

## **CHAPTER-VI**

### **EXPECTATIONS OF SELF EMPLOYED TRIBAL ENTREPRENEURS**

CHAPTER-VI deals with the expectations of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs from the state and its related organs. They include

- Tailor made capacity building programs
- Resource specific planning
- Contract farming
- More employment opportunities to tribals
- Modern education
- Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed
- NGO participation should be encouraged
- Market support
- Thorough economic infrastructure development
- Adequate credit
- People centered development
- Self rule practices must be encouraged

## **RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

Table-6.1

Expectations-Tailor made capacity building programs

Tailor made capacity building programs	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	152	76.0	76.0
No	48	24.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

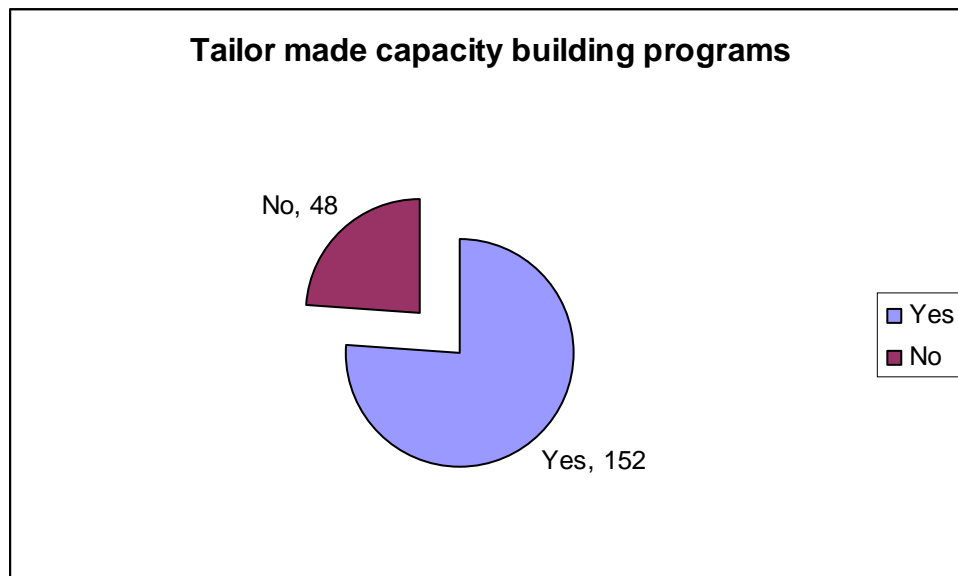


Table-6.1 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs. It is observed that 76 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected tailor made capacity building programs and 24 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.2

Expectations-Resource specific planning

Resource specific planning		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	154	77.0	77.0
	No	46	23.0	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

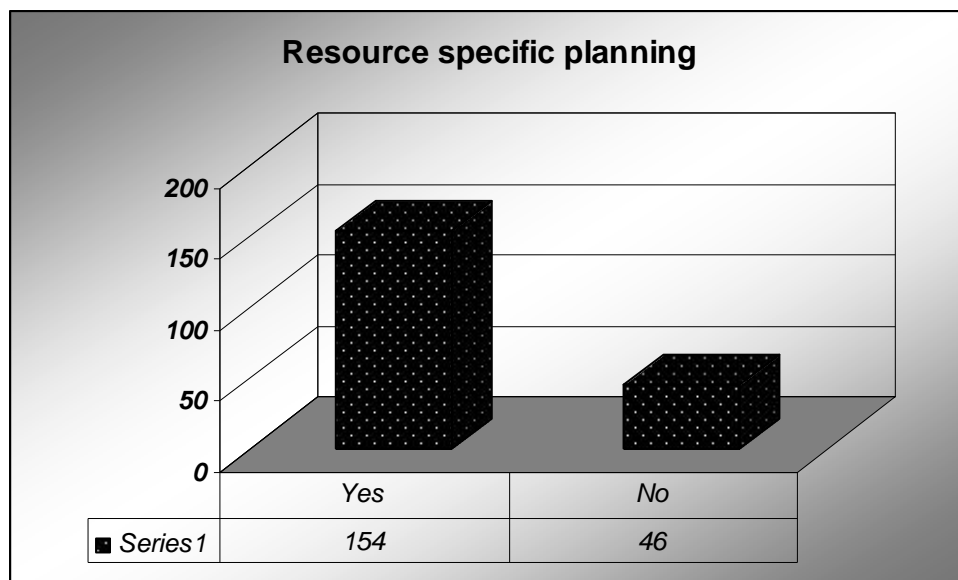


Table-6.2 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning. It is observed that 77 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected resource specific planning so as to get ensured inclusive growth and 23 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.3

Expectations-Contract farming

Contract farming	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	162	81.0	81.0
No	38	19.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

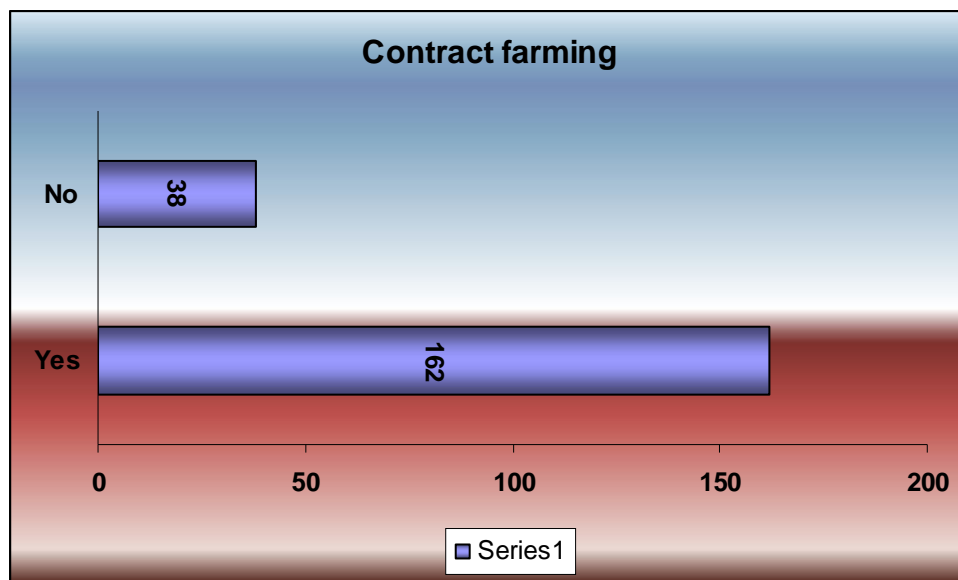


Table-6.3 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract planning. It is observed that 81 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected contract farming and 19 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.4

Expectations-More employment opportunities to tribals

More employment opportunities to tribals		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	165	82.5	82.5
	No	35	17.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

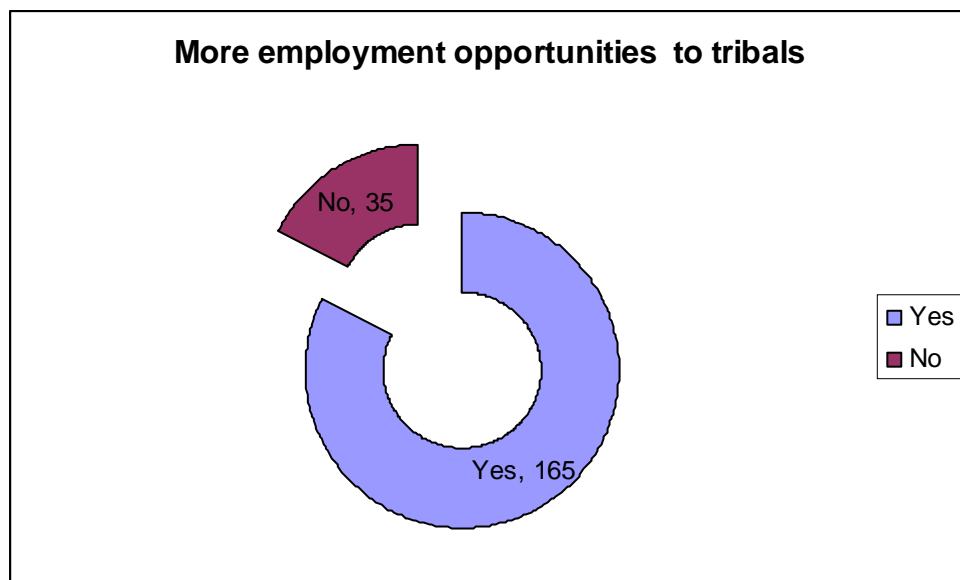


Table-6.4 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals. It is observed that 82.5 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected more employment opportunities to tribals and 17.5 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.5

Expectations-Modern education

Modern education	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	152	76.0	76.0
No	48	24.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

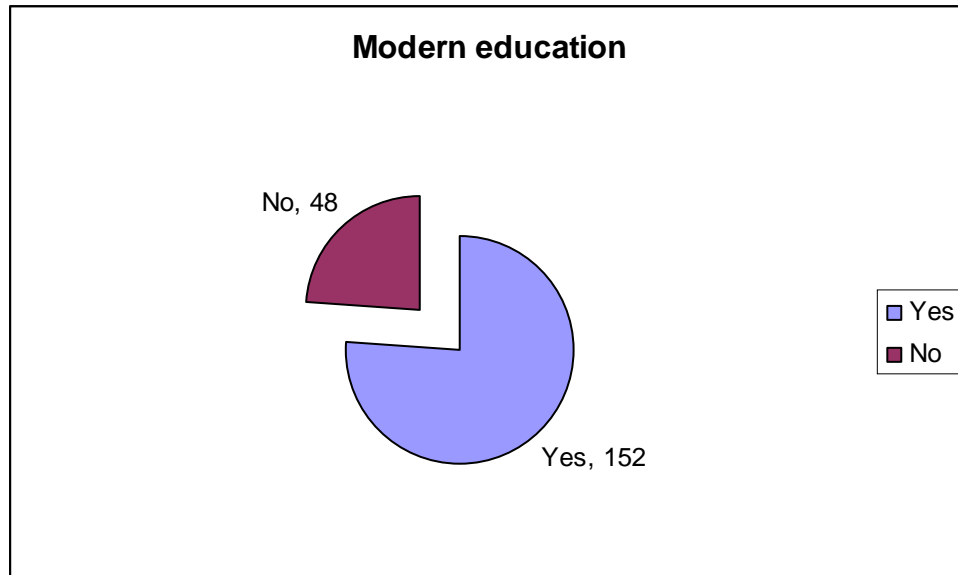


Table-6.5 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals. It is observed that 76 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected modern education to tribals and 24 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.6

Expectations-Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed

Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	157	78.5	78.5
	No	43	21.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

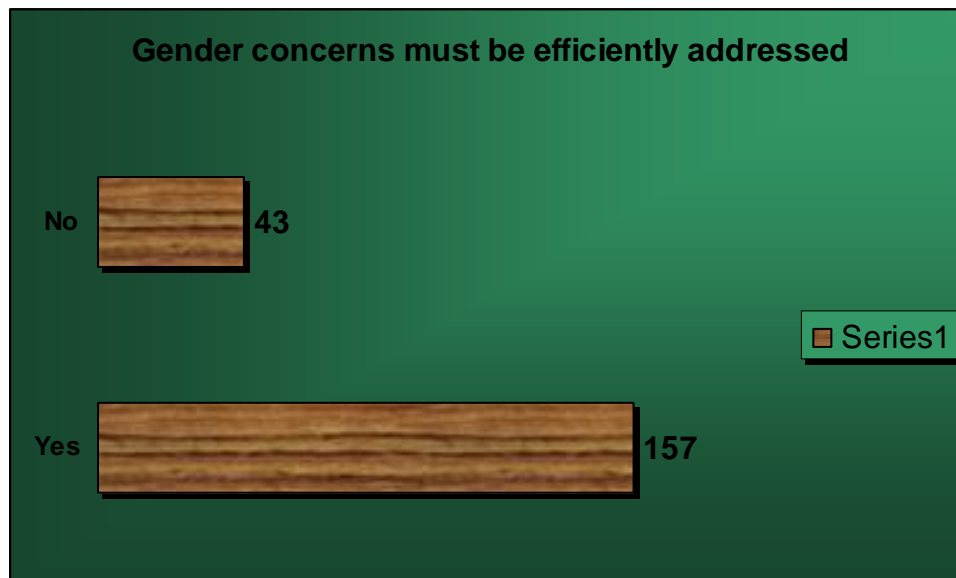


Table-6.6 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed. It is observed that 78.5 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected gender concerns must be efficiently addressed in the process of tribal development and 21.5 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.7

Expectations-NGO participation should be encouraged

NGO participation should be encouraged		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	156	78.0	78.0
	No	44	22.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

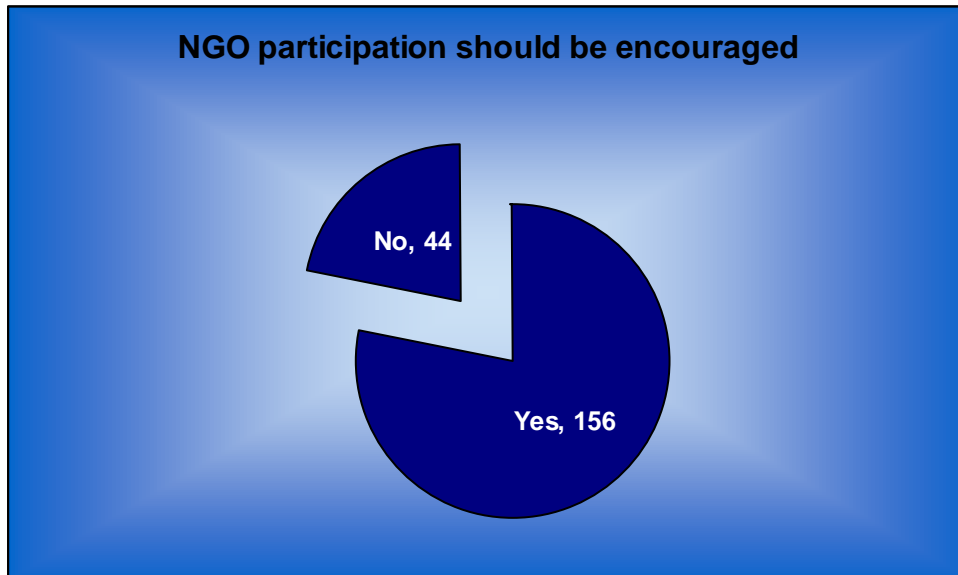


Table-6.7 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged. It is observed that 78 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected that NGOs must be encouraged in course of tribal development and 22 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.



Table-6.8

Expectations-Market support

Market support	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	160	80.0	80.0
No	40	20.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

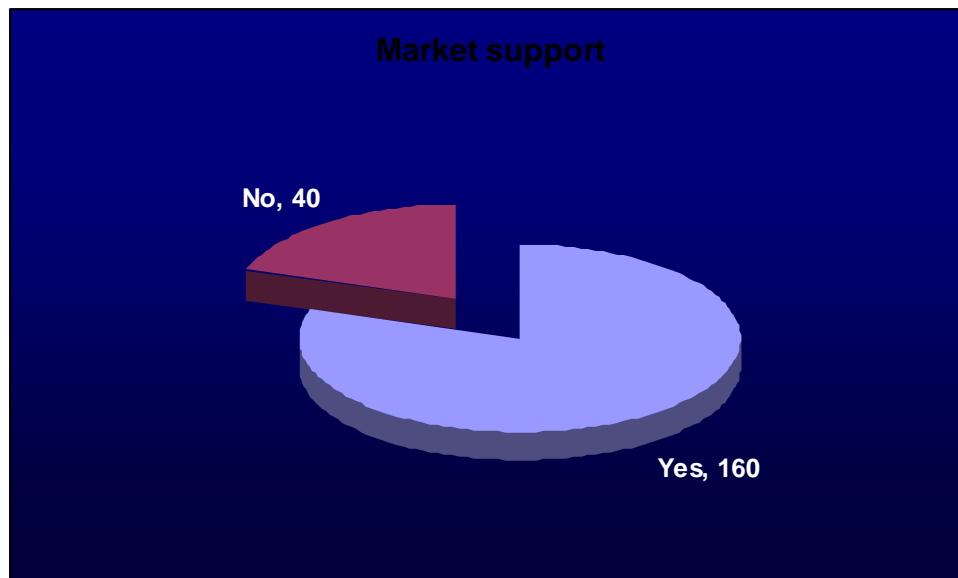


Table-6.8 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support. It is observed that 80 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected market support and 20 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.9

Expectations-Thorough economic infrastructure development

Thorough economic infrastructure development		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	136	68.0	68.0
	No	64	32.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

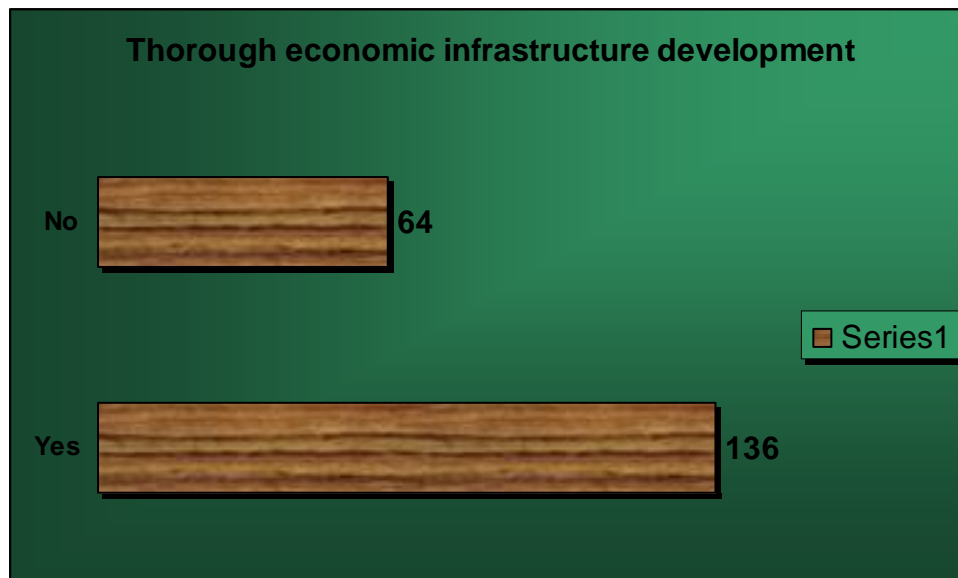


Table-6.9 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development. It is observed that 68 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected thorough economic infrastructure development and 32 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.10

Expectations-Adequate credit

Adequate credit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	164	82.0	82.0
No	36	18.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

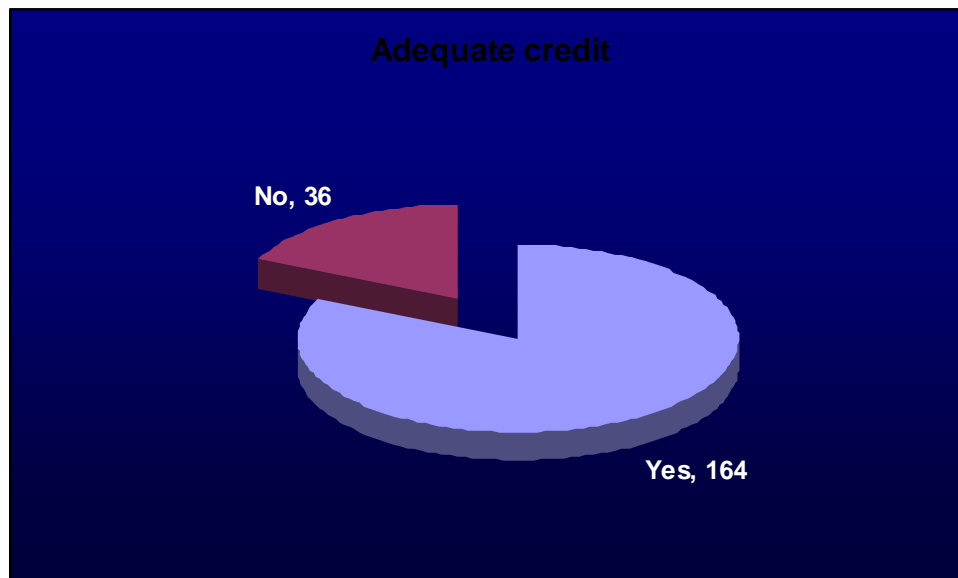


Table-6.10 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit. It is observed that 82 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected adequate credit and 18 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.11

Expectations-People centered development

People centered development		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	165	82.5	82.5
	No	35	17.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

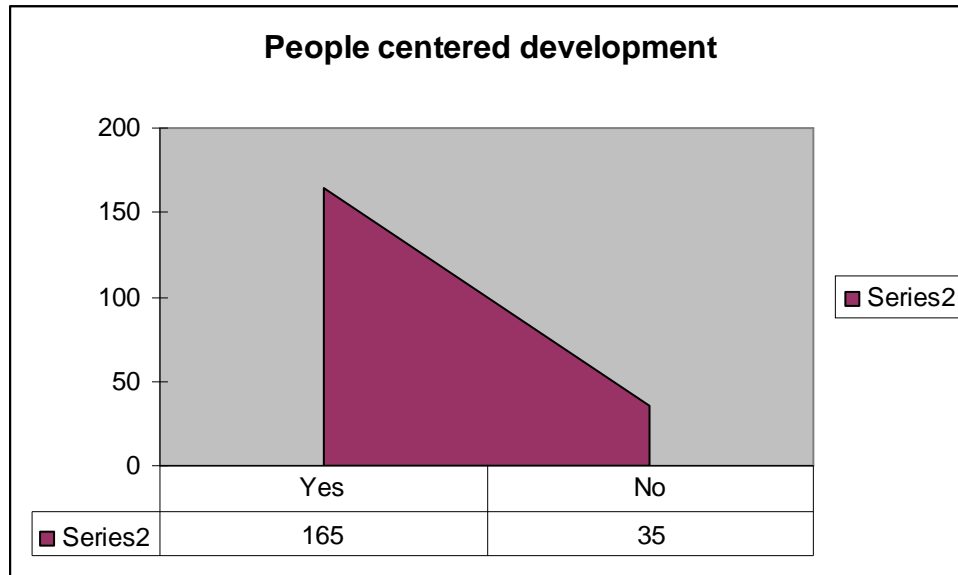


Table-6.11 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development. It is observed that 82.5 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected people centered development and 17.5 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.12

Expectations-Self rule practices must be encouraged

Self rule practices must be encouraged		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes		159	79.5	79.5
No		41	20.5	100.0
Total		200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

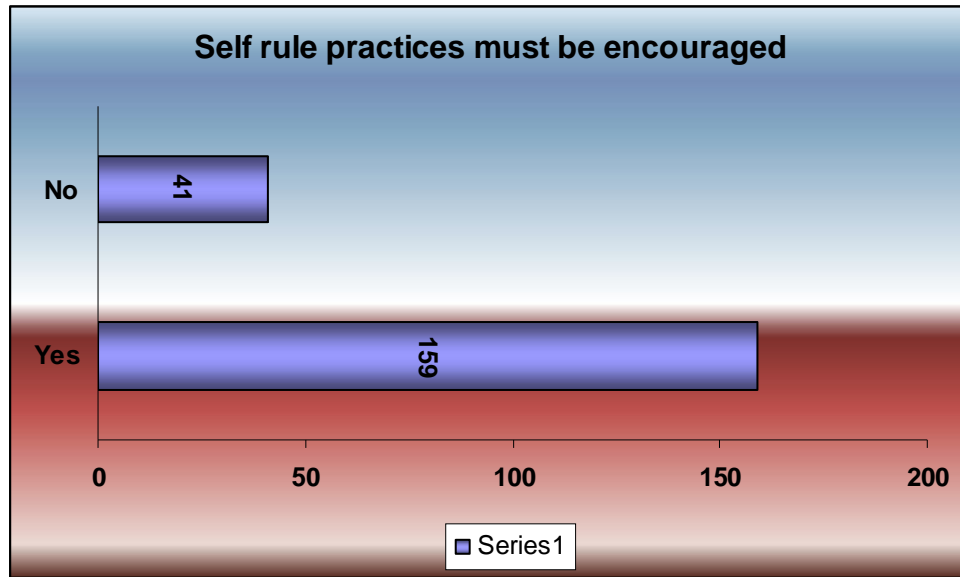


Table-6.12 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged. It is observed that 79.5 percent of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs in the study area have expected self rule practices must be encouraged and 20.5 percent of the respondents did not expect the same.

Table-6.13

Social category and tailor made capacity building programs

Social category	Tailor made capacity building programs		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	38	12	50
	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya	54	16	70
	77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
	35.5%	33.3%	35.0%
Lambadi	60	20	80
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	39.5%	41.7%	40.0%
Total	152	48	200
	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.094, df=2, p=0.954, r=0.013

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.13 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs is found to be positive ( $r=0.013$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.14

Social category and resource specific planning

Social category	Resource specific planning	Total
-----------------	----------------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		38	12	50
		76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		24.7%	26.1%	25.0%
Koya		54	16	70
		77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
		35.1%	34.8%	35.0%
Lambadi		62	18	80
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		40.3%	39.1%	40.0%
Total		154	46	200
		77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.040, df=2,  $\rho=0.980$ ,  $r=-0.013$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.14 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning is found to be negative ( $r=-0.013$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.15

Social category and contract farming

Social category	Contract farming	Total
-----------------	------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		39	11	50
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		24.1%	28.9%	25.0%
Koya		58	12	70
		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		35.8%	31.6%	35.0%
Lambadi		65	15	80
		81.3%	18.8%	100.0%
		40.1%	39.5%	40.0%
Total		162	38	200
		81.0%	19.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.453, df=2,  $\rho=0.798$ ,  $r=-0.025$   
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.15 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming is found to be negative ( $r=-0.025$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.16

Social category and more employment opportunities to tribals

Social category	More employment opportunities to tribals	Total
-----------------	--	-------



		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		41	9	50
		82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
		24.8%	25.7%	25.0%
Koya		58	12	70
		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		35.2%	34.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		66	14	80
		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Total		165	35	200
		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.015, df=2,  $\rho=0.993$ ,  $r=-0.004$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.16 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals is found to be negative ( $r=-0.004$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.17

Social category and modern education

Social category	Modern education	Total
-----------------	------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		37	13	50
		74.0%	26.0%	100.0%
		24.3%	27.1%	25.0%
Koya		54	16	70
		77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
		35.5%	33.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		61	19	80
		76.3%	23.8%	100.0%
		40.1%	39.6%	40.0%
Total		152	48	200
		76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.163, df=2,  $\rho=0.922$ ,  $r=-0.016$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.17 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals is found to be negative ( $r=-0.016$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.18

Social category and gender concerns must be efficiently addressed

Social category	Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed	Total
-----------------	---	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		38	12	50
		76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
		24.2%	27.9%	25.0%
Koya		57	13	70
		81.4%	18.6%	100.0%
		36.3%	30.2%	35.0%
Lambadi		62	18	80
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		39.5%	41.9%	40.0%
Total		157	43	200
		78.5%	21.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.588, df=2,  $p=0.745$ ,  $r=-0.003$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.18 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed is found to be negative ( $r=-0.003$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.19

Social category and NGO participation should be encouraged

Social category	NGO participation should be encouraged	Total
-----------------	--	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		39	11	50
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya		54	16	70
		77.1%	22.9%	100.0%
		34.6%	36.4%	35.0%
Lambadi		63	17	80
		78.8%	21.3%	100.0%
		40.4%	38.6%	40.0%
Total		156	44	200
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.056, df=2,  $p=0.972$ ,  $r=-0.010$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.19 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged is found to be negative ( $r=-0.010$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.20

Social category and market support

Social category	Market support	Total
-----------------	----------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		40	10	50
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya		56	14	70
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Lambadi		64	16	80
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Total		160	40	200
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.000, df=2, p=1.000, r=0.000

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.20 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support is found to be nil ( $r=0.000$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.21

Social category and thorough economic infrastructure development

Social category	Thorough economic infrastructure development	Total
-----------------	--	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		34	16	50
		68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya		48	22	70
		68.6%	31.4%	100.0%
		35.3%	34.4%	35.0%
Lambadi		54	26	80
		67.5%	32.5%	100.0%
		39.7%	40.6%	40.0%
Total		136	64	200
		68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.020, df=2, p=0.990, r=0.006

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.21 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development is found to be positive ( $r=0.006$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.22

Social category and adequate credit

Social category	Adequate credit	Total
-----------------	-----------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		41	9	50
		82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
		25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya		58	12	70
		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		35.4%	33.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		65	15	80
		81.3%	18.8%	100.0%
		39.6%	41.7%	40.0%
Total		164	36	200
		82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.065, df=2, p=0.968, r=0.011

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.22 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit is found to be positive ( $r=0.011$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.23

Social category and people centered development

Social category	People centered development	Total
-----------------	-----------------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		42	8	50
		84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
		25.5%	22.9%	25.0%
Koya		58	12	70
		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		35.2%	34.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		65	15	80
		81.3%	18.8%	100.0%
		39.4%	42.9%	40.0%
Total		165	35	200
		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.171, df=2, p=0.918, r=0.029  
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.23 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development is found to be positive ( $r=0.029$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.24

Social category and self rule practices must be encouraged

Social category	Self rule practices must be encouraged	Total
-----------------	--	-------



		Yes	No	
Konda Reddy		40	10	50
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		25.2%	24.4%	25.0%
Koya		56	14	70
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		35.2%	34.1%	35.0%
Lambadi		63	17	80
		78.8%	21.3%	100.0%
		39.6%	41.5%	40.0%
Total		159	41	200
		79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.046, df=2, p=0.977, r=0.014

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.24 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their social category and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged is found to be positive ( $r=0.014$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=2 which implies that the relationship between the social category of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.25

Education and tailor made capacity building programs

Education	Tailor made capacity building programs		Total
	Yes	No	

Up to school level		129	40
		76.3%	23.7%
		84.9%	83.3%
Above school level		23	8
		74.2%	25.8%
		15.1%	16.7%
Total		152	48
		76.0%	24.0%
		100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.066, df=1, p=0.798, r=0.018

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.25 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs is found to be positive ( $r=0.018$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely tailor made capacity building programs is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.26

Education and resource specific planning

Education	Resource specific planning	Total
-----------	----------------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Up to school level		130	39	169
		76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
		84.4%	84.8%	84.5%
Above school level		24	7	31
		77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
		15.6%	15.2%	15.5%
Total		154	46	200
		77.0%	23.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.004, df=1,  $p=0.952$ ,  $r=-0.004$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.26 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning is found to be negative ( $r=-0.004$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely resource specific planning is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.27

Education and contract farming

Education	Contract farming	Total
-----------	------------------	-------

		Yes	No	
Up to school level		132	37	169
		78.1%	21.9%	100.0%
		81.5%	97.4%	84.5%
Above school level		30	1	31
		96.8%	3.2%	100.0%
		18.5%	2.6%	15.5%
Total		162	38	200
		81.0%	19.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=5.931, df=1,  $p=0.015$ ,  $r=-0.172$   
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.27 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming is found to be negative ( $r=-0.172$ ). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely contract farming is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-6.28

Education and more employment opportunities to tribals

Education	More employment opportunities to tribals	Total
-----------	--	-------

		Yes	No	
Up to school level		139	30	169
		82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
		84.2%	85.7%	84.5%
Above school level		26	5	31
		83.9%	16.1%	100.0%
		15.8%	14.3%	15.5%
Total		165	35	200
		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.048, df=1,  $p=0.827$ ,  $r=-0.015$   
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.28 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals is found to be negative ( $r=-0.015$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely more employment opportunities to tribals is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.29

Education and modern education

Education	Modern education		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	134	35	169
	79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
	88.2%	72.9%	84.5%
Above school level	18	13	31
	58.1%	41.9%	100.0%
	11.8%	27.1%	15.5%
Total	152	48	200
	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=6.470, df=1, p=0.011, r=0.180

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.29 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals is found to be positive ( $r=0.180$ ). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely modern education to tribals is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-6.30

Education and gender concerns must be efficiently addressed

Education	Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	137	32	169
	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%
	87.3%	74.4%	84.5%
Above school level	20	11	31
	64.5%	35.5%	100.0%
	12.7%	25.6%	15.5%
Total	157	43	200
	78.5%	21.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=4.251, df=1, p=0.039, r=0.146  
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.30 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed is found to be positive ( $r=0.146$ ). The rejection of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely gender concerns must be efficiently addressed is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-6.31

Education and NGO participation should be encouraged

Education	NGO participation should be encouraged		Total
	Yes	No	

Up to school level		131	38	169
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		84.0%	86.4%	84.5%
Above school level		25	6	31
		80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
		16.0%	13.6%	15.5%
Total		156	44	200
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.150, df=1,  $p=0.699$ ,  $r=-0.027$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.31 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged is found to be negative ( $r=-0.027$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely NGO participation should be encouraged is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.32

Education and market support



Education	Market support		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	133	36	169
	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%
	83.1%	90.0%	84.5%
Above school level	27	4	31
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
	16.9%	10.0%	15.5%
Total	160	40	200
	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=1.155, df=1,  $\rho=0.283$ ,  $r=-0.076$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.32 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support is found to be negative ( $r=-0.076$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely market support is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.33

Education and thorough economic infrastructure development

Education	Thorough economic infrastructure development	Total
-----------	--	-------

		Yes	No	
Up to school level		115	54	169
		68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		84.6%	84.4%	84.5%
Above school level		21	10	31
		67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
		15.4%	15.6%	15.5%
Total		136	64	200
		68.0%	32.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.001, df=1, p=0.973, r=0.002  
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.33 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development is found to be positive ( $r=0.002$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely thorough economic infrastructure development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.34

Education and adequate credit

Education	Adequate credit		Total
	Yes	No	

Up to school level		135	34	169
		79.9%	20.1%	100.0%
		82.3%	94.4%	84.5%
Above school level		29	2	31
		93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
		17.7%	5.6%	15.5%
Total		164	36	200
		82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.315, df=1,  $\rho=0.069$ ,  $r=-0.129$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.34 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit is found to be negative ( $r=-0.129$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely adequate credit is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.35

Education and people centered development

Education	People centered development		Total
	Yes	No	

Up to school level		136	33
		80.5%	19.5%
		82.4%	94.3%
Above school level		29	2
		93.5%	6.5%
		17.6%	5.7%
Total		165	35
		82.5%	17.5%
		100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.102, df=1,  $\rho=0.078$ ,  $r=-0.125$   
Source: Primary Data

Table-6.35 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development is found to be negative ( $r=-0.125$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely people centered development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-6.36

Education and self rule practices must be encouraged

Education	Self rule practices must be encouraged		Total
	Yes	No	

Up to school level		134	35
		79.3%	20.7%
		84.3%	85.4%
Above school level		25	6
		80.6%	19.4%
		15.7%	14.6%
Total		159	41
		79.5%	20.5%
		100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.030, df=1,  $p=0.864$ ,  $r=-0.012$

Source: Primary Data

Table-6.36 refers to the distribution of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged is found to be negative ( $r=-0.012$ ). The acceptance of the null hypothesis with level of significance=0.05 and degree of freedom=1 which implies that the relationship between the education of the self employed tribal entrepreneurs and their expectation from the government and its related organs namely self rule practices must be encouraged is found to be statistically independent.

It is concluded that the expectations of the tribal self employed entrepreneurs are identified and arranged in the descending order of endorsement which include more employment opportunities to tribals (82.5%), people centered development (82.5%), Adequate credit (82%), Contract farming (81%), Market support (80%),

Self rule practices must be encouraged (79.5%), Gender concerns must be efficiently addressed (78.5%), NGO participation should be encouraged (78%), Resource specific planning (77%), Tailor made capacity building programs (76%), Modern education (76%), and Thorough economic infrastructure development (68%).