Socio –Economic Status of Tribes at Anamalai Hills, Valparai, Coimbatore District, Tamilnadu

Dr.A.Mahalakshmi., M.Sc., MBA., M.Phil., (NET)., Ph.D., PGDCA.,

Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration
Government Arts & Science College, Valparai- 642 127

Abstract
The Western Ghats hill range of India recognised as a global biodiversity spot, also contains cultural diversity including few tribal communities. There are three tribal communities namely kadar, Muthuvar and Malai Malasar. Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary earlier known as Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Valparai Plateau occupied by tea estates. This articles is to analyse the socio economic status of tribes at Anamalai hills their nature of life, living styles, earning etc., This study is a descriptive research design. Both primary and also secondary data were used for analysis. Simple random sampling method is used in data collection. Sample size is 100 respondents belong to the tribal settlement area located in Anamalai Hills, Valparai Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamilnadu. The tribals of Anamalai hills are economically poor and their earning are adequate to lead their life but the household facilities are very poor. They have only solar power and the electricity is not available. The government providing few supporting measures. This is not enough for them for their well being so, the government have to assist them financially and also to provide them job opportunity.
Keywords: Social economic status, Life style, earning, tribal communities.

I.   Introduction

The Western Ghats hill range of India recognised as a global biodiversity spot, also contains cultural diversity including few tribal communities. The Anamalai hills located at Western Ghats. Anamalai hills in Valparai taluk of Coimbatore district, Tamilnadu is a hill station. There are three tribal communities namely kadar, Muthuvar and Malai Malasar. Other tribal communities also live in the vicinity of the Anamalai hills are the Pulaiyars, Malasars and Eravalars. Earlier these communities were hunter gatherers, cultivators and now they live in sedentary units within their areas. Anamalai is the highest peak of South India, at an elevation of 2695 metres (8842 ft). Anaimudi peak is one of only three ultra prominent peaks in South India and is with the greatest topographic isolation within India. It is globally diverse species of fauna and flora. The Indira Gandhi Wildlife Sanctuary earlier known as Anamalai Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Valparai Plateau occupied by tea estates. This articles is to analyse the socio economic status of tribes at Anamalai hills their nature of life, living styles, earning etc.,

II. Review of Literature

1.V.Vijayalakshmi & M.Milcah Paul(2019) "Socio- Economic conditions of Tribal communities in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh – A Review". They analysed that the tribal's were facing many issues such as health issues, shelter problems, financial issues, cultural isolation, lack of education ets., The government helps tribes by introducing many welfare schemes for their developments.

2.H.Ramanjineyulu & Dr.K.Somasekhar (2016) in their study entitled " Socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes – A study on Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh" finds that the tribal development programs aims at the concepts of social welfare, security and cultural promotion of the tribal's followed by thrusting the economic viscosity of the tribal society at large.

3.Prof.A.Jayakumar & P.Palaniyammal (2016) in their study titled " Socio economic status of Scheduled Tribes in Kalrayan Hills". They concluded in their study that the majority of household occupations are agriculture. There is a need to put more attention on educational aspects of scheduled tribes, where this only can motivate them for future life.

4. Dr.Suresh Lal & Silver Devanna(2016) in their research study topic" Socio economic development of primitive tribes. An empirical study in Adilabad district". They found that the earning power is very less and they are illiterate. They also added that the Tribals have got awareness on schemes and programmes of ITDA.

5.Vishwa Ballabh and Pooja Batra (2015), "Socio – Economic Transformation of the Tribals in Central India". They found investment requires for development of the tribal community on one
hand and expansion on their ability to produce and scale up of their operation on the other

Objectives
1. To study the socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in selected are of the study.
2. To find the factors impact the development of tribal's of the selected study area.
3. To examine the literacy impact on employment opportunity of tribal's of the selected study area.
4. To measure the earning nature of the tribal's in selected area of the study.

III. Research Methodology
This study is a descriptive research design. Both primary and also secondary data were used for analysis. Simple random sampling method is used in data collection. Sample size is 100 respondents belong to the tribal settlement area located in Anamalai Hills, Valparai Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamilnadu. The statistical tools used for analysis to derive interpretations are
1.   Simple percentage analysis
2.   Chi-square test

Analysis:
Simple percentage analysis
Table 1.1

Factor	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Frequency
Age			
Below 30 years	24	24.0	24.0
30 years - 40 years	44	44.0	68.0
Above 40 years	32	32.0	100.0
Gender			
Male	48	48.0	48.0
Female	52	52.0	100.0
Number of family members			
Less than 3 members	32	32.0	32.0
3 - 5 members	40	40.0	72.0
above 5 members	28	28.0	100.0
Nature of Family			
Nuclear Family	52	52.0	52.0
Joint Family	48	48.0	100.0
Marital Status			
Married	76	76.0	76.0
Unmarried	24	24.0	100.0
Education			
Literate	44	44.0	44.0
Illiterate	56	56.0	100.0
Nature of Employment			
Self cultivation	52	52.0	52.0
Government Job	20	20.0	72.0
Private Job	28	28.0	100.0
Monthly Income			
Less than Rs.5000	28	28.0	28.0
Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	52	52.0	80.0
Above Rs.10000	20	20.0	100.0
Type of House			
Huts	64	64.0	64.0
Sheeted House	20	20.0	84.0
Other House	16	16.0	100.0
Electricity			
Solar Electricity	64	64.0	64.0
Hydro Electricity	0	0.0	64.0
Others	36	36.0	100.0

From the above table 1.1, The majority of respondents (44%) belongs to age group of 30 years – 40 years. The majority of the respondents (52%) are female category. The maximum of the respondents (40%) have 3-5 members. Majority of respondents belongs to nuclear family type of 52%.majority of the respondents (76%) are married. Maximum of the respondents (56%) are illiterate. Majority of the respondents (52%) are self cultivators. Most of the respondents (52%) earning is between Rs.5000/- to Rs.10000/-. Majority of the respondents (64%) resides in Huts with very poor facilities. Maximum of the respondents (64%) consumes solar electricity.

Cross Tabulation

Cross Tabulation test of the demographic variable such as age, gender, educational level, income and nature of employment of the respondents have been analysed with the help of chi-square analysis.

Table 1.2
Relationship of Educational level and gender of the respondent with Chi-square.

Gender	Education Level		Total
	Literate	Illiterate	
Male	28	20	48
Female	16	36	52
Total	44	56	100
Chi. square=7.696[a]		Sig.=0.006	

From the above table 1.2, Among the total of 100 respondents shows in table 1.2. The respondents belongs to literate, there is only 28 males and 16 females. Under Illiterate category 20 males and 36 females.

To test whether there is a significant association between the education level and gender of the respondent, chi-square analysis was carried out. The significance value is 0.006 which indicate the significance level is lesser than 0.05 and it is inferred that there is association between education level and gender of the respondents.

Table 1.3
Relationship of Educational level and age of the respondent with Chi-square.

Age	Education Level		Total
	Literate	Illiterate	
Below 30 years	16	8	24
30 years - 40 years	20	24	44
Above 40 years	8	24	32
Total	44	56	100
Chi. square =9.730[a]		Sig.=0.008	

Among the total of 100 respondents shown in table 1.3. In the respondents, education level, under literate, 16 of the respondents are aged below 30 year, 20 of the respondents are aged between 30years – 40 years and 8 of the respondents are above 40 years. Under the Illiterate, 8 of the respondents are below 30 years of age, 24 of the respondents are between 30 years -40 years and 24 of the respondents are above 40 years.

To test whether there is a significant association between the education level and age of the respondents. Chi-square analysis was carried out. The significance value is 0.008 which indicate the significance level is lesser than 0.05 and it is inferred that there is association between education level and age of the respondents.

Table 1.4
Relationship of Educational level and nature of employment of the respondent with Chi-square.

Nature of Employment	Education Level		Total
	Literate	Illiterate	
Self Cultivation	12	40	52
Government Job	20	0	20
Private Job	12	16	28
Total	44	56	100
Chi.square=34.708[a]		Sig.=0.000	

Among the total of 100 respondents shown in table 1.4. In the respondents , education level, under Literate , 12 of the respondents are self cultivators, 20 are owning government jobs as low level workers or as basic servants and 12 of them are doing private jobs. Under Illiterate, 40 of the respondents are self cultivator and 16 of them are working in private jobs.

To test whether there is a significant association between the education level and nature of employment of the respondents, Chi-square analysis was carried out. The significance value is 0.000 which indicate the significance level is lesser than 0.05 and it is inferred that there is association between education level and nature of employment of the respondents.

Table 1.5
Relationship of Monthly Income and gender of the respondent with Chi-square.

Gender	Monthly Income			Total
	Less than Rs.5000	Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	Above Rs.10000	
Male	12	28	8	48
Female	16	24	12	52
Total	28	52	20	100
Chi. square=1.522[a]			Sig.=0.467	

Among the total of 100 respondents shown in table 1.5. In this, monthly income under earning less than Rs.5000/-, 12 of them are male and 16 of them are female respondents lies in this earning category. Earning between Rs.5000-Rs.10000, 28 males and 24 females respondents falls in this category. Earning aboveRs.10000, 8 males and 12 females respondents are there.

To test whether there is a significant association between the monthly income and gender. Chi-square analysis was carried out. The significance value is 0.467 which indicates the significance level is not lesser than 0.05 and it is inferred that there is no association between monthly income and gender of the respondents.

Table 1.6
Relationship of Monthly Income and age of the respondent with Chi-square.

Age	Monthly Income			Total
	Less than Rs.5000	Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	Above Rs.10000	
Below 30 years	8	12	4	24
30 years - 40 years	8	24	12	44
Above 40 years	12	16	4	32
Total	28	52	20	100
Chi. square =5.085[a]			Sig.=0.279	

Among the total of 100 respondents shown in the table 1.6, In this, monthly income, under earning less Rs.5000, 8 of them are below 30 years, 8 of them are 30years – 40 years and 12 of them are above 40 years. Earning between Rs.5000 – Rs.10000, 12 of them are aged below 30 years, 24 of them are aged between 30 years-40 years and 16 of them are above 40 years. Earning above Rs.1000, 4 of them aged below 30 years, 12 of them are aged 30 years – 40 years and 4 of them are above 40 years.

To test whether there is a significant association between monthly income and age of the respondents. Chi-square analysis was carried out. The significance value is 0.279 which indicate the significance level is not lesser than 0.05 and it is inferred that there is no association between monthly income and age of the respondents.

Table 1.7
Relationship of Monthly Income and Nature of employment of the respondent with Chi-square.

Nature of Employment	Monthly Income			Total
	Less than Rs.5000	Rs.5000 to Rs.10000	Above Rs.10000	
Self Cultivation	20	24	8	52
Government Job	8	12	0	20
Private Job	0	16	12	28
Total	28	52	20	100
Chi.square=23.500[a]			Sig.=0.000	

Among the total of 100 respondents shown in table 1.7, In this monthly income earning below Rs.5000, 20 of them are self cultivator and 8 are owning government job. Earning from Rs.5000 to Rs.10000, 24 of them self cultivator, 12 are government job holders and 16 are private job holder and earning above 10000, 8 are self cultivators and 12 of them are private job holders.

To test whether there is a significant association between monthly income and nature of employment. The significance vale us 0.000 is lesser that 0.05. It inferred there is association between monthly income and nature of employment of the respondents.

IV. Conclusion

The tribals of Anamalai hills are economically poor and their earning are adequate to lead their life but the household facilities are very poor. They have only solar power and the electricity is not available. The government providing few supporting measures. This is not enough for them for their well being so, the government have to assist them financially and also to provide them job opportunity.

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