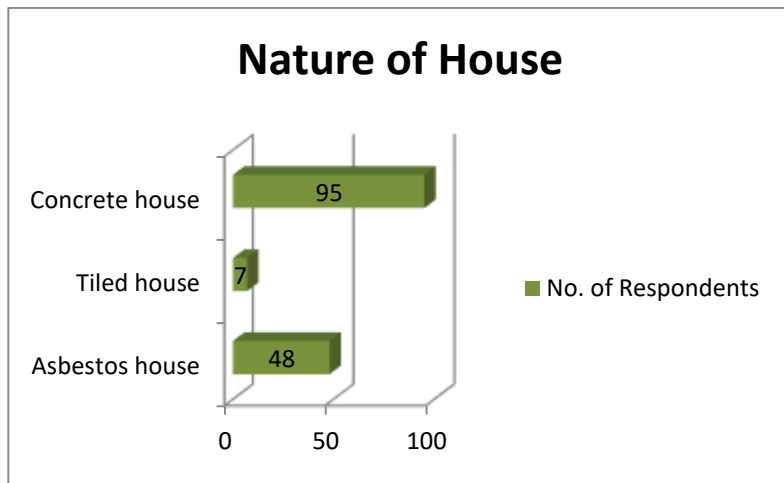


Table 2.11

Monthly rent of House in Rupees	No. of Respondents	Percent
0	102	68.0
1000-2000	35	23.4
2000-2500	13	8.6
Total	150	100.0

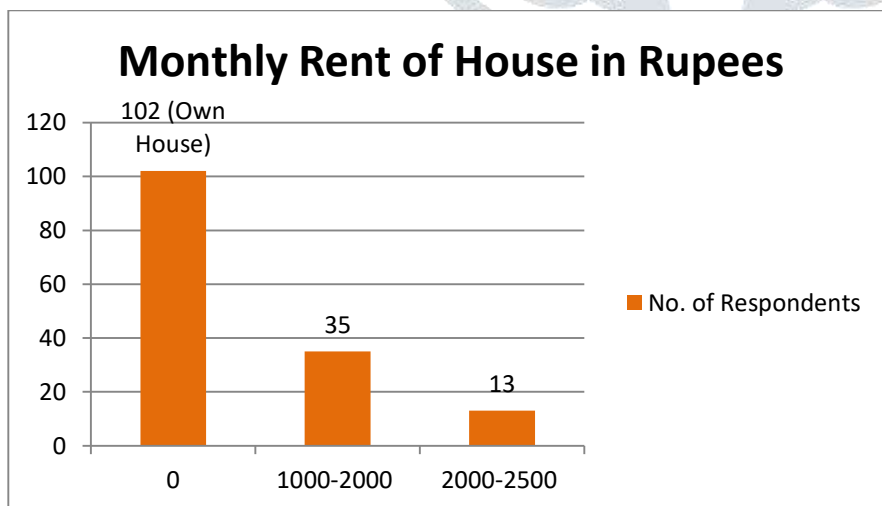


Table 2.12

Family Annual income in Rupees	No. of Respondents	Percent
50,000 – 1,00,000	95	63.34
1,00,000 – 1,50,000	48	32.00
1,50,000 – 2,00,000	05	3.33
2,00,000 – 2,50,000	02	1.33

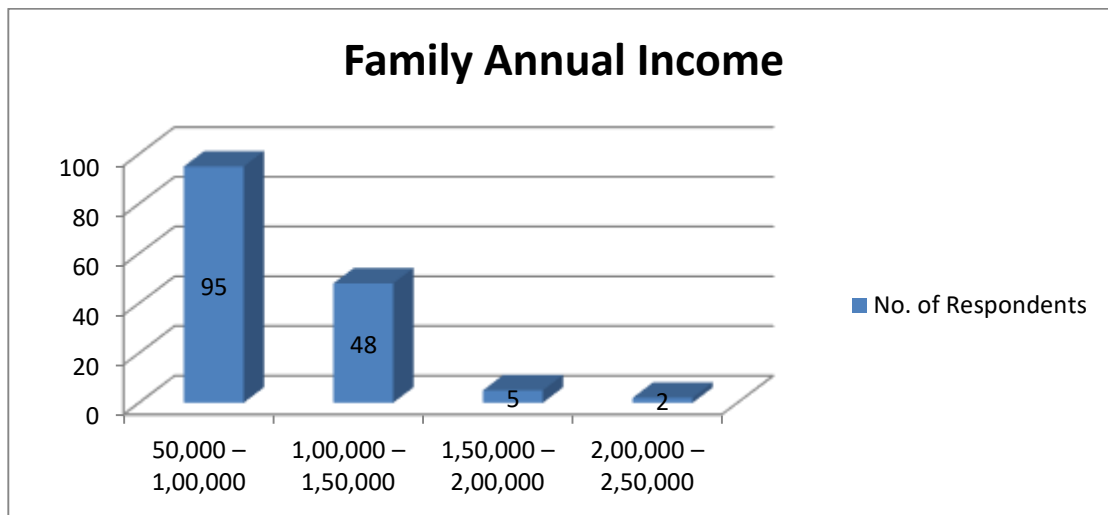
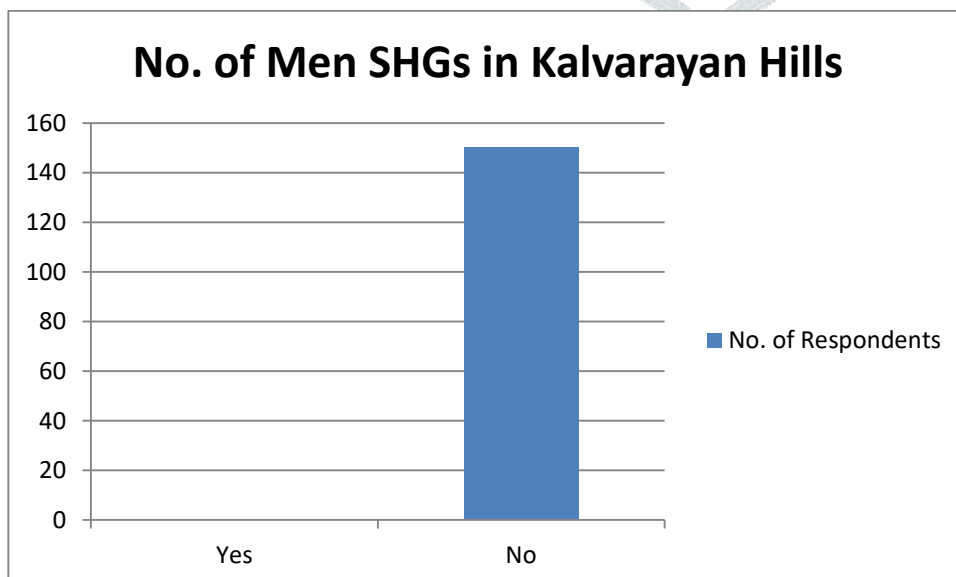


Table 2.13

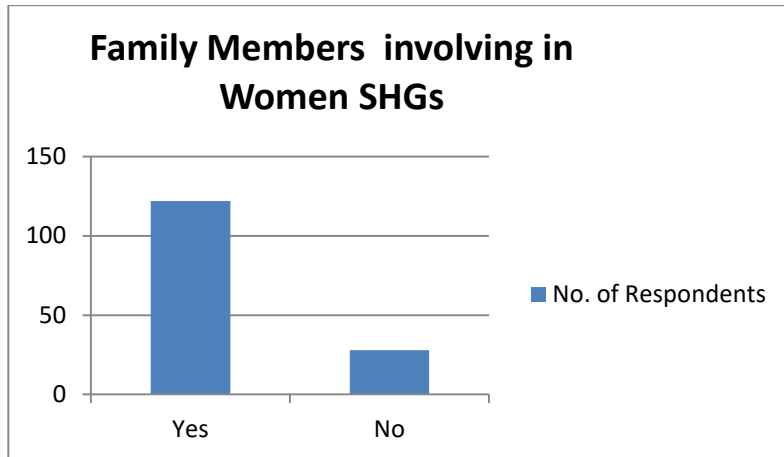
Is there any Men SHGs in your village?	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	0	0.00
No	150	100.00
Total	150	100.00



This above result shows that, there is no Men SHGs in Kalvarayan Hills.

Table 2.14

Is any of your family members are there in Women SHG?	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	122	81.30
No	28	18.70
Total	150	100.00



Information Related to Education

Table 3.1

No. of Illiterate in the family	No. of Respondents	Percent
One	12	8.0
Two	114	76.0
Three	5	3.3
Four	9	6.0
Five	1	0.7
No illiterates	9	6.0
Total	150	100

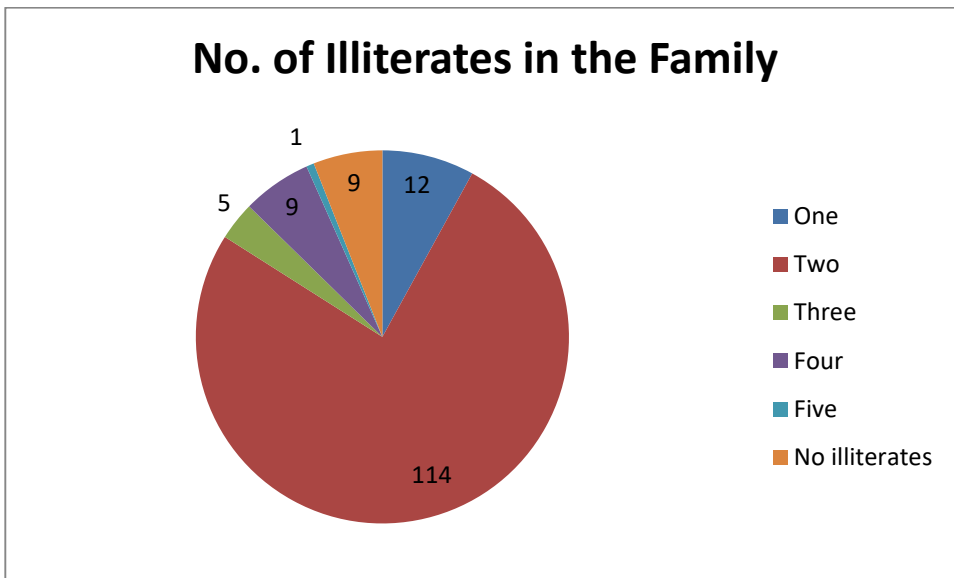


Table 3.2

Education level of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percent
PG	9	6.0
UG	5	3.3
Professional Course(B.E /M.E, etc.)	11	7.4
Diploma course	7	4.7
HSC and Below	118	78.6
Total	150	100.0

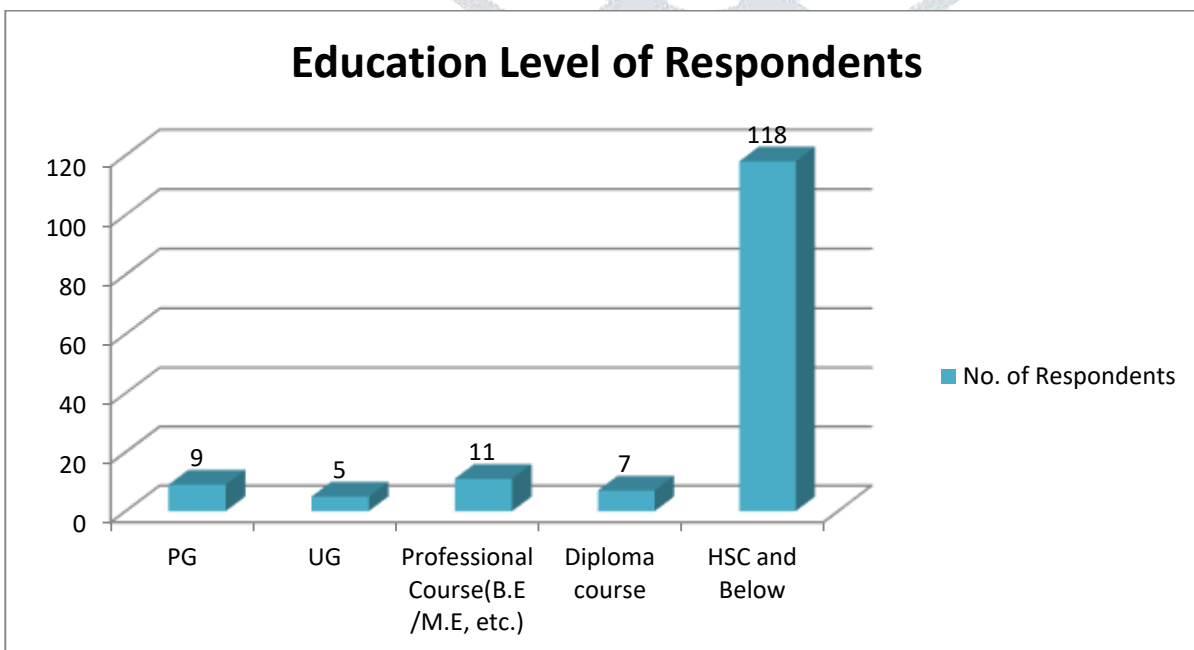


Table 3.3

No. of children pursuing Schooling in the family	No. of Respondents	Percent
1-2	123	82.0
3-5	22	18.0
Total	150	100.0

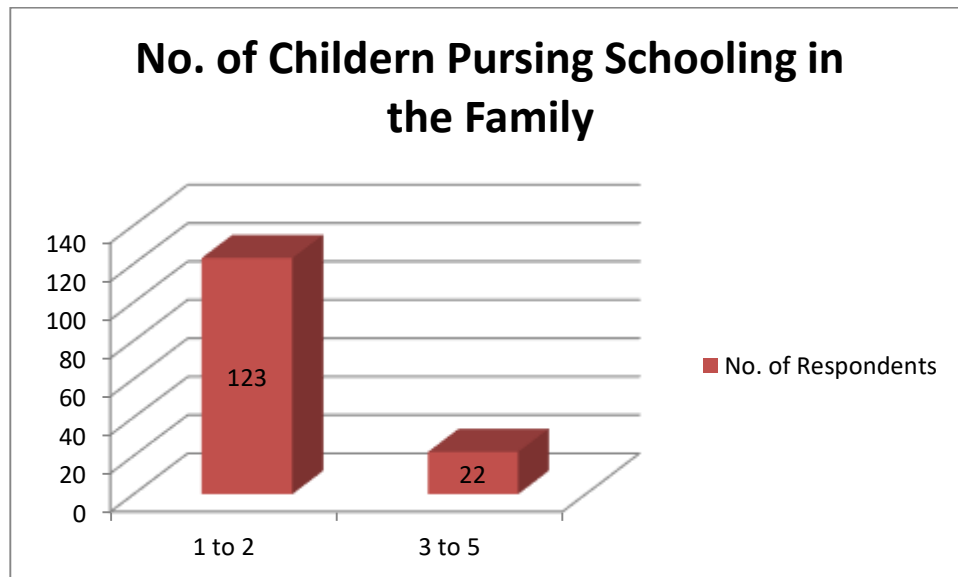


Table 3.4

No. of school dropouts in your family below the age of 16	No. of Respondents	Percent
0	148	98.7
1-3	2	1.3
4-5	0	0.0
Total	150	100.0

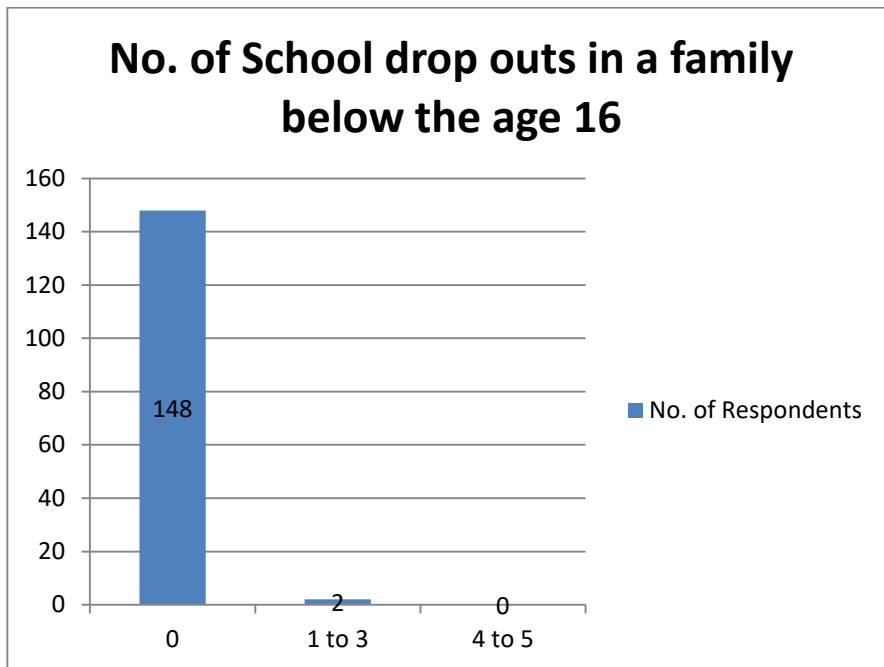


Table 3.5

No. of school dropouts in your family above the age of 16-26	No. of Respondents	Percent
1	1	0.65
1	1	0.65
0	148	98.7
Total	150	100.0

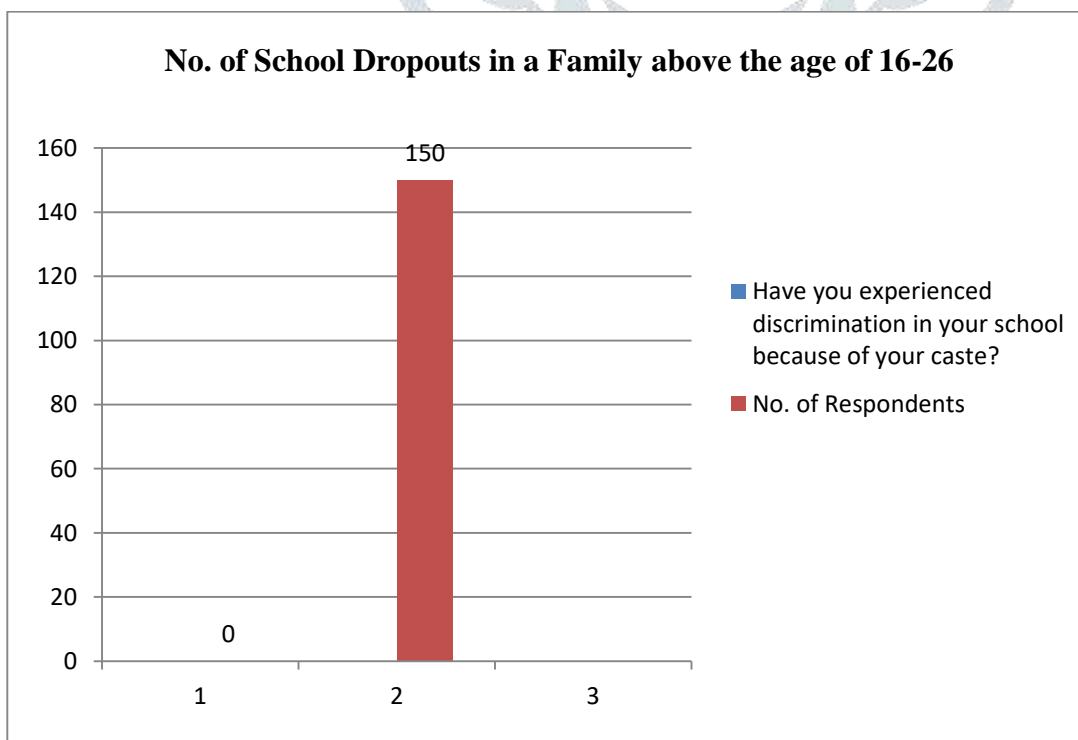
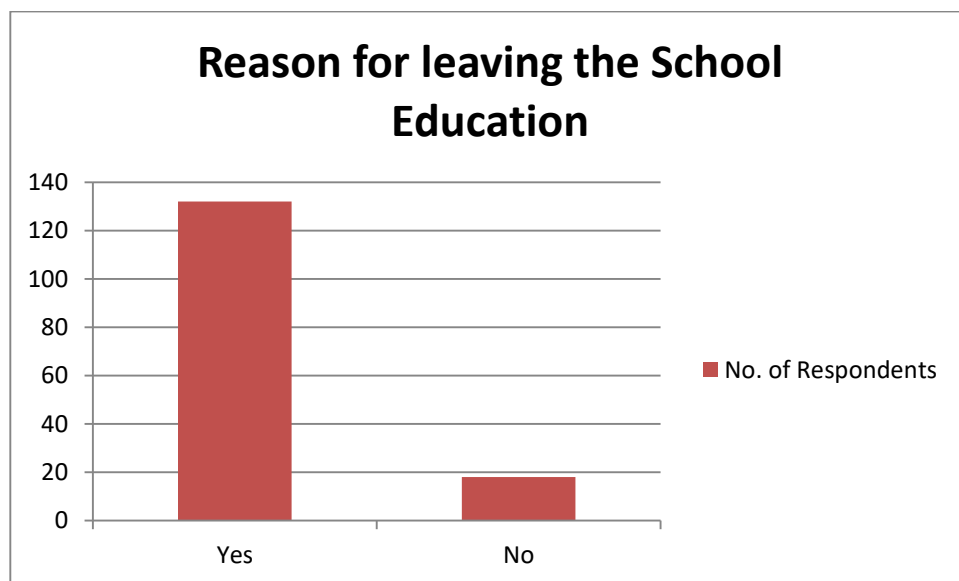


Table 3.6

Reason for leaving the School	No. of Respondents	Percent
Not interested in Studies	2	1.3
Pursuing / Completed Education	148	98.7
Total	150	100.0



Conclusion

Despite there were both central and state government regarding to making government polices and concern improvements in the life of tribal life, very less percentage improvements are happened in their social and economical developments. Due to multiplicity account and reasons their life is at somewhat changes than being at maximum changes which must be analyzed and estimated, rectified by the state and central governments with an interest to amplify and augment their life growth and developments without any more delay. So far us after Independence India has been initiating many polices pertaining to improvement of tribal people with an aim to strengthen and strong their career in all the walk of life such as social, economical and political aspects but owing to executing officer's procrastination changes are taking too much time to happen in their life which must be rectified by the central and state governments. Both state and central government are needed to monitor and supervise whether polices are reaching to the door steps of the tribal people without vested and corrupted feelings. Because, government duty is not ended with enacting polices and

schemes itself but it must follow enacted laws are reaching the door steps of the tribal people unless its goal would be blocked and stopped without reaching its destination.

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