GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

STATUS PAPER ON MANPOWER SITUATION PREVAILING IN TRIBAL AREAS IN KERALA

MANPOWER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND
STATISTICS, KERALA

JUNE-1984.

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The Planning Commission has requested the Government of Kerala to prepare and forward a paper on manpower requirement/shortagesin hill/tribal areas in the State. The present paper deels with the manpower situation and educational/training facilities in the Integrated Tribal Development areas in the State. Lack of adequate data stands in the way of going deep in to the problem. A detailed surgey to asses the manpower requirement and shortages in tribal areas seems to be an urgent necessity.

The paper was prepared by Sri.P.C.Jain, Research Officer under the guidance of Sri. T.P.Rajagopal, Joint Director in the manpower division of the department The scope of this paper can be enlarged when more data are available.

Trivandrum,
7-6-1984

N.GEORGE JOHN
DIRECTOR OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

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6 Utilisation of educational and training facilities

7 Existing institutional arrangements for training

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1. Introduction:-

Tribals in the state continue to be a weaker section of the society, inspite of the implementation of a series of developmental programmes meant for their uplift. Important aspects of the manpower situation prevailing in tribal areas are high incidence of landlessness, restrictions on collection of forest produce, lack of household industry, engagement of nontribal labourers inplantations etc. Absence of secondary and tertiary sectors, have made the tribals too much dependant on wage labour offered by the non-tribal farmers. About 72%[1] of tribal households in the State are agricultural wage labourers. In other words manpower alone is the major asset of tribals in the State.

[(1) Report on Socio-economic Survey of tribals in Kerala 1976-'78 - Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Trivandrum - september - 1979.]

2. Tribal Population:-

According to 1981 census tribals numbered 2.61 lakhs constituting 1.03% of State's population. In the 1971 census there were 2.69 lakhs of people belonging to different tribal communities, forming 1.26% of the population. The decadal decline in the tribal population was mainly due to deletion of certain communities from the list of scheduled tribes.

Distribution of tribals among the various districts and its proportion to the total population

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1. Introductory.

Thanks to the great attention to the study of
economics of the society, the role of the intervention
of a series of developmental processes means for their
growth. Important aspects of the current situation
prevailing in tribal areas are high incidence of illiteracy,
technological backwardness of forest workers, lack of
knowledge in the use, quality of material inputs,
implementation etc. Lack of security and training are
also, have made the tribals dependent on money or
have been exploited by the local-social forces. Such
[illegible] of tribal forests in the state are equivalent
with [illegible]. In order [illegible] therefore is the
[illegible] of tribals in a state.

[1] [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible] - [illegible]]

2. Objectives of the study:-

According to last census [illegible] tribal
population is [illegible] of the total population. In the last
census there were [illegible] lakhs of people belonging to
different tribal communities, forming [illegible] of the
population. The tribal [illegible] in the tribal population
and might due to deletion of certain communities from
the list of scheduled tribes.

Distribution of tribals among the various
districts and the proportion to the total population

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of the district, (table-1) shows that more than three fourths of the tribals (77.5%) are distributed in the districts of Idukki, Palghat, Wynad and Cannanore. More than ~~are~~ one sixth seventh (17.3%) of population is in the district of Wynad. In Idukki district the proportion of tribals to total population is only below 4% and in other districts they are proportionally insignificant.

Table 1 Tribal population in the State:-

District	1971 Population (2)	1976 Population (3)	1981 (4) Percentage ~~in the district~~ population	in the district	to total population in the dist.
Trivandrum	11059	10277	14145	5.41	0.54
Quilon	3737	5604	7442	2.86	0.26
Alleppey	435	2264	3273	1.25	0.14
Kottayam	11059	13466	15227	5.82	0.90
Idukki	23181	34255	38712	14.80	3.98
Ernakulam	580	1717	3551	1.36	0.14
Trichur	9363	2750	3227	1.24	0.13
Palghat	25594	20867	28794	11.01	1.42 41
Malappuram	8882	7791	7955	3.04	0.33
Kozhikode	84982	51309	3888	1.49	0.17
Wynad	-	-	95557	36.54	17.25
Cannanore	90464	49742	39704	15.18	1.42
State	269356	200042	261475	100.00	1.03

2) Census of India - 1971

3) Ibid....1

4) Census of India -1981

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of the districts, (Table-1) shows that more than 1 [illegible] [illegible] of the population (22.6%) are distributed in [illegible] districts of Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Ajmer and Tonk. More than [illegible] (17.3%) of population is in the districts of Sikar, Jaipur. The Table also shows the proportion of urban to total population in city below [illegible] and in other districts only [illegible] urban population.

Table-1 Population in the Districts-

District	1971 Population (1)	1971 Urban Population (2)	1971 Urban Population (3)	1971 Urban Population (4)
Ganganagar	1105[illegible]	1009[illegible]	14146	0.91
Bikaner	7[illegible]7	8904	[illegible]	0.56
Jhunjhunu	4[illegible]5	[illegible]	[illegible]	0.14
Sikar	1[illegible]6	1[illegible]	[illegible]	0.89
Jaipur	[illegible]1[illegible]	[illegible]	14.80	[illegible]
Jaisalmer	360	1[illegible]7	[illegible]	1.59
Pali	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.04	0.18
Ajmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.01	1.[illegible]
Nagaur	[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	0.06
Jodhpur	[illegible]	8[illegible]	1.[illegible]	0.17
Barmer	-	-	[illegible]	12.[illegible]
Jalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.[illegible]
Tonk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sirohi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Udaipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhilwara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chittorgarh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bundi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhalawar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baran	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dungarpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banswara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100.00

1) Census of India - 1971
2) Ibid.
4) Census of India -1971

3 Tribal areas.

Tribal concentrations in the state are mainly found in the eastern belt of forests and hills The integrated Tribal Development Project Areas', identified in connection with the introduction of subplan strategy during 1976, contain about 45% of scheduled ~~tribes~~ tribes in the state.and the rest(55%) are dispersed over other areas of the state.

A population threshold of 10,000 in contiguous forest ranges having more than 50% tribal population is treated as a tribal area. According to this norm five I.T.D project areas have been identified, These I.T.D project areas are at ~~P~~ Punalur, Idukki, Nilambur, Attappady and Mananthody.

ITD project area of Punalur extends over an area of 2648 sq.km. , starting from Amboori Panchayat, in Trivandrum district and extnds to the boundaries of high ranges of 'Peermade' taluk in Idukki district. The entire project area is mountainous in nature.

ITD project area of Idukki comprise of the ranges of Marayoor, Devicolam, Adimali, Kothamangalam, Thodupuzha, Nagapara and Ayyappancoil. It is also mountaous range having an altitude of more than 1000 mtrs. above MSL, ITD project Nilambur comprises of Kuttyadi, Kalpetta, and Thamarasseri Ranges of Kozhikode Special Forest Division and Elavanna, Chungathara, Kalikavu and Perinthalmanna

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3. Tribal areas.

Tribal communities in the states are mainly found in the tracts with dense forests and hills. The tribal communities represent a great heterogeneity in comparison with the inhabitants of other areas. They constitute about 40% of the total tribal population in the country and the largest concentration over other areas of the country.

A tribal area generally is defined in constitutional terms having more than 50% tribal population in a tract of a state. According to this point five [illegible] protected areas are in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

The percentage of tribals crowds over in area of [illegible] and adjacent regions in Himachal Pradesh and Orissa to be homogenous of tribal groups of Tribal's right in India's history. [illegible] protect the main culture in Bastar.

The protect land of tribal groups of the [illegible] of forest, [illegible], animals, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. It is also [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] of more than 100 [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], Jaipur, and Dhanbad [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] Forest Division and [illegible], Khunti [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible]

Ranges of Nilambur Special Forest Division. It lies mainly in the hillocks of the 'Western ghats'

ITDP, Attappady is bounded by Nilgiri and Coimbatore districts of Tamil Nadu in the North. It is a plateau rising suddenly from the midland beyond the east of Mannarghat to a hight of 750-1000 mts. above MSL.

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Manantoddy ITDP area is an extension of Nilambur ITDP. It consists of a portion of Forest Ranges in the (former) South Wynad taluk of Kozhikode district, North Wynad and Tellicherry Taluks of Cannanore District.

The five sub-plan areas have a total of 32239 households of which 25093 (77.8%) are tribal households. In all the project areas, except Attappady, tribals constitute more than 77% of the population. Details of households and population in tribal areas are given in Table 2.

Table. 2. Population and household in tribal areas.(5)

ITD Project	Households				Population			
	Tribal	Non tribal	Total	% of tribal households in the project area	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	% of tribal population in the project area
1. Punalur	4676	1138	5814	80.14	21288	6091	27379	77.8
2. Idukki	5210	425	5635	92.5	25573	2178	27751	92.2
3. Nilambur	2912	381	3293	88.4	12623	1772	14395	87.7
4. Attapady	4638	4398	9036	48.3	20893	22912	43805	47.7
5. Manantody	7657	804	8461	90.5	38525	4348	42873	89.9
Tribal area total	25093	7146	32239	77.8	118902	37301	156203	76.1

(5) Bench mark survey of ITD project areas; 1980-82, Department of Economics & Statistics - 1983 (Unpublished).

/contd. . . . .

About 60% of tribal population in the ITD project areas is in the northern region. ~~state~~. Nearly one third of the tribals is in the ITD project area of Manantoddy (table.3) Sex ratio of the tribal areas works out to be 972 females/ 1000 males. In Punalur and Nilambur areas women are more among the tribal population.

Table - 3. Sex classification of tribal population (6)

ITD project	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Sex ratio
1. Punalur	10541	10747	21288	17.9	1020
2. Idukki	13138	12435	25573	21.5	946
3. Nilambur	6223	6400	12623	10.6	1028
4. Attapady	10517	10376	20893	17.6	987
5. Manantoddy	19866	18659	38525	32.4	939
Tribal area total	60285	58617	118902	100.0	972

(6) Ibid 5

/contd. . . .

4. Manpower situation

Non-availability of data on major determinants of manpower makes the assessment a difficult task. As no standard norm, for employment generation have been evolved in the 'tribal development schemes', an estimation of its manpower content also becomes difficult. A pilot study to assess the manpower involvement of tribal development schemes can build up such a standard norm, which can be used in further estimations/ projections. This study can be conducted in any of the ITD project areas with the co-operation of Tribal Welfare Department. But tribal development schemes implemented in the 'five sub -plan areas' anticipate a shift in the skill situation and occupational pattern of tribals in tune with the overall development strategy of the state. At present the employment content of 'Tribal sub-plan schemes' and its sectoral involvement are not worked out. A general feature of the manpower situation in tribal areas is that it comprises of a 'tribal sector' and a 'settler sector', the former excessively depending on the wage labour offered by the latter. Due to land alienation, tribals have become either landless or marginal holders of land. Activities of tribals are confined to the primitive primary sector where as the non-tribals are engaged in (advanced) primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

Land alienation do not seems to be a major problem of tribals in the ITD project areas as only about 6 percent (Table 4) of tribal households in these area are victims of land alienation.

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4. Manpower situation

Non-availability of data on value determinants of manpower makes the assessment a difficult task. On the other hand, for supply and generation have been evolved in the 'Rural Development Manual'. An estimation of the manpower content also becomes difficult. A pilot study to assess the manpower involvement of Rural Development programme on India, such a statistical tool, which can be used in further estimation projects etc. This study can be undertaken in any of the 3 project areas with the co-operation of Rural welfare Development. But Rural Development programme implementing in Kerala "are not quite novel, exhibiting a shift in the mental attitude and organisational pattern of Kerala in line with the overall development activity of the state. At present the employment content of Rural sub-plan programme and its material involvement are not normal. A general feeling of the manpower in Rural areas is that it consists of a 'Rural master' and a 'Rural servant'. The former economically depending on the work labour offered by the latter. The land alienation, tribals have become either landless or marginal holders of land. Activities of tribals are confined to the primitive primary factor sphere as the non-tribals are engaged in (farmers) primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors.

Land distribution so far is by a major part of land is in the 3 project areas as only about 5 percent (table 4) of tribal households in these area are without land alienation.

Table-4. Land alienation of tribal households[7]

ITD project	Tribal house-holds Total	Land alienated	Percentage
1. Punalur	4676	285	6.09
2. Idukki	5210	339	6.51
3. Nilambur	2912	101	3.47
4. Attappady	4638	664	14.32
5. Manantoddy	7657	78	1.02
Tribal area total	25093	1467	5.85

(7) Ibid. . . . .5.

Occupational pattern of tribals in ITD areas shows that (Table 5) nearly 89% of them are engaged in land-based occupations. Employment of tribals in other sectors is very low. This activity pattern of tribal manpower and its attitude towards the changing conditions consequent on the implementation of development programmes are crucial in estimating future ~~factors~~ requirement.

Table-5. Occupational distribution of tribals in each of the project areas (percentage)[8]

ITD project	Agriculturist	Agricultural labourers	Government servants	Private employees	Forest produce gatherers	other workers	workers total
1. Punalur	48.20	37.23	6.18	1.48	4.04	2.87	100.00
2. Idukki	75.87	6.75	3.38	0.92	~~12.45~~ 0.63	12.45	100.00
3. Nilambur	12.22	74.78	2.40	0.48	5.12	5.00	100.00
4. Attappady	50.97	43.10	0.52	0.13	0.95	4.33	100.00
5. Manantoddy	36.61	60.49	0.55	0.91	0.64	0.80	100.00
Tribal area total	44.74	44.14	2.56	0.64	2.31	5.61	100.00

(8) Ibid. . . .5

5. Educational and training facilities:-

Availability of Educational and training facilities is an important aspect of skill formation. Inspite of the special efforts of the government for the betterment of education among tribal population, the level of literacy is awfully low among tribal communities in the state while 70% of general population is literate, about that much percentage of tribals is illiterate. Rate of growth in the literacy of tribals is very low (Table 6) when compared to that of general population.

Table. 6. Level of literacy of tribals (percentage)

(9) 1971		(10) 1976		(11) 1981	
Tribal population	general population	Tribal population	General population	Tribal population	General population
25.27	60.42	26.55	NA	31.79	70.42

(9) Ibid 2

(10) Ibid 1

(11) Ibid 4

/contd. . . .

There is glaring difference ~~nature~~ between the proportion of children of school going age attending schools, among the tribals and non tribals as also among the tribal areas except in Punalur. ~~In the Punalur ITD area~~

Table 7. Percentage of children in the age group of 6-16 attending schools(12) Sexwise

ITD project	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	Tri-	Non-tribal	Total
1. Punalur	86.8	85.5	86.5	88.6	86.2	88.1	87.7	85.8	87.3
2. Idukki	54.6	79.5	56.1	49.6	80.2	52.1	52.3	79.9	54.3
3. Nilambur	35.2	57.7	37.8	27.2	54.2	30.3	31.7	56.1	34.2
4. Attappady	30.0	50.8	40.5	24.1	43.5	21.7	27.3	47.2	37.5
5. Manantoddy	45.2	66.4	47.4	41.3	66.0	44.2	43.4	66.2	45.9
Tribal area Total	50.1	60.7	52.5	46.9	56.5	49.2	48.6	58.7	50.9

(12) Ibid. . . .5

In the Punalur ITD area percentage of children attending school is comparatively higher both in the tribal and non-tribal constituents of population. There is regional variation in the literacy of tribals. Comparatively lesser percentage are literates in the northern region covered by Nilambur, Attappady and Manantoddy projects. This holds good in respect of boys and girls attending schools also.

Table.8 shows that there are more institutions for pre-primary education in the tribal areas than for higher education. A total of 168 schools are available for the 20,404 school going children in tribal areas, making the average strength in school as 121. This does not mean that there are ~~recent~~ more institutions. But it only shows that the strength is low.

Table-8. Distribution of schools in tribal areas(13)

ITD project	Pre-primary	Primary	Middle	Total
1. Punalur	16	25	1	42
2. Idukki	50	34	7	91
3. Nilambur	12	12	2	26
4. Attappady	22	24	4	50
5. Mananthoddy	56	47	12	115
Total area total	156	142	26	324

(13) Ibid 5

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A Number of institutions functioning in the specific field of tribal education in the whole state and within the project area is furnished in Table 9.

Table 9. Institutions for tribal education[14]
~~as on 31.3.1984.~~

Category of institution	No. as on 31.3.1984	
	Total in the state	Within the project area
1. Tribal schools	96*	64
2. Government Recognised Basic (GRB) Schools	9	4
3. G.R.B. Hostels	64	29
4. Tribal Hostels	38	10
5. Departmental craft centres	31	19
6. Balawadies	180	148
7. Nursery Schools	14	4
Total	432	278

(14) Department of Tribal Welfare, Kerala

* Under D.P.I.

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6. Utilisation of educational and training facilities.

Facilities for pre-primary education are better utilised by the non-tribals in tribal areas as 10.3% in these age group attend balawadies (Table 10). In the northern areas, percentage of tribal children (in 11-16 age group) attending schools is comparatively lesser than their counterparts in the southern area. This can be either due to lack of motivation for tribal children to continue their studies or due to non-availability of adequate facilities for middle and high school education in these areas.

Table 10. Percentage of children ~~of~~ attending schools (15)

ITD project	0-6 years		~~Total~~ Total	6-11 years			11-16 years			All ages		
	Tribal	Non tribal		Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
1. Punalur	14.2	20.5	15.4	90.0	85.5	89.0	85.5	86.1	85.7	62.9	67.2	~~63.~~ 63.9
~~2. Idukki~~	~~9.9~~	~~12.7~~	~~10.0~~	~~51.6~~	~~85.8~~	~~53.3~~	~~74.7~~	~~55.5~~	~~37.5~~	~~54.3~~		
2. Idukki	9.9	12.7	10.0	51.6	85.8	53.3	53.2	74.7	55.5	37.5	54.3	~~38.~~ 38.8
3. Nilambur	8.0	4.7	7.6	34.1	58.2	36.7	27.6	52.5	30.2	21.5	34.9	~~23.~~ 23.0
4. Attappady	7.8	9.0	8.4	32.1	50.7	41.1	20.0	43.3	32.8	19.4	32.6	~~26.~~ 26.0
5. Manantoddy	6.2	8.9	6.5	45.9	41.6	45.3	39.4	59.6	42.1	28.1	35.9	~~29.~~ 29.2
Tribal area total	8.5	10.3	8.9	49.5	55.4	50.9	47.5	55.9	49.6	33.1	39.4	~~34.~~ 34.6

(15) Ibid. . . .5

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Table 11, reveals that Opportunity cost' of education is very high ~~reveals that~~ for the tribals and it is more important than the 'subsidised' tribal education.

Table 11. Reasons for tribal children not attending schools (percentage)[16]

Reasons for not attending Schools	Northern ITD areas	Southern ITD areas	State
1. Detained to look after young ones	15.4	4.7	13.4
2. Detained for work	11.4	19.1	12.8
3. School is far off	10.2	57.0	19.0
4. Constant failure	0.5	3.9	1.2
5. No aptitude for study	62.4	15.2	53.5
6. Other reasons	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(16) Ibid 1

Level of education in the tribal areas is very low as about 95% of the tribals and 84% of the non-tribals are below upper primary level in education. (Table 12) reveals that qualified persons (ie. S.S.L.C. holders and above) are more among non-tribals. In the ITD project areas of Nilambur and Attappady majority of tribals are below primary in educational standard. This situation clearly illustrates the lack of educational facilities and material conditions for higher studies in tribal areas.

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Table - 12. Level of educational in tribal areas (percentage) (17)

ITD. PROJECT	Below primary		primary		upper primary		Metric		Graduates		post-graduates		Total Educated	
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal
1. Punalur	38.7	35.6	53.4	57.8	-	-	2.8	6.4	0.1	0.2	-	-	100.0	100.0
2. Idukki	39.0	22.5	54.6	68.8	-	-	5.7	8.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	100.0
3. Nilambur	64.4	55.5	34.1	40.8	0.1	3.1	1.4	0.6	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
4. Attappady	50.2	28.3	42.3	44.1	4.7	16.2	2.6	10.8	0.2	0.5	-	0.1	100.0	100.0
5. Mananthoddy	46.5	28.5	44.8	52.5	7.8	13.1	0.8	5.6	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	100.0	100.0
Tribal area Total	42.9	31.1	51.7	53.0	2.2	7.7	3.0	7.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0

(17) Ibid. . . . . 5.

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Table 13. Technically qualified persons in tribal areas(18)

ITD project	Post-graduates		graduates		Diploma holders		Certificate holders		Total technically qualified.	
	Tribal	Non tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non-tribal	Tribal	Non tribal	Tribal	Non tribal
1. Punalur	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	54	2	55 (0.49)	2 (0.05)
2. Idukki	2	Nil	2	Nil	2	Nil	48	14	54 (0.83)	14 (0.85)
3. Nilambur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4. Attappady	Nil	1	Nil	4	4	6	28	98	32 (1.29)	109 (2.44)
5. Manantoddy	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tribal area total	3 (0.11)	1 (0.01)	2 (0.01)	4 (0.03)	6 (0.03)	6 (0.05)	130 (0.46)	114 (0.94)	141 (0.50)	125 (1.03)

(Figures in bracket shows percentage to total educated) (18) Ibid. . . . .5.

Technically qualified persons in tribal areas form only an insignificant group, both among tribals and non-tribals. (Table 13). Here again non-tribals are comparatively better (1.03%). This area is lagging far behind in modern skill formation. Technically qualified persons are being migrated to urban growth centres for want of infrastructural facilities.

Non-utilisation of opportunities offered in the field of general and technical education by tribals as a whole in the state is further evident from the data in Table 14.

Table 14. Tribal student strength in schools/Colleges/Technical institutions 1979-1982:-

Category of Education	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82	
	Total number of institutions	% of ST students to total admission	Total number of Institutions	% of ST students to total admission	Total number of institutions	% of ST students to total admission
1. School education(19)	11561	0.70	11590	0.72	11665	0.73
2. College education(20)	132	0.45	136	0.49	162	0.40
3. Technical education(21)	..	-	-	-	-	-
A. Engg. degree	6	0.32	6	0.34	6	0.31
B. Engg. Diploma	14	0.84	16	0.87	16	0.83
C. Engg. Certificate	137	0.67	151	0.62	223	0.53
D. Medicine	4	0.21	4	0.20	4	0.19

(19) Directorate of Public Instructions, Kerala
(20) Directorate of Collegiate Education, Kerala
(21) Department of Technical Education, Kerala.

Technically qualified persons in India
cross from only the [illegible] group, both among
Hindus and non-Hindus. (Table 17). Here again non-
Hindus are proportionally higher (1.05%). This also
[illegible] for behind in modern skill formation. Technical
and qualified persons are twice, migrated to urban
growth centres for want of intermediate facilities.

Non-availability of opportunities offers an
illusion of general and technical education by Hindus as
which in the state is further evident from the data in
Table 18.

Table 18. Hindu students in secondary/colleges/technical institutes
1970-1971:-

Data by of Education	1970-71				1971-72	
	Hindus	% of Hindus to total	Total	% of Hindus to total	Hindus	% of total
1. Medical education(15)	1161	0.70	1190	0.72	1160	0.72
2. Polytechnic education(20)	172	0.44	176	0.45	163	0.40
3. Technical education(21)	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Engg. degree	6	0.32	6	0.34	5	0.31
5. Engg. diploma	14	0.34	16	0.37	15	0.35
6. Engg. certificate	137	0.27	151	0.29	139	0.27
7. Medicine	4	0.21	4	0.20	4	0.19

(15) Medical colleges of Kerala in Trivandrum, Kerala
(20) Polytechnic of colleges of Kerala, Kerala

Lack of motivation in the tribal settlements and other socio-economic factors have contributed to the low percentage of educated among tribal population. The very low percentage of educated tribals (Table 15) and non-tribals in ITD area of Nilambur, Attappady and Manantoddy (northern region) speaks out this.

Table:15. Percentage of Educated to total population.(22)

ITD Project	Tribals	Non-tribals
1. Punalur	53.0	67.3
2. Idukki	25.0	75.6
3. Nilambur	11.5	27.4
4. Attappady	11.9	19.5
5. Manantoddy	16.7	33.8
Tribal area total	23.6	32.6

(22) Ibid. . . . . .5.

7. Existing institutional arrangements for training

At present training programmes are conducted by the field level functionaries of Tribal Welfare Department. Many other agencies and organisations in the Government and co-operative sectors have taken up the task of training tribal manpower in lines of self-employment avocations. But majority of the programmes are meant for persons with a certain degree of literacy or educational standard.

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Table 16. gives an idea of the existing training agencies in the state and the progress of the programme since 1980-81.

Table 16. Number of tribals trained during 1980-84 in tribal area by different training agencies (23)

Nature of training	Training institution/ agency	No. of persons trained 80-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	Total
1. Training in farms	Tribal Joint farm	50	-	-	-	50
2. Training in Animal Husbandry	A.H.Department	70	-	47	100	217
3. Training in power tiller operations	Agro.Industries co-operation	-	-	5	10	15
4. Training in Cashew processing	Cashew Development corporation	10	7	-	15	32
5. Training in Plywood Industries	Government Plywood Factory, Punalur	3	3	8	15	29
6. Training in Ratton works	Department Training Centres	70	83	98	123	374
7. Training in Weaving	"	48	50	54	55	207
8. Training in carpentry	"	32	17	16	14	79
9. Training in cutting & tailoring	"	25	11	9	49	94
10. Training in Kora-grass mat weaving	"	2	4	7	6	19
11. Training ~~in~~ under master Craftsmen	"	-	20	30	30	80
12. Training in Radio assembling	Indl.co-op.Society	-	-	-	30	30
13. Training in Utensil making	Govt. of India extension centre, Attingal	-	3	3	10	16
14. Training in Brick making	Co-operatives	-	20	40	-	60
15. Training in Motor driving	Sc/St.Devl.Corporation	-	91	98	50	239
16. Training of Educated tribal in Extension work	C.D.Blocks	-	20	20	40	80
17. Training under TRYSEM programme	Various agencies	39	47	89	103	278
	Total	349	376	524	650	1899

(23) Draft Tribal sub-plan of Kerala-1984-85 Department of Tribal Welfare, Kerala

8. Opprtunities for self-employment and training needs

Restructuring of the land based 'tribal economy' by development and modernisation of agriculture in tribal area necessitates the starting of training programmes in agriculture practices and management. Quickening the pace of land reform measures pioneered by the state Government can ensure the supply of sufficient land for 'tribal agriculture.' Distribution of seeds and manure and extension of credit facilities by Governmental agencies are the conventional prerequisites for extension of 'tribal agriculture'.

Development of subsidiary sources of income linked to their traditional skills must be the basic tenet of self-employment programmes for the present underemployed tribal work force. A uniform 'set pattern' of self-employment programmes may not be applicable in the case of tribal areas. Projects should be linked to local conditions and 'skill potential' of target groups. Table 17 shows that a good number of tribal households in tribal areas have the skill in bamboo works and basket making. These cottage industries have much development potential as the raw materials are locally available in the forest areas. But a detailed 'area skill survey' of tribal regions is essential to arrive at concrete findings on this proposition.

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Table-17. Skilled manpower in tribal areas.

Category of skill	No. of Households		
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
1. Carpenters	17	43	60
2. Masons	10	14	24
3. Blacksmiths	2	28	30
4. Goldsmiths	-	1	1
5. Idol makers	1	13	14
6. Tailors	7	15	22
7. Bamboo workers	184	9	193
8. Basket makers	142	4	146
9. Cane workers	-	1	1
10. Weavers	13	11	24
11. Rattan workers	10	-	10
12. Spinners	8	-	8
13. Pottery making	-	10	10
14. Broomstick making	2	2	4
15. Barbers	1	6	7
16. Electricians	-	1	1
17. Bakers	-	1	1
18. Photographers	-	1	1
19. Pappad makers	1	3	4
20. Umbrella repairers	-	2	2
21. Professional singers	2	-	2
22. Dancers	3	-	3
23. Tabalists	-	1	1
24. Other artisans	-	1	1
Total	403	167	570

(24) I bid . . . . . .5.

Much expenditure is incurred every year to help tribals to start "petty shops" as part of self-employment programmes in tribal areas. But Table 18 shows that non-tribals are dominant here in the trading sector. It is doubtful how far " imposed skill" can help tribals in joining the mainstream as independent economic units.

Table.18. Self-employment in trades in tribal areas (25)

MD PROJECT	Number of House holds Owning								
	Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
1. Punalur	53	67	120	24	54	78	77	121	198
2. Idukki	27	66	93	37	76	113	64	142	206
3. Nilambur	-	38	38	-	36	36	-	74	74
4. Attappady	8	442	450	-	506	506	8	948	956
5. Manantoddy	25	180	205	1	117	118	26	297	323
Tribal area total	113	793	906	62	789	851	175	1582	1757

(25) Ibid 5

9. Conclusion

A comprehensive assessment of manpower situation in tribal/hill areas is limited by non-availability of adequate data. 'A skill survey', with the specific objectives of identification of skills, its interlocal and intra local variations, its ~~inter~~ possibilities of adaptation to modern skill etc may bring forth relavant data explaining the manpower requirements and potential in the context of developmental programmes for tribal/hill areas.

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