



Tribal Sub-Plan
under
Decentralised Planning
during
Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12)
Kerala

The Report

Evaluation Division
Kerala State Planning Board
Government of Kerala

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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PREFACE

Evaluation is an integral part of the planning process. It gives essential feedback to the concerned department and implementing agencies about progress of performance and the bottlenecks experienced in achieving the objectives of the scheme. This would enable them to take corrective measures for improving the efficacy of the scheme.

Tribal development in Kerala has been charted in a planned manner through the Tribal Sub Plan. Various tribal development programmes were undertaken during XI Five Year Plan under decentralised planning to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of tribal population. The Tribal Sub Plan also aims to eliminate various types of exploitation against the tribals. The planners for the first time adopted the Tribal Sub Plan to improve socio-economic status of tribal population in various parts of the country in the Fifth Five Year Plan and, from then onwards earmarked, separate funds for development activities. In this study the implementation and funds utilisation under the XI Five Year Plan as part of decentralised planning has been evaluated on the basis of primary and secondary data.

The results of the study can be fruitfully used in the formulation of annual plan for improvement in the living standards of the tribal population. Policy makers can also use the findings while framing the Tribal Sub Plan guidelines for implementing various projects/schemes through Local Self Government Institutions.

I would like to thank Dr. V. Vijayakumar, Chief and Shri. Praveen. P, Research Assistant, Evaluation Division, Kerala State Planning Board and all others associated with the study for producing a thought provoking evaluation report

Sd/-

K. M. Chandrasekhar

Vice Chairman, Kerala State Planning Board

Thiruvananthapuram

18.01.2014

FOREWORD

Economic development and social upliftment of a section of people depends upon strategic formulation and implementation of plans. The results of the study highlighted the priority areas of Tribal Sub Plan for better social upliftment of tribal population. Majority of the beneficiaries are not participating in framing Tribal Sub Plan formulation meetings. I expect that the findings and suggestions will be helpful to the local bodies for better implementation of Tribal Sub Plan.

Hope findings of this study will become a primary reference for tribal policy formulation. The study analysed the secondary data on plan fund and expenditure during XI Five Year Plan. The study explores the real life situation and social condition existing in various tribal settlements. An inclusive development initiative is needed to ensure comprehensive development of our tribal population.

Through proper execution and monitoring of Tribal Sub Plan it is possible to support the development of tribal settlements but it has not been accomplished yet.

I appreciate Dr. V. Vijayakumar, Chief and Shri. Praveen. P, Research Assistant, Evaluation Division, Kerala State Planning Board and all other officers involved for preparing this evaluation study report.

Sd/-

C.P. John

Member, Kerala State Planning Board

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Dr. V. Vijayakumar

Chief, Evaluation Division

Kerala State Planning Board

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List of Abbreviations

GOI	Government of India
HDI	Human Development Index
km	Kilometre
LSGD	Local Self Government Department
LSGI	Local Self Government Institutions
M	Metre
mm	Millimetre
NGO	Non-Governmental organisation
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisatio
SC	Scheduled Caste
SCP	Special Component Plan
ST	Scheduled Tribes
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UT	Union Territories

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This evaluation study attempted to assess the performance of Tribal Sub Plan during XI Five Year Plan under decentralised planning. The study reviewed the plan outlay and expenditure of Tribal Sub Plan during the Annual Plans of XI Five Year Plan.

Two districts namely Wayanad and Malappuram were selected for primary investigation. From each district, three grama panchayats were picked up and then 10 per cent of sample respondents were selected from the population of the entire targeted beneficiaries of TSP from six selected grama panchayats. Then using a structured schedule, required information was collected.

Secondary Findings

State level expenditure of TSP, SCP and general sector was 70.80, 65.20 and 78.96 per cent respectively during the XI Five Year Plan of the local bodies. The TSP expenditure was 78.07 per cent in 2007-08, 75.40 per cent in 2008-09, 72.72 per cent in 2009-10, 65.07 per cent in 2010-11 and 66.30 per cent in 2011-12.

Total expenditure under TSP, SCP and general sector in Wayanad district were 69.99, 63.61 and 78.40 per cent respectively and in Malappuram district the expenditure were 74.23, 62.20 and 77.30 per cent.

Vengapally grama panchayat expended 70.54 per cent of the earmarked TSP development fund, 25.30 per cent of SCP and 83.37 per cent of general sector fund. The grama panchayat allocated 3.53, 72.95, 10.57 and 12.96 per cent respectively of the total development fund to productive sector, service sector, infrastructure sector and schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. Out of the total allotted fund in productive sector, 71.65 percentage was expended. The service sector and infrastructure expended 66.06 and 69.80 per cent respectively and 96.09 per cent for schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings.

Sulthanbathery grama panchayat expended 74.31 per cent of TSP development fund, 62.16 per cent of SCP and 72.72 per cent of the general sector fund during XI Five Year Plan. The grama panchayat allotted 67 per cent to service sector, 10.49 per cent to infrastructure, 22.51 per cent to schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings and no amount earmarked in productive sector. Out of the total allocation in service sector, 71.64 per cent was expended. The infrastructure sector and the schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings were expended 73.23 and 82.75 per cent respectively.

Edavaka grama panchayat expended 89.43 per cent of TSP allotment, 76.20 per cent of SCP and 92.68 percentage of the general sector fund. The grama panchayat envisaged 1.43 per cent in productive sector, 63.62 per cent in service sector, 0.80 per cent in infrastructure and another 34.14 per cent to schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. The expenditure in productive sector was 88.43 per cent, in service sectors 84.17 per cent, in infrastructure sector 59.61 and for schemes excluded from sectoral ceiling accounted 99.98 per cent of the expenditure.

Chaliyar grama panchayat expended 86.10 per cent of TSP, 74.20 per cent of SCP and 84.04 per cent of general sector fund during XI Five Year Plan. The grama panchayat envisaged 6.74, 76.77, 5.19 and 11.29 per cent respectively among productive sector, service sector, infrastructure and schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. The percentage of expenditure in each sector was respectively 50, 89.32, 78.52 and 89.29.

In case of Chungathara grama panchayat, the percentage of expenditure under TSP, SCP and general sector were 81.03, 66.74 and 83.49 respectively. The allocation of TSP fund among productive, services, infrastructure

and schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings were 0.79, 48.50, 4.12 and 46.60 per cent respectively and the corresponding expenditure were 79.63, 85.27, 81.87 and 85.27 per cent.

Pothukal grama panchayat expended 80.60, 72.35 and 91.53 respectively in TSP, SCP and general sector. The distribution of TSP fund among productive, services, infrastructure and schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings were 1.72, 92.48 and 5.80 per cent respectively and the corresponding expenditure were 0, 83.12 and 64.30 per cent respectively.

Primary Findings

- The average age of the respondents was 45 year with standard deviation of 14.74.
- Around 64 per cent TSP beneficiaries were males.
- Around 49.11 per cent of the tribal population were illiterate.
- Eighty four per cent of the beneficiaries belong to nuclear family system.
- About 93.75 per cent of the sample beneficiaries belong to BPL category.
- Nearly 81 per cent of the sample respondents engaged in agriculture sector or coolie work for livelihood.
- Around 44 per cent of the ST household has access to drinking water within the premises.
- Fifty percentage of the tribal population have access to primary health centres within 3 km radius.
- Thirty eight percentage of the tribal family have to travel below 2 km only to reach a lower primary school.
- Forty six per cent of the tribal families have access to anganawadi centre within 1 km.
- Around 47 per cent of the tribes have to travel 10 to 20 kilometer to reach a pre-metric hostel.
- Nearly 33 per cent of the tribal people have to travel 1 to 2 km for buying ration articles and another 32 per cent have to travel 2 to 3 km.
- Twenty five per cent of the tribal people have to travel 5 to 10 km to reach a community hall.
- Around 44 per cent of the respondents were residing in concrete house and another 38 per cent in tiled roof house.
- Nearly 45 per cent of the beneficiaries having bank account and out of this 26 per cent have savings more than ₹ 1000.
- About 3 per cent of the ST families have looking a differently abled person in their family and another 0.22 per cent have more than one differently abled person.
- Forty per cent of the respondents had no land and 39 per cent had owned 25 to 50 cents of land.
- Regular information about oorukoottam meetings were informed to 13 per cent beneficiaries only.
- Fifty six per cent of the participants in oorukoottam meetings were women.
- ST promoters were the major source of information about oorukoottam meetings.
- Majority of the TSP beneficiaries (74.78 %) were not participated in TSP formulation meetings.
- Nearly 83 per cent of the beneficiaries were not participated in the development seminars of TSP.
- The reasons for the schemes which were started but not completed at the time of survey were shortage of money, hike in price of materials, delay in signing agreement, illness of beneficiary and, lack of road network.
- The various actions performed by grama panchayats were satisfactory for preventing wild animals attack in agriculture.

- Around 47 percentage of the beneficiaries disclosed that they received individual benefits.
- TSP schemes for generating self employment were inadequate.
- Self employment units functioning were running profitably.
- Important public assets created were community halls, anganawadies, wells, school buildings, roads, footpaths, bridges and primary health centers.
- Forty per cent of the beneficiaries reported that public assets were not maintained as per the requirements.
- Forty four per cent of the beneficiaries got technical assistance from LSGIs for projects execution.
- Seventy two percentage of the informants reported that schemes were not implemented through beneficiary committees.
- Majority of the beneficiaries (60.27%) opined that they were not received the plan fund in time.
- Around 65 per cent opined that they were not paid the full project amount due to various leakages.
- Around half of the respondents reported that they were getting the allotted quantity of food grains from anganavadies.
- Fifty three percentage of the beneficiaries reported that their family education status were not improved with respect to TSP.
- Around 63 per cent of the beneficiaries opined that TSP had not created any employment opportunities.
- Around 34 per cent reported that TSP schemes have severe impact on raising family income.
- One by fourth of the respondents indicated that the standard of living of their families have improved during XI Five Year Plan.
- Social empowerment was not significant.
- More than 95 per cent of the tribal families had not got any opportunity to contest in local body elections.
- Regular involvement of TSP beneficiaries were marginal (0.89 %) in constituting beneficiary committees.
- Monitoring mechanisms were not effective in executing TSP schemes more effectively.

Scope for decision making

The Government of Kerala provides 12 per cent increase in the provision of the TSP budget to the LSGIs every year. The objective of which is to empower the socially and economically deprived STs. This study has found out the critical gaps in certain areas of local level planning and the implementation of schemes by the LSGIs and thus helps future planning, formulation and implementation of schemes/projects. The findings and recommendations of the study will help to develop a focused development planning by preserving the culture and traditions of the STs and the implementation of which will further helps to reduce poverty and unemployment through the provision of sustainable development schemes and the creation of productive assets. The study findings will helps to provide and ensure the basic minimum services like education, health care, drinking water, nutrition, housing, electricity, road connectivity, sanitation etc. The study report will also help the research scholars and academicians in the similar field.

Chapter 1

Tribal Development Strategy and Programmes

Article 366(25) of Constitution of India defined Scheduled Tribes as “such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be STs for the purpose of this constitution”. Only those communities who have been declared as such by the President through an initial public notification or a subsequent Amendment Act of Parliament are considered as STs. There are over 700 STs were notified. The list of STs is a state /UT specific one. As per 2011 Census, total tribal population of the country is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.61 per cent of the total population, live in about 15 per cent of country’s area.

Government of India established Planning Commission in 1950 and introduced economic planning for rapid economic development of the country. The First Five Year Plan was started in 1951. But the plan had not evolved a clear-cut and specific development strategy for the upliftment of the tribal people of the country. However, the plan followed a community development approach and emphasised provision for additional monetary resources to address the problems of tribal people. Multipurpose Tribal Development Projects were introduced in 1954. The Second Five Year Plan also followed this approach. In the Third Five Year Plan, community development blocks having concentration of tribal people of 66 per cent and more were converted into Tribal Development Blocks. This status was also retained in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The Fifth Five Year Plan, for the first time, evolved a clear cut strategy for the rapid socio-economic development of tribal people through TSP launched in 1974. The TSP strategy had been in operation in 22 states and 2 UTs. TSP funds are non-divertible and non-lapsable. The fund provided under TSP has to be at least equal in proportion to ST population of each state.

The tribal development strategy of Kerala did not differ significantly from that of Central government till 1996. Government of India has made a number of attempts to establish decentralized planning since the launch of First Five Year Plan in 1951. Government of India introduced Community Development Blocks and District Development Councils during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods. In 1957, most of the panchayats at village, block and district level were established on the basis of recommendations of Balwantrai Committee. In 1967, Administrative Reforms Commission had recommended allocation of resources to the local levels. In 1969, the Planning Commission had issued guidelines to the state for implementing strategic planning at district level. Thereafter, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act came into force.

The present Kerala state came into existence on 1st November 1956 by integrating Malabar with Travancore-Cochin states. At the time of formulation, there were 892 panchayats. The first Administrative Reforms Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri. EMS Namboodiripad recommended strengthening of panchayats in the state. Accordingly, Kerala Panchayat Bill (1958) and the District Council Bill (1959) were placed in the assembly. The bills could not be enacted into law as the ministry was dismissed. The new government passed Kerala Panchayat Act 1960 by incorporating several recommendations of Balwantrai Mehta study team. The Act came into force in 1962.

In 1964, the next government was made an attempt to pass a new legislation and introduced the Kerala Panchayat Union Councils and Zilla Parishad Bill largely modified on the recommendations of Balwantrai Mehta Committee. This ministry also fell before passing the bill. The new government that came into power in 1967 headed by Shri. EMS Namboodiripad, after more than two years central administration, introduced a new Kerala Panchayathi Raj Bill. A two tier structure with panchayat as the basic unit and zilla parishad at the district level was envisaged. But this bill lapsed with the dissolution of Assembly in 1970. It was later reintroduced with certain changes as the Kerala District Administration Bill, 1971. But due to various reasons the Bill was not enacted. In 1978, the Kerala District Administration Bill was, once again, introduced with certain changes and was passed in 1979. The new government came into power in 1980 issued a number of notifications and rules for implementation of the Act.

The new government that came into power in 1986 appointed Shri. V. Ramachandran, IAS to advise measures to be undertaken for democratic decentralisation at district and lower levels and submitted the report in July 1988. It was a comprehensive review of provisions of the 1979 Act and recommended radical changes. The recommendations were not fully implemented but formed basis for 1991-92 experiment in District Councils. The state government which came into power next, had reversed the process. It was at this point that the historic 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments happened. The amendments have made the process of planning as a very important function of local bodies. A new era of decentralised planning started. The state government enacted Kerala Panchayathi Raj Act and Municipality Act in 1994. In October 1995, the government transferred powers and functions to local bodies along with institutions, offices and functionaries. Government introduced a special budget document for local government allocation in February 1996 and People's Campaign for decentralised planning was launched in August 1996. The state government also decided to devolve 35-40 per cent of funds to LSGs which includes funds for General, SCP and TSP.

STs are the most disadvantaged vulnerable sections of the society. According to 2011 Population Census there are 4.84 lakh ST population, which accounts 1.45 per cent of total population of the state. Over 50 per cent of them are concentrated in three districts viz, Wayanad (31.24 %), Idukki (11.51 %) and Palakkad (10.10 %). In Kerala STs are concentrated in distant hilly or isolated forest areas. There are thirty six communities are enlisted in STs list. Each community has their own culture, belief, livelihood strategies, social organisation, economy and developmental perspectives. This characteristic widely reflected in the welfare and developmental programmes of STs.

The planners for the first time adopted a Tribal Sub-Plan in the Fifth Five Year Plan and earmarked separate fund for the development of ST population. The government has introduced a system of pooling of funds with effect from 1996-97 and a project based approach has been adopted for the implementation of schemes from the corpus fund from 2002 - 03 onwards.

Kerala earmarks funds for TSP as component of state plan outlay in proportion to the ratio of ST population to total population of the state. State schemes, centrally sponsored schemes, projects taken up under corpus and pooled funds, and SCA to TSP are the major programmes implemented by the ST Development Departments for the welfare of STs in the state. These aims at socio-economic development through beneficiary oriented programmes for their income generation and creating assets; schemes for infrastructure development to

meet the basic amenities like drinking water supply, housing, drainage facility, sanitation, electricity; educational and social development activities like establishment of schools, health centres, vocational training centres, community halls etc. The total plan provision set apart for the development of STs for the XI Five Year Plan was ₹ 939.04 crore. Out of the total TSP plan outlay, half of the funds are allotted to LSGIs for implementation of schemes under decentralised planning.

The year - wise outlay and expenditure of TSP under decentralised planning during the XI Five Year Plan is given below:

Table 1.1
Distribution of XI Five Year Plan Outlay and Expenditure of TSP under Decentralised Planning

(₹ in crore)

Year	TSP		
	Outlay	Expenditure	%
2007-08	66.07	63.75	96.49
2008-09	73.20	70.89	96.84
2009-10	80.51	72.99	90.66
2010-11	96.24	91.68	95.26
2011-12	99.09	88.70	89.51
Total	415.11	388.01	93.47

Source: ST Development Department

Statement of the Problem

Even after earmarking and expending large amounts in various Five Year Plans for the comprehensive development of STs so far there exists wide gap between the socio-economic development of STs and other sections of the society. As per the 55th round report of NSSO 24.20 per cent of STs were living below poverty line in the state. According to the Human Resource Development Report 2005 (Kerala), the index for incidence of deprivation is 57.90 for STs as compared to 29.50 for total population in the state. In this context, the broad objective of the study is designed to examine the planning process, implementation, and monitoring mechanism of TSP and to analyse its impact on socio-economic development of STs.

Objectives

The main objectives of the study are

1. To examine different stages in planning such as planning process, implementation and monitoring mechanism of TSP under decentralised planning
2. To assess the impact of schemes/programmes for the over all development of STs under decentralised planning
3. To examine the unsolved issues and challenges confronted by ST beneficiaries under decentralised planning

4. To examine the durability of assets created under TSP

Financial Statement of Plan Fund during Eleventh Five Year Plan - Kerala

During Eleventh Plan period the state government had allotted an amount of ₹ 9, 05,411.09 lakh to LSGs under decentralised planning. Out of this ₹ 5, 92,969.46 lakh was earmarked to General Sector, ₹ 2, 71,559.81 lakh to SCP and ₹ 40,881.82 lakh for preparation and implementation of projects for development of STs in Kerala. At state level, total development fund earmarked as outlay of TSP was ₹ 56,157.70 lakh during the period. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 39,758.05 lakh was expended, which accounts for 70.80 per cent of expenditure during the period. In 2007-08, first year of XI Five Year Plan, 78.07 per cent of development fund available for TSP was expended and then declined to 75.40 per cent in 2008-09, 72.72 per cent in 2009-10, 65.07 per cent in 2010-11 and then followed a slight increase in 2011-12 by registering an expenditure of 66.30 per cent. That is, during the entire span of XI Five Year Plan, the expenditure of TSP fell from 78.07 per cent to 66.30 per cent. The decline in the percentage of expenditure of TSP from the beginning to the end of XI Five Year Plan was 15.08 per cent. But in the case of SCP, the percentage decline in the expenditure during the same period was only 6.65 per cent and in General Sector, it was increased by 0.50 per cent. Hence, it is necessary to take appropriate steps to curb the severe decline in the expenditure of development fund of TSP as compared to General and SCP. Details are given in Table 1.2

Table 1.2
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Kerala

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	102680.00 (102237.07)	44224.93 (60025.58)	6757.38 (9118.50)	153662.31 (171381.15)	86489.48 (84.60)	44216.58 (73.66)	7119.09 (78.07)	137825.15 (80.42)
2008-09	110634.99 (124795.70)	48763.00 (66186.01)	7318.22 (9833.66)	166716.21 (200815.37)	98297.78 (78.77)	41950.05 (63.38)	7415.07 (75.40)	147662.90 (73.53)
2009-10	122176.97 (146776.80)	53599.47 (79081.39)	8050.65 (10971.12)	183827.09 (236829.31)	115082.56 (78.41)	51843.12 (65.56)	7978.05 (72.72)	174903.73 (73.85)
2010-11	132832.43 (190214.09)	58949.41 (86314.86)	8846.57 (12031.34)	200628.41 (288560.29)	135590.10 (71.28)	48409.91 (56.09)	7828.68 (65.07)	191828.69 (66.48)
2011-12	124645.07 (163615.18)	66023.00 (103963.69)	9909.00 (14203.08)	200577.07 (281781.95)	139101.45 (85.02)	71481.24 (68.76)	9417.16 (66.30)	219999.85 (78.07)
Total	592969.46 (727638.84)	271559.81 (395571.53)	40881.82 (56157.70)	905411.09 (1179368.07)	574561.37 (78.96)	257900.90 (65.20)	39758.05 (70.80)	872220.32 (73.96)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Financial Statement of Plan Fund during Eleventh Five Year Plan - Wayanad District

Total development fund earmarked in total plan outlay of LSGs in Wayanad district during XI Plan period was ₹ 53,733.06 lakh. Out of this, ₹ 28,881.13 lakh was in General Sector, ₹ 4,227.57 lakh in SCP and ₹ 20,664.36 lakh in TSP. Out of the total development fund of ₹ 53,733.06 lakh earmarked, ₹ 39,794.05 lakh was expended during the period, which accounts for 74 per cent. In 2007-08, out of the total development fund of ₹

3,197.72 lakh earmarked to TSP in the district, ₹ 2,434.43 lakh was expended, recording 76.13 per cent of expenditure. In 2008-09, the percentage of expenditure was slightly increased to 76.82 per cent and then declined to 74.70 per cent in 2009-10 and again came down to 62.54 per cent in 2010-11 and then rose to 63.85 per cent in 2011-12. From the beginning to the end of XI Five Year Plan the percentage of expenditure of TSP in Wayanad district had declined from 76.13 to 63.85. During the period, the percentage decline in the expenditure of development fund under TSP was 16.13 per cent. During the same period the percentage decline of expenditure in SCP was 12.94 per cent. But in the case of General Sector, the percentage expenditure from the beginning to the end of XI Five Year Plan period was increased from 82.82 to 83.52, recording an increase of 0.85 per cent of expenditure. Details are furnished in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan – Wayanad District
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	4407.60 (4509.97)	480.25 (579.13)	2459.03 (3197.72)	7346.88 (8286.82)	3735.10 (82.82)	414.75 (71.62)	2434.43 (76.13)	6584.28 (79.45)
2008-09	4710.05 (5287.33)	528.27 (735.59)	2704.76 (3750.16)	7943.08 (9773.08)	4326.04 (81.82)	492.93 (67.01)	2880.99 (76.82)	7699.96 (78.79)
2009-10	5089.28 (5757.74)	580.98 (854.72)	2975.04 (4105.97)	8645.30 (10718.43)	4633.52 (80.47)	576.08 (67.40)	3067.13 (74.70)	8276.73 (77.22)
2010-11	5869.09 (7845.51)	638.98 (917.62)	3274.46 (4313.31)	9782.53 (13076.44)	5370.76 (68.46)	494.28 (53.87)	2697.55 (62.54)	8562.59 (65.48)
2011-12	3750.69 (5480.58)	714.37 (1140.51)	3674.79 (5297.20)	8139.85 (11918.29)	4577.16 (83.52)	711.11 (62.35)	3382.22 (63.85)	8670.49 (72.75)
Total	23826.71 (28881.13)	2942.85 (4227.57)	15088.08 (20664.36)	41857.64 (53773.06)	22642.58 (78.40)	2689.15 (63.61)	14462.32 (69.99)	39794.05 (74.00)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Financial Statement of Plan Fund during Eleventh Five Year Plan - Malappuram District

Total development fund earmarked in Malappuram district during XI Five Plan period was ₹ 1,16,760.10 lakh. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 76,445.10 lakh was earmarked in General Sector, ₹ 38,597.27 lakh under SCP and ₹ 1,717.73 lakh under TSP. Out of the total development fund, Malappuram district expended an amount of ₹ 84,375.42 lakh by registering an expenditure of 72.26 per cent. During the whole Five Year Plan period 77.30 per cent of development fund earmarked in General Sector was expended as against an expenditure of 62.20 and 74.23 per cent respectively under SCP and TSP.

In the first year, that is 2007-08 of the XI Five Year Plan, 75.78 per cent of the development fund earmarked as plan outlay under TSP was expended. It fell to 72.32 per cent in 2008-09 and again to 71.91 per cent in 2009-10 and then rose to 75.20 and 75.64 per cent in 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. From beginning

to the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan, there was a marginal decline in the fund expended under TSP from 75.78 to 75.64 per cent. The decline was 0.18 per cent. During the same plan period, the percentage of expenditure under SCP rose from 66.11 to 70.22 and that of General category 82.08 to 86.44 per cent by registering a growth rate of 6.22 and 5.31 per cent respectively. Details are given in Table 1.4. The performance of Malappuram district in utilizing the fund allotted to TSP under decentralised planning during XI Five Year Plan was not better than Wayanad district.

Table 1.4
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Malappuram District

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	10860.48 (11347.94)	4125.99 (5757.09)	211.33 (279.29)	15197.80 (17384.32)	9314.31 (82.08)	3806.19 (66.11)	211.65 (75.78)	13332.15 (76.69)
2008-09	11454.57 (13444.56)	4538.58 (6556.13)	232.46 (303.05)	16225.61 (20303.74)	10503.98 (78.13)	4143.56 (63.20)	219.18 (72.32)	14866.72 (73.22)
2009-10	12643.44 (15443.70)	4991.20 (7457.08)	255.66 (344.11)	17890.30 (23244.89)	11207.68 (72.57)	4273.97 (57.31)	247.46 (71.91)	15729.11 (67.67)
2010-11	14252.81 (20454.29)	5489.47 (8706.13)	280.99 (377.63)	20023.27 (29538.05)	14448.76 (70.64)	4676.9 (53.72)	283.98 (75.20)	19409.64 (65.71)
2011-12	10760.05 (15754.61)	6111.83 (10120.84)	313.70 (413.65)	17185.58 (26289.10)	13617.66 (86.44)	7107.27 (70.22)	312.87 (75.64)	21037.80 (80.02)
Total	59971.35 (76445.10)	25257.07 (38597.27)	1294.14 (1717.73)	86522.56 (116760.10)	59092.39 (77.30)	24007.89 (62.20)	1275.14 (74.23)	84375.42 (72.26)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Financial Statement of Plan Fund During Eleventh Five Year Plan -Vengapally Grama Panchayat

During XI Five Year Plan Vengapally grama panchayat earmarked development fund of ₹ 556.63 lakh as plan outlay. Out of this an amount of ₹ 421.13 lakh was expended, registering 75.66 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, 75.29 per cent of the development fund earmarked was expended and then fell to 70.89 per cent in 2008-09, and rose to 78.28 and 81.09 per cent respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11, and then fell to 71.49 per cent in 2011-12. There was a decline in the expenditure from 75.29 per cent to 71.49 per cent between starting and finishing period of the XI Five Year Plan.

Out of the total development fund of ₹ 556.63 lakh, ₹ 203.05 lakh was provided to TSP and recorded an expenditure of 70.54 per cent. In 2007-08, the expenditure was 73.52 per cent. It fell down to 51.07 per cent in 2008-09 and then rose to 76.71 and 81.50 per cent respectively in 2009-10 and 2010-11, and then declined to 67.17 per cent in 2011-12. In terms of decline in percentage of expenditure between the beginning and ending of the plan period was 8.64 per cent. In General Sector, the percentage of expenditure was increased from 77.17 per cent in 2007-08 to 86.28 per cent in 2011-12, registering a growth rate of 11.81 per cent. In case of SCP the percentage of expenditure declined by 85.04 per cent. Details are given in Table 1.5.

Table 1.5
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan -Vengapally Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	49.30 (53.08)	2.52 (3.30)	24.21 (28.59)	76.03 (84.97)	40.96 (77.17)	1.99 (60.30)	21.02 (73.52)	63.97 (75.29)
2008-09	54.25 (66.36)	2.76 (4.07)	26.63 (34.21)	83.64 (104.64)	54.44 (82.04)	2.27 (55.77)	17.47 (51.07)	74.18 (70.89)
2009-10	59.69 (71.61)	3.04 (4.84)	29.29 (46.03)	92.02 (122.48)	59.62 (83.26)	0.95 (19.63)	35.31 (76.71)	95.88 (78.28)
2010-11	65.68 (77.68)	3.34 (7.23)	32.20 (42.92)	101.22 (127.83)	67.40 (86.77)	1.28 (17.70)	34.98 (81.50)	103.66 (81.09)
2011-12	45.48 (55.76)	3.69 (9.65)	43.36 (51.30)	92.53 (116.71)	48.11 (86.28)	0.87 (9.02)	34.46 (67.17)	83.44 (71.49)
Total	274.40 (324.49)	15.35 (29.09)	155.69 (203.05)	445.44 (556.63)	270.53 (83.37)	7.36 (25.30)	143.24 (70.54)	421.13 (75.66)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Out of the total development fund of ₹ 203.05 lakh under TSP, Vengapally grama panchayat earmarked ₹ 7.16 lakh (3.53%) in productive sector, ₹ 148.12 lakh (72.95%) in service sector, and ₹ 21.46 lakh (10.57%) in infrastructure. Schemes excluded from sector ceilings and service sector together accounts for 85.91 per cent of the total development fund of XI Five Year Plan.

The sectoral allocations of funds under TSP are in the following manner.

1. No fund should be earmarked by local governments for roads under TSP. However foot-steps and foot-bridges may be taken up wherever they are of use only to tribal hamlets.
2. Water supply schemes need not be taken up in village panchayats where Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency is implementing the Jalanidhi Programme.
3. Money spends for infrastructure should not exceed 25 per cent of the allocation.
4. At least 50 per cent should be earmarked for providing the package of care services to the poorest of the poor identified by the oorukootams on transparent criteria on the lines of the Ashraya Programme under Kudumbashree for development of destitute.
5. In Attappady only schemes not taken up by AHADS (Attappady Hill Area Development Society) should be included. There should be suitable integration right from oorukootom levels.

Out of ₹ 203.05 lakh, the grama panchayat expended ₹ 143.24 lakh, which accounted 70.54 per cent of expenditure of the plan fund. The launching of EMS (*Elamkulam Manakkal Sankaran Nambudirippadu*) Housing Scheme and its complex procedure for selection of beneficiaries and difficulties of getting loan from banks had resulted in the poor performance not only in the implementation of TSP schemes, but also the grama panchayat's total plan implementation during the XI Five Year Plan period. As per the guidelines of TSP, 50 per

cent of the plan fund should be utilised for the package for care services. But the grama panchayat failed to formulate and implement a comprehensive package of care services as envisaged in the guidelines. But they implemented separate projects for housing, drinking water and treatment of aged tribal people. Schemes excluded from sector ceilings registered highest percentage of expenditure of 96.09 followed by productive sector with 71.65 and infrastructure sector with 69.80 per cent during the XI Five Year Plan period. Details are given in Table 1.6.

Table 1.6
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Vengapally Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	7.16	3.53	5.13	71.65
2	Service sector	148.12	72.95	97.85	66.06
3	Infrastructure sector	21.46	10.57	14.98	69.80
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	26.31	12.96	25.28	96.09
	Total	203.05	100	143.24	70.54

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the XIth Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Vengapally grama panchayats are furnished in Table No. 1.7.

Table 1.7
Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan – Vengapally Grama Panchayat

Sl No	Project Name	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	Land purchase	2009-10	390000	390000	100
2	Drinking water	2011-12	25000	25000	100

Source: Vengapally grama panchayat

Financial Statement of Plan Fund During Eleventh Five Year Plan - Sulthanbathery Grama Panchayat

During XI Five Year Plan Sulthanbathery grama panchayat had earmarked ₹ 1,486.44 lakh as development fund under decentralised planning. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 1,073.52 lakh was expended, accounting 72.22 per cent of expenditure. In the first year of XI Plan, 2007-08, the grama panchayat expended 79.52 per cent of development fund and then fell down to 71.93 per cent in the second year (2008-09) and rose to 83.44 per cent in the third year (2009-10) and again fell down to 65.40 and 65.20 per cent in fourth (2010-11) and final year (2011-12) respectively. The fall in percentage of expenditure of development fund between the beginning and ending year of XI Five Year Plan was 18 per cent.

Out of the total development fund of ₹ 1,486.44 lakh, ₹ 1000.53 lakh was earmarked in General Sector, ₹ 124.74 lakh for SCP and ₹ 361.17 lakh for TSP. The grama panchayat expended ₹ 268.37 lakh under TSP during the XI plan period, accounting 74.31 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, 83.76 per cent of development fund earmarked to TSP was expended and then rose to 89.57 per cent in 2008-09 and declined sharply to 87.22, 63.60, 58.55 per cent respectively in 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The decline in percentage of expenditure of TSP in the last year compared to the first year of the XI Plan was 30.09. In the case of SCP and General the figures stood at 46.00 and 8.01 per cent respectively. Details are given in Table 1.8.

Table 1.8
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan – Sulthanbathery Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	131.88 (129.15)	14.75 (19.79)	44.51 (69.72)	191.14 (218.66)	98.49 (76.26)	16.98 (85.80)	58.40 (83.76)	173.87 (79.52)
2008-09	145.12 (175.77)	16.23 (19.04)	48.97 (60.29)	210.32 (255.10)	118.8 (67.59)	10.69 (56.14)	54.00 (89.57)	183.49 (71.93)
2009-10	159.68 (216.65)	17.85 (26.20)	53.87 (60.16)	231.40 (303.01)	180.84 (83.47)	19.53 (74.54)	52.47 (87.22)	252.84 (83.44)
2010-11	175.7 (211.52)	19.63 (26.30)	59.22 (66.90)	254.55 (304.72)	141.87 (67.07)	14.86 (56.50)	42.55 (63.60)	199.28 (65.40)
2011-12	197.79 (267.44)	21.97 (33.41)	79.75 (104.10)	299.51 (404.95)	187.61 (70.15)	15.48 (46.33)	60.95 (58.55)	264.04 (65.20)
Total	810.17 (1000.53)	90.43 (124.74)	286.32 (361.17)	1186.92 (1486.44)	727.61 (72.72)	77.54 (62.16)	268.37 (74.31)	1073.52 (72.22)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

The sector-wise allocation of TSP fund during XI Plan is given in Table 1.9. The grama panchayat allotted ₹ 241.98 lakh to service sector, ₹ 37.88 lakh to infrastructure sector and ₹ 81.31 lakh to schemes excluded from sector ceilings. A major portion (67 %) of the fund was earmarked to service sector. Important schemes included in the service sector were housing, drinking water and projects included in package of care services. The grama panchayat did not earmark any development fund to productive sector during the entire period of the XI Five Year Plan.

In TSP guidelines there is no separate rule regarding fund distribution among various sectors. At least 50 per cent of the fund should be earmarked for providing the package of care services to the poorest of the poor identified by the oorukootoms. Under this scheme STs are eligible for food, healthcare, assistance to physically and mentally challenged, house sites, housing, drinking water, education and social derivation. The grama panchayats had provided 67 per cent of the total TSP fund to service sector for including package of care services, that is why the grama panchayats had not undertaken any scheme under productive sector during the XI Five Year Plan.

The grama panchayat included EMS Housing Scheme for STs as part of schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings, which includes amount of bank loan.

The grama panchayat had expended 74.31 per cent of the plan outlay of development fund under TSP during the XI Five Year Plan. Out of the allocation of fund in service sector, 71.64 per cent was expended.

Table 1.9
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan
Sultanbathery Grama Panchayat

(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Service sector	241.98	67.00	173.35	71.64
3	Infrastructure sector	37.88	10.49	27.74	73.23
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	81.31	22.51	67.28	82.75
	Total	361.17	100	268.37	74.31

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the XI Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Sultanbathery grama panchayats are furnished in Table No. 1.10.

Table 1.10

Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Sulthan Bathery Grama Panchayat

Sl No	Project Name	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	ST housing scheme	2008-09	4477414	4195000	93.69
2	Uniform to ST students	2008-09	149200	149200	100
3	Study materials to ST students	2009-10	240000	240000	100
4	Breakfast to ST students	2010-11	450000	448125	99.58
5	Study materials to ST students	2011-12	500429	499110	99.74

Source: Sulthan Bathery grama panchayat

Financial Statement of Plan Fund during Eleventh Five Year Plan - Edavaka Grama Panchayat

During XI Plan, Edavaka grama panchayat had earmarked ₹ 1020.79 lakh of development fund and expended ₹ 930.73 lakh by counting 91.18 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, the percentage of expenditure of development fund was 90.08 and slightly rose to 90.36 per cent in 2008-09 and then slightly declined to 90.14 in 2009-10 and then rose to 92.43 per cent in 2010-11 and again decreased to 92.29 per cent in 2011-12. The growth of expenditure of development fund in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 2.45 per cent.

Out of the total development fund earmarked, ₹ 319.46 lakh was in TSP. Out of this, ₹ 285.70 lakh was expended, accounting 89.43 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, first year of XI Plan, 88.64 per cent of the development fund under TSP was expended and then the expenditure declined marginally to 88.30 per cent in 2008-09 and again to 80.54 in 2009-10 and then rose to 92.81 and 94.10 per cent respectively in 2010-11 and 2011-12. The growth rate of expenditure of development fund earmarked to TSP in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 6.16 per cent. In the case of General Sector the same figure stood at 4.17 per cent while in the case of SCP a negative growth rate of 53.99 per cent. Details are given in Table 1.11.

Table 1.11
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Edavaka Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	110.60 (113.83)	4.45 (4.48)	44.66 (48.14)	159.71 (166.45)	102.99 (90.48)	4.28 (95.54)	42.67 (88.64)	149.94 (90.08)
2008-09	110.03 (120.45)	4.90 (5.52)	49.13 (54.60)	164.06 (180.57)	109.46 (90.88)	5.50 (99.64)	48.21 (88.30)	163.17 (90.36)
2009-10	133.91 (144.90)	5.39 (5.40)	54.04 (60.43)	193.34 (210.73)	135.89 (93.78)	5.39 (99.81)	48.67 (80.54)	189.95 (90.14)
2010-11	147.34 (156.34)	5.93 (5.95)	59.41 (71.17)	212.68 (233.46)	145.83 (93.28)	3.90 (65.55)	66.05 (92.81)	215.78 (92.43)
2011-12	125.25 (135.77)	6.64 (8.69)	80.01 (85.12)	211.90 (229.58)	127.97 (94.25)	3.82 (43.96)	80.10 (94.10)	211.89 (92.29)
Total	627.13 (671.29)	27.31 (30.04)	287.25 (319.46)	941.69 (1020.79)	622.14 (92.68)	22.89 (76.20)	285.70 (89.43)	930.73 (91.18)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Out of the total development fund of ₹ 319.46 lakh under TSP, the grama panchayat envisaged ₹ 4.58 lakh (1.43 %) to productive sector, ₹ 203.25 lakh (63.62%) to service sector ₹ 2.55 lakh (0.80 %) to infrastructure and ₹ 109.08 lakh (34.14 %) to schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. Service sector and schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings together accounts for 97.76 per cent of total development fund under TSP provision. Major schemes included were housing, water supply, electrification, drinking water, sanitation, educational assistance and health care. The grama pachayat had not given due importance to any income and employment generation schemes for the benefit of tribal population. The sector-wise outlay and expenditure are given in Table 1.12.

Table 1.12
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Edavaka Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	4.58	1.43	4.05	88.43
2	Service sector	203.25	63.62	171.07	84.17
3	Infrastructure sector	2.55	0.80	1.52	59.61
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	109.08	34.14	109.06	99.98
	Total	319.46	100	285.70	89.43

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the XI Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Edavaka grama panchayats are furnished in Table. 1.13.

Table 1.13
Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Edavaka Grama Panchayat

(In ₹)

Sl No	Project / Scheme	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	Cow farming for ST women	2007/08	100000	100000	100
2	IAY housing	2007/08	171000	171000	100
3	ST housing	2007/08	2537000	2537000	100
4	Uniform, umbrella and bag to ST students	2007/08	400000	400000	100
5	ST house repairing	2007/08	505500	482522	95.45
6	Kurumappady drinking water project	2007/08	40000	31500	78.75
7	Electricity charge payment to ST drinking water scheme	2007/08	35000	34622	98.92
8	Encouraging rice cultivation of male self help groups	2007/08	50000	46467	92.93
9	House renovation	2007/08	56200	56200	100
10	Power tiller to ST self help groups	2007/08	100000	100000	100
11	Kapumkunnu anganwadi building construction	2008/09	216000	215956	99.98
12	Kurumappady drinking water project	2008/09	50000	45000	90.00
13	ST health care scheme	2008/09	100000	100000	100
14	Furniture to cultural institutions	2008/09	75000	75000	100
15	House construction	2008/09	2663000	2663000	100
16	House construction to old age people and PH	2008/09	400000	400000	100
17	Vengilode cultural institutions	2008/09	225000	225000	100
18	Electrification of kalladikunnu colony	2008/09	150000	149899	99.93
19	Breakfast	2009/10	309375	309375	100
20	Health care camp to ST	2009/10	100000	100000	100
21	House wiring	2009/10	100000	100000	100
22	EMS housing TSP	2009/10	2288712	2250000	98.31
23	Edachery colony well (bore well)	2009/10	41200	40000	97.09
24	Aynikkal colony well	2009/10	50000	50000	100
25	Kundolony colony well	2009/10	47750	47750	100
26	Cholambra colony well	2009/10	50000	50000	100
27	Pathinkunne well (bore well)	2009/10	43850	40000	91.22
28	Kavatta colony drinking water scheme (installation of electric motor)	2009/10	33000	30000	90.91
29	Distribution of blanket	2009/10	450000	450000	100
30	Kathir kudumbashree book binding, bag machine	2009/10	150000	146000	97.33
31	Panamkutimoola drinking water scheme	2009/10	255237	253115	99.17
32	Kathir jothi rice cultivation	2010/11	26160	26160	100
33	House wiring	2010/11	100000	100000	100
34	Study home scheme	2010/11	200000	198885	99.44
35	Distribution of breakfast	2010/11	542750	542750	100
36	EMS housing scheme TSP	2010/11	38712	38712	100
37	Athery colony well	2010/11	109500	109500	100
38	Kulipoil colony drinking water scheme	2010/11	98000	88747	90.56
39	Panamkuttimoola drinking water scheme	2010/11	75000	74804	99.74

Source: Edavaka grama panchayat

Financial Statement of Plan Fund During Eleventh Five Year Plan - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat

During XI Plan, Chaliyar grama panchayat earmarked ₹ 696.20 lakh of development fund and expended ₹ 579.35 lakh, accounting 83.22 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, the percentage of expenditure was 91.57, and fell to 89.41, 84.05, 73.67 per cent respectively in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 and then rose to 82.11 per cent in 2011-12. The decline in percentage of expenditure of development fund in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 10.33 per cent.

Out of the total development fund earmarked during XI plan, the grama panchayat allocated ₹ 117.43 lakh to TSP. Out of this, ₹ 101.11 lakh was expended by recording 86.10 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, 83.38 per cent of TSP fund was expended. It rose to 89.83 per cent in 2008-09 and again to 98.21 in 2009-10 and then fell down to 66.74 per cent in 2010-11 and again rose to 89.66 per cent in 2011-12. The increase in the percentage of expenditure of development fund of TSP in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 7.53. The figures for General and SCP stood at 13.51 and 14.81 respectively. Details are given in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	69.80 (71.42)	10.98 (11.93)	16.31 (16.31)	97.09 (99.66)	67.56 (94.60)	10.10 (84.66)	13.6 (83.38)	91.26 (91.57)
2008-09	76.81 (80.67)	12.08 (13.91)	17.94 (20.65)	106.83 (115.23)	73.53 (91.15)	10.95 (78.72)	18.55 (89.83)	103.03 (89.41)
2009-10	84.52 (91.65)	13.29 (16.25)	19.73 (21.84)	117.54 (129.74)	73.90 (80.63)	13.70 (84.31)	21.45 (98.21)	109.05 (84.05)
2010-11	93.00 (110.76)	14.62 (17.17)	21.69 (22.07)	129.31 (150.00)	86.07 (77.71)	9.71 (56.55)	14.73 (66.74)	110.51 (73.67)
2011-12	116.72 (141.41)	16.14 (23.60)	29.22 (36.56)	162.08 (201.57)	115.7 (81.82)	17.02 (72.12)	32.78 (89.66)	165.50 (82.11)
Total	440.85 (495.91)	67.11 (82.86)	104.89 (117.43)	612.85 (696.20)	416.76 (84.04)	61.48 (74.20)	101.11 (86.10)	579.35 (83.22)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

The distribution of TSP development fund among different sectors was distributed as ₹ 7.92 lakh (6.74 %) to productive sector, ₹ 90.15 lakh (76.77%) to service sector, ₹ 6.10 lakh (5.19 %) to infrastructure and ₹ 13.26 lakh (11.29 %) to schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. The percentage of expenditure in productive sector was 50 only, while it was 89.32 per cent in service sector, 78.52 per cent in infrastructure and 89.29 per cent in schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings.

Major schemes included in the plan were land to landless, housing, electrification, drinking water, sanitation, educational assistance to ST students and health care. As per guidelines of TSP, 50 per cent of the plan fund should be earmarked for package of care services of tribal people, but the grama panchayat did not taken up a comprehensive package of care services as envisaged. Details are given in Table 1.15.

Table 1.15
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	7.92	6.74	3.96	50.00
2	Service sector	90.15	76.77	80.52	89.32
3	Infrastructure sector	6.10	5.19	4.79	78.52
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	13.26	11.29	11.84	89.29
	Total	117.43	100	101.11	86.10

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the XI Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Chaliyar grama panchayats are furnished in Table. 1.16

Table 1.16
Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat
(In ₹)

Sl No	Project name	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	House construction	2007/08	770000	770000	100
2	House construction for differently abled	2007/08	70000	70000	100
3	House renovation	2007/08	80000	80000	100
4	House wiring	2007/08	20000	20000	100
5	Ayurvedic medicine for old aged persons	2007/08	71000	71000	100
6	House construction	2008/09	770000	770000	100
7	House construction for women	2008/09	375000	281250	75.00
8	House renovation of old aged	2008/09	140000	140000	97.50
9	Learning aid for ST students	2008/09	166800	162633	97.50
10	Ayurvedic medicine for old aged persons	2008/09	55000	55000	100
11	Cattle distribution	2009/10	116000	113724	98.04
12	Learning aid for ST students	2009/10	195267	194862	99.79
13	IAY block share	2009/10	145750	145750	100
14	Cattle distribution (TSP)	2011/12	396000	396000	100
15	IAY block share	2011/12	1166625	1166625	100
16	Medicine for ayurvedic hospital	2011/12	100000	97000	97.00

Source: Chaliyar grama panchayat

Financial Statement of Plan Fund During Eleventh Five Year Plan - Chungathara Grama Panchayat

Chungathara grama panchayat had envisaged an amount of ₹ 996.06 lakh during XI Plan period. Out of this, ₹ 801.30 lakh (80.45 %) was expended. In 2007-08, the grama panchayat expended 85.72 per cent of total development fund earmarked and then steeply fell to 80.53 per cent in 2008-09, and then rose to 81.73 per cent in 2009-10, again declined to 65.48 per cent in 2010-11, and then rose to 86.49 per cent in 2011-12. The growth in the percentage of expenditure of development fund in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 0.90 per cent.

Table 1.17
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Chungathara Grama Panchayat
(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	90.44 (98.59)	19.56 (22.22)	13.21 (15.24)	123.21 (136.05)	83.08 (84.27)	19.70 (88.66)	13.84 (90.81)	116.62 (85.72)
2008-09	99.52 (115.02)	21.52 (24.04)	14.53 (15.93)	135.57 (154.99)	96.24 (83.67)	16.12 (67.05)	12.45 (78.15)	124.81 (80.53)
2009-10	109.51 (128.29)	23.67 (31.59)	15.98 (19.46)	149.16 (179.34)	106.94 (83.36)	22.57 (71.45)	17.07 (87.72)	146.58 (81.73)
2010-11	120.49 (141.37)	26.04 (35.55)	17.57 (19.96)	164.10 (196.88)	103.28 (73.06)	12.02 (33.81)	13.61 (68.19)	128.91 (65.48)
2011-12	207.94 (246.14)	29.12 (52.65)	23.66 (30.01)	260.72 (328.80)	219.41 (89.14)	40.42 (76.77)	24.55 (81.81)	284.38 (86.49)
Total	627.90 (729.41)	119.91 (166.05)	84.95 (100.60)	832.76 (996.06)	608.95 (83.49)	110.83 (66.74)	81.52 (81.03)	801.30 (80.45)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Out of the development fund earmarked in the plan during XI Plan, the grama panchayat ensured ₹ 100.60 lakh to TSP and expended ₹ 81.52 lakh, which accounted 81.03 per cent of expenditure. In 2007-08, the grama panchayat expended 90.81 per cent and fell down to 78.15 per cent in 2008-09 and then rose to 87.72 per cent in 2009-10 and again declined to 68.19 per cent in 2010-11, and then rose to 81.81 per cent in 2011-12. There was 9.91 per cent decline in percentage of expenditure of development fund earmarked to TSP in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan. In case of SCP the same figure stood at 13.41, while in General Sector, the percentage of expenditure was increased by 5.78 per cent. Details are given in Table 1.17.

The grama panchayat allocated ₹ 0.79 lakh (0.79 %) to productive sector, ₹ 48.79 lakh (48.50 %), to service sector, ₹ 4.14 lakh (4.12 %) to infrastructure and ₹ 46.88 lakh (46.60 %) to schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings from the provision of TSP fund during the entire period of XI Plan. The grama panchayat expended 96.20 per cent in productive sector, 79.63 per cent in service sector, 85.27 per cent in infrastructure, and 81.87 per cent in schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. Details are given in Table 1.18.

Table 1.18
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan
Chungathara Grama Panchayat

(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	0.79	0.79	0.76	96.20
2	Service sector	48.79	48.50	38.85	79.63
3	Infrastructure sector	4.14	4.12	3.53	85.27
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	46.88	46.60	38.38	81.87
	Total	100.60	100	81.52	81.03

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the 11th Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Chungathara grama panchayats are furnished in Table No. 1.19.

Table 1.19
Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Chungathara Grama Panchayat

(In ₹)

Sl No	Project name	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	Electric line expansion	2007/08	35033	35033	100
2	Land purchase of ST families	2007/08	60000	60000	100
3	Colony well maintenance	2008/09	50000	50000	100
4	Badal school furniture	2011/12	150000	149972	99.98

Source: Chungathara grama panchayat

Financial Statement of Plan Fund During Eleventh Five Year Plan - Pothukal Grama Panchayat

Total development fund available during XI Plan for Pothukal grama panchayat was ₹ 740.98 lakh. Out of this, ₹ 652.96 lakh (88.12 %) was expended. In 2007-08, 92.29 per cent of development fund was expended. In 2008-09, it fell down to 83.25 per cent and then rose to 91.45 per cent in 2009-10 and declined to 88.83 per cent in 2010-11 and again to 85.97 per cent in 2011-12. The decline in percentage of expenditure of development fund in the last year as compared to the first year of XI Plan was 6.85 per cent.

Out of the total development fund earmarked in XI Plan, the grama panchayat allocated ₹ 116.34 lakh to TSP and expended ₹ 93.77 lakh (80.60 %). In 2007-08, 79.47 per cent of development fund under TSP was expended. In 2008-09, it slightly fell down to 79.05 per cent and then rose to 85.93 per cent in 2009-10 and then fell down to 75.44 per cent in 2010-11, and rose to 82.25 per cent in 2011-12. The growth in percentage of expenditure under TSP in the final year as compared to the first year of the XI Plan was 3.50 per cent. But in SCP and General, the percentage of expenditure was declined by 28.95 and 6.88 per cent respectively in the final year as compared to the first year. Details are given in Table 1.20.

Table 1.20
Distribution of Plan Fund and Expenditure during XI Five Year Plan - Pothukal Grama Panchayat

(₹ In lakh)

Year	Budget Allocation				Expenditure			
	General	SCP	TSP	Total	General	SCP	TSP	Total
2007-08	77.69 (83.98)	8.21 (11.07)	14.77 (19.24)	100.67 (114.29)	79.96 (95.21)	10.23 (92.41)	15.29 (79.47)	105.48 (92.29)
2008-09	85.49 (89.51)	9.03 (9.87)	16.25 (20.19)	110.77 (119.57)	77.73 (86.84)	5.85 (59.27)	15.96 (79.05)	99.54 (83.25)
2009-10	94.07 (105.85)	9.93 (13.95)	17.87 (22.10)	121.87 (141.90)	99.76 (94.25)	11.02 (79.00)	18.99 (85.93)	129.77 (91.45)
2010-11	103.51 (109.61)	10.92 (13.84)	19.65 (22.76)	134.08 (146.21)	103.44 (94.37)	9.27 (66.98)	17.17 (75.44)	129.88 (88.83)
2011-12	164.16 (170.33)	12.06 (16.63)	26.46 (32.05)	202.68 (219.01)	151.01 (88.66)	10.92 (65.66)	26.36 (82.25)	188.29 (85.97)
Total	524.92 (559.28)	50.15 (65.36)	95.00 (116.34)	670.07 (740.98)	511.90 (91.53)	47.29 (72.35)	93.77 (80.60)	652.96 (88.12)

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

1. Figures in brackets under budget allocation columns show development fund earmarked in projects which includes budget allocation and carryover amount
2. Figures in brackets under expenditure column is the percentage of expenditure to total development fund earmarked

Out of the total development fund earmarked to TSP in the XI Plan, the grama panchayat allocated ₹ 2 lakh (1.72 %) to productive sector, ₹ 107.59 lakh (92.48 %) to service sector, ₹ 6.75 lakh (5.80 %) to infrastructure. The grama panchayat had not utilised any development fund earmarked to productive sector. In service sector 83.12 per cent of the fund was expended. For infrastructure it stood at 64.30 per cent.

Major projects under TSP of the grama panchayat includes housing, renewal of houses, irrigation to ST colonies, electrification of ST houses, nutritional programme to children and aged, medical camp etc. During the Eleventh Five Year Plan period the grama panchayat had not included any scheme under the head, schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings. Details are given in Table 1.21.

Table 1.21
Sector- wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP during XI Five Year Plan- Pothukal Grama Panchayat

(₹ In lakh)

Sl No	Sector	2007-12			
		Outlay	%	Expenditure	%
1	Productive sector	2.00	1.72	0.00	0.00
2	Service sector	107.59	92.48	89.43	83.12
3	Infrastructure sector	6.75	5.80	4.34	64.30
4	Schemes excluded from sectoral ceilings	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	116.34	100	93.77	80.60

Source: www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in

The most benefited schemes along with outlay and expenditure under TSP during the XI Five Year Plan for the tribals in the Pothukal grama panchayats are furnished in Table. 1.22.

Table 1.22
Most Benefited Schemes under TSP during XI Five Year Plan - Pothukkal Grama Panchayat

(In ₹)

Sl No	Project name	Year	Allotted fund	Expenditure	%
1	Nutritious food to children and old age people	2007/08	120000	120000	100
2	Nutritious food to children and old age people	2008/09	205254	205254	100
3	House renovation	2009/10	400000	390000	97.50
4	Ashraya	2009/10	159442	159000	99.72
5	Medical camp	2009/10	35796	35796	100
6	Medical camp	2010/11	50050	50000	99.90
7	House construction	2011-12	1990375	1935375	97.24
8	House renovation	2011-12	300000	270000	90.00

Source: Pothukkal grama panchayat

Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Secondary data were used only for reviewing financial progress viz., outlay and expenditure of all five annual plans of XI Five Year Plan in the state as a whole, study districts and grama panchayats. All other findings of the study are based on primary data. The procedure followed in the selection of samples was multi stage-stratified cum simple random sampling method.

Malappuram and Wayanad are respectively the lowest and highest ST populated districts, which were purposively selected for the study since by pooling the data from these districts to ensure the average characteristics of the targeted ST population. The list of ST households in each grama panchayats in these districts were collected and based on the number of ST households, the ST populated grama panchayats in the study districts were classified in to low, medium and high ST concentrated grama panchayats. Then from each strata one grama panchayat each were randomly picked up. In this way selected six sample grama panchayats for the study. From the selected grama panchayats, 10 per cent sample household again were picked up to get the desired sample size irrespective of the size of population. Thus the sample size is arrived at 448. The details of the sample selection are schematically furnished in Table 1.23.

Table 1.23
Distribution of Grama Panchayats and Samples

Sl No	District Panchayat	Block Panchayat	Grama Panchayat	ST Concentration	Number of ST Households	Sample size (10%)	
1	Malappuram	Nilambur	Chungathara	Low	401	40	
			Pothukal	Medium	472	47	
			Chaliyar	High	567	57	
2	Wayanad	Kalpetta	Vengapally	Low	841	84	
			Mananthavady	Edavaka	Medium	1001	100
			Sulthanbathery	Sulthanbathery	High	1205	120
Total					4487	448	

The required primary data for the study were then collected with the help of ST promoter investigators using the structured schedule specially developed for this purpose. Before finalising the schedule, a pilot survey was also done to modify the schedule by incorporating necessary changes. After primary investigation by the

investigator a random checking was also done to assess the reliability and accuracy of the quantitative information collected. Coding, classification, tabulation and measurement of data have been done using MS Excel and SPSS software.

Scope of the study

The Government of Kerala provides 12 per cent increase in the provision of the TSP budget to the LSGIs every year. The objective of which is to empower the socially and economically deprived STs. This study found out the critical gaps in certain areas of local level planning and the implementation of schemes by the LSGIs and thus helps future planning, formulation and implementation of schemes/projects. The findings and recommendations of the study will help to develop a focused development planning by preserving the culture and traditions of the STs and the implementation of which will further helps to reduce poverty and unemployment through the provision of sustainable development schemes and the creation of productive assets. The study findings will help to provide and ensure the basic minimum services like education, health care, drinking water, nutrition, housing, electricity, road connectivity, sanitation etc. The study report will also help the research scholars and academicians in the similar field.

Limitations of the Study

The present study is a micro level study based on the data collected from 448 sample beneficiaries in 6 grama panchayats in two districts.

Chapter Organisation

The study is presented in four chapters. Chapter first presents the tribal development strategy and programmes, and objectives and methodology of the study. Chapter second gives available review of literature closely concentrated to the the study. The chapter three gives a profile of the study area. Last chapter deals with the findings and suggestions of the study.

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

This chapter reviews the major findings of various studies on TSP under decentralized planning as well as some studies of tribal population. The reviewed findings of the available studies, which presented in the chapter, may help to compare the findings of the present study for its relevance and consistency.

The '**Report of the Research Group on Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan**' published by the State Planning Board in 2008 states that the basic objective of the TSP is to economically empower the socially deprived section of the population by applying focussed development planning tools and remove poverty and unemployment through the provision of sustainable self-employment schemes and creation of productive assets in their favour. It is also recommended that a dedicated unit should be created within the state administration with nodal responsibility to deal with TSP and the funds available for TSP should be placed at the disposal of this nodal unit. While preparing the sub-plans within the general plan of the state, the first priority should be for basic minimum services, namely, education, health care, clean drinking water, nutrition, housing, electricity, road connectivity, etc of the targeted population.¹

A report on the '**Development dynamics Involved in Tribal Sub Plan**' published by Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Cochin University of Science and Technology perceived that the TSP has not yet fulfilled the desired objectives since the tribes are still lagging behind in most of the socio-economic indicators. Only development in education and health can act as a preamble to development among the tribes. Dropouts from education appear to be the foremost reason for poverty and social exclusion of the tribes.²

In another study on the '**Vicious Nexus of Land Alienation and Housing Segregation of Tribes in Kerala**' published by the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy observed that land alienation and housing segregation are two challenges faced by the STs in Kerala and the action and activities undertaken by the government in the form of development and welfare oriented schemes have had only limited impact in changing the quality of life of the tribes and improving their socio-economic set up.³

One of the main findings of the '**State Human Development Report 2005**' of the Kerala State Planning Board is that there is no significant difference in the HDI among various districts in Kerala. But there is a vast difference in the HDI among different social groups in the state. The Report also indicates the deprivation Index on the basis of Housing, Sanitation, Drinking Water and Electrification which varies widely among different social groups including Scheduled Tribes. The main reason attributable to this phenomenon is the low quality of service delivery, ignoring the preference of different communities under the Scheduled Tribes.⁴

A '**Socio Economic Survey of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala**' (2008-09) by Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) has identified 4,762 settlements of Scheduled Tribes. Altogether, 1,07,965 families have been enumerated with a population of 4,26,208 spread over in 553 local bodies in the state. The survey covered 523 grama panchayats, 26 municipalities and 4 corporations. The survey provided required data for micro level planning of tribal sub plan by local governments and also for the macro level planning at various levels.⁵

'**District Human Development Report – Wayanad**' (2009) published by the Kerala State Planning Board explores human development experiences of diverse social groups in Wayanad districts of Kerala against the back drop of the overall economic development of the region. It is found that market penetration in all spheres of

life has adversely affected the living standards of indigenous communities who are not familiar with the changes of supply and demand. The analysis of the report reveals that about half of the total families in wayanad district live below the threshold of poverty. The landlessness of tribal communities, coupled with poor education, a lack of skills to undertake activities in new growth sectors and several other in capabilities, have made them miserably poor. In education sector, the dropout rate is relatively high at all the three stages of school education and the proportion of ST students among them continues to be high. In the case of decentralised planning democratic and participatory discussions, and transparent decision making were relatively rare in grama sabha as well as in oorukootom meetings, and also in panchayat development seminars.⁶

In a study on **‘Understanding Multiple disadvantages for Inclusive Educational development of Scheduled Tribes Children’** by B K Panda, an attempt had been made to understand the challenges of the ST children faced for more than six decades in India. The study says in order to achieve inclusiveness among the tribal communities in various development pursuits of the country, a holistic approach of understanding the multiple disadvantages faced by these tribal communities is necessary. As well as all the development activities such as education, adult education, health, food and employment should be interlinked and have a combined influence on the tribal communities as a whole.⁷

The report on the Socio Economic Status of STs (2013) by the Scheduled Tribes Development Department reveals that the population pyramid of STs population in Kerala is that of a pyramid which resembles the one that a developed economy is having that is, very high birth rate and low life expectancy. One of the Characteristics of the pyramid is that the sex ratio is symmetrical to some extent. The pyramid indicates that potential of working age population to be tapped through meaningful intervention by the government to reduce the dependency syndrome.⁸

The article **‘Concept of Tribe in the Draft National Tribal Policy’ (2008)** argues that the tribal issues should come more to the centre of our discussion in contemporary India than remaining at the margins, as is the case today. The goal of the tribal policy document are; to improve up on the quality of life of tribal people; to see that the benefits of development reach them and all tribes develop equally, so that there is no hierarchy among them; in spite of these massive changes taking place among them, the tribal culture should remain, so balance is obtained between development and culture; and finally, the part (the tribe) should be integrated to the whole (mainstream, the total society).⁹

The article **‘Caste and landlessness in Kerala: Signals from Chengara’** (2008) reported that the persistence of colonial patterns of ownership of plantations in Kerala remains one of the enduring weakness of the land reforms programme of the 1970s in the state. The case of Chengara’s landless Dalits underlines the necessity to address the issue of land reforms once again. There is a need for a land policy that engages with the serious deficiencies of the earlier land reforms. It is possible to make land available to the landless tribal people and Dalits without distributing the small and middle holders.¹⁰

An article **‘Displacement and Rehabilitation of Tribals’** (2005) reported that in the case of India’s development model, displacement caused by large projects has actually resulted in a transfer of resources from the weaker sections of the society to more privileged ones. Tribal regions are more particularly affected in this process of development. Mega dams, in particular, create victims of development, mainly tribals who never share the gains of development. A significant number of displaced tribals have historically been dependent on natural and common resources for their subsistence. Displacement caused by large development projects has

actually resulted in a transfer of resources from the weaker sections of the society to more privileged ones. Thus the development projects have done little to alleviate existing social inequalities. On the contrary, they have further aggravated the social structure in favour of the already socially, economically and politically powerful, thus throwing to the winds the socialist pretensions in the Constitution.¹¹

The article '**Scheduled Tribes (Recognition of Forest Rights) Bill – A view from Anthropology and call for Dialogue**' 2006 states that local communities have been geographically, ecologically and culturally linked to forest habitats and depend on forest for primary or supplementary nutrition, ethno medical practices, energy and various other life supporting needs. The forest and tribal policy in India is not adequately sensitive to value system of local communities and this creates considerable contestations in the world wide body of academic disclosure.¹²

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Chapter 3

Profile of the Study Area

Chaliyar, Chungathara and Pothukkal grama panchayats from Malappuram district and Vengappally, Edavaka and Sulthanbathery grama panchayats from Wayanad districts were selected for the study. The list of selected districts and grama panchayats are furnished in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1
Selected Districts and Grama Panchayats

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Grama panchayats</i>
1	Malappuram	Chaliyar Chungathara Pothukkal
2	Wayanad	Vengappally Edavaka Sulthanbathery

Malappuram District

Malappuram district was formed by merging portions from Palakkad and Kozhikode districts on June 16, 1969. Malappuram district has a rich and eventful history during the ancient period. The district is a land of top hills. Nilgiri hills make the district naturally beautiful. Malappuram was the military headquarters of the Zamorins of Kozhikode during their regime. This historical significance of the district provides a prominent position from the ancient times.

Location

The location of Malappuram district is $75^{\circ} 50'$ and $76^{\circ} 36'$ east longitude and $10^{\circ} 40'$ and $11^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude. The district is bounded by Kozhikode taluk of Kozhikode district and Vythiri taluk of Wayanad district on the north and on the south by Mannarkad and Ottappalam taluks of Palakkad district and Talappilly and Chavakkad taluks of Thrissur district and on the west by the Arabian sea and on the east by Gudalur and Oottacamund taluks of Tamil Nadu. The district has a total area of about 3548 square km, that is, 9.10 per cent of the area of the state.

Population

The district has 9.13 per cent of the total geographical area of the state and accommodates 12.31 per cent of the state's total population. Total population of the district according to 2011 Census is 4112920 persons, of them 7.49 per cent of the population belongs to SCs and 0.56 per cent of them belongs to STs. The details of population are given in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
Population in Malappuram District (2011)

(In numbers)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Population	4112920	1960328	2152592
Scheduled castes	308266	151557	156709
Scheduled tribes	22990	11272	11718

Source: Population Census 2011

The density of population in the district according to 2011 Census is 1,158 persons per square km. The sex ratio of the district is 1,096. The decadal population growth from 2001-2011 is 13.38 percentage. The details of decadal variation in population of the district are given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3
Decadal Variation of Population in Malappuram District (1911 to 2011)

(In lakh)

<i>Census Year</i>	<i>Total population</i>	<i>Decadal population variation</i>	
		<i>Absolute</i>	<i>%</i>
1911	7.48	-	-
1921	7.64	0.16	2.14
1931	8.75	1.11	14.53
1941	9.77	1.02	11.66
1951	11.49	1.72	17.60
1961	13.87	2.38	20.71
1971	18.56	4.69	33.81
1981	24.03	5.47	29.47
1991	30.96	6.93	28.84
2001	36.25	5.29	17.09
2011	41.12	4.85	13.38

Source: District Census Handbook, Malappuram, 2001, 2011 and Demographic Transition in Kerala in the 1980s, 1994

Literacy

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group of seven year and above. According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate of the district is 93.55 per cent. The corresponding figure of literacy rate in 2001 was 89.60 per cent. According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate of both male and female have improved. The male literacy rate is above 95 per cent and is higher than the total literacy rate of the district. The female literacy rate is 91.55 per cent which is lower than the total literacy rate (93.55 %).

Mountains

The district has five important mountains. Vavil or Vayutmalala is the highest in the district. The heights of the mountains are given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Important Mountains in Malappuram District

<i>Mountains</i>	<i>Height</i>
Vavil or Vayutmala	2339.73
Vellarimala	2335.58
Chakkumala hills	600.46
Urothmala	477.60
Pandalur hills	610.20

Source: District Census Handbook, Malappuram, 2011

Climate

The climate in the district is more or less same climate condition prevalent of the state. April is the hottest month and rainfall is heavy during the months of June and July. The annual rainfall in the district is around 300 mm. The climate is generally hot and humid and the temperature varies from 20⁰ Celsius to about 39⁰ Celsius.

Forests

The forests in the district are generally classified into evergreen forests and deciduous forests. The evergreen forests are found in the slope of the Western Ghats up to an elevation of 1200 M above the sea level. This place receives heavy rainfall. The important trees found in these types of forests are Pali, Pyne, Thambakom, Punna, Vellakil, Anjili, Churuli, Vayila, Theli, Kulamavu, Akil, Bamboo, Era etc.

The deciduous forests are found in the plains and the lower ghat slopes. The important and valuable trees found are teak, rosewood, maruthu etc.

These two types of forests form a major source of raw materials for many wood based industrial units. A Girijan society functions in the district for collecting the minor forest products and ensure fair price for the collected items and also arrange essential commodities to the tribal families.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the district. Nearly 75 per cent of the people are depending on agriculture. The important crops in the district are paddy, coconut, tapioca, areca nut, cashew nut, pepper, ginger, pulses, banana and rubber.

Irrigation

Malappuram district has no major irrigation project. The commonly used method includes tanks, wells and canals. The district has two major irrigation schemes under construction. They are Chamravattom Regulator-cum-Bridge project in the Bharathapuzha at Ponnani and the Chaliyar River Valley project across the Chaliyar River at Chungathara. Chaliyar project is one of the biggest projects in Kerala. Minor irrigation projects can play a vital role in the district. At present there are 34 lift irrigation schemes under Minor Irrigation Department which provide water to 25,505 hectares in the district.

Fisheries

The district has a coast line of 70 km and is rich in marine wealth. The district has wide natural potential for both marine and inland fisheries. There were 81,641 marine fishermen and 4,450 inland fishermen in the district during 1999-2000. The main fishing centres are Ponnani, Koottayi, Parappanangadi and Tanur.

Scheduled Tribes

According to 2011 Population Census, the district has 0.56 per cent ST population, that is, 22,990 persons. The major tribes in the district are Paniyan, Muthuvan/Mudugar/Muduvan, Kattunayakan, Kurumans and Kadar. The sex ratio of ST population in the district is 1,040, which is lower than the general sex ratio (1067) of the district.

Profile of the Grama Panchayats Selected from Malappuram District

Malappuram district is comprised of two revenue divisions consisting of 6 taluks and 135 villages. The revenue divisions are Tirur comprising of 59 villages in 3 taluks and Perinthalmanna division comprising of 76 villages in 3 taluks. For detailed study 3 grama panchayats are randomly selected from 99 grama panchayats in the district. The selected grama panchayats are Chaliyar, Chungathara and Pothukkal.

Chaliyar Grama Panchayat

Chaliyar grama panchayat came into existence on 25th December, 1979. Now the grama panchayat has 14 wards. The grama panchayat was in Nilambur block, which is a part of Nilambur taluk. The grama panchayat covers a total geographical area of 124.28 square kilometres. The boundaries of grama panchayat consist of Chungathara grama panchayat on the north, Chaliarpuzha and Kuravanpuzha on the south, Kuravanpuzha on the west and Chaliarpuzha on the eastern side.

Chaliyar grama panchayat has a total population of 19,053 persons according to the Population Census 2001. The demographic particulars of the grama panchayat are furnished in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5
Demography - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat

(In numbers)

Male	%	Female	%	Total	SC	%	ST	%
9267	48.64	9786	51.36	19053	1256	6.59	1793	9.41

Source: Population Census 2001

The region occupies a prominent place in the history due to the settlement of Tribals. Keralavarma Pazhasiraja organised these people and make them brave and courageous. The Britisher's introduced the crop rubber for the region and imported Tamil labourers for the job. Later on the place is well known for timber trade. The place is located in between the North – East of Malappuram at latitude of 11⁰6' - 11⁰25' and longitude of 76⁰6' - 76⁰14'.

Chungathara Grama Panchayat

Chungathara grama panchayat came into existence in 1962. The grama panchayat having 20 wards. It is in the Nilambur block and in the Nilambur taluk. The total geographical area of the grama panchayat consists of 129.69 square kms. The geographical boundaries of the grama panchayat are Edakkara & Moothadem grama panchayat on the east, Tamil Nadu on the north, Karimipuzha & Chaliyar on the south and Chaliyar panchayat and Kozhikode district on the western part.

Chungathara grama panchayat has a total population of 33,017 persons according to Population Census 2001. The demographic details of the grama panchayat are furnished in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Demography - Chungathara Grama Panchayat (In numbers)

Male	%	Female	%	Total	SC	%	ST	%
16108	48.79	16909	51.21	33017	2267	6.87	1452	4.40

Source: Population Census, 2001

Large sections of the people are depending on agriculture for their livelihood in the grama panchayat. The important crops cultivated in the grama panchayat are paddy, rubber, coconut, pepper etc.

There are 35 different ST colonies where these groups settled in the grama panchayat, some are located in the isolated hilly areas. This creates problems in extending the infrastructure to the scattered colonies.

Pothukkal Grama Panchayat

Pothukkal grama panchayat was formed in October 2000 by carving out the western portion of Edakkara and Chungathara grama panchayats. The grama panchayat is in Nilambur block. The grama panchayat is small in terms of geographical area, that is, the total area consists of 77 square km. The boundaries of the grama panchayat consist of Wayanad district on the north, Edakkara grama panchayat on the east, Chungathara grama panchayat on the south and Kozhikode district on the western side.

The demographic details of the grama panchayat according to 2001 Population Census are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
Demography - Pothukkal Grama Panchayat (In numbers)

Male	%	Female	%	Total	SC	%	ST	%
13206	48.70	13912	51.30	27118	939	3.46	1624	5.99

Source: Population Census 2001

As per the above table, out of the total population of 27118 persons, nearly 6 per cent, that is, 1624 persons are STs. They are settled in 20 different backward ST colonies in the panchayat. The grama panchayat is backward in respect of transportation, electricity, housing and education. Poverty and backwardness are the serious problems faced by the tribal people in the grama panchayat.

Wayanad District

Wayanad district is a gifted land with natural forest, and wild life. It is a hilly place and people are engaged in the production of cash crops such as pepper, cardamom, coffee, tea and other rich spices. The district occupies

first place in ST population and having lowest number in terms of population. The high concentration in the production of cash crops in the district contributes a lot for the economic prosperity of the district. Wayanad district occupies an important place in the history due to the ruling of the land by different kings. In ancient times the region was ruled by the Vedar Rajas. Later the encounter between Pazhassy Raja and the British had made the region powerful. Before 1957 Wayanad was a part of Cannore district. Later in 1957 the south Wayanad forms a part of Kozhikode district and northern part remained in Cannanore. By merging the southern part and northern part in 1st November 1980, Wayanad district came into existence. Thus Wayanad came into existence as the 12th district of Kerala state. The name Wayanad is derived from the term ‘Vayal Nadu’ which means the land of paddy fields. The culture of Wayanad district is highly influenced by the indigenous tribal communities.

Location

Wayanad district is located at southern top of the Deccan plateau and about 75 km away from Calicut. The place lies between north latitude 11°27' and 11°58'35" and east longitude 75°47'50" and 76°26'35". The district lies at a height of 700 to 2100 M above the sea level on the north eastern part of Kerala state. It is surrounded by Konkan district of Karnataka in the north, on the east Mysore district of Karnataka and Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu, on the south Malappuram district and Kozhikode district and Kannur district on the western part. Wayanad district is having the geographical area of 2131 square km. Out of the total area, 2,090.26 square km forms the rural and 40.74 square km the urban area. NH - 212 and SH - 29 are the two important roads passing through the important places of the district.

Population

Wayanad is the least populated district in the state. Total population of the district according to 2011 Census is 8,17,420 persons with male and female population of 49.14 and 50.86 per cent respectively (See: Table 3.8), of which SC constitutes 32,578 and STs 1,51,443. The details of population are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
General Population - Wayanad

<i>(In numbers)</i>				
<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>
401684	49.14	415736	50.86	817420

Source: Provisional Population Census 2011

Out of the total population, SC and ST constitute 3.99 and 18.53 per cent respectively. Details are given in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9
SC and ST Population - Wayanad

<i>SC</i>						<i>ST</i>						<i>General Population</i>
<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>	
16406	50.36	16172	49.64	32578	3.99	74476	49.18	76967	50.82	151443	18.53	817420

Source: Provisional Population Census 2011

The density of population in the district according to 2011 Census is 383 persons per square km. The sex ratio in the district is 1035. The decadal population growth in the district shows an increasing trend from 1911 to 1961 and thereafter it shows a declining trend (See: Table 3.10).

Table 3.10
Decadal Variation of Population - Wayanad (1911 to 2011)

(In lakh)

Census year	Total population	Decadal population variation	
		Absolute	%
1911	0.83	-	-
1921	0.85	0.02	2.41
1931	0.92	0.07	8.24
1941	1.06	0.14	15.23
1951	1.69	0.63	59.43
1961	2.75	1.06	62.72
1971	4.14	1.39	50.55
1981	5.54	1.40	33.82
1991	6.72	1.18	21.30
2001	7.81	1.09	16.22
2011	8.17	0.36	4.61

Source: District Census Handbook, 2001 and Population Census 2011

Literacy

According to 2011 Census, the literacy rate in the district is 89.32 per cent, which is higher than the 2001 Census percentage of 85.25.

Mountains

Wayanad offers a wide view of hills and forest. Chembra is the highest peak (2,345 M) in the district. The other important mountains are vellarmala (2,145 M), Banasuramala (2,061 M), Elembilerimala, (1,839 M), Brahamagirimala (1,608 M), Kunnelpadimala (1,607 M), Thariodemala (1,553 M) and Mothumala (1,374 M).

Climate

The climate of Wayanad district is fairly cool due to the surrounding forest and the geographical peculiarity of the region. Wayanad Plateau lies at an average height of 900 to 1,200 M above the mean sea level which creates a salubrious climate. During December - January months, the temperature lowers to 15⁰ C and offers a cold climate and during summer season the temperature will go up to 35⁰ C.

Wayanad district benefited from the south-west monsoon known as Edavapathy during June and September and north-east monsoon (Tulavarsham). The mean annual rainfall in the district is 2,322 mm.

Forest

The forest area in Wayanad district is divided into three regions. They are the North Wayanad, South Wayanad and Wayanad Wild Life Division. The total area in the three forest division constitutes 885.92 square km. The total forest area is categorised into three: Plateau Deciduous, Tropical Evergreen and Tropical Semi Evergreen. The common type is Plateau Deciduous found at about 700-1000 M above the mean sea level on the eastern side. The tropical evergreen forests found at the height of 900 M and above. Semi evergreen forests are

also found at the height of 900 M and above. Teak is abundantly found in the forest. Other important trees found are Karimaruthu, Venteak, Bajal, Jal, Kadamba, Bamboo, Screw Pine etc.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the major occupation of the people of Wayanad district. The district is suitable for all varieties of cultivation. The most important crops cultivated in the district are pepper, paddy, tea and coffee. The other important cash crops are rubber, cardamom, ginger, turmeric and arecanut.

Irrigation

The major irrigation project in the district is Karapuzha irrigation project. The river Kabani is the most important tributary of the Kavery river and the perennial source of water in the district. There are various minor irrigation schemes such as lift irrigation, digging of wells, ponds etc, which contributes substantially for agricultural production. The major hydro-electric projects in its river basins are the Manathavady hydro-electric project and Bhanasura Sager hydro-electric project.

Scheduled Tribes

According to 2011 Population Census, the district has 18.53 per cent ST population, that is, 1,51,443 persons. The important characteristic feature of the district is the highest concentration of tribal people. The major tribes are Paniyar, Adiyan, Kurichyar, Kurumar, Kattunaikkar, Kadan and Urali. Each of the group has its own special life style, culture, tradition and religious practices. The sex ratio of ST population in the district is 1,033, which is higher than the general sex ratio of 1,035 in the district.

Profile of the Grama Panchayats selected from Wayanad district

Wayanad district is divided into 1 municipality, 3 taluks, 4 block panchayats and 25 grama panchayats. For the detailed study, 3 grama panchayats were randomly selected from the 25 grama panchayats in the district. The selected grama panchayats were Vengappally, Edavaka and Sulthanbathery.

Vengappally Grama Panchayat

Vengappally grama panchayat was formed in 1977. This grama panchayat is divided into 12 wards. The grama panchayat is included in Kalpetta block in Vaithiri taluk. The grama panchayat has a total area of 21.16 square km. The grama panchayat is bounded by Kottathara grama panchayat on north, Kalpetta municipality on east, Pozhuthana grama panchayat on south and Thariyode grama panchayat on west.

Vengappally grama panchayat has a total population of 11072 persons according to Population Census 2001. In terms of population and area Vengappally is one of the smallest grama panchayats in Vythiri taluk. Some demographic particulars of the grama panchayat are given in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11
Demography - Vengappally Grama Panchayat

								<i>(In numbers)</i>	
<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>%</i>	
5452	49.24	5620	50.76	11072	287	2.59	2661	24.03	

Source: Population Census, 2001

ST groups are settled in 13 colonies in the grama panchayat. Out of the total population, 24 per cent, that is, 2661 persons belong to STs. Majority of them are depending on agriculture for their livelihood.

Edavaka Grama Panchayat

Edavaka grama panchayat was formed in 1964. It is in Mananthavadi block in Mananthavadi taluk. The grama panchayat is divided into 18 wards with a total geographical area of 47.26 square km. Edavaka grama panchayat is surrounded by Mananthavadi puzha on north, Panamaram grama panchayat on east, Vellamunda grama panchayat on south and Thondernad grama panchayat on west.

According to 2001 Population Census, the grama panchayat has a total population of 31168 persons (See: Table 3.12).

Table 3.12
Demography - Edavaka Grama Panchayat

(In numbers)

<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>%</i>
15859	50.88	15309	49.12	31168	517	1.66	4910	15.75

Source: Population Census, 2001

During the ancient times Jains settled in this region. Pandikadavu is the famous place in Edavaka grama panchayat where the Jains settled. At present there exists a renovated famous Jain temple. Later on many people and groups migrated to this place due to the strong economic and agricultural prosperity of the region. In agricultural sector, these different groups of people periodically changed the nature of cultivation and witnessed a shift from food crops to cash crops. The major crops cultivated are rubber, coffee and pepper.

Out of the total population, 15.75 per cent, that is, 4,910 persons belonged to STs. They are settled in 86 colonies. The main occupation of the tribal population is agriculture.

Sulthanbathery Grama Panchayat

Sulthanbathery grama panchayat came into existence in 1968. The grama panchayat consists of 18 wards. It is in Sulthanbathery block in Sulthanbathery taluk. The grama panchayat covers an area of 103.22 square km. The grama panchayat is bounded by Poothadi grama panchayat on north, Noolpuzha on east, Nenmeni and Ambalavayal grama panchayat on the south and Ambalavayal & Meenangady grama panchayat on the western side.

Sulthanbathery grama panchayat has a total population of 42,059 persons according to the Population Census 2001. (See: Table 3.13).

Table 3.13
Demography - Sulthanbathery Grama Panchayat

(In numbers)

<i>Male</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>%</i>
21179	50.36	20880	49.64	42059	1710	4.07	4894	11.64

Source: Population Census, 2001

During the middle age onwards, the region established a healthy relation with Tamil, Karnataka and Kutak regions. The rich history of the region makes the place famous in the historical pamphlets. This place is better known as place of combinations of different culture.

Sulthanbathery grama panchayat is located 25 km away from Karnataka border. The region lies at a height of 700-900 M from the sea level. The grama panchayat having a geographical area of 103.22 square km, of which 34 square km is considered as reserve forest.

ST population constitutes 11.64 per cent of the total population. They are settled in 89 colonies. Majority of the STs are depending on agriculture as the main means of living. The serious problem faced by STs in the region is inadequacy of raw materials for traditional jobs. In order to speed up ST development more comprehensive and viable development projects are to be needed.

Chapter 4

Findings and Suggestions

This chapter presents primary findings of the field survey and also placed some suggestions for better execution of TSP. This chapter starts with profile of the respondents.

Age and Sex

Age is one of the most important characteristics of sample respondents in any sample survey. Age is measured in completed year at the time of survey. It was seen that about 50 per cent of the respondents belonged to the age group of 30-49 and 26.79 per cent was in between 30-39. The average age of the respondents is 45 year with a standard deviation of 14.74. Distribution of respondents according to the age group with a class interval of 10 is presented in the following Table. The frequency distribution of age shows that ages of the respondent beneficiaries are positively skewed.

Table 4.1
Distribution of Respondents According to Age

<i>Age group</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
10-19	3	0.67
20-29	66	14.73
30-39	120	26.79
40-49	99	22.09
50-59	70	15.63
60-69	56	12.50
70-79	28	6.25
80-89	6	1.34
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Sex is biological and determined by nature. Out of the total respondents contacted during the survey, 62 per cent were males and 36.38 were females. Details are furnished in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Distribution of Respondents According to Sex

<i>Sex</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Male	285	63.62
Female	163	36.38
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Education

Literacy is the basic indicator of the level of development achieved by a society. It also measures the social upliftment of the society. According to 2011 Population Census (provisional), Kerala has achieved the highest literacy rate of 93.91 per cent in the country. The male literacy rate is 96.02 per cent and that of female is 91.98 per cent. A comparison of literacy level shows that the difference between male and female literacy levels is

much narrowed in Kerala than the national level. District-wise data indicates that Pathanamthitta district has the highest literacy rate of 96.93 per cent and Palakkad has the lowest rate of 88.49 per cent. The study districts, Malappuram and Wayanad have literacy of 93.55 per cent and 89.32 per cent respectively.

According to 2001 Census, literacy rate of ST in Kerala is 64.35 per cent. Of which male literacy is 70.8 per cent while female literacy constitute only 58.11 per cent.

Sample survey results showed that majority of the respondents (50.89%) were literates. The literates who have attained education up to lower primary and upper primary level were 14.73 per cent and 19.64 per cent respectively. Persons educated up to higher secondary level were 16.30 per cent while the graduates/diploma holders were only a meagre 0.22 per cent. Details are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3
Distribution of Respondents According to Education

<i>Educational level</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Illiterate	220	49.11
LP	66	14.73
UP	88	19.64
Higher secondary	73	16.30
Degree/Diploma	1	0.22
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Type of Family

In the survey, the family were classified into three types; nuclear, joint and others. Nuclear family consists of father, mother and their children. But in joint family many generations live under a roof. The joint family system could help oneself to live a less stressful life. The joint family system is the traditional system in our country and it is being considered as strong, stable and flexible. Important characteristic of joint family system is its shared nature.

The sample survey revealed that 83.93 per cent of the respondents belonged to nuclear family system and only 16.07 per cent enjoyed joint family system. This means that today people do not prefer to live in a joint family system because nuclear family provides freedom and privacy, which could not be possible in a joint family system. The survey also indicated that no family came under the category of foster or extended family type (See: Table 4.4).

Table 4.4
Distribution of Respondents According to Family Type

<i>Family Type</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Nuclear family	376	83.93
Joint family	72	16.07
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

APL/BPL Category

Households were classified into two categories namely BPL and APL. It was revealed in the sample survey that majority of the respondents were belonged to BPL category (93.75 %) and only 6.25 per cent were in the APL category (See: Table 4.5).

Table 4.5
Distribution of Respondents According to APL/BPL

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
BPL	420	93.75
APL	28	6.25
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

According to field level investigation as well as information from grama panchayats, none of the beneficiaries as well as any one of the ST family belonged to NRI (Non Resident Indians) households in the six selected grama panchayats at the time of survey.

Occupation

Occupational status of the respondents indicates that majority of the respondents (81.03 %) were engaged in agriculture operations and 15.62 per cent were unemployed at the time of survey. This shows that majority of tribal population depends on seasonal agriculture or coolie work as a major source of livelihood. Details are furnished in the following Table.

Table 4.6
Distribution of Respondents According to Occupation

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Unemployed	70	15.62
Agricultural labourer/Coolie	363	81.03
Self employed/small scale business	8	1.79
Class IV employees	6	1.34
Clerk/teachers	1	0.22
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Drinking Water

Non-availability of safe drinking water near the premise is a major problem among the tribal settlements in Kerala. The sample survey showed that only 44.64 per cent of the respondents enjoyed drinking water facility within 50 M from their residence, 33.03 per cent have to collect water from sources beyond 50 M but within 100 M and the remaining 22.33 per cent have to fetch drinking water from sources, which are beyond 100 M away from their residence and out of that 1.12 per cent go beyond 400 M for bringing drinking water to their home. Details are furnished in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7
Distribution of Respondents According to Availability of Drinking Water

<i>Distance (In M)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 50	200	44.64
50-100	148	33.03
100-150	42	9.37
150-200	12	2.68
200-250	11	2.46
250-300	10	2.23
300-350	14	3.13
350-400	6	1.34
Above 400	5	1.12
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

According to the population census 2011, the total number of ST households & the main source of drinking water and location in Kerala are furnished in Table 4.8. Around 44 per cent of ST households have drinking water within the premises, 30.35 per cent have near the premises and 25.39 per cent have water away from their residence.

Table 4.8
ST Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Location – Kerala

(In numbers)

<i>Main source of drinking water</i>	<i>Location of Source of Drinking Water</i>							
	<i>Within the premises</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Near the premises</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Away</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
Tap water from treated source	14394	64.86	5125	23.09	2672	12.04	22191	100.00
Tap water from un treated source	5359	47.27	3778	33.32	2200	19.41	11337	100.00
Covered well	6001	71.76	1408	16.84	954	11.41	8363	100.00
Uncovered well	32761	54.76	15737	26.30	11332	18.94	59830	100.00
Hand pump	220	42.07	184	35.18	119	22.75	523	100.00
Tube well / Borehole	1455	61.70	503	21.33	400	16.96	2358	100.00
Spring	0	0.00	8441	43.14	11124	56.86	19565	100.00
River / Canal	0	0.00	1396	58.70	982	41.30	2378	100.00
Tank / Pond / Lake	0	0.00	2880	57.28	2148	42.72	5028	100.00
Other sources	0	0.00	1827	41.21	2606	58.79	4433	100.00
Total	60190	44.26	41279	30.35	34537	25.39	136006	100.00

Source: Population Census 2011

See also the following Table 4.9 for a look at source and location of drinking water and the availability of electricity and latrine to ST households.

Table 4.9
ST Households by Source & Location of Drinking Water and Availability of Electricity & Latrine -Kerala
(In numbers)

Electricity		Main source of drinking water and availability of drinking water							
		Within the premises	%	Near the premises	%	Away	%	Total households	%
Available	Latrine available	43674	59.16	16781	22.73	13370	18.11	73825	100
	Latrine not available	3643	31.54	4237	36.68	3672	31.79	11552	100
Not available	Latrine available	7166	30.84	8834	38.02	7236	31.14	23236	100
	Latrine not available	5707	20.83	11427	41.72	10259	37.45	27393	100
Total		60190		44.26	30.35	34537	25.39	136006	100

Source: Population Census 2011

Access to Primary Health Centres

Rural health care system in Kerala consists of sub centres, primary health centres and community health centres. According to the population norms set by government of India, a primary health centre should cover rural population of 30000 in plain area and 20000 in hilly, tribal or difficult area. According to Economic Review 2012 there were 660 primary health centres in the state.

The sample survey results on access to primary health centres from the residence of respondents indicates that around 50 per cent of the respondents had access to primary health centres within 3 km, 17.41 per cent could access within 3 to 4 km. While 13.39 per cent and 7.14 per cent of the respondents respectively reported that they were travelling 5 to 10 km and above 10 km to reach a nearby primary health centre. Details are given in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Primary Health Centres

Distance (In km)	No. of respondents	%
Below 1	42	9.38
1-2	88	19.64
2-3	87	19.42
3-4	78	17.41
4-5	61	13.62
5-10	60	13.39
Above 10	32	7.14
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Lower Primary School

Educational achievement in Kerala in terms of total literacy, free and universal primary education, low dropout rate at school level and easy access to educational institutions is remarkable. Education is the most important means of an individual to improve personal endowments, build capacity levels and overcome constraints. According to Economic Review 2012, there were 6784 lower primary schools in the state.

With regard to access to educational institutions, the survey results indicated that 38.16 per cent of the respondents have to travel below 2 km only from their residence to reach a lower primary school, 35.94 per cent have to travel between 2 to 3 km and 23.22 per cent have to travel more than 3 km to reach a lower primary school.

Table 4.11
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Lower Primary Schools

<i>Distance (In km)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 1	65	14.50
1-2	106	23.66
2-3	161	35.94
3-4	70	15.63
4-5	16	3.57
5 & above	18	4.02
Non-response	12	2.68
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Anganawadi

Anganawadies centre provided services to pregnant and lactating mothers, and children in the age group of 0 to 6 through the package of services such as non-formal pre-school education and supplementary nutrition. Economic Review 2012 indicated that there were 33084 anganawadi centres were operational in Kerala.

Data on distance to anganawadi from the residence of respondents indicated that 45.76 per cent have access to anganawadi centre within 1 km, followed by 37.05 per cent have in between 1 to 2 km and 10.94 per cent have to travel more than 2 km to reach an anganawadi centre. Details are given in Table 4.12

Table 4.12
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Anganawadi Centre

<i>Distance (In km)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 1	205	45.76
1-2	166	37.05
2-3	29	6.47
3-4	5	1.12
4-5	8	1.79
5 & above	7	1.56
Non-response	28	6.25
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Pre-matric Hostel

According to Economic Review 2012, the Scheduled Tribes Development Department has running 107 pre-matric hostels to provide residential education to tribal students from remote areas.

With regard to the access to pre-matric hostels, the survey results indicated that 47.10 per cent of the respondents have to travel 10 to 20 km from their residence to reach a pre-matric hostel and another 18.08 per cent have to travel beyond 20 km. Details are given in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Pre-matric Hostel

<i>Distance (In km)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 1	8	1.78
1-2	19	4.24
2-3	9	2.01
3-4	12	2.68
4-5	13	2.90
5-10	95	21.21
10 -20	211	47.10
20 & above	81	18.08
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Ration Shop

The norm set by government of India is that one ration shop for 2000 population. This target was almost achieved in Kerala. According to Economic Review 2012, there were 14267 retail shops in Kerala. The sample survey revealed that 15.63 per cent of the respondents have to travel below 1 km only from their residence to buy rationed articles, 33.48 per cent have to go 1 to 2 km and 31.70 per cent to travel 2 to 3 km to reach a ration outlet. Around 5 per cent of the respondents have reported that the ration outlet is beyond 5 km away from their home. Details are given in the following Table.

Table 4.14
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Ration Shop

<i>Distance (In km)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 1	70	15.63
1-2	150	33.48
2-3	142	31.70
3-4	51	11.38
4-5	11	2.46
5 & above	20	4.46
Non-response	4	0.89
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Access to Community Hall

Table 3.13 shows that only 6.26 per cent respondents have access to community hall within 1 km distance, 10.71 per cent have access from 1 to 2 km, 25 per cent have 5 to 10 km and 7.14 per cent have to travel beyond 10 km.

Table 4.15
Distribution of Respondents According to Access to Community Hall

<i>Distance (In km)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Below 1 km	28	6.26
1-2	48	10.71
2-3	57	12.72
3-4	41	9.15
4-5	19	4.24
5-10	112	25.00
10 & above	32	7.14
Non-response	111	24.78
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Type of House

One of the basic needs of a man is housing. The state government as well as the LSGIs are providing support through various schemes to construct house to the unprivileged sections of the society. According to Population Census 2011 (provisional), there were 1.36 lakh ST households in the state. Out of this, 1.35 lakh households have residential houses. While analysing the condition of houses, it could be seen that 38.38 per cent of the ST households were residing in good houses, 45.30 per cent have better residence and 16.32 were residing in dilapidated houses (See: Table 4.19).

In the study, houses are classified into hut, kutchha, tiled, partially tiled and concrete. Table below indicated that 43.97 per cent of the respondents are residing in small concrete houses, followed by 38.17 per cent in tiled

houses and 11.83 per cent in huts. The sample survey also indicated that 38.17 per cent of the sample respondents were residing in rented houses.

Table 4.16
Distribution of Respondents According to Types of House

<i>Types of house</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Hut	53	11.83
Kutchra	9	2.01
Tiled roof	171	38.17
Partially tiled	18	4.02
Concrete	197	43.97
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The secondary statistics about housing status in the six study grama panchayats are depicted in the following Table: 4.17.

Table 4.17
Distribution of ST Households According to Housing Statistics *(In numbers)*

<i>Types of house</i>	<i>Grama Panchayats</i>						<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
	<i>Vengapally</i>	<i>Chaliyar</i>	<i>Pottukkal</i>	<i>Sulthan Bathery</i>	<i>Chungathara</i>	<i>Edavaka</i>		
Hut	88	172	133	84	25	76	578	15.34
Tiled roof	172	*	306	526	150	372	1526	40.49
Partially tiled	2	218	11	24	*	*	255	6.77
Concrete	238	77	44	483	*	318	1160	30.78
Partially tiled and concrete	*	*	*	*	250	*	250	6.63
Total	500	467	494	1117	425	766	3769	100

Source: Information furnished by GPs

**No separate statistics furnished by the panchayats*

As per the secondary statistics there were 15.34 per cent of ST households residing in hut inclusive of kutchra houses. In our preliminary enquiry, we found that 13.84 per cent of ST households are residing in hut and Kutchra houses. In the case of tiled roofing, 38.17 per cent of families were residing in such houses against the secondary statistics of 40.49 per cent. In the case of field survey, 38.17 per cent of families were residing in tiled roof houses against the secondary statistics of 40.49 per cent. As per the primary investigation 4.02 per cent of ST households were residing in partially tiled houses against 6.77 per cent as per secondary statistics. According to the primary survey 43.97 per cent were concrete houses (inclusive of partially tiled and concrete) as against the available secondary statistics of 37.41 per cent.

The above comparative analyses of the results of primary findings on housing statistics with the available secondary statistics have shown that the results of primary findings are consistent and significant.

See the following Table 4.18 for the distribution of total number of ST households in Kerala in terms of ownership status of the census houses, size of the households and number of dwelling rooms.

Table 4.18
ST Households by Ownership Status of the Census Houses, Size of the Household and Number of Dwelling Rooms – Kerala

(In numbers)

Status	Households having number of dwelling rooms							Total
	No exclusive rooms	One room	Two rooms	Three rooms	Four rooms	Five rooms	Six rooms and above	
Owned	3729	21703	44355	34132	14695	4282	2229	125125
Rented	173	1366	2269	1460	575	163	103	6109
Any other	334	2002	1487	649	209	53	38	4772
Total	4236	25071	48111	36241	15479	4498	2370	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

The ST households by the condition of census houses occupied by them and predominant materials of room and wall used as per census 2011 data are furnished in the Table 4.19 and Table 4.20 respectively.

Table 4.19
ST Households by the Condition of Census Houses Occupied – Kerala

(In numbers)

Area	Condition of house		Liveable		Dilapidated		Total
	Good	% to total		% to total		% to total	
Rural	39685	34.32	55133	47.68	20812	18.00	115630
Urban	12512	61.41	6480	31.80	1384	6.79	20376
Total	52197	38.38	61613	45.30	22196	16.32	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

Table 4.20

ST Households by Predominant Materials of Roof and Wall of Census Houses – Kerala (In numbers)

<i>Material of roof</i> <i>Material of Wall</i>	<i>Tach/ Bamboo/ Wood/ Mud etc</i>	<i>Plastic/ Polythene</i>	<i>Hand made tiles</i>	<i>Machine made tiles</i>	<i>Burnt brick</i>	<i>Stone/ slate</i>	<i>GI/ Metal/ Asbestos Sheets</i>	<i>Concrete</i>	<i>Any other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Grass/Tach/ Bamboo/ etc	7875	1006	208	1287	19	57	554	0	131	11137
Plastic/ Polythene	541	1052	54	329	4	17	270	0	23	2290
Mud/ unburnt brick	4091	833	2152	13199	105	230	3192	1275	141	25218
Wood	79	78	88	524	18	29	246	0	13	1075
Stone not packed with mortar	438	150	804	7299	106	277	3334	7622	28	20058
Stone packed with mortar	224	66	1115	11841	101	304	3728	14526	36	31941
GI/ Metal/ Asbestos Sheets	22	13	19	130	2	17	184	106	6	499
Burnt brick	228	98	1040	16584	77	287	5795	12880	54	37043
Concrete	32	18	127	712	16	41	797	1679	9	3431
Any other	110	47	68	1044	3	32	833	1095	82	3314
Total	13640	3361	5675	52949	451	1291	18933	39183	523	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

The following Table shows the distribution of total number of ST households in Kerala by availability of separate kitchen and type of fuel used for cooking.

Table 4.21

ST Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen and Type of Fuel used for Cooking – Kerala

(In numbers)

<i>Type of fuel used for cooking</i>	<i>Availability of separate kitchen</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Cooking inside house</i>			<i>Cooking outside house</i>			<i>No cooking</i>	
	<i>Has kitchen</i>	<i>Does not have kitchen</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Has kitchen</i>	<i>Does not have kitchen</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Fire wood	99342	8294	107636	6797	4722	11519	0	119155
Crop residue	1119	207	1326	66	86	152	0	1478
Cow dung cake	80	13	93	36	3	39	0	132
Coal / Lignite / Charcoal	48	8	56	16	8	24	0	80
Kerosene	239	36	275	7	15	22	0	297
LPG / PNG	13505	120	13625	131	136	267	0	13892
Electricity	89	6	95	2	0	2	0	97
Biogas	292	0	292	7	6	13	0	305
Any other	36	2	38	5	2	7	0	45
No cooking	0	0	0	0	0	0	525	525
Total	114750	8686	123436	7067	4978	12045	525	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

See the following Table also for a look at the availability of type of latrine facility to ST households according to the population census 2011.

Table 4.22
ST Households by Availability of Type of Latrine Facility – Kerala (In numbers)

			<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Type of latrine facility within the premises	Flush / Pour flush latrine connected to	Piped sewer system	6446	3237	9683
		Septic tank	34313	10443	44756
		Other system	5258	988	6246
	Pit latrine	With slab / ventilated improved pit	26756	4266	31022
		Without slab / open pit	4861	136	4997
		Night soil disposed into open drain	216	58	274
	Service latrine	Night soil removed by human	7	6	13
		Night soil serviced by animal	60	10	70
	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises (Total)			77917	19144
No latrine within premises and using alternative sources		Public latrine	3561	381	3942
		Open	34152	851	35003
Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises			37713	1232	38945
Total			115630	20376	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

It is also interesting to see the following Table for availability of bathing facility and type of drainage connectivity for waste water outlet as in the case of ST households in Kerala.

Table 4.23
ST Households by Availability of Bathing Facility and Type of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet – Kerala (In numbers)

			<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of households having bathing facility within the premises	Bath room		40177	16214	56391
	Enclosure without roof		7707	1228	8935
	No		67746	2934	70680
Total			115630	20376	136006
Waste water outlet connected to	Closed drainage		6334	6150	12484
	Open drainage		14662	4455	19117
	No drainage		94634	9771	104405
Total			115630	20376	136006

Source: Population Census 2011

Material Possession

According to 2011 Population Census (provisional), 39.59 per cent of ST households in Kerala have TV, 46.35 per cent have mobile phone, 5.46 per cent have landline telephone connection, 7.37 per cent have bicycle, 7.66 per cent have two-wheeler, 3.03 per cent households owned four-wheeler, 7.68 per cent have computer

system and 2.36 per cent have availed all of the assets mentioned above. Also seen that out of the total respondents, 23.51 per cent have not equipped any of these assets.

The sample survey results showed that vehicles were owned by a few households. Only 4 per cent of the respondents owned vehicles. With regard to communication facilities, the respondents have a good position. Around 19 per cent of the respondents have colour televisions, 31.92 per cent have mobile phones and 1.56 per cent have land phones. Another finding of the survey is that more than half of the households have electrified houses (52.23 %). With regard to drinking water facilities, 19.42 per cent have drinking water well, 2.01 per cent have tube well, 1.12 per cent have pump set and 5.36 per cent have pipe line connection. The material possession mentioned here are not independent but exclusive also. That is, there are some multiple responses also. Details on material possession are given in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24
Distribution of Respondents According to Material Possession

<i>Material possession</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Total respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Bicycle	7	448	1.56
Two-wheeler	9	448	2.01
Three-wheeler	0	448	0
Four-wheeler	2	448	0.45
Colour TV	87	448	19.42
Land phone	7	448	1.56
Mobile phone	143	448	31.92
Solar light	1	448	0.22
Electrified house	234	448	52.23
Well	87	448	19.42
Tube well	9	448	2.01
Pump set	5	448	1.12
Pipe line connection	24	448	5.36

Source: Sample survey

Accounts in Banks

According to 2011 Population Census, there were 1.36 lakh ST households in the state, of which 54.71 per cent operating accounts in banks.

The study showed that 44.64 per cent of the respondents have bank account and they are operating their account and out of this, 26.05 per cent have ₹ 1000 or more balance in their account.

Table 4.25
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Availing Banking Services

<i>Accounts in banks</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	200	44.64
No	248	55.36
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Families with Disabled Persons (Differently Abled and Mentally Challenged)

In the sample survey, it was found that 3.35 per cent ST families have looking a differently abled person and 0.22 per cent families have caring more than one differently abled person. Another 0.45 per cent were living with a mentally challenged person at the time of survey and no multiple response were reported. Details are given in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26
Families with Disabled Persons

Category	No. of respondents	Total respondents	%
A differently abled person in the family	15	448	3.35
More than a differently abled person in the family	1	448	0.22
A mentally challenged person in the family	2	448	0.45
Total	18	448	4.02

Source: Sample survey

Table number 4.27 & 4.28 shows disabled general population and ST population respectively in the state according to the Population Census 2001. The percentage of disabled general population in the state was 2.70 and that of ST population was 3 per cent.

Table 4.27
Disabled General Population by Sex – Kerala (In numbers)

Population			Male			Female		
Total	Disabled	%	Total	Disabled	%	Total	Disabled	%
31841374	860794	2.70	15468614	458350	2.96	16372760	402444	2.46

Source: Population Census 2001

Table 4.28
Disabled ST Population by Sex – Kerala (In numbers)

Population			Male			Female		
Total	Disabled	%	Total	Disabled	%	Total	Disabled	%
364189	10273	3	180169	5514	3.06	184020	4759	2.59

Source: Population Census 2001

According to the tribal survey conducted jointly by Scheduled Tribes Development Department and Local Self Governments Department in 2008 had disclosed that the percentage of disabled ST population in the study grama panchayats was 4. Out of this total disability, the percentage of mentally retarded ST persons was 0.12. The details are given in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29
Distribution of Study Grama Panchayats in relation to Mentally, Physically & Total Disability of ST Population

(In numbers)

SI No	Grma panchayats	Total population	Physical disability	Dumbness	Deafness	Blindness	Mental retardation	% of Mentally retarded	More than one disability and others	Total disabled	% of disabled
1	Vengapally	3092	24	7	4	3	1	0.03	21	60	1.94
2	Chaliyar	2102	49	15	9	21	5	0.24	68	167	7.96
3	Pottukkal	1860	46	4	5	14	2	0.11	10	81	4.36
4	Sulthan Bettery	5681	176	8	23	35	7	0.12	88	337	5.93
5	Chungathara	1580	31	0	6	10	2	0.13	7	56	3.55
6	Edavaka	5636	53	4	10	12	6	0.11	12	97	1.72
Total		19951	379	38	57	95	23	0.12	206	798	4

Source: Tribal Survey 2008 by Scheduled Tribes Development Department & Local Self Government Department

In order to assess the consistency and reliability of the primary survey result about mentally challenged and mentally retarded persons in the study grama panchayats, secondary information were collected from the six study grama panchayats. The information about the mentally challenged and mentally retarded persons has indicated that 0.49 per cent of mentally disabled persons in the study grama panchayats (See: Table 4.30).

Table 4.30
Distribution of Mentally Challenged / Mentally Retarded ST Population in the Study Grama Panchayats

(In numbers)

SI No	Grama panchayats	Mentally Challenged / Mentally Retarded Persons	ST population *	%
1	Vengapally	14	2661	0.53
2	Chaliyar	20	1468	1.36
3	Pottukkal	13	1624	0.80
4	Sulthan Bettery	0	4894	0.00
5	Chungathara	5	1452	0.34
6	Edavaka	31	4910	0.63
Total		83	17009	0.49

Source: 1. Information furnished by grama panchayats
2. *Population Census 2001

The above comparative study indicates that the findings of primary survey about the percentage of mentally retarded and disabled ST population are quite reliable and consistent for generalising the result in context of the state.

Landholding

The sample survey results revealed that around 40 per cent of the households not owned any land at the time of survey. Around 39 per cent reported that they owned land but below 25 cents. That is, majority of the respondents owned land up to 25 cents only. Two per cent of the families owned land beyond 200 cents. It was

also found that average size of landholdings of the household is 33.88 cents with a standard deviation of 60.22. Details of landholding of the respondents are given in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31
Distribution of Respondents According to Landholdings

<i>Landholding (In cents)</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Landless	179	39.95
Below 25	175	39.06
25-50	35	7.81
50-75	23	5.13
75-100	3	0.67
100-125	23	5.13
125-150	0	0
150-175	1	0.22
175-200	0	0
200 & above	9	2.01
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

With regard to the type of possession of land, the sample survey results revealed that around 40 per cent of the respondents got land through pattayam followed by 14.50 per cent through hereditary and 9.29 per cent through koottapattayam (See: Table 4.32).

Table 4.32
Source of Possession of Land

<i>Source</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Total land owned by respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Pattayam	108	269	40.15
Koottapatayam	25	269	9.29
Hereditary	39	269	14.50
Michabhumi	14	269	5.20
Forest right committee	14	269	5.20
Vana kaivasavakasam/vanavakasam	20	269	7.44
Tenant	4	269	1.49
Pathichunalkiyathu	1	269	0.37
Non-response	44	269	16.36
Total	269	269	100

Source: Sample survey

Oorukoottam Meetings

As per guidelines, notices and publicity must be given at least two weeks in advance before oorukoottam meetings. For intimating oorukoottam meetings the services of all trained persons, particularly tribal promoters must be fully explored to ensure maximum participation of tribal population. The questions regarding whether respondents were informed regularly about oorukoottam meetings, all informants were responded. Majority (74.80 %) of the respondents reported that they were informed occasionally only while 12.94 per cent reported that they were informed regularly and the remaining 12.30 per cent reported that they were not informed about the meetings. Details are given in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33
Distribution of Respondents According to Intimation about Oorukoottam Meetings

<i>Intimation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	55	12.30
Occasionally	335	74.80
Regularly	58	12.94
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The quorum for oorukoottam meetings is 50 per cent of the adult population and among the participant at least 50 per cent must be women. According to sample survey, 79.69 per cent of the tribal population were participated in oorukoottam meetings and out of this 56.02 per cent were women. Details are given in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34
Sex - wise Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Participation in Oorukoottam Meetings

<i>Participation</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	157 (77.72)	43.98	200 (81.30)	56.02	357 (79.69)	100
No	45 (22.28)	49.45	46 (18.70)	50.55	91 (20.31)	100
Total	202 (100)	45.09	246 (100)	54.91	448 (100)	100

- Source: Sample survey*
- Figures in brackets indicate percentage to bottom total*

Even though oorukoottam meetings are convened with two weeks prior notice, majority of the respondents (54.02 %) reported that their family members were not participated in oorukoottam meeting while 44.19 per cent participated occasionally and only 1.79 per cent of the family members were participated regularly in oorukoottam meetings (See: Table 4.35).

Table 4.35
Family Members other than Respondents Participated in Oorukoottam Meetings

<i>Participation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	242	54.02
Occasionally	198	44.19
Regularly	8	1.79
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The actual sex-wise participation of ST population in oorukootom meetings during the XI Five Year Plan period in Chungathara grama panchayat is furnished in Table 4.36. The Table indicates that 62.27 per cent of the total participants in the oorukootoms were women.

Table 4.36
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings - Chungathara Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	58	33	119	67	177	100
2008 – 09	64	38	106	62	170	100
2009 – 10	79	38	131	62	210	100
2010 – 11	85	40	127	60	212	100
2011 – 12	89	40	136	60	225	100
Total	375	37.73	619	62.27	994	100

Source: Chungathara grama panchayat

The actual sex-wise participation of ST population in oorukootom meetings during the XI Five Year Plan period in Chaliyar grama panchayat is furnished in the Table 4.37. The Table indicates that out of the total participants, 54.71 per cent were women.

Table 4.37
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings - Chaliyar Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	126	45	154	55	280	100
2008 – 09	131	46	151	54	282	100
2009 – 10	120	43	162	57	282	100
2010 – 11	142	45	171	55	313	100
2011 – 12	140	47	158	53	298	100
Total	659	45.29	796	54.71	1455	100

Source: Chaliyar grama panchayat

The actual sex-wise participation of ST population in oorukootom meetings during the XI Five Year Plan period in Pothukal grama panchayat is furnished in Table.4.38. The Table indicates that 56.05 per cent of the participants were women.

Table 4.38
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings - Pothukal Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	266	42	361	58	627	100
2008 – 09	287	47	327	53	614	100
2009 – 10	255	39	395	61	650	100
2010 – 11	319	46	372	54	691	100
2011 – 12	297	45	361	55	658	100
Total	1424	43.95	1816	56.05	3240	100

Source: Pothukkal grama panchayat

The sex-wise participation of ST population in oorukootom meetings during the XI Five Year Plan in Sulthanbattery grama panchayat is furnished in Table 4.39. Out of the total participants 65.21 per cent were women.

Table 4.39
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings - Sulthan Bathery Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	132	41.77	184	58.23	316	100
2008 – 09	64	30.62	145	69.38	209	100
2009 – 10	118	36.88	202	63.13	320	100
2010 – 11	189	35.20	348	64.80	537	100
2011 – 12	116	41.28	281	70.78	397	100
Total	619	34.79	1160	65.21	1779	100

Source: Sulthan Bathery grama panchayat

The sex-wise participation in oorukootom meetings in Vengapally grama panchayat is furnished in Table 4.40. The woman participants were 69.14 per cent.

Table 4.40
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings – Vengapally Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	34	39.53	52	60.47	86	100
2008 – 09	59	25.43	173	74.57	232	100
2009 – 10	83	45.86	98	54.14	181	100
2010 – 11	84	32.94	171	67.06	255	100
2011 – 12	144	25.95	411	74.05	555	100
Total	404	30.86	905	69.14	1309	100

Source: Vengapally grama panchayat

The gender participation of ST population in oorukootom meetings during the XI Five Year Plan in Edavaka grama panchayat is furnished in Table 4.41. The women participation was 60.44 per cent.

Table 4.41
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings - Edavaka Grama Panchayat (2007-12)

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	334	40.83	484	59.17	818	100
2008 – 09	188	38.37	302	61.63	490	100
2009 – 10	172	38.83	271	61.17	443	100
2010 – 11	141	36.25	248	63.75	389	100
2011 – 12	219	41.79	305	58.21	524	100
Total	1054	39.56	1610	60.44	2664	100

Source: Edavaka Grama Panchayat

The number of male and female participation in the selected study grama panchayats as given in Table 4.36 to Table 4.41 is summarised in Table 4.42. The Table indicated that out of the total participation in oorukootom meetings during XI th Five Year Plan, 60.68 per cent were women participants. The field survey primary findings have shown that the women participation was 56.02 per cent. This comparison shows the consistency and reliability of the primary findings.

Table 4.42
Sex - wise Participation in Oorukootam Meetings in Six Selected Grama Panchayats

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2007 – 08	950	41.23	1354	58.77	2304	100
2008 – 09	793	39.71	1204	60.29	1997	100
2009 – 10	827	39.65	1259	60.35	2086	100
2010 – 11	960	40.05	1437	59.95	2397	100
2011 – 12	1005	37.82	1652	62.18	2657	100
Total	4535	39.85	6906	60.68	11441	100

Source: Information furnished by grama panchayats

There are various sources of information about oorukoottam meetings such as panchayat announcement, ST promoter, notice etc. Around 72 per cent had revealed that they got information about oorukoottam meetings from ST promoter. Also 12.28 per cent had not responded to this question. Hardly one per cent reported that they were getting information from panchayath announcement. Hence propaganda regarding oorukoottam meetings through panchayath announcements should be done more effectively. Details are furnished in Table 4.43.

Table 4.43
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Source of Information About Oorukoottam Meetings

Source of information	No. of respondents	%
Panchayat announcement	3	0.67
Member	19	4.24
ST Promoter	321	71.65
Notice	2	0.45
Friends	1	0.22
More than one source	47	10.49
Non-response	55	12.28
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP Formulation

Participation in TSP formulation meeting is vital with regard to the development of tribes, but a large percentage (74.78 %) have reported that they were not participated in TSP formulation meetings because of un awareness about the meetings, but at the same time 23.66 per cent of the respondents were occasionally participated and the remaining 1.56 per cent were regularly participated in TSP formulation meeting. The details are summarized in Table 4.44.

Table 4.44
Distribution of Respondents According to Participation in TSP Formulation Meetings

Participation	No. of respondents	%
No	335	74.78
Occasionally	106	23.66
Regularly	7	1.56
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

While responding to the question whether any family member other than the respondent participated in the meeting for the formulation of TSP, majority (80.58 %) had reported that no family member from their family were attended in any TSP formulation meeting while 17.86 per cent reported that members from their family occasionally participated in TSP formulation meetings and only 1.56 percent reported that their family members regularly participated in the meetings.

Table 4.45
Participation of Family Members other than Respondent in TSP Formulation Meeting

<i>Participation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	361	80.58
Occasionally	80	17.86
Regularly	7	1.56
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Development Seminar

As development is concerned, participation in development seminar with regard to TSP is very important. But the sample survey indicated that the participation was marginal. Majority of the respondents (82.59 %) were not participated in the development seminars, 15.40 per cent reported that they occasionally participated and only 2.01 per cent regularly participated. Details are given in Table 4.46.

Table 4.46
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Participation in Development Seminars

<i>Participation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	370	82.59
Occasionally	69	15.40
Regularly	9	2.01
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

In case of family participation in the development seminars, the participation was also marginal. To identify the needs of the tribal people, it is important to ensure high participation of tribes family in the development seminars, but 85.05 per cent of the respondents reported that their family members were not participated in the development seminar while 12.72 per cent families occasionally participated and the remaining 2.23 per cent were regularly participated in the seminars. The details are given in Table 4.47.

Table 4.47
Participation of Family Member other than Respondent in Development Seminar

<i>Participation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	381	85.05
Occasionally	57	12.72
Regularly	10	2.23
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Individual Projects Started But Not Completed

LSG institutions have implemented various individual development projects for the economic, political and social empowerment of STs. These schemes were implemented using plan funds granted by state government.

A review of individual projects which were started during XI Five Year Plan but not completed at the time of survey have shown that housing is the major delayed project under taken by LSGIs. Major reasons for the delay in completion were attributed to

- Lags from contractor in executing works
- Shortage of money
- Price hike of building materials
- Illness of the beneficiary to execute the project
- No vehicle-road connectivity to the site in many cases
- Delay in signing agreement with department and beneficiary

TSP and Agriculture Schemes

A major problem faced by tribes in doing agriculture operations are the destruction of agriculture by wild animals. This creates a lot of loss and uncertainty in their livelihood. Majority of the sample respondents (82.59 %) reported that they didn't face any problems from wild animals in doing agriculture operations and the remaining 17.41 per cent reported that they were confronted problems from wild animals in doing agriculture cultivation.

Table 4.48
Destruction of Agriculture by Wild Animals

<i>Wild animals attack</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	78	17.41
No	370	82.59
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

With respect to the question whether grama panchayat have implemented any schemes for protecting agriculture cultivation as well as the lives of the family members and domestic animals from wild animals attack, almost all (97.10 %) reported that the panchayat have taken stern steps by formulating and executing schemes for protecting agriculture cultivation and their lives from wild animals attack (See: Table 4.49).

Table 4.49
Schemes by Grama panchayats for Preventing Wild Animals Attack

<i>Schemes</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	13	2.90
Yes	435	97.10
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The schemes suggested by the respondents for protection from wild animals attack are:

- Licensed electric and solar electric fence
- Trenches
- Walls
- Check dams
- Trenches with electric lines
- Solar light systems

Individual Benefits and TSP

In response to the question whether benefits received or not from implementing TSP during any of the annual plan period of XI Five Year Plan, 46.88 per cent reported that they got individual benefits from TSP and the remaining 53.12 per cent disclosed that they had not received any individual benefits so far from TSP schemes.

Table 4.50
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Receiving TSP Benefits

<i>Individual benefits</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	210	46.88
No	238	53.12
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Self Employment Schemes

Self employment programmes aimed to make STs are self sustainable and thereby encouraging their entrepreneurial confidence. Major self employment schemes implemented were tailoring and goat rearing units. The sample survey results showed that only 2.23 per cent have started self employment ventures under TSP during XI Five Year Plan. Details are given in Table 4.51.

Table 4.51
Self Employment Generated Under TSP

<i>Self employment</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	10	2.23
No	428	95.54
Non-response	10	2.23
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Training Programmes and TSP

During XI Five Year Plan various training programmes were imparted under TSP for the development of STs. The sample survey results revealed that out of 448 respondents, only 7 opined that the training programmes were satisfactory, 272 replied unsatisfactory and 169 had not responded since they didn't get any training. Details are given in Table 4.52.

Table 4.52
Quality of Training Programmes

<i>Opinion</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Satisfactory	7	1.56
Not Satisfactory	272	60.72
Non-response	169	37.72
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The study findings also revealed that only 4 persons (0.89%) started self employment ventures viz goat rearing unit after receiving training and reported that all the units were working profitably. Details are given below.

Table 4.53
Self Employment Ventures Started Under TSP After Training

<i>Self employment after training</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	4	0.89
No	270	60.27
Non-response	174	38.84
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Regarding the status of self employment units started under TSP during XI Five Year Plan, the respondents from all units established have reported that the units are functioning without any constraints (See: Table 4.54).

Table 4.54
Status of Self Employment Units Started After Training

<i>Status</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Working	4	100
Not working	0	0
Total	4	100

Source: Sample survey

The respondents from all micro enterprises have reported that they are earning profit.

Table 4.55
Distribution of Self Employment Units Started After Training in Relation to Profit / Loss

<i>Profit / loss</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Profit	4	100
Loss	0	0
Total	4	100

Source: Sample survey

The study revealed that about 24 per cent of the respondent needed training in cattle rearing and 23 per cent in goat rearing. The training needed areas were reported by the respondents are furnished in Table 4.56. Some other thrust areas were reported by the respondents was building constructions, carpentry, tailoring, agriculture,

poultry and dairying. Out of the total responses, 58.28 per cent were multiple responses, that is, majority were suggested multiple areas of training.

Table 4.56
Training Needed Areas

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Sectors</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>%</i>
1	Cattle rearing	108	448	24.11
2	Goat rearing	101	448	22.54
3	Building construction	71	448	15.85
4	Carpentry	65	448	14.51
5	Tailoring	40	448	8.93
6	Agriculture	30	448	6.70
7	Poultry	28	448	6.25
8	Driving	27	448	6.03
9	Basket making/bamboo products/handicrafts	15	448	3.35
10	Computer	11	448	2.46
11	Honey collection/filtering	7	448	1.56
12	Medicinal plant cultivation	3	448	0.67
13	Wild fruit processing	2	448	0.45
14	Coconut climbing	1	448	0.22
15	Soap making	1	448	0.22
16	Candle making	1	448	0.22
17	Tapping	1	448	0.22
18	Fishing	1	448	0.22
19	No response	214	448	47.77

Source: Sample survey

Public Assets Projects

Public assets like roads, culverts, bridges, public buildings, community halls etc were very important for creating external economies of scale. Around 48 per cent of the respondents reported that, they are the beneficiaries of public assets created during XI Five Year Plan under TSP. That is they were utilizing public assets. But at the same time around 50 per cent disclosed that they were not enjoyed the utility of any public assets (See: Table 4.57).

Table 4.57
Distribution of Respondents as Beneficiaries of Public Asset Creating Projects

<i>Beneficiary of public asset creating project</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	214	47.77
No	226	50.45
Non-response	8	1.78
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Major Public assets created during XI Five Year Plan are:

- Community halls
- Anganawadies
- Wells

- School buildings
- Roads
- Foot paths
- Side wall protection of ponds, wells, roads, drainage, canals, rivers etc.
- Bridges
- Drinking water supply schemes
- Primary health centres
- Rajiv Gandhi drinking water supply schemes

The maintenance of public assets is equally important as the creation of public assets. To the question whether maintaining public assets properly or not, 22.10 per cent had not responded, while 38.39 per cent reported that the panchayat authorities have maintaining the public assets timely and properly, but the remaining 39.51 per cent strongly replied that the panchayat have not maintaining public assets properly. Details are given in Table 4.58.

Table 4.58
Maintenance of Public Asset

<i>Maintenance</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	172	38.39
No	177	39.51
Non-response	99	22.10
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

With regard to the question whether the public assets created under TSP during XI Five Year Plan is existing or not, 24.33 per cent of the informants had not responded, while 47.77 per cent, that is, majority indicated that most of the public assets are prevailing. (See: Table 4.59).

Table 4.59
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Existence of Public Assets

<i>Persistence of public assets</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	214	47.77
No	125	27.90
Non-response	109	24.33
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Regarding the usefulness of public assets created under TSP during XI Five Year Plan, 45.76 per cent reported that most of the assets were not damaged. The assets were in for use at the time of survey. But 27.23 per cent reported that most of the public assets created under TSP during XI Five Year Plan were not in good condition for optimum usage. They were partially damaged or dilapidated and 27.01 per cent had not responded to the question. Details are given in Table 4.60.

Table 4.60
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Usefulness of Public Assets

<i>Usefulness of public assets</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	205	45.76
No	122	27.23
Non-response	121	27.01
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Drinking water supply scheme, construction of anganawadi and construction of bridges were the three major schemes meant for creating public assets, which had been started during XI Five Year Plan but not completed at the time of survey. Major reason for incompleteness of the projects was absence of beneficiary committees.

Local Self Government Institutions and TSP

With regard to the question whether technical assistance received or not from LSGIs for TSP implementation, around 44 per cent reported that they got technical assistance and 51 per cent replied negatively and the remaining 5% had not responded.

Table 4.61
Technical Assistance from LSGIs for Plan Implementation

<i>Technical assistance</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	197	43.97
No	227	50.67
Non-response	24	5.36
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Only 19.64 per cent of the respondents reported that almost all schemes were implemented through beneficiary committees while 72.32 per cent reported that the schemes were not implemented through beneficiary committees (See: Table 4.62).

Table 4.62
Plan Implementation through Beneficiary Committees

<i>Plan implemented through beneficiary committees</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	88	19.64
No	324	72.32
Non-response	36	8.04
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

With regards to the question whether the respondent beneficiaries had received the plan fund instalment in time for various project executions under TSP, majority (60.27 %) had reported that they had not received the instalment in time. But at the same time 31.25 per cent positively accepted the question by stating that they were received the instalments in time for proper project execution.

Table 4.63
Instalment of Plan Fund in Time for Project Implementation

<i>Instalment of plan fund in time</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	140	31.25
No	270	60.27
Non-response	38	8.48
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

In the matter of full payment of project cost, majority (64.73 %) replied that they had not received the total outlay of the scheme fully. That is, there were some leakages from the fund flow to the beneficiaries. But at the same time around 26 per cent admitted that they received the full project cost.

Table 4.64
Payment of Full Project Cost to Beneficiary

<i>Payment of full project cost</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	116	25.89
No	290	64.73
Non-response	42	9.38
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Majority of the respondents (73.44 %) reported that they had not faced any problems or obstructions in the execution of schemes as beneficiaries while only 17.19 per cent reported that they had confronted some problems or obstacles in the implementation of schemes (See: Table 4.65).

Table 4.65
Problems in Scheme Implementation

<i>Problems in scheme implementation</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	77	17.19
No	329	73.44
Non-response	42	9.37
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The following hurdles were reported by the respondents in the implementation of schemes. The responsible departments to initiate action in this regard are also placed against the problems reported by the respondents.

Table 4.66
Hurdles and Responsible Departments in the Implementation of Schemes

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Problems</i>	<i>Department</i>
1	Actual beneficiaries were not selected always	LSGIs
2	Schemes were not selected in such a manner as prioritised by oorukootms	LSGIs
3	Schemes were implemented by intermediaries instead of beneficiaries	LSGIs
4	Lack of vehicle-road connectivity	LSGIs & PWD
5	Inadequate knowledge in scientific agricultural operations	Agriculture & LSGIs

Source: Sample survey

Food Security and Anganavadies

The definition of food security originated in the year 1970 and by now, there are scores of definitions. In 1974, at the World Food Summit, the definition of food security was “availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic food stuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations in production and prices”. In the year 1983, food security was redefined by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) by including the issue of accessibility of food for vulnerable people and trying to give a balanced equation of food security problem. The definition was “ensuring that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to the basic food that they need”. In 1986, the food insecurity problem was divided into two dimensions according to the “Poverty and Hunger” report of the World Bank. The first is chronic food insecurity, which is associated with the problem of chronic poverty or low level of income or accessibility, and the other is transitory food insecurity which is normally consequence of natural catastrophies like storm, typhoon, Tsunami etc and harsh transitory economic situations. The elaborated definition of food security thus became access of all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life.

In the 1990s, the definition of food security was further widened. The components of food safety and nutritional balance were included. In 1994, according to the UNDP Human Development Report, food security is one of the components of human security. In 1996, World Food Summit generated a redefinition of food security; “Food security, at the individual, household, national, regional and global levels (is achieved) when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutrition food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”.

Till the 1970s, food security was mainly seen as a national supply problem. Today, the food security concept has shifted from a supply and production problem to poverty and market problem in which purchasing power and access to food entitlements play an important role. Therefore, food security can be seen not only as a problem of production, but also as an allocation problem.

In recent years, most of the research initiatives for food security have focused on four key components of the FAO’s definition.

1. **Availability** – Providing a sufficient supply of food for all people at all times has historically been a major challenge. Although technical and scientific innovations have made important contributions focused on quantity and economies of scale, little attention has been paid to the sustainability of such practices.
2. **Accessibility** – The equality of access to good is a dimension of food security. Within and between societies, equities have resulted in serious entitlement problems, reflecting class, gender, ethnic, racial and age differentials, as well as national and regional gaps in development. Most measures to provide emergency food aid have attempted to help the disadvantaged but have had limited success in overcoming the structural conditions that perpetuate such inequities.
3. **Acceptability** – This dimension of food security is important in determining whether information and food system innovations will be accepted in a country, given the social and ecological concerns of its citizens.
4. **Adequacy** – Food security also requires that adequate measures are in place at all levels of the food system to guarantee the sustainability of production, distribution, consumption and waste management. A sustainable food system should help to satisfy basic human needs, without compromising the ability of

future generations to meet their needs. It must therefore maintain ecological integrity and integrate conservation and development.

From the above definitions, the following points emerged.

1. Food security involves adequate physical availability of food to the entire population in a country.
2. People have enough purchasing power so that they can acquire the food they need.
3. For healthy life, the food available should be adequate in quality as well as quantity to meet nutritional requirements.
4. A nation has to ensure the growth rate in food supply so that it takes care of the increase in population as also the increase in demand resulting from increase in income of the people.
5. In the final stage of food security, people should have cereals, pulses, milk and milk products, vegetables and fruits, fish, eggs and meat.

In order to ensure food security some varieties of grains and food articles are regularly distributing to the tribes through anganavadies. The main aim is to supply food for sufficient calories of nutrient intake. Around half of the respondents pointed out that they were getting the allotted quantity of grains regularly without any lagging while around 41 per cent blamed that they were not getting the allotted quantity regularly (See: Table 4.67).

Table 4.67
Distribution of Allotted Quantity of Grains from Anganvady

<i>Distribution of allotted quantity of grains</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	225	50.22
No	184	41.07
Non-response	39	8.71
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The following are the suggestions put forward by the respondents for ensuring food security in tribal areas.

- Nutritious food may be supplied to children, destitute, lactating mothers and differently abled persons through anganawadis
- Training may be given to farmers
- High yielding varieties of seeds are to be supplied in sufficient quantities for small scale and large scale cultivation.
- High support prices are to be fixed for important agriculture commodities
- The decentralization in the procurement and distribution of food grains with community involvement might be given emphasis
- Measures may be taken to increase the efficiency in the distribution of food grains at subsidized prices to BPL households through public distribution system

TSP and Families Education Status

Education plays a major role in shaping the skill base for acquiring jobs, developing specific qualities that place people into higher socio-economic status and promoting vertical mobility in socio-economic status. Operationally, education refers to the formal education that an individual had received. It refers to the academic qualifications of the respondent acquired through formal schooling and training.

The Table below shows that majority (52.68 %) of the TSP beneficiary respondents pointed out that their family education status were not improved as a result of TSP programmes executed by LSGIs. But at the same time 45.31 per cent accepted that their family education status were improved on consequence of TSP programmes. Details are given in Table 4.68.

Table 4.68
Improvement in Educational Status of Families

<i>Improvement</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	203	45.31
No	236	52.68
Non-response	9	2.01
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP and Employment Generation

Employment generation has been one of the important objectives of development planning in India. The problem of employment is closely interlinked with eradication of poverty. There are three main aspects of employment problem in India. They are the problem of proportion of labour to total population, problem of productivity of labour and problem of unemployment and underemployment of labour. These three aspects are interrelated. There is low participation rate of labour in India and low rate of employment among women is a striking feature. There has been almost no change in labour force participation rate. The dependency rate is quite high in India. Problem of unemployment and underemployment is the chronic feature of the Indian economy. It is the main cause of poverty in India.

Table 4.69
TSP and Employment Generation

<i>Employment generated</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	157	35.04
No	282	62.95
Non-response	9	2.01
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The above Table clearly shows that a good number of schemes, which had not generated much employment to tribal population under TSP of LSGs. Around 63 per cent reported that they had not gained much man days of employment through schemes implemented under TSP. But at the same time 35 per cent claimed that they got more man days of employment.

TSP and Family Income

An enquiry about whether TSP has enhanced family income, majority of the beneficiaries (64.70%) opined that as a whole TSP schemes have not enhanced their family income while around 34 per cent reported that some schemes have severe impact on enhancing their family income. Details are furnished in Table 4.70.

Table 4.70
TSP and Family Income

<i>Increase in family income</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	151	33.71
No	290	64.73
Non-response	7	1.56
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP and Living Standard of the Family

Standard of living refers to the way of living of a family. Actually the ultimate aim of TSP schemes is to raise standard of living of the tribal families in the long run. In order to access the impact of TSP schemes on standard of living of tribes family, majority, that is, around 74 per cent reported that the TSP schemes have no effect to improve their living standards. Only around 24 per cent opined favourably on the impact of TSP schemes in raising the living standard of the tribal families (See: Table 4.71).

Table 4.71
TSP and Standard of Living

<i>Improvement in living standard</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	107	23.89
No	331	73.88
Non-response	10	2.23
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP and Family Social Empowerment

Whether TSP schemes enhanced social empowerment of tribes family, majority (70.98%) reported that no social empowerment and only 26.12 per cent claimed that TSP schemes empowered them.

Table 4.72
TSP and Family Social Empowerment

<i>Social empowerment</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	117	26.12
No	318	70.98
Non-response	13	2.90
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Awareness Classes for Social Empowerment

Around 60 per cent opined that they need awareness classes for social empowerment while 39.51 per cent had not shown any positive attitude towards organising awareness classes but at the same time 0.40 per cent not had responded. The details are furnished in Table 4.73.

Table 4.73
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Need for Awareness Classes for Social Empowerment

<i>Need for awareness classes</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	269	60.04
No	177	39.51
Non-response	2	0.45
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP Beneficiaries and Election

The respondents were inquired about the details on whether they contested in election for seats in local bodies. Around 94 per cent clearly stated that they had not contested or didn't get opportunity to contest local body election and about 5 per cent reported that they had contested in local body elections (See: Table 4.74).

Table 4.74
Distribution of Respondents Contested in Election

<i>Contested in election</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	21	4.69
No	422	94.20
Non-response	5	1.11
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Out of 21 respondents contested in election 5, that is 23.81 per cent were elected and 16, that is 76.19 per cent were not elected.

Table 4.75
Distribution of Contested Respondents Elected

<i>Contested respondents elected</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	5	23.81
No	16	76.19
Total	21	100

Source: Sample survey

All the respondents elected to LSGs reported that they were elected in one time only.

In the case of family members other than respondents contested in elections, only 2.68 per cent informed that their family members had contested in elections. Details are given in Table 4.76.

Table 4.76
Family Members Other than Respondents Contested in Election

<i>Family members contested in election</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	12	2.68
No	435	97.10
Non-response	1	0.22
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Out of the 12 family members contested in elections, 8 respondents, that is, 66.67 per cent of the respondents' family members were elected. The family members elected were elected in one chance only.

Table 4.77
Family Members Elected Other than Respondents

<i>Family members elected</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	8	66.67
No	4	33.33
Total	12	100

Source: Sample survey

TSP and Monitoring Committee

With regard to the question of any involvement of TSP beneficiaries in constituting beneficiary committees for the implementation of schemes, 76.79 per cent of the beneficiaries reported that no involvement from their part towards constituting beneficiary committees and around only one per cent reported regular involvement. Details are given in Table 4.78.

Table 4.78
Involvement of Beneficiaries in Constituting Monitoring Committees

<i>Involvement</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	344	76.79
Occasionally	98	21.87
Regularly	4	0.89
Non-response	2	0.45
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

The involvement of any family member other than respondent at the time of constituting beneficiary committees, around 84 per cent respondent reported that no involvement from their families and only 0.67 per cent reported regular involvement. Details are given in the following Table.

Table 4.79
Involvement of Family Members Other than Respondents in Constituting Beneficiary Committees

<i>Involvement of family members</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	374	83.48
Occasionally	68	15.18
Regularly	3	0.67
Non-response	3	0.67
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

In response to the question whether the respondents were selected as members in the monitoring committees for the timely implementation of the schemes, around 97 per cent indicated that they were not included or had attended monitoring committees. Details are given in the following Table.

Table 4.80
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Inclusion in Monitoring Committees

<i>Included in monitoring committee</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	10	2.23
No	433	96.65
Non-response	5	1.12
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Out of the members attended the monitoring committees, 5 (50%), 4 (40%) and 1 (10 %) reported that they were included in the committees one, two and three chances respectively (See: Table 4.81).

Table 4.81
Number of Times Respondents Included in Monitoring Committees

<i>Number of times</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
1	5	50.00
2	4	40.00
3	1	10.00
Total	10	100

Source: Sample survey

With regards to the question of any family member other than the respondent had attended the relevant monitoring committees for monitoring the timely implementation of schemes, approximately all respondents (97 %) had reported that their family members were not got any chance to monitor TSP schemes as members in the monitoring committees. Details are given in the following Table.

Table 4.82
Family Members Other than Respondent as Members in Monitoring Committee

<i>Family members as members in monitoring committees</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	9	2.01
No	433	96.65
Non-response	6	1.34
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Out of 9 family members attended the monitoring committees, 5 (55.56 %) respondent reported that their family members got only one chance for monitoring the timely and effective implementation of the schemes and 22.22 per cent each had reported that their family members got chance two and three times (See: Table 4.83).

Table 4.83
Number of Times Family Members Other than Respondents Attended Monitoring Committees

<i>Number of times</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
One chance	5	55.56
Two chance	2	22.22
Three chance	2	22.22
Total	9	100

Source: Sample survey

With regards to the question whether monitoring committees effectively monitored the TSP execution, majority of the respondent had opined that (58.48 %) there didn't take place any effective monitoring mechanism from the part of monitoring committees constituted for the purpose. Only 1.34 per cent reported regular monitoring mechanism and around 40 per cent reported no regular but there were occasional monitoring on the schemes execution (See: Table 4.84).

Table 4.84
Effective Monitoring of Schemes by Monitoring Committees

<i>Effective monitoring of schemes</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
No	262	58.48
Occasionally	177	39.51
Regularly	6	1.34
Non-response	3	0.67
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

In response to the question about the comments on the activities of various beneficiary meetings, only 8.25 per cent respondents revealed that the monitoring committees' activities were not satisfactory while 74.12 per cent reported satisfactory activities and 9.15 per cent reported good activities. The rest 8.48 per cent had not responded to the question. The details are given in Table 4.85.

Table 4.85
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Comments on the Activities of Monitoring Committees

<i>Activities of monitoring committees</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Not Satisfactory	37	8.25
Satisfactory	332	74.12
Good	41	9.15
Non-response	38	8.48
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Problems Confronted by TSP Beneficiaries

The following are the problems reported by the respondents as beneficiaries of schemes implemented under TSP during XI Five Year Plan.

1. Financial crisis

2. Inadequate resources to complete housing schemes
3. Shortage of land for agriculture cultivation
4. Inadequate scientific knowledge in agriculture practices
5. Absence of proper protection of agricultural yield from wild attack
6. Low income from agricultural operation
7. Assistance from TSP is inadequate
8. No pucca house
9. Inadequate drinking water sources near the premises of the residence
10. Inadequate electrification in tribal areas
11. Lack of proper planning in the formulation of projects
12. Not covered all the needy tribes by pension schemes
13. No community hall in several areas to discuss the problems in a common platform
14. Some of the beneficiaries were not awarded pattayam for forest land
15. Poor land conservation system in tribal areas
16. Unemployment
17. Inadequate training for self employment
18. Inadequate transportation facilities
19. Frequent disease
20. Some beneficiaries have no ration card and health insurance card.
21. Inadequate facilities in primary health centres
22. Increasing trend in consumption of alcohol and intoxicated drugs
23. Illicit extraction of alcohol in some tribal areas
24. Weak oorukootam in terms of priority fixing
25. Inadequate regular communication about oorukootam meetings
26. No common crematorium or graveyard in many tribal areas

The Problems of Tribal Population Still Remaining to Solve

The following are some of the problems reported by the respondents still remain to solve.

1. Conveyance to tribal areas
2. Drinking water facility near the house
3. Assistance to maintenance of old house
4. Electricity
5. Training in scientific agriculture operation
6. Developed infrastructure like roads, bridges, footpaths etc.
7. Crisis in agriculture sector due to wild attack, inadequate credit facilities, drought, flood etc.
8. Self employment generation
9. No self employment schemes to widows
10. No anganawadi buildings in many areas
11. Less man days under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
12. Issues regarding APL/BPL card

13. Low literacy among tribes
14. Dropout in schools
15. Inadequate hostel facility to students
16. Lack of adequate number of nursery schools
17. Lack of primary and high school in all tribal areas
18. Inadequate uniform supply to students
19. Inadequate supply of study materials to all students
20. Full coverage of computer training
21. Inadequate facilities in primary health centres
22. Old age problems
23. Inadequate medical camps
24. More treatment grant
25. Awareness classes against alcoholism
26. Failure to prevent extraction of alcohol
27. Latrine facility to all
28. No supplementary assistance to rubber cultivation
29. Community hall in all tribal colony
30. Fencing and trenches to protect wild attack
31. Inadequate number of cane basket making units
32. Side wall protection of rivers

In response to the question about any change in the existing criteria for selecting TSP beneficiaries, 48.66 per cent respondents reported that they need some modifications for selecting beneficiaries under TSP While 47.99 per cent have not favoured any change. Details are given in Table 4.86.

Table 4.86
Distribution of Respondents in Relation to Need for Change in the Criteria for Selecting Beneficiaries under TSP

<i>Need for change</i>	<i>No. of respondents</i>	<i>%</i>
Yes	218	48.66
No	215	47.99
Non-response	15	3.35
Total	448	100

Source: Sample survey

Modifications Suggested for Revising Guidelines of TSP for Selecting Beneficiaries

- More members are to be included in monitoring committees
- Ensure regular visit of ST promoters in colonies for giving awareness about schemes/ projects
- Colony- wise monitoring committee may be constituted
- Importance may be given to self employment programmes
- Awareness programmes may be conducted regularly on social issues
- Oorukoottam meetings are to be organised in ST colonies only

- Schemes may be designed to make the functions, activities and suggestions of oorukoottams more effective
- Grama panchayats may ensure the intimation of oorukoottam meetings to all families in the colonies concerned
- Ensure the participation of grama panchayat President in all oorukoottams
- Wide publicity should be made available about oorukoottam meetings for ensuring complete participation of STs
- Housing grant may be enhanced
- Land may be provided to all landless ST families
- Priority may be given to purchase of land for agricultural operations
- In the productive sector projects, priority may be given to grant permission to cultivate fallow land
- A public well in each colonies may be constructed
- In the infrastructure sector, house electrification and maintenance, drinking water, sanitation and construction of roads may be given top priority
- Provision may be given to more goat farming units

Appendix			
List of Respondents			
Sl No	Name of Beneficiary	House Name	Grama Panchayat
1	Murali	Manaliyan	Chaliyar
2	Mini	Kandilappara	Chaliyar
3	Mani	Palakkayam	Chaliyar
4	Suresh	Vayalayil	Chaliyar
5	Sreeja	Kallippara	Chaliyar
6	Mohanan	Naduvakkadan	Chaliyar
7	Suresh	Ambalakkunnu	Chaliyar
8	Usha	Urumiyam	Chaliyar
9	Cheera	Mariyan	Chaliyar
10	Mani	Peruvambadam	Chaliyar
11	Ramakrishnan	Pilakkodan	Chaliyar
12	Mani	Madilakath	Chaliyar
13	Babu	Manikkadav	Chaliyar
14	Sandhya	Karimbil	Chaliyar
15	Kali	Idivannaparekkad Colony	Chaliyar
16	Chandutty	Padikkal	Chaliyar
17	Kethan	Vellayakkavil	Chaliyar
18	Ambili	Kallunda Colony	Chaliyar
19	Kethan	Mundappadam	Chaliyar
20	Mini	Pookkodan	Chaliyar
21	Balan	Paratteyil	Chaliyar
22	Sreedevi	Paradan	Chaliyar
23	Kuttymathi	Parekkad Colony	Chaliyar
24	Sobha	Parekkad Colony	Chaliyar
25	Kali	Parekkad Colony	Chaliyar
26	Chakki	Athikkad Colony	Chaliyar
27	Chandrika	Ambalakkunnil	Chaliyar
28	Chemban	Paingakkod Colony	Chaliyar
29	Babu	Paingakkod Colony	Chaliyar
30	Shankaran	Panhappoil Colony	Chaliyar
31	Chathan	Karakkunna	Chaliyar
32	Mini	Modavanna Colony	Chaliyar
33	Kuttan	Kunnathuchal Colony	Chaliyar
34	Karuppan	Perumunda Colony	Chaliyar
35	Chandran	Perumunda Colony	Chaliyar
36	Chunda	Perumunda Colony	Chaliyar
37	Malon Ramachandran	Vennekkode Pattikavarga Colony	Chaliyar
38	Valia Chempan	Ambumala Colony	Chaliyar
39	Kuttipalan	Ambumala Colony	Chaliyar
40	Channakutty	Vennekkode Colony	Chaliyar
41	Valia Vellan	Vettillakkolli Colony	Chaliyar
42	Gopi	Vettillakkolli Colony	Chaliyar
43	Chellapan	Palakkayam Kattunaikkan	Chaliyar
44	Gopalan	Palakkayam Pattikavarga Colony	Chaliyar
45	Chirutha	Palakkayam Colony	Chaliyar
46	Mathy	Kombankolly Colony	Chaliyar
47	Valia Mathy	Plakkalchola Colony	Chaliyar
48	Palan	Chettiyampara Colony	Chaliyar
49	Santha	Muttiyel	Chaliyar
50	Mathy	Poolappodi Colony	Chaliyar

51	Chandran	Poolappodi Colony	Chaliyar
52	Madhavi	Parasseri	Chaliyar
53	Vattiyar	Plakkalchola Colony	Chaliyar
54	Valia Chandran	Ambumala Colony	Chaliyar
55	Manoharan	Urumiyan	Chaliyar
56	Karian	Vennekkode Colony	Chaliyar
57	Mathy	Supreme Colony	Chaliyar
58	Saratha	Kavumpadam	Chungathara
59	Balan	Manaladi	Chungathara
60	Chakki	Kurathi Colony	Chungathara
61	Embadan Vellan	Embadan	Chungathara
62	Chakki	Kozhival	Chungathara
63	Sunil.P	Pannikkodan	Chungathara
64	Mathy	Elamannil	Chungathara
65	Mani	Pannikkodan	Chungathara
66	Padmanabhan	Thekkumpuram	Chungathara
67	Elukkan	Cherikkal	Chungathara
68	Karuppan	Kattilappadam Colony	Chungathara
69	Bindu	Madathodan	Chungathara
70	Leela	Cholaykkal	Chungathara
71	Balan	Pulayakkal	Chungathara
72	Mathy	Veluthandan	Chungathara
73	Chakky	Mariyan	Chungathara
74	Remya Prabha	Veluthandan	Chungathara
75	Vellaka	Padinhattampadam Colony	Chungathara
76	Ammi	Padinhattampadam Colony	Chungathara
77	Omana	Mele Colony	Chungathara
78	Chakki	Mele Colony	Chungathara
79	Chandran	Mele Colony	Chungathara
80	Chakki	Valayathodi	Chungathara
81	Remya Krishnan	Valayathodi	Chungathara
82	Nisha	Valayathodi	Chungathara
83	Amburajan	Veluthandan	Chungathara
84	Unnikrishnan	Pannikkodan	Chungathara
85	Indhira	Poolakkal	Chungathara
86	Thanki	Kunnath Colony	Chungathara
87	Chirutha	Anchayil	Chungathara
88	Channa	Mele Colony	Chungathara
89	Shantha	Puthupariyaram	Chungathara
90	Paikka	Vazhakkadan	Chungathara
91	Chandran	Malangad Colony	Chungathara
92	Chandran	Chathamputhuvay Colony	Chungathara
93	Thankamani	Annadapp Colony	Chungathara
94	Neena	Pulikkakkattil	Chungathara
95	Sivasankaran	Kurumbilangode	Chungathara
96	Balan	Mundappadam Colony	Chungathara
97	Suresh	Kotteppadam	Chungathara
98	Surendran	Vaniyampuzha Colony	Pothukal
99	Sarojini	Nellikkal	Pothukal
100	Paru	Chemra Colony	Pothukal
101	Neeli	Kunippala Colony	Pothukal
102	Neeli	Mukkam Colony	Pothukal
103	Chandran	Chalikkal Colony	Pothukal
104	Leelamani	Chalikkal Colony	Pothukal

105	Santha	Chalikkal Colony	Pothukal
106	Babu.C.M.	Chalikkal Colony	Pothukal
107	Raji Krishna	Narangappoil Colony	Chungathara
108	Gopalan	Narangappoil Colony	Chungathara
109	Saradha	Narangappoil Colony	Pothukal
110	Sreedharan	Ambittampodi Colony	Pothukal
111	Mathy	Chembra Colony	Pothukal
112	Cheria Velutha	Chembra Colony	Pothukal
113	Mini	Chembra Colony	Pothukal
114	Raveendran	Ilamoodiyil	Pothukal
115	Balakrishnan	Kalathupadi	Pothukal
116	Viji	Kavalappara Colony	Pothukal
117	Santha	Ilamoodiyil	Pothukal
118	Sumathy	Vandikkaran	Pothukal
119	Mohanan	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
120	Kuttappan	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
121	Cheria Mathy	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
122	Kali	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
123	Ramakrishnan	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
124	Leela	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
125	Bomman Chathan	Appankavu Colony	Pothukal
126	Omana	Choorakkodan	Pothukal
127	Vinodh	Ettappara Colony	Pothukal
128	Jeen	Ettappara Colony	Pothukal
129	Balan	Chennampotti Colony	Pothukal
130	Leela	Chennampotti Colony	Pothukal
131	Chakki	Vellimuttam Colony	Pothukal
132	Narayanan	Vazhakkal	Pothukal
133	Raman	Nellikkal	Pothukal
134	Cheria Shankaran	Nellikkal	Pothukal
135	Karian	Iruttukkuthi Colony	Pothukal
136	Cheria Vellan	Iruttukkuthi Colony	Pothukal
137	Manesh	Vaniyampuzha Colony	Pothukal
138	Thanka	Vaniyampuzha Colony	Pothukal
139	Onathy	Vaniyampuzha Colony	Pothukal
140	Cheria Velutha	Kumbalappara Colony	Pothukal
141	Kuttan	Tharippappotti Colony	Pothukal
142	Madhavan	Tharippappotti Colony	Pothukal
143	Chathan	Thandankallu Colony	Pothukal
144	Leela	Thandankallu Colony	Pothukal
145	Ayyappan	Kurinhivayal	Vengapally
146	Kesavan	Kodunkayam	Vengapally
147	Padikkan	Thondam Colony	Vengapally
148	Velli	Thondam Colony	Vengapally
149	Kayava	Muppan Colony	Vengapally
150	Chunda	Muppan Colony	Vengapally
151	Gopalan	Odambam Poil	Vengapally
152	Mani	Odambam Poil	Vengapally
153	Venu	Oruvayal	Vengapally
154	Bharathi	Mukvayal	Vengapally
155	Channa	Muppan Colony	Vengapally
156	Kavalan	Chamundam Colony	Vengapally
157	Rajan	Chamundanm Colony	Vengapally
158	Velukkan	Mathalode Colony	Vengapally

159	Rajan	Mooppan Colony	Vengapally
160	Velayudhan	Puliyambadi Colony	Vengapally
161	Pushpan	Puliyambadi Colony	Vengapally
162	Lekshmi	Paroppadi	Vengapally
163	Ayyappan	Paroppadi	Vengapally
164	Ammi	Kalathil Veedu	Vengapally
165	Chappan	Nattippara	Vengapally
166	Surendran	Nattippara	Vengapally
167	Chathy	Apanavayal	Vengapally
168	Kunki	Apanavayal	Vengapally
169	Ammi	Chalakkunnu	Vengapally
170	Chandran	Kuplapali	Vengapally
171	Ravi	Chalakkunnu	Vengapally
172	Vellich	Vadake Veedu	Vengapally
173	Mohanan	Kottiyottuvayal	Vengapally
174	Channa	Vadake Veedu	Vengapally
175	Biju	Chooryayatta Colony	Vengapally
176	Meena	Chooryayatta Colony	Vengapally
177	Lekshmi	Odamotootil	Vengapally
178	Achuthan	Kurinhimma Veedu	Vengapally
179	Vinodh.K.C	Kurinhimma Veedu	Vengapally
180	Vellan	Kurinhimma Veedu	Vengapally
181	Chandu	Odayottummal Colony	Vengapally
182	Koiva	Vadake Veedu	Vengapally
183	Kunki	Maidanikkunnu Colony	Vengapally
184	Raman	Niravath Veedu	Vengapally
185	Ammu	Niravath Colony	Vengapally
186	Balaraman	Vadakekkunnu	Vengapally
187	Suresh	Narangakkandi Colony	Vengapally
188	Makka	Narangakkandi Colony	Vengapally
189	Hari	Narangakkandi Colony	Vengapally
190	Keshavan	Namboorikkunnu Colony	Vengapally
191	Palan	Vazhavatta Colony	Vengapally
192	Kurumathy	Ambalakkunnu Colony	Vengapally
193	Kembi	Ambalakkunnu Colony	Vengapally
194	Babu	Cholakunnu	Vengapally
195	Balan	Marankunnu	Vengapally
196	Babu	Kurinhimma Colony	Vengapally
197	Kalyani	Orummal	Vengapally
198	Babu	Odamotootil	Vengapally
199	Kuttai	Orummal	Vengapally
200	Leela Balan	Nayadipoil	Vengapally
201	Mani	Nayadipoil	Vengapally
202	Raghavan	Nayadipoil	Vengapally
203	Rughmini	Nayadipoil	Vengapally
204	Marikan	Cheengolikunnu	Vengapally
205	Appu	Kovileri	Vengapally
206	Madhu Vellan	Kovileri	Vengapally
207	Gopalan	Kottiyottummal	Vengapally
208	Kelu	Koovapali	Vengapally
209	Usha Vijayan	Koovapali	Vengapally
210	Madhavan	Cheengolikunnu	Vengapally
211	Thurumban	Nayadipoil	Vengapally
212	Ammi Chandu	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally

213	Chappan	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally
214	Kelu	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally
215	K.K. Bhaskaran	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally
216	Kopy.K.R	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally
217	Balan	Kallanthode Colony	Vengapally
218	Onathi	Chembrad Colony	Vengapally
219	Vellan	Karikkalode	Vengapally
220	Onathi	Madathil Colony	Vengapally
221	Chathakkan	Madathil Colony	Vengapally
222	Choman	Chembrad Colony	Vengapally
223	Kelappan	Alakkandi	Vengapally
224	Sujatha	Alakkandi Colony	Vengapally
225	Rajan A.K.	Alakkandi Colony	Vengapally
226	Balan.K.V.	Kurinhimml Veedu	Vengapally
227	Chavan	Maramoola	Vengapally
228	Kitta	Maramoola	Vengapally
229	Mani.P.C.	Poolakkuzhi Veedu	Edavaka
230	Babu	Chovvappoil	Edavaka
231	Kali	Puthisserikkunnu	Edavaka
232	Indira Gopi	Puthisserikkunnu	Edavaka
233	Santha	Puthisserikkunnu	Edavaka
234	Madhavan	Koppatt	Edavaka
235	Narayanan	Chaymal Veedu	Edavaka
236	Ramachandran	Kuttomnada	Edavaka
237	Babu.P.R.	Perinchola	Edavaka
238	Manja	Karamkode	Edavaka
239	Kochu Odukkann	Karamkode	Edavaka
240	Rajan	Chudalamottakunnu	Edavaka
241	Bhaskaran	Poovathinkal	Edavaka
242	Babu	Athiyora Colony	Edavaka
243	Balan Puthur	Puthuru	Edavaka
244	Mani T.K	Thazhamuttam Veedu	Edavaka
245	Babu.K.C	Karamottammal Veedu	Edavaka
246	Radha	Kulathuvayal	Edavaka
247	Chunda	Vengaram Colony	Edavaka
248	Vellachi	Mutteri	Edavaka
249	Suresh	Adumari	Edavaka
250	Rosli	Mangaladi	Edavaka
251	Krishnan.K	Sreeja Bhavanam	Edavaka
252	Kappy Chandran	Thazhe Agraharam	Edavaka
253	Uly Naykan	Agraharam Colony	Edavaka
254	Sandha Channakkan	Agraharam Colony	Edavaka
255	Sujatha Balan	Agraharam Colony	Edavaka
256	Balan	Chamadipppoil	Edavaka
257	Vijayan	Kavanakkunnu	Edavaka
258	Vincent Charley	Bathani Veedu	Edavaka
259	Ammini	Kavanakkunnu	Edavaka
260	Sivan	Kavanakkunnu	Edavaka
261	Thankamani	Pathrachal	Edavaka
262	Leela	Chamadipppoil	Edavaka
263	Kaima	Chamadipppoil	Edavaka
264	Vellan	Kuzhikandam	Edavaka
265	Kelu	Kalladikkunnu	Edavaka
266	Santha Biju	Atherikkunnu Colony	Edavaka

267	Vinodh Gopalan	Kalladikkunnu	Edavaka
268	Kelu	Thrikkoli	Edavaka
269	Mohanan	Pilakandikkunnu	Edavaka
270	Rajan	Cheruvayal Colony	Edavaka
271	Kelu	Koshali	Edavaka
272	Ayyappan	Panniyora	Edavaka
273	Annan Kodumayil	Kodumayil	Edavaka
274	Chorichi Necholi	Necholi Paniya Colony	Edavaka
275	Chandran	Banglavukunnu	Edavaka
276	Ammu	Poolayckal	Edavaka
277	Chandran Kalariyil	Kalariyil	Edavaka
278	Makka	Mokkath	Edavaka
279	Krishnan Nittara	Nittara Colony	Edavaka
280	Kelu	Muthedath	Edavaka
281	Kelu	Banglavukunnu	Edavaka
282	Karutha	Palanchery, Kammana Po	Edavaka
283	Vellan	Kurishinkal Colony	Edavaka
284	Rajan	Kurumappady Colony	Edavaka
285	Tholan	Nathoth Adiya Colony	Edavaka
286	Ravi	Nathoth Adiya Colony	Edavaka
287	Unnikkan	Kurumappady Colony	Edavaka
288	Chorian	Vengilatt	Edavaka
289	Bindu Koliyeri	Koliyeri Colony	Edavaka
290	Leela	Arinirakkunnu	Edavaka
291	Vellachi	Kuttikuri Colony	Edavaka
292	Ammini	Kuvanakkolli	Edavaka
293	Karuppi	Kolimukku	Edavaka
294	Leela Balan	Kavatta Colony	Edavanka
295	Bhaskaran	Kavatta Colony	Edavaka
296	Ratheesh	Nalucet Colony	Edavaka
297	Ammini	Edachery Colony	Edavaka
298	Bindhu	Pathilkunnu	Edavaka
299	Kavalan	Pathilkunnu	Edavaka
300	Leela	Atheri	Edavaka
301	Kolumban	Karakkuni Panniya Colony	Edavaka
302	Velli	Kunnamangalam Colony	Edavaka
303	Balan	Kayyettabhumi Colony	Edavaka
304	Chandu	Ekkamunda Veedu	Edavaka
305	Shilpa	Cheruvayal Paniya Colony	Edavaka
306	Choondan	Cheruvayal	Edavaka
307	Karikkan	Koolippoil	Edavaka
308	Karutha	4 Cent Veetichal	Edavaka
309	Unni	Kathirottummal Veedu	Edavaka
310	Sankaran	Cholambra Paniya Colony	Edavaka
311	Suresh	Panthamootil	Edavaka
312	Karuppi	Kappunkunnu	Edavaka
313	Padmanabhan	Kappunkunnu	Edavaka
314	Kunjiraman	Eranakkolli Veedu	Edavaka
315	Balakrishnan	Eranakkolli Veedu	Edavaka
316	Suresh	Vanakkumuttam Veedu	Edavaka
317	Naikan	Eranal	Edavaka
318	Belan	Eranal	Edavaka
319	Radhakrishnan	Thirumangalam Colony	Edavaka
320	Nandhan	Anchuvaitth Colony	Edavaka

321	Balan	Thuniyerkunnu	Edavaka
322	Santha Karutha	Kunikara Colony	Edavaka
323	Balan Kanji	Valeri Colony	Edavaka
324	Vasu	Valeri Colony	Edavaka
325	Kelu	Valeri Colony	Edavaka
326	Bhaskaran P.C.	Puthenmuttam	Edavaka
327	Kuran	Valeri Colony	Edavaka
328	Babu	Priyadarshini	Edavaka
329	Miniselvan	Pullumala Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
330	Leela Kutty Vellan	Pullumala Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
331	Maran Chiken	Kommancheri Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
332	Venu Gopalan	Padippura Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
333	Biju Bhaskaran	Madayamvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
334	Chimban	3 Cent Colony	Sulthan Bathery
335	Veliyan Chimban	Thachanchira Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
336	Gopi Edayan	Malappady Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
337	Balan Onakkal	Malappady Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
338	Santha Venu	Vattanchira Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
339	Biju Kunjumon	Kombanmoola Kattunayka	Sulthan Bathery
340	Devaki Kesavan	Poovanchi Urali Colony	Sulthan Bathery
341	Raju Kullan	Poovanchi Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
342	Babu Rajappan	Poovanchi Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
343	Vasu Madhavan	Poovanchi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
344	Binu Vilasini	Poovanchi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
345	Jayan Kalan	Poovanchi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
346	Biju Balan	Poovanchi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
347	Vilasini Devadas	Poovanchi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
348	Mani Velukkan	Puthannur Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
349	Palan Velutha	Palamoola Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
350	Velutha Palan	Valancherykunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
351	Murali Kaipa	Odamoola Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
352	Aneesh	Adivaram Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
353	Rajan Cholan	Nellippara Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
354	Bommi Maran	Thathur Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
355	Palan Jadayan	Thathur Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
356	Mathan Kumaran	Pambramoola Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
357	Bomman Onjakkal	Pambramoola Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
358	Sankaran Veran	Kolimoola Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
359	Malu Chellan	Kolimoola Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
360	Kamala Binesh	Kolimoola Urali Colony	Sulthan Bathery
361	Soman Kunjiran	Puthuchola Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
362	Kalyani	Vettikkutty Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
363	Nani	Vettikkunni Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
364	Kulli	Pazheri Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
365	Vellichi	Pazheri Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
366	Madhavan	Thottaykal Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
367	Velutha	Vengur Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
368	Vellichi	Velladikuzhi paniyaColony	Sulthan Bathery
369	Rajan Chelavan	Puthuveedu Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
370	Rajan	Puthuveedu Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
371	Mani	Puthuveedu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
372	Bhaskaran	Puthuveedu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
373	Thankamma	Puthuveedu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
374	Vijayan	Puthuveedu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery

375	Govindhan	Vadacira Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
376	Vasu	Vadacira Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
377	Chikkili	Karivallikkunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
378	Parvathy	Karivallikkunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
379	Koima	Thirunelli Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
380	Chorian	Manthandikunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
381	Veran	Manthandikunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
382	Nannu Palan	Panthanchira Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
383	Raghavan	Thirunelli Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
384	Divakaran	Thirunelli Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
385	Haridas	Thirunelli Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
386	Damodharan	Thirunelli Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
387	Vellachi	Manikkuni Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
388	Velli	Manikkuni Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
389	Veran	Manikkuni Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
390	Mohandas	Manikkuni Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
391	Raghavan	Pallikandi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
392	Rajesh	Kattayad Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
393	Vellu Paniyan	Kattayad Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
394	Sivan	Kattayad Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
395	Sindhu Rajan	Vattuvadi Kattunayka	Sulthan Bathery
396	Mathan Kumaran	Kuttambalipaniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
397	Nella	Kuttambalipaniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
398	Kumbalathy	Kuttambalipaniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
399	Thurukkan	Kuttambalipaniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
400	Nambi	Kutaambadi Colony	Sulthan Bathery
401	Chandran	Kutaambadi Colony	Sulthan Bathery
402	Rajan Nambi	Ambalakkunnu Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
403	Bindhu Balan	Armad Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
404	Sankaran	Armad Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
405	Babu Ammini	Chungamadam Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
406	Sasi	Kidangil Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
407	Ganapathy	Kidangil Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
408	Kunjiraman	Armad Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
409	Sahadevan	Chembalathani Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
410	Sekharan	Paleri kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
411	Vishwanathan	Chappakolli Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
412	Bhaskaran	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
413	Ramakrishnan	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
414	Koruvi	Vellazhikuzhi paniyaColony	Sulthan Bathery
415	Mookkan	Vellazhikuzhi paniyaColony	Sulthan Bathery
416	Mini Vasu	Neduvetti Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
417	Devu	Thoduvettikuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
418	Appu	Vellappatt Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
419	Ammini	Vellappatt Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
420	Kunjiran	Vellappatt Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
421	Kolukki	Vellappatt Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
422	Valia Mathan	Manalvayal Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
423	Chandran	Kavungara Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
424	Raghavan C.[P	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
425	Viswanathan	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
426	Gopalan.K.	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
427	Raju Padmini	Kidangil Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
428	Gopi	Kolimoola Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery

429	Thankappan	Karuvettimoola Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
430	Kullathy	Kaima Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
431	Balan Saradha	Kavungara Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
432	Thankamani	Kavungara Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
433	Khavalan	Dottappan Kulam Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
434	Sushela	Dottappan Kulam Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
435	Viji	Mavadi Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
436	Mini Cheriyakullan	Puthikkad Kattunayka Colony	Sulthan Bathery
437	Kali	Vattathimoola Urali Colony	Sulthan Bathery
438	Binu	Thoduvetti kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
439	Kambian	Kalluvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
440	Pramod	Kaippancheri Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
441	Janaki	Kaippancheri Kuruma Colony	Sulthan Bathery
442	Karuppi	Kaippancheri Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
443	Kolunkan	Kalluvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
444	Chunda	Kalluvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
445	Ammini	Kalluvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
446	Saradha Chunda	Kalluvayal Paniya Colony	Sulthan Bathery
447	Balan	Cherukat Kattunayka C olony	Sulthan Bathery
448	Manoj	Cherukat Kattunayka C olony	Sulthan Bathery