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**A BENCHMARK SURVEY OF  
INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS  
IN  
KERALA  
1982**

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**GOVERNMENT OF KERALA  
DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS  
TRIVANDRUM  
1982**







## PREFACE

According to the directions of the Kerala Government, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics undertook a Bench Mark Survey in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects of Punalur, Idukki, Attappady, Nilambur and Manantoddy during 1981. Altogether 32239 household schedules were canvassed in addition to the family register and a schedule on educational particulars of all communities. Details of hamlet were also collected to know the infrastructure facilities now available. The objective of the survey was to make available the necessary basic materials for the preparation of Tribal sub-plans.

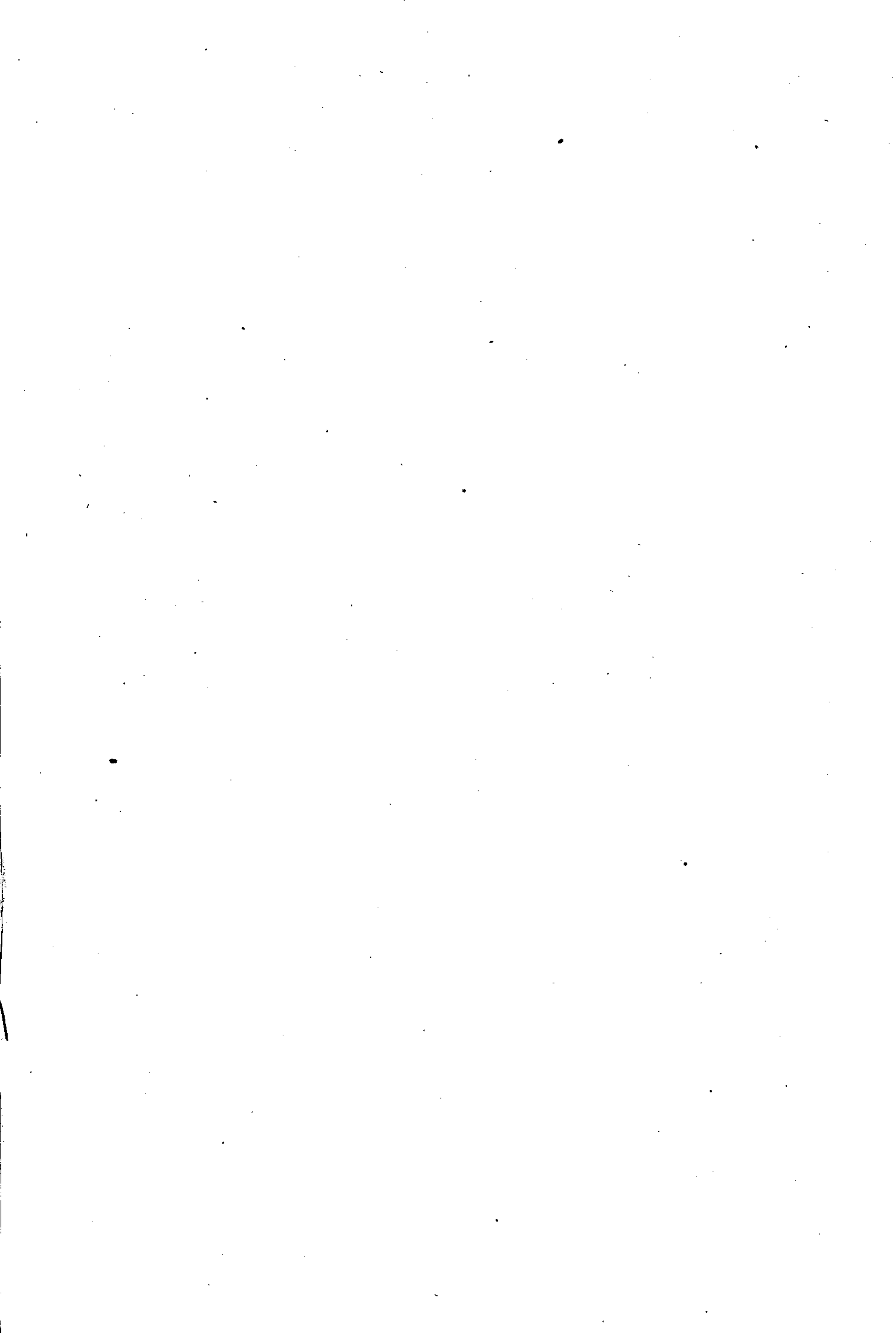
The report is prepared for each ITDP separately. Sri A.V. Mathai, Assistant Director was in charge of the field work, tabulation of data and drafting of the report. Compilation, tabulation and consolidation have been done by the staff in the Evaluation and ITDP Divisions. Sri K. Easwarankutty, Additional Director was responsible for finalising the report in this form. His services are acknowledged.

I hope that the result of the survey would be of immense use to the planners for formulating schemes for the Developmental Programmes to uplift the tribals in the State.

Trivandrum,  
21-7-1982.

DR. R. S. KURUP,  
*Director.*







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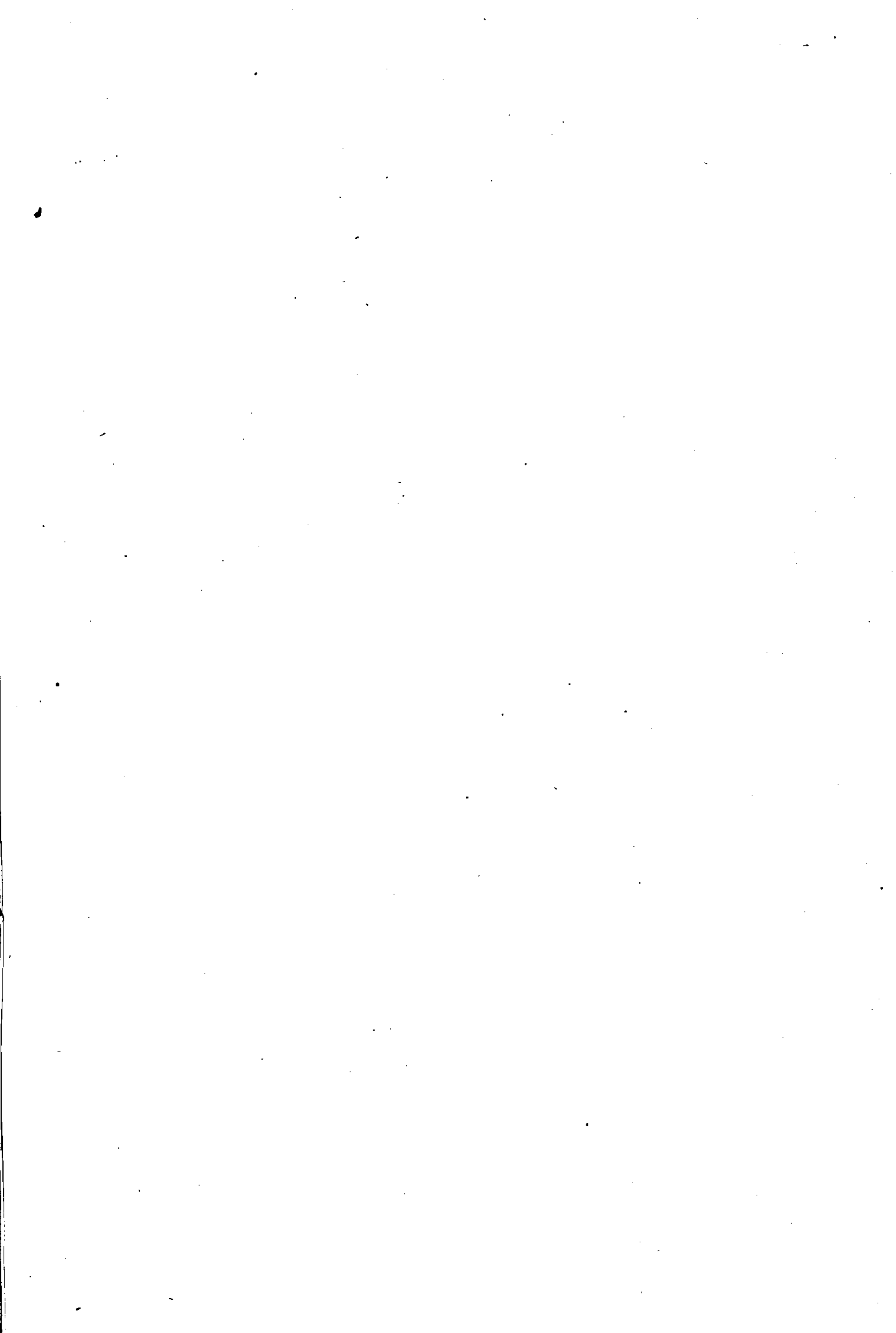




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## CHAPTER I

### General Introduction

The tribal population of India forms about 6.94 per cent of the total population of India as per 1971 census which means that out of every 15 Indians one is a tribal. In Kerala the tribal population in 1971 was 269,356 constituting 1.26 per cent of the population of the State.

The scheduled tribes differ from one another in racial traits, language, social organisation, economy, religion, beliefs, culture, population etc. But the tribal people, as a whole are economically, educationally and technologically backward. Sinha\* (1967) observed "The tribals are isolated in ecology, demography, economy, politics and other social behaviour from other ethnic groups. Such a historical image differentiates the tribal communities from the castes and provide tribal identity".

As in every other state, the tribals in Kerala also form a weaker section of the community. They are subjected to various types of exploitation for generations and their life is characterised by servitude, poverty and misery. Generally speaking, the tribal community is still under the clutches of tradition.

Most of the tribal population depend on land for their living as agriculturists or agricultural labourers. There is not much difference between the different communities of tribes in income and standard of living. They are in the grips of subsistence economy and indebtedness is the normal aspect of their life.

In spite of all developmental activities during the last three and a half decades after independence, the tribals continue to remain in the lowest stratum of society. Improvement of their lot means the sharing of the general prosperity of the nation by the tribals also. It is true that only through realistic planning and effective implementation of various developmental programmes, the problem can be tackled. Simultaneous execution of both micro and macro level schemes may be necessary to diminish community and region-wise imbalance in the socio-economic cultural status on the one hand and to make them attain a general level of prosperity on the other.

### Bench Mark Survey

The preparation of the Tribal sub-plan and Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) has brought to light certain deficiencies in the data and gaps in understanding of the tribal sub-plan areas. This becomes particularly relevant in the context of the effort to give family orientation to the tribal development efforts since the generalised programmes bypassed by the weaker groups. With a view to ensure this, the Ministry of Home Affairs considered the question of taking up "Bench Mark Survey" in the Tribal sub-plan areas. A committee under the chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Department of Statistics, Government of India has been constituted and they have finalised the scheme.

As per G.O. (MS)No. 6/77/DD, Trivandrum, dated 10-1-1977, Government constituted a state level committee for the conduct of the Bench Mark Survey with the following members.—

- |    |  |   |          |
|----|--|---|----------|
| 1. | The Director of Tribal Welfare                                 | — | Chairman |
| 2. | The Secretary to Government, Development Department            | — | Member   |
| 3. | Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics              | — | Member   |
| 4. | The Deputy Secretary, Planning and Economic Affairs Department | — | Member   |
| 5. | The Special Officer, Tribal Research Centre, Calicut           | — | Member   |

### Objectives

The main objective of the study is to make good the deficiencies in the data and to have a realistic appraisal of the Socio-Economic conditions of these areas. The household schedules canvassed for this study could be used for opening a permanent family register for future use.

### Coverage and Methodology

The ITDP is the basic unit for the survey. All the tribal and non-tribal families residing in the project areas are included in the study with a view to facilitate a comparison of their Socio-Economic environment and level of development. For ensuring complete coverage, census method is adopted for the study.

### Schedules of enquiry

The schedules canvassed for the enquiry are:

- |    |   |     |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Household schedule and supplementary sheets | 1.0 |
| 2. | Hamlet schedules                            | 2.0 |
| 3. | Village schedules                           | 3.0 |

\*Sinha 1967:



A supplementary sheet—Family Register—is added to the household schedule to collect information about each family belonging to the scheduled tribes. Additional information on scheduled tribes relating to the possession of ration cards, receipt of any kind of pension, incidence of diseases and disabilities have also been collected. Educational particulars in respect of the members of the tribal and non-tribal households have been collected along with the household schedules during the course of the survey. The special needs of each of the households have been ascertained and recorded.

#### *The Household Schedule*

In the household schedule, the following particulars are collected:—

1. Household size
2. Community
3. Language
4. Possession of House/House site
5. Land possessed and alienated
6. Artisans in the household
7. Membership of Co-operative Societies
8. Assistance from Government since 1970
9. Shifting cultivation
10. Indebtedness
11. Education of Children
12. Monthly Income.

#### *Hamlet Schedule*

In the hamlet schedule, the availability of infrastructure facilities and services has been enquired into in respect of each hamlet. Distance from the central hamlet to the nearest hamlet, nearest primary school, source of drinking water, medical centre, weekly market, liquor shop, post office, supply depot of agricultural inputs, etc., has been sought. Similarly information on the location of patwari, village level workers and nearest bus stop has been included. Information on the number of educational institutions, public buildings, pucca houses, etc., has also been collected from each hamlet.

#### *Village Schedule*

In the village schedule particulars of a general nature and information relating to land utilisation, forests, crops, irrigation and local bodies have to be collected. The ITDP areas in Kerala cut across existing Revenue Village jurisdiction. In this context, canvassing of the village schedule as indicated in the Bench Mark Survey would not serve the purpose. Field data regarding cultivation at village level are not collected by the revenue staff in Kerala.

#### *Staff*

As per G.O.(MS)137/80/DD dated 22-11-1980, Government of Kerala accorded sanction to conduct Bench Mark Survey in the five ITDPs. viz. Punalur, Idukki, Attapady, Nilambur and Mananthody with the following staff.

#### *Headquarters staff*

1.	Assistant Director	—	1
2.	Research Assistant	—	1
3.	U.D. Compiler	—	1
4.	L.D. Compiler	—	3
5.	Peon	—	1

#### *Field Staff*

1.	Statistical Inspector	—	5
2.	Investigators (with a consolidated pay of Rs. 400 p. m.)	—	40

The investigators were selected through the employment exchanges. There was some delay in the process of selection of the field staff because a good number of enumerators appeared for interview were unwilling to take up the work due to the inaccessibility of the hamlets in the forests and other tribal areas. It was only with some amount of persuasion that most of the people worked in the forest area.



*Period of work and arrangements for supervision:*

The field work was first sanctioned for three months and later extended for another period of three months. The work started in mid-March 1981 and it was completed by September 1981. The field work was supervised by the Statistical Inspectors posted exclusively for this item of work. The District Statistical Officers of Idukki and Palghat Districts and the Additional District Statistical Officer, Quilon were incharge of the survey at Idukki, Attapaddy and Punalur ITDP respectively. The Regional Statistical Officer, Kozhikode was posted as the district level supervisor for Nilambur and Mananthody ITDPs. The Assistant Director posted for the conduct of the survey kept a close watch through constant supervision and guidance.

*Tabulation:*

In the head office, the compilation and tabulation work was done by the staff posted for the survey. The Compilers, Research Assistants and the Research Officer of Evaluation Division also helped and supervised. The report was prepared by the Assistant Director under the guidance of the Superior Officers.

*Survey Area:*

The Integrated Tribal Development Project area extend from Parasala to Kasargode along the Western ghats of Kerala. Most of the tribal hamlets are in interior forests. It is reported that the Investigators had to walk through dense forests and hilly rocks about 20 to 30 km. to reach some of the hamlets. They have taken much pains to get reliable data from the tribals. The hilly tracts of Idukki and Manantody project are reported to be very dangerous because there were wild elephants on their way to certain hamlets and four of the Investigators reported that they saw wild elephants very near to them in the forest during the field work.

*Tribal Population:*

This study is mainly concentrated on tribes in their different activities. The details of scheduled caste and others have also been collected simultaneously for future comparison of the levels of development achieved by the tribals. The community-wise population of tribals by sex is given in Table 2.1 for each project.

The tribal communities have comparatively smaller families consisting of parents and unmarried children. Usually married sons and daughters live separately or live under the same roof and cook food separately; they therefore constitute independent families. The average size of household of 6.03 obtained in the 1971 census for the general population in the state is much higher when compared to that of tribals. The preference of the young couples to set up independent households is the main reason for the smaller household size. It is also said that the tribals restrict the number of children by the use of locally available herbs. Other reasons like fertility inhibiting diseases can also be adduced tribals but there is no conclusive evidence on these aspects.

*Mothertongue, knowledge of Regional Language and Literacy:*

While studying the major characteristics of the population, the level of tribal literacy has also been ascertained. Mothertongue of the head of household has been enquired into along with his knowledge of the regional language, under four categories viz., (1) cannot understand the language at all (2) can understand it but cannot speak (3) can understand and speak and (4) can speak, read and write. In addition to this the Literacy level of school going children in the age group 0-16 and 16 and above are gathered under the item "education" in the household schedule. In another schedule the education particulars of each member in the household was also collected to know the actual literacy level in the project areas. All the above data are presented separately for each of the projects under study. It is revealed that the level of literacy is very low.

*Possession of house/house site:*

Tribals live in substandard houses like huts and even in caves; some are houseless. The tribals living in rented buildings are very few in number as they get free accommodation in the houses of their near relatives. The details on type of building viz. hut, cutcha and pucca are collected separately and the data are presented in tabular form. A hut is a structure without proper basement, rooms, walls or ventilation. The walls and roof will be thatched by leaves of some sort katcha house is made of mud walls, unburnt bricks or bamboo rafters or even low quality timber; the roof will be usually a thatched one. Houses made of burnt bricks, stones, cement, concrete, timber, etc., are classified as pucca, the roof will be made of concrete, tiles, galvanised tin, asbestos or cement sheets and the walls will be made of bricks, stones or timber.

*Occupation and Economic status of the households:*

*Income:*

The tribals depend mainly upon their manual labour to earn their livelihood. Because of low level of earnings, their standard of living is poor. The tribals usually derive their income from cultivation, agricultural labour, rearing of cattle and sheep, rearing of poultry, collection of forest produce, hunting and fishing, profession and business, cottage and small scale industry, loans, disposal of landed property, collection of firewood and other unspecified sources. It is found from the survey results, that the majority of the tribals are very poor and their meagre income is not even sufficient for their subsistence.



*Indebtedness:*

It is a fact that the tribals in Kerala are not able to make both ends meet with their present earnings. Their aimless life, careless way of spending the meagre earnings forces them to borrow money to meet the expenses in connection with social obligations like marriage, death and births. During the lean months, when they have no work, they are forced to borrow money even for their subsistence usually at exorbitant interest. It is said that a tribe born in debt, lives in debt and dies in debt and leaves it to his next generation. The tribal indebtedness is also related to bonded labour and alienation of tribal land. Being honest they get loans for different sources in the traditional set up, though the conditions are much damaging to them.

The establishment of co-operative societies, the awareness of the tribals that they are exploited by the plains men for generations, the Government aids for agricultural operations, rearing of animals, education, house construction, irrigation, village and small scale industries, etc. have, reduced their dependence on land lords, money lenders and traders from where they used to take loans. The extension of plantations to forest areas and cultivation of forest lands by the settlers from the plains also opened large opportunities to the tribals to employ themselves as agricultural labourers. This also helped them to a large extent to lessen their burden of day-to-day life. At the same time the restrictions imposed by the forest authorities in the collection of minor forest produce from the forest has reduced the chance of the extra earning of the tribals at their idle times. The details of the indebtedness of the tribals are presented in this report.

**Poverty Line**

One of the yardsticks used for determining the economic condition or welfare of a community or a region is the concept of poverty line. Since welfare is mainly a function of consumption, poverty line is based as per capita consumption expenditure. On applying the relevant norms it is estimated that in 1980 an average person had to spend at least Rs. 75 per month or Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum nutritional and other requirements. When it is computed for a family consisting of 5 members the annual consumption expenditure should be more than Rs. 4500 in order to qualify itself as one above the poverty line. Also it is assumed that there are no savings or investments for families in the lowest income bracket and that the entire income is expended. Thus it is found that those households with an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less are below the poverty line.

The amount of consumption expenditure per person is taken as Rs. 62 per mensem in 1977-78 as obtained from National sample survey weighting this by the increase in price indices from 160 to 194 between 1977 and 1980, the monthly per capita income Rs. 75 and annual expenditure Rs. 900

**Agriculture and allied activities***Land:*

Most of the people in the forest depend upon land for their livelihood. Social status among tribals is measured in terms of land ownership, particularly possession of hereditary land. Land is useful to them as a source of food-gathering and hunting and as a place to live and work. The land also serves as security while loans are taken.

*Land alienation:*

The tribal people are very simple and they have few wants other than food and a place to live. The forest lands were regarded as their own land to live and hunt. Till the continuous inflow of immigrants from the other parts of the State to the tribal areas, the unambitious tribal life were flowing almost smoothly. The lands under the control of the tribal communities for centuries have been brought under the new settlers and they put the virgin soil under regular cultivation.

The new forest policy laid down by the Union Government in 1952 affected the tribes who depended on forest for their food. The rights and privileges enjoyed by the tribals for centuries to utilise the forest as they liked are no more recognised. The encroachment of the tribal land by the new settlers, the restrictions imposed on the utilisation of forest, the destruction of vast forest areas for plantation, cultivation and the like have caused much uncertainty in their subsistence economy. Naturally life became more and more difficult to them and they began to borrow from their neighbours, who had migrated from the plains. The new settlers snatched away the lands that belonged to them by advancing loans for their subsistence in off-seasons, to perform various rituals and ceremonies, to undergo medical treatment and to participate in festivals. As a result of the above the alienation of tribal lands to non tribals took place.

*Share cropping and shifting cultivation:*

Data on Share cropping and shifting cultivation have been canvassed during the course of the enquiry. Share cropping is the system of cultivation adopted by the cultivators for mutual benefits and the produce is divided among them according to their share of investment for the crop.

Shifting cultivation known as "Punam" was practised by the tribals in the past. The practice was to Camp temporarily at a particular place in the forest areas by putting up huts close to one another. After cultivating the land around their habitation for some time, these tribes used to move to other places in search of fresh lands. Now the tribes permanently stay in their hamlets and do agricultural operations in areas allotted to them by the forest department. They shift their cultivation only from place to place within the areas where cultivation is permitted by the Forest Department.



### *Membership in Co-operative Societies*

Membership in co-operative society indicates the awareness and favourable attitude of the people in associating themselves with the process of development. In a mixed economy, co-operatives have to play a big role in transformation of economy. In order to save the tribal people from the exploitation of the money lenders traders and landlords the co-operative sector is to be extended to all the project areas.

### *Professional Artisans and Traditional Skill*

Artisan is one who is engaged in handicrafts and others professional skill like goldsmithy, blacksmithy, pottery, Idol-making, silver smithy, carpentry, masonry, bee-keeping, sericulture, weaving, tailoring, etc. The project area as a whole lag behind in professional artisanship.

Traditional skills like those of medicinemen professional singers, weavers, blacksmiths, carpenters etc., are seen very sparingly among the tribes. The number of professional artisan households are shown in tables in the appendix.

### *Assistance received from Government since 1970*

Under this heading the assistance received for agricultural activity, irrigation, animal husbandry, village and small industries, education and others have been studied. The Government have many schemes for the economic, social and cultural development of tribals by giving them aids in cash and kind. This is being done for their uplift and to put them on a par with others in the society in all respects. The details have been collected and presented in the report.

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

### I PUNALUR

#### CHAPTER I

#### **General**

#### *Location and Boundary*

The ITDP area of Punalur is lying in Trivandrum, Quilon and Idukki Districts. It starts from "Amboori Panchayat" of Trivandrum District in the south and extends to the boundaries of high ranges of Peermade Taluk in Idukki District.

The project area is bounded by Ramanadu and Tirunelveli districts of Tamil Nadu in the east; Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu in the south; Peermade Taluk of Idukki district in the north and the eastern portion of Trivandrum and Kanjirappally taluks in the west.

#### *Population and area*

The total population in this project area, according to the Bench Mark Survey result is 27,379 of which 21,288 is scheduled tribes. It is reported that this project extends over an area of 2648.37 Sq. Kms.

#### *Topography*

The entire project area is mountainous in nature with dense forest, high hills and deep valleys. The high peak of 'Agasthyakoodam' in Nedumangad taluk falls within the project area. Agasthyakoodam is known as the 'Yagassala' of the famous Rishi (Sage) Agasthya. The famous 'Thekkedy' wild sanctuary and lakes, Ponmudi hill resort and 'Sabarimala Ayyappaswami Temple' are located in this project area.

Neyyar, Kalladayar, Kallar, Vamanapuram river and Pampa river are the main rivers that originate from the forest areas and flows to the west through the project areas.

#### *Climate and rain fall*

The project area enjoys a normal climate. But during monsoon, the high ranges of the project area experience a cool and humid climate. The climate is very cool in winter. The rain fall is high; Punalur and Pathanapuram areas get the maximum rainfall during the monsoons. During winter Thekkedy and Ayyappankovil ranges have light snow falls.



CHAPTER II

Households and the people

Population

According to the survey results, the population of this project is 27379, of which 77.75 per cent is Scheduled Tribes, 5.79 per cent Scheduled Castes and 16.46 per cent others. The total number of households surveyed is 5814, of which 4676 households belong to Scheduled Tribes, 296 Scheduled Castes and the rest others. The distribution of households according to community, population, average size of households, and sex ratio of tribal community are given below in table 2.1.

TABLE 2.1

Distribution of population according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population	Average size of households	Sex ratio No. of females/ 1000 males
			Male	Female	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
1	Kanikkar	2560	5441	5718	11159	52.42	4.36	1051
2	Mala arayan	1038	2547	2576	5123	24.07	4.94	1011
3	Mala ulladan	355	921	875	1796	8.44	5.06	950
4	Mala vedan	291	682	650	1332	6.26	4.58	953
5	Mala pandaram	156	341	267	608	2.85	3.90	783
6	Mala urali	12	35	30	65	0.30	5.42	857
7	Urali	139	315	338	653	3.07	4.70	1073
8	Ulladan	125	259	293	552	2.59	4.42	1131
Total		4676	10541	10747	21288	100.00	4.55	1019
Scheduled Castes		296	NA	NA	1586	100.00	5.36	NA
Others		842	NA	NA	4505	100.00	5.35	NA
All Communities		5814	NA	NA	27379	100.00	4.71	NA

According to the above table there are 8 scheduled tribal communities in this project area and their number comes to 21,288 of which 52.42 per cent (11159) is Kanikkar and 24.07 per cent is Mala Arayan and the rest is distributed in 6 tribal communities.

The average size of households of the scheduled tribes is 4.55, while it is 5.36 and 5.35 for scheduled castes and others respectively as against the state average of 6.03 as per 1971 Census.

The average sex-ratio of scheduled tribes in this project area is 1019 as against 1016 of general population for the State as per 1971 Census.



CHAPTER III

**Literacy and Education**

The survey reveals that all the heads of the households of the scheduled tribes in this ITDP speaks Malayalam which is the stated official language and which is their mother tongue. 99.32 per cent of the heads of the Scheduled Castes households speak Malayalam as their mother tongue, while cent per cent of the heads of households of others speaks Malayalam as their mother tongue.

TABLE 3.1

**Knowledge and level of education—Mother-tongue of the heads of the households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Mother-tongue	
			Malayalam	Tamil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4676 (100)	4676 (100)	..
2	Scheduled Castes	296 (100)	294 (99.32)	2 (0.68)
3	Others	842 (100)	842 (100)	..
	All Communities	5814 (100)	5812 (99.97)	2 (0.03)

The level of knowledge of the heads of households has been collected and given below in table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2

**Level of knowledge of regional language by the heads of the households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Level of knowledge of Regional language			
			0	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4676 (100)	..	..	2873 (61.57)	1797 (38.43)
2	Scheduled Castes	296 (100)	..	2 (0.68)	132 (44.59)	162 (54.73)
3	Others	842 (100)	..	..	195 (23.16)	647 (76.84)
	All Communities	5814 (100)	..	2 (0.04)	3206 (55.14)	2606 (44.82)

The level of knowledge of the heads of the households have been classified with codes as under:—

Code	Level of knowledge
0	Cannot understand the language at all
1	Can understand but cannot speak
2	Can understand and speak
3	Can speak, read and write.

According to the above table 0.68 per cent of the heads of the household of scheduled castes can understand the regional language Malayalam, but cannot speak.

38.43 per cent of the heads of households of scheduled tribes, 54.73 per cent of scheduled castes and 76.84 per cent of others can speak, read and write the regional language, Malayalam. Among the scheduled tribes 61.57 per cent heads of households can understand and speak Malayalam, while 44.59 per cent and 23.16 per cent of heads of households of scheduled castes and others respectively can understand and speak Malayalam.

*Distribution of children going to school according to age and sex*

During the course of the survey, information was collected on the total number of children in various age-groups and the number of children going to school. There are 9662 children in the age-group of 0—16 in the project areas out of which 6172 are attending to school. In other words 63.88 per cent of the children are going to school, of which 32.05 is boys and 31.83 per cent girls.

According to table 3.4, 454 males and 414 females in the age-group 16 and above are attending to schools and colleges in the project area.

TABLE 3.3  
Distribution of children going to school according to Community, Age and Sex

Sl. No.	Community	Age group							
		0—6				6—11			
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
(1)	(2)	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
1	Scheduled Tribes	1245	143	1290	217	1193	1054	1212	1111
2	Scheduled Castes	90	12	80	9	99	90	84	78
3	Others	223	41	217	63	275	232	254	209
	All Communities	1558	196	1587	289	1567	1376	1550	1398

Sl. No.	Community	Age group									
		11—16				Total				All Ages	
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		No.	School going
(1)	(2)	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
1	Scheduled Tribes	1336	1141	1250	1071	3774	2338	3752	2399	7526	4737
2	Scheduled Castes	104	92	108	88	293	194	272	175	565	369
3	Others	322	270	280	251	820	543	751	523	1571	1066
	All Communities	1762	1503	1638	1410	4887	3075	4775	3097	9662	6172

TABLE 3.4  
Sex-wise school/college going children of 16 years and above

Sl. No.	Community	Age group					
		16 and above					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
(1)	(2)	No.	School/College going	No.	School/College going	No.	School/College going
1	Scheduled Tribes	NA	377	NA	341	NA	718
2	Scheduled Castes	NA	23	NA	36	NA	59
3	Others	NA	54	NA	37	NA	91
	All Communities	NA	454	NA	414	NA	868



TABLE 3.5

## Sex-wise distribution of school going children in the age group of 6-16 years

Sl. No.	Community	Age Group					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled Tribes	2529 (100.00)	2195 (86.79)	2462 (100.00)	2182 (88.63)	4991 (100.0)	4377 (87.74)
2	Scheduled Castes	203 (100.00)	182 (89.65)	192 (100.00)	166 (86.46)	395 (100.00)	348 (88.10)
3	Others	597 (100.00)	502 (84.09)	534 (100.00)	460 (86.14)	1131 (100.00)	962 (85.06)
	All Communities	3329 (100.00)	2879 (86.49)	3188 (100.00)	2808 (88.8)	6517 (100.00)	5687 87.26

According to the above table, 87.74 per cent of the scheduled tribes children in the age group of 6-16 are attending to school, while it is 88.10 in respect of scheduled castes and 88.06 in respect of others in this project area.

The following table (3.6) reveals that the proportion of graduates is very low among all communities in this project. It is seen that 53.02, 58.64 and 70.37 of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively have undergone schooling in this project. The other communities seen to be more advanced in general education. This may be compared to the State average of 60 per cent of literacy in Kerala in 1971.

TABLE 3.6

## Level of general education in the project area

Sl. No.	Community	Level of education							
		Below Primary		Primary		U.P.		Matric	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Scheduled Tribes	2313	2053	3719	2867	NA	NA	184	143
2	Scheduled Castes	212	189	258	247	NA	NA	13	10
3	Others	571	482	1052	816	NA	NA	130	108
	All Communities	3096	2729	5029	3930	NA	NA	327	261

Sl. No.	Community	Level of General Education							
		Graduate		Post Graduate		Total		Total educated people	Population
		M	F	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Scheduled Tribes	6	2	Nil	Nil	6222	5065	11287 (53.02)	21288
2	Scheduled Castes	1	..	Nil	Nil	484	446	930 (58.64)	1586
3	Others	4	2	Nil	Nil	1757	1413	3170 (70.37)	4505
	All Communities	11	4	Nil	Nil	8463	6924	15387 (56.20)	27373

## Technical Education:

According to table 2.5 in Appendix A, it is seen that there are only 4 certificate holders and one post-graduate in technical education in scheduled tribes and 2 certificate holders in others. Nobody is identified among scheduled castes in technical education.

CHAPTER IV

**Housing**

*Possession of house/house site:*

It is seen from the following table (4.1) that 98.80 per cent of the tribal households live in their own houses, while 0.49 households own house site and 0.71 per cent neither own house site nor houses; these households share the habitats of their parents or relatives or friends. 3.04 per cent of scheduled castes and 1.19 per cent of other households, according to the following table neither own house nor house sites.

TABLE 4.1

**Households according to possession of house/housesite**

Sl. No.	Community	Number of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but own house site	Not owned house/housesite	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4620 (98.80)	23 (0.49)	33 (0.71)	4676 (100.00)
2	Scheduled Castes	286 (96.62)	1 (0.34)	9 (3.04)	296 (100.00)
3	Others	827 (98.22)	5 (0.59)	10 (1.19)	842 (100.00)
	All Communities	5733 (98.61)	29 (0.50)	52 (0.89)	5814 (100.00)

*Structure of Houses:*

It would be seen from the table 3.2 in appendix A that 59.32 per cent of the houses are huts, 28.96 per cent Katcha and 10.52 per cent pucca. Out of 4676 households 56 households (that is 1.20 per cent) are reported to be houseless any they live with their parents or relatives or friends.



CHAPTER V

**Occupation and Economic status of the tribal households**

During the course of the survey, data on main and subsidiary occupation of the tribal households have been collected according to their major income. According to table 4.1 in appendix A the tribal households have been classified into 6 groups according to their occupation as agriculturists, agricultural labourers, Government Servants, private employees, forest produce gatherers and other workers. It is seen that the agriculture predominates, with 48.20 per cent followed by agricultural labourer with 37.23 per cent. 6.18 per cent households have main source of income from Government service, while private employment constitute only 1.48 per cent of households. Collection of forest produce as main occupation is constituted by 4.04 per cent households and the remaining households are engaged in other works.

With regard to subsidiary occupation, it is found that 70.68 per cent households have subsidiary occupation. These subsidiary occupations have been distributed as 67.26 per cent in agriculture, 24.93 per cent in agricultural labour, 0.73 per cent in private employment, 10.21 per cent in collection of forest produce and 6.87 per cent in other works

Income:

TABLE 5.1  
**Distribution of households according to monthly income**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the Project	No. of households having monthly income (Rs.)				
			Below 100	100—200	200—300	300—400	400 & above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4676 (100.00)	340 (7.27)	2590 (55.34)	1006 (21.15)	417 (8.92)	323 (6.91)
2	Scheduled Castes	296 (100.00)	11 (3.71)	186 (62.84)	70 (23.65)	22 (7.43)	7 (2.37)
3	Others	842 (100.00)	31 (3.68)	372 (44.18)	262 (31.12)	124 (14.73)	53 (6.23)
	All communities	5814 (100.00)	382 (6.57)	3148 (54.15)	1338 (23.01)	563 (3.68)	383 (6.59)

From the above table, it is found that 7.27 per cent tribal households have a monthly income of below Rs. 100 while among scheduled castes and others it is 3.71 and 3.68 per cent respectively. The majority of households falls within the group of Rs. 100-200 with 55.35, 62.84 and 44.18 per cent of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively. 6.91 per cent of households of scheduled tribes have a monthly income of Rs. 400 and above, while it is 2.37 per cent with scheduled castes and 6.29 per cent with others.

Indebtedness:

TABLE 5.2  
**Distribution of indebted households according to type of indebtedness and community**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Households indebted to					All
			Money Lenders	Land Lords	Traders	Co-operative Societies	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4676	156 (3.57)	93 (1.99)	310 (6.63)	135 (2.89)	925 (19.78)	1630 (34.86)
2	Scheduled Castes	296	4 (1.35)	1 (0.34)	7 (2.36)	..	18 (6.08)	30 (10.13)
3	Others	842	13 (1.54)	3 (0.36)	26 (3.08)	..	133 (15.80)	175 (20.78)
	All communities	5814	184 (3.16)	97 (1.67)	343 (5.90)	135 (2.32)	1076 (18.51)	1835 (31.56)

According to table 5.2 above, it is found that 34.46 per cent of tribal households are indebted, while it is 10.13 and 20.78 per cent of scheduled castes and others respectively. Out of 34.86 per cent indebted tribal households, 19.78 per cent households have taken loans from Co-operative Societies, while traders advanced loans to 6.63 tribal households.

According to table 4.3 in appendix A, it is found the tribal households in the project area have taken loans from all types of lending agencies for Rs. 14,69,680. The average indebtedness of the tribal household is Rs. 833.15.

#### POVERTY LINE

The table given below shows the community-wise yearly income (in percentage) of households under different income groups.

TABLE 5.3  
Distribution of households according to community and yearly income in percentage

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 1200		Rs. 1200-2400		Rs. 2400-3600	
		No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled tribes	340	2.68	2590	43.40	1006	22.53
2	Scheduled castes	11	1.62	186	46.11	70	28.09
3	Others	31	1.27	372	30.83	262	31.21
	All communities	382	2.48	3148	41.61	1338	24.09

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 1200		Rs. 1200-2400		Rs. 2400-3600		Average of the households
		No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Scheduled tribes	417	13.61	323	17.78	4676	100.00	4.55
2	Scheduled castes	22	12.71	7	11.47	296	100.00	5.36
3	Others	124	20.82	53	15.87	842	100.00	5.35
	All communities	563	14.66	383	17.22	5814	100.00	4.71

A poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure can be visualised from the data. In the case of households which have limited income, there may not be any savings and it is estimated that those families spend what they earn. The average size of family in this project area is worked out as 4.71. Government of India (Draft five year plan 1978-85) has calculated the cut off point for per capita expenditure in the rural area in the country to be Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This amount will work out to Rs. 75 per person per mensem at current prices in 1980. Accordingly in 1980 an average person in Kerala had to spend approximately Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum requirements. When it is worked out for a household of average size of 5 members in this project, it is found that an amount of Rs. 4500 is required for meeting the minimum requirements of the households at current prices. These households that get an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less is deemed to be below the poverty line in this project area. When the poverty line yard stick is applied to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others in this project area, it is found that 90.87%, 95.95% and 90.20% respectively are found to be below the poverty line in this project area.



CHAPTER VI

**Agriculture and allied activities**

It is seen from table 4.1 in appendix A, that 85.43 per cent of households are getting their major income from agriculture as agriculturists and agricultural labourers.

*Land Utilisation:*

As already pointed out the project area of Punalur is spread over Trivandrum, Quilon and Idukki districts. Most of the ITDP area cut across the jurisdiction of the existing revenue villages and hence the data on cropping pattern and cultivation practices are not readily available. The survey team also could not collect information on this aspect of the economic life of the people in the project area.

*Land holdings:*

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households by size of holdings and community**

Sl. No.	Community	Households						Total
		No land	Below 1 hect.	1-5 hect.	5-10 hect.	10-20 hect.	20 & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	31 (0.66)	2664 (56.98)	1973 (42.19)	7 (0.15)	..	1 (0.02)	4676 (100.00)
2.	Scheduled Castes	6 (2.03)	289 (97.63)	1 (0.34)	..	..	..	296 (100.00)
3.	Others	13 (1.54)	747 (88.72)	82 (9.74)	..	..	..	842 (100.00)
	All communities	50 (0.86)	3700 (63.64)	2056 (35.36)	7 (0.12)	..	1 (0.02)	5814 (100.00)

Data on size of land holdings possessed by household in the project area collected and the same is given in the above table. Accordingly 56.98 per cent of tribal households possess lands below 1 hectare and 0.66 per cent households are reported to be landless.

It is found that 2.03 and 1.54 per cent respectively households of scheduled castes and others are landless while 97.63 and 88.72 per cent respectively of households of scheduled castes and others respectively possess land below 1 hectare. The average land possessed by a scheduled tribe household is 1.15 hectares, while it is 0.19 hectare in respect of scheduled castes and 0.42 hectares in respect of others.

TABLE 6.2

**Distribution of extent of land under different size groups**

Sl. No.	Community	Extent of land possessed by households in different size of holdings (Area in hect.)					All
		Below 1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20 & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1268.48 (23.52)	4029.93 (74.74)	43.32 (0.81)	..	50.01 (0.93)	5391.74 (100.00)
2.	Scheduled Castes	56.66 (98.25)	1.01 (1.75)	..	..	..	57.67 (100.00)
3.	Others	243.83 (68.67)	111.22 (33.33)	..	..	..	355.05 (100.00)
	All communities	1568.97 (27.03)	4142.16 (71.36)	43.32 (0.75)	..	50.01 (0.86)	5804.46 (100.00)

The above table 6.2 shows that 74.74 per cent of the total land possessed by tribals is possessed by 42.19 per cent of scheduled tribes households in the size group of 1 to 5 hectares. 23.52 per cent of the tribal land is possessed by 56.98 per cent of tribal households in the size group of below 1 hectare. There is one household in the tribes possessing land above 20 hectares and above. With regards to scheduled castes and others 98.25 and 68.67 per cent respectively of lands are possessed by 97.63 and 88.72 per cent of households respectively in the size group of below 1 hectare of land.

*Distribution of households according to the extent of land alienated by tribals to non-tribals:*

According to the table given below, it is found that 5.18 and 0.92 per cent tribal households alienated their lands to non-tribal households during 10 and 10 to 30 years respectively. The extent of land alienated by tribal households during the above period are 124.29 and 33.67 hectares respectively.

TABLE 6.3

**Distribution of households according to the extent of land alienated by tribals to non-tribals**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Land alienated (Area in hect.)					
			During 10 years		10-30 years		Total	
			No. of hhs.	Area	No. of hhs.	Area	No. of hhs.	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Scheduled Tribes	4676	242	124.29	43	33.67	285	157.96

*Share cropping:*

According to table 5.3 in Appendix A, it is found that only one tribal household is practising share cropping under an area of 0.08 hectare.

*Shifting cultivation:*

Out of 4676 tribal households, 23 households are reported to be practising shifting cultivation. Only the Kanikar community is practising it; the details are presented in table 5.4 in Appendix A.



CHAPTER VII

**. Co-operation and Government Assistance**

*Co-operation :*

The following table gives information relating to membership in Co-operative Societies. It seems that co-operative movement is more popular in tribal community than in other communities. 54.85 per cent of tribal households have membership in Co-operative Societies, while it is only 16.55 and 23.99 per cent in scheduled castes and others households respectively.

TABLE 7.1

**Distribution of households according to membership in Co-operative Societies by community**

Sl. No.	Community	Membership in Co-operative Societies	
		Total No. of households	No. of households having membership in Co-operative Societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4676	2565 (54.85)
2.	Scheduled Castes	296	49 (16.55)
3.	Others	842	202 (23.99)
	All communities	5814	2816 (48.43)

*Assistance received by households from Government since 1970:*

Government have introduced many assistance schemes to uplift the backward classes economically, socially and culturally. Assistance has been received for different purposes. According to the following table, out of 6122 different cases of assistance received by 4676 tribal households, 49.30 per cent is for education and 33.21 per cent for agricultural purposes.

TABLE 7.2

**Assistance received by households from Government since 1970 according to community**

Sl. No.	Community	Assistance received from Government since 1970							Total
		No. of households	Agriculture Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Village and Small Industries	Education	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4676	2033 (33.21)	99 (1.62)	439 (7.17)	3 (0.05)	3018 (49.30)	530 (8.65)	6122 (100.00)
2.	Scheduled Castes	296	1	..	..	..	212 (97.70)	4 (1.84)	217 (100.00)
3.	Others	842	32	..	..	..	107 (70.86)	12 (7.94)	151 (100.00)
	All communities	5814	2066 (31.83)	99 (1.52)	439 (6.76)	3 (0.05)	3337 (51.42)	546 (8.42)	6490 (100.00)

For animal husbandry it is 7.17 per cent only. Out of 217 cases of assistance received by scheduled castes, 97.70 per cent of assistance is for education and out of 151 cases of assistance received by other communities 70.86 per cent of the assistance is for education. On an average every tribal household might have received one or more assistance from Government since 1970.

CHAPTER VIII

Village Artisans

The following table gives the distribution of artisan households in various professions according to community. On analysing the data collected on artisan households in this project area, it is found that for every 7.76 tribal households there is one artisan similarly for every scheduled castes households 1.90 and other households there is one artisan each. Out of 363 households having village artisans among scheduled tribes, about 24 per cent is engaged in bamboo works which is supposed to be their traditional village industry. Out of 13 village artisan of scheduled castes households 9 (69.24%) households are found to be engaged in bamboo works. Out of 16 households of village artisans households in others, 5 is found to be engaged to Carpentry, 1 in tailoring and 10 in blacksmithy.

TABLE 8.1

Distribution of artisan households in various professions according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	Number of artisans in various professions						
			Prof. singer	Carpenter	Maison	Tailor	Bambo worker	Rattan worker	Weaver
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4676	1 (0.27)	7 (1.93)	3 (0.83)	4 (1.10)	84 (23.14)	10 (2.75)	..
2.	Scheduled Castes	296	..	..	..	1 (7.69)	9 (69.24)	..	1 (7.69)
3.	Others	842	..	5 (31.25)	..	1 (6.25)	..	..	..
Total		5814	1 (0.26)	12 (3.06)	3 (0.76)	6 (1.53)	93 (23.72)	10 (2.55)	1 (0.26)

Sl. No.	Community	Numbers of artisan in various Professors								
		Medicine man	Cane worker	Tabalist	Dancers	Basket making worker	Blacksmith	Idol maker	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1 (0.27)	..	..	1 (0.27)	125 (34.43)	..	1 (0.27)	126 (34.74)	363 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	..	1 (7.69)	1 (7.69)	1	..	..	..	..	13 (100)
3.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	10 (62.50)	..	..	16 (100)
		1 (0.26)	1 (0.26)	1 (0.26)	1 (0.26)	125 (31.88)	10 (2.55)	1 (0.26)	126 (32.13)	392 (100)



## CHAPTER IX

### Additional information and special needs of scheduled tribes households

Along with the other schedules an additional schedule was canvassed from each tribal household for eliciting information on possession of ration cards, receipt of pension, incidence of diseases, disabled persons and special needs of the households.

#### *Ration Card:*

It is found that 30.20 per cent tribal households possess no ration card in this project area.

#### *Pension:*

According to the table 8.1 in appendix A, only 2.84 per cent households receive any kind of pension.

#### *Diseases:*

As regards the incidence of communicable diseases like T.B., Leprosy, V.D. among the scheduled tribes in this project, presented in table 8.2 in appendix A, it is found that 5.18 per cent households are suffering from them. 14.55 per cent households in Mala Arayan community and 8.33 per cent households of Mala Urali and 4.00 per cent households of Ulladan are suffering from various diseases listed in the table. In other scheduled tribe communities it is found in less than 4 per cent households.

#### *Disability:*

The incidence of disability of a permanent nature has also been collected and presented in Table 8.3 in appendix A. It is found that 2.95 per cent households are suffering from blindness, deafness, dumbness, lameness etc. Lameness is found in 26.09 per cent of total households with disabled persons. 50 per cent of households with disabled persons has other disabilities. It is found that disability is more prevalent in Malapandaram and in Mala Urali communities. No disability is reported in the Urali community.

#### *Special needs:*

Needs of the tribal households have been tabulated and presented in table 8.4 in appendix A. 12 needs have been raised by the households. Some are individual and others are common.

(a) *House*:—According to table 3.1 and 3.2 in appendix A, out of 4676 tribal households, 56 households have no houses at all and they want new houses and 2774 households are reported to be living in huts. 1759 households demanded new houses.

(b) *Drinking Water*:—Next in priority of their needs come drinking water. 779 households require drinking water facilities.

(c) *Other needs*:—Domestic animals, economic aid for cultivation, land for cultivation, electricity for street lighting in houses, schools, roads, etc., have been demanded by 5.35, 4.62, 1.80, 12.20, 18.87 and 18.54 per cent tribal households respectively.

CHAPTER X

**Hamlets and Infrastructure Facilities**

*General:*

The tribal hamlets are generally scattered over large areas in the forest. They are generally deprived of a large number of minimum infrastructure facilities. For implementing any developmental programme in any undeveloped area under a tribal project, it is highly necessary to have a comprehensive knowledge of the existing facilities in the hamlets. A separate schedule, Hamlet schedule (universal) was canvassed for this purpose.

*Infrastructure facilities:*

The infrastructure facilities available in the project in the hamlets have been classified according to 8 distance groups and 17 types of basic facilities have been classified as under.

1. Central hamlet
2. Nearest hamlet
3. Nearest primary school
4. Drinking water
5. Curative medical centre
6. Medical sub-centre
7. Weekly market
8. Liquor shop
9. Primary co-operative society
10. Post office
11. Supply depot of agricultural inputs
12. Patwari
13. Village level worker
14. Forest pass vendor
15. Forest guard
16. Nearest forest
17. Nearest bus stop

The distribution of the number of hamlets according to the distance from the nearest unit is given below:—

TABLE 10.1

**Distribution of number of hamlets according to distance from nearest units**

Sl. No.	Type of Units	Distance of the hamlet from nearest units								Total
		within 1 Km.	1 to 2 Kms.	2 to 3 Kms.	3 to 5 Kms.	5 to 10 Kms.	10 to 15 Kms.	15 to 20 Kms.	20 Kms. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Central hamlet	2	..	5	28	55	25	15	15	145
2	Nearest hamlet other than the main village or central hamlet	42	19	36	25	16	4	..	3	145
3	Nearest primary school	46	21	32	23	21	2	..	..	145
4	Drinking water	12	53	20	..	..	..	..	..	145
5	Medical curative centre	12	6	7	25	60	27	1	7	145
6	Medical sub-centre	245	1	3	4	2	..	..	1	145
7	Weekly market	11	4	11	34	55	21	4	5	145
8	Liquor shop	18	13	20	38	38	12	2	4	145
9	Primary co-operative society	20	11	16	35	47	11	3	2	145
10	Post office	24	20	28	43	25	4	..	1	145
11	Supply depot agrl. inputs	11	4	7	37	50	24	4	8	145
12	Patwari	1	..	1	26	59	24	15	19	145
13	Village level worker	30	2	7	17	48	29	3	9	145
14	Forest pass vendor	5	2	2	6	31	29	17	43	145
15	Forest guard	24	8	11	34	48	16	3	1	145
16	Nearest forest	113	4	4	5	10	2	6	1	145
17	Nearest bus stop	36	24	36	29	17	2	..	1	145



There are 145 hamlets in this project and they are lying in 26 villages. From the above table it is found that drinking water facilities are available within a radius of 1 Km to 49.66 per cent of hamlets. Only 34.48 per cent of hamlets have curative centre within a radius of 1 to 5 Kms. while sub-centres medical institution is available to 94.41 per cent of hamlets within a radius of 1 Km. 56.55 per cent of hamlets have Post Office within a radius of 1 to 5 Kms. 24.83 per cent of hamlets have nearest bus stop within a radius of 1 Km.

*Physical barriers:*

The following table shows the number of hamlets having physical barriers with central hamlets (village offices), nearest hamlets and nearest primary school

TABLE 10.2

**Physical barriers**

Name of hamlet	No. of hamlets having physical barriers with											
	Villages Central hamlets				Nearest hamlet				Nearest primary school			
	Forest	Road	River	Hills	Forest	Road	River	Hills	Forest	Road	River	Hills
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
145	36	6	22	9	25	..	5	11	13	6	1	3

*Schools:*

The following table shows the number of schools of various types and the number with school buildings.

TABLE 10.3

**Educational Institutions with and without buildings**

No. of hamlets	Type of Educational institutions	No. of Educational Institutions			
		Without buildings	With katcha buildings	with pacca buildings	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
145	Pre-primary	2	7	7	16
	Primary	..	7	18	25
	Middle	..	1	..	1
	Total	2	15	25	42

There are 42 schools in the project area, out of which two primary schools have no buildings, 15 have katcha and 25 pacca buildings.

*Source of drinking water:*

Table 10.4 and 10.5 gives the relevent details

TABLE 10.4

**Distribution of hamlets by source of drinking water facilities**

No. of hamlets	Source of drinking water (No. of hamlets having)						
	Stream	River	Well	Tank	Hand pumps	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
145	36	..	94	7	..	8	145

64.83 per cent of hamlets have drinking water facilities from wells and 24.83 per cent from streams and rivers

TABLE 10.5

## Adequacy of drinking water

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets (No. of households)	No. of hamlets	Adequacy of drinking water supply					
			Supply sufficient		Insufficient in certain seasons		Insufficient throughout the year	
			No. of hamlets	New scheme taken up*	No. of hamlets	New scheme taken up*	No. of hamlets	New scheme taken up*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0—50 Hhs.	105	105	5	..	..	..	..
2	51—100 „	28	28	..	..	..	..	..
3	101—200 „	10	10	2	..	..	..	..
4	201—300 „	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	301—500 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Above 500 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All classes	145	145	7	..	..	..	..

The drinking water is sufficient in all the hamlets in the project throughout the year.

## ELECTRIFICATION

TABLE 10.6

## Electrification of hamlets according to different uses

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets	No. of hamlets	Number of hamlets electrified				No. of hamlets not electrified	Percentage of hamlets electrified to total No. of hamlets
			For Agri. uses	Domestic uses	Street light	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0—50	105	1	1	4	4	101	2.76
2	51—100	28	..	2	2	2	26	1.38
3	101—200	10	1	1	1	1	9	0.69
4	201—300	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.69
5	301—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Above 500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All classes	145	3	5	8	8	137	5.84

The above table reveals that only 5.84 per cent of hamlets are electrified. Even though electrification has reached all the villages in Kerala, it is surprising to note that nearly 94.48 per cent of hamlets in this project area is devoid of this facility.

## Other particulars:

Table 10.7 to 10.10 give details of pacca houses, head man and money lenders, shop owned and highest qualified persons.

\* No. of hamlets.



TABLE 10.7  
Pucca houses in the project

No. of hamlets,	Number of households		Number of pucca houses owned by		Total
	Tribes	Non-tribes	Tribes	Non-tribes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
145	4676	1138	492	63	555

According to the above table, it is found that only 10.52 per cent of tribal households owned pucca houses, while it is 48.77 per cent with non-tribals in this project area.

TABLE 10.8  
Headman and money lender

No. of villages	No. of hamlets	Number of hamlets having headman		No. of money lenders in the project
		Tribal	Non-tribal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26	145	132	Nil	Nil

According to the above table there are 132 tribal headmen in the project area leaving 13 hamlets without headmen. There is no non-tribal headman in the project area. Professional money lenders are not found in the project area.

TABLE 10.9  
Shops owned by tribes and non-tribes

No. of hamlets	No. of households in the hamlet	Shops owned by								
		Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
		Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
145	5814	53	67	120	24	54	78	77	121	198

38.89 per cent of the shops are owned by tribes in the project area and the rest by scheduled castes and others.

TABLE 10.10  
Number of highest qualified persons

No. of villages	No. of hamlets	Number of hamlets having highest qualified persons	Number of qualified persons														
			Tribals						Non-tribals								
			Tribal		Non-tribal		Matric		Graduate		Post graduate		Matric		Graduate		Post graduate
				M*	F**	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
26	145	91	33	184	143	6	2	..	..	143	118	5	2	..	..	..	..

No post graduate is found in this project area. It is found that there are only 8 graduates in the tribal community and 7 in non-tribals.

\*M. Male

\*\*F. Female

## Appendix A

TABLE I.1

## Distribution of households according to community and population

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Percentage distribution of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population
				Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled tribes</i>							
1	Kanikkar	2560	54.75	5441	5718	11159	52.42
2	Mala Arayan	1038	22.28	2547	2576	5123	24.07
3	Mala Ulladan	355	7.59	921	875	1796	8.44
4	Mala Vedan	291	6.22	682	650	1332	6.26
5	Mala Pandaram	156	3.34	341	267	608	2.85
6	Mala Urali	12	0.26	35	30	65	0.30
7	Urali	139	2.97	315	338	653	3.07
8	Ulladan	125	2.67	259	293	552	2.39
	Total	4676	100.00	10541	10747	21288	100.00
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Sambavar	37	12.50	NA	NA	226	14.25
2	Cheruman	156	52.70	"	"	849	53.53
3	Kakkalan	1	0.34	"	"	7	0.44
4	Pathiyan	1	0.34	"	"	5	0.32
5	Pulayan	49	16.55	"	"	251	15.83
6	Kuravan	34	11.49	"	"	160	10.09
7	Paravan	3	1.01	"	"	11	0.69
8	Shibar*	1	0.34	"	"	6	0.38
9	Velan	4	1.35	"	"	24	1.51
10	Barbar*	1	0.34	"	"	3	0.19
11	Sidhanar	1	0.34	"	"	5	0.32
12	Bharathan	1	0.34	"	"	4	0.25
13	Vannan	1	0.34	"	"	4	0.25
14	Nadar*	1	0.34	"	"	1	0.06
15	Mannan	2	0.67	"	"	12	0.76
16	Panan	3	1.01	"	"	18	1.13
	Total	296	100.00	NA	NA	1586	100.00
	Other castes	842	100.00	NA	NA	4505	100.00
	All Communities	5814	100.00	NA	NA	27379	100.00



TABLE 2.1

**Distribution of heads of households according  
to community speaking various mother tongue**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households to the hamlet	Malayalam	Tamil
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Scheduled tribes</i>				
1.	Kanikkar	2560	2560	..
2.	Mala Arayan	1038	1038	..
3.	Mala Ulladan	355	355	..
4.	Mala Vedan	291	291	..
5.	Mala Pandaram	156	156	..
6.	Mala Urali	12	12	..
7.	Urali	139	139	..
8.	Ulladan	125	125	..
Total		4676	4676	..
<i>Scheduled castes</i>				
1.	Sambavan	37	36	1
2.	Cheruman	156	156	..
3.	Kakkalan	1	1	..
4.	Pathian	1	1	..
5.	Pulayan	49	48	1
6.	Kuravan	34	34	..
7.	Shibar	1	1	..
8.	Paravan	3	3	..
9.	Velan	4	4	..
10.	Barber	1	1	..
11.	Sidhanar	1	1	..
12.	Bharathan	1	1	..
13.	Vannan	1	1	..
14.	Nadar	1	1	..
15.	Mannan	2	2	..
16.	Panan	3	3	..
Total		296	294	2
Others		842	842	..
All Communities		5814	5812	2

TABLE 2.2

**Distribution of heads of households according to level of knowledge in regional language**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Language level of knowledge in regional				Total
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Kanikkar	2560	..	..	1534	1026	
2	Mala Arayan	1038	..	..	539	499	
3	Mala Ulladan	355	..	..	199	156	
4	Mala Vedan	291	..	..	237	54	
5	Mala Pandaram	156	..	..	123	33	
6	Mala Urali	12	..	..	6	6	
7	Urali	139	..	..	133	6	
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	108	17	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4676</b>	..	..	<b>2879</b>	<b>1797</b>	
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Sambavar	36	..	1	15	21	
2	Cherumar	156	..	1	65	90	
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	1	
4	Pathiyan	1	..	..	1	..	
5	Pulayar	41	..	..	26	23	
6	Kuravan	34	..	..	22	12	
7	Paravan	3	..	..	1	2	
8	Shiban	1	..	..	..	1	
9	Velan	4	..	..	1	3	
10	Barber	1	..	..	..	1	
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	1	
12	Bharathan	1	..	..	..	1	
13	Vannan	1	..	..	..	1	
14	Nadar	1	..	..	1	..	
15	Maunan	2	..	..	..	2	
16	Panan	3	..	..	..	3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	..	<b>2</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>162</b>	
	Others	342	..	..	195	647	
	<b>All Communities</b>	<b>5814</b>	..	<b>2</b>	<b>3206</b>	<b>2606</b>	

Code 0      Cannot understand the language at all  
 Code 1      can understand but cannot speak  
 Code 2      can understand and speak it  
 Code 3      can read and write.



Distribution of children according to age group, sex and community and number going to school

Sl. No.	Community	Total no. h. h. in the hamlet	0-6		6-11		11-16		16 & above									
			No. in school	No. boys	No. in school	No. Boys	No. in school	No. Boys	No. in school	No. Boys								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>																		
1	Kanikar	2560	645	47	643	70	576	543	599	571	590	541	596	543	NA	260	NA	248
2	Malai arayan	1038	259	53	293	92	304	287	332	320	403	357	350	313	71	..	..	42
3	Malaulladan	355	83	11	107	13	103	88	100	87	128	101	108	86	9	9	..	18
4	Malavedan	291	98	10	97	9	72	57	79	68	95	65	75	51	51	9	..	8
5	Mala pandaram	156	83	10	64	12	51	34	28	18	38	12	16	5	5	6	..	..
6	Mala urali	12	4	..	7	..	3	1	1	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
7	Urali	139	36	9	52	17	42	20	34	23	52	41	63	43	..	12	10	5
8	Ulladan	125	37	3	27	4	42	24	39	24	27	23	41	29	..	..	..	9
Total:		4676	1245	143	1290	217	1193	1054	1212	1111	1336	1141	1250	1071	..	377	..	341
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>																		
1	Sambavan	37	14	2	12	1	15	14	9	8	14	13	11	9	..	3	..	3
2	Cheruman	156	36	5	42	5	47	42	47	44	62	58	62	55	..	15	..	20
3	Pulayar	49	16	3	4	2	17	16	16	12	16	13	20	14	..	2	..	9
4	Kurava	34	16	1	14	1	10	8	7	9	7	4	10	5	..	1	..	..
5	Paravan	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Pathiyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Shiban	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Velan	4	2	..	5	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	1
10	Barbar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sidhanar	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bharather	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nadar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
16	Panana	3	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total		296	90	12	80	9	99	90	84	78	104	92	108	88	..	23	..	36
Others		842	223	41	217	63	275	232	254	209	322	270	280	251	..	54	47	37
All communities		5814	1558	196	1587	289	1567	1376	1550	1398	1762	1503	1638	1410	..	454	..	414

TABLE 2.4  
Distribution of educated persons according to community, sex and level of general education

Sl. No.	Community	General Education												Total		
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper primary		Matric		Graduation		Post graduation				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>																
1	Kanikar	814	726	1721	1251	619	549	79	59	1	1	..	..	3234	2586	
2	Mala Arayan	425	385	891	778	324	264	62	5	1	..	..	..	1731	1490	
3	Mala pandaram	91	62	49	33	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	141	96	
4	Mala vedan	176	153	121	88	9	9	5	7	..	..	..	..	311	257	
5	Mala ulladan	245	182	303	226	..	..	8	9	..	..	..	..	556	417	
6	Ulladan	32	25	92	72	28	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	153	130	
7	Mala Urali	3	4	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	
8	Urali	..	..	39	35	40	47	4	..	..	..	..	..	83	82	
Total		1786	1597	3226	2486	1020	897	184	143	6	2	..	..	6222	5065	
<i>Scheduled castes</i>																
1	Pulayan	33	31	57	56	2	5	10	5	1	..	..	..	103	97	
2	Kuravan	14	13	19	19	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	33	
3	Mannan	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
4	Paravan	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
5	Panan	3	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	
6	Sambavar	82	70	79	85	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	159	153	
7	Cherumar	76	67	92	81	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	171	152	
8	Vannan	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Total:		207	163	254	243	7	8	13	10	1	..	..	..	482	444	
<i>Others</i>																
Total:		514	458	1011	784	98	61	130	108	4	2	..	..	1757	1413	
All communities		2507	2178	4491	3513	1125	966	327	261	11	4	..	..	8461	6922	



TABLE 2.5

## Distribution of Technically qualified persons according to community and sex

Blocks		Village: Hamlet:										
Sl. No.	Community	Technical Education										
		Certificate holder		Diploma holder		Degree		P.G. Degree		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>												
	Mala arayan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
<i>Scheduled castes</i>												
	Others	T.T.C.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total		5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2

TABLE 3.1

## Distribution of households according to community and possession of house/house sited

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total households in the hamlet
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but own house site	Neither house nor site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Kanikar	2553	6	1	2560
2	Mala Arayan	1021	14	3	1038
3	Mala Ulladan	348	7	..	355
4	Mala Vedan	275	10	6	291
5	Mala Pandaram	155	..	1	156
6	Mala Urali	12	..	..	12
7	Urali	135	..	4	139
8	Ulladan	121	..	4	125
Total:		4620	37	19	4676
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Sambavan	34	..	3	37
2	Cheruman	154	1	1	156
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	1
4	Pathian	1	..	..	1
5	Pulayan	49	..	..	49
6	Kuravan	33	..	1	34
7	Shibar	1	..	..	1
8	Paravan	3	..	..	3
9	Velan	1	..	..	1
10	Barber	1	..	..	1
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	1
12	Bharathar	..	..	1	1
13	Vannan	1	..	..	1
14	Nadar	1	..	..	1
15	Mannan	2	..	..	2
16	Panan	3	..	..	3
Total		826	1	9	296
Others		827	5	10	842
All Community		5733	29	52	5814

TABLE 3.2

## Distribution of Tribal households according to community and structure of houses

Sl. No.	Community	STRUCTURE				Total
		Hut	Katcha	Pucca	Houseless	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kanikar	1807	600	146	7	2560
2	Mala Arayan	315	466	240	17	1038
3	Mala Ulladan	262	54	32	7	355
4	Mala Vedan	170	45	60	16	291
5	Mala Pandaram	79	71	5	1	156
6	Mala Urali	12	..	..	..	12
7	Urali	74	56	4	5	139
8	Ulladan	55	62	5	3	125
Total		2774	1354	492	56	4676

TABLE 4.1

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and occupation

Sl.No.	Scheduled Tribes	Occupation														Total	
		Agriculture		Agricultural Labour		Govt. Service		Private employment		Collection of forest produce		Other labour		Total			
		M	S	M.	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M.	S	M	S	M	S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	Kanikar	1020	1616	1172	360	210	..	44	9	11	..	103	130	2560	2115		
2	Mala arayan	829	228	112	99	52	..	16	12	16	..	13	51	1038	390		
3	Mala ulladan	75	162	223	22	9	..	8	..	35	2	5	6	355	192		
4	Ulladan	69	39	49	60	5	..	..	3	..	2	2	3	125	107		
5	Malavedan	161	82	115	141	9	..	1	..	4	..	1	32	291	255		
6	Malapandaran	20	40	17	64	..	..	..	..	111	2	8	5	156	111		
7	Malaurali	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	11		
8	Urali	80	47	53	76	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	139	124		
Total		3254	2223	1741	824	289	..	69	24	189	7	134	227	4676	3305		



TABLE 4.2

## Distribution of households according to community and monthly household income

Sl.No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	Below Rs. 100		100-200		200-300		300-400		400 & above		Total	
			No. of Hhs.	Rs.	No. of Hhs.	Rs.	No. of Hhs.	Rs.	No. of Hhs.	Rs.	No. of Hhs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>														
1	Kanikar	2560	216	16470	1531	197740	478	103155	171	55535	164	88127	2560	161027
2	Mala arayan	1038	74	5906	472	143345	251	55465	140	43670	101	56118	1038	304504
3	Mala ulladan	355	20	1545	238	33320	76	16770	9	2700	12	6100	355	60435
4	Malavedan	291	21	1515	172	23825	66	13685	26	8200	6	3100	2291	50325
5	Malapandaram	156	4	290	59	8635	62	14005	28	8950	3	1350	158	33230
6	Malaurali	12	..	..	10	1500	1	250	1	300	..	..	12	2050
7	Urali	139	3	240	68	9195	39	8700	17	5375	12	5550	138	29060
8	Ulladan	125	2	180	40	5695	33	7635	25	7960	25	13050	125	34520
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4676</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>26146</b>	<b>2590</b>	<b>423255</b>	<b>1006</b>	<b>219665</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>132690</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>173395</b>	<b>4676</b>	<b>975151</b>
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>														
1	Sambavar	37	2	150	16	2070	10	2170	9	2700	..	..	37	7090
2	Cheruman	156	6	515	115	14815	31	6600	2	650	2	1100	156	23680
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
4	Pathiyar	1	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
5	Pulayar	49	..	..	24	3360	16	3530	5	1550	4	4340	9	12780
6	Kuravan	34	2	120	15	2170	11	2325	6	1900	..	..	34	6515
7	Shibon	1	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
8	Paravan	3	..	..	1	150	2	400	..	..	..	..	3	550
9	Velan	4	..	..	4	570	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	570
10	Barber	1	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
12	Bharathur	1	..	..	1	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	160
13	Vannan	1	..	..	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120
14	Nadar	1	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80
15	Mannan	2	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	1	700	2	800
16	Panan	3	..	..	3	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	450
	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>24665</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>15025</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6800</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6140</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>53495</b>
	<b>Others</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>56840</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>57555</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>38390</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29265</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>184390</b>
	<b>All Communities</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>29351</b>	<b>3148</b>	<b>504760</b>	<b>1338</b>	<b>292245</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>177880</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>208800</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>1213036</b>

TABLE 4.3

## Distribution of households according to community and amount of indebtedness

Sl. No.	Community	No. of hhs. in the hamlet	Source						Source				Total	
			Money Lender		Land lord		Traders		Co-operative society		Others		No. of hhs.	Amt.
			No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>														
1	Kanikkar	2560	106	82600	64	56135	91	33700	645	404357	46	67128	952	643920
2	Mala arayan	1038	54	60045	21	38850	139	119695	196	248905	114	205312	524	672807
3	Mala ulladan	355	1	3000	1	150	29	10375	37	12024	2	2450	70	27999
4	Mala vedan	291	19	38750	4	1375	5	2100	83	43000	14	6532	125	91757
5	Mala pandaram	156	..	..	..	..	10	4154	2	613	..	..	12	4767
6	Mala urali	12	..	..	..	..	1	500	..	..	..	..	1	500
7	Urali	139	..	..	3	3000	..	..	56	13850	1	750	60	17600
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	7	6800	..	..	12	3130	1	400	20	10330
	Total	4676	180	184395	100	106490	275	170524	1031	725879	178	282572	1764	1469680
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>														
1	Sambavan	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
2	Cheruman	156	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	8	..
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pathiyan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Pulayan	49	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	8	..
6	Kuravan	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
7	Shibar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Paravan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Velan	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
10	Barber	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bharathan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nadar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Panan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	296	4	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	18	..	30	..
	Others	842	13	..	3	..	26	..	..	..	133	..	175	..
	All Communities	5814	184	..	97	..	343	..	135	..	1076	..	1835	..

TABLE 5.1

## Distribution of household according to community and size classes of land possessed

Sl. No.	Size class of land possessed Hecti	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled castes		Others		Total	
		No. of household	land Possessed	No. of household	Land Possessed	No. of household	land possessed	No. of household	Land Possessed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	No land	19	..	6	..	13	..	38	..
	Below 1.0	2696	1268.48	289	56.66	747	243.83	3712	1568.97
	1.0-5.01	1973	4029.93	1	1.01	82	111.22	2056	4142.16
	5.0-10.0	7	42.32	..	..	..	..	7	43.32
	10.0-20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20.0 and above	1	51.01	..	..	..	..	1	51.01
	All classes	4676	5392.74	296	57.67	842	355.05	5814	5805.46

TABLE 5.2

## Distribution of households according to community and by extent of land possessed by all communities and lands cultivated, irrigated and alienated by tribals to non-tribals

Sl. No.	Community	landless No.	Land possessed		Cultivat		Irrigated		Alienated			
			No.	Extend (Hect.)	No.	Extend (hect.)	No.	Extend (Hect.)	No.	10 Years Extend (Hect.)	10-30 No.	years Extend (Hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Kanikar	1	2559	3016.44	2493	2428.91	102	24.24	31	9.93	4	2.25
2	Malaiarayan	3	1035	854.80	928	764.08	15	16.61	106	68.32	17	17.73
3	Mala ulladan	..	355	131.15	337	122.02	..	..	80	30.12	21	12.91
4	Mala vedan	6	285	278.41	215	245.02	3	0.30	18	4.84	1	0.78
5	Malaipandaram	1	155	122.65	133	27.91	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mala urali	..	12	6.30	12	5.62	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Urali	5	134	880.76	129	79.61	..	..	4	5.30	..	..
8	Ulladan	3	122	102.23	115	87.72	..	..	3	5.78	..	..
	Total	19	4657	5392.74	4362	3760.89	120	41.15	242	124.29	43	33.67
1	Scheduled caste	6	290	57.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Others	13	829	355.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	38	5776	412.72	4362	3760.89	120	41.15	242	124.29	43	33.67



TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households		Area under Share cropping	Average area of share cropping
		Total	Engaged in share cropping		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Kanikkar	2560	1	..	..
2	Mala arayan	1038	..	..	..
3	Mala Ulladan	355	..	0.08	..
4	Malavedan	291	..	..	..
5	Mala pandaram	156	..	..	..
6	Mala Urali	12	..	..	..
7	Urali	139	..	..	..
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	..
	Total	4676	1	0.68	..
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Sambavar	37	..	..	..
2	Cherumar	156	..	..	..
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..
4	Pathiyan	1	..	..	..
5	Pulayar	49	..	..	..
6	Kuravan	34	..	..	..
7	Shibon	1	..	..	..
8	Paravan	3	..	..	..
9	Velan	4	..	..	..
10	Barber	1	..	..	..
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..
12	Bharathan	1	..	..	..
13	Vannan	1	..	..	..
14	Nadar	1	..	..	..
15	Mannan	2	..	..	..
16	Panan	3	..	..	..
	Total	296	..	..	..
	Other	842	..	..	..
	All communities	5814	1	0.08	..

TABLE 5.4

## Distribution of households according to community and practising shifting cultivation

Sl.No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households			Total
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising Shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1	Kanikkar	2560	..	23	2537	2560
2	Mala Arayan	1038	..	..	1038	1038
3	Mala Ulladan	355	..	..	355	355
4	Mala Vedan	291	..	..	291	291
5	Mala Pandaram	156	..	..	156	156
6	Mala Urali	12	..	..	12	12
7	Urali	139	..	..	139	139
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	125	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4676</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4653</b>	<b>4676</b>
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>						
1	Sambavan	37	..	..	37	37
2	Cherumar	156	..	..	156	156
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	1	1
4	Pathiyar	1	..	..	1	1
5	Pulayar	49	..	..	49	49
6	Kuravan	34	..	..	34	34
7	Shibon	1	..	..	1	1
8	Paravan	3	..	..	3	3
9	Velan	4	..	..	4	4
10	Barber	1	..	..	1	1
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	1	1
12	Bharathar	1	..	..	1	1
13	Vannan	1	..	..	1	1
14	Nadar	1	..	..	1	1
15	Mannan	2	..	..	2	2
16	Panan	3	..	..	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>296</b>
	Others	842	..	..	842	842
	<b>All communities</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>5791</b>	<b>5814</b>

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households according to community and having membership in  
Co-operative societies and received Government assistance for  
different economic and social activities**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	No. of house- holds hav- ing members in co-operative Societies	No. of households received assistance from Government since 1970 for					
				Agricul- tural acti- vity	Irrigation	Animal hus- bandry	Village and small industry	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1	Kanikar	2560	1448	1465	..	145	1	1564	47
2	Malaiarayan	1038	650	384	97	158	1	786	215
3	Malauddan	355	131	71	..	98	..	264	71
4	Malavedan	291	163	38	1	54	..	159	89
5	Malapandaram	156	24	75	1	70	..	57	61
6	Malaurali	12	6	..	..	..	..	5	11
7	Urali	139	90	..	..	10	..	91	10
8	Ulladan	125	53	..	..	2	1	92	26
	Total	4676	2565	2033	99	439	3	3018	530
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>									
1	Sambavan	37	5	1	..	..	..	30	1
2	Cheruman	156	18	..	..	..	..	115	3
3	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Pathiyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Pulayar	49	14	..	..	..	..	29	..
6	Kuravan	34	10	..	..	..	..	22	..
7	Paravan	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
8	Shiban	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Velan	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	..
10	Barber	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Bharathar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Varnan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nadar	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16	Panan	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Total	296	49	1	..	..	..	212	4
	Others	842	202	32	..	..	..	107	12
	All communities	5814	2816	2066	99	439	3	3337	546



TABLE 7.1

**Distribution of Artisan households according to community and  
in various profession**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households having any Artisan	No. of Artisan in various profession						
			Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason	Tailor	Weaver	Medicine-man	Singer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1	Kanikkar	313	5	..	1	3	..	..	..
2	Mala Arayan	12	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
3	Mala Vedan	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Mala Pandaram	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Urali	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Ulladan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Total	363	7	..	3	4	..	1	1
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Sambavan	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	Pulayan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Others	16	5	10	..	1	..	..	..
	All communities	392	12	10	3	6	1	1	1

Sl. No.	Community	No. of Artisan in various profession							
		Dancer	Idolmaker	Thabalist	Canework	Rattanwork	Bamboowork	Basketmaking	Others
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1	Kanikkar	1	1	..	..	5	80	91	126
2	Mala Arayan	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	..
3	Mala Vedan	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	..
4	Mala Pandaram	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
5	Urali	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
6	Ulladan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	10	84	125	126
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Sambavan	..	..	1	1	..	9	..	..
2	Pulayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	1	1	..	9	..	..
	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All communities	1	1	1	1	10	93	125	126

TABLE 8.1

**Distribution of tribal households according to community by possessing ration card and receiving pension**

Sl. No.	Community	Household possessed Ration card		Received any pension	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Kanikar	1734	826	40	2520
2	Mila Arayan	833	205	25	1013
3	Mala Ulladan	254	101	4	351
4	Ulladan	103	22	1	124
5	Malavedan	199	92	62	229
6	Mila Pandaram	28	128	1	155
7	Milauraly	11	1	..	12
8	Urally	102	37	..	139
Total		3264	1412	133	4543

TABLE 8.2

**Distribution of tribal households according to community and incidence of diseases**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Disease								Total
			T.B.	Leprosy	V.D.	Polio	Rheumatic disease	Mental	Goitre	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Kanikar	2560	40	4	1	2	2	..	..	12	61
2	Mila Arayan	1038	40	2	..	..	5	1	1	102	151
3	Mila Ulladan	355	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13
4	Mila Vedan	291	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6
5	Mila Pandaram	156	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
6	Mila Urally	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	Urally	139	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
8	Ulladan	125	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	5
Total		4676	103	6	2	2	7	5	1	116	242

TABLE 8.3

**Tribal households according to community and disablement**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Disability				Total
			Blind	Deaf and Dumb	Lame	Others	
1	Kanikar	2560	9	5	16	49	79
2	Mila Arayan	1038	4	3	6	14	27
3	Mila Ulladan	355	2	1	5	1	9
4	Malavedan	291	..	..	4	..	4
5	Mila Pandaram	156	4	5	4	4	17
6	Malauraly	12	..	..	1	..	1
7	Urally	139	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	..	1	1
Total		4676	19	14	36	69	138

TABLE 8.4

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and special needs

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>House</i>	<i>Site</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>Ration card</i>	<i>Road</i>	<i>School</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Kanikar	2560	1007	2	11	621	570	491
2	Mala Arayan	1038	356	..	18	88	150	105
3	Mala Ulladan	355	205	..	14	46	47	66
4	Mala Vedan	291	72	..	18	43	30	7
5	Mala Pandaram	156	50	..	3	98	38	57
6	Mala Uraly	12	12	12	2	10	12	..
7	Uraly	139	41	..	15	20	12	103
8	Ulladan	125	16	..	3	20	8	58
Total		4676	1759	14	84	946	867	887

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>Drinking water</i>	<i>Domestic animals</i>	<i>Economic aid for cultivation</i>	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Kanikar	2560	387	3	29	161	332	536	4150
2	Mala Arayan	1038	115	160	86	76	194	216	1564
3	Mala Ulladan	355	66	79	5	63	28	25	644
4	Mala Vedan	291	178	8	11	3	17	3	390
5	Mala Pandaram	156	21	..	78	51	..	8	404
6	Mala Uraly	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	60
7	Uraly	139	12	..	1	..	..	55	259
8	Ulladan	125	..	..	6	..	..	50	169
Total		4676	779	250	216	366	571	991	7640



## II IDUKKI

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## CHAPTER I

**General***Location:*

Idukki Tribal Development Project is comprised of Marayoor range, Devicolam range, Adimali range, Kothamangalam range, Thodupuzha range, Nagampara range and Ayyappancoil range. The word 'Idukki' is derived from the word "Idukku" which means a gorge. It is a mountaneous region having green vegetation almost throughout the year and deep forests in most parts.

*Population and area:*

The Idukki district was formed on 26th January 1972. It extends from South to North and from east to west by 115 Kms. and 67 Kms. respectively. It lies between 9°-15' and 10°-21' of north latitude and 76°-37' and 77°-25' of east latitudes. The area of the District as per 1971 census is 5087 sq.kms. with four taluks viz., Devicolam, Peermade, Udumbanchola and Thodupuzha with a population of 765608. The tribal population in the project area is 25573 as per the survey results.

*Topography:*

This district lies in the midland and highland natural divisions of the state. The entire Tribal Development Project area is situated in the high ranges at an altitude of more than 1000 metres. Anamudi (2876 metres) the highest peak in Kerala is situated in this project area. The Periyar river is flowing through the project area and its water is utilised for the generation of electricity.

*Climate and rainfall:*

Most of the parts of the project area experiences a cool climate almost throughout the year. The area gets rainfall from the south-west and north-east mansoons. The average procepitation in this area is about 300 cm. (3000 mm) with wide variations according to elevation and topography. The two major hydro-electric projects are in the project area.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the project area. Tea, Coffee and Cardamom are extensively cultivated in this area.

## CHAPTER II

## Households and People

*Population:*

According to the survey results, there are 5210 scheduled tribes households with a population of 25573. The following table gives the distribution of households by community, population, percentage distribution of population, average size of households, sex-ratio of the tribal community in the project area.

TABLE 2.1

## Distribution of population according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house- holds	Population		Total	Percentage distribution of population	Average size of households	Sex ratio No. of females per 1000 males
			Male	Female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
1	Muthuvan	1268	3284	2995	6279	24.55	4.95	912
2	Urali	899	2136	2011	4147	16.22	4.61	930
3	Malayarayan	1257	3345	3247	6592	25.78	5.24	971
4	Ulladan	302	772	731	1503	5.88	4.98	947
5	Hill pulayan	382	831	789	1620	6.33	4.24	949
6	Mala Ulladan	22	55	52	107	0.42	4.86	945
7	Mannan	888	2246	2202	4448	17.39	5.01	980
8	Pallayan	133	300	270	570	2.23	4.29	900
9	Palliyan	59	169	138	307	1.20	5.20	817
	Total	5210	13138	12435	25573	100.00	4.91	946
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>								
		87	NA	NA	413	100.00	4.75	NA
<i>Others</i>								
		338	NA	NA	1765	100.00	5.22	NA
<i>All Communities</i>								
		5635	NA	NA	27751	100.00	4.92	NA

The total population in the project area is 27751, of which 1.49 and 6.36 per cent are scheduled castes and others respectively. The average household size of the tribes is 4.91, while that of scheduled tribes is 4.75 and others is 5.22 as against the state average of 6.03 as per 1971 census.

The sex-ratio has been worked out with regard to tribes and it is found that there are 946 females for every 1000 males as against 1016 of general population for the State as per 1971 census. Mannan tribe has a sex ratio of 980 while Palliyan has only 817.

9 tribal communities have been identified in the project area. The major communities according to population are Mala Arayan, Muthuvan, Mannan and Urali, with 25.80, 24.60, 17.40 and 16.25 per cent respectively of the total tribal population of 25573 in the project area.

CHAPTER III  
**Literacy and Education**

*Introduction:*

In this chapter, details of the mother-tongue of the heads of households, knowledge of regional language and school attendance in respect of children are dealt with.

*Mother-tongue*

The following table shows the distribution of heads of households according to their mother tongues Malayalam, Tamil and Kannada.

TABLE 3.1  
**Mother-tongue of the head of the household**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Mother tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5210 (100)	2780 (53.36)	1996 (38.31)	434 (8.33)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87 (100)	65 (74.71)	22 (25.29)	..
3.	Others	338 (100)	332 (95.27)	15 (4.44)	1 (0.29)
	All Communities	5635 (100)	3167 (56.20)	2033 (36.08)	435 (7.72)

The above table reveals that 53.36 per cent of the heads the tribal households reported Malayalam as their mother tongue as against 74.71 and 95.27 per cent of heads of households of Scheduled Castes and others respectively. If all communities are considered together 56.20, 36.08 and 7.72 per cent speak Malayalam Tamil and Kannada respectively as their mother-tongue.

TABLE 3.2  
**Level of knowledge of the head households as regards the Regional Language**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of household	Level of knowledge of Regional Language			
			0	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5210 (100)	23 (0.44)	310 (5.95)	4507 (86.51)	370 (7.10)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87 (100)	..	1 (1.15)	42 (48.28)	44 (50.57)
3.	Others	338 (100)	..	1 (0.31)	232 (68.64)	105 (31.06)
	All Communities	5635 (100)	23 (0.43)	312 (5.53)	4781 (84.83)	519 (9.21)

Code 0—Cannot understand the language at all  
 „ 1—Can understand but cannot speak  
 „ 2—Can understand and speak  
 „ 3—Can read and write.

On analysing the data collected on the level of knowledge of regional language (Malayalam) it is found that 86.51 per cent of the head of the tribal households can understand and speak Malayalam, while it is surprising to note that only 7.10 per cent can read and write. Among the scheduled castes households 50.57 per cent heads of households can read and write while in respect of other communities, 31.06 per cent fall in the above category. It is also found that only 9.26 per cent of the heads of the households in the whole project area can read and write, while 84.83 per cent of the heads of households can understand and speak Malayalam.

*Distribution of children doing to school according to age and sex*

There are 11703 children in the project area, out of which 4535 are attending to school. The following table gives the number of children attending school in the different age groups and sex.



TABLE 3.3

## Distribution of Children going to School according to community age and sex

Sl. No.	Community	Age group												All ages					
		0-6		6-11		11-16		Total		Boys		Girls		No.	SG				
		No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	(19)	(20)				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1807	142	1978	233	2025	1071	1760	882	1812	1023	1448	710	5644	2236	5186	1825	10830	4061
2.	Scheduled Castes	30	8	21	3	24	23	26	18	28	20	21	11	82	51	68	32	150	83
3.	Others	147	9	134	22	90	78	113	98	116	84	123	100	353	171	370	229	723	391
	All Communities	1984	159	2133	258	2139	1172	1899	998	1956	1127	1592	821	6079	2458	5624	2077	11703	4535

No.--Number :

SG — School Going.

TABLE 3.4

**Distribution of Children of age 16 and above going to School/College according to Sex**

Sex-wise school/college going children of 16 years and above

Sl. No.	Community	Age group 16 and above					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School/ College going	No.	School/ College going	No.	School/ college going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	NA	179	NA	153	NA	332
2.	Scheduled Castes	NA	..	NA	1	NA	1
3.	Others	NA	10	NA	7	NA	17
	Total	NA	189	NA	161	NA	350

TABLE 3.5

**Sex-wise distribution of School going Children in the age group of 6-16 years .**

Sl. No.	Community	Age group 6-16 years					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	3837 (100)	2094 (54.57)	3208 (100)	1592 (49.63)	7045 (100)	3686 (52.32)
2.	Scheduled Castes	52 (100)	43 (82.69)	47 (100)	29 (61.70)	99 (100)	72 (72.73)
3.	Others	206 (100)	162 (78.64)	236 (100)	198 (83.90)	442 (100)	360 (81.45)
	Total	4095 (100)	2299 (56.14)	3491 (100)	1819 (52.11)	7586 (100)	4118 (54.28)

According to table 3.3, out of 10830 tribal children in the age group of 0-16, 4061 are attending to school which comes to 37.50 per cent of the total number of children. If we take all the children in the project area, it can be seen that 38.75 per cent is attending schools, of which 21.00 per cent is boys and 17.75 per cent is girls.

The table 3.4 reveals that 189 and 161 male and female children in the age group of 16 and above are attending school/colleges from the project area.

In table 3.5, the data of children going to school in the age group of 6-16 years are furnished. It is seen that 52.32 per cent of the tribal children are attending school, while 72.73 and 81.45 per cent of the children of scheduled castes and others respectively are attending school in the project area. This shows that the tribal children are lagging behind the other children of in the matter of school going.

TABLE 3.6

## Level of Education in the Project Area

S <sup>r</sup> . No.	Community	Level of general Education												Total educated people	Popu- lation		
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper primary		Metric		Graduate		Post graduate				Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1432	1095	2031	1505	..	..	200	172	15	17	2	5	3720	2794	6514 (25.47)	25573
2.	Scheduled Castes	18	9	32	16	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	54	26	80 (19.37)	413
3.	Others	185	159	547	498	..	..	71	55	3	4	2	2	808	718	1526 (86.46)	1765
	<b>All Communities</b>	1635	1263	2650	2019	..	..	275	228	18	21	4	7	4582	3538	8120 (29.26)	27751



The proportion of children who had passed matric and above is very low among all communities in the project area. It is found that only 25.47 and 19.37 per cent of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively have undergone any schooling while among other communities 86.46 per cent has undergone schooling. This shows that the scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are lagging behind in respect of education.

Data on technical qualification of the people in the project area have been collected and presented below.

TABLE 3.7

**Level of Technical Education in the project area**

Sl. No.	Community	Technical Education									
		Certificate holders		Diploma holders		Degree holders		Post-graduates		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	29	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	22
2.	Scheduled Castes	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
3.	Others	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
	All Communities	38	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	27

There are 54 persons who have acquired some technical qualification in scheduled tribes in the project area. Two persons have acquired post-graduate qualification in technical education.

## CHAPTER IV

## Housing

*Possession of House/house site:*

In this chapter, details of possession of house or house site are presented.

Table 4.1 gives the particulars of households according to possession.

TABLE 4.1

**Households according to their possession of house/house site**

Sl. No.	Community	Living in own house	Number of households		Total
			Not living in own house but own house site	Not owned house/house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5106 (98.00)	46 (0.88)	58 (1.12)	5210 (100)
2.	Scheduled Caste	67 (77.01)	5 (5.75)	15 (17.24)	87 (100)
3.	Others	320 (94.68)	7 (2.07)	11 (3.25)	338 (100)
	All Communities	5493 (97.48)	58 (1.03)	84 (1.49)	5635 (100)

98.00 per cent of tribal households live in their own houses, 0.88 per cent has house sites and only 1.12 per cent has neither house sites nor houses. It is seen that 17.24 and 3.25 per cent households of scheduled castes and others have neither house site nor house, they live with their parents or relations or friends.

*Structure of houses:*

Details relating to structure of houses of scheduled tribes have been collected during the survey and presented in table 3.2 in the appendix. It is found that 66.64 per cent of houses are huts 22.13, 9.23 per cent are catcha and pucca houses respectively. 2.00 per cent of the households are reported to be houseless.

### Occupation and economic status of the Tribal households

The tribal households have been classified into six groups according to their occupation as agriculturists, agricultural labourers, Government servants, private employees, gatherers on forest produce and other workers. It is seen from table 4.1 in the appendix B that agriculture predominates with 75.86 per cent followed by other workers with 12.45 per cent. Agricultural labour (including farm and plantation works) as main occupation constitute 6.75 per cent, while that of Government employment 3.38 per cent, private employment 0.92 and collection of forest produce 0.63 per cent.

On analysing the data on subsidiary occupation, it is observed that out of 5210 households, only 1831 households have subsidiary occupation. In other words, only 35.14 per cent households have subsidiary occupation and they are distributed as, 39.32 in agriculture, 24.03 in agricultural labour, 18.13 in other occupations, 14.86 in gathering of forest produce, 2.95 in private employment and 0.71 per cent in Government Employment.

#### Income:

Details of the monthly income of the households in the project area have been collected and presented in the table given below:

TABLE 5.1

#### Distribution of households according to monthly income

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	Number of households having monthly income (Rs.)				
			Below 100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5210 (100)	621 (11.92)	1844 (35.39)	1269 (24.35)	710 (13.63)	766 (14.70)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87 (100)	2 (2.30)	25 (28.74)	21 (24.14)	18 (20.69)	21 (24.14)
3.	Others	338 (100)	9 (2.66)	105 (31.06)	94 (27.81)	75 (22.20)	55 (16.27)
	All communities	5635 (100)	632 (11.22)	1974 (35.03)	1384 (24.56)	803 (14.25)	842 (14.94)



On analysing the data on average monthly income of households in the project area it is seen that 11.92 per cent of the tribal households have an income of below Rs. 100 while that of 2.30 scheduled castes and 2.66 others households only are found in that category. It is found that 73.38 per cent tribal households falls with in the broad income range of Rs.100-400, while that of scheduled castes and others are 73.56 and 81.07 per cent respectively. The households having an income of Rs. 400 and above in the case of scheduled tribes is 14.70 per cent, while that of scheduled castes and others are 16.27 and 14.94 per cent respectively.

The average monthly income of the scheduled tribes households is Rs. 241 while that of scheduled castes and others are Rs. 283 and Rs. 266 respectively.

*Indebtedness:*

TABLE 5.2

**Distribution of indebted households according to type of indebtedness and Communities**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Money lenders	Households indebted to				All
				Landlords	Traders	Co-operative societies	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Scheduled tribes	5210	302 (5.79)	205 (3.93)	302 (5.79)	762 (14.63)	341 (6.54)	1912 (36.08)
2	Scheduled castes	87	3 (3.45)	2 (2.29)	1 (1.15)	..	15 (17.24)	21 (24.13)
3	Others	338	31 (9.17)	7 (2.07)	16 (4.73)	..	53 (15.68)	107 (31.65)
	All communities	5635	336 (5.96)	214 (3.80)	319 (5.66)	762 (18.52)	409 (7.26)	2040 (36.20)

The indebted households of scheduled tribes in this project area comes to 36.68 per cent of the total tribal households, while that of scheduled castes and others are 24.13 and 31.65 per cent respectively. Out of 36.68 per cent of the indebted tribal households 21.17 per cent households have taken loans from co-operative societies and other sources, while money lenders, landlords and traders advanced loans to 5.79, 3.93 and 5.79 per cent of the total tribal households respectively.

The amount of loans taken by the tribal indebted households from the different type of money lending agencies have been presented in table 4.3 in appendix B. The average indebtedness of the indebted scheduled tribes households comes to Rs. 2251.56. If all households of tribes are considered the average debt is Rs. 826.30.

*Poverty line:*—The table given below shown the community-wise yearly income in percentage of the households under difference income groups.

TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and yearly income in percentage

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs.1200			2400-3600			3600-4800			4800 & above			ALL	
		No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage	No. of house-holds	Amount in percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1.	Scheduled Tribes	621	3.53	1844	20.37	1263	22.69	710	18.29	766	35.12	5210	100.00	4.91	
2.	Scheduled Castes	2	0.67	25	14.53	21	19.10	18	22.36	21	43.34	87	100.00	4.75	
3.	Others	9	0.53	105	16.68	91	23.58	75	27.52	55	31.69	338	100.00	5.22	
	All communities	632	3.29	1974	20.00	1384	22.68	803	18.97	842	35.05	5635	100.00	4.92	

A poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure can be visualised from the data. In the case of households which have limited income, there may not be savings and it is estimated that those families spend what they earn. The average size of family in this project area is worked out is 4.92. Government of India (Draft five year plan 1978-85) has calculated the cut off point for per capita expenditure in the rural area in the country to be Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This amount will work out to Rs. 75 per person per mensem at current prices in 1980. Accordingly in 1980 an average person in Kerala had to spend approximately Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum requirements. When it is worked out for a household of average size of 5 members in this project, it is found that an amount of Rs. 4500 is required for meeting the minimum requirements of the households at current prices. These households that set an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less is deemed to be below the poverty line in this project area. When the poverty line yard stick applied to scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others in this project area, it is found that 81.90%, 71.26% and 78.40% respectively are found to be below the poverty line in this project area.



## CHAPTER VI

**Agricultural and Allied activities***Agricultural situation:*

The majority of the tribal households in the project area earn their livelihood from agricultural activities. There are 5210 tribal households of which 4304 households have their main occupation as agriculture and agricultural labour.

*Land Utilisation:*

As this I.T.D. Project area extends over a vast area of hills and valleys in the forest and most of the area cut across the existing revenue village jurisdiction, the field data regarding cultivation practices at village level could not be collected by the survey team by referring village records.

*Land Holdings:*

The households in the projects area with land holdings have been classified into groups according to the size of holdings and community. Community-wise data have been tabulated and given below:

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households by size of holdings and Community**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of land	Below 1 Hect.	1—5 Hect.	5—10 Hect.	10—20 Hect.	20 & above Hect.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled tribes	60 (1.15)	2069 (39.71)	3051 (58.56)	24 (0.46)	5 (0.10)	1 (0.02)	5210 (100)
2.	Scheduled castes	16 (18.39)	68 (78.16)	3 (3.45)	..	..	..	87 (100)
3.	Others	18 (5.33)	224 (66.27)	96 (28.40)	..	..	..	338 (100)
	All Communities	94 (1.67)	2361 (41.90)	3150 (55.90)	24 (0.43)	5 (0.09)	1 (0.01)	5635 (100)

About 59 per cent of tribal households possess land between 1 to 5 hectares, while it is 3.45 and 28.40 per cent of scheduled castes and others respectively. With regard to landless households it is only 1.15 per cent to tribal community while it is 18.39 and 5.33 percent to scheduled castes and others respectively. No households in scheduled castes and others possess land above 5 hectares while 0.58 per cent of tribal households have lands above 5 hectares. It is reported that one tribal household in the project area has land of 20.16 hectares.

The per capita land of the tribal works out to 0.235 hectares while it is 0.057 to scheduled castes and 0.117 to others. In the following table, the land possessed by the communities under different size groups is given.

TABLE 6.2

**Distribution of the extent of land under different size groups**

Sl. No.	Community	Extent of land possessed by households in different size of holdings (Area on hectares)					
		Below 1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20 & above	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled tribes	950.08 (15.75)	4854.10 (80.43)	153.96 (2.55)	56.70 (0.94)	20.16 (0.33)	6035.00 (100.00)
2.	Scheduled castes	20.10 (84.99)	3.55 (15.01)	..	..	..	23.65 (100.00)
3.	Others	73.66 (35.63)	133.06 (64.37)	..	..	..	206.72 (100.00)
	All Communities	1043.84 (16.66)	4990.71 (79.66)	153.96 (2.45)	56.70 (0.90)	20.16 (0.32)	6265.37 (100.00)

Out of the 6035 hectares of land possessed by the tribal households, 4854.10 (80%) hectares of the land is possessed by those holds in the size group of 1 to 5 hectares, while that of scheduled castes and others, it is 15 and 64 per cent of those lands respectively. The scheduled castes households possess, 85 per cent of the land possessed by that community by 78 per cent of the households in the size group of below 1 hectare. The scheduled caste and others possess no lands in the size group 5-10, 10-20 and above 20 hectares.

*Transfer of land to non-tribals:*

According to table 5.2 in appendix-B it is to be noted that only 5.97 and 0.54 per cent tribal households alienated their lands to non-tribal households during the last 10 and 10-30 years respectively. The extent of land alienation by the tribes during the above period are 240.73 and 27.45 hectares only.

*Share cropping:*

Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping have been collected during the survey and presented in Table 5.3 in appendix-B. Accordingly 10 households in Muthuvan, one household in Urali and three households in Mannan Community are reported to be practising share cropping cultivation to a total extent of 647.77 hectares of land.

*Shifting Cultivation:*

On analysing the data collected on shifting cultivation it is found that 25 Tribal households are practising shifting partly and 2 households fully. Due to the present Government rules and regulations with respect to forest area, the old practice of shifting cultivation among the tribes are almost disappearing. The tables 5.4 in appendix-B gives a picture of the different communities practising shifting cultivation.

CHAPTER VII

**Co-operation and government assistance**

*Co-operation:*

The data on membership in co-operative societies are given in the following table:

TABLE 7.1

**Distribution of households according to community and membership in co-operative societies**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Total No. of households</i>	<i>No. of households having membership in co-operative Societies</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Scheduled Tribes	5210	1437 (27.58)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87	17 (19.54)
3.	Others	338	104 (30.77)
	All Communities	5635	1558 (27.65)

It is found that 27.58 per cent of tribal households have membership in Co-operative Societies, While it is 19.54 per cent to scheduled castes.

TABLE 7.2

**Assistance received by households from Government since 1970**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>Assistance received by households from Government since 1970</i>					<i>Total</i>	
			<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Irrigation</i>	<i>Animal Husbandry</i>	<i>Village and Small Industries</i>	<i>Education</i>		<i>Others</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5210	1837 (35.48)	4 (0.08)	444 (8.58)	8 (0.15)	2243 (43.33)	641 (12.38)	5177 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87	4 (6.90)	..	..	..	44 (75.86)	10 (17.24)	58 (100)
3.	Others	338	6 (25.00)	..	..	..	17 (70.83)	1 (4.17)	24 (100)
	All Communities	5635	1847 (35.12)	4 (0.08)	444 (8.44)	8 (0.15)	2304 (43.81)	652 (12.40)	5259 (100)

On analysing the data collected on assistances received from Government under different sources by the tribal households in the project area, it is found that out of 5177 assistances 43.33 per cent of assistances are for education followed by agriculture (35.48 per cent), while that of Scheduled Castes households it is 75.86 and 6.90 per cent and others to 70.83 and 25.00 per cent for the above items respectively.

## CHAPTER VIII

## Village Artisans

TABLE 8.1

Distribution of artisans households in various professions according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	Weaver	No. of artisans in various professions				Spinning	Bamboo Works	Others	Total
				Medicine man	Tailor	Carpenter	Blacksmith				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	5210	11 (8.33)	3 (2.27)	1 (0.76)	1 (0.76)	1 (0.76)	8 6.06	93 (70.45)	14 (10.61)	132 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	87	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (100)
3.	Others	338	..	..	2 (14.29)	4 (28.57)	7 (50.00)	2 ..	..	1 (7.14)	14 (100)
	All Communities	5635	12 (8.16)	3 (2.04)	5 (2.04)	5 (3.40)	8 (5.44)	8 (5.44)	95 (63.28)	15 (10.20)	147 (100)

132 households are reported to be engaged in artisans in various professions, 93 in bamboo works, 11 in weaving, 8 in spinning and 14 in other professions, 3 in medicine, one each in tailoring, carpentry and blacksmithy in the tribal community, while in scheduled castes there is only one household in weaving and in others 2 in tailoring, 4 in carpentry and 7 in blacksmithy and one in other professions.

## CHAPTER IX

## Additional information and special needs of the Scheduled Tribes households

An additional schedule was also canvassed during the survey from the scheduled tribes households only relating to possession of ration cards, receipt of pension, incidence of diseases, disabled persons and their special needs.

*Ration Card*

The Table 8.1 in Appendix B, shows that 33.97 per cent of the tribal households in this project area are reported to have no ration card.

*Pension*

It is found that only 1.82 per cent of tribal households received any kind of pension.

*Diseases*

The diseases like T.B., leprosy, rheumatic complaints, cancer etc., are found to be very limited among the tribes. According to Table 8.2 in Appendix B that only 148 persons out of 25573 persons have any kind of diseases mentioned above. It forms only 0.58 per cent of the tribals in the project area.

*Disability*

The magnitude of disability of a permanent nature also been collected and presented in Table 8.3 in appendix B. It is found that only 0.31 per cent of the people are suffering from blindness, deafness and dumbness etc.

*Special needs*

Special needs of the tribal households in the project area are also collected during the survey and presented in Table 8.4 Appendix B. 14 needs have been raised by the households in the project area.

(a) *Houses*.—Out of 5210 households, 104 households have no houses at all and 3472 houses are reported to have huts only. It is found that 38.06 per cent households wanted to have houses. Most of the huts are found to be houses on name sake. These houses should be replaced. Out of 104 houseless households, it is noted that some are living with their parents, relatives and friends.

(b) *Drinking Water*.—Next in priority of their needs comes drinking water facilities. 49.04 per cent of the hamlets depend upon streams for drinking water and 19.23 hamlets on wells and the rest of the hamlets on other sources. Eventhough water is sufficient throughout the year 20.60 per cent households demanded drinking water facilities within their compound or very near to their abode.

(c) *Other needs*.—902 households demanded for road, 890 households for school. All their needs according to community are presented in Table 8.4 in the Appendix B.



## CHAPTER X

### Hamlet and Infrastructure facilities

#### General

The tribal hamlets are found to be scattered over a large areas in the forest. They are generally deprived of a large number of minimum infrastructure facilities. For developmental programmes in these areas, a knowledge about the existing infrastructure facilities is a pre-requisite for formulating many development schemes. With this in view, a schedule—hamlet schedule—was also canvassed.

#### Infrastructure facilities

The infrastructure facilities available at present in the project area are classified in 8 distance groups of 17 types of basic facilities.

1. The Central hamlet
2. Nearest hamlet
3. Nearest primary school
4. Drinking water
5. Curatic Medical Centre
6. Medical sub-centre
7. Weekly market
8. Liquor shop
9. Primary Co-operative Society
10. Post Office
11. Supply depot of agricultural inputs
12. Patwari
13. Village level worker
14. Forest Pass Vendor
15. Forest Guard
16. Nearest forest
17. Nearest Bus stop.

The distribution of the number of hamlets according to the distance from the nearest units are given below:—

TABLE 10.1

**Distribution of Hamlets according to distance from Nearest Units**

Sl. No.	Type of units	Distance of the hamlet from nearest unit	No. of hamlets								Total
			Within 1 km.	1 to 2 kms.	2 to 3 kms.	3 to 5 kms.	5 to 10 kms.	10 to 15 kms.	15 to 20 kms.	20 kms. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Central hamlet		1	2	5	10	23	21	12	30	104
2	Nearest hamlet, other than the main village or central hamlet		6	17	14	21	21	15	8	2	104
3	Nearest primary school		3	12	9	20	8	7	7	38	104
4	Drinking water		102	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
5	Medical Curative centre		3	5	5	12	23	17	14	25	104
6	Medical sub-centre		3	6	7	14	23	19	17	15	104
7	Weekly market		3	3	6	9	15	11	13	44	104
8	Liquor shop		11	9	15	20	18	10	9	12	104
9	Primary Co-operative Society		7	5	9	14	24	18	13	14	104
10	Post Office		10	12	13	21	15	10	9	14	104
11	Supply depot of Agricultural inputs		3	5	7	8	25	16	9	31	104
12	Patwari		3	4	3	7	19	23	13	32	104
13	Village level worker		2	4	6	9	24	29	14	16	104
14	Forest pass vendor		1	6	3	12	14	18	18	32	104
15	Forest Guard		2	6	5	12	17	20	17	25	104
16	Nearest forest		42	15	5	13	15	6	2	6	104
17	Nearest Bus stop		3	14	15	22	16	14	5	15	104

There are 104 hamlets in this project area. From the above table it is found that drinking water facilities are available within a radius of 1 km. to 98.07 per cent of the hamlets. It is to be noted that only 12.5 per cent of the hamlets have medical curative centre facilities within a radius of 1 to 3 kms., while medical sub-centre facilities to 15.38 per cent of hamlets within the above radius. With regard to post office facilities, 33.65 per cent of the hamlets have it within the radius of 1-3 kms.

#### Physical barriers

The number of different types of physical barriers have been collected and given below:—

TABLE 10.2

#### Physical barriers

No. of Hamlets	No. of hamlets having physical barriers with											
	Village/Central hamlet				Nearest hamlets				Nearest Primary School			
	Forest	Road	River	Hill	Forest	Road	River	Hill	Forest	Road	River	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
104	5	..	23	76	7	..	16	66	8	..	13	48

TABLE 10.3

#### Educational Institutions with and without buildings

Total No. of hamlets	Type of Educational Institutions	Without building	No. of Educational Institutions		Total
			With katcha buildings	With pucca buildings	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
104	Pre-primary	22	8	20	50
..	Primary	1	15	18	34
..	Middle	..	2	5	7
..	Total	23	25	43	91

There are 23 schools without buildings and 25 with katcha and 43 with pucca buildings.

#### SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS ADEQUACY

TABLE 10.4

#### Distribution of hamlets by sources of drinking water facilities

No. of hamlets	Source of drinking water (No. of hamlet having)				
	Stream	Well	Tank	Step well	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
104	51	20	..	..	3

It is found that drinking water is sufficient throughout the year in all the 104 hamlets in the project. In 51, the source is from streams, in 20 from wells and the remaining from other sources. But in 21 hamlets new schemes have been taken up.

TABLE 10.5  
Adequacy of drinking water

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlet (No. of households)	No. of hamlets	Adequacy of drinking water supply					
			Supply sufficient		Insufficient in certain season		Insufficient throughout the year	
			No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken in (No. of hamlets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0-50 households	66	66	6	..	..	..	..
2	51-100 "	25	25	10	..	..	..	..
3	101-200 "	10	10	4	..	..	..	..
4	201-300 "	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
5	301-500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Above 500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All classes	104	104	21	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10.6

Electrification of hamlets according to different uses

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets electrified			Total	No. of hamlets not electrified	Percentage of hamlets electrified to total No. of hamlets
			For agricultural use	Domestic use	Street light			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0-50	66	..	1	..	1	65	0.96
2	51-100	25	..	..	..	..	25	..
3	101-200	10	2	..	..	2	8	1.92
4	201-300	3	..	3	3	3	..	2.89
5	301-500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Above 500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes	104	2	4	3	6	98	5.77

From the above table, it is found that only 5.77 per cent of the hamlets are electrified. 3.85 per cent hamlets have electrification for domestic purposes and 1.92 per cent of the hamlets have electric connection for agricultural purposes.

TABLE 10.7

Pucca houses in the project

Sl. No.	No. of hamlets	No. of households		No. of pucca houses		Total
		Scheduled tribes	Non-tribes	Owned by tribes	Owned by non-tribes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	104	5210	425	481	46	527

The above table shows that 9.23 per cent tribal households possess pucca houses while it is 10.82 per cent households to the scheduled castes and others.



TABLE 10.8

## Village headmen and money lenders

No. of village	No. of hamlets	Number of hamlets having headman		Number of money lenders in the project
		Tribal	Non-tribal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24	104	101	...	4

The study reveals that 97.16 per cent of hamlets have headman. There are only 4 money lenders in the whole project area.

TABLE 10.9

## Shops owned by tribals and non-tribals

No. of hamlets	No. of households in hamlets	Shops owned								
		Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
		Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
104	5635	27 (13.11)	66 (32.04)	93 (45.15)	37 (17.96)	76 (36.89)	113 (54.85)	64 (31.07)	142 (68.93)	206 (100.00)

The shops owned by tribals and non-tribals have been classified as tea shops and other shops. The data thus classified is given above. There are 206 shops in the project area and it is calculated that on an average it is 1 shop for 27 households. Out of the total number of shops (206) only 64 shops are owned by tribals.

TABLE 10.10

## Number of highest qualified persons

No. of Villages	No. of Hamlets	No. of Hamlets having highest qualified persons		No. of qualified persons											
				Tribals						Non-tribals					
				Matriculate		Graduate		Post-graduate		Matriculate		Graduate		Post-graduate	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
24	104	35	9	200	172	15	17	2	5	75	56	3	4	2	2

M—Male

F—Female

The data presented above gives the number of qualified persons in the project area. It is observed that 33.65 per cent of the hamlets have highest qualified persons, while it is only 8.65 per cent in non-tribals. There is no post graduate in non-tribals, while there are 6 post-graduate in tribal community.

## Appendix B

TABLE 1.1

## Distribution of households according to their community and population

Sl.No.	Community	No. of house holds	Percentage distribution of households	Population	Male	Female	Percentage distribution of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Muthuvan	1268	24.34	6279	3284	2995	24.55
2	Urali	899	17.26	4147	2136	2011	16.22
3	Mala arayan	1257	24.13	6592	3345	3247	25.78
4	Ulladan	302	5.80	1503	772	731	5.88
5	Hill Pulayan	382	7.33	1620	831	789	6.33
6	Mala Ulladan	22	0.42	107	55	52	0.42
7	Mannan	888	17.04	4448	2246	2202	17.39
8	Pallayan	133	2.55	570	300	270	2.23
9	Palliyan	59	1.13	307	169	138	1.20
Total		5210	100.00	25573	13138	12435	100.00
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Cheruman	36	41.38	175	..	..	42.37
2	Pulayan	17	19.54	81	..	..	19.61
3	Parayan	2	2.30	9	..	..	2.18
4	Chakklian	1	1.15	3	..	..	0.73
5	Thandan	2	2.30	8	..	..	1.94
6	Kuravan	3	3.45	17	..	..	4.12
7	Velan	2	2.30	7	..	..	1.69
8	Sambavan	12	13.78	60	..	..	14.53
9	Chettiyar	1	1.15	4	..	..	0.97
10	Thevan	1	1.15	3	..	..	0.73
11	Nayadi	3	3.45	9	..	..	2.18
12	Mannan	2	2.30	9	..	..	2.18
13	Kudumban	3	3.45	13	..	..	3.15
14	Sidhanar	1	1.15	9	..	..	2.18
15	Paravan	1	1.15	6	..	..	1.44
Total		87	100.00	413	..	..	100.00
Others		338	..	1765	..	..	..
All Communities		5635	100.00	2775	..	..	100.00

TABLE 2.1

## Distribution of heads of households according to community speaking various mother-tongues

Sl. No.	Community	No. of household in the hamlet	Mother-tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
	Muthuvan	1268	102	909	257
	Urali	899	899	..	..
	Mala Arayan	1257	1256	1	..
	Ulladan	302	288	..	14
	Hill Pulaya	382	1	381	..
	Mala Ulladan	22	22	..	..
	Mannan	888	212	513	163
	Pallayan	133	..	133	..
	Pallian	59	..	59	..
Total		5210	2780	1996	434

**Distribution of household speaking various mother-tongue**

Sl.No.	Community	No. of household in the hamlet	Mother tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Cheruman	36	36	..	..
2	Pulayan	17	17	..	..
3	Parayan	2	2	..	..
4	Chakkilan	1	..	1	..
5	Thandan	2	2	..	..
6	Kuravan	3	3	..	..
7	Velan	2	2	..	..
8	Sambavan	12	1	11	..
9	Chettiyar	1	..	1	..
10	Thevan	1	..	1	..
11	Nayadi	3	..	3	..
12	Mannan	2	..	2	..
13	Kudumban	3	..	3	..
14	Sidhanar	1	1	..	..
15	Paravan	1	1	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>..</b>
	Others total	338	322	15	1
	All Communities	5635	3167	2033	435

TABLE 2.2

**Distribution of heads of households according to their levels of knowledge in regional language**

Sl. No.	Scheduled Tribes	No. of household in the hamlet	No. of heads of household level of knowledge in Regional language			
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Muthuvan	1268	..	172	1048	48
2	Urali	899	1	3	834	61
3	Mala arayan	1257	1	13	1032	161
4	Ulladan	302	..	15	282	5
5	Hill Pulaya	382	1	85	294	2
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	22	..
7	Mannan	888	20	22	795	51
8	Pallayan	133	..	..	93	40
9	Pallian	59	..	..	57	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5210</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>370</b>



TABLE 2.2

**Distribution of head of households according to their level of knowledge  
in regional language**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of heads of households level of knowledge in regional language			
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled castes</i>						
1	Cheruman	36	..	..	13	23
2	Pulayan	17	..	1	8	8
3	Parayan	2	..	..	2	..
4	Chakkalian	1	..	..	..	1
5	Thandan	2	..	..	..	2
6	Kuravan	3	..	..	3	..
7	Velan	2	..	..	2	..
8	Sambavan	12	..	..	8	4
9	Chettiar	1	..	..	1	..
10	Thevan	1	..	..	1	..
11	Nayadi	3	..	..	2	1
12	Mannan	2	..	..	1	1
13	Kudumban	3	..	..	1	2
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	1
15	Paravan	1	..	..	..	1
Total		87	..	1	42	44
Others		338	..	1	232	105
All Communities		5635	25	312	4781	519

Code 0—Cannot understand the language at all.  
 Code 1—Can understand but cannot speak.  
 Code 2—Can understand and speak it.  
 Code 3—Can read and write.

TABLE 2.3

**Distribution of Children according to age group, sex, community and number going to school**

*Idukki*

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	0-6				6-11			
			Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
			No.	NS	No.	NS	No.	NS	No.	NS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Muthuvan	1268	542	33	637	38	692	135	558	74
2	Urali	899	326	14	329	43	290	228	250	201
3	Mala arayan	1257	354	22	382	65	377	333	343	317
4	Ulladan	302	112	12	123	21	100	74	84	61
5	Hill pulaya	382	88	21	116	20	155	54	124	33
6	Mala ulladan	22	8	1	5	..	6	5	4	4
7	Mannan	888	329	34	341	43	357	206	346	161
8	Pallayan	133	30	2	25	..	31	21	32	14
9	Pallian	59	18	3	20	3	17	15	19	17
Total		5210	1807	142	1978	233	2025	1071	1760	882

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>										
1	Cheruman	36	6	1	13	3	10	10	8	8
2	Pulayan	17	8	4	3	..	3	5	8	5
3	Parayan	2	3	1	1	..	1	1	1	1
4	Chaklian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Thandan	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
6	Kuravan	3	3	..	1	..	2	2	1	1
7	Velan	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavan	12	2	..	1	..	3	2	4	1
9	Chettiyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Paravan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Thevan	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nayadi	3	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..
13	Mannan	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
14	Kudumban	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total		87	30	8	21	3	24	23	26	18
Others		338	147	9	134	22	90	78	113	98
All Communities		5635	1984	159	2133	258	2139	1172	1899	998

TABLE 2.3

Sl. No.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	11-16				16 and above				
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		
		No.	NS	No.	NS	No.	NS	No.	NS	
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1	Muthuvan	482	110	265	24	38	1	33	..	
2	Urali	259	197	246	155	55	42	47	39	
3	Mala arayan	483	452	428	399	141	133	116	112	
4	Ulladan	125	80	104	53	1	1	2	2	
5	Hill pulaya	99	31	47	4	17	2	10	..	
6	Mala ulladan	5	5	7	5	..	..	..	..	
7	Mannan	307	111	312	60	31	..	29	..	
8	Pallayan	37	25	19	8	1	..	..	..	
9	Pallian	15	12	20	2	..	..	..	..	
Total		1812	1023	1448	710	..	179	..	153	
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>										
1	Cheruman	10	6	12	9	..	..	..	1	
2	Pulayan	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Parayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Chaklian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Thandan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Kuravan	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Sambavan	5	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	
9	Chettiyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10	Paravan	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Thevan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Nayadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Mannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14	Kudumban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Sidhanar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total		28	20	21	11	..	..	1	1	
Others		116	84	123	100	..	10	..	7	
All Communities		1956	1127	1592	821	..	189	..	161	

NS. No. in School.

TABLE 2.4

Distribution of educated persons according to Community, Sex and level of general education

Community		General Education												Total	
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper primary		Matric		Graduate		Post Graduate			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>															
1.	Muthuvan	307	122	104	36	--	--	1	..	..	..	..	..	412	158
2.	Urali	300	239	323	251	--	--	11	16	1	..	..	..	635	506
3.	Mala arayan	307	341	1164	942	..	..	175	139	14	17	2	4	1662	1444
4.	Ulladan	102	96	144	110	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	250	208
5.	Hillpulaya	71	45	23	4	..	..	..	--	..	..	..	..	94	49
6.	Mala tilladan	6	6	10	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	16	15
7.	Mannan	245	191	241	124	..	..	6	12	..	--	--	--	472	327
8.	Pallayan	48	13	20	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	69	22
9.	Palliyan	46	42	42	22	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	90	65
Total		1432	1095	2071	1505	..	..	200	172	15	17	2	5	3720	2794
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>															
1.	Cheruman	6	6	15	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	22	13
2.	Pulayan	1	..	3	2	..	--	..	..	..	--	..	..	4	2
3.	Parayan	..	..	..	--	..	--	..	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
4.	Chakkian	..	..	..	--	..	--	..	--	--	--	--	--	--	..
5.	Thandan	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	--	--	..	3	2
6.	Kuravan	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7.	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Sambavan	5	1	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
9.	Chettiar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	..	..	..
10.	Thevan	..	--	--	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	--	..
11.	Nayadi	1	--	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	--	--	1	1
12.	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Kudumbi	..	--	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
14.	Sidhanar	..	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
15.	Paravan	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Total		18	9	32	16	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	54	26
Others		185	159	547	490	..	..	71	55	3	4	2	2	808	718
All communities		1635	1263	2650	2019	..	..	275	228	18	21	4	7	4582	3538



TABLE 2.5

## Distribution of technically qualified persons according to Community and sex

Sl. No.	Community	Technical Education										
		Certificate holder		Diploma holder		Degree		Post Graduate		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>												
1	Muthuvan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Urali	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
3	Mala arayan	20	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	17	..
4	Ulladan	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
5	Hill pulaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mala ulladan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mannan	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
8	Pallayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Palliyan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Total	29	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	32	22	..
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>												
1	Cheruman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Pulayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Parayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chaklian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thandari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kuravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
9	Chettiar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Thevan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
11	Nayadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kudumbi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15	Paravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	Others	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	All Communities	38	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	27	..

TABLE 3.1

## Distribution of household according to community possession of house/house site

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not having own house but own house site	Neither house nor house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Muthuvan	1254	7	7	1268
2	Urali	884	8	7	899
3	Mala arayan	1239	12	6	1257
4	Ulladan	297	3	2	302
5	Hill Pulaya	371	1	10	382
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	22
7	Mannan	860	8	20	888
8	Pallayan	122	5	6	133
9	Pallian	57	2	..	59
Total		5106	46	58	5210

## Distribution of households according to Community possession of house/house site

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house	Neither house nor house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Cheruman	30	1	5	36
2	Pulayan	14	..	3	17
3	Parayan	2	..	..	2
4	Chaklian	..	..	1	1
5	Thandan	2	..	..	2
6	Kuravan	3	..	..	3
7	Velan	2	..	..	2
8	Sambavan	8	2	2	12
9	Chettiar	..	1	..	1
10	Thevar	1	..	..	1
11	Nayadi	..	..	3	3
12	Mannan	1	1	..	2
13	Kudumbavan	2	..	1	3
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	1
15	Paravan	1	..	..	1
Total		67	5	15	87
Total others		320	7	11	338
All communities		5493	58	84	5635

TABLE 3.2

## Distribution of Tribal households according to community and structure of houses

Sl. No.	Community	Structure				Total households
		Hut	Katcha	Pucca	Houseless	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Muthuvan	1138	103	2	14	1268
2	Urali	747	96	41	15	899
3	Mala Arayan	358	630	251	18	1257
4	Ulladan	191	101	5	5	302
5	Hill Pulaya	260	..	111	11	382
6	Mala Ulladan	13	9	..	..	22
7	Mannan	725	92	43	28	888
8	Pallayan	3	102	17	11	133
9	Palliyan	37	20	..	2	59
		3472	1153	481	104	5210

TABLE 4.1

## Distribution of Tribal Households according to community and occupation

Sl. No.	Community	Occupation					
		Agriculture		Agricultural labour		Government Service	
		M	S	M	S	M	S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Muthuvan	1125	207	85	110	1	..
2	Urali	797	22	21	106	7	1
3	Mala Arayan	1017	189	38	138	152	12
4	Ulladan	288	1	10	23	..	..
5	Hill Pulaya	32	1	31	..	6	..
6	Mala Ulladen	20	2	2	11	..	..
7	Mannan	563	273	127	52	6	..
8	Pallayan	101	18	21	..	..	..
9	Palliyan	9	7	17	..	4	..
	Total	3952	720	352	440	176	13

TABLE 4.1—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Community	Occupation							
		Private employment		Collection of forest produce		Others		Total	
		M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Muthuvan	1	17	2	129	54	43	1268	506
2	Urali	1	4	4	44	69	101	899	278
3	Mala Arayan	13	13	4	5	33	45	1257	402
4	Ulladan	..	1	..	10	..	82	302	117
5	Hill Pulaya	..	..	..	..	313	3	382	4
6	Mala Ulladen	..	..	..	..	..	1	22	14
7	Mannan	33	1	23	77	136	50	888	453
8	Pallayan	..	18	..	..	11	..	133	36
9	Palliyan	..	..	..	7	29	7	59	21
	Total	48	54	33	272	645	332	5210	1831

TABLE 4.2

## Distribution of households according to community and monthly household income

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 100		100-200		200-300		300-400		400& above		All classes	Total income
		No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Scheduled tribes</i>													
1	Muthuvan	149	10810	322	45105	443	100250	154	47985	200	104683	1268	308833
2	Urali	114	6335	236	33810	184	41060	242	80260	123	60550	899	222015
3	Mala Arayan	131	10825	403	56509	222	50822	149	50805	352	230665	1257	399626
4	Ulladan	48	4675	200	31410	47	9835	3	900	4	1735	302	48555
5	Hill Pulaya	26	1950	278	35390	64	14015	9	2785	5	2100	382	56240
6	Mala Ulladan	..	..	1	150	8	2200	8	2500	5	2100	22	6950
7	Mannan	150	9548	349	44755	241	52630	99	29925	49	23600	888	169458
8	Palayan	3	175	15	2250	49	11200	43	13150	23	12550	133	39325
9	Pallian	..	..	40	5900	11	2400	3	950	5	2310	59	11560
	Total	621	44318	1844	255279	1269	284412	710	229260	766	440293	5210	1253562
<i>Scheduled castes</i>													
1	Cheruman	36	1	90	8	1000	8	1850	9	2750	10	5500	11190
2	Pulayan	17	..	..	10	1550	6	1200	1	300	..	..	3050
3	Parayan	2	..	..	2	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	325
4	Chakilan	1	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	250
5	Thandan	2	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	1	450	700
6	Kuravan	3	..	..	3	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	400
7	Vclan	2	1	75	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	225
8	Sambavan	12	..	..	..	..	1	250	3	950	8	3500	4700
9	Chettiyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	..	..	300
10	Thevar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	300	..	..	300
11	Nayadi	3	..	..	..	..	2	500	1	300	..	..	800
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	1	200	1	300	..	..	500
13	Kudumban	3	..	..	1	150	..	..	1	300	1	450	900
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	764	764
15	Paravan	1	..	..	..	..	1	200	..	..	..	..	200
	Total	87	2	165	25	3575	21	4700	18	5500	21	10664	24604
	Others	338	9	480	105	14995	94	21200	75	24750	55	28500	89925
	All communities	5635	632	44963	1974	273849	1384	310312	803	259510	842	479457	136809
	Scheduled tribes	5210	621	44318	1844	255279	1269	284412	710	229260	766	440293	1253562
	Scheduled castes	87	2	165	25	3575	21	4700	18	5500	21	10664	24604
	Others	338	8	480	105	14995	94	21200	75	24750	55	28500	89925
	All communities	5635	632	44963	1974	273849	1384	310312	803	259510	842	479457	136809



TABLE 4.3

## Distribution of households according to community and amount of indebtedness

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Money lender		Landlord		Trader	
			No. of household	Amount	No. of household	Amount	No. of household	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Muthuvan	1268	13	20300	71	69150	130	136310
2	Urali	899	87	35785	35	16800	40	41150
3	Mala Arayan	1257	112	192050	22	19700	17	7850
4	Ulladan	302	9	2100	4	8800	5	8150
5	Hill Pulaya	382	2	1650	..	..	15	6850
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mannan	888	59	105185	72	54850	95	185595
8	Pallayan	133	20	55850	1	3500	..	..
9	Palliyan	59	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5210	302	412920	205	172800	302	385905
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>								
1	Cheruman	36	2	..	2	..	N.A.	..
2	Pulayan	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chaklian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thandan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kuravan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Velan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chettiar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Thevan	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Nayadi	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kudumban	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Paravan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		87	3	..	2	..	1	..
Others		338	31	..	7	..	16	..
All Communities		5635	336	..	214	..	319	319

TABLE 4.3—Contd.

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Co-operative Society		Others		Total	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Muthuvan	1268	242	1170632	116	927308	572	2323700
2	Urali	899	92	132740	8	18550	262	245025
3	Mala Arayan	1257	208	423035	92	86150	451	728785
4	Ulladan	302	68	135200	4	7600	90	161850
5	Hill Pulaya	382	1	3600	1	2000	19	14100
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mannan	888	126	170538	91	182295	443	698463
8	Pallayan	133	1	4000	29	28750	51	92100
9	Palliyan	59	24	41025	..	..	24	41025
	Total	5210	762	2080770	341	1252653	1912	4305048
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>								
1	Cheruman	36	NA	..	8	..	12	..
2	Pulayan	17	..	..	3	..	3	..
3	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chaklian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thandan	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
6	Kuravan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Velan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavan	12	..	..	1	..	1	..
9	Chettiar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Thevan	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Nayadi	3	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kudumban	3	..	..	1	..	1	..
14	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Paravan	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Total	87	..	..	15	..	21	..
	Others	338	..	..	53	..	107	..
	Grand Total	5635	762	..	409	..	2040	..

TABLE 5.1  
Distribution of households by size classes of land possessed

Sl. No.	Size class of land possessed (Hect.)	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste		Others		Total	
		No. of household	Land possessed	No. of household	Land possessed	No. of household	Land possessed	No. of household	Land possessed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	No land	60	..	16	..	18	..	94	..
2	Below 1.0	2069	950.08	68	20.10	224	73.66	2361	1043.84
3	1.0—5.0	3051	4854.10	3	3.55	96	133.06	3150	4990.71
4	5.0—10.0	24	153.96	..	..	..	..	24	153.96
5	10.0—20.0	5	56.70	..	..	..	..	5	56.70
6	20.0 and above	1	20.16	..	..	..	..	1	20.16
	Total	5210	6035.00	87	23.65	338	206.72	5635	6265.37

TABLE 5.2  
Distribution of households according to community and by extent of land possessed by all communities and land cultivated, irrigated and alienated by tribals to non-tribals (Hectare)

Sl. No.	Community	Landless	Land possessed		Cultivated		Irrigated	
		No.	No. of household	Extent	No. of household	Extent	No. of household	Extent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Muthuvan	7	1261	1623.04	1112	1363.06	34	15.99
2	Urali	7	892	1350.74	868	928.62	87	27.05
3	Mala Arayan	6	1251	1748.89	1245	1304.04	37	23.62
4	Ulladan	2	300	336.52	291	208.01	40	8.95
5	Hill Pulayan	10	372	29.15	37	17.21	1	0.08
6	Malauladan	..	22	15.94	22	12.46	..	..
7	Mannan	20	868	644.08	840	667.39	20	8.36
8	Pallayan	8	125	53.64	78	37.57	23	4.70
9	Palliyan	..	59	33.00	50	19.76	..	..
	Total	60	5150	6035.00	4543	4558.12	242	88.75
	Scheduled castes	16	71	23.65	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Others	18	320	206.72	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	All communities	94	5541	6265.37	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE 5.2—Contd.

Sl. No.	Community	Alienated			
		10 years		10—30 years	
(1)	(2)	No. of household	Extent	No. of household	Extent
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Muthuvan	24	41.62	2	2.23
2	Urali	105	71.19	2	2.63
3	Mala Arayan	29	30.92	..	..
4	Ulladan	85	53.25	..	..
5	Hill Pulayan	1	0.81	..	..
6	Malauladan	1	0.20	..	..
7	Mannan	54	39.10	21	20.74
8	Palleyan	10	3.38	3	1.85
9	Palliyan	2	0.06	..	..
	Total	311	240.73	28	27.45
	Scheduled castes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Others	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	All Communities	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households engaged in share cropping	Area under share cropping (Hectares)	Average area of share cropping (Hectares)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Muthuvan	1268	1	} 5.26	0.53
			9		
2	Urali	899	1	0.40	0.40
3	Malayarayan	1257	..	..	..
4	Ulladan	302	..	..	..
5	Hill Pulaya	382	..	..	..
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	..
7	Mannan	888	3	0.81	0.27
8	Palleyan	133	..	..	..
9	Palliyan	59	..	..	..
Total		5210	14	6.47	0.46

## Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping

Sl. No.	Community	No. of household in the hamlet	No. of household engaged in share cropping	Area under share cropping	Average area of share cropping
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Cheruman	36			
2	Pulayan	17			
3	Parayan	2			
4	Chakklian	1			
5	Thandan	2			
6	Kuravan	3			
7	Velan	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	Sambavan	12			
9	Chettiar	1			
10	Thevar	1			
11	Nayadi	3			
12	Mannan	2			
13	Kudumban	3			
14	Sidhanar	1			
15	Paravan	1			
Total		87			
Others		338			
All Communities		5635	14	6.47	0.46



TABLE 5.4

## Distribution of households according to community and practising shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households		
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>					
1.	Muthuvan	1268	5	..	1263
2.	Urali	899	1	1	897
3.	Malayarayan	1257	1	1	1255
4.	Ulladan	302	..	..	302
5.	Hill Pulaya	382	..	..	382
6.	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	22
7.	Mannan	888	18	..	870
8.	Palleyan	133	..	..	133
9.	Pallian	59	..	..	59
Total		5210	25	2	5183

TABLE 5.4—Contd.

## Distribution of household according to community and practising shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households		
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>					
1.	Cheruman	36			36
2.	Pulayan	17			17
3.	Parayan	2			2
4.	Chaklian	1			1
5.	Thandan	2			2
6.	Kuravan	3			3
7.	Velan	2			2
8.	Sambavan	12		NIL.	12
9.	Chettiar	1			1
10.	Thevar	1			1
11.	Nayadi	3			3
12.	Mannan	2			2
13.	Kudumban	3			3
14.	Sidhanar	1			1
15.	Paravan	1			1
Total		87			87
Others		338			338
All Communities		5635	25	2	5608

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households according to community having membership in co-operative societies and received Government assistance for different economic and social activities**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households having membership in co-operative societies	No. of households received assistance from Government since 1970 for					
				Agriculture activity	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Village & Small Industries	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1	Muthuvan	1268	392	178	1	86	3	255	25
2	Urali	899	163	376	2	47	3	473	88
3	Mala Arayan	1257	534	720	..	131	1	821	249
4	Ulladan	302	23	213	..	18	..	162	15
5	Hill Pulayan	382	5	24	..	5	..	98	2
6	Mala Ulladan	22	3	14	..	..	..	12	..
7	Mannan	888	228	312	1	137	1	343	186
8	Palleyan	133	36	..	..	20	..	47	29
9	Pallian	59	53	..	..	..	..	32	47
Total		5210	1437	1837	4	444	8	2243	641

**Number of households having member in co-operative societies received assistance from Government for activities**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of households having member in co-operative	No. of households received assistance from Government since 1970 for					
				Agriculture activities	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Village & Small Industries	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Cheruman	36	11	..	..	..	..	23	7
2	Pulayan	17	4	1	..	..	..	8	2
3	Parayan	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	Chaklian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thandan	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kuravan	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
7	Velan	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavar	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
9	Chettiar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Paravan	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11	Thevan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Nayadi	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kudumben	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Sidhanar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total		87	17	4	..	..	..	44	10
Others		338	104	6	..	..	..	17	1
All communities		5635	1558	1847	4	444	8	2304	652

TABLE 7.1

## Distribution of Artisans households according to community in various professions

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households having any artisan	No. of Artisan in various profession							
			Weaver	Medicine man	Tailor	Carpenter	Black-smith	Spinning	Bamboo	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>										
1	Muthuvan	19	8	..	..	1	..	8	1	1
2	Urali	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3
3	Mala Arayan	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1
4	Ulladan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hill Pulayan	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6	Mala Ulladan	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	Mannan	52	..	1	..	..	1	..	42	8
8	Pallayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Palliayan	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
	Total	132	11	3	1	1	1	8	93	14

TABLE 7.1—Contd.

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households having any artisan	No. of Artisan in various profession								
			Weaver	Medicine man	Tailor	Carpenter	Black-smith	Teashop	Spinning	Bamboo maker	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>											
1	Cheruman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Pulayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Parayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Chaklian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Thandan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kuravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Sambavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Chettiyar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Thevar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Nayadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Kudumban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Sidhanar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Paravan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	14	..	..	2	4	7	..	..	..	1
	All communities	147	12	3	3	5	8	..	8	93	15

TABLE 8.1

**Distribution of Tribal households according to community by possessing ration cards and receiving pensions**

Sl. No.	Community	Household possessed ration card		Received any pension	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Muthuvan	653	615	49	1219
2	Urali	660	239	15	884
3	Mala Arayan	1070	187	16	1241
4	Ulladan	222	80	3	299
5	Hill Pulaya	260	122	..	382
6	Mala Ulladan	12	10	..	22
7	Mannan	428	460	12	876
8	Pallayan	85	48	..	133
9	Palliyan	50	9	..	59
Total		3440	1770	95	5115

TABLE 8.2

**Distribution of Tribal households according to community and incidence of diseases**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Disease							
			T.B	Leprosy	Rhumatic	Cancer	Mental disease	Astma	Others	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Muthuvan	1218	5	1	..	..	3	9	8	26
2	Urali	899	5	1	..	..	..	1	18	25
3	Mala Arayan	1257	5	..	..	..	1	3	20	29
4	Ulladan	302	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
5	Hill Pulaya	382	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
7	Mannan	888	27	..	1	1	..	2	22	53
8	Pallayan	133	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	6
9	Palliyan	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5210	43	2	1	1	8	16	77	148

TABLE 8.3

**Distribution of Tribal households according to community and disablement**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Disability			
			Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Lame	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Muthuvan	1268	4	1	3	2
2	Urali	899	2	2	4	10
3	Mala Arayan	1257	3	1	6	11
4	Ulladan	302	1	2	2	2
5	Hill Pulaya	382	1	..	..	..
6	Mala Ulladan	22	..	..	..	..
7	Mannan	888	6	2	1	11
8	Pallayan	133	1	..	..	..
9	Pallian	59	..	..	..	..
Total		5210	18	8	16	36



TABLE 8.4.

## Distribution of Tribal households according to community and special needs

S. No.	Community	No. of Hhds.	House	Site	Land	Agri. loan	Ration Card	Road	School	Hospital	Water (well)	Old age pension	Electricity	Cows	Agri. implements	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Muthuvan	1268	734	..	28	49	229	467	395	229	233	24	110	58	24	457
2.	Uruli	899	235	..	..	1	61	85	19	57	81	15	99	49	1	..
3.	Mala Arayan	1257	171	..	34	..	35	253	136	57	404	5	212	260	3	28
4.	Ulladan	302	74	..	..	..	1	9	3	5	6	2	..	174	..	34
5.	Hill Pulayan	382	228	..	87	12	19	15	130	229	214	..	118	18	..	74
6.	Mala Ulladan	22	6	..	..	..	7	15	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..
7.	Mannan	888	381	..	..	7	288	56	207	112	131	150	193	19	..	110
8.	Pallayan	133	127	..	12	..	59	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	45
9.	Palliyan	59	27	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	30	7	..
	Total	5210	1983	..	163	71	706	902	890	689	1073	196	747	609	35	748

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
III ATTAPADY  
CHAPTER I

### 1. General

#### *Location and Boundary:*

The Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Attapady is bounded by Nilgiri and Coimbatore districts of Tamil Nadu in the north and east, Palghat Taluk in the south and Karimba Pottassery and Mannarghat revenue villages of Mannarghat taluk and Ernad taluk of Malappuram district in the west.

#### *Population and area:*

The population of the project area as per the Bench Mark Survey is 43805. It has an extent of 765 sq. kms.

#### *Topography:*

The Attapady ITDP area is a plateau rising suddenly from the undulating midland beyond the east of Mannarghat to a height of 750-1000 metres above sea level. The highest peak—Malleswaram has a height of 1664 metres. The area is strean with hills and valleys.

#### *Climate and Rainfall:*

During rainy seasons, the Attapady area experiences a cool humid weather. The geographical location and the elevation have influenced the ecology and vegetation in the project area. The slopes facing the west and the areas immediately lying to the east of the mountain ranges receive rainfall around 300 cms. It is also found that rain fall decline sharply to around 100 cm. when one moves to east.

Bhavani in the northern half and Sirwani in the southern half, together with their tributaries form the river systems of the project area. Both of them join to form a tributary of the Caveri. A few rivulets originate from the mountain range on the western boundary and flow down to the plains of Palghat and join together to form Thuthapuzha.

#### *Soil:*

The soil is laterite in the western half, while it is red loam in the eastern half of the project area. It is alluvial on river banks.

## CHAPTER II

### Households and the people

#### *Population:*

The total population covered under the present survey is 43805 in this project, of which 4.88% and 47.42% are scheduled castes and others, respectively. The distribution of households according to community, population, sex ratio of tribal community etc., are given in the following table.

TABLE 2.1  
Distribution of population according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Population		Total	Percentage distribution of population	Average size of households	Sex ratio No. of females per 1000 males
			Male	Female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes:</i>								
1.	Irular	3837	8627	8561	17188	82.27	4.48	992
2.	Mudugar	447	1021	995	2016	9.65	4.51	975
3.	Kurumban	196	489	465	954	4.57	4.87	951
4.	Mannan	2	7	6	13	0.06	6.50	857
5.	Kammara	1	3	2	5	0.02	5.00	667
6.	Paniyan	155	370	347	717	3.43	4.63	938
Total		4638	10517	10376	20893	100.00	4.50	943
Scheduled Castes		409	..	..	2138	100.00	5.22	NA
Others		3989	..	..	20774	100.00	5.21	NA
All Communities		9036	NA	NA	43805	100.00	4.85	NA

The average household size of the tribes is 4.50, while that of Scheduled Castes and others are 5.22 and 5.21, respectively as against the State average of 6.03 as per 1971 Census.

The sex ratio of the tribes is 943 which is much lower than the sex ratio—1016 females for 1000 males—of the general population for the state as per 1971 Census. Irular has a sex ratio of 992, while Mannan has only 857.

Six tribes have been identified in the project area and their number etc., have been given in the above table. The major communities according to their population are Irular, Mudugar, Kurumban and Paniyan with 82.27, 9.65, 4.57 and 3.43 per cent respectively of the total tribal population of 20893 in the project.

## CHAPTER III

**Knowledge and level of education**

Details of the level of knowledge of the head of the households relating to the regional language in the project area were collected.

TABLE 3.1  
**Mother-tongue of the heads of the households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Mother-tongue				
			Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada	Telungu	Urdu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4638 (100)	316 (6.82)	4307 (92.86)	15 (0.32)	..	..
2.	Scheduled Castes	409 (100)	100 (24.45)	216 (52.81)	20 (4.89)	73 (17.85)	..
3.	Others	3989 (100)	2027 (50.81)	1624 (40.71)	249 (6.24)	88 (2.21)	1 (0.03)
	All Communities	9036 (100)	2443 (27.04)	6147 (68.03)	284 (3.14)	161 (1.78)	1 (0.01)

According to the survey results, shown above, 92.86 per cent of the heads of households of Scheduled Tribes speak Tamil as their mother-tongue, while 52.81 and 40.71 per cent respectively of heads of households of Scheduled Castes and others speak Tamil. The State official language viz. Malayalam is spoken by 6.82, 24.45 and 50.81 per cent of the heads of households of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other respectively. No Scheduled Tribes heads of households speak Telungu and Urdu while 17.85 and 2.21 per cent head of households of Scheduled Castes and others respectively speak Telungu.

TABLE 3.2  
**Level of knowledge of Regional language by the heads of households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Level of knowledge of Regional languages			
			0	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4638 (100)	837 (18.05)	2807 (60.52)	869 (18.74)	125 (2.69)
2.	Scheduled Castes	409 (100)	99 (23.96)	179 (43.76)	59 (14.43)	73 (17.85)
3.	Others	3989 (100)	610 (15.29)	847 (21.24)	553 (13.86)	1079 (49.61)
	All Communities	9036 (100)	1545 (17.10)	3833 (42.42)	1481 (16.39)	2177 (24.09)

The level of knowledge of regional language of the heads of the households has been tabulated under the following codes.

- 0 — cannot understand the language at all
- 1 — can understand it but cannot speak
- 2 — can understand and speak
- 3 — can read and write.

According to table 3.2, it is found that only 2.69 per cent of the heads of the tribal households can read and write, while it is 17.85 and 49.61 per cent in respect of scheduled castes and others respectively.

The regional language (Malayalam) cannot be understood by 18.05, 23.96 and 15.29 per cent of the heads of the households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively. 60.52 per cent of the tribal heads of the households can understand but cannot speak Malayalam, while it is 43.76 and 21.24 per cent with respect to scheduled castes and others heads of households. It is found that 18.74, 14.43 and 13.86 per cent of the heads of households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively can understand and speak Malayalam.

*Distribution of children going to school according to age and sex:*

According to Table 3.3, there are 17420 children in the age group of 0-16 and out of which 4536 are going to school. In other words 26.04 per cent is attending school, of which 14.46 per cent is boys and 11.58 per cent is girls.

According to table 3.4, it is found that only 30 males and 9 females in the whole project area are attending to School/College in the age group of 16 years and above.

As per table 3.5, the children going to school in the project area is 37.51 per cent of the children in the age group of 6-16, 62.40 per cent are detained at home for several reasons. With regard to scheduled castes and others the school going children in the above age group are 20.18 and 50.27 per cent respectively.



TABLE 3.3

## Distribution of children going to school according to community, age and sex

Sl. No.	Community	Age group												Total					
		0-6			6-11			11-16						School going No.	All ages No.	School going No.			
		Boys No.	School going	Girls No.	Boys No.	School going	Girls No.	Boys No.	School going	Girls No.	Boys No.	School going	Girls No.						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Scheduled tribes	1721	140	1782	133	1544	535	1532	452	1209	292	861	125	4474	967	4175	710	8649	1677
2.	Scheduled castes	163	11	157	17	109	29	203	29	123	36	110	16	395	76	470	62	865	138
3.	Others	1520	117	1522	159	1334	763	1239	643	1242	596	1049	443	4096	1476	3810	1245	7906	2721
	All Communities	3404	268	3461	309	2987	1327	2974	1124	2574	924	2020	584	8965	2519	8455	2017	17420	4536

TABLE 3.4

**Sex-wise School/College going children of 16 years and above**

Sl. No.	Community	Number of children 16 years and above attending school/college		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Scheduled tribes	9	1	10
2	Scheduled castes	3	..	3
3	Others	18	8	26
	All Communities	30	9	39

TABLE 3.5

**Sex-wise distribution of School going children in the age group of 6—16 years**

Sl. No.	Community	Age group 6—16 years					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
1	Scheduled Tribes	2753 (100)	827 (30.04)	2393 (100)	577 (24.11)	5146 (100)	1404 (27.28)
2	Scheduled Castes	232 (100)	65 (28.02)	313 (100)	45 (14.38)	545 (100)	110 (20.18)
3	Others	2576 (100)	1359 (52.94)	2288 (100)	1086 (47.46)	4864 (100)	2445 (50.27)
	All Communities	5561 (100)	2251 (40.48)	4994 (100)	1708 (21.75)	10555 (100)	3959 (37.51)

TABLE 3.6

**Level of Education in the project area**

Sl. No.	Community	Level of general education								Post				Total	Total educated population.		
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper Primary		Matric		Graduate		Post Graduate					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	750	492	709	339	73	43	43	22	5	..	..	..	1580	896	2476	20893
																(11.85)	
2.	Scheduled Castes	29	34	24	15	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	57	57	114	2138
																5.33	
3.	Others	687	516	1108	823	432	284	275	206	16	6	2	..	2520	1835	4355	20774
																(20.69)	
	All Communities	1466	1042	1841	1177	506	335	321	228	21	6	2	..	4157	2788	7945	43805
																(18.14)	

According to the above table, there are two post graduates in 'others'; 5 graduates are there among the scheduled tribes and 22 graduates among other communities. On examining the level of education in the project area, it is found that 11.5, 5.33 and 20.69 per cent of the people are educated, among scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively. Out of 43805 people, only 18.14 per cent is found to be educated. Here all persons who attended schools whether or not they passed primary or higher standards, are considered as educated. If, however, only those who passed matriculation are taken, the number is 48 among the scheduled tribes, 3 among the scheduled castes and 503 among other communities.

TABLE 3.7

## Level of Technical Education in the project area

Sl. No.	Community	Technical education										
		Certificate		Diploma		Degree		Post graduate		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Scheduled Tribes	22	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	7
2	Scheduled Castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Others	53	45	2	4	2	2	1	..	..	58	51
	All communities	75	51	5	5	2	2	1	..	..	83	58

The above table shows that there are 141 technically educated people in the project area. It is surprising to note that no one from among the scheduled castes in the project area has undergone any technical education. The percentage of technically qualified persons among the other communities is greater than that of scheduled tribes.

CHAPTER IV

Housing

*Possession of Houses/House site*

According to the table 4.1 given below it is seen that 95.26 per cent tribal households live in their own houses while it is 86.80% of scheduled castes households and 91.16 per cent of other households live in own houses. Though 0.54, 1.47 and 1.34 per cent households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively live with their Parents or relatives or friends, they own house sites for the construction of houses. 4.20 per cent of tribal households have neither house nor own house sites. In the other categories, the corresponding figures are 11.73 and 7.50 per cent respectively.

TABLE 4.1

**Households according to possession of house/house site**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total
		Living in own houses	Not living in own house but own house sites	Not owned house/house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4418(95.26)	25(0.54)	195(4.20)	4638(100)
2	Scheduled Castes	355(86.80)	6(1.47)	48(11.73)	409(100)
3	Others	3637(91.16)	53(1.34)	299(7.50)	3989(100)
All communities		8410(93.07)	84(0.93)	542(6.00)	9036(100)

*Structure of houses*

The data on structure of houses of tribal households have been collected during the course of the survey. According to Table 3.2 in appendix C 58.19 per cent of houses of the tribal households are huts, while 4.10 and 32.97 houses are Katcha and Pucca respectively.



CHAPTER V

**Occupation and economic status of the Tribal Households**

During the course of the survey, data on occupation of the scheduled tribes "household have been collected. Accordingly the tribals households have been classified into six groups viz. agriculturists, agricultural labourers, Government servants, private employees, gatherers of forest produce and other workers. It is seen from the Table 4.1, in appendix C that agriculture predominates with 50.97 per cent followed by agricultural labour with 43.10 per cent main occupation collection of forest produce as main occupation constitute only 0.95 per cent, while that of Government employment 0.52 percent, private employment 0.13 percent and other works 4.33 per cent.

On analysing the data on subsidiary occupation, it is observed that out of 4638 households, only 3460 households have any kind of subsidiary occupation. In other words, it is 74.60 per cent of the total households and they are distributed as 39.85 in agriculture, 34.39 in agriculture labour, 0.69 in Government employment, 1.32 per cent in private employment and 2.83 per cent in collection of forest produce.

*Income*

The Table given below shows the distribution of households according to monthly income. The following groups are considered:—Less than Rs. 100, Rs. 100-200, Rs. 200-300, Rs. 300-400 and Rs. 400 and above.

TABLE 5.1  
**Distribution of households according to monthly income**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	Number of households having monthly income (Rs.)				
			Below 100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400&above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled Tribes	4638 (100)	163 (3.52)	1743 (37.58)	1724 (37.17)	789 (17.01)	219 (4.72)
2	Scheduled Castes	409 (100.00)	11 (2.69)	151 (36.92)	117 (28.61)	88 (21.51)	42 (10.27)
3	Others	3989 (100.00)	71 (1.78)	944 (23.67)	1419 (35.57)	1006 (25.22)	549 (13.76)
	All communities	9036 (100.00)	245 (2.71)	2838 (31.41)	3260 (36.08)	1883 (20.84)	810 (8.96)

It is found that 3.52 per cent of tribal households are having a monthly income of below Rs. 100 per mensem while 2.69 and 1.78 per cent of scheduled castes and others respectively fall in this group. 37.58 per cent of the tribal households are found in the income group of 100-200 the corresponding percentages are 36.92 and 23.67 in respect of scheduled castes and others. When we consider the monthly income group Rs. 400 and above it is found that 4.72 per cent of the tribal households falls within the above range.

According to Table 4.2 in appendix C the average monthly income of the households of scheduled tribes is Rs. 223.33, while that of scheduled castes and others are Rs. 231.64 and Rs. 268.50 respectively.

*Indebtedness*

TABLE 5.2  
**Distribution of Indebted households according to type of indebtedness and community**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Households indebted to					All
			Money Lenders	Land lords	Traders	Co-operative Societies	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4836	13 (0.27)	3 (0.06)	..	866 (17.91)	337 (6.97)	1219 (25.21)
2.	Scheduled Castes	409	..	..	..	NA	69 (16.87)	69 (16.87)
3.	Others	3989	7 (0.18)	..	..	..	788 (19.75)	795 (19.93)
	All communities	9036	20 (0.22)	3 (0.03)	..	NA	2060 (22.80)	2083 (23.05)

According to Table 5.2, 25.21 per cent of the total tribal households are indebted, among the other categories the figures are 16.87 and 19.93 respectively out of 25.21 per cent of indebted tribal households 17.91 per cent households have taken loan from Co-operative Societies and 6.97 per cent households from other sources. The households indebted to money lenders and landlords are only 0.27 and 0.06 per cent tribal households respectively.

According to Table 4.3 in appendix C, it is seen that the average indebtedness of the indebted tribal household is Rs. 536.20.

#### Poverty line

A poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure can be visualised from the data. In the case of households which have limited income, there may not be any savings and it is estimated that those families spend that they earn. The average size of family in this project area is worked out as 4.85. Government of India (Draft Five Year Plan 1978-85) has calculated the cut off point for per capita expenditure in the rural area in the country to be Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This amount will work out to Rs. 75 per person per mensem at current prices in 1980. Accordingly in 1980 an average person in Kerala had to spend approximately Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum requirements. When it is worked out for a household of average size of 5 members in this project, it is found that an amount of Rs. 4500 is required for meeting the minimum requirements of the households at current prices. These households that get an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less is deemed to be below the poverty line in this project area. When the poverty line yardstick is applied to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others in this project area, it is found that 91.03%; 84.35% and 79.94% households respectively are found to be below the poverty line in this project area.

TABLE 5.3

#### Distribution of households according to community and yearly income in percentage

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs.1200		1200-2400		2400-3600		3600-4800		4800 & above		All		Average size of the households
		No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	163	1.57	1743	25.05	1724	38.07	789	24.37	219	10.94	4638	100.00	4.50
2.	Scheduled Castes	11	0.82	151	21.89	117	26.70	88	29.57	42	21.02	409	100.00	5.22
3.	Others	71	0.45	944	12.69	1419	30.17	1006	31.23	549	25.46	3989	100.00	5.21
	All communities	245	0.99	2838	18.90	3260	33.74	1883	27.94	810	18.43	9036	100.00	4.85

CHAPTER VI

**Agriculture and Allied Activities**

*Agricultural Situation*

As already mentioned in Chapter V, agriculture and allied activities from the main occupation of the majority of households in the project area.

Details of utilisation of land are not available for the area but the particulars of holdings have been obtained.

*Land holding*

It is seen that 36.85 and 51.60 per cent of tribal households possess land below 1 hectare and 1-5 hectare respectively. 9.87 tribal households reported to be landless. It is also to be noted that only 1.51 per cent of the tribal households possess land between 5-10 hectares; 10 and above hectares of land is possessed by 0.17 per cent of the tribal households only. The figures are given below:

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households by size of holdings and community**  
(percentages are shown in brackets)

Sl. No.	Community	Size of holdings					Total	
		No.	Land below 1 hectare	1—5 hectares	5—10 hectares	10—20 hectares		20 hectares and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	458 (9.87)	1709 (36.85)	2393 (51.60)	70 (1.51)	3 (0.06)	5 (0.11)	4638 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	112 (27.38)	181 (44.26)	108 (26.41)	5 (1.22)	3 (0.73)	.. (—)	409 (100)
3.	Others	582 (14.59)	1584 (39.71)	1701 (42.64)	105 (2.63)	115 (0.28)	6 (0.15)	3989 (100)
	All Communities	1152 (12.75)	3474 (38.45)	4202 (46.50)	180 (1.99)	17 (0.19)	11 (0.12)	9086 (100)

With regard to scheduled castes only 0.73 per cent of households possess lands between 10-20 hectares. 27.38 and 14.59 per cent of scheduled caste and others households respectively are found to be landless.

TABLE 6.2

**Distribution of the extent of land under different size of class of holdings**

Sl. No.	Community	Extent of land possessed by households in different size of holdings (area in hectares)					All
		Below 1	1—5	5—10	10—20	20 & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1027.08 (15.69)	4946.58 (75.57)	309.52 (4.73)	31.58 (0.48)	230.77 (3.53)	6545.53 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	53.10 (15.87)	222.91 (66.60)	28.5 (8.51)	30.2 (9.02)	..	334.71 (100)
3.	Others	713.44 (14.13)	3226.50 (63.91)	681.38 (13.50)	139.91 (2.77)	287.45 (5.69)	5048.68 (100)
	All Communities	1793.62 (15.03)	8395.99 (70.39)	1019.40 (8.55)	201.69 (1.69)	518.22 (4.34)	11928.92 (100)

According to the above table it is found that the per household land of scheduled tribes is 1.41 hectares, while that of scheduled castes and others are 0.82 and 1.27 hectare respectively. This shows that the scheduled tribes in this project area is in an advantageous position as regards possession of land.

It is found that 70.35 per cent of the total land is possessed by 46.50 per cent households in the project area in the size groups of 1.5 hectares if all communities are taken together. Among tribes 75.57 per cent of the land possessed by them which falls in 1-5 hectares of size is with 51.6 per cent of households.

## TRANSFER OF LANDS BY TRIBALS TO NON-TRIBALS

TABLE 6.3

**Distribution of households according to the extent of land alienated by tribals to non-tribals**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Land alienated (in hectares)					
			During 10 years		10—30 years		Total	
			No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled tribes	4638	376	584.56	288	574.97	664	1159.53

This study reveals that only 8.11 and 6.21 per cent of tribal households alienated their lands to non-tribals during 10 and 10 to 30 years respectively. The extent of land alienated by scheduled tribes during the above periods are 584.56 and 574.97 hectares respectively.

*Share cropping*

It is reported that 6 households in scheduled tribes are engaged in share cropping and an extent of 18.36 hectares of land are under share cropping during the survey period. No other communities in this project area are reported to be practising this type of cultivation.

TABLE 6.4

**Shifting cultivation,**

Attappady

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total
		Practising shifting cultivation		Not practising shifting culti- vation	
		Partly	Fully		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	132	64	4442	4638
2.	Scheduled castes	..	7	402	407
3.	Others	5	31	3953	3989
All Communities		137	102	8797	9036

There are 132 tribal households practising shifting cultivation partly and 64 households fully. Among scheduled castes only 7 households are practising shifting cultivation fully 3 households from Boyan community and 4 households from Chakkilan. With regard to other communities 5 households are practising shifting cultivation partly and 31 households fully.



## CHAPTER VII

## Participation in Co-operative Societies and Government Assistance

*Co-operative Societies:*

The information on membership in co-operative societies is given in the table below:—

TABLE 7.1

## Distribution of households according to community and membership in co-operative societies

Sl. No.	Community	Membership in Co-operative societies	
		Total No. of households	No. of households having membership in co-operative societies
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Scheduled tribes	4638	1502 (32.38)
2.	Scheduled castes	409	60 (14.67)
3.	Others	3989	727 (18.23)
	All Communities	9036	2289 (25.33)

From the above table it can be inferred that co-operative movement is more popular among the tribes than in other communities including scheduled castes. 32.38 per cent of tribal households have membership in co-operative societies, while only 14.67 and 18.23 per cent in scheduled castes and others respectively have such membership.

*Government Assistance:*

The distribution of households according to assistance received from Government is shown below:

TABLE 7.2

## Assistance received by households from Government since 1970

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Assistance received by households from Government since 1970						Total
			Agriculture	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Village & Small Industries	Education	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Scheduled tribes	4638	447 (14.68)	29 (0.95)	1001 (32.87)	16 (0.53)	992 (32.58)	560 (18.90)	3045 (100.00)
2.	Scheduled castes	409	4 (5.56)	..	6 (8.33)	..	41 (56.94)	21 (29.17)	72 (100.00)
3.	Others	3989	27 (8.63)	..	15 (4.79)	3 (0.96)	219 (69.97)	49 (15.65)	513 (100.00)
	All Communities	9036	478 (13.94)	29 (0.85)	1022 (29.80)	19 (0.55)	1252 (36.50)	630 (18.36)	3430 (100.00)

A household which has received, more than one type of assistance from the Government is considered as many times. Out of all types assistances received by tribals, Animal Husbandry and Education stand out as prominent sectors. Education is a prominent sector of assistance with regard to scheduled castes also.

## CHAPTER VIII

*Village Artisans:*

The study reveals that there are 27 artisan households in scheduled tribes and this forms only 0.58 per cent of the tribal households. It is found that 6.36 per cent scheduled castes households have artisans, while it is 2.21 per cent households in others households. The backwardness or non-participation in artisanship is clear from the figures in respect of tribals.

TABLE 8.1

**Distribution of Artisans households in various professions according to community**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	No. of artisans households in various professions								
			Medicine man	Singer	Weaver	Black-smith	Carpenter	Indol maker	Dancer	Barber	Maison
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	4638	..	1	1	..	9	..	2	1	2
2.	Scheduled Caste	409	..	..	6	..	..	4	..	..	5
3.	Others	3989	1	..	1	11	29	6	..	6	12
	All Community	9036	1	1	8	11	38	10	2	7	19

TABLE 8.1—Contd.

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	No. of artisans households in various professions										
			Tailor	Bamboo worker	Pottery	Boom-stick making	Basket making	Gold-smith	Electrician	Bakery making	Umbrella repair	Driver	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1.	Scheduled Tribe	4638	..	2	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	27
2.	Scheduled Caste	409	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	26
3.	Others	3989	8	..	6	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	88
	All Community	9036	8	7	10	4	9	1	1	1	2	1	141

**Additional information and special needs of scheduled tribes households***Ration Card:*

According to table 8.1 in appendix C it is found that 10.63 per cent of Scheduled tribes households do not possess ration cards.

*Pension:*

Only 0.17 per cent of tribal households received any kind of pension.

*Diseases:*

The incidence of communicable diseases like T. B., leprosy, V.D. etc., are found to be very rare among the tribal community in this project area. Table 8.2 in appendix C shows that only 22 households out of 46638 households (0.47 percent) have diseases listed in the table. Out of these 22 households 21 belong to Irular tribe.

*Disability:*

The magnitude of disability of a permanent nature has also been collected. The table 8.3 in appendix C shows that 1.38 percent of the households have disabilities like blindness, deafness, dumbness etc. Disabilities are found in all tribal communities except Kammara and Mannan.

*Special needs:*

(a) *House.*—Needs of the tribal households have been enquired into (see table 8.4, in Appendix C). 18 needs have been raised by the households. It may be remembered here that out of 4638 households 220 households have no houses at all and 2699 houses are huts. In all 58.19 per cent households wanted to have new houses.

(b) *Drinking Water.*—Eventhough drinking water facilities are available in all the hamlets, 17.57 per cent of households wanted to have wells or water facilities within their premises.

(c) *Other needs.*—Needs like land, ration card, School, Balavadi, Electricity, health centre and animal husbandry etc., have been demanded by 12.68, 7.55, 4.59, 2.37, 7.68, 6.53 and 69.77 households respectively.

## CHAPTER X

**Hamlets and infrastructure facilities**

Due to various reasons the tribal hamlets are deprived of various infrastructure facilities. In order to assess the magnitude of such deficiencies in this project, the hamlet schedule was canvassed.

*Infrastructure facilities:*

The infrastructure facilities available in the project in the hamlets have been classified according to 8 distance groups for 17 types of basic facilities shown hereunder:

1. The Central hamlet
2. Nearest hamlet
3. Nearest Primary School
4. Drinking water
5. Curative Medical Centre
6. Medical Sub-centre
7. Weekly market
8. Liquor shop
9. Primary Co-operative Society
10. Post Office
11. Supply depot of Agricultural inputs
12. Pattavari
13. Village level worker
14. Forest pass vendor
15. Forest guard
16. Nearest forest
17. Nearest bus stop

The distribution of the number of hamlets according to the distance from the nearest units are given below:

TABLE 10.1

**Distribution of number of hamlets according to distance from nearest units**

Sl. No.	Type of units	Distance of the hamlets from nearest units	No. of hamlets								Total
			Within 1kms.	1 to 2 kms.	2 to 3 kms.	3 to 5 kms.	5 to 10 kms.	10 to 15 kms.	15 to 20 kms.	20kms. & above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	The central hamlet		4	2	3	9	32	30	24	28	132
2	Nearest hamlet, other than the main village or Central-hamlet		12	14	32	49	19	2	2	2	132
3	Nearest Primary School*		5	6	14	24	52	17	7	7	132
4	Drinking water		106	18	7	1	..	..	..	..	132
5	Medical Curative Centre		3	2	4	12	42	35	20	14	132
6	Medical Sub-centre		5	2	4	15	45	35	20	6	132
7	Weekly market		6	3	9	17	38	26	9	24	132
8	Liquor shop		30	6	14	27	47	6	..	2	132
9	Primary Co-operative Society		6	2	8	20	38	25	8	25	132
10	Post Office		26	8	17	28	44	7	..	2	132
11	Supply Depot of Agricultural inputs		11	4	11	24	40	25	12	5	132
12	Patwari		4	1	1	10	33	33	24	26	132
13	Village level worker		9	4	17	18	43	28	8	5	132
14	Forest pass vendor		1	2	3	6	26	24	19	51	132
15	Forest Guard		20	1	7	20	48	23	9	4	132
16	Nearest forest		23	1	14	26	59	5	3	1	132
17	Nearest bus stop		22	7	7	20	29	17	10	20	132
	<b>Total</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>2244</b>

There are 132 hamlets in this project and these hamlets lie in 6 villages namely, Agali, Pudur, Sholayar, Pudusserry and Thenkara in Attapadi block and Malampuzha in Palghat block.

From the above table it is found that drinking water facilities are available within a radius of 1 km. to 80.30 per cent of the hamlets. 15.91 per cent of hamlets have curative centre facilities within a radius of 1 to 5 kms., while 59.85 per cent of the hamlets have post office facilities within the above radius. 26.51 and 42.42 per cent of hamlets respectively have weekly market and post office facilities within a radius of 1 to 5 kms.

*Physical barriers*

The following table shows the number of hamlets saving physical barriers with central hamlets, nearest hamlets and nearest primary school.



TABLE 10.2  
Physical barriers

No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having physical barriers with					
	Village/central hamlets		Nearest hamlet		Nearest Primary School	
	River	Hill	River	Hill	River	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
132	23	2	6	..	56	..

TABLE 10.3  
Educational institution with and without buildings

No. of hamlets	No. of educational institutions				
	Type of educational institutions	Without buildings	With katcha buildings	With pucca buildings	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
132	Pre-primary	2	12	8	22
	Primary	..	2	22	24
	Middle	..	..	4	4
	Total	2	14	34	50

There are 2 schools without buildings, out of the 50 schools; for 14 schools there are katcha buildings while for 34 pucca buildings are there.

#### SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS ADEQUACY

TABLE 10.4  
Distribution of hamlets by source of drinking water facilities

No. of hamlets	Source of drinking water (No. of hamlets having)						Total
	Stream	River	Well	Tank	Hand pumps	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
132	33	46	47	4	..	2	132

79 hamlets get drinking water from streams and rivers. 47 hamlets have the above facilities from well.

TABLE 10.5  
Adequacy of drinking water

Sl. No.	Size/class of hamlet (No. of households)	No. of hamlets	Adequacy of drinking water supply					
			Supply sufficient	Insufficient in certain seasons	Insufficient throughout the year			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		No. of hamlets	(No. of hamlets)	New schemes taken up	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)	(No. hamlets)	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)
1	0—50 Households	63	60	17	3	..	..	..
2	51—100 "	43	42	23	1	..	..	..
3	101—200 "	21	19	11	2	..	..	..
4	201—300 "	4	4	1	..	..	..	..
5	301—500 "	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
6	Above 500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes	132	126	52	6	..	..	..

Out of 132 hamlets drinking water supply is sufficient throughout the year in 126 hamlets. New schemes have been taken up in 52 hamlets. It is to be noted that no new schemes have been taken up in the 6 hamlets where drinking water supply is insufficient.

## ELECTRIFICATION

TABLE 10.6  
Electrification of hamlets according to different uses

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets electrified				No. of hamlets not electrified	Percentage of hamlets electrified to total No. of hamlets
			For agricultural use	Domestic use	Street light	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0-50	63	1	1	..	2	61	1.52
2	51-100	43	..	1	1	1	42	0.76
3	101-200	21	2	2	3	2	19	1.52
4	201-300	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
5	301-500	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Above 500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Classes		132	3	4	4	5	127	3.80

It is found that only 3.80 per cent of the hamlets are electrified.

TABLE 10.7  
Pucca houses in the project

No. of Hamlets	No. of Households		No. of pucca houses		Total
	Tribes	Non-tribes	Tribes	Non-tribes	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
132	4638	4398	1529	2712	4241

From the above table it is found that 32.97 tribal households owned pucca houses, while it is 61.66 per cent with scheduled castes and others.

TABLE 10.8  
Headman and money lender

No. of Villages	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having headman		No. of money lenders in the project
		Tribal	Non-tribal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6	132	132	..	1

All the hamlets have tribal headman. There is only one professional money lender in this project also.

TABLE 10.9

## Shops owned by tribals and non-tribals

No. of hamlets	No. of households in the hamlets	Shops owned								
		Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
		Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-tribal	Total	Tribal	Non-Tribal	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
132	9036	8	442	450	..	506	506	8	948	956

It is found that the tribals owned only 8 tea shops in the project area. In other words only 1.78 per cent of tea shops are owned by tribals and no other shops are owned by scheduled tribes.

TABLE 10.10

## No. of highest qualified persons

No. of Village	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having highest qualified persons	No. of qualified persons													
			Tribals						Non-tribals							
			Tribals		Matric		Graduate		Post graduate		Matric		Graduate		Post graduate	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
6	132	28	54	43	22	5	..	..	..	275	206	16	6	2	..	

No post-graduates are found among tribals while there are 2 post-graduates among non-tribals.

(Appendix C)

TABLE 1.1

## Distribution of households according to community &amp; poulation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Percentage distribution of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population
				Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Irular	3837	82.73	8627	8561	17188	82.26
2	Mudugar	447	9.64	1021	995	2016	9.65
3	Kurumban	195	4.23	489	465	954	4.57
4	Mannan	2	0.04	7	6	13	0.07
5	Kammara	1	0.02	3	2	5	0.02
6	Paniyan	155	3.34	370	347	717	3.43
Total		4638	100.00	10517	10376	20893	100.00
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Boyan	78	19.08	NA	NA	461	21.56
2	Cheruman	48	11.74	..	..	237	11.09
3	Chetty	13	3.18	..	..	79	3.70
4	Chakkliyan	177	43.28	..	..	900	42.10
5	Kammara	13	3.18	..	..	72	3.37
6	Kakkalan	1	0.24	..	..	6	0.28
7	Kusavan	8	1.96	..	..	36	1.68
8	Mannan	3	0.73	..	..	13	0.61
9	Malayan	25	6.12	..	..	123	5.75
10	Nadar	2	0.49	..	..	9	0.42
11	Panan	10	2.44	..	..	47	2.20
12	Pandaram	1	0.24	..	..	4	0.19
13	Parayan	2	0.49	..	..	5	0.70
14	Paravan	1	0.24	..	..	5	0.23
15	Pulayan	6	1.47	..	..	28	1.31
16	Sambavar	4	0.98	..	..	16	0.75
17	Thandan	1	0.24	..	..	7	0.33
18	Valayan	5	1.22	..	..	19	0.89
19	Velan	1	0.24	..	..	5	0.23
20	Barbar	6	1.47	..	..	36	1.68
21	Padachikounder	1	0.24	..	..	7	0.33
22	Kallan	1	0.24	..	..	5	0.23
23	Vannan	2	0.49	..	..	8	0.37
Total		409	100.00	..	..	2138	100.00
Others		3989	100.00	..	..	20774	100.00
All Community		9036	100.00	..	..	43805	100.00



TABLE 2.1

## Distribution of head of households according to community, speaking various mother-tongue

Sl. No.	Community	Total households	Mother-tongue				
			Malayalam	Tamil	Kannada	Telunk	Urdu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Irular	3837	53	3784	..	..	..
2	Mudugar	447	107	325	15	..	..
3	Kurumban	196	..	196	..	..	..
4	Mannan	2	..	2	..	..	..
5	Kammara	1	1	..	..	..	..
6	Paniyan	155	155	..	..	..	..
	Total	4638	316	4307	15	..	..
1	Boyan	78	2	30	2	44	..
2	Chakkliyan	177	4	130	18	25	..
3	Mannan	3	..	3	..	..	..
4	Nadar	2	..	2	..	..	..
5	Panan	10	10	..	..	..	..
6	Cheruman	48	48	..	..	..	..
7	Kavara	13	12	1	..	..	..
8	Velan	1	1	..	..	..	..
9	Pulayan	6	6	..	..	..	..
10	Malayan	25	..	21	..	4	..
11	Chetty	13	2	11	..	..	..
12	Sambavan	4	3	1	..	..	..
13	Pandaran	1	..	1	..	..	..
14	Parayan	2	2	..	..	..	..
15	Valayan	5	..	5	..	..	..
16	Padachi Kounder	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	Barbar	6	3	3	..	..	..
18	Kusavan	8	4	4	..	..	..
19	Paravan	1	1	..	..	..	..
20	Kallan	1	1	..	..	..	..
21	Thantan	1	1	..	..	..	..
22	Vannan	2	..	2	..	..	..
23	Kakkalan	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Total	409	100	216	20	73	..
	Others	3989	2027	1624	249	88	1
	All Communities	9036	2443	6147	284	161	1

TABLE 2.2

## Distribution of head of households according to level of knowledge in Regional Language

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	levels of knowledge in regional language			
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1	Irular	3837	810	2257	679	91
2	Mudugar	447	9	264	162	12
3	Kurumpan	196	16	133	25	22
4	Mannan	2	1	..	..	..
5	Kummara	1	1	..	..	..
6	Paniyan	155	..	153	2	..
	Total	4638	837	2807	869	125

TABLE 2.2

Distribution of Head of households according to level of knowledge in Regional Language—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Community	No. of Households	levels of knowledge in regional language			
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
1	Boyan	78	29	32	6	11
2	Chakkilion	177	37	112	27	1
3	Mannan	3	1	2	..	..
4	Nadar	2	..	1	1	..
5	Panan	10	..	2	2	7
6	Cheruman	48	..	6	13	29
7	Kavara	13	9	1	2	1
8	Velan	1	..	..	..	1
9	Pulayan	6	..	..	..	6
10	Malayan	25	14	9	2	..
11	Chetty	13	6	2	2	3
12	Sambavar	4	..	1	1	..
13	Pandaran	1	..	..	..	1
14	Parayan	2	..	..	..	2
15	Valayan	5	2	3	..	..
16	Padachi Kounder	1	..	..	1	..
17	Barber	6	..	2	1	3
18	Kusavan	8	..	4	..	4
19	Paravan	1	..	..	..	1
20	Kallon	1	..	..	..	1
21	Thantan	1	..	1	..	2
22	Vannan	2	..	..	..	2
23	Kakkalan	1	..	1	..	..
Total		409	98	179	59	73
Others		3989	610	847	553	1979
All communities		9036	1545	3833	1481	2177

Code 0—Cannot understand the language at all

Code 1—Can understand but cannot speak

Code 2—Can understand and speak it

Code 3—Can read and write.

TABLE 2.3.  
Distribution of Children According to Age Group, Sex, Community and Number going to school

S. No.	Community	No. of house-holds	0-6						6-11						11-16						16 & above	
			Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		No. in school	No. in school		
			No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school	No.	No. in school				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>																						
1.	Irular	3837	1364	110	1420	112	1266	435	1280	369	984	221	701	99	NA	6	NA	1				
2.	Mudugar	447	177	15	174	18	131	62	129	58	143	56	92	23	..	3	..	..	..			
3.	Kurumpan	196	125	11	114	3	91	29	79	17	35	6	38	2	..	..	..	..	..			
4.	Paniyan	155	54	4	74	..	54	7	42	6	43	6	29	1	..	..	..	..	..			
5.	Mannan	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6.	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Total	4638	1721	140	1782	133	1544	535	1532	452	1209	292	861	125	NA	9	NA	1				
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>																						
1.	Boyan	78	41	1	39	..	23	4	34	7	22	4	29	1	NA	3	1	..	..			
2.	Chakkillion	177	72	8	9	10	42	16	110	8	50	10	35	4	..	..	..	..	..			
3.	Mannan	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4.	Nadar	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
5.	Panan	10	4	..	4	..	4	1	2	1	1	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..			
6.	Cheruman	48	11	2	20	4	13	4	20	7	16	4	15	6	..	..	..	..	..			
7.	Velan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..			
8.	Kavara	13	9	..	6	..	5	..	4	1	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9.	Pulayan	6	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10.	Malayan	25	5	..	9	2	3	..	11	2	8	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..			
11.	Chetty	13	7	..	6	1	2	..	8	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
12.	Sambavan	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13.	Pandaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
14.	Parayan	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
15.	Valayan	5	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
16.	Padachi Kounder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17.	Barber	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	2	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
18.	Kusavan	8	3	..	3	..	3	1	5	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..			
19.	Paravan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
20.	Kallan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
21.	Thantan	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
22.	Vannan	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
23.	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
	Total	409	163	11	157	17	109	29	203	29	123	36	110	16	..	3	..	..	..			
	Others	3989	1520	117	1522	159	1334	763	1239	643	1242	596	1049	443	..	18	..	..	..			
	All Communities	9036	3404	268	3461	309	2987	1327	2974	1124	2574	924	2020	584	..	30	..	..	..			

TABLE 2.4

## Distribution of educated Persons According to Community, Sex and level of General education

Sl. No.	Community	General Education														
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper Primary		Matric		Graduation Post-graduation				Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>																
1.	Irular	629	436	603	286	55	36	40	21	5	..	..	..	1332	779	
2.	Muduvar	61	39	60	31	17	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	141	78	
3.	Kurumbhan	30	4	43	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	26	
4.	Mannan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
5.	Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Paniyan	29	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12	
	Total	750	492	709	339	73	43	43	22	5	..	..	..	1580	896	
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>																
1.	Boyan	10	3	9	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	
2.	Chakkilian	15	19	7	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	24	
3.	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Nadar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Panan	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
6.	Cheruman	2	5	1	4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	
7.	Kavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Velan	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
9.	Pulayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Malayan	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	
11.	Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Sambavan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Pandaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Parayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Valayan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Padachikonar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Barber	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	
18.	Kusavan	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
19.	Paravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Kallon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
21.	Thantan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Vannan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
23.	Kakkalan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Total	29	34	24	15	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	57	57	
	Others	687	516	1108	823	432	284	275	206	16	6	2	..	2520	1835	
	All communities	1466	1042	1841	1177	506	335	321	228	21	6	2	..	4157	2788	



TABLE 2.5

**Distribution of Technically qualified Persons According to  
Community and Sex**

Sl. No.	Community	Technical Education								Total	
		Certificate holder		Diploma holder		Degree		Post-graduate Degree			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Scheduled Tribe</i>											
1.	Irular	22	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	25	7
2.	Mudugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Kuruman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Paniyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	22	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	25	7
	Caste	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Others	53	45	2	4	2	2	1	..	58	51
	All Communities	75	51	5	5	2	2	1	..	83	58

TABLE 3.1  
Distribution of Households According to Community  
and Possession of house/house site

Sl. No.	Community	Number of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but own house site	Neither house nor house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1.	Irular	3699	19	119	3837
2.	Mudugar	391	6	50	447
3.	Kuruman	196	..	..	196
4.	Mannan	2	..	..	2
5.	Kammara	1	..	..	1
6.	Paniyan	129	..	26	155
	Total	4418	25	195	4638
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1.	Boyan	63	1	14	78
2.	Chakkilian	155	2	20	177
3.	Mannan	3	..	..	3
4.	Nadar	1	..	1	2
5.	Panan	9	..	1	10
6.	Cheruman	48	..	..	48
7.	Kavara	4	3	6	13
8.	Velan	1	..	..	1
9.	Pulayan	5	..	1	6
10.	Malayan	24	..	1	25
11.	Chetty	13	..	..	13
12.	Sambavan	2	..	2	4
13.	Pandaran	1	..	..	1
14.	Parayan	2	..	..	2
15.	Kakkalan	1	..	..	1
16.	Valayan	5	..	..	5
17.	Padachi Kounder	..	..	1	1
18.	Barber	5	..	1	6
19.	Kusavan	8	..	..	8
20.	Paravan	1	..	..	1
21.	Kallan	1	..	..	1
22.	Thandan	1	..	..	1
23.	Vannan	2	..	..	2
	Total	355	6	48	409
	Others	3637	53	299	3989
	All Communities	8410	84	542	9036

TABLE 3.2  
Distribution of Tribal households according to Community and  
Structure of Houses

Sl. No.	Community	Structure			Houseless	Total
		Hut	Katcha	Pucca		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Irular	2314	182	1203	138	3837
2	Mudugar	177	3	211	56	447
3	Kurumpan	88	5	103	..	196
4	Mannan	1	..	1	..	2
5	Kammara	1	..	..	..	1
6	Paniyan	118	..	11	26	155
	Total	2699	190	1529	220	4638
		(58.19)	(4.10)	(32.97)	(4.74)	(100.00)

TABLE 4.1

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and occupation

Sl. No.	Community	Occupation												Total	
		Agriculture		Agricultural Labour		Government Service		Private employment		Collection of forest produce		Others Labour		(M)	(S)
		(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)	(M)	(S)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Irular	2068	1115	1617	1116	19	23	6	40	..	4	127	671	3837	2969
2	Mudugar	117	251	296	55	5	1	..	..	2	12	127	39	447	358
3	Kurumpan	171	13	13	16	..	..	..	1	12	81	..	14	196	125
4	Mannan	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
5	Kammara	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Paniyan	5	..	73	..	..	..	..	5	30	..	47	..	155	5
	Total	2364	1379	1999	1190	24	24	6	46	44	97	201	724	4638	3460

TABLE 4.2

## Distribution of households according to community and monthly household income

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 100		Rs. 100-200		Rs. 200-300	
		No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)						
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Irular	138	14585	1473	217351	1373	311846
2	Mudugar	13	885	132	20305	207	48575
3	Kurumpan	3	195	77	12160	87	20225
4	Mannan	..	..	..	..	1	230
5	Kammara	..	..	1	150	..	..
6	Paniyan	9	745	60	9500	56	13380
	Total	163	16410	1743	259461	1724	394286
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Boyan	2	125	25	3430	22	4915
2	Chakkilian	6	470	74	10005	40	8625
3	Mannan	..	..	1	180	2	530
4	Nadar	..	..	..	..	2	460
5	Panan	..	..	5	750	3	650
6	Cheruman	1	55	13	1875	28	5825
7	Kavara	..	..	..	..	5	1050
8	Velan	..	..	1	150	..	..
9	Pulayan	1	80	1	100	1	275
10	Malayan	..	..	16	2330	6	1250
11	Chetty	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sambavan	..	..	1	100	1	200
13	Pandaran	..	..	1	100	..	..
14	Parayan	..	..	..	..	2	450
15	Valayan	..	..	3	350	..	..
16	Padachikonner	..	..	1	100	..	..
17	Barber	..	..	2	270	..	..
18	Kusavan	1	50	5	670	2	400
19	Paravan	..	..	..	..	1	200
20	Kallon	..	..	1	150	..	..
21	Thantan	..	..	1	180	1	215
22	Vannan	..	..	..	..	1	250
23	Kakkalan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	11	780	151	20735	117	25295
	Others	71	4805	944	135880	1419	322960
	All Communities	245	21995	2838	416076	3260	742541

TABLE 4.2—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Community	Rs. 300-400		Rs. 400 & above		All classes	
		No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount	No. of Hhs.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Irular	657	210030	196	91945	3837	845757
2	Mudugar	77	24445	18	8195	447	102405
3	Kurumpan	25	8405	4	12660	196	53680
4	Mannan	1	300	..	..	2	530
5	Kammara	..	..	..	..	1	150
6	Paniyan	29	9220	1	425	155	33270
Total		789	252400	219	113225	4638	1035782
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Boyan	19	5950	10	6010	78	20420
2	Chakkion	38	12475	19	7810	177	39380
3	Mannan	..	..	..	..	3	710
4	Nadar	..	..	..	..	2	460
5	Panan	2	600	..	..	10	2000
6	Cheruman	3	955	3	1900	48	10610
7	Kavara	8	2540	..	..	13	3590
8	Velan	..	..	..	..	1	150
9	Pulayan	2	600	1	400	6	1455
10	Malayan	3	900	..	..	25	4480
11	Chetty	7	2150	6	2450	13	4600
12	Sambavan	1	300	1	450	4	1050
13	Pandaran	..	..	..	..	1	100
14	Parayan	..	..	..	..	2	450
15	Valayan	2	600	..	..	5	950
16	Padachikonner	..	..	..	..	1	100
17	Barber	3	950	1	400	6	1620
18	Kusavan	..	..	..	..	8	1120
19	Paravan	..	..	..	..	1	200
20	Kallon	..	..	..	..	1	150
21	Thantan	..	..	..	..	1	215
22	Vannan	..	..	1	500	2	680
23	Kakkalan	..	..	..	..	1	250
Total		88	28020	42	19910	409	94740
Others		1006	334450	549	272559	3989	1070654
All Communities		1183	614870	810	405694	9036	2201176



TABLE 4.3

**Distribution of households according to community  
and amount of indebtedness**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Money lender		Landlord		Traders	
			No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
1.	Irular	3837	12	4400	3	1725	..	..
2.	Mudugar	447	1	1000	..	..	..	..
3.	Kurumban	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Paniyan	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4638	13	5400	3	1725	..	..
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>								
1.	Boyan	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Chakkilian	177	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Mannan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Nadar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Panan	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Cheruman	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Kavara	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Velan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Pulayan	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Malayan	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Chetty	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Sambavan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Pandaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Valayan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Padachi Kounder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Barber	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Kuravan	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Paravan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Kallon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Thandan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	409	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	3989	7	NA	..	..	..	..
	All Communities	9036	20	NA	3	..	..	..

TABLE 4.3 (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Community	Co-operative societies		Others		Total	
		No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1.	Irular	671	323215	292	267970	979	597310
2.	Mudugar	40	9295	41	20990	82	31285
3.	Kurumban	93	17005	2	700	95	17705
4.	Mannan	2	830	..	..	2	830
5.	Kammara	..	..	1	1020	1	1020
6.	Paniyan	60	5475	..	..	60	5475
	Total	866	355820	337	290680	1219	653625
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1.	Boyan	..	NA	21	NA	21	NA
2.	Chakkilion	..	..	25	NA	25	NA
3.	Mannan	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Nadar	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Panan	..	..	2	NA	2	NA
6.	Cheruman	..	..	4	NA	4	..
7.	Kavara	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Velan	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Pulayan	..	..	1	NA	1	NA
10.	Malayan	..	..	7	NA	7	NA
11.	Chetty	..	..	7	NA	7	NA
12.	Sambavan	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Pandaran	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Parayan	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Kakkalan	..	..	1	NA	1	NA
16.	Valayan	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Padachi Kounder	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Barber	..	..	1	NA	1	NA
19.	Kuravan	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Paravan	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Kallon	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Thandan	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Vannan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	..	..	69	NA	69	NA
	Others	..	..	788	NA	795	NA
	All Communities	NA	NA	1194	NA	2083	NA

TABLE 5.1

## Distribution of households according to community and size classes of land possessed

Sl. No.	Size class of land possessed (Hect.)	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Others		Total	
		No. of households	Land possessed (Hect.)	No. of households	Land possessed (Hect.)	No. of households	Land possessed (Hect.)	No. of households	Land possessed (Hect.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	No land	458	..	112	..	582	..	1152	..
2	Below 1.0	1709	1027.08	181	53.1	1584	713.44	3474	1793.62
3	1.0—5.0	2393	4946.58	108	222.91	1701	3226.50	4202	8395.99
4	5.0—10.0	70	309.52	5	28.5	105	681.38	180	1019.40
5	10.0—20.0	3	31.58	3	30.20	11	139.91	17	201.69
6	20.0 and above	5	230.77	..	..	6	287.45	11	518.22
All Communities		4638	6545.53	409	334.71	3989	5048.68	9036	11928.92

TABLE 5.2

## Distribution of households according to extent of land possessed by all communities and lands cultivated, irrigated and alienated by tribals to non-tribals. (in hect.)

Sl. No.	Community	Land-less	Land possessed		Cultivated		Irrigated		Alienated			
			No. of L.h.	Extent	No. of L.h.	Extent	No. of L.h.	Extent	10 years		10-30 years	
									No. of L.h.	Extent	No. of L.h.	Extent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>												
1.	Irular	337	3500	5634.82	3021	3829.06	301	95.23	270	393.47	240	486.81
2.	Mudugar	57	390	467.44	302	291.63	58	18.70	65	106.07	47	85.73
3.	Kurumpan	10	186	368.12	192	252.57	1	0.40	..	..	..	..
4.	Mannan	..	2	3.21	2	2.61	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Kammara	..	1	1.21	1	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Paniyan	54	101	70.73	48	45.18	..	..	44	80.02	1	2.43
Total		458	4180	6545.53	3566	4422.07	360	114.33	376	584.56	288	574.97
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>		112	397	334.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Others		582	3407	5048.68	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
All communities		1152	7884	11928.92	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping

Sl. No.	Community	Total households	No. of households engaged in share cropping	Area under share cropping (Hect.)	Average area under share cropping
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Irular	3837	..	..	3.06
2	Mudugar	147	..	..	..
3	Kurumpan	106	..	..	..
4	Mannan	2	..	..	..
5	Kammara	1	..	..	..
6	Paniyan	155	..	..	..
Total		4638	6	18.36	3.06
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Boyan	78	..	..	..
2	Chakekilion	177	..	..	..
3	Mannan	3	..	..	..
4	Nadar	3	..	..	..
5	Panan	10	..	..	..
6	Cheruman	48	..	..	..
7	Kavara	13	..	..	..
8	Velan	1	..	..	..
9	Pulayan	6	..	..	..
10	Malayan	25	..	..	..
11	Chetty	13	..	..	..
12	Sambavan	4	..	..	..
13	Pandaran	1	..	..	..
14	Parayan	2	..	..	..
15	Velayan	5	..	..	..
16	Padachi Kounder	..	..	..	..
17	Barber	6	..	..	..
18	Kusuavan	8	..	..	..
19	Paravan	1	..	..	..
20	Kallon	1	..	..	..
21	Kakkalan	1	..	..	..
22	Thantan	1	..	..	..
23	Vannan	2	..	..	..
Total		409	..	..	..
Others		3989	..	..	..
All communities		9036	6	18.36	3.06



TABLE 5.4

## Distribution of households according to community practising shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households		
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Irular	3837	50	6	3781
2	Mudugar	447	..	..	447
3	Mannan	2	..	..	2
4	Kurumpan	196	82	..	..
5	Kammara	1	..	..	..
6	Paniyan	155	..	..	..
Total		4638	132	64	4442
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>					
1	Boyan	78	..	3	75
2	Chakkilion	177	..	4	173
3	Mannan	3	..	..	3
4	Nadar	2	..	..	2
5	Panan	10	..	..	10
6	Cheruman	48	..	..	48
7	Kavara	13	..	..	13
8	Velon	1	..	..	1
9	Malayan	25	..	..	25
10	Pulayan	6	..	..	6
11	Chetty	13	..	..	13
12	Sambavan	4	..	..	4
13	Pandaran	1	..	..	1
14	Parayan	2	..	..	2
15	Valayan	5	..	..	5
16	Padachi Kownder	1	..	..	1
17	Barber	6	..	..	6
18	Kusavan	8	..	..	8
19	Paravan	1	..	..	1
20	Kallon	1	..	..	1
21	Kakkalan	1	..	..	1
22	Thantan	1	..	..	1
23	Vannan	2	..	..	2
Total		409	..	7	402
Others		3989	5	31	3953
All communities		9036	137	102	8797

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households according to community having membership in co-operative societies and received Government assistance for different economic and social activities**

Sl. No.	Community	Total households	No. of households having membership in co-operative societies	No. of households received assistance from Government since 1970 for					
				Agricultural activity	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Village and Small industries	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1	Irular	3837	1181	339	7	892	15	834	415
2	Mudugar	447	118	47	22	92	1	135	68
3	Kurumpan	196	90	..	..	1	..	8	73
4	Mannan	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
5	Kammara	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Paniyan	155	111	1	..	16	..	13	3
	Total	4638	1502	447	29	1001	10	992	560
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Boyan	78	20	..	..	..	..	3	3
2	Chakkilion	175	28	2	..	5	..	19	16
3	Mannan	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Nadar	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panan	10	3	..	..	..	..	2	1
6	Cheruman	48	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
7	Kavara	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	Velan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pulayan	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malayan	25	4	1	..	1	..	..	..
11	Chetty	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Sambavan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Pandaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kakkalan	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Valayan	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Padachi Kounder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Barber	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Kusavan	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Paravan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kallon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Thantan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Vannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	409	60	4	..	6	..	41	21
	Others	3989	727	27	..	15	3	219	49
	All Communities	9036	2289	478	29	1022	19	1252	630



TABLE 8.1

**Distribution of tribal households according to community by possessing ration cards and receiving pensions**

Sl. No.	Community	Household possessed Ration card		Received any pension	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Irular	3490	347	6	3831
2	Mudugar	380	67	2	445
3	Karumpan	163	33	..	196
4	Paniyan	109	46	..	155
5	Kammara	1	..	..	1
6	Mannan	2	..	..	2
	Total	4145	493	8	4630

TABLE 8.2

**Distribution of tribal households according to community and incidence of disease**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Disease					All
			T.B.	Leprosy	V.D.	Cancer	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Irular	3837	9	5	2	1	4	21
2	Mudugar	447	1	..	..	..	..	1
3	Kurumpan	196	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Paniyan	155	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4638	10	5	2	1	4	22

TABLE 8.3

**Distribution of tribal households according to community and disablement**

Sl. No.	Community S. T. only	Total No. of the H.H.	Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Lame	Rheumatism		Mad	Mental Disease	Others	All
						ആർത്രൈറ്റിസ്	വാതം				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Irular	3837	19	9	9	1	1	1	1	4	45
2	Mudugar	447	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	11
3	Karumpan	196	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	Paniyan	155	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
5	Kummara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4638	28	19	11	1	4	1	1	5	64



TABLE 8.4

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and special needs

Sl. No.	Community S. T. only	No. of households	House	Site	Land	Ration card	School	Balawadi	Agri-cultural loan	water	Irrigation	Bridge	Road	Pattayam	Electrification	Bus	Health Centre	Animal Husbandry	Pension	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1	Irular	3837	1764	5	990	273	158	101	79	674	89	20	41	54	192	91	48	2062	74	791
2	Mudugar	447	260	..	39	30	43	9	1	139	..	15	26	75	10	..	101	343	2	196
3	Kurampan	196	44	..	5	1	12	..	5	2	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	677	..	7
4	Paniyan	155	154	..	154	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	..	154	154	84	..
5	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4638	2222	5	588	350	213	110	85	815	89	37	79	129	356	91	303	3236	160	994

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## IV. NILAMBUR

## CHAPTER I

**General***Location and Boundary:*

The Nilambur I.T.D.P. area lies between 10°-12° north latitude and 75°-77° east longitude. It falls in three Revenue Districts of Malappuram, Kozhikode and Wynad; comprised of the Kuttiyadi, Kalpetta (Part comprised in Vythiri Taluk and Kalpetta Block) and Thamarasserry ranges of Kozhikode Special Forest Division as well as the Edavanna, Chungathara, Kalikavu and Perinthalmanna Ranges of Nilambur Special Forest Divisions. The jurisdictions of the Special Forest Divisions in Kerala are the erstwhile private forests now vested with Government Territorial Divisions have jurisdiction over the Reserve Forests. In this project the Cholanaikkans of Karulai Range of Nilambur Territorial Forest Division also are included.

The project area is bounded by North Wynad and Tellicherry of Kerala in the north; Sultan Battery of Kerala and Tamilnadu (Nilgiris District) in the east; Mannarghat Taluk in the south and Badagara, Quilandy, Kozhikode and Perinthalmanna Taluks in the west.

*Population and area:*

The population in the project area is 14,395 as per the Bench Mark Survey, of which 12,623 is scheduled tribes. It is reported that this is the State's second largest I.T.D.P. in extent and has 1173.96 sq. kms.

*Topography:*

The topography is highly complex with many hillocks of western ghats having moderate slopes at the foot hills to very steep slopes on the plateau. The elevation of the project area varies between 80 metres to 2300 metres above mean sea level. The highest peak, the Vavutumala is 2302 metres above sea level lying on the border between Kozhikode and Nilambur Forest Divisions. Kuttiyadi, Karapuzha, Kallai, Chaliar and Kadalundy are the main rivers in the project area are flowing westwards.

*Climate and rainfall:*

Generally the project area enjoys a warm humid tropical climate. The Wynad plateau experiences a cool climate throughout the year, the average temperature ranging between 24°C and 29°C at Kalpetta. In Lakkidi in Thamarasserry ghat at Kalpetta range in the project area, the average annual rain fall recorded is 4000 mm. — the highest in the State. The bulk of the rainfall is during June, July, August and October. During the rainy seasons, the rivers are flooded.

## CHAPTER II

**Households and the People***Population:*

As the survey is a complete census of households, every effort was taken to cover all the households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others living in the hamlets in the project area. According to the Project Report for Nilambur, there are already settled tribal hamlets and occupied tribal hamlets in the project area in the latter habitat formation may take some more time. Some of the tribal hamlets are in highly elevated rocky lands not easily accessible. The following table gives the distribution of households by community, population, average size of households and sex ratio.

TABLE 2.1

## Distribution of Population according to Community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population	Average size of households	Sex ratio No. of females per 1000 males
			Male	Female	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>								
1	Kattunaikan	314	602	615	1217	9.64	3.88	1022
2	Cholanaikkan	74	140	136	276	2.19	3.73	971
3	Pathinaikan	32	53	56	109	0.86	3.41	1057
4	Naikan	2	4	5	9	0.07	4.50	..*
5	Panian	1324	2895	2968	5863	46.45	4.43	1025
6	Kuruman	280	556	575	1131	8.96	4.04	1034
7	Aranadan	20	34	37	71	0.56	3.55	1088
8	Kurichian	302	791	794	1585	12.56	5.25	1004
9	Urali	16	27	28	55	0.44	3.44	1037
10	Mala Arayan	12	11	9	20	0.16	1.67	818
11	Koodar	38	91	92	183	1.45	4.82	1011
12	Mannan	2	2	2	4	0.03	2.00	..*
13	Koraga	8	9	12	21	0.17	2.63	..*
14	Adiyan	2	2	..	2	0.01	1.00	..*
15	Muthuvan	485	1004	1070	2074	16.43	4.28	1066
16	Kammara	1	2	1	3	0.02	3.00	..*
	Total	2912	6223	6400	12623	100.00	4.33	1028
	Scheduled Castes	124	NA	NA	527	100.00	4.25	NA
	Others	257	NA	NA	1245	100.00	4.84	NA
	All Communities	3293	NA	NA	14395	100.00	4.37	NA

\*Too inadequate to work out ratio.

The total population in the project area as per the survey result is 14395 of which 3.66 % belongs to Scheduled Castes and 8.65 per cent belongs to other communities. The average household size of the Tribes is 4.33 while that of Scheduled Castes is 4.25 and others is 4.84 as against the State average of 6.03 as per 1971 Census. Kurichian Community is having an average size of 5.25 per household.

There are 1028 females for every 1000 males of tribes in Nilambur as against 1016 of general population for the State as per 1971 Census.

16 tribes have been identified in the project area; their numbers and particulars have been given in the above Table. The major communities according to their population are Paniyans, Muthuvan, Kattunaikkan with 46.45, 16.43, 9.64 per cent respectively of the total tribal population of 12623.

## CHAPTER III

## Literacy and Education

The survey reveals that all the heads of households of the Scheduled Tribes in this I.T.D.P. speak Malayalam which is the State official language and which is their mother tongue. Among the Scheduled Castes except for 3 households in 'Kalladi', all heads of households have Malayalam as their mother tongue.

TABLE 3.1

**Knowledge and level of Education—Mother tongue of the households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Mother tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Telegu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Scheduled Tribes	2912 (100)	2912 (100)	..	..
2	Scheduled Castes	124 (100)	121 (97.58)	2 (1.61)	1 (0.81)
3	Others	257 (100)	257 (100)	..	..
All communities		3293 (100)	3290 (99.91)	2 (0.06)	1 (0.03)

The data have been collected about the level of knowledge of regional language by the head of the household under the following groups:—

0. cannot understand the language at all
1. can understand it but cannot speak
2. can understand and speak it
3. can speak, read and write.

Table 3.2 gives the distribution of households according to their level of knowledge of regional language.

TABLE 3.2

**Level of knowledge of Regional language by the heads of households**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Level of knowledge of Regional language (Malayalam)			
			(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Scheduled Tribes	2912 (100)	..	..	2569 (88.22)	343 (11.78)
2	Scheduled Castes	124 (100)	..	..	100 (80.64)	24 (19.36)
3	Others	257 (100)	..	..	121 (47.08)	136 (52.92)
All Communities		3293 (100.00)	..	..	2790 (84.72)	503 (15.28)

Figures given in brackets are the percentages.

88.22 per cent of the tribal head of households can understand and speak while only 11.78 per cent can speak and write the regional language (Malayalam); of the Scheduled Castes households it is seen that 19.36 per cent of the heads can read and write, while 52.52 per cent of head of the households in the other communities (others) can read and write Malayalam.

*Distribution of children going to school according to age and sex*

The number of children going to school are presented below by age and sex. There are 6434 children in the project area, out of which 1480 are attending school. In otherwards 23 per cent of the children are attending school of which 13 per cent are boys and 10 per cent girls. It is found that only 54 males and 17 females in the whole project area are attending schools and colleges in the age group of 16 and above.



TABLE 3.3

## Distribution of Children going to School According to Community, Age and Sex

Sl. No.	Community	Age Group						Age Group				All Ages							
		0-6		6-11		11-16		Total											
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No.	School going								
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going	(19)	(20)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	Scheduled Tribes	1144	92	1268	100	992	360	926	294	746	251	630	129	2882	703	2824	523	5706	1226
2	Scheduled Castes	47	..	44	2	39	16	34	15	32	19	19	5	118	35	97	22	215	57
3	Others	102	3	103	9	84	56	75	48	76	40	73	41	262	99	251	98	513	197
All Communities		1293	95	1415	111	1115	432	1035	357	854	310	722	175	3262	837	3172	643	6434	1480

TABLE 3.4

## Sex-wise School/College going Children of 16 years and above

Sl. No.	Community	Age Group					
		16 and above					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled Tribes	NA	33	NA	9	NA	42
2	Scheduled Castes	NA	3	NA	2	NA	5
3	Others	NA	18	NA	6	NA	24
All Communities		NA	54	NA	17	NA	71

TABLE 3.5

## Sex-wise distribution of School going Children in the Age group 6-16 years

Sl. No.	Community	Age Group 6-16 Years					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School going	No.	School going	No.	School going
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Scheduled Tribes	1738	611	1556	423	3294	1034
		(100)	(35.16)	(100)	(27.18)	(100)	(31.39)
2	Scheduled Castes	67	35	53	20	120	55
		(100)	(52.23)	(100)	(37.74)	(100)	(45.83)
3	Others	160	96	148	89	308	185
		(100)	(60.0)	(100)	(60.13)	(100)	(60.06)
All Communities		1965	742	1757	532	3722	1274
		(100)	(37.76)	(100)	(30.27)	(100)	(34.22)

Excluding the too young children (0-6 years) the tribal students as a whole come to 31.39 per cent of the children in the school going ages; 68.61 per cent are detained at home for several reasons. Of the Scheduled Caste and 'others' the school going children are 45.83 and 60.06 per cent respectively. It is interesting to note that when different tribal communities are taken separately there are communities with none of the children attending school. They belong to Cholanaikan, Pathinayakan, Mannan, Adiyar and Kammara communities.

TABLE 3.6

## Level of Education in the Project Area

Sl. No.	Community	Level for General Education														Total Popu- educated lation people			
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper primary		Matric		Graduate		Post Graduate		Total					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	(17)	(18)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)				
1	Scheduled Tribes	563	369	351	142	..	2	18	2	..	..	..	..	932	515			1447 (11.43)	12623
2	Scheduled Castes	36	38	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	44			103 (19.54)	527
3	Others	111	84	106	63	10	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	229	153			382 (30.68)	1245
	All Communities	710	491	480	211	10	7	20	3	..	..	..	..	1220	712			1932 (13.42)	14395

The proportion of children who had passed matric is very low among all communities. It is seen that only 11.43 per cent among Scheduled Tribes, 19.64 per cent among Scheduled Castes, 30.68 per cent among others have undergone and schooling at all. This may be compared to the State average of 60 per cent literacy in Kerala in 1971 revealing the backwardness of the project area with respect to education. Higher Education is seen to be completely absent among the people of the area.

CHAPTER IV  
Housing

*Possession of House/House site:*

It is seen that 96.70 per cent of the tribal households live in their own houses and 1.41 per cent of the household has house site and 1.89 per cent has neither house nor house sites; and this proportions hold good for all the communities living in the project area.

This negligible per cent lives with their parents or relatives or friends. As the forest is their abode, there is no difficulty to them to have a house or house site and it is not a problem for them to have a hut in it because bamboo and other forest produce are plenty available in the forest to make at least a hut. Moreover Government is also doing the maximum to help them in this regard also.

TABLE 4.1

**Households according to possession of house/housesites**

Sl. No.	Community	Number of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but owned house site	Not owned house/house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	2816 (96.70)	41 (1.41)	55 (1.89)	2912 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	122 (98.38)	1 (0.81)	1 (0.81)	124 (100)
3.	Others	253 (98.44)	1 (0.39)	3 (1.17)	257 (100)
	All Communities	3191 (96.30)	43 (1.31)	59 (1.79)	3293 (100)

*Structure of houses:*

It would be seen from the table 3.2 in appendix that among tribes 77.82 per cent of houses are huts, 7.21 per cent katcha 11.67 per cent pucca. There are 3.30 per cent households are houseless and they live with their parents or relatives or friends. The criteria followed for the classification of the buildings into hut, katcha and pucca are: (1) buildings with no proper basement, walls and ventilations are treated as hut, (2) stone with and basement and bamboo or cadjans walls with ventilations counted as katcha and (3) the structure with the main portion having proper basement, walls, windows, ventilations, etc. of standard materials are considered as pucca buildings.

CHAPTER V

**Occupation and Economic Status of the Tribal Households**

Efforts have been taken to study the main and subsidiary occupation of the scheduled tribes households according to their major income. According to Table 4.1 in Appendix D, the tribal households have been classified into six groups according to their occupation as agriculturists, agricultural labourers, government servants, private employees, gatherers of forest produce and other workers. It is seen that the wage earning agricultural labourers (including farm and plantation workers) predominate with 74.76 per cent followed by agriculturists with 12.23 per cent. Collection of forest produce as main occupation constitute 5.12 per cent while that of Government employment to 2.40 per cent private employment to 0.48 per cent only and other workers to 5.01 per cent.

On analysing the data on subsidiary occupation, it is observed that out of 2912 households, only 1475 households have a subsidiary occupation. In other words only 50.65 per cent households have subsidiary occupation and they are distributed as 46.64 in agriculture, 37.29 in Agricultural labour, 12.07 per cent in collection of forest produce and 4.07 per cent in other labour. The distribution of each community according to their main and subsidiary occupation is presented in Table 4.1 in the appendix D.

*Income:*

In the course of the survey, the data on income of the households in the project area was also collected. The table given below shows the distribution of households according to monthly income. The following groups are considered less than Rs. 100, Rs. 100-200, Rs. 200-300, Rs. 300-400 and Rs. 400 and above.

TABLE 5.1

**Distribution of households according to monthly income**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	No. of households having monthly income (Rs.)				
			Below Rs. 100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled tribes	2912 (100)	411 (14.11)	1314 (45.12)	720 (24.74)	107 (3.6)	360 (12.36)
2.	Scheduled castes	124 (100)	1 (0.80)	63 (50.81)	46 (37.10)	6 (4.88)	8 (6.45)
3.	Others	257 (100)	9 (3.50)	101 (39.30)	119 (46.30)	16 (6.23)	12 (4.67)
	All Communities	3293 (100)	421 (12.78)	1478 (44.84)	885 (26.87)	129 (3.93)	380 (11.54)

It is found that 14.11 per cent tribal households are having a monthly income of below Rs. 100 while less than one per cent among scheduled castes, 3.51 per cent among other communities fall in this group. It is seen that 74.53 per cent tribal households fall within the range of 100-400 income group, while 92.79 and 91.83 per cent with scheduled castes and others respectively. The households having an income of Rs. 400 and above in the case of tribal households is 12.36 while that of scheduled castes and others are 6.45 and 4.67 per cent respectively.

According to table 4.2 in Appendix D, it is found that the average monthly income of the households of scheduled tribes is Rs. 188.55, while that of scheduled castes and others are Rs. 191.79, Rs. 213 respectively.

*Indebtedness:*

TABLE 5.2

**Distribution of indebted households according to type of indebtedness and community**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Households indebted to					All
			Money lenders	Land lords	Traders	Co-operative societies	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled tribes	2912	53 (1.82)	22 (0.75)	200 (6.87)	77 (2.65)	444 (15.24)	796 (27.33)
2.	Scheduled castes	124	1 (0.81)	1 (0.81)	11 (8.87)	NA ..	9 (7.25)	22 (17.74)
3.	Others	257	5 (1.94)	5 (1.94)	16 (6.22)	NA ..	50 (19.45)	76 (29.57)
	All communities	3293	59 (1.79)	28 (0.85)	227 (6.89)	NA ..	580 (17.62)	894 (27.15)

During the course of the survey data were collected on the number of indebted households and the type of agency to which they were indebted. Table 5.2 shows 27.33 per cent of the total tribal households are indebted, while it is 17.74, 29.54 per cent respectively of scheduled castes and other communities. Out of the 27.33 per cent of the indebted tribal households 15.24 per cent households taken loans from co-operative societies and other sources, while traders advanced loans to 6.87 per cent of the households belonging to money lenders and landlords advanced loans to the tribes only to 1.82 and 0.75 per cent of tribal households.

An attempt was made to collect the quantum of loans taken by the tribal households from the different type of money lending agencies. According to table 4.3 in Appendix D, 796 tribal households have taken loan for a total amount of Rs. 472,444. It is seen that the average indebtedness of the tribal indebted household is Rs. 593.52.

*Poverty line:*

The household income of the scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others are collected during the survey. The table given below shows the community-wise yearly income under different income groups.



TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and yearly income in percentage

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 1200		1200-2400		2400-3600		3600-4800		4800 and above		All		Average size of the household
		(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
(1)	(2)	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of households	Amount in percentage	(15)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	411	4.53	1314	29.00	720	32.57	107	5.88	360	28.02	2912	100.00	4.33
2.	Scheduled Castes	1	0.32	63	34.71	46	43.94	6	7.57	8	13.46	124	100.00	4.25
3.	Others	9	1.00	101	25.76	110	45.38	16	12.15	12	15.71	257	100.00	4.84
	All communities	421	4.06	1478	28.94	885	34.12	129	6.49	380	26.39	3293	100.00	4.37

A poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure can be visualised from the data. In the case of households which have limited income, there may not be any savings and it is estimated that those families spend what they earn. The average size of family in this project area is worked out as 4.37. Government of India (Draft five year plan 1978-85) has calculated the cut off points for per capita expenditure in the rural area in the country to be Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This amount will work out to Rs. 75 per person per mensem at current prices in 1980. Accordingly in 1980 an average person in Kerala had to spend approximately Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum requirements. When it is worked out for a household of average-size of 5 members in this project, it is found that an amount of Rs. 4500 is required for meeting the minimum requirements of the households at current prices. These households that get an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less is deemed to be below the poverty line in this project area. When the poverty line yard stick is applied to Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others in this project area, it is found that 86.71%, 92.74% and 93.77% respectively are found to be below the poverty line in this project area.

## CHAPTER VI

### Agriculture and Allied Activities

#### *Agricultural situation:*

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the majority of the households in the project area. Out of 2912 tribal households, the main occupation of 356 households is agriculture while 2177 households earn their bread from agricultural labour.

#### *Land utilisation:*

The project area of Nilambur extends over a vast area of hills, valleys and rocks in the forest. Most of the I.T.D.P. area cut across the jurisdiction of existing revenue villages and hence the data on cropping pattern and cultivation practices are not readily available. The survey team also could not collect information on this aspect of the economic life of the project area.

#### *Landholdings:*

In the following table the households in the project area are classified into groups according to the size of land holdings and community. It shows that 58.89 per cent of the tribal households possess land below one hectare. 641 tribal households (22.07 per cent) are reported to be landless. But 599 households residing in Suganthagiri hamlet have not given pattayam for their lands so far, if they are also included under holders of land the percentage of landless is only 1.44 per cent.

TABLE 6.1

#### Distribution of households by size of holdings and community

Sl. No.	Community	No land	Below 1 hect.	1-5 hect.	5-10 hect.	10-20 hect.	20 & above	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled tribes	641 (22.01)	1715 (58.89)	543 (18.65)	13 (0.45)	..	..	2912 (100)
2	Scheduled castes	29 (23.39)	95 (76.61)	..	..	..	..	124 (100)
3	Others	5 (1.95)	202 (78.58)	45 (17.51)	5 (1.95)	..	..	257 (100)
	All Communities	675 (20.50)	2012 (61.10)	588 (17.86)	18 (0.54)	..	..	3293 (100)

It is also found that 23.39 per cent among scheduled castes and 1.95 per cent among other households are landless. The per household land of scheduled tribes is 0.548 hectare, while that of the scheduled castes 0.127 hectare and others is 0.835 hectare. It may be noted that the vast majority of households among scheduled castes (76.61%) and others (78.58%) possess land below 1 hectare.

TABLE 6.2

**Distribution of the extent of land under different size groups**

Sl. No.	Community	Extent of land possessed by households in different size of holdings (area in hectares)					
		Below 1	1-5	5-10	10-20	20&above	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled tribes	435.73 (27.28)	1075.57 (67.34)	85.81 (5.37)	..	..	1597.11 (100.00)
2	Scheduled castes	17.18 (100.00)	..	..	..	..	17.18 (100.00)
3	Others	46.02 (21.39)	79.65 (37.21)	89.07 (41.40)	..	..	214.74 (100.00)
	All Communities	498.93 (27.23)	1155.22 (63.20)	174.88 (9.57)	..	..	1829.03 (100.00)

The above table shows that 67.34 per cent of land possessed is by the households in the size group of 1 to 5 hectares, while that of scheduled castes households possess 17.18 hectares of land by 95 households in the size group of below one hectare leaving 29 households as landless.

**TRANSFER OF LAND BY TRIBALS TO NON-TRIBALS**

TABLE 6.3

**Distribution of households according to the extent of land alienated by tribals to Non-tribals**

Sl. No.	Community	Land alienated (in hecets.)						
		Total No. of households	During 10 years		10-30 years		Total	
			No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Scheduled tribes	2912	62	47.40	39	48.53	101	95.93

This study reveals that only 2.13 and 1.34 per cent tribal households alienated their lands to non-tribal households during 10 and 10 to 30 years respectively. The extent of land alienated by the scheduled tribes during the above periods are 47.40 and 48.53 hectares respectively.

**Share cropping:**

No system of share cropping cultivation is reported to be prevailing among the people in the project area at present.

**Shifting cultivation:**

According to table 5.4 in appendix D it is found that only 4 out of 2912 tribal households are engaged in shifting cultivation.

CHAPTER VII  
Co-operation and Government Assistance

## Co-operation:

The information on membership in co-operative societies is given in table below:—

TABLE 7.1  
Distribution of households according to community and membership  
in co-operative societies

Sl. No.	Community	Member in Co-operative Societies	
		Total No. of households	No. of households having membership in co-operative societies
1	Scheduled Tribes	2912	679 (23.32)
2	Scheduled Castes	124	17 (13.71)
3	Others	257	37 (14.40)
	All Communities	3293	733 (22.26)

From the above table it can be inferred that co-operative movement is more popular in tribal community than in other communities including scheduled castes 23.32 per cent of tribal households have membership in co-operative societies, while it is only 13.71 and 14.40 per cent in scheduled castes and others respectively.

TABLE 7.2  
Assistance received by households from Government since 1970

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Assistance received by households from Government since 1970						Total
			Agriculture	Irrigation	Animal Husbandry	Village & Small Industries	Education	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Scheduled Tribes	2912	228 (10.55)	15 (0.69)	984 (45.56)	12 (0.56)	576 (26.67)	345 (15.97)	2160 (100.00)
2	Scheduled Castes	124	9 (21.43)	1 (2.38)	1 (2.38)	..	26 (61.91)	5 (11.90)	42 (100.00)
3	Others	257	..	..	..	..	7 (58.33)	5 (41.67)	12 (100.00)
	All Communities	3293	237 (10.70)	16 (0.72)	985 (44.49)	12 (0.54)	609 (27.51)	355 (16.04)	2214 (100.00)

Government have introduced many assistance schemes to uplift the backward classes, economically, socially and culturally. An attempt has been made during the survey to collect the number of various types of assistance received by the households in the project area under different schemes. Out of 2166 tribal (about 74 per cent of households) households who received assistance from Government a large share or 45.56 per cent of assistance is for animal husbandry. Only 42 out of 124 of scheduled castes and only 12 out of 257 of other communities received any assistance from Government. With regard to education, only 26.67 per cent of households received assistance among scheduled tribes.

CHAPTER VIII  
Village Artisans

Among the scheduled tribes, only one each was found in the profession of cora press mat, kora grass mat, umbrella repair and basket making. In the Scheduled castes one each in masonry, pappadam making and two in palmyrah leaf umbrella making as their profession. In others only 6 persons were found in different artisanship.



TABLE 8.1

## Distribution of Artisans households in various professions according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	No. of artisans households in various professions												Total
			(4) Artisan	(5) Carpenter	(6) Mason	(7) Tailor	(8) Corapressmat	(9) Kora grassmat	(10) Umbrella repair	(11) Pappadam making	(12) Palmyrah leaf umbrella making	(13) Photography	(14) Basket making		
1	Scheduled Tribes	2912	..	..	..	..	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	..	..	..	..	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)
2	Scheduled Castes	124	..	..	1 (25.00)	..	..	..	..	1 (25.00)	..	2 (50.00)	..	..	4 (100.00)
3	Others	257	1 (16.66)	1 (16.66)	1 (16.66)	1 (16.66)	..	..	..	1 (16.66)	..	..	..	1 (16.66)	6 (100.00)
	All Communities	3293	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)	1 (7.14)	2 (14.29)	2 (14.29)	..	2 (14.29)	14 (100.00)

**Additional information and special needs of scheduled tribes households**

Along with the other schedules an additional schedule was canvassed from each tribal households for eliciting information on possession of ration card, receipt of pension, incidence of diseases, disabled persons and special needs of households.

*Ration card:*

According to the survey results 33.55 per cent of the tribal households are reported to have no ration cards in this project area. It is noted that only 2.20 per cent households received pension in one way or other.

*Diseases:*

The incidence of communicable diseases like T.B., Leprosy, Venereal Disease, etc., are found to be limited among the tribes in this project area. Table 8.2 in appendix D shows that only 54 households out of 2912 households have disease listed in the table. Out of this 27 belongs to the Paniyan and 18 are from Muthuvan community.

*Disability:*

The magnitude of disability of permanent nature have also been collected. The table 8.3 in appendix D reveals that only 2.92 per cent of the total households are suffering from disableness like blindness, deafness and dumpness, etc. Disability is also more prevalent among paniyan and muthuvan.

*Special needs:*

Needs of the households as recorded in the survey have been tabulated and presented in table 8.4 in appendix D. There are 14 needs which have been raised by the households.

*(a) House:*

Out of 2912 households 96 households have no houses at all and 2267 houses are huts. It is found that 72.25 per cent households wanted to have new houses. Most of the huts are found to be houses on name sake. They have no walls proper ventilations and these houses are providing only little shelter from rain and sun. Those houses should be replaced. Out of 96 houseless households, some are living with their parents, relatives and friends.

*(b) Drinking water:*

Next in priority of their needs come drinking water facility. Majority of the tribal households depend on streams and rivers for water which are usually far away from their abode. Therefore they require wells within their premises. As they are very poor, digging of wells in their compound in the hilly places are out of their reach. About 37.98 per cent households demanded for drinking water facility even though water is sufficient throughout the year in these areas.

*(c) Other needs:*

Domestic animals, economic aid for cultivation and land for cultivation and electrification have been reported to be demanded by 29.02, 21.50, 17.89, 14.22 per cent of households respectively. Infrastructure facilities like road, hospital, schools, etc., have also been required by 7.93, 4.98 and 4.67 per cent of households respectively. The needs of the households are presented in table 8.4 in appendix D.

## Hamlet and infrastructure facilities

*General:*

Generally, tribal hamlets are scattered over a large area in the forest. They are generally deprived of a large number of minimum infrastructure facilities. For implementing any developmental programme in any undeveloped areas under tribal project, it is highly necessary to have a comprehensive knowledge of such facilities in the hamlets. A separate schedule—hamlet schedule (universal) was also canvassed.

*Infrastructure facilities:*

The infrastructure facilities now available in the project in the hamlets have been classified under eight distance groups against 17 types of basic facilities. They are:—

1. The Central hamlet
2. Nearest hamlet
3. Nearest primary school
4. Drinking water
5. Curative medical centre
6. Medical sub centre
7. Weekly market
8. Liquor shop
9. Primary Co-operative Society
10. Post Office
11. Supply depot of Agricultural inputs
12. Patwari
13. Village level worker
14. Forest pass vendor
15. Forest guard
16. Nearest forest
17. Nearest Bus stop

The distribution of the number of hamlets according to the distance from the nearest units are given below:

TABLE 10.1

Distribution of hamlets according to distance from nearest units

Sl. No.	Type of units	Distance of the hamlet from nearest units	No. of hamlets							Total
			Within 1 Km.	1 to 2 Kms.	2 to 3 Kms.	3 to 5 Kms.	5 to 10 Kms.	10 to 15 Kms.	15 to 20 Kms.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Central hamlet	..	..	..	4	15	10	5	11	45
2	Nearest hamlet other than the main village or Central hamlet	2	2	2	4	23	6	5	1	45
3	Nearest primary school	..	4	5	10	10	2	12	2	45
4	Drinking water	41	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
5	Medical Curative Centre	2	1	3	5	20	6	2	6	45
6	Medical Sub Centre	2	..	2	5	19	9	2	6	45
7	Weekly market	..	..	1	3	13	11	7	10	45
8	Liquor shop	4	2	4	7	11	8	4	5	45
9	Co-operative Society	1	..	1	2	18	12	1	10	45
10	Post Office	3	6	4	8	14	5	..	5	45
11	Supply Depot of Agricultural inputs	..	..	2	4	20	9	4	6	45
12	Patwari	..	..	2	3	14	10	6	10	45
13	Village level worker	..	..	..	10	14	15	3	3	45
14	Forest Pass Vendor	..	2	1	1	7	11	6	17	45
15	Forest Guard	1	3	1	..	10	13	5	12	45
16	Nearest forest	16	14	3	3	5	4	..	..	45
17	Nearest Bus stop	3	5	4	5	15	6	1	6	45

There are 50 hamlets in this project area, out of which 5 hamlets are reported to have scattered and isolated houses. Therefore no hamlet schedules could be canvassed for the above 5 hamlets.

From the above table it is observed that drinking water facilities are available within a radius of 1 Km. to 93.33 per cent of the hamlets. 68.8 per cent hamlets have curative centre facilities within a radius of 1 to 10 Km., while 77.7 per cent of hamlets have post office facilities within the above radius. It is found that 37.77 per cent hamlets have weekly market facilities within a radius of 2 to 10 Km.

*Physical barrier:*

Physical barriers like deep forest, river, road, hills and valleys separate the hamlets from each other. In the same way, the institution like schools, post office, markets, shops, etc. are also found to be separated by the above physical barriers.

The table given below shows the number of hamlets having physical barriers with central hamlet, nearest hamlet and nearest primary school.

TABLE 10.2  
Physical barriers

No. of hamlets	No of hamlets having physical barriers with											
	Village/Central hamlet				Nearest hamlet				Nearest primary school			
	Forest	Road	River	Hill	Forest	Road	River	Hill	Forest	Road	River	Hill
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
45	1	1	19	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE 10.3  
Educational institutions with and without buildings

No. of hamlets	Type of educational institutions	Number of Educational Institutions			
		Without buildings	With katcha buildings	With pucca buildings	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
45	Pre-primary	..	11	1	12
	Primary	..	3	9	12
	Middle	..	..	2	2
	Total	..	14	12	26

There are 14 schools with katcha and 12 schools with pucca buildings. The socio-economic standard of the people can be measured on the basis of the availability of educational institutions.

*Sources of drinking water and its adequacy.--*

In all the 45 hamlets drinking water supply is sufficient throughout the year. In 25 hamlets the source is from streams, in 16 wells and the remaining from other sources.



TABLE 10.4

**Distribution of hamlets by sources of drinking water facilities**

No. of hamlets	Source of drinking water (No. of hamlets having)					Total
	Stream	Well	Tank	Stepwells	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
45	25	16	..	..	4	45

*Electrification:*

It is observed that only one hamlet is electrified in the project area. Domestic connection as well as street light facilities are given to this hamlet. Even though electricity has reached all the villages in Kerala it is surprising to note that 98 per cent of the hamlets in the project area are denied that facility.

TABLE 10.5

**Adequacy of drinking water**

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlet (No. of households)	No. of hamlets	Adequacy of drinking water supply					
			Supply sufficient		Insufficient in certain seasons		Insufficient throughout the year	
			No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up (No. of hamlets)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0—50 households	30	30	Nil	..	..	..	..
2	51—100	13	13	..	..	..	..	
3	101—200	5	5	..	..	..	..	
4	201—300	1	1	..	..	..	..	
5	301—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Above 500	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	All Classes	50	50	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 10.6

**Electrification of hamlets according to different users**

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets electrified				No. of hamlets not electrified	Percentage of hamlets electrified to total No. of hamlets
			For agricultural use	Domestic use	Street light	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	0—50	30	..	..	..	..	30	
2	51—100	13	..	1	1	1	12	
3	101—200	5	..	..	..	..	5	
4	201—300	1	..	..	..	..	1	
5	301—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Above 500	1	..	..	..	..	1	
7	All classes	50	..	..	..	1	49	2

TABLE 10.7  
Pucca houses in the project

No. of hamlets	No. of households		No. of pucca houses		Total
	Tribes	Non-tribes	Owned by tribals	Owned by non-tribals	
50	2912	381	340	6	346

The above table shows that 11.68 per cent of scheduled tribes households have pucca houses while 1.57 per cent households of scheduled castes and others have pucca houses. The higher percentage of pucca houses among scheduled tribes is due to the aids given by the Government to the tribal households for the construction of houses and information of tribal colonies.

*Headmen and money lenders:*

The study reveals that there are 20 tribal and 2 non-tribal hamlet headmen in the project. No money lenders are reported to be living within the project area.

TABLE 10.8  
Headmen and Money lenders

No. of villages	No. of hamlets	Number of hamlets having headmen			No. of money lenders in the project
		Tribal	Non-tribal		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
22	45	20	2	Nil	

*Shops owned by tribals and non-tribals:*

No tribes own any shops in the project area. There are 38 tea shops and 36 other shops owned by non-tribals in the project area.

TABLE 10.9  
Shops owned by tribals and non-tribals

Sl. No.	No. of hamlets	No. of Hhds in the hamlets	Shops owned								
			Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
			Tribal	Non-tribals	Total	Tribal	Non-tribals	Total	Tribal	Non-tribals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	45	..	..	38	38	..	36	36	..	74	74

TABLE 10.10  
No. of highest qualified persons

No. of villages	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having highest qualified persons		No. of qualified persons											
				Tribals						Non-tribals					
				Matric		Graduate		Post-graduate		Matric		Graduate		Post-graduate	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
22	45	4	3	18	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..

## APPENDIX D

TABLE 1.1

## Distribution of households according to community and population

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Percentage distribution of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population
				Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Kattunaikan	314	10.78	602	615	1217	9.64
2	Cholanaikan	74	2.54	140	136	276	2.19
3	Pathinaikan	32	1.10	53	56	109	0.86
4	Naikan	2	0.07	4	5	9	0.07
5	Panian	1324	45.47	2895	2968	5863	46.46
6	Kuruman	280	9.62	556	575	1131	8.96
7	Aranadan	20	0.69	34	37	71	0.56
8	Kurichian	302	10.37	791	794	1585	12.56
9	Urali	16	0.55	27	28	55	0.44
10	Malayarayan	12	0.41	11	9	20	0.16
11	Kadar	38	1.30	91	92	183	1.45
12	Mannan	2	0.07	2	2	4	0.02
13	Koraga	8	0.28	9	12	21	0.16
14	Adiyan	2	0.07	2	..	2	0.02
15	Muthuvan	485	16.65	1004	1070	2074	16.43
16	Kammara	1	..	2	1	3	0.02
Total		2912	100.00	6223	6400	12623	100.00
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Kalladi	20	16.13	..	..	116	22.01
2	Cheruman	30	24.19	..	..	126	23.91
3	Pulayan	28	22.58	..	..	75	14.23
4	Perumannan	1	0.81	..	..	6	1.14
5	Panan	2	1.61	..	..	11	2.09
6	Chaklian	5	4.03	..	..	22	4.17
7	Parayan	2	1.61	..	..	10	1.90
8	Vadukar	1	0.81	..	..	1	0.19
9	Moopan	11	8.87	..	..	57	10.82
10	Kanakkan	9	7.26	..	..	36	6.83
11	Karimpalan	1	0.81	..	..	4	0.76
12	Kooden	14	11.29	..	..	63	11.95
Total		124	100.00	..	..	527	100.00
Others		257	100.00	..	..	1245	100.00
All Communities		3293	100.00	..	..	14395	100.00

TABLE 2.1

## Distribution of heads of households according to community speaking various mother tongues

Sl. No.	Community	No. of heads of households	Percentage distribution of households	Mother tongue		
				Malayalam	Tamil	Telugu
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1	Kattunaikan	314	10.78	314	..	..
2	Cholanaikan	74	2.54	74	..	..
3	Pathinaikan	32	1.10	32	..	..
4	Naikan	2	0.07	2	..	..
5	Panian	1324	45.47	1324	..	..
6	Kuruman	280	9.62	280	..	..
7	Aranadan	20	0.69	20	..	..
8	Kurichian	302	10.37	302	..	..
9	Urali	16	0.55	16	..	..
10	Malayarayan	12	0.41	12	..	..
11	Kadar	38	1.30	38	..	..
12	Mannan	2	0.07	2	..	..
13	Koraga	8	0.28	8	..	..
14	Adiyan	2	0.07	2	..	..
15	Muthuvan	485	16.65	485	..	..
16	Kammara	1	0.03	1	..	..
Total		2912	100.00	2912	..	..
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
1	Kalladi	20	16.13	17	2	1
2	Cheruman	30	24.19	30	..	..
3	Pulayan	28	22.58	28	..	..
4	Perumannan	1	0.81	1	..	..
5	Panan	2	1.61	2	..	..
6	Chaklian	5	4.03	5	..	..
7	Parayan	2	1.61	2	..	..
8	Vadukar	1	0.81	1	..	..
9	Moopan	11	8.87	11	..	..
10	Kanakkan	9	7.26	9	..	..
11	Karimpalan	1	0.81	1	..	..
12	Kooden	14	11.29	14	..	..
Total		124	100.00	121	2	1
Others		257	100.00	257	..	..
All Communities		3293 (100.00)	100.00	3290 (99.91)	2 (0.06)	1 (0.03)



TABLE 2.2

## Distribution of heads of households according to level of knowledge in regional language

Sl.No.	Community	No. of heads of households	Level of knowledge in regional language			
			Code-0	Code-1	Code-2	Code-3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1	Kattunaikan	314	..	..	309	5
2	Cholanaikan	74	..	..	73	1
3	Pathinaikan	32	..	..	31	1
4	Naikan	2	..	..	1	1
5	Panan	1324	1	..	1218	106
6	Kuruman	280	..	..	167	113
7	Aranadan	20	..	..	20	1
8	Kurichian	302	..	..	248	54
9	Urali	16	..	..	14	2
10	Malayarayan	12	..	..	4	8
11	Kadar	38	..	..	37	1
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	2
13	Koraga	8	..	..	7	1
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	2
15	Muthuvan	485	1	..	439	46
16	Kammara	1	..	..	1	..
Total		2912	..	..	2569	343
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
1	Kalladi	20	..	..	17	3
2	Cheruman	30	..	..	26	4
3	Pulayan	28	..	..	13	15
4	Perumannan	1	..	..	1	..
5	Panan	2	..	..	2	..
6	Chaklian	5	..	..	5	..
7	Parayan	2	..	..	2	..
8	Vadukar	1	..	..	1	..
9	Moopan	11	..	..	11	..
10	Kanakkan	9	..	..	8	1
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	1	..
12	Kooden	14	..	..	14	..
Total		124	..	..	100	24
Others		257	..	..	121	136
All Communities		3293	..	..	2790	503

Code-0—Cannot understand the language at all

Code-1—Can understand it but cannot speak

Code-2—Can understand speak it

Code-3—Can read and write

TABLE 2.3  
Distribution of children according to age-group, sex, community and number going to school

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house holds	0-6		6-11		11-16		16 & Above									
			No. in schools	No. in school	No. in school	No. in school	No. in school	No. in school	No. in school	No. in school								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>																		
1	Kattunaikan	314	120	16	118	5	99	20	94	21	57	5	41	3	NA.	1	N.A.	2
2	Cholanaikan	74	18	..	29	..	29	..	20	..	17	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pathinaikan	32	2	..	12	..	6	..	8	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
4	Naikan	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panian	1324	539	39	605	49	462	131	427	89	338	53	292	35	..	7	..	2
6	Kuruman	280	102	14	99	9	87	60	71	47	70	50	65	33	..	12	..	5
7	Aranadan	20	3	..	6	1	5	3	5	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kurichian	302	146	17	170	30	138	86	133	88	115	77	89	21	..	5	..	..
9	Urali	16	4	..	5	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..
10	Malayarayan	12	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
11	Kadar	38	16	1	20	..	18	1	15	2	12	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mannan	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Koraga	8	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Muthuvan	485	189	4	196	5	143	57	147	44	126	65	114	35	..	4	..	..
16	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2912	1144	92	1268	100	992	360	926	294	746	251	630	129	..	33	..	9
<i>Scheduled Castes:</i>																		
1	Kalladi	20	14	..	6	1	11	8	6	3	9	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
2	Cheruman	30	14	..	7	..	8	2	7	3	8	6	8	1	..	1	..	1
3	Pulayan	28	7	..	6	..	4	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	..	1	..	1
4	Perumannan	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Pannan	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chaklian	5	1	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
7	Parayan	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Vadukar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Moopan	11	3	..	9	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kanakkan	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kooden	14	1	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	7	5	3	1	..	1	..	..
Total		124	47	..	44	2	39	16	34	15	32	19	19	5	..	3	..	2
<i>Others</i>																		
All communities		257	102	3	103	9	84	56	75	48	76	40	73	41	..	18	..	6
Total		3293	1293	95	1415	111	1115	432	1035	357	854	310	722	175	..	54	..	17

NS. Number in School going

TABLE 2.4  
Distribution of educated persons according to community, sex and level of general education

Sl. No.	Community	General Education												Total		
		Below primary		Primary		Upper primary		Matric		Graduate		Post graduate				
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
<b>Scheduled Tribes:</b>																
1	Kattunaikkau	44	29	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	33
2	Chclanaikan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pathinaikan	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
4	Naikan	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
5	Paniyan	246	152	113	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	182
6	Kuruman	68	46	93	47	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	170	95
7	Aranadan	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
8	Kurichian	86	70	73	27	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	163	97
9	Uruli	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
10	Malayarayan	2	3	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
11	Kadar	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
12	Mannan	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13	Koraga	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
14	Adiyan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
15	Muthuvan	103	61	54	31	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
16	Kammara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	94
<b>Total</b>		563	369	351	142	..	2	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	932	515
<b>Scheduled Castes:</b>																
1	Kalladi	15	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9
2	Cheruman	7	8	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10
3	Pulayan	6	7	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	10
4	Perumannan	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
5	Panan	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	Chakiliyan	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	Parayan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8	Vedukan	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
9	Moopan	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
10	Kanakkan	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Koodan	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
<b>Total</b>		36	38	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	44
<b>Others</b>		111	84	106	63	10	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	229	153
<b>All Communities:</b>		710	491	480	211	10	7	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	1220	712

TABLE 3.1  
Distribution of Households According to Community and Possession  
of House/House site

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but own house site	Neither house nor house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Kattunaikan	308	1	8	317
2	Cholanaikan	47	1	26	74
3	Pathinaikan	28	..	1	29
4	Naikan	2	..	..	2
5	Paniyan	1286	19	19	1324
6	Kuruman	279	1	1	281
7	Aranadan	19	1	..	20
8	Kurichian	298	3	..	301
9	Urali	16	..	..	16
10	Mala Arayan	12	..	..	12
11	Kadar	38	..	..	38
12	Mannan	2	..	..	2
13	Koraga	8	..	..	8
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	2
15	Muthuvan	470	12	3	485
16	Kammara	1	..	..	1
Total		2816	38	58	2912
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Kalladi	19	1	..	20
2	Kanakkan	8	..	1	9
3	Cheruman	30	..	..	30
4	Pulayan	28	..	..	28
5	Perumannan	1	..	..	1
6	Panan	2	..	..	2
7	Parayan	2	..	..	2
8	Chakilian	5	..	..	5
9	Vadukan	1	..	..	1
10	Moopan	11	..	..	11
11	Moodan	14	..	..	14
12	Karimbalan	1	..	..	1
Total		122	1	1	124
Others		253	1	3	257
All communities		3191	63	39	3295



TABLE 3.2

**Distribution of Tribal Households According to Community and Structure of House**

Sl No.	Community	Structure			Houseless	Total
		Hut	Katcha	Pucca		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kattunaikan	259	..	49	9	317
2	Cholanaikan	38	..	9	27	74
3	Pathinaikan	6	..	22	1	29
4	Naikan	2	..	..	..	2
5	Paniyan	1102	49	135	38	1324
6	Kuruman	266	3	10	2	281
7	Aranadan	6	..	13	1	20
8	Kurichian	172	117	9	3	301
9	Urali	16	..	..	..	16
10	Malayarayan	12	..	..	..	12
11	Kadar	25	13	..	..	38
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	2
13	Koraga	8	..	..	..	8
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	2
15	Muthuvan	349	28	93	15	485
16	Kammara	1	..	..	..	1
Total		2266 (77.82)	210 (7.21)	340 (11.67)	96 (3.30)	2912 (100.00)

TABLE 4.1

**Distribution of Tribal Households According to Community and Occupation**

Sl.No.	Community	Occupation												Total	
		Agriculture		Agricultural labour		Government service		Private employment		Collection of forest produce		Other Labour			
		M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Kattunaikan	49	94	212	89	7	..	..	..	39	19	7	..	314	202
2	Cholanaikan	..	..	46	45	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	74	45
3	Pathinaikan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	32	..
4	Naikan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2
5	Paniyan	72	222	1096	163	24	..	9	..	41	145	82	40	1324	570
6	Kuruman	31	43	210	59	20	..	5	..	3	..	11	..	280	102
7	Aranadan	..	14	13	2	20	..	5	..	6	4	1	..	20	20
8	Kurichian	61	72	198	82	14	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	302	154
9	Urali	..	4	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4
10	Malayarayan	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
11	Kadar	1	10	29	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	38	26
12	Mannan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
13	Koraga	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
14	Adiyan	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
15	Mukuvan	141	229	334	152	2	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	485	403
16	Kammara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total		356	688	2177	610	70	..	19	..	149	177	146	55	2912	1530

M—Main  
S—Subsidiary

TABLE 4.2

## Distribution of Households According to Community and Monthly Household Income

Sl.No.	Community	Below Rs. 100		100-200		200-300		300-400		400 & above		All Classes	
		No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount	No. of households	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>													
1	Kattunaikan	6	370	192	22120	69	15440	9	2800	38	15600	314	56330
2	Cholanaikan	30	1290	26	3385	13	2800	3	900	2	900	74	9275
3	Pathinaikan	26	1615	2	250	4	950	..	..	..	..	32	2815
4	Naikan	..	..	2	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	200
5	Paniyan	120	7710	576	69610	373	88380	44	14080	211	91030	1324	270810
6	Kuruman	..	..	152	17380	73	17650	14	3650	41	17440	280	56120
7	Aranadan	1	40	3	450	10	2430	5	1600	1	400	20	4920
8	Kurichian	80	5445	131	15675	35	16680	10	2850	46	19270	302	59920
9	Urali	..	..	11	1500	1	250	..	..	4	1850	16	3600
10	Malayarayan	..	..	..	..	9	2250	1	350	2	850	12	3450
11	Kadar	1	20	32	3600	5	1150	..	..	..	..	38	4770
12	Mannan	..	..	..	..	2	500	..	..	..	..	2	500
13	Koraga	..	..	..	..	2	500	..	..	6	2650	8	3150
14	Adiyan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	800	2	800
15	Muthuvan	147	8355	186	25003	124	29920	21	6080	7	3100	485	72458
16	Kammara	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
	Total	411	24845	1314	159273	720	178900	107	32310	360	153890	2912	549218
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>													
1	Kalladi	1	75	12	1750	7	1500	..	..	..	..	20	3325
2	Cheruman	..	..	14	1925	12	2500	4	1200	..	..	30	5625
3	Pulayan	..	..	2	300	10	4650	..	..	7	2800	28	7750
4	Perumannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400	1	400
5	Panan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	600	..	..	2	600
6	Chakkalian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	700
7	Parayan	..	..	..	..	2	400	..	..	..	..	2	400
8	Vadukan	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
9	Kanakkan Moopan	..	..	15	1200	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1200
10	Kanakkan	..	..	5	620	4	950	..	..	..	..	9	1570
11	Karimpalan	..	..	..	1810	1	250	..	..	..	..	1	250
12	Koodan	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1810
	Total	1	75	63	8255	46	10450	6	1800	8	3200	124	23780
	Others	9	550	101	14100	119	24840	16	6650	12	8600	257	54740
	All Communities	421	25470	1478	181620	885	214190	129	40760	380	165690	3233	627738

TABLE 4.3  
Distribution of households according to community and amount of indebtedness

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Money Lender		Land lord		Traders		Co-operative Societies		Others		Total	
			No. of Hhds	Amount	No. of Hhds	Amount	No. of Hhds	Amount	No. of Hhds	Amount	No. of Hhds	Amount	No. of Hhds	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>														
1	Kattunaikan	314	5	575	1	100	31	4275	9	7200	23	7477	69	19627
2	Cholanaikan	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	260	2	260
3	Pathinaikan	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9087	30	9087
4	Naikan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Paniyan	1324	29	3841	14	3910	58	9575	27	16432	170	67778	298	101536
6	Kuruman	280	1	200	1	150	4	4500	23	35600	10	13900	39	54350
7	Aranadan	20	..	..	..	..	3	375	..	..	12	4106	15	4481
8	Kurichian	302	1	100	..	..	..	..	11	28350	31	29835	43	58285
9	Urali	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Malayarayan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kadar	38	..	..	..	..	3	1600	..	..	..	..	3	1400
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Koraga	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Muthuvan	485	17	8250	6	6700	101	72940	7	11000	166	124528	297	223418
16	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	2912	53	12966	22	10860	200	93065	77	98582	444	256971	796	472444

TABLE 4.3

Number of households indebted to money lenders, land lord and traders according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house holds	No. of households indebted to										Total	
			Money lender		Land		Traders		Co-operative		Others		No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Caste</i>														
1	Kalladi	20	..	NA	1	NA	4	NA	..	..	5	NA	10	NA
2	Cheruman	30	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
3	Pulayan	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4	Perumanaman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panan	2	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Chaklian	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Vadukar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9	Moopen	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kanakkan	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Kooden	14	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	Total	124	1	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	9	..	22	..
	Others	257	5	..	5	..	16	..	..	..	50	..	76	..
	All Communities	3293	59	..	28	..	227	..	..	..	580	..	894	..

TABLE 5.1

Distribution of households according to community and size classes of land and possessed

Sl. No.	Size classes of land possessed (hect.)	Scheduled tribes		Scheduled castes		Others		Total	
		No. of Hhds.	Land Possessed	No. of Hhds.	Land Possessed	No. of Hhds.	Land Possessed	No. of Hhds.	Land Possessed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	No land	641	..	29	..	5	..	675	..
2	Below 1.0	1715	435.73	95	15.80	202	46.02	2012	497.55
3	1.0—5.0	543	1075.57	..	..	45	79.65	588	1155.22
4	5.0—10.0	13	85.81	..	..	5	89.07	18	174.88
5	10.0—20.0	..	—	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	20.0 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All communities	2912	1597.11	124	15.80	257	214.74	3233	1827.65

TABLE 5.2

Distribution of households according to extend of land possessed by all communities and lands cultivated, irrigated and alienated by tribals to non-tribals

Sl. No.	Community	Land less	Land Possessed		Cultivated		Irrigation		Alienated			
			No.	Extent	No.	Extent	No.	Extent	10 years		10-30 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Kattunaikan	63	240	165.00	126	9.75	..	..	4	0.75	..	..
2	Cholanaikan	1	54	1.24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pathinaikan	..	33	21.96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Naikan	..	2	1.42	2	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Paniyan	336	911	336.28	415	154.42	10	1.98	28	18.93	..	..
6	Kuruman	99	193	102.43	128	61.52	..	..	19	11.29	12	15.58
7	Aranadan	..	20	24.38	15	22.79	..	..	1	0.20	..	..
8	Kurichian	73	243	202.75	187	138.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Urali	5	10	1.07	5	0.43	..	..	2	0.04	..	..
10	Malayarayan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Kadar	..	38	8.54	12	4.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Koraga	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Adiyan	2	1	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Muthuvan	40	525	732.00	387	296.23	1	0.65	8	16.19	27	33.00
16	Kammara	..	1	0.03	1	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Total	641	2271	1597.11	1278	769.82	11	2.63	62	47.40	39	48.53



TABLE 5.2 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>												
1	Kalladi	2	18	1.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Cheruman	..	30	6.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Pulayan	20	8	0.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Perumannan	..	1	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panan	..	2	0.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chaklian	..	5	1.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Parayan	..	2	0.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Vadukan	..	1	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Moopan	..	11	3.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kanakkan	..	9	0.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Koodan	6	8	1.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	29	95	17.18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Others	5	252	214.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All communities	675	2618	1829.03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 5.4

## Distribution of households according to community practising shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households		
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Kattunaikan	314	..	..	314
2	Cholanaikan	74	..	..	74
3	Pathinaikan	32	..	..	32
4	Naikan	2	..	..	2
5	Panian	1324	..	1	1323
6	Kuruman	280	..	..	280
7	Aranadan	20	..	..	20
8	Kurichian	302	..	..	302
9	Oorali	16	..	..	16
10	Malayarayan	12	..	..	12
11	Kadar	38	..	..	38
12	Mannan	2	..	..	2
13	Koraga	8	..	..	8
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	2
15	Muthuvan	485	..	3	482
16	Kammara	1	..	..	1
	Total	2912	..	4	2908

TABLE 5.4 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Kalladi	20	..	..	20
2	Cheruman	30	..	..	30
3	Pulayan	28	..	..	28
4	Perumannan	1	..	..	1
5	Panan	2	..	..	2
6	Chakilan	5	..	..	5
7	Parayan	2	..	..	2
8	Vadukan	1	..	..	1
9	Moopen	11	..	..	11
10	Kanakkan	9	..	..	9
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	1
12	Kooden	14	..	..	14
Total		124	..	..	124 (100)
Others		257	..	..	257 (100)
All communities		3293	..	4	3289 (99.98)

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households according to community, having membership in Co-operative society and received Government assistant for different economic and social activities**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households having membership in Co-operative societies	No. of households received assistance from Govt. since 1970 for					
				Agricultural activity	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Village & small industries	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Kattunaikam	314	85	36	..	98	..	46	42
2	Cholanaikan	74	25	..	..	13	..	..	9
3	Pathinaikan	32	30	..	..	25	..	..	25
4	Naikan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Panian	1324	266	18	4	448	11	212	145
6	Kuruman	280	124	19	11	123	..	99	22
7	Aranadan	20	14	..	..	5	..	3	1
8	Kurichian	302	90	107	..	43	1	137	2
9	Oorali	16	3	..	..	2	..	2	..
10	Malayarayan	12	12	..	..	1	..	2	..
11	Kadan	38	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
12	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Koraga	8	2	..	..	2	..	1	..
14	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Muthuvan	485	27	48	..	223	..	73	99
16	Kannara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2912	679	228	15	984	12	576	345

TABLE 6.1 (Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1	Kalladi	20	7	8	..	..	..	1	4
2	Cheruman	30	4	..	..	..	..	7	..
3	Pulayan	28	5	1	..	1	..	7	..
4	Perumannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
5	Panan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Chakkian	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Parayan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Vadukan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Moopen	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10	Kanakkan	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
11	Karimpalan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	Kooden	14	1	..	1	..	..	5	..
Total		124	17	9	1	1	..	26	5
Others		257	37	..	..	..	..	7	5
All communities		3293	733	237	16	985	12	609	355

TABLE 7.1

## Distribution of Artisan households according to community in various profession

Sl. No.	Community	No. of House holds having any artisan	Artist	Carpenter	Tailor	Mason	Cora press mat	Kora grass mat	Umbrella repair	Pappadam making	Palm leaf umbrella making	Photo-graphy	Basket making
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>													
1	Kattunaikan	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
2	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Total	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>													
1	Kalladi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Perumannan	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Panan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
4	Total	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	..
Others		6	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
All communities		14	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1

TABLE 8.1

**Distribution of tribal households according to community by possessing  
Ration Cards and receiving pensions**

Sl. No.	Community	Households possessed ration card		Received any pension	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Kattunaikan	150	164	1	313
2.	Cholanaikan	..	74	..	74
3.	Pathynaikan	..	32	..	32
4.	Naikan	1	1	..	2
5.	Paniyan	927	397	47	1277
6.	Kuruman	200	80	1	279
7.	Aranadan	18	2	1	3019
8.	Kurichian	230	72	1	301
9.	Uraly	12	4	..	16
10.	Malayarayan	12	..	..	12
11.	Kadar	37	1	..	38
12.	Mannan	2	..	..	2
13.	Korga	8	..	..	8
14.	Adiyan	..	2	..	2
15.	Muthuvan	338	147	13	472
16.	Kammara	..	1	..	1
Total		1935	977	64	2848

TABLE 8.2

**Distribution of Tribal households according to community and incidence of diseases**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	T.B.	Leprosy	V.D.	Rheumatic disease	Histeria	Polio	Peptic Ulcer	Diabetic	Anaemia	Paralysis	Skin disease	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1.	Kattunaikan	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
2.	Cholanaikan	74	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3.	Pathinaikan	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Naikan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Paniyan	1324	6	5	..	11	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	27
6.	Karuman	280	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7.	Aranadan	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8.	Kurichian	302	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
9.	Uruli	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Malayarayan	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kadar	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Koraga	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Muthuvan	485	11	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	18
16.	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2912	21	7	1	15	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	54



TABLE 8.3

Distribution of tribal households according to community and by disability

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house-holds	Disability						Total
			Blind	Deaf & dumb	Lame	Paralysis	Disability in arms	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Kattunaikan	314	..	..	2	1	..	1	4
2.	Cholanaikan	74	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
3.	Pathinaikan	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4.	Naikan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Paniyan	1324	11	13	7	1	..	2	34
6.	Kuruman	280	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7.	Aranadan	20	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
8.	Kurichian	302	..	4	4	1	..	..	9
9.	Uraly	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Malayarayan	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Kadar	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Mannan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Koraga	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Adiyan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Muthuvan	485	13	1	14	2	1	1	32
16.	Kammara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		2912	27	18	27	5	1	7	85

TABLE 8.4

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and special needs

Sl. No.	Community	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		No. of households	House	Site	Land	Ration card	Road	School	Balawadi	Drinking water	Domestic animals	Economic aid for cultivation	Hospital	Electricity	Burial ground	Others	Total
1	Kattunaikan	314	207	7	47	2	9	..	..	150	68	122	16	56	..	48	732
2	Cholanaikan	74	73	..	77	..	73	28	..	45	45	45	28	45	..	..	459
3	Pathinaikan	32	10	..	33	..	33	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	88
4	Naikan	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5	Paniyan	1324	974	..	299	..	19	18	38	428	294	221	7	203	9	223	2733
6	Kuruman	280	241	..	18	..	..	..	..	168	110	138	..	84	..	34	793
7	Aranadan	20	9	..	9	..	7	7	..	14	..	7	..	..	..	7	60
8	Kurichian	302	178	..	2	..	43	..	..	63	82	38	..	12	..	31	449
9	Uruly	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	6	..	16	..	..	45
10	Malayarayan	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	8
11	Kadar	38	12	..	..	..	10	..	..	1	1	10	4	1	..	1	40
12	Mannan	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
13	Koraga	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14	Adiyan	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
15	Muthuvan	485	379	9	34	..	37	75	4	225	234	39	84	1	9	3	1133
16	Kammara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total		2912	2104	16	521	2	231	136	42	1106	845	626	145	414	18	349	6555

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

## CHAPTER I

## General

*Location:*

Manantody ITDP area is an extension of Nilamboor ITDP. According to the project report of Manantody ITDP for 1980-85, it consists of a portion of Pulpally, Mullankolly, Poothady, Noolpuzha and Nenmeni Panchayats in Kalpatta forest range in S. Wynad Taluk, portions of Manantody, Tirunelly, Thondernad, Vellumunda, Panamaram and Thavinhal Panchayats in Manantody forest range in N. Wynad taluk and portions of Kannavam, Kolayad, Kanichar, Kelakan, Kottiyoor, Aralam, Ayyankunnu and Payam in Koothuparamba forest range in Tellicherry taluk.

*Population:*

According to the Bench Mark Survey the population in the project area is 42873.

## CHAPTER II

## Households and people

*Population:*

The Bench Mark Survey conducted in this project was a complete census of households. Every effort was taken to cover all the households of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and Others living in the hamlets in the project area. The list of hamlets were supplied by the Tribal Development Project Officer of Manantody. The scheduled tribes in this ITDP area are also living in the forest. The following table gives the distribution of households by community, population, average size of households sex ratio etc.

TABLE 2.1  
Distribution of population according to community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of Households	Population					
			Male	Female	Total	Percentage distribution of population	Average size of households	Sex ratio no. of females per 1000 males
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Scheduled Tribes:</i>								
1.	Adiyan	765	1934	1947	3881	10.07	5.07	1007
2.	Paniyan	2609	6912	6192	13104	34.01	5.02	896
3.	Kuruchian	1767	5020	4666	9686	25.14	5.48	961
4.	Naickan	457	1062	1020	2082	5.40	4.56	1154
5.	Kattunayakan	235	449	518	967	2.51	4.11	929
6.	Kondrareddis	18	62	54	116	0.30	6.44	871
7.	Uraly	208	476	425	901	2.34	4.33	823
8.	Karuman	1437	3551	3456	7007	18.18	4.88	973
9.	Uralikuruman	48	98	106	204	0.53	4.25	1082
10.	Vettukuruman	6	17	13	30	0.08	5.00	765
11.	Malakuruman	13	44	36	80	0.21	6.15	818
12.	Thenkuruman	47	114	109	223	0.58	4.74	956
13.	Hill pulayan	4	7	11	18	0.05	4.50	..
14.	Kadar	23	63	51	114	0.30	4.96	809
15.	Kurumban	15	45	38	83	0.22	5.53	845
16.	Kammara	2	7	7	14	0.04	7.00	1000
17.	Malavannan	1	1	2	3	0.01	3.00	..
18.	Araulladan	1	1	3	4	0.01	4.00	..
19.	Koraga	1	3	5	8	0.02	8.00	..
Total		7657	19866	18659	38525	100.00	5.03	939
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>		36	NA	NA	212	100.00	5.89	NA
Others		768	NA	NA	4136	100.00	5.39	NA
All Communities		8461	NA	NA	42873	100.00	5.07	NA

The total population in the project area as per the survey result is 42873 of which 0.49 and 9.71 per cent are scheduled castes and others respectively. The average household size of scheduled tribes is 5.03, while that of scheduled castes is 5.89 and others is 5.39 as against the state average of 6.03 as per 1971 census.

There are 939 females for every 1000 males of tribes as against 1016 of general population for the state as per 1971 census.

19 tribes have been identified in the project area and their members etc. have been given in the above table. The major communities according to their population are paniyan, Kurichian, Kuruman and Adiyan with 34.01, 25.14, 18.19 and 10.07 percentage of the total tribal population of 38525.

## CHAPTER III

## Literacy and Education

According to the table given below it is seen that 99.28 per cent of heads of scheduled tribes speaks Malayalam as their mother tongue which is the state official language. 0.72 per cent speaks Karnataka as their mother tongue. Cent per cent of scheduled castes and 99.26 per cent of others heads of households speak Malayalam as their mother tongue.

TABLE 3.1  
Knowledge and Level of Education, Mother Tongue of  
the heads of households

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Mother tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Karnataka
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657 (100)	7602 (99.28)	..	55 (0.72)
2.	Scheduled castes	36 (100)	36 (100)	..	..
3.	Others	768	769	1 (0.13)	7 (0.91)
All communities		8461	8398 (99.26)	1 (0.01)	62 (0.73)

TABLE 3.2  
Level of Knowledge of Regional Language by the heads  
of the households

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Level of knowledge of regional language			
			0	1	2	3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657 (100)	13 (0.17)	46 (0.60)	6943 (90.68)	655 (8.55)
2.	Scheduled castes	36 (100)	..	1 (2.78)	24 (66.67)	11 (30.55)
3.	Others	768 (100)	..	..	331 (43.10)	437 (56.90)
All communities		8461 (100)	13 (0.15)	47 (0.56)	7298 (86.25)	1103 (13.04)

Level of knowledge of the regional language by the heads of the households has been tabulated under the following codes.

0. Cannot understand the language at all.
1. Can understand it but can not speak.
2. Can understand and speak it.
3. Can read and write..

The above table gives the distribution of households according to the level of knowledge of regional language ie. Malayalam by the heads of households in the project area. It is found that 90.68 per cent of the heads of the tribal households can understand and speak Malayalam, while 8.55 per cent can speak, read and write it. With regard to scheduled castes households it is seen that 30.55 per cent heads of households can read and write Malayalam, while it is 56.90 with others.

*Distribution of Children going to school according to age and sex:*

Number of school-going children in different age groups and their classification as scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others are given in the following tables 3.3 to 3.5. There are 20189 children in the age group of 0—16 in the project area out of which 5886 are attending school. In other words 29.15 per cent of the children are attending school of which 15.68 per cent are boys and 13.47 per cent girls.

According to table 3.4, it is found that only 95 males and 35 females are attending to school and colleges in the age group of 16 and above.



TABLE 3.3

## Distribution of children going to school according to community, age and sex

Sl. No.	Community	Age group												Total		All ages			
		0--6			6--11			11--16			Boys			Girls			No.	SG	
		No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG	No.	SG				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	3343	140	3873	309	3413	1552	2925	1360	2247	1004	1784	585	9003	2696	8582	2254	17585	4950
2.	Scheduled Castes	19	1	18	1	16	11	15	10	10	6	13	5	45	18	46	16	91	34
3.	Others	390	22	391	47	337	249	809	220	310	181	296	183	1017	452	1496	450	2513	902
	All communities	3732	163	4282	357	3766	1812	3749	1590	2567	1191	2093	773	10065	3166	10124	2720	20189	5836

SG.— School-going.

TABLE 3.4

**Sex-wise school/college going children of 16 years and above**

Sl. No.	Community	Number of children 16 years and above attending school/college		
		Boys	Girls	Total
		School/ College going	School/ College going	School/ College going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	63	26	89
2.	Scheduled Castes	1	..	1
3.	Others	31	9	40
	All communities	95	35	130

TABLE 3.5

**Sex-wise distribution of school-going children in the age group of 6—16 years**

Sl. No.	Community	Age group (6—16)					
		Boys		Girls		Total	
		No.	School- going	No.	School- going	No.	School- going
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled tribes	5660	2556	4709	1945	10369	4491
		(100)	(45.16)	(100)	(41.30)	(100)	(43.31)
2.	Scheduled castes	26	17	28	15	54	32
		(100)	(65.38)	(100)	(53.57)	(100)	(59.26)
3.	Others	647	430	605	403	1252	833
		(100)	(66.46)	(100)	(66.61)	(100)	(66.13)
	All communities	6333	3003	5342	2363	11675	5366
		(100)	(47.42)	(100)	(44.23)	(100)	(45.96)

In the tribal areas, usually the children in the age group 0—6 may not attend any balavadi or kindergarton schools. According to the above table, 45.96 per cent of the children in the whole project area in the age group of 6—16 is attending school. On further analysis, it is found that 43.31 per cent of the tribal children in the above age group is attending school while it is 59.26 and 66.53 per cent in the case of Scheduled Castes and others respectively.

TABLE 3.6

## Level of education in the project area

Sl. No.	Community	Level of General Education														Total educated people	Population
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper Primary		Metric		Graduate		Post Graduate		Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1.	Scheduled Tribes	1600	1392	1569	1312	349	156	43	9	4	1	..	..	3565	2870	6435	38525
2.	Scheduled Castes	10	5	14	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	46	212
3.	Others	222	181	402	341	142	117	53	29	4	1	1	..	824	669	1499	4136
4.	All communities	1832	1578	1985	1667	423	274	96	38	8	2	1	..	4415	3559	9974	42873

According to the above table, the proportion of children who have passed metric is very low among scheduled tribes and others. It is surprising to note that nobody has passed metric from the scheduled castes. Only 5 graduates in scheduled tribes and 5 graduates and one post-graduate in others are found in the whole project area. It is seen that 16.70 per cent among scheduled tribes, 21.70 per cent among scheduled castes and 36.10 per cent among others have undergone any schooling in this project area. The educated people in the whole project area is found to be 18.60 per cent only.

Not even a single technically qualified person is identified in the whole project area. The above findings show that this area is very backward in education.

## CHAPTER IV

### Housing

#### *Possession of house/house site:*

According to the following table it is seen that 2.04 per cent of households of scheduled tribes have neither house nor house site while 1.16 per cent own a house site. All the Scheduled castes, households have their own houses.

#### *Structure of houses:*

According to the table 3.2 in appendix E 41.77 per cent of tribal houses are huts and 45.6 are katcha houses.

TABLE 4.1

#### Households according to their possession of house/house site

Sl. Nb.	Community	Number of households			Total
		Living in own house	Not living in own house but own house site	Not living in owned house, not having a house site	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7412 (96.80)	89 (1.16)	156 (2.04)	7657 (100)
2.	Scheduled Castes	36 (100)	..	..	36 (100)
3.	Others	761 (99.09)	3 (0.39)	4 (0.52)	768 (100)
	All communities	8209 (97.02)	92 (1.09)	160 (1.89)	8461 (100)

## CHAPTER V

### Occupation and Economic status of the tribal households

As per table 4.1 in appendix E, the tribal households have been classified into six groups, according to their major income in different occupations. Their main occupations are agriculture, agriculture labour, government service, private employment, gathering of forest produce and other works. It is found that the wage earning agricultural labour group predominates with 60.49 per cent followed by agriculture with 36.61 per cent. Government service as main occupation constitute only 0.55 per cent, and private employment 0.91 per cent households. 0.64 per cent of households are earning their livelihood from the collection of forest produce, while 0.80 per cent of households are engaged in other works. It is reported that only 62.11 per cent households have any subsidiary occupations. Out of this 62.11 per cent (4756 households).—40.56 per cent households are engaged in agriculture and 34.29 per cent in agriculture labour.

#### *Income*

The table given below shows the distribution of households according to monthly income. The households have been classified into five groups according to the average monthly income viz. below Rs. 100, Rs. 100-200, Rs. 200-300, Rs. 300-400 and Rs. 400 and above.



TABLE 5.1

**Distribution of households according to monthly income**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the project	No. of households having monthly income (Rs.)				
			Below Rs. 100	100-200	200-300	300-400	400 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657 (100)	631 (8.24)	3028 (39.55)	2969 (38.77)	645 (8.42)	384 (5.02)
2.	Scheduled castes	36 (100)	32 (8.33)	21 (58.33)	9 (25.00)	2 (5.56)	1 (2.78)
3.	Others	768 (100)	53 (6.90)	185 (24.09)	253 (32.94)	141 (18.36)	136 (17.71)
	All communities	8461 (100)	687 (8.12)	3234 (38.22)	3231 (38.19)	788 (9.31)	521 (6.16)

It is seen that 8.24 per cent tribal households are having a monthly income of below Rs. 1008.33 and 6.90 households of scheduled castes and others respectively fall within the above income groups. 78.32 per cent of tribal households falls within the income group of Rs. 100-300 while it is 83.33 and 57.03 per cent with scheduled castes and others respectively.

According to table 4.2 in appendix E the average monthly income of the tribal households is Rs. 204.70 while it is Rs. 164.86, Rs. 277.96 to scheduled castes and others.

*Indebtedness*

TABLE 5.2

**Distribution of indebted households to type of indebtedness and community**

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Households indebted to					Total
			Money lenders	Land lords	Traders	Co-operative Societies	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Scheduled tribes	7657	25 (0.33)	36 (0.47)	47 (0.61)	132 (1.72)	228 (2.98)	468 (6.11)
2	Scheduled castes	36	..	..	1 (2.78)	NA	7 (19.44)	8 (22.22)
3	Others	768	8 (1.04)	..	3 (0.39)	..	117 (19.23)	128 (16.66)
	All communities	8461	33 (0.38)	36 (0.43)	51 (0.60)	132 (1.56)	352 (4.16)	604 (7.13)

According to the above table 6.11 per cent of tribal households are found to have taken loans from the different kinds of money lending agencies, while it is 22.22 and 16.66 per cent of households of scheduled castes and others respectively.

The amount of loan taken by 468 tribal households from different money lending agencies is Rs. 538902. It is seen that the average indebtedness of the tribal indebted household is Rs. 1151.50.

*Poverty line*

Details of income of the households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others are collected during the survey. The following table shows the community-wise yearly income in percentage of households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others under different income groups.

TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and yearly income in percentage

Sl. No.	Community	Below Rs. 1200		1200-2400		2400-3600		3600-4800		4800 and above All		Average size of the		
		No. of households	Amount in percentage	No. of household	Amount in percentage	No. of household	Amount in percentage	No. of household	Amount in percentage	No. of household	Amount in percentage	No. of household	Amount in percentage	household
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Schedule tribes	631	3.03	3028	27.75	2969	43.92	645	13.83	384	11.47	7657	100.00	5.03
2	Scheduled castes	5	3.12	21	45.58	9	33.61	2	10.95	1	6.74	36	100.00	5.89
3	Others	53	1.75	185	12.06	253	27.57	141	20.65	136	37.97	768	100.00	5.39
	All communities	687	2.88	3234	25.93	3231	41.94	788	14.63	521	14.62	8461	100.00	5.07

A poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure can be visualised from the data. In the case of households which have limited income, there may not be any savings and it is estimated that those families spent what they earn. The average size of family in this project area is worked out as 5.07. Government of India (Draft five year plan 1978-85) has calculated the out off point for per capita expenditure in the rural area in the country to be Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This amount will work out to Rs. 75 per person at current prices in 1980. Accordingly in 1980 an average person in Kerala had to spend approximately Rs. 900 per year to meet his minimum requirements. When it is worked out for a household of average size of 5 members in this project, it is found that an amount of Rs. 4500 is required for meeting the minimum requirements of the households at current prices. These households that yet an annual income of Rs. 4500 or less is deemed to be below the poverty line in this project area. When the poverty line yard stick is applied to scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and others in this project area, it is found that 92.88%, 97.22% and 75.95% respectively are found to be below the poverty line in this project area.

## CHAPTER VI

## Agriculture and Allied Activities

## Agricultural situation:

According to Table 4.3 in Appendix E, 97.1 per cent of the households in the project area derived their main source of income from agriculture and agriculture labour. Out of this 97.1 per cent households, 60.49 per cent households are found in agriculture labour.

## Land Utilisation:

The project area of Manantody extends over a vast area of hills, valleys and plains in the forest. Many of the I.T.D.P. areas cut across the jurisdiction of the existing revenue villages and hence the data on cropping pattern and cultivation practices etc. are not readily available. The survey team also could not collect information on this aspect of the economic life of the project area.

## Land holdings:

In the following table, the households in the project area are classified into 5 groups according to the size of land holdings and community.

TABLE 6.1

## Distribution of households by size of holdings and community

Sl. No.	Community	No. land	Below 1 hect.	1-5 hec.	5-10 hec.	10-20 hec.	20 and above hec.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Scheduled tribes	214	6349	1079	14	1	..	7657
		(2.80)	(82.92)	(14.09)	(0.18)	(0.01)	..	(100)
2	Scheduled castes	3	23	9	1	..	..	36
		(8.33)	(63.89)	(25.00)	(2.78)	..	..	(100)
3	Others	23	478	253	9	3	2	768
		(3.00)	(62.24)	(32.94)	(1.17)	(0.39)	(0.26)	(100)
	All communities	240	6850	1341	24	4	2	8461
		(2.84)	(80.96)	(15.85)	(0.28)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(100)

According to the above table 2.80, 8.33 and 3.00 per cent of households of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and others respectively are found to be landless. The majority of households in this project holds lands in the size group of below 1 hectare. Two households in "others" possess land above 20 hectares.

TABLE 6.2

## Distribution of the extent of land under different size class of holdings

Sl. No.	Community	Extent of land possessed by households in different size of holdings (in hectare)					
		Below 1 hect.	1—5	5—10	10—20	20 and above	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Scheduled tribes	1436.34 (41.56)	1916.84 (55.47)	92.42 (2.68)	10.12 (0.29)	..	3455.72 (100.00)
2	Scheduled castes	6.23 (25.14)	13.29 (53.63)	5.26 (21.23)	..	..	24.78 (100.00)
3	Others	152.73 (17.62)	549.17 (63.34)	63.07 (7.27)	51.42 (5.35)	50.61 (5.84)	867.00 (100.00)
	All communities	1595.30 (36.69)	2479.30 (57.03)	160.75 (3.70)	61.54 (1.42)	50.61 (1.16)	4347.50 (100.00)

The above table shows that 55.47 per cent of the land is possessed by 14.09 per cent of households in the size group of 1 to 5 hectares, while of among the scheduled castes 53.63 per cent of land is possessed by 25 per cent of households in the size group of 1 to 5 hectares.

## TRANSFER OF LANDS BY TRIBALS TO NON-TRIBALS

TABLE 6.3

## Distribution of households according to the extent of land alienated by tribes to non-tribes

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Land alienated (area in hectares)					
			During 10 years		10 to 30 years		Total	
			No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area	No. of households	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657	68	19.05	10	7.80	78	15.54

According to the above table, it is found that only 0.89 and 0.13 per cent tribal households alienated their lands to non-tribal households during the last 10 years and 10-30 years respectively. The extent of land alienated during the above periods are 19.05 and 7.80 hectares respectively.

*Share cropping:*

According to Table 5.3 in Appendix E, 34 tribal households are practising share cropping over an area of 46.07 hectares. One household in scheduled castes and 4 households in "others" are also found to be practising share cropping in 0.81 and 0.91 hectares respectively.

*Shifting cultivation:*

The table 5.4 in Appendix E reveals that 92 tribal households and one scheduled caste household are practising shifting cultivation.

## CHAPTER VII

## Co-operation and Government assistance

*Co-operation:*

Data have been collected on membership in Co-operative Societies, these are given in the following table.

TABLE 7.1

**Distribution of households according to community and membership in co-operative societies**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Total No. of households</i>	<i>No. of households having membership in co-operative societies</i>
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657	499(6.52)
2.	Scheduled castes	36	3(8.33)
3.	Others	768	102(13.28)
4.	All communities	8461	604(7.14)

It is found that co-operative movement is not popular in this project area. The tribal communities lag behind in this sphere. According to the above table only 6.52 per cent of tribal households have any membership in co-operative societies, while it is 8.33 and 13.28 per cent in scheduled castes and others respectively.

TABLE 7.2

**Assistance received by households from Government since 1970**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of households</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Irrigation</i>	<i>Animal husbandry</i>	<i>Village &amp; small Industries</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Scheduled tribes	7657	156 (4.91)	50 (1.58)	261 (8.22)	45 (1.42)	2460 (77.48)	203 (6.39)	3175 (100)
2.	Scheduled castes	36	5 (19.23)	..	1 (3.85)	..	20 (76.92)	..	26 (100)
3.	Others	768	38 (24.68)	3 (1.95)	7 (4.54)	..	106 (68.83)	..	154 (100)
4.	All Communities	8461	199 (5.43)	53 (1.58)	269 (8.02)	45 (1.34)	2586 (77.08)	203 (6.05)	3355 (100)

According to the above table it is found that various assistances have been received by households in the project area in economic, social and cultural schemes introduced by the Government. Out of 3175 assistances received by scheduled tribes, 77.48 per cent of assistance is for education, while that of scheduled castes and others are 76.92 and 68.83 per cent of their assistance respectively. On agriculture side scheduled tribes households received only 4.91 per cent of assistances, while scheduled castes and others households received 19.23 and 24.68 per cent respectively on the above scheme. No assistance has been received by scheduled castes and others on village and small scale industries, while it is 1.42 per cent with scheduled tribes households.

## CHAPTER VIII

*Village artisans:*

Village artisanship is found to be lacking in this project area. Out of 8461 households, only 27 households have been reported to have any artisanship of which 10 households are engaged in basket-making.

The following table reveals the number of households engaged in different kinds of artisanship in the project area.



TABLE 8.1

## Distribution of Artisans Households in Various Professions According to Community

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house holds in the project	No. of artisans households in various professions										
			Artist	Carpenter	Mason	tailor	Blacksmith	Weever	Umbrella repair	Idol maker	Basket making	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Scheduled Tribes	7657	..	..	..	2(14.29)	1(7.14)	1(7.14)	..	..	9(64.29)	1(7.14)	14(100)
2	Scheduled Castes	36	..	..	..	2(28.57)	..	1(14.29)	..	3(42.86)	1(14.28)	..	7(100)
3	Others	768	..	4(66.67)	..	..	..	1(16.67)	..	..	..	1(16.66)	6(100)
4	All Communities	8461	..	4(14.82)	..	4(14.81)	1(3.70)	3(11.11)	..	3(11.11)	10(37.04)	2(7.41)	27(100)

## CHAPTER IX

## Additional Information and Special Needs of Scheduled Tribes Households

Additional information on possession of ration cards receipt of pension, incidence of diseases etc., were collected from Scheduled Tribes households in the project area.

*Ration card*

According to the survey results shown in Table 8.1 in Appendix E, 28.94 per cent of tribal households have reported that they do not have a ration card.

*Pension*

It is found that only 2.93 per cent of tribal households are receiving any kind of pension. Community-wise breakup is given in Table 8.1 in Appendix E. 87 and 51 households in Paniyan and Adiyam communities respectively are receiving pension.

*Diseases*

The incidence of disease like T.B., V.D., rheumatism etc, are found to a limited extent among the Scheduled Tribes. The number of households having such diseases in this project area is presented in Table 8.2 in Appendix E. Out of 7657 tribal households, only 53 households have any kind of diseases; out of this 19 belonged to Paniyan, 13 to Kuruman and 14 to Naicken community.

*Disability*

The magnitude of disability of a permanent nature have also been ascertained and presented in Table 8.3 in Appendix E. Accordingly blindness constitute 0.46 per cent households followed by lameness in 0.31 per cent of households; out of 35 households having blindness, 16 is in Paniyan community.

*Special Needs*

Needs of the households have been enquired into; the details are presented in Table 8.4 in Appendix, E.

*House*

It is found that 245 households have no house at all. Out of 7412 houses, 3198 are huts. According to survey results 4782 households demanded houses. Some of the households wanted to demolish the kutchra houses and construct pucca houses with Government aid. Eventhough there are 156 households without houses or house sites, nobody demanded house site for construction of house.

*Drinking Water*

2052 households have demanded drinking water facilities in this project. In 53 hamlets drinking water is inadequate in certain seasons. In 23 hamlets, drinking water is not available within a radius of 1 to 5 kms.

*Other Needs*

Needs like land, ration card, school, electricity, animal husbandry etc., are demanded by 38.84, 26.59, 2.30, 5.67, 27.70 per cent households respectively.

## CHAPTER X

**Hamlets and Infrastructure Facilities**

The tribal hamlets are found to be deprived of various infrastructure facilities. In order to assess the magnitude of such deficiencies in this project area a schedule was canvassed.

*Infrastructure Facilities.*

The infrastructure facilities available in the project in the hamlets have been classified according to 8 distance groups and 17 types of basic facilities as shown below:

1. The central hamlet
2. Nearest hamlet
3. Nearest Primary School
4. Drinking water
5. Curative medical centre
6. Medical sub-centre
7. Weekly market
8. Liquor shop
9. Primary co-operative society
10. Post office
11. Supply depot of agricultural inputs
12. Patwari
13. Village level workers
14. Forest pass vendor
15. Forest guard
16. Nearest forest
17. Nearest bus stop

TABLE 10.1

**Distribution of Hamlets According to Distance from Nearest Units**

Sl. No.	Type of units	Distance of the hamlets from nearest unit								Total
		Within 1 km.	1 to 2 km.	2 to 3 km.	3 to 5 km.	5 to 10 km.	10 to 15 km.	15 to 20 km.	20 km. and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Central hamlet	33	70	75	123	201	74	23	5	609
2	Nearest hamlet other than the main village/central hamlet	82	175	117	107	98	20	9	1	609
3	Nearest Primary School	45	120	165	174	83	18	3	1	609
4	Drinking water	468	82	20	16	22	1	..	..	609
5	Medical curative centre	31	58	64	152	154	77	42	31	609
6	Medical sub-centre	201	91	87	131	57	22	11	9	609
7	Weekly market	38	25	39	55	131	115	95	111	609
8	Liquor shop	49	146	154	153	79	14	10	4	609
9	Primary Co-operative societies	27	46	67	154	181	53	42	9	609
10	Post Office	42	147	144	151	84	23	10	8	609
11	Supply depot of Agrl. inputs	21	24	44	108	172	122	69	49	609
12	Patwari	20	29	58	187	221	56	30	8	609
13	Village Level worker	17	25	45	144	231	95	35	17	609
14	Forest Pass Vendor	5	14	24	83	142	134	78	129	609
15	Forest Guard	13	20	45	89	178	123	74	67	609
16	Nearest Forest	237	121	59	54	107	27	3	1	609
17	Nearest bus stop	91	112	153	139	91	19	2	2	609

The hamlets in this ITDP lie in 24 villages and scattered over a vast area. Altogether 609 hamlets have been identified. According to the table given below drinking water facilities are available to 76.85 per cent of hamlets within a radius of 1 km. It is found that 50.08 per cent of hamlets have curative medical centres within a radius of 1 to 5 kms, while 82.27 per cent of hamlets have medical sub-centres within the above radius. The weekly market and post office facilities are available to 23.78 and 79.47 per cent of hamlets respectively within a radius of 1 to 5 kms.

The distribution of the number of hamlets according to the distance from the nearest units are given below:—

*Physical barriers*

The following table shows the number of hamlets having physical barriers with central hamlet, nearest hamlet and nearest primary school.

TABLE 10.2

**Physical Barriers**

<i>No. of hamlets</i>	<i>No. of hamlets having physical barriers with</i>									
	<i>Village Central hamlets</i>							<i>Nearest hamlets</i>		
	<i>Road</i>	<i>River</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Hill</i>	<i>Stream</i>	<i>Canal</i>	<i>Paddy field</i>	<i>Road</i>	<i>River</i>	<i>Forest</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
609	259	88	83	27	37	26	23	33	37	22

TABLE 10.2 (Contd.)

<i>No. of hamlets</i>	<i>No. of hamlets having physical barriers with</i>										
	<i>Nearest hamlets</i>				<i>Nearest Primary School</i>						
	<i>Hill</i>	<i>Stream</i>	<i>Canal</i>	<i>Paddy field</i>	<i>Road</i>	<i>River</i>	<i>Forest</i>	<i>Hill</i>	<i>Stream</i>	<i>Canal</i>	<i>Paddy field</i>
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
609	6	20	17	50	149	52	32	10	16	33	19

TABLE 10.3

**Educational Institutions with and without buildings**

<i>No. of hamlets</i>	<i>No. of Educational Institutions</i>				
	<i>Type of Educational Institutions</i>	<i>Without buildings</i>	<i>With Katcha buildings</i>	<i>With Pucca buildings</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
609	Pre-primary	3	15	38	56
	Primary	1	6	40	47
	Middle	..	1	11	12
	Total	4	22	89	115

According to the above table there are 3 pre-primary and one primary schools without proper buildings.

**SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND ITS ADEQUACY**

TABLE 10.4

**Drinking Water Facilities**

<i>No. of hamlets</i>	<i>Source of drinking water (No. of hamlets having)</i>							
	<i>Stream</i>	<i>Tanks</i>	<i>River</i>	<i>Well</i>	<i>Step well</i>	<i>Pipe</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
609	75	130	16	320	9	1	58	609

TABLE 10.5  
Adequacy of drinking water

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets (No. of households)	No. of hamlet	Adequacy of drinking water supply					
			Supply sufficient		Insufficient in certain seasons		Insufficient throughout the year	
			No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up	No. of hamlets	New schemes taken up
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	0—50 households	603	550	21	53	7	..	..
2.	50—100 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	101—200 "	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
4.	201—300 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	301—500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Above 500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes	609	556	22	53	7	..	..

According to table 10.4, 52.55 per cent households are depending on wells, followed by 21.25 per cent households on tanks for drinking water.

In 91.30 per cent households, drinking water is sufficient throughout the year.

### ELECTRIFICATION

TABLE 10.6  
Electrification of hamlets according to different uses

Sl. No.	Size class of hamlets	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets electrified				No. of hamlets not electrified	Percentage of hamlets electrified to total No. of hamlets
			For Agri-use	Domestic use	Street light	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	0—50 households	603	1	4	10	14	589	2.30
2.	51—100 "	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
3.	101—200 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	201—300 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	301—500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Above 500 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	All Classes	609	1	4	10	14	595	2.30

It is found that 97.70 per cent of hamlets in this project area are not electrified.

TABLE 10.7  
Pucca houses in the project

No. of hamlets	No. of households		No. of pucca houses		Total
	Tribes	Non-Tribes	Owned by		
			Tribals	Non-Tribals	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
609	7657	804	722	129	851

According to the above table, it is found that only 9.43 per cent tribal households owned pucca houses while it is 16.04 per cent tribal households owned pucca houses while it is 16.04 per cent with non-tribals.



TABLE 10.8

**Headman and money lender**

No. of Villages	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having headman		No. of money lenders in the village
		Tribal	Non-tribal	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24	609	373	66	1

It is found that 72.09 per cent of hamlets have headman of which 61.25 per cent is tribals.

TABLE 10.9

**Shops owned by tribals and non-tribals**

No. of hamlets	No. of households	Shops owned								
		Tea shops			Other shops			Total		
		Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
609	8461	25	180	205	1	117	118	26	297	323

It is found that tribals owned only 25 tea shops and one shop in the category of others. Out of 323 shops only 8.05 per cent of shops are owned by scheduled tribes.

TABLE 10.10

**No. of highest qualified persons**

No. of village	No. of hamlets	No. of hamlets having highest qualified persons		No. of qualified persons											
		Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals						Non-tribals					
				Metric		Graduate		Post graduate		Metric		Graduate		Post-graduate	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
24	609	345	149	43	9	4	1	..	..	53	29	4	1	1	..

From the above table, it is observed that there is only one graduate among the tribals, while, there are 5 graduates and one post-graduate among the non-tribals.

## Appendix E

TABLE 1.1

## Distribution of households according to community and population

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house- holds	Percentage distri- bution of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population
				Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>							
1	Adiyan	765	9.99	1934	1947	3881	10.07
2	Paniyan	2609	34.07	6912	6192	13104	34.01
3	Kurichian	1767	23.08	5020	4666	9686	25.14
4	Naikan	457	5.97	1062	1020	2082	5.40
5	Kattunaickan	235	3.07	499	518	967	2.51
6	Konderidis	18	0.24	62	54	116	0.30
7	Urali	208	2.72	476	425	901	2.34
8	Kuruman	1437	18.77	3551	3456	7007	18.18
9	Uralikuruman	48	0.63	98	106	204	0.53
10	Vettakuruman	6	0.07	17	13	30	0.08
11	Malakuruman	13	0.17	44	36	80	0.21
12	Thenkuruman	47	0.61	114	109	223	0.58
13	Hill pulayan	4	0.05	7	11	18	0.05
14	Kadar	23	0.30	63	51	114	0.30
15	Kurumban	15	0.20	45	38	83	0.22
16	Kammara	2	0.03	7	7	14	0.04
17	Malavannan	1	0.01	1	2	3	0.01
18	Araulladan	1	0.01	1	3	4	0.01
19	Koraga	1	0.01	3	5	8	0.02
Total		7657	100.00	19866	18659	38525	100.00
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>							
1	Thandan	1	2.78	NA	NA	7	3.30
2	Kumparan	1	2.78	..	..	2	0.94
3	Panan	4	11.11	..	..	17	8.02
4	Pathiyan	8	22.22	..	..	49	23.11
5	Pulayan	10	27.78	..	..	67	31.60
6	Cheruman	1	2.78	..	..	8	3.77
7	Vannan	1	2.78	..	..	4	1.89
8	Kalanadi	1	2.78	..	..	11	5.19
9	Malayan	1	2.78	..	..	5	2.36
10	Kavara	2	5.55	..	..	12	5.66
11	Adi Andhra	3	8.33	..	..	15	7.08
12	Kalladi	1	2.78	..	..	5	2.36
13	Valluvan	2	5.55	..	..	10	4.72
Total		36	100.00	NA	NA	212	100.00
Others		768	100.00	NA	NA	4136	100.00
All Communities		8461	..	NA	NA	42873	..

TABLE 2.1 (Mananthody)

**Distribution of heads of households according to community speaking various mother tongues**

Sl.No.	Community	No. of households	Mother tongue		
			Malayalam	Tamil	Karnataka
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Adiyan	765	765	..	..
2	Paniyan	2609	2609	..	..
3	Kurichian	1767	1767	..	..
4	Naikan	457	457	..	..
5	Kattunaikan	235	235	..	..
6	Konda Reddis	18	18	..	..
7	Urali	208	208	..	..
8	Kuruman	1437	1385	..	52
9	Urali Kuruman	48	45	..	3
10	Vettukuruman	6	6	..	..
11	Mala Kuruman	13	13	..	..
12	Then Kuruman	47	47	..	..
13	Hill Pulaya	4	4	..	..
14	Kadar	23	23	..	..
15	Kurumban	15	15	..	..
16	Kammara	2	2	..	..
17	Malavannan	1	1	..	..
18	Ara Ulladan	1	1	..	..
19	Koraga	1	1	..	..
Total		7657	7602	..	55
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Thandan	1	1	..	..
2	Kumbaran	1	1	..	..
3	Panan	4	4	..	..
4	Pathian	8	8	..	..
5	Pulayan	10	10	..	..
6	Cheruman	1	1	..	..
7	Vannan	1	1	..	..
8	Kalanadi	1	1	..	..
9	Malayan	1	1	..	..
10	Kavara	2	2	..	..
11	Adi Andra	3	3	..	..
12	Kalladi	1	1	..	..
13	Valluvan	2	2	..	..
Total		36	36	..	..
Others		768	760	1	7
All Communities		8461	8398	1	62

TABLE 2.2

**Distribution of heads of households according to levels of  
knowledge in regional language**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of house- hold in the hamlet	No. of head of households level in knowledge in regional language			
			Code 0	Code 1	Code 2	Code 3
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1	Adiyan	765	1	1	719	44
2	Paniyan	2609	3	41	2509	56
3	Kurichion	1767	..	23	1513	231
4	Naikan	457	2	8	441	6
5	Kattunaikan	235	..	..	230	5
6	Konda Reddis	18	..	..	15	3
7	Urali	208	..	4	201	3
8	Kuruman	1437	7	27	1111	292
9	Urali Kuruman	48	..	7	38	3
10	Vettu Kuruman	6	..	..	6	..
11	Mala Kuruman	13	..	..	7	6
12	Then Kuruman	47	..	..	47	..
13	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	4	..
14	Kadar	23	..	..	23	..
15	Kurumban	15	..	..	10	5
16	Kummara	2	..	..	2	..
17	Malavannan	1	..	..	1	..
18	Ara Ulladan	1	..	..	1	..
19	Koraga	1	..	..	..	1
Total		7657	13	111	6878	655
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
1	Thandan	1	..	..	1	..
2	Kumbaran	1	..	..	1	..
3	Panan	4	..	..	4	..
4	Pathian	8	..	1	5	2
5	Pulayan	10	..	..	1	9
6	Cheruman	1	..	..	1	..
7	Vannan	1	..	..	1	..
8	Kalanadi	1	..	..	1	..
9	Malayan	1	..	..	1	..
10	Kavara	2	..	..	2	..
11	Adi Andra	3	..	..	3	..
12	Kalladi	1	..	..	1	..
13	Valluvan	2	..	..	2	..
Total		36	..	1	24	11
Others		768	..	..	331	437
All Communities		8461	13	112	7233	1103



TABLE 2.3

## Distribution of children according to age group, sex and community going to school

S. No.	Community	No. of households	0-6				6-11				11-16				16 and above																
			Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls															
			No. in School	No. (4)	No. in School	No. (5)	No. in School	No. (6)	No. in School	No. (7)	No. in School	No. (8)	No. in School	No. (9)	No. in School	No. (10)	No. in School	No. (11)	No. in School	No. (12)	No. in School	No. (13)	No. in School	No. (14)	No. in School	No. (15)	No. in School	No. (16)	No. in School	No. (17)	No. in School
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)													
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>																															
1.	Adian	765	297	13	392	36	316	128	293	106	219	74	167	47	N.A.	1	N.A.	..													
2.	Paniyan	2609	1075	44	1290	81	1085	368	931	300	705	147	514	79	..	7	..	4													
3.	Kurichan	1767	891	40	864	97	750	520	696	455	657	437	514	253	..	22	..	8													
4.	Naikan	457	189	2	260	14	245	28	182	21	129	11	74	2	..	2	..	1													
5.	Kattunaikan	235	72	..	106	3	96	28	72	19	43	10	29	5	..	..	..	..													
6.	Konda Reddis	18	8	..	11	1	17	6	13	7	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	1													
7.	Urali	208	83	1	123	2	99	29	57	22	49	16	28	5	..	..	..	..													
8.	Kuruman	1437	651	37	741	74	738	421	620	404	394	290	414	181	..	30	..	12													
9.	Urali Kuruman	48	18	1	22	1	9	2	14	3	9	2	6	..	..	..	..	..													
10.	Vettu Kuruman	6	3	..	2	..	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													
11.	Mala Kuruman	13	3	..	4	..	5	5	3	3	4	4	6	4	..	..	..	..													
12.	Then Kuruman	47	28	..	31	..	27	3	22	7	11	2	13	1	..	..	..	..													
13.	Hill Pulaya	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..													
14.	Kadar	23	12	2	9	..	9	8	6	4	11	6	6	5	..	1	..	..													
15.	Kurumban	15	8	..	12	..	6	2	8	3	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..													
16.	Kammara	2	2	..	..	..	3	1	4	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..													
17.	Mala Vannan	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													
18.	Ara Ulladan	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..													
19.	Koraga	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..													
Total		7657	3343	140	3873	309	3413	1552	2925	1360	2247	1004	1784	585	N.A.	63	N.A.	26													

TABLE 2.3 [Contd.]

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>																	
1.	Tandan	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
2.	Kurumban	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Panan	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Pathian	8	6	..	3	..	6	5	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
5.	Pulayan	10	6	..	7	..	3	1	7	7	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
6.	Cheruman	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
7.	Vannan	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kalanadi	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
9.	Malayan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kavara	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Adi Andra	3	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kalladi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
13.	Valluvan	2	1	..	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	36	19	1	18	1	16	11	15	10	10	6	13	5	N.A.	1	N.A.	..
	Others	768	370	22	391	47	337	249	309	220	310	181	296	183	N.A.	31	N.A.	9
	All Communities	8461	3732	163	4282	357	3766	1812	3249	1590	2567	1191	2093	773	N.A.	95	N.A.	35

TABLE 2.4

## Distribution of educated persons according to community sex and level of General Knowledge

Sl. No.	Community	General Education														
		Below Primary		Primary		Upper Primary		Matric		Graduation		Post-graduation		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>																
1.	Adiyan	89	80	86	77	35	12	5	2	..	..	..	..	215	171	
2.	Paniyan	385	268	318	205	32	16	5	2	1	..	..	..	741	491	
3.	Kurichan	693	531	606	671	169	78	15	2	2	1	..	..	1485	1283	
4.	Naikan	34	52	50	41	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	97	
5.	Kattunaikan	49	27	14	14	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	42	
6.	Kondiadjis	2	4	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9	
7.	Urali	32	24	22	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	45	
8.	Kuruman	278	375	405	246	92	43	15	2	1	..	..	..	791	666	
9.	Urali kuruman	6	4	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	
10.	Vettu Kuruman	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
11.	Mala Kuruman	5	4	26	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	34	17	
12.	Then Kuruman	10	5	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	
13.	Hill Pulaya	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	
14.	Kadar	17	10	17	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	17	
15.	Kurumban	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
16.	Kammara	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Malavannan	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
18.	Ara Ulladan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Koraga	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
	Total	1600	1392	1569	1312	349	156	43	9	4	1	..	..	3565	2870	
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>																
1.	Tandan	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
2.	Kumbaran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Panan	2	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	
4.	Pathian	6	1	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	
5.	Pulayan	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
6.	Cheruman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Vannan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Kalanadi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Malayan	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
10.	Kavara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Adi Andra	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	
12.	Kalladi	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
13.	Valluvan	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
	Total	10	5	14	14	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	20	
	Others	222	181	402	341	142	117	53	29	4	1	1	..	1824	669	
	All Communities	1832	1578	1985	1667	493	274	96	38	8	2	1	..	4415	3559	

TABLE 3.1

**Distribution of Households according to community and possession  
of house/house site**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of households		
			Living in own house	Not living in own house but, own house site	Neither house nor site
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1	Adiyan	765	748	2	15
2	Paniyan	2609	2481	68	90
3	Kurichion	1767	1732	7	28
4	Naikan	457	448	4	5
5	Kattu naikan	235	225	..	10
6	Konda Raddis	18	18	..	..
7	Urali	208	206	2	..
8	Kuruman	1437	1423	6	8
9	Urali Kuruman	48	48	..	..
10	Vettukuruman	6	6	..	..
11	Mala kuruman	13	13	..	..
12	Then kuruman	47	47	..	..
13	Hill pulaya	4	4	..	..
14	Kadar	23	23	..	..
15	Kurumban	15	15	..	..
16	Kammara	2	2	..	..
17	Mala Vannan	1	1	..	..
18	Ara ulladan	1	1	..	..
19	Koraga	1	1	..	..
Total		7657	7412	89	156
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1	Thantan	1	1	..	..
2	Kumbaran	1	1	..	..
3	Panan	4	4	..	..
4	Pathiyan	8	8	..	..
5	Pulayan	10	10	..	..
6	Cheruman	1	1	..	..
7	Vannan	1	1	..	..
8	Kalanadi	1	1	..	..
9	Malayan	1	1	..	..
10	Kavara	2	2	..	..
11	Adi Andra	3	3	..	..
12	Kalladi	1	1	..	..
13	Valluvan	2	2	..	..
Total		36	36	..	..
Others		768	761	3	4
All communities		8461	8209	92	160



TABLE 3.2

## Distribution of tribal households according to community and structure of houses

Sl. No.	Community	Structure				Total
		Hut	Kotcha	Pucca	Houseless	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	219	443	86	17	765
2	Paniyan	1593	614	244	158	2609
3	Kurichian	290	1184	258	35	1767
4	Naikan	351	88	9	9	457
5	Kattunaikan	213	11	1	10	235
6	Kondaradis	4	14	..	..	18
7	Urali	151	31	24	2	208
8	Kuruman	308	1029	86	14	1437
9	Urali Kuruman	21	22	5	..	48
10	Vettu kuruman	4	2	..	..	6
11	Mala Kuruman	..	11	2	..	13
12	Then Kuruman	39	8	..	..	47
13	Hill Pulaya	..	..	4	..	4
14	Kadar	2	18	3	..	23
15	Kurumban	..	15	..	..	15
16	Kammara	1	1	..	..	2
17	Malavannan	..	1	..	..	1
18	Ara ulladan	1	..	..	..	1
19	Koraga	1	..	..	..	1
Total		3198	3492	722	245	7657

TABLE 4.1

## Distribution of Tribal households according to community and occupation

Sl. No.	Community	Agriculture		Agriculture Labour		Government Servant		Private Employment		Collection of Forest produce		Others		Total	
		M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Adiyan	176	202	582	132	4	..	1	1	..	44	2	31	765	410
2	Paniyan	500	596	2043	361	4	1	13	39	25	382	24	24	2609	1403
3	Kurichian	1008	493	691	426	21	1	33	20	..	18	14	60	1767	1018
4	Naikan	113	112	312	62	..	3	14	16	11	173	7	8	457	374
5	Kattunaikan	56	67	174	16	..	..	3	1	..	65	2	2	235	151
6	Kondareddis	12	6	6	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	18	12
7	Urali	87	50	109	48	1	..	2	4	8	69	1	11	208	182
8	Kuruman	791	383	629	518	12	1	4	22	1	76	..	91	1437	1091
9	Uralikuruman	15	4	33	18	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	48	29
10	Vettukuruman	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
11	Malakuruman	13	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12
12	Thenkuruman	13	10	34	21	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	47	43
13	Hill Pulaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
14	Kadar	15	2	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	12
15	Kurumban	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	7	15	11
16	Kammara	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1
17	Mala vannan	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
18	Ara ulladan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
19	Koraga	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total		2803	1929	4632	1631	42	6	70	106	49	839	61	245	7657	4756

TABLE 4.2

## Distribution of households according to community and monthly income

Sl. No.	Community	Income group											
		Below Rs. 100		100-200		200-300		300-400		400 & above		All Classes	
		No. of hhs.	Amount	No. of hhs.	Amount	No. of hhs.	Amount	No. of hhs.	Amount	No. of hhs.	Amount	No. of hhs.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>													
1	Adiyan	63	5020	310	44057	332	76798	58	18350	2	1000	765	145225
2	Paniyan	330	25449	1247	179789	931	217352	83	25985	18	8531	2609	457106
3	Kurichian	136	9897	673	95690	552	129420	217	82950	189	94205	1767	412162
4	Naikan	29	1712	149	21176	259	59834	20	6170	..	..	457	88892
5	Kattunaikan	8	600	125	17670	63	13738	27	8250	12	5200	235	45453
6	Kondaradis	..	..	..	..	7	1705	9	2865	2	800	18	5370
7	Urali	9	735	38	5433	134	32016	25	7631	2	1000	208	46815
8	Kuruman	42	3185	406	59512	632	144245	202	63250	155	67232	1437	337424
9	Urali kuruman	9	545	24	3655	14	3125	1	300	..	..	48	7625
10	Vettu kuruman	..	..	3	385	2	410	1	310	..	..	6	1105
11	Mala kuruman	..	..	6	700	7	1450	..	..	..	..	13	2150
12	Thenkuruman	1	90	24	3720	21	4800	1	350	..	..	47	8960
13	Hill pulaya	..	..	3	400	1	200	..	..	..	..	4	600
14	Kadar	..	..	12	1700	8	1845	1	300	2	850	23	4695
15	Kurumban	4	330	4	560	5	1140	..	..	2	1000	15	3030
16	Kammara	..	..	1	100	1	260	..	..	..	..	2	360
17	Mala vanna	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
18	Ara Ulladan	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
19	Koraga	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	130
Total		631	47563	3028	434947	2969	688338	645	216711	384	179818	7657	1567377
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>													
1	Thandan	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	1	250
2	Kumbaran	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	50
3	Panan	..	..	4	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	500
4	Pathian	..	..	4	550	2	400	1	350	1	400	8	1700
5	Pulayan	2	135	4	495	3	650	1	300	..	..	10	1580
6	Cheruman	..	..	1	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180
7	Vanna	..	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150
8	Kalanadi	..	..	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
9	Malayan	..	..	..	..	1	250	..	..	..	..	1	250
10	Kavara	..	..	2	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	250
11	Adi Andhra	..	..	3	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	360
12	Kalladi	..	..	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
13	Valluvan	..	..	..	..	2	445	..	..	..	..	2	445
Total		3	185	21	2705	9	1995	2	650	1	400	36	5953
Others		53	3750	185	25749	253	58845	141	44076	136	81051	768	213471
All Communities		687	51498	3234	463401	3231	749178	788	261437	521	261269	8461	1786783

TABLE 4.3

## Distribution of households according to community and amount of indebtedness

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	Source										Total	
			Money Lender		Land lord		Traders		Co-op. Societies		Others			
			No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.	No. of hhs.	Amt.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>														
1	Adiyan	765	..	..	..	..	1	250	2	3000	2	1500	5	4750
2	Paniyan	2609	1	1500	2	300	6	675	4	2500	18	17550	31	22525
3	Kurichian	1767	5	17900	4	2200	21	8000	43	25000	32	31695	105	84795
4	Naikan	457	2	3100	1	350	5	647	1	2500	7	8600	16	15197
5	Kattunaikan	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Kondaradis	18	3	4250	..	..	..	..	1	1000	2	5500	6	10750
7	Urali	208	..	..	1	200	3	750	..	..	6	2800	10	3750
8	Kuruman	1437	14	11900	28	34550	11	7580	81	131225	158	201880	292	387135
9	Urali kuruman	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5000	2	5000
10	Vettu kuruman	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mala kuruman	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Then kuruman	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kadar	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5000	1	5000
15	Kurumban	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kammara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mala vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ara Ulladan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Koraga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7657	25	38650	36	37600	47	17902	132	165225	228	279525	468	538902
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>														
1	Thandan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Kumbaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Panan	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Pathian	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
5	Pulayan	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
6	Ceruman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kalanadi	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9	Malayan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kavara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Adi Andhra	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
12	Kalladi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Valluvan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	8	..
	Others	768	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	117	..	128	..
	All communities	8461	33	..	36	..	51	..	132	..	352	..	604	..

TABLE 5.1

**Distribution of households according to Community and size classes of land possessed**  
(in hect.)

Sl. No.	Size classes of land possessed (hect.)	Scheduled Tribes		Scheduled Castes		Others		Total	
		No. of households	Land possessed	No. of households	Land possessed	No. of households	Land possessed	No. of households	Land possessed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	No land	214	..	3	..	23	..	240	..
2	Below 1.0	6349	1436.34	23	6.23	478	152.73	6850	1595.30
3	1.0 — 5.0	1079	1916.84	9	13.29	253	549.17	1341	2479.30
4	5.0 — 10.0	14	92.42	1	5.26	9	63.07	24	160.75
5	10.0 — 20.0	1	10.12	..	..	3	51.42	4	61.54
6	20.0 & above	..	..	..	..	2	50.61	2	50.61
Total		7657	3455.72	36	24.78	768	867.00	8461	4347.50

TABLE 5.2

**Distribution of households according to community and by extent of land possessed**  
**by all communities and land cultivated, irrigated and alienated by tribals to non-tribals**

(in hect.)

Sl. No.	Community	Land less No. of h.hs.	Land possessed		Cultivated		Irrigated		Alienated			
			No. of h.hs.	Extent	No. of h.hs.	Extent	No. of h.hs.	Extent	10 years		10 to 30 years	
									No. of h.hs.	Extent	No. of h.hs.	Extent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Adiyan	43	722	222.65	597	90.00	3	0.91	1	0.20	..	..
2	Paniyan	98	2511	448.07	1974	219.00	3	1.62	15	3.10	..	..
3	Kurichian	33	1734	1737.31	1372	1353.00	184	37.04	..	..	3	1.83
4	Naikan	2	455	88.00	365	30.00	2	0.59	4	1.36	..	..
5	Kattunaikan	..	235	8.94	179	6.85	..	..	9	1.16	2	0.59
6	Kondaradis	..	18	11.56	18	10.80	..	..	1	1.20	..	..
7	Urali	3	205	93.30	151	37.32	1	0.04	1	1.01	..	..
8	Kuruman	31	1406	767.81	1128	588.02	33	12.13	33	10.76	5	5.38
9	Urali kuruman	2	46	4.85	40	3.28	..	..	2	0.18	..	..
10	Vettu kuruman	..	6	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mala kuruman	..	13	10.36	12	7.96	..	..	2	0.08	..	..
12	Then kuruman	1	46	25.68	46	14.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Hill pulaya	..	4	0.35	1	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kadar	..	23	24.03	22	20.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Kurumban	1	14	11.60	14	9.35	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Kamimara	..	2	0.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mala vannan	..	1	0.83	1	0.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Ara Ulladan	..	1	0.20	1	0.18	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Koraga	..	1	0.10	1	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		214	7443	3455.72	5922	2391.19	226	52.33	68	19.05	10	7.80

TABLE 5.3

## Distribution of households according to community and area under share cropping

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of households engaged in share cropping	Area under share cropping (in hectare)	Average area of share cropping (in hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>					
1.	Adian	765	..	..	..
2.	Panian	2609	..	..	..
3.	Kurichian	1767	6	2.94	0.49
4.	Naikan	457	2	2.42	1.21
5.	Kattunaikan	235	..	..	..
6.	Kondaradis	18	..	..	..
7.	Urali	208	..	..	..
8.	Kuruman	1437	26	40.71	1.57
9.	Urali kuruman	48	..	..	..
10.	Vettukuruman	6	..	..	..
11.	Malakuruman	13	..	..	..
12.	Thenkuruman	47	..	..	..
13.	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	..
14.	Kader	23	..	..	..
15.	Kurumban	15	..	..	..
16.	Kammara	2	..	..	..
17.	Mala Vannan	1	..	..	..
18.	Ara Ulladon	1	..	..	..
19.	Koraga	1	..	..	..
Total		7657	34	46.07	1.36
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>					
1.	Thandan	1	..	..	..
2.	Kumbaran	1	..	..	..
3.	Panan	4	..	..	..
4.	Pathian	8	1	0.81	0.81
5.	Pulayan	10	..	..	..
6.	Cheruman	1	..	..	..
7.	Vannan	1	..	..	..
8.	Kalanadi	1	..	..	..
9.	Malayan	1	..	..	..
10.	Kavara	2	..	..	..
11.	Adi Andra	3	..	..	..
12.	Kalladi	1	..	..	..
13.	Valluvan	2	..	..	..
Total		36	1	0.81	0.81
Others		768	4	0.91	0.23
All communities		8461	39	47.79	1.23



TABLE 5.4

## Distribution of households according to community practising shifting cultivation

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households	No. of households			Total
			Practising shifting cultivation partly	Practising shifting cultivation fully	Not practising shifting cultivation	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>						
1.	Adiyan	765	1	..	764	765
2.	Paniyan	2609	1	..	2608	2609
3.	Kurichian	1767	66	1	1700	1767
4.	Naikan	457	1	..	456	457
5.	Kattunayakan	235	..	..	235	235
6.	Kondaradis	18	..	..	18	18
7.	Urali	208	..	..	208	208
8.	Kuruman	1437	22	..	1415	1437
9.	Urali kuruman	48	..	..	48	48
10.	Vettakuruman	6	..	..	6	6
11.	Malakuruman	13	..	..	13	13
12.	Thenkuruman	47	..	..	47	47
13.	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	4	4
14.	Kader	23	..	..	23	23
15.	Kurumban	15	..	..	15	15
16.	Kammara	2	..	..	2	2
17.	Malavannan	1	..	..	1	1
18.	Ara Ulladan	1	..	..	1	1
19.	Koraga	1	..	..	1	1
Total		7657	91	1	7565	7657
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>						
1.	Thandan	1	..	..	1	1
2.	Kumbaran	1	..	..	1	1
3.	Panan	4	..	..	4	4
4.	Pathiyan	8	1	..	7	8
5.	Pulaya	10	..	..	10	10
6.	Cheruman	1	..	..	1	1
7.	Vannan	1	..	..	1	1
8.	Kalanadi	1	..	..	1	1
9.	Malayan	1	..	..	1	1
10.	Kavara	2	..	..	2	2
11.	Adi Andra	3	..	..	3	3
12.	Kalladi	1	..	..	1	1
13.	Valluvan	2	..	..	2	2
Total		36	1	..	35	36
Others		768	..	..	768	768
All Communities		8461	92	1	8368	8461

TABLE 6.1

**Distribution of households according to community and having members in  
Co-operative Societies and received government assistance for  
economical and social activities**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of households having member in Co-operative Societies	Agri. activity	Irriga- tion	Animal husbandry	Village and small industry	Educa- tion	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>									
1.	Adian	765	19	..	..	69	13	218	35
2.	Paniyan	2609	51	45	3	99	22	646	120
3.	Kurichian	1767	269	36	1	23	4	925	21
4.	Naikan	457	2	..	2	20	5	48	5
5.	Kattunaikan	235	..	..	..	..	..	40	2
6.	Kondaradis	18	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
7.	Urali	208	2	..	7	7	..	29	..
8.	Kuruman	1437	147	74	37	34	1	507	18
9.	Urali kuruman	48	4	..	..	5	..	7	1
10.	Vettukuruman	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
11.	Malakuruman	13	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
12.	Thenkuruman	47	1	..	..	1	..	5	..
13.	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
14.	Kader	23	3	1	..	1	..	13	1
15.	Kurumban	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
16.	Kummara	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
17.	Malavannan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Ara Ulladan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Koraga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	7657	499	156	50	261	45	2460	203
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>									
1.	Thandan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2.	Kumbaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Panan	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
4.	Pathian	8	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
5.	Pulayan	10	1	4	..	..	..	8	..
6.	Cheruman	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7.	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kalanadi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9.	Malayan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kavara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Adi Andra	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Kalladi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13.	Valluvan	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total	36	3	5	..	1	..	20	..
	Others	768	102	38	3	7	..	106	..
	All Communities	8461	604	199	53	269	45	2586	203

TABLE 7.1

**Distribution of Artisans households according to community and number of Artisans  
in various profession**

Sl. No.	Community	No. of households in the hamlet	No. of households having any artisans	Weaver	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Idol maker	Tailor	Basket making	Bamboo making	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>											
1.	Adian	765	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2.	Panian	2609	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Kurichian	1767	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1
4.	Naikan	457	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
5.	Kattunaikan	235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Konderidis	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Urali	208	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kuruman	1437	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
9.	Urali Kuruman	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Vettu Kuruman	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Mala Kuruman	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Thenkuruman	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Hill Pulayan	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14.	Kader	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Kurumban	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Kammara	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Ara Ulladen	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Koraga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		7657	14	1	..	1	..	2	9	..	1
<i>Scheduled Castes</i>											
1.	Thandan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Kurumbaran	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Panan	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
4.	Pathian	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Pulayan	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Cheruman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kalanadi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Malayan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Kavara	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Adi Andhra	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
12.	Kalladi	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
13.	Valluvan	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		36	7	1	..	..	3	2	1	..	..
Others		768	6	1	4	..	3	2	1	..	..
All Communities		8461	27	3	4	1	3	4	10	..	2

TABLE 8.1  
Distribution of tribal households according to community by possessing ration cards and receiving pension

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	Possessed ration card		Receiving pension	
			Yes	No.	Yes	No.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Adiyan	765	618	147	51	714
2.	Paniyan	2609	1730	879	87	2522
3.	Kurichian	1767	1322	445	22	1745
4.	Naicken	457	191	266	8	449
5.	Kattunaicken	235	99	136	7	228
6.	Konderidis	18	14	4	..	18
7.	Urally	208	90	118	10	198
8.	Kuruman	1437	1048	389	27	1410
9.	Uralikuruman	48	20	28	4	44
10.	Vettukuruman	6	5	1	4	2
11.	Mala Kuruman	13	13	..	..	13
12.	Then kuruman	47	17	30	2	45
13.	Hill Pulayan	4	2	2	..	4
14.	Kadar	23	23	..	1	22
15.	Kurumban	15	14	1	..	15
16.	Kammara	2	1	1	..	2
17.	Mala Vannan	1	..	1	..	1
18.	Araulladan	1	1	..	..	1
19.	Koraga	1	..	1	..	1
Total		7657	5208	2449	223	7434

TABLE 8.2  
Distribution of tribal households according the incidence of diseases

Sl. No.	Community	Diseases					All
		T.B.	Leprosy	V.D.	Rheumatism	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Paniyan	2	..	9	7	1	19
2	Kuruman	2	..	3	5	3	13
3	Naicken	7	..	5	1	1	14
4	Urally	1	..	1	..	2	4
5	Kurichian	1	..	..	..	2	3
Total		13	..	18	13	9	53

TABLE 8.3  
Distribution of households according to community by disabled persons

Sl. No.	Community	Disability					Total
		Blind	Deaf & Dumb	Lame	Bendness	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Kuruman	8	3	5	1	1	18
2	Kurichian	8	..	5	..	3	16
3	Paniyan	16	5	6	..	1	28
4	Adiyan	2	..	1	..	..	3
5	Naicken	1	1	4	..	2	8
6	Kattunaicken	..	..	1	..	..	1
7	Urally	..	..	2	..	..	2
Total		35	9	24	1	7	76

TABLE 8.4

## Distribution of tribal households according to communities and their special needs

Sl. No.	Community	No. of h. holds	House	Site	Land	Ration card	Road	School	Drinking water	Domestic animals	Economic aid for cultivation	Hospitals	Electricity	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Adiyan	765	529	..	402	106	..	21	308	418	214	..	36	72	2106
2.	Paniyan	2609	1769	..	1429	796	51	43	624	516	386	..	178	184	5976
3.	Kurichian	1767	801	..	297	300	21	28	436	371	526	..	86	296	3162
4.	Naikan	457	310	..	188	263	..	..	113	180	286	..	36	153	1529
5.	Kattunaikan	235	157	..	129	103	..	..	81	90	98	..	19	14	691
6.	Kondaridis	18	5	..	1	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	15
7.	Urali	208	145	..	67	98	..	..	42	59	97	..	14	9	531
8.	Kuruman	1437	961	..	387	307	49	84	418	449	316	..	48	198	3217
9.	Urali kuruman	48	42	..	24	15	..	..	12	16	18	..	9	16	152
10.	Vathu kuruman	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
11.	Malakuruman	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Then kuruman	47	54	..	38	33	..	..	18	19	14	..	8	7	191
13.	Hill pulaya	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
14.	Kadar	23	5	..	6	11	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	30
15.	Kuramban	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Kummara	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17.	Mala Vannan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Ara ulladan	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Koraga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7657</b>	<b>4782</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2974</b>	<b>2036</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2052</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>1966</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>17611</b>

## TRIBAL SITUATION IN KERALA

## An Overview

## Introduction:

A Bench Mark Survey to study the economic and social parameters of tribal people inhabiting the State has been undertaken by the Economics and Statistics Department. Five project areas identified as predominantly occupied by tribal communities have been covered by the survey. Punalur, Idikki, Attappady, Nilambur, and Manassery were the project areas so identified. All houses in these project areas were visited by enumerators specially appointed for the purpose and data relating to education, employment, income, indebtedness, possession of land etc., of the members in these houses were collected.

Separate reports incorporating the information collected from the five projects have been presented. An attempt is here made to present a comparative picture of the status of tribals living in these areas.

## The Background:

The tribals are the sons of the forests. The tribal population in Kerala is naturally confined to the tropical rain forests lying from North to South along the Western Ghat ranges. The forests really belonged to them and they used to inhabit the forests almost unfettered. They lived in hamlets with a chief (Moopan) exercising unchallenged powers. With the introduction and spread of plantation crops like Tea, Cardamom etc., more and more land in the forests were occupied by people from the valleys. With the advent of forest management, forests were brought under Government control in the erstwhile Travancore Cochin area and to some extent in Malabar also. In Malabar, especially, encroachment of forests started in the early part of the present century. After the second world war and especially after the country became independent, encroachment of forest lands went on in a massive scale. Tribals



were dispossessed of their cultivating lands. Large scale tree-felling in the name of industrialisation and also for raising exotic species of trees by the Forest Department made the life of tribals increasingly difficult. The economic viability of tribal way of life was broken, their hearth and homes shattered. The wedge between their way of life and the modern (way of life) which they were reluctant to adapt to was very great and they were ill-equipped to come to terms with the latter. The forests were so denuded that they could scarce get materials for their sustenance or building a hut for protecting them from the inclemencies of weather. They had no education in the modern sense of the term, they lost most of the land where they could cultivate for their living. The forests were devoid of wild game for hunting. Honey, fruits and berries became scarce.

It was too late when the Government opened their benign eyes to the deplorable state of affairs of the simple folk. The strangle hold of the plains-people on them was too strong to be cut easily. The democratic Government wanted to bring in various measures to alleviate the lot of these poor folk. These programmes were aimed at removing their backwardness in economic and social life and merge them into the mainstream of national life. Liberal assistance were extended for their education, financial incentives were offered to rebuild their economic life, and all out help was given to build houses for them. Efforts were made to make available infrastructure facilities in their hamlets.

It was thought that a bench mark survey to study the present status of the tribals before further welfare programme are launched is needed. This study would form the basis for measuring the advance in the social and economic life as a result of the special projects to be implemented in tribal areas.

#### *The location of the Projects:*

As already mentioned the tribal hamlets were strewn all along the forests clothing the Western Ghat ranges. The landscape which characterise the tribal area are marked by high hills and low valleys. The tribals formed part and parcel of nature in her pristine glory with thick forests, wild life, rocks and rivers for company.

The Punalur Project forms the southernmost portion of the tribal belt and falls in the forest ranges of Trivandrum, Quilon and Idukki districts. Idukki Tribal Development Project comes next and comprises the forest ranges in Idukki District. The Attappady Project has well defined areas in Mannarghat and Olavakode forest ranges of Palghat District. The tribals living in the forest areas of Malappuram and Kozhikode District are in Nilambur Tribal Development Project. The forest ranges in the Wynad and Cannanore Districts form the Northern boundary and come under Mananthody Tribal Development Project.

#### *Population and Households in the Tribal areas:*

The Bench Mark Survey attempted a complete census of all the households in the areas identified under the five Tribal Projects. *Altogether 25,093 households belonging to the scheduled tribes were enumerated and the tribal population covered was 1,18,902. (Table I) 952 households belonging to scheduled castes and 6194 households belonging to other communities living in these project areas were also covered.* Mananthody had the highest concentration of Tribal population (32%) followed by Idukki and Punalur with 21% and 18% respectively. In Attappady Project area it is seen that population in other communities outnumber the tribals. In Idukki Project area, tribals constitute about 92% while it is 90% in Mananthody, 88% in Nilambur and 78% in Punalur. The average household size of the tribal project areas is 4.7. In the individual project areas, this varies from 4.3 in Nalambur to 5.0 in Mananthody.

#### *Education:*

Education in the modern sense has been considered as the chief instrument to bring the backward tribals into the mainstream of national life. One of the earliest attempts to develop the tribals had been the establishment of primary schools. The efforts of national planners has been only partially successful as revealed by the results of the survey. (Table II) about 88% of tribal children between the ages 6 to 16 in the Punalur area has been recorded as school-going. The other tribal area, namely Idukki in the erstwhile Travancore State, had 52% of children going to school. Attappady was the last area in the State to be opened up for exposure to school education and it is seen that here, only 27% of the tribal children between 6 to 16 years go to school.

The actual educational status of the tribal communities was also ascertained during the survey. It is seen that the efforts for giving higher education to this poor folk have not been very successful, due to the economic and other social factors. There must be large scale drop-outs among the school going children. The actual number of tribals who have some specific educational qualification like matric, graduation etc. is very small, (less than 1% of the population). It is seen that out of 1154 educated persons with matric & higher qualification among the tribals, more than one thousand have only matric qualification. Punalur had the maximum number of people with matric education. The incidence of post-matric education, among the tribals appears to be very nominal. Only 50 graduates and 7 post-graduates have been recorded among all the tribal population covered by present survey. Out of this 50 graduates, 40 come from areas which were under the erstwhile Travancore State.

#### *Housing:*

Like their counterparts in other States, the tribals in Kerala were living in the forest areas unhampered by legal considerations. They considered the whole forest area as belonging to them, setting up houses in suitable area and cultivating the areas surrounding their colonies. Therefore it is no wonder that the survey revealed that the vast majority of the tribals were living in houses of their own, (Table III), out of about twenty-five thousand households more than twenty-four thousand were living in their own houses. Of course, their houses were built of local

materials available in the forests. It is true that Government have made attempts to build some modern houses with more durable materials for the habitation of tribal families. The survey did not give information on this aspect. But the results of the survey shows that in all project areas more than 95% of households live in their own houses. Of the remaining about 1.1% have house sites but no houses of their own. The rest of the tribals have neither houses of their own nor house sites. The type of houses in which the tribal families live are revealed in Table IV. It is seen that a large majority live in huts or Katcha houses. Some families of course, live in Pucca houses, the proportion of pucca houses being 35% in Attappady. Pucca houses in other area range from 9.4% in Idukki to 12% in Nilambur.

#### *Activity status of tribals:*

Till the encroachment of non-tribals into the tribal areas in search of more and cheap land for cultivation, all the tribal families were making their living by cultivation, fruit-gathering, hunting and fishing. The non-tribals dispossessed the poor tribal people of their land and they were forced to take up work in other peoples' land. The Bench Mark Survey reveals (Table V) that agriculture and agricultural labour remain still the major occupation of the tribal people in Kerala. In Idukki 75% of the households are agriculturists having their own land. In Punalur and Attappady the proportion of agriculturists were about 50%. The tribals living in Nilambur have a low proportion (12%) of agriculturists. The majority of tribals in Nilambur have agricultural labour (75%) for occupation. In Mananthody 60% were engaged in agricultural labour, while it is 43% in Attappady. Collection of forest produces give employment to only a small proportion of tribals. This might be because most of the forest areas have been brought under direct Government control and collection of minor forest produces have been the monopoly of Government and most of this work have been entrusted to private contractors.

#### *Household Income:*

During the survey, data on family expenditure of tribal families were collected. The table VI showing distribution of tribal households according to their annual expenditure reveals that the vast majority have a low income of less than Rs. 3600 per year, (Rs. 300 per month). The proportion of households having only less than Rs. 100 per month ranges from 7% in Punalur to 14% in Nilambur. If we define a family spending Rs. 400 p.m. belong to higher expenditure group, the proportion of households belonging to this group ranges from 4.7% in Attappady to 14.7% in Idukki.

#### *Poverty line:*

Government of India (Drafts Five Year Plan 1978-83) has calculated the cut-off points for per capita expenditure in the rural areas of the country to Rs. 61.80 per month at 1976-77 prices for determining the poverty line. This will work out to an annual income of Rs. 4500 per family of 5 members. On the basis of the expenditure distribution of tribal families, the percentage of scheduled tribes families below the poverty line in the five projects have been worked out as follows.

1. Punalur	90.87
2. Idukki	81.90
3. Attappady	91.03
4. Nilambur	86.71
5. Mananthody	92.88

It is seen that a vast majority of tribal families in all the projects are below the poverty line, the maximum being in Mananthody with 93%.

#### *Indebtedness of tribal households:*

Government have established a number of financial institutions like Co-operative Credit Societies, branches of Nationalised Banks etc. to provide timely and cheap credit to the needy tribals. These credit facilities are meant to help them to take up self employment or to enable them to stabilise in their present economic activity. Before the advent of public agencies in this field, the money lender and trader from the plains used to exploit these gullible folk. Instances have been reported where the plains people bartered tinsels for the valuable agricultural produce of the tribal land. Government took efforts to save this situation by lending money on easy terms through societies and other public institutions.

The table VII shows that 71% of indebted tribal households in Attappady got their loans from Co-operatives. About 40% in Idukki and 28% in Mananthody have their loans from Co-operative Societies. But in Punalur and Nilambur the picture is different. About 92% in Punalur and 90% in Nilambur of indebted households took their loans from private agencies like money lenders, traders etc.

#### *Scheduled Tribe families by the size of holding:*

The table VIII showing the distribution of Scheduled Tribe families by holding size reveals that except in Nilambur, the landless families are nominal. The proportion of landless families range from 22% in Nilambur to less than 1% in Punalur. A good number of tribals are engaged in Agriculture and it is seen that about 83% in Mananthody own land below 1 hectare. This proportion of holding size below 1 hectare is seen to be 59% in Nilambur, 57% in Punalur, 40% in Idukki and 37 per cent in Attappady. There are a good number of families in Idukki (59%), Attappady (52%) and Punalur (42%) who own land between 1 and 5 hectares. At least a few big landholders are also seen in Attappady who own more than 20 hectares of land.



*Land alienation:*

Before the encroachment by the plains people in to tribal areas, the tribals could own or possess large chunks of forest areas for cultivation. One of the ugly scandals, that we hear is that the plains people by fair means or foul, dispossessed the tribals of their agricultural land and reduced them to penury. Land alienation thus is a sad fact and during the survey, information on this aspect was collected. But it is doubtful whether the data collected reveal the true facts. It is seen (Table IX) that only 285 out of about 5000 tribal families in Punalur lost any land by alienation. Of this 43 lost their land during 10 to 30 years before and to 242 families land was alienated during the last 10 years. In Idukki about 6.5% households enumerated were seen to have their land alienated. Of this 92% was during last 10 years. In Attappady out of 664 land alienations, 366 tribal families (14.3%) lost land during the last 10 years. The total area lost by alienation by the tribal families is also seem to be not considerable. In the last 30 years only about 1700 hectares covering all the project areas are seen alienated from 1367 households-an average of 1.2 hectares-per household. The maximum alienation is reported to have occurred in Attappady viz. 1160 hectares to 664 families. The minimum reported loss is about 96 hectares in Nilambur to 101 families.

*Government assistance to Scheduled Tribes households:*

Liberal assistance under various schemes are provided by Government to tribal households to uplift them educationally and help their agricultural and allied activities. During the survey information on assistance rendered by Government to tribal households in the project areas since 1970 was collected. The table X shows that during this period tribal households in Punalur received assistance over 6000 times; Of this about half the total help was given for educational purposes and financial assistance rendered to agriculture was 33%. In Mananthody more than 3000 households received Government assistance during the period since 1970 of which 77% was for education. In Idukki the major assistance received was for education (43%) and agriculture (35%). In Attappady and Nilambur Animal Husbandary activities received the major fillip, 33% and 43% households respectively getting Government assistance. In these two areas education also received considerable assistance.

*Co-operation:*

Exploitation of the tribal people by private agencies can be reduced only by the co-operative efforts and for this various activities have been channelised through co-operative societies. For example, the procurement and the sale of agricultural produces, rendering credit facilities and the like can be done through co-operative societies in which tribals are the members. In Punalur tribal area, co-operative movement seems to have got a good hold, (Table XI) in that about 55% of the households are members of the societies. In Idukki, Attappady and Nilambur the proportion of households in the co-operative fold are less ranging from 23% in Nilambur to 32% in Attappady. Strongly in Mananthody only about 6% of households are members of the co-operatives.

*Miscellaneous indices:*

The distances of the various institutions of public importance from tribal hamlets are indicators of development (Table XII). To make education popular and feasible among tribals, there is need to locate primary schools near the hamlets. It is seen that of the hamlets in Punalur about 32% have primary schools within 1 kilometre. The corresponding proportion for Idukki is 3%, Attappady 4% and Mananthody 7%. In Nilambur area there are no primary schools within 1 km. of any of them hamlets. About 16% in hamlets in Punalur, 58% Idukki, 63% in Attappady, 58% in Nilambur, 17% in Mananthody have primary schools at a distance of over 5 kms.

In the case of medical facilities also Punalur tribal hamlets are better placed in that 8% have a curative centre and 92% have a sub-centre at distance of less than one km. The proportion of hamlets having curative centre within 1 km. is only 3% in Idukki and 2% in Attappady, 4% in Nilambur and 5% in Mananthody. As for sub-centres, only 3% in Idukki, 4% in Attappady and Nilambur and 33% in Mananthody have within the distance of 1 km. The people from about 66% hamlets in Punalur had to walk more than 5 kilometres to reach a curative centre 94% of Attappady hamlets are distant more than 5 kms. from a curative centre. The corresponding proportion for Idukki is 77% and for Nilambur 76%.

For the profitable sale of the agricultural produces and for buying essential commodities for their living the tribal require market centres near their hamlets. But about 59% of hamlets in Punalur, 80% in Idukki, 74% in Attappady, 91% in Nilambur and 74% in Mananthody have to go more than 5 kms. to reach at weekly market.

Post office is one of the most important links in the communication chain in modern society. More post offices needed for ending the isolated state of the backward tribals **and bring them fruits of development. It is seen that 17% of Punalur, 9% of Idukki, 20% of Attappady and 7% of Nilambur and Mananthody hamlets have Post Offices at distances less than one kilometre. About half the hamlets in Idukki, Attappady and Nilambur have to depend on Post Offices distant more than 5 kilometres for communications.**

*Adequacy of drinking water in the hamlets:*

For the tribal hamlets in Kerala located in forest areas, availability of drinking water should not be a problem. Information on this aspect was collected during the Bench Mark Survey. Only six out of 132 hamlets in Attappady and 53 out of 609 hamlets in Mananthody are reported to have inadequacy of drinking water during certain part of the year. The vast majority of hamlets in all the project areas reported adequacy of drinking water throughout the year.

Government have taken up water supply schemes in 7 hamlets in Punalur, 21 in Idukki, 52 in Attappady and 29 in Mananthody. Of the new schemes taken up, 102 are in hamlets who have reported adequacy of drinking water.

*Electrification in hamlets:*

Kerala produces surplus power from the hydro-electric projects all of which are situated in our forest areas. But the position of electricity supply to the tribal hamlets is anything but satisfactory. It is seen that only 34 out of a total of 1040 hamlets in the project areas have access to electricity. The proportion of electrified hamlets ranges from 2% in Nilambur and Mananthody to above 6% in Punalur and Idukki.

Only 26 hamlets have streetlight power for domestic consumption has reached only 18 hamlets.

TABLE I  
Distribution of Scheduled Tribe households and Population in the project area

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Scheduled Tribes		% scheduled tribes among total in each project		% in each project among total scheduled tribes	
		Households	Population	Households	Population	Household	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Punalur	4676	21228	80.4	77.8	18.6	17.9
2	Idukki	5210	25573	92.5	92.2	20.8	21.5
3	Attappady	4638	20893	51.3	47.7	18.5	17.6
4	Nilambur	2912	12623	88.4	85.2	11.6	10.6
5	Mananthody	7657	38525	90.5	89.9	30.5	32.4
Total		25093	118902	77.8	76.1	100.00	100.00

TABLE II  
Distribution of school going children and educational status of tribal populations

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Total No. of children	School going children		Number of tribals		
			Number	Percentage	Matric	Graduate	Post-graduate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Punalur	4991	4377	87.7	588	8	Nil
2	Idukki	7045	3686	52.3	372	32	7
3	Attappady	5146	1404	27.3	65	5	Nil
4	Nilambur	3294	1034	31.7	20	Nil	Nil
5	Mananthody	10369	4501	43.4	52	5	Nil
Total		30845	15002	48.6	1097	50	7

TABLE III  
Percentage distribution of scheduled tribe households according to ownership of house & house site

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Total No. of households	Households living in own houses	Households not living in own house but own house site		Not owning house/ house site
				(4)	(5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Punalur	4676	98.8	0.5	10.7	
2.	Idukki	5210	98.0	0.90	1.1	
3.	Attappady	4638	95.3	0.5	4.2	
4.	Nilambur	2912	96.7	1.4	1.9	
5.	Mananthody	7657	96.8	1.2	2.0	
Total		25093	97.1	0.9	2.0	

TABLE IV

## Distribution of houses according to the type of houses

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Total No. of houses	Type of houses		
			Huts	Katcha	Pucca
1	Punalur	4620	60.0	29.3	10.7
2	Idukki	5106	68.0	22.6	9.4
3	Attappady	4418	61.1	4.3	34.6
4	Nilambur	2816	80.5	7.4	12.1
5	Mananthody	7412	43.2	47.1	9.7

TABLE V

## Distribution of scheduled tribe households according to the activity status

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Total	Activity Status (Percentage)					
			Agriculture	Agricultural Labour	Government Service	Private Employment	Collection of Forest Produce	Other Labour
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Punalur	4676	48.2	37.2	6.2	1.5	4.0	2.9
2	Idukki	5210	75.8	6.8	3.4	0.9	0.6	12.5
3	Attappady	4638	51.0	43.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	4.3
4	Nilambur	2912	12.2	74.8	2.4	0.5	5.1	5.0
5	Mananthody	7657	36.6	60.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8

TABLE VI

## Distribution of scheduled tribes households according to yearly income (in percentage)

Sl. No.	I. T. D. P.	Total No. of households	No. of households				
			Below Rs. 1200	Rs. 1200-2400	Rs. 2400-3600	Rs. 3600-4800	Rs. 4800 and above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Punalur	4676	7.3	55.4	21.5	8.9	6.9
2	Idukki	5210	11.9	35.4	24.4	13.6	14.7
3	Attappady	4638	3.5	37.6	37.2	17.0	4.7
4	Nilambur	2912	14.1	45.1	24.7	3.7	12.4
5	Mananthody	7657	8.2	39.6	38.8	8.4	5.0



TABLE VII

Distribution of scheduled tribes households according to Agency to which indebted (percentage)

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P.	No. of households	Households indebted to											
			Money lenders		Landlords		Traders		Co-operative Societies		Others		All	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Punalur	4676	167	10.2	93	5.7	310	19.0	135	8.3	925	56.8	1630	100.0
2	Idukki	5210	302	15.8	205	10.7	302	15.8	762	39.8	341	17.8	1912	100.0
3	Attappady	4638	13	1.1	3	0.3	..	..	866	71.0	337	27.6	1219	100.0
4	Nilambur	2912	53	6.6	22	2.8	200	25.1	77	9.7	444	55.8	796	100.0
5	Mananthody	7657	25	5.3	36	7.7	47	10.1	132	28.2	228	48.7	468	100.0

TABLE VIII

Distribution of scheduled tribes households by size of landholdings

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P.	No. of households	Landholdings											
			No land		Below 1 hect.		1—5 hect		5—10 hect.		10—20 hect.		20 hect. & above	
			No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Punalur	4676	31	0.7	2664	57.0	1973	42.2	7	0.2	..	..	1	..
2	Idukki	5210	60	1.2	2069	39.7	3051	58.5	24	0.5	5	0.1	1	..
3	Attappady	4638	458	9.9	1709	36.8	2393	51.6	70	1.5	3	0.1	5	0.1
4	Nilambur	2912	641	22.0	1715	58.9	543	18.6	13	0.5	..	..	..	..
5	Mananthody	7657	214	2.8	6349	82.9	1079	14.1	14	0.2	1	..	..	..

TABLE IX

Distribution of tribal household according to the extent of land alienated to non-tribals during the last 30 years

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P.	Land alienated (area in hectares)								
		During 10 years			10-30 years			Total		
		No. of households	Percentage	Area	No. of households	Percentage	Area	No. of households	Percentage	Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Punalur	242	84.91	124.29	43	15.09	33.67	285	100.00	157.96
2	Idukki	311	91.74	240.73	28	8.26	27.45	339	100.00	268.18
3	Attappady	376	56.63	584.56	288	43.37	574.97	664	100.00	1159.53
4	Nilambur	62	61.39	47.40	39	38.61	48.53	101	100.00	95.93
5	Mananthody	68	87.18	19.05	10	12.82	7.80	78	100.00	15.54

TABLE X

**Distribution of scheduled tribes households according to various assistance received from Government since 1970 (in percentage)**

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P.	Total No. of assistance	Assistance received from Govt. since 1970					
			Agriculture	Irrigation	Animal husbandry	Village & small scale industries	Education	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Punalur	6122	33.21	1.62	7.17	0.05	49.30	8.65
2	Idukki	5177	35.48	0.08	8.58	0.15	43.33	12.38
3	Attappady	3045	14.69	0.95	32.87	0.52	32.58	18.29
4	Nilambur	2160	10.56	0.69	45.55	0.56	26.67	15.97
5	Mananthody	3175	4.91	1.58	8.22	1.42	77.48	6.39

TABLE XI

**Scheduled tribes households having membership in co-operative societies**

Sl. No.	I.T.D.P.	Total No. of households	No. of households having membership in co-operative societies	
			No.	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Punalur	4676	2565	54.85
2	Idukki	5210	1473	28.27
3	Attappady	4638	1502	32.38
4	Nilambur	2912	679	23.32
5	Mananthody	7657	499	6.52

TABLE XII

**Distribution of the number of hamlets according to distance from institution of  
Public importance**

	<i>Within 1 km.</i>	<i>1—5 km.</i>	<i>Above 5 kms.</i>
<b>1. Primary School</b>			
Punalur	32	52	16
Idukki	3	39	58
Attappady	4	33	63
Nilambur	Nil	42	58
Mananthody	7	76	17
<b>2(a). Medical curative centre</b>			
Punalur	8	26	66
Idukki	3	20	77
Attappady	2	4	94
Nilambur	4	20	76
Mananthody	5	45	50
<b>2 (b). Medical sub centre</b>			
Punalur	92	6	2
Idukki	3	26	71
Attappady	4	16	80
Nilambur	4	16	80
Mananthody	33	51	16
<b>3. Weekly market</b>			
Punalur	8	33	59
Idukki	3	17	80
Attappadi	5	21	74
Nilambur	Nil	9	91
Mananthody	6	20	74
<b>4. Post Office</b>			
Punalur	17	62	21
Idukki	9	45	46
Attappady	20	40	40
Nilambur	7	40	53
Mananthody	7	73	20

I.T.D.P.

ANNEXURE II

Household Schedule (Universal)

TBMS 1.0

Village ..... Hamlet.....  
 House No.....

1. (a) Head of the household  
 (b) Size of household
2. (a) Community
 

Scheduled Tribe	..	1	{
Scheduled Caste	..	2	
Others	..	3	
- (b) If S.T./S.C., name of tribe/caste
3. Language (a) Mother tongue  
 (b) Knowledge of regional language
4. (a) Does the household live in own house? Yes/No  
 (b) If no, does the household own a house site? Yes/No
5. (a) Land possessed  
 (b) Has any land been transferred to a non-tribal?
 

}	During the last 10 years	During the last 10 to 30 years
	Yes/No	Yes/No
6. (a) Is there any Artisan in the household Yes/No  
 (b) If yes, please specify the trade/craft
7. Is any member of the household a member of Co-operative Society?
 

}	Yes/No
---	--------
8. Assistance from Government since 1970
  - (1) Agricultural activity
  - (2) Irrigation
  - (3) Animal Husbandry
  - (4) Village and Small Industries
  - (5) Education
  - (6) Others (Specify)
9. Whether the household is engaged in shifting cultivation
 

}	Yes/No
---	--------
10. Whether the household is indebted to Money Lender/Landlord/Trader/other (specify)
 

}	Yes/No
---	--------
11. Education
 

Age and Sex Groups					
0—6		6—11		11—16	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(a) No. of children					
(b) No. in School					
(c) No. receiving Scholarship					
12. Monthly income of the household (in Rs.)
13. (a) Is the household engaged in State cropping Yes/No  
 (b) If yes, specify the area under the crop (in hectare)

Place:

*Name and signature of the Investigator.*

Date:

*Name and signature of the Inspector.*



**Note on some points in the Schedule**

Sl. No. as in  
household  
Schedule

3 (b) Knowledge of regional language:

- 0—Cannot understand the language at all.
- 1—Can understand it but cannot speak.
- 2—Can understand and speak it.
- 3—Can read and write.

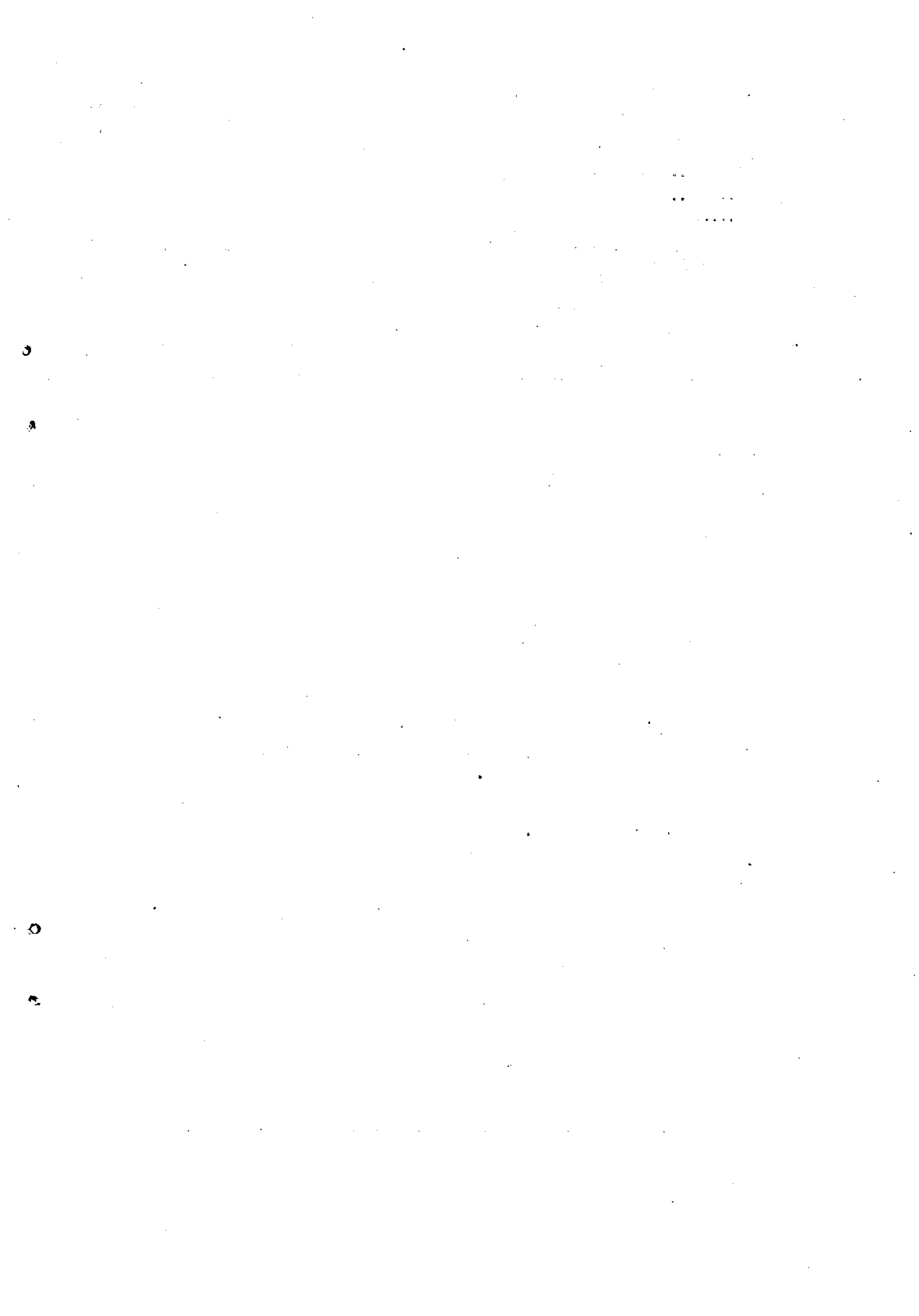
5 (a) Land possessed in hectares

6 (a) Some of the Artisans are given below:

Other Artisans may be grouped in the last category and specified:

- A—Weaver
- B—Blacksmith
- C—Carpenter
- D—Idol maker
- E—Professional singer
- F—Professional medicine man
- G—Others (Specify)

8. In case the household has received any State assistance tick mark may be put against the appropriate item.



## FAMILY

(only for Scheduled

T.B.M.S. 2.01

I.T.D.P.....  
 Taluk .....  
 Panchayat .....

Sl. No.	House No.	Name of Head of Household	Household size		Occupation of the household		Average monthly income		Whether the household is indebted (no or amount)	
			Male	Female	Principal	Subsidiary	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		

REGISTER

Tribe Households)

Forest

Range .....

Hamlet .....

Whether any member of the household is a member of any co-operative Society (Yes or No)	Structure of the house (hut/katcha/pucca)	Extent of land (in cents)				No. of persons			Remarks
		Possessed	Cultivated	Irrigated	Alienated after 1970	Literate but below S.S.L.G.	Passed S.S.L.G.	Graduation & above	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

**Additional Information on Scheduled Tribe Households**

<i>House No.</i>	<i>Name of the tribe</i>	<i>Does the house- hold possess a ration cards (Yes/No)</i>	<i>Whether the household recei- ves any kind of pension (Specify)</i>	<i>Any incidence of disease like T.B./Leprosy/ V.D. etc. (specify)</i>	<i>Any member disabled in the household (yes/no) (specify the nature of dis- ability)</i>	<i>Special needs to be implemented if any (specify)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

Place: .....

Date: .....

Name & Signature of the Investigator

.....

.....

Name & Signature of the Supervisor

.....

.....



(For all households)

BENCH MARK SURVEY—SUPPLEMENTARY HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Identification Particulars

1. I.T.D.P. .... 2. Block .....  
 3. Village ..... 4. Hamlet .....

Education particulars of the household members

Sl. No.	House No.	Name	Sex	Age	Qualification				
					General		Professional		
					Qualification	Year in which passed	Qualification	Year in which passed	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	

Codes: General Education.—Below Primary-1; Primary-2; Matriculate-3; Graduate-4; Postgraduate-5; Others-6.  
 Professional:—Diploma Holder-1; Graduate-2; Post-graduate-3; Others-4.

Place: ..... Name & Signature of Investigator .....  
 Date: .....

Name & Signature of Supervisor .....

## Directorate of Economics and Statistics

TBMS: 2.0

## HAMLET SCHEDULE (UNIVERSAL)

I.T.D.P. ....

Block.....

Economic Region .....

Village .....

Hamlet S. No. & Name .....

1. Distance from the main village or the central hamlet (in kms.) :

2. Name of the hamlet, which may be nearer to it, than the main village (or Central hamlet) distance :

3. Any physical barrier between the

(a) Hamlet and the village/central hamlet :

(b) Hamlet and other nearer hamlet :

4. (a) No. of Educational Institutions in the hamlet.      Pre-primary      Primary      Middle

(b) No. of Educational Institutions with

    1. No. of building :

    2. Katcha building :

    3. Pucca building :

5. If there is no educational institution, give particulars of the nearest primary institution:

(a) Location :

(b) Distance :

(c) Physical barrier, if any :

6. Source of drinking water

(a) Source

(b) Distance

(c) Adequacy—Please state whether:

    1. the supply is sufficient :

    2. is it insufficient at certain seasons?

    3. is it insufficient throughout the year?

7. Drinking water scheme taken in the hamlet by Government/Local Body:

(a) Name of the scheme :

(b) Present condition :

8. (a) Is the hamlet electrified?      Yes/No

(b) If yes, specify whether electrification covers the follows:—

    1. Agricultural connection :

    2. Domestic connection :

    3. Street lighting :

9. Location of Medical Institutions

(a) Curative Centre

    1. Name of hamlet/village :

    2. Distance :

(b) Sub-centre

    1. Name of hamlet/village :

    2. Distance :

10. Location of weekly market  
 (a) Name of hamlet/village :  
 (b) Distance :
11. Location of liquor shop  
 (a) Name of hamlet/village  
 (b) Distance
12. Location of Primary Co-operative society:  
 (a) Name of hamlet/village :  
 (b) Distance :
13. Location of post office  
 (a) Name of hamlet/village :  
 (b) Distance :
14. Any distinctive economic activity :  
 15. Any distinctive natural resource :
16. (a) Is there any private medical practitioner in the hamlet? Yes/No  
 (b) If yes, please give particulars of  
 1. Name :  
 2. Qualifications :  
 3. Since when practising in the hamlet :
17. Location of supply depot of agricultural inputs :  
 (a) Name of hamlet/village :  
 (b) Distance :
18. Location of following Government functionaries:  
 (a) Patwari/Lakhpal : Name of hamlet Distance  
 (b) Village level worker :  
 (c) Forest pass vendor :  
 (d) Forest Guard :
19. (a) Are there any public buildings in the hamlet? Yes/No  
 (b) If yes, please give particulars :

Sl. No.	Name of department	When constructed	Present condition	Use to which put
20. (a)	Are there any pucca houses in the hamlet?	:	Yes/No	
(b)	If yes, specify:	No.	Tribal	Non-Tribal
21.	Level of the highest educated person in the hamlet			
(a)	Tribal	:		
(b)	Non-Tribal	:		
22.	Who is the headman of the hamlet	:(i) Name:		
		(ii) State whether tribal/non-tribal.		
23.	Shops:	No.	Tribal	Non-tribal
(i)	Tea shops	:		
(ii)	Others	:		
(iii)	Total	:		
24.	Is there a money lender in the hamlet	:		
25. (a)	How far is the nearest forest from the hamlet (km.)	:		
(b)	Type of minor forest produce available	:		
26.	Distance of nearest bus stop (in km.)	:		

**Notes on Filling up Hamlet Schedule (Universal) TBMS: 2.1**

1. The term 'hamlet' will mean hamlet as defined in the National Sample Survey.
2. Population of the hamlet should be got by computing the total households population.
3. Physical barrier (item 3) means a river, hill or deep forest.
4. Source of drinking water (item 7) will include stream, tank, handpump, well, tube-well, step-well, etc. The particulars source should be specified.
5. Curative Centre (item 12) will include a centre for examination of illnesses and dispensation of any medicine
6. Private Medical Practitioner (item 19) would mean a Doctor of any Branch of general medicine. It will also include a Hakim or Vaid.
7. Location of supply of agricultural inputs (item 20) would include a fertilizer godown, agricultural implements store, seed store, store for pesticides, etc. It will also include a shop selling all or any of the above commodities.
8. The present condition of public buildings [item 22(b)] mention whether the building is in (i) good condition (ii) needs repairs, (iii) very bad condition.
9. The term 'pucca house' would mean any dwelling accommodation constructed of bricks/stones and roofed by tiles/stones.
10. In item 21, only the level of education attained by a tribal/non-tribal in the hamlet need be mentioned.
11. The head of the hamlet (item 22) could be either the Statutory or Traditional head, herefore the names of both the statutory and traditional head should be given separately.
12. Shops (item 23) would mean any permanent trading establishments it will not include hawkers, weekly markets or should be specified.
13. The money lender (item 24) may be registered or unregistered. Traditional forms of money lending within the community should be specified.
14. Distance and Extent of forests (item 25) may be given in kms. or hectares or local measures respectively.
15. Item 26 (bus stop) will be only applicable to areas connected by roads on which private or State owned buses ply.

Place:

Date:

. Name and signature of the Inspector.

## INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BENCH MARK SURVEY

## Village Schedule (universal)

## I. General :

1. Name of Tribal Sub-Plan area :
2. Name of village :
3. Population (1971) :
4. No. of hamlets :
5. No. of households :

## II. Land Utilisation

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of utilisation</i>	<i>Area (in acres)</i>
1.	Net area sown	
2.	Area sown more than once	
3.	Sub total (1)+(2)	
4.	Current fallows	
5.	Old fallows	
6.	Cultivable waste	
7.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	
8.	Barren and uncultivable land	
9.	Permanent pastures and grazing land.	
10.	Forests	
11.	Miscellaneous trees, crops and groves not included in (1)	
12.	Total of (1)+(4) to (11)	

## III. (a) Forests

*(Area in acres)*

- Village forest
- Protected forest
- Reserved forest

(b) Type of minor forest produce available:

## IV. Area under crops

Crops in order of importance, season-wise be given in full (area in acres)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of crop</i>	<i>Season</i>			<i>Area in acres</i>
		<i>Summer</i>	<i>Kharif</i>	<i>Rabi</i>	

## V. Livestock

- |           |     |                                     |
|-----------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Number of | (1) | Bullocks                            |
|           | (2) | Cows                                |
|           | (3) | buffaloes                           |
|           | (4) | goats                               |
|           | (5) | sheeps                              |
|           | (6) | pigs                                |
|           | (7) | hens                                |
|           | (8) | Other livestock not specified above |

## VI. (a) Irrigation:

<i>Type of Irrigation</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Net area irrigated</i>
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

(b) Potential source of Irrigation



## VII. Local bodies

- (a) Does the village constitute a separate Panchayat?

Yes/No

- (b) If no, which Panchayat does the village get included.

**Notes on Filling up Village Schedule (Universal) TBMS 2.1**

1. This schedule is to be filled up on the basis of information available in village survey reports, village directories of census handbook and other relevant records.
2. Traditional Crops may not have relevance to a tribal area. Hence no listing has been attempted in the schedule. All crops, in order of importance and in various seasons found in the village should be listed with area in acres.
3. In listing livestock, the format obtaining in cattle census should be used.

**BENCH MARK SURVEY ON INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT****Scrutiny Check***General :*

1. The filled in schedule pertaining to a hamlet should contain the following.—
  - (a) Household Schedule (for all tribal and non-tribal households in the hamlet, one schedule for each household).
  - (b) Supplementary Household Schedule (in respect of all households with literate members canvassed for household schedule).
  - (c) Family Register (only for scheduled tribe households in the household schedule).
  - (d) Additional Information on scheduled tribe households (only for scheduled tribe households in the household schedule).
  - (e) Hamlet Schedule and the village schedule separately.
2. Check whether the total number of households in the hamlet is the sum total of number of tribal households and number of non-tribal households.
3. The identification particulars, viz. Village, Hamlet, Panchayat etc., should be noted invariably in the canvassed blocks for all types of schedules.
4. Name, Signatures of the Investigator and Supervisor should be noted wherever required for each schedule in the appropriate places.
5. No item of entry in the schedule should be left blank or unfilled.

*Household Schedule :*

- Item 1(a) :* Should tally with item 3 in Family Register in the case of scheduled tribe households.
- Item 1 (b) :* Size of the household should be the same as the sum total of columns 4 and 5 in Family Register for Scheduled Tribe households. For other household; no check.
- Item 2(a) :* Only one of the 3 codes viz.1, 2, 3 should either be ticked or circled.
- Item 2(b) :* If code 1 or 2 against item 2(a) is ticked, check whether the name of the tribe or caste is specified as per the list.
- Item 3(a) :* See whether the mother tongue is noted.
- Item 3(b) :* Check whether the entries are made in codes. The extent of knowledge of the head of the household to be noted. After a Coma, indicate the code corresponding to the highest educated person in the household.
- Item 4(a) :* Check whether one entry is retained scoring the other.
- Item 4(b) :* If the entry in 4 (a) is 'no', see whether this entry is filled.

- Item 5(a)* : Area should be in Cents only and should tally with item 12 in the Family Register for Scheduled Tribe households. In the second page of the schedule, though it was instructed to note the area in Hectares it was later decided in the training class to note the area in Cents.
- Item 5(b)* : Only one entry (Yes/No) to be retained scoring the other against "During the last 10 years" and 10-30 years separately. If the entry is 'yes', note the area transferred in Cents after 'yes'.
- Item 6(a)* : Only one entry to be retained and the other scored.
- Item 6(b)* : Check whether this is filled in codes corresponding to 'yes' entries in 6(a).
- Item 7* : Only one entry to be retained and the other scored.
- Item 8* : Check whether the purposes for which assistance was received after 1970 are correctly ticked. If item 6 is ticked, see whether the purpose is specified.
- Item 9* : Only one entry to be retained scoring the other.
- Item 10* : Only one entry to be retained (Yes/No) and the other scored. If 'yes' is retained, check whether the source is indicated in codes as per instructions like Yes (1), Yes (2) etc., as the case may be. Other sources if any will be specified.
- Item 11* : Total number in School and number receiving Scholarship should be less than or equal to the total number of children.
- Item 12* : See whether the monthly income of the household is noted. The monthly income is calculated after taking in to account the total income of all earning members in the household and should tally with item 8 in the Family Register in the case of scheduled tribe households.
- Item 13(a)* : Only one entry to be retained.
- Item 13(b)* : If the entry in 13(a) is yes, the area may be given in Cents and not in hectares.

### **Supplementary Household Schedule on Education**

Check whether all the literate members canvassed for the household schedule are listed here and codes given for educational qualifications and year noted as such. For students continuing education, codes for educational qualifications may be noted and under 'year in which passed' write "Student".

#### *Family Register Schedule (For all tribal households)*

1. Check whether the schedule has been canvassed for all households corresponding to the scheduled tribes in item 2(b) in the household schedule.
2. Sum of item 4 and 5 should tally with the household size given against item 1(b) in the household schedule.
3. Entry in column 8 should tally with item 12 in household schedule.
4. Total number of educated persons of each household (sum total of entries in columns 16, 17 and 18) should tally with the number of educated persons listed in the supplementary household schedule on Education.

#### *Schedule of Additional information on Scheduled Tribe households:*

1. Check whether the total number of households listed here tally with the number of households listed in Family Register and also with the number of scheduled tribe households in the household schedule.
2. Check the name of the tribe in Col. 2 tallies with the name of the scheduled tribe given against item 2(b) of household schedule.
3. In column 3, any one entry to be retained Col. 4, 5, 6, 7.
4. Check whether the entry is 'yes' or 'no' If 'yes' see whether particulars are specified.

#### *Hamlet Schedule :*

Check whether all entries are properly filled in according to instructions as it is to be used as the basic frame to assess the infrastructural facilities available in the hamlet.



**Village Schedule :**

Village schedules are to be canvassed in respect of all hamlets falling within the Revenue Village. The Village may contain hamlets covered for the survey as well as other areas not covered. The names of hamlets covered in the village and approximate area of the hamlets may be written on the top of the schedule; where as the particulars required in village schedule are for the revenue village as a whole.

**Notes on filling up hamlet Schedule (Universal) TBMS 2.1**

1. The term 'hamlet' will mean hamlet as defined in the National Sample Survey.
2. Population of the hamlet should be got by computing the total households population.
3. Physical barrier (item 3) means a river, hill or deep forest.
4. Source of drinking water (item 7) will include stream, tank, handpump well, tube-well, step-well etc. The particulars source should be specified.
5. Curative Centre (item 12) will include a centre for examination of illnesses and dispensation of any medicine.
6. Private Medical Practitioner (item 19) would mean a Doctor of any branch of general medicine. It will also include a Hakim or Vaid.
7. Location of supply of agricultural inputs (item 20) would include a fertilizer godown, agricultural implements store, seed store, store for pesticides, etc. It will also include a shop selling all or any of the above commodities.
8. The present condition of public buildings item [22(b)] mention whether the building is in (i) good condition (ii) needs repairs, (iii) very bad condition.
9. The term 'pucca house' would mean any dwelling accommodation constructed for bricks/stones and roofed by tiles/stones.
10. In item 21, only the level of education attained by a tribal/non-tribal in the hamlet need be mentioned.
11. The head of the hamlet (item 22) could be either the Statutory or Traditional head, therefore the names of both the statutory and traditional head should be given separately.
12. Shops (item 23) would mean any permanent trading establishments it will not include hawkers, weekly markets or should be specified.
13. The money lender (item 24) may be registered or unregistered. Traditional forms of money lending within the community should be specified.
14. Distance and Extent of forests (item 25) may be given in kms. or hectares or local measures respectively.
15. Item 26 (bus stop) will be only applicable to arrears connected by roads on which private or state owned buses ply.

Place :

Date :

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and signature of the  
Inspector.



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