

Impact of Public Distribution System and Micro - Tribal entrepreneurs on Food Security of Tribal People in Salem District

¹Dr. A. Elangovan

²Mrs. P. Kalpana

Abstract

The research aimed to determine how successful tribal entrepreneurs had been at fostering economic growth and securing access to nutritious food in their communities of operation. The study's methodology is based on empirical research principles, namely, the views of tribe members who have found gainful employment thanks to the efforts of tribal entrepreneurs. Salem district, which has the biggest number of tribal people in Tamil Nadu, was chosen as the study's primary location. To have a more thorough understanding of the tribal people's analysis, observational techniques will be used. The study's sample size is predetermined in accordance with the statistical methods and the data's inherent characteristics. After analyzing the pilot study data, the study determined that a total of 224 participants would be an appropriate sample size for the main research. The cronbach alpha of the data gathering device was 0.932, confirms the results of the reliability, showing that it is dependable. Because it was impossible to randomly pick the sample without the population frame, a non-random sampling approach was used to select the sample. Utilizing a method called 'purposive sampling'. The information was gathered by conducting interviews in accordance with the data collecting instrument. Based on coding and structural linkages, the obtained data were analyzed using the Analysis of Movement Structure. The effects of tribal entrepreneurs on the creation of jobs and the maintenance of food security in Salem District's tribal communities were analyzed using a structural equation modeling approach. Employment possibilities for tribal members have enhanced greatly from the commercial endeavors of tribal entrepreneurs, particularly in the areas of manufacturing and commerce. People who made appropriate usage of the employment opportunities provided by the tribal entrepreneurs have attained significant food security. The PDS has significant role in ensuring the food security among the tribal people in the study area.

Keywords: Tribal Entrepreneurs, Tribal People, Food Security and Tribal Areas

¹ Dr. A. Elangovan, Former Professor and Head, Department of Commerce, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu- 636 011.

² Mrs. P. Kalpana, Ph. D Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, Periyar University, Salem, Tamil Nadu- 636 011.

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Micro - Tribal Entrepreneurs and Business Intention in Tribal Areas

The efforts that have been made to integrate tribal people into mainstream society have, instead, resulted in cultural marginalization, dehumanization, and a lack of access to resources for sustaining livelihoods. In general, the aboriginal people are labeled as uncivilized, savage, primitive, and backward. These are all negative descriptors. Aside from these considerations, the attempts of dominant and exploitative societal elements towards cultural homogeneity have contributed to the destruction of the human rights of the tribes, as well as their culture and identity. Regarding indigenous people, systematic and widespread violations of human rights have been committed on a massive scale³. Due to biological and physical constraints, many Indian tribes, particularly the most vulnerable tribal groups known as PTG (primitive tribal groups), still live in very backward conditions and do not have access to many development services given by the government. Because of these roadblocks, a significant portion of the individuals who belong to these groups are unable to take part in the continuous development process that is intended for the indigenous communities of our nation.

In addition to this, the Indian Constitution does not permit them to make use of their privileges, rights, or concessions, therefore they are unable to exercise or make use of them. Their rights to live as humans, with dignity and equality, their rights to cultivable land, forest, water, and other means of livelihood resources, as well as their rights to freedom and expression, among other rights, have been violated in the name of national development projects being taken up in the tribal areas, which do not directly cater to their essential needs. This sub-human condition is witnessed in their lives as their rights to cultivable land, forest, water, and other means of livelihood resources, as well as their rights to freedom and expression, among As a consequence of this, a great number of tribal villages and settlements have been eradicated, which has resulted in the tribal groups being deprived and dispossessed of the resources necessary for their means of subsistence. Furthermore, a great number of the tribal groups' members have been uprooted, and their communities have been fragmented.

Within the context of the bigger picture that is the process of development, the minority has become even more destitute, and they are also being alienated and isolated from the population at large. This is a very significant issue that is often confronted by the tribes who live in the interior. Because of the deterioration caused by the natural forest environment and the lack of resources, the most vulnerable tribal groups who now occupy the communities deep inside the inner forests are having a difficult time squeezing out a living for themselves. There have been numerous efforts put out by the state and federal government in addition to NGOs toward the elevation of these groups; nonetheless, the result that was expected has not taken place. Even though they are illiterate, change happens very slowly. However, after many years of consistent welfare activities taken by public and private agencies, the education levels are slowly catching up, which makes them realize that they need to change in order to keep up with the current pace of development.

The vulnerable tribal groups are not only falling behind the other groups economically, but they are also suffering from major health related issues owing to their poor intake of food. This is because the other groups consume more food than the vulnerable tribal groups do. In addition to their economic struggles and lack of resources for survival, recent times have seen witness issues relating to ownership of land and forest become a common feature in the

³ Radhakrishna, M. (2009). Starvation among primitive tribal groups. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 13-16.

majority of the country's tribal areas. These issues have become a common feature in most of the country's tribal areas. The ideological conviction in sustainability that drives tribal entrepreneurs to seek for, develop, and capitalize on opportunities utilizing multiple aims serves as a primary source of motivation for them. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are only going to be accomplished if this fundamental issue of the 'motivation' of an entrepreneur in the pursuit of a sustainable living is answered. Isolated from the progress made in a world that is globalized, the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goals is achieved by an internal drive or motivation, in conjunction with assistance from the government.

A new culture of entrepreneurship is emerging in India as a result of the post-liberalization of the Indian economy (beginning in 2005 and continuing forward). This culture is characterized by seizing commercial chances and embracing global challenges. At every level, the Union and State governments are working to ensure that essential inputs of entrepreneurship, such as competent human resources, effective and efficient institutional support, the creation of new ventures, and advanced management techniques, are met. Micro and small businesses are more vulnerable to threats posed by global problems in the form of cheap prices and high quality of the goods and services offered. On the other side, these difficulties have opened up brand new commercial chances for the entrepreneurs in the surrounding area. The metro areas and large cities are often the only places where new ideas can be incubated because of the strong infrastructure and high degree of entrepreneurial awareness in these locations. Industrial activities exhibit extraordinary growth in such places, but the same activities battle mightily for their existence in cities with weak development as well as in rural regions. In the context of India, numerous elements like as caste, religion, family background, educational and technical background, occupational history, migratory characteristics, and so on all have an impact on the likelihood of someone starting their own business.

The environmental factors both external (such as government policies and competition, for example) and internal (such as individuals, groups, production processes, machinery equipments, and human resources, for example) are determining factors for the study of the nature and practices of entrepreneurship. People who live in tribal communities may have customs, beliefs, and ways of life that are uniquely their own. They would rather live apart from other people and avoid being influenced by the shifting social and cultural landscape that surrounds them. They were forced to relocate to cities as a result of low agricultural production, an increased burden of agriculture brought on by population growth, and essentially no industrial infrastructure facilities. As a consequence, they are unable to take use of the amenities and opportunities that are available to other parts of the population. Because of this circumstance, they found themselves caught in a never-ending cycle of difficulties, including destitution, illiteracy, bad health, starvation, joblessness, and social oppression. Development of entrepreneurship is the one and only answer to these social and economic issues that might lead to their elimination.

Literature Survey

The growth of a nation's economy is directly correlated to the level of entrepreneurial activity in that nation. The success of a nation's entrepreneurs is the single most important factor in determining that nation's economic trajectory. It is common practice to refer to as an entrepreneur a person who initiates the establishment of his or her own industry or company. Women entrepreneurs may be described as an individual woman or a group of women who

originate, organize, and run a commercial company on their own or together. Recent years have seen a rise in the profile of gender equality and women's empowerment, especially within the context of tribal communities. Strong economic development in a nation is dependent on a number of factors, one of which is the economic autonomy of its women. If you live in a nation where finding a job is not a given, one of the most effective strategies that women can use to work toward financial independence and lift themselves out of poverty is to start their own businesses⁴. Participation of women in entrepreneurial endeavors would result in more efficient use of available labor, the creation of revenue, and as a consequence, an increase in the overall quality of life. The economic empowerment of women through the activities of entrepreneurship led to the empowerment of women in many other areas, including socio-economic opportunity, property rights, political representation, social equality, personal right, family development, community development, and finally the development of the nation⁵. There has been much praise for the role that microcredit facilities play in bolstering entrepreneurial endeavors and giving people, particularly women, a sense of agency. To help those at the "bottom of the pyramid," the government and policymakers have launched microcredit programmes. One way the Indian government is helping the people listed above find work and keeps their jobs is through the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) microcredit program. As such, the current research looks at how effective this microcredit plan has been in helping to provide job opportunities and improve the economic standing of indigenous women business owners. The empirical analysis makes use of ordered logistic regression, Wilcoxon Sign test, and Effect Size test. According to the data, there is a direct correlation between loan size and chances of finding a job. Financial, emotional, and social independence were all bolstered for the women who lived there. According to the research, providing assistance in the form of microcredit may help create jobs and give women more agency. Additionally, it implies that the government and the banking sector may enhance the existing policies and take initiatives to increase the accessibility of the scheme and to create a supporting environment to assist borrowers during the initial stage of the venture through various training programmes⁶.

The expansion of business ownership and entrepreneurial activity has a direct bearing on the growth of the nation's economy because of the role it plays in the production of national revenue and jobs. In industrialized nations, it is responsible for around sixty percent of the employment share. The formation of new businesses is being actively encouraged by the government as a means of combating the twin challenges of unemployment and poverty⁷. The growth of entrepreneurial activity in India is well-positioned to take advantage of significant prospects. There are many areas of the business world that have not yet been established. Because of this, there is now a greater potential for the growth of entrepreneurial activity in India. The nation does not have enormous business potential; rather, it faces obstacles in its path to growth. The most significant problems that Indian entrepreneurs face are related to a lack of entrepreneurial abilities as well as inadequate infrastructure. The purpose of this study

⁴ Behera, B. (2017). Women Entrepreneurship Development In Tribal Areas In Odisha: An Effective Means Of Women Empowerment. *International Journal of Trade & Commerce-IIARTC*.

⁵ Sarma, G. (2014). An Analytical Study on Entrepreneurial Activity as a tool for socioeconomic development of Tribal Women in BTAD area of Assam. *IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance*, 3(2), 49-52.

⁶ Sahu, T. N., Agarwala, V., & Maity, S. (2021). Effectiveness of microcredit in employment generation and livelihood transformation of tribal women entrepreneurs: evidence from PMMY. *Journal of Small Business & Entrepreneurship*, 1-22.

⁷ Dandekar, V. M., & Rath, N. (1971). Poverty in india-i: Dimensions and trends. *Economic and Political weekly*, 25-48.

is for the researchers to discuss the key problems that face the growth of entrepreneurship in India as well as the tremendous possibilities that exist⁸. Production is mostly located in rural regions, where antiquated hand-operated looms are used. This article examines the elements that encourage or discourage indigenous women to start a handloom business. This study relies on primary data obtained at the business level from two prominent tribes in Assam: the Bodo and the Mising. Information was gathered from five Assam districts with a presence of indigenous tribes engaged in the handloom industry. The results of the probit model within the framework of the random utility model of economic choice indicate that a woman's decision to become a handloom micro-entrepreneur is significantly influenced by her age, her familiarity with other handloom micro-entrepreneurs, her family's history of business, her access to credit, and her willingness to take risks. The research recommends a comprehensive policy strategy for the growth of the handloom sector in tribal communities⁹. The advancement of India's tribal people, traditionally a disadvantaged group, may be aided by encouraging entrepreneurial endeavors among them. This study examines the many research done on tribal entrepreneurship and draws some significant connections between them. The study goes on to examine the themes and problems that have emerged from the existing literature, to point out the gaps in the research, and to provide some suggestions for where future studies on tribal entrepreneurship may go.¹⁰

There is a particularly vulnerable demographic in India that consists of tribal people, members of scheduled tribes and castes. There are 12.44% of the country's tribal peoples and 11.9% of the country's land area may be found in the state of Rajasthan. To better understand the chances accessible to aspiring businesses and the relationships between socio-psychological factors and entrepreneurial prowess, an exploratory research was done in two tribal regions of Rajasthan. Based on the analysis of the relationship between socio-psychological factors and entrepreneurial orientation, study found that education, socioeconomic status, and aspiration are all positively correlated with entrepreneurial orientation, while age is negatively correlated, suggesting that the younger a person is, the more entrepreneurial variables he has. The older population was found to have lower levels of these characteristics¹¹. Freshwater aquaculture has been expanding rapidly in recent years in Tripura, the second smallest state in the northeastern area of India. A combination of entrepreneurial zeal and government backing is largely responsible for this shift. The dynamics of fish farmers' behavior were impacted by entrepreneurial traits as creativity, drive for success, willingness to take risks, and initiative. This research sought to get an understanding of the business practices of tribal fish growers in Tripura State. To further increase entrepreneurial interest in the aquaculture sector of the state, a tailor-made entrepreneurship development program based on the characteristics revealed in the research is needed¹². The purpose of this article is to investigate what factors contribute to the success and vitality of indigenous entrepreneurs. There is a large indigenous population in the Indian state of Mizoram, thus the government has

⁸ Singh, S. K., & Ram, P. (2017). Entrepreneurship development in India: Opportunities and challenges. *Splint International Journal of Professionals*, 4(3), 75-81.

⁹ Hazarika, B., & Goswami, K. (2018). Micro-entrepreneurship development in the handloom industry: an empirical analysis among the tribal women in Assam. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 14(1), 22-38.

¹⁰ Basu, A., & Bharti, P. (2016). Entrepreneurship development among Tribals in India. *EDII Repository*

¹¹ Hajong, D., & Sharma, J. P. (2016). Socio-psychological Correlates of Tribal Entrepreneurship Development. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 10(3), 27-31.

¹² Pandey, D. K., & De, H. K. (2015). Entrepreneurial behaviour of tribal fish farmers in Tripura, north-east India. *Indian Journal of Fisheries*, 62(1), 149-152.

stepped in to provide financial incentives for people to start their own businesses¹³. However, advancements in entrepreneurialism remain stagnant in the area. This research examines the elements that can impact entrepreneurial vitality and success in an indigenous community via the prism of their tribal culture and institutions in an effort to explain the apparent failure of traditional approaches to stimulate entrepreneurship in Mizoram (India). The findings debunk two commonly held beliefs by demonstrating that tribal values are the primary catalysts of entrepreneurial vitality, whereas conventional features and attitudes have little bearing¹⁴.

Research Gap

According to the literature review there is a gap in the research on how tribal entrepreneurship affects the capacity of tribal people to attain food security due to the employment created by these initiatives. Most research has focused on the opportunities and challenges facing tribal entrepreneurs in different parts of India. Despite studies' emphasis on tribal entrepreneurs' efforts, neither the number of jobs created nor the progress made toward food security for tribal members have been measured. It is unclear how tribal entrepreneurship affects the ability of tribe members to provide for themselves by way of the money they earn from different jobs. This study aims to fill the void in the literature by investigating the impact of these programs on the professional and economic development of tribal people based on assessment of the role of tribal entrepreneurship.

Statement of the Problem

The individuals of one tribe have been shown by several anthropologists to have a distinct social hierarchy. Present day, however, sees the existence of a dilemma. Isolating the tribal people from the nontribalsmen via discrimination for their own protection may seem counterintuitive, but over time, this strategy will actually bring the tribals up to level with the nontribesmen. Assimilation of the tribal people into the national mainstream without disturbance is the current popular view. Dissolution and integration might be challenging to achieve simultaneously. The high prevalence of illiteracy and the extremely high rate of early dropout among the tribal people in the area are mostly attributable to factors such as early engagement of children into labor, extreme poverty, and a lack of a supporting education culture at home and in the community. Tribal youngsters are not making full use of the education stipend program, reserve employment, or educational institutions. The indigenous peoples of India have been greatly influenced by the country's mainstream cultural currents. Because of this cultural shift, the tribal people are now divided along new lines. British colonial policies, the unequal effects of economic growth, and varying degrees of engagement with the larger community all contributed to the stratification of India's tribal communities. The distance between the tribals and the non-tribals has shrunk somewhat as a result of modernization and industrialization, but this has come with its own set of challenges. Displaced indigenous peoples have not been integrated into the modern economy. Young individuals from the local tribal communities who work in the tourist industry as guides or in other capacities are more likely to partake in such libations. The moneylenders enslaved them by giving them loans at usurious interest rates and then mortgaging their farms, cutting them off from the land they

¹³ Sahoo, M. P., Kalyani, M., & Hathy, P. R. (2014). Socio-Psychological Correlations with Tribal Entrepreneurships in the SC & ST Community Development of Mayurbhanj and Rayagada district of Orissa (India). *International Journal of Application or Innovation in Engineering & Management*, 3(1), 193-203.

¹⁴ Thakur, S. S., & Ray, A. S. (2020). Dynamism and performance of indigenous entrepreneurs: role of tribal culture and failure of policy incentives in Mizoram (India). *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*, 41(1), 129-160.

relied on for subsistence. The debt piled up, and the indigenous people were exploited and forced into poverty as a result. Before the arrival of the British, the indigenous peoples had complete control over their environment, including the land, woods, animals, water, soil, fish, etc. Most of the resources available to indigenous peoples were based on their ability to collect forest-based items and their willingness to live in harmony with forests, making them reliant on nature. Native communities have long relied on their innate understanding of and connection to the natural world to provide for themselves and their families. Providing employment and ensuring food security for the tribal people, the study's major objective is one way in which tribal entrepreneurship may help.

Need for the Study

Social entrepreneurship and tribal entrepreneurship are two ideas that have recently gained traction and attracted the attention of planners and policy makers as potential strategies for reducing poverty, boosting the economy, and empowering marginalized groups throughout the nation. Research on tribal entrepreneurship, however, is seen as having more broad societal value. While the government has made concerted attempts throughout time to engage all populations who are socially and economically disadvantaged, members of STs have had comparatively little opportunities to meet with individuals from other groups. STs are often isolated and marginalized since they do not share the dominant language, culture, and traditions of the State in which they reside. This is in contrast to the majority population, who do speak the state's official language and are immersed in its associated traditions and customs. Their social acceptance naturally declined as a result. In order to better their lot, it is crucial to ensure that they have access to basic necessities like food, clothes, and housing as well as medical care, formal education, and gainful work in order to encourage them to abandon their old ways of life. STs, unlike individuals in other communities, rely primarily on natural resources for subsistence and often combine food gathering, hunting, cattle keeping, and farming in their daily life. As a result, it is essential to provide STs with additional inputs in the form of education and training to alter their worldview and enhance their skill set, transforming them into a valuable resource that can be put to use in the exploitation of other natural resources in and around their habitat. Thus, it seems that long-overlooked STs need specialized entrepreneurial development courses. Many new business owners have emerged in tribal communities as a direct consequence of the improvisational methods used in the tribal curriculum. Researchers feel compelled to look into this topic because of the critical role that tribal entrepreneurs play in ensuring the well-being of their communities by creating jobs and ensuring a steady supply of nutritious food.

Aim of the Study

- To measure the impacts of tribal entrepreneurs in creating job sources for local people and ensuring food security based on income from the jobs.
- To assess the role of PDS in ensuring the food security among the tribal people of Salem District.

Research Design

Empirical research principles informed the study's approach, which centered on the opinions of tribal people who had gained work as a result of the efforts of tribal entrepreneurs. The principal area for the research was decided to be the Salem district since it is home to the largest population of tribal people in all of Tamil Nadu. Observational methods will be employed to get a deeper comprehension of the analysis performed by the opinions given by

tribal people. The sample size of the research has already been decided by the statistical procedures and the nature of the data itself. Data from the pilot study indicated that a sample size of 198 individuals would be sufficient for the full investigation. The data collection tool's trustworthiness was confirmed by its 0.932 cronbach's alpha, indicating its dependability. Without the population frame, a random sampling method would not have been viable; hence a non-random sampling method was utilized instead. The purposive sampling technique was used for selection of sample from the population. The study conducted interviews to acquire the data from the tribal people. The gathered data was evaluated by Analysis of Movement Structur, which relied on coding and structural links to draw conclusions. The structural equation modeling was used for examining the impacts created by the tribal entrepreneurship in the areas of employment opportunities and ensuring food security among tribal people of Salem District.

Analysis and Interpretations

The data were collected from the tribal people who are employed with the tribal people who are running their own business in the form of entrepreneurship. The tribal entrepreneurs tend to procure or produce materials in the tribal areas and manage to make profits out of them. The various forms of buying and selling are also carried out by the tribal entrepreneurs.

Table –1
Public Distribution System

Variables	Categories	Frequency	Percent
Types of PDS Cards	<i>AAY</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>47.00</i>
	PHH	75	33.00
	NPHH	34	15.00
	Total	224	100.00
Household Consumption of PDS Food-grains	Yes	224	100.00
	No	---	---
	Total	224	100.00
Lack of PDS food grains will make to suffer from hunger	Yes	110	49.10
	<i>No</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>50.90</i>
	Total	224	100.00
Despite PDS food-grains do any of the family members be in Hunger	<i>Yes</i>	<i>190</i>	<i>84.83</i>
	Sometimes	21	9.37
	No	13	5.80
	Total	224	100.00
Obtaining Full Allocation of PDS food-grains	<i>Yes</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>85.71</i>
	No	32	14.29
	Total	224	100.00

Good quality of Food-grains from PDS	Yes	125	55.80
	Somewhat	68	30.36
	No	31	13.84
	Total	224	100.00
Acceptance of Cash transfer	Yes	26	11.60
	No	198	88.40
	Total	224	100.00

(Source: Primary Data)

The table 3 explains the diverse variables that help to assess the working of PDS in the remote tribal areas of Salem District. The majority of the tribal people AAY cards which has got 47 percent of responses followed by PHH cards which has got 33 percent of responses and NPHH has got 15 percent of responses. The household consumption of the PDS food grains is vital for the people of remote tribal areas which are explained by 100 percent responses in yes category. Nearly 49 percent of the tribal people will suffer from hunger if there is no supply of food-grains from the PDS. The supply of PDS is not sufficient as explained by 84.83 percent of responses in the yes category for the variable of family members suffering from hunger despite PDS food grains. The variable of obtaining full allocation of food-grains from the PDS is attained by 85.71 percent of the remote tribal people living in the Salem district. There are 55.80 percent of tribal people who feel that the PDS supplies good quality of food-grains. The remote tribal people are willing to carry on with the PDS food-grains instead of cash transfer which is supported by 88.40 percent of tribal people involved in the study.

The tribal people who are employed under these tribal entrepreneurs were used for ascertaining the impact on employment opportunities and food security. In order to enhance their economic standing, these people are making extensive use of the forest's resources. An overview of the impact assessment's several subfields.

Table – 2
Number of Variables and Reliability Value of Each Aspect

S. No	Aspects	Number of Variables	Cronbach Value
1.	Provision of Employment Opportunities	4	0.769
2.	Fair and Equitable Wages	3	0.956
3.	Lack of Need for Relocation	4	0.815
4.	Regional Development	3	0.894
5.	Food Security	5	0.949
Total		19	0.901

(Source: Primary Data)

The scales were reduced to factors based on the opinions of the tribal people and those regression scores were used for building the structural equation model which is explained below

Hypothesis Testing based on Structural Equation Modelling

The following hypotheses are formulated based on the responses of the tribal people in examining the impact of tribal entrepreneurship in the areas of provision of employment opportunities and food security.

1. ***There is positive relationship between the Tribal Entrepreneurship and Provision of Employment Opportunities, Fair as well as Equitable Wages, Lack of Need for Relocation and Regional Development of tribal areas.***
2. ***There is positive relationship between the effects of tribal entrepreneurship and food security.***

Structural Model – Impact Assessment of Tribal Entrepreneurship

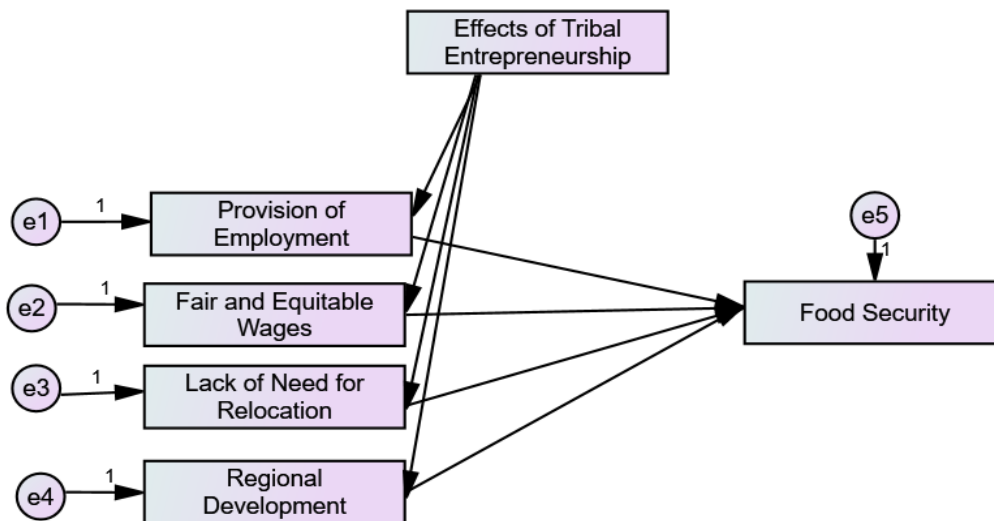


Chart- 1- Theoretical Model - Latent Structural Equation Model Determining Impacts of Tribal Entrepreneurship on Employment and Food Security

The factors impacting the provision of the employment opportunities and food security based on the working of the tribal entrepreneurs is evaluated using the latent factor modeling. The variables involved in the model are having significant impacts based on the tribal entrepreneurship. The number of variables involved in the model and its nature is explained below.

Table – 3 – Summary of Model

S. No	Nature	Count
1.	Exogenous Variables	6
2.	Endogeneous Variables	5
Total		11

Model Fit Summary

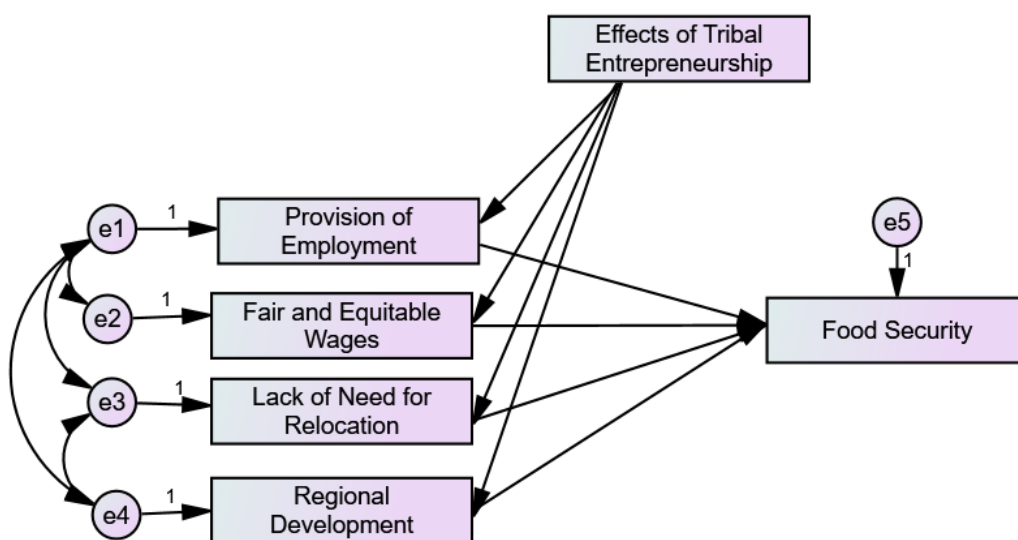


Chart- 2- Model Fit - Latent Structural Equation Model Determining Impacts of Tribal Entrepreneurship on Employment and Food Security

Table – 4
Regression Weights

S.No	Dependent	Independent	Estimate	SE	CR	P-Value
1.	Provision of Employment	Effects of Tribal Entrepreneurship	0.349	0.061	5.715	***
2.	Fair and Equitable Wages	Effects of Tribal Entrepreneurship	0.254	0.066	3.284	***

3.	Lack of Need for Relocation	Effects of Tribal Entrepreneurship	0.763	0.059	12.992	***
4.	Regional Development	Effects of Tribal Entrepreneurship	0.357	0.066	5.417	***
5.	Food Security	Provision of Employment	-0.147	0.074	-1.979	0.048
6.	Food Security	Fair and Equitable Wages	0.525	0.054	9.659	***
7.	Food Security	Lack of Need for Relocation	0.004	0.056	0.076	0.939
8.	Food Security	Regional Development	0.236	0.071	3.323	***

(Source: Compiled from AMOS output)

Results of Hypotheses Testing

1. ***There is positive relationship between the Tribal Entrepreneurship and Provision of Employment Opportunities, Fair as well as Equitable Wages, Lack of Need for Relocation and Regional Development of tribal areas.***

The relationship is significant among all factors that are identified by the study which is Provision of Employment Opportunities, Fair as well as Equitable Wages, Need for Relocation and Regional Development of tribal areas. The tribal entrepreneurship is making significant impact on the overall lifestyle of the tribal people and development of the tribal community. The unstandardised co-efficients explain the significant relationship among the various factors of employment opportunities, fair wages, relocation and regional development to that of tribal entrepreneurship.

2. ***There is positive relationship between the effects of tribal entrepreneurship and food security.***

The food security is influenced by the factors of the fair and equitable wages as well as regional development of the tribal areas as the results of tribal entrepreneurship. The working of the tribal entrepreneurship is ensuring food security based on the effects of wages and development of the regions. The relationship is statistically significant which is explained by the p-value. The prediction among the variables can be ascertained based on the unstandardised co-efficients.

Overall Model Fit Summary

Table – 5
Regression Weights

S.No	Measures	Literature Value	Tested Value
1.	CMIN	<5.00	4.011
2.	GFI	>0.080	0.924
3.	AGFI	>0.080	0.832
4.	NFI	>0.080	0.904
5.	CFI	>0.090	0.907
6.	RMR	<0.08	0.053
7.	RMSEA	<0.09	0.079

(Source: Compiled from AMOS output)

The overall model fit summary suggests that model is significantly fit which can be used for predicting the impacts on the tribal entrepreneurship on provision of employment opportunities and ensuring food security among tribal groups.

Discussions

The tribal entrepreneurship is evolving with the implementation of various entrepreneurial schemes by the government. The tribal entrepreneurs are vital for maintaining the connecting link between the business world and tribal economy. The study has revealed that the tribal entrepreneurs are making significant impact on the provision of employment opportunities, lack of need for regional development, ability to generate fair wages for tribal people and regional development of the tribal areas in Salem district. The effects of tribal entrepreneurs are felt by the tribal people and regionalization of the business will help to generate more income. The tribal people are able to attain employment opportunities based on the business forms of tribal entrepreneurship which also reduces the need for relocation leading to pressure on urban infrastructure. The policies to improve the tribal entrepreneurship will significantly reduce the migration from these areas. The employment opportunities are enabling the tribal people to generate income at their own places and contribute for the business process. The food security of these people is ensured by the income generated by the job opportunities. The tribal entrepreneurs are playing crucial role in empowering the tribal people economically as well as enable them to attain food security based on the income generated. The PDS has significant role in ensuring the food security among the tribal people in the study area along with entrepreneurial activities.

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