



FACTORSSUPPORTING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION BY TRIBALS IN KOLLI HILLS

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Abstract

Tree Plantation is the traditional knowledge on ecology and carried out suitability of seasonal aspect and safeguard of wild animals, pollination purpose. These, habitual participated and dedicated mind set for preserve natural resources without degrade. This can be continued with sustained for next generation are going to accomplished by tribal groups in India. Similarly, the regional areas of mountain occupied by specially distributed and coverage of natural resources where scattered or dense with forestry based survival have continued among this segmentation in the way of exemption of modern infrastructure. At the same time, effect and impact of economic promotion and technological change, they had entertained migration.

Key Words: *Plantation, Safeguard, Habitual, Preserve Natural Resources, Survival.*

Introduction

The unique feature of tribal groups who are living in forestry-based dwellings, which seems to be dependent on nature, vegetation, and dynamics of living patterns, where still sustained occupational classifications, but these are all shifted into other groups of people who belong to the informal zone sector, work in this urban with the effect of various government schemes implemented and participated, the tribal's behave beneficially. In this concern, the promotional factors on environmental preservation are the forest area with conglomeration of socio-economic characteristics on Tribe's, whether they got empowered with social security and attachment of ecological maintenance. This paper is going to assess and observe the tendency on Tribe's contribution for environmental preservation in the forest with ecological attachment of livelihood pattern and occupational category with reference to normal characteristics. In this respect, Kolli Hills have explored such ecology potential and sources of Environmental preservation with the participation of Tribals. An observation study has been attempt to explore the ecological premises of Tree Plantation in Namakkal District.

Chellasamy S.Kannamudaiyar (2022) Analysed that Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are one of the underprivileged occupants of the current world. They are at a dead stop in the antique stage and distinct from the touch and contact of contemporary development intent society at large. After the interventions made by the Government of India through planning commission, GOI exercise and disburse millions of amount on tribal welfare programs, the main result of development has not reached the weaker section of primitive tribal communities. Hence, the study focused on wither-away impact on primitive tribal's livelihood and financial impact on Nilgiris District. The result of factor analysis imposes that reduced poverty and enhances HH Income and similarly financial factors of Benefits of Financial Inclusion and Profit of MFP has a significant impact on livelihood of the tribal's. Thus, TRIFED helps in improving the tribals by giving assistance on VAN DHAN YOJANA scheme and Cooperative development. But the tribal peoples from extremely remote areas still remain unaware about such development schemes. Thus proper management of developmental programme and implementation might uplift the tribals to that stage, where they become free from categorization as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, though it is genuinely a time-taking process and they have to keep patience for those days.



Srivastava, R& Sasikumar, SK(2016) Describes that Intra and inter-state seasonal migrations among tribal communities illustrate one of India's biggest contemporary challenges: the disjunction between the developmental paradigm and the fight for poverty reduction for the most marginalized populations. The political ambition to concurrently achieve the country's economic development and ensure the social protection of the most vulnerable has generated huge support among ST voters. It is, however, a complex task. Despite the existence of governmental schemes and environmental regulations —both relatively poorly implemented so far—, structural poverty (i.e. lack of local resources, accumulated debts, or high vulnerability to external shocks) is a root factor for seasonal migrations. Embedded in traditional tribal practices, short-term migrations can constitute a true safety net and produce positive outcomes for the household. But as tribal populations grow, their environment continues to deteriorate in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan: agricultural mechanisation, industrial land grabbing, and weather-related disasters intensify the seasonal migrations process. In addition, low levels of education since decades have hampered the scope for tribal communities to explore new options for livelihood. As a result, more migrants —having little experience or network— get caught in a negative cycle that maintains them in a situation of high dependency towards their employers. It has a heavy cost on their children's education and health, jeopardizing the possibility for future generations to access better living standards. Women and children who are compelled to travel to worksites with their parents are indeed disproportionately affected by the risks associated with migration. Considering the key socio-economic drivers at play, tribal migrations are likely to continue accelerating by 2020. Yet, initiatives specifically targeting migrant children, such as India's flagship program Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ('Education for All')⁶¹, are faced with funding challenges. For instance, the central government decided to close these 'migratory hostels' in Rajasthan in 2015.⁶² Any new attempt to find solutions to tribal malnutrition will need to comprehensively take into account evolving patterns of migrations, together with their impact on young children and women. To that regard, in addition to treatment measures upon migrants' return, civil society actors could find in the preparatory phase preceding migrations an interesting window for action. As part of the existing strategies deployed by migrating families, some reported gathering a few packets of Take-Home Rations (THR) from Anganwadi Centres (AWCs), as well as pain killers and basic medicine. Activities targeting care practices awareness, contextualized to the living conditions on work sites and targeting the adults in charge of the temporary settlement, might also constitute an impactful trigger while operating in the source area.

Kaviya. P and 2Dr. M. Natarajan (2014)analysed that The exploration of the indigenous tribes in Kolli Hills has shed light on their complex situation, revealing a delicate balance between tradition and modernization. Our research has highlighted the challenges of these communities face in areas such as healthcare, education, and sustainable development. The impact of environmental changes on their livelihoods and food security underscores the need to address these issues holistically. Moving forward, it's crucial to develop strategies that respect the tribes' cultural heritage while improving their quality of life. This means working on better healthcare access, boosting education initiatives, and promoting eco-friendly livelihood options. By doing so, we can help ensure the indigenous tribes not only survive but thrive in their ancestral lands, preserving their unique identity for generations to come.

Dr.Thangamani (2015) Stated that Since agriculture is the main occupation of tribal community in the study area, they are in dire need of irrigation and electricity for proper functioning of the tribal economy. This occupation is mainly seasonal hence providing them with work only during certain months of the year and rendering them jobless otherwise. Unlike plain area population, these people are not utilizing their productive man power efficiently due to the lack of infrastructural facilities and



the age old customs and traditions. It is important to note that among the various sources of income; only MFP has contributed maximum income to the tribals than any other source of occupation. While trading these products (MFP), they are being exploited both by private traders as well as by cooperatives/corporations set up by Governments. The collection of MFP is the main or substantial source of livelihood for a large percentage of Scheduled tribes and is fast shrinking in the recent years due to lack of transport and marketing facilities. As a result, they are Unable to bear the burden of poverty, male members of several families migrated to nearby cities like Bangalore and Mysore in Karnataka in search of employment, leaving behind other family members to fend for themselves. Therefore the government should promote alternative sources of employment for the tribal community in the study area. The enable them to mingle with the mainstream society in the plains. The government should provide them, self-employment loans and housing facilities. This will give yearly permit tickets to all the eligible persons who are willing to collect minor forest produce. It is suggested that the property, is solely being enjoyed by the tribals at large.

Statement of the Problem

The part of the past four decades, Tribal economic position was in a downtrodden category of occupational aspects. They were unstable to access with common need and fundamental requirements of livelihood, non-awareness, etc. It was gradually developed with the effects of welfare schemes and special attention towards government policy. During that time, their economy and occupational elements were purely dependent on natural resources and forests. There were no equipment, support, and modernization aspects for marketing of goods and services. The agricultural based product and minor farming products were collected by the concerned tribes who never faced regulatory pressures on those days. Therefore, concentration of forestry accessibility and ecological-based ordinary work had been performed without cost and informal structure. Millet cultivation had direct support factor for birds, feed, and wild animals also. But later period those things were gradually changed and ignorance of ecological elements by some tribes inside bracket migration outside who concentrated for other factor works in urban areas. Hence, what are the intentions towards ecological maintenance through occupational elements by the tribes at present? How will it be accessed to local administrations in order to implement without limitation of other livelihood? How their livelihood operations and sustainable growth are persuaded by the forestry authorities in order to long run growth of environmental protection. Is there any influencing factors involved with environmental preservation by Tribes which will attachment of occupational Categories (irrespective of characteristics)Hence , this paper makes an attempt to try to find out the solution for retaining for Tribal in Hill Zone itself in order to supporting factor for Environmental preservation.

Research Gap

Based on the observation in the field and experienced from the previous studies on Tribal contribution for natural resources and livelihood aspects, forestry minor product collect, agricultural practices etc., but the ultimate aim of a forestation and conservation of environment by the Tribes were not investigated exactly.

Objectives

1. To examine the occupational category with supporting activities on forestry development.
2. To access the nature of ecology maintenance work supported by tribal groups in forestry in the study area.



Scope

Tribal communities have significantly contributed to ecological Development through their traditional practices of sustainable land management including rotational farming method which is pertains to the crop diversification and proper way of ecological elements where follow up for seasonal base cultivation. Besides, moving wild animal, preserving sacred groves utilising diverse plant spices and maintaining water sources. The decadal growth and contribution is need for further areas to be developed for ecology through tribal contribution due to their unique observation on surface of land movements, wild animals, etc.

Methodology: This study is basically from descriptive and empirical in nature. Primary data is followed with 122 Respondents from Namakkal district, Kolli Hills in order to gathering information about the role of Tribals in terms of Ecology and involvement of Environmental preservation in micro level. The purpose of analysis, Chi-Square, Factor Analysis was used for Statistical Techniques.

Sampling: The purposive sampling was followed in this study. Environmental preservation in recent days in Namakkal district has been selected on the basis of majority of tribals living zone. The total sample size is 122 tribals with respective characteristics of age, income, occupation, and education. The study area is well-equipped, lively, well-structured by the tribes and unique promotional activities on economic stability among tribes.

Results and Discussion: The results were drawn from the data had been classified and analysed with suitable statistical tools such as Chi square and Factor analysis.

Table -1: Age of the Respondents and Forest Occupancy

Age	Farming Activities	Cattle Rearing	Short Migration With Agriculture	Tree Maintenance With Forestry Goods	Total
21-30	0 0.0%	12 100%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	12 100 %
31-40	0 0.0%	16 47.1%	2 5.9%	16 47.1%	34 100 %
41-50	0 0.0%	16 41.0%	23 59.0 %	0 0%	39 100 %
51-60	10 27%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	27 73.0%	37 100 %
Total	10 8.2%	44 36.1%	25 20.5%	43 35.2%	122 100 %

Source: Primary Data

There is significant associate between Ages of the respondents with forest occupancy at 0.01 percentlevel.chi – square value is 127.353. Age is determinant factors for ascribed characteristics in socio economic background. Besides, it has considered with dwelling in forest surroundings and livelihood aspects, the person who has completed for matured stage with legitimate way of decision making for occupancy of forest.. Moreover, it has connectivity with experienced for movement of wild animals and tendency towards plants and trees where associated with weather and climate determinants and its related knowledge where gathered through observation. The above table describes that the category of age with the cultivation and occupancy of forest by Tribes who covered 73 per



cent of the respondents (27 persons out of 43) are 51 to 60 years have maintained tree plant and preserved more than 30 years. The category of 41 to 50 years, 59 per cent of them engaged short migration with agriculture. It is inferred that most of the tribals are associated with direct forestry development with their fulfilment of survival.

Table -2: Relationship with Forestry and Contribution of Tribal

Relationship	Contribution			Total
	Forest Maintenance	Flower /Herbal Collection	Preserve Faunas	
Mutual	16 43.2%	10 27.0%	11 29.7%	37 100.0%
cordial	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	54 100.0%	54 100.0%
Reciprocal	0 0.0%	13 43.3%	17 56.7%	30 100.0%
Not that much expected level	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 100.0%	1 100.0%
Total	16 13.1%	23 18.9%	83 68.0%	122 100.0%

Source: Primary Data

There is significant associate between Relationships with contribution of tribal's at 0.01 percentlevel.chi square value in 74.784. The role of forestry department has govern the forest movement is peaceful from harmful activities by the Anti-Environmental activities. In this concern, Tribal's role is indispensable for guide to suggest the nature of plants and wild animals movement where protect the forest without any constraints for natural resources. As per the professional structure and norms of forestry authorities who are qualified and implement the duties and responsibilities on forest preservation. At the same time, tribal's who originated from the person where belonged to domicile of soil with ample of experiences and observation . Therefore, certain help or support which is prevailed from the Tribal's to forestry officials for makes an cordial relationship. Table shows that 56% of the tribal(17 persons out of 83)who contribute for preserved fauna are maintained reciprocal relationship with forestry .Secondly, 29 per cent of the tribal(11 persons out of 83) who contribute for preserve faunas and 43% of the tribal(entire category of forest maintenance) who contribute for forest maintenance are having cordial relationship with forestry officials.



Table – 3 Factor Analysis Practices and Role of Preservation of Forestry Sources by Tribal

Variable code	Variable	Factor loading
8	occupation	.755
7	Duration of living (years)	.230
10	Restriction by forestry	.631
14	Relationship with forestry	.117
15	Preserve plant,trees	-.530
16	Cattle rearing(years)	.832
11	Agriculture activities	.551
24	Forestry Goods Collection	-.428
	Eigen value	3.003
	% of variance	18.767
	Cumulative %	42.671

Source: Primary Data

Independent variable: Occupation

The independent variable occupation is determinant for the classification of natural resources are utilised for livelihood and protection of Flora and Fauna.(.755)However, the influencing and affecting factors are also one of the subsequent issues for Tribals who residing a long duration where they faced constraints made by the Forestry officials and livelihood shortages while seasonal variation. Because of, it has not been compensated with livelihood components are local resources. They have to purchase from urban areas for other household articles (Forestry Goods collection (-.428). These practices are adversely affected for livelihood on Tribals and A forestation by Forestry premises due to absence of collective action programmes by Forestry with local tribes.

Ecology Growth and Tribal Contribution in Tamilnadu

S.No	Year	Ecology Assessment (In %)	Migrant Rate (In %)	Maintained Spices/Rainfall Range (%)
1	2019-20	40	52	27- Moderate
2	2020-21	43	52	24-High
3	2021-22	41	50	24-High
4	2022-23	37	53	25-Moderate
5	2023-24	36	54	23-Low

Source: Observation Study-2024, December (Primary information by the researcher)

The percentage calculation is wild animal movement and Growth for maintaining Grass in the surface always in order to preserve water and Tree Grew and maintenance from the bushes (especially, removal of Lantana Camera) permanently, tribes also living in the particular area. The subsequent attempt on assessment of ecology with the average annual rainfall and calculation of weather level with current status of Tree Grew range from the average cultivation effects from the local tribes (agriculture land only). Table resulted that tribe's migrant rate was gradually higher than past 2 years into current status along with ecology assessment results also shown as degraded from the past 3 years.



The average rainfall also minimized in current year. It perhaps, the awareness and involvement of Namakkal District has balanced growth of ecology and environmental preservation where completely change the typical characteristic of Tribal.

Conclusion

Based on the experience from this study and practice of forestry personnel where treated with the Tribal's are not satisfactory on anachronism of policy oriented activities but their presence and experience with observation are essential to do joint activities on preservation of natural resources. In terms of economic status and occupational; category , seasonal migration which is not adverse affect for promotional activity on Tree plantation and other elements of forestry support activities were carried out along with Forestry department by Local Tribes in the study area. At the same time, we cannot change the policy on environment by the Officials in the way of protection of wild animals and hazardous moment by dwellers in the forestry zone. . In case, the tribal's who come out from the forest and resettle in urban areas, the fundamental practices of customs in the forest zone will adversely affect for traditional plants. Therefore, Forest premises occupied for tribal only , not for plain dwellers who occupied or encroached at any purpose. In addition, the Right to Forest Act 2006 may implement and Govern on it .

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