

## **CHAPTER-III**

### **REASONS FOR BACKWARDNESS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES**

An attempt is made in this chapter to examine the reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area. The reasons for the backwardness of scheduled tribes in the study area as perceived by the respondents which include

1. Dependency on outsiders
2. Tribal value system
3. Lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development
4. Land alienation
5. Inadequate credit
6. Excess spending on drinks
7. Very poor self economic initiatives
8. Very poor technology use
9. Self complacent nature
10. Exorbitant rate of interest
11. Dependency on unorganized sources for credit
12. Poor availment of development initiatives by the state
13. Poor nonfarm sector development
  
14. Inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development

15. Food processing industry is undeveloped
16. Marketing efforts are insignificant
17. The role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is limited
18. Tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets
19. Limited role of institutions
20. Scale of enterprising activities is small

## **RESULTS AND ANALYSIS**

Table-3.1

Reasons for backwardness-Dependency on outsiders

Dependency on outsiders	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	136	68.0	68.0
No	64	32.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

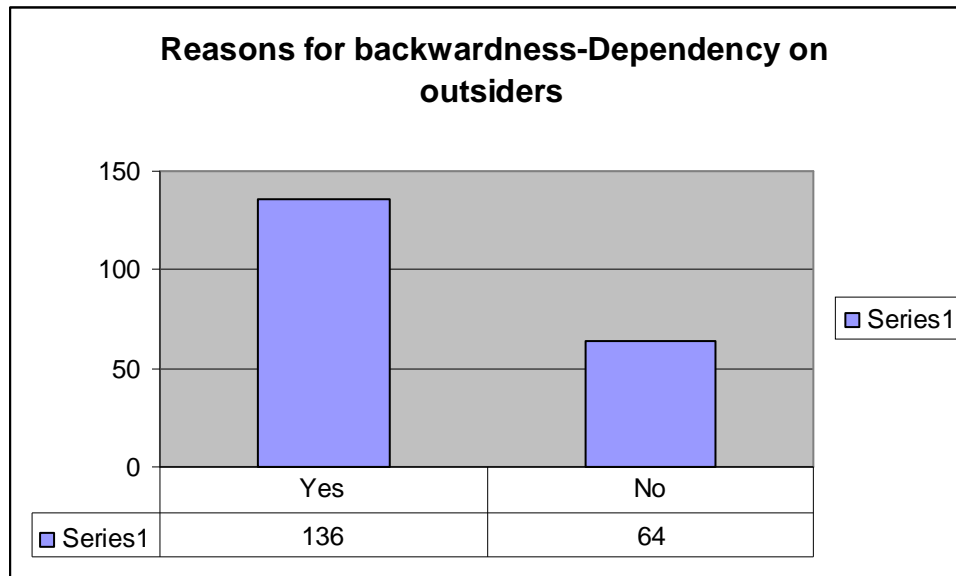


Table-3.1 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders. It is observed that it is the dependency of tribals on outsiders in terms of Kirana, liquor, farm inputs etc made the tribals backward and 32 percent did not subscribe this view.

Table-3.2

Reasons for backwardness-Tribal value system

Tribal value system	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	164	82.0	82.0
No	36	18.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

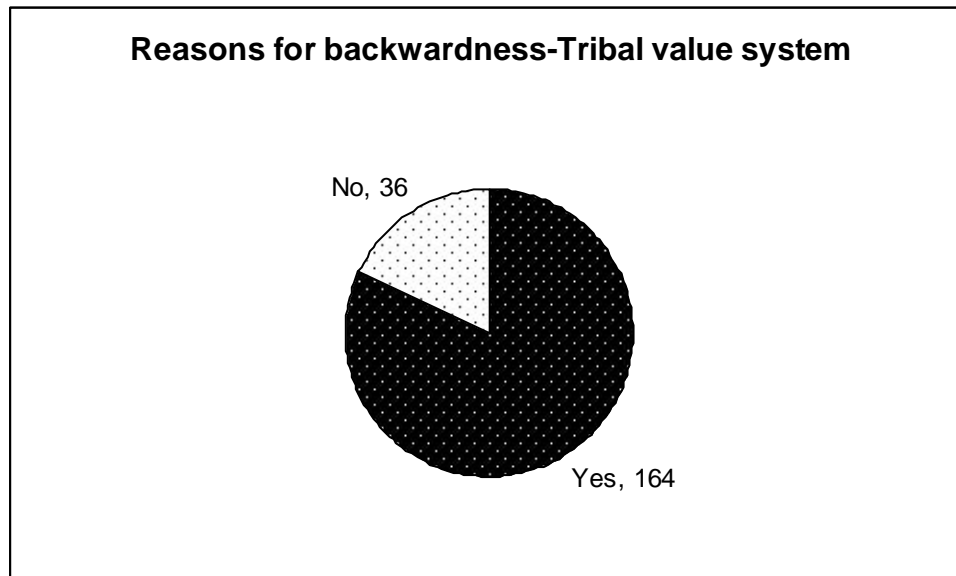


Table-3.2 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system. It is observed that 82 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to their self complacent value system and 18 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.3

Reasons for backwardness-Lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development

Lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	165	82.5	82.5
	No	35	17.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

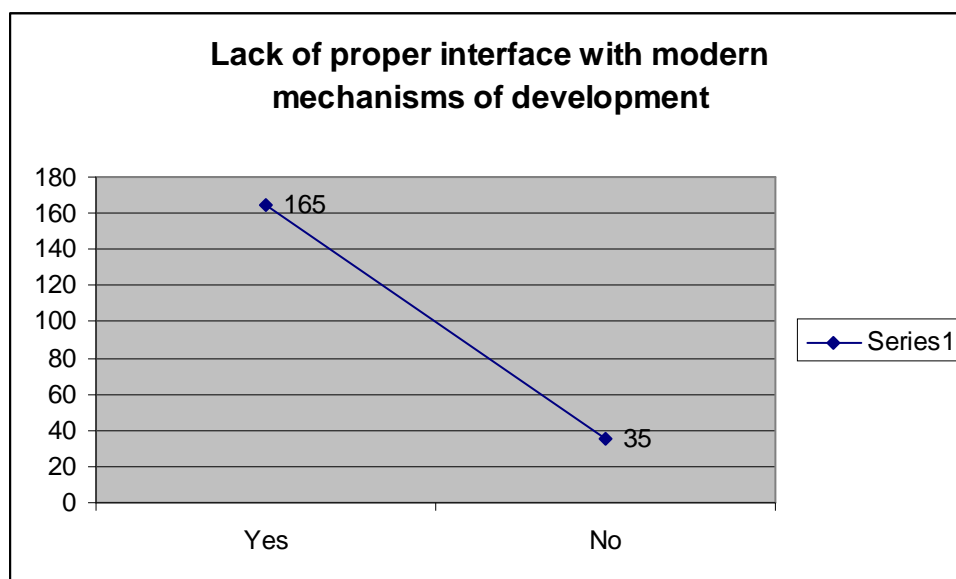


Table-3.3 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development. It is observed that 82.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to the lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development and 17.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.4

Reasons for backwardness-Land alienation

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative

Land alienation			Percent
Yes	159	79.5	79.5
No	41	20.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

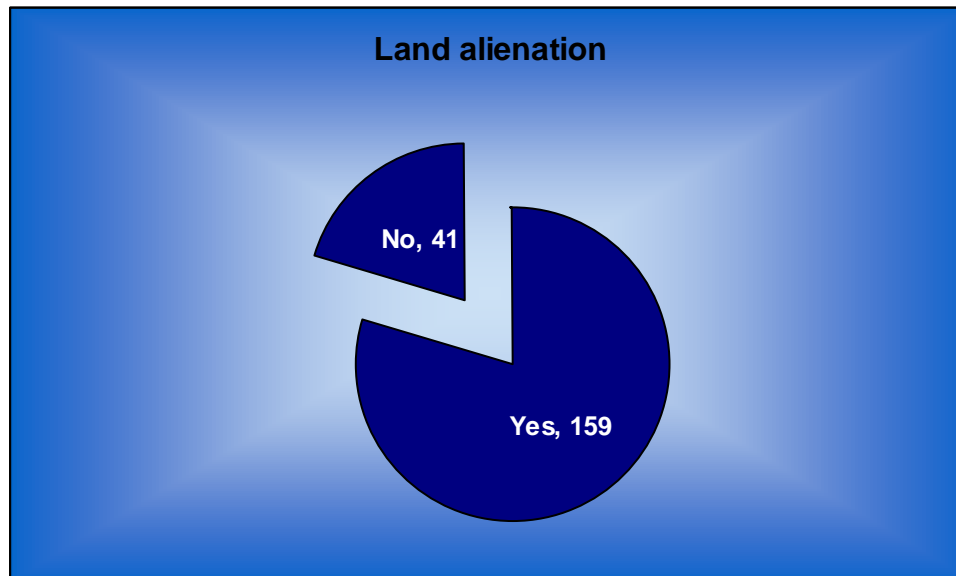


Table-3.4 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation. It is observed that 79.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to land alienation and 20.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.5

Reasons for backwardness-Inadequate credit

Inadequate credit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent

Yes	169	84.5	84.5
No	31	15.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

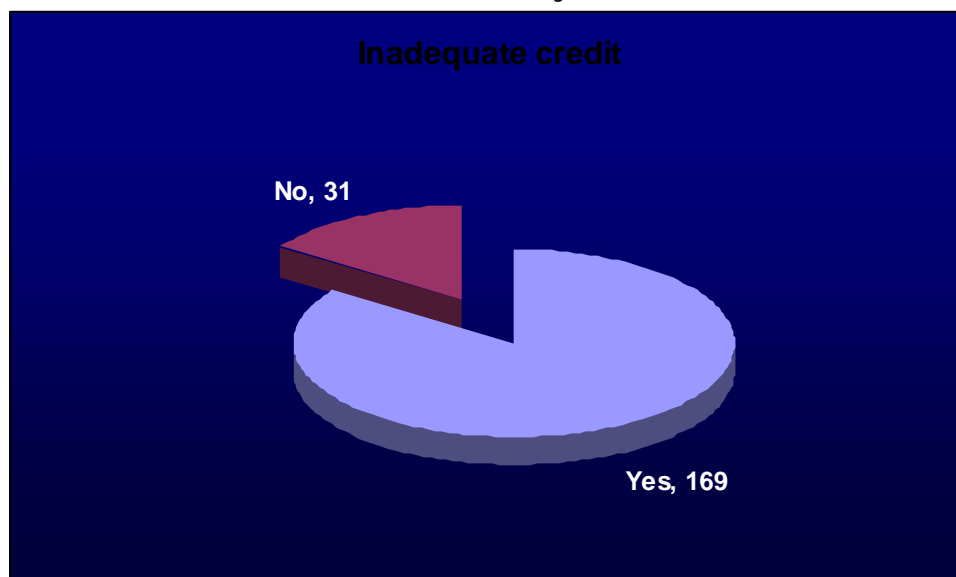


Table-3.5 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit. It is observed that 84.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to inadequate credit and 15.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.6

Reasons for backwardness-Excess spending on drinks

Excess spending on drinks	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
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			Percent
Yes	172	86.0	86.0
No	28	14.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

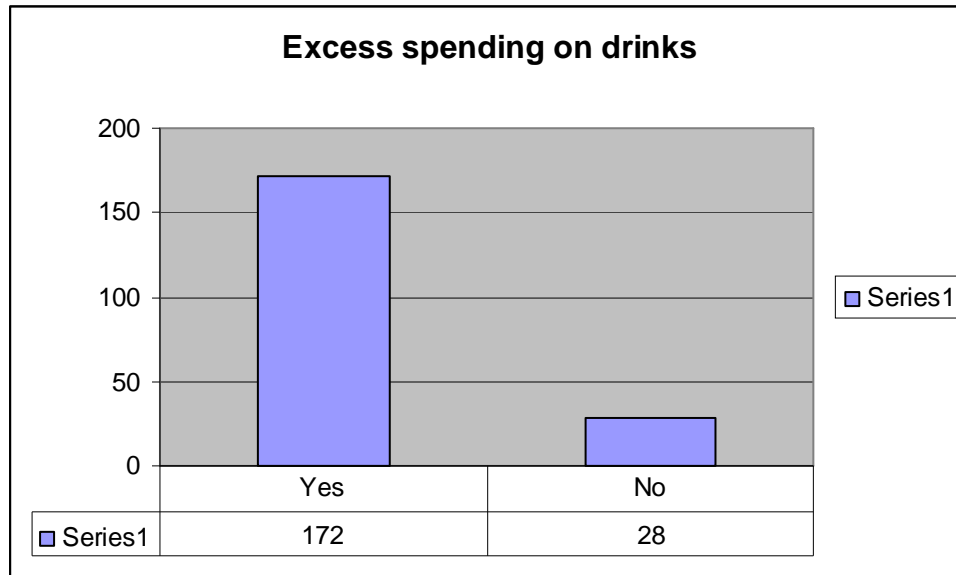


Table-3.6 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks. It is observed that 86 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to excess spending on drinks and 14 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.7

Reasons for backwardness-Very poor self economic initiatives



Very poor self economic initiatives	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	159	79.5	79.5
No	41	20.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data



Table-3.7 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives. It is observed that 79.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to very poor self economic initiatives and 20.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.8

Reasons for backwardness-Very poor technology use

Very poor technology use	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	176	88.0	88.0
No	24	12.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

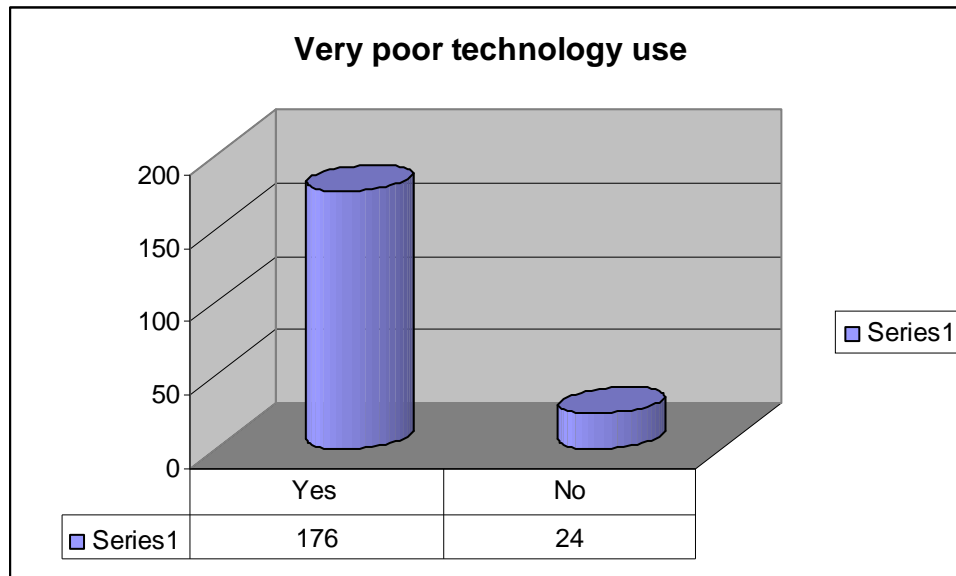


Table-3.8 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use. It is observed that 88 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to very poor technology use and 12 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.9

Reasons for backwardness-Self complacent nature

Self complacent nature		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Yes	170	85.0	85.0
	No	30	15.0	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

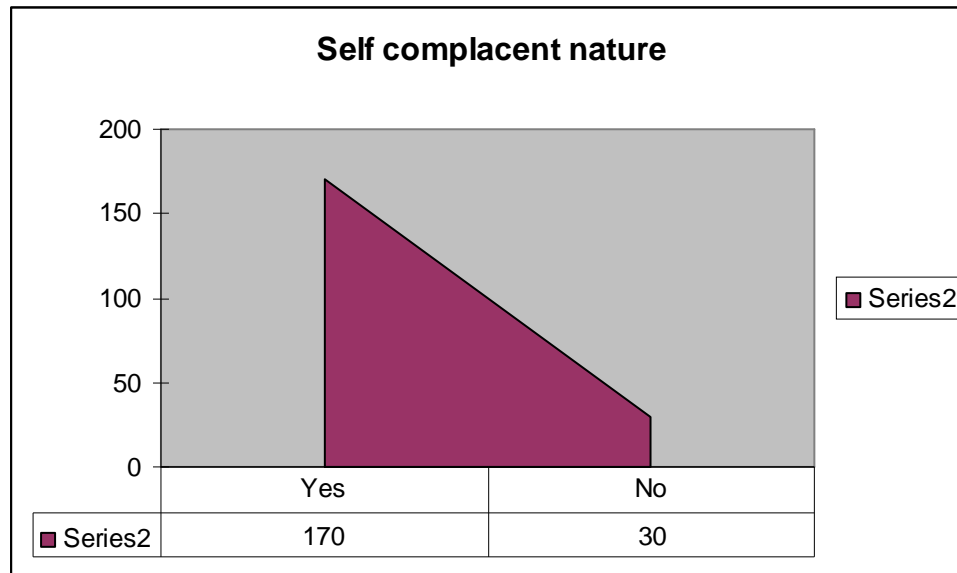


Table-3.9 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature. It is observed that 85 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to self complacent nature and 15 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.10

Reasons for backwardness-Exorbitant rate of interest

Exorbitant rate of interest	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	156	78.0	78.0
No	44	22.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

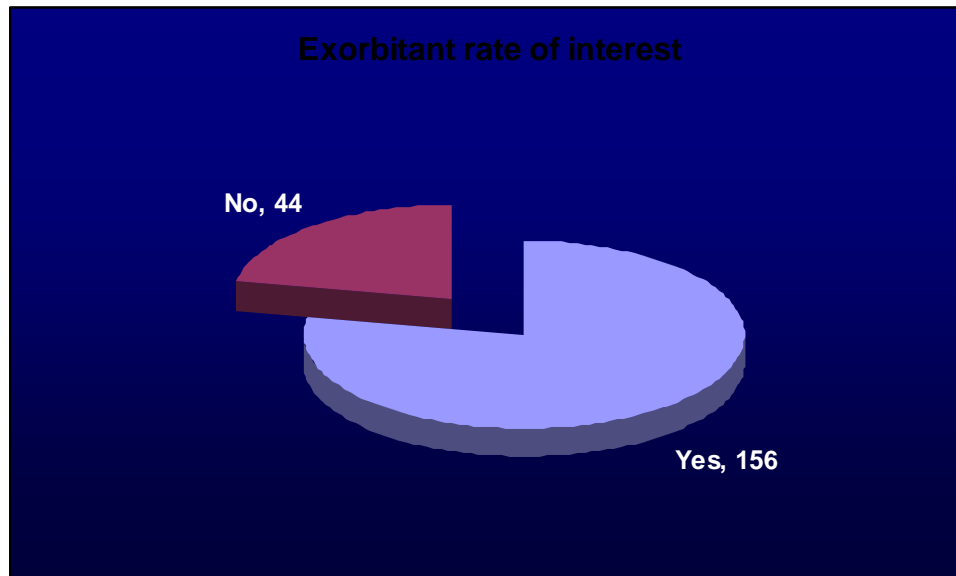


Table-3.10 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest. It is observed that 78 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to exorbitant rate of interest and 22 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.11

Reasons for backwardness-Dependency on unorganized sources for credit

Dependency on unorganized sources for credit	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	162	81.0	81.0
No	38	19.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

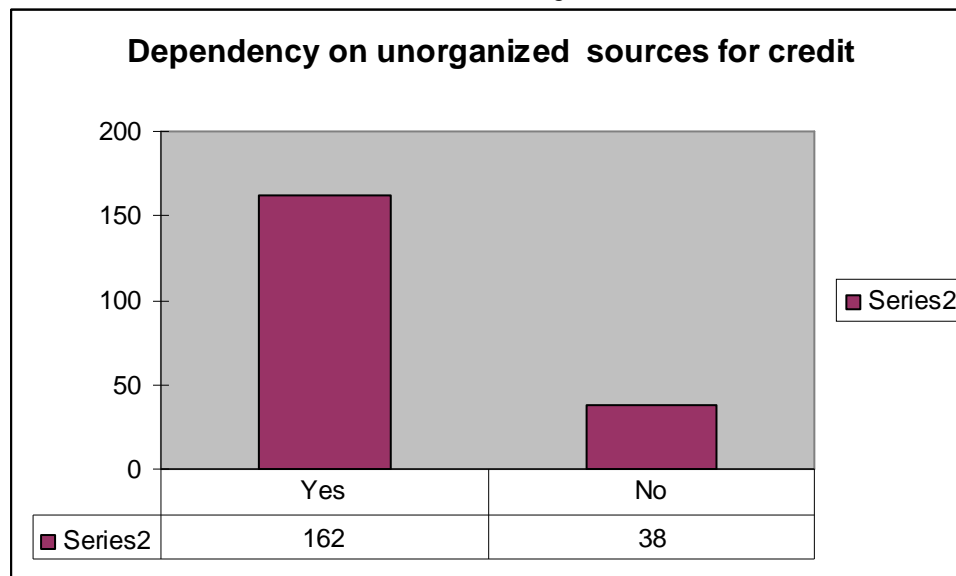


Table-3.11 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources of credit. It is observed that 81 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to dependency on unorganized sources of credit and 19 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.12

Reasons for backwardness-Poor availment of development initiatives by the state

Poor availment of development initiatives	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
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by the state			Percent	
Yes	150	75.0	75.0	
No	50	25.0	100.0	
Total	200	100.0		

Source: Primary Data

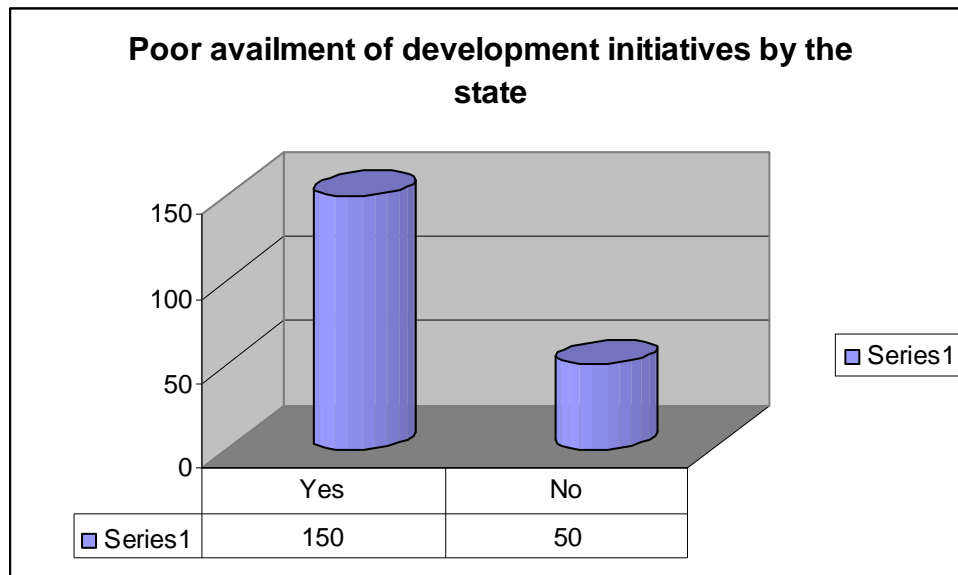


Table-3.12 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state. It is observed that 75 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to poor availment of development initiatives by the state and 25 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.13

Reasons for backwardness-Poor nonfarm sector development

Poor nonfarm sector	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
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development			Percent
Yes	156	78.0	78.0
No	44	22.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

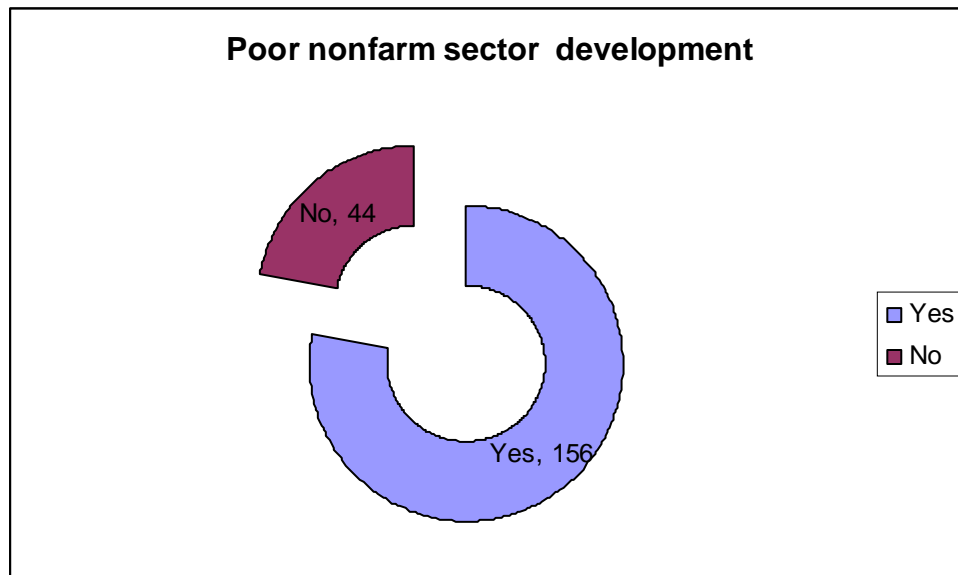


Table-3.13 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development. It is observed that 78 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to poor non farm sector development and 22 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.14

Reasons for backwardness-Inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development

Inadequate integration of forest resources to	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
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overall economic development				Percent
	Yes	167	83.5	83.5
	No	33	16.5	100.0
	Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

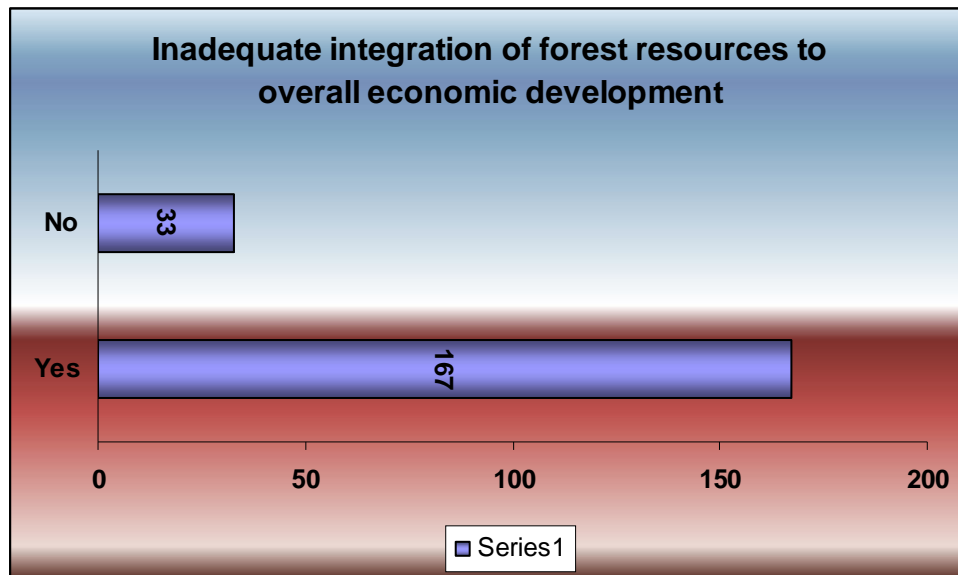


Table-3.14 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to over all economic development. It is observed that 83.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to inadequate integration of forest resources to over all economic development and 16.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.15

Reasons for backwardness-Food processing industry is undeveloped

Food processing industry is undeveloped	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	163	81.5	81.5



No	37	18.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

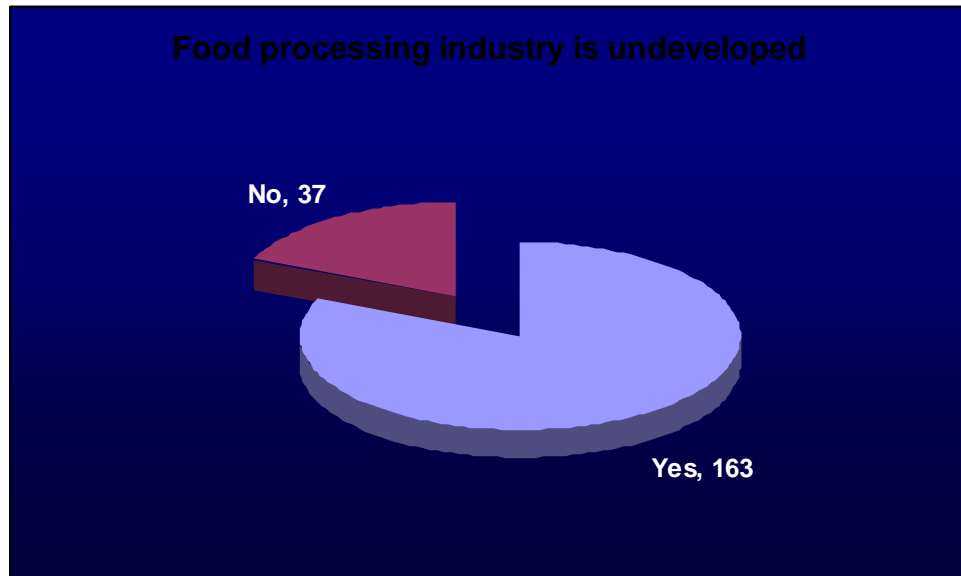


Table-3.15 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped. It is observed that 81.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to food processing industry is undeveloped and 18.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.16

Reasons for backwardness-Marketing efforts are insignificant

Marketing efforts are insignificant	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	158	79.0	79.0
No	42	21.0	100.0

Total	200	100.0
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Source: Primary Data

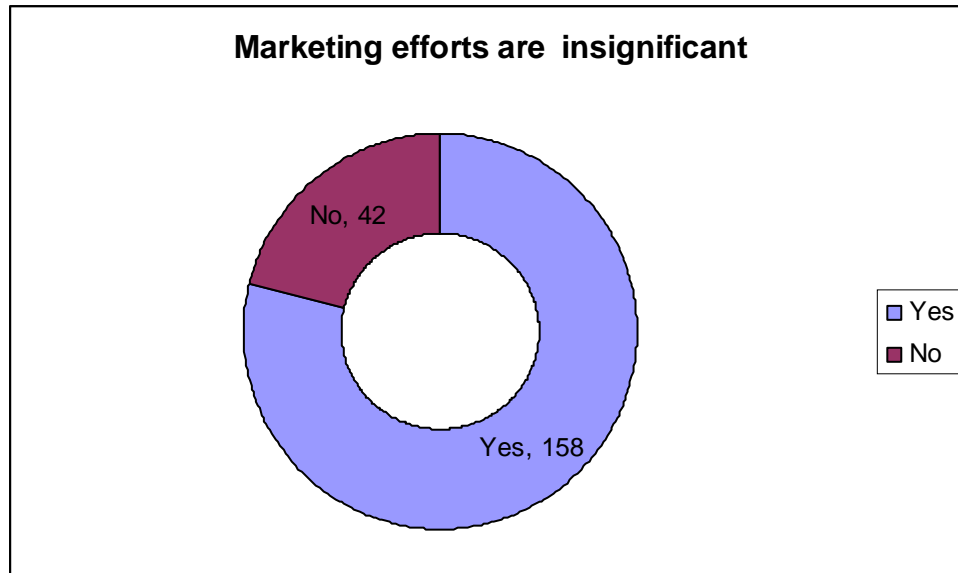


Table-3.16 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant. It is observed that 79 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to marketing efforts are insignificant and 21 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.17

Reasons for backwardness-The role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is limited

The role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	155	77.5	77.5

No	45	22.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

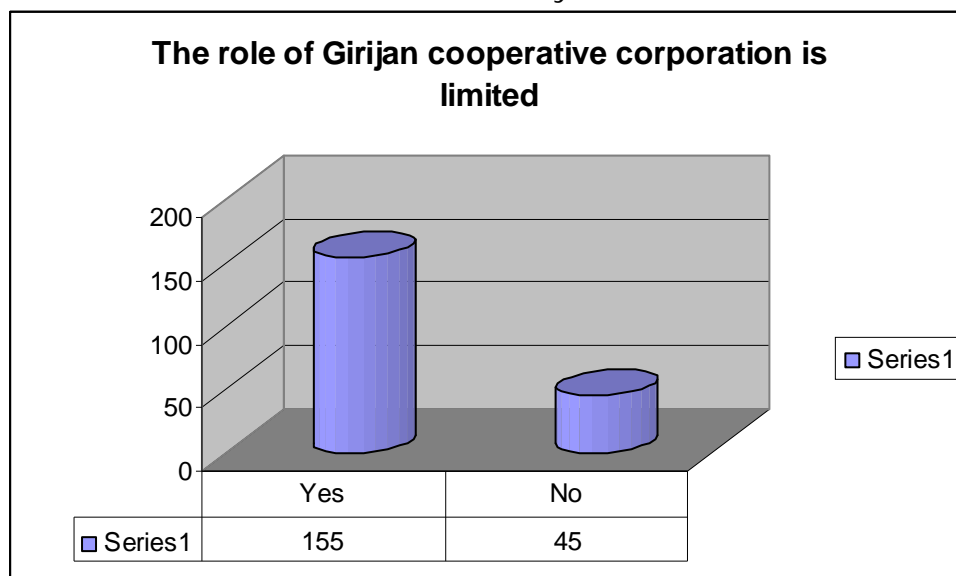


Table-3.17 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited. It is observed that 77.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited and 22.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.18

Reasons for backwardness-Tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets

Tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Yes	152	76.0	76.0
No	48	24.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

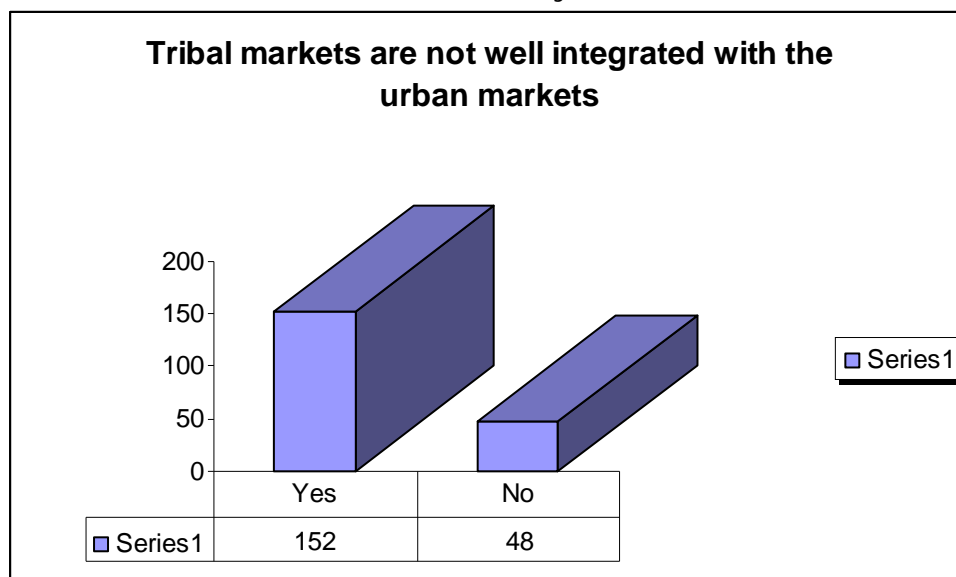


Table-3.18 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets. It is observed that 76 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets and 24 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.19

Reasons for backwardness-Limited role of institutions

Limited role of institutions	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Yes	146	73.0	73.0
No	54	27.0	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

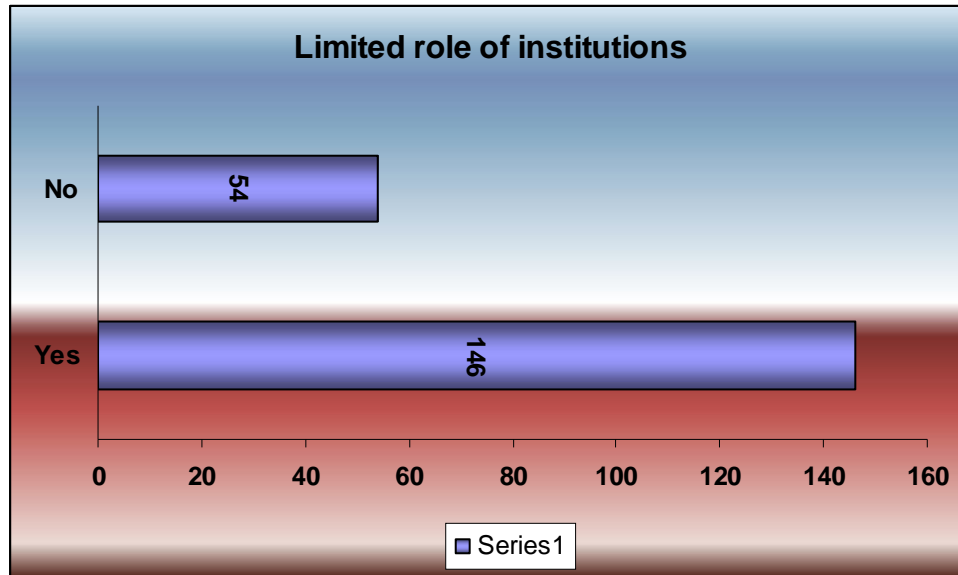


Table-3.19 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions. It is observed that 73 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to limited role of institutions and 27 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.20

Reasons for backwardness-Scale of enterprising activities is small

Scale of enterprising activities is small	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Yes	169	84.5	84.5
No	31	15.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

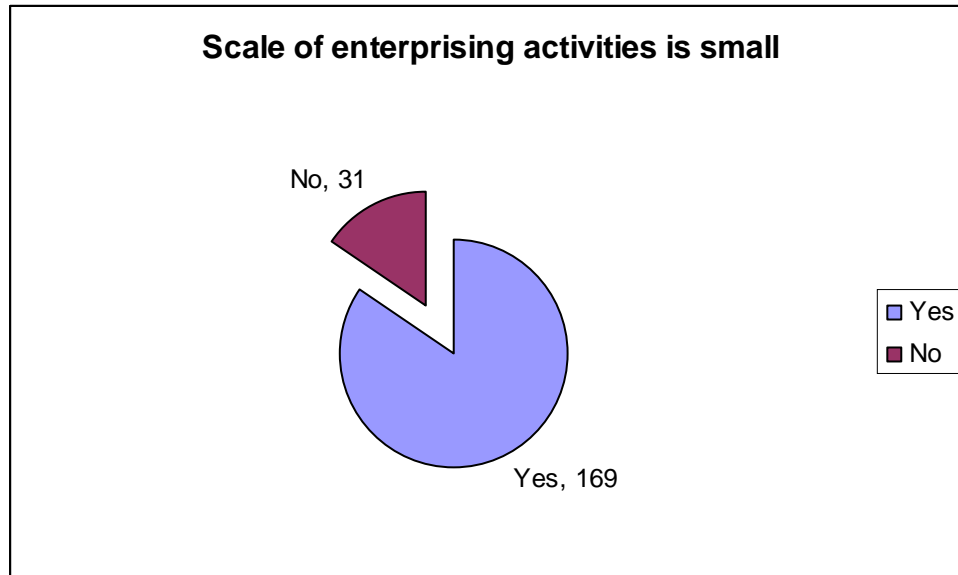


Table-3.20 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small. It is observed that 84.5 percent of the sample self employed tribals in the study area have observed that they are backward and lagging behind the non tribals due to scale of enterprising activities is small and 15.5 percent of the respondents did not subscribe to this view.

Table-3.21

Social category and dependency on outsiders

Social category	Dependency on outsiders		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-3.21 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.22

Social category and tribal value system

Social category	Tribal value system		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-3.22 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.23

Social category and lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development

Social category	Lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of 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-3.23 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.24

Social category and land alienation

Social category	Land alienation		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-3.24 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.25

Social category and inadequate credit

Social category	Inadequate credit		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	42	8	50
	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%

		24.9%	25.8%	25.0%
Koya		59	11	70
		84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		34.9%	35.5%	35.0%
Lambadi		68	12	80
		85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
		40.2%	38.7%	40.0%
Total		169	31	200
		84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.027, df=2,  $\rho=0.986$ ,  $r=-0.011$   
Source: Primary Data

Table-3.25 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit is found to be negative ( $r=-0.011$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.26

Social category and excess spending on drinks

Social category	Excess spending on drinks		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	43	7	50
	86.0%	14.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%

Koya		60	10	70
		85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
		34.9%	35.7%	35.0%
Lambadi		69	11	80
		86.3%	13.8%	100.0%
		40.1%	39.3%	40.0%
Total		172	28	200
		86.0%	14.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.009, df=2,  $p=0.996$ ,  $r=-0.004$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.26 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.27

Social category and very poor self economic initiatives

Social category	Very poor self economic initiatives		Total	
	Yes	No		
Konda Reddy		41	9	50
		82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
		25.8%	22.0%	25.0%

Koya	55	15	70
	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
	34.6%	36.6%	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=0.256, df=2, p=0.880, r=0.027

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.27 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives is found to be positive ( $r=0.027$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.28

Social category and very poor technology use

Social category	Very poor technology use		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	44	6	50
	88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%

Koya		62	8	70
		88.6%	11.4%	100.0%
		35.2%	33.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		70	10	80
		87.5%	12.5%	100.0%
		39.8%	41.7%	40.0%
Total		176	24	200
		88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.041, df=2,  $p=0.980$ ,  $r=0.009$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.28 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use is found to be positive ( $r=0.009$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.29

Social category and self complacent nature

Social category	Self complacent nature		Total	
	Yes	No		
Konda Reddy		42	8	50
		84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
		24.7%	26.7%	25.0%

Koya		59	11	70
		84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
		34.7%	36.7%	35.0%
Lambadi		69	11	80
		86.3%	13.8%	100.0%
		40.6%	36.7%	40.0%
Total		170	30	200
		85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.165, df=2,  $\rho=0.921$ ,  $r=-0.027$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.29 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature is found to be negative ( $r=-0.027$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.30

Social category and exorbitant rate of interest

Social category	Exorbitant rate of interest		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	39	11	50
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya	55	15	70

		78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
		35.3%	34.1%	35.0%
Lambadi		62	18	80
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		39.7%	40.9%	40.0%
Total		156	44	200
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.025, df=2, p=0.988, r=0.007

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.30 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest is found to be positive ( $r=0.007$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.31

Social category and dependency on unorganized sources for credit

Social category	Dependency on unorganized sources for credit		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	41	9	50
	82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
	25.3%	23.7%	25.0%
Koya	58	12	70



		82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
		35.8%	31.6%	35.0%
Lambadi		63	17	80
		78.8%	21.3%	100.0%
		38.9%	44.7%	40.0%
Total		162	38	200
		81.0%	19.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.453, df=2, p=0.798, r=0.039

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.31 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit is found to be positive ( $r=0.007$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.32

Social category and poor availment of development initiatives by the state

Social category	Poor availment of development initiatives by the state		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	37	13	50
	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	24.7%	26.0%	25.0%
Koya	53	17	70
	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%

		35.3%	34.0%	35.0%
Lambadi		60	20	80
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Total		150	50	200
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.046, df=2,  $p=0.977$ ,  $r=-0.006$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.32 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state is found to be negative ( $r=-0.006$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.33

Social category and poor nonfarm sector development

Social category	Poor nonfarm sector development		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	39	11	50
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya	55	15	70
	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%

		35.3%	34.1%	35.0%
Lambadi		62	18	80
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		39.7%	40.9%	40.0%
Total		156	44	200
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.025, df=2, p=0.988, r=0.007  
Source: Primary Data

Table-3.33 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development is found to be positive ( $r=0.007$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.34

Social category and inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development

Social category	Inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	41	9	50
	82.0%	18.0%	100.0%
	24.6%	27.3%	25.0%
Koya	60	10	70

		85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
		35.9%	30.3%	35.0%
Lambadi		66	14	80
		82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
		39.5%	42.4%	40.0%
Total		167	33	200
		83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.389, df=2, p=0.823, r=0.004

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.34 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development is found to be positive ( $r=0.004$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.35

Social category and food processing industry is undeveloped

Social category	Food processing industry is undeveloped		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	37	13	50
	74.0%	26.0%	100.0%
	22.7%	35.1%	25.0%
Koya	58	12	70
	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%

		35.6%	32.4%	35.0%
Lambadi		68	12	80
		85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
		41.7%	32.4%	40.0%
Total		163	37	200
		81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=2.601, df=2,  $p=0.272$ ,  $r=-0.104$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.35 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped is found to be negative ( $r=-0.104$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.36

Social category and marketing efforts are insignificant

Social category	Marketing efforts are insignificant		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	39	11	50
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	24.7%	26.2%	25.0%
Koya	55	15	70
	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%

		34.8%	35.7%	35.0%
Lambadi		64	16	80
		80.0%	20.0%	100.0%
		40.5%	38.1%	40.0%
Total		158	42	200
		79.0%	21.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.086, df=2,  $p=0.958$ ,  $r=-0.020$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.36 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant is found to be negative ( $r=-0.020$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.37

Social category and the role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is limited

Social category	The role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited		Total	
	Yes	No		
Konda Reddy		39	11	50
		78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
		25.2%	24.4%	25.0%
Koya		54	16	70
		77.1%	22.9%	100.0%

		34.8%	35.6%	35.0%
Lambadi		62	18	80
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		40.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Total		155	45	200
		77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.012, df=2, p=0.994, r=0.003

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.37 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited is found to be positive ( $r=0.003$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.38

Social category and tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets

Social category	Tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	38	12	50
	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Koya	53	17	70
	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
	34.9%	35.4%	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=0.006, df=2,  $\rho=0.997$ ,  $r=-0.003$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.38 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.39

Social category and limited role of institutions

Social category	Limited role of institutions		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	35	15	50
	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
	24.0%	27.8%	25.0%
Koya	52	18	70
	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
	35.6%	33.3%	35.0%
Lambadi	59	21	80
	73.8%	26.3%	100.0%



		40.4%	38.9%	40.0%
Total		146	54	200
		73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.310, df=2,  $\rho=0.856$ ,  $r=-0.028$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.39 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions is found to be negative ( $r=-0.028$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.40

Social category and scale of enterprising activities is small

Social category	Scale of enterprising activities is small		Total
	Yes	No	
Konda Reddy	42	8	50
	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	24.9%	25.8%	25.0%
Koya	59	11	70
	84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
	34.9%	35.5%	35.0%
Lambadi	68	12	80
	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%

		40.2%	38.7%	40.0%
Total		169	31	200
		84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.027, df=2,  $\rho=0.986$ ,  $r=-0.011$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.40 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by social category and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small. The correlation between the social category of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small is found to be negative ( $r=-0.011$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus scale of enterprising activities is small is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.41

Education and dependency on outsiders

Education	Dependency on outsiders		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%
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Chi-Square=0.001, df=1, p=0.973, r=0.002  
Source: Primary Data

Table-3.41 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on outsiders is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.42

Education and tribal value system

Education	Tribal value system		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, p=0.069, r=-0.129

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.42 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal value system is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.43

Education and lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development

Education	Lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	136	33	169
	80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
	82.4%	94.3%	84.5%
Above school level	29	2	31
	93.5%	6.5%	100.0%
	17.6%	5.7%	15.5%
Total	165	35	200
	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.102, df=1,  $p=0.078$ ,  $r=-0.125$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.43 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development is found to be negative ( $r=-0.029$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.44

Education and land alienation

Education		Land alienation		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		134	35	169
		79.3%	20.7%	100.0%
		84.3%	85.4%	84.5%
Above school level		25	6	31
		80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
		15.7%	14.6%	15.5%
Total		159	41	200
		79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.44 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation is found to be positive ( $r=0.014$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on land alienation is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.45

Education and inadequate credit

Education		Inadequate credit		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		142	27	169
		84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
		84.0%	87.1%	84.5%
Above school level		27	4	31
		87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
		16.0%	12.9%	15.5%
Total		169	31	200
		84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= $0.189$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.664$ ,  $r=-0.031$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.45 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness

with a focus on inadequate credit. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit is found to be negative ( $r=-0.011$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate credit is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.46

Education and excess spending on drinks

Education		Excess spending on drinks		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		147	22	169
		87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
		85.5%	78.6%	84.5%
Above school level		25	6	31
		80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
		14.5%	21.4%	15.5%
Total		172	28	200
		86.0%	14.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.874, df=1,  $p=0.350$ ,  $r=0.066$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.46 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness

with a focus on excess spending on drinks. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks is found to be positive ( $r=0.066$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on excess spending on drinks is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.47

Education and very poor self economic initiatives

Education	Very poor self economic initiatives		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	135	34	169
	79.9%	20.1%	100.0%
	84.9%	82.9%	84.5%
Above school level	24	7	31
	77.4%	22.6%	100.0%
	15.1%	17.1%	15.5%
Total	159	41	200
	79.5%	20.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= $0.097$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.775$ ,  $r=0.022$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.47 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness



with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives is found to be positive ( $r=0.022$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor self economic initiatives is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.48

Education and very poor technology use

Education		Very poor technology use		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		145	24	169
		85.8%	14.2%	100.0%
		82.4%	100.0%	84.5%
Above school level		31		31
		100.0%		100.0%
		17.6%		15.5%
Total		176	24	200
		88.0%	12.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square= $5.003$ ,  $df=1$ ,  $p=0.025$ ,  $r=-0.158$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.48 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness

with a focus on very poor technology use. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use is found to be negative ( $r=-0.158$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on very poor technology use is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.49

Education and self complacent nature

Education		Self complacent nature		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		143	26	169
		84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
		84.1%	86.7%	84.5%
Above school level		27	4	31
		87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
		15.9%	13.3%	15.5%
Total		170	30	200
		85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.127, df=1,  $p=0.722$ ,  $r=-0.025$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.49 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature. The correlation between the education of

the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature 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 education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on self complacent nature is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.50

Education and exorbitant rate of interest

Education	Exorbitant rate of interest		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	137	32	169
	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%
	87.8%	72.7%	84.5%
Above school level	19	12	31
	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
	12.2%	27.3%	15.5%
Total	156	44	200
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=5.969, df=1,  $p=0.015$ ,  $r=0.173$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.50 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest is found to be positive ( $r=0.173$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on exorbitant rate of interest is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.51

Education and dependency on unorganized sources for credit

Education	Dependency on unorganized sources for credit		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	141	28	169
	83.4%	16.6%	100.0%
	87.0%	73.7%	84.5%
Above school level	21	10	31
	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
	13.0%	26.3%	15.5%
Total	162	38	200
	81.0%	19.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=4.190, df=1, p=0.041, r=0.145

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.51 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit is found to be positive (r=0.145). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on dependency on unorganized sources for credit is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.52

Education and poor availment of development initiatives by the state

Education	Poor availment of development initiatives by the state		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	133	36	169
	78.7%	21.3%	100.0%
	88.7%	72.0%	84.5%
Above school level	17	14	31
	54.8%	45.2%	100.0%
	11.3%	28.0%	15.5%
Total	150	50	200
	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=7.953, df=1, p=0.005, r=0.199

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.52 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state is found to be positive (r=0.199). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor availment of development initiatives by the state is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.53

Education and poor nonfarm sector development

Education	Poor nonfarm sector development		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	137	32	169
	81.1%	18.9%	100.0%
	87.8%	72.7%	84.5%
Above school level	19	12	31
	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
	12.2%	27.3%	15.5%
Total	156	44	200
	78.0%	22.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=5.969, df=1, p=0.015, r=0.173

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.53 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development is found to be positive (r=0.173). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their

backwardness with a focus on poor non farm sector development is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.54

Education and inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development

Education	Inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	147	22	169
	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
	88.0%	66.7%	84.5%
Above school level	20	11	31
	64.5%	35.5%	100.0%
	12.0%	33.3%	15.5%
Total	167	33	200
	83.5%	16.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=9.596, df=1, p=0.002, r=0.219

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.54 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development is found to be positive ( $r=0.219$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their

backwardness with a focus on inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.55

Education and food processing industry is undeveloped

Education	Food processing industry is undeveloped		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	136	33	169
	80.5%	19.5%	100.0%
	83.4%	89.2%	84.5%
Above school level	27	4	31
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
	16.6%	10.8%	15.5%
Total	163	37	200
	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.762, df=1,  $p=0.383$ ,  $r=-0.062$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.55 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped is found to be negative ( $r=-0.062$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on food processing industry is undeveloped is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.56

Education and marketing efforts are insignificant

Education	Marketing efforts are insignificant		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	139	30	169
	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
	88.0%	71.4%	84.5%
Above school level	19	12	31
	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
	12.0%	28.6%	15.5%
Total	158	42	200
	79.0%	21.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=6.936, df=1, p=0.008, r=0.186

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.56 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant is found to be positive (r=0.020). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their

backwardness with a focus on marketing efforts are insignificant is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.57

Education and the role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is limited

Education	The role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	135	34	169
	79.9%	20.1%	100.0%
	87.1%	75.6%	84.5%
Above school level	20	11	31
	64.5%	35.5%	100.0%
	12.9%	24.4%	15.5%
Total	155	45	200
	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=3.547, df=1, p=0.060, r=0.133

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.57 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited is found to be positive ( $r=0.133$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the role of Girijan cooperative corporation is limited is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.58

Education and tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets

Education	Tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	127	42	169
	75.1%	24.9%	100.0%
	83.6%	87.5%	84.5%
Above school level	25	6	31
	80.6%	19.4%	100.0%
	16.4%	12.5%	15.5%
Total	152	48	200
	76.0%	24.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.434, df=1,  $\rho=0.510$ ,  $r=-0.047$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.58 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets is found to be negative ( $r=-0.047$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on the tribal markets are not well integrated with urban markets is found to be statistically independent.

Table-3.59

## Education and limited role of institutions

Education		Limited role of institutions		Total
		Yes	No	
Up to school level		130	39	169
		76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
		89.0%	72.2%	84.5%
Above school level		16	15	31
		51.6%	48.4%	100.0%
		11.0%	27.8%	15.5%
Total		146	54	200
		73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=8.514, df=1,  $p=0.004$ ,  $r=0.206$

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.59 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions is found to be positive ( $r=0.206$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on limited role of institutions is found to be statistically dependent.

Table-3.60

Education and scale of enterprising activities is small

Education	Scale of enterprising activities is small		Total
	Yes	No	
Up to school level	142	27	169
	84.0%	16.0%	100.0%
	84.0%	87.1%	84.5%
Above school level	27	4	31
	87.1%	12.9%	100.0%
	16.0%	12.9%	15.5%
Total	169	31	200
	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=0.189, df=1,  $p=0.664$ ,  $r=-0.031$ 

Source: Primary Data

Table-3.60 refers to the distribution of the sample self employed tribal entrepreneurs by their education and by their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small. The correlation between the education of the self employed tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus on scale of enterprising activities is small is found to be negative ( $r=-0.031$ ). 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 tribals and their perceptions about their backwardness with a focus scale of enterprising activities is small is found to be statistically independent.

It is concluded that the reasons for the backwardness of the tribals as perceived by the sample respondents are identified and arranged in the descending order of endorsement which include very poor technology use (88%), excess spending on drinks (86%), self complacent nature (85%), scale of enterprising activities is small (84.5%), inadequate credit (84.5%), inadequate integration of forest resources to overall economic development (83.5%), lack of proper interface with modern mechanisms of development (82.5%), tribal value system (82%), food processing industry is undeveloped (81.5%), dependency on unorganized sources for credit (81%), land alienation (79.5%), very poor self economic initiatives (79.5%), marketing efforts are insignificant (79.5%), exorbitant rate of interest (78%), poor nonfarm sector development (78%), the role of Girijan Cooperative Corporation is limited (77.5%), tribal markets are not well integrated with the urban markets (76%), poor availment of development initiatives by the state (75%), limited role of institutions (73%), and dependency on outsiders (68%).