CHAPTER 7
SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1. Summary

Rural livelihood is the continuous process, which aims at improving and generating facilities to secure various sources that enable to make rural poor into modern way of life from the traditional type of life. The concept of sustainability of livelihood becomes a function of low men and women utilize asset portfolios on both a short and long-term basis. Livelihood in rural area, comprises community development, development of basic amenities, food security, income generation, women employment, tribal development and soon. It is emphasized through various development and welfare oriented policies and strategies. The outlay of various projects with regard to livelihood projects is implemented by both the state and central government, in order to secure the rural livelihood sources for rural people. The goals, objectives and relevance to rural livelihoods are presented in the first chapter. This chapter has also brought out the governments projects and measures related to rural livelihoods security. The second chapter provides the methods and materials used to conduct the present investigation. It includes the objectives,
hypotheses, data samples, study area and the short profile of Dr., J. Jayalalitha, who has commissioned the rural livelihood projects. Study area profile and detailed information related to the resources available and infrastructural facilities in the study area are also dealt with in third chapter. It is picturised that the almost all the aspects of the study area. It includes the location climate conditions and area profile, population details and the details of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the study villages of the present investigation. Fourth and fifth chapters depict the analysis related to the rural livelihood projects commissioned by Puratchithalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, with the application of simple statistical tools, like descriptive statistics, Chi- Square Test, and the test for equality of proportions in order to identify the significant association between the locations of the beneficiaries. Both chapters have brought out the integrated analysis of the data collected on the basis of the variables identified at earlier as well as the on the basis of the whole theme of the present research. In order to promote the rural mass and to ensure the rural livelihoods for rural poor, a plan of action has been proposed in the sixth chapter, with a view to some of the promotional aspect of livelihoods and their sources through various livelihood projects may be implemented in future. The last and final (Seventh) chapter has brought out the
summary of the present research work, the major finding of the present research work have been brought. On the basis of the important findings a select suggestions have been put forward and a conclusion of the study is presented in the last chapter.

7.2. **Major Findings**

7.2.1. Among the respondents, male respondents represent 62 percent and the remaining female respondents represent 38 percent.

7.2.2. Cent percent of the respondents recorded that almost all the rural livelihood projects are much useful in rural livelihood security through various projects.

7.2.3. Almost all the respondents (97.50 Per cent) are immensely benefited through various rural livelihood projects commissioned by Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu.

7.2.4. The majority of the respondents have full knowledge about the rural livelihood projects (79.15 percent).

7.2.5. Majority of the respondents stated that almost all the livelihood projects have reached all the parts of the area.

7.2.6. Almost all the respondents have known the livelihood projects through village presidents.

7.2.7. The nature of almost all the livelihood projects is much connected to the sustainable livelihood of the rural people.
7.2.8. Majority of the respondents intimated that almost all the livelihood projects are more useful to secure the livelihood sources of the rural people.

7.2.9. Majority of the respondents have positive association on the starting up of entrepreneurial initiatives to promote their livelihood status.

7.2.10. The range of additional income between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000 is earned by the majority of respondents, through the income generation activities of the livelihood projects.

7.2.11. 85 percent of the total respondents have enhanced their purchasing power, especially for purchasing necessary goods for their day to day life.

7.2.12. Majority of respondents (90 Percent) mentioned that more employment opportunities have been generated through various livelihood projects.

7.2.13. 53 percent of the total respondents have got wage employment opportunities through livelihood projects.

7.2.14. Benefits of rural employment and income generation through livelihood projects are highly related to the livelihood security of the rural poor.

7.2.15. There is significant relationship between the management of natural resources and the output of the livelihood projects.

7.2.16. The literacy level of the rural people has been increased due to the livelihood projects and their extent as stated by the majority of respondents (75 percent).

7.2.17. Fifty four percent of the respondents stated that they obtained health and nutritional facilities and the status of its accessibility through livelihood projects.
7.2.18. Majority of the respondents reported that there is a remarkable improvement in the promotion of rural housing, from the livelihood projects.

7.2.19. Almost all the beneficiaries informed that the majority of rural livelihood projects have extended their various useful measures to secure the livelihood sources.

7.2.20. There is a significant relationship between the development measures for livelihood status of rural poor women and livelihood projects.

7.2.21. For the benefit of the differently abled, livelihood projects have extended few benefits of the economic assistance, special scholarships for school and higher studies, tri-wheelers and free pass to travel by bus as stated by the majority of respondents.

7.2.22. Majority of respondents have been benefited by various development measures for agricultural labourers through livelihood projects.

7.2.23. The development and welfare measures of priceless rice, shelter through CMGRHS, economic assistance and daily tasty lunch as the Annadhanam through temples for pro-poor in rural area and livelihood projects are highly related to enhance the livelihood security for the rural poor and the vulnerable.

7.2.24. Development of rural infrastructural resources towards livelihood security and livelihood projects are highly related, which is the backbone to sustainable rural development.

7.2.25. Eighty seven percent of the total respondents stated that they are involved actively and surely in the implementation of almost all the livelihood projects commissioned by Dr. J. Jayalalitha.

7.2.26. Extent of people’s participation and various livelihood projects are closely associated.
7.2.27. Breeding of milch animals and all other livestock activities are the supportive initiatives through various livelihood projects are closely associated.

7.2.28. 44.60 per cent of the total respondents state that various livelihood projects help to conserve and support the development of culture, heritage and traditions in villages.

7.3. **Suggestions**

The present study has brought out the following suggestions, which are drawn on the basis of the findings and discussions of the present research.

7.3.1. After the selection of beneficiaries, the implementation agencies of the livelihood projects should give the proper communication and awareness to the beneficiaries, in order to understand about the nature, aim, objectives and scope of the projects.

7.3.2. Rural resources should be identified and the suitable projects have to be decided, which will be useful to supportive measures for livelihood security of the rural people.

7.3.4. In order to ensure successful and effective implementation of rural livelihood projects, the trained personnel should be identified and provide an opportunity to those who are the graduates in rural development.
7.3.5. In connection with the rural housing programmes, the range of funds may be increased, to meet out the expenses for various works pertaining to successful completion of the house construction.

7.3.6. A special training centre at the block level should be started to motivate and conduct the beneficiaries meet, in order to discuss the issues and strengthen people’s participation.

7.3.7. Sustainable management of rural resources should be focused as one of the main components, in almost all livelihood projects, in order to provide livelihood security to the rural mass in future.

7.3.8. It is very important to conduct feasibility studies and analyse the need for development projects wherever the project is to be implemented, to ensure the benefits to reach the unreached.

7.4. Conclusion

Rural livelihood project focuses on the strategies and approaches for the promotion of the living standard of rural people, which emphasizes the basics for the survival of rural people. Livelihood perspectives have been central to rural development thinking and practice in the past decade (Ian Scoones-2009). People rather than the resources which they
are used the priority concern in the livelihoods approach, since problems associated with development often root in adverse institutional structures impossible to overcome through simple asset creation. Therefore an in-depth study on the rural livelihood projects introduced by Puratchithalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha is necessary to understand the benefits and the socio-economic changes that have been achieved as a result in the livelihood in the rural community of Tamilnadu. The present study focused on the basis of the performance and the extent of the livelihood projects commissioned by Puratchithalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamilandu, with a view that the two have the regional planning approach. The present study was conducted in the select villages across the Tamilandu state, by taking and classifying them into two types of villages, such as Southern Region Villages (SRV) and Northern Region Villages (NRV). The analysis of data has been done by the application of the simple statistical tools of descriptive statistics and Chi-square test ($X^2$), in order to compare the variables related to the nature of rural livelihood projects and the livelihood security of rural people and the role of rural livelihood projects in the development of rural people and rural area in a sustainable
manner. On the basis of the analysis and an in-depth discussion, it is therefore concluded that rural livelihood projects commissioned by the Puratchi Thalaivi Dr. J. Jayalalitha, the Chief Minister of Tamilandu, are significantly useful and play an important role in the process of promotion of various sources of sustainable livelihood for the rural poor in the state, through effective implementation of the projects. In addition to this, almost all the projects commissioned by Dr. J. Jayalalitha are having socio-economic, environmental, people’s welfare and mass beneficial strategies and approaches, which have created remarkable changes in almost all villages through the development of various rural sectors of farming, cottage and tiny industries, infrastructural resources and various avenues and opportunities to have cent percent livelihood security of rural mass. The present studies suggest that all those who are benefited and involved in the process of livelihood projects should have awareness and training in order to ensure effective and smooth application of strategies and approaches of livelihood towards sustainable livelihood security for the majority population at the grassroots segments across the country.
7.5. **Further Studies**

The present study has brought out is opening the suitable avenues and opportunities to future generations to conduct right studies on

- Role of rural livelihood projects in the social development of the rural mass.
- Environmental sustainability and rural livelihood projects
- Development of socially dis-advantaged sections and livelihood projects
- Development of differently abled at the grassroots through livelihood projects.
- Managing rural institutions for rural livelihood security through livelihood projects.
- Promotion of rural sectors and livelihood projects
- Sustainable growth of rural economy and livelihood projects
- Policies and programmes for livelihood security for the
- Management of rural infrastructural resources.
- Livelihood projects and tribal community
- Rural infrastructural resources and various initiatives commissioned by Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- Rural housing development through various measures introduced by Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- Rural development and local administration through various measures introduced by Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- Rural habitation development and various initiatives commissioned by Dr. J. Jayalalitha
- Need for social assistance to poor girls for their marriage introduced and promoted by Dr. J. Jayalalitha.