

**Evaluation Study of State TSP Funds and Central Ministries TSP
Project for period 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 in Randomly
Selected Villages in Few Tribal Majority Districts**



DEVELOPMENT STUDIES WING

**Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS)**

**Kozhikode
2019**

**EVALUATION STUDY OF STATE TSP FUNDS AND CENTRAL
MINISTRIES TSP PROJECT FOR PERIOD 2015-16,201-17, 2017-18 IN
RANDOMLY SELECTED VILLAGES IN FEW TRIBAL MAJORITY
DISTRICTS**

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DEVELOPMENT STUDIES WING

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PREFACE

The Kerala Institute for Research Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS) is a Research Institute in the State of Kerala, focusing on the problems of the Scheduled Communities, functioning under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Government of Kerala.

The Department conducts Research and Evaluation studies of various Scheduled Tribe communities of the State. The study conducted during the year 2018-19 is entitled ***“Evaluation Study of State TSP Funds and Central Ministries TSP Project for period 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 in Randomly Selected Villages in Few Tribal Majority Districts”*** is based upon a Research proposal sanctioned by Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India. For this study, data were collected from ***twelve*** Panchayath's of ***Idukki, Wayanad, Palakkad and Kasaragod*** which are Tribal majority districts of Kerala. The Present study is a comprehensive analysis of various Development Schemes implemented among the tribes under Tribal Sub plan Projects.

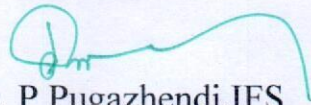
I express my sincere thanks to the Principal Secretary, SC & ST development Department, Kerala for giving us an opportunity to conduct an in depth analysis of TSP funds in the context of overall development of the tribal communities of Kerala. I also appreciate the efforts taken by the Deputy Director (Development Studies) i/c, the Research Officer (Statistics) and the Project Fellows associated in this study.

I express my sincere thanks to the tribal people, Officials and Institutions for giving necessary assistance, facilities and logical support for establishing the academic scheme by our Department.

Hope, this evaluation study will be useful for Planners, Administrators, Researchers and general readers in understanding the various steps in tribal development strategies as well as current status of the development programmes implemented among the tribes of our State.

Kozhikode

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I

INTRODUCTION

The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is a strategy for the socio-economic development of tribes of India. It was adopted during the fifth five-year plan from a report prepared by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in 1972 under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) aims to bridge the gap between the Schedule Tribes (STs) and the general population concerning with all socioeconomic development indicators. TSP does not apply to states where tribals represent more than 60% of the population since the Annual Plan in these States/UTs is itself a Tribal Plan. The TSP strategy has been in operation in 22 states and 2 UTs of India.

Since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission and various Committees have proposed and developed plans and policies from time to time to address the issues of the tribes of India. As a result, several institutions have evolved for implementation of various schemes and programmes like Autonomous District Councils in the North East, Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Integrated Tribal Development Programmes (ITDP), Tribal Development (TD) Blocks and Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs). But the welfare programme also could not reach to all groups as the TD blocks operated in those areas where tribal concentration was more than two-third. Hence, the dispersed tribes did not get any attention. As the situation in regions of tribal concentration and areas of dispersed tribal population are quite distinct so, they required different approaches. The sub-plan was drawn up for these areas to present an integrated view of their problems, the broad objectives and administrative frame. All activities of government and semi-government organizations, financing and credit institutions and special sectoral

programme were integrated into the sub-plan so that it would present a total picture of the development of the region. The sub-plan would cover the entire tribal population, however, certain extremely backward isolated smaller groups facing problem of their very survival will have to be treated as special category both within the areas of tribal concentration and outside and special group-oriented programmes may be formulated for them (GOVT OF India 1974:5)

The report presented by Shilu AO committee of 1969 states that TD Block is too small and area unit for comprehensive planning and effective implementation. (Government of India, 1969:24). Since the local needs were not reflected in the schemes, their benefits hardly reached the tribal areas which further widened the gap between tribal and other general communities and areas. According to Basu (1985), the major limitations faced by TD blocks to meet the demands of tribes are as follows:

- i. A Fragmented approach to development planning
- ii. Application of a large number of standardized schemes in tribal areas.
- iii. Neglect of employment aspects
- iv. Failed to take up the settlement of land disputes
- v. A fixed 20% investment in productive schemes like agriculture and animal husbandry

In addition to the above-mentioned hurdles, the advanced sections among tribals snatched whatever benefit provided to them. All these issues force the government of India to provide special attention to the development of tribal areas.

Based on the reports of Shilu AO committee, Expert committee set up by GOI in 1972 and Taskforce set up by planning commission; a much broad approach to the fifth five-year plan was framed. Thus came the decision to prepare a plan within a plan for tribal areas known as Tribal sub-plan/TSP. The salient feature of the TSP Strategy includes

1. Identification of tribal majority blocks and their constitution into integrated tribal development projects (ITDP) in a state, to adopt an integrated and projected approach for development.
2. Formulation of integrated project report for each ITDP keeping in view, the natural resources of the region and the skills and aptitudes of the population
3. Creation of appropriate administrative structure in tribal areas and adoption of appropriate personnel policies.

In this approach, tribal problems could be solved by categorizing the tribal areas into three broad categories:

1. States and union territories having a majority scheduled tribe's population.
2. States and UT are having a substantial tribal population, but the majority in particular administrative units, such as blocks and tahsils.
3. States and union territories having dispersed tribal population.

These three mentioned categories can be specified. Integrated tribal development project (ITDPS), Modified Area development approach pockets (MADA) and primitive Tribe Projects (PTP). Tribal majority states like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli do not require a TSP since the entire state plan was meant for the Scheduled Tribe population. For the second category, TSP was allotted after outlining the tribal concentrated areas. A similar approach was put forth for the third category also.

1.1. OBJECTIVES OF TRIBAL SUB-PLAN

The long term objectives of the Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) are:

- i. To narrow the gap between the levels of development of tribal and other areas.
- ii. To improve the quality of life of the tribal communities.

The short term objectives of the Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) are:

- i. Overall socio-economic development of tribes and to raise them above the poverty level
- ii. Protection of tribes from various forms of exploitation.

1.2. PLANNING COMMISSIONS GUIDELINES FOR TSP IMPLEMENTATION

The guidelines issued by the planning commission for effective implementation of TSP to the central and state governments are as follows.

- i. Earmarking of funds by every Central Ministry / Department towards TSP should be as per the proportion of ST population in the country. Non-earmarking of TSP funds by the Ministry/Department will result in non-approval of their annual plan
- ii. Earmarking of funds for TSP from the total State plan outlay should be at least in proportion to the ST population of the state/ UT
- iii. TSP funds should be non- divertible
- iv. A dedicated TSP unit should be created for formulation and implementation of TSP schemes and programmes
- v. Only three schemes/ programmes should be implemented which acquire direct benefit to the ST's
- vi. Preventing the diversion and lapse of funds allocated to TSP in the Annual Plan
- vii. Carrying forward the lapsed/ unutilized TSP amount to the next Annual plan of the State/UT as an additional fund for TSP.

Funds for tribal development under TSP are sourced from:

- i. State Plans
- ii. The Special area programmes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution, as also the funds under the other Schemes of the Ministry;
- iii. Sectoral programmes of Central Ministries/ Departments; and
- iv. Institutional Finance.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBE'S IN THE FIVE YEAR PLAN

With the advent of the planning commission and its five year plans serious efforts were made for tribal development in India. During the first five year plan period (1951 - 1956) Community Development Programme (CDP) launched in 1952 to induce changes in most backward, isolated tribal areas. 43 Special Multi-purpose Tribal Development Projects (MTDPs) were launched in 1954. This approach continued during the second Five Year Plan (1956-61). These programmes suffered significant failure since the schemes were numerous and of a general nature.

The third five-year plan (1961-1969) adopted the strategy for conversion of Community Development Blocks into Tribal Development Blocks (TDBs), where the concentration of tribal population was 66 % and above; as per the recommendation of Elwin committee. During the fourth plan (1969 – 1974), report presented by Shilu AO committee of 1969 states that TD Block is too small and area unit for comprehensive planning and effective implementation. (Government of India, 1969:24). Since the local needs were not reflected in the schemes, it hardly reached the tribal areas; which further widened the gap between tribal and other

general communities and areas. During this plan period, the Tribal Development Agency (T.D.A) were introduced. By the end of the fourth plan 504, T.D.B were established all over the country.

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) came to exist in 1975 onwards through the fifth five-year plan (1874-78). The TSP was initially developed by an Expert Committee set up by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare in **1972** under the Chairmanship of Prof. S.C. Dube. TSP is applicable in 22 States and 2 UTs of India. It forms a part of the annual Plan of a State/UT. The benefits provided to the tribals and tribal areas of a State or UT from the TSP are in addition to the overall plan of a State/UT. The funds provided under the Tribal Sub Plan have to be at least in proportion to the ST population of each State/UT.

During the sixth Five-year plan (1980-85) adopted the policy of assisting 50 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families in the country to cross the poverty line. During this plan period 181, ITDP's 245 modified area development approach (MADA) Pockets and 72 primitive tribe projects were set up.

During the Seventh Five- year plan (1985-90) emphasis was laid on the educational and economic development of Scheduled Tribes. For the economic development of Scheduled Tribes, two national-level institutions were set up: (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (ii) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, to act as an agent in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot projects.

In the Eighth Plan (1992-97), efforts were initiated to reduce the gap between STs and the other sections of the society. The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to States/UTs, as an additive to SCP and TSP, was enhanced during the Eighth Plan.

The SCA to TSP was enhanced by 65 per cent during this plan period. The Plan emphasized to ensure that every settlement has access to potable drinking water, nutrition supplements, primary health care services, primary education facilities, sanitation and housing for the shelterless poor and special attention to the elimination of exploitation, land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages etc.

The Ninth Plan (1997-2002) aimed to ensure 'People-Centered Development' and 'People's Participation, with effective involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Steps were taken, so that they were also allowed to participate in formulating the need-based programmes, their effective implementation, supervision and monitoring. Special attention was given to the improvement of infrastructure in education, livelihood and health sectors during this period. Also, Direct programmes for the welfare and development of primitive tribes and dispersed tribes were launched. An exclusive Ministry of Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 for a focused approach to the development and welfare of tribal's

The Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007) lays down its priority in finding solutions to Unresolved Issues of Tribal Development. The Tenth Plan will, therefore, adopt eradication of deprivation/exploitation of tribes as the centre-point in its approach, while simultaneously the Ninth Plan commitment of empowering the tribes.

The Eleventh Plan (2007-2012) has experienced a paradigm shift concerning the overall empowerment of the tribal people, keeping the issues related to governance at the centre. This plan seeks to strengthen TSP. One of its objectives is to reform TSP and restore its dynamic character to make it an effective instrument for tribal development.

1.4 TSP IN KERALA

The State of Kerala came into existence on 1st November 1956, by integrating Malabar with Travancore Cochin states. There were 892 Panchayaths at the time of the formulation. The tribal development strategy of Kerala did not significantly differ from that of central government till 1996. The government of Kerala introduced a special budget document for local self-government allocation in February 1996 and people campaign for decentralized planning was launched in August 1996.

At the initial stages of planned development when the Community development programmes were adopted by India, the same policy was adopted in Kerala. Based on the National Strategy for the conversion of Community development blocks into tribal development blocks, the Tribal Development Block in Kerala starts functioning in Attappadi in April 1962. Tribal development projects (ITDPs) were started during the fifth five Year Plan. Consequently, the first ITDP in Kerala was started in Attappadi in Palakkad district by covering the Tribal Development Block Attappadi. Subsequently, four more ITDPs namely Punalur, Idukki, Nilambur and Mananthavadi were formed. These ITDP's were formed based on the proportion of the tribal population but the majority of the tribes failed to get the benefits under ITDPs as they were outside the area and were treated as dispersed tribes.

During 1989-90, the field level offices and the ITDPs were reconstituted and in 1995 a new Tribal Development office started at Palakkad. After the re-constitution, 8 tribal development offices are functioning in the state. The Tribal development offices are 1. Punalur (Kollam district) 2. Ranni (Pathanamthitta district) 3. Muvattupuzha (Eranakulam district) 4. Palakkad (Palakkad district) 5. Sultan

Bathery (Wayanad district) 6. Mananthavadi (Wayanad district) 7. Thamarassery (Kozhikode district) 8. Kasaragod (Kasargod district)

After the re-constitution of the ITDPs, now seven ITDPs are functioning in the state. The ITDPs are 1. Nedumangad (Thiruvananthapuram District) 2. Thodupuzha, (Idukki district) 3. Nilambur (Malappuram district) 4. Kanjirappally (Kottayam District) 5. Attappadi (Palakkad district) 6. Kalpetta (Wayanad district) and 7. Kannur (Kannur district)

Along with these, there are ten tribal development offices and 53 tribal extension centres, to carry out effective tribal development activities in Kerala.

The State Government decided to contribute 35-40% of its funds to LSG's, which include funds for General, SCP and TSP; as per the 9th five-year plan. It is interesting to observe that during this period, 66.20% of TSP fund was allotted to the LSG's. But the net result was that developments were concentrated only on infrastructure where the basic amenities are like education, health care etc were neglected. During the 10th five-year plan, a decision was made to allocate only 50% of the TSP fund to LSG's. The 11th five-year plan focused on poverty eradication, unemployment, development through the creation of assets etc through TSP outlay. The 12th five-year plan emphasizes the foundation of TSP based on household-centred approach.

1.5 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- A Somasekhar's (1968) "Development programmes in a tribal village: a case study" [Ref: 'TRIBAL', A-BI-annual bulletin devoted to the study of the life and culture of tribes of Andhra Pradesh, vol.VI, January-June 1968 No:1] shows that the study of development programmes at the grass-root levels allows us to gauge the penetration of development programmes at the very

root of tribal societies and assess their impact on the social, economic and cultural life of the tribal's. The village Irlapalli in Godavari District was selected for the analysis. The numerical strength of the various ethnic groups of Irlapalli village along with their land utilization particulars, land holdings, education, health, sanitation conditions and cropping pattern has been discussed under this work. The analysis points out that the development activities in this tribal village started in 1965-66 and that the village is embracing development. There exist noticeable official inefficiency and paucity of funds in the matter of the implementation process.

- “Adivasi Sub-plan: A mid-term appraisal by SD Kulkarni” (1977) [Ref: Economic and political weekly, volume, no.3 (Jan 15-1977, PP, 43-45)] is an article examines about the major problems in sub-plan and its development in Maharashtra state. The introduction of the Adivasi sub-plan project is explained in this work. The major issues that hinder the smooth functioning of the sub-plan like exploitation, isolation from the mainstream, unstable economic culture, lack of self-confidence and lack of support to the economic livelihood are pointed out. The study suggests methods to prevent exploitation, land alienation, exploitation by money lenders of Adivasis and to encourage voluntary agencies, social workers among the tribes.
- M.L.Patel (1980) in his work on “Planning for tribal Development in Madhya Pradesh” [Ref: “Man and life, a journal of the Institute of social research and applied anthropology, vol.6, No 344 July-December 1980] revealed that the tribes do not have any model before them which can motivate them to take up a certain course of development unlike those of advanced societies. This study discusses the development of tribes & tribal

areas, the old strategy of development, limitation factors, the social cost of development, need-based planning, micro-planning and the Tribal sub-plan approaches. It has been noted that neither the T.D.Block approach nor the S.M.P.T development approach could deliver a good standard of living condition and level of income. The study concluded with the importance of adoption of the need-based planning for the tribal sub-plan area.

- The study, “Problems of tribal development in Maharashtra” (1980) by S D Kulkarni [Economic and political weekly vol.15, No. 38 (Sep. 20 1980) pp. 1598-1600] specifies the principles that should guide the tribal development programmes in tribal areas of Maharashtra. According to the author, the states development corporation of the tribe has done a good job to reduce the tribal exploitation caused by private traders and TSP is inevitable on tribal development. The work criticizes that various schemes suggested in the sub-plan have not been implemented. The author suggests the appointment of an evaluation committee to review TSP.
- G.Narayana Reddy (1983) in his paper on “Approaches to Tribal Development: An overview” [Ref: TRIBE, The Manikya Lal Verma Tribal research institute, Udaipur, volume XV, No.12, March-June 1983], seeks to examine the factors and the processes that have resulted in revolutionary change among the tribal’s and to clarify the concepts such as mobilization and modernization which is crucial to understand the nature of tribal transformations. This paper also examines the development programmes of government aimed at changes among the tribes after independence and the projects that deal with mobilization of resources for tribal transformation. The

work pointed out the major factors of de-tribalisation in the pre-independent period.

- “Tribal sub-plan of Kerala, A critical appraisal”, of PKB Nayar, published by Cochin university law review, vol.IX 1985 p 189-202; gives information regarding objectives and strategies of the tribal development programme during the 6th five-year plan. The study states that the plans for tribal upliftment have not yielded adequate returns. Periodical reassessment of needs and revision of strategies and programme has not yet reached desirable standards. According to the study, its major reason is the approach of Government on the Tribal problems as if it is a homogenous one. The study recommends two levels for the success of the TSP. One is at the level of planning the programmes and the other is at the implementation stage. This also requires strengthening of the machinery for administration of programmes including posting of adequate supports and providing appropriate incentives to them and also to bring about change in the outlook of staff towards their assignments.
- G Umamaheswara Rao (1992) [Ref: Tribe a quarterly journal, vol. XXIV No.1, March 1992 Manikya Lal Verma tribal research & training Institute, Udaipur] in his work on “Institutional effectiveness for tribal Development in India” discusses the various tribal development programmes since independence. The study also intends to appraise the sanction and utility of Special Central Assistance for the poverty alleviation schemes and the output of several beneficiaries during the 1980-1990s in Vizianagaram District of Andhra Pradesh in the process of tribal development. This study estimates expenditure, actual expenditure and special assistance for the years 1980-

1990 in the ITDA, Parvatipuram of Vizianagaram District. It is mentioned that the tribal sub plan of a target achievement family-oriented strategy is fourfold integration viz. Firstly the programme package integration, secondly the financial integration, thirdly the administrative integration, finally the areal or spatial integration. This work concludes with the statement that the micro planners at the sub-plan area should plan the estimate of the targets, the actual achievement of the target and the realisation of funds rationally, to get more tribal's to cross poverty line by maximum efficient & effective way according to the national development policy.

- The report on “Evaluation of Tribal sub-plan programmes in Idukki Integrated Tribal Development project area” (1992) is a study conducted by K N K Sharma for KIRTADS, Government of Kerala, analyses impact of development approaches under TSP; efficiency of administration and financial monitoring arrangements; the role of voluntary organisations for tribal development and priorities of programme implementation in Idukki ITDP areas. It was revealed through the study that even after years of planned development, these tribes lag behind the mainstream society in every sphere mainly due to their isolation and inaccessibility.
- Rahul Sen’s work on “Tribal policy in India”(1992) [Indian anthropologist, 1992,22(2) p 77-90] mentions that British reign in India changed the scenario of tribes of India. British policy towards tribal development was that of isolation, exploitation, land alienation etc. The post-independence period marked a progressive policy towards tribes with the introduction of the Community development programme, SMPT followed by the introduction of TSP and ITDPs. The study conducted in Chotanagpur suggests that there

should be self-sufficiency, social justice, and control of development and social equilibrium for the tribes.

- The report on “Impact of the Tribal sub-plan implementation in improving the socio-economic condition of the tribal people with special focus on reduction of poverty level covering the states of Assam and Tamil Nadu” (2003) submitted to the planning commission by Institute of social sciences, New Delhi concludes that TSP implementation has not made any considerable impact on poverty reduction of tribal families, as revealed through the survey experience. The report points out that, the TSP flow is notional and that the programmes are not specifically designed to fulfil the needs of the tribals. The study criticizes that, the TSP formulations have become reutilised and no purposive evaluation is made to measure its impact on poverty reduction. According to the report, it is a sad commentary of events that the instructions and parameters laid down at the beginning for the formulation of TSP were not followed in letter and spirit through the initial enthusiasm aroused much hope. But since there were no further evaluation and the plans were not monitored, they had an early exit.
- The study entitled “Review of tribal sub-plan, Approach in Orissa; study of provision, implementation and outcome” (2010) by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute, Bhubaneswar, gives an account of assessment on the approach, operational strategy and outcome of the tribal sub-plan in Orissa. The report analysis tribal development in various tribal development projects set up during different plan periods after independence from the socio-cultural, economic, anthropological and developmental aspects. The study gives an account of success, failure and prospects of future tribal development plans based on the guidelines of the planning commission.

- The study entitled “Implementation of Scheduled Castes sub-plan and Tribal sub-plan in the union and state budgets”, (2011) evaluates the budget reserved and its composition in union and five state budgets for SCs and ST’s. The study was conducted by Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA), Dalit Arthik Adhikar Andolan (DAM) and National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCHKR) supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As revealed through the analysis, plan allocations are not done in proportion to the population of SC’s and ST’s in Bihar and Rajasthan among the five districts. The study criticizes that most of the scheme proposed is for survival and not for development or empowerment and, funds are being diverted to other purposes and many state budgets do not publish summary statements on SSP or TSP. Attainment of the desired development is hindered due to poor service delivery mechanisms, poor utilisation of allocated funds, insufficient administrative, execute and accountability mechanisms. It also points out that funds under SCP and TSP are national in the sense that they are merely paper figures and do not flow through schemes which are beneficial for SCs or ST’s. This study covers the state budgets of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan along with union budget for the year 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and also examines guidelines, budgetary resource and beneficiary data on SCs and ST’s of some selected central government schemes.
- “Policies and programmes for tribal development in Himachal Pradesh” by P K Vaid, Ajay Kumar and Ravinder Kumar [Himachal Pradesh University Journal, July 2011], points out the strategies, policies and programmes for tribal development in Himachal Pradesh from Fifth Five year plan to 10th five- year plan. Himachal Pradesh government divided the tribal areas into

five for better implementation of TSP and also implemented a nucleus budget scheme for each tribal subdivisions. They used a single line administration approach through ITDP, which led to an acceleration in the socio-economic status of tribal communities and a remarkable improvement in women empowerment.

- The study “ Impact Assessment of tribal sub-plan on livelihood security in West Bengal”, (2012) by Sukanya Baru from the division of Agricultural Extension, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi reveals that positive changes have occurred after the introduction of TSP across the areas of food security, income security, habitat, education and social security. However, no significant change had occurred in the area of health and environmental security. Commencement of TSP has shown a considerable increase in livelihood security among the scheduled Tribes of West Bengal. The study found more men participation compared to women participation in various activities of TSP; and a substantial increase in agricultural labours, self-employment and business in the fisheries sector. Also, a decreasing trend was observed in farming in their land.
- “Evaluation study on special central assistance (SCA) to scheduled caste sub-plan and special central assistance to tribal sub-plan (TSP)” (2013), conducted by the Planning Commission, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Government of India; gives a detailed analysis of the pattern of utilization of SCA to SCSP and TSP, and assesses the impact of SCA supplemented scheme on scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in 14 states of India. This study analyses the various schemes by considering both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. It gives a detailed report on the impact of various categories such income-generating schemes under the SCA, income generation from SCA scheme, support received by the beneficiaries

from the officials & their monitoring and final response from the non-beneficiaries; for both the case of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. The team of evaluation study did not come across any instance where SCA is in conjunction with TSP. It is a major criticism that the very elementary objective of SCA is disregarded in most of the states where the study was conducted and the schemes are not linked and converged with the schemes planned under SCSP and TSP.

- In the article, “Employment of tribal youth for sustainable development, right to work perspectives” (2013), Dr.V.J Shingnapure says that traditionally most of India’s indigenous people have been utilizing forest as a source of livelihood and exploitation of forest resources has led to the loss of livelihood and displacement of indigenous people. To overcome this situation, skill development is to be introduced, which may help them to create a workforce empowered with necessary & continuously upgrading to enjoy a better life. The author also argues that the overall development in tribal youth is required in bringing about the changes.
- “The educational development among tribal females in India” (2013), a study by Dr Nabukumar Duari points out that since independence, Government of India is making every effort for all-round development of scheduled tribes in India. It is essential to take remedial measures for the development of tribal education in general and tribal female education in particular. The author points out that, the literate mother will be able to make her child educated and accordingly solve life problems automatically.
- The report on “Tribal sub-plan under decentralised planning during the eleventh five-year plan, Kerala”, (2014) by the evaluation division, Kerala

State planning board, Government of India; reports that the majority of beneficiaries responds that they need some modifications for selecting beneficiaries under TSP. This study has found out critical gaps in certain areas of local-level planning and implementation of scheme the by LSG's.

- “Tribal development through five-year plans in India – an overview”, by Dr Devath Suresh [The Dawn journal vol. 3, no. 1, January - June 2014] discusses planning in India and gives a detailed view on the development of tribes through the five-year plans and plan wise fund allocation for tribal welfare. Through this article, he points out the unsolved problems of Scheduled tribes in India, even after the huge flow of funds to resolve their issues
- The study “Assessment of implementation of tribal sub-plan in Andhra Pradesh” (2015) by Palla Trinadha Rao and M Gopinath Reddy, published in Journal of Rural Development, vol.34 No (3) pp.265-283 NIRD 8 PR, Hyderabad, tries to examines the progression of tribal development policy and the Tribal sub-plan strategy in Andhra Pradesh and also makes an attempt to focus on financial allocations based on planning commission protocol, utilisation trends, strengthening of livelihoods and ability of the institutions in the implementation of TSP. The study finds negative impacts on TSP fund allocation and utilisation. Department failed to maintain the objective to reduce the gap among tribal and non-tribal and also reduce the exploitation against tribes.
- “Impact of tribal welfare and development programmes on the scheduled tribes: A study of Ananthapuramu district” by D Muni Swami [International Journal of Applied Research 2015; 1(13): 512-517] examines the impact of tribal welfare schemes under various tribal departments and impact of the tribal sub-plan. The study critically analyses the impact of development and

welfare programmes on the generation of income and employment among the sample households. The present study reveals that there is no much positive impact on the development programmes on tribal communities. The indifference of bureaucracy and various tribal departments is a major reason for tribal exploitation, as per the study.

- The handbook of National commission for scheduled tribes (2016) explains Tribal sub-plan as an important programme related to Scheduled Tribes. The handbook describes the development of the tribal programme from the first five-year plan and the introduction of TSP. It gives overall information regarding the route map of funding of tribal development programmes under TSP. It points out that though the ministry of tribal affairs and the planning commission have repeatedly laid stress on earmarking of adequate resources, some of the states while preparing the annual plan have continued to allocate fewer than proportioned resources to TSP.
- The article ‘An impact of the tribal sub-plan scheme on the tribal Community a sociological study’ (2017) by Dr Ramesh H Makwana published in the International Journal of Development Research vol.07, issue 07, is a pioneer study which gives broad conclusions and suggestions for improving the administration and management of tribal development. As observed through the study, the results achieved under the tribal sub-plan strategy are not in proportion with the expectations and investments made in this area. The article condemns that lack of collaboration and coordination between the TDO, PCBO and the project officer was one of the main hurdles at the project level. The study reveals that ignorance; illiteracy, superstitions and tradition- oriented are often the factors which hinder the acceptance of schemes. It also recommended that the institutional framework for the implementation of the tribal development programme of the grassroots level

needs to be strengthened along with wider responsibilities, accountability to people and transparency in functioning.

- “An impact of the tribal sub-plan scheme on the tribal Community: A sociological study” by Dr Ramesh H Makwana (2017) [International Journal of Development Research Vol. 07, Issue, 07, pp.13879-13886, July 2017] examines the socio-economic background, impact of TSP schemes and assess them. The data was collected from 100 respondents from 10 villages out of a total of 311 Villages in Dang District of Gujarat. According to the study, majority of the respondents belong to nuclear families and the majority live in terraced houses. The study shows a positive change in the thinking patterns by those who got assistance under self-employment. The researcher suggests that proper selection of beneficiaries, checking corruption in Government offices and banks, improvement in the project administration, and well -planned policy recommendations can improve the social and economical development of tribes.
- .
- The study: “Towards a Nutrition-sensitive tribal sub-plan” by Chandrika Singh and Vani Sethi [Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)2017] investigates the nutrition problem of children in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The authors emphasise the role of TSP in diminishing the nutritional problems and poverty among the tribes. According to the study, the tribal department fulfils the TSP objectives of the planning commission, by ensuring that TSP is earmarked and lends only to the development of ST’s. Also, the government programmes and schemes are not sufficient to meet the tribal needs and collective activity of tribal departments can improve their health and socio-economic status.

- “Changing pattern of indigenous tribal development” a case study of Malayali tribes in Vellore district by P Madhuriveeran (2017), inspects the changing pattern of tribal development in Vellor district among Malayali tribes for the 8th and 9th and 10th five-year plans. However, the author emphasizes that govt development programmes did not fulfil the exact objective. The problems of poverty, indebtedness land alienation and displacement are still irresolvable. Improper implementation and indifference of tribal department are the major reasons for unresolved issues at tribal development.

1.6 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as follows

1. To critically review the TSP approach in the context of tribal development in the selected Panchayaths
2. To evaluate the provisions and outlays under TSP in the last three financial years
3. To examine the outcome, both positive and negative, consequent upon development intervention.
4. To identify the factors responsible for attaining the desired goals and also to identify the imbalances
5. To summarize the observations and recommendations of the study for the future planning process.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The study reviewed the plan outlay and expenditure of Tribal Sub Plan during the period 2015-2017. Four districts with the highest tribal population, namely, Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kasargod were selected for primary investigation. From each of the above districts, three grama panchayaths were selected and 10 per

cent of sample respondents were interviewed from the population of the entire targeted beneficiaries of TSP.

The study made use of both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was used for receiving financial progress such as outlay and expenditure of the annual plans.

Wayanad, Idukki, Kasargod and Palakkad were purposively selected since they contain the majority of tribes in Kerala. The list of ST households in each district was collected. Based on the maximum representation of the ST communities, ST populated grama panchayaths in the study districts were classified into three – those in border areas, those in mainstream and those in the mid of the above-mentioned constraints. In this manner, 12 grama panchayaths were selected. From the selected grama panchayaths, 10 per cent sample households were selected using stratified random sampling. The required primary data for the study was collected using structured scheduled. Before finalizing the schedule, a pilot survey was conducted to make sure that every information is collected. A workshop was conducted with representation from every panchayath under study to obtain more information regarding the TSP programmes and its implementation. Coding, classification, tabulation and measurement of data was done using SPSS software and MS excel.

Sl No	District	Grama Panchayath	Communities selected	Sampl e size
1	Wayana d	Mupainad	Paniya, Kattunayaka, Thachanadan Moopan	40
		Noolpuzha	Paniya, Vettakuruma, Mullukuruma, Kattunayaka	90

		Thirunelli	Paniya,Kattunayaka,Adiya,Uralikuruma, Kurichiya	90
2	Idukki	Kanjikuzhi	Mala Arayan, Ulladan, Urali, Mannan	70
		Adimali	Urali, Ulladan, Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan	80
		Kanthalloor	Hill Pulaya, Muthuvan	50
3	Kasargod	Delampadi	Marati, Malavettuva	60
		Panathadi	Kudiya, Mavilan, Malavettuva, Marati	80
		Badiyadukka	Koraga, Marati	50
4	Palakkad	Agali	Kurumba, Muduga, Irula	100
		Muthalamada	Kadar, Malasar, Eravallan	70
		Malampuzha	Irula, Muduga, Paniya	40
		Total		820

1.8. CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter one gives an introduction to tribal sub-plan. This chapter presents an overview of the development of TSP in India and Kerala. Review of literature, objective of study, methodology of the research, area of study and limitations are discussed in this chapter.

The second chapter gives general information on the sample districts and selected communities of the panchayaths selected from each district. The chapter further discusses the present situation of the tribal communities as revealed through the field visits, along with their population. Finally, the family structure of the sample is analysed towards the end of this chapter.

Chapter three analyses the basic infrastructural facilities like housing, toilet, electricity and water availability of the tribal settlements with special focus to developments during the period 2015-18. A comparison study among the four districts and within the communities is also involved.

Chapter four examines the livelihood patterns, landholding, indebtedness and animal husbandry practices of the sample group.

Chapter five focuses on human resource development of tribes, mainly the health and educational situation of tribes of four districts.

Chapter six evaluates the social security of tribes under study. Possession of ration card, Aadhar card, voters ID card and various pension schemes are discussed.

Chapter seven presents a summary of the findings of the project and key suggestions. The major problems faced by the tribes and their recommendations as revealed through the workshop.

II

PRESENT STATUS OF SELECTED PANCHAYATHS

Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kasargod are the four districts selected for the study. These are the four districts of Kerala having a major concentration of tribal population. A short description of these four districts is given below.

2.1 WAYANAD

Wayanad, the green paradise came into existence on November 1st 1980 as the 12th district of Kerala, comprising taluks of Manathavady, Sulthan Bathery and Vythiri. The name Wayanad is derived from 'Vayal Nadu' which means the land of paddy fields.

Historians believe that human life existed at least two centuries before Christ in Wayanad district, even though the early history is obscure. The excavations from Ambukuthi Mountains and Edakkal caves throws light on new Stone Age civilisation. Writings of Ptolemy and Sangam literature has evidence for the existence of these regions. In the 9th century, the second Chera Empire came into power in Kerala. Inscriptions discovered from Thirunelly temple bears names of Bhaskara Ravi Varma – I and Bhaskara Ravi Varma –II of second Chera Empire. The extend of the kingdom of Kolathiris to Wayanad has been mentioned in the writings of Marcopolo who visited India in the 13th century. The traditional history of Wayanad by Logan expresses the idea that Wayanad was under the control of Kottayam Rajas.

In 1776, Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore invaded North Kerala and seized the palace of Chirakkal with the help of Ali Raja. After the conquest of Coorg in 1773,

Hyder's force descended to Malabar through Wayanad. Hyder Ali died on 7th December 1782 and Tippu ascended the throne. In 1799, on the fall of Sreerangapattanam treaty, Wayanad was added to the British East India Company as part of their share on the western coast. 18th century also witnessed the freedom struggle of Pazhassi Raja for Wayanad from the British. As the company ordered the arrest of Pazhassi Raja, he found shelter in forests of Wayanad and organised the Kurichiya tribes of Wayanad as his military. In 1801, Col.Stevenson entered Wayanad and occupied every place of strategic importance. In 1812, Kurichiyan and Kurmbars protested against the Government decision to collect land revenue in money. They even captured British Garrisons. Wayanad has also witnessed the national struggle for freedom. Mahatma Gandhi visited Kalpetta as a part of the freedom struggle on 14th January 1934.

2.1.1 AREA AND BOUNDARY

Wayanad region is the only plateau in Kerala, located at 11.605⁰N and 76.083⁰ E, with 700-2100 m altitude above the sea level. Wayanad ranks 12th in an area with 2130 sq km among the districts. Wayanad district is bounded by Karnataka state to north and northeast, Tamil Nadu to the south-east, Malappuram to south, and Kozhikode to south-west and Kannur to north-east. At present, it has 3 municipal corporations, 49 villages, 23 panchayaths and 4 blocks.

Wayanad is the least populated district. According to 2011 census, it has a population of 8, 17,420 with 4, 01,684 males and 4, 15,736 females and it ranks first in Scheduled Tribe population. Wayanad has the second-lowest population density, with 384 persons per square km. Literary rate of the district is 89.03%, which is the lowest in Kerala. The district has a sex ratio of 1035 females per 1000 males.

Around 37% of Wayanad is under forest cover. Wayanad is basically agrarian, with plantation economy playing a major role. It is the largest producer of ginger and coffee in Kerala. The main river is Kabani, a tributary of river Kaveri. Banasura Sagar Dam, the largest earth dam in India is constructed in Wayanad. Edakkal caves, Pookode Lake, Wayanad wildlife sanctuary, Chembra peak, Soochipara & Meemutty waterfalls etc are other attractions of the district. Maha Vishnu Temple, known as the ‘Kashi of the South’ is situated in Thirunelly Village.

2.1.2 TRIBES OF WAYANAD

Wayanad has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala ie, 35.94 percentage of scheduled Tribes in Kerala. According to the socio-economic status report of 2013 by the Scheduled Tribes development department, Wayanad district holds 36,135 tribal families with a total population of 1, 53,181. There are 11 tribal communities in the district. But the majority among them is Paniyan which forms 45.12%, Kurichiyan 16.49%, Kurumar 13.69%, Kattuayakan 11.13%, Adiyan 7.31% and Vettakuruman 4.23%. Even though the representation of Wayanad Kadar is only 0.44%, all families of this Community reside in the same district only. Similar is the case of Thachanadan moopan Community. The family and population details of tribes of Wayanad are as follows.

Table 2.1. The family and population details of tribes of Wayanad

Sl no	Community	Family	%	Population	%
1.	Adiyan	2570	7.11	11196	7.31
2.	Wayanad Kadar	174	0.48	673	0.44
3.	Kattunayakan	4369	12.09	17051	11.13
4.	Kurichiyan	5812	16.08	25266	16.49

5.	Mala Arayan	43	0.12	166	0.11
6.	Paniyan	15876	43.94	69116	45.12
7.	Ulladan	23	0.06	94	0.06
8.	Thachanadan Moopan	390	1.08	1646	1.07
9.	Karimpalan	39	0.11	145	0.09
10.	Vettakuruman	1700	4.70	6472	4.23
11.	Kurumar/Mullakurumar	5139	14.22	20983	13.69
	Sub total	36135	100	152808	99.76
12.	Others	-	100	373	0.24
	Total	36135	100	153181	100

Source: Socio economic survey report 2013

2.2 IDUKKI

The district of Idukki, the 11th district of Kerala came into existence on 26th January 1972 comprising the taluks Devikulam, Udumbanchola, Peerumade and Todupuzha. The name Idukki was derived from the word 'Idukku' which means a gorge. It is the second-largest district of Kerala.

The history of Idukki district during the Palaeolithic age is obscure. Many excavation sites of Idukki gives evidence related to cultural aspects and well - developed civilization of inhabitants of Megalithic period. According to historians, the capital of the early Chera Empire is the present Kumily in Peerumade Taluk. Formal treaties signed shows evidence of trade contract between the Dutch East India company and Thekkumkur Rajas for spices, cinnamons, opium etc. Pandya king, Manarikramakulasekhara Perumal with the help of Vadakkumkur Rajas purchased Poonjar from Thekkumkur Rajas. In the 15th century, Poonjar Raja acquired high range from Peerumade to Devikulam. After the annexation of

Thekkumkur and Vadakkumkur, Poonjar was annexed to Travancore in 1749-50 and afterwards, its history was associated with that of Travancore.

In 1909, Devikulam was carved out and renamed as high range division. During 1931-41, the high range was annexed with the northern division. On 1st October 1956, Udumbanchola Taluk was newly formed, comprised of two villages from Devikulam Taluk and one from Peerumade taluk.

The history of the present population begins with a campaign to grow more food during the Ministry of Sr.T.K.Narayana Pillai, which encouraged settlements in the district. Colonisation started during the ministry of Sri. Pattam Thanu Pillai. During the reign of T.K. Narayana Pillai, the State of Travancore & Cochin were merged and formed the new United State of Travancore Cochin on July 1, 1949, with Sri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma, the Maharaja of Travancore as its head. Later on, Travancore Cochin & Malabar were united to form Kerala on November 1st 1956. After that Kerala rearranged its areas into district & the new district of Idukki was born in 1972. At the time of formation of Idukki district, the headquarters started functioning at Kottayam. It was later shifted to Painavu in Todupuzha taluk in June 1976.

2.2.1 Area and boundary

Idukki, the second largest district of Kerala, has a total area of 4356 square km, with a total population of 1,108,974 persons. Rugged mountains and forests cover about 97% of the total area. Located at 9.85° N and 76.94°E, it has a height of 1,200 m above the sea level. Idukki district is bounded by Pathanamthitta to the south, Kottayam to the south-west, Ernakulum to the North West, Thrissur to the north and Coimbatore, Dindigul, Thiruppur and Theni Districts in Tamil Nadu to the east. The district is accessible only by road. National highway NH49 and State Highway 13, 33 passes through Idukki district.

There are 12 peaks in Idukki district which exceeds a height of 2817 meters above the sea level. Anamudi, the highest peak in Kerala is in Idukki. The important rivers of Idukki are Periyar, Todupuzhayar and Thalayar. Asia's longest Arch Dam, Idukki Dam is constructed across Periyar, the largest river of Kerala, also known as the lifeline of Kerala. Mullaperiyar dam, Idukki hydroelectric project, Idamalayar hydroelectric project and lower Periyar hydroelectric project are constructed across Periyar. The Idukki hydroelectric project satisfies more than 60% of the power requirements of Kerala. Kundala dam, Mattupatty dam, Munnar headworks, Ponmudi dam and Kallarkutty dam are constructed across various tributaries of Periyar. Eravikulam, Devikulam and Elavizahpunchion are the 3 freshwater lakes in Idukki. Some of the endangered species are seen in the hill station of Munnar.

Idukki is well known for its forest cover. The natural sandalwood forest sanctuary of Kerala is in Idukki. Marayur is the only sandalwood forest in Kerala. Idukki have the maximum number of National parks and wildlife sanctuaries in Kerala State. The biggest wildlife sanctuary, Periyar is in Idukki.

According to the 2011 census, the population of Idukki is 1,108,974 with 552,808 males and 556,166 females. The density of population is 255 against 860 for the state, which is the lowest in Kerala. Sex ratio is the lowest in the State that is 1006 against state ratio 1084. Idukki district has four taluks- Todupuzha, Devikulam, Udumbanchola and Peerumedu; 8 blocks, 51 Panchayats and 64 Village. Todupuzha is the only municipal town in Idukki district. The literacy rate is 92.2%. 2011 census reports show that Hindus are a majority with 46.76% of the population, followed by Christian (45.92%) and Muslims (7.32%). Majority of the people in the district speak Malayalam. The linguistic minority of the district is mainly Tamilian population. Another feature of the district is that it occupies its position in rural work participation and total, male and female work participation rates in the state.

2.2.2 Tribes of Idukki district

There are 14 communities of scheduled Tribes in Idukki district. Among them, Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan and Urali are the major communities, which constitute 83.82% of scheduled Tribe of the district. 14.97% of the remaining tribes is, Ulladan, Hill Pulaya and Paliyan are other communities with a sizeable population. Idukki district stands second in Kerala, in scheduled Tribe population. According to socio-economic report 2013, there are a total of 14315 scheduled tribe families with a population of 52,913, in Idukki. The family and population details of the tribe of Idukki are as follows:

Table 2.2.1 Family and population details of tribes of Idukki

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
1.	Adiyan	-	-	2	-
2.	Hill Pulaya	960	6.70	3415	6.45
3.	Irular	1	-	5	-
4.	Kanikaran	2	0.01	10	0.01
5.	Kattunayakan	1	-	4	-
6.	Mala Arayan	4408	30.77	16158	30.54
7.	Malai Pandaram	13	0.09	49	-
8.	Malavedan	57	0.39	214	0.40
9.	Malayan	2	0.01	7	0.01
10.	Mannan	2426	16.95	9064	17.13
11.	Muthuvan	3309	23.01	12305	23.26
12.	Paliyan	423	2.95	1484	2.80
13.	Ulladan	819	5.72	3025	5.72

14.	Urali	1894	13.23	6823	12.89
	Sub Total	14315	100	52565	99.34
15.	Others	-	-	348	0.66
	Total	14315	100	52913	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey report 2013

2.3 KASARGOD

Kasargod is the northernmost district of Kerala. Kasargod was once a part of South Canara district of Madras Presidency. During the reorganisation of states, it became a part of Kannur district and finally, it was declared a district on May 24th 1984. At present, it has 3 municipalities and 38 grama panchayaths.

The Ancient Tamil works of Sangam age mentions Kasargod as Poozhinad which comprises coastal belts from Calicut to Mangalore. Many foreign travellers especially from the Middle East countries who came during the period 9th -14th centuries AD, visited Kasargod district and they called Kasargod as Harkwillia. Portuguese traveller Dr Francis Buccanan has included the political and communal set up in many areas of Kasargod in his travelogue. Another Portuguese traveler Barbose mentions Kasargod as a place of rice export and coir import.

Kasargod was once a part of the Kumbala kingdom including 64 Tulu and Malayalam villages. According to historical records, The Vijayanagara Empire attacked Kasargod while it was under the rule of Kolathiris with his capital at Nileswaram. The decline of the rule of the Vijayanagara Empire led to the rule by Ikkeri Nayaks. Hyder Ali conquered Bendanoor, the capital of Ikkeri Nayaks, followed by the reign of Tippu. According to the Sreerangapattanam treaty, of 1799 Tippu surrendered Malabar except for Canara to British. The hold to Canara was obtained to British only after the death of Tippu in 1799. Kasargod became a part of

Bakel taluk in South Canara district of Bombay presidency. It was handed over to madras presidency on 16th April 1882. After several efforts made by eminent persons like KP Keshava Menon, Vengayil Kunjiraman Nair...etc, Kasargod was annexed to the state of Kerala.

Kasargod districts witnessed several freedom movements. Katakam forest satyagraha against the forest act adopted by the British took place in the district. Home rule league branch was established in Hosdurg in 1921 and Mahatma Gandhi passed through the area on his way to Mangalore. Swaraj day was celebrated in Kanjhangad and Kasargod, 1930. The first chief minister of Kerala EMS Namboothiripad was elected from Nileswaram constituency.

2.3.1 Area and boundary

The district of Kasargod is located at 12.5° N and 76.94°E. The average elevation of the district is 19 meters with Ranipuram, the highest peak in the district. Kasargod district is bounded by Kannur district to its south, Coorg and Dakshina Kannada respectively borders to the south-east and north. The eastern part of the district is walled by the Western Ghats and the western part is bordered by the Laccadive Sea.

There are 12 west-flowing rivers besides backwaters and canals in Kasargod district. Chandragiri and Payaswini are the major rivers. The famous Bakel fort is located Kasargod in Pallikkara village. It is the largest fort in Kerala spread over 40 acres, built by Shivappa Nayka in AD 1650.

The district stands second in the area under cashew plantation in the state. Kasargod district is world-renowned for its coir and handloom industry. It is known as the land of gods, forts, rivers, hills and beaches. The district displays a variety of styles in temple architecture

According to 2011 census population of Kasargod district is 1307375 of which 628613 are males and 678762 are females. sex ratio is favourable for females as in the state. The common languages spoken in the districts are Malayalam, Tulu, Kannada, Kongini and Marathi. There are two systems of administration in Kasargod districts like any other districts. The districts comprise of a single revenue division. Kasargod district consists of 2 Taluks and 127 revenue villages including 34 villages in an urban area. There are 4 Community development blocks and 39 Panchayaths out of 93 rural villages, 64 are in Kasargod taluk and 29 villages in Hosdurg Taluk, and has two statutory towns Kasargod and Kanjhangad.

2.3.2 Tribes of Kasargod

Kasargod district has 47791 scheduled tribes within 11958 families. The district holds 11.21% of Scheduled tribe population of Kerala. 3.67% of the population in the district is shared by 7 ST communities. Mavilan and Malavettuvan are the major tribal group in the district. 55.56% of the total tribal population of Kasargod is held by the Mavilan Community. Likewise, Malavettuvan Community covers 38.43% of total tribal population. All the families of Koraga Community dwell in Kasargod district. It is interesting to note that 93.09 per cent of Malavettuvan Community and 85.20 per cent of Mavilan Community are settled in the district. The Community wise population details of tribes of Kasargod district is listed in the Table below.

Table 2.3.1 Community wise population details of tribes of Kasargod district

	Community	Family	%	Population	%
1.	Koraga	445	3.84	1644	3.44
2.	Kudiya /Mele Kudiya	195	1.68	911	1.91
3.	Mala Arayan	21	0.18	96	0.20
4.	Malavedan	7	0.06	30	0.06
5.	Ulladan	1	-	4	-
6.	Malavettuvan	4259	36.72	18364	38.43
7.	Mavilan	6670	57.51	26554	55.56
	Others	-	-	188	0.39
	Total	11598	100	47791	100

Source: Socioeconomic survey report 2013

2.4. PALAKKAD

Palakkad, the district with no coastal line, is supposed to have derived its name from the “pala tree” (*Alstonia scholaris*) and “Kadu” (forest) ie, the forest of pala trees. It is commonly known as the granary of Kerala or the rice bowl of Kerala. Palakkad, due to its geographical position, has a strategic role in Kerala. Before the commissioning of Konkan Railway along the Western Coast, Palakkad was the gateway to Kerala.

Very little is known about the history of Palakkad district. First millennium AD witnessed the rule of Perumals. According to William Logan, the author of the “Malabar Manual” the Pallava dynasty of Kanchi might have invaded Malabar in the second or third century. One of their headquarters was “Palakkada” which could be the present-day Palakkad. Records suggest that Palakkad was under the rule of Hyder Ali, and later under his son Tippu Sultan. In the third Anglo Mysore war of 1792, Palakkad along with Malabar was taken over by the British. The British made

Palakkad as a part of the Malabar District of Madras Presidency. Later, as an administrative unit, Palakkad was formed on January first, 1957, comprising the taluks, Palakkad, Perinthalmanna, Ponnani Ottapalam, Alathur and Chittoor. In 2013, Ottapalam was bifurcated and Pattambi taluk was formed.

2.4.1 Area and boundary

Palakkad, the largest district of Kerala, has a total area of 4,478 sq km square km, with a total population of 2,810,892 persons. Located at 10.77° N and 76.65°E, 30% of the land is covered by forests. Even though Malayalam is the official language of the district, Tamil language is also spoken by many. Palakkad is bordered on the northwest by the Malappuram district, on the Southwest by the Thrissur District, on the northeast by the Nilgiris district and on the east by Coimbatore district of TamilNadu

At present, the district has 2 revenue divisions, 6 taluks, 157 revenue villages 7 municipalities 13 block panchayats and 88 panchayats. According to the 2011 census, the population of Palakkad is 2,810,892 with 552, 808 males and 556,166 females. The density of population is 627 inhabitants per square kilometre. Sex ratio is 1067 females per 1000 males and the literacy rate is 94.20%. 2011 census reports show that Hindus are a majority with 46.76% of the population, followed by Christian (45.92%) and Muslims (7.32%). In the percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population (14.37per cent), the District ranks the 1st in the State.

Palakkad, the largest producer of rice is known as the granary of Kerala. Eight rivers are originating from the Palakkad hills. Among the rivers, Bharathapuzha is the largest river in the state. The hilly district has 136257 hectares of reserve forest including silent valley. Silent valley national park in this district is a unique reserve

of the tropical rain forest with an almost unbroken ecological history. Malampuzha Dam, the largest water reservoir in Kerala is located in Palakkad district. It is built across Malampuzha River, a tributary of Bharathapuzha. Parambikulam tiger reserve, Nelliampathy, the Ooty of Kerala, Dhoni waterfalls, Palakkad fort is few among other attractions of the district.

2.4.2 Tribes of Palakkad

The Palakkad district has 14 communities of scheduled tribes: Eravallan, Irular, Kadar, Kattunayakan, Kurumbar, Mahamalar, Kurumar, Mala Arayan, Malavedan, Malasar, Malayan, Muthuvan, Mudugar and Paniya. Irular Community is the major tribe among them. ie, 56.47% of total tribes in the district. Among the 7617 Irular families, 7614 families are settled in Palakkad district. Mudugar is the second- largest Community which covers 9.92% of total tribal population of the district. Except for 2 families, every other Muduga family is settled in Palakkad district. Eravallan is the third largest Community, followed by Malasar Community. All families of the Malasar Community is settled in Palakkad district. Karumban and Malayar are the next largest communities. Three PVTGs communities: Kadar, Kattunayakan, and Kurumbar is settled in the district. Family and population details of tribes of Palakkad are given in the Table below.

Table 2.4.1 Family and population details of tribes of Palakkad

	Community	Family	%	Population	%
1.	Eravallan	1254	9.48	4412	9.39
2.	Irular	7614	57.58	26512	56.47
3.	Kadar	207	1.57	766	1.63
4.	Kattunayakan	218	1.65	787	1.68
5.	Kurumar	2	0.02	5	0.01

6.	Kurumbar	543	4.11	2251	4.79
7.	Mahamalar	40	0.30	143	0.30
8	Mala Arayan	2	0.02	9	0.02
9	Malavedan	1	-	3	0.01
10	Malasar	1267	9.58	4201	8.95
11	Malayan	546	4.13	2029	4.32
12	Muthuvan	44	0.33	150	0.32
13	Mudugar	1272	9.62	4659	9.92
14	Paniyan	213	1.61	731	1.56
	Others	-	-	290	0.62
	Total	13223	100	46948	100

Source: Socio-economic survey report 2013

2.5 PROFILE OF STUDY VILLAGES

As mentioned in the first chapter, 3 panchayaths each was selected for the study from the above four districts for the sample survey. The profile tribal communities panchayath wise in four districts as observed during the settlement visits is presented below.

2.6.WAYANAD DISTRICT

2.6.1 MOOPAINAD PANCHAYATH

Moopainad Panchayath comes under Kalpetta block of Wayanad district. The Panchayath was formed in 2000 by dividing Mepadi Grama Panchayath. Agriculture is the main occupation of people in this Panchayath. The study was conducted in 13 Paniya, 17 Thachanadan moopan and 10 Kattunayakan households of Moopainad Panchayath.

Paniya

Paniya Community of Moopainad Panchayath has their tribal dialect, but speaks in the Malayalam language to outsiders. Unlike other Paniya settlements, Jaihind colony inmates show a tendency to develop the nuclear family system. The Paniyans mainly occupy themselves as agricultural labours. Majority of them depend on seasonal agriculture or coolie works for their livelihood. The surveyed settlements are far better in infrastructural facilities with newly built households, 24 hours drinking water, electricity and sanitation facilities, concrete footpaths throughout the colony etc. Most of the children regularly attend school with few exceptions. Paniya, as observed through the field study, tends to cook outside their homes. Most of them own 4 cents of land. The main issue encountered by this Community is a severe addiction to alcohol and tobacco. But a positive change is seen among a few of them, especially educated youth, to walk away from such temptations.

Thachanadan Moopan

They use their traditional language to communicate within the Community and Malayalam language to communicate with others. They are mainly wage labourers for agricultural works and also their work is seasonal. According to the field study, they are settled in high mountains. Hence, it is difficult for them in case of a medical emergency, due to the geographical location of their settlements. There are no footpath facilities available, inside the settlements studied. Drinking water facilities which were made available through ST fund was observed to be more favourable to non-tribal groups, and the Thachanadan Moopans of Kadachikkunnu colony receives drinking water only once in 5 days. Majority of electricity and housing facilities are sanctioned within the past 5 years. So only a few enjoy decent

accommodation and sanitation facilities. But they keep their available possessions and surroundings neat and communicate with outsiders very well. Few among them have more than 30 cents of ancestral landholdings, where they cultivate spices, plantation crops etc, and enjoys a better standard of living compared to others

Kattunayakan

Kattunayakan is generally found to inhabit within the forest or in its fringes, whereas the sample settlement was found residing along with mainstream society. Shrinking forest resources and less opportunity in the agriculture sector has much affected this group of people. The elder members still remember leading an independent life depending on forest resource and cultivation. Now they are forced to satisfy themselves in less than 5 cents of land and no more forest cover to be seen around them; categorising majority of them as landless householders. But coexisting with non-tribal groups shows visible impacts in the field of education, occupational facilities etc. Most of them are engaged agricultural workers or coolies and are employed throughout. They are involved in collection of forest produce and few migrate to neighbouring states as agricultural labours. Even though the elder generation is illiterate, the younger generation has shown much interest in the matter of education. Water scarcity is an important issue bothering them. While the neighbouring non-tribals receive water throughout the day, water is restricted to the colony members to once in 3 days. The newly built houses are in deteriorating conditions due to the unethical work of contractors. Also, a one-roomed house cannot occupy the whole family in most households. The addiction of alcohol and tobacco is very low in Aanadikappa colony.

2.6.2 THIRUNELLI PANCHAYATH

Thirunelly village can be accessed from Mananthavady or Kalpetta. Thirunelli Temple is a very famous temple located in this village. A total of 90 households were visited during the survey. Thirunelli panchayath is home for Paniyan, Kattunayakan, Uralikuruma, Kurichiya and Adiya communities. 12 Paniya, 5 Uralikuruma, 28 Kattunayaka, 5 Kurichiya and 9 Adiya households were surveyed among them. Even though Thirunelli panchayath is at a remote location and most of the settlements are located at remote forests, away from the mainstream, the government has taken measures to maintain decent roads, footpaths, and enough transportation facilities. Most colonies are well equipped with electricity, water, toilet and footpath facilities.

Paniyan

The Paniyan settlement understudy shows vast contrast in every sphere. Aakolli colony lacks basic facilities like housing, toilets, drainage, water availability etc. Two to three families stay together in two-roomed degenerated homes. The study found many families indebted for conducting marriage and death ceremonies. Open defecation was observed during the visit. Two drainages filled with wastewater flows through the middle of the colony and is drained to the common panchayath well of the colony. They seem to have accepted the absence of facilities as part of their lives and are living under severe poverty. No government bodies and schemes have made any reasonable impact to their betterment. But the situation of Meenkolli colony, where it is shared with Adiya Community is just the opposite. They have a better standard of living with every basic facility available. Paniyas of Thirunelly Panchayath depend on coolie works, MGNERGA works and other seasonal works for their livelihood. Few have migrated to nearby cities of

Karnataka due to non -availability of work and low wage in Kerala. Generally, the dropout rate is very high compared to other communities. They do not find much use in being educated. Addiction to tobacco and alcohol is one of the major reasons for their backwardness. Health department regularly conducts medical camps in these settlements.

Adiya

Forty schedules were collected from Adiya settlements of Thirunelly Panchayath during the study. Many of the settlements visited shows promising changes in their lifestyle. Majority of the settlements have good infrastructural facilities like newly built and are maintained houses, electricity, roads, footpaths, water availability etc. Water scarcity is experienced during severe droughts. More than 40 houses are constructed during 2015-17, through the Nirmithi project in Mantanam colony, and are in good shape. Medical camps are regularly conducted. Except for a few dropouts, others have an increasing tendency to acquire a higher level of education. MRS hostel facilities are availed by them. Adiyans of Thirunelli mainly depends on coolie works which are seasonal for their livelihood. Many have migrated to nearby areas of Karnataka state for the search of better jobs. Unemployed youth can be seen wandering around, during the visits. Majority of the visited settlements are threatened by the attack of wild animals. In some settlements, the situation is extremely severe that, they have to remain inside their houses from 6 PM till 8 AM. Land area is very low ie, less than 5 cents to the majority. Few others, who have land, cultivate spices and tea. The land where paddy was once cultivated had to be turned into house plots, with many houses holding more than one family. But most of them keep their surroundings neat and tidy. Most of the households have access to tap water. They are highly addicted to tobacco and a few to alcohol.

Kurichiyan

Kurichiyan of Thirunelly Panchayath enjoys a better standard of living compared to other communities of Wayanad. The settlements visited had better housing, sanitation, footpath, Community hall and other infrastructural facilities. Anganwadis and other public institutions are nearby. They give much focus to education. Their literacy has marked positive results like lower use of tobacco, alcohol and increased hygiene. They are engaged in farming, government services, agricultural and other seasonal coolie works etc. They cultivate paddy, spices, tea, areca nut, plantain etc in the ancestral land which is not yet partitioned. The paddy cultivation faces severe attack of wild animals and other natural calamities. Also, their domestic animals are prone to the attack of wild animals like a tiger. This Community is very well advanced socially. Many of them rely on water from forests for drinking and household water usage since the government water schemes cannot be relied on. But this system is often damaged since it is laid along an elephant crossing area. This is a major issue hindering regular water availability.

Kattunayakan

Kattunayakan tribes of Thirunelli panchayath can be seen as dependant on forest and forest products for sustenance. They generally communicate through a mixture of Dravidian languages. The settlements studied are either inside the forest or near to them. The closeness of settlements to forests makes them inclined to the attack of wild animals. Their form of livelihood is seasonal. Some are engaged in the collection of honey, roots, barks of trees etc while others depend on seasonal agricultural labours. Poverty, unemployment, and usage of tobacco and alcohol are severe among this group of people. They are forced to lay pipes from streams in forests, at their expenses to meet their water requirements, since the government

facilities fail to meet their water requirements. In a few remote settlements, many houses which require serious repair can be seen. Compared to other communities most of the visited Kattunayaka settlements of Thirunelly Panchayath, are least exposed to modernity. But youngsters are more interested to learn and also they are much improved socially. Kattunayakans are keen to send their children to schools and many students are staying at MRS hostels. Many areas visited lacks frequent transportation facilities and inaccessibility has kept these people back to an extend.

Uralikuruma

Uralikurumas, also known as Vettakuruma enjoys better living conditions in comparison with few other tribal groups of Thirunelli Panchayath. Uralikurumas speak a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam language. They have better accessibility of water, electricity, housing, footpath and Community hall facilities. They give great importance to being educated. The Uralikuruma settlements of Thirunelli are located near to forest which increases the risk of being attacked by elephants, tigers etc. They are forced to stay inside homes from 6 PM – 8 AM. Even their crops are destroyed by elephants, tiger, wild boars, and porcupines. Majority of Uralikurumas work daily for employment and few among them are skilled labours. Few have migrated to neighbouring states as plantation labours for better wages. The major drawback faced by them is the addiction towards alcohol and tobacco.

2.6.3 NOOLPUZHA PANCHAYATH

Noolpuzha grama panchayath is the second largest tribal populated grama panchayath in the State. Ninety schedules were collected from Noolpuzha panchayath. Noolpuzha panchayath is home for Vettakuruma, Mullukuruma, Paniya and Kattunayaka communities.

Paniyan

41 Paniyan households were visited during the study from Noolpuzha panchayath. Most of the settlements visited shows that care has been taken to ensure adequate water supply, housing facilities, sanitation, education and health accessibility. Maikara colony where they coexist with Adiya Community and Karyampadi colony where they coexist with general category people are two among the Paniyan settlements which can be shown as an example to other Paniya settlements. They even take good care of the facilities provided to them unlike the general behaviour of Paniyans. Most of them work as agricultural labourers or coolies. The tendency to consume alcohol is very less among members of Noolpuzha panchayath and children are going to colleges from these settlements, despite their general tendency to leave school after the tenth.

Mullukuruma

The village settlement is situated on an undulated land with agricultural land lying at the foothills. Most of them have their land and are engaged in paddy cultivation and animal husbandry. They are very keen on keeping their surroundings tidy. They communicate very well with others and are very social. Students are eager to learn and there are many pursuing degrees and other professional courses. They also depend on agricultural and coolie works and there are government servants also among them. The settlements visited had well equipped infrastructural facilities like housing, electricity, footpaths, library, sanitation facilities etc. Once they had acres of land, but as years passed, the population increased and the size of land holdings decreased considerably, leaving them no possibility to partition their land.

Vettakuruma

Vetta Kurumans is also known as Urali Kurumans. . These tribals in Wayanad speak a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam languages. They live in small and scattered settlements. Vetta Kurumans were food gatherers and hunters. They were artisans. But the younger generation now prefers working for non-tribal landlords in plantation and paddy fields for an earning. They migrate to neighbouring states for better wages and their works are mainly seasonal. They are having better infrastructural facilities such as housing, electricity, water, roads, communication, sanitation etc. Health and education institutions are at accessible distances and they take every care to educate their children.

Kattunayakan

. The situation of the Kattunayakan Community is different from other tribal communities of Noolpuzha panchayaths. Kattunayakan settlements are distributed both inside the forest and also in revenue lands. They use a dialect which is close to Dravidian language Kannada for conversing within the Community, but the younger generation can converse in Malayalam. The literacy rate is very low for both men and women. The situations of the settlements are pathetic especially the Aanapanthy settlement. Inhabitants of Aanapanthy settlement live without modern conveniences like housing, electricity, water ID cards, roads, footpaths etc. The situation of other settlements is slightly progressive. Those who are living within the forest areas are involved in cultivation in the areas allocated by the forest authorities. Wage labour in agriculture is also a form of livelihood. Although willing to work for very low wages, unemployment and poverty are very severe among them. They are severely addicted to alcohol and tobacco, irrespective of sex or the time of the day. Alcoholism has affected children's education, marital harmony, income and

employment followed by mental disorders and severe domestic violence. Many of the parents are not concerned with sending their children to schools. Most houses are dilapidated or left incomplete without toilet facilities. Being residing near to forests, they are frequently under the attack of wild animals.

2.7 IDUKKI DISTRICT

2.7.1 KANTHALLOOR PANCHAYATH

Kanthalloor is a village in Idukki district nestled in the Western Ghats of Indian the Indian state of Kerala. A total of 50 schedules were collected from Hill Pulaya and Muthuvan settlements of Kanthalloor panchayath.

Hill Pulaya

The Hill Pulaya Community tribes mainly speak Tamil language, with few Malayalam words in between. The houses and their surroundings are well maintained except for Churakkalam settlement. All houses are built very close to each other. All settlements are good in basic infrastructural facilities with newly built Community halls, electricity, toilets, water connection, concrete footpaths, Anganwadis etc. Churakkalam settlement faces severe clean drinking water scarcity issues. The existing panchayath tank is not maintained neatly, forcing the residents to carry safe and clean drinking water from far distances. Residents of this Community are greatly addicted to alcohol usage. Majority of the households surveyed occupy less than 5 cents of land among all the Hill Pulaya settlements visited. All of them are engaged in agriculture labour or other coolie works. An irrigation canal passes through Mission vayal settlement. Sugar cane cultivation is one of the most important sources of livelihood for them. Years back, the Hill Pulayans used to rely on forest land its produce for livelihood. With the expansion of government control and administration over the forest, the freedom to utilize the

forest produce is curtailed. Naturally, they end up having the only option for daily wage labours. One can see many dropouts at Churakkalam colony during the visits. Dandukombu and Mission vayal settlements have received self-employment training programme for tailoring, driving, tile works, painting, bag making etc. But they complain that no further follow-ups have been given to convert it into a source of employment.

Muthuvan

Muthuvans of Kanthalloor panchayath speaks a dialect of their own, closely linked to Tamil and Malayalam, but communicate to outsiders in Malayalam. Muthuvans has a complex clan system. Kulachivayal settlement still follows the system of 'chaavadi' and 'thinnaveedu'. The Muthuvan settlements were found close to the forests, away from mainstream society. But they are far better in infrastructural facilities despite their remoteness. Dependence of Muthuvans on forests and its products for their sustenance is significant. Residing amid the forest, Chembatty settlement is under constant threat of wild animal attack. Recently, 3 were killed by bison. Muthuvans seem to be experts in cattle rearing, but the distance of the settlements to milk societies makes them unable to sell milk. Muthuvans cultivate lemon grass and extract its oil. Panchayath has provided lemon grass boiler for Teertamala settlement. Almost every Muthuvan family possess more than 30 cents of land, but without a deed certificate. They practise the cultivation of plantain, tapioca, spices, lemongrass, finger millets etc. They collect honey and other forest products and sell them at societies. Apart from agricultural works, few depend on MGNREG works for their livelihood. Many Muthuvans are addicted to tobacco and alcohol usage. Medical camps are regularly organised in these settlements. Few settlements have single teacher school facilities. Children are sent to tribal hostels at an early age due to accessibility issues to schools. Unavailability of hostels forces

them to discontinue higher studies. Muthuvan Community villages are mostly remote and interior, hence access through usual means of transport is impossible. They predominantly depend on cultivation for their livelihood.

2.7.2 ADIMALI GRAMA PANCHAYATH

. Adimali panchayath is home for Urali, Ulladan, Muthuvan, Mala Arayan, and Muthuvan tribal communities. 80 households were visited during the study from among these communities of Adimali panchayath

Mannan

Mannans speak a dialect of Tamil, but converse with others in Malayalam and use the Malayalam script. Most Mannan settlements visited lives far from mainstream society, at interior locations. The majority has more than 30 cents of land and is involved in the cultivation of spices, coffee etc. Due to their proximity towards forests, they along with their crops are under threat of animal attack. In addition to agriculture, they are also involved in MGNREG works, agricultural labour works, animal husbandry etc. Considering the case of education, many children discontinue their studies due to the lack of secondary schools in their locality and due to economic problems. The children of interior settlements can make use of tribal hostels in their area, but many do not do so, which is the reasons for dropouts in this Community. Mannan tribes are very brilliant in making baskets and mat using bamboo. Mannans face severe water shortage during summer since the government water supply systems are not effective. The majority depend on water from forests collected through pipes laid in their own expense. Tobacco and alcohol addiction exists but in a controlled manner.

Muthuvan

Five Muthuvan settlements of Adimali panchayath were visited during the study. Muthuvans use a language closely linked to Tamil and Malayalam. The language that Muthuvans use as their medium of communication does not have a script. Every settlement visited were at geographically isolated remote places inside the forests. No means of public transportation is available to the settlements. Most of the Muthuvans possess their land. Government has provided the land for agricultural purposes but without a deed certificate. Some take land for lease. The main crops grown by the Muthuvans include finger millet, paddy, tapioca, coffee and cardamom. Muthuvans rear goats, cow and chicken. Muthuvan men take honey from the forest and sell it through Cooperative Societies. They also grow mushrooms, cabbage, yams, roots, tubers, green leaves, fruits and pulses. The Muthuvans and their crops are at the constant attack of animals including elephant, wild pig, and bison.

Muthuvan children avail primary level education either from the Government Lower Primary School (LP School) or from the single teacher school that are present in the settlement. Further education is attained by staying in tribal hostels. Public health institutions are at far distances from the settlements. But, health department organises medical camp once or twice a month in the settlements. Tobacco chewing is a common practice among the Muthuvan men and women. Alcohol consumption is common among a few of them.

Even though the settlements are remote and routes to them are dangerous, Adimali panchayath has recently taken every care to build new houses, footpaths, bridges, and electricity, water and sanitation facilities to these settlements, within the past four years. Remarkable developments are being made recently for the

improvement of basic infrastructural facilities from 2015, despite the geographical isolation. The Muthuvans prefer to live a secluded life, separated from the mainstream land. Men are very much addicted to alcohol.

Ulladan

Ulladan communities located almost near to forests as well as forest area. They have good drinking water facilities, electricity, footpath, library, better shelter and transportation facilities. Accessibility to these settlements is easier when compared to other scheduled tribes in Adimali. The primary health centre, ICDS institutions and other health and educational facilities are available nearby. Most Ulladans depend on cultivation for their income generation. Recently they have taken to animal husbandry, salaried jobs in govt. and private organisations, wage labour and self-employment jobs through this traditional way of making baskets and mats. However, the cultivators face the destruction of crops by wild animals and lack of irrigation facilities in the summer season. Use Tobacco and alcohol addiction can also be seen. They have a higher level of education, but still, there are dropouts among them.

Mala Arayan

Mala Arayans speak in Malayalam although they had their dialect, which became obsolete. They were dependent on shifting cultivation, hunting and food gathering. Now the conditions have significantly changed. The forests have been reserved and hence food collection, hunting and shifting cultivations have been prohibited. The Mala Arayans are now engaged in different kinds of occupations such as agriculture, agricultural labour, white-collar job, government jobs and business. They are well educated; socially and economically more developed than any other tribal communities in Adimali panchayath. Their standard of living, housing conditions,

and basic infrastructural facilities are better. Only the older generation among them uses tobacco, and no dropouts can be seen among them.

Urali

The Uralis were nomadic agriculturists. Now they have switched over to settled cultivation and wage level agriculture. They cultivate crops like coffee, cardamom and areca nut. They are experts in the tradition of collecting honey from trees and are also engaged in animal husbandry. The settlement visited is far from mainstream society. The health care institutions and schools and other public institutions are at far distances from the settlement. There are no proper roads or footpaths to Machiplavu settlement. Fund has been sanctioned by the World Bank for infrastructural betterment, which is still not allotted. Due to the existence of this particular fund, no other funds are possible to be invested in this area. Hence many developmental projects are withheld. Government water supply works haven't settled and hence they depend on water from the forest by using long plastic pipes, laid at their own expense. The Uralis give much preference to education but dropouts can be still seen in this settlement. They have good housing and Community hall facilities. Most families own more than one acre of land. Not only there exists a risk to their persons from animals, but farming has become an increasingly difficult proposition, with their fields regularly raided and their crops destroyed by elephants, wild boar etc. Among the Urali families, use of tobacco and alcohol is very low.

2.7.3 KANJIKUZHI GRAMA PANCHAYAT

Kanjikuzhi Grama Panchayath comes under the Idukki block in Idukki district of Kerala. 70 households from Mala Arayan, Mannan, Urali and Ulladan communities were surveyed from Kanjikuzhi Grama Panchayath. Households are

taken from settlements of Keerithod, Chelachuvadu, Mazhuvadi, Thekkanthoni, Varikkamuthan and Ponneduthan.

Ulladan

Ulladans have a sizable population in Kanjikuzhi Panchayath. Ulladan speaks Malayalam with some phonetic shifts, but they do not have a different dialect or distinguishable vocabularies. They have a higher level of education than most of the tribal groups in Idukki district. Infrastructure facilities are better with good housing, roads, footpaths, toilets, water availability and electricity facilities. Many have their well. Additional amounts are generally invested by the majority for house construction in addition to that provided by the government. They have their mode of transportation and are very social. Many domesticated animals at their expenses. ICDS and PHC facilities are at accessible distances from the settlement. Biogas facility is provided inside the settlements.

Ulladans are engaged in agriculture, collection of forest resources, animal husbandry etc. Some depend on agricultural labours and other daily wage jobs. Many Ulladans possess a government job and enjoy a higher standard of living. Majority of Ulladans have more than one acre of land where they cultivate cardamom, ginger, pepper, areca nut etc, which are under the attack of wild pig. Alcohol and tobacco usage is not much prevalent among them.

Mala Arayan

Mala Arayan Community is mainly distributed in Idukki and Kottayam district of Kerala. They speak Malayalam although they had a dialect of their own, which became obsolete. The total population of Mala Arayan in Kanjikuzhi Grama Panchayath is 692 according to the Report of the socio-economic status, 2013. Keerithod settlement of Mala Arayan lacks basic infrastructural development. There

is no Community hall, Anganwadi, transportation and road facility inside the colony. They have to walk almost 15 Kilometres to health care institutions. Housing facilities are better for very few cases. But the situation of Chelachuvadu settlement is different. They have every facility within accessible distances. They have also received a self-employment training programme which has become a form of livelihood for many at present. In between 2015-2018, Mala Arayan Community has received many new houses under panchayath, block and tribal department schemes. Mala Arayans are generally agriculture-based and are engaged in the cultivation of plantation crops and spices. They give great importance to education and no dropouts generally exist among them. There are also few government servants among them.

Mannan

The Mannans speak a dialect of Tamil, but converse with others in Malayalam and use the Malayalam script. Earlier they were nomadic agriculturists and practised shifting cultivation, but now tribes of Mannan Community are experts in settled agriculture. They cultivate pepper, coca, areca nut, cardamom, coffee etc. Majority depends on MGNREG and other agricultural coolie works for their living. 97 per cent of Mannan Community is settled in Idukki district. Mazhuvadi colony of Mannan Community has many households with no toilet facility.

Considering the drinking water facility, they face an acute water shortage. The Jananidhi project is not satisfactory according to them.

Panchayath water tank exists in their colony but is empty. Mannans are well educated but remain unemployed. ICDS, Community hall, tuition centre, PHC are available at accessible distances from the colony. The recent flood and heavy rainfall has caused severe damages to their homes

Urali

Urali tribes of Kanjikuzhi Grama Panchayath speak a dialect which is a mixture of Malayalam and Tamil languages. They were experts in cultivation, food gathering and collection of non-timber forest products. The settlements visited has better infrastructural facilities except for street light. Water scarcity is another problem faced by this group of people. They depend on agriculture, MGNREG works and other agriculture labour works for their livelihood. They also domesticate animals. Most families have more than 30 cents of the land but without the right of ownership. Public institutions are at an accessible distance from the settlement and there are only a few dropouts. They are not much addicted to alcohol and tobacco.

2.8 KASARGOD DISTRICT

2.8.1 DELAMPADI PANCHAYATH

48 Marati and 10 Malavettuva families were surveyed during the field visits in Delampadi panchayath of Kasargod district. The life situations of the settlements visited were very promising, especially the Marati Community when compared to the other 3 districts selected for the study. Other than these settlements visited, other settlements were unable to be surveyed due to frequent and severe attack of wild animals. Hence, it is obvious that all the settlements of Delampadi panchayath do not enjoy similar privileges as exercised by the settlements discussed below.

Marati

Almost every Marati family visited has around one acre or more of land. But no special assistance was provided by the government to support irrigation. Most of them have their well or pond, in addition to panchayath wells and Jala Nidhi water supply. The primary form of livelihood of the Community as revealed through the

survey is MGNERA employment programmes and other coolie works, besides agriculture. Few are engaged in government or private sector jobs and other self-employment business. They are also involved in milch animals rearing but have not received any support from the department for the same. Most of them have well-established shelter facilities and basic facilities of living like drinking water, sanitation, road etc. Level of education and awareness is very high among them. Hostel facilities are available but they prefer to study at Karnataka state due to proximity issues, depriving them of concessions for higher education. Marati colonies have neat and tidy surroundings, despite frequent tobacco usage.

Malavettuvan

Malavettuva families are settled in remote areas. Most of their settlements are situated in Kerala Karnataka forest borders. Majority of them uses two or more languages for communication. Basic infrastructure facilities of Malavettuva settlements are very poor. They do not have proper transportation or drinking water. Even though few settlements have footpaths, it is not in proper condition.

Malavettuvans were brilliant in hunting, fishing and making handicraft items. They used to engage in shifting cultivation. However, at present, the majority of the Malavettuvan working people are engaged in coolie works. Their housing condition, sanitation facilities is better, but they don't have proper and efficient drinking water sources. They always depend on forest streams. During summer they find it extremely difficult to survive due to water scarcity issues.

Malavettuvan families are very careless in providing education to children. The number of dropouts among them is very high. An interesting fact is parents often encourage children to drop education in 5th – 10th class. We can easily infer that the ignorance of parents is the root cause of increased dropouts. Tobacco and

alcohol consumption is very high in adults as well as teenagers. Hospital accessibility is very difficult. The primary health centre is 3 km far and Ayurvedic hospital is at 8km distance from the settlements visited. One settlement has its Community hall but presently it is in a very shabby condition due to spitting of tobacco. Anganwadis are working very efficiently.

2.8.2 PANATHADI PANCHAYTH

. 80 families were surveyed from Panathadi panchayath. Marati, Malavettuva, Mavilan and Kudiya settlements were selected for the study. Panathadi is 36 km away from the nearest municipality Kanjhangad and is 8km away from Kerala - Karnataka border. Four tribal communities inhabit Panathadi grama panchayath: Mavilan, Malavettuva, Kudiya and Marati. This Panchayath is agriculture-based with rubber, banana, areca nut, and coconut and paddy cultivation. Panathadi is geographically a hilly region and it is a part of the Western Ghats

Marati

50 families of Ottamala, Kurinji, Mappilachery, Peruthadi and Nellithode settlements were studied during field visits of at Panathadi panchayath. Every family has pattayam for their land. Majority of them occupy more than 30 cents of land. Agriculture is one of the major occupations. They cultivate, areca nut, coconut, cashew, spices etc. They are also engaged in MGNERA employment programme or other coolie works, business and other government and private sector jobs. Almost everyone is educated among them and the new generation shows much interest in pursuing higher education. Maratis is generally well settled with better housing, sanitation, drinking water & road facilities with cleaner surroundings. Almost everyone owns their own well/pond or bore wells. New roads, footpaths, houses etc

were allotted to them within the past few years and are in good condition. They are used to tobacco chewing but still keep their surroundings clean.

Mala Vettuvan

Mala Vettuvan Community was added to the Schedule tribe list of Kerala after the Amendment Act of 2003. They speak a dialect of Malayalam and Tulu. The settlements generally have better infrastructural facilities like housing for all, water availability, electricity and footpaths inside the settlement. Even though Panchayath well is situated inside the colonies, the majority of the households depend on their own well. ICDS and Community halls are assets to infrastructure development. Alcoholic addiction is a major problem among the Mala Vettuvan colonies. Awareness classes, medical camps, self-employment training programmes and literacy mission class are programmes suggested by members of the Mala Vettuvan Community, which require urgent attention. Majority of the Mala Vettuvan tribes are coolie workers, along with few farmers. The dropout rate is very small and parents take good attention in educating their children.

Kudiya

Kudiya scheduled tribes are located in remote areas of Kerala - Karnataka border. Kudiya settlements are located near to forest and hence wild animal attack is a major issue faced by them. The basic infrastructural facilities are pathetic. They do not have proper footpath to the colony. Few Kudiya families are still living in huts. Kudiya Community children depend on the single teacher schools and literacy classes, located inside the settlements. The school is functioning in the Community hall. Dropouts can be seen from 4th -10th classes. The primary health centre, Ayurvedic hospital and other health institution are very far, nearest one around 13km from the settlement. Majority of the Kudiya families depend on forest streams

for drinking water and water is available throughout. They mainly depend on agriculture for livelihood. Alcoholic consumption and tobacco usage are common among them.

Mavilan

The Mavilan Community was famous for shifting cultivation known as koomeri, hunting birds and animals, fishing, and honey collection. But at present, the majority of them are going for a daily wage and self-employment jobs. They have better basic infrastructural facilities like a house, road, Community hall, street light, footpath, electricity supply etc. Primary health centre, Ayurvedic hospital and Homeo hospital are at accessible distances. They give great importance to education and no dropouts can be seen in Mavilan settlements. Primary credit societies like Kudumbasree, Ayalkootam etc are working very efficiently within the Community and they also make use of loan facilities for better living. Oorukutom, Kudumbasree programmes and meetings are conducted in the Community hall. Tobacco and alcohol consumption is very high in the Mavilan settlements.

2.8.3 BADIADKA GRAMA PANCHAYATH

Badiadka Grama Panchayath comes under the Kasargod Taluk in Kasargod district of Kerala. Badiadka is surrounded by Majeshwaram Taluk to the west, Kanhangad taluk to the south, Puttur taluk to the north and Bantval Taluk to the North. The State highway to Karnataka passes through the town. In the study, 30 Koraga and 20 Marathi households were selected from the Badiadka Panchayath. Koraga Community is settled as a colony. But Marathi Community has no colony system, they prefer to be scattered.

Koraga

Koraga Community of Badiadka grama Panchayath has their dialect. The older generation is illiterate. Most of them don't know Malayalam, but the younger generation speaks Malayalam dialect. Majority of the households depend on MGNREGA for livelihood. They are also engaged in their traditional occupation of basket making with bamboo. In Koraga settlements, housing schemes are provided through the PVTG project 2013-2014, and also by schemes from the block and tribal department. Koraga Community is highly addicted to tobacco usage. Even the younger generation uses tobacco and pan masalas. Koragas are less concerned with the education of their children. There exists a drop out tendency among school kids, due to economic backwardness and family problems. The major problem faced by the Koraga settlements is the shortage of drinking water followed by lack of street light, proper roads and Community hall. Perdala Koraga colony has MGLC (multi-grade learning centre). The tribal department is providing tuition to school-going children in Pulikkal colony. Medical facilities like primary health centre, Ayurvedic and Homeo hospital are far away from the settlement. Untouchability is still faced by the inhabitants of Koraga Community in Pulikkal settlement, for instance, they are not allowed to take part in the marriage functions of a higher caste.

Marati

In Badiadka Panchayath 20 Marati households were taken for a survey, from the settlements: Manyakarmar, Madathadukka, Devarakkara and Karyad. Maratis prefer to be scattered rather than staying in colonies. Marati families of every settlement visited are generally financially sound except a few. Most Maratis are engaged in agriculture, government services and other daily wage works. Maratis are

well educated, concerned about educating their children and there are no school dropouts. Maratis have better infrastructural facilities like housing, own transportation, electricity, Community hall, own well or bore wells, better roads etc, compared to other communities.

2.9 PALAKKAD DISTRICT

2.9.1 MUTHALAMADA PANCHAYATH

Malasar, Kadar Maha Malasar and Eravallan communities were visited and surveyed during the field visits in Muthalamada Panchayath. A total of 70 households from 11 settlements were selected for the study.

Maha Malasar

The Maha Malasar speak a language of their own among them and to outsiders, they speak a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam languages. Their source of livelihood is the collection of minor forest products like nuts, honey, ginger, turmeric etc. Also, the forest department has appointed few among them as forest guide as they know the forests very well. A few years back, they were living inside the forest. Recently, they were shifted by the forest department to allotted lands, where they started new cultivation. But the frequent menace created by the wild animals does not encourage them to cultivate. The roads to the colony were completely damaged by the 2018 floods. At present the colony is accessible only through the small paths through the forest, risking their lives. Forest department has built huge trenches around the colony to prevent elephants from entering. Even then elephants always cross them. New houses, Anganwadis, toilet blocks and drinking water facilities are available. But the toilet blocks remain locked and without water. This forces many for open defecation. People among this Community are generally

shy to interact with outsiders and the rate of dropouts is very high. One can see wide usage of tobacco & alcohol, during the visits.

Eravallan

Eravallans was earlier known as villu vedan ie, hunters using bows and arrows. Also formerly they were bonded labours. By the implementation of hand reform, they have become landless labourers. Their ethnic identity and traditional uniqueness are lost completely as evident through the survey. Five Eravallan colonies were visited during the study and the situation of each colony is much similar. Most of them occupy 3-4 cents of land without pattayam. New houses are being allotted. But many deteriorated houses can also be seen. The colonies have common panchayath well or panchayath pipe to meet water requirement. But water comes only twice a week through the pipe in most cases. The situation of Nariparachella colony is pitiful with no basic facilities of housing, electricity, water and toilets Eravallan Community, in general, has several drops out, students. They find it irrelevant to send their children to schools since it doesn't bring much benefit in studying. Most of them are engaged in MGNERA related works and other daily wage coolie works. As evident from the survey, they are addicted to tobacco and alcohols usage. Every settlement visited has newly constructed footpaths through the colony. Also Anganwadis, hospitals and schools are at approachable distances from the colony. Medical camps are conducted regularly but many families fail to renew RSBY insurance cards. Few have domestic animals but they are bought using their own money. Few houses can be seen where extra amount other than those sanctioned from government, is used to build houses.

Malasar

Two Malasar colonies were visited during the survey. Due to remoteness of the colonies and lack of land holdings they have very few sources of livelihood. MGNERA related works and forest guards or watches in forest departments are the only form of income for them. Colonies are bettering in infrastructural facilities such as roads, footpaths, housing, electricity toilets etc. At the same time, few still practices open defecation due to lack of toilet facilities in houses. Also, there are many houses in pathetic conditions. Primary school is unapproachable distance. Dropouts occur at higher stages due to inaccessibility to educational institutions. Hostel facility is availed by children after primary schooling. Medical camps are frequently conducted but there are many families with expired RSBY medical insurance. No care is being taken to rectify this issue. Alcoholic and tobacco addiction is evident during the visits. Anganwadis, new footpaths, new Community halls and toilet block facilities are available. Colonies receive water for a day to day purpose from the dam. Since settled inside the Parambikulam tiger reserve, they are not allowed to domesticate any animals even if interested.

Kadar

The settlements visited were in the Parambikulam tiger reserve. Since residing inside forests and having no much landholding they do not practice agriculture. Collection of forest products was their main form of living. But the forest department does not allow them to collect any forest products, at present. The main source of living is fishing and MGNERA employment works. Few works under forest department as watches for daily wages. Many government employees can be seen in Kuriyarkutty settlement. Nowadays, since application procedures are online the remoteness of the settlements and lack of modern communication channels

makes them unaware regarding employment opportunities. The long-distance to educational or health institutions make their life even more complicated. New houses are being built during the past few years. Most houses built by the PVTG project fund are of sub-standard compared to others. The Kadar's attach their existing home with this combining bamboo and clay. The dam nearby solves the water availability issues. Since settled inside the tiger reserve, officials do not permit cattle rearing or even hens. They are always prone to the attack of wild animals including bear and elephants. Many are continuing open defecation due to unavailability of toilets within the home. Community hall, footpaths, Anganwadis, solar lamps, toilet blocks etc. is provided. Kuriyarkutty settlement finds it difficult to access ration shop. Rate of dropouts is low in this particular Community. Addiction to tobacco and alcohol is yet another problem faced by this group of people.

2.9.2 AGALI GRAMA PANCHAYATH

Agali is a panchayath under Palakkad district. Agali is 36 km from Mannarkkad in Kerala. Agali is the nearest town for travelling to Silent Valley National Park. Agali panchayath is home for three tribal communities: Irula, Muduga and Kurumba. A total of 100 samples were collected from Agali grama panchayath for the study. It is evident from the state of basic infrastructure that the huge amount of TSP funds allotted for development schemes could not yield desired results when compared to every other panchayath visited. The poor condition of roads, severe water scarcity, lack of adequate health care, transportation and communication facilities, frequent animal attacks, congested settlements etc are few issues faced by tribes of Agali panchayath irrespective of Community, despite the major funds allotted to them.

Irular

A total of 83 Irula households were visited during the survey. Irula settlements visited were either situated in very remote areas or close to towns. Most of the Irula settlements are thickly populated with high population density. The proximity of houses with 3-4 cents of land for each household makes the atmosphere congested and untidy. Majority of households were constructed long before. Many houses were seen left incomplete during the survey. New houses are being allotted during the past 5 years. Those built by AHADS 10-15 years ago are in better condition. However the settlements have electricity, footpath, street lights etc. even though, few exceptions do exist. Pipe connection is provided for water for every settlement by AHADS and panchayath, but most times they face severe water scarcity in every season and hence depend on rivers located near to settlements or from the forest through plastic pipes.

Irula tribes were educationally backward. (KIRTADS HANDBOOK-2017-18) However even though few dropouts exist in Irula settlements, recently they are giving much importance to education. In general, many efforts are taken by Government for educational upliftment of the Community, by establishing tribal schools, hostels, grants, tuitions etc. The functioning of ICDS institutions are very proper and ordered. Literacy classes and 'padana veedu' are carried out in almost every settlement. Every settlement visited has a Community hall and Oorukutom meetings are conducting regularly. They have a dialect of their own.

Alcoholic consumption and tobacco usage are very high in every settlement without any age limits. Also, the poorly maintained roads make accessibility to the hospital or other health care facilities even more difficult for remote settlements. Earlier, Irulas were cultivators and hunters, but over the time they moved to daily

wage works due to transferring of land ownership. Important crops raised by them are 'Ragi, spices, areca nut, and few legumes, which are often destructed by wild pigs or elephants. For cultivation, they stay away from their hamlet and erect temporary huts. Majority works as agricultural labourers, few are government servants who enjoy a better standard of living.

Mudugar

Mudugas have a dialect of their own but speak to outsiders either in Malayalam or Tamil. Kudumbasree Community kitchen is functioning successfully in some settlements visited. Few settlements have started millet cultivation with government support and encouragement. Authorities also provide the necessary seeds, fertilizers, cultivation methods and tips. Earlier, they were experts in hunting, shifting cultivation, collection of forest produce etc. At present, the majority of Mudugas depend on MGNREGA works or other daily wage works, in addition to the collection of forest products, and cultivation of ragi, pulses etc in forests. Many are unemployed. They collect forest and medicinal produce for sale or barter. Most of the Muduga settlements are situated beside the forest so they are constantly under threat of animal attacks and settlements are less accessible due to lack of transportation modes and wretched roads.

Like all other scheduled tribe communities of Agali, Muduga settlements also faces severe drinking water scarcity issues. Usually, they depend on water from rivers and other forest sources, due to non-availability of water in public water systems. Government has provided financial assistance for house construction, agriculture, Community hall, electricity, footpaths, street lights, Anganwadis etc. In most settlements, houses are dilapidated. Surroundings are congested and littered. Alcohol and tobacco consumption are at their peak in many settlements. With the

support and encouragement of tribal department through hostels, grants, tuitions etc, students are eager to attend schools. Rate of dropouts is also considerably decreasing. The land ownership of the tribes is collective. Descents of ancestors are joint owners of the hamlet and its territory, leaving them landless.

Kurumbar

Kurumbar is one among PVTG, settled among the remote forests of Attappadi valley in Palakkad district. The Kurumba have their dialect, locally known as Kurumba Basha. Kurumbar Community is socially, economically and educationally backwards. Earlier Kurumbar used to be hunters and food gatherers. They practised shifting cultivation, but now lack of landholding doesn't allow them to do so. They continue the practice of collection of honey from forests, in addition to daily wage coolie works.

Transportation to Kurumbar settlements is very difficult and is accessible only by less frequent jeeps. Condition of roads is very pathetic. Settlements are provided with electricity, street light, footpaths etc, but the condition of houses are not satisfactory. Anganwadi is located inside settlement visited, which is run by a non-profit organization.

Rate of dropouts in Kurumba settlements is very low, which indicates the importance given by the Community towards education. Settlements do not have Community hall and they conduct Oorukutom under its trees. Water scarcity is a serious matter of this Community too. Even though AHADS has established water pipe connections, water is ineffective. The villagers collect water from far distances through pipes. Accessibility to health care institutions is troublesome. Alcohol consumption is very common in Kurumba settlements.

2.9.3 MALAMPUZHA GRAMA PANCHAYATH

Malampuzha Grama Panchayath comes under the Palakkad Taluk. It is spread over 183.42 sq.km and constitutes two villages Malampuzha 1 and Malampuzha II.

A total of 40 schedules were collected from Mudugar, Irular and Paniya settlements of Malampuzha Grama panchayath .

Paniyan

Paniyan settlements of Malampuzha panchayath are at both extremes. Few settlements have better infrastructural facilities while others do not have. Kollamkunnu and Mooppadan Chola Paniyan settlement do not have well developed infrastructural facilities like toilets, water availability, electricity, roads, footpaths etc. The usage of tobacco and alcohol is high in both the genders in the settlements. Lack of education and unemployment plays an important role in increased tobacco consumption in these tribal areas. The Paniyan settlements of Kollankunnu, Moopadan Chola, Mattupatty and Aanakkallu are engaged as agricultural workers or coolie workers. Drinking water tank provided inside the colony from 2016 to 2017 under the drought relief scheme by the Palakkad district collector and the work is undertaken by the water authority. Kerala forest department has built a toilet block in Mettupathy colony during the period, 2017-2018. ICDS, tribal school, health care institutions and other public institutions are at an accessible distance from the settlements. Rate of drop out is high in the Paniya settlements of Malampuzha panchayath.

Mudugar

The Mudugar tribe Community mainly communicates through " Muduga Bhasha". Mudugars used to practise shifting cultivation and they also collected non-timber forest products. At present, they depend on agriculture, agriculture labour works,

animal husbandry and coolie works in the construction sector, for livelihood. Their land has been alienated. Mudugar shows educational backwardness. Mudugar settlements have the housing facilities and their surrounding area well maintained. Settlements have good infrastructural facilities connected with roads and footpaths inside the colony.

Public health care institutions, Anganwadi, schools etc are at accessible distances. Water shortage is faced during summer. Drop outs among students of high school is common and there are no tuition facilities. Mudugas of Malampuzha panchayath are not much addicted to alcohol or tobacco.

Irular

Five households of Irula Community were visited during the study in Malampuzha Panchayath. The Irular Community tribes use a dialect of their own which is more similar to Tamil. To outsiders, they speak the Malayalam language. Earlier, they were hunters, gatherers and performed shifting cultivation. At present, Irulars depend on agriculture and agricultural labour works for a living. Dropouts are high in this particular Community and children does not receive tuition facility. Educational backwardness of the parents is the major reason for the dropout of Irular students. Irular tribe maintains its house and surroundings very well. They also collect medicinal plants which also provide them with a source of income.

2.10 TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Kerala state has 37 tribal communities. Among these 25 tribal communities were part of the present evaluation study, spread across the four districts. A brief description of demographic, ethnic culture and sociological profile of these 25 tribal communities is discussed as follow

2.11 FAMILY STRUCTURE

Family is the first interaction circle which builds character. The human learns the most basic and the most important social values from family. The family provide a setting for personal growth. It is the most important influence in a child's life. Family provides all members with security, support, love, identity and values. The details of the family structure of the selected districts under study are given in the following Tables.

2.11.1 WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 2.11.1 Family structure of selected panchayath's of Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
	MUPPAINAD	35	3	2	40
		87.5%	7.5%	5%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	74	13	3	90
		82.2%	14.4%	3.3%	100%
	THIRUNELLI	75	12	3	90
		83.3%	13.3%	3.3%	100%
	Total		184	28	8
83.6%			12.7%	3.6%	100.0%

Out of the total families in Wayanad district, 83.6% of the families follow the nuclear family system, 12.7% joint families and only 3.6% stay alone. According to grama panchayath level statistics, 87.5% of the scheduled tribe families of Moopainad grama panchayath are nuclear families, 7.5% are joint families and 5% stay alone. Whereas in Noolpuzha panchayath 82.2% are nuclear and 14.4% of the families are joint. 83.3% of schedule tribes in Thirunelli are nuclear families and 13.3% of the families maintain the joint family structure.

Table 2.11.2 Community wise family structure of Wayanad district

	FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
	NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
ADIYA	33	5	2	40
	15.0%	2.3%	0.9%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	58	3	2	63
	26.4%	1.4%	0.9%	28.6%
KURICHIAN	5	0	0	5
	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
MULLUKURMANS	24	3	0	27
	10.9%	1.4%	0.0%	12.3%
PANIYAN	45	12	2	59
	20.5%	5.5%	0.9%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	13	2	2	17
	5.9%	0.9%	0.9%	7.7%
VETTAKURMANS	6	3	0	9
	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	184	28	8	220
	83.6%	12.7%	3.6%	100.0%

Majority of tribes ie, 28.6% tribals of Wayanad are taken from the Kattunayakan Community in which 26.4% are nuclear families, followed by Paniyan tribes with 20.5% nuclear families.

Out of the total surveyed tribal households of the Wayanad district, 18.2% of the tribal households are taken from the Adiya Community, in which 15% is a nuclear family. 12.3% of the tribes are taken from the Mullukurumans Community, where

10.9% are nuclear family; 7.7% of the tribes are from Thachanadan Moopan Community and among them, 5.9% are following nuclear family system. 4.1% of the tribal families are from Vettakurumans and among them, 2.7% are a nuclear family and 1.4% are joint families. Remaining 2.3% of families are taken from the Kurichiyans where all respondents are following nuclear families system.

2.11.2. IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 2.11.3 Family structure of selected panchayath's of Idukki district

PANCHAYATH * FAMILYSTRUCTURE					
		FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
PANCHAYATH	ADIMALI	65	12	3	80
		81.3%	15%	3.8%	100%
	KANJIKUZH	61	7	2	70
		87.1%	10%	2.9%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	44	6	0	50
		88%	12%	0.0%	100%
Total		170	25	5	200
		85.0%	12.5%	2.5%	100.0%

Out of the total 200 families surveyed in Idukki district, 85% of the families follow the nuclear family system, 12.5% are joint families and only 2.5% stay alone. The tendency to form a nuclear family is high in Kanthalloor panchayath and to stay alone is high in Adimali panchayath. In Adimali panchayath 81.3% of the scheduled

tribe families are nuclear, 15% are joint families. Whereas in Kanjikuzhi panchayath 87.1% are nuclear and 10% of the families are joint. 188% of the scheduled tribes in Kanthalloor are nuclear and 12% of the families maintain is joint family structure

Table 2.11.4 Community wise family structure of Idukki district

Community * FAMILY STRUCTURE					
		FAMILY STRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
IDUKKI	HILL PULAYA	29	3	0	32
		14.5%	1.5%	0.0%	16.0%
	MALA ARAYAN	17	4	0	21
		8.5%	2.0%	0.0%	10.5%
	MANNAN	28	6	0	34
		14.0%	3.0%	0.0%	17.0%
	MUTHUVAN	41	9	3	53
		20.5%	4.5%	1.5%	26.5%
	ULLADAN	43	1	2	46
		21.5%	.5%	1.0%	23.0%
	URALY	12	2	0	14
		6.0%	1.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total		170	25	5	200
		85.0%	12.5%	2.5%	100.0%

Majority of the samples from Idukki district, ie, 26.5% of the households belongs to Muthuvan Community, among which 20.5% are nuclear families, 4.5% are joint families and only 1.5% are single member-based. Among the Ulladan Community which forms 23% of the sample from Idukki, it was found that 21.5% families follow are nuclear family system, 1% are single-family, and only 0.5% follows a joint family system. Mannan Community constitute 17% of the total population and among them, 14% of the households are nuclear families while only 3% are joint families. The Hill Pulaya tribal Community constitute 16% of the total population, in which 14.5% of the households are nuclear and 1.5% of households are joint families. 10.5% of the surveyed households belongs to Mala Arayan Community; among them, 8.5% of the households belong to the nuclear family and 2% of the households belong to the joint family system. The Urali Community constitutes only 7% of the total households taken, from which 6% of the family is nuclear and only 1% is a joint family.

2.11.2 KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 2.11.5 Family structure of selected panchayath's of Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYATH	FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
	BADIYADKA	42	8	0	50
		84%	16%	0%	100%
	DEMAMPADY	40	14	6	60
		66.7%	23.3%	10%	100%
	PANATHADI	58	20	2	80
		72.5%	25%	2.5%	100%
Total		140	42	8	190
		73.7%	22.1%	4.2%	100.0%

Out of the total 190 families surveyed in Kasaragod district, 73.7% of the families belong to the nuclear family system, 22.1% are joint families and only 4.2% stay alone. Grama panchayath level statistics show that in Badiyadka grama panchayath 84% of the scheduled tribe families are nuclear, 16% are joint families. Whereas in Delampady panchayath 66.7% is nuclear and 23.3% of the families are joint. 72.5% of the scheduled tribes in Panathadi are nuclear families and 25% of the families maintain the joint family structure.

Table 2.11.6 Community wise family structure of Kasaragod district

NAME OF THE Community * FAMILYSTRUCTURE					
		FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
KAS	KORAGA	27	4	0	31
		14.2%	2.1%	0.0%	16.3%

A R A G O	KUDIYA	2	1	0	3
		1.1%	.5%	0.0%	1.6%
	MALA VETTUVAN	13	7	2	22
		6.8%	3.7%	1.1%	11.6%
	MARATI	88	26	5	119
		46.3%	13.7%	2.6%	62.6%
	MAVILAN	10	4	1	15
		5.3%	2.1%	.5%	7.9%
	Total	140	42	8	190
		73.7%	22.1%	4.2%	100.0%

Out of the total population of the Kasaragod district, 62.6% of the tribes surveyed belong to Marathi Community with 46.3% belonging to the nuclear family, 13.7% joint family and 2.6% stay alone. 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 14.2 % are a nuclear family. Then 1.6% tribals taken from the Kudiya in which 1.1% is a nuclear family. It is 11.6% families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 6.8% are nuclear family, 3.7% joint family. It is 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, among them 5.3% is a nuclear family.

2.11.3 PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 2.11.7 Family structure of selected panchayath's of Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	FAMILYSTRUCTURE			Total
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
	AGALI	66	25	9	100
		66%	25%	9%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	34	4	2	40
		85%	10%	5%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	58	7	5	70
		82.9%	10%	7.1%	100%
	Total		158	36	16
75.2%			17.1%	7.6%	100.0%

Out of the total families in Palakkad district, 75.2% of the families belong to the nuclear system, 17.1% are joint families and only 7.6% stay alone households.

In Agali panchayath 66% of the scheduled tribe families are nuclear, 25% are joint families and 9% stay alone households. Whereas in Malampuzha panchayath 85% is nuclear and 10% of the families are joint 5% stay alone households. It is 82.9% of the scheduled tribes in Muthalamada are nuclear families and 10% of the families maintain is joint family structure and 7.1% stay alone houses. They follow the nuclear family because of their tradition and eldest don forced to move out of the house, once younger get married.

Table 2.11.8 Community wise family structure of Palakkad district

NAME OF THE Community * FAMILYSTRUCTURE					
		FAMILYSTRUCTURE			TOTAL
		NUCLEAR FAMILY	JOINT FAMILY	ALONE	
PALAKKAD	ERAVALLAN	31	3	2	36
		14.8%	1.4%	1.0%	17.1%
	IRULAR	60	20	8	88
		28.6%	9.5%	3.8%	41.9%
	KADAR	13	2	1	16
		6.2%	1.0%	.5%	7.6%
	KURUMBAS	3	1	0	4
		1.4%	.5%	0.0%	1.9%
	MAHA MALASAR	4	0	0	4
		1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
	MALASAR	10	2	2	14
		4.8%	1.0%	1.0%	6.7%
	MUDUGAR	21	5	1	27
		10.0%	2.4%	.5%	12.9%
	PANIYA	16	3	2	21
		7.6%	1.4%	1.0%	10.0%
TOTAL		158	36	16	210
		75.2%	17.1%	7.6%	100.0%

Out of the total population, 17.1% of the households surveyed from Eravallan Community, from which 14.8% are Nuclear families, 1.4% are joint families and only 1% is a single family-based. Then 41.9 % of families taken from the Irular Community, from which 28.6% are nuclear families, 3.8% are single-family, and 9.5% joint families. Kadar Community constitute 7.6% of the total population, among them, 6.2% of the households are nuclear families, then 1% joint families and 0.5% single family. Kurumbas Community constitute 1.9% of the total population, among them, 1.4% of the households are nuclear families, then 0.5% joint families. Maha Malasar comprises 1.9% of the total population and they are Nuclear families. Then the Malasar Community constitutes 6.7% of the total out of that 4.8% are Nuclear families. Among the Mudugar 10% is Nuclear family. 10% of the households selected from the Paniyan Community among them 7.6% are Nuclear and 1.4% are joint families.

Among the panchayath's selected for the study, more than 80% of families of most panchayaths follow the nuclear family system, except Agali, Delampady and Panathadi. Nuclear families are preferred mostly among tribes since it gives much more freedom, privacy, care and financial stability. This change can be seen in Kurichiyan families of Wayanad and Maha Malasars of Palakkad since every household of Kurichiyan in this study follows the nuclear family system. 25% of families of Agali and Panathadi followed by 23.3% of families of Delampady maintain the joint family structure. As per the survey visits, the joint family system is still continued in remote inaccessible settlements, which are still to be developed. Also, it was observed that few stay alone in houses since they are divorced, mentally ill or unmarried.

III

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

“The link between infrastructure and development is not a once for all affair.

It is a continuous process and progress in development has to be preceded accompanied and followed by progress in infrastructure, if we are to fulfil our declared objectives of a

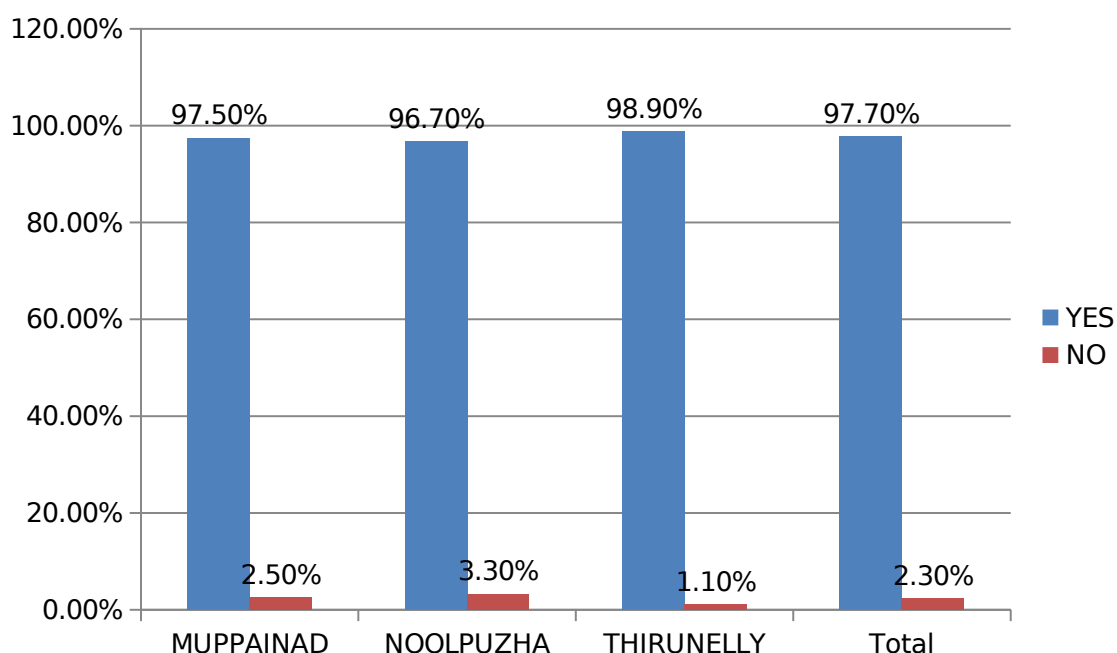
Self-accelerating process of economic development”

- Dr V.K.R.V. RAO

For the welfare of tribes, the Government is taking various measures and programmes to improve infrastructure and address issues in physical infrastructures and livelihood. Central Government spends more money on infrastructure through various departments and local self Government to the upliftment of the scheduled tribes in India. “Social infrastructure is the interdependent mix of facilities, places, spaces, programs, projects, services and networks that maintain and improve the standard of living and quality of life in a Community.”(Department of Planning Western Australia (2012)) , The role of social infrastructure in spreading economic development of a country and the economic growth of a country has happened hand in hand with the development of its infrastructure. A sound infrastructural foundation is key to the overall socio-economic development of a society. Availability of adequate and efficient infrastructural set up not only promotes development but also improves the quality of life of the individuals. Shelter

(housing), sanitation, electrification and drinking water are the sub-sectors dealt with under the broad sector of physical infrastructure. Especially among different settlements of tribal majority districts viz Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kasargod are examined.

Fig.3.1. Panchayathwise ownership of the house in Wayanad district



Out of the total surveyed households of Wayanad district, 97.7 % of the scheduled tribe families have their own house. 98.9% respondents in Thirunelli have own house and 97.5% respondents in Moopainad do not have, likewise Noolpuzha 96.7%.but in Noolpuzha 3.3% respondents do not have own house they living in relatives house and other alternatives.

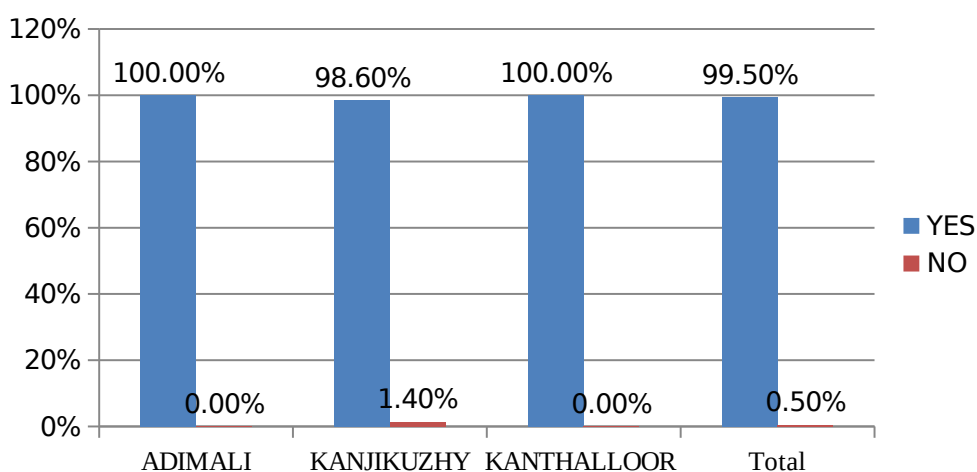
Table 3.1 Community wise ownership of the house in Wayanad district

Community	OWNHOUSE		
	YES	NO	Total

WAYANAD	ADIYA	40 18.2%	0 0.0%	40 18.2%
	KATTUNAYAKAN	60 27.3%	3 1.4%	63 28.6%
	KURICHIYAN	5 2.3%	0 0.0%	5 2.3%
	MULLU KURUMAN	27 12.3%	0 0.0%	27 12.3%
	PANIYAN	58 26.4%	1 0.5%	59 26.8%
	THACHANADAN MOOPAN	16 7.3%	1 0.5%	17 7.7%
	VETTA KURUMAN	9 4.1%	0 0.0%	9 4.1%
Total		215 97.7%	5 2.3%	220 100.0%

Above Table gives brief information about the respondents who have their own house or not. In 220 samples 97.7% of respondents have their own house, rest of the 2.3% do not have their own house, some of them living their relative's house. Some people do not have shelter, they all living pathetically, with using the plastic sheet as their roof. Except for Kattunayakan, Paniyan, Thachanadan Mooppan rest of the communities all have a house. One Kattunayakan family in Thirunelli and one Thachanadan Mooppan in Moopainad Panchayath and two Kattunayakan and one Paniyan in Noolpuzha Panchayath do not have a house it covers 2.3% of the total population.

Fig.3.2. Panchayathwise ownership of the house in Idukki district



Above graph gives brief information about the ownership of households in the selected Panchayaths of Idukki district. In 200 samples, Out of the total surveyed households in Idukki district, 99.5 % of the scheduled tribe families have their own house. In Adimali and Kanthalloor Panchayath, 100% of the scheduled tribe families have their own house but in Kanjikuzhi one respondent do not have their own house.

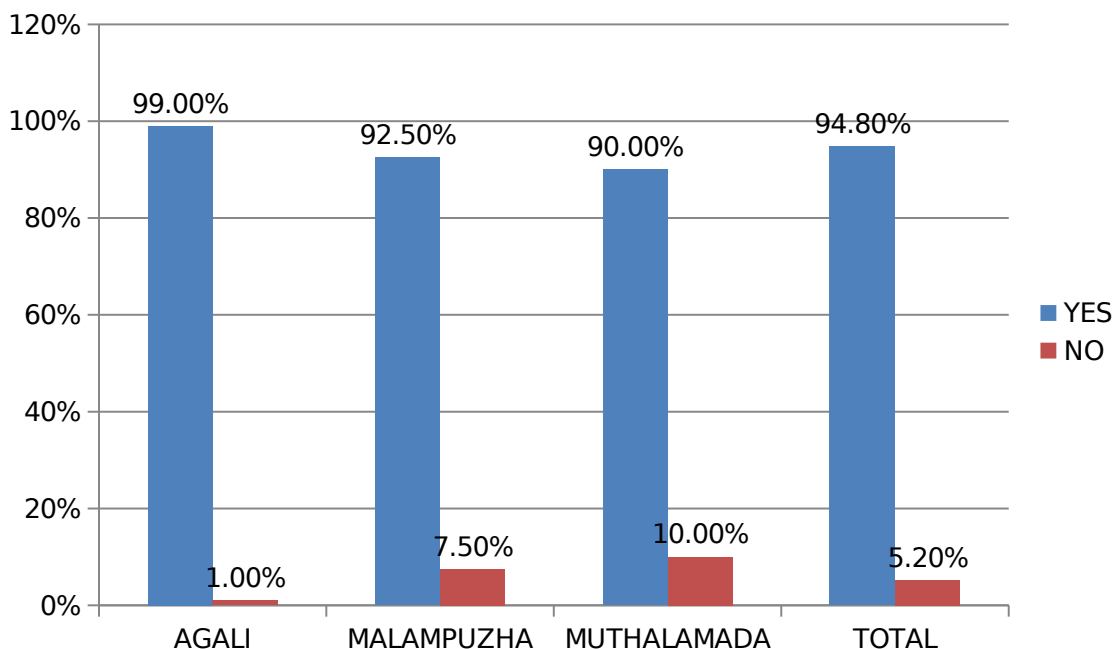
Table 3.2 Community wise ownership of households in Idukki district

Community	OWNHOUSE		
	YES	NO	Total
HILL PULAYA	32 16.0%	0 0.0%	32 16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	21	0	21

	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	34	0	34
	17.0%	0.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	53	0	53
	26.5%	0.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	45	1	46
	22.5%	.5%	23.0%
URALY	14	0	14
	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%
total	199	1	200
	99.5%	0.5%	100.0%

Above Table give brief information about whether the samples respondents have their own house or not among various communities in Idukki district. The Table clearly shows that only one ulladan Community which located in Kanjikuzhi do not have their own house, the rest of all communities have their own house.

Fig.3.3. Panchayathwise ownership of the house in Palakkad district



In Palakkad district, 94.8 % of the population have their own house; whereas 5.2% of the population does not have. Among the three panchayath's understudy, Agali Panchayath stands first in the case of Tribes having own house. Some settlements in Muthalamada located in Parambikulam Tiger Reserve Forest and are very far from the mainstream of the society.

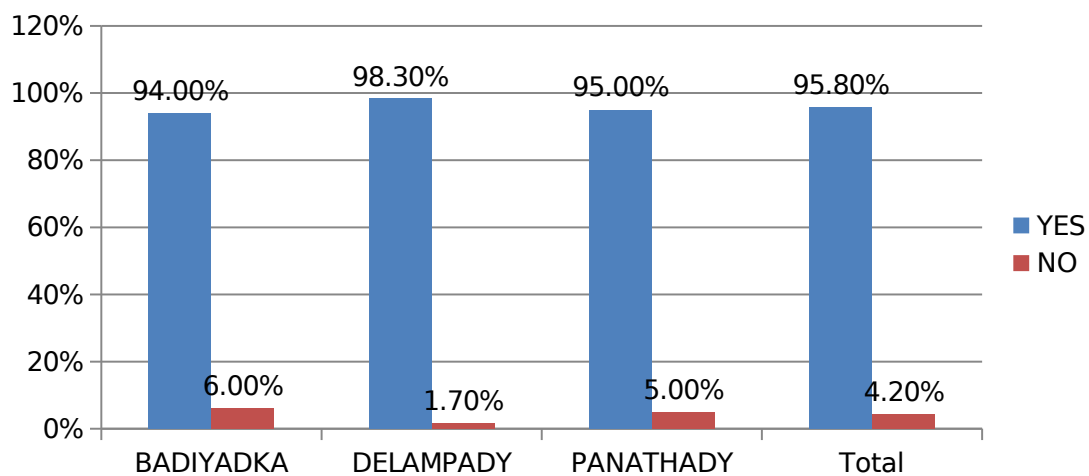
Table 3.3 Community wise ownership of households in Palakkad district

NAME OF THE Community	OWNHOUSE		
	YES	NO	TOTAL
ERAVALLAN	29 13.8%	7 3.3%	36 17.1%
IRULAR	87 41.4%	1 .5%	88 41.9%
KADAR	16 7.6%	0 0.0%	16 7.6%
KURUMBAS	4	0	4

	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	4 1.9%	0 0.0%	4 1.9%
MALASAR	14 6.7%	0 0.0%	14 6.7%
MUDUGAR	26 12.4%	1 .5%	27 12.9%
PANIYAN	19 9.0%	2 1.0%	21 10.0%
TOTAL	199 94.8%	11 5.2%	210 100.0%

From the Table, it is clear that majority of the respondents have their own house.

Fig.3.4. Panchayathwise ownership of the house in Kasaragod district



Out of the total surveyed households in Kasargod district, 95.8 % of the population has their own house. More respondents in Delampady (98.3%) have their own house compare to other two Panchayaths, Badiyadka (94%) and Panathady (95%). Total 8 (4.2%) respondents in Kasargod do not have their own house.

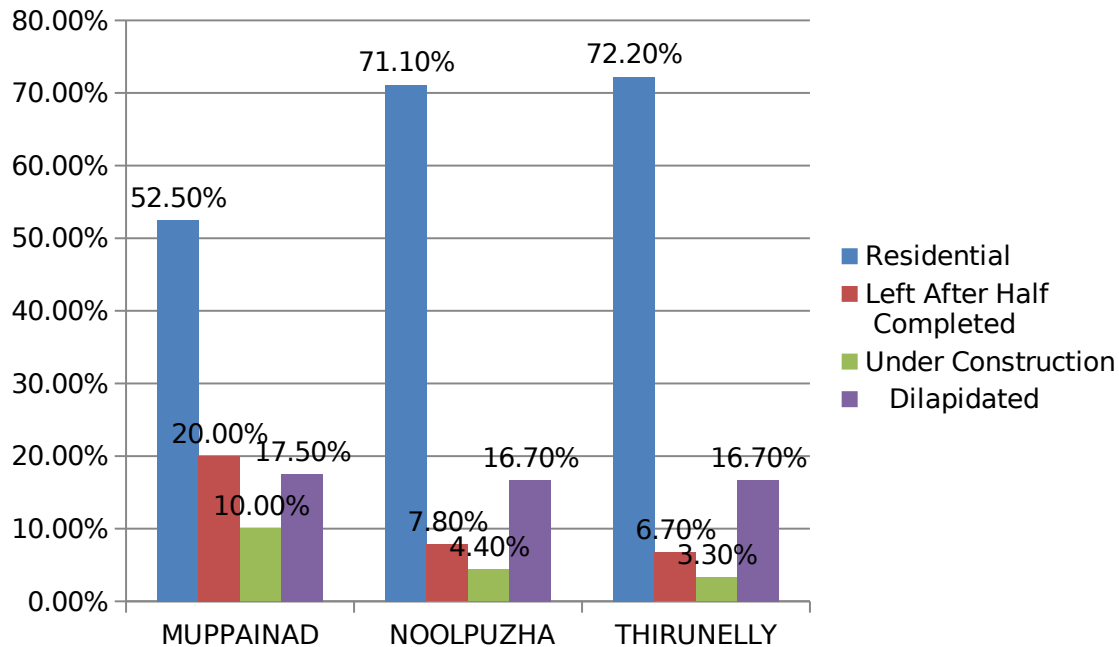
Table 3.4 Community wise ownership of households in Kasaragod district

NAME OF THE Community	OWNHOUSE		
	YES	NO	Total
KORAGA	28 14.7%	3 1.6%	31 16.3%
KUDIYA	2 1.1%	1 .5%	3 1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	19 10.0%	3 1.6%	22 11.6%
MARATI	118 62.1%	1 .5%	119 62.6%
MAVILAN	15 7.9%	0 0.0%	15 7.9%
Total	182 95.8%	8 4.2%	190 100.0%

Among the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 16.3% of the population are Koraga Community, whereas 14.7% they have house rest of them do not have. Marati represents 62.6% populations in Kasargod district, among them 62.1% have own house. All Mavilan respondents in Kasargod have a house.

Four tribal majority districts in Kerala like Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kasargod. Idukki district has shown the highest number of respondents who have their own house, 99.5% population in Idukki have own house, Kasaragod has the least number of the population who has no house. In the grama Panchayath level, Muthalamada (90%) and Malampuzha (92.5%) reported a large number of respondents who do not have their own house to compare to others. We can see that more respondents in Eravallan Community do not have their own house came to pare to any other scheduled tribes. However, some respondents in Paniya and Kattnayakans do not have their own house. Rests of the communities have shown better indicters.

Fig.3.5. Condition of Houses in Wayanad district



Even more, people have their own house but their condition of the house very differs. 15(16.7%) respondents in both Noolpuzha and Thirunelli Panchayath do not have a proper house they living in a dilapidated house. More than half of the populations in each Panchayath are only living in a residential house. A large portion of the population of the Muppainad is living in left after half-completed house, it becomes 20%. 4 respondents in both Muppainad (10%) and Noolpuzha (4.4%) Panchayath houses are under construction. Paninyan and Kattunayakan role is very high to reduce the number of a residential house in Wayanad. House condition among Paniya's and Kattunayakan are pathetic and their representation is very high in each every Panchayath in Wayanad.

Table 3.5Community wise condition of Houses in Wayanad district

Community	HOUSECONDITION				
	1	2	3	5	Total
Adiya	31 14.1%	6 2.7%	0 0.0%	3 1.4%	40 18.2%
Kattunayakan	42 19.1%	8 3.6%	2 0.9%	11 5%	63 28.6%
Kurichiyan	5 2.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	20 9.1%	1 0.5%	1 0.5%	5 2.3%	27 12.3%
Paniyan	40 18.2%	2 0.9%	5 2.3%	12 5.5%	59 26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	7 3.2%	4 1.8%	2 0.9%	4 1.8%	17 7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	5 2.3%	0 0.0%	1 0.5%	3 1.4%	9 4.1%
Total	150 68.2%	21 9.5%	11 5.0%	38 17.2%	220 100.0%

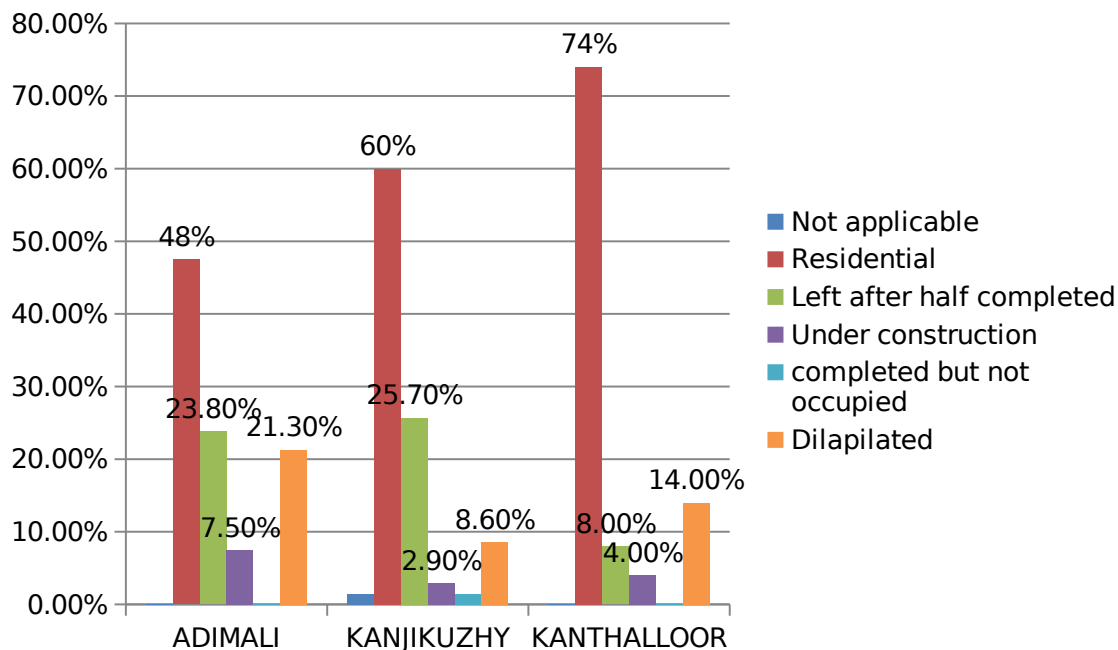
0-Not Applicable, 1- Residential, 2- Left After Half Completed, 3- Under Construction, 4-Completed Not Occupied, 5-Dilapidated

.

Even though 97.7% respondents have a house, only 68.2% respondents out of 220 samples have an only proper residential house, Kurichiya's have well and good house compare to any other Community because all Kurichiyan families have a residential house at the same time 17.2 % respondents have a pathetic and

dilapidated house, It very sighs in Kattunayakan and Paniya families.11 Kattunayakan families and 12 Paniya families coming under that. We couldn't find any Completed Not Occupied house across the Community. However, 5% of respondents houses are under construction and 9.5% respondents have Left after Half Completed houses

Fig.3.6 Condition of Houses in Idukki district



As we told before only 1 respondent does not have their own house, the rest of them all have a house. More than half of the population (58.5%) has a residential house, and 20.5% have left after half-completed likewise under construction (5.0%), Completed Not Occupied respectively. While 15% respondents out of 200 have

dilapidated house. Kanjikuzhi has a large number of residential houses compare to others. But in Adimali, least portion of the population (47.5) has a residential house. In Kanthalloor left after half-completed houses are very low compare to other two panchayaths. 21.3% population in Adimali has dilapidated house.

Table 3.6. Community wise condition of Houses in Idukki district.

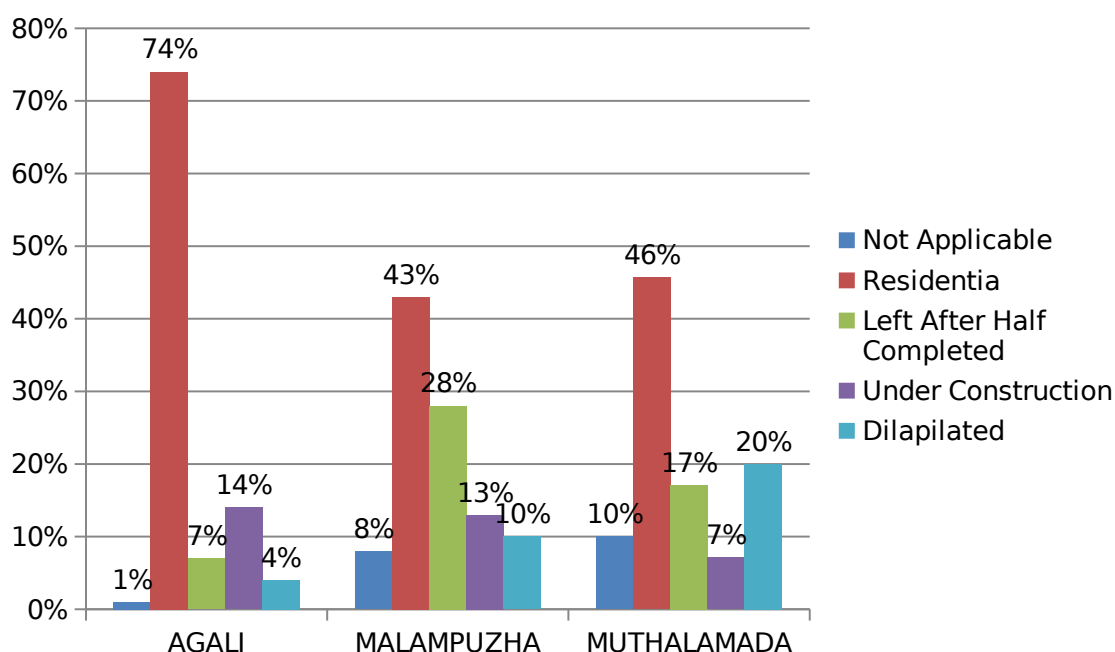
Community	HOUSECONDITION						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
HILLPULAYA	0	23	3	2	0	4	32
	0.0%	11.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	0	15	4	2	0	0	21
	0.0%	7.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	0	18	7	3	0	6	34
	0.0%	9.0%	3.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	0	24	13	2	0	14	53
	0.0%	12.0%	6.5%	1.0%	0.0%	7.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	1	27	11	1	1	5	46
	.5%	13.5%	5.5%	.5%	.5%	2.5%	23.0%
URALY	0	10	3	0	0	1	14
	0.0%	5.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	7.0%
Total	1	117	41	10	1	30	200
	.5%	58.5%	20.5%	5.0%	.5%	15.0%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable, 1- Residential, 2- Left After Half Completed, 3- Under Construction, 4-Completed Not Occupied, 5-Dilapidated

One and only Ulladan family do not have a house in Kanjikuzhi panchayath. As we told before 58.5% of the population has a residential house, out of that Ulladan is 13.5%and Muthuvan is 12% and Hillpulaya 11.56% respectively. 7% of dilapidated

houses are founded among the Muthuvan Community, because their settlements are located very far from the mainstream of the society, like Theerethamala and Plamalakkudi, Kulachivayal settlements etc..

Fig.3.7 Condition of Houses in Palakkad district



5.2% of respondents do not have their own house, in Palakkad district. Among them 58.6% are residential, 14.3% are left incomplete, 11.4% under construction and 10.5% dilapidated respectively. More respondents in every panchayath have residential house especially in Agali 74% population have a residential house. The Table clearly shows that more respondents do not have a house and dilapidated house in Muthalamada Grama panchayath. 10% respondents do not have a house and 20% of respondents have dilapidated house. Why because as we told before some settlements in Muthalamada very far from the mainstream of the society. It's the only place in Kerala can enter through only Tamil Nadu state, and also some settlement located in the areas of land in general, especially in Narippara Chella settlement.

Table 3.7. Community wise condition of Houses in Palakkad district.

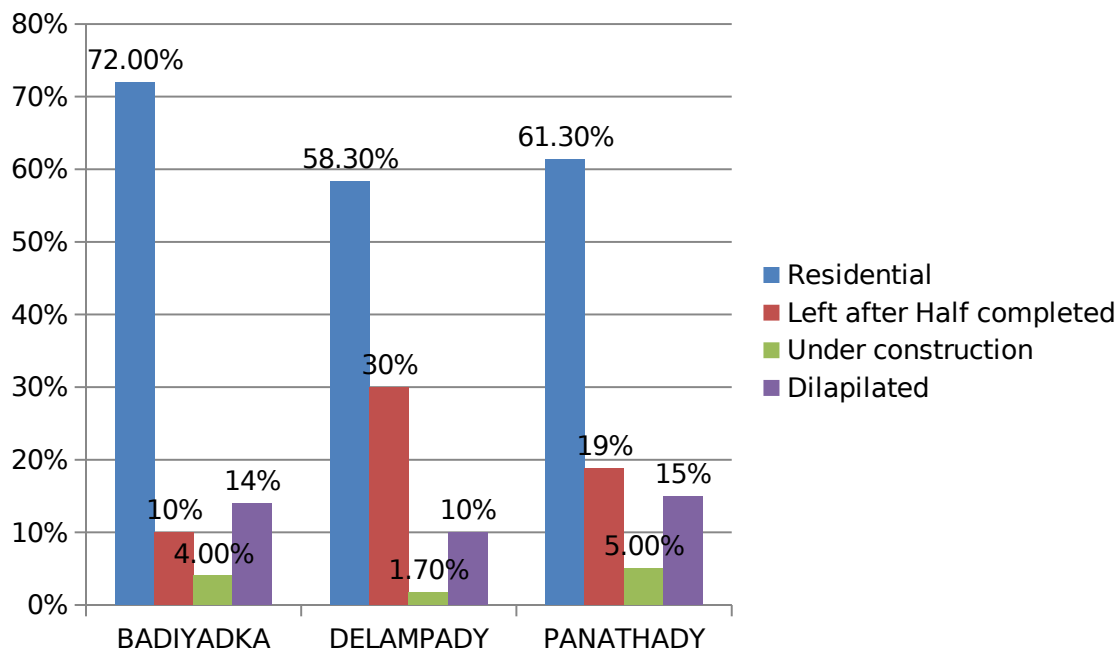
Community	HOUSECONDITION					
	0	1	2	3	5	TOTAL
ERAVALLAN	7	10	7	3	9	36
	3.3%	4.8%	3.3%	1.4%	4.3%	17.1%
IRULAR	1	62	6	14	5	88
	0.5%	29.5%	2.9%	6.7%	2.4%	41.9%
KADAR	0	9	3	2	2	16
	0.0%	4.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASARSAR	0	3	1	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	0	10	1	0	3	14
	0.0%	4.8%	.5%	0.0%	1.4%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	1	17	4	2	3	27
	.5%	8.1%	1.9%	1.0%	1.4%	12.9%
PANIYAN	2	8	8	3	0	21
	1.0%	3.8%	3.8%	1.4%	0.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	11	123	30	24	22	210
	5.2%	58.6%	14.3%	11.4%	10.5%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable, 1- Residential, 2- Left After Half Completed, 3- Under Construction, 4-Completed Not Occupied, 5-Dilapilated

More than 40% of respondents in Palakkad district is Irula Community and half of the respondents among residential house are Irula (29.5%) and all Kurumba

respondents have a residential house. more respondents who have dilapidated house are Eravallan Community in Muthalamada panchayath.

Fig.3.8 Condition of Houses in Kasaragod district



In Kasaragod district, 63.2% of respondents are residential house and 20% is left incomplete, 3.7% under construction and 13.2% houses are in dilapidated respectively. As per the primary survey, Badiyadka grama Panchayath has the highest portion of residential respondents (72%) and Delampady has least (58.3%). Panathady panchayath has 15% respondent's dilapidated house and 5% respondents' houses are under construction. But in Delampady 30% of respondents have left after the half-completed house.

Table 3.8. Community wise condition of Houses in Kasaragod district

Community	HOUSECONDITION				
	1	2	3	5	Total
KORAGA	20	5	1	5	31
	10.5%	2.6%	.5%	2.6%	16.3%
KUDIYA	1	0	0	2	3
	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	8	9	1	4	22
	4.2%	4.7%	.5%	2.1%	11.6%
MARATI	84	18	5	12	119
	44.2%	9.5%	2.6%	6.3%	62.6%
MAVILAN	8	6	0	1	15
	4.2%	3.2%	0.0%	.5%	7.9%
Total	120	38	7	25	190
	63.2%	20.0%	3.7%	13.1%	100.0%

1- Residential, 2- Left After Half Completed, 3- Under Construction, 4-Completed Not Occupied, 5-Dilapidated

44.2% of residential houses are Marati families likewise Koraga 10.5%. Almost half of the respondents who have a house left after half-completed are also marati respondents. Marati communities always show high index in all segment because they covered more than half of the respondents of the Kasargod district.

When checking house condition among four districts, Wayanad district has more respondents living in a residential house. 68.2% of respondents have a residential house in Wayanad and it's very low in Idukki (58.5%) and Palakkad (58.6%). We can see more dilapidated houses in Wayanad compare to any other district. 17% of

respondents have dilapidated houses in Wayanad respondents. Under construction, houses are more in Palakkad district (11.4%) among four districts.

When checking house condition among twelve panchayaths, most respondents in Agali and Kanthalloor have a residential house. Both panchayaths 74% of populations have a residential house, but it's very low in Malampuzha (43%) and Muthalamada (45.7%) panchayath. More dilapidated houses located in Adimali (21.3%) and Muthalamada (20%) panchayats. 14% of samples in Agali panchayath have a house under construction.

While discussing Community-based on house condition Marathi and Irula and kattunayakan's are more have a residential house, because their representation is very high in every district. Large numbers of respondents in Irula (14) Community have under construction house compared to others. However, Muthuvan's (14) in Idukki district and Paniya (12) and Kattunayakan (11) in Wayanad are more living in a dilapidated house.

Table 3.9 Housing condition before 2015, Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	CONDITIONBEFORE2015		
		RESIDENTIALE	NON RESIDENTIALE	Total
	MUPPAINAD	13 (32.5%)	27 (67.5%)	40(100%)
	NOOLPUZHA	39 (43.3%)	51 (56.7%)	90(100%)
	THIRUNELLY	34(37.7%)	56(62.2%)	90(100%)
Total		86(39.1%)	134 (60.9%)	220(100%)

Above Table shows the condition of respondents before 2015. 60.9% of respondents have a non-residential house before 2015 and the rest of them (39.1%) have a residential house.

More respondents have non-residential houses in Muppainad (67.5%), and Thirunelli 62.2, Noolpuzha 56.7% respectively. Likewise, Noolpuzha large number of respondents (43.3%) has a residential house.

Table 3.10 Community wise hosing condition before 2015, Wayanad district

Community	HOUSE CONDITIONBEFORE2015		
	RESIDENTIALE	NOT RESIDENTIALE	Total
ADIYA	13(6%)	27(12.3%)	40(18.2%)
KATTUNAYAKAN	33(15.0%)	30(13.6%)	63(28.6%)
KURICHIYAN	4(1.8%)	1(0.5%)	5(2.3%)
MULLU KURUMAN	15(6.8%)	12(5.5%)	27(12.3%)
PANIYAN	15(6.8%)	44(20.0%)	59(26.8%)
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	4(1.8%)	13(5.9%)	17(7.7%)
VETTA KURUMAN	2(0.9%)	7(3.2%)	9(4.1%)
Total	86(39.1%)	134(60.9%)	220(100.0%)

Presently 68.2% of respondents have a residential house. While, before the project period only 39.1% of respondents have a residential house. Rest of the 60.9% respondents has a nonresidential house. In total population, 20% of Paniya families have not a residential house, likewise Kattunayakan 136%, Adiya 12.3%.

Table 3.11 Housing condition before 2015, Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	CONDITIONBEFORE2015			
		NOT APPLICABLE	RESIDENTIAL	NON RESIDENTIAL	Total
	ADIMALI	0(0.0%)	26(32.5%)	54(67.5%)	80(100%)
	KANJIKUZHY	1(1.4%)	28(40%)	41(58.6%)	70(100%)
	KANTHALLO OR	0(0.0%)	20(40%)	30(60%)	50(100%)
TOTAL		1(0.5%)	74(37%)	125(62.5%)	200(100.0%)

Table 3.12. Community wise housing condition before 2015, Wayanad district

Community	CONDITIONBEFORE2015			
	NOT APPLICABLE	RESIDENTIAL	NOT RESIDENTIAL	Total
HILL PULAYA	0	12	20	32
	0.0%	6.0%	10.0%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	0	10	11	21
	0.0%	5.0%	5.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	0	9	25	34
	0.0%	4.5%	12.5%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	0	19	34	53
	0.0%	9.5%	17.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	1	15	30	46
	.5%	7.5%	15.0%	23.0%

URALY	0	9	5	14
	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Total	1	74	125	200
	.5%	37.0%	62.5%	100.0%

The housing conditions of Idukki district before 2015 shows that 62.5% the houses are not residential, especially among Muthuvan Community, 17% of them are Muthuvan families likewise ulladan 15%, Mannan 12.5% respectively. At the same more residential houses are have among time Muthuvan (9.5%) and Ulladan (7.5%) families, why because of Muthuvan and Ulladan cover half of the population of Idukki district.

Table 3.13 Housing condition before 2015, Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	CONDITION BEFORE 2015			
		NOT APPLICABLE	RESIDENTIAL	NOT RESIDENTIAL	Total
	AGALI	1	51	48	100
		1%	51%	48%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	3	13	24	40
		7.5%	32.5%	60%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	7	30	33	70
		10%	42.9%	47.1%	100%
	TOTAL	11	94	105	210
		5.2%	44.8%	50%	100.0%

In Palakkad district, only 44.8% samples respondents have an only residential house in before 2015 and 5.2% of respondents still do not have a house. Half of the population do not have a proper residential house before 2015 in Palakkad district. The Table clearly shows that only 32.5% of respondents have an only residential house, it's very low compare to Agali and Muthalamada. Interestingly we can see low residential houses (32.5%) and high non-residential houses (60%) in Malampuzha Grama panchayath compare to rest of the panchayats in Palakkad.

Table 3.14 Community wise hosing condition before 2015, Palakkad district

Community	CONDITIONBEFORE2015			
	NOT APPLICABLE	RESIDENTIAL	NOT RESIDENTIAL	Total
ERAVALLAN	7	9	20	36
	3.3%	4.3%	9.5%	17.1%
IRULAR	1	42	45	88
	0.5%	20.0%	21.4%	41.9%
KADAR	0	10	6	16
	0.0%	4.8%	2.9%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASARSAR	0	2	2	4
	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	0	9	5	14
	0.0%	4.3%	2.4%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	1	12	14	27
	.5%	5.7%	6.7%	12.9%
PANIYAN	2	6	13	21

	1.0%	2.9%	6.2%	10.0%
TOTAL	11	94	105	210
	5.2%	44.8%	50.0%	100.0%

More residential houses and non-residential houses are founded among the Irula Community because more than 40% respondents of the Palakkad district is Irula Community. The Table clearly says that Eravallan Community suffering more compare to any other Community in Palakkad, because as we told before they located more in Muthalamada panchayath. Likewise some respondents in Muduga (6.7%) and Paniya (6.2%) also proper house before 2015.

Table 3.15 Housing condition before 2015, Kasaragod district

PANCHAYATH		CONDITION BEFORE 2015		
		RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL	Total
KASARAGOD	BADIYADKA	21	29	50
		42%	58%	100%
	DELAMPADY	39	21	60
		65%	35%	100%
	PANATHADY	32	48	80
		40%	60%	100%
Total		92	98	190
		48.4%	51.6%	100.0%

The numbers of a residential house in Kasargod district is 48.4% and rests of the 51.6 % have a non-residential house. Likewise other districts, more than half of the respondents in Kasargod have a non-residential house before 2015. It's very high in Panathady (60%) and Delampady its 35%.

Table 3.16 Community wise housing condition before 2015, Kasaragod district

Community		CONDITION BEFORE 2015		
		RESIDENTIAL	NOT-RESIDENTIAL	Total
NAME OF THE Community	KORAGA	11	20	31
		5.8%	10.5%	16.3%
	KUDIYA	1	2	3
		.5%	1.1%	1.6%
	MALA VETTUVAN	11	11	22
		5.8%	5.8%	11.6%
	MARATI	59	60	119
		31.1%	31.6%	62.6%
	MAVILAN	10	5	15
		5.3%	2.6%	7.9%
Total		92	98	190
		48.4%	51.6%	100.0%

Likewise Irula Community in Palakkad, Marati covers more than 62% samples respondents in Kasaragod. Because of that, we can see more residential and non-residential houses are among Marati Community before 2015. 2/3 of the population of Koraga also have a non-residential house. Above Tables gives detailed information about whether the scheduled tribes in Kerala have a residential house or not before 2015. When compared to other district Idukki has a low residential house (37%) and more non-residential house (62%) the highest portion of respondents (65%) has a residential house before 2015 in Delampadi panchayath among other twelve panchayaths in Kerala. At the same time in Adimali and Muppainad, both panchayath 67.5% of respondents have a non-residential house before 2015. Residential houses are more founded among Marati, Irula and Kattunayakan

communities. And non-residential houses also high among Marati and Irula Community. Paniyan and Muthuvan Community also have more nonresidential house before 2015.

Table 3.17. Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
		YES	NO	Total
	Muppainad	12	28	40
		30.0%	70.0%	100%
	Noolpuzha	23	67	90
		25.5%	74.4%	40.9%
	Thirunelli	41	49	90
		45.6%	54.4%	100%
	Total	76	144	220
		34.5%	65.4%	100%

Above Table shows that whether the sample respondents getting any financial support or not for house construction. 76 (34.5%) respondents got financial support out of 220. in Thirunelli only 41(45.6%) respondents' financial support, then Muppainad 30% and Noolpuzha 25.5% respectively. More respondents in Noolpuzha did not get any financial support for house construction to compare to others, 74.4% population in Noolpuzha did not get any assistance from the government for house construction.

Table 3.18. Community wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17

Community	GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
	YES	NO	Total
ADIYA	22	18	40
	10.0%	8.2%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	16	47	63
	7.3%	21.4%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	2	3	5
	0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	5	22	27
	2.3%	10.0%	12.3%
PANIYAN	24	35	59
	10.9%	15.9%	27.3%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	4	13	17
	1.8%	5.9%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	4	5	9
	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%
Total	76	144	220
	34.5%	65.4%	100.0%

As we told before the majority of the respondents have a house, these Tables give that which all gets any financial support for house construction during period 2015-17. 34.5% of samples respondents got financial support from the tribal department and local self-government for house construction. Rest of the 65.4% population do not get, it included needless peoples also. The ratio of Adiya Community is very

high in who all are get financial support compared to any other Community, more than half of the population get the financial support. Several respondents in Kattunayakan, Paniya and Mullu Kuruman are didn't get any financial support. Unavailability of the fund and Proper document are the root causes of this problem. Promoter's indifference is also there, especially in Paniya and Kattunayakan settlements that are why they couldn't get proper help from the government for house construction as well as other upliftment programmes. As per respondents said, Kattunayakan settles in Thirunelli didn't get any financial help during a flood last year. Still government and particular authority giving financial help for house construction and others.

Table 3.19.Panchayath wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17 Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
		YES	NO	Total
	ADIMALI	18	62	80
		22.5%	77.5%	100%
	KANJIKUZHAY	11	59	70
		15.7%	82.3%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR OOR	10	40	50
		20%	80%	100%
	Total	39	161	200
		19.5%	80.5%	100.0%

Out of the 200 samples, 19.5% of the respondents received financial support for house construction during the period 2015-17, rest of the 80.5% respondents didn't

even get any type of financial support for house construction. More respondents (22.5%) in Adimali got financial support for house construction to compare to Kanjikuzhi (15.7%) and Kanthalloor (20%).

Table 3.20. Community wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17 Idukki district

Community	GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
	YES	NO	Total
HILL	7	25	32
PULAYA	3.5%	12.5%	16.0%
MALA	3	18	21
ARAYAN	1.5%	9.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	14	20	34
	7.0%	10.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	10	43	53
	5.0%	21.5%	26.5%
ULLADAN	4	42	46
	2.0%	21.0%	23.0%
URALY	1	13	14
	.5%	6.5%	7.0%
Total	39	161	200
	19.5%	80.5%	100.0%

More Mannan respondents get financial help for house construction compare to other communities in Idukki. 7% of the respondents are Mannan among who all are getting financial support and some Muthuvan (5%) respondents also. at the same

time, 43 (21.5%) respondents and 42 (21%) respondents of Ulladan didn't even get any type of financial support for house construction, it covers the half of the population of who do not get financial support.

Table 3.21.Panchayath wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17 Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
		YES	NO	Total
	AGALI	30	70	100
		30%	70%	100%
	MALAMPUZ	12	28	40
		30%	70%	100%
	MUTHALAM	11	59	70
		15.7%	84.3%	100%
	TOTAL	53	157	210
		25.2%	74.8%	100.0%

Out of the 210 samples, 25.2% of the respondents received financial help from government for house construction during the period 2015-17 in Palakkad district. Rest of the 74.8% does not get any financial support. Tables shown that, Muthalamada grama panchayath has get low (15.7%) financial support compare to Agali (30%) and Malampuzha (30%). They do not have that much place to build to new house because they living in government land and also they don't have proper document on that. Some settlements are located in Parambikulam tiger reserve controlled by forest department. Forest department won't allow constructing new house beyond the settlements.

Table 3.22. Community wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17 Palakkad district

Community	DO YOU GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
	YES	NO	TOTAL
ERAVALLAN	8	28	36
	3.8%	13.3%	17.1%
IRULAR	24	64	88
	11.4%	30.5%	41.9%
KADAR	3	13	16
	1.4%	6.2%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	3	1	4
	1.4%	.5%	1.9%
MAHA MALASARSAR	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MALASAR	0	14	14
	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	7	20	27
	3.3%	9.5%	12.9%
PANIYAN	8	13	21
	3.8	6.2%	10.0%
TOTAL	53	157	210
	25.2%	74.8%	100.0%

More Mannan respondents get financial help for house construction compare to other communities in Idukki. 7% of the respondents are Mannan among who all are getting financial support and some Muthuvan (5%) respondents also. at the same

time, 43 (21.5%) respondents and 42 (21%) respondents of Ulladan didn't even get any type of financial support for house construction, it covers the half of the population of who do not get financial support.

Table 3.23. Panchayath wise Financial Support For House Construction during 2015-17 Kasaragod district

PANCHAYATH		GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
		YES	NO	Total
KASARAGOD	BADIYADKA	9	41	50
		18%	82%	100%
	DELAMPADY	8	52	60
		13.3%	86.7%	100%
	PANATHADY	21	59	80
		26.3%%	73.8%	100%
Total		38	152	190
		20.0%	80.0%	100.0%

Out of the 190 samples, 20.0% (38) of the respondents received financial help from the government for house construction during the period 2015-17 in Kasargod district. Rest of the 80% does not get any financial support. In Panathady panchayath, 26.3% of respondents get financial help and 86.7% respondents in Delampady and 82% Badiyadka respondents do not get any financial help from the government for house construction during the period 2015-17.

Table 3.24.Community wise Financial Support for House Construction during 2015-17 Kasaragod district

Community	DO YOU GET ANY FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION DURING 2015-17		
	YES	NO	Total
KORAGA	5	26	31
	2.6%	13.7%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	3	3
	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
MALAVETTUVAN	2	20	22
	1.1%	10.5%	11.6%
MARATI	30	89	119
	15.8%	46.8%	62.6%
MAVILAN	1	14	15
	.5%	7.4%	7.9%
Total	38	152	190
	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%

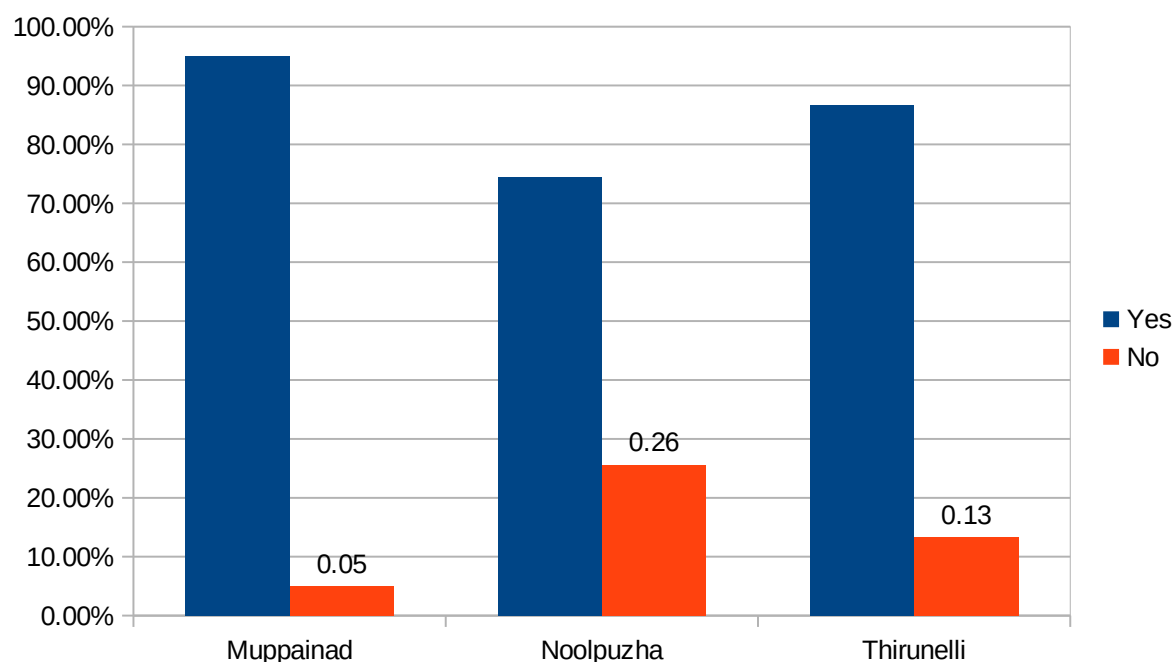
As we told above Table descriptive, Marati communities always show high index in all segment because they covered more than half of the respondents of the Kasargod district.15.8% respondents are Marati families among who all get financial support. And 46.8% are Marati families among who all are not get financial support.

Above given Tables portrait the picture of who all are getting the financial support for house construction during 2015-2017. We can simply say that Wayanad district 34.5% population get financial support for house construction because Wayanad is the highest tribal population district in Kerala and they get more funds also. But in Idukki district, only 19.5% of respondents get only financial help for

house construction even though it's a second largest populated district in Kerala. Palakkad and Kasargod district more respondents get support from government rather than Idukki.

Almost half of the population in Thirunelli gets financial support for house construction. It's very high when compared to other Panchayats in Kerala. While more than 80% of respondents in Delampadi and Muthalamada does not get any financial support of house construction. More Marathi, Irula and Paniya families get financial support for house construction to compare to other Community. Interestingly 22 Adiya families out of 40 families get financial help in Wayanad district.

Fig. 3.9 Toilet Facility in Wayanad district



The figure

shows whether respondents have toilet facility or not. If we compare to the other two Panchayath's Muppainad grama Panchayath has a good index in toilet facility

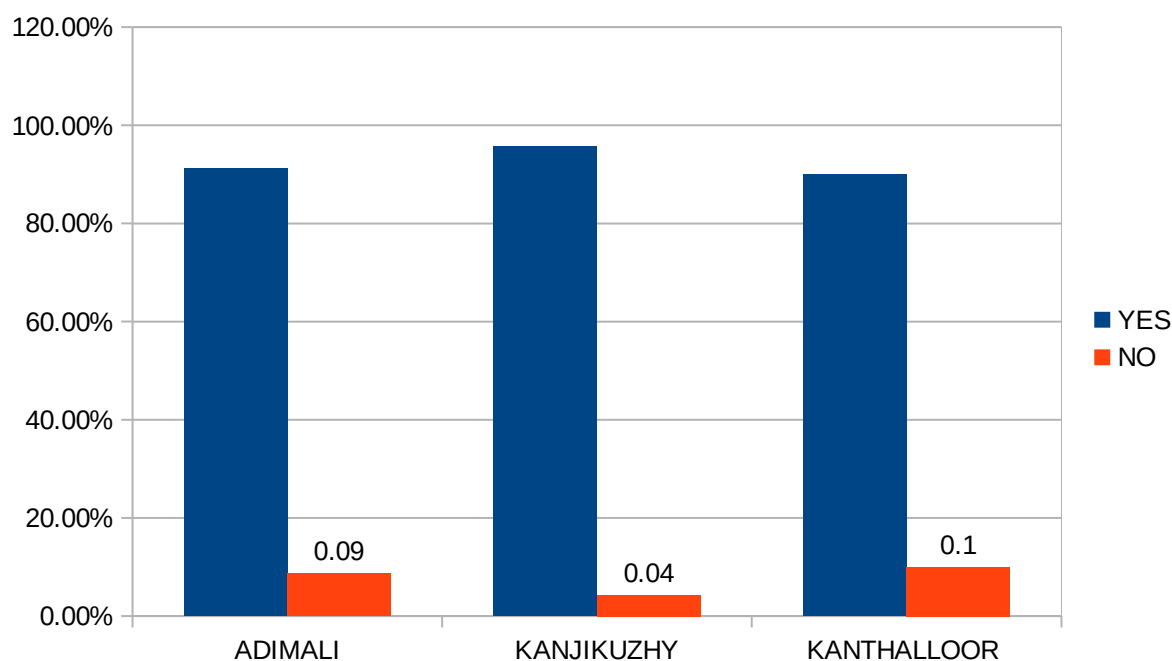
because 95% of respondents have toilet facility, Likewise Thirunelli 86.7% and Noolpuzha 74.4%. Total 37 (16.8%) families do not have a toilet in Wayanad district and 35 of them founded in both Noolpuzha and Thirunelli. We saw that more Paniya and Kattunayakan families were in Thirunelli and Noolpuzha do not have toilet facility. 2 (5%) families in Muppainad do not have toilet facility they were in Thachanadan Moopan Community.

Table 3.25 Community wise Toilet facility in Wayanad district

Community	DO YOU HAVE TOILET FACILITY		
	YES	NO	Total
Adiya	38	2	40
	17.3%	0.9%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	50	13	63
	22.7%	5.9%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	5	0	5
	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	25	2	27
	11.4%	0.9%	12.3%
Paniyan	42	17	59
	19.1%	7.7%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	15	2	17
	6.8%	0.9%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	8	1	9
	3.6%	0.5%	4.1%
Total	183	37	220
	83.2%	16.8%	100.0%

Above Table give brief information about sample respondents have toilet facilities or not. 83.2% of respondents have a toilet facility and 16.8% respondents do not have. Except for Kattunayakan and Paniya rest of all communities' vital part of the population have toilet facility, at the same time 13 Kattunayakan families and 17 Paniyan families do not have toilet facility. They depending open defecation and other alternatives like, using neighbours' toilet or common toilet. Government giving house without toilet building, because of that also the number increased. Few years before the government constructed a house with toilet facility. While sampling some respondents have to construct a bathroom.

Fig. 3.10 Toilet Facility in Idukki district



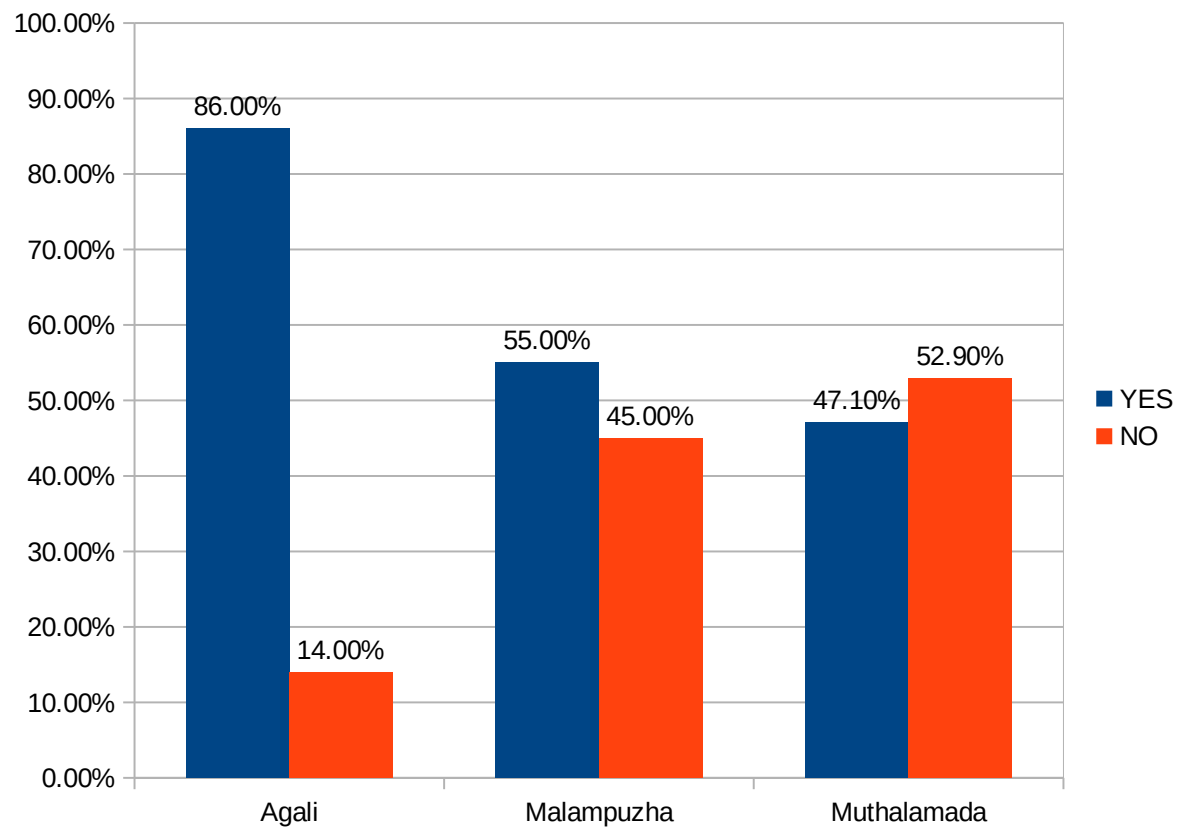
While considering sanitation facility 92.5 % of households in Idukki district have toilet facilities rest of the 7.5% do not have, they use other alternatives. When compared to others in Kanjikuzhi have large (95.7%) portion of respondents have toilet facility. Likewise, more respondents in Kanthalloor do not have a toilet.

Table 3.26 Community wise Toilet facility in Idukki district

Community	DO YOU HAVE TOILET FACILITY		
	YES	NO	Total
HILLPULAYA	29	3	32
	14.5%	1.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	19	2	21
	9.5%	1.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	30	4	34
	15.0%	2.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	45	8	53
	22.5%	4.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	46	0	46
	23.0%	0.0%	23.0%
URALY	11	3	14
	5.5%	1.5%	7.0%
Total	180	20	200
	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%

More respondents from Ulladan (23%) and Muthuvan (22.5) Community among who all have toilet facility. Only Ulladan families have only 100% toilet facility in Idukki. Muthuvan's are also high in, who do not have toilet facility. Because it covers 26.5% of the tribal population in Idukki.

Fig. 3.11 Toilet Facility in Palakkad district



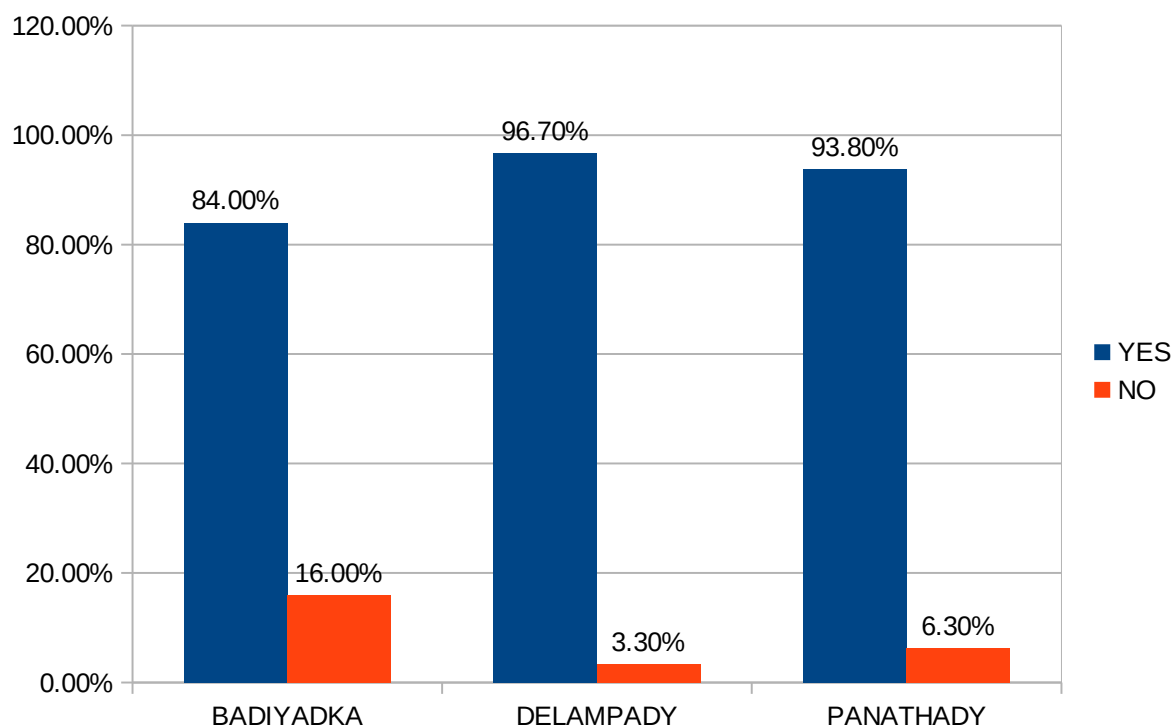
Only 67.1% of respondents have only toilet facility, rests of the 32.9% not have that. Almost half of the respondents in Muthalamada (47.1%) not have toilet facility. At the same time in Agali, 86% of respondents have a toilet.

Table 3.27 Community wise Toilet facility in Palakkad district

Community	DO YOU HAVE TOILET FACILITY		
	YES	NO	TOTAL
ERAVALLAN	19	17	36
	9.0%	8.1%	17.1%
IRULAR	76	12	88
	36.2%	5.7%	41.9%
KADAR	6	10	16
	2.9%	4.8%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	4	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MALASAR	8	6	14
	3.8%	2.9%	6.7%
MUDUGA	19	8	27
	9.0%	3.8%	12.9%
PANIYAN	9	12	21
	4.3%	5.7%	10.0%
TOTAL	141	69	210
	67.1%	32.9%	100.0%

17 Eravallan families in Muthalamada panchayath are not having a toilet, it covers the 8.1% of the total. It's very high compare to other communities in Palakkad district. All Kurumba respondents have toilet facility and any Mahamalsar family does not have a toilet facility.

Fig. 3.12. Toilet Facility in Kasaragod district



In the case of sanitation facility, 92.1 % of households in Kasaragod district have toilet facilities, and 7.9% of the tribal households do not have proper toilet facility. And 16% of the families in Badiyadka Panchayath do not have a proper toilet facility. Rest of the 84 % has a toilet. Out of the 40 households from Delampady Panchayath, 96.7% of the houses have toilet facility and In Panathady it's 93.8 %.

Table 3.28 Community wise Toilet facility in Kasaragod district

Community	DO YOU HAVE TOILET FACILITY		
	YES	NO	Total

KORAGA	24	7	31
	12.6%	3.7%	16.3%
KUDIYA	2	1	3
	1.1%	.5%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	20	2	22
	10.5%	1.1%	11.6%
MARATI	116	3	119
	61.1%	1.6%	62.6%
MAVILAN	13	2	15
	6.8%	1.1%	7.9%
Total	175	15	190
	92.1%	7.9%	100.0%

116 Marati respondents have toilet facility out of 119 samples, and it covers the 61.1% of total samples in Kasargod. While more houses founded among Koraga who do not have toilet facility.

Above Tables are showed about the respondents in four district have toilet facility or not. More samples in Idukki (92.5%) and Kasargod (92.1%) district have toilet facility compare to others. Palakkad shows low index in toilet facility, only 67.1% have a toilet and 32.95 have not toilet facility in Palakkad while checking panchayath wise statistics, Delampadi, Kanjikuzhi and Muppainad shows good index. 96.7% in delampadi, 95.7% in Kanjikuzhi and 95% of Muppainad have toilet facilities but in Muthalamada it's very low (47.1%), only 52.9% have only toilet especially among Eravallan Kadar and Mahamalar. However, all Ulladan and Kurichian families have toilet facility, likewise Adiya families. 95% of Adiya families have toilet facility. Toilet facility situation is very pathetic among Paniya

and Eravallan families. Almost half of the Eravallan populations do not have a toilet and 36% of the Paniyan also.

Table 3.29 Use of toilet Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	USE TOILET			
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
	Muppainad	1	36	3	40
		2.5%	90.0%	7.5%	100%
	Noolpuzha	12	67	11	90
		13.3%	74.4%	12.2%	100%
	Thirunelli	10	78	2	90
		11.1%	86.6%	2.2%	100%
	Total	23	181	16	220
		10.5%	82.2%	7.3%	100%

In Wayanad district, 7.3% of respondents still not using their toilet and it's very high in Noolpuzha 11 (12.2%) respondents were not using their toilet because of some limitations. While more portion of the population in Muppainad is using the toilet, 90% of respondents still use their toilet and other alternatives, Likewise in Thirunelli its 86.6% and Noolpuzha 74.4% respectively.

Table 3.30. Community wise use of toilet -Wayanad district

Community	USE TOILET			
	NOT	YES	NO	Total

	APPLICABLE			
Adiya	2	38	0	40
	0.9%	17.3%	0.0%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	6	51	6	63
	2.7%	23.2%	2.7%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	0	5	0	5
	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	1	24	2	27
	0.5%	10.9%	0.9%	12.3%
Paniyan	12	39	8	59
	5.5%	17.7%	3.6%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	1	16	0	17
	0.5%	7.3%	0.0%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	1	8	0	9
	0.5%	3.6%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	23	181	16	220
	10.5%	82.2%	7.3%	100.0%

Even though they have toilet facility, whether they have used or not that's showing in above Table.10.5% respondents purely depend upon only open defecation. It's very high in Kattunayakan and Paniya. They do not have that much bothered about proper toilet facility. In 10.5% of Paniya families are 5.5% and Kattunayakan families are 2.7%. Interestingly 7.3% have toilet facility,they still do not use their toilet facility because of some other reasons.

Table 3.31 Use of toilet Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	USE TOILET			
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
	ADIMALI	7	73	0	80
		8.7%	91.3%	0.0%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	2	67	1	70
		2.9%	95.7%	1.4%	100%
	KANTHALLOO R OOR	6	43	1	50
		12%	86%	2%	100%
	TOTAL	15	183	2	200
		7.5%	91.5%	1.0%	100.0%

Only 91.5% of respondents in Idukki is using toilet rest of the 8.5% do not use their toilet, it included who all are do not have toilets. Why they do not use the toilet because of some limitations. It will discuss in below Tables. Who all have toilet they all using the toilet, but in Kanjikuzhi and Kanthalloor one respondent in each panchayath not use their toilet even though they have their toilet.

Table 3.32 Community wise use of toilet Idukki district

Community	USE TOILET			
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
HILLPULAYA	3	28	1	32
	1.5%	14.0%	.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	1	20	0	21
	.5%	10.0%	0.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	4	30	0	34

	2.0%	15.0%	0.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	7	46	0	53
	3.5%	23.0%	0.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	0	45	1	46
	0.0%	22.5%	.5%	23.0%
URALY	0	14	0	14
	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	15	183	2	200
	7.5%	91.5%	1.0%	100.0%

One family in each Hillpulaya and Ulladan Community does not use their toilet. But in Urali Community 3 families use the toilet even though they have no own toilet, they found alternatives like neighbour toilet and common toilet. All respondents in Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan and Urali communities use their toilets.

Table 3.33. Use of toilet Palakkad district

	PANCHAYATH	USET OILET			
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
PALAKKAD	AGALI	14	85	1	100
		14%	85%	1%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	18	20	2	40
		45%	50%	5%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	37	33	0	70
		52.9%	47.1%	0.0%	100%
	TOTAL	69	138	3	210
		32.9%	65.7%	1.4%	100.0%

In the case of use of the toilet facility out of the households who have toilet facility at home 65.7% are using their toilet and 1.4 % of the tribal families in Palakkad not using their toilet. In Agali Panchayath out of 100 sample households, 85% of the households are using their toilet. But in Malampuzha (50%) and Muthalamada (47.1%), it's very low compare to Agali. who all are having toilet they all use their toilet in Muthalamada panchayath.

Table 3.34. Community wise use of toilet Palakkad district

Community	USE TOILET			
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	TOTAL
ERAVALLAN	17	19	0	36
	8.1%	9.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	12	75	1	88
	5.7%	35.7%	0.5%	41.9%
KADAR	10	6	0	16
	4.8%	2.9%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASARSAR	4	0	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	6	8	0	14
	2.9%	3.8%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	8	18	1	27
	3.8%	8.6%	0.5%	12.9%
PANIYAN	12	8	1	21

	5.7%	3.8%	0.5%	10.0%
TOTAL	69	138	3	210
	32.9%	65.7%	1.4%	100.0%

All Kurumba families have their own toilet and they're using that properly. One family each Paniya, Muduga, Irula Community, didn't use their toilet.

Table 3.35. Use of toilet Kasaragod district

PANCHAYATH		USE TOILET			
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
KASARAGOD	BADIYADKA	8	40	2	50
		16%	80%	4%	100%
	DELAMPADY	2	58	0	60
		3.3%%	96.7%	0.0%	100%
	PANATHADY	2	78	0	80
		2.5%%	97.5%	0.0%	100%
Total		12	176	2	190
		6.3%	92.6%	1.1%	100.0%

Out of the 190 households, 92.6% of respondents who have toilet facility at home they are using their toilet, But two respondents not use their toilet. In Panathady Panchayath 97.5% of the households are still using their toilet, Delampady its 96.7%, 80% and in Badiyadka respectively.

Table 3.36. Community wise use of toilet Kasaragod district

Community	USE TOILET
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	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	Total
KORAGA	7	22	2	31
	3.7%	11.6%	1.1%	16.3%
KUDIYA	1	2	0	3
	.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%
. MALA VETTUVAN	2	20	0	22
	1.1%	10.5%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	2	117	0	119
	1.1%	61.6%	0.0%	62.6%
MAVILAN	0	15	0	15
	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	12	176	2	190
	6.3%	92.6%	1.1%	100.0%

Above Table shows the use of toilet facility among Kasargod district, even they have their own toilet. Only two Koraga families do not using their toilet rest of all respondents use their toilet.

In Kasargod and Idukki district have more respondents use their toilet. 92.6% of the Kasargod samples still using their toilet and 91.5% of Idukki also. While only 65.7% of the respondents in Palakkad only using their toilet facility. But in Wayanad district 7.3% respondents still not use their toilet because some limitations, it will discuss later. Panathady and Delampadi panchayath vital part of the population uses their toilet it covers more than 95% of the population, Muppainad has 90% respectively. The situation in Muthalamada is very pathetic because 47% of the respondents use their toilet but the rest of the respondents didn't even have toilet facility some of them have depending open defecation and common toilet. They're

not utilizing the common toilet properly and some thresh hold is there .in Noolpuzha (12.2%) more portion of the respondents not using toilet even though they have own toilet. While checking the Community statistics of use of the toilet, 8 Paniya families' and 6 Kattunayakan families do not use their toilet, its high compare to other Community. In Kasargod district, only 2 families do not use their toilet that's coming under Koraga families.

Table 3.37 Status of Toilet Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	STATUS OF TOILET						
		NA	NO RO OF	NO WALL	NO WATER AVAILABILITY	USEFUL	DILAPILATED	Total
	Muppainad	2	2	0	1	21	14	40
		5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	2.5%	52.5%	35.0%	100%
	Noolpuzha	16	7	0	0	44	23	90
		17.8%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%	48.9%	25.6%	100%
	Thirunelli	11	0	2	2	54	21	90
		12.2%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	60.0%	23.3%	100%
	Total	29	9	2	3	119	58	220
		13.2%	4.1%	0.9%	1.4%	54.1%	26.4%	100%

As we told before, even though some people have toilet facility but they're not using that, the above Table gives the answer why they're not using their toilet. Only 119(54.1%) respondents out of 220 samples have proper and useful toilet facility. 60% of the population in Thirunelli have to use the full toilet but in Muppainad it's 52.5% and Noolpuzha it's 48.9%. 35% of the population in Muppainad have dilapidated toilet facility and 2 respondents have no roof on the toilet. More respondents in Noolpuzha and Thirunelli have dilapidated toilet. 7 (7.8%)f families do not have a roof in Noolpuzha Panchayath. no roof, no wall, lack of water and dilapidated are the major reasons why more people do not use their toilet.

Table 3.38. Community wise status of Toilet- Wayanad district

Communi ty	STATUS OF TOILET						
	NA	NO RO OF	NO WAL L	NO WATER AVAILABIL ITY	USEFU LL	DILAPIDA TED	Total
Adiya	2	0	1	1	29	7	40
	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	13.2%	3.2%	18.2 %
Kattunaya kan	11	1	1	0	31	19	63
	5.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	14.1%	8.6%	28.6 %
Kurichiya n	0	0	0	1	4	0	5
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	1	4	0	0	14	8	27
	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	3.6%	12.3 %
Paniyan	12	3	0	1	27	16	59

	5.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	12.3%	7.3%	26.8%
Thachanad	2	1	0	0	9	5	17
an Moopan	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	2.3%	7.7%
Vetta	1	0	0	0	5	3	9
Kuruman	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.4%	4.1%
Total	29	9	2	3	119	58	220
	13.2%	4.1%	0.9%	1.4%	54.1%	26.4%	100.0%

Above Table give the answer to why the samples respondents do not use their own toilet facility, because of lack of water, No roof, dilapidated, no wall of their toilet. Only 54.1% of respondents have a proper toilet facility without any barriers. Kurichiyan families always show good index in any statistics. No Kurichiyan families do not have dilapidated toilet and at the same time, Kattunayakan and Paniyan show paradox. Because 19 Kattunayakan families 8.6% total population and 16 Paniya families 7.3% have dilapidated toilet, half of each Community have usable toilet facility.

Table 3.39. Status of Toilet- Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	STATUS OF TOILET				
		NOT APPLICABLE	NO ROOF	USEFUL	DILAPIDATED	Total
	ADIMALI	8	9	50	13	80
		10%	11.3%	62.5%	16.3%	100%
	KANJIKUZHAY	0	5	57	8	70
		0.0%	5.1%	81.4%	11.4%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	6	0	39	5	50
		12%	0.0%	78%	10%	100%
	TOTAL	14	14	146	26	200
7%		7%	73%	13%	100.0%	

Above Table gives detailed information about sample respondents' status of the toilet in Idukki district. 13% of respondents have dilapidated toilet in Idukki and 7% have a toilet without a roof. 73% have only a proper toilet facility. Dilapidated toilets are more founded in Adimali, 16.3% of respondents have dilapidated toilet in Adimali. More use full are using in Kanjikuzhi panchayath (81.4%).

Table 3.40. Community wise status of Toilet-Idukki district

Community	STATUS OF TOILET				
	NOT APPLICABLE	NO ROO F	USEFULL	DILAPILATED	Total
HILL	3	0	27	2	32
PULAYA	1.5%	0.0%	13.5%	1.0%	16.0%
MALA	1	3	14	3	21
ARAYAN	.5%	1.5%	7.0%	1.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	4	0	24	6	34
	2%	0.0%	12.0%	3.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVA	6	6	30	10	53
N	3%	3%	15.0%	5%	26.5%
ULLADAN	0	1	40	5	46
	0.0%	.5%	20.0%	2.5%	23.0%
URALY	0	4	11	0	14
	0.0%	2%	5.5%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	14	14	146	26	200
	7%	7 %	73.0%	13%	100.0 %

In Idukki Mannan (3%) and Muthuvan's (5%) has more dilapidated toilet in total population, And Muthuvan's shows low index in the status of toilet among total scheduled tribes in Idukki district. Ulladan and Urali families have a more useful toilet and 100% Ulladan families in Idukki have proper toilet facility.

Table 3.41. Status of Toilet-Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT H	STATUS OF TOILET				
		NOT APPLICAB LE	NO ROO F	USEFU L	DILAPIDAT ED	Total
	AGALI	14	1	76	9	100
		14%	1%	76%	9%	100%
	MALAMPUZH A	18	2	14	6	40
		45%	5%	35%	15%	100%
	MUTHALAMA DA	37	5	20	8	70
		52.9%	7.1%	28.6%	11.4%	100%
	TOTAL	69	8	110	23	210
		32.9%	3.8%	52.4%	11%	100.0 %

Given Table shows the status of the toilet among the scheduled tribes in Palakkad district. Out of the total tribal population of the Palakkad, 52.4% of the respondents have a proper toilet and 11% are have dilapidated toilet. This Table clearly shows that the condition of Muthalamada panchayath. We found more toilet in Muthalamada panchayath in no roof (7.1%), dilapidated (11.4%).

Table 3.42. Community wise status of Toilet-Palakkad district

Community	STATUS OF TOILET				TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	NO ROOF	USEFUL	DILAPILATED	
ERAVALLAN	17	5	11	3	36
	8.1%	2.4%	5.2%	1.4%	17.1%
IRULAR	12	2	61	13	88
	5.7%	1.0%	29%	6.2%	41.9%
KADAR	10	0	4	2	16
	4.8%	0.0%	1.9%	1.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHAMALASAR	4	0	0	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	6	0	7	1	14
	2.9%	0.0%	3.3%	.5%	6.7%
MUDUGA	8	0	17	2	27
	3.8%	0.0%	8.1%	1.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	12	1	6	2	21
	5.7%	.5%	2.9%	1.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	69	8	110	23	210
	32.9%	3.8%	52.4%	11.0%	100.0%

More Irula families have a proper toilet and dilapidated. 29% of the total respondents who have proper toilets are Irula families, and 6.2% of dilapidated. Likewise, Eravallan covers 2.4% of the respondents who do not have a roof on the toilet.

Table 3.43. Status of Toilet-Kasaragod district

PANCHAYATH		STATUS OF TOILET					
		NOT APPLICAB LE	NO ROO F	NO WAL L	USEFU LL	DILAPILAT ED	Total
KASARAGOD	BADIYAD	8	0	1	25	16	50
	KA	16%	0.0%	2%	50%	32%	100%
	DELAMPA	2	1	0	57	0	60
	DY	3.3%%	1.7%	0.0%	95%	0.0%	100%
	PANATHA	5	0	0	57	18	80
	DY	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	71.3%	22.5%	100%
Total		15	1	1	139	34	190
		7.9%	.5%	.5%	73.2%	17.9%	100.0 %

The status of the toilet among the schedule tribe in Kasaragod district has shown in the above Table. 73.2% of tribal population of the Kasaragod has a proper and useful toilet, 17.9% are dilapidated. Proper and manageable toilets are founded in Delampadi panchayath (95%). But it's very low in Badiyadka grama panchayath (50%).

Table 3.44. Community wise status of Toilet-Kasaragod district

Community	STATUS OF TOILET					
	NOT APPLICABLE	NO ROOM	NO WALL	USEFUL	DILAPIDATED	Total
KORAGA	5	0	1	11	14	31
	2.6%	0.0%	.5%	5.8%	7.4%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	0	0	2	1	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	.5%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	2	0	0	15	5	22
	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%	2.6%	11.6%
MARATI	8	1	0	99	11	119
	4.2%	.5%	0.0%	52.1%	5.7%	62.6%
MAVILAN	0	0	0	12	3	15
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	1.6%	7.9%
Total	15	1	1	139	34	190
	7.9%	.5%	.5%	73.2%	17.9%	100.0%

Status of the toilet facility among the tribes in Kasaragod shows that out of the total surveyed tribal households 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 5.8% are good toilet and 7.4% toilets are dilapidated. Then 1.6% of samples taken from the Kudiya in which 1.1% are useful.

Above Tables give detailed information about the status of toilet among scheduled tribes in Kerala. Some respondents have not used their toilet

because of no roof, no wall, water scarcity and dilapidated toilet. 7% of the respondents in Idukki district have a toilet without a roof, in Palakkad, it's 4.1%. No wall toilet founded only among Wayanad and Kasargod district. Respondents in Wayanad only face water scarcity. Kasargod and Idukki district has 73% of the respondents have proper and manageable toilet facility and more dilapidated toilets are founded in Wayanad district (26.4%). But in panchayath level statistics, no roof toilets are founded more in Adimali (11.3%), Delampadi (95%) and Kanjikuzhi (81.4%) have more useful toilets. At the same time in Muthalamada its only 28.6%. Toilet with no roof is more founded among the Muthuvan (6) and Eravallan (5) Community. Some respondents in Adiya and Koraga have toilet without a wall. Dilapidated toilets facilities are more among Kattunayakan (19), Paniya (16), Koraga (14), and Muthuvan (10) respectively.

Table 3.45 . Electrification status of households in Wayanad district

	PANCHAYATH	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
		YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
	Muppainad	26	14	40	14	2	24	40	14	0	26	40
		65.0%	35.0%	100%	35.0%	5.0%	60.0%	100%	35.0%	0.0%	65.0%	100%
	Noolpuzha	76	14	90	14	13	63	90	14	0	76	90
		84.4%	15.6%	100%	15.6%	14.4%	70%	100%	15.6%	0%	84.4%	100%

W ay an	Thirunelli	81	9	90	9	24	57	90	9	0	81	90
		90.0 %	10.0 %	100 %	10.0 %	26.7 %	63.3 %	100 %	10.0 %	0.0 %	90 %	100 %
an	Total	183	37	220	37	39	144	220	37	0	183	220
		83.2 %	16.8 %	100 %	16.8 %	17.7 %	65.4 %	100 %	16.8 %	0.0 %	83.2 %	100 %

Above Table clearly shows about the samples respondents have electricity connection and whether they got that electricity during 201-17 or not, and faced any electricity disconnection problem. 83.2% of respondents in Wayanad district have electricity connection on their house. Rest of the 16.8% does not have that. 17.7% of respondents got only electricity during 2015-17. 65.4% of respondents got electricity before that. Happily, no one faced any electricity disconnection problem in Wayanad district.

More respondents in Thirunelli panchayath (90%) have got electricity connection to compare to Muppainad (65%) and Noolpuzha (84.4%). Likewise, 26.7% of samples in Thirunelli got electricity during 2015-17, but in Noolpuzha it's 14.4% and Muppainad 5%.

Table 3.46. Community wise Electrification status of households in Wayanad district

Comm unity	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
	YE S	NO	Tota l	0	YE S	NO	Tota l	0	YE S	NO	Tota l
Adiya	37	3	40	3	13	24	40	3	0	37	40
	16. %	1.4 %	18.2 %	1.4 %	5.9 %	10.9 %	18.2 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	16.8 %	18.2 %
Kattunay akan	55	8	63	8	7	48	63	8	0	55	63
	25.0 %	3.6 %	28.6 %	3.6 %	3.2 %	21.8 %	28.6 %	3.6 %	0.0 %	25 %	28.6 %
Kurichiy an	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	5	5
	2.3 %	0.0 %	2.3%	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	2.3%	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	24	3	27	3	2	22	27	3	0	24	27
	10.9 %	1.4 %	12.3 %	1.4 %	0.9 %	10.0 %	12.3 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	10.9 %	12.2 %
Paniyan	41	18	59	18	14	27	59	18	0	41	59
	18.6 %	8.2 %	26.8 %	8.1 %	6.4 %	12.2 %	26.8 %	8.1 %	0.0 %	18.6 %	26.8 %
Thachan adan Moopan	13	4	17	4	1	12	17	4	0	13	17
	5.9 %	1.8 %	7.7%	1.8 %	0.5 %	5.5 %	7.7%	1.8 %	0.0 %	5.9 %	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	8	1	9	1	2	6	9	1	0	8	9
	3.6 %	0.5 %	4.1%	0.5 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	4.1%	0.5 %	0.0 %	3.6 %	4.1%

	183	37	220	37	39	144	220	37	0	183	220
Total	83.2	16.8	100.	16.8	17.7	65.4	100.	16.8	0.0	83.1	100.
	%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%

Above Table shows that the availability of electricity in scheduled tribe areas across the communities in Wayanad .83.2% samples got electricity connection on their house. Rest of 16.8% is still not getting an electricity connection. All Kurichiyan families are got the electrified house and their always showing good index. At the same time, 8 Kattunayakan families do not get electricity connection. Because of the far and away of the Kattunayakan settlements, likewise in Paniya families 18 Paniya families also don't have electricity connection its very high in Muppainad Panchayath especially in Jaihind colony, As we told before they don't have much bothered about various government schemes and also they don't have a proper document on their house, far and away of the settlements and Indifference of the tribal promoters and bureaucracy. 83.2% of samples respondents have electricity connection while only17.75 respondents got electricity connection during 2015-2017. 65.4% of respondents got electricity before that. Usually, all Kurichiyan families got electricity connection before 2015. government providing house and electricity separately because of that some respondents still waiting for electricity connection after applied. Above Table shows that any samples respondents faced electricity disconnection after getting electricity. Happily, 100 % sampl respondents didn't even face any electricity disconnection problems that have an electricity connection.

Table 3.47. Electrification status of households in Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
		YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
	ADIMALI	73	7	80	7	11	62	80	7	0	73	80
		91.3	8.8	100	8.8	13.	77.	100	8.8	0.0	91.	100
		%	%	%	%	8%	5%	%	%	%	3%	%
	KANJIKUZHY	66	4	70	4	2	64	70	4	0	66	70
		94.3	5.7	100	5.7	2.9	91.	100	5.7	0.0	94.	100
		%	%	%	%	%	4%	%	%	%	3%	%
	KANTHALLOOR	47	3	50	3	7	40	50	3	0	47	50
		94	6%	100	6%	14	80	100	6%	0%	94	100
		%		%		%	%	%			%	%
	TOTAL	186	14	200	14	20	166	200	14	0	186	200
		93.0	7.0	100.	7	10	83	100.	7	0	93	100
		%	%	0%	%	%	%	0%	%	%	%	%

Above Table gives detailed information about the availability of electricity among the tribal households in Idukki district. 93% of the families have electricity and 7% of the families do not have electricity in their house. A large portion of the population has an electrified house. 20% of respondents got connection during 2015-17 and no one faced any electricity disconnection till now in Idukki.

More than 90% of the respondents have electrified house in three panchayaths, Adimali (91.3%), Kanthalloor (94%), Kanjikuzhi (94.3%) respectively. 13.8% respondents in Adimali and 14% in Kanthalloor got electricity in 2015-17.

Table 3.48. Community wise Electrification status of households in Idukki district

Community	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
HILLPU LAA	29	3	32	3	3	26	32	4	0	28	32
	14.5	1.50	16.0	1.5	1.5	13.0	16.0	2.0	0.0	14.0	16.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALA ARAYAN	21	0	21	0	0	21	21	0	0	21	21
	10.5	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.5	10.5
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MANNA N	31	3	34	3	5	26	34	3	0	31	34
	15.5	1.5	17.0	1.5	2.5	13.0	17.0	1.5	0.0	15.5	17.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MUTHU VA-N	49	4	53	4	10	39	53	5	0	48	53
	24.5	2.0	26.5	2.0	5.0	19.5	26.5	2.5	0.0	24.0	26.5
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ULLAD AN	43	3	46	3	1	42	46	1	0	45	46
	21.5	1.5	23.0	1.5	0.5	21	23.0	0.5	0.0	22.5	23.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
URALY	13	1	14	1	1	12	14	1	0	13	14

	6.5 %	0.5 %	7.0%	0.5 %	0.5 %	6.0 %	7.0%	0.5 %	0.0 %	6.0%	7.00 %
Total	186	14	200	14	20	166	200	14	0	186	200
	93.0	7.0	100.0	7	10.0	83	100.0	7	0.00	93	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

All Mala Araya family have electrified house and they got connection before 2015. At the same time, 10 Muthuvan families and 5 Mannan families got electricity connection during 2015-17.

Table 3.49 Electrification status of households in Palakkad district

	PANCHAYATH	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
		YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
PALAKKAD	AGALI	90	10	100	10	7	83	100	10	2	88	100
		90 %	10 %	100 %	10 %	7% 	83 %	100 %	10 %	2% 	88 %	100 %
	MALAMPUZHA	39	1	40	1	15	24	40	1	1	38	40
		97.5 %	2.5 %	100 %	2.5 %	37.5 %	60 %	100 %	2.5 %	2.5 %	95 %	100 %
	MUTHALAMADA	59	11	70	11	13	46	70	11	1	58	70
		84.3 %	15.7 %	100 %	15.7 %	18.6 %	65.4 %	100 %	15.7 %	1.4 %	82.9 %	100 %
	TOTAL	188	22	210	22	35	153	210	22	4	184	210
		89.5 %	10.5 %	100 %	10.5 %	16.7 %	72.3 %	100 %	10.5 %	1.9 %	87.6 %	100 %

	5%	5%	0%	5%	7%	9%	0%	5%	%	6%	0%
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89.5% respondents in Palakkad district have electrified house rest of the 10.5% not have. 16.7% got electricity in between 2015 and 2017. 4 (1.9%) respondents faced electricity disconnection problem.

15.7% of respondents in Muthalamada do not have electricity connection and 10% of the Agali also. More respondents got connection before 2015 in Agali (83%) compare to Muthalamada (65.7%) and Malampuzha (60%). Two families in Agali and one family in both, Malampuzha and Muthalamada faced electricity disconnection problem.

Table 3.50. Community wise Electrification status of households in Palakkad district

Community	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				ELECTRICITY DISCONNECTED			
	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
ERAVALLAN	27	9	36	9	3	24	36	9	0	27	36
	12.9%	4.3%	17.1%	4.3%	1.4%	11.4%	17.1%	4.3%	0.0%	12.9%	17.1%
IRULAR	80	8	88	8	7	73	88	8	2	78	88
	38.1%	3.8%	41.9%	3.8%	3.3%	34.8%	41.9%	3.8%	1.0%	37.1%	41.9%
KADAR	14	2	16	2	8	6	16	2	1	13	16
	6.7%	1.0%	7.6%	1.0%	3.8%	2.9%	7.6%	1.0%	0.5%	6.2%	7.6%

KURUMB AS	4	0	4	0	1	3	4	0	0	4	4
	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MAHAMA LASAR	4	0	4	0	1	3	4	0	0	4	4
	1.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALASAR	14	0	14	0	1	13	14	0	0	14	14
	6.7	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.5	6.2	6.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	6.7
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MUDUGA R	24	3	27	3	2	22	27	3	0	24	27
	11.	1.4	12.9	1.4	1.0	10.	12.9	1.4	0.0	11.	12.9
	4%	%	%	%	%	5%	%	%	%	4%	%
PANIYAN	21	0	21	0	12	9	21	0	1	20	21
	10.	0.0	10.0	0.0	5.7	4.3	10.0	0.0	0.5	9.5	10.0
	0%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TOTAL	188	22	210	22	35	153	210	22	4	184	210
	89.	10.	100.	10.	16.	72.	100.	10.	1.9	87.	100.
	5%	5%	0%	5%	7%	9%	0%	5%	%	6%	0%

Except for Eravallan, Irula, Kadar and Mudugar Community, rest of the all communities in Palakkad have electrified connection. More respondents have not electrified houses in Eravallan families compare to others. More Paniya and Irula families got a connection in between 2015-17. paniya and Kadar and Irula are faced electricity disconnection rest of the communities did not face any electricity disconnection problem in Palakkad.

Table 3.51 Electrification status of households in Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYATH	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				DISCONNECTED			
		YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
	BADIYADKA	45	5	50	5	4	41	50	5	0	45	50
		90%	10%	100%	10%	8%	82%	100%	10%	0.0%	90%	100%
	DELAMPADY	58	2	60	2	2	56	60	2	0	58	60
		96.7%	3.3%	100%	3.3%	3.3%	93.3%	100%	3.3%	0.0%	97%	100%
	PANATHADY	77	3	80	3	5	72	80	3	0	77	80
		96.3%	3.8%	100%	3.8%	6.3%	90%	100%	3.8%	0.0%	96.3%	100%
	Total	180	10	190	10	11	169	190	10	0	179	190
		94.7%	5.3%	100%	5.3%	5.8%	88.9%	100%	5.3%	0%	94.7%	100%

Electricity facility of the ST households in Kasaragod district shows that 94.7% of the families have electricity and 5.3% of the families do not have electricity in their house. 5.80% respondents got electricity connection during 2015-2017. No one faced any electricity disconnection problem in Kasaragod. Except for Badiyadka, Delampadi and Panathady more than 96% are electrified house. 8% in Badiyadka, 3.3% in Delampadi and 6.3% Panathady got electricity connection in between 2015-2017.

Table3.52.Community wise Electrification status of households in Kasaragod district

Community	HOUSE ELECTRIFIED			ELECTRIFIED IN 2015-17				DISCONNECTED			
	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total	0	YES	NO	Total
KORAGA	26	5	31	5	1	25	31	5	0	26	31
	13.7%	2.6%	16.3%	2.6%	0.5%	13.2%	16.3%	2.6%	0.0%	13.7%	16.3%
KUDIYA	3	0	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	3	3
	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.5%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
MALAVET TUVAN	21	1	22	1	2	19	22	1	0	21	22
	11.1%	0.5%	11.6%	0.5%	1.1%	10.0%	11.6%	0.5%	0.0%	11.1%	11.6%
MARATI	116	3	119	3	7	109	119	3	0	116	119
	61.1%	1.6%	62.6%	1.6%	3.7%	57.4%	62.6%	1.6%	0.0%	61.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	14	1	15	1	0	14	15	1	0	14	15
	7.4%	0.5%	7.9%	0.5%	0.0%	7.4%	7.9%	0.5%	0.0%	7.4%	7.9%
Total	180	10	190	10	11	169	190	10	0	180	190
	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%	5.30%	5.80%	88.9%	100.0%	5.3%	0.0%	94.7%	100.0%

All Kudiya families in Kasargod have electrified the house.⁵ Koraga families do not have got electricity connection. Marathi (3.7%) families are more among who got electricity connection during 2015-17. No one faces any electricity problem in Kasargod district. Above Tables portrait a picture about accessibility and thresholds of electricity connection among scheduled tribes in Kerala. Kasaragod (94.7%) has the number of respondents who have electricity connection on their house compare to the other three districts. Wayanad (16.8%) has the highest number of respondents who do not have electricity connection. respondents only in Palakkad faced electricity disconnection problem rest of the three districts didn't face any problem. In Malampuzha 97% of the respondents have electrified house, likewise Panathady (96.3%) and Delampadi (96.7%) respectively. More respondents in Malampuzha (37.5) got electricity during 2015-17 and in Thirunelli (26.7%) also. Electricity disconnection problem faced all panchayats in Palakkad district.

All families in Kurichiyan, Mala Araya, Kurumba, Mahamalsar, Malasar, Kudiya and Paniyan in Palakkad have electricity connection. At the same time, non-electrified houses are more founded among Paniyan (18) in Wayanad, Eravallan (9), Kattunayakan (8) and Irula (8) families. All families in Kurichiyan and Mala Arayan are electrified before 2015. Half of the Kadar families got electricity during 2015-17. only Irula, Kadar and Paniyan in Palakkad have faced electricity disconnection problem until now.

Table 3.53 Panchayath wise Source of Drinking Water-Wayanad district

	PANCHAYATH	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER													
		1	2	3	4	6	7	1 & 2	1 & 6	2 & 3	2& 6	3 & 6	6 & 8	2& 3& 6	To tal
WAYANAD DISTRICT	Muppaind	2	1	0	0	17	0	0	3	0	17	0	0	0	40
		5.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	42.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.5 %	0.0 %	42.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	100 %
	Noolpuzha	4	34	2	0	24	0	0	1	1	18	1	1	4	90
		4.4 %	37.8 %	2.2 %	0.0 %	26.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	20.0 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	4.4 %	100 %
	Thirunelli	4	31	1	4	38	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
		4.4 %	34.4 %	1.1 %	4.4 %	42.2 %	12.2 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	100 %
	Total	10	66	2	4	79	11	1	4	1	35	1	1	4	220
		4.5 %	30.0 %	0.9 %	1.8 %	35.9 %	5.0 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	0.5 %	15.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	1.8 %	100 %

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

Above Tables give detailed information about the source of drinking water of scheduled tribes in three Panchayaths in Wayanad district. Almost half of the population in Muppainad and Thirunelli purely depend upon government water supply but in Noolpuzha its only 26.7%. More people taking water from a common well in Noolpuzha and Thirunelli but in Muppainad it only one family.42.5% respondents in Muppainad depending public well and government water project and in Noolpuzha its 20% but in Thirunelli no one taking water from both.11 respondents in Thirunelli taking water from neerchal.

Table 3.54 Community wise Source of Drinking Water-Wayanad district

Com munity	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER													
	1	2	3	4	6	7	1 & 2	1 & 6	2 & 3	2& 6	3 & 6	6 & 8	2& 3& 6	Tot al
Adiya	1	11	1	1	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
	0. 5 %	5.0 %	0. 5 %	0.5 %	8.6 %	3.2 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	18.2 %
Kattun ayakan	1	23	1	1	21	2	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	63
	0. 5 %	10. 5%	0. 5 %	0.5 %	9.5 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0. 5 %	0. 0 %	5.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	28.6 %
Kurichi yan	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	1. 4 %	0.5 %	0. 0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.3 %
Mullu	1	12	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	27

Kuruman	0.5%	5.5%	0.5%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Paniyan	3	18	0	0	19	0	1	0	1	11	1	1	4	59
	1.4%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	5.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	17
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Vettakuruman	1	1	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	10	66	2	4	79	11	1	4	1	35	1	1	4	220
	4.5%	30.0%	1.5%	1.8%	35.9%	5.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.5%	15.9%	0.5%	0.5%	1.8%	100.0%

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

Water scarcity is the most wanted problem among Scheduled tribes in Kerala, Because of that, they're depending various water resources. Scheduled tribes in Wayanad depending on what type of water source it shows in above Table.35.9% respondents in Wayanad purely depend only government water project and 30% respondent's depending only common well. Only 4.5% have only owned well. Because of the water scarcity, some respondent's depending on two or more water

resource. During in summer vocation all communities facing water scarcity.15.9% respondents depending simultaneously on common well as well as a government project. Above Table clearly shows that government water project and common well are the basic water resource of all communities except Kurichiyan.

Table 3.55. Panchayath wise Source of Drinking Water-Idukki district

PANCHAYATH	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 & 5	1 & 7	2 & 6	4 & 6	6 & 7	Total
Adimali	16	4	3	5	5	10	26	6	1	0	1	2	1	80
	20.0%	5.0%	3.8%	6.3%	6.3%	12.5%	32.5%	7.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	1.3%	100.0%
Kanjikuzhy	21	3	1	3	2	20	16	3	0	1	0	0	0	70
	30.0%	4.3%	1.4%	4.3%	2.9%	28.6%	22.9%	4.3%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Kanthalloor	1	3	1	4	1	33	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	50
	2.0%	6.0%	2.0%	8.0%	2.0%	66.0%	10.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total	38	10	5	12	8	63	47	11	1	1	1	2	1	200
	19.0%	5.0%	2.5%	6.0%	4.0%	31.5%	23.5%	5.5%	.5%	.5%	.5%	1.0%	.5%	100.0%

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

Above Table shows the source of drinking water of Idukki district. And the Table clearly shows that 31.5% of respondents depending on government water for drinking.23.5% respondents depending on Neerchal in the forest. Only 19% of respondents have their own well. Some respondents are using more than one resource. It clearly shows the water scarcity among scheduled tribes in Idukki district. More than one by third of the samples in Adimali (32.5%) taking water from the forest by using long plastic pipes.12.5% respondents purely getting water from a government project. Only 20% have their own well in Adimali. We found more respondents who taking water from more than one resource in Adimali Grama panchayath compare to the other two. 21 (30%) Respondents in Kanjikuzhi have owned well, 2806% of respondents still depending on the government water project. Only one respondent in Kanjikuzhi taking water form more than one resource. But in Kanthalloor (66%) more than half of the population depending only on government water project .and every one depends only on one resource. We found only one respondent has owned well in Kanthalloor oor.10% respondents are depending on Neural.

Table 3.56. Community wise Source of Drinking Water-Idukki district

Comm unity	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1 & 5	1 & 7	2 & 6	4 & 6	6 & 7	Tota l
Hill	1	2	0	4	1	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	32

pulaya	.5%	1.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	.5 %	11. 0%	0.0 %	1.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	16.0 %
Malay Arayan	9	0	1	0	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	21
	4.5 %	0.0 %	.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	.5%	4.0 %	1.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	10.5 %
Manna n	4	3	3	2	2	6	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	34
	2.0 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	3.0 %	6.0 %	1.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	17.0 %
Muthu van	9	2	1	2	3	17	12	4	0	0	1	1	1	53
	4.5 %	1.0 %	.5 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	8.5 %	6.0 %	2.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	.5 %	.5 %	.5 %	26.5 %
Ullada n	12	3	0	1	1	15	10	1	1	1	0	1	0	46
	6.0 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	.5 %	.5 %	7.5 %	5.0 %	.5 %	.5 %	.5 %	0. 0 %	.5 %	0. 0 %	23.0 %
Urali	3	0	0	3	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	.5 %	1.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	0.0 %	0. 0 %	7.0 %
Total	38	10	5	12	8	63	47	11	1	1	1	2	1	200
	19.	5.0	2.5	6.0	4.0	31.	23.	5.5	.5	.5	.5	1.0	.5	100.
	0%	%	%	%	%	5%	5%	%	%	%	%	%	%	0%

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

As we told before more respondents are depending on a government project for drinking water in Kanthalloor especially hill Pulaya Community and it covers 64% of the Kanthalloor population And covers 16% of Idukki population, 11% in out of that purely taking water from a government project. More portion of the Mala Araya families has owned well compare to others. Except for hill Pulaya rest of the all communities in Idukki taking water from Neerchal.

Table 3.57.Panchayath wise Source of Drinking Water-Palakkad district

PANCHAYAT H	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER									
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	2&7	4&7	Total
AGALI	4	0	1	11	73	8	0	0	3	100
	4%	0.0%	1%	11%	73%	8%	0.0%	0.0%	3%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	0	6	1	2	22	0	3	5	1	40
	0.0%	15%	2.5%	5%	55%	0.0%	7.5%	12.5%	2.5%	100%
MUTHALAM ADA	0	1	0	0	65	0	2	2	0	70
	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	92.9%	0.0%	2.9%	2.9%	0.0%	100%
Total	4	7	2	13	160	8	5	6	4	210
	1.9%	3.3%	1.0%	6.2%	76.2%	3.8%	2.4%	2.9%	1.9%	100.0%

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

Above Table shows the source of drinking water of Palakkad district. 76.3% respondents are fully depending upon government water project. And 6.2% are taking water from the river. 92.9% respondents in Muthalamada grama panchayath getting water through government water project, government pumping water from various dams in Muthalamada and supply to tribal settlements, likewise in Malampuzha also. Government taking water from Malampuzha dam and gives to scheduled tribes settlements. Both panchayaths major water resources are dams. In Agali, 73% are depending on government water and in Malampuzha it's 55%. In Agali no one taking waters from the common well but in Malampuzha its 15%.

Table 3.58. Community wise Source of Drinking Water-Palakkad district

Communit y	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER										
	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	2& 6	4& 6	6& 2	Total
ERAVALL AN	0	1	0	0	31	0	2	1	0	1	36
	0.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	14.8 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	.5%	17.1 %
IRULAR	4	1	1	9	69	0	0	1	3	0	88
	1.9 %	.5%	.5%	4.3 %	32.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	.5%	1.4 %	0.0 %	41.9 %
KADAR	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.6%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.6%
KURUMB AS	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	1.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.9%
MAHA	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4

MALASAR	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.9%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.9%
MALASAR	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.7%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.7%
MUDUGA	0	5	1	4	8	4	1	3	1	0	27
	0.0 %	2.4 %	.5%	1.9 %	3.8%	1.9 %	.5%	1.4 %	.5%	0.0 %	12.9 %
PANIYA	0	0	0	0	18	0	2	1	0	0	21
	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.6%	0.0 %	1.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	10.0 %
Total	4	7	2	13	160	8	5	6	4	1	210
	1.9 %	3.3 %	1.0 %	6.2 %	76.2 %	3.8 %	2.4 %	2.9 %	1.9 %	.5 %	100.0 %

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

All Malasar, Kadar and mala Malasar Community in Muthalamada still depend on the government water project. And all Kurumba families in Agali take water from Neerchal because they were living very near to the forest. Paniya, Malasar, Kurumba, and Kadar in Palakkad are not depending on Own well, common well, Tube well and river. 32.9% Irula out of 41.9% in Palakkad purely depending on the government water project. Only Kurumba and Muduga families are taking water from Neerchal. Only Irula and Muduga families have tube well. Some respondents are using more than one water resource.

Table 3.59. Panchayath wise Source of Drinking Water-Kasaragod district

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER																			
	PANCHAYATH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10-1	10-2	10-3	10-4	10-5	28-6	10-6	10-7	10-8	Total
	BADIYADKA	6	0	2	0	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	1	0	50
		12 %	0. 0 %	4 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	42 % %	0. 0 % %	2 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	2 % %	0. 0 % %	36 % %	0. 0 % %	2 % %	0. 0 % %	100 %
	DELAMPADY	23	4	3	2	5	4	5	8	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	60
		38. 3 %	6. 7 %	5 % %	3. 3 % %	8. 3 % %	6.7 % %	8. 3 % %	13 .3 % %	0. 0 % %	5 % %	1. 7 % %	0. 0 % %	1. 7 % %	0.0 % %	1. 7 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	100 %
	PANATHADY	26	3	2	8	5	14	5	1	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	80
		32. 5 %	3. 8 %	2. 5 % %	10 % %	6. 3 % %	17. 5 % %	6. 3 % %	1. 3 % %	15 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	2.5 % %	0. 0 % %	0. 0 % %	2. 5 % %	100 %
Total		55	7	7	10	10	39	10	10	12	3	1	1	1	20	1	1	2	190
		28.	3.	3.	5.	5.	20.	5.	5.	6.	1.				10.			1	100
		9 %	7 %	7 % %	3 % %	3 % %	5 % %	3 % %	3 % %	3 % %	6 % %	.5 % %	.5 % %	.5 % %	5 % %	.5 % %	.5 % %	1 % %	.0 % %

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government.

Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

In Kasaragod district, 28.9% of the tribes depend on own well, and 20.3% of the households depend on the government project and 10.5% of the tribal families depends on the common well and government project. We can see verities of use of water resources compare to another district. In Badiyadka, 42% of respondents

taking water from government water project for drinking and 36% of them taking water from common well and government water project also. But own well is very low (12%) compare to the other two panchayaths. More respondents in Delampadi (38.3%) have they're well, likewise Panathady (32.5%). only 6.7% of the respondents in Delampady depends on the government water project, Panathady it's (17.5%). Government water project and own well are the main water resources of scheduled tribes in Kasargod.

Table 3.60. Community wise Source of Drinking Water-Kasaragod district

Comm unity	SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER																	To tal
	Well	Common well	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	Govt project	
KORA GA	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	31
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	8.	0.	0.	0.	16.
	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	3
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
KUDIY A	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1.6
	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALA VETT UVAN	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22
	3.	1.	0.	0.	1.	0.	0.	2.	2.	0.	0.	0.	0.	.5	0.	0.	0.	11.
	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	%	0	0	0	6
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MARA TI	49	4	7	2	7	18	7	6	7	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11
	25	2.	3.	1.	3.	9.	3.	3.	3.	1.	.5	1.	.5	1.	.5	.5	.5	62.

	.8 %	1 %	7 %	1 %	7 %	5 %	7 %	2 %	7 %	6 %	%	1 %	%	1 %	%	%	%	6 %
MAVI LN	0	0	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	0.	0.	0.	4.	0.	3.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	7.9
	0 %	0 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	7 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	%
Total	55	7	7	1 0	1 0	39	1 0	1 0	1 2	3	1	2	1	20	1	1	1	19 0
	28	3.	3.	5.	5.	20	5.	5.	6.	1.	.5	1.	.5	10	.5	.5	.5	10
	.9 %	7 %	7 %	3 %	3 %	.5 %	3 %	3 %	3 %	6 %	%	1 %	%	.5 %	.5 %	.5 %	.5 %	0.0 %

1-Own Well, 2- Common Well, 3- Tube Well, 4- River, 5- Pond, 6- Government. Project, 7- Neerchal, 8- Others

All communities in Kasargod mainly depend upon their well and government water project except Kudiya and Malavettuvan. Kudiya families in Kammadi settlement depended only Neerchal because they were located in the forest. But in Malavettuvan they didn't have any government water project their also located very near to the forest. Both settlements located very far from the mainstream of society. We couldn't find any common well water resources among Koraga, Kudiya, Mavilan communities. More Marati families (25.8%) have owned well compare to other Community in a total population of Kasargod district. Two Marati and 8 Mavilan families only are taking water from the river.

Above Tables give detailed information about the source of drinking among scheduled tribes in Kerala. The Table clearly shows that government water project is the most resource for drinking water. It's very high in Palakkad district, 76.2% respondents in Palakkad depending on the government water project, at the same

time in Kasargod its only 20.5%. more respondents have owned well compare to another district. 28.9% of respondents have owned well in Kasargod but its only 1.9% in Idukki and Palakkad. 23.5% of respondents in Idukki taking water from the forest by using long pipes. While it's very low in Wayanad district its only 5%. More common well we founded in Wayanad district almost 30% of them have taken water from their well. 92.9% of the Muthalamada panchayath population purely depend on the only government water project, likewise Agali 73%. More respondents in Delampadi (38.3%) and Panathady (32.5%) have owned well its very high compare any other panchayats in Kerala. In Adimali 32% taking water form Neerchal but in Wayanad district Thirunelli respondents only taking water from Neerchal, But 37.8% respondents in Noolpuzha depends on common well its very high among the 12 panchayats in Kerala. However, in Muppainad 42.5% depends on the government water project and common well. 100% of the Kadar, Mahamalar, and Malasar fully depend on government water, 11 hill Pulaya families out of 16 depend on government water only. And 100% of Kurumba families fully depend on Neerchal in Agali.

Only Irula in Palakkad district has its well. More own well w found among Marati families. All Kudiya family's in Panathady panchayath they were taking water from Neerchal.

Table 3.61. Distance to Water source-Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE				
		1	2	3	5	Total
	Muppainad	39	1	0	0	40
		97.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	Noolpuzha	81	6	0	3	90
		90.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.3%	100%

	Thirunelli	70	9	6	5	90
		77.8%	10.0%	6.7%	5.6%	100%
Total		190	16	6	8	220
		86.4%	7.3%	2.7%	3.6%	100%

Above Table shows the distance of water resource from settlements. It shows the water scarcity among scheduled tribes. More portions of the respondents in Muppainad get from inside the settlement compare to other two Panchayath. While only 77.8% of the population in Thirunelli getting water from inside the settlement. 5 (5.6%) respondents in Thirunelli travelled more than one kilometre to get water. Respondents who located in Muppainad Grama Panchayath, their water availability is good to compare to other two Panchayath.

Table 3.62. Community wise Distance to Water source-Wayanad district

Community	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE				
	1	2	3	5	Total
Adiya	31	6	2	1	40
	14.1%	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	56	3	3	1	63
	25.5%	1.4%	1.4%	0.5%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	3	0	0	2	5
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	21	5	0	1	27
	9.5%	2.3%	0.0%	0.5%	12.3%
Paniyan	56	2	0	1	59
	25.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.5%	26.8%

Thachanadan	17	0	0	0	17
Moopan	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%
Vetta	6	0	1	2	9
Kuruman	2.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	4.1%
Total	190	16	6	8	220
	86.4%	7.3%	2.7%	3.6%	100.0%

The distance of water resources from settlements across the communities is shown in above-mentioned Table .86.4% respondents get the water from inside the settlement. And 7.3% has to travel up to 100 meters for getting water, likewise 2.7% travel between 100 -500 meter. More than 1 km have to travel for 8 families out of 220 for water, it included two Kurichiyen families and Vetta Kuruman families. Kattunayakan settlements in Thirunelli Panchayath their always facing wild animals threatening while collecting water from the forest, animals are also depending on that water resource. It clearly shows the deepness of the water scarcity among scheduled tribes. The government water project is not sufficient to meet the water demand of scheduled tribe's inhabitation, that's why they have to travel more than kilometres.

Table 3.63 Distance to Water source-Idukki district

PANCHAYATH	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Adimali	43	9	17	7	4	80
	53.8%	11.3%	21.3%	8.8%	5.0%	100.0%
Kanjikuz	55	6	7	0	2	70
	78.6%	8.6%	10.0%	0.0%	2.9%	100.0%
Kanthalloor	43	2	0	0	5	50

	86.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100.0%
Total	141	17	24	7	11	200
	70.5%	8.5%	12.0%	3.5%	5.5%	100.0%

1-Inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km
70.5% of respondents in Idukki getting water from inside the settlement. And 12% have to travel in between 100 and 500 meters like 8.5% gets water within 100 meters. But 5.5% of respondents in Idukki have to travel more than 1 km for getting drinking water. The Table clearly shows, when compared to other panchayath scheduled tribes in Adimali panchayath have to travel more distance from settlements for drinking water. At the same time, 10% of Kanthalloor respondents also travelled more than one kilometre for water.

Table 3.64. Community wise Distance to Water source-Idukki district

Community	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Hillpula	30	0	0	0	2	
	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	16.0%
Mala Ayaran	16	2	2	1	0	21
	8.0%	1.0%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	10.5%
Mannan	18	7	6	3	0	34
	9.0%	3.5%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%	17.0%
Muthuvan	33	3	8	2	7	53
	16.5%	1.5%	4.0%	1.0%	3.5%	26.5%
Ulladan	37	1	7	1	0	46
	18.5%	.5%	3.5%	.5%	0.0%	23.0%
Urali	7	4	1	0	2	14
	3.5%	2.0%	.5%	0.0%	1.0%	7.0%
Total	141	17	24	7	11	200

	70.5%	8.5%	12.0%	3.5%	5.5%	100.0%

1-Inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km

Hill Pulaya families are more in whom getting water from inside the settlements. it covers 15% total respondents. Muthuvan are very high among who are traveled more than 100 meters for getting water. Some respondents in Hill Pulaya, Muthuvan, Urali families are traveled more than one kilometer.

Table 3.65. Distance to Water source-Palakkad district

PANCHAYATH	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
AGALI	38	30	13	11	8	100
	38%	30%	13%	11%	8%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	30	4	5	0	1	40
	75%	10%	12.5%	0.0%	2.5%	100%
MUTHALAMADA	61	2	4	0	3	70
	87.1%	2.9%	5.7%	0.0%	4.3%	100%
Total	129	36	22	11	12	210
	61.4%	17.1%	10.5%	5.2%	5.7%	100.0%

1-Inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km

61.4% of the respondent's getting water inside the settlements and 17.1% get water from within 100 meters distant. At the same time, 5.7% of respondents travelling more than one kilometer.87.1% respondents in Muthalamada getting water from inside the settlements and Malampuzha 975%) also because of both panchayaths

settlements located around the dams. More respondents in Agali travelled more rather than the other two panchayaths.

Table 3.66.Community wise Distance to Water source-Palakkad district

Community	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
ERAVALLAN	30	2	4	0	0	36
	14.3%	1.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	35	30	10	10	3	88
	16.7%	14.3%	4.8%	4.8%	1.4%	41.9%
KADAR	16	0	0	0	0	16
	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	0	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	3	0	0	0	1	4
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.9%
MALASAR	14	0	0	0	0	14
	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGA	18	2	5	1	1	27
	8.6%	1.0%	2.4%	.5%	.5%	12.9%
PANIYAN	16	2	3	0	0	21
	7.6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Total	132	36	22	11	9	210
	62.9%	17.1%	10.5%	5.2%	4.3%	100.0%

1-Inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km

All families in Malasar and Kadar Community getting water from inside the settlements. Because they were located very near to dams. But all Kurumba

Community in Palakkad district especially Agali have to travel more than one kilometre. We can simply say that the Irula Community is most suffering for water.

Table 3.67 Distance to Water source - Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE						
	PANCHAYATH	1	2	3	4	5	Total
	BADIYADKA	47	2	1	0	0	50
		94%	4%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	DELAMPADY	42	4	12	1	1	60
		70%	6.7%	20%	1.7%	1.7%	100%
	PANATHADY	69	0	9	1	1	80
		86.3%	0.0%	11.3%	1.3%	1.3%	100%
	Total	158	6	22	2	2	190
		83.2%	3.2%	11.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%

1-Inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km

83.2% of the Kasargod samples get water from inside the settlements, and 11.6% are getting water within 100 meters. Only a few of the respondents compared to other district have travelled more than one kilometre. Lion part of the Badiyadka (94%) panchayath getting water from inside the settlements, likewise Panathady 86.3% and Delampady (70%) respectively. Except for Badiyadka rest of the two panchayath's respondents travel more for getting drinking water.

Table 3.68. Community wise Distance to Water source - Kasaragod district

Community	DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE					
	1	2	3	4	5	Total
KORAGA	29	2	0	0	0	31
	15.3%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	3	0	0	0	0	3
	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	15	3	4	0	0	22
	7.9%	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	104	1	10	1	3	119
	54.7%	.5%	5.3%	.5%	1.6%	62.6%
MAVILAN	7	0	7	1	0	15
	3.7%	0.0%	3.7%	.5%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	158	6	22	2	2	190
	83.2%	3.2%	11.6%	1.1%	1.1%	100.0%

1-inside settlement, 2-100 meter, 3-100-500 meter, 4-500-1000meter, 5-above 1km

Koraga and Kudiya communities getting water very nearby compare to other communities in Kasargod. Only Marati family is travelled more than one kilometre. A major portion of the communities in Kasargod get water from inside the settlements.

Above Tables show the distance of water resource of scheduled tribes in Kerala. More respondents in Wayanad (86.4%) getting water from inside the settlements. But in Palakkad it 61.4%. more respondent in Palakkad (5.7%) and Idukki (5.5%) travelled more than one kilometre for drinking water. But in Kasaragod district, it only 1.1%.17.1% respondents in Palakkad getting water within

100 meters. While checking panchayath wise statistics, 97.5% of the Muppainad respondents are getting water from inside the settlements and it's very low in Agali (38%),but in Agali 8% travelled more than one kilometre likewise in Thirunelli (5.6%) Kanthalloor (5%), Adimali (5%), respectively. 30% of respondents in Agali getting water from inside the settlements. All respondents in Thachanadan Moopan in Muppainad panchayath and Kudiya in Panathady always get the water from inside the settlements. Some respondents have to travel more than one kilometre for getting water, especially Muthuvan, Kattunayakan, Irula and Marati.

Table 3.69.Availability of Drinking Water-Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYATH	AVAILABILITY OF WATER						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
	Muppainad	24	8	0	4	0	4	40
		60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	100%
	Noolpuzha	76	10	0	3	1	0	90
		84.4%	11.1%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%	0.0%	100%
	Thirunelli	32	36	2	11	4	5	90
		35.6%	40.0%	2.2%	12.2%	4.4%	5.6%	100%
	Total	132	54	2	18	5	9	220
		60.0%	24.5%	0.9%	8.2%	2.3%	4.1%	100%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In Aday,6- Ones In Week

After discussed water resource and distant, we are going to discuss on availability of water. In Noolpuzha 84.4% of respondents got water throughout the year. But in Thirunelli its 35.6% and also 40% population faced water scarcity in summer. The Table clearly shows that Scheduled tribes who settled in Thirunelli Panchayath

they're facing more water scarcity in Wayanad while comparing to other two. Water scarcity more founded among Paniya and Kattunayakan settlements.

Table 3.70.Community wise Availability of Drinking Water-Wayanad district

Community	AVAILABILITY OF WATER						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Adiya	13	14	2	8	3	0	40
	5.9%	6.4%	0.9%	3.6%	1.4%	0.0%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	28	20	0	10	0	5	63
	12.7%	9.1%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.3%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu	25	2	0	0	0	0	27
Kuruman	11.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Paniyan	50	5	0	0	1	3	59
	22.7%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	1.4%	26.8%
Thachanadan	9	7	0	0	0	1	17
Moopan	4.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	7.7%
Vetta	3	5	0	0	1	0	9
Kuruman	1.4%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	132	54	2	18	5	9	220
	60.0%	24.5%	0.9%	8.2%	2.3%	4.1%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In Aday,6- Ones In Week

Above Table portrait the water availability of sample respondents. More than half of the population gets water in throughout the year. But 8.2% of respondents getting water in alternative days.4.1% people getting water once in a week. 14 Adiya

families and 20 Kattunayakan families’ are facing water scarcity in summer. Above Table clearly shows that Adiya, Kattunayakan, Paniyan families are facing more water scarcity compare to other scheduled tribes communities.

Table 3.71. Availability of Drinking Water-Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	AVAILABILITY OF WATER				
		1	2	3	5	Total
	ADIMALI	43	36	0	1	80
		53.8%	45%	0.0%	1.3%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	41	27	2	0	70
		58.6%	38.6%	2.9%	0.0%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	22	24	2	2	50
		44%	48%	4%	4%	100%
Total		106	87	4	3	200
		53%	43.5%	2%	1.5%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- Once In a Aday,6- Ones In Week

More than half of the respondents in Idukki get the water throughout the year and 43.5% faced scarcity in summer.1.5% respondents get water once in a day. More respondents in Kanjikuzhi get water in throughout the year because we found more own well in there But in Kanthalloor its only 44%. Half of the population of Kanthalloor panchayath (48%) facing water scarcity in summer, and it’s very low in Kanjikuzhi compare to others. Why Adimali and Kanthalloor panchayath facing more water scarcity in summer rather than Kanjikuzhi, because half of the respondents are Ulladan families they were economically well-settled compare to other Community in Idukki.

Table 3.72. Community wise Availability of Drinking Water-Idukki district

Community	AVAILABILITY OF WATER				Total
	1	2	4	5	
HILL	11	19	1	1	32
PULAYA	5.5%	9.5%	.5%	.5%	16.0%
MALA	12	9	0	0	21
ARAYAN	6.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	15	17	2	0	34
	7.5%	8.5%	1.0%	0.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	30	20	1	2	53
	15.0%	10.0%	.5%	1.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	30	16	0	0	46
	15.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%
URALY	8	6	0	0	14
	4.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	106	87	4	3	200
	53.0%	43.5%	2.0%	1.5%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In A day,6- Ones In Week

All respondents in Idukki district facing water scarcity in summer, Muthuvan and Urali families are facing more rather than others. Only hill Pulaya and Muthuvan's are getting water once in a week. Some respondents in hill Pulaya, Mannan and Muthuvan are getting water in alternative days.

Table 3.73. Availability of Drinking Water-Palakkad district

PANCHAYATH	AVAILABILITY OF WATER					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
AGALI	22	33	1	42	2	100
	22%	33%	1%	42%	2%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	13	25	0	2	0	40
	32.5%	62.5%	0.0%	5%	0.0%	100%
MUTHALAMADA	48	20	0	2	0	70
	68.6%	28.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	100%
Total	83	78	1	46	2	210
	39.5%	37.1%	.5%	21.9%	1.0%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In Aday,6- Ones In Week

39.5% of the respondents in Palakkad district getting water throughout the year. But 37.1% are faced scarcity in summer. 21.9% of the respondents getting water in alternative days. The Table shows more respondents in Agali facing water scarcity, why because as per the respondents says some outside people utilize the government drinking water for irrigation purpose of their private agricultural land. They made bund in the river for their profit, but it leads to water scarcity in summer among scheduled tribes in Agali. Why Muthalamada and Malampuzha have low scarcity because both panchayaths have dams nearby the settlements. Even though Malampuzha has big dams, during the summer we can see no sufficient water in the dam.

Table 3.74. Community wise Availability of Drinking Water-Palakkad district

Community	AVAILABILITY OF WATER					TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	
ERAVALLAN	22	12	0	2	0	36
	10.5%	5.7%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	18	24	1	43	2	88
	8.6%	11.4%	.5%	20.5%	1.0%	41.9%
KADAR	13	3	0	0	0	16
	6.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	3	1	0	0	0	4
	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	10	4	0	0	0	14
	4.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGA	10	16	0	1	0	27
	4.8%	7.6%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	7	14	0	0	0	21
	3.3%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	83	78	1	46	2	210
	39.5%	37.1%	.5%	21.9%	1.0%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In Aday,6- Ones In Week

All communities in Palakkad district faced water scarcity, especially Kurumba families. More respondents in Irula, Muduga and Paniya communities facing more scarcity in summer compared to other communities in Palakkad. 20.5% respondents are Irula, which they get water in alternatively. One Irula family gets water all day in the week.

Table 3.75. Availability of Drinking Water-Kasaragod district

PANCHAYATH		AVAILABILITY OF WATER				Total
		1	2	4	5	
KASARAGOD	BADIYADKA	33	17	0	0	50
		66%	34%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	DELAMPAD Y	37	22	0	1	60
		61.7%	36.7%	0.0%	1.7%	100%
	PANATHADY	55	17	1	7	80
		68.8%	21.3%	1.3%	8.8%	100%
Total		125	56	1	8	190
		65.8%	29.5%	.5%	4.2%	100.0 %

1-Throughout Year, 2- Scarcity At Summer, 3- All Days In A Week, 4- Alternate Days, 5- One Time In A Day, 6- Ones In Week

65.8% of the respondents in Kasargod get the water throughout the year. While 29.5% is faced scarcity in summer likewise 4.2% of respondents get water ones in a week. Delampady (36.7%) and Badiyadka (34%) respondents are faced more scarcity of water rather than Panathady (21.3%).

Table 3.76.Community wise Availability of Drinking Water-Kasaragod district

Community	AVAILABILITY OF WATER				Total
	1	2	4	5	
KORAGA	15	16	0	0	31
	7.9%	8.4%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	3	0	0	0	3
	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	12	10	0	0	22
	6.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	95	22	1	1	119
	50.0%	11.6%	.5%	.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	0	8	0	7	15
	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	3.7%	7.9%
Total	125	56	1	8	190
	65.8%	29.5%	.5%	4.2%	100.0%

1-Throughout Year,2- Scarcity At Summer.3- All Days In A Week,4- Alternate Days,5- One Time In Aday,6- Ones In Week

No one is getting the water across the year in Mavilan Community, but at the same time, all Kudiya family in Panathady getting water throughout the year. 95 Marati families getting water throughout the year and it covers 50% of respondents in Kasargod district.

Above Tables described the availability of water among scheduled tribes in Kerala. Scheduled tribes in Idukki (43.5%) district faced high scarcity of water in summer

while comparing to another three districts, Wayanad (24.5%), Palakkad (37.1%), Kasargod (29.5). why Wayanad district has a low level of scarcity among scheduled tribes compare to another district, because 60% is getting water throughout the year and 8.2% get water in alternative days and Noolpuzha 84% respondents get water-efficient in across the year. we found more own well and their getting water very nearby in Kasaragod. because of that they also facing low scarcity of water. In Agali panchayath only 22% of respondents are getting water throughout the year. Malampuzha panchayath has faced more scarcity in summer, 62.5% of respondents faced scarcity in summer and even though Malampuzha dam located nearby. But in Noolpuzha its scarcity is only 11.1%. Interestingly in Agali panchayath, 42% of the respondents get water in alternative days it's very high compare to any district average. Kurichiyan, Mullu Kuruman families in Wayanad, Kudiya Community in Kasargod and vital part of the marathi families get water throughout the year. While Muduga, Kattunayakan, Mavilan, Paniya in Palakkad face more water scarcity in summer rather than any Community in Kerala.

IV

LAND, INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND DEBT

4.1 LAND POSSESSION

In recognition of the basic proposition that schedule caste and tribes are the most disadvantaged with respect to land. Which is large accounts of their perpetual poverty and makes them vulnerable to injustice and exploitation? Land continues to be the pivotal property in terms of both income and employment, around which socio-economic privileges and deprivations revolve. The details of own land, Land distribution during 2015-2017 and Type of land possession are given.

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.1.1: Possession of own land Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	30	10	40
		75.0%	25.0%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	65	25	90
		72.2%	27.8%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	76	14	90
		84.4%	15.6%	100%
Total		171	49	220
		77.7%	22.3%	100%

Out of the total tribal population in Wayanad district, 77.7% of the tribal households had their own land. Possession of land by tribes in Wayanad's selected grama

panchayat shows that 75% of tribes in Muppainad grama panchayath, 72.2% of the tribes in Noolpuzha grama panchayath and 84.4 % of the tribes in Thirunelly panchayath had their own land. It is more than 15% of the tribal families in selected grama panchayats had no own land. Only 1.8% of tribes obtained land during 2015-2017, 18.2% tribal families residing in govt land and 10% of the tribes in encroached land. Respondents do not have any proper documentation for their land.

Table 4.1.2: Possession of own land among different communities of Wayanad District

Community	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
ADIYA	34	6	40
	15.5%	2.7%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	39	24	63
	17.7%	10.9%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	4	1	5
	1.8%	0.5%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	25	2	27
	11.4%	0.9%	12.3%
PANIYAN	45	14	59
	20.5%	6.4%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	17	0	17
	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	7	2	9
	3.2%	0.9%	4.1%
Total	171	49	220
	77.7%	22.3%	100.0%

Only 77.7% of respondents have own land rest of the 22.3% respondents do not have, 10.9% are Kattunayakan in 10.9% and Paniya's are 6.4% likewise Adiya has 2.7%. All Thachanadan Moopan families have their own land. Respondents do not have any proper document on their land and they consider the land is their own, because of their got the land through inherited.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table4.1.3: Possession of own land Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	ADIMALI	70	10	80
		87.5%	12.5%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	69	1	70
		98.6%	1.4%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	43	7	50
		86%	14%	100%
Total		182	18	200
		91.0% %	9.0%	100.0%

Out of the total population, 91 % of the scheduled tribes had own land. Only 9 % of the households had no own land. There are none of the lands fewer families obtained any land from the govt during the time period 2015-17. Possession of land by tribes in Idukki shows that 87.5% of tribes in Adimali, 98.6% of the tribes in Kanjikuzhy and 86% of the tribes in Kanthalloor had their own land. It is Kanthalloor panchayats 14% of the tribal families do not had own land and they reside in the forest areas.

Table 4.1.4: Possession of own land among different communities of Idukki District

Community	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
HILLPULAYA	25	7	32
	12.5%	3.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	19	2	21
	9.5%	1.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	32	2	34
	16%	1.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	49	4	53

	24.5%	2.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	43	3	46
	21.5%	1.5%	23.0%
URALY	14	0	14
	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	182	18	200
	91%	9.0%	100.0%

Only 9 % of the households had no own land. In which 3.5% are Hill Pulaya, 1% are Mala Arayan and Mannan, 2% are Muthuvan, 1.5% are Ulladan Community. It is a shortage of own land is higher among the Hill Pulaya tribal Community of Kanthalloor grama panchayat of Idukki district. Many of the tribes residing in the land of Church in Mission vayal colony. Dhandkombh colony of Kanthalloor.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.1.5: Possession of own land Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	AGALI	87	13	100
		87%	13%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	30	10	40
		75%	25%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	57	13	70
		81.4%	18.6%	100%
	TOTAL		174	36
82.9%			17.1%	100.0%

Out of the total tribal population, 82.9% of the tribal households had their land. And 17.1% of the tribes in Palakkad do not have their land. Possession of land by tribes

in Palakkad district shows that 87% of tribes in Agali grama panchayath, 75% of the tribes in Malampuzha grama panchayath and 81.4% of the tribes in Muthalamada panchayath had their land. The 17.1% of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad do not have own, and it is the tribals of Malampuzha and Muthalamada panchayat who had a shortage of land is higher among selected grama panchayat, and they mainly living in Govt lands Forest and in relatives houses.

Table 4.1.6: Possession of own land among different communities of Palakkad District

Community	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
ERAVALLAN	27	9	36
	12.9%	4.3%	17.1%
IRULAR	75	13	88
	35.7%	6.2%	41.9%
KADAR	14	2	16
	6.7%	1.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	4	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	3	1	4
	1.4%	.5%	1.9%
MALASAR	13	1	14
	6.2%	.5%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	20	7	27
	9.5%	3.3%	12.9%
PANIYAN	18	3	21
	8.6%	1.4%	10.0%
TOTAL	174	36	210

	82.9%	17.1%	100.0%
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Among the total population 4.3% of the Eravallan tribes of Muthalamada, 6.2% of the Irular and 3.3% of the Mudugar tribes of Malampuzha panchayat are facing own land shortage than other schedule tribes of Palakkad they residing in the forest, Govt lands without proper documents.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.1.7: Possession of own land Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total	
		YES	NO		
	BADIYADKA	39	11	50	
		78%	22%	100%	
	DELAMPADY	59	1	60	
		98.3%	1.7%	100%	
	PANATHADY	79	1	80	
		98.8%	1.3%	100%	
	Total		177	13	190
			93.2%	6.8%	100.0%

Out of the total tribal population in Kasaragod district, 93.2% of the tribal households had their land. And more than half of the tribes had Pattayam for their land. Possession of land by tribes in Kasaragod's selected grama panchayat shows that 98.3% of the tribes in Delampady grama panchayath and 98.8 % of the tribes in Panathady panchayath had their land. In Badiyadka grama panchayath, where the 22% of the scheduled tribes had no own land and they are the Koraga Community they living in govt lands.

Table 4.1.8: Possession of own land among different communities of Kasaragod District

Community	DO YOU HAVE OWN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
KORAGA	20	11	31
	10.5%	5.8%	16.3%
KUDIYA	3	0	3
	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	21	1	22
	11.1%	.5%	11.6%
MARATI	118	1	119
	62.1%	.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	15	0	15
	7.9%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	177	13	190
	93.2%	6.8%	100.0%

Out of the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 5.8% had no own land. And they belong to Badiyadka panchayat, the Koraga's living in govt lands. Possession of own land among the scheduled tribes in four selected grama panchayat shows that Wayanad's 22.3% of the scheduled tribes had no land, then Palakkad (17.1%), Idukki (9%), and in Kasaragod (6.8%) of the tribes had no land. In the panchayat level, survey report shows that 27.8% of the tribal families in Noolpuzha panchayat had no own land, compared to other twelve selected grama panchayat. Then followed by Malampuzha (25%), Muppainad (25%), Badiyadka (22%), Muthalamada (18.6%), Kanthalloor (14%), and in Adimali (12.5%). Among the

scheduled tribes of the four selected grama panchayat, it is the Kattunayakan, Paniyan and Adiya communities in Wayanad had the own Land shortage. Then in Palakkad the Eravallan, Paniyan and Irular communities. The Hill Pulaya Community of the Idukki district and the Koraga Community in Kasaragod had to reside in a land without proper documents of the ownership.

4.2 LAND OBTAINED DURING 2015-17

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.2.1: Land obtained during 2015-17 in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	10	0	30	40
		25.0%	0.0%	75%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	25	2	63	90
		27.8%	2.2%	70%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	14	2	74	90
		15.6%	2.2%	82.2%	100%
	Total	49	4	167	220
		22.3%	1.8%	75.9%	100%

The land distribution among the tribes in Wayanad shows that, among the selected panchayat, there is 1.8% of the tribes obtained land from the govt during the period 2015-17. 2.2% of the tribal families in Noolpuzha and Thirunelly grama panchayat obtained land from govt.

Table 4.2.2: Land obtained during 2015-17 among different communities in Wayanad District

Community	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
ADIYA	6	1	33	40
	2.7%	0.5%	15.0%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	24	1	38	63
	10.9%	0.5%	17.3%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	1	0	4	5
	0.5%	0.0%	1.8%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	2	1	24	27
	0.9%	0.5%	10.9%	12.3%
PANIYAN	14	1	44	59
	6.4%	0.5%	20%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	0	0	17	17
	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	2	0	7	9
	0.9%	0.0%	3.2%	4.1%
Total	49	4	167	220
	22.3%	1.8%	75.9%	100.0%

The Table shows whether the land obtained in during 2015-2017. only 1.8% of respondents got land, it includes some of them have captured the government land without any proper document. Some respondents got the land before above mentioned period if even encroached government land. It is the Adiya, Kattunayakan, Mullukuruman and Paniya Community obtained land during 2015-2017.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table4.2.3: Land obtained during 2015-17 in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17		Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	NO	
	ADIMALI	10	70	80
		12.5%	87.5%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	1	69	70
		1.4%	98.6%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	7	43	50
		14%	86%	100%
	Total	18	182	200
		9.0%	91.0%	100.0%

The land distribution among the tribes in Idukki district shows that, among the selected panchayat, there are none of the landless families obtained any land from the govt during the time period 2015-17.

Table 4.2.4: Land obtained during 2015-17 among different communities in Idukki District

Community	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17		Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	NO	
HILL PULAYA	7	25	32
	3.5%	12.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	2	19	21
	1.0%	9.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	2	32	34
	1.0%	16.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	4	49	53
	2.0%	24.5%	26.5%
ULLADAN	3	43	46
	1.5%	21.5%	23.0%

URALY	0	14	14
	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Total	18	182	200
	9.0%	91.0%	100.0%

It is 9% of the scheduled tribes in Idukki do not have their own land, the land distribution among the tribes in Idukki district shows that, among the different communities, there are none of the landless families obtained any land from the govt during the time period 2015-17.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.2.5: Land obtained during 2015-17 in Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	AGALI	13	2	85	100
		13%	2%	85%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	10	1	29	40
		25%	2.5%	72.5%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	13	4	53	70
		18.6%	5.7%	75.7%	100%
TOTAL		36	7	167	210
		17.1%	3.3%	79.5%	100.0%

Out of the total population, 82.9 % of the scheduled tribes had own land. Only 3.3 % of the landless families obtained land from the govt during the time period 2015-17.

The land distribution among the tribes in Palakkad district shows that, among the selected panchayath, there is 2% of the tribal families in Agali, 2.5% of the tribes in Malampuzha and 5.7% of the tribal families in Muthalamada obtained land from the govt during the time period 2015-17.

Table 4.2.6: Land obtained during 2015-17 among different communities in Palakkad District

Community	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
ERAVALLAN	9	3	24	36
	4.3%	1.4%	11.4%	17.1%
IRULAR	13	2	73	88
	6.2%	1.0%	34.8%	41.9%
KADAR	2	1	13	16
	1.0%	.5%	6.2%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	1	0	3	4
	.5%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%
MALASAR	1	0	13	14
	.5%	0.0%	6.2%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	7	0	20	27
	3.3%	0.0%	9.5%	12.9%
PANIYAN	3	1	17	21
	1.4%	.5%	8.1%	10.0%

TOTAL	36	7	167	210
	17.1%	3.3%	79.5%	100.0%

Among the total population, 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 1.4% obtained land during 2015-2017, and 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 1% obtained land. Then 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, out of which 0.5% obtained land. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 0.5% obtained land during 2015-2017. It is nobody obtained land during 2015-2017 among Maha Malasar, Kurumbas , Malasar and Mudugar Community.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.2.7: Land obtained during 2015-17 in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			Total	
		0	YES	NO		
	BADIYADKA	11	0	39	50	
		22%	0.0%	78%	100%	
	DELAMPADY	1	1	58	60	
		1.7%	1.7%	96.7%	100%	
	PANATHADY	1	3	76	80	
		1.3%	3.8%	95%	100%	
	Total		13	4	173	190
			6.8%	2.1%	91.1%	100.0%

Out of the total population in Kasaragod district 93.2 % of the scheduled tribes had own land. Only 2.1% of the landless families obtained land from the govt during the period 2015-17. The land distribution among the tribes in Kasaragod district shows that, among the selected panchayath, there is 1.7 % of the tribal families in Delampady, and 3.8% of the tribes in Panathady had obtained land from the govt during the period 2015-17.

Table 4.2.8: Land obtained during 2015-17 among different communities in Kasaragod District

NAME OF THE Community * IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17				
	IF YES IT IS OBTAINED DURING 2015-17			Total
	0	YES	NO	
KORAGA	11	0	20	31
	5.8%	0.0%	10.5%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	0	3	3
	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	1	1	20	22
	.5%	.5%	10.5%	11.6%
MARATI	1	2	116	119
	.5%	1.1%	61.1%	62.6%
MAVILAN	0	1	14	15
	0.0%	.5%	7.4%	7.9%
Total	13	4	173	190
	6.8%	2.1%	91.1%	100.0%

Among the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 11.6% of families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 0.5% get land during 2015-2017. It is 62.6% of the tribes are taken from the Marati Community, where 1.1% of the families get land from govt. Then 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, in which 0.5% get land from govt during 2015-2017.

When checking land distribution among the tribes during 2015-2017, among four majority tribal districts it's a few tribal families get land from govt. In Palakkad, 3.3% of families, Kasaragod 2.1% of the families and in Wayanad 1.8% of the families get to land. But in Idukki none of the tribal families obtained land. Among

twelve panchayaths, in Muthalamada (5.7%), Malampuzha (2.5%), Panathady (3.8%), Noolpuzha and in Thirunelly (2.2%) of the tribal families obtained land. While discussing Community only one or two tribal families in Adiya, Kattunaykan, Mullukurumans, Paniyans, Eravallan, Irular, Mavilan, Malavettuvan, and Marati communities obtained from govt, during 2015-2017.

4.3 TYPE OF LAND

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.3.1: Type of Land among Schedule Tribes in Wayanad District

	PANCH AYAT	TYPE OF LAND									Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
WAYANAD	MUPPAINAD	6	8	0	11	1	8	0	2	4	40
		15.0 %	20.0 %	0.0 %	27.5 %	2.5 %	20.0 %	0.0 %	5.0 %	10.0 %	100 %
	NOOLPUZHA	20	24	0	33	2	10	0	1	0	90
		22.2 %	26.7 %	0.0 %	36.7 %	2.2 %	11.1 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	100 %
	THIRUNELLY	31	8	2	33	6	4	5	1	0	90
		34.4 %	8.9 %	2.2 %	36.7 %	6.7 %	4.4 %	5.6 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	100 %
	Total	57	40	2	77	9	22	5	4	4	220
		25.9 %	18.2 %	0.9 %	35.0 %	4.1 %	10.0 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	100 %

1-By Inheritance,2- Govt Land,3- By Forest Right Act,4- Pattayam,5- Michabhoomi,6- Encroached Land,7- Own Purchase,8-Resettlement,9- Other

In Wayanad type of Landholding among the tribes shows that majority of the tribe's households residing in a land with Pattayam and it is 35% of the Population. Then 25.9% of the tribes had inheritance land. It is 27.5% of the tribal families in Muppainad, 36.7% of the tribal families in Noolpuzha and Thirunelly lives in

Pattayam land. It is 15% of the tribal families in Muppainad grama panchayath, 22.2% of the tribes in Noolpuzha and 34.4% of the tribal families in Thirunelly living in inheritance land.

Table 4.3.2: Type of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Wayanad District

Community	TYPE OF LAND									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
ADIYA	13	2	0	21	2	1	1	0	0	40
	5.9 %	0.9%	0.0 %	9.5 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	18.2 %
KATTUNAYA KAN	15	18	1	14	0	8	2	2	3	63
	6.8 %	8.2%	0.5 %	6.4 %	0.0 %	3.6 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	28.6 %
KURICHIYAN	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5
	1.4 %	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	9	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	27
	4.1 %	1.4%	0.0 %	6.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.3 %
PANIYAN	12	14	0	17	6	7	0	2	1	59
	5.5 %	6.4%	0.0 %	7.7 %	2.7 %	3.2 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	26.8 %
THACHANAD AN MOOPAN	3	2	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	17
	1.4 %	0.9%	0.0 %	3.6 %	0.0 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	2	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	9
	0.9 %	0.5%	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.1%
Total	57	40	2	77	9	22	5	4	4	220
	25.9 %	18.2 %	0.9 %	35.0 %	4.1 %	10.0 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	1.8 %	100.0 %

1-By Inheritance,2- Govt Land,3- By Forest Right Act,4- Pattayam,5- Michabhoomi,6- Encroached Land,7- Own Purchase,8- Resettlement,9- Other

Above Tables show various type of land among the scheduled tribes who all have land. The Table clearly says that 35% of respondents have land with Pattayam, Half

of the Adiya and Mullu Kuruman population has land with Pattayam. 25.9% of respondents got the land through inheritance. 18.2% of respondents living in government. Some Adiya, Kattunayakan and Kurichiyan families are only got the land through own purchase. 10% of respondents find their land through encroachment interestingly majority of the population is Kattunayakan and paniya's. Only Kattunayakan and Vetta Kuruman families are got land through forest act. Only Adiya, Paniya and Vetta Kuruman families are living in michabhoomi likewise only Kattunayakan and Paniya families are living resettlement land.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.3.3: Type of Land among Schedule Tribes in Idukki District

	TYPE OF LAND									T o
	BY INHER	GOVT LAND	BY FOREST	PATT AYAM	MICH ABHOMI	ENCR OACH	OWN PURCH	FOR EST	OTHE R	
ADIMALI	11	24	18	11	0	12	3	1	0	80
	13.8 0%	30.0 0%	22.5 0%	13.8 0%	0.0 0%	15.0 0%	3.8 0%	1.3 0%	0.00 %	100. 00%
KANJIKU ZHY	1	16	0	28	1	21	3	0	0	70
	1.40 %	22.9 0%	0.00 %	40.0 0%	1.4 0%	30.0 0%	4.3 0%	0.0 0%	0.00 %	100. 00%
KANTHA LLOOR	5	16	9	6	0	3	1	2	8	50
	10.0 0%	32.0 0%	18.0 0%	12.0 0%	0.0 0%	6.00 %	2.0 0%	4.0 0%	16.0 0%	100. 00%
Total	17	56	27	45	1	36	7	3	8	200
	8.50 %	28.0 0%	13.5 0%	22.5 0%	0.5 0%	18.0 0%	3.5 0%	1.5 0%	4.00 %	100. 00%

The type of own land among the tribes in Idukki district shows that 28% of the tribes living in govt land, 22.5% of the tribes had pattayam for their land, 18% have

encroached land. In Adimali panchayat 22.5% of the tribes own land by forest right residing in the govt land and land by forest right act. In the case of the Kanjikuzhy panchayat 40% of the tribes own land by pattayam 30% of the tribes lives in encroached land, and 22.9% of the tribes live in govt land it is the majority of the tribes in Kanjikuzhy had landed with Pattayam, and there is also the encroached lands. Among the tribes in Kanthalloor, 32% of the tribes live in govt land, 18% of the tribes own land by forest right act. In Kanthalloor grama panchayat a certain per cent of tribes (16%) living in other forms of land like relatives homes etc.

Table 4.3.4: Type of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Idukki District

Comm unity	TYPE OF LAND									Tot al
	BY	GOVT	BY	PATT	MICH	ENCR	OWN	FOR	OTHE	
HILL PULA YA	5	10	4	4	0	0	0	1	8	32
	2.5%	5.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	4.0%	16.0%
MALA ARAY AN	3	1	0	8	1	4	3	1	0	21
	1.5%	.5%	0.0%	4.0%	.5%	2.0%	1.5%	.5%	0.0%	10.5%
MANN AN	6	10	7	6	0	5	0	0	0	34
	3.0%	5.0%	3.5%	3.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%
MUTH UVAN	3	18	14	8	0	7	2	1	0	53
	1.5%	9.0%	7.0%	4.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	26.5%
ULLA DAN	0	12	2	17	0	14	1	0	0	46
	0.0%	6.0%	1.0%	8.5%	0.0%	7.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%

URAL Y	0	5	0	2	0	6	1	0	0	14
	0.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.0 %
Total	17	56	27	45	1	36	7	3	8	200
	8.5 %	28.0 %	13.5 %	22.5 %	.5 %	18.0 %	3.5 %	1.5 %	4.0 %	100.0 %

Out of the total population, 28% is Govt land, 22.5% is by Pattayam, 18% have Encroached land, and 8.5% of tribal land is by inheritance. Among the Hill Pulaya Community many of the families they living in Govt lands, and in Relatives homes. The Uraly, Ulladan communities some families living in Encroached land. Most of the tribes in Idukki residing in Govt land.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.3.5: Type of Land among Schedule Tribes in Palakkad District

	PANCHAYAT H	TYPE OF LAND							Total
		BY	GOVT	BY FOREST	PATTAYA	ENCROAC	OWN	FOR	
	AGALI	2	56	8	31	2	1	0	100
		2%	56%	8%	31%	2%	1%	0.0 %	100%
	MALAMPUZH A	2	30	0	5	2	0	1	40
		5%	75%	0.0%	12.5 %	5%	0.0 %	2.5 %	100%
	MUTHALAMA	1	31	12	23	3	0	0	70

P A L A	DA	1.4 %	44.3 %	17.1 %	32.9 %	4.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	100%
K	Total	5	117	20	59	7	1	1	210
		2.4	55.7	9.5	28.1	3.3	.5	.5	100.0
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

In Palakkad type of Landholding among the tribes shows that majority of the tribe's households residing in Govt land. It is 56% of the tribal families in Agali, 75% of the tribal families in Malampuzha and 44.3% of the tribal families in Muthalamada lives in govt land. In Agali grama panchayath 31% of the tribal families, 12.5% of the tribes in Malampuzha and 32.9% of the tribal families in Muthalamada having Pattayam for their land. It is 55.7% of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad residing in govt land, 28.1% of the tribal families had pattayam for their land.

Table 4.3.6: Type of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Palakkad District

Community	TYPE OF LAND							TOTAL
	BY INHERITANCE	GOVT LAND	BY FOREST RIGHT ACT	PATTAYAM	ENCROACHED LAND	OWN PURCHASE	FOR RESETTLEMENT	
ERAVALLAN	1	13	0	19	3	0	0	36
	.5%	6.2%	0.0%	9.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	2	61	6	18	0	1	0	88
	1.0%	29.0%	2.9%	8.6%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	41.9%
KADAR	0	6	8	2	0	0	0	16
	0.0%	2.9%	3.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHAMALASAR	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	0	9	3	2	0	0	0	14
	0.0%	4.3%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	2	9	2	12	2	0	0	27
	1.0%	4.3%	1.0%	5.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	0	16	0	2	2	0	1	21
	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	.5%	10.0%
TOTAL	5	117	20	59	7	1	1	210

	2.4%	55.7%	9.5%	28.1%	3.3%	.5%	.5%	100.0%
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Out of the total population, 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 6.2% are living in govt land and 9% had pattayam for their land. It is 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 29% are living in govt land and 8.6% had pattayam for their land. Then 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, out of which 3.8% are living in the land by forest right act and 2.9% had govt land. Then 1.9% of tribes selected from Maha Malasar among them 1.4% are living in govt land, and among Kurumbas Community 1.9 % had pattayam. Then 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, 4.3% are living in govt land and 1.4% living in the land by forest right act, then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 4.3% are living in govt land and 5.7% had pattayam for their land. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 7.6% are living in govt land.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.3.7: Type of Land among Schedule Tribes in Kasaragod District

PANCHAYATH	TYPE OF LAND					Total
	BY INHERITANCE	GOVT LAND	PATTAYAM	MICHABHOOMI	OWN PURCHASE	
BADIYADKA	14	24	12	0	0	50
	28%	48%	24%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
DELAMPADY	26	0	33	0	1	60
	43.3%	0.0%	55%	0.0%	1.7%	100%
PANATHADY	11	2	65	2	0	80
	13.8%	2.5	81.3%	2.5%	0.0%	100

K A S A			%				%
	Total	51	26	110	2	1	190
		26.8%	13.7%	57.9%	1.1%	.5%	100.0%

In Kasaragod district, the type of Landholding among the tribes shows that majority of the tribal households had Pattayam for their land. It is 57.9% of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod residing in Pattayam land, 26.8% of the tribal families had landed by inheritance and 13.7% of the tribals living in govt land. It is 48% of the tribal families in Badiyadka lives in govt land and 28% of the tribal families had landed by inheritance, it is 24% of the tribes had Pattayam for their land. In Badiyadka, mostly the Koraga tribes are living in govt land without ownership of land. In Delampady panchayat 55% and Panathady Panchayat 81.3% of the tribal families residing in a land with Pattayam. In Delampady and Panathady, most of the tribes are living with ownership of land. It is 43.3% of the tribal families in Delampady had landed by inheritance.

Table 4.3.8: Type of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Kasaragod District

Community	TYPE OF LAND					Total
	BY INHERITANCE	GOVT LAND	PATTAYAM	MICHABHOOM I	OWN PURCHASE	
KORAGA	2	24	5	0	0	31
	1.1%	12.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	1	0	2	0	3
	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	7	0	15	0	0	22
	3.7%	0.0%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	42	0	76	0	1	119
	22.1%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	0	1	14	0	0	15
	0.0%	.5%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	51	26	110	2	1	190
	26.8%	13.7%	57.9%	1.1%	.5%	100.0%

Among the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 12.6% living in govt land. Then 1.6% tribals taken from the Kudiya in which 1.1% residing in Michaboomi land. Then 11.6% families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 7.9% had pattayam for their land, It is 62.6% of the tribes are taken from the Marati Community, where 40% of the families had pattayam for their land. Then 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, among them 7.4% of the families had pattayam for their land.

Type of land possession among the scheduled tribes of the four tribal majority districts shows that in Wayanad 35% of the tribes had pattayam for their land, 25.9% of the tribes had landed by inheritance, 18.2% of the tribes residing in government land and Idukki district shows that 28% of the tribes living in govt land, 22.5% of the

tribes had pattayam for their land, 18% have encroached land. In Palakkad 55.7% tribes living in govt land, 28.1% of the tribes had pattayam for their land. Among the scheduled tribes of Kasaragod district. It is 57.9% of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod residing in Pattayam land, 26.8% of the tribal families had landed by inheritance and 13.7% of the tribals living in govt land.

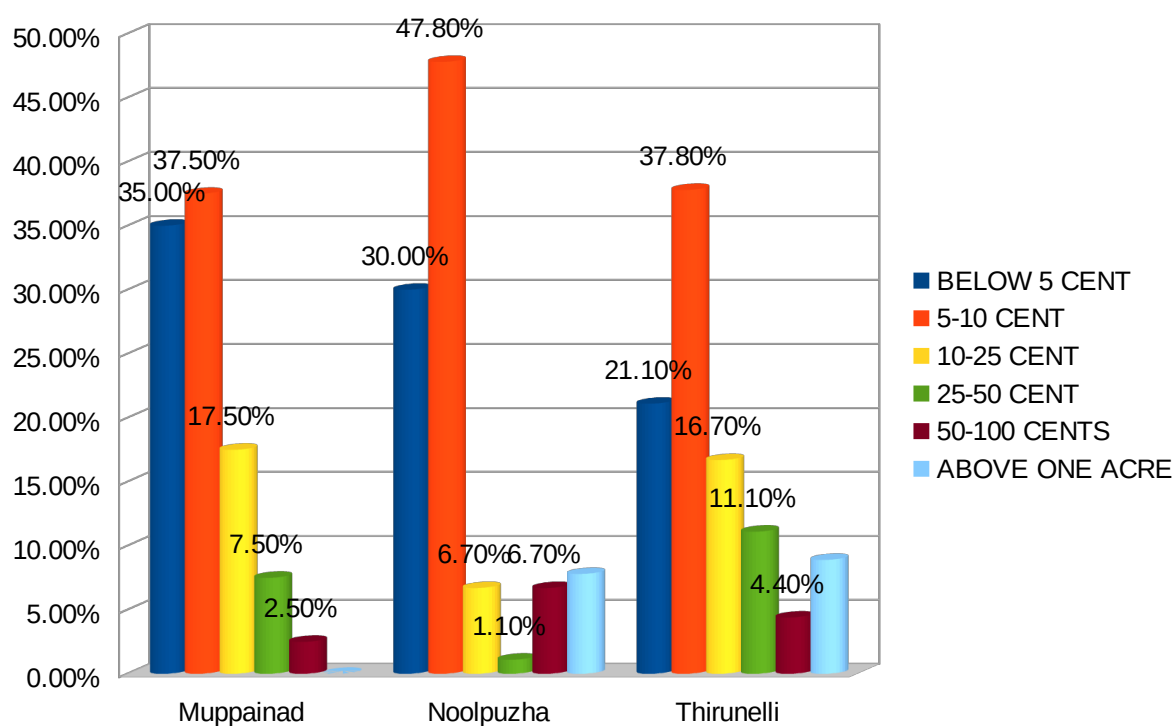
In the Panchayat level, the type of land by tribal families shows that Muppainad, Noolpuzha, Kanjikuzhy, Thirunelly Delampady and Panathady Panchayats majority of the tribes had pattayam for their land. In Adimali, Kanthalloor, Malampuzha, Muthalamada, Agali, and Badiyadka panchayat majority of the tribes lives in govt land.

Some Adiya, Kattunayakan and Kurichiyan families are only got the land through own purchase. 10% of respondents find their land through encroachment interestingly majority of the population is Kattunayakan and paniya's. Only Adiya, Paniyan and Vetta Kuruman families are living in michabhoomi likewise only Kattunayakan and Paniyan families are living resettlement land. Among the Hill Pulaya Community many of the families they living in Govt lands, and in Relatives homes. The Uraly, Ulladan communities some families living in Encroached land. Most of the tribes in Idukki residing in Govt land. Majority of the Kadar Community in the land by forest right act, Paniyan, Irular, Malasar, Maha Malasar, Community of the Palakkad and Koraga Community of Kasaragod district mainly residing in govt land. Kudiya Community is residing in Michabhoomi land. Mala Vettuvan, Marati and Mavilan tribes had Pattayam for their land.

4.4 AREA OF LAND

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Fig.4.4.1: Area of Land among Schedule Tribes in Wayanad District



Out of the total tribal families in Wayanad district, 41.8% of the families residing in 5-10 cent land, 27.3% of the families having below 5 cent land. Among the selected panchayat Majority of the tribes living in 5-10 cent land in the Muppainad (37.5%), Noolpuzha (47.8%) and in Thirunelly (37.8%).

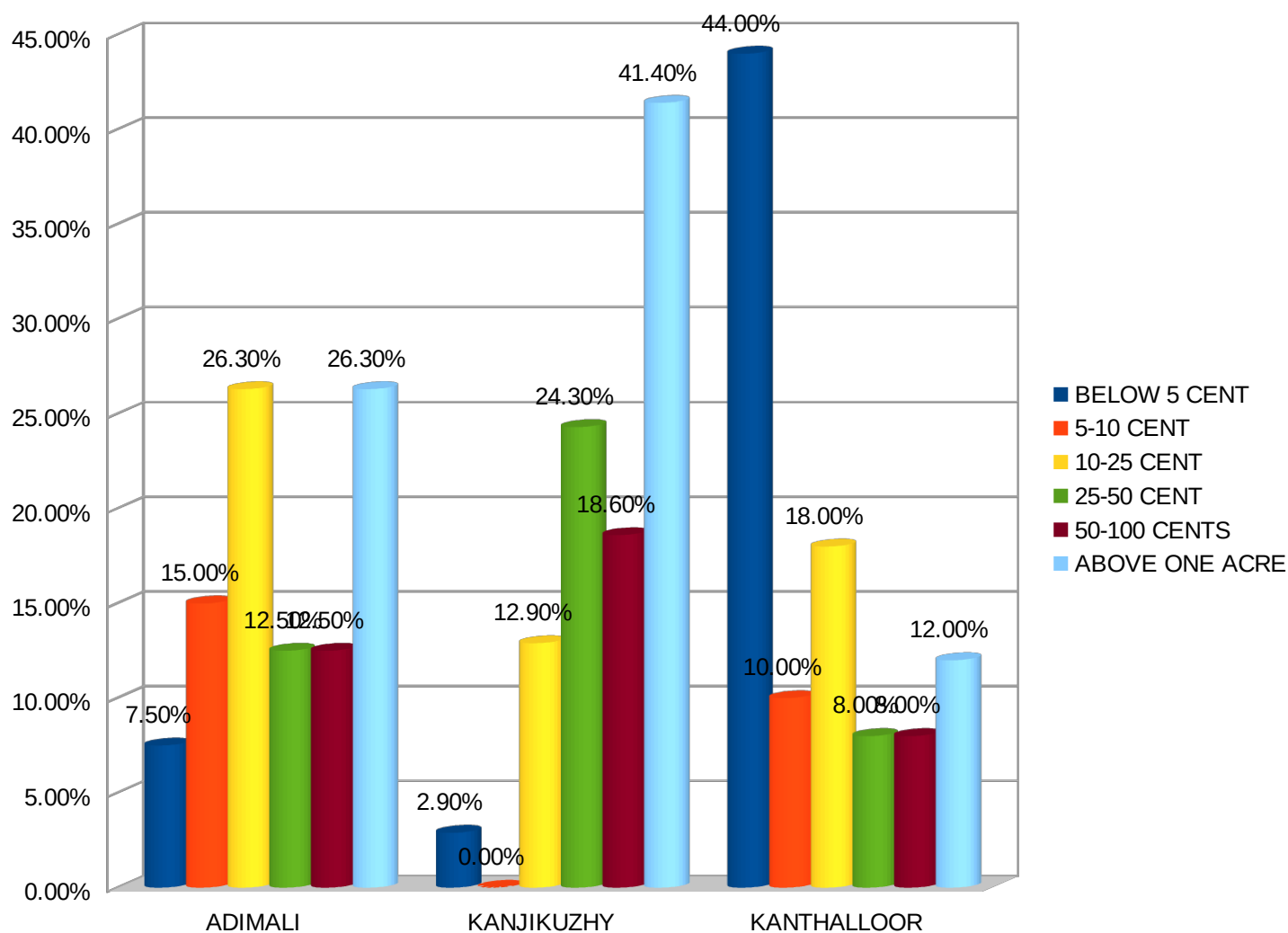
Table 4.4.2: Area of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Wayanad District

Community	AREA OF LAND						Total
	BELOW 5 CENT	5-10 CENT	10-25 CENT	25-50 CENT	50-100 CENT	ABOVE ONE ACRE	
ADIYA	4	17	7	6	2	4	40
	1.8%	7.7%	3.2%	2.7%	0.9%	1.8%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	21	31	5	1	3	2	63
	9.5%	14.1%	2.3%	0.5%	1.4%	0.9%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	1	2	2	0	0	0	5
	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	5	10	3	1	2	6	27
	2.3%	4.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.7%	12.3%
PANIYAN	28	21	5	1	2	2	59
	12.7%	9.5%	2.3%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	0	9	5	2	1	0	17
	0.0%	4.1%	2.3%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	1	2	1	3	1	1	9
	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.5%	4.1%
Total	60	92	28	14	11	15	220
	27.3%	41.8%	12.7%	6.4%	5.0%	6.8%	100.0%

Tables show that the area of land among various tribal communities in Wayanad district. 41.8% of respondents have landed in between 5-10 cents, in that Kattunayakan's are more 14.1% respondents are Kattunayakan. Likewise Paniyan 9.5%, Adiya 7.7% respectively. 27.3% of respondents have land below 5 cents, in that Paniya's is 12.7%. More than one by half of the population has below 10 cent land. Only a few of them have only above one-acre land. 12. % of respondents have landed between 10-25 cents. Except for Kurichiyan and Thachanadan Moopan rest of the communities have above one-acre land. A vital part of the Kattunayakan and Paniya families have below 10 cents.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Fig. 4.4.2: Area of Land among Schedule Tribes in Idukki District



Out of the total tribal families in Idukki district, 28% of the families residing in above one-acre land, 19.5% of the families having 10-15 cent land. Among the selected panchayat Majority of the tribes living in one-acre land in the Adimali

(26.3%) and Kanjikuzhy (41.4%). In Kanthalloor majority of the tribal families living in below 5 cent land.

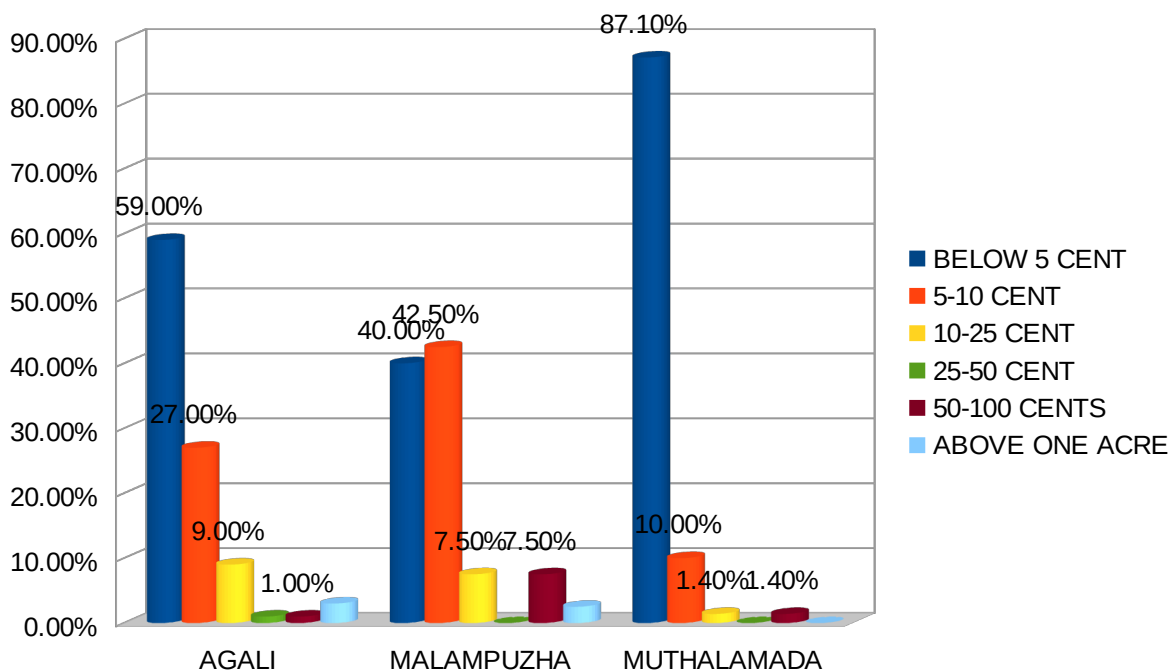
Table 4.4.3: Area of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Idukki District

Community	AREA OF LAND						Total
	BELOW 5 CENT	5-10 CENT	10-25 CENT	25-50 CENT	50-100 CENTS	ABOVE ONE ACRE	
HILL PULAYA	20	5	4	2	0	1	32
	10.0%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	0	0	4	4	4	9	21
	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	4.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	0	4	7	7	8	8	34
	0.0%	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%	4.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	8	7	16	3	7	12	53
	4.0%	3.5%	8.0%	1.5%	3.5%	6.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	2	1	6	12	5	20	46
	1.0%	.5%	3.0%	6.0%	2.5%	10.0%	23.0%
URALY	0	0	2	3	3	6	14
	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	3.0%	7.0%
Total	30	17	39	31	27	56	200
	15.0%	8.5%	19.5%	15.5%	13.5%	28.0%	100.0%

Among the various tribal communities in Idukki district, Hill Pulaya majority of the respondents living in below 5 cent land and they belongs to Kanthalloor grama panchayat. Mala Arayan and Uraly Community having above 10 cent lands. Among the Ulladan Community (10%), Mannan Community (4%), the majority of them living in above one-acre land. Muthuvan Community largely living in 10-25 cent land.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Fig. 4.4.3: Area of Land among Schedule Tribes in Palakkad District



Out of the total population, 1.9 % of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad district having above one-acre land, then 24.3% of the families had 5- 10 cent land. And 64.8% of the households having below 5 cent land area. Area of land among the tribes in Palakkad district shows the majority of the tribe's residing in below 5Cent land. It is 59% of the tribal families in Agali grama panchayath, 40% of the tribal families in Malampuzha panchayath, and 87.1% of the tribe's in Muthalamada panchayath residing in below 5 Cent land, in which a few percentages of the tribal families who had no land living in their relative's house. Those who having 5-10 Cent land among the tribes in Palakkad shows that 27% of the tribes in Agali, 42.5% tribes in Malampuzha, 10% of the tribe's families in Muthalamada residing in 5-10 cent land area.

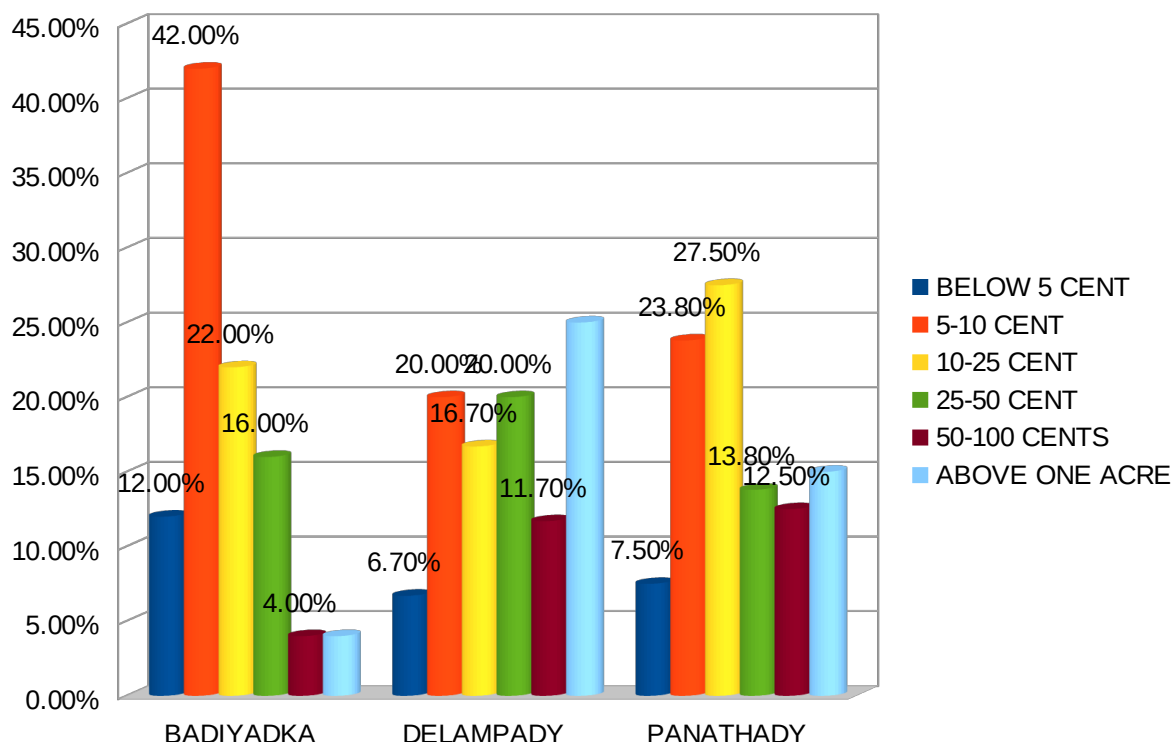
Table 4.4.4: Area of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Palakkad District

Community	AREA OF LAND						TOTAL
	BELOW 5 CENT	5-10 CENT	10-25 \	25-50 CENT	50-100	ABOVE ONE	
ERAVALLAN	32	3	0	0	1	0	36
	15.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	54	24	6	0	1	3	88
	25.7%	11.4%	2.9%	0.0%	.5%	1.4%	41.9%
KADAR	15	1	0	0	0	0	16
	7.1%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
	.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	11	2	1	0	0	0	14
	5.2%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	14	7	5	1	0	0	27
	6.7%	3.3%	2.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	6	10	1	0	3	1	21
	2.9%	4.8%	.5%	0.0%	1.4%	.5%	10.0%
TOTAL	136	51	13	1	5	4	210
	64.8%	24.3%	6.2%	.5%	2.4%	1.9%	100.0%

Out of the total population, 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 15.2% are residing in below 5 cent land, 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 25.7% are residing in below 5 cent land. Then 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, in which 7.1% are residing in below 5 cent land and 1.9% tribes selected from Maha Malasar among them 1.4% are residing in below 5 cent land and in Kurumbas Community 1.4% are residing in 5-10 cent land. Then 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of which 5.2% are residing in below 5 cent land. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 6.7% are residing in below 5 cent land, it is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 4.8 %are residing in 5-10 cent land.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Fig4.4.4: Area of Land among Schedule Tribes in Kasaragod District



Out of the total population 27.4 % of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod district having 5-10 cent land, then 22.6% of the families had 10-25 cent land. And 15.3% of the households having above one-acre land. It is 42% of the tribal families in Badiyadka grama panchayath, having 5-10 cent land, then 22% of the families had 10-25 cent land. In Delampady panchayath 25% of the tribes residing in above one-acre land, then 20% of the tribes having 5-10 cent land, then 20% of the families had 25-50 cent land. And in Panathady panchayath 27.5% of the tribes residing in 10-25 cent land, then 23.8% of the tribes having 5-10 cent land, then 15% of the families had above one-acre land.

Table 4.4.5: Area of Land among different Schedule Tribes in Kasaragod District

Community	AREA OF LAND						Total
	BELOW 5 CENT	5-10 CENT	10-25 CENT	25-50 CENT	50-100 CENTS	ABOVE ONE ACRE	
KORAGA	6	20	4	1	0	0	31
	3.2%	10.5%	2.1%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
MALAVETTUVAN	1	10	5	3	3	0	22
	.5%	5.3%	2.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	7	15	30	26	15	26	119
	3.7%	7.9%	15.8%	13.7%	7.9%	13.7%	62.6%
MAVILAN	2	7	4	1	1	0	15
	1.1%	3.7%	2.1%	.5%	.5%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	16	52	43	31	19	29	190
	8.4%	27.4%	22.6%	16.3%	10.0%	15.3%	100.0%

out of the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 10.5% residing in 5-10 cent land. Then 1.6% tribals taken from the Kudiya in which all surveyed families had above one-acre land. Then 11.6% of families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 5.3% of the family residing in 5-10 cent land. It is 62.6% of the tribes are taken from the Marati Community, where 15.8% of the families residing in

10-25 cent land and 13.7% living in 25-50 and above one-acre land. Then 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, in which 3.7% residing in 5-10 cent land.

Area of land among tribal families in Wayanad district is 41.8% of the families residing in 5-10 cent land, 27.3% of the families having below 5 cent land, in Idukki district, 28% of the families residing in above one-acre land, 19.5% of the families having 10-15 cent land. In Palakkad district 64.8% of the households having below 5 cent land area. Area of land among the tribes in Palakkad district shows the majority of the tribe's residing in below 5 Cent land. Out of the total population 27.4 % of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod district having 5-10 cent land, then 22.6% of the families had 10-25 cent land. And 15.3% of the households having above one-acre land.

Among the selected grama panchayat majority of the tribes living in Muppainad (37.5%) had 5-10 cent land, in Noolpuzha (47.8%) and Thirunelly (37.8%). Among the selected panchayat of Idukki, the majority of the tribes living in one-acre land in the Adimali (26.3%) and Kanjikuzhy (41.4%). In Kanthalloor majority of the tribal families living in below 5 cent land. It is 59% of the tribal families in Agali grama panchayath, 40% of the tribal families in Malampuzha panchayath, and 87.1% of the tribe's in Muthalamada panchayath residing in below 5 Cent land, in which a few percentages of the tribal families who had no land living in their relative's house. Those who having 5-10 Cent land among the tribes in Palakkad shows that 27% of the tribes in Agali, 42.5% tribes in Malampuzha, 10% of the tribe's families in Muthalamada residing in 5-10 cent land area. It is 42% of the tribal families in Badiyadka grama panchayath, having 5-10 cent land, then 22% of the families had 10-25 cent land.

In Delampady panchayath 25% of the tribes residing in above one-acre land, then 20% of the tribes having 5-10 cent land, then 20% of the families had 25-50 cent land. And in Panathady panchayath 27.5% of the tribes residing in 10-25 cent land, then 23.8% of the tribes having 5-10 cent land, then 15% of the families had above one-acre land.

Among various tribal communities in Wayanad district. 41.8% of respondents have landed in between 5-10 cents, in that Kattunayakan's are more 14.1% respondents are Kattunayakan. Likewise Paniya 9.5%, Adiya 7.7% respectively. 27.3% of

respondents have land below 5 cents, in that Paniyan's are 12.7%. more than one by half of the population has below 10 cent land. Only a few of them have only above one-acre land. 12. % of respondents have landed between 10-25 cents. Except for Kurichiyan and Thachanadan Moopan rest of the communities have above one-acre land. A vital part of the Kattunayakan and Paniya families have below 10 cents. Among the various tribal communities in Idukki district, Hill Pulaya majority of the respondents living in below 5 cent land and they belongs to Kanthalloor grama panchayat. Mala Arayan and Uraly Community having above 10 cent lands. Among the Ulladan Community (10%), Mannan Community (4%), the majority of them living in above one-acre land. Muthuvan Community largely living in 10-25 cent land. In Palakkad district 15.2% are residing in below 5 cent land, from Irular Community, 25.7% are residing in below 5 cent land. Then the Kadar communities, in which 7.1% are residing in below 5 cent land and from Maha Malasar among them 1.4% are residing in below 5 cent land and in Kurumbas Community 1.4% are residing in 5-10 cent land. Malasar, communities 5.2% are residing in below 5 cent land. Among Mudugar tribes 6.7% are residing in below 5 cent land, it is the Paniya Community 4.8 %are residing in 5-10 cent land. Tribal households of the Kasaragod district 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 10.5% residing in 5-10 cent land. Then 1.6% tribals taken from the Kudiya in which all surveyed families had above one-acre land. Then 11.6% of families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 5.3% of the family residing in 5-10 cent land. It is 62.6% of the tribes are taken from the Marathi Community, where 15.8%of the families residing in 10-25 cent land and 13.7% living in 25-50 and above one-acre land. Then 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, in which 3.7% residing in 5-10 cent land

4.5 OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY

Employment contributes to economic growth. A worker produces valuable goods and services and in turn, receives a wage which they can spend on buying the goods produced. Both variables are connected to each other.

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.5.1: Occupation of the head of the family in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY								Total
		1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	
	MUPPAINAD	33	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	40
		82.5%	5.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	71	4	3	4	0	5	3	0	90
		78.9%	4.4%	3.3%	4.4%	0.0%	5.6%	3.3%	0.0%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	54	3	0	0	26	2	4	1	90
		60.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	2.2%	4.4%	1.1%	100%
Total		158	9	3	7	27	8	7	1	220
		71.8%	4.1%	1.4%	3.2%	12.3%	3.6%	3.2%	0.5%	100%

1- Casual Labour, 2- Self Occupation, 3- Farmer, 4- NWFP (Non-Wood Forest Produce) Collection, 5- MNREGA, 6- Agriculture Labour, 7- Unemployed, 8- Government Job, 9- others

In Wayanad majority of the tribes engaged with casual labour works, and it is 71.8% of the total tribal families. Only 3.2% of the tribes are working in MNREGA Grama panchayat level statistics shows that in 82.5% of the tribes Muppainad, 78.9% of the tribes in Noolpuzha and 60% of the tribes in Thirunelly are engaged with casual works.

Table 4.5.2: Occupation of the head of the family among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	MAIN OCCUPATION								Total
	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	
ADIYA	37	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	40
	16.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAK	30	2	0	1	27	2	1	0	63

AN	13.6 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	12.3 %	0.9 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	5
	0.5%	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.0 %	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	15	1	2	3	0	4	2	0	27
	6.8%	0.5 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	0.0%	1.8 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	12.3%
PANIYAN	55	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	59
	25.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.0%	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	26.8%
THACHANADA N MOOPAN	13	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	17
	5.9%	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.4 %	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	3.2%	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.1%
Total	158	9	3	7	27	8	7	1	220
	71.8 %	4.1 %	1.4 %	3.2 %	12.3 %	3.6 %	3.2 %	0.5 %	100.0 %

1- Casual Labour,2- Self Occupation,3- Farmer,4-NWFP(Non-Wood Forest Produce)Collection,5- Mnrega,6- Agriculture Labour,7- Unemployed,8- Government Job,9- others

Above Table clearly shows that casual labour is the back born of scheduled tribe's workforce participation because one by third of the working force is engaged in casual labour. Some agricultural allied activities also coming under casual labour. The lion part of the Adiya, Paniyan, Vetta Kuruman's are doing casual labor.25% casual labour population is Paniyan and 16.8% are Adiya and Kattunayakan is 13.6.only 4.1% population is doing self-occupation. Only three respondents out of 220 samples consider agriculture as their main source of income.3.2% respondents depend on MNREGA as their main occupation. 12.3% of respondents are doing agricultural labours .3.6% respondents are unemployed because they can't do any job, it's not voluntary unemployment, their living with relatives and others help. 3.2% of respondents have a government job. Except for Adiya and Thachanadan Moopan and Vetta Kuruman has a government job.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.5.3: Occupation of the head of the family in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY							Total
		1	2	3	5	6	7	8	
	ADIMALI	25	8	15	8	21	1	2	80
		31.3 %	10%	18.8 %	10%	26.3 %	1.3 %	2.5%	100%
	KANJIKUZH Y	11	3	26	9	10	3	8	70
		15.7 %	4.3 %	37.1 %	12.9 %	14.3 %	4.3 %	11.4 %	100%
	KANTHALL OOR	26	0	13	2	7	1	1	50
		52%	0.0 %	26%	4%	14%	2%	2%	100%
	TOTAL	62	11	54	19	38	5	11	200
		31.0 %	5.5 %	27.0 %	9.5 %	19.0 %	2.5 %	5.5 %	100.0 %

1- Casual Labour, 2- Self Occupation, 3- Farmer, 4- NWFP (Non-Wood Forest Produce) Collection, 5- Mnruga, 6- Agriculture Labour, 7- Unemployed, 8- Government Job

Among the total population of Idukki, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 31% of the tribes are doing casual works, then 27% of the tribes engaged with farming, and 19% are agricultural labourers. It is 9.5% of the tribes in Idukki are engaged with MNREGA. The main occupation of the ST family shows among the total population in Adimali 31.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 26.3% are agricultural labourers and 18.8% are farmers only an 8% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 70 sample households of the Kanjikuzhy

panchayat 37.1% had found employment in farming, 15.7% engaged in casual works, 12.9% had worked in MNREGA. There are 11.4% of govt employees in Kanjikuzhy. In Kanthalloor 52 % of families head are casual labour 26% of family head is farmers. Then 4% of the family head works with MNREGA.

Table 4.5.4: Occupation of the head of the family among the different Community in Idukki District

DAN	4.0%	2.0%	8.0%	2.5%	3.5%	1.0%	2.0%	23.0%
URAL Y	4	0	5	2	2	0	1	14
	2.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	.5%	7.0%
Total	62	11	54	19	38	5	11	200
	31.0%	5.5%	27.0%	9.5%	19.0%	2.5%	5.5%	100.0%

1- Casual Labour,2- Self Occupation,3- Farmer,4-NWFP(Non-Wood Forest Produce)Collection,5- Mnrega,6- Agriculture Labour,7- Unemployed,8- Government Job

The main occupation of the head of the family classified into different categories viz Casual Labour, Self Employed, Farmers, Agricultural Labour, Government Staff And Unemployed. Majority of the head of the family in Idukki district is casual labours and the percentage is 31%. There is 12 % of the Hill Pulaya, 1% of the Mala Arayan, 7% of the Mannan, 5% of the Muthuvan,4 % of the Ulladan and 2 % of the Uraly tribal families head are engaged in casual works. Then 27% of the head of the family is farmers, where 1% of the Hill Pulaya, 3.5% of the Mala Arayan, 3% of the Mannan, 9 % of the Muthuvan,8 % of the Ulladan and 2.5 % of the Uraly tribal families head are farmers. Then 19% of the total families head engaged in agriculture work, 5.5% in self-employment, 5.5% in a government job and 2.5 % are unemployed

PALAKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.5.5: Occupation of the head of the family in Palakkad District

	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY							Total
	CASUAL LABOUR	SELF	MNREGA	AGRICULTURE	UNEMPLOY	GOVERNMENT	OTHERS	
AGALI	70	2	8	16	0	3	1	100
	70%	2%	8%	16%	0.0%	3%	1%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	32	1	6	0	1	0	0	40
	82%	2.5%	15%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
MUTHALAMAD	45	3	2	0	4	3	13	70
	64.3%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	5.7%	4.3%	18.6	100%

A							%	
Total	147	6	16	16	5	6	14	210
	70.0	2.9	7.6	7.6	2.4	2.9	6.7%	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%		%

Among the total tribal families in Palakkad, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 70% of the tribes are casual workers, then 7.6% of the tribes engaged with agriculture labour. It is 7.6% of the tribes in Palakkad are engaged with MNREGA. The main occupation of the ST family shows among the total population in Agali 70% of the family head engaged with casual works, 16% are agricultural labourers and only 8% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 40 sample households of the Malampuzha panchayat 82% of the family head engaged with casual works and 15% of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Muthalamada panchayat 64.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 18.6% are engaged with other jobs and only 2.9 % of the family head employed with MNREGA.

Table 4.5.6: Occupation of the head of the family among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY							TOTAL
	CASUAL LABOUR	SELF EMPLOYMENT	MNREGA	AGRICULTURE LABOUR	UNEMPLOYED	GOVERNMENT JOB	OTHERS	
ERAVALAN	30	1	2	0	2	1	0	36
	14.3%	.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	.5%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	68	2	7	8	0	2	1	88
	32.4%	1.0%	3.3%	3.8%	0.0%	1.0%	.5%	41.9%
KADAR	10	0	0	0	1	0	5	16

	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	2.4%	7.6%
KURUMBA	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
S	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
MALASAR	.5%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	4	1	0	0	1	2	6	14
	1.9%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	2.9%	6.7%
MUDUGA	18	1	2	5	0	1	0	27
	8.6%	.5%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	15	0	5	0	1	0	0	21
	7.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	147	6	16	16	5	6	14	210
	70.0%	2.9%	7.6%	7.6%	2.4%	2.9%	6.7%	100.0%

The main occupation of the head of the family shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 14.3% are casual labourers. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 32.4% are casual labourers, 3.3% are working in MNREGA. Then 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, among them, 4.8% are casual labourers, and 2.4% are working in other jobs like temporary forest guard. It is 1.9% of tribes selected from Maha Malasar in which 1% is working as temporary forest guard. It is 1.9% of tribes selected from the Kurumbas Community, 1.4% are agricultural labourers, and 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, 2.9% working as temporary forest guard. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 8.6% are casual labourers. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniyan Community out of which 7.1% are casual labourers.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.5.7: Occupation of the head of the family in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY							Total
		1	2	3	5	7	8	9	
	BADIYADKA	27	10	0	8	0	5	0	50
		54%	20%	0.0 %	16%	0.0 %	10%	0.0 %	100%
	DELAMPADY	47	2	2	4	3	1	1	60
		78.3 %	3.3 %	3.3 %	6.7 %	5%	1.7 %	1.7 %	100%
	PANATHADY	65	4	3	2	1	5	0	80
		81.3 %	5%	3.8 %	2.5 %	1.3 %	6.3 %	0.0 %	100%
	Total	139	16	5	14	4	11	1	190
		73.2 %	8.4 %	2.6 %	7.4 %	2.1 %	5.8 %	.5 %	100.0 %

1- Casual Labour, 2- Self Occupation, 3- Farmer, 4- NWFP(Non-Wood Forest Produce) Collection, 5- Mnrega, 6- Agriculture Labour, 7- Unemployed, 8- Government Job, 9- Others

Among the total tribal families in Kasaragod district, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 73.2% of the tribes are casual workers, then 8.4% of the tribes engaged with self-employment like weaving bamboo products. It is 7.4% of the tribes in Kasaragod district are engaged with MNREGA. The main occupation of the ST family shows among the total population in Badiyadka 54% of the family head engaged with casual works, 20% are self-employed and 16% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 40 sample households of the Delampady panchayat 78.3% of the family head engaged with casual works and 6.7% of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Panathady panchayath 81.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 6.3% are engaged with govt service and only 2.5 % of the family head employed with MNREGA.

Table 4.5.8: Occupation of the head of the family among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	MAIN OCCUPATION OF THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY							Total
	CASUAL LABOUR	SELF OCCUPAT	FARMER	MNREGA	UNEMPLOYED	GOVERNMENT	OTHERS	
KORAGA	14	8	0	8	0	1	0	31
	7.4%	4.2%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
	1.1%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	87	8	4	6	3	10	1	119
	45.8%	4.2%	2.1%	3.2%	1.6%	5.3%	.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	15
	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	139	16	5	14	4	11	1	190
	73.2%	8.4%	2.6%	7.4%	2.1%	5.8%	.5%	100.0%

Among the various tribal communities of the Kasaragod district 73.2% are engaged with casual works. That is Koraga (7.4%), Kudiya (1.1%), Mala Vettuvan (11.6%),

Marati (45.85) and Mavilan (7.4%) are found a job in casual works. Only Marati (5.3%) Community are engaged with govt service.

Among the four tribal majority district, in Palakkad, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 70% of the tribes are casual workers, then 7.6% of the tribes engaged with agriculture labour. It is 7.6% of the tribes in Palakkad are engaged with MNREGA. Among the total population of Idukki, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 31% of the tribes are doing casual works, then 27% of the tribes engaged with farming, and 19% are agricultural labourers. It is 9.5% of the tribes in Idukki are engaged with MNREGA. In Wayanad majority of the tribes engaged with casual labour works, and it is 71.8% of the total tribal families. In Kasaragod district, the main occupation of the head of the family shows that 73.2% of the tribes are casual workers, then 8.4% of the tribes engaged with self-employment like weaving bamboo products. It is 7.4% of the tribes in Kasaragod district are engaged with MNREGA.

Grama panchayat level statistics show that in 82.5% of the tribes Muppainad, 78.9% of the tribes in Noolpuzha and 60% of the tribes in Thirunelly are engaged with casual works. In Agali 70% of the family head engaged with casual works, 16% are agricultural labourers and only 8% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 40 sample households of the Malampuzha panchayat 82% of the family head engaged with casual works and 15% of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Muthalamada panchayat 64.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 18.6% are engaged with other jobs and only 2.9 % of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Badiyadka 54% of the family head engaged with casual works, 20% are self-employed and 16% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 40 sample households of the Delampady panchayat 78.3% of the family head engaged with casual works and 6.7% of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Panathady panchayat 81.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 6.3% are engaged with govt service and only 2.5 % of the family head employed with MNREGA. In Adimali 31.3% of the family head engaged with casual works, 26.3% are agricultural labourers and 18.8% are farmers only 8% of the family head employed with MNREGA. Out of the 70 sample households of the Kanjikuzhy panchayat 37.1% had found employment in farming, 15.7% engaged in casual works, 12.9% had worked in MNREGA. There are 11.4% of govt employees

in Kanjikuzhy. In Kanthalloor 52 % of families head are casual labour 26% of family head is farmers. Then 4% of the family head works with MNREGA.

The main occupation of the head of the family classified into different categories viz Casual Labour, Self Employed, Farmers, Agricultural Labour, Government Staff And Unemployed. Among the various tribal communities of the Kasaragod district 73.2% are engaged with casual works. That is Koraga (7.4%), Kudiya (1.1%), Mala Vettuvan (11.6%), Marathi (45.85) and Mavilan (7.4%) are found a job in casual works. Only Marathi (5.3%) communities are engaged with govt service. Majority of the head of the family in Idukki district is casual labours and the percentage is 31%. There is 12 % of the Hill Pulaya, 1% of the Mala Arayan, 7% of the Mannan, 5% of the Muthuvan, 4 % of the Ulladan and 2 % of the Uraly tribal families head are engaged in casual works. Then 27% of the head of the family is farmers, where 1% of the Hill Pulaya, 3.5% of the Mala Arayan, 3% of the Mannan, 9 % of the Muthuvan, 8 % of the Ulladan and 2.5 % of the Uraly tribal families head are farmers. Then 19% of the total families head engaged in agriculture work, 5.5% in self-employment, 5.5% in a government job and 2.5 % are unemployed. casual labour is the back bone of scheduled tribe's workforce participation, because one by third of the working force is engaged in casual labour. Some agricultural allied activities also coming under casual labour. The lion part of the Adiya, Paniya, Vetta Kuruman's are doing casual labor. 25% casual labour population is Paniya and 16.8% are Adiya and Kattunayakan is 13.6. only 4.1% population is doing self-occupation. Only three respondents out of 220 samples consider agriculture as their main source of income. 3.2% respondents depend on MNREGA as their main occupation. 12.3% of respondents are doing agricultural labours. 3.6% respondents are unemployed because they can't do any job, it's not voluntary unemployment, their living with relatives and others help. 3.2% of respondents have a government job. Except for Adiya and Thachanadan Moopan and Vetta Kuruman has a government job. From Eravallan Community, among them, 14.3% are casual labourers. Then Irular Community, in which 32.4% are casual labourers, 3.3% are working in MNREGA. Kadar Community, among them 4.8% is casual labourers, and 2.4% are working in other jobs like temporary forest guard. It is Maha Malasar in which 1% are working as temporary forest guard. Kurumbas Community, 1.4% are agricultural labourers, and the Malasar, 2.9% working as temporary forest guard.

Then the Mudugar in which 8.6% is casual labourers. Paniyan Community out of which 7.1% are casual labourers.

4.6 GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.6.1: Gone for employment to other states from Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			Total	
		0	YES	NO		
	MUPPAINAD	1	0	39	40	
		2.5%	0.0%	97.5%	100%	
	NOOLPUZHA	5	2	83	90	
		5.5%	2.2%	92.2%	100%	
	THIRUNELLY	2	20	68	90	
		2.2%	22.2%	75.5%	100%	
	Total		8	22	190	220
			3.6%	10.0%	86.3%	100%

Out of the total tribal families of the Wayanad only 10% of the tribes gone for employment to other states. It is among the three selected grama panchayats of the Wayanad, that is Muppainad, Noolpuzha and Thirunelly, largely migration is happening in Thirunelly panchayat and it is 22.2% of the total tribal families.

Table 4.6.2: Gone for employment to other states among different communities from Wayanad District

Community	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			Total
	0	YES	NO	
ADIYA	1	3	36	40
	0.5%	1.4%	16.4%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	2	12	49	63

	0.9%	5.5%	22.7%	29.1%
KURICHIYAN	0	0	5	5
	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	4	0	23	27
	1.8%	0.0%	10.4%	12.3%
PANIYAN	1	6	52	59
	0.5%	2.7%	23.6%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	0	0	17	17
	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	0	1	8	9
	0.0%	0.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Total	8	22	190	220
	3.6%	10.0%	86.3%	100.0%

10% of respondents are going neighbour states for employment. Rest of the 86.3% do not go. Why they're going other states because they couldn't get enough employment in their locality especially in unemployment season and they getting more employment days and more wage. Adiya, Kattunayakan, Paniya, Vetta Kuruman's are going to other states. Rest of the Kurichiyan and Thachanadan Moopan, Mullu Kuruman not going. A vital part of them going Kudag in Karnataka, located almost near to Wayanad district. More than half of the respondents who going other state are Kattunayakan and Paniyan's. 5.5% are Kattunayakan's and 2.7% Paniyan's out of 10%.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.6.3: Gone for employment to other states from Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES		Total
		YES	NO	
	ADIMALI	1	79	80
		1.3%	98.8%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	1	69	70
		1.4%	98.6%	100%
	KANTHALL OOR	3	47	50
		6%	94%	100%
	Total	5	195	200
		2.5%	97.5%	100%

Migration of the scheduled tribes of the Idukki district to other states for better employment and income shows that 2.5% of the tribes in Idukki had gone for employment to other states per the tribal survey only a few proportions of the scheduled tribes in Idukki gone for employment to other states. In Adimali 1.3%, in Kanjikuzhy 1.4% and Kanthalloor panchayath 6% of the tribal's gone to other states for better income.

Table 4.6.4: Gone for employment to other states among different communities from Idukki District

Community	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES		Total
	YES	NO	
HILL PULAYA	3	29	32
	1.5%	14.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	0	21	21
	0.0%	10.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	0	34	34
	0.0%	17.0%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	0	53	53
	0.0%	26.5%	26.5%
ULLADAN	2	44	46
	1.0%	22.0%	23.0%
URALY	0	14	14
	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Total	5	195	200
	2.5%	97.5%	100.0%

Migration of schedule tribes of Idukki district to other states for better employment shows that Only 2.5 % family reported that their family member working outside Kerala. Majority of the tribal's in Idukki found a job in casual works and farming within the settlement or within the state. Only among the Hill Pulaya and Ulladan families had the migration to another state for a better job, and they are 1.5% and 1 % of the total population respectively.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.6.5: Gone for employment to other states from Palakkad District

PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			Total
	YES	NO	OFTENLY	
AGALI	1	97	2	100
	1%	97%	2%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	1	38	1	40

	2.5%	955	2.5%	100%
MUTHALAMADA	4	66	0	70
	5.7%	94.3%	0.0%	100%
Total	6	201	3	210
	2.9%	95.7%	1.4%	100.0%

Migration of the scheduled tribes of the Palakkad district to other states for better employment and income shows that 2.9% of the tribes in Palakkad had gone for employment to other states and 1.4% of the tribes gone for employment often. As per the tribal survey only a few proportions of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad gone for employment to other states. In Agali 1%, in Malampuzha 2.5 % and in Muthalamada panchayat 5.7% of the tribal's gone to other states for better income.

4.6.6: Gone for employment to other states among different communities from Palakkad District

Community	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			TOTAL
	YES	NO	OFTENLY	
ERAVALAN	2	34	0	36
	1.0%	16.2%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	1	86	1	88
	0.5%	41.0%	.5%	41.9%
KADAR	1	15	0	16
	0.5%	7.1%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	1	13	0	14

	0.5%	6.2%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGA	1	25	1	27
	.5%	11.9%	.5%	12.9%
PANIYAN	0	20	1	21
	0.0%	9.5%	.5%	10.0%
TOTAL	6	201	3	210
	2.9%	95.7%	1.4%	100.0%

Employment to other states among the tribes shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 1% are gone for employment in other states. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from the Irular Community, in which 0.5 % gone for employment in other states. It is 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, 0.5% gone for employment in other states. And 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of that 0.5% gone for employment in other states. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 0.5% gone for employment in other states.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.6.7: Gone for employment to other states from Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYAT H	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			Total
		YES	NO	OFTENLY	
	BADIYADKA	2	48	0	50
		4%	96%	0.0%	100%
	DELAMPADY	6	54	0	60
		10%	90%	0.0%	100%
	PANATHADY	3	73	4	80
		3.8%	91.3%	5%	100%
Total		11	175	4	190
		5.8%	92.1%	2.1%	100.0 %

Migration of the scheduled tribes of the Kasaragod district to other states for better employment and income shows that 5.8% of the tribes in Kasaragod had gone for

employment to other states and 2.1% of the tribes gone for employment often. As per the tribal survey only a few proportions of the schedule tribes gone for employment to other states, in Badiyadka 4%, in Delampady 10% and in Panathady grama panchayat 3.8 % of the tribal's gone to other states for better income.

Table 4.6.8: Gone for employment to other states among different communities from Kasaragod District

Community	HAVE YOU GONE FOR EMPLOYMENT TO OTHER STATES			Total
	YES	NO	OFTENLY	
KORAGA	2	29	0	31
	1.1%	15.3%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	1	2	0	3
	.5%	1.1%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	0	21	1	22
	0.0%	11.1%	.5%	11.6%
MARATI	6	111	2	119
	3.2%	58.4%	1.1%	62.6%
MAVILAN	2	12	1	15
	1.1%	6.3%	.5%	7.9%
Total	11	175	4	190
	5.8%	92.1%	2.1%	100.0%

From Kasaragod district, 5.8% of the tribal families are gone to other states especially to Karnataka for employment and income. Some tribal family heads and other members of Koraga, Kudiya, Marati and Mavilan Community gone to other states to the job. Mala Vettuvan Community often go for a job to other states.

Tribal families of the Wayanad only 10% of the tribes gone for employment to other states, tribes of the Idukki district to other states for better employment and income shows that 2.5% of the tribes in Idukki had gone for employment to other states. As per the tribal survey only a few proportions of the scheduled tribes in Idukki gone for employment to other states. Tribes of the Palakkad district to other states for better employment and income shows that 2.9% of the tribes in Palakkad had gone for employment to other states and 1.4% of the tribes gone for employment often. Kasaragod district to other states for better employment and income shows that 5.8% of the tribes in Kasaragod had gone for employment to other states and 2.1% of the tribes gone for employment often. It is among the selected grama panchayats of the Wayanad, that is Muppainad, Noolpuzha and Thirunelly, largely migration is happening in Thirunelly panchayat and it is 22.2% of the total tribal families. In Adimali 1.3%, in Kanjikuzhy 1.4% and Kanthalloor panchayat, 6% of the tribal's gone to other states for better income. Migration of the schedule As per the tribal survey only a few proportions of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad gone for employment to other states. In Agali 1%, in Malampuzha 2.5 % and in Muthalamada panchayat 5.7% of the tribal's gone to other states for better income, in Badiyadka 4%, in Delampady 10% and in Panathady grama panchayat 3.8 % of the tribal's gone to other states for better income.

The Adiya, Kattunayakan, Paniyan, Vetta Kuruman's are going other states. Rest of the Kurichiyan and Thachanadan Moopan, Mullu Kuruman not going. A vital part of them going Kudag in Karnataka, located almost near to Wayanad district. More than half of the respondents who going other state are Kattunayakan and paniyan's. 5.5% are Kattunayakan's and 2.7% Paniyan's out of 10%. Idukki district to other states for better employment shows that Only 2.5 % family reported that their family member working outside Kerala. Majority of the tribal's in Idukki found a job in casual

works and farming within the settlement or the state. Only among the Hill Pulaya and Ulladan families had the migration to another state for a better job, and they are 1.5% and 1 % of the total population respectively. From Eravallan Community, among them, 1% are gone for employment in other states. Then Irular Community, in which 0.5 % gone for employment in other states. It is the Kadar Community, 0.5% gone for employment in other states. And from the Malasar, 0.5% gone for employment in other states. Then the Mudugar in which 0.5% gone for employment in other states. From Kasaragod district, 5.8% of the tribal families are gone to other states especially to Karnataka for employment and income. Some tribal family heads and other members of Koraga, Kudiya, Marati and Mavilan Community gone to other states to the job. Mala Vettuvan Community often goes for a job to other states.

4.7 DAILY INCOME

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.7.1: Daily income of the family in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	INCOME				Total
		0	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
	MUPPAINAD	1	24	15	0	40
		2.5%	60%	37.5%	0.0%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	5	78	7	0	90
		5.6%	86.7%	7.8%	0.0%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	2	61	22	5	90
		2.2%	67.8%	24.4%	5.5%	100%
	Total	8	163	44	5	220
3.6%		74.0%	20.0%	2.3%	100%	

74% of the tribal families in Wayanad earn 200-400 rupees daily. And only 2.3% are earning above 500 rupees a day. Among the three grama panchayat only in

Thirunelly, 5.5% of the tribes found a job with above 500 rupees a day. It is 60% of the tribes in Muppainad, 86.7% of the tribes in Noolpuzha and 67.8% of the tribes of Thirunelly get only 200-400 rupees income a day.

Table 4.7.2: Daily income of the family among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	INCOME				Total
	0	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
ADIYA	1	24	15	0	40
	0.5%	10.9%	6.8%	0.0%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	2	57	3	1	63
	0.9%	25.9%	1.4%	0.5%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	0	1	0	4	5
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.9%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	4	20	3	0	27
	1.8%	9.1%	1.4%	0.0%	12.3%
PANIYAN	1	45	13	0	59
	0.5%	20.5%	5.9%	0.0%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	0	11	6	0	17
	0.0%	5.0%	2.7%	0.0%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	0	5	4	0	9
	0.0%	2.3%	1.8%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	8	163	44	5	220
	3.6%	74.0%	20.0%	2.3%	100.0%

As we told before the majority of the respondents are engaged in casual labour and agricultural allied activities, because of that 74% of respondents have got 200-400 rupees per day. All communities except Kurichiyan, more than half of the population getting only rupees 200-400.20% respondents getting wage between 400-500.few of them have got above five hundred rupees per day, especially Kurichiyan earning more and more income compared to any other communities in Wayanad. Only one Kattunayakan family coming under above 500 rupees wage. Who all are getting the good income they're in government service and one Kurichiyan respondent doing self-occupation.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.7.3: Daily income of the family in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	INCOME				Total
		100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
	ADIMALI	1	62	13	4	80
		1.3%	77.5%	16.3%	5%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	1	56	9	4	70
		1.4%	80%	12.9%	5.7%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	3	38	8	1	50
		6%	76%	16%	2%	100%
	Total		5	156	30	9
		2.5%	78%	15%	4.5%	100%

Daily income distribution of the scheduled tribes in Idukki district shows that more than half of the population (78%) earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 4.5% of the tribes had an income above 500. In Adimali 77.5% of the tribal families get daily wage 200-400 and 16.3% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Kanjikuzhy panchayat, 80% of the tribal families receive daily income 200-400. In Kanthalloor 76 % of the tribal families get daily income 200-400 and 16 % get 400-500 income daily. Majority of the tribal families in Idukki had a daily income of 200 to 400.

Table 4.7.4: Daily income of the family among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	INCOME				Total
	100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
HILL PULAYA	3	25	4	0	32
	1.5%	12.5%	2.0%	0.0%	16.0%
MALA	0	16	1	4	21

ARAYAN	0.0%	8.0%	.5%	2.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	0	22	11	1	34
	0.0%	11.0%	5.5%	.5%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	0	45	6	2	53
	0.0%	22.5%	3.0%	1.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	2	38	4	2	46
	1.0%	19.0%	2.0%	1.0%	23.0%
URALY	0	10	4	0	14
	0.0%	5.0%	2.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	5	156	30	9	200
	2.5%	78.0%	15.0%	4.5%	100.0%

Idukki district shows that more than half of the population (78%) earning an income between 200-400 daily. Various tribal communities in Idukki that is Hill Pulaya, Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Ulladan, and Uraly gets 200-400 rupees a day as wage, a few proportions get 400-500 rupees income daily. It is Mala Arayan, Ulladan and Muthuvan tribes especially earn above 500 in some settlements.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.7.5: Daily income of the family in Palakkad District

PANCHAYAT	INCOME				Total
	100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
AGALI	2	88	10	0	100
	2%	88%	10%	0%	100%
MALAMPUZHA	1	26	4	9	40
	2.5%	65%	10%	22.5%	100%
MUTHALAMADA	4	65	0	1	70
	5.7%	92.9%	0.0%	1.4%	100%
Total	7	179	14	10	210
	3.3%	85.2%	6.7%	4.8%	100.0%

Daily income distribution of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad district shows that more than half of the population, that is 85.2 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 4.8% of the tribes had an income above 500. In Agali panchayat 88% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 10% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Malampuzha panchayat, 65% of the tribal families receive daily income between 200-400 and 22.5% of the tribes get above 500 income daily. In Muthalamada 92.9% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400.

Table 4.7.6: Daily income of the family among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	INCOME				TOTAL
	100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
ERAVALLAN	2	34	0	0	36
	1.0%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	2	75	9	2	88
	1.0%	35.7%	4.3%	1.0%	41.9%
KADAR	1	15	0	0	16
	0.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	0	4	0	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	1	12	0	1	14
	0.5%	5.7%	0.0%	.5%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	0	24	1	2	27
	0.0%	11.4%	.5%	1.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	1	11	4	5	21
	0.5%	5.2%	1.9%	2.4%	10.0%
TOTAL	7	179	14	10	210

	3.3%	85.2%	6.7%	4.8%	100.0%
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Income earning among the tribes in Palakkad shows that, out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them, 16.2% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto400 in their particular settlement. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 35.7% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum up to 500 in their particular settlement. It is 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, out of which 7.1% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto400 in their particular settlement. Then 1.9% of tribes selected from Maha Malasar and they get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto400 in their particular settlement, and 1.9% tribes selected from Kurumbas Community ,and they get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto400 in their particular settlement. It is 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, 5.7% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 11.4% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 5.2% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.7.7: Daily income of the family in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	INCOME				Total
		100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOVE 500	
	BADIYADKA	0	38	8	4	50
		0.0%	76%	16%	8%	100%
	DELAMPADY	4	55	1	0	60

		6.7%	91.7%	1.7%	0.0%	100%
	PANATHADY	1	58	15	6	80
		1.3%	72.5%	18.8%	7.5%	100%
Total		5	151	24	10	190
		2.6%	79.5%	12.6%	5.3%	100.0%

Daily income distribution of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod district shows that more than half of the population, that is 79.5 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 5.3% of the tribes had an income above 500. In Badiyadka panchayat 76% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 16% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Delampady panchayat, 91.7% of the tribal families receive daily income between 200-400 and in Panathady panchayat 72.5% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 18.8% of the tribal family get 400-500 income daily.

Table 4.7.8: Daily income of the family among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	INCOME				Total
	100-200	200-400	400-500	ABOV E 500	
KORAGA	0	26	5	0	31
	0.0%	13.7%	2.6%	0.0%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	0	22	0	0	22
	0.0%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
MARATI	4	86	19	10	119
	2.1%	45.3%	10.0%	5.3%	62.6%
MAVILAN	1	14	0	0	15

	.5%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	5	151	24	10	190
	2.6%	79.5%	12.6%	5.3%	100.0 %

In Kasaragod district shows that more than half of the population, that is 79.5 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 5.3% of the tribes had an income above 500. Only Marati Community earn above 500 rupees daily. Majority of the Koraga, Kudiya, Mala Vettuvan, Marati and Mavilan tribal communities' head of the family earns only between 200-400 rupees a day.

Daily income distribution of the schedule tribes shows that 74% of the tribal families in Wayanad earn 200-400 rupees daily. And only 2.3% are earning above 500 rupees a day. In Idukki district shows that more than half of the population (78%) earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 4.5% of the tribes had an income above 500, in Palakkad district shows that more than half of the population, that is 85.2 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 4.8% of the tribes had an income above 500, in Kasaragod district shows that more than half of the population, that is 79.5 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 5.3% of the tribes had an income above 500.

In the panchayat level, Adimali panchayats 77.5% of the tribal families get daily wage 200-400 and 16.3% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Kanjikuzhy panchayat, 80% of the tribal families receive daily income 200-400. In Kanthalloor 76 % of the tribal families get daily income 200-400 and 16 % get 400-500 income daily. Majority of the tribal families in Idukki had a daily income of 200 to 400. Among the three grama panchayat only in Thirunelly, 5.5% of the tribes found a job with above 500 rupees a day. It is 60% of the tribes in Muppainad, 86.7% of the tribes in Noolpuzha and 67.8% of the tribes of Thirunelly get only 200-400 rupees income a day. In Agali panchayat 88% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 10% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Malampuzha panchayat, 65% of the tribal families receive daily income between 200-400 and

22.5% of the tribes get above 500 income daily. In Muthalamada 92.9% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400. In Badiyadka panchayat 76% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 16% get 400-500 income daily. In the case of Delampady panchayat, 91.7% of the tribal families receive daily income between 200-400 and in Panathady panchayat 72.5% of the tribal families get daily income between 200-400 and 18.8% of the tribal family get 400-500 income daily.

All tribal communities in Wayanad except Kurichiyan, more than half of the population getting only rupees 200-400. 20% respondents getting wage between 400-500. Few of them have got above five hundred rupees per day, especially Kurichiyan earning more and more income compared to any other communities in Wayanad. Only one Kattunayakan family coming under above 500 rupees wage. Who all are getting the good income they're in government service and one Kurichiyan respondent doing self-occupation. Idukki district shows that more than half of the population (78%) earning an income between 200-400 daily. Various tribal communities in Idukki that is Hill Pulaya, Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Ulladan, and Uraly gets 200-400 rupees a day as wage, a few proportions get 400-500 rupees income daily. It is Mala Arayan, Ulladan and Muthuvan tribes especially earn above 500 in some settlements. Income earning among the tribes in Palakkad shows that, out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them, 16.2% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto 400 in their particular settlement. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 35.7% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum up to 500 in their particular settlement. It is 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, out of which 7.1% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto 400 in their particular settlement. Then 1.9% tribes selected from Maha Malasar and they get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto 400 in their particular settlement, and 1.9% tribes selected from Kurumbas Community, and they get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn maximum upto 400 in their particular settlement. It is 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, 5.7% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 11.4% get rupees 200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 5.2% get rupees

200-400 daily, they can earn above 500 in their particular settlement. In Kasaragod district shows that more than half of the population, that is 79.5 earning an income between 200-400 daily. And it is only 5.3% of the tribes had an income above 500. Only Marati Community earn above 500 rupees daily. Majority of the Koraga, Kudiya, Mala Vettuvan, Marati and Mavilan tribal communities' head of the family earns only between 200-400 rupees a day.

4.8 INDEBTEDNESS

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.8.1: Indebtedness in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
		YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	8	32	40
		20.0%	80.0%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	14	76	90
		15.6%	84.4%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	34	56	90
		37.8%	62.2%	100%
Total		56	164	220
		25.5%	74.5%	100%

25.5% of the respondents in Wayanad had indebtedness, Thirunelly grama panchayat 's 37.8% of the tribal families had debt problem which affects their life. And 20% of the scheduled tribes in Muppainad, 15.6% of the tribals in Noolpuzha also had debt prob.

Table 4.8.2: Indebtedness among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
	YES	NO	
ADIYA	9	31	40
	4.1%	14.1%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	16	47	63
	7.3%	21.4%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	4	1	5
	1.8%	0.5%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	7	20	27
	3.2%	9.1%	12.3%
PANIYAN	13	46	59
	5.9%	20.9%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	3	14	17
	1.4%	6.4%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	4	5	9
	1.8%	2.3%	4.1%
Total	56	164	220
	25.5%	74.5%	100.0%

The Table shows whether respondents have debt or not. 25.5% of respondents have debt and 74.5% do not have any debt. Even though Kurichiyan is economically well-settled their also coming under indebtedness, 4 families out of 5 are in debt. Their depending primary credit societies, Kudumbashree loans. Relatives, private individual and private banks for debt. They don't have other option to meet their need. That's why 25.5% of respondents in indebtedness

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IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.8.3: Indebtedness in Idukki District

	PANCHAYATH	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
		YES	NO	
IDUKKI	ADIMALI	16	64	80
		20%	80%	100%
	KANJIKUZHAY	31	39	70
		44.3%	55.7%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	7	43	50
		14%	86%	100%
	TOTAL	54	146	200
		27%	73%	100.0%

In Idukki, 27% of the tribal families had indebtedness problem. And in panchayat level, out of the 80 sample tribal households of Adimali panchayat, 20% of the families had debt problem among them the major reason for debt is for other purposes. The indebtedness due to self-employment, education, house construction and house repairing constitute 2.5% respectively. In Kanjikuzhy 44.3% of the tribal families had indebtedness. Among them, the major debt reason is for agriculture and house repairing and they constitute 8.6% of the population. Followed by treatment debt which is 7.1%, and cattle feeding debt which is 5.7% of the total tribal population. In the case of Kanthalloor, only 14% of the tribal families had a debt problem, and which is mainly for treatment and house repairing.

Table 4.8.4: Indebtedness among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
	YES	NO	
HILL ULAYA	3	29	32
	1.5%	14.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	7	14	21
	3.5%	7.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	15	19	34
	7.5%	9.5%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	9	44	53
	4.5%	22.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	15	31	46
	7.5%	15.5%	23.0%
URALY	5	9	14
	2.5%	4.5%	7.0%
Total	54	146	200
	27%	73%	100.0%

Among the total population, 27% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Idukki district. Mannan and Ulladan tribal communities 7.5% of the families reported they had debt problem and 4.5% of the Muthuvan Community also faced the debt issue.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.8.5: Indebtedness in Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
		YES	NO	
	AGALI	1	99	100
		1%	99%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	3	37	40
		7.5%	92.5%	100%

	MUTHALAMADA	14	56	70
		20%	80%	100%
TOTAL		18	192	210
		8.6%	91.4%	100.0%

Among the total population, 8.6 % of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Palakkad district whereas 91.4% of the families had not much debt burden problems. Out of the 100 tribal households of the Agali panchayath, only 1% of the families says that they had indebtedness problem. Among the 40 households of the Malampuzha, 7.5% of households had the problem of indebtedness. Debt may adversely affect the financial stability of the households out of the 70 households 20% of the tribal households having the problem of indebtedness in the Muthalamada panchayath.

Table 4.8.6: Indebtedness among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	INDEBTEDNESS		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
ERAVALLAN	13	23	36
	6.2%	11.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	1	87	88
	.5%	41.4%	41.9%
KADAR	0	16	16
	0.0%	7.6%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MALASAR	1	13	14
	.5%	6.2%	6.7%

MUDUGAR	0	27	27
	0.0%	12.9%	12.9%
PANIYAn	3	18	21
	1.5%	8.6%	10.0%
TOTAL	18	192	210
	8.6%	91.4%	100.0%

Indebtedness among the different tribal's in Palakkad shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 6.2% of the tribal families had a debt problem. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which only 0.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem, and 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of that 0.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniyan Community out of which 1.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.8.7: Indebtedness in Kasaragod District

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYATH	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
		YES	NO	
	BADIYADKA	14	36	50
		28%	72%	100%
	DELAMPADY	10	50	60
		16.7%	83.3%	100%
	PANATHADY	22	58	80
		27.5%	72.5%	100%
	TOTAL		46	144
24.2%			75.8%	100%

Debt may adversely affect the financial stability, among the total population, 24.2% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Kasaragod district. Out of the total tribal households of the Badiyadka panchayath, 28% of the families say that they had indebtedness problem. Among the tribal households of the Delampady, 16.7% of households had the problem of indebtedness and 27.5% of the households having the problem of indebtedness in the Panathady panchayath.

Table 4.8.8:Indebtedness among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	INDEBTEDNESS		Total
	YES	NO	
KORAGA	6	25	31
	3.2%	13.2%	16.3%
KUDIYA	2	1	3
	1.1%	.5%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	4	18	22
	2.1%	9.5%	11.6%
MARATI	29	90	119
	15.3%	47.4%	62.6%
MAVILAN	5	10	15
	2.6%	5.3%	7.9%
Total	46	144	190
	24.2%	75.8%	100.0%

Among the total population, 24.2% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Kasaragod district. It is 3.2% of the Koraga families and 2.6% of the Mavilan Community and 15.3% of the Marati had debt problem. Marati Community had highest percentages of indebtedness families. Due to house repairing and agriculture activity.Indebtedness among the different tribal's

shows that, 25.5% of the respondents in Wayanad had indebtedness, In Idukki, 27% of the tribal families had indebtedness problem. Among the total population, 8.6 % of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Palakkad district whereas 91.4% of the families had not much debt burden problems. Debt may adversely affect the financial stability, among the total population, 24.2% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Kasaragod district. And in panchayat level, Thirunelly grama panchayat 's 37.8% of the tribal families had debt problem which affects their life. And 20% of the scheduled tribes in Muppainad, 15.6% of the tribals in Noolpuzha also had debt prob. Adimali panchayat 20% of the families had debt problem among them the major reason for debt is for other purposes. The indebtedness due to self-employment, education, house construction and house repairing constitute 2.5% respectively. In Kanjikuzhy 44.3% of the tribal families had indebtedness. Among them, the major debt reason is for agriculture and house repairing and they constitute 8.6% of the population. Followed by treatment debt which is 7.1%, and cattle feeding debt which is 5.7% of the total tribal population. In the case of Kanthalloor, only 14% of the tribal families had a debt problem, and which is mainly for treatment and house repairing. Agali panchayath only 1% of the families says that they had indebtedness problem. Among the 40 households of the Malampuzha, 7.5% of households had the problem of indebtedness. Debt may adversely affect the financial stability of the households out of the 70 households 20 % of the tribal households having the problem of indebtedness in the Muthalamada panchayat. In the Badiyadka panchayath, 28% of the families say that they had indebtedness problem. Among the tribal households of the Delampady, 16.7% of households had the problem of indebtedness and 27.5% of the households having the problem of indebtedness in the Panathady panchayath.

Among the different tribal communities, Kurichiyan are economically well-settled they're also coming under indebtedness, 4 families out of 5 are in debt. Their depending primary credit societies, Kudumba three loans. Relatives, private individual and private banks for debt. They don't have other option to meet their need. That's why 25.5% of respondents in indebtedness. Among the total population, 27% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Idukki district. Mannan and Ulladan tribal communities 7.5% of the families reported they had debt problem and 4.5% of the Muthuvan Community also faced the debt issue. Indebtedness among the different tribal's in Palakkad shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 6.2% of the tribal families had a debt problem. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which only 0.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem, and 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of that 0.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniyan Community out of which 1.5% of the tribal families had a debt problem. Among the total population, 24.2% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Kasaragod district. It is 3.2% of the Koraga families and 2.6% of the Mavilan Community and 15.3% of the Marati had debt problem. Marati Community had highest percentages of indebtedness families. Due to house repairing and agriculture activity.

4.9 REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.9.1 Reason for Indebtedness in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS												Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4&5	
	MUPPAINAD	32	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	0	40
		80.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	5.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	7.5%	0.0%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	76	2	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	5	0	90
		84.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.6%	0.0%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	56	1	1	2	2	7	2	0	4	5	9	1	90
		62.2%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	2.2%	7.8%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	5.6%	10.0%	1.1%	100%
Total		164	3	1	2	5	9	6	1	4	7	17	1	220
		74.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.3%	4.1%	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	3.2%	7.7%	0.5%	100%

0- Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

25.5% of the respondents in Wayanad had indebtedness, Thirunelly grama panchayat's 37.8% of the tribal families had debt problem which affects their life. The reason for debt is house construction, house repairing, Marriage and other purposes like to meet festivals etc.

Table 4. 9.2: Reason for Indebtedness among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS												Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4&5	
ADIYA	31	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	40
	14.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	18.2%
KATTUNAYKAN	47	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	7	1	63
	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	3.2%	0.5%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	20	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	27
	9.1%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	12.3%
PANIYAN	46	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	6	0	59
	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	2.7%	0.0%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	17
	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9
	2.3%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	4.1%
Total	164	3	1	2	5	9	6	1	4	7	17	1	220
	74.5%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.3%	4.1%	2.7%	0.5%	1.8%	3.2%	7.7%	0.5%	100.0%

0- Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7- Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

Why 25.5% of respondents have indebtedness, above Table give the reason behind that. 7.7% of respondents have some other reasons like purchasing gold, repayment of the old loan, repaying debt in shops... and also mainly including respondents who buying groceries without money during the unemployed period, 3.2% and 2.7% are Kattunayakan's and Paniyan's. 4.1% respondents indebted due to the house repairing and construction, especially Kurichiyan and Adiya. 2.7% of respondents are indebted due to treatment, especially Kattunayakan's. Only one Paniya family indebted due to land purchase likewise Vetta Kuruman respondent indebted by cattle feeding and one Kurichiyan and Vetta Kuruman by self-employment.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.9.3: Reason for Indebtedness in Idukki District

	PANCH AYATH	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS													To tal
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	1 & 4	5 & 6	9 & 10	
	ADIMA LI	64	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	4	0	0	1	80
		80 %	0. 0 %	1. 3 %	2. 5 %	2. 5 %	2. 5 %	1. 3 %	2. 5 %	1. 3 %	5 %	0. 0 %	0. 0 %	1. 3 %	10 0 %
	KANJIK UZH	39	6	4	0	1	2	5	6	3	1	1	2	0	70
		55. 7 %	8. 6 %	5. 7 %	0. 0 %	1. 4 %	2. 9 %	7. 1 %	8. 6 %	4. 3 %	1. 4 %	1. 4 %	2. 9 %	0. 0 %	10 0 %
	KANTH ALLOO	43	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	50
		86	2	0.	0.	0.	2	6	4	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	10

I D U K K I	R	%	%	0 %	0 %	0 %	%	%	%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Total		14	7	5	2	3	5	9	10	4	5	1	2	1	20
		6													0
		73.	3.	2.	1.	1.	2.	4.	5.	2.	2.	.5	1.	.5	10
		0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	0	5	%	0	%	0.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

1- Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

The details of indebtedness and its reasons are given in the following Table. Among the total population, 27% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Idukki district. Out of that 5% of the families had debt due to house repairing, 4.5% for treatment in the private health care system, and 3.5% for the agriculture purpose. Whereas 73% of the family had no debt problem. Out of the 80 tribal households of the Adimali panchayat, 20% of the families say that they had indebtedness problem which negatively affects their financial stability. Among the 70 households of Kanjikuzhy 44.3% households had the problem of indebtedness, majority of the schedule tribe families and indebted with money lenders with high-interest rate respondents raised the need that there must be schemes for debt solutions... Debt may adversely affect the financial stability of the households out of the 50 households 14 % of households having the problem of indebtedness in the Kanthalloor panchayath.

Table 4.9.4: Reason for Indebtedness among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS													Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	1&4	5&6	9&10	
HILL PULAY A	29	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	21
	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	0.0%	10.5%
MANNA N	20	2	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	34
	10.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	17.0%
MUTHU VAN	45	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	53
	22.5%	.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.5%
ULLAD AN	31	4	2	0	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	46
	15.5%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	.5%	.5%	2.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%
URALY	7	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	14
	3.5%	0.0%	1.5%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	.5%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	146	7	5	2	3	5	9	10	4	5	1	2	1	200
	73.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%	4.5%	5.0%	2.0%	2.5%	.5%	1.0%	.5%	100.0%

0- Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

Among the total population, 27% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Idukki district. Mannan Community had debt due to treatments, house construction and other purposes. In Ulladan tribal communities had debt by agriculture and

house repairing, the Muthuvan Community also faced the debt issue by treatment and house repairing

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.9.5: Reason for Indebtedness in Palakkad District

	PANCHAYATH	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS						Total
		0	2	5	6	8	10	
PALAKKAD	AGALI	99	0	0	0	0	1	100
		99%	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0%	1%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	37	1	0	0	2	0	40
		92.5%	2.5 %	0.0%	0.0 %	5%	0.0%	100%
	MUTHALAMAD A	56	0	5	1	6	2	70
		80%	0.0 %	7.1%	1.4 %	8.6%	2.9%	100%
	TOTAL	192	1	5	1	8	3	210
		91.4 %	.5%	2.4 %	.5%	3.8 %	1.4 %	100.0 %

0- Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

Among the total population, 8.6 % of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Palakkad district. Out of that 3.8% of the families had debt due to house repairing, 0.5% for treatment in the private health care system, and 2.4% for the house construction In Agali only 1% of the tribes had indebtedness which is for other

purposes like purchase for the festival, electronic appliance purchase, mobile etc. In Malampuzha 7.5% of households had the problem of indebtedness. Which is taken for the cattle feeding and this debt may adversely affect the financial stability of the households. Out of the 70 households 20 % of the tribal households having the problem of indebtedness in the Muthalamada panchayath. The main purpose of debt is house repairing and house construction and they comprise of 7.1% and 8.6% of the total population respectively

Table 4.9.6: Reason for Indebtedness among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS						TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	CATTLE FEEDING	HOUSE CONSTRUCTION	TREATMENT	HOUSE REPAIR	OTHERS	
ERAVALLAN	23	0	5	1	5	2	36
	11.0%	0.0%	2.4%	.5%	2.4%	1.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	86	0	0	0	1	1	88
	41%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	.5%	41.9%
KADAR	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	13	0	0	0	1	0	14
	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	6.7%

MUDUGAR	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	19	1	0	0	1	0	21
	9.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	192	1	5	1	8	3	210
	91.4%	.5%	2.4%	.5%	3.8%	1.4%	100.0%

Reason for debt among the tribes in Palakkad shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 2.4% of the tribal families had debt due to construction and repairing of house respectively. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from IrularCommunity, in which only 0.5% of the tribal families had debt problem and it is for house repairing and other purposes. It is 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of that 0.5% of the tribal families had debt for house repairing. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniyan Community out of which 1.5% of the tribal families had debt problem due to house repairing and cattle feeding.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.9.7: Reason for Indebtedness in Kasaragod District

PANCHAYATH	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS												Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	4&5		
BADIYADKA	36	1	1	2	0	0	2	5	0	3	0		50
	72%	2%	2%	4%	0.0%	0.0%	4%	10%	0.0%	6%	0.0%		100%
DELAMPADY	50	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0		60
	83.3%	5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		100%

K A S A	PANATH ADY	58	4	0	1	0	5	2	3	3	3	1	80
		72.5%	5%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	6.3%	2.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	1.3%	100%
Total		144	8	1	3	2	10	4	8	3	6	1	190
		75.8%	4.2%	.5%	1.6%	1.1%	5.3%	2.1%	4.2%	1.6%	3.2%	.5%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

Among the total population, 24.2 % of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness in Kasaragod district. Out of that 5.3% of the families had debt due to house construction, 4.2% of the households had debt due to Agriculture activity and house repairing and 3.2% for the other purpose. In Badiyadka 28% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness. Out of that 10% of the families had debt due to house repairing, 6% of the households had debt due to self-employment activity. In Delampady 16.7% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness. Out of that 8.3% of the families had debt due to house construction, 5% of the households had debt due to agricultural activity. In Panathady 27.5% of the scheduled tribe families had indebtedness. Out of that 6.3% of the families had debt due to house construction, 5% of the households had debt due to agricultural activity.

Table 4.9.8: Reason for Indebtedness among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	REASON FOR INDEBTEDNESS											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	4&5	
KORAGA	25	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	31
	13.2	0.0	.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	.5%	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	16.3
	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%
KUDIYAN	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	.5%	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6%
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
MALAVETTUVAN	18	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	22
	9.5	.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0	.5%	0.0	0.0	.5%	0.0	.5	11.6
	%		%	%	%		%	%		%	%	%
MARATHI	90	5	0	1	2	7	3	7	2	2	0	119
	47.4	2.6	0.0	.5%	1.1	3.7	1.6	3.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	62.6
	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MAVILAN	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	15
	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	.5%	0.0	1.1	0.0	7.9%
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	
Total	144	8	1	3	2	10	4	8	3	6	1	190
	75.8	4.2	.5	1.6	1.1	5.3	2.1	4.2	1.6	3.2	.5	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

0-Not Applicable,1- Agriculture,2- Cattle Feeding,3- Self Employment,4- Education,5- House Construction,6- Treatment,7-Land Purchase,8- House Repair,9- Marriage,10- Others

Out of the total surveyed tribal households of the Kasaragod district, 16.3% of the tribal households are taken from the Koraga Community, in which 1.1% of the families had indebtedness due to self-employment and Then 1.6% tribals taken from the Kudiya in which % due to other purposes. Then 11.6% of families are taken from the Malavettuvan where 1.1% of the families had indebtedness due to agricultural activity. It is 62.6% of the tribes are taken from the Marati Community, where 3.7% of the families had indebtedness due to house construction and house repairing. Then 7.9% of the tribal families are taken from Mavilan, among them, 1.1% of the families had indebtedness due to house construction and other purposes.

4.10 FARMING IN LAND

Agriculture plays a crucial role in the life of a human being. It is the backbone of our economic system. It provides food and raw material and large employment opportunities to the rural population

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.10.1: Farming in Land in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	11	29	40
		27.5%	72.5%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	24	66	90
		26.6%	73.3%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	29	61	90
		32.2%	67.8%	100%
	Total	64	156	220
		29.1%	70.9%	100%

Among the total surveyed households of Wayanad district, 29.1 % of the scheduled tribes have farming in their land. The farming in the land by tribal's shows that

27.5% of the tribes in Muppainad, 26.6% of the tribal families in Noolpuzha and 32.2% of the tribal families in Thirunelly had farming in their land. Thirunelly's majority of the tribal families depend on the primary sector as a livelihood.

Table 4.10.2: Farming in Land among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
ADIYA	10	30	40
	4.5%	13.6%	18.2%
KATTUNAYAKAN	14	49	63
	6.4%	22.3%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	5	0	5
	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	14	13	27
	6.3%	5.9%	12.3%
PANIYAN	10	49	59
	4.5%	22.3%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	8	9	17
	3.6%	4.1%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	3	6	9
	1.4%	2.7%	4.1%
Total	64	156	220
	29.1%	70.9%	100.0%

29.1% of respondents have farming land rest of the 70.9% do not have farming land, day to day agricultural among scheduled tribes gradually reducing. Because they didn't get any proper help from authority and also facing wild animal attacks on their crops. Lack of proper irrigation facilities, climate change, lack of capital etc... Because of that, they can't earn a sound income from that. They always face losses on their crops through flood, famine, wild animal attack and they don't even get any financial help from the government to prevent this problem. Still, they're facing an animal attack on their crops and property. All Kurichiyan families doing agriculture. Majority of the communities except Kurichiyan do not have farming. Only one by

third of the Adiya population and one by five of the Paniya populations are doing agriculture. They don't have much and to cultivate.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.10.3: Farming in Land in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total	
		YES	NO		
	ADIMALI	43	37	80	
		53.8%	46.3%	100%	
	KANJIKUZHY	61	9	70	
		87.1%	12.9%	100%	
	KANTHALLOO R	20	30	50	
		40%	60%	100%	
	Total		124	76	200
			62%	38%	100%

Among the total surveyed households of Idukki district, 62 % of the scheduled tribes have farming in their land. Most of them found a source of income from agriculture and allied activities. The farming in the land by tribal's shows that 53.8% of the tribes in Adimali, 87.1% of the tribal families in Kanjikuzhy and 40% of the tribal families in Kanthalloor had farming in their land. In Kanjikuzhy majority of the tribal families depends on the primary sector as a livelihood.

Table 4.10.4: Farming in Land among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
HILL	7	25	32
PULAYA	3.5%	12.5%	16.0%
MALA	14	7	21
ARAYAN	7.0%	3.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	24	10	34
	12%	5%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	29	24	53
	14.5%	12.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	39	7	46
	19.5%	3.5%	23.0%
URALY	11	3	14
	5.5%	1.5%	7.0%
Total	124	76	200
	62%	38%	100%

Today Farming occurs on a much larger scale. Agriculture businesses grow food to distribute in mass quantities and at all points throughout the year - regardless of the food's peak season. Additionally, agriculture now includes dairy and livestock among other characteristics. Raw Materials. Many raw materials depend directly on agriculture. Leading industries that use materials like cotton, sugar, tobacco, and oils are dependent on agriculture. Agriculture not only creates jobs for the farmers, but it also provides jobs for the truck drivers who transport the produce to the store, grocery store employees who sell the goods, restaurant employees who receive the raw food, and many others. Farming in the land is shown 62. % of the scheduled tribes in Idukki had farmed in their land. It is 3.5 % of the Hill Pulaya, 7% of the

Mala Arayan, 12.% of the Mannan, 14.5% of the Muthuvan, 19.5% of the Ulladan and 5.5 % of the Uraly tribal families had farmed in their land.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.10.5: Farming in Land in Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	AGALI	9	91	100
		9%	91%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	2	38	40
		5%	95%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	1	69	70
		1.4%	98.6%	100%
	TOTAL		12	198
5.7%			94.3%	100.0%

Among the total surveyed tribal households of Palakkad district, 5.7 % of the scheduled tribes have farming in their land. The farming in the land by tribal's shows that 9% of the tribes in Agali, 5% of the tribal families in Malampuzha and 1.4% of the tribal families in Muthalamada had farming in their land.

Table 4.10.6: Farming in Land among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
ERAVALAN	0	36	36
	0.0%	17.1%	17.1%
IRULAR	7	81	88
	3.3%	38.6%	41.9%
KADAR	0	16	16
	0.0%	7.6%	7.6%
KURUMBA	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	1	3	4
	.5%	1.4%	1.9%
MALASAR	0	14	14
	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%
MUDUGA	2	25	27
	1.0%	11.9%	12.9%
PANIYAN	2	19	21
	1.0%	9.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	12	198	210
	5.7%	94.3%	100.0%

Farming among the different tribes in Palakkad shows that out of the total population 41.9% of the tribal families selected from Irular Community, in which 3.3% had farmed in their land. Then 1.9% of tribes selected from Maha Malasar in which 0.5% had farmed in their land. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 1% had farming in their land. It is 10% of the tribes

selected from the Paniya Community out of which 1% had farmed in their land. The tribes in Muthalamada grama panchayat cannot do farming in their land due to the restrictions by the forest department. And in Malampuzha and Agali grama panchayat the farming reduced because of the shortage of water and they found better employment than farming

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.10.7: Farming in Land in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
		YES	NO	
	BADIYADKA	7	43	50
		14%	86%	100%
	DELAMPADY	28	32	60
		46.7%	53.3%	100%
	PANATHADY	20	60	80
		25%	75%	100%
	Total		55	135
28.9%			71.1%	100.0%

Among the total surveyed tribal households of Kasaragod district, 28.9 % of the scheduled tribes have farming in their land. The farming in the land by tribal's shows that 14% of the tribes in Badiyadka, 46.7% of the tribal families in Delampady and 25% of the tribal families in Panathady had farming in their land.

Table 4.10.8: Farming in Land among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	HAVE YOU DONE FARMING IN LAND		Total
	YES	NO	
KORAGA	0	31	31
	0.0%	16.3%	16.3%
KUDIYA	3	0	3
	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	1	21	22
	.5%	11.1%	11.6%
MARATI	49	70	119
	25.8%	36.8%	62.6%
MAVILAN	2	13	15
	1.1%	6.8%	7.9%
Total	55	135	190
	28.9%	71.1%	100.0%

In Kasaragod district, 28.9 % of the scheduled tribes have farming in their land. Farming mainly focused on the Marati Community (25.8%) as part of their culture and tradition. There is also 1.6% of the Kudiya, 1.1% of the Mavilan are engaged with farming in their land

4.11 WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.11.1: Wild animal attack in a farm in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total
		0	YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	29	1	10	40
		72.5%	0.5%	4.6%	18.3%
	NOOLPUZHA	66	14	10	90
		73.3%	15.6%	11.1%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	61	15	13	90
		67.8%	17.7%	14.4%	100%
	Total	156	30	34	220
70.9%		13.6%	15.4%	100%	

It is 13.6 % of the households in Wayanad district reported that they have faced the wild animal attack on their farm. The wild animal attack in farms among the selected grama panchayat shows that Noolpuzha (15.6%) and Thirunelly (17.7%) are highly affected by wild animal attacks. Some settlements government made an electric fence to protect wild animal attacks; some settlements do not have that. An electric fence not working in many of the settlements

Table 4.11.2: Wild animal attack in farm among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACKIN FARM			Total
	0	YES	NO	
ADIYA	30	6	4	40
	13.7%	2.7%	1.8%	18.3%
KATTUNAYAKAN	49	4	10	63
	22.2%	1.8%	4.6%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	0	3	2	5
	0	1.4%	0.9%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	13	11	3	27
	5.9%	5.0%	1.4%	12.3%
PANIYAN	49	4	6	59
	22.2%	1.8%	2.7%	26.7%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	9	0	8	17
	4.1%	0.0%	3.7%	7.8%
VETTA KURUMAN	6	2	1	9
	2.7%	0.9%	0.5%	4.1%
Total	156	30	34	220
	70.9%	13.6%	15.4%	100.0%

13.6% of respondents facing a wild animal attack on their farming land and crops it leads to badly affect the crops. But the government couldn't give any compensation on that. Some settlements government made an electric fence to protect wild animal attacks, some settlements do not have that. The flood happened in last year it badly affected the agriculture of some communities especially Kattunayakan and Paniyan's. Mullukurumans (5%) and Adiya (2.7%) tribal families reported that they faced animal attack.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.11.3: Wild animal attack in a farm in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	ADIMALI	35	29	16	80
		43.8%	36.3%	20%	100%
	KANJIKUZHY	10	20	40	70
		14.3%	28.6%	57.1%	100%
	KANTHALLOOR	30	14	6	50
		60%	28%	12%	100%
	TOTAL	75	63	62	200
		37.5%	31.5%	31%	100%

It is 31.5 % of the households in Idukki district reported that they have faced the wild animal attack on their farm. The wild animal attack in farms shows that , 28.6% tribal families in Kanjikuzhy and 28% tribal families in Kanthalloor had facing wild animal attack in their land. It is 36.3% of the tribal families in Adimali had a wild animal attack.

Table 4.11.4: Wild animal attack in farm among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	

HILL PULAYA	25	4	3	32
	12.5%	2.0%	1.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	7	3	11	21
	3.5%	1.5%	5.5%	10.5%
MANNAN	9	11	14	34
	4.5%	5.5%	7%	17.0%
MUTHUAVN	24	22	7	53
	12 %	11.0%	3.5 %	26.5%
ULLADAN	7	18	21	46
	3.5%	9.0%	10.5%	23.0%
URALY	3	5	6	14
	1.5%	2.5%	3%	7%
TOTAL	75	63	62	200
	37.5%	31.5%	31%	100 %

Out of the total surveyed scheduled tribes in Idukki district, 31.5% of the households reported that their crops attacked by a wild animal, whereas 31 % of the families had no wild animal attack in their land. It is 2 % of the Hill Pulaya, 1.5% of the Mala Arayan, 5.5% of the Mannan, 11 % of the Muthuvan, 9% of the Ulladan and 2.5 % of the Uraly tribal families had problems with wild animals in their land.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.11.5: Wild animal attack in a farm in Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	AGALI	91	1	8	100
		91%	1%	8%	100%

	MALAMPUZHA	38	0	2	40
		95%	0.0%	5%	100%
	MUTHALAMAD A	69	1	0	70
		98.6%	1.4%	0.0%	100%
TOTAL		198	2	10	210
		94.3%	1.0%	4.8%	100.0%

It is 1 % of the households in Palakkad district reported that they have faced the wild animal attack on their farm. The wild animal attack in farms shows that 1% of the tribal families in Agali, 1.4% of tribal families in Muthalamada had a facing wild animal attack in their land.

Table 4.11.6: Wild animal attack in farm among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
ERAVALLAN	36	0	0	36
	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%
IRULAR	81	1	6	88
	38.6%	.5%	2.9%	41.9%
KADAR	16	0	0	16
	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.6%
KURUMBAS	4	0	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	3	1	0	4
	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	1.9%
MALASAR	14	0	0	14
	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%
MUDUGAR	25	0	2	27

	11.9%	0.0%	1.0%	12.9%
PANIYAN	19	0	2	21
	9.0%	0.0%	1.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	198	2	10	210
	94.3%	1.0%	4.8%	100.0%

The wild animal attack in a farm in the Palakkad tribal settlements shows that there is a less population doing farming in their land in Palakkad among the different tribes. It is 0.5% tribal families from Irular Community, Maha Malasar reported that they have an animal attack on their farm.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.11.7: Wild animal attack in a farm in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	BADIYADKA	43	2	5	50
		86%	4%	10%	100%
	DELAMPADY	32	8	20	60
		53.3%	13.3%	33.3%	100%
	PANATHADY	60	5	15	80
		75%	6.3%	18.8%	100%
Total		135	15	40	190
		71.1%	7.9%	21%	100.0%

It is 7.9 % of the tribal households in Kasaragod district reported that they have faced the wild animal attack on their farm. The wild animal attack in farms shows that 4% of the tribal families in Badiyadka, 13.3% tribal families in Delampady and 6.3% of the tribes in Panathady grama panchayat had a facing wild animal attack in their land.

Table 4.11.8: Wild animal attack in farm among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	DO YOU FACE WILD ANIMAL ATTACK IN FARM			Total	7.9% of the
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO		
KORAGA	31	0	0	31	
	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	
KUDIYA	0	3	0	3	
	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	
MALA VETTUVAN	21	0	1	22	
	11.1%	0.0%	.5%	11.6%	
MARATTI	70	11	38	119	
	36.8%	5.8%	20%	62.6%	
MAVILAN	13	1	1	15	
	6.8%	.5%	.5%	7.9%	
Total	135	15	40	190	
	71.1%	7.9%	21%	100.0%	

scheduled tribes reported that they had a wild animal attack in Kasaragod, especially among the Marati Community (5.8%), they had a wild animal attack in their farms. Followed by 1.6% of the Kudiya Community.

4.12 DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 4.12.1: Rearing domestic animal in Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
		YES	NO	
	MUPPAINAD	7	33	40
		17.5%	82.5%	100%
	NOOLPUZHA	36	54	90
		40.0%	60.0%	100%
	THIRUNELLY	26	64	90
		28.9%	71.1%	100%
	Total	69	151	220
31.4%		68.6%	100%	

In Wayanad 31.4% of the Schedule tribes had domestic animals, Noolpuzha had the highest percentage of domestic animal rearing and it is 40% of the population. Then 28.9% of the Thirunelly tribals and 17.5% of the tribes in Muppainad had domestic animals. They rearing cow, goat and hen especially for personal purposes

Table 4.12.2: Rearing domestic animal among the different Community in Wayanad District

Community	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
	YES	NO	
ADIYA	12	28	40
	5.5%	12.7%	18.2%

KATTUNAYAKAN	13	50	63
	5.9%	22.7%	28.6%
KURICHIYAN	2	3	5
	0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
MULLU KURUMAN	15	12	27
	6.8%	5.5%	12.3%
PANIYAN	25	34	59
	11.4%	15.5%	26.8%
THACHANADAN MOOPAN	1	16	17
	0.5%	7.3%	7.7%
VETTA KURUMAN	1	8	9
	0.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Total	69	151	220
	31.4%	68.6%	100.0%

The Table shows the sample respondents have a domestic animal or not. Only 31.4% of respondents have domestic animal rest of the 65.6% do not have. More Paniyan's have a domestic animal it covers the 11.4% population who has domestic animal likewise Mullu Kuruman 6.8%, adiya 5.5%, Kattunayakan 5.9% respectively. Kattunayakan is very high in who do not have a domestic animal, Kattunayakan covers 22.7% population, Paniya 15.5% likewise Adiya 12.7%. Cow, goat, hen are the viewable domestic animal in scheduled tribes settlements in Wayanad.

IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 4.12.3: Rearing domestic animal in Idukki District

IDUKKI	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
		YES	NO	
	ADIMALI	10	70	80
		12.5%	87.5%	100%
HY	KANJIKUZ	17	53	70
		24.3%	75.7%	100%

	KANTHALLOOR	9	41	50
		18%	82%	
	TOTAL	36	164	200
		18%	82%	100%

Rearing domestic animal is not only a passion but it also a source of income. Among the total population of Idukki district, 18% of the scheduled tribe families had the domestic Animals at their house. Domestic animal rearing among the tribal's in Idukki shows that 12.5% of the tribal's in Adimali panchayat, and 18% of the tribes in Kanthalloor panchayat rearing domestic animals at home. 24.3% of the tribal's in Kanjikuzhy panchayat having domestic animals rearing and it is higher than district level.

Table 4.12.4: Rearing domestic animal among the different Community in Idukki District

Community	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
	YES	NO	
HILL PULAYA	1	31	32
	.5%	15.5%	16.0%
MALA ARAYAN	7	14	21
	3.5%	7.0%	10.5%
MANNAN	1	33	34
	.5%	16.5%	17.0%
MUTHUVAN	13	40	53
	6.5 %	20.0%	26.5%
ULLADAN	9	37	46
	4.5%	18.5%	23.0%
URALY	5	9	14
	2.5%	4.5%	7.0%
Total	36	164	200
	18.0%	82.0%	100.0%

Domestic animals are raised for food, work, clothing, medicine, and many other uses. Out of the total surveyed households of the Idukki district, 18 % of the Tribal households had a domestic animal, whereas the 82 % household had no animal husbandry in their house because their crops are damaged by the domestic animal itself. There is 0.5 % of the Hill Pulaya, 3.5% of the Mala Arayan, 0.5% of the Mannan, 4.5 % of the Ulladan and 2.5 % of the Uraly tribal families had domestic animals. Among the Muthuvan 6.5 % of the tribal family had domestic animals.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 4.12.5: Rearing domestic animal in Palakkad District

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
		YES	NO	
	AGALI	13	87	100
		13%	87%	100%
	MALAMPUZHA	8	32	40
		20%	80%	100%
	MUTHALAMADA	11	59	70
		15.7%	84.3%	100%
TOTAL		32	178	210
		15.25	84.8%	100.0%

Rearing domestic animal is not only a passion but it also a source of income. Among the total population of Palakkad district, 15.2% of the scheduled tribe families had the domestic Animals at their house. Domestic animal rearing among the tribe's in Palakkad shows that 13% of the tribe's in Agali panchayath, and 15.7% of the tribes in Muthalamada panchayath rearing domestic animals at home. It animal rearing is higher in Malampuzha compare to other Selected panchayat, 20% of the tribal's in Malampuzha panchayath had domestic animals.

Table 4.12.6: Rearing domestic animal among the different Community in Palakkad District

Community	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
ERAVALAN	10	26	36
	4.8%	12.4%	17.1%
IRULAR	13	75	88
	6.2%	35.7%	41.9%
KADAR	0	16	16
	0.0%	7.6%	7.6%
KURUMBA	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MAHA MALASAR	0	4	4
	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
MALASAR	1	13	14
	.5%	6.2%	6.7%
MUDUGA	3	24	27
	1.4%	11.4%	12.9%
PANIYAN	5	16	21
	2.4%	7.6%	10.0%
TOTAL	32	178	210
	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%

Rearing of domestic animals among the tribal's in Palakkad shows that out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 4.8% have domestic animals, and 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, out of that 0.5% have domestic animals. Then 12.9% of the tribal families

selected from the Mudugar in which 1.4% of the tribes have domestic animals. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 2.4% of the tribal's have domestic animals. Compare to other tribes, Irular Community, in which 6.2% have domestic animals.

KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 4.12.7: Rearing domestic animal in Kasaragod District

KASARGOD	PANCHAYATH	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
		YES	NO	
	BADIYADKA	14	36	50
		28%	72%	100%
	DELAMPADY	6	54	60
		10%	90%	100%
	PANATHADY	13	67	80
		16.3%	83.8%	100%
	Total	33	157	190
		17.4%	82.6%	100.0%

Rearing domestic animal is not only a passion but it also a source of income. Among the total population of Kasaragod district, 17.4% of the scheduled tribe families had the domestic Animals at their house. Domestic animal rearing among the tribe's in Kasaragod shows that 28% of the tribe's in Badiyadka panchayath, 10% of the tribal's in Delampady panchayath, and 16.3% of the tribes in Panathady panchayath rearing domestic animals at home. Marati, Mavilan and Koraga Community are engaged with animal rearing.

Table 4.12.8: Rearing domestic animal among the different Community in Kasaragod District

Community	DO YOU HAVE DOMESTIC ANIMALS		Total
	YES	NO	
KORAGA	4	27	31

	2.1%	14.2%	16.3%
KUDIYA	0	3	3
	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
MALA VETTUVAN	2	20	22
	1.1%	10.5%	11.6%
MARATTI	23	96	119
	12.1%	50.5%	62.6%
MAVILAN	4	11	15
	2.1%	5.8%	7.9%
Total	33	157	190
	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%

It is 17.4% of the scheduled tribes in Kasaragod having domestic animals. Marati Community are the mainly rearing domestic animals especially cow for getting milk and other products for household consumption and to sale neighbouring areas. 12.1% of the Marati families rearing domestic animals at home.

Domestic animal rearing among the tribe's, in Palakkad, Malampuzha grama panchayat's, 20% of the tribal's had domestic animals. Compare to other tribes, Irular Community, in which 6.2% have domestic animals. In Kasaragod shows that 28% of the tribe's in Badiyadka panchayat and it the Marati Community are the mainly rearing domestic animals especially cow for getting milk and other products for household consumption and to sale neighbouring areas. 12.1% of the Marati families rearing domestic animals at home. In the case of Idukki, 24.3% of the tribal's in Kanjikuzhy panchayat having domestic animals rearing and it's among the Muthuvan 6.5 % of the tribal family had domestic animals. In Wayanad 31.4% of the Schedule tribes had domestic animals, Noolpuzha had the highest percentage of

domestic animal rearing and it is 40% of the population. And it is in the Paniyan (11.4%) and Mullu Kurumans (6.8%) are especially engaged with domestic animals.

31.4% of the Schedule tribes had domestic animals, Noolpuzha had the highest percentage of domestic animal rearing and it is 40% of the population. And it is in the Paniya (11.4%) and Mullu Kurumans (6.8%) are especially engaged with domestic animals. In the case of Idukki, 24.3% of the tribal's in Kanjikuzhy panchayat having domestic animals rearing and it's among the Muthuvan 6.5 % of the tribal family had domestic animals. Domestic animal rearing among the tribe's, in Palakkad it's the Malampuzha grama panchayat's, 20% of the tribal's had domestic animals. Compare to other tribes, Irular Community, in which 6.2% have domestic animals. Domestic animal rearing among the tribe's in Kasaragod shows that 28% of the tribe's in Badiyadka panchayat and it the Marati Community are the mainly rearing Domestic animals especially cow for getting milk and other products for household consumption and to sale neighbouring areas.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 EDUCATION

Education is the base for development. It is the best instrument to bring about the social and economic development of a Community. It develops confidence and helps to build the personality of a person. District and Community based educational status of head of the family, the financial support for educational grant and grant type during the study period 2015-17 is analyzed through the following Tables.

. 5.1.1 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 5.1 Educational status -Wayanad District

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	EDUCATIONAL STATUS								Total
		LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	OTHERS	ILLITERATE	
	Moopainad	10	6	5	3	1	0	0	15	40
		25.0 %	15.0 %	12.5 %	7.5%	2.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	37.5 %	100 %
	Noolpuzha	11	16	14	10	4	3	2	30	90
		12.2 %	17.8 %	15.6 %	11.1 %	4.4 %	3.3 %	2.2 %	33.3 %	100 %
	Thirunelli	18	20	7	6	5	1	1	32	90
		20.0 %	22.2 %	7.8%	6.7%	5.6 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	35.6 %	100 %
	Total	39	42	26	19	10	4	3	77	220
		17.7	19.1	11.8	8.6	4.5	1.8	1.4	35.0	100

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
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Above Table gives detailed information about the educational status of panchayats in Wayanad district. 35% are illiterate among the 220 samples collected. Among the 3 panchayats of Wayanad district, illiterates are highest in Moopainad panchayat and lowest in Noolpuzha panchayat (33.3%). 19.1% have primary education, 11.8% have secondary education, 8.6% have higher secondary education, 4.5% (10) are graduates, 4 are postgraduates (1.8%) among the sample. Even though Thirunelli panchayat holds more people with primary education, those attaining higher education is very low in Thirunelli compared to other panchayats.

Table 5.2 Community wise Educational status – Wayanad district

Community	EDUCATIONAL STATUS								Total
	LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	OTHERS	ILLITERATE	
Adiya	8	10	3	1	3	0	0	15	40
	3.6%	4.5%	1.4%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	16	11	3	4	1	0	1	27	63
	7.3%	5.0%	1.4%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	12.3%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	5
	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	1	2	8	7	3	2	0	4	27
	0.5%	0.9%	3.6%	3.2%	1.4%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%	12.3%
Paniyan	9	12	10	3	2	1	2	20	59
	4.1%	5.5%	4.5%	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%	9.1%	26.8%

Thachanada n Moopan	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	6	17
	1.8%	1.8%	0.5%	0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.7%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	9
	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	2.3%	4.1%
Total	39	42	26	19	10	4	3	77	220
	17.7 %	19.1 %	11.8 %	8.6 %	4.5 %	1.8 %	1.4 %	35.0 %	100.0 %

Detailed information on Community wise educational status is discussed above. Among the illiterates, the per cent of illiterates is maximum among Vettakuruma Community followed by Kattunayaka, Thachanadan Moopan, Paniyan and Mullukuruma communities. But while considering the whole sample with 35% illiterates, 12.3% of illiterates belong to Kattunayakan Community, followed by Paniya (9.1%) and Adiya (6.8%) communities. No illiterates were found in Kurichiyan Community. Postgraduates belong to Mulla Kuruman, Paniyan and Vettakuruma communities and the graduates belong to every Community except Thachanadan Moopan and Vetta Kuruman communities.

Table 5.3 Educational status – Idukki district

	PANCHAYAT	EDUCATIONAL STATUS									
		LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDAR	HIGHER	GRADUATE	POST	PROFESSIO	OTHERS	ILLITERATE	TOTAL
Adimali		6	16	14	13	2	3	0	0	26	80
		8%	20%	18%	16%	3%	4%	0%	0%	33%	100 %
Kanjikuzh		3	22	12	14	10	0	2	1	6	70

I D U	i											
		4.29 %	31.4 3%	17.1 4%	20.0 0%	14.2 9%	0.0 0%	2.8 6%	1.4 3%	8.57 %	100 %	
	Kanthallo or	5	9	18	2	0	0	0	0	16	50	
		10.0 0%	18.0 0%	36.0 0%	4.00 %	0.00 %	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	0.0 0%	32.0 0%	100 %	
K	Total		14	47	44	29	12	3	2	1	48	200
			7%	23.5 %	22%	14.5 %	6%	1.5 %	1%	0.5 %	24%	100. %

Among the 200 sample households of Idukki district, 23.5% have primary education, 22% secondary level education, 14.5% higher secondary qualification, 6% are graduates, 1.5% are postgraduates 1% are professionally qualified and There is 24% of the head of the family are illiterate. Majority of illiterates belongs to Adimali panchayat followed by Kanthalloor panchayat and only 3% are illiterate in Kanjikuzhi panchayat. While the number of postgraduates is highest in Adimali panchayat, graduates are highest in Kanjikuzhi (14) panchayat.

Table 5.4 Community wise Educational status – Idukki district

COMMUNIT Y	EDUCATIONAL STATUS									TOT AL
	LITERAT E	PRIMARY	SECOND ARY	HIGHER SECOND	GRADUA TE	POST GRADUA TE	PROFESSI ONAL	OTHERS	ILLITERA TE	
Hill Pulaya	4	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	10	32
	2.0 %	4.0%	4.0%	1.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.0%	16.0 %
Mala Arayan	2	7	3	6	1	1	0	0	1	21

	1.0 %	3.5%	1.5%	3.0%	.5%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	.5%	10.5 %
Mannan	4	4	5	8	2	1	0	1	9	34
	2.0 %	2.0%	2.5%	4.0%	1.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	.5 %	4.5%	17.0 %
Muthuvan	3	10	16	1	0	1	0	0	22	53
	1.5 %	5.0%	8.0%	.5%	0.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.0 %	26.5 %
Ulladan	0	16	9	11	5	0	2	0	3	46
	0.0 %	8.0%	4.5%	5.5%	2.5 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.5%	23.0 %
Urali	1	2	3	1	4	0	0	0	3	14
	.5%	1.0%	1.5%	.5%	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.5%	7.0%
Total	14	47	44	29	12	3	2	1	48	200
	7.0 %	23.5 %	22.0 %	14.5 %	6.0 %	1.5 %	1.0 %	.5 %	24.0 %	100.0 %

The percentage of illiterate family head is higher among the Muthuvan (41%) followed by Hill Pulaya (31%) and Mannan (26%) and the lowest for Mala Arayan (4.7%) tribes of Idukki. More number of graduates belongs to Ulladan Community and there are no graduate family heads among Hill Pulaya and Muthuvan communities. As far as postgraduates are concerned, one each can be found in Muthuvan, Mala Arayan and Mannan Community.

Table 5.5 Educational status -Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	EDUCATIONAL STATUS									Total
		LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGHER	GRADUATE	POST	PROFESSION	OTHERS	ILLITERATE	
	Agali	8	19	13	7	5	2	1	0	45	100
		8%	19%	13%	7%	5%	2%	1%	0.0%	45%	100%
	Malampuzha	5	8	4	4	0	0	0	1	18	40
		12.5%	20%	10%	10%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	45%	100%
	Muthalamada	0	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	57	70
		0.0%	10%	5.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.5%	100%
	Total	13	34	21	13	5	2	1	1	120	210
		6.2%	16.2%	10%	6%	2%	1%	.5%	.5%	57.1%	100%

Among the 210 sample households of Palakkad district, 57.1% of the head of the family are illiterate, 16.2% have primary education, 10% have secondary level education and 6.2% of the head of the family is literate. 81.5% of family heads of Muthalamada are illiterate and 45% of families each from Agali and Malampuzha panchayats has illiterate family heads. Also, postgraduates and graduates can be seen only in Agali grama panchayat.

Table. 5.6 Community wise Educational status Palakkad district

Communit ity	EDUCATIONAL STATUS									TOT AL
	LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDAR	HIGHER	GRADUATE	POST	PROFESSIO	OTHERS	ILLITERAT	
Eravallan	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	29	36
	0.0 %	1.9%	1.4%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	13.8 %	17.1 %
Irular	6	18	12	7	3	1	1	0	40	88
	2.9 %	8.6%	5.7%	3.3 %	1.4 %	.5%	.5%	0.0 %	19.0 %	41.9 %
Kadar	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	12	16
	0.0 %	1.0%	.5%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.7%	7.6%
Kurumba s	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	1.0 %	0.0%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	.5%	1.9%
Maha Malasar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
	0.0 %	.5%	0.0%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.4%	1.9%
Malasar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	14
	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.2%	6.7%
Muduga	3	4	2	3	2	1	0	1	11	27
	1.4	1.9%	1.0%	1.4	1.0	.5%	0.0	.5%	5.2%	12.9

	%			%	%		%			%
Paniyan	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	21
	1.0 %	2.4%	1.0%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.2%	10.0 %
TOTAL	13	34	21	13	5	2	1	1	120	210
	6.2 %	16.2 %	10.0 %	6.2 %	2.4 %	1.0 %	.5 %	.5 %	57.1 %	100.0 %

Education of the head of the family among the tribes in a different Community of Palakkad shows that, out of the total population 17.1% of the tribal households selected from Eravallan Community, among them 13.8% are illiterate. Then 41.9% of the tribal families selected from the Irular Community, in which 19 % are illiterate. Then 7.6% of the tribal family selected from Kadar Community, 5.6% is illiterate. It is 1.9% of tribes selected from Maha Malasar out of that 1.4% are illiterate, and in Kurumbas Community 1% are literate. Then 6.7% of the tribes selected from the Malasar, 6.2 % are illiterate. Then 12.9% of the tribal families selected from the Mudugar in which 5.2% are illiterate. It is 10% of the tribes selected from the Paniya Community out of which 5.2% are illiterate and 2.4% of the head of the family had primary education.

Table 5.7 Educational status Kasaragod district

	PANCHAYAT	EDUCATIONAL STATUS								Total
		LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	HIGHER SECONDARY	GRADUATE	POST GRADUATE	OTHERS	ILLITERATE	
	Badiyadka	5	14	11	13	3	0	0	4	50
		10%	28%	22%	26%	6%	0.0 %	0.0 %	8%	100%

K A S A R	Delampady	6	6	4	15	1	1	1	26	60
		10%	10%	6.7%	25%	1.7 %	1.7 %	1.7 %	43.3 %	100%
	Panathadi	13	16	12	14	3	1	0	21	80
		16.3 %	20%	15%	17.5 %	3.8 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	26.3 %	100%
	Total	24	36	27	42	7	2	1	51	190
		12.6 %	18.9 %	14.2 %	22.1 %	3.7 %	1.1 %	.5 %	26.8 %	100.0 %

Among the 190 sample households of Kasaragod district, 26.8% of the head of the family are illiterate, 22.1% have qualified higher secondary level, 18.9% primary level education, 14.2% have secondary education and 12.6% of the head of the family is literate. Nearly half (43%) of samples of Delampady panchayat and only 8% in Badiyadka panchayat is illiterate. Low literacy in Delampady compared to others is due to the remoteness, lack of transportation facilities and animal attacks in the majority of settlements. Also, there are no postgraduates in Badiyadka panchayat

Table 5.8 Community wise Educational status – Kasaragod district

Communi ty	EDUCATIONAL STATUS								Total
	LITERATE	PRIMARY	SECONDAR	HIGHER	GRADUATE	POST	OTHERS	ILLITERAT	
Koraga	5	13	6	3	1	0	0	3	31
	2.6%	6.8%	3.2%	1.6%	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.6%	16.3%
Kudiya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1%	1.6%

					%	%	%		
Mala	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	12	22
Vettuvan	2.1%	2.6%	.5%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3%	11.6%
					%	%	%		
Marathi	7	15	19	39	6	2	1	30	119
	3.7%	7.9%	10.0	20.5	3.2	1.1	.5%	15.8	62.6%
			%	%	%	%	%	%	
Mavilan	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	15
	3.7%	1.6%	.5%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1%	7.9%
					%	%	%		
Total	24	36	27	42	7	2	1	51	190
	12.6	18.9	14.2	22.1	3.7	1.1	.5	26.8	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

66% of samples from the Koraga Community followed by 54% of Mala Vettuvan and 27% from Mavilan Community are illiterates. Illiterates among the head of family Community wise are least for Koraga (9%) Community. The only 2 postgraduates of Kasargod district belongs to Marathi Community. Among the 7 graduate, 6 belongs to Marathi Community and one graduate is in the Koraga Community. Also, among 42 family heads, who have completed higher secondary level, 7 belongs to the Koraga Community and 93% belongs to Marathi Community.

The highest illiteracy is found in Palakkad district (57.1%), followed by Wayanad (35%), Kasaragod (26.8%) and lastly Idukki (24%) district. As far as the

panchayats are concerned, the lowest literacy is for Muthalamada panchayat. The low literacy rates are observed since only the educational status of the head of the family is considered. While considering the case of Palakkad, they lag in every developmental aspect including education, mainly due to their geographical isolation and a higher concentration of tribal population in these areas. The only Community with 100% literates is the Kurichiyans. A lot of improvements have occurred in the field of education with MRS hostels for remote settlements, “Padanaveedu”, “Gothrasaradi” etc.

5.1.2 RECEIVAL OF EDUCATIONAL GRANTS DURING 2015

Table 5.9 Received any Educational Grant during 2015-17 Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Moopainad	8	27	5	40
		20.0%	67.5%	12.5%	100%
	Noolpuzha	34	51	5	90
		37.8%	56.7%	5.6%	100%
	Thirunelli	26	56	8	90
		28.9%	62.2%	8.9%	100%
Total		68	134	18	220
		30.9%	60.9%	8.2%	100%

Among the 220 samples of Wayanad district, 60.9% of families have received educational grants from government and only 8.2% haven't received any. Moopainad panchayat (12.5%) holds the majority of students who haven't received educational grant followed by Thirunelli panchayat.

Table 5.10 .Community wise Educational Grant – Wayanad district

Community	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Adiya	12	22	6	40
	5.5%	10.0%	2.7%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	20	40	3	63
	9.1%	18.2%	1.4%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	1	4	0	5
	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	16	11	0	27
	7.3%	5.0%	0.0%	12.3%
Paniyan	13	41	5	59
	5.9%	18.6%	2.3%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	4	10	3	17
	1.8%	4.5%	1.4%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	2	6	1	9
	0.9%	2.7%	0.5%	4.1%
Total	68	134	18	220
	30.9%	60.9%	8.2%	100.0%

Every eligible student of Kurichiyan and Mullu Kuruman families are getting educational grants. 2.7% of Adiya respondents, 2.3% of Paniya and 1.4% each of Kattunayakan and Thachanadan Moopan do not receive educational grants. Few students who are enrolled in non-government schools are not given the grants.

Table 5.11 Educational Grant – Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015- 17?			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Adimali	28	40	12	80
		35%	50%	15%	100%
	Kanjikuzhi	24	27	19	70
		34.3%	38.6%	27.1%	100%
	Kanthalloor	17	24	9	50
		34%	48%	18%	100%
Total		69	91	40	200
		34.5%	45.5%	20%	100.0%

Among the 200 samples of Idukki district, 45.5% of the families receive educational grants and 20% of the families do not receive any. Moopainad panchayat (12.5%) holds the majority of students who haven't received educational grant followed by Thirunelli panchayat. Educational grant beneficiary's statistics show that Kanjikuzhi panchayat (27.1%) holds the majority of students who haven't received educational grant followed by Kanthalloor (18%) panchayat and Adimali (15%) panchayat.

Table 5.12 Community wise Educational Grants – Idukki district

COMMUNITIT Y	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
	NOT APPLICABL	YES	NO	

	E			
Hill Pulaya	15	12	5	32
	7.5%	6.0%	2.5%	16.0%
Mala Araya	5	13	3	21
	2.5%	6.5%	1.5%	10.5%
Mannan	15	15	4	34
	7.5%	7.5%	2.0%	17.0%
Muthuvan	10	31	12	53
	5.0%	15.5%	6.0%	26.5%
Ulladan	18	17	11	46
	9.0%	8.5%	5.5%	23.0%
Urali	6	3	5	14
	3.0%	1.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Total	69	91	40	200
	34.5%	45.5%	20.0%	100.0%

Among the tribal communities of Idukki district, it was found that students of Urali (36%) Community does not receive any educational grants, followed by 24% of Ulladans, 23% of Muthuvans and 16% of Hill Pulaya Community.

Table 5.13 Educational Grants – Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Agali	31	58	11	100
		31%	58%	11%	100%
	Malampuzha	0	20	20	40
		0.0%	50%	50%	100%

	Muthalamada	21	43	6	70
		30%	61.4%	8.6%	100%
TOTAL		52	121	37	210
		24.8%	57.6%	17.6%	100.0%

Among the 210 households of Palakkad district, while 57.6 % of families get educational grants 17.6% of them does not. Educational grant beneficiaries of panchayat level Statistics show that 58 % of students of Agali panchayat, 50 % in Malampuzha panchayat and 61.4% in Muthalamada panchayat receives educational grants during 2015-2017. Those who do not receive any form of grant is maximum at Malampuzha panchayat (50%). Majority settlements of Malampuzha are at interior locations. Hence the hostel facility cannot be availed by all due to intake limitations at the hostel.

Table 5.14 Community wise Educational Grants – Palakkad district

Community	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Eravallan	8	25	3	36
	3.8%	11.9%	1.4%	17.1%
Irular	26	49	13	88
	12.4%	23.3%	6.2%	41.9%
Kadar	6	9	1	16
	2.9%	4.3%	.5%	7.6%
Kurumbas	0	4	0	4
	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Maha	2	1	1	4
	1.0%	.5%	.5%	1.9%

Malasar				
Malasar	5	8	1	14
	2.4%	3.8%	.5%	6.7%
Muduga	5	14	8	27
	2.4%	6.7%	3.8%	12.9%
Paniyan	0	11	10	21
	0.0%	5.2%	4.8%	10.0%
TOTAL	52	121	37	210
	24.8%	57.6%	17.6%	100.0%

According to the Table above, the major Community which does not receive any form of a grant for educational purpose is Paniya Community(48%) followed by 30% among Muduga and 26% among Maha Malasar Community. Majority of these communities are settled in Malampuzha panchayat.

Table 5.15 Educational Grants - Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Badiyadka	15	28	7	50
		30%	56%	14%	100%
	Delampady	31	29	0	60
		51.7%	48.3%	0.0%	100%
	Panathadi	28	48	4	80
		35%	60%	5%	100%
Total		74	105	11	190
		38.9%	55.3%	5.8%	100.0%

From the above Table, 55.3 % of the sample households have received educational grants of any kind and only 5.8% of the tribal families do not get any. Educational

grant beneficiaries of grama panchayat level statistics show that 14% of families of Badiyadka panchayath and 5% of families of Panathadi panchayat have failed to receive educational grants in any form. Also, every student of Delampady panchayat is receiving educational grants.

Table 5.16 Community wise Educational Grants – Kasaragod district

Community	HAVE YOU RECIEVED ANY EDUCATIONAL GRANT DURING 2015-17?			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Koraga	12	14	5	31
	6.3%	7.4%	2.6%	16.3%
Kudiya	1	1	1	3
	.5%	.5%	.5%	1.6%
Mala Vettuvan	7	15	0	22
	3.7%	7.9%	0.0%	11.6%
Marati	51	63	5	119
	26.8%	33.2%	2.6%	62.6%
Mavilan	3	12	0	15
	1.6%	6.3%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	74	105	11	190
	38.9%	55.3%	5.8%	100.0%

The Community that comes first with non-receival of grants in Kasaragod district is the Kudiya Community with 33% of respondents and Koraga Community with 16% of sample respondents without getting educational grants. Every eligible student of

Mala Vettuva and Mavilan settlements are obtaining the educational grants in Kasaragod district.

Among the four districts under study, the district with a majority of sample respondents not receiving any form of educational grants belongs to Idukki district(20%) followed by Palakkad (17.6%), Wayanad (8.2%) and Kasaragod(5.5%) districts. As far as the panchayaths are concerned, every eligible student of Delampady panchayat receives grants as per the survey but 50% of students of Malampuzha and 27% of that of Kanjikuzhi do not receive the grants. It was observed that few students of Idukki and Kasaragod who claim that they do not receive educational grants are because they are enrolled in private institutions. Every eligible student of Mala Vettuvan and Mavilan communities of Kasaragod district, Kurumba Community of Palakkad and Kurichiya and Mullu Kuruma communities of Wayanad district are receiving educational grants as per the survey. The Community which does not receive the deserved grant is more in Paniya tribe (47.62%) of Palakkad followed by Urali tribe of Idukki district (35.71%)

5.1.3 TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL GRANTS DURING 2015-17

Table 5.17 Grant Type Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17						Total	
		0	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,4	1,2,3,4		
	Moopainad	13	2	1	0	17	7	40	
		32.5 %	5%	2.5 %	0%	42.5 %	17.5 %	100 %	
	Noolpuzha	39	0	2	0	40	10	90	
		43.3 %	0%	2.2 %	0%	44.4 %	11.1 %	100 %	
	Thirunelli	34	01	0	12	28	15	90	
		38%	1%	0%	13%	31%	17%	100 %	
	Total		86	3	3	12	84	32	220
			39.1 %	1.3 %	1.3 %	5.5 %	38.2 %	14.5 %	100 %

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

Considering Wayanad district, 14.5% of respondents are receiving admission fees, study materials, hostel fees and other facilities from the government; 38.2% of respondents get admission fee, study material and others grants; 5.5% receive only study material and other grants.

Table 5.18 Community wise Grant Type – Wayanad district

Community	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17						Total
	0	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	
Adiya	18	0	0	5	14	3	40
	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	6.4%	1.4%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	23	3	0	3	20	14	63
	10.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	9.1%	6.4%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.5%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	16	0	2	0	7	2	27
	7.3%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	12.3%
Paniyan	18	0	0	1	34	6	59
	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	15.4%	2.7%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	7	0	1	0	7	2	17
	3.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	3.2%	0.9%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	3	0	0	0	2	4	9
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	1.8%	4.1%
Total	86	3	3	12	84	32	220
	39.1%	1.3%	1.3%	5.5%	38.2%	14.5%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

The Community which comes first among those receiving every grant is the Vetta Kuruman (44%) Community followed by the Kattunayakan (22%) and Kurichiyan

(20%) communities; and the lowest for Mullu Kuruman (4.5%) and Adiya (4.5%) communities.

Table 5.19 Grant Type Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17								Total
		0	4	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,3	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	
	Adimali	40	1	1	3	1	1	15	18	80
		47.5%	1.3%	1.3%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%	18.7%	22.5%	100%
	Kanjikuzhi	45	8	3	0	6	0	7	1	70
		62.9%	11.4%	5.7%	0.0%	8.6%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%	100%
	Kanthalloor	28	1	0	0	0	0	15	6	50
		54%	2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4%	30%	12%	100%
Total		113	10	4	3	7	1	37	25	200
		56.5%	5%	2.5%	1.5%	3.5%	0.5%	19.5%	12.5%	100%

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

Among the sample households of Idukki district, 45.5% of the families get the government grant for educational purpose for their children, out of which 19.5% of the households receive admission fee, study material and other grants; 12.5% of the households get admission fee, study material, hostel fee and other grants. Among the tribal households of the Adimali panchayat, 52.5% of the families get the government grant for educational purpose for their children. Out of the 70 tribal

households of the Kanjikuzhi panchayat, 37.1 % of the families get a government grant for educational purpose for their children. Out of the tribal households of the Kanthalloor panchayat, 46 % of families get a government grant for educational purpose for their children.

Table 5.20 Community wise Grant Type – Idukki district

COMMUNITY	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17								Total
	0	4	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,3	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	
Hill Pulaya	20	1	0	0	0	0	9	2	32
	10.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.5 %	1.0%	16.0 %
Mala Araya	8	5	1	1	1	0	3	2	21
	4.0 %	2.5 %	.5%	.5%	.5%	0.0 %	1.5 %	1.0%	10.5 %
Mannan	19	0	1	1	0	1	5	7	34
	9.5 %	0.0 %	.5%	.5%	0.0 %	.5%	2.5 %	3.5%	17.0 %
Muthuvan	24	1	0	1	0	0	13	14	53
	12.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.5 %	7%	26.5 %
Ulladan	31	3	0	0	5	0	7	0	46
	15.5 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.5 %	0.0 %	3.5 %	0.0%	23.0 %
Urali	11	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	14
	5.5 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	.5%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0%	7.0%
Total	113	10	4	3	7	1	37	25	200
	56.5 %	5.0 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	3.5 %	.5%	18.5 %	12.5 %	100.0 %

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

12.5% of households receive all the government aids for educational purposes out of 87 recipients in Idukki district. 26% of Muthuvans receive all the grants, followed by Mannan (20%); and the lowest for Ulladan and Urali families(0% each). 43.5% of respondents among 87 educational aid recipients receive at least one educational aid. The Community with maximum receivers in this particular section is Mala Arayan (62%), followed by Muthuvan (55%) and the lowest for Urali (21%).

Table 5.21 Grant Type Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	TYTPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17							Total
		0	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,4	1,3,4	1,2,3,4	
	Agali	42	5	8	3	14	2	26	100
		42%	5%	8%	3%	14%	2%	25%	100%
	Malampuzha	20	0	0	0	19	0	1	40
		50%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47%	0.0%	2.5%	100%
	Muthalamada	27	0	0	0	33	0	10	70
		38.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0%	47.1%	0.0%	14.3%	100%
	Total	89	5	8	3	66	2	37	210
		42.4%	2.4%	3.8%	1.4%	31.4%	1.0%	17.6%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

Among the total tribal population of the Palakkad district, 57.6% of the families get the government grant for educational purpose for their children. Among the tribal households of the Agali panchayat, 50 % of the families get the government grant for educational purpose for their children. 47 % of the families of Malampuzha and 61% of Muthalamada also receive a government grant for educational purposes.

Table 5.22 Community wise Grant type – Palakkad district

Community	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17							TOTAL
	0	1,2	1,4	2,4	1,2,4	1,3,4	1,2,3,4	
Eravallan	11	0	0	0	23	0	2	36
	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	0.0%	1.0%	17.1%
Irular	39	5	8	3	11	2	20	88
	18.6%	2.4%	3.8%	1.4%	5.2%	1.0%	9.5%	41.9%
Kadar	7	0	0	0	5	0	4	16
	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	1.9%	7.6%
Kurumba	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Maha Malasar	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.9%
Malasar	6	0	0	0	5	0	3	14

	2.9%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.4%	0.0 %	1.4%	6.7%
Mudugar	13	0	0	0	12	0	2	27
	6.2%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.7%	0.0 %	1.0%	12.9%
Paniyan	10	0	0	0	10	0	1	21
	4.%	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.8%	0.0 %	.5%	10.0%
TOTAL	89	5	8	3	66	2	37	210
	42.4	2.4	3.8	1.4	31.4	1.0	17.6	100.0
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

Every eligible student of Kurumba Community receives government grants. 69% of Eravallan, 57% of Malasar, 56% each of Kadar, Malasar and Irular, 52% each of Muduga and Paniya and 25% of Maha Malasars receives at least one form of government support for educational purpose.

Table 5.23 Grant type Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	EDUCATIONAL GRANTS DURING 2015-17						Total
		0	1,2	1,4	1,2,3	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	
	BADIYADKA	22	0	0	0	25	3	50
		44%	0.0 %	0.0%	0.0%	50%	6%	100%
	DELAMPADY	31	0	0	3	23	3	60
		51.7%	0.0 %	0.0%	5%	38.3%	5%	100%
	PANATHADI	32	1	10	0	20	17	80
		40%	1.3 %	12.5 %	0.0%	25%	21.3%	100%
Total		85	1	10	3	68	23	190
		44.7 %	.5%	5.3%	1.6%	36.2 %	12.1%	100.0 %

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

Among the total tribal population of the Kasaragod district, 55.3% of the families get the government grant for educational purpose for their children. 56 % of the families of Badiyadka, 48.3 % of the families of Delampady panchayath and 60% from Panathadi panchayath get the government grant for educational purpose for their children.

Table 5.24 CCommunity wise Grant type – Kasaragod district

Community	TYPE OF GRANT DURING 2015-17						Total
	0	1,2	1,4	1,2,3	1,2,4	1,2,3,4	
Koraga	17	0	0	0	12	2	31
	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	1.1%	16.5%
Kudiya	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Mala Vettuvan	7	0	0	0	12	1	20
	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	.5%	10.6%
Marati	56	0	10	3	37	13	119
	29.8%	0.0%	5.3%	1.6%	19.7%	6.9%	63.3%
Mavilan	3	1	0	0	6	5	15
	1.6%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	2.7%	8.0%
Total	85	1	10	3	68	21	190
	45.2%	.5%	5.3%	1.6%	36.2%	11.2%	100.0%

0-Not Applicable, 1-Admission Fees, 2-Study Material, 3-Hostel Fees, 4- Others.

55% of tribes of Kasaragod receive at least one form of an educational grant. 80% from Malavettuvan, 65% from Malavettuvan, 53% from Marathi, 45% from Koraga

and 33% from Kudiya communities are receiving at least one form of an educational grant.

The district with a majority of students receiving all types of grants from government is Palakkad district (17.60%) followed by Wayanad (14.50%), Idukki and Kasaragod districts. Considering panchayats, the majority is in Agali Panchayath (25%) and the least in Kanjikuzhi panchayat (1.43%). The Community receiving all the grants is highest for Kurumbar (100%) Community of Palakkad district and Vetta Kuruman (44%) Community of Wayanad district.

In many remote settlements of Palakkad and Idukki districts, students tend to discontinue education due to non-availability of enough tribal hostels. Due to non-availability of hostels at the allotted higher secondary schools or colleges, they have to travel great distances and the bus fares could not be afforded in most cases. The system of 'Padanaveedu' and tuitions are conducted successfully only in Wayanad district, but is not available in any other district surveyed

.5.1.4 PARTICIPATION IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS

Table 5.25 Participation in competitive exams Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Moopainad	7	0	33	40
		17.5%	0.0%	82.5%	100%
	Noolpuzha	9	1	80	90
		10.0%	1.1%	88.9%	100%
	Thirunelli	4	4	82	90
		4.4%	4.4%	91.1%	100%
	Total	20	5	195	220
		9.1%	2.3%	88.6 %	100%

88.6% of respondents do not show interest in participating in competitive exams in Wayanad district. None is participating from Moopainad panchayat. Only 1.1% is participating in competitive exams from Noolpuzha panchayat and 4.4% from Thirunelli panchayat.

Table 5.26 Community wise Participation in competitive Exams Wayanad district

Community	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Adiya	2	2	36	40
	0.9%	0.9%	16.4%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	7	0	56	63
	3.2%	0.0%	25.5%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	0	1	4	5
	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	3	1	23	27
	1.4%	0.5%	10.5%	12.3%
Paniyan	2	0	57	59
	0.9%	0.0%	25.9%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	5	0	12	17
	2.3%	0.0%	5.5%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	1	1	7	9
	0.5%	0.5%	3.2%	4.1%
Total	20	5	195	220
	9.1%	2.3%	88.6%	100.0%

From the above Table, it is clear that no one belonging to the Paniyan, Kattunayakan and Thachanadan Moopan are attending competitive examinations in Wayanad district. 20% of Kurichiyan, 11.11% of Vetta Kuruman, 3.7% among Adiya and 3.7% among Mullu Kuruman communities are taking part in various competitive examinations.

Table 5.27 Participation in Competitive Exams Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Adimali	25	4	51	80
		31.3%	5%	63.8%	100%
	Kanjikuzhi	24	2	44	70
		34.3%	2.9%	62.9%	100%
	Kanthalloor	6	0	44	50
		12%	0.0%	88%	100%
	Total	55	6	139	200
			3.00	69.50	100
27.50%		%	%	%	

The survey shows that out of the total samples selected from Idukki, only 3% of tribes are participating in competitive exams. Among the surveyed tribal households participation is highest in Adimali panchayat with 5% followed by 2.9% participation in Kanjikuzhi grama panchayat. Also, no one in Kanthalloor panchayath is participating in competitive exams.

Table 5.28 Community wise Participation in competitive Exams Idukki district

Community	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Hill Pulaya	3	0	29	32
	1.5%	0.0%	14.5%	16.0%
Mala Arayan	5	0	16	21
	2.5%	0.0%	8.0%	10.5%
Mannan	8	3	23	34
	4.0%	1.5%	11.5%	17.0%
Muthuvan	13	1	39	53
	6.5%	.5%	19.5%	26.5%
Ulladan	17	2	27	46
	8.5%	1.0%	13.5%	23.0%
Urali	9	0	5	14
	4.5%	0.0%	2.5%	7.0%
Total	55	6	139	200
	27.5%	3.0%	69.5%	100.0%

From the above Table, it is clear that no respondents belonging to the Hill Pulaya, Mala Araya and Urali communities are attending competitive examinations in Idukki district. 1.5% of Mannan, 1% of Ulladan and 0.5 % among Muthuvan communities are taking part in various competitive examinations.

Table 5.29 Participation in Competitive Exams Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	

	Agali	15	1	84	100
		15%	1%	84%	100%
	Malampuzha	18	1	21	40
		45%	2.5%	52.5%	100%
	Muthalamada	25	2	43	70
		35.7%	2.9%	61.4%	100%
	TOTAL	58	4	148	210
		27.6%	1.9%	70.5%	100.0%

The survey shows that out of the total population, only 1.9% of the scheduled tribes are participating in competitive examinations in Palakkad district and 70.5% do not participate. Among the surveyed tribal households in Agali panchayat, only 1% of the tribes are participating in competitive exams. The percentage of Malampuzha grama panchayat is 2.5% and Muthalamada grama panchayat is 2.9%.

Table 5.30 Community wise Participation in competitive exams Palakkad district

Community	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			TOTAL
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Eravallan	14	1	21	36
	6.7%	.5%	10.0%	17.1%
Irular	16	1	71	88
	7.6%	.5%	33.8%	41.9%
Kadar	5	1	10	16
	2.4%	.5%	4.8%	7.6%
Kurumbas	0	0	4	4
	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%

Maha	1	0	3	4
Malasar	.5%	0.0%	1.4%	1.9%
Malasar	5	0	9	14
	2.4%	0.0%	4.3%	6.7%
Mudugar	9	0	18	27
	4.3%	0.0%	8.6%	12.9%
Paniyan	8	1	12	21
	3.8%	.5%	5.7%	10.0%
TOTAL	58	4	148	210
	27.6%	1.9%	70.5%	100.0%

Data of participation in competitive exams among the tribes of Palakkad shows that, out of the total 210 selected samples, the participation of Kurumbar, Malasar, Maha Malasar and Muduga communities is 0%. One person, each is taking part in competitive examinations from the remaining four communities.

Table 5.31 Participation in Competitive Exams Wayanad district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
	Badiyadka	3	1	46	50
		6%	2%	92%	100%
	Delampady	18	0	42	60
		30%	0.0%	70%	100%
	Panathadi	12	0	68	80
		15%	0.0%	85%	100%
Total		33	1	156	190
		17.4%	0.5%	82.1%	100.0%

The survey shows that out of the surveyed tribal households in Kasaragod district, only 0.5% of the scheduled tribes are participating in competitive exams. Among the

surveyed tribal households in Badiyadka grama panchayat, 2% are participating in competitive exams. None of the tribes is participating in competitive exams in Malampuzha and Panathadi grama panchayats.

Table 5.32 Community wise Participation in Competitive Exams Wayanad district

Community	HAVE YOU PARTICIPATED IN COMPETITIVE EXAMS			Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	YES	NO	
Koraga	1	0	30	31
	5%	0.0%	15.8%	16.3%
Kudiya	1	0	2	3
	.5%	0.0%	1.1%	1.6%
Mala Vettuvan	4	0	18	22
	2.1%	0.0%	9.5%	11.6%
Marati	24	1	94	119
	12.6%	.5%	49.5%	62.6%
Mavilan	3	0	12	15
	1.6%	0.0%	6.3%	7.9%
Total	33	1	156	190
	17.4%	.5%	82.1%	100.0%

NOTE: not applicable implies those houses without persons in the age group of competitive exams.

Participation of the respondents is highest in Idukki district and lowest in Kasaragod district. Only the communities of Vetta Kuruman, Mullu Kurumar, Urali

Kuruma, Adiya of Wayanad; Mannan, Ulladan and Muthuvan of Idukki; Marai tribe of Kasaragod and Irula, Kadar, Eravallan and Paniya of Palakkad district are taking part in competitive examinations. It is clear from the data that the participation of tribes in competitive examinations is very low. Also, only very few from 50% of the selected communities have attended competitive exams. Most of the applicants are not aware of the examinations happening due to lack of communication facilities. The tribes of remote settlements are uninformed about various exam announcements, their application procedures etc. Also, the majority cannot afford to coach at private institutions. The government doesn't provide any free coaching at any of the settlements visited during this study.

5.2 HEALTH

According to the World Health Organization, health is a “state of complete physical, mental, and social well being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” A recent international review pointed out that the health indicators among tribes were poorer than the rest of the population in most countries. The case is not different in India also. As per the report of Tribal health in India by the ministry of tribal affairs, communicable diseases, maternal and child health problems, malnutrition, non-communicable diseases including mental health and addiction are increasing in tribal settlements. Tribes of Kerala are known for their caloric and protein deficiencies.

5.2.1 PERMANENT DISEASE AND HEALTH INSURANCE

1) WAYANAD

Table 5.33 Permanant Disease and Insurance Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
		YES	NO		YES	NO	
	Moopainad	9	31	40	31	9	40
		22.50%	77.50%	100%	77.50%	22.50%	100%
	Noolpuzha	17	73	90	56	34	90
		18.90%	81.10%	100%	62.20%	37.80%	100%
	Thirunelli	30	60	90	71	19	90
		33.30%	66.70%	100%	78.90%	21.10%	100%
	Total	56	164	220	158	62	220
		25.50 %	74.50 %	100 %	71.80 %	28.20 %	100 %

While considering the data on permanent disease and RSBY health insurance cards, while 71.80% of families have health insurance cards, 25.5% of families of Wayanad are affected by permanent diseases. The highest percentage of families with people having the permanent disease (33.30%) and those having health insurance cards (78.9%) is in Thirunelli panchayath followed by Moopainad Panchayath and Noolpuzha panchayath in both cases.

Table 5.34 Community wise Permanant Disease and health insurance Wayanad district

Community	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
	YES	NO		YES	NO	
Adiya	16	24	40	31	9	40
	7.30%	10.90%	18.20%	14.10%	4.10%	18.20 %
Kattunayakan	14	49	63	46	17	63
	6.40%	22.30%	28.60%	20.90%	7.70%	28.60 %
Kurichiyan	0	5	5	5	0	5
	0.00%	2.30%	2.30%	2.30%	0.00%	2.30%
Mullu Kuruman	8	19	27	19	8	27
	3.60%	8.60%	12.30%	8.60%	3.60%	12.30 %
Paniyan	11	48	59	34	25	59
	5%	21.80%	27.30%	15.50%	11.40%	26.80 %
Thachanadan Moopan	4	13	17	17	0	17
	1.80%	5.90%	7.70%	7.70%	0.00%	7.70%
Vetta Kuruman	4	5	9	6	3	9
	1.80%	2.30%	4.10%	2.70%	1.40%	4.10%
Total	56	164	220	158	62	220
	25.50 %	74.10 %	100.00 %	71.80 %	28.20 %	100%

As per the above Community wise data on Wayanad district, everyone samples Kurichiyan Community has insurance cards and none has any permanent illness issues. In addition to Kurichiyan Community, every member of Thachanadan moopan Community is careful in having the insurance cards. This percentage is

lowest for Paniyan Community (58%) and Vetta Kuruman Community (66%); also the case of permanent illness is highest in these two communities in the district

Table 5.35 Permanant disease and Health Insurance – Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
		YES	NO		YES	NO	
	Adimali	27	53	80	49	31	80
		33.80 %	66.30 %	100 %	61.30 %	38.70 %	100%
	Kanjikuzhi	32	38	70	52	18	70
		45.70 %	54.20 %	100 %	74.30 %	25.70 %	100%
	Kanthalloor	18	32	50	36	14	50
		36%	64%	100 %	72%	28%	100%
	TOTAL	77	123	200	137	63	200
		38.50 %	61.50 %	100 %	68.50 %	31.50 %	100.00 %

Considering the data on permanent disease and RSBY health insurance cards in Idukki district, while 68.80% of families have health insurance cards, 38.50% of families are affected by the permanent diseases. The highest percentage of families with people having permanent disease (45.70%) and those having health insurance cards (74.30%), both belong to Kanjikuzhi panchayath; followed by Kanthalloor Panchayath and Adimali panchayath in both cases.

Table 5.36 Community wise Permanant disease and Health Insurance – Idukki district

COMMUNITY	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
	YES	NO		YES	NO	
Hill Pulaya	15	17	32	27	5	32
	7.50 %	8.50 %	16.00 %	13.50 %	2.50 %	16.00 %
Mala Arayan	11	10	21	12	9	21
	5.50 %	5.00 %	10.50 %	6.00 %	4.50 %	10.50 %
Mannan	19	15	34	22	12	34
	9.50 %	7.50 %	17.00 %	11.00 %	6.00 %	17.00 %
Muthuvan	11	42	53	31	22	53
	5.50 %	21%	26.50 %	15.50 %	11.00 %	26.50 %
Ulladan	18	28	46	34	12	46
	9.00 %	14.00 %	23.00 %	17.00 %	6.00 %	23.00 %
Urali	3	11	14	11	3	14
	1.50 %	5.50 %	7.00%	5.50 %	1.50 %	7.00%
Total	77	123	200	137	63	200
	38.50 %	61.50 %	100.00 %	68.50 %	31.50 %	100.00 %

As per the above Community wise data on Wayanad district, everyone samples Kurichiyan Community has insurance cards and none has any permanent illness issues. In addition to Kurichiyan Community, every member of Thachanadan moopan Community is careful in having the insurance cards. This percentage is

lowest for Paniyan Community (58%) and Vetta Kuruman Community (66%); also the case of permanent illness is highest in these two communities in the district.

Table 5.37 Permanent diseases and Health Insurance – Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
		YES	NO		YES	NO	
	Agali	15	85	100	83	17	100
		15%	85%	100%	83%	17%	100%
	Malampuzha	6	34	40	24	16	40
		15%	85%	100%	60%	40%	100%
	Muthalamada	10	60	70	46	24	70
		14.30 %	85.70 %	100%	65.70 %	34.30 %	100%
	Total	31	179	210	153	57	210
		14.80 %	85.20 %	100.00 %	72.90 %	27.10 %	100.00 %

Considering the data on permanent disease and RSBY health insurance cards in Palakkad district, while 72.90% of families have health insurance cards, only 14.80% of families are affected by permanent diseases. Both Agali and Malampuzha has 15% of families with people affected by the permanent disease. The highest percentage of families having health insurance cards (83%), belongs to Agali panchayath; followed by Muthalamada Panchayath and Malampuzha panchayath.

Table 5.38 Community wise Permanent Diseases and Health Insurance – Palakkad district

Community	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		TOTAL	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		TOTAL
	YES	NO		YES	NO	
Eravallan	3	33	36	22	14	36
	1.40%	15.70%	17.10%	10.50%	6.70%	17.10%
Irular	12	76	88	73	15	88
	5.70%	36.20%	41.90%	34.80%	7.10%	41.90%
Kadar	5	11	16	11	5	16
	2.40%	5.20%	7.60%	5.20%	2.40%	7.60%
Kurumbars	0	4	4	4	0	4
	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%	1.90%	0.00%	1.90%
Maha Malasar	0	4	4	2	2	4
	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%	1.00%	1.00%	1.90%
Malasar	2	12	14	11	3	14
	1.00%	5.70%	6.70%	5.20%	1.40%	6.70%
Mudugar	5	22	27	13	14	27
	2.40%	10.50%	12.90%	6.20%	6.70%	12.90%
Paniyan	4	17	21	17	4	21
	1.90%	8.10%	10.00%	8.10%	1.90%	10.00%
TOTAL	31	179	210	153	57	210
	14.80 %	85.20%	100.00 %	72.90%	27.10%	100.00%

From the Community wise data of Palakkad district, samples of Kurumbar and Maha Malasar communities do not have any permanent diseases and 100% samples of Kurumba Community have health insurance cards. The communities having the highest percentage of permanent disease among them is the Kadar and Paniya communities while the communities having the lowest percentage of health insurance bearers is the Mudugar (48.15%) and Maha Malasar (50%) communities.

Table 5.39 Permanent Diseases and Health Insurance – Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
		YES	NO		YES	NO	
	Badiyadka	15	35	50	31	19	50
		30%	70%	100%	62%	38%	100%
	Delampady	16	44	60	51	9	60
		26.70 %	73.30 %	100%	85%	15%	100%
	Panathadi	24	56	80	63	17	80
30%		70%	100%	78.80 %	21.30 %	100%	
Total		55	135	190	145	45	190
		28.90 %	71.10 %	100.00 %	76.30 %	23.70 %	100.00 %

In Kasaragod district, 28.9 % of the schedule tribal families affected by the permanent diseases and 76.30 % of the tribes do not have health insurance.

Among the selected panchayats of Kasaragod district, 30% of tribes in both Panathadi and Delampady panchayath followed by 26.70% in Badiyadka are affected by permanent diseases. Also, 85% of those in Delampady panchayath holds health insurance cards.

Table 5.40 Community wise Permanent Diseases and Health Insurance – Kasaragod district

Community	DO YOU HAVE ANY PERMANENT DISEASE		Total	DO YOU HAVE HEALTH INSURANCE		Total
	YES	NO		YES	NO	
Koraga	7	24	31	18	13	31
	3.70%	12.60%	16.30%	9.50%	6.80%	16.30%
Kudiya	3	0	3	0	3	3
	1.60%	0.00%	1.60%	0.00%	1.60%	1.60%
Mala	6	16	22	14	8	22
Vettuvan	3.20%	8.40%	11.60%	7.40%	4.20%	11.60%
Marati	36	83	119	99	20	119
	18.90%	43.70%	62.60%	52.10%	10.50%	62.60%
Mavilan	3	12	15	14	1	15
	1.60%	6.30%	7.90%	7.40%	0.50%	7.90%
Total	55	135	190	145	45	190
	28.90%	71.10%	100.00%	76.30%	23.70%	100.00%

The survey shows that 76.30% of the tribal's in Kasaragod district has health insurance cards and 28.90% of them are permanently ill. Among them, 93.33% of Mavilans have health insurance cards and none of Kudiya members has the same. Considering the case of permanent illness, all the surveyed households of Kudiya Community has members with permanent illness and it is lowest among the Mavilan Community (30%)

It was observed that permanent disease exists more in Idukki district, followed by Kasaragod district and the least in Palakkad district. While considering the panchayath, the highest rate of permanent disease was found in Kanjikuzhi panchayath (45.70%) followed by Adimali (33.80%) and Thirunelli panchayat (33.30%). The lowest rate of permanent illness can be found in Muthalamada (14.30%), Agali (15%) and Malampuzha (15%) districts. None of the Kurichiyan,

Kurumbar and Maha Malasar families visited reported any permanent illness and every Kudiya family visited had permanently ill members.

Considering those districts having health insurance cards, Kasaragod comes first with 76.30% of tribes having them followed by 72.90% of Palakkad district, 71.80% of Wayanad district and 68.50% in Idukki district. In case of the selected panchayaths, the panchayath with the highest number of families having insurance cards is Delampady panchayat (85%) followed by Agali (83%) panchayat and the lowest is in Malampuzha (60%) and Adimali (61.30%) panchayats. Every Kurichiyan, Kurumbar and Thachanadan Moopan families have health insurance cards; whereas, none of the visited Kudiya families had.

Many health insurance cards were expired due to the unawareness regarding the dates for its renewal. Ignorance of the existence of insurance cards is another reason. Medical camps are occasionally conducted by the health department in the majority of settlements. The increase in the permanent illness, more likely lifestyle diseases is due to the change in their pattern of lifestyle, good gathering etc.

5.2.2 TOBACCO USAGE

Table 5.41 Tobacco Usage – Wayanad district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	TOBACCO USAGE		Total
		YES	NO	
	Moopainad	26 65.0%	14 35.0%	40 100%
	Noolpuzha	33 36.7%	57 63.3%	90 100%
	Thirunelli	73 81.1%	17 18.9%	90 100%
Total		132	88	220
		60.0%	40.0%	100%

60% of the sample households in Wayanad district is using tobacco products. The usage is highest in Thirunelli panchayath (81.1%) and the lowest in Noolpuzha panchayath (36.70%).

Table 5.42 Community wise Tobacco Usage – Wayanad district

Community	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		Total
	YES	NO	
Adiya	35	5	40
	15.9%	2.3%	18.2%
Kattunayakan	38	25	63
	17.3%	11.4%	28.6%
Kurichiyan	1	4	5
	0.5%	1.8%	2.3%
Mullu Kuruman	5	22	27
	2.3%	10.0%	12.3%
Paniyan	37	22	59
	16.8%	10.0%	26.8%
Thachanadan Moopan	10	7	17
	4.5%	3.2%	7.7%
Vetta Kuruman	6	3	9
	2.7%	1.4%	4.1%
Total	132	88	220
	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%

According to the data collected, tobacco usage is highest among Adiya (87.50%) followed by Vetta Kuruman Community (66.67%) and is the lowest among Mullu Kuruman(18.25%) and Kurichiyan (20%) communities.

Table 5.43 Tobacco Usage – Idukki district

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	TOBACCO USAGE		Total
		YES	NO	
	Adimali	51	29	80
		63.75%	36.25%	100.00%
	Kanjikuzhi	29	41	70
		41.43%	58.57%	100.00%
	Kanthalloor	33	17	50
		66%	34%	100%
TOTAL		113	87	200
		57%	44%	100%

Tobacco usage among tribes of Idukki district was found to be 57% from among 200 sample households. The usage is highest in Kanthalloor panchayath (66%), followed by Adimali panchayath (63.75)

Table 5.44 Community wise Tobacco Usage– Idukki district

Community	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		Total
	YES	NO	
Hill Pulaya	22	10	32
	11.00%	5.00%	16.00%
Mala Arayan	6	15	21
	3.00%	7.50%	10.50%
Mannan	20	14	34
	10.00%	7.00%	17.00%
Muthuvan	39	14	53
	19.50%	7.00%	26.50%
Ulladan	19	27	46
	9.50%	13.50%	23.00%
Urali	7	7	14
	3.50%	3.50%	7.00%
Total	113	87	200
	57.00%	44.00%	100.00%

Among the selected tribal communities in Idukki district, usage of tobacco is highest among Muthuvan Community (73.58%), followed by Hill Pulaya Community (68.75%) and is the lowest for Mala Arayan Community (28.57%).

Table 5.45 Community wise Tobacco Usage– Palakkad district

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		Total
		YES	NO	
	Agali	84	16	100
		84%	16%	100%
	Malampuzha	23	17	40
		57.5%	42.5%	100%
	Muthalamada	44	26	70
		62.9%	37.1%	100%
	Total	151	59	210
		71.9%	28.1%	100.0%

Around 70% of sample respondents are using tobacco products, as per the survey in Palakkad district. It is high in Agali panchayath (84%) and lowest in Malampuzha (57.5%), as displayed in the above Table.

Table 5.46 Community wise Tobacco Usage– Palakkad district

Community	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
Eravallan	24	12	36
	11.4%	5.7%	17.1%
Irular	74	14	88
	35.2%	6.7%	41.9%

Kadar	9	7	16
	4.3%	3.3%	7.6%
Kurumbas	4	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Maha Malasar	3	1	4
	1.4%	.5%	1.9%
Malasar	8	6	14
	3.8%	2.9%	6.7%
Mudugar	13	14	27
	6.2%	6.7%	12.9%
Paniyan	16	5	21
	7.6%	2.4%	10.0%
TOTAL	151	59	210
	71.9%	28.1%	100.0%

Tobacco consumption among the tribes in Palakkad shows that, out of the total 210 samples, 1.9% were Kurumbars Community, and every visited Kurumbars (100%) were consuming tobacco, followed by 84% of Irulars. The usage of tobacco is lowest among Mudugars (48.15%) as per the survey.

4) KASARAGOD

Table 5.47 Tobacco Usage -Kasaragod district

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		Total
		YES	NO	
	Badiyadka	22	28	50
		44%	56%	100%
	Delampady	37	23	60
		61.7%	38.3%	100%

	Panathadi	48	32	80
		60%	40%	100%
Total		107	83	190
		56.3%	43.7%	100.0%

56.3% of the tribal families in Kasaragod district reported using tobacco products. Tobacco usage is highest in Delampady panchayath (61.7%), followed by 60% among the tribes of Panathadi and 44% of respondents of Badiyadka Grama panchayat.

Table 5.48 Community wise Tobacco Usage Kasaragod district

Community	DO YOU USE TOBACCO		Total
	YES	NO	
Koraga	20	11	31
	10.5%	5.8%	16.3%
Kudiya	3	0	3
	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Mala Vettuvan	20	2	22
	10.5%	1.1%	11.6%
Marati	58	61	119
	30.5%	32.1%	62.6%
Mavilan	6	9	15
	3.2%	4.7%	7.9%
Total	107	83	190
	56.3%	43.7%	100.0%

The Community wise data on tobacco usage indicates that tobacco usage is maximum in Kudiya (100%) and Mala Vettuvan (90.91%) communities and the lowest in Mavilan Community (40%).

The increased tobacco and alcohol usage has a direct impact on backwardness in the socio-economic and educational status among the tribes. Generally, aged people are more addicted to tobacco usage, but in some settlements regardless of age and gender, especially in Paniya and Kattunayakan settlements, all are using tobacco. They consider the use of tobacco is their part of their lifestyle. Among the four districts, tobacco usage is maximum in Palakkad district (71.90%), followed by Wayanad (60%), Idukki (57%), and least in Kasaragod district (56.30%). As far as the panchayat data is considered, maximum tobacco usage is in Agali grama panchayat (84.10%) followed by Thirunelli panchayat (81%) and the least in Noolpuzha panchayat (36.70%). As per the collected data, tobacco usage is maximum among Kudiya and Kurumbar settlements, while Mullu Kuruman (18.52%) and Kurichiyan (20%) are less involved in using tobacco compared to any other communities.

VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

Social security is defined in I.L.O conventions and UN instruments as a basic human right. According to I.L.O “Social security is the protection that society provides to individuals and households to ensure access to health care and to guarantee income security, particularly in case of old age, unemployment, sickness, invalidity, work injury, maternity or loss of a breadwinner. The possession of ration cards, identity cards, Aadhar cards and pension schemes among tribes in the four selected districts is discussed in this chapter.

6.1 RATION CARD

1) WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 6.1 RATION CARD WAYANAD district

WAYANAD	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE RATION CARD		Total
		YES	NO	
		33	7	40
	Moopainad	82.50%	17.50%	100%
		84	6	90
	Noolpuzha	93.30%	6.70%	100%
		88	2	90
	Thirunelli	97.80%	2.20%	100%
		205	15	220
Total		93.18%	6.82%	100%

The Table gives information about ration card holders of Wayanad district. 93.20% of families have a ration card in Wayanad. The highest belongs to Thirunelli panchayat (97.8%) followed by 93.3%.in Noolpuzha and 82.5% of households of Moopainad panchayat. The respondents who have applied for ration card and waiting for the same comes under 6.82%.

Table 6.2 Community wise RATION CARD - WAYANAD district

Community	RATION CARD		Total
	YES	NO	
Adiya	40	0	40
	18.20%	0.00%	18.20%
Kattunayakan	56	7	63
	25.50%	3.20%	29.10%
Kurichiyan	5	0	5
	2.30%	0.00%	2.30%
Mullu Kuruman	27	0	27
	12.30%	0.00%	12.30%
Paniyan	52	7	59
	23.60%	3.20%	26.80%
Thachanadan Moopan	16	1	17
	7.30%	0.50%	7.70%
Vetta Kuruman	9	0	9
	4.10%	0.00%	4.10%
Total	205	15	220
	93.20%	6.80%	100.00%

Every family belonging to Adiya, Kurichiyan, Mullu Kuruman and Vetta Kuruman have a ration card. 7 families each in Kattunayakan and Paniyan communities and

one family of Thachanadan Moopan Community do not have a ration card. 4 families of Paniyan belong to Jaihind colony, where addiction to alcohol is severe.

2) IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 6.3 RATION CARD IDUKKI

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	RATION CARD		Total
		YES	NO	
	Adimali	73	7	80
		91.3%	8.8%	100.0%
	Kanjikuzhi	69	1	70
		98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
	Kanthalloor	47	3	50
		94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
	Total	189	11	200
		94.5%	5.5%	100.0%

94.50% of the surveyed households possess ration card in Idukki district. The panchayat wise data of ration cards reveals that Adimali panchayat occupies maximum families (8.8%) without ration card, followed by 6% of families in Kanthalloor panchayat and 1.4% in Kanjikuzhi panchayat.

Table 6.4 Community wise RATION CARD IDUKKI

Community	RATION CARD		Total
	YES	NO	
Hill Pulaya	31	1	32
	15.5%	.5%	16.0%
Mala Arayan	21	0	21
	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%
Mannan	32	2	34

	16.0%	1.0%	17.0%
Muthuvan	46	7	53
	23.0%	3.5%	26.5%
Ulladan	45	1	46
	22.5%	.5%	23.0%
Urali	14	0	14
	7.0%	0.0%	7.0%
Total	189	11	200
	94.50%	5.50%	100.0%

Every selected family of Mala Araya and Urali communities have a ration card. Community wise data of ration card information shows that largest number of families with non-possession of ration card is in Muthuvan Community (13.21%), followed by Mannan (5.88%), Hill Pulaya (3.13%) and Ulladan communities (2.17%).

Table 6.5 RATION CARD - PALAKKAD

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	RATION CARD		Total	
		YES	NO		
	Agali	96	4	100	
		96%	4%	100%	
	Malampuzha	38	2	40	
		95%	5%	100%	
	Muthalamada	57	13	70	
		81.4%	18.6%	100%	
	TOTAL		191	19	210
			91.0%	9%	100.0%

Among the tribal population of Palakkad district, the ration card holders constitute 91% among 210 selected households. The highest concentration of families without ration card is in Muthalamada panchayat (81.40%) followed by Malampuzha panchayat (5%) and Agali panchayat (4%).

Table 6.6 Community wise RATION CARD - PALAKKAD

Community	RATION CARD		TOTAL
	YES	NO	
Eravallan	26	10	36
	12.4%	4.8%	17.1%
Irular	83	5	88
	39.5%	2.4%	41.9%
Kadar	15	1	16
	7.1%	0.5%	7.6%
Kurumbas	4	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Maha Malasar	4	0	4
	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
Malasar	12	2	14
	5.7%	1.0%	6.7%
Mudugar	26	1	27
	12.4%	.5%	12.9%
Paniyan	21	0	21
	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%
Total	191	19	210
	91.0%	9%	100.0%

Every visited family of Kurumbar, Paniya and Maha Malasar communities have ration cards. 27% of Eravallan and 14% of Malasar families do not have ration cards. There are many Eravallan families which are landless and homeless without any basic social security measures in Muthalamada panchayat.

Table 6.7 RATION CARD KASARAGOD

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	RATION CARD		Total
		YES	NO	
	Badiyadka	43	7	50
		86%	14%	100%
	Delampady	56	4	60
		93.3%	6.7%	100%
	Panathadi	72	8	80
		90%	10%	100%
Total		171	19	190
		90.0%	10.0%	100.0%

10% of tribes of Kasargod district do not possess ration card as per the survey. The highest non-possession is at Badiyadka panchayat (14%), followed by Panathadi panchayat (10%) and Delampady panchayat (6.7%).

Table 6.8 Community wise RATION CARD – KASARAGOD

Community	RATION CARD		Total
	YES	NO	
Koraga	27	4	31
	14.20%	2.10%	16.30%
Kudiya	2	1	3
	1.10%	0.50%	1.60%
Mala	17	5	22
Vettuvan	8.90%	2.60%	11.60%
Marati	111	8	119
	58.40%	4.20%	62.60%
Mavilan	14	1	15
	7.40%	0.50%	7.90%
Total	171	19	190
	90.00%	10.00%	100.00%

The Community wise information shows that Mavilan (93.33%) and Marathi (93.28%) communities have the highest number of families possessing ration cards in Kasaragod district. Non-possession of ration card is highest among Kudiya

Non-possession of ration cards is maximum in Kasaragod district (10%) followed by 9% in Palakkad 6.82% in Wayanad and 5.50% in Idukki districts. Comparing the panchayat wise data highest number of families having ration card belongs to Kanjikuzhi (98.60%) and Thirunelli (97.80%) panchayaths; whereas the lowest belongs to Muthalamada (81.40%) and Moopainad (82.50%) panchayaths.

Considering the Community wise data the communities with every family having a ration card is as follows: Adiya, Kurichiyan, Mullu Kuruman and Vetta Kuruman families of Wayanad district; Mala Araya and Urali families of Idukki district; and Kurumbar and Paniya families of Palakkad district. No Community from Kasaragod has 100% ration card possession. The Community with the lowest percentage of families without ration cards is Kudiya Community of Kasaragod and Eravallan Community of Palakkad district. Most of the non-possession of ration cards is due to non-renewal of the cards.

6.2 TYPE OF RATION CARD

Table 6.9 RATION CARD TYPE WAYANAD

	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF RATION CARD				Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	
WAYANAD	Moopainad	6	0	0	34	40
		15%	0%	0%	85%	100%
	Noolpuzha	6	0	3	81	90
		6.67%	0.00%	3.33%	90.00%	100.00%
	Thirunelli	2	3	2	83	90

		2.22%	3.33%	2.22%	92.22%	100.00%
Total	14	3	5	198	220	
	6.36%	1.36%	2.27%	90.00%	100.00%	

From the Table above, it is clear that 90% of families among 220 samples possess AAY cards, 2.27% of families are in possession of BPL cards, 1.36% has APL cards and ration card is not applicable to the remaining 6.36% of families. Thirunelli panchayat has the major share of AAY families (92.22%) and APL families (3.33%), while the BPL families are more in Noolpuzha panchayat (3.33%). Also, APL ST families exist only in Thirunelli panchayat.

Table 6.10 Community wise RATION CARD TYPE WAYANAD

Community	TYPE OF RATION CARD				Total
	NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	
Adiya	0	0	0	40	40
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.20%	18.20%
Kattunayakan	7	0	0	56	63
	3.20%	0.00%	0.00%	25.50%	29.10%
Kurichiyan	0	3	1	1	5
	0.00%	1.40%	0.50%	0.50%	2.30%
Mullu Kuruman	0	0	2	25	27
	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	11.40%	12.30%
Paniyan	7	0	1	51	59
	3.20%	0.00%	0.50%	23.20%	26.80%
Thachanadan Moopan	1	0	0	16	17
	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	7.30%	7.70%
Vetta Kuruman	0	0	0	9	9
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%
Total	15	3	4	198	220
	6.80%	1.40%	1.80%	90.00%	100.00%

Considering the Community wise ration card type, 90% of respondents have AAY card and 1.80% respondents have BPL card and rest 1.40% have APL card. Interestingly 3 Kurichiyan families, ie, 60% among Kurichiyan samples, in Thirunelli grama panchayat only have APL card. One family each from Kurichiyan and Paniyan communities and 2 families of Mullu Kuruman Community have BPL cards. AAY cards are more in Adiya, Vetta Kuruman, Thachanadan Moopan and Kattunayakan communities.

2) IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 6.11 RATION CARD TYPE IDUKKI

TYPE OF RATION CARD					
PANCHAYAT	NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	TOTAL
Adimali	7	5	1	67	80
	8.80%	6.30%	1.30%	83.80%	100.00%
Kanjikuzhi	0	10	0	60	70
	0.00%	14.30%	0.00%	85.70%	100.00%
Kanthalloor	2	0	1	47	50
	4.00%	0.00%	2.00%	94.00%	100.00%
Total	9	15	2	174	200
	4.50%	7.50%	1.00%	87.00%	100.00%

87% of families of Idukki district have AAY cards. While considering the panchayats, majority of AAY cards are in Kanthalloor panchayat (94%) and lowest in Adimali panchayat (83.8%). APL cards are more in Kanjikuzhi (10) and Adimali (5) panchayats. One BPL cardholder each is found in Adimali and Kanthalloor panchayats.

Table 6.12 Community wise RATION CARD TYPE - IDUKKI

TYPE OF RATION CARD					
Community	NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	TOTAL
Hill Pulaya	1	0	1	30	32
	.5%	0.0%	.5%	15.0%	16.0%
Mala Arayan	0	5	1	15	21
	0.0%	2.5%	.5%	7.5%	10.5%
Mannan	2	2	0	30	34
	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	15.0%	17.0%
Muthuvan	6	1	0	46	53
	3.0%	.5%	0.0%	23.0%	26.5%
Ulladan	0	6	0	40	46
	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	20.0%	23.0%
Urali	0	1	0	13	14
	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	6.5%	7.0%
Total	9	15	2	174	200
	4.5%	7.5%	1.0%	87.0%	100.0%

Community wise data on the type of ration card in Idukki district reveals that the maximum number of APL cardholders can be seen in Mala Araya (23.81%) and Ulladan (13.04%) communities. No APL cardholders can be seen in Hill Pulaya Community. One each family having BPL card is in Hill Pulaya and Mala Araya communities. Percentage of AAY families is more in Hill Pulaya (93.75%) and Urali (92.86%) communities.

3) PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 6.13 RATION CARD TYPE PALAKKAD

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF RATION CARD				Total
		NOT				
		APPLICABLE				
		4	0	1	95	100
	Agali	4%	0.00%	1%	95%	100%
	Malampuzha	2	0	1	37	40
		5%	0.00%	2.50%	92.50%	100%
	Muthalamada	13	2	1	54	70
		18.60%	2.90%	1.40%	77.10%	100%
	TOTAL		19	2	3	186
		9%	1.00%	1.40%	88.60%	100.00%

AAY cardholders form 88.6% of the ST population of Palakkad. 1% of the scheduled tribes in Palakkad has APL card and 1.4% have BPL cards. The only 2 families with APL card is in Muthalamada panchayat and one BPL family each can be found in all three selected panchayats. While considering the panchayats, majority of AAY cards are in Agali panchayat (95%) and lowest in Muthalamada panchayat (77.10%).

Table 6.14 Community wise RATION CARD TYPE - PALAKKAD

TYPE OF RATION CARD					
Community	NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAV	TOTAL
Eravallan	10	1	1	24	36
	4.80%	0.50%	0.50%	11.40%	17.10%
Irular	5	0	1	82	88
	2.40%	0.00%	0.50%	39%	41.90%
Kadar	1	1	0	14	16
	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	6.70%	7.60%
Kurumbars	0	0	0	4	4
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%
Maha Malasar	0	0	0	4	4
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	1.90%
Malasar	2	0	0	12	14
	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.70%	6.70%
Mudugar	1	0	1	25	27
	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	11.90%	12.90%
Paniyan	0	0	0	21	21
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%
TOTAL	19	2	3	186	210
	9%	1.00%	1.40%	88.60%	100.00%

Only Kadar and Eravallan communities (one each) have AAY cards. Also, one family each has BPL cards in Eravallan, Irular and Muduga Community. Every surveyed family of Paniyan, Malasar, Maha Malasar, Kurumbar have AAY cards only in Palakkad district.

4) KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 6.15 RATION CARD TYPE - KASARAGOD

KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF RATION CARD				Total
		NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	
	Badiyadka	7	3	6	34	50
		17%	6%	12%	68%	100%
	Delampady	4	1	5	50	60
		6.7%	1.7%	8.3%	83.3%	100%
	Panathadi	8	2	6	64	80
		10%	2.5%	7.5%	80%	100%
Total		19	6	17	148	190
		10.0%	3.2%	8.9%	77.9%	100.0%

As per the data collected from Kasaragod district, 10% of the households do not have the ration card, 3.2% have APL cards, 8.9% have AAY cards and the remaining 77.9% of families have AAY cards. Delampady panchayat (83.3%) has more households with AAY cards. Badiyadka panchayat has more houses with BPL cards (12%) and APL cards (6%) while comparing with other panchayats.

Table 6.16 Community wise RATION CARD TYPE - KASARAGOD

TYPE OF RATION CARD					
Community	NOT APPLICABLE	APL	BPL	AAY	TOTAL
	E				
Koraga	4	0	1	26	31
	2.10%	0.00%	0.50%	13.70%	16.30%
Kudiya	1	1	0	1	3
	0.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.50%	1.60%

Mala	5	0	2	15	22
Vettuvan	2.60%	0.00 %	1.10 %	7.90%	11.60%
Marati	8	5	14	92	119
	4.20%	2.60 %	7.40 %	48.40 %	62.60%
Mavilan	1	0	0	14	15
	0.50%	0.00 %	0.00 %	7.40%	7.90%
Total	19	6	17	148	190
	10.00%	3.20 %	8.90 %	77.90 %	100.00 %

In Kasaragod district, one Kudiya family and 5 families from Marati Community have APL card. Also, one Koraga family, 2 Mala Vettuvan families and 14 families from Marati Community have BPL cards. Percentages of AAY families are more in Mavilan (93.33%) and Koraga (83.87%) communities. Marati Community has more houses with BPL cards (11.76%).

The data on the four selected districts indicates that AAY cards are more in Wayanad district (90%), followed by Palakkad district (88.60%) and the least in Kasaragod district (77.90%). APL holders are more in Idukki district (7.50%) and least in Palakkad district (1%). Considering the BPL families, more of them are in Kasaragod district (8.90%) and least in Idukki district (1%). Majority of APL families are in Kanjikuzhy panchayat (14.30%), Adimali (6.30%) and Badiyadka (6%) panchayats; while Moopainad, kanthalloor, Agali and Malampuzha,

Panchayats do not have APL cardholders. BPL cardholders are more in Baiyadka (12%) and Delampadi (8.30%) whereas, Kanjikuzhi and Moopaina panchayat do not have any belonging to these categories. AAY cards are more in Kanthalloor (94%), Malampuzha (92.50%) and Thirunelli (92.22%) panchayats and least in Adimali (67%) and Badiyaka (68%) panchayats.

The APL card holding communities are Kurichiyan(60%) of Wayanad district, Kudiya (33%) and Marathi (4.20%) communities of Kasaragod, Kadar (6.25%) and Eravallan (2.78%) communities of Palakkad district and every Community of Idukki except Hill Pulaya with the majority from Mala Arayan (23.81%) and Ullaan (13.04%) communities. Majority of BPL card holding communities belong to Marathi (11.76%) Community of Kasaragod. Considering the AAY cardholders, 100% AAY possessing communities are Kurumbar, Maha Malasar and Paniya communities of Palakkad district and Vetta Kurumar and Adiya communities of Wayanad district; and the least is among Kurichiyans (20%) of Wayanad.

6.3 AADHAR CARD AND IDENTITY CARD

1) WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 6.17 AADHAR AND ID CARD WAYANAD

	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD			DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
		YES	NO	TOTAL	YES	NO	TOTAL
	Moopainad	40	0	40	38	2	40
		100%	0.00%	100%	95.00%	5.00%	100%
	Noolpuzha	89	1	90	88	2	90
		98.90%	1.10%	100%	97.80%	2.20%	100%
	Thirunelli	86	4	90	85	5	90

W A Y A		95.60 %	4.40 %	100%	94.40 %	5.60 %	100%
Total		215	5	220	211	9	220
		97.73 %	2.27 %	100%	95.90 %	4.10 %	100%

According to the data above, while 97.73% of sample respondents have Aadhar card, only 95.90% have Identity cards in Wayanad district. 100% of respondents of Moopainad panchayat have Aadhar cards and considering the case of identity card, the highest is at Noolpuzha panchayat (97.80%). The lowest number of both Aadhar card and identity cardholders is at Thirunelli panchayat (95.60% and 94.40%).

Table 6.18 Community wise AADHAR AND ID CARD - WAYANAD

Communit y	AADHAR CARD			IDENTITY CARD		
	YES	NO	Total	YES	NO	Total
Adiya	39	1	40	39	1	40
	17.70%	0.50%	18.20%	17.70%	0.50%	18.20%
Kattunayakan	60	3	63	60	3	63
	27.30%	1.50%	28.60%	27.30%	1.40%	28.60%
Kurichiyan	5	0	5	5	0	5
	2.30%	0.00%	2.30%	2.30%	0.00%	2.30%
Mullu Kuruman	27	0	27	26	1	27
	12.30%	0.00%	12.30%	11.80%	0.50%	12.30%
Paniyan	58	1	59	55	4	59
	26.40%	0.50%	26.80%	25.00%	1.80%	26.80%
Thachanadan Moopan	17	0	17	17	0	17
	7.70%	0.00%	7.70%	7.70%	0.00%	7.70%
Vetta	9	0	9	9	0	9

Kuruman	4.10%	0.00%	4.10%	4.10%	0.00%	4.10%
Total	215	5	220	211	9	220
	97.73 %	2.27 %	100.00 %	95.90 %	4.10 %	100.00 %

Every surveyed Kurichian, Mullu Kuruman, Thachanadan Moopan and Vetta Kuruman respondents have Aadhar card. The Community with the majority of respondents without Aadhar cards is Kattunayakan tribe. All Kurichian, Thachanadan Moopan and Vetta Kuruman respondents have identity card also, but some respondents in Kattunayakan, Paniya, Adiya and Mullu Kuruman do not have an identity card. The majority of non-holders of Aadhar cards in Wayanad district belongs to Paniyan Community (6.78%), Kattunayakan Community (4.76%) and Mullu Kuruman Community (3.70%).

2) IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 6.19 AADHAR AND ID CARD - IDUKKI

IDUKKI	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD		Total	DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		Total
		YES	NO		YES	NO	
	Adimali	78	2	80	78	2	80
		97.50 %	2.50 %	100%	97.50 %	2.50 %	100%
	Kanjikuzhi	70	0	70	70	0	70
		100%	0.00 %	100%	100%	0.00 %	100%
	Kanthalloor	50	0	50	50	0	50
		100%	0.00 %	100%	100%	0.00 %	100%
	TOTAL	198	2	200	198	2	200
		99%	1%	100.00 %	99%	1%	100.00 %

The survey shows that 99% of tribes in Idukki district have Aadhar card and Identity cards. 100% of the Schedule tribe families in Kanjikuzhy and Kanthalloor possess Aadhar card and Identity cards. In Adimali grama panchayat, 2.50% percentage of the ST families do not have Aadhar card and Identity card.

Table 6.20 Community wise AADHAR AND ID CARD – IDUKKI

Community	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD			DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
	YES	NO	Total	YES	NO	Total
Hill Pulaya	32	0	32	32	0	32
	16.00%	0.00%	16.00%	16.00%	0.00%	16.00%
Mala Arayan	21	0	21	21	0	21
	10.50%	0.00%	10.50%	10.50%	0.00%	10.50%
Mannan	33	1	34	34	0	34
	16.50%	0.50%	17.00%	17.00%	0.00%	17.00%
Muthuvan	52	1	53	51	2	53
	26.00%	0.50%	26.50%	25.50%	1.00%	26.50%
Ulladan	46	0	46	46	0	46
	23.00%	0.00%	23.00%	23.00%	0.00%	23.00%
Urali	14	0	14	14	0	14
	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%	7.00%	0.00%	7.00%
TOTAL	198	2	200	198	2	200
	99.00 %	1.00 %	100.00 %	99.00 %	1.00 %	100.00 %

While considering the Community scenario, except Mannan and Muthuvan tribal communities, every other Community have 100% Aadhar card and in case of Identity cards, all communities except the Muthuvans possess identity cards, as per the survey.

3) PALAKKAD DISTRICT

Table 6.21 AADHAR AND ID CARD PALAKKAD

	PANCHAYAT	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD			DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
		YES	NO	Total	YES	NO	Total
PALAKKAD	Agali	100	0	100	99	1	100
		100%	0.00 %	100%	99%	1%	100%
	Malampuzha	40	0	40	40	0	40
		100%	0.00 %	100%	100%	0.00 %	100%
	Muthalamada	69	1	70	69	1	70
		98.60 %	1.40 %	100%	98.60 %	1.40 %	100%
	TOTAL	209	1	210	208	2	210
		99.50 %	0.50 %	100.00 %	99.00 %	1.00 %	100.00 %

The survey shows that 99.50% of tribes in Palakkad district has the Aadhar card and 99% of them has Identity card. 100% of the Schedule tribe families in Agali and Malampuzha possess Aadhar card. In Muthalamada grama panchayat, one household among the 70 surveyed households does not possess Aadhar card. Also, 100% of the Schedule tribe families in Malampuzha panchayat possess Identity card. In Agali grama panchayat and in Muthalamada, one family each do not have an Identity card.

Table 6.22 Community wise AADHAR AND ID CARD - PALAKKAD

DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD				DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD			
Communi ty	YES	NO	TOTA L	Communit y	YES	NO	TOTA L
Eravallan	35	1	36	Eravallan	35	1	36
	16.70 %	0.50 %	17.10%		16.70 %	0.50 %	17.10%
Irular	88	0	88	Irular	88	0	88
	41.90 %	0.00 %	41.90%		41.90 %	0.00 %	41.90%
Kadar	16	0	16	Kadar	16	0	16
	7.60%	0.00 %	7.60%		7.60%	0.00 %	7.60%
Kurumbas	4	0	4	Kurumbar	4	0	4
	1.90%	0.00 %	1.90%		1.90%	0.00 %	1.90%
Maha Malasar	4	0	4	Mahamalas ar	4	0	4
	1.90%	0.00 %	1.90%		1.90%	0.00 %	1.90%
Malasar	14	0	14	Malasar	14	0	14
	6.70%	0.00 %	6.70%		6.70%	0.00 %	6.70%
Mudugar	27	0	27	Mudugar	26	1	27
	12.90 %	0.00 %	12.90%		12.40 %	0.50 %	12.90%
Paniyan	21	0	21	Paniya	21	0	21
	10.00 %	0.00 %	10.00%		10.00 %	0.00 %	10.00%
TOTAL	209	1	210	TOTAL	208	2	210
	99.50 %	0.50 %	100.00 %		99.00 %	1.00 %	100.00 %

As per the Table above, only 0.50% of respondents do not have an Aadhar card. This 0.50% is occupied by the Eravallan Community of Palakkad district. Rest of the communities of Palakkad possess Aadhar card. Considering those communities of Palakkad district without identity card; except the Eravallan and Mudugar communities, every other Community possess identity cards.

4) KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 6.23 AADHAR AND ID CARD - KASARAGOD

		DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD		DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
KASARAGOD	PANCHAYAT	YES	Total	YES	NO	Total
	Badiyadka	50	50	47	3	50
		100%	100%	94%	6%	100%
	Delampady	60	60	60	0	60
		100%	100%	100%	0.00%	100%
	Panathadi	80	80	79	1	80
		100%	100%	98.80%	1.30%	100%
	Total	190	190	186	4	190
100.00%		100.00%	97.90%	2.10%	100.00%	

The survey shows that 100% of the tribes in Kasaragod district possess Aadhar card. Following the survey, 97.9% of the tribal families of Kasaragod district have an Identity card. The largest number of families with identity card is in Delampady panchayat (100%) followed by Panathady (98.8%) and the lowest is in Badiyadka grama panchayat (94%).

Table 6.24 Community wise AADHAR AND ID CARD - KASARAGOD

Community	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD		DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
	YES	Total	YES	NO	Total
Koraga	31	31	28	3	31
	16.30%	16.30%	14.70%	1.60%	16.30%
Kudiya	3	3	3	0	3
	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	0.00%	1.60%
Mala Vettuvan	22	22	22	0	22
	11.60%	11.60%	11.60%	0.00%	11.60%
Marati	119	119	119	0	119
	62.60%	62.60%	62.60%	0.00%	62.60%
Mavilan	15	15	14	1	15
	7.90%	7.90%	7.40%	0.50%	7.90%
Total	190	190	186	4	190
	100.00%	100.00 %	97.90%	2.10%	100.00%

Positively, every visited family possesses an Aadhar card in Kasaragod district. Every Kudiya, Malavettuvan and Marati families are also in possession of Identity cards. Only 90% of Koraga and 93% of Mavilan communities have a ration card.

The data of Aadhar cardholders of the four surveyed districts indicates that those possessing Aadhar cards is highest in Kasaragod district followed by Palakkad and Idukki districts and is the lowest in Wayanad district. The panchayat wise data indicates that Moopainad panchayat of Wayanad district, Agali and Malampuzha panchayats of Palakkad district, Kanthalloor and Kanjikuzhi panchayats of Idukki district and every three panchayats of Kasaragod district has 100% Aadhar possessing families. The lowest is in Thirunelli panchayat (95.60%)

The data of Identity cardholders of the four surveyed districts indicates that those possessing Identity cards are highest in Palakkad and Idukki districts (99% each) and is the lowest in Wayanad district (95.90%). The panchayat wise data indicates that Malampuzha panchayat of Palakkad district, Kanthalloor and Kanjikuzhi panchayats of Idukki district and Delampady panchayat of Kasaragod district have 100% Aadhar possessing families. The lowest is in Thirunelli panchayat (95.60%). ie, Thirunelli panchayat lags behind both in case of Aadhar and identity cardholders, as per the survey.

6.4 WELFARE PENSION

1) WAYANAD DISTRICT

Table 6.25 PENSION TYPE WAYANAD

Community	DO YOU HAVE AADHAR CARD		DO YOU HAVE IDENTITY CARD		
	YES	Total	YES	NO	Total
Koraga	31	31	28	3	31
	16.30%	16.30%	14.70%	1.60%	16.30%
Kudiya	3	3	3	0	3
	1.60%	1.60%	1.60%	0.00%	1.60%
Mala Vettuvan	22	22	22	0	22
	11.60%	11.60%	11.60%	0.00%	11.60%
Marati	119	119	119	0	119
	62.60%	62.60%	62.60%	0.00%	62.60%
Mavilan	15	15	14	1	15
	7.90%	7.90%	7.40%	0.50%	7.90%
Total	190	190	186	4	190
	100.00%	100.00 %	97.90%	2.10%	100.00%

1- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension

Pension applies to almost half of the selected sample in Wayanad district. Among them, 18.20% are not receiving the deserved pension. Among them, the majority of non-receivers is in Thirunelli panchayat (26.70%). 18.20% of respondents are receiving widow pension, 12.30% are receiving an old-age pension, and 0.50% of beneficiaries are receiving farmers pension and pension for a physically challenged pension. The old-age pension is received more at Noolpuzha panchayat. Farmers pension and physically challenged is allotted only at Thirunelli panchayat.

Table 6.26 Community wise PENSION TYPE – WAYANAD

Community	PENSION TYPE						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	6	
	20	4	1	0	2	13	40
Adiya	9.10%	1.80%	0.50%	0.00%	0.90%	5.90%	18.20%
Kattunayakan	32	7	0	1	12	11	63
	14.50%	3.20%	0.00%	0.50%	5.50%	5.00%	28.60%
Kurichiyan	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
	2.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.30%
Mullu Kuruman	9	8	0	0	6	4	27
	4.10%	3.60%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	1.80%	12.30%
Paniyan	30	6	0	0	14	9	59
	13.60%	2.70%	0.00%	0.00%	6.40%	4.10%	26.80%
Thachanadan Moopan	10	1	0	0	4	2	17
	4.50%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	1.80%	0.90%	7.70%
Vetta Kuruman	5	1	0	0	2	1	9
	2.30%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.50%	4.10%
Total	111	27	1	1	40	40	220

	50.50 %	12.30 %	0.50 %	0.50 %	18.20 %	18.20 %	100%
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1-Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension

Adiya Community has the maximum members who are not receiving the pension (32.50%) even if they are eligible for the same; followed by 17.46% of Kattunayakan tribe, 15.25% of Paniyan tribe, 14.81% of Mullu Kuruman tribe and 11% each of Vetta Kuruman and Thachanadan Moopan tribes. 29.63% of Mullu Kuruman Community receive an old-age pension. Farmer's pension is received by Adiya Community only in Wayanad district (one family among 40). One family from Kattunayakan Community receives a physically challenged pension. Major received pension is the Widow pension.

2) IDUKKI DISTRICT

Table 6.27 PENSION TYPE IDUKKI

	PANCHAYAT	TYPE OF PENSION								Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1&2	
	ADIMALI	45	9	0	0	6	1	19	0	80
IDUKKI	Adimali	56.25	11.25	0.00	0.00	7.50	1.25	23.75	0.00	100%
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Kanjikuzhi	34	16	1	1	1	6	10	1	70
		48.60	22.90	1.40	1.40	1.40	8.60	14.30	1.40	100%
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
	Kanthalloor	34	5	1	0	4	0	6	0	50
		68%	10%	2%	0.00	8%	0.00	12%	0.00	100%
	TOTAL	113	30	2	1	11	7	35	1	200

	56.50 %	15.00 %	1.00 %	0.50 %	5.50 %	3.50 %	17.50 %	0.50 %	100.00 %
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0- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension

Out of 200 selected samples of Idukki district, 56.50% are not eligible for a pension, 15% receives farmers pension, 5.50% receives widow pension, 3.50% receives other pension schemes and only 1% receive farmers pension. 17.50% are not receiving any deserved welfare pension schemes. Among the non-receivers, the highest is in Adimali panchayat (23.75%). Old-age pension (22.90%), other pension schemes (8.60%) and physically challenged pension (1.40%) beneficiaries are more in Kanjikuzhi panchayat; farmers pension (2%) and widow pension (8%) in Kanthalloor panchayat.

Table 6.28 Community wise PENSION TYPE - IDUKKI

Community	PENSION TYPE							Total
	0	1	3	4	5	6	1,3	
Hill Pulaya	19	3	1	3	0	6	0	32
	9.5%	1.5%	.5%	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	16.0%
Mala Arayan	11	5	0	1	2	2	0	21
	5.5%	2.5%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.5%
Mannan	16	2	2	3	1	9	1	34
	8.0%	1.0%	1%	1.5%	.5%	4.5%	.5%	17.0%
Muthuvan	37	5	0	1	0	9	0	53
	18.5%	2.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	26.5%
Ulladan	22	12	1	1	3	7	0	46
	11.0%	6.0%	.5%	.5%	1.5%	3.5%	0.0%	23.0%
Urali	8	3	0	1	1	2	0	14
	4.0%	1.5%	0.0%	.5%	.5%	1.0%	0.0%	7.0%

Total	113	30	4	10	7	35	1	200
	56.5%	15.0%	1%	5%	3.5%	17.5%	.5%	100.0%

1- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension

Mannan Community has the maximum members who are not receiving the pension (26.47%) even if they are eligible for the same; followed by 18.75% of Hill Pulaya tribe, 16.98% of Muthuvan tribe, 15.22% of Ulladan tribe and 14.29% of Urali tribe and 9.52% of Mala Arayan tribe. 26.09% of Ulladans receive an old-age pension scheme. Among 15% of tribes receiving an old-age pension, 6% goes to Ulladan Community. None has received farmers pension in Idukki district.

Table 6.29 Community wise PENSION TYPE - PALAKKAD

PALAKKAD	PANCHAYAT	PENSION						Total
		0	1	2	3	4	6	
	Agali	63	18	0	1	10	8	100
		63%	18%	0.0%	1%	10%	8%	100%
	Malampuzha	28	5	0	0	5	2	40
		70%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5%	100%
	Muthalamada	45	10	1	0	7	7	70
		64.3%	14.3%	1.4%	0.0%	10%	10%	100%
	TOTAL	136	33	1	1	22	17	210
64.8%		15.7%	.5%	.5%	10.5%	8.1%	10.0%	

0- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- No Pension

Out of the 210 tribal families, 64.80% are non-receivers of pension schemes. 15.7% of the families are beneficiaries of old-age pension, 10.5% of families are beneficiaries of widow pension, 8.1% of tribal families do not receive a pension at all and 0.5% each receive farmers pension and physically challenged pension, in Palakkad district. Considering the non-receivers, the majority belongs to Muthalamada panchayat (10%) followed by Agali panchayat (8%). Agali panchayath holds the majority of old age pension and physically challenged pension beneficiaries. Farmer's pension is allotted only at Muthalamada panchayat and Malampuzha panchayat holds the majority of widow pension beneficiaries.

Table 6.30 Community wise PENSION TYPE – PALAKKAD

Community	PENSION						TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	6	
Eravallan	21	4	1	0	5	5	36
	10.0%	1.9%	.5%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	17.1%
Irular	59	16	0	0	8	5	88
	28.1%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	2.4%	41.9%
Kadar	12	3	0	0	1	0	16
	5.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	7.6%
Kurumbar	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.9%
Maha Malasar	3	1	0	0	0	0	4
	1.4%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Malasar	9	2	0	0	1	2	14
	4.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	6.7%
Mudugar	19	3	0	1	2	2	27

	9.0%	1.4%	0.0%	.5%	1.0%	1.0%	12.9%
Paniyan	10	4	0	0	5	2	21
	4.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.0%	10.0%
TOTAL	136	33	1	1	22	17	210
	64.8%	15.7%	.5%	.5%	10.5%	8.1%	100.0%

0- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- No Pension

The Community with maximum members not receiving the deserved pension belongs to the Kurumbas Community (25%). Every deserved members of Kadar and Maha Malasar Community are receiving welfare pensions. The Community that receives maximum old-age pension is Maha Malasar (25%) followed by Paniyan (19.05%) and 18% each for Irular and Kadar communities. Only Eravallan Community has farmer pension and Muduga Community has physically challenged pension beneficiaries. More of the widow pension beneficiaries belong to Paniyan Community (23.81%) and Eravallan Community (13.89%).

4) KASARAGOD DISTRICT

Table 6.31 Community wise PENSION TYPE - KASARAGOD

	PANCHAYAT	PENSION								Total
		0	1	3	4	5	6	7	1&3	
Badiyadka		34	1	0	6	1	8	0	0	50
		68%	2%	0.0%	12%	2%	16%	0.0%	0.0%	100%
Delampady		25	8	4	13	1	7	1	1	60
		41.7%	13.3%	6.7%	21.7%	1.7%	11.7%	1.7%	1.7%	100%
Panathadi		45	13	0	7	0	14	1	0	80

K A S A R		56.3 %	16.3 %	0.0 %	8.8%	0.0 %	17.5 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	100%
Total		104	22	4	26	2	29	2	1	190
		54.7 %	11.6 %	2.1 %	13.7 %	1.1 %	15.3 %	1.1 %	.5 %	100.0 %

0- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- Farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension,7-applied for pension among the 190 tribal families, 54.70% of families are not eligible to have a pension, 15.3% do not receive the deserved pension, 13.70% obtain widow pension, 11.60% receive an old-age pension,3.10% are receiving physically challenged pension, 1.10% are receiving other pension schemes and the remaining 1.10% has applied and is waiting for a pension. Physically challenged pension scheme applies only to Delampady panchayat. Panathadi has the majority beneficiaries of old-age pension and Delampady for Widow Pension. Those who belong to the category of applied and waiting for pension is maximum in Delampady panchayat (1.70%).

Table 6.32 Community wise PENSION TYPE - KASARAGOD

Communi ty	PENSION								Total
	0	1	3	4	5	6	7	1,3	
Koraga	21	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	31
	11.1	.5%	0.0	2.1%	0.0	2.6%	0.0	0.0	16.3%

	%		%		%		%	%	
Kudiya	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Mala Vettuvan	11	2	1	6	0	2	0	0	22
	5.8%	1.1%	.5%	3.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	11.6%
Marati	63	15	3	15	2	18	2	1	119
	33.2%	7.9%	1.6%	7.9%	1.1%	9.5%	1.1%	.5%	62.6%
Mavilan	9	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	15
	4.7%	2.1%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.9%
Total	104	22	4	26	2	29	2	1	190
	54.7%	11.6%	2.1%	13.7%	1.1%	15.3%	1.1%	.5%	100.0%

0- Not Applicable,1- Old Age Pension,2- farmers Pension,3- Physically Challenged,4- Widow Pension,5- Others,6- Not receiving Pension,7-applied for pension

None of the eligible Kudiya members has received welfare pension (ie, 100%), followed by Koraga (16.13%) and Marathi Community (15.13%). Mavilan Community are major beneficiaries of old-age pension (26.67%). Only Malavettuvan and Marathi communities receive a pension for physically challenged. Mala Vettuvan is the major Community with widow pension beneficiaries.

The district with a majority of pension beneficiaries is Wayanad district followed by Kasaragod and Idukki districts. Those who are not receiving a pension is more in Wayanad district (18.20%) and lowest in Palakkad district (8.10%).

Considering the 12 panchayats, Thirunelli holds maximum respondents without receiving pension followed by Adimali (23.75%) and minimum for Malampuzha panchayat (5%). Old age pension received is maximum for Kanjikuzhi panchayath (22.90%) and minimum for Badiyadka panchayat (2%). Considering the case of farmers pension, none is receiving from Kasaragod panchayat, only Thirunelli panchayat receives from Wayanad district, Kanjikuzhi and Kanthalloor from Idukki district and Muthalamada panchayat receive from Palakkad district. Physically challenged pension is applicable only in Thirunelli, Kanjikuzhi, Delampady and Agali panchayats. Widow pension beneficiaries are maximum in Wayanad district (18.20%). The majority of families not receiving any welfare pension belongs to the Kudiya Community (100%) of Kasaragod, followed by Adiya Community (32.50%) of Wayanad district. None among the Kurichiyan Community is eligible for any welfare pension. Old age pension beneficiaries are maximum among Mullu Kuruman Community (29.63%). Only Adiya of Wayanad and Eravallan Community of Palakkad district receives farmers pension. Kattunayakan Community of Wayanad, Ulladan and Hill Pulaya tribes of Idukki, Mala Vettuvan tribe of Kasaragod and Mudugar Community of Palakkad are the only beneficiaries of pension for physically challenged. Mala Vettuvan Community of Kasaragod (27.27%) has the maximum beneficiaries of widow pension followed by Paniyan tribe of Wayanad (23.73%).

The non-receipt of welfare pensions, Aadhar card, identity card and ration card to many of the tribes in these four districts is because they have failed to apply for or renew them at the right time. There are also situations wherein the promoters cannot reach the settlements due to inaccessibility and animal attacks or due to utter negligence.

VII

SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

- Idukki district has the highest number of respondents who have their own house
- Palakkad district has the highest number of respondents who do not have their own house
- We found more families among Eravallan (Muthalamada) Community, who do not have own house compared to any other Community in Kerala
- 10% of population in Muthalamada panchayath do not have their own house
- All respondents from Adimali and Kanthallor have own house
- Quality of houses are not much good in some settlements
- Even though the government and particular authority provide financial help for house construction, deserving respondents not getting these facilities in time.
- Kurichiyan Community always shows the good index
- Good portion of the respondents have a toilet facility
- Some respondents are not using the toilet even though they have it.
- Pathetic condition of toilets are very high among Eravallan Community
- Majority of the respondents have electrified house and still some respondents don't.
- Scarcity of water is one among the biggest problems faced by scheduled tribes in Kerala
- Government Schemes and projects for water are the major water resource to scheduled tribes in Kerala, especially in Palakkad district
- Inhabitation settled near to forest depend on the forest for water.
- Some respondents are using long pipes for taking water in the forest, and the cost is borne by themselves.
- Few respondents have only owned well, especially in Kasargod
- Scarcity of water is very less in Muthalamada GrammaPanchayath
- Settlements located nearby dam in Malampuzha, face water scarcity in summer.
- Even though Malampuzha settlements located nearby dam, they faced water scarcity in summer

Conclusion

Scheduled inhabitation who located in Muthalamada Grama panchayath always shows low index in every stream. Likewise Kattunayakan and Paniyan in Wayanad, Koraga and Mala Vettuvan in Kasaragod. At the same time, we can see a paradox, Mala Arayan in Idukki and Kurichiyan in Wayanad, Marathi in Kasaragod always shows good index in every stream. Even though the Government assist in house construction, Left after houses are more, because lack of funds and time invariance, the indifference of the bureaucracy are the major reasons behind that. During 2015-2017 authority provides more funds but unfortunately, it's not sufficient to meet the tribe's demands. Promoters incorporation, lack of awareness are the reason why still some respondents do not get help from the government. They don't have a proper document on their house and land for getting government financial help for electricity and house construction and others. Government providing separate funds for house construction and toilet. It increased the dilapidated toilets among scheduled tribes. The government tried to consolidate both funds or try to include the funds for the toilet into house construction. The indifference of the bureaucracy and lack of rainfall is the major reason behind Malampuzha respondents do not get drinking water even the dams located very nearby. The government have to take immediate action on who talking water and who helping to steal the water which reserved for tribes settlements. The particular authority should ensure the safe and proper availability and quality of drinking water without any barriers. Government or particular departments gives proper and strict information on tribal promoters and tried to select the promoters in their settlements and Community, through that we can reduce Community gap among promoters and respondents. Some settlements spending a big amount of money for their drinking water purpose. The government have to shows more awareness and giving help to their drinking water facilities.

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