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KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TRIBAL PROGRAMMES - A STUDY

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ABSTRACT:

The present study is about the knowledge level of malayali tribes towards the Government welfare programmes'. Vengodu panchayath is inhabited by the tribal community malayali. The malayali community has unique culture and rituals. This community is the only tribal

community in Tamil Nadu that has a king, and one of the only two such tribes in India. The objective of the study is to study the socio- economic profile and the knowledge about tribal programme and its implementation. This study reflects that above 52% of the respondents are aware about the Government programmes. As a result of the lack of incentive and the implementation of the programme in a grass root level. The researcher also aims to conduct an awareness programme which is provided by equal services to the needy one.

KEYWORDS: Tribal Programme, Knowledge Level.

INTRODUCTION

The term "Scheduled Tribes" is defined in Article 366 (25) of the Constitution as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of, or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution". Article 342 prescribes the procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of Scheduled Tribes. Government provides various services or schemes to the tribes in country. Thus, the first specification of Scheduled

Tribes in relation to a particular State/Union Territory is by a notified order of the President, after consultation with the State Governments concerned. These orders can be modified subsequently only through an Act of Parliament. The above Article also provides for listing of Scheduled Tribes State/Union Territory wise and not on an all India basis. Especially the central and state Government provides various services and funds for their betterment. Government can take up activities for strengthening the infrastructure in the sectors critical to enhancement of human development indices such as education, income generation,

health irrigation, roads, bridges, forests, forests villages, electrification, communication, rural marketing, agriculture, animal husbandry, food processing, human resource development in technical and vocational spheres, water harvesting, resettlement of displaced persons, tribal land management, sports promotion, Assured Drinking Water, and Other activities meant for welfare of Tribal population different from conventional development etc. The tribal people are mistreated by the government and the corporate sector. It can easily be seen that in our country the tribes are discriminated against but we

forget that by doing this we not only lose rich heritage and skills that have no parallel in the world but also the knowledge of how to live peacefully with nature, the way these people have been living for many centuries. Most of the tribes might be unaware of the schemes which are available to them. Not only the scheme legal aids also available to them for their protection and security. This study objective is followed to study the socio-demographic profile and know about the effectiveness of Tribal Programmes on malayali tribes.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The Study was intended to examine the socio-economic profile tribal community in Villupuram district. The work is based on primary and secondary data. The researcher selected 50 Sample households from Vengodu village by Simple Random Sampling. The data was collected with the help of a well structured schedule. The dependent variables are aware of self-employment loan, Land Purchasing Assistance, Training Programme, Free Housing Loan, House maintenance Assistance and Marriage Assistance and followed by the independent variables are socio-economic profile.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table-1

Particulars	N=50	Percentage (100%)
Age		
Below 20yrs	06	12
21 to 30yrs	21	42
31 to 40yrs	16	32
41yrs & Above	07	14
Gender		
Male	29	58
Female	21	42
Marital Status		
Married	37	74
Unmarried	13	26
Family Monthly Income		
Below Rs.3000	19	38
Above Rs.3000	31	62
Overall Knowledge		
Low	31	62
High	19	38

Source: Primary Data.

From Table-1, the percentage analysis indicates that more than one third (42%) of tribes between 21 to 30yrs of age group, 32% are 31 to 40yrs, 14% are 41yrs & above and remaining 12% are below 20yrs. More than half (58%) of the respondents are male and remaining 42% are female. Majority (74%) of the respondents was married and remaining 26% are unmarried. Majority (62%) of tribe family monthly income above Rs.3000 and remaining 38% are below Rs.3000. More than half (62%) of the respondents are low level of scheme knowledge and remaining 38% are high level.

Table 2: Association between Educational Qualification of the Respondents and their Level of Knowledge

Educational Qualification	Overall Knowledge		Statistical Inference
	Low	High	
Below HSC (N=34)	21	13	X ² =7.682 Df=1 0.004<0.05 Significant
Above HSC (N=16)	10	06	

Research Hypothesis: There is significant association between educational qualification of the respondents and their level of knowledge.

Chi-square test indicates that there is significant association between educational qualification of the respondents and their level of knowledge. Hence, the calculated value is less than table value. The research hypothesis is accepted.

SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

To increase the permanent asset position of beneficiary households, the government shall evolve and implement the schemes like land purchase scheme, land development Scheme etc. To enhance agricultural wages in tribal areas, the tribal development programmes should have wider scope to involve larger portion of population to take part. This automatically increases the demand for agriculture labour, which in turn increases agricultural wages. To ensure regular repayment of loan amount by the beneficiaries, the bankers or the government authorities shall provide opportunity to repay loan amount by enhancing the repayment period as per the economic conditions of the beneficiaries. The proper utilization of physical and financial components of a governmental programme largely depends on the awareness of the beneficiaries. The researcher learned about the knowledge level of tribal people about Government services. Through the study, the researcher came to know about the respondent's level of awareness and utilization of government services. The study reveals about the acceptance of various governmental services which are provided for them. Most of the respondents are aware about the services which are available to them through government such as availability of financial aid for various purposes, availability of bullocks, reservations, offences for atrocities against them etc. The study describes that most of the respondents are aware about the Governmental provisions and services which are available to them but many of them are not getting these provisions and services. Main drawback is that the services are getting to the person who already got it and not to the needy one. The authorities are providing these services to their favorites. The study is intended to take practical solutions to the causes and related issues. The researcher gave more information and awareness about the government services which avails to them. To bring about desirable changes in the knowledge of tribal community members about various diseases, an extensive of IEC activities may have to be undertaken together with a well-built support services. The major source of information for the tribals in the study area has been the health functionaries followed closely by the relatives. The print media have not been very effective in transmitting the information as the tribal population is mostly illiterate.

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