

Tibetan rehabilitants and their livelihood activities

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ABSTRACT

A study on demographic characteristics of Tibetan rehabilitants and their livelihood activities was undertaken in Mundgod Taluk of Uttara Kannada district during 2009-10. One hundred and thirty five were selected by adopting simple random sampling. Results revealed that 47.40 per cent of the respondents studied up to Primary School and majority (92.60%) of them were married. Majority (56.30%) of the respondents belonged to medium level of family size, 39.25 per cent of them had semi-medium level of annual income (Rs.34,001-51,000). Majority (66.67%) of the respondents had medium extension contact, (51.12%) had medium economic motivation and 54.07 per cent of them had medium risk orientation. Majority of the respondents (62.96%) had no livestock possession, (55.56%) had no training and 64.45 per cent of them had high level of social participation. Majority of the respondents (75.56%) regularly participated in marriages, took part in festivals (80.00%) and majority of them (71.85%) had never seen dramas, (71.85%) did not participate in fairs. A considerable per cent of the respondents (31.12%) had preferred agriculture + dairy as their livelihood practice and majority of them (52.38%) had been in the agriculture + dairy for more than 20 years and respondents with agriculture + dairy (69.04%) had been involved in the activities throughout the year.

KEY WORDS : Livelihood activities, Rehabilitants, Training, Dramas, Fairs

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INTRODUCTION

Migration of the people from one country to India had been practiced since 2000 B.C. starting from the Aryans invasion. There are several reasons for migrations. These reasons range from voluntary migration for economic reasons to that of more involuntary types of migrations due to political reasons. The Tibetians had been migrated to India in the wake of the takeover of Tibet in 1959 by the China, who had it is believed, the sole purpose of political, economic and cultural integration of that land to Greater China. They brought their culture and implanted here and became integral part of India. The Tibetians had been adjusted to host society for over the years, on one hand; it refers to adaptation to the local environment and on the other to the social conditions. Keeping this in view, the present investigation was designed with the following specific objectives to assess the demographic characteristics of Tibetan rehabilitants and to ascertain the livelihood activities undertaken by them.

METHODOLOGY

The Tibetan settlement of Mundgod taluk, Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka was purposively selected for the study and was conducted during the year 2009-10. Simple random sampling procedure was adopted for the selection of respondents. Nine villages were selected for investigation and 15 respondents from each village were selected. Thus, the total sample for the study constituted 135 respondents. The socio-economic profile was probed with the help of an interview schedule developed for the study. Interview schedule was prepared for collecting information on livelihood practices and their involvement in these livelihood practices. For quantitative analysis, percentages, mean, standard deviation was used for the study. The teacher made knowledge test was developed to measure the livelihood activities of the Tibetan rehabilitants. The livelihood activities were classified into agriculture, dairy activities and non-farm activities. Agriculture means the cultivation of crops practiced by the respondents on their farm. Dairy activities means the

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