SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBES IN TRIPURA: A DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract - The level of the socio-economic development varies considerably between tribal and non-tribal population, between one tribe and another tribe and even among different sub-group of tribal groups in the State. These disparities and diversities make tribal development and micro level planning of tribal at the grass root level imperative. Present research paper is an attempt to study the socio-economic status of tribal communities and disparities in Tripura. The objectives of this study are (i) to compare different tribes in terms of their economic status and (ii) to find out the determinants of economic status. To analyse the data, a Community Development Index (CDI) has been developed. The basic purpose of computing CDI is to know status and development of tribal communities achieved in the State. The weights in the computation of a CDI are determined by using Factor Loadings and Eigen Valuesfrom Principal Component Analysis (PCA) and rank has been made among all the selected tribes accordingly. Key words: Socio-economy, Development, Disparities, Analyze, CDI, PCA and rank.

I. INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic status is an intricate concept covering two different aspects, the social aspect that includes status or position within a social stratification, and the economic aspect that includes resources such as income, occupation, and wealth. Even though there is no generally accepted definition of the term "socio-economic status", it was defined heterogeneously by writers and scholars. A socio-economic status reflects one's access to collectively desired resources, be they material goods, money, power, friendship networks, healthcare, leisure time, or educational opportunities Oakes and Rossib, (2003). Socio-economic development is a multidimensional process that improves the quality of life of the people. Gunner Myrdal stated that socio-economic development requires the satisfaction of economic, social, political, and cultural rights, equitable distribution of development benefits and opportunities, dignified living environment, gender equality, and empowerment of the poor and marginalized.

On the other hand, the term 'tribal community' in ordinary parlance is associated with people living in isolated surroundings from the rest of the population adhering to a routine of seasonal movements. The Latin term, "tribus" has since been transformed to mean, "A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor" (Oxford English Dictionary). According to anthropologists, Majumdar & Madan (1956), tribe as a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialization of functions ruled by tribal officers hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect recognizing social distance with other tribes or castes. Fried (1972), in his study, provided numerous examples of tribes that encompassed members who spoke different languages and practiced different rituals, or who shared languages and rituals with members of other tribes.

The tribal population in Tripura is 31.7 percent (2011 Census) of the total population. As recognized by the Indian constitution, there are 19 tribes in Tripura and among them; major tribes are Tripuri-50.75%, Reang-16.13%, Jamatia-7.14%, Chakma-6.84%, Halam-4.90%, and Mog-3.25% (Economic Review of Tripura, 2014-15). About 96 percent of the tribe lives in rural areas and their livelihood mainly depends upon agriculture and engaged in shifting cultivation. The total literacy rate in Tripura is increasing in last few decades and is 87.22 percent as per the 2011 population census. Tribes of Tripura are different from each other in terms of language and culture etc., but the physics and the stature are almost the same among all the tribes. Among the tribal groups, there is a diversification in cultural, social, and economic and the difference in the level of attainments of various aspects of their wellbeing, particularly in the socio-economic positions. It was observed that some level of qualitative improvement in the life and living standards of the rehabilitated shifting cultivators, (Bhowmik-2013). It is also a fact that amongst the non-shifting cultivators, there is development in the level of attainments, especially in socio-economic positions. Therefore, it will be of paramount importance to study and compare the level of attainment with respect to their socio-economic status amongst the different major tribes of Tripura.

II. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There is a certain relationship between the education level of tribals and their socio-economic concepts in their lives and income levels, as articulated by Ramanjineyulu and Somasekhar (2016) in their paper "Socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes- A study on Kurnool district, A.P". The paper studied the

concept of socio-economic conditions of scheduled tribes in the study area and examines the impact of factors of development on the socio-economic conditions of the tribals using Pearson Correlation analysis and ANOVA test. The paper also measures the relationship between the factors of development and socio-economic conditions of the tribal.

Mahida and Sendhil (2017) in their article "Principal Component Analysis (PCA) Based Indexing" has narrated that PCA us a tool to identify the similarities and dissimilarities pattern in the data. It is an effective tool in identifying the prototype of high dimension data where the luxury of graphical presentation can't get. It facilitates in reducing the dimensions of the data after identifying the pattern without much loss of information.

The age-old exploitation and repression of the tribal have considerably cut them off from the mainstream of socio-economic development of the country, as noted by Chakraborty, Ghosh, Bhattacharya and Panda (2019) in their article "Unraveling the socio-economic condition of tribal peoples in West Bengal". The authors stated that the tribal traditional knowledge and thus the state should take up appropriate measures to address these challenges prevailing amongst the tribal peoples of West Bengal.

Most of the tribal people do not understand the need and purpose of socio-economic status and it affects tribal life to lead, as viewed by Baskey (2016) in his paper "A study on the socio-economic status of tribal people in the district of Burdwn, West Bengal". The main objective of the study was to understand and compare the socio-economic status of tribal people in the study area.

The PTGs households living in the interior hill areas need much intensive development policy package for their fast socio-economic transmission, as opined in "Factors Influencing Socio-Economic Status of the Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) and Plain Tribes in Andhra Pradesh (A Logistic Regression Analysis) by Rao and Rao(2010). It provides a basis for enriching the existing theories of inter-tribal and intra-tribal pattern of life and economic conditions.

Kapasia and Rahatgi((2018), in their paper " Socio Economic Status of Women in selected Tea Gardens: A Case Study of Terai Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal", explored the socio-economic status of women and factors influencing on their status. They constructed a composite socio- economic index based on some prominent social and economic variables where technique of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) had been adopted.

Standard of Living Index (SLI) has been constructed to understand the general living conditions of tribes taken into consideration the type of housing, availability of toilets, drinking water, and possession of durable assets, cooking fuel used and energy used for lighting as described by Paul (2013) in his paper "Income, Livelihood and Education of Tribal Communities in Kerala- Exploring inter community Disparities".

The Development is incomplete until and unless it embraces the aboriginal population, as discussed by Prajina and Premsingh(2014) in their article "A Study on the Socio-Economic Status of Tribes with Special Reference to the Tribal Studnts of Kannur District, Kerala". Indian tribal society is a unique society with multiplicity of nature. For centuries, tribals have been living a simple life based on the natural environment and they lost their original habitat, but they couldn't conquer the outside society. Maity and Kachari (2015) in their study on the socio-economic status and identification of the factors influencing the socio-economic status of Bodo people of Udalguri district using Principal Components Analysis and step wise logistic regression model and stated that intra tribe variations are prevalent within the selected study areas between Bodo tribes both far and near the town.

Das Gupta (1993) in her book "Status of Tribal Women in Tripura" described that bride-price, is an indicator of the higher status enjoyed by specially Reang tribal women and the woman is thus the backbone of the Reang economy and household life. The study conducted by Sengupta(2013) "Shifting Cultivation and the Reang Tribe in Tripura" pointed out that Government programmes have widened social disparities among the Reangs and the settled cultivation that cannot sustain Reang tribe round the year, rather shifting cultivation, which aims at self-sufficiency, is still remunerative compared to other forms of cultivation. Shifting cultivation is a unique feature of agriculture in the hilly region of North-East India and the practice is criticized due to low productivity and ecological degradation; continuance of shifting cultivation is closely linked to ecological, socio-economic, cultural identity and land tenure systems of tribal communities of Northeast India, as discussed by Tripura and Chand (2015) in their paper.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of the study are as follows-

(i) To compare different tribes in terms of their economic status
(ii) To find out the determinants of economic status

IV. MAJOR RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Considering the above objectives, the present study will try to address the following major research questions.

1. Is there any difference in terms of their economic status?
2. What are the main determinants for such difference of economic status among the tribes?

V. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for collection of data for the purpose of this study is narrated below.

5.1. Data Sources: Data have been collected from primary and secondary sources. Primary data are gathered from field survey through a set of structured questionnaire and personal interviews. Secondary data are collected from various sources viz. Government, Non-Government institutions; books; journals; websites; etc.

5.2.Study Area: However, for the purpose of the study the undivided South Tripura District has been considered as study area since all major tribes are representing in this district and the percentage of tribal population as per 2011census in the district is 39.36 percent which is much higher than State tribal population average. Six major tribes have been selected for the study, out of 19 Tribal groups'; they are Tripuri, Reang, Jamatia, Chakma, Mog, and Halam. These tribes are selected as per the population size of the tribes as they constitute 93 percent of the total tribal population in the State. For selections of households, the stratified sampling technique was used and a total of 300(three hundred) households were considered with the proportionate representation from each selected tribal group of undivided South Tripura District. Selection of tribe from each R. D block of the district has been considered according to the population of the respective tribe. For this purpose, the Census 2011 language-wise population data information has been consulted. There are 11 R. D. Blocks in the district of which almost in all block areas the tribals are present. From that report, it appears that majority of Tripuri tribes are concentrated in Satchand Block. Similarly, maximum of Reangs found in Bagafa R. D. Block, Majority of Jamatia tribes are in Killa R.D. Block, Chakma tribes are chiefly found in Korbook block, the Mog community people are mainly found in Rapaichari R. D. Block and the Halam community is largely found in Ampi R. D. Block area. Accordingly, those R. D Blocks have been considered for the purpose of the study, and primary field data are subsequently collected @50 households from those villages where the numbers of respective tribes have predominantly existed. Similarly, for the purpose of selection of villages, Record of Register (RoR) maintain in block office and ADC village offices are consulted where the respective tribes are more in number and accordingly the those are chosen for the collection of survey data. Selection of data from different blocks and ADC villages are shown in the following table.

State	District	Sub-Division	R. D. Block	Villages	Tribe	Sample Size
Tripura	South Tripura	Amarpur	Ampi	Gamaicharahara	Halam	50
		Udaipur	Killa	Killa	Jamatia	50
		Amarpur	Karbook	Jalaya	Chakma	50
		Belonia	Bagafa	Purba Pati Chari	Reang	50
		Sabroom	Satchand	Bhuratali	Tripuri	50
		Sabroom	Rupaichari	Dakshin Manubankul	Mog	50
Total						300

Source: As per survey data.

Table No. 1. Selection of Villages for Collection of Survey Data from Field

5.3. Materials and Methods: Quantitative data collected from the field and analysed using usual statistical tools like- percentages, averages, figures, graphs, ratios, etc. Inferential statistical tools as required will be applied. Qualitative data is being reported in narrative form. For the purpose of analysis of the data, a Community Development Index (CDI) has been developed following the Educational Development Index formula formulated by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, Delhi. The basic purpose of computing the Community Development Index (CDI) is to reveal the status and progress of the development of major tribal communities in the State. The weights in the computation of a CDI are determined by using Factor Loadings and Eigen Values from Principal Component Analysis (PCA).

5.4. Selection of Indicators: Composite indices have been obtained for different tribes by using the data on the following components. As many as 49 variables (indicators) which are common for all the targeted six tribal groups have been considered and these are further re-grouped into the following nine broad components.

i. Occupation, ii. Economic & income, iii. Education, iv. Farming, v. Ownership of other assets, vi. Banking Facilities, vii. Social awareness, viii. Housing, electricity & LPG availability and ix. Drinking water & sanitary facilities.

5.5. Types of Indicators: Some of the indicators are treated as positive (such as percentage of agriculturists, percentage of Agriculturist, percentage of rubber growers etc., and some are treated as

negative indicators (such as percentage of the daily laborer, percentage of Jhum Cultivators, percentage of household belongs to Antodaya etc.). These indicators may not form an all-inclusive list, but these are the major interacting components of development for the tribes. Indicators are needed to be 'normalized' first before any statistical tool is applied. Component wise indicators are as follows:

I. Occupation: i. Percentage of Agriculturist (+), ii. Percentage of Daily Laborer (-), iii. Percentage of Small business holders (+), iv. Percentage of Rubber Grower (+), v. Percentage of Government Employee (+). **II. Economic & income:** i. Percentage of household belongs to APL (+), ii. Percentage of household belongs to BPL & Ad hoc BPL (-), iii. Percentage of household belongs to Antodaya (-), iv. Per capita annual income (+). **III. Education:** i. Overall literacy rate (+), ii. Percentage of Secondary level (+),iii. Percentage of graduate level (+), iv. Percentage of post graduate level (+). **IV. Farming: i.** Percentage of SRI practiced by the community (+),ii. Percentage of Paddy Cultivators (+), iii.Percentage of Rubber Growers (+),iv. Percentage of Horti culturists (+), v. Percentage of Jhum Cultivators (-). **V. Ownership of Other Assets:** i. Average no. Livestock (+), ii.Percentage of respondents having four-wheeler (+), iii.Percentage of respondents having two-wheeler (+), iv. Percentage of respondents having tractor/ PT (+),v. Percentage of respondents having colour TV(+),vi. Percentage of respondents owned mobile phone (+), vii. Average land owned per household (in hect.) (+), viii. Agriculture land owned by per household (in hect.) (+),ix**.** Average RoFR land owned by per household (in hect.) (+). **VI. Banking Facilities:** i. Percentage of Bank a/c opened by Respondents (+),ii.Having average no. of bank, account with the Respondents family (+), iii. Percentage of respondents having ATM cards (+) **iv.** Percentage of Respondents family having recurring / fixed deposit (+), **v.** Percentage of internet facility availed by Respondents family (+), vi. Percentage of Respondents' availing bank cheque facility (+)**. VII. Social Awareness: i.** Percentage of respondents reading newspaper regularly (+), **ii.** Percentage of respondents attending panchayet meeting (+), **iii.** Percentage of respondents associated with SHG/NGO (+), **iv.** Percentage of respondents participating in political parties' activities (+)**. VIII. Housing, Electricity & LPG availability: i.** Percentage of brick wall/ semi brick wall houses (+), **ii.** Percentage of GCI sheet/ concrete roofing houses (+), iii.Average no. of rooms owned by respondents (+), **iv.** Percentage of HH having electricity connection (+) **v.** Percentage of HH having LPG connection (+). **IX. Drinking Water and Sanitary Facilities: i.** Percentage of HH access to the pipeline supply water facility (+), **ii.** Percentage of HH having pipeline water connection within premises (+), **iii.** Percentage of HH using filter for drinking water (+), **iv.** Percentage of HH having water facility with toilets (+), **v.** Percentage of HH having sanitary toilets (-), **vi.** Percentage of HH not having sanitary toilets (-), **vii.** Percentage of HH having cemented toilets (+)**.**

To identify the variation in the overall development of different tribes, an index has been constructed. The index is composed through the assignment of weights as obtained through applying Principal Component Analysis (PCA) on the data of various socio-economic parameters collected through field survey. However, for converting raw data into normalised values, the following procedure has been adopted.

$$NVij = 1 - \left[\frac{\{\text{Max } Xi - \text{Observed } Xij\}}{\{\text{Max } Xi - \text{Min } Xi\}} \right]$$

(when a variable has Positive influence)

$$NVij = 1 - \left[\frac{\{\text{Min } Xi - \text{Observed } Xij\}}{\{\text{Min } Xi - \text{Max } Xi\}} \right]$$

(when a variable has Negative influence)

First, the 'best' and 'worst' values in an indicator are identified. The 'best' and the 'worst' values will depend upon the nature of a particular indicator. In the case of a positive indicator, the highest value will be treated as the 'best' value and the lowest will be considered as the 'worst' value. Similarly, if the indicator is 'negative' in nature, then the lowest value will be considered as the 'best' value and the 'highest', the 'worst' value. Once the 'best' and worst values are identified, the normalize values should be obtained in the case of all the variables used in CDI computation. Normalized Values always lie between 0 and 1.

VI. THE ANALYSIS

After obtaining the normalized values for all the indicators across six major tribes, factor loadings and weights of indicators are assigned applying the Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The objective of PCA is to make reduce the dimensionality (number of indicators) of the original data set but retain most of the unique variability in the data. The entire variables (indicators) under a component that requires developing an Index are selected and analysed one after another. These are to be repeated while developing indices for all other components, such as Occupation Status, Economic & Income Status, Education Status, Farming Status, Ownership of Other Assets, Banking Facilities Status, Social Awareness, Housing, Electricity & LPG Availability, and Drinking Water and Sanitary Facilities.

While analyzing each component, the Initial Eigen Values (Total) are identified, which is more than 1(one). The number of Eigen Values having above 1(one) varies from data set to set. According to the

number of Eigen Values above 1, the same numbers of components have been extracted for each variable as shown in Rotational Component Matrix. At the time of calculation, all values are considered absolute values irrespective of sign; i.e. negative values are also treated as Positive. The following formula is used to determine the Index.

$$I = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |L_{ij}| . E_j \right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} |L_{ij}| . E_j \right)}$$

Where I is the Index, X_i is the normalized value of i^{th} indicator; L_{ij} is the factor loading table. It is evident from the analysis that the Halam community is best in terms of occupation, social awareness, and availability of household requirements component indices. The Mog tribe, shown best in the case of economic and income, education, ownership of other assets, and banking facilities issues. On the other hand, the Jamatia tribes have shown best in the case of farming and drinking water and sanitary facilities only.

However, after obtaining the component-wise results, the final analysis has been computed taking into consideration of all

Tribes	Occupation		Economic & Income		Education		Farming		Ownership of Other Assets		Banking Facilities		Social Awareness Index		Availability of Household Requirements		Drinking Water and Sanitary Facilities	
	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank	CI	Rank
Chakma	0.42	4	0.38	4	0.36	4	0.37	5	0.24	6	0.17	5	0.17	5	0.41	4	0.44	5
Jamatia	0.52	3	0.70	2	0.51	3	0.65	1	0.43	3	0.79	3	0.46	4	0.34	6	0.94	1
Mog	0.52	2	0.89	1	0.88	1	0.38	4	0.80	1	0.79	1	0.59	2	0.60	3	0.65	2
Halam	0.68	1	0.63	3	0.57	2	0.32	6	0.58	2	0.79	2	0.90	1	0.76	1	0.58	4
Reang	0.37	5	0.21	5	0.10	6	0.53	3	0.38	4	0.07	6	0.09	6	0.35	5	0.07	6
Tripura	0.26	6	0.09	6	0.34	5	0.54	2	0.26	5	0.33	4	0.57	3	0.61	2	0.62	3

Table: No. 2. Tribe and Component wise Composite Index (CI) and Rank

Source: Author's Own Computation based on Primary Data value of the i^{th} variable of grouping on the j^{th} factor; Ej is the Eigen value of the j^{th} factor.

After obtaining all indices of all sub-groups, the final indices and rank has been computed considering same procedure narrated above.

6.1. Observation and Analysis: The PCA analysis has been computed separately after observing the procedures, for all components' index. Each index has shown result after analyzing in SPSS software. Index wise ranking of major tribal communities are shown in the following nine components wherefrom three principal components have been immersed. The first principal component has captured the maximum variability of 61.29 percent, the second principal component captured 17.60 percent of the variability, and the third principal component captured 12.35 percent. It is evident from the figure that the three principal components together account for more than 91 percent (Table 3) of the total variability presents in the transformed data that appears to be satisfactory.

PC No.	Eigen values	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	5.517	61.295	61.295
2	1.585	17.608	78.903
3	1.112	12.358	91.260

Table: No. 3. Eigen Values and Extraction of Variability

Source: Author's Own Computation based on Primary Data

The rotated component factors loadings are presented in table no. 3. The factor loading represents the weights assigned to each variable in construction of principal component. The composite indices of tribal development obtained for six major tribes of Tripura are ranked in below:

Components	**Principal Components**		
	1	2	3
Occupation Index	**.795**	.320	.091
Economic & Income Index	**.973**	.036	.222
Education Index	**.787**	.330	.373
Farming Index	-.392	-.674	.531
Ownership of Movable and Immovable Assets Index	**.883**	.258	.067
Banking Facilities Index	.697	.305	.639
Social Awareness Index	.311	**.791**	.498
Housing, Electricity & LPG Availability Index	.170	**.973**	.094
Drinking Water & Sanitary Index	.288	.088	**.913**

Source: Author's Own Computation Based on Primary Data

Table: No.4. Factor Loadings Corresponding to Three Principal Components

To analyze more accurately (Table no.4), it is worth to mentioning that in the case of 'first component', the economic and income index (0.973), ownership of movable and immovable assets index (0.883), education index(0.787) and occupation(0.795) indices are influencing tremendously and positively compare to other indices on the status of major tribes. For 'second component', the indices, such as, housing, electricity, and LPG availability index (0.973) and social awareness index (0.791) are strongly influences compared to other variables and lastly, in the case of 'third component', the drinking water and sanitary index(0.913) index is prominent for influencing status of major tribes in Tripura. However, as it shows that the'farming index'does not make any influence on the status of tribes, positively.

Tribes	Overall Index Result	Rank
Chakma	0.31117405	**5**
Jamatia	0.57749876	**3**
Mog	0.77580295	**1**
Halam	0.70765441	**2**
Reang	0.18571019	**6**
Tripura	0.31847044	**4**

Table: No. 5. Final Abstracted Index and Rank

Source: Author's Own Computation based on Primary Data

Among all the six major tribes (Table no. 5), the Mog tribes (0.7758) are found to have attained the highest rank followed by the Halam (0.7076), Jamatia (0.5774), Tripura (0.3184), Chakma (0.3111), and Reang (0.1857) is the least developed tribe. From the final analysis, occupation, economic, banking, ownership of other assets, availability of household requirements, and drinking water sanitary indices are detected as the most positive influencing factors. This analysis is extremely useful for the purpose of policy prescriptions. Therefore, among all the components, the occupation, economic, banking, ownership of other assets, availability of household requirements, and drinking water sanitary indices are detected as the determinant for the development of tribes and these fulfills both the objectives of this study.

VII. CONCLUSION

In view of the above discussion, it can be said that there are wide disparities in the level of socio-economic development among the different tribal communities of the state. The analysis indicates that the performance of the Tripuri tribe is found very low in terms of composite indices of occupation (0.26), economic (0.09), education, (0.34) and other assets (0.26) aspects.

Reang tribe shows very low achievement in education (0.10), banking (0.07), social awareness (0.09) and in drinking water & sanitation facilities. Similarly, the Halam tribe shows low achievement in farming, drinking water, and sanitation, but they are better in occupation, social awareness, and drinking water. The composite index for farming in the case of the Halam tribe is 0.32 only although they are good in ownership of assets. The composite index of ownership of other assets for this tribe is 0.58 which is the second-best among the entire tribes. Therefore, their landed property can be utilised properly for improvement of the socio-economic condition of the tribe.

Very low-level of achievement in ownership of other assets as well as in banking, farming, and sanitation indicators are found in the case of the Chakma tribe. On the other hand, the Jamatia tribe could not show significant achievement in the 'availability of household requirements' component. But their achievement is better in the case of farming and drinking water & sanitation components.

Performances of Mog tribe in economic, education, banking facilities, and in ownership of other assets indicators are better in comparison to other major tribes. However, this tribe is also lagging behind in farming, occupation, and household requirement categories, hence, need to take proper attention by the appropriate authority. However, from the final index and rank analysis, it is evident that the Mog tribe has scored 0.70, which is the best among the six major tribes followed by Halam securing 0.64 and Jamatia tribe whose score is 0.59.

VIII. SUGGESTION AND POLICY IMPLICATION

Attention is required for improvement in the respective sectors and government should take necessary steps for filling the gaps wherever necessary by way of extending required facilities in favour identified major tribes. From the foregoing analysis, it can be said that the least developed tribes are not always least in all the indicators but in some indicators, they are considerably better in position. Therefore, component-wise specific suggestions are given as follows:

(i) Minimization of school and college dropout rate, organization of social awareness programme, and effective measure for extension of drinking water & sanitation facilities in Reang concentrate villages is urgently required.

(ii) Adequate quantum of cultivable Government land can be allotted, and sanitation facilities may also be provided to the Chakma tribe for improvement of their livelihood.

(iii) Care should be taken for providing special economic packages and improving of literacy rate to the future generation of Tripuri tribe.

(iv) For Halam tribe, farming facilities through the horticulture department and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities through the DWS department may be provided at their concentrate

hamlets. Similarly, the horticulture department may take necessary measures for the development of farming capacity for Jamatia and Mog tribe's dominated area. Therefore, to speed up the equitable socio-economic progress of the tribes, the focus must be laid on the identified indicators, and dimension-specific policies may be formulated urgently.

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