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The Tribal Community's Social Status & Skill Development Programme in Bhandara, Maharashtra

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Abstract: ***The world's largest tribal population, found in around 15% of India's land area, inhabits a variety of ecological and geoclimatic settings, from plains to hills & remote regions. In broadly, the STs inhabit two distinct parts of India: the northeastern part & central part. One hundred twenty-two states & territories have officially recognised 705 different ethnic groups as STs, according to the 2011 census. The history of tribal development administration is extensive. It started way back when India was still a colony. Due to shifts in both the Scheduled Areas & people who live there, the management of tribal development has changed throughout the years. For the betterment of India's indigenous & mainstream communities, the government has launched a number of programmes & strategies to improve people's skills and other areas of social welfare. Therefore, in its twelfth five-year plan, the Indian government made skill development a top priority.***
Keywords: Tribal, Sosial, community, Development.

I. INTRODUCTION

Different skill development initiatives offered to the tribal group in the selected research region were discussed in the previous chapter. To increase economic standing, the skill development plan aims, among other things, to equip young people with the skills they need to acquire jobs in relevant areas.

The purpose of this research is to find out if the tribal people of the Bhandra area have been able to secure good jobs after participating in skill training courses. The impact of skill development on the Bhandra district's tribal population is examined in this chapter.

The program's impact has been studied by looking at how the respondents' social & economic position changed. Following the completion of skill development, the economic position of the tribal population is evaluated by looking at changes in employment status, sector of occupation, working hours, number of months worked, & saving habits.

The National Policy on Skill Development was endorsed by the Indian government's cabinet to boost India's global competitiveness & facilitate Indians' access to respectable employment opportunities overseas. But the government-sponsored skill development programmes are out of reach for the STs due to a number of factors. This research was focused of the aforementioned concerns about the nature and efficacy of various initiatives designed to help members of the tribal community acquire new skills. The development in the social and economic standing of the tribal community following the skill development has been analyzed to determine the impact of the skill development program. The Bhandra district in Maharashtra was selected as the study region. The research relies on primary data that was gathered with the aid of a questionnaire. For the primary data set, we gathered information from both training recipients and non-recipients. Primary data was collected using a non-probability random sampling method. The research shows that people's monthly income and the number of hours they put in at work both increase significantly after receiving skill development training.

It is also discovered that the saving habits also enhanced after skill development training. Unemployment rates fell after people received training to improve their skills, and some left the labor force entirely to start their own businesses. The responders' social standing does not change regardless of their level of skill. Skill development improves the economic standing of respondents compared to non-skill training.

The impact of the skill development initiative on the social standing of the local tribal population is examined in this section. Enhancements to one's character, one's capacity to lead, one's capacity to make independent decisions, one's self-assurance, and one's social connections have all contributed to one's rise in one's social status.

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A. Nature Of Post-Skill Development With Society

Descriptive Statistics						
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Able to interact with others without hesitation	Bhil	170	4.39	0.763	1	5
	Gond	81	4.37	0.732	2	5
	Kolam	1	4.00		4	4
	Korku	29	4.34	0.553	3	5
	Warli	36	4.42	0.554	3	5
	Mahadeo Koli	15	4.13	1.125	1	5
	Katkari	17	3.94	0.429	3	5
	Other	4	4.50	0.577	4	5

With regard to the category of tribal respondents, Table 4.33 shows how the skill development programme affected the type of interaction. The bulk of indigenous peoples are reserved and avoid interacting with outsiders. Because of their extreme introversion and lack of confidence, most tribal people are unable to fully integrate into modern society. In the field survey, we asked people to rate the interaction based on its characteristics. After the skill development programme, individuals were asked if they felt more comfortable interacting with other members of society. The average interaction value was 4.5 across all response groups, with Warli and Bhil coming in second and third, respectively. In terms of average social contact, the Katkari people have the lowest reported value.

B. ANOVA on Interaction & Skill Development

ANOVA	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between groups	4.200	7	0.600	1.136	0.340
Within groups	182.242	345	0.528		
Total	**246.181**	**352**			

The outcomes of the hypothesis testing about the type of interaction or skill development are displayed in Table 4.34. Looking at the table clearly shows that the P-value is higher than the 5% significance limit. That being the case, we cannot rule out the possibility that H010 is correct. As a result, it's clear that skill development initiatives failed to improve participants' social interactions.

C. ANOVA Outcomes on Leadership & Skill Development in Diverse ST Communities

ANOVA	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between groups	6.054	7	0.865	1.558	0.147
Within groups	191.482	345	0.555		
Total	**197.535**	**352**			

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Various ST communities' post-training leadership skill changes are shown in Table 4.36, which is a result of hypothesis testing. Table 4.36 makes it quite evident that the p-value is higher than the 5% significance limit. Based on this, we cannot rule out the possibility that H011 is correct. The outcomes show that the tribal respondents' leadership skills did not improve as a result of the skill development programmes. These results go counter to what Hazarika (2016) & Pearson (2009) found, which is that leadership abilities improve following skill development programmes.

D. The Role of Various ST Communities in Decision-Making & Improvement of Skills

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**	**Minimum**	**Maximum**
Bhil	170	4.39	0.763	1	5
Gond	81	4.47	0.691	2	5
Kolam	1	4.00		4	4
Korku	29	4.38	0.561	3	5
Warli	36	4.50	0.609	3	5
Mahadeo Koli	15	4.53	0.640	3	5
Katkari	17	3.94	0.429	3	5
Other	4	4.25	0.957	3	5

Displays the disparity in decision-making outcomes among several tribal tribes in regard to the skill development programme. Table 4.37 shows that the average decision-making values across the various indigenous groups are quite similar.

ANOVA	**Sum of Squares**	**df**	**Mean Square**	**F**	**Sig.**
Between groups	2.217	7	0.317	0.662	0.704
Within groups	165.064	345	0.478		
Total	**167.280**	**352**			

The results of the hypothesis testing concerning the impact of skill development and personality enhancement are displayed in Table 4.40. There is a clear indication that the p-value exceeds the 0.05 significance level. Hypothesis H013 cannot be rejected. This proves without a reasonable doubt that tribal communities do not differ much in the extent to which their personalities improve following skill development.

II. CONCLUSION

This chapter gives the program's effects on the tribe, outlining the program's advantages in terms of the socioeconomic status of the folks who got them. Based on the study's findings, tribal unemployment decreased after the skill development classes. The percentage of the population that is either self-employed or classified as a normal salaried worker has also increased. The proportion of workers employed in the industrial and service sectors has increased. The fact that they were able to land jobs in the sector or related service occupations after completing the skill development course is undeniable proof of that.

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The fact that the monthly revenue has increased 2.5 times as a consequence of the skill development programme is fascinating to me. So, it looks that the skill development project has helped the respondents' monthly income grow. A person's total working hours, total working months, and total weekly hours are all positively affected by skill growth compared to before and after. The average salary of the self-employed and those employed on a casual basis did not rise much when compared to the regular salaried. People who took the survey obviously left the agricultural field for the manufacturing and service industries. Respondents' monthly income, in relation to the system, can be enhanced through skill development. The study determined that training programmes funded by DDUGKY were the most effective, followed by programmes run by NABARD & DVET. The majority of participants in these programmes found work relevant to their education and experience. Workers in the service sector tend to save more money on average than those in manufacturing or farming. The majority of respondents in the regular salaried group have a degree or diploma, followed by those with a higher secondary level of education, high school, and post-graduation. When looking at social standing, the majority of the data showed that traits like better personality, leadership abilities, decision-making capacity, and type of engagement with society do not change considerably.

Obviously, there are some noticeable advantages. However, the intended recipients have not reaped these advantages to their full potential. The government should make sure that the tribal community gets the most out of these skill development programmes. One of the main goals of skill development programmes like MSSDS is to give the necessary equipment & tools for self-employment. According to the research, only a small percentage of employees actually receive the necessary tools once the training programme is over. However, there are still a lot of workers that need to be provided with this equipment. Traditional or casual employment, as well as agricultural-related tasks, would undoubtedly appeal to the trained workers in this situation.S

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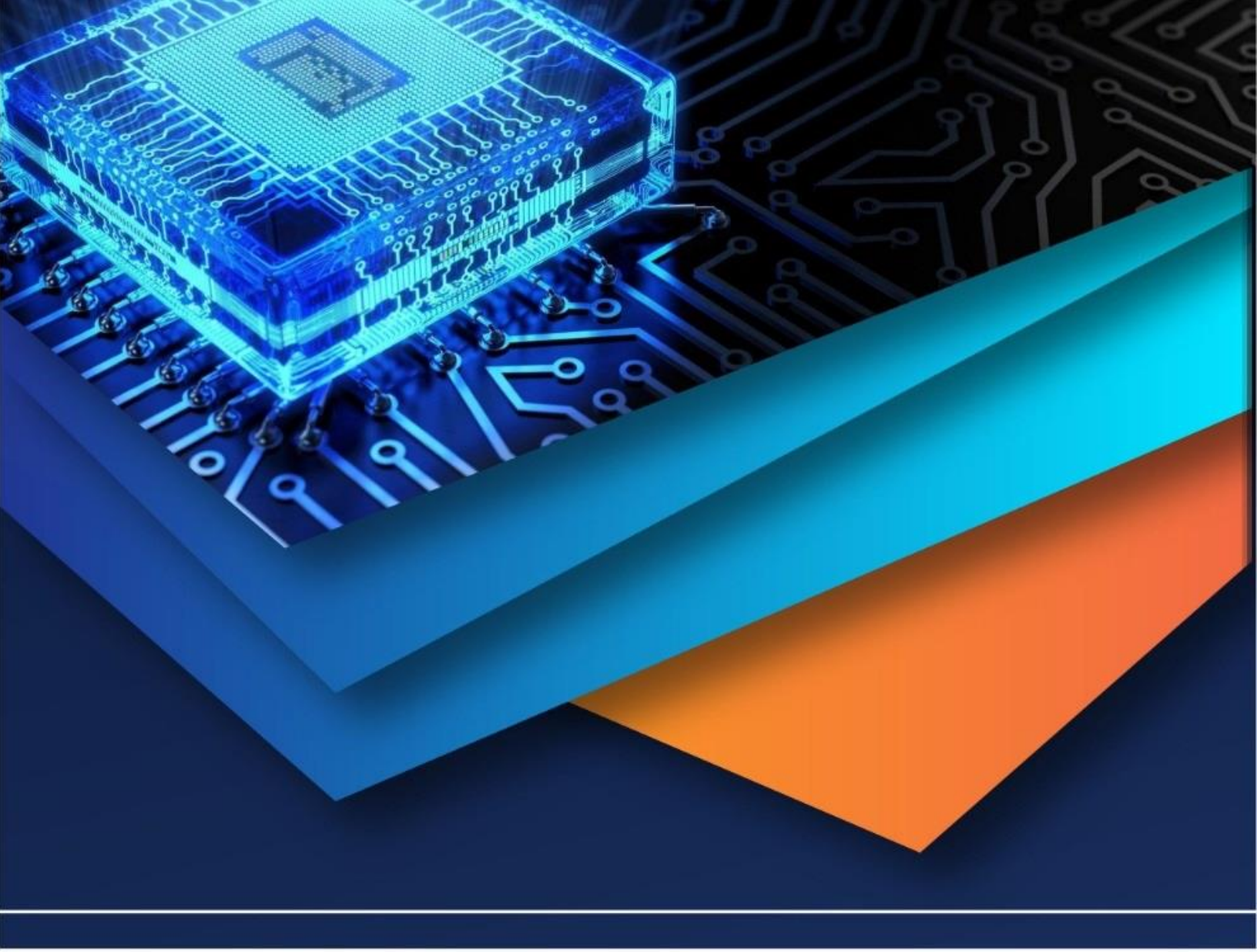
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