INTRODUCTION

Indian economy's economic growth pattern become as profit oriented economy which invited foreign capital, foreign technology, and deforestation for infrastructural development. This affected the local livelihood; especially those who are depend on natural resources. Tribal economy is mostly depending upon natural resources.

India is a very heterogeneous society which divided into so many castes and communities. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are relatively socio-economically backward communities. According to census 2011, there are 705 communities recognized by the government as Scheduled Tribes. India has second largest tribal population after South Africa continent. These communities are eligible to receive special benefits and to compete for reserved seats in education, jobs and legislatures. Total tribal’s 75% population living in Central India. Scheduled Tribes (STs) are indigenous and they have own distinctive culture and geographically isolated, low level of socio-economic status. Tribals remained outside the realm of the general development process because of their habitation in forests and hilly tracts.

According to census 2011, 104.3 million populations are scheduled tribes, 52.4 million male and 51.9 million female. Scheduled tribes population is 8.6% of total population and in which 11.3% population live in rural areas and only 2.8% population live in urban areas. Highest tribal population in living in some major states in Madhya Pradesh (14.7%), Maharashtra (10.1%), Odisha (9.2%), Rajasthan (8.9%), Gujarat (8.6%), Jharkhand (8.3%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), west Bengal (5.1%), Karnataka (4.1%), Assam (3.7%), Meghalaya (2.5%) and rest states (11.6%).

The livelihood system is a set of physic economic per condition for continued existence. Livelihood also encompasses psychosocial dimension of experience of living. Agriculture and allied activities supported livelihood of nearly 70% of India’s rural population. According to Hogger study, the livelihood concept and analysis emerged in the mid nineties –closely associated with poverty reduction strategies. Livelihood system are made up very diverse element which is constitute the physical, economic, social and cultural wherein families live (Hogger, 2003). A another study examined that there strong linkages and dependence in
natural resources use and livelihood strategies between highlands and low lands communities (Yanda and Maula, 2003).

The people who are displaced due to irrigation, power and mining projects. These projects are mostly taken place in the areas of rich natural resources. In these areas mostly the tribal communities are living. Dams area the largest cause of displacement according to government of India 40% displaced people are scheduled tribes (Government of India, 1990 SC, ST commissioner’s report, Kothari, 1995).

Kant’s study also explained that the livelihood of tribals disturbed due to deforestation because these communities totally depended on forest resource (Kant, 2000).

By the Thandani it is explained that the drastic climate change is brought in coal region due to deforestation. It is also explained by him in his study that the moist climate of hazaribagh and Ranchi also changed in a hot dry climate which adversely affects the tea plantitiation; Mussoorie’s climate also increased 10 degree celcious in last 75 years which cause of loss of forest cover (Thadhani, 1993).

Mining and other development projects are account for deforestation and depletion of ecosystem, rendering tribal population more socially and economically unsafe. Mining companies are extracting mineral resources which found mostly in tribal areas of the country at the name of development. 40 lakh people are displaced by the mining projects, mostly are tribals. Their own land became wage labourers with the starting of mechanization and modernization, their jobs are lost too. Minerals are extracting in large quantities for industrial growth without paying attention the life and livelihood of local communities (Sarangi, 2004).

The economy of Rajasthan is depends on agriculture and agriculture depends on rainfall. Due to uncertain monsoon, the fluctuations are occurring in Rajasthan’s economy and it affects the economic growth rate of Rajasthan. In 1980s economy grow at a healthy rate and during 1980-97 growth estimated highest among other states. During decade 1991 and 2001 the growth rate of economy estimated 6.5% and 6.1% respectively. During 2000-06, the growth rate estimated below 5.1% due to slow down in primary sector, mainly agriculture. Rajasthan’s aggregate
growth rate estimated higher than all India average at least up to 2000, its economy was third best performing economy after Maharashtra and Punjab. Economic growth rate during 80s and 90s had two important impacts on development, it reduced inter-regional disparities in economic growth and it reduced inter-personal inequality in consumption. In 2011-12, agriculture and related activities account for 21.57% of Rajasthan’s economy, mining and manufacturing and the second sector accounted for 29.83%, remaining 48.60% accounted for by the tertiary sector constituting of information technology enabled service and retail. In comparison to other states, Rajasthan have lack of forest natural resources (Forest survey of India, 2005).

Rajasthan also affected by industrial and infrastructural activities. The tribal economy in Rajasthan comprises 13.5% (9238534) of the total population and occupies 4th position in the country about 94% of the tribal population resides in rural area of Rajasthan. Rajasthan’s local economy and livelihood of tribal people depend of agriculture, livestock rearing and horticulture and occasional(seasonal) migration to urban areas for unskilled labor work ,these kind of livelihood situation found in southern-well-forested region of Rajasthan (vyas,2008).

Rajasthan tribal economy divided in three zone first, south-eastern zone in this zone the districts are included, these are Alwar ,Bhartpur, Dholpur, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Ajmer, Bhilwara,Tonk, Kota, Bundi, Jhalawar and some parts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Sirohi districts. In these districts 46.06 percentage of the total tribal population of the states is settled in this zone. Bheel, Meena and Saharia and Garasia are the chief tribes which are found in this zone. Second, southern zone it includes the districts of Banswara, Dungurpur and Udaipur in which 43.80 percentage of the total population of the states is settled in this zone. Third zone, western zone it includes the districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaisalmer, Churu, Barmer, Jodhpur, Ganganagar ,Nagour,Bikaner, Pali, Jalore in which 7.14 percentage of the total tribal population of the states is settled in this zone. In this state total tribal population’s 49.03% is Meena, 46.01% Bheel, 11.67% Saharia, 1.67% Garasia.

Tribals are mostly characterized by its highest depending on natural resources. Therefore the question arises, to what condition the present day economic growth strategy has affected the livelihoods of scheduled tribes in Rajasthan.
In this research study the results shows that the economic growth of Rajasthan could not change in livelihoods in positive direction. In selected villages the main problems faced by these families are food insecurity, unemployment, poverty. Infrastructure facilities are also far from their assessment. Women education is very low level.