

Determination of Livelihood Change In Tribal Woman

Swati A. Gawande¹, S.P. Lambe², Sunita Suryayanshi³, Manjusha Gaikwad⁴ and S.R. Dala⁵

Abstract: In case of change in employment, annual income bears positive and highly significant relationship whereas economic motivation positive and significant relationship. All other variables were found to have no significant relationship with change in employment. The variables understudy all together explained 3.70% of total variation in the change in employment. Social participation and socio economic status bears positive and highly significant relation with change in income. All the remaining variables had non significant relationship with change in income. The total variation made by all the variables in change I income was 4.29% and age and education contributed positively and significantly. To note, age was the only variable having no relationship with livelihood change and all other variables viz. education, annual income, land holding, social participation and socio economic motivation had positive and highly significant relationship with change in occupation. All the variables explained 52.37% variation in the livelihood change and age showed highly significant contribution whereas social participation and socio economic status showed highly significant contribution in livelihood change. In case of livelihood change, social participation had maximum direct effect, sources of information had minimum direct effect and education exerted positive and maximum total indirect effect. Thus, social participation emerged as important determined of livelihood change.

Keywords: Determinants, livelihood change, correlates, change in income, occupation, employment, path analysis.

INTRODUCTION

What factor affect livelihood and what option are available for improvements livelihood of tribal women need to be investigated for upliftment of tribal women. In line, present research work was carried with the objectives to study the personal, socio economic, communicational, situational and psychological characters of the tribal women ; to study present livelihood status of tribal women and to study livelihood change in tribal women.

The findings of the study will serve as a guideline to policy maker, administrators, researcher and social worker to plan their strategies for promoting the use of tribal development scheme in agriculture and allied sector and scheme of tribal upliftment, Livelihood analysis helps to improve

our understandings of what is really happening in people's lives, what enables some but not other to escape from poverty and people are afflicted by policy.

Economy is mainstay of social group. Livelihood research focuses first and foremost on villages and households. Conducting research on livelihood level of tribal women have some strong advantages. It is useful as it can highlight the importance of how tribal women make their living across season, sector, and space.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was based on experimental design of social research to measure the change occurred during last ten years in livelihood of tribal

¹ Asstt. Professor, Extension Education, college of Agriculture, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola.

² Asso. Professor, Extension Education, college of Agriculture, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola.

³ Asstt. Professor, Agricultural Economics and Statistics, college of Agriculture, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola.

⁴ SRA, Plant Pathology, college of Agriculture, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola.

⁵ Asso.. Professor, Horticulture college of Agriculture, Dr. P.D.K.V., Akola.

women. The present study was conducted in Akot, Patur and Telhara panchayat samities of Akola district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state as higher number of tribal population reside in these talukas and therefore, these tahasils were purposively selected for the present study. On the basis of maximum tribal population from each selected panchayat samities, five villages were purposively selected and likewise fifteen villages from these selected panchayat samities constituted respondents of the study. The list of tribal people of the selected panchayat samities constituted respondents of the study. The list of tribal people of the selected villages was obtained from the concerned panchayat samities. From these 20 tribal respondents from each village were randomly selected by using simple random sampling method. Thus in all 300 respondents were selected for this study. The data collected, was put to correlation, regression and path analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Correlation and Multiple Regression Analysis of Independent Variables

1. Change in occupation

The finding with regards to relational analysis pertaining to the change in occupation could be observed in the table 1. It is obvious from the data, the correlation coefficient, the education and sources

of information were found to be positive and significant. The correlation between age, annual income, land holding occupation, social participation, social economic status and economic motivation with change in occupation was found to be no significant. It shows that these variables have no influence over change in occupation of tribal women. It shows that these variables have no influence over change in occupation of tribal women.

The results of regression analysis presented in table 2 indicated that the value of coefficient of determination R^2 was 2.50% the total variation in change in occupation was explained by selected nine variables. The unexplained variation of 97.5% may be attributed to the other factor. The results of regression analysis in table 2 indicate that none of the variables had significant contribution in change in occupation. The logical reasoning behind such finding may be occupation change by migration.

2. Change in employment

The findings of correlation analysis presented in table 1 indicate that, the annual income was positively and highly significant correlated a 0.01 level of probability with change in employment. The variables *viz.* socio economic status and economic motivation were positively and significantly correlate at 0.05 level of probability with change in employment. The variable age, education, land

Table 1
Correlate of Livelihood change and its parameters

Sr. No.	Variables	Co-efficient of correlation			
		Change in occupation	Change in employment	Change in income	Livelihood change
1.	Age	0.0124	0.0101	0.0430	0.0577
2.	Education	0.2860 **	0.0268	0.0485	0.3193**
3.	Annual Income	0.0631	0.4292**	0.00786	0.2464**
4.	Land holding	0.0267	0.0373	0.0555	0.2530**
5.	Occupation	0.0075	0.0358	0.00502	-0.6422**
6.	Social participation	0.0062	0.0053	0.0476**	0.5084**
7.	Socio Economic Status	0.0580	0.1280*	0.0488**	0.2169**
8.	Sources of Information	0.1178*	0.0583	0.0268	0.2029**
9.	Economic Motivation	0.0854	0.1442*	0.00594	0.4242**

**Significant of 0.01 level of probability. * Significant of 0.05 level of probability.

Table 2
Multiple regression coefficient of independent variables with change in occupation

Sr. No.	Variables	Partial reg. coefficient	S.E	T-value
1.	Age	0.0714	1.1725	0.0609
2.	Education	0.9447	3.3125	0.2852
3.	Annual Income	0.0180	0.0025	0.7155
4.	Land holding	7.7052	9.1721	0.8400
5.	Occupation	1.0687	6.8604	0.1557
6.	Social participation	6.6082	14.4812	0.4563
7.	Socio Economic Status	5.5203	1.8624	0.2793
8.	Sources of Information	9.2708	4.762	1.9468
9.	Economic Motivation	3.429	1.982	1.9389

R2 = 0.0250, F-Value = 0.8294

holding, occupation social participation and sources of information did not show any significantly correlation with change employment. The results of regression analysis presented in table 3 indicate that, the value coefficient of determination R2 was 0.0373 which means that 3.73% of total variation of 96.27% may be attributed to the other factors.

The results of regression analysis presented in table 3 shows that out of nine variables only economic motivation has contributed significantly at 0.05 level of probability towards the change in employment. Remaining variables age, education annual income, land holding, occupation, social participation, source of information and socio economic status could not significantly influence the employment. Increased land holding, social participation, sources of information, socio economic status leads to generation of additional employment of tribal women and their family members as well as outsider.

3. Change in income

Relationship between personal, socio economic, situational psychological profiles with change in income of tribal women was also worked out and result have been presented in table I. It is observed that , the variables social participation and socio economic status were highly significant and positively correlated at 0.01 level if probability with

Table 3
Multiple regression coefficient of independent variables with change in employment

Sr. No.	Variables	Partial reg. coefficient	S.E	T-value
1.	Age	0.2158	0.8342	0.2587
2.	Education	2.0182	2.3568	0.8563
3.	Annual Income	0.00094	0.0017	0.5250
4.	Land holding	2.8106	6.5260	0.4306
5.	Occupation	2.4872	4.8812	0.50950
6.	Social participation	0.9008	10.3036	0.0874
7.	Socio Economic Status	0.3143	1.3251	0.2372
8.	Sources of Information	0.3884	3.2049	1.9933
9.	Economic Motivation	4.5249**	1.7212	2.6289**

R2 = 0.0373, F-Value = 1.2505

change in income, The remaining variables viz. age, education, annual income, land holding, occupation, sources of information and economic motivation did not show any correlation with change in income.

The data in table 4 show that coefficient of determination R2 was 0.0429 which means that 4.29% of total variation in change in income respondents was explained by selected nine variables. The unexplained variation of 95.71% may be attributed to other factors. The results of regression analysis in table 4 indicate that the variables age and education had contributed positively and significantly at 0.01 level of probability towards the change in income. The other variables could not influence in change in income.

Table 4
Multiple regression coefficient of independent variables with change in income

Sr. No.	Variables	Partial reg. coefficient	S.E	T-value
1.	Age	3.3408	1.3819	2.4175**
2.	Education	9.6828	3.9041	2.4801*
3.	Annual Income	0.00301	0.0029	1.0120
4.	Land holding	19.7020	10.810	1.8225
5.	Occupation	4.7808	8.0857	0.5850
6.	Social participation	28.6097	17.067	1.6762
7.	Socio Economic Status	3.1343	2.1950	1.4279
8.	Sources of Information	1.7854	6.9900	0.2554

R2 = 0.0429, F-Value = 1.4469

4. Livelihood change

Relationship between personal, socio economic, situational and psychological profile with livelihood change of tribal women was also worked out and results have been presented in table 1. It is obvious from the data in the table 5 that the correlation coefficient between education, annual income, landholding, social participation, socio economic status, sources of information economic motivation were found to be positive and significant with livelihood change. Thus these variables are correlated to livelihood change of tribal women.

The correlation between age with livelihood change was found to be non significant It shows that age had no influence over livelihood change of tribal women. It is quite evident that education, annual income, land holding and occupation and social participation have direct relationship with the livelihood change and information sources and economic motivation have also influenced the livelihood change of the tribal women. The results of regression analysis in table 5 shows that, the value coefficient of determination R^2 was 0.5237 which means that 52.37% of total variation in the livelihood change was explained by selected nine variables. The unexplained variation 47.63% may be attributed to other factor. The result of regression analysis presented in tables 5 shows that out of nine variables age contributed significantly at 0.05, social participation and socio economic status contributed

significantly at 0.01 level of probability towards the change in livelihood. Remaining variables could not influence the livelihood changes. Thus, it could be concluded that age, social participation and socio economic status influenced the livelihood change positively.

Path Analysis of Selected Independent Variables with Livelihood Change

The method path analysis with multivariate path model was used to explain the total direct and indirect effect of all independent variables on a path diagram of the postulated model with is given in figure 1. The numerical values for the path coefficient for all the independent variables have been furnished in figure along with the arrow. In such of influence exerted by the independent variables on the dependent variables both directly and indirectly through other variables present in the situation, the correlation coefficient values were subjected to path analysis. Based on the value of path coefficient of all independent variables, the total indirect effect for each variable was worked out. The results have been presented in the form of path coefficient fir direct, total indirect and the variable having largest indirect effects order of importance on livelihood change through other variables in table 6.

Direct Effect

A glance at table 6 revealed that the variable social participation (0.3018) had maximum direct effect on livelihood change followed by socio economic status (0.2591), annual income (0.542) and economic motivation (0.0328). The direct effects of age (0.0974), education (-0.1025), and holding (0.1269), occupation (-0.5896) and source of information (-0.1059) were relatively less.

Total Indirect Effect

It could be noted from the table 6 that the variables viz. education (0.4218), economic motivation (0.3914), land holding (0.3800) and sources of information (0.3089) had exerted positive and maximum total indirect effect on livelihood change of tribal women. The variables social participation (0.2066), annual income (0.19222) and age (0.1552)

Table 5

Multiple regression coefficient of independent variables with Livelihood change

Sr. No.	Variables	Partial reg. coefficient	S.E	T-value
1.	Age	-0.0740	0.0326	2.2686*
2.	Education	-0.6244	0.4029	1.5496
3.	Annual Income	0.0002	0.0003	0.6150
4.	Land holding	-1.2346	0.8436	1.4634
5.	Occupation	-12.0356	1.0714	11.2330
6.	Social participation	5.3090	1.4825	3.5810**
7.	Socio Economic Status	1.3135	0.2908	4.5154**
8.	Sources of Information	-1.6278	1.0781	1.5098
9.	Economic Motivation	0.24021	0.4322	0.555

$R^2 = 0.5237$, F-Value = 35.42

Table 6
Path analysis independent variables on livelihood change

Sr. No.	Livelihood change	Coefficient of Correlation	Direct effect	Indirect effect	Variable having maximum indirect effect through other variables
1.	Age	0.0577	-0.0974	0.1552	0.1336(X5)
2.	Education	0.3193	-0.1025	0.4218	0.2188(X6)
3.	Annual Income	0.2464	0.0542	0.1922	0.1928(X6)
4.	Land holding	0.2530	-0.1269	0.3800	0.2077(X6)
5.	Occupation	-64.22	-0.5896	-0.0526	0.0379(X2)
6.	Social participation	0.5084	0.3018	0.2066	0.2873(X5)
7.	Socio Economic Status	0.2169	0.2591	-0.0421	0.1344(X5)
8.	Sources of Information	0.2029	-0.1059	0.3089	0.2029(X6)
9.	Economic Motivation	0.4242	0.0328	0.3914	0.2443(X5)

have also exerted substantial positive total indirect effect on livelihood change. The effect of occupation and socio economic status was found to be comparatively negligible.

Maximum Indirect Effect

It could be noted from table 6 that, out of nine studied variables, social participation, education, and holding and sources of information showed maximum indirect effect. It is also noted that, the variables *viz.* education, annual income, land holding and source of information indirect effect on livelihood change though social participation toward livelihood change not only exerted direct effect but also forecast as a vehicle for production of indirect effect of other variables on utility and emerged as an important determinant of livelihood change of tribal women.

CONCLUSION

Age was the only variable having no relationship with livelihood change and all other variables *viz.* education, annual income, land holding, social participation and socio economic motivation bears positive and highly significant relationship with livelihood change the occupation bears negative and

highly significant relationship with occupation. All variables explained 52.37% variation is the livelihood change and age shoed highly significant contribution in livelihood change.

Social participation had maximum direct effect livelihood change whereas occupation and source of information had minimum direct effect on livelihood change and remaining other variables exerted positive and maximum total indirect effect on livelihood change of tribal women.

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