

Association between socio-economic profile characteristics of Tibetan rehabilitants and their problems

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted during 2009-10 in Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka state. Mundgod Taluk of the district where the Tibetans resided were purposively selected with 135 rehabilitants as the sample. Data were collected to analyze the association of the profile characteristics on livelihood activities of Tibetan rehabilitants. The results revealed that education, family size, annual income, risk orientation, economic motivation and social participation were found to be significantly associated with livelihood activities. Major problems expressed by the Tibetan rehabilitants in livelihood activities were lack of labour force (63.70%), uncertainty of rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities (62.96%), lack of veterinary facilities in the settlement (29.63%) and lack of remunerative price for farm produce and high price fluctuation (11.12%). Majority of the Tibetan rehabilitants (59.25%) suggested to create water facilities. A considerable per cent (44.45) suggested for training on skill development in the enterprises, followed by 29.62 and 25.92 per cent suggested for better milk price and veterinary hospital facilities, respectively.

KEY WORDS : Livelihood activities, Rehabilitants, Training, Remunerative price

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INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic profile is of paramount importance as it regulates the decision making and adoption behaviour of an individual. Poor participation of the people in the social organization and simultaneously average exposure to different communication sources and education level contribute a lot to the welfare of the living standard of the people. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (stores, resources, claims and access) and recovers from stress and shocks maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets and provide sustainable livelihood opportunities for the next generation and which contributes net benefits to other livelihoods at the local and global levels and in the long and short run. The Tibetans had been migrated to India in the wake of the takeover of Tibet in 1959 by the China. They brought their culture and implanted here and became integral part of India. The Tibetans had been adjusted to host society for over the years- adaptation to the local environment and social conditions facing problems

in one way or the other. Keeping this in view, the present investigation was designed with the following specific objectives : to find out the association between socio-economic characteristics and livelihood activities undertaken by the Tibetan rehabilitants and to identify the problems and suggestions for improvement in their livelihood activities.

METHODOLOGY

The investigation was carried out in Tibetan refugee colony, Mundgod Taluk of Karnataka state during the 2009-10. A list of nine villages were selected from Tibetan refugee colony by adopting simple random sampling method with 135 respondents as the total sample. Thus, 15 respondents was taken from each village. The socio-economic profile was probed with the help of an interview schedule developed for the study. For quantitative analysis, percentages, mean, standard deviation were used for the study. Chi-square test was calculated to find out the

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