



## Notice for the PhD Viva Voce Examination

Ms Regeena Augustine (Reg. No. 1630070), PhD scholar at CHRIST (Deemed to be University), will defend her PhD thesis at the public viva-voce examination on Wednesday, 27 October 2021 at 10.30 am on the WebEx Meeting platform.

<b>Title of the Thesis</b>	:	<b>Tribal Population and Skill Development Programme: A Study of Idukki District in Kerala</b>
<b>Discipline</b>	:	<b>Economics</b>
<b>External Examiner</b> (Outside Karnataka)	:	<b>Dr Sunil Kumar S Menon</b> Associate Professor Post Graduate Department of Economics Maharajas College, Kochi- 682011 Kerala
<b>External Examiner</b> (Within Karnataka)	:	<b>Dr V Basil Hans</b> Associate Professor and Head Department of Economics Faculty of Arts, St Aloysius Evening College Mangalore Karnataka
<b>Supervisor</b>	:	<b>Dr Greeshma Manoj</b> Assistant Professor Department of Economics School of Social Sciences CHRIST (Deemed to be University) Bengaluru - 560029 Karnataka

The members of the faculty members of the Department and the School, interested experts and research scholars of all the branches of research are cordially invited to attend this open viva.

**Place:** Bengaluru  
**Date:** 12 October 2021

**Registrar**

## ABSTRACT

India is a country which has people of different cultures, religions, traditions, languages, castes and creed. In the democratic country of India, tribal people are one of the groups keeping their own culture and tradition that needs to be emphasized. The significant characteristics of the tribes are primitive traits, geographic isolation, distinct culture, shyness of contact and economically backwardness. By and large, tribes are living in different geo-climatic and ecological conditions covering from forest and plains to hills and the area lack accessibility. Though they are considered as the marginalized or most vulnerable population in India, their way of life and tradition, culture is to be preserved and they should be brought into the mainstream of society. In order to uplift the tribal community to be a part of the mainstream of society, the development of their skills is very essential. Skill development is the driving force for the transformation and development of an economy. The Government of India has taken several steps and launched many skill development schemes along with other welfare schemes for the betterment of the mainstream as well as the tribal communities in India. Keeping this objective in mind, in the 12th five-year plan, the government of India gave the highest priority to skill development. The National Policy on Skill Development was announced by the cabinet of India (2009) to make a workforce with the strong skills knowledge and accepted qualification framework which will help to enhance the competitiveness of India and to get a decent job in the global market (IBEF, 2013). But many factors prevent the scheduled tribes from becoming beneficiaries of various skill development programs provided by the government. In the above context, this study is an attempt to know the nature and effectiveness of various skill development programs offered to the tribal community. The effect of the skill development program has been analysed in terms of the advancement in the socio-economic status of the tribal community after the skill development.

The area chosen for the study is the Idukki district, Kerala. The study has used primary data which has been collected with the help of a structured questionnaire. For the primary data collection, responses have been collected from those who have undergone skill development training as well as from those who have not received the skill development training. Non-probability random sampling technique has been used for primary data collection. The study found that there is a significant difference in the monthly income and number of working hours after the skill development training. It is also revealed that the saving habits also increased after skill development training. It is also found that unemployment has been reduced after skill development training and there is a shift from casual employment to self-employment. At the same time, skill development doesn't have any effect on the social status of the respondents. When we compare the economic status of the respondents with skill training and without skill training, it can be seen that there is an improvement in the economic status of the respondents with skill development.

*Keywords: Skill Development, Tribal Population, Schemes, Employment Saving*