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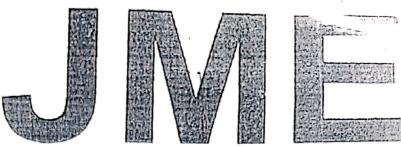
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STATUS AND RELEVANCE OF TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS IN MODERN CONTEXT

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Understanding the livelihood systems of the indigenous people is necessary to promote their socio-economic development and to reduce their poverty. Livelihoods can never be understood using any one track of logic, be it economic, social, technical, cultural or political as they are made up of very diverse elements which taken together constituted the physical, economic, social and cultural universe where in the families live. Livelihood system especially in rural population in developing countries are more than just a set of physioeconomic preconditions for continued existence. It encompasses the psycho social dimensions of experience of living and takes a holistic consideration of things that the people might be valuerable to assets and resources that help them thrive and survive, policies and institutions that impact their livelihoods.

Throughout the globe, there is a great diversity in traditional occupations reflecting the diversity of cultures, traditions as well as natural environments and climates where indigenous people live and practice their activities. At the same time, there is also a remarkable level of similarity and overlap in practices. Most of the indigenous people in Asia usually live in remote communities in the mountains, plains, river basins, forests and coastal areas. They live in some of the most biodiversity - rich areas of the world where they engage in a range of occupations for livelihood. While there is enormous diversity among indigenous people, common to all are a strong cultural attachment to the land and the dependence of their traditional livelihood on the land, forest, sea and natural resources found therein.

Traditional occupations are still the chief sources of livelihood of most indigenous people in Asia. Traditional occupation has been described as occupations which are practiced by successive generations rooted in customs and practices and focused on subsistence economies. ILO (2000) has made an attempt to provide a precise and formal definition of the term' Traditional Occupation' as those occupations that have been followed by successive generations of indigenous people and their communities and are rooted in customs and practices that were established prior to colonization of the region in 19th century.

During the 4th Indigenous Development Conference in Asia held in Sabah, Malaysia in 2008, Traditional occupations were estimated to account for 95 percent of indigenous people livelihood in Timor Leste, 90 percent in Cambodi,80 percent in Malaysia, 70 percent in Thailand and 50 percent in Philippines. In the case of India, this subcontinent is abundant with amazingly wearing landscape. One can find awesome mountain peaks, hills, lush greenery areas with fertile red mud arid desert lands, seascapes and so much more when one travels from region to region within the country. Tremendously diverse in tradition, culture and language, each region has its own identity.

Rural India constitutes nearly three-quarters of the entire Indian population. Each region in rural India offers a different perception of the beauty of mother nature. Rural India is a brilliant fusion of ancient systems and archaic beliefs along with modern inventions. Rural India has been a predominantly agrarian economy since ancient times. Agricultural and allied activities support livelihood of nearly 60% of the people in recent years. Land-based livelihoods of small and marginal farmers are increasingly becoming unsustainable since their land has not been able to support family's food requirements and fodder for their cattle. As a result, rural households are forced to look at other alternative means for supplementing their livelihood. However even these subsidiary occupations reflect the base of the socio-Vol. 16, No.2 (IV), April-June 2022

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