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Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion

Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala

The Report

**Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and
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Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala

Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala

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PREFACE

The study “Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala” is an outcome of a project funded by the Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) for the Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP), Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT).

The Project tries to identify the extent and pattern of socio-economics of the tribes in Kerala and the impact of government policies on development and poverty alleviation. The report explores the status of the tribal groups with regard to income, livelihood, living standards and asset holdings and identifies how intra-tribal groups have moved in terms of these attributes. The study is classified into eight chapters with a clear logistic chain, starting with the basic concepts and ending with the conclusion and policy option.

Differential growth and development status of different social groups in Kerala have been primarily the results of the difference in the ownership and control of productive assets. Some sections of the population, especially tribes are continuously encountering threats of development due to lack of ownership and control of the means of production, illiteracy, occupational immobility etc. They form the most deprived and vulnerable group, engendering indelible dark spots in the glorified development experience of the state, widely known as ‘the Kerala model’. But, in spite of these deliberate endeavors, the condition of tribes has not changed much in Kerala. Kerala economy has high differences in material attainment and social development in a social-class analysis and this is worse if it is evaluated in the outlier community’s framework like the tribes. The presence of the marked skewness is not easily correctable with conventional policy options with the available development indicators of measuring human development followed in Kerala and elsewhere. Hence this study moves forward in scanning the development impetus generated by the tribal development schemes in Kerala in the two tribal predominated districts and thereby accentuates them in the vertical and horizontal levels of development dialogues of the state based on evaluation methods.

Because of these, the tribal community in Kerala perceives weakly about their future. To lift the community from the present haunted stage of hopelessness several whole hearted measures on the part of the policy makers are inevitable. As a policy option uplifting the tribes the government introduced the Integrated Tribal

Development Project, popularly known as ITDPs in the 1970s in the tribal hubs of Kerala. Subsequently to include the scattered tribes elsewhere in the development process the Tribal Development Department was started retaining the seven ITDP schemes in the tribal dominated centres. Further revival in the development schemes as part of the decentralization nearly 50 percent of the tribal development funds have been allocated through the local self government to ensure their participation in the development process. The primary concern of this study is to bring to light the real issues of not generating the trickle down effects as visualized in development projects and thereby analyzing the 'triple burden' impact of the tribes.

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D. Rajasenan

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I gratefully acknowledge the Kerala State Planning Board (KSPB) for giving this opportunity for me and my research staffs of the CSSEIP, Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT) to collaborate and work with KSPB as well as to provide financial assistance for the project.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the Honorable Vice-Chancellor, Dr. J. Letha and other administrative staff of the Cochin University of Science and Technology for providing necessary infrastructure facilities and administrative help for the smooth, effective and timely completion of the project.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The concern linked with the tribal community is ubiquitous, but it has some special repercussion in a quality-of-life-centric, development-driven-state like Kerala. Several progressive, proactive policy actions were endorsed by the state to revitalize tribal development since 1996. In spite of this and other specific actions targeted for tribal development in Kerala, the dream remains unfulfilled because of several reasons. The study 'socio economic and cultural exclusion, changing perception of the tribes in Kerala in the two districts of Wayanad and Palakkad' has found to be important considering the increased attention on tribal development in the course of huge allocation of TSP and other funds.

Research Issue

Kerala economy has high differences in material attainment and social development in a social-class analysis and this is worse if it is evaluated in the outlier community's framework like the tribes. The study moves forward in scanning the development impetus generated by the tribal development schemes in Kerala in the two tribal predominated districts.

Theoretical Framework

There exists a culture of poverty among the tribes that influence all aspects of their life including social, economic, cultural, educational and developmental aspects. Due to low educational level, people are detained in low profile jobs; this will lead to less access to land and other productive assets. This leads to low income and high material deprivation of the household. This poverty is in turn transmitted inter-temporally and even over generations.

Methodology

The study is based on primary data amassed from the districts of Wayanad and Palakkad. For the purpose of collecting 300 samples 5 clusters from Wayanad and 3 from Palakkad have been identified based on stratified random sampling method. In addition to household sampling methods, the study also uses qualitative methods used in social science research to identify the community perception and

thinking about the concepts of socio economics and regional development aspects helping to change their way of life. Along with this profuse primary data, ample secondary data from the sample village level and ITDP and TDO connected TSP and other kinds of tribal development data have been used.

Principal Objective

The main objective of the study is to analyse the socio-economic status of the tribe in the changing scenario of Kerala's development.

Conclusion

The study confirms considerable inter-community differences in the standard of living. The tribes, by and large, move towards either medium SLI or low SLI categories. Tribes in the high SLI group figure only a small portion of the total sample.

An evaluation of poverty based on per-capita income shows that more than one-third of the households come under the critical mark of poverty. The tribal perception regarding the development schemes targeting their development is very weak hence needs effective implementation and critical evaluation of each project implemented.

Policy highlights

An effective way to circumvent the fund utilization problem is to develop a strategy to utilize the fund in a phased manner in a financial year itself, like 25 percent funds to be used in a quarter or so, which in turn helps to avoid the haste and the waste involved in the process of its utilization. It is also required a well knit policy framework that the TSP funds are utilized suitably and physical achievement relating to it is tethered well. To achieve this, the Planning Board needs to arrange physical achievement evaluation workshops with the participation of all the key officials involved in the tribal schemes with the contribution of think tanks working in the area so as to reduce the leakages in the system.

Contents

Title		Page No
Preface		iv
Acknowledgment		vi
Executive Summary		vii
List of Tables		xiv
List of Figures		xvi
List of Appendices		xviii
Abbreviations		xix
Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Chapter 2	Basic Indicators, Access and Participation	13
Chapter 3	Deliberation towards Tribal Development	34
Chapter 4	Evaluation of Tribal Development Schemes	54
Chapter 5	Socio Economics: Basic Indicators	90
Chapter 6	Inter-Generational and Inter-Temporal Evaluation	118
Chapter 7	Land Alienation and its Impacts	124
Chapter 8	Conclusions, Recommendations and Policy Options	134
	References	140

Sl. No	Detailed Contents	Page No
	<i>Chapter 1 Introduction</i>	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Research Issue	3
1.3	Review of Literature	4
1.3.1	Socio-economic and Cultural Exclusion	4
1.3.2	Livelihood Issues	4
1.3.3	Land Issues	5
1.3.4	Educational Backwardness	5
1.3.5	Poor Health and Food and Nutritional Insecurity	6
1.4	Theoretical Framework	7
1.5	Research Questions	8
1.6	Objectives	8
1.7	Sample Methodology	8
1.7.1	Analytical Methodology	10
1.7.2	Methodology Related to the Objectives	10
1.8	The Scheme of the Study	11
	<i>Chapter 2 Basic Indicators, Access and Participation</i>	13
2.1	The Tribes in Kerala	13
2.2	Composition of the tribal communities in Kerala	14
2.3	Basic Tribal Indicators	15
2.3.1	Occupational Pattern	15
2.3.2	Educational Profile	16
2.3.3	Health and food consumption	19
2.3.4	Land	21
2.3.5	Housing condition	22
2.4	Access to facilities	23
2.4.1	Access to educational facilities	23
2.4.2	Access to basic services	25
2.4.3	Access to Medical Facilities	26
2.5	Study Area Resource and Amenities Mapping	26
2.5.1	Palakkad	26
2.5.1.1	Pudur Cluster	27
2.5.1.2	Agali Cluster	28
2.5.1.3	Anavai Cluster	29
2.5.2	Wayanad Region	29
2.5.2.1	Arunamala Cluster	29
2.5.2.2	Kolambatta cluster	30
2.5.2.3	Thanjilode Cluster	31
2.5.2.4	Pudur Vayal cluster	32

2.5.2.5	Palakka moola Cluster	32
<i>Chapter 3 Deliberation towards Tribal Development</i>		34
3.1	Move towards Tribal Sub-Plan	34
3.2	TSP over the Five Year Plans	34
3.2.1	Initial Phase (1974-85)	35
3.2.2	II Phase (1985-2002)	35
3.2.3	III Phase (2002-2015)	36
3.2.4	Monitoring Mechanism	36
3.3	TSP in Kerala	36
3.3.1	Allocation and Expenditure	37
3.3.2	TSP under the Local Self Government Institutions	38
3.3.2.1	Distribution of Plan Grants	38
3.4	Study Area Allocations	39
3.4.1	Palakkad district	39
3.4.1.1	Pudur Grama Panchayath	39
3.4.1.2	Agali Grama Panchayath	41
3.4.2	Wayanad district	43
3.4.2.1	Meenangady Grama Panchayath	43
3.4.2.2	Meppady	45
3.4.2.3	Kalpetta	47
3.5	ITDPs and TDOs	49
3.5.1	Schemes implemented by STDD 2014-15	50
3.5.2	Scheme-wise Allocation	51
3.5.2.1	Education	52
3.5.2.2	Housing Programmes	52
3.5.2.3	Corpus fund	53
<i>Chapter 4 Evaluation of Tribal Development Schemes</i>		54
4.1	Participation of Tribes in Development Schemes	54
4.1.1	Kudumbasree	55
4.1.2	MGNREGS	56
4.2	Sample Region Analysis	56
4.2.1	Palakkad District	56
4.2.1.1	Attapady ITDP	56
4.2.1.2	Palakkad TDO	58
4.2.2	Wayanad	59
4.2.2.1	Sultan Bathery TDO	61
4.2.2.2	Mananthavady TDO	62
4.3	TSP an Inter-Panchayath and ITDP-TDO Evaluation	64
4.4	An evaluation of Development Assistance	65
4.4.1	CHAID Inference	65
4.5	Physical Achievement	68

4.5.1	Scheme-wise	69
4.5.1.1	Educational programmes	69
4.5.1.2	Housing and other Development Programmes	70
4.5.1.3	Health Programmes	70
4.5.1.4	Physical Achievement by TDOs and ITDPs	70
4.5.1.5	MRS (Model Residential Schools)	71
4.5.1.6	Housing and Resettlement Programmes	72
4.5.1.7	Health Programmes	73
4.5.1.8	Livelihood	73
4.6	Perception about Development Programmes	75
	Perception of Tribes in Education, Employment, Health and	
4.6.1	Sanitation	75
4.6.2	Evaluation of Development Schemes	77
4.6.2.1	Housing Schemes	77
4.6.2.2	MGNREGS	80
4.6.2.3	SHG/Kudumbashree Membership	83
4.6.2.4	ICDS Scheme	84
4.6.3	Evaluation of Development Programmes	87
	<i>Chapter 5 Socio Economics: Basic Indicators</i>	90
5.1	Socio-economic and Demographic Profile	90
5.1.1	District-wise Community Composition	90
5.1.2	Demographic Profile	91
5.1.3	Education	92
5.2	Activity, Employment and Income	94
5.2.1	Activity Status	94
5.2.2	Employment	96
5.2.3	Income	99
5.3	Consumption Expenditure	101
5.4	Living Standards and Quality of Living	102
5.4.1	Quality of Living	102
5.4.2	Standard of Living	110
5.5	Income Inequality	111
5.6	Evaluation of Poverty	113
5.6.1	Relative Poverty	115
	<i>Chapter 6 Inter-Generational and Inter-Temporal Evaluation</i>	118
6.1	Inter-generational Evaluation	118
6.1.1	Inter-generational SLI	118
6.1.2	Inter-generational Education	119
6.1.3	Inter-generational Livelihood and Employment	119
6.1.4	Inter-generational Land Alienation	120
6.2	Inter-temporal Evaluation	121

6.2.1	Inter-temporal Asset Holdings	121
6.2.2	Inter-temporal Poverty	122
	<i>Chapter 7 Land Alienation and its Impacts</i>	124
7.1	Land Holding Pattern	124
7.2	Land Alienation	125
7.3	Land Legislation and Land Struggle	127
7.4	Implications of Land alienation	129
7.4.1	Livelihood Issues	129
7.4.2	Nutrition and Health	130
7.5	Problems of Land Alienation among the Tribes in Kerala	130
7.6	Displacement and Land Alienation	131
	<i>Chapter 8 Conclusions, Recommendations and Policy Options</i>	134
8.1	Conclusions	134
8.2	Specific Recommendations	137
8.3	Policy Options	138
	<i>References</i>	140
	<i>Appendix</i>	143

Sl. No	List of Tables	Page No
Table 2.1	Tribal population in Kerala and its demographic characters	14
Table 2.2	Community Composition	15
Table 2.3	Employment Pattern	16
Table 2.4	Education Level	17
Table 2.5	Profile of the students	17
Table 2.6	Institution wise enrolment of students	18
Table 2.7	Living arrangement of students	19
Table 2.8	Health and food consumption	20
Table 2.9	Possession of Land	21
Table 2.10	Source wise extent of land acquired by families	22
Table 2.11	The Status of Houses	23
Table 2.12	Access to Educational Institutions - Kerala	24
Table 2.13	Access to Institutions of Basic Services - Kerala	25
Table 2.14	Access to Health Institutions - Kerala	26
Table 3.1	TSP Allocation and Expenditure 2005-06 to 2014-15	37
Table 3.2	TSP Allocation and Expenditure (2007-2015)	38
Table 3.3	Allocation and Expenditure - Pudur Grama Panchayath	40
Table 3.4	Allocation and Expenditure - Agali Grama Panchayath	42
Table 3.5	Allocation and Expenditure - Meenangady Grama Panchayath	44
Table 3.6	Allocation and Expenditure - Meppady Grama Panchayath	46
Table 3.7	Allocation and Expenditure - Kalpetta Municipality	47
Table 3.8	Sector-wise allocations of TSP	51
Table 4.1	Participation in social security schemes	55
Table 4.2	Performance of tribes in MGNREGA	56
Table 4.3	Per-Rupee Expenditure-cum-Allocation	65
Table 4.4	Summary: Panchayath and Fund Utilization during 2007-15	67
Table 4.5	Per-Rupee Expenditure-cum-Allocation in ITDP and TDO	68
Table 4.6	KMO and Bartlett's Test: Assessment of Facilities	75
Table 4.7	Communalities: Assessment of Facilities	76
Table 4.8	Total Variance Explained: Assessment of Facilities	76
Table 4.9	Rotated Component Matrix: Assessment of Facilities	76
Table 4.10	Received Government Assistance for House construction	77
Table 4.11	Ownership of Government Funded Houses	78
Table 4.12	Additional assistance under Housing Schemes	79
Table 4.13	Satisfied with the Housing Schemes	79
Table 4.14	Condition of Government Funded Houses	80
Table 4.15	MGNREGS Evaluation	80
Table 4.16	Households Holding MGNREGS Job Card	81
Table 4.17	Household level Employment in MGNREGS	82
Table 4.18	Share of MGNREGS in the Household Earnings	83
Table 4.19	Membership in SHGs	84
Table 4.20	Eligible for ICDS Assistance	85
Table 4.21	Avail ICDS	85

Table 4.22	ICDS Assistance	85
Table 4.23	Quality Assessment of ICDS	86
Table 4.24	KMO and Bartlett's Test: Evaluation about Development Programmes	87
Table 4.25	Communalities: Evaluation about Development Programmes	87
Table 4.26	Total Variance Explained: Evaluation about Development Programmes	88
Table 4.27	Component Matrix: Evaluation about Development Programmes	88
Table 4.28	Rotated Component Matrix: Evaluation about Development Programmes	89
Table 5.1	Gender and Relationship with the Household Head	92
Table 5.2	Marital Status	92
Table 5.3	Region and Education	93
Table 5.4	Gender and Education	93
Table 5.5	Age and Education	94
Table 5.6	Region and Activity	95
Table 5.7	Gender and Activity	95
Table 5.8	Age and Activity	96
Table 5.9	Employment Particulars	97
Table 5.10	Mean Income of Earning Members	101
Table 5.11	Average Expenditure	101
Table 5.12	Fund for House Construction	103
Table 5.13	House Type	104
Table 5.14	Floor Material	105
Table 5.15	Wall Material	106
Table 5.16	Roof Material	107
Table 5.17	Latrine	108
Table 5.18	Source of Drinking Water	109
Table 5.19	Electrified Houses	109
Table 5.20	Chi-Square Tests*: Tribe and SLI	110
Table 5.21	Summary: SLI and Tribe	111
Table 5.22	Gini Coefficient	112
Table 5.23	Chi-Square Tests*: Community and Poverty	114
Table 5.24	Gender and Poverty	114
Table 5.25	Decomposition of Poverty	116
Table 6.1	Factor Analysis results: Inter-temporal Asset	121
Table 7.1	Households possessing land with ownership document	124
Table 7.2	Households Possessing ownership document but land alienated	125
Table 7.3	Tribal Land Alienated to Non-tribals during the period 1962-1982	126
Table 7.4	Alienated Land (Acres) under disputes as on 30.6.1996	126
Table 7.5	Land Allocation as per the 2001 Scheme	127
Table 7.6	Land alienation among the households with/without ownership document but land alienated	130
Table 7.7	Rotated Component Matrix: Problems of Land Alienation	131
Table 7.8	BLRM: Displacement and Land Alienation	132
Table 7.9	Variables in the Equation: Displacement and Land Alienation	132

Sl. No	List of Figures and Box	Page No
Figure 1.1	Theoretical Framework	7
Figure 1.2	Sample Methodology	9
Figure 1.3	Chapterisation Scheme	11
Figure 2.1	Health and food consumption	20
Figure 2.2	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Pudur	27
Figure 2.3	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Agali Cluster	28
Figure 2.4	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Anavai Cluster	29
Figure 2.5	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Arunamala Cluster	30
Figure 2.6	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Kolambatta Cluster	31
Figure 2.7	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Thanjicode Cluster	31
Figure 2.8	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Pudurvayal Cluster	32
Figure 2.9	Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Palakka moola Cluster	33
Figure 3.1	TSP Allocation: State and Central Government Schemes	37
Figure 3.2	TSP Allocation of Local Governments Kerala	38
Figure 3.3	Budget provision of TSP through Local Self Government Institutions	39
Figure 3.4	TSP Allocation to LSGIs- Palakkad	39
Figure 3.5	Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Pudur	40
Figure 3.6	Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Pudur	41
Figure 3.7	Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Agali	42
Figure 3.8	Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Agali	43
Figure 3.9	TSP Allocation to LSGIs- Wayanad	43
Figure 3.10	Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Meenangady	44
Figure 3.11	Trends in the Allocation and Expenditure: Meenangady	45
Figure 3.12	Trend in Utilization	45
Figure 3.13	Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Meppady	46
Figure 3.14	Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Meppady	47
Figure 3.15	Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Kalpetta	48
Figure 3.16	Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Kalpetta	48
Figure 3.17	Fund allocation during 2007-15	49
Figure 3.18	Expenditure during 2007-15	49
Figure 3.19	Schemes implemented by STDD	50
Figure 3.20	Outlay and Expenditure of Educational Sector 2007-08 to 2014-15	52
Figure 3.21	Outlay and Expenditure of Housing Programmes from 2007-08 to 2014-15	52
Figure 3.22	Outlay and Expenditure under Corpus Fund from 2007-08 to 2014-15	53
Figure 4.1	Schemes implemented in ITDP Attappady	57
Figure 4.2	Temporal analysis of Allocations in ITDP Attappady	57
Figure 4.3	Schemes implemented in TDO Palakkad	58

Figure 4.4	Temporal analyses of Allocations in TDO Palakkad	59
Figure 4.5	Schemes implemented in ITDP Kalpetta	60
Figure 4.6	Temporal analyses of Allocations in ITDP Kalpetta	60
Figure 4.7	Schemes implemented in Sultan Bathery TDO	61
Figure 4.8	Temporal analyses of Allocations in Sulthan Bathery	62
Figure 4.9	Temporal analysis of Allocations in TDO Mananthavady	62
Figure 4.10	Temporal analysis of Allocations in TDO Mananthavady	63
Figure 4.11	Fund allocation in ITDP and TDO during 2007-15	63
Figure 4.12	Expenditure in ITDP and TDO during 2007-15	64
Figure 4.13	CHAID Diagram-Panchayaths and Years	66
Figure 4.14	Correspondence Chart: Panchayath and Fund Utilization during 2007-15	67
Figure 4.15	CHAID Diagram ITDP-TDO and years	68
Figure 4.16	Education sector Allocation and Expenditure ITDP Attapady	71
Figure 4.17	Assistance to sickle cell Anemia (Allocation and Achievements)	73
Figure 4.18	Food for work programme (Allocation in thousands and Achievements in numbers)	74
Figure 4.19	Marriage assistance to ST girls in terms of Numbers (Allocation in 000's and Achievements)	74
Figure 5.1	Community Composition	90
Figure 5.2	Age Category	91
Figure 5.3	Gender and Employment	98
Figure 5.4	Average Individual Income	99
Figure 5.5	Average Individual Income of Employed Members	100
Figure 5.6	Gender-wise Average Individual Income of Employed Members	100
Figure 5.7	Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure per Household	102
Figure 5.8	House Ownership	103
Figure 5.9	Area of House	105
Figure 5.10	Tribe and SLI	110
Figure 5.11	Correspondence Chart: SLI and Tribes	111
Figure 5.12	Lorenz Curve	113
Figure 5.13	Household poverty based on Per-capita Income	114
Figure 5.14	Household Poverty based on MPCE	115
Figure 5.15	Headcount Poverty based on MPCE	115
Figure 6.1	SLI and Generation	118
Figure 6.2	Education and Generation	119
Figure 6.3	Inter-Generational Livelihood and Employment	120
Figure 6.4	Inter-Generational Possession/Ownership of Land	120
Figure 6.5	Temporal Poverty	123
Figure 7.1	Occupation of tribals in Palakkad and Wayanad	129
Box 4.1	ICDS Assistance	86

Sl. No	List of Appendices	Page No
Appendix 4.1	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2007-08	143
Appendix 4.2	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2008-09	145
Appendix 4.3	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2009-10	148
Appendix 4.4	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2010-11	150
Appendix 4.5	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2011-12	152
Appendix 4.6	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2012-13	155
Appendix 4.7	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2013-14	158
Appendix 4.8	ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2014-15	161
Appendix 5.1	District-wise Community Composition	165
Appendix 5.2	Gender Composition	165
Appendix 5.3	District and Gender-wise Age	165
Appendix 5.4	Main Employment	166
Appendix 5.5	Subsidiary Employment	166
Appendix 5.6	Gender and Main Employment	167
Appendix 5.7	Gender and Subsidiary Employment	167
Appendix 5.8	Main Employment Type	168
Appendix 5.9	Subsidiary Employment Type	169
Appendix 5.10	Place of Work: Main Employment	170
Appendix 5.11	Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	171
Appendix 5.12	Type of Emolument: Main Employment	172
Appendix 5.13	Type of Emolument: Subsidiary Employment	172
Appendix 5.14	Ownership of House	173
Appendix 5.15	Main Fuel used for Cooking	174
Appendix 5.16	SLI	174

Abbreviations

AHADS	Attappady Hills Area Development Society
BAMS	Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery
BHMS	Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery
BLRM	Binary Logistic Regression Model
CA	Correspondence Analysis
CFR	Community Forest Resources
CHAID	Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detector
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CSTC	Central Standing Tripartite Committee
FA	Factor Analysis
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
GC	Gini Coefficient
HCI	Head Count Index
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ISHUP	Interest Subsidy scheme for Housing the Urban Poor
ITDP	Integrated Tribal Development Project
KMO	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
LC	Lorenz Curve
LP	Lower Primary
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSGD	Local Self Government Department
LSGIs	Local Self Government Institutions
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure
MRS	Model Residential School
NPE	National Policy on Education
NSFDC	National Scheduled Tribe/Caste Finance and Development Corporation
NSSO	National Sample Survey Organisation
PDS	Public Distribution System
PGI	Poverty Gap Index
PHC	Primary Health Centre
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SLI	Standard of Living Index
SPGI	Poverty Severity Index
SPI	Social Progress Index
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
TDO	Tribal Development Offices
TRDM	Tribal Resettlement Development Mission
TRIFED	Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Exclusion of the tribes in Kerala is a part of the hoary history as they mostly dwell in the dense forest and thereby cut off from the main frame of the society without having any unique monolithic culture. Tribal structure and culture are alien to the main frame and hence racial mingling and intermingling hardly happened. They are backward in the social and economic spheres very difficult to earn and survive which makes them to use their labour to eke out their living either in the rudimentary agrarian set up or with the open access resources with their traditional skill encountering with the horrors of the animal kingdom and the vicious darkness and climatic conditions of the forest. They know the be all and end all of the forest and its biodiversity and the importance of its resources for their sustainable livelihood.

Though they faced exclusion, they were happy with their forest milieu as they had been masters of the virgin land capable of producing the basic output for their sustenance with crop and place shifting to keep the original and indestructible powers of the forest soil. But the blow to the self-sustained tribal economy happened with the state proliferated large scale migration of the non-tribes in the prime abodes of the tribes to juggle with new fortunes of the forest land. Nonetheless the tourism connected real estate business group's intrusion *inter alia* the forest mafia connected with plundering the forest wealth created virtually no choice to the original forest dwellers to end the inhuman nature of exploitation and finally to the present status of their tragedy and exclusion of more than four hundred and fifty thousand aborigines of the state. The image of this exclusion works in myriad forms and mostly reflected in three important visages of social, economic and cultural; thereby begetting the tribes entrapped in poverty, malnutrition, ill-health and low material and educational attainment. This finally leads to shocking inequality intensity in income distribution and associated outcomes in the tribal pockets.

Some level of inequality is normally considered as a sequence of development dynamics as well explained in the Kuznets supposition based on inverted U curve or based on the famous adage of John F. Kennedy "a rising tide lifts the boat". But this is worthless in the case of the Tribes of Kerala as they are conversely excluded with soaring margin of inequality levels for quite a long time span and these are shimmering with explosive amplitudes in the post globalised era. When we analyse the levels of inequality in district

levels it is obvious that the tribal based districts or tribal predominated blocks are intrinsically important. This inequality operates in manifold dimensions and works into the twin dangers of displacements and livelihood problems. Surprisingly inequality becomes self-destructive to growth and thereby leading to crisis and chaos as happened in Aaralam, Muthanga and the recent ‘stand up stir’ (*Nilpusamaram*) in front of the Kerala secretariat.

Inclusive growth implies sustainable livelihood to the poor and this is further linked to sustainability to the fragile ecosystem of the Western Ghats, where the tribes live in. In this respect sustainable income generation based on the implementation of the Forest Right Act (FRA) that recognizes their customary right to collect the non-forest timber produce and its market, which in a way not only helps the sustainable livelihood but also enables biodiversity conservation of the tribal base. This is to be done by recognizing the forest lands which are coming within the revenue village boundaries as Community Forest Resources (CFR) under the aegis of FRA. For a growth including the tribes in the development process is to frame policies targeting tribal health and education and these two are important to earn and survive in a sustainable dimension. Even sustainable livelihood of the tribes is ill-defined and poorly targeted to use their skill or the availability of employment generation based on MGNREGS has even lot of skill issues and miss-match issues. Hence it is whimsical to think about the automatic decline of inequality based on Kuznet hypothesis which needs superior governance and timely actions.

Because of these, the tribal community in Kerala perceives weakly about their future. To lift the community from the present haunted stage of hopelessness several whole hearted measures on the part of the policy makers are inevitable. As a policy option uplifting the tribes the government introduced the Integrated Tribal Development Project, popularly known as ITDPs in the 1970s in the tribal hubs of Kerala. Subsequently to include the scattered tribes elsewhere in the development process the Tribal Development Department was started retaining the seven ITDP schemes in the tribal dominated centres. Further revival in the development schemes as part of the decentralization nearly 50 percent of the tribal development funds have been allocated through the local self government to ensure their participation in the development process. Most of the policies and programmes targeting for the upliftment of the tribes are lackadaisical not only on the part of the politicians irrespective of left or right but on the part of the bureaucrats and hence not generating the livelihood-linked income multiplier, though there have been plethora of central and state targeted schemes and special allocations through Tribal Sub Plans (TSP). In spite of all these the agony of the tribes is still unabated. Then the pertinent question in this juncture is how to

address the poor tribes' maladies reducing the leakages so as to enlarge the linkages of the schemes and projects. The primary concern of this study is to bring to light the real issues of not generating the trickle down effects as visualized in development projects and thereby analyzing the 'triple burden' impact of the tribes.

1.2 Research Issue

Differential growth and development status of different social groups in Kerala have been primarily the results of the difference in the ownership and control of productive assets. Some sections of the population, especially tribes are continuously encountering threats of development due to lack of ownership and control of the means of production, illiteracy, occupational immobility etc. They form the most deprived and vulnerable group, engendering indelible dark spots in the glorified development experience of the state, widely known as 'the Kerala model'. Apart from the constitutional safeguards to protect against exploitation and discrimination, there has been a separate component in the five year plans for supplementing their developmental needs. The launching of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) in 1974, Decentralization of Tribal Development Schemes (1996) and Forest Right Act, 2006 were signposts that happened in the history of tribal development in Kerala. But, in spite of these deliberate endeavors, the condition of tribes has not changed much in Kerala. Situate this community from the outliers level to the central tendency stage is of outmost necessity both in terms of equity and inclusive standpoints. This is because the notion of development has changed dramatically from just material attainment to human development which is about enlarging people's choices and enables them to live long qualitatively and creatively in every walks of social life in the society. In this respect it is of utmost importance to make a benchmarking of the various tribal development indicators and thereby assess their relative position in the society. Kerala economy has high differences in material attainment and social development in a social-class analysis and this is worse if it is evaluated in the outlier community's framework like the tribes. The presence of the marked skewness is not easily correctable with conventional policy options with the available development indicators of measuring human development followed in Kerala and elsewhere. Hence this study moves forward in scanning the development impetus generated by the tribal development schemes in Kerala in the two tribal predominated districts and thereby accentuates them in the vertical and horizontal levels of development dialogues of the state based on evaluation methods.

1.3 Review of Literature

Review of tribal literature in Kerala gives a tangled picture of under development marked with low education profile and literacy, livelihood issues, landlessness, socio-cultural backwardness and food and nutritional insecurity.

1.3.1 Socio-economic and Cultural Exclusion

A true picture of the tribal socio-economic condition has been explained by Mathur (1977), depicting their occupation, education, extent and cause of land alienation and women's status in the tribal society based on sociological and anthropological outlook. In terms of living standard and quality of living, Rajasenan et, al (2013) find a clear dichotomous framework as the Kurichiar and the Malayarayar are found to be the better off, while the Kattunaikan, the Adiyar and the Paniyar are worse off. Situating tribes as the outliers in the Kerala's development process Shyjan and Sunitha, (2009) identify critical gap in educational attainment and deprivation of the community in various spheres. The funds utilized for the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the tribes have not reached to the tribes for their sustainable socio-economic improvement (Centre of Excellence, 2006). Deshpande (2000) rightly elucidates high level of disparity even in an egalitarian state like Kerala and even among tribes inter-caste disparity continues to underlie the overall disparity. While estimating the poverty and inequality situation of different Indian states, Panagaria and More (2013) identify that tribes are the poorest social category in Kerala. Though other social groups in Kerala have reduced their poverty levels in the last decade, the tribes' poverty levels show acceleration.

1.3.2 Livelihood Issues

Though there exist several factors like land alienation, demise of the traditional tribal agriculture and lower wage rate etc in the tribal area are the major reinforcing factors affecting their livelihood. In a historical perspective Kunhaman (1982) explains inter-regional differences in livelihoods of tribes in Kerala as the tribes in South Kerala are better than tribes in North Kerala. Kunhaman (1985) is of the view that abolition of bonded labour system has not helped the tribes to restore their livelihood problems; rather it increases exploitation due to the government failure in providing the essential safety nets. The Government of Kerala (1982) works as a testimony for the unequal representation of certain groups in enjoying benefits like reservation in Government jobs and recommends for certain corrective measures for this injustice.

The Human Development Report (2009) extensively explores the tribal situation in Kerala in the three major aspects such as income, education and health. Communities like Kattunaikan are still in the primitive stage of development earning their living by gathering forest produces. The Paniyar and the Adiyar are landless wage labourers who do not have a sustainable livelihood option. Some others still continue their status as cultivators like the Kurichiar and the Kurumar because of their better status in the community. The Malayararyas on the other hand are well educated tribal community and hence have less livelihood issues with high representation in the government jobs through reservation process entitled to the tribes.

1.3.3 Land Issues

Though land alienation is an all pervasive issue to the tribes, its gravity is more in Kerala as the average land per individual is comparatively very less. Considering the severity of the issue the central Government appointed Dhebar Commission (1961) to look into this issue and the committee recommended for the restoration of tribal land alienated after 1950s. Concomitantly the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction of Transfer of Land and Restoration of Alienated Land) Act (1975) was passed. The government did not take any step until 1986 but had given retrospective effect from January 1982. The Kerala High Court had to interfere for the implementation of the law, but the state responded in a different manner with amending the legislation favouring the settlers that all tribal land transactions up to 1986 were valid though most of the tribal land alienation happened before 1986. Even the interference of the Supreme Court in this respect is also of no avail and hence ignited fierce agitation on the part of the tribes for their lost land. The recent tribal history of Kerala is entwined with a series of struggles and agitation for the last three decades with the most recent one in 2015, which is known as the 'stand up stir' (*Nilpusamaram*) in front of the secretariat for restoration of their land right.

1.3.4 Educational Backwardness

Ayyappan (1968) tries to situate the educational backwardness of tribal communities and highlights the social stigmas associated with the educational backwardness of tribal communities like the Kurichiar and the Paniyar. Gok (1965) and GoK (1970), as a policy framework to overcome the educational backwardness of the tribes, reservation to the tribes and improving educational infrastructure in tribal dominated regions have been considered important. Awareness about various schemes targeting education of the tribes is imperative in attaining the benefits associated with this. Some communities in the tribal group have

reaped disproportionate gains as of the Malayaraya, the Kuruma and the Kurichya etc (Chathukulam et, al., 2011; Joseph, 2004). The current scenario of the tribal learning show high levels of dropouts of the STs and to reduce the severity of this *Ashram* schools/residential schools were set up as per the recommendations of Dhebar Commission and the National Policy on Education (NPE) in many tribal regions of Kerala (George, 2007). In spite of all these efforts according to Kakkoth,(2012), dropout rate of 38.8, even in model residential schools percentages during 2006-11 is considerably higher than the average school level dropout rates. CSSEIP (2009) study identifies comparatively better educational status among the Malayarayar, the Kurichiar and the Kurumar, while the Paniyar, the Adiyar, the Irular and the Kattunaikar etc. show poor educational status in Kerala. In the Attapady region of Palakkad, the Irular community is in a better off position compared to the Mudugas or the Kurumbas in relation to the educational and other development levels (Kalathil, 2004).

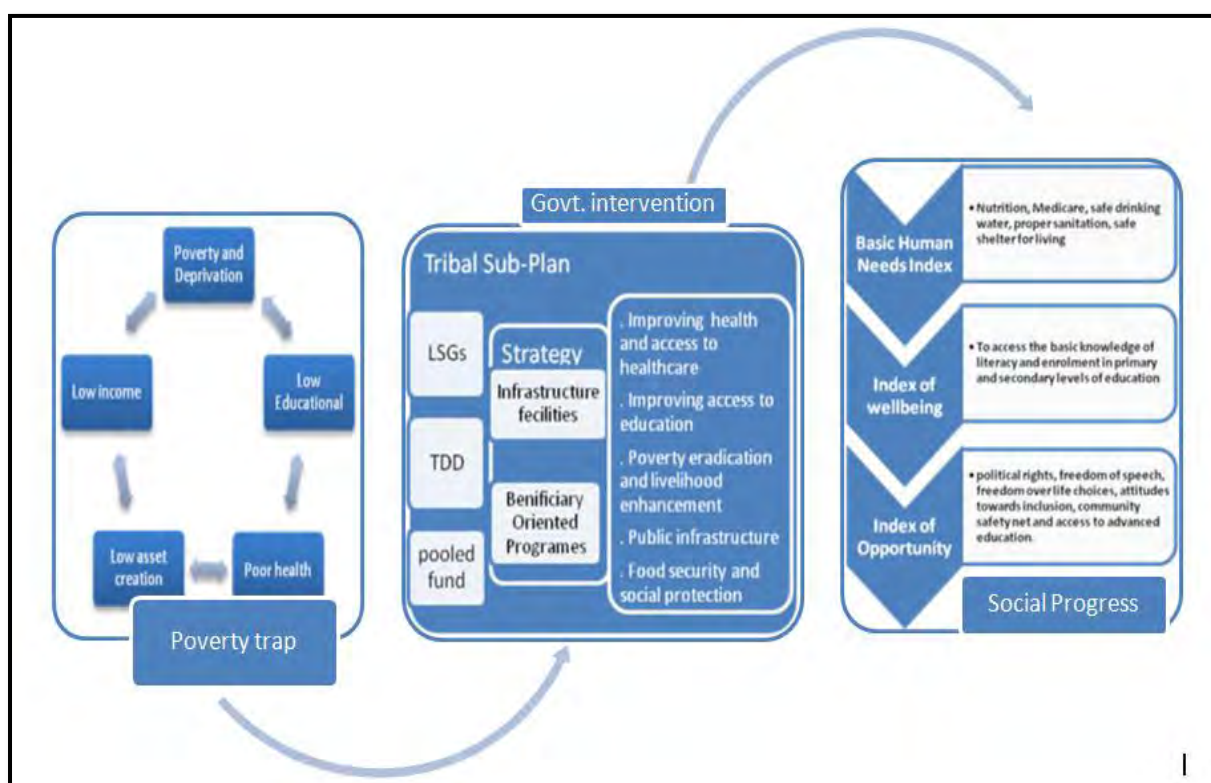
1.3.5 Poor Health and Food and Nutritional Insecurity

Morbidity and mortality levels among the tribes in Kerala are incomparably high. Increasing social inequity (Haddad et, al., 2012), development of private health care system (Thresia, 2013), socio-cultural and other difficulties in accessing healthcare (Levesque, et, al., 2007) and the deterioration in the quality of public healthcare sector are responsible for the poor health status among the tribes. (Rajaenan, 2010; Rajasenan and Sunitha, 2010) point towards the evidence of huge perception-reality gap in health status and hence it is difficult to assess their health status and healthcare needs. Kunhaman (1987) explains a close-knit link between disease burden and land alienation and also even dropouts in schools. Ignorance of the severity of many health issues including sickle-cell anemia and general anemic situation, several ill-health practices and problem of un-affordability to modern healthcare facilities expose the tribes to a situation of high vulnerability in their health situation. Ekbal (2013) highlights the fact of the combined impact of the loss of indigenous food, the unavailability of alternative nutritious food and the loss of employment opportunities led to widespread poverty and consequent health problems. Malnutrition and anemia among the pregnant women lead to low weight (average of 600 to 800 grams) at the time of delivery, which in turn is identified as the major cause for infant mortality in Attappady region (Suchitra, 2013; Prabhakaran, 2013).

1.4 Theoretical Framework

There exists a culture of poverty among the tribes that influence all aspects of their life including social, economic, cultural, educational and developmental aspects. Due to low educational level, people are detained in low profile jobs; this will lead to less access to land and other productive assets. This leads to low income and high material deprivation of the household. This poverty is in turn transmitted over generations. It is not necessary that each block or village within the poverty trap follows a linear passion; instead it is reinforcing and interlinked. In order to break this vicious circle and escape from poverty, policy interventions are meant to create value addition to the productive capacity of an individual in addition to the existing schemes targeting livelihood and poverty eradication such as the Kudumbashree mission, MGNREGP, PDS, ICDS etc. Social protection schemes include direct beneficiary schemes that are intended to up-bring those who are under utmost deprivation.

Figure 1.1 Theoretical Framework



Source: Own formulation

Implementations of these programs will enhance the creation of productive assets and return on these assets. Health and education will be improved due to direct government policies as well as increased individual investment as a result of the increment in income. Simultaneously, there is countering forces of discrimination and intergenerational

transmission of poverty. These indicators reinforce one another in multi-dimensional way, imposing severity on each factor. All these will work effectively for generating a clear cut social progress achieved by the community and thereby adopting corrective measures in the three areas of basic human development, index of well being and index of opportunity to make these community at par with the social progress achieved by other social groups in Kerala. Figure 1.1 shows the theoretical framework in detail.

1.5 Research Questions

- 1) What are the factors responsible for the poverty and poverty correlates of the tribes in Wayanad and Palakkad?
- 2) Is there any asymmetry in the level of perception of the tribes inter-temporally and inter-spatially?
- 3) How to explain the role of institutions vis-à-vis tribal development in the state?
- 4) How effective the development schemes targeting the tribes for their horizontal and vertical mobility in the development ladder?

1.6 Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:

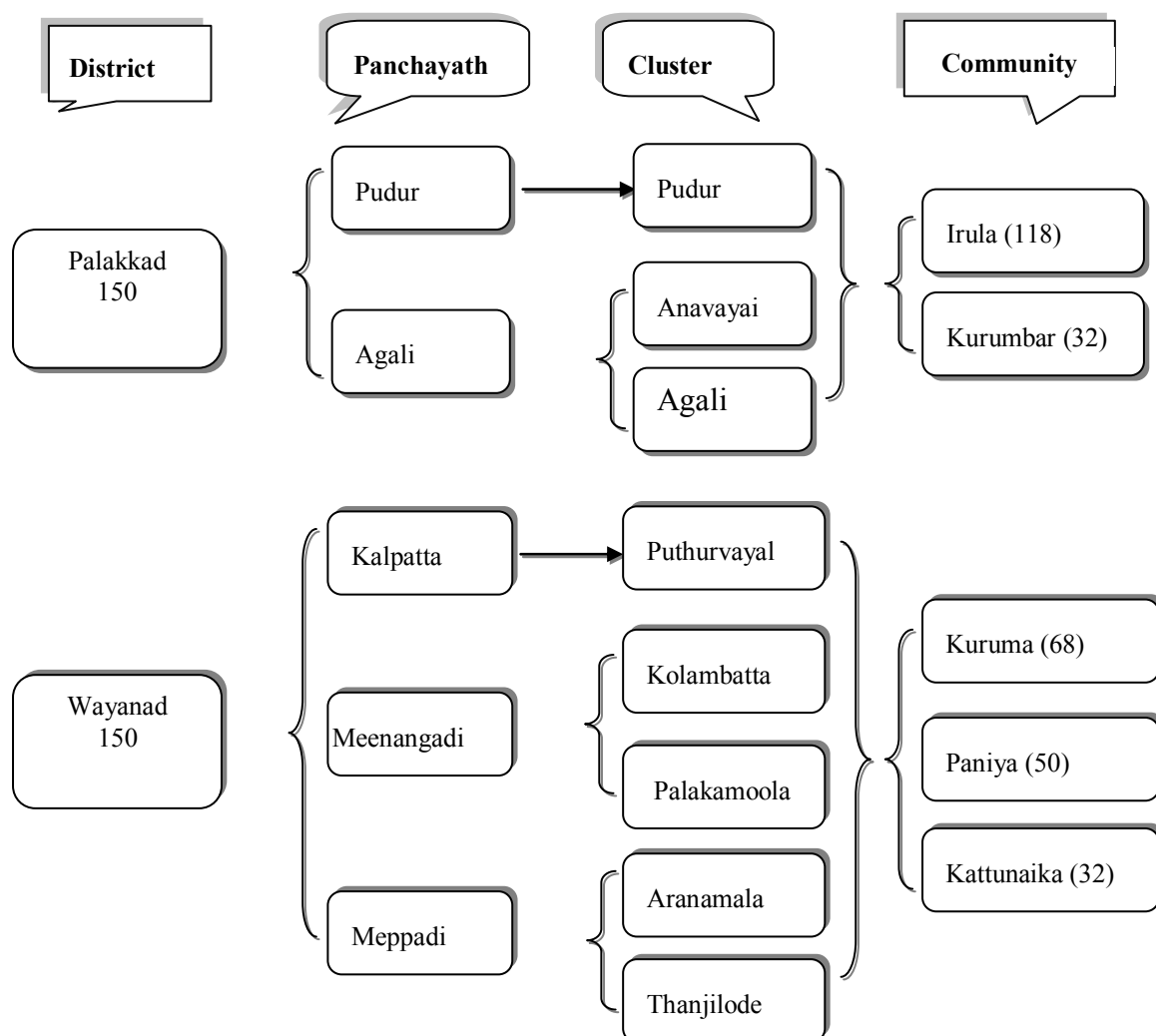
- 1) To study the Inter-generational changes in perception of the tribal communities in Kerala
- 2) To analyse the dynamics of poverty, asset, livelihood and income levels in an inter-temporal dimensions.
- 3) To investigate into the problems of land alienation among the tribes.
- 4) To study the perception of tribes in education, self-employment and sanitation.
- 5) To analyse the impact of the various development programmes like Local Self Government Schemes, ICDS, MGNREGS, Kudumbashree, RSBY targeting tribal communities.

1.7 Sample Methodology

The study is based on primary data amassed from the districts of Wayanad and Palakkad. For the purpose of collecting 300 samples 5 clusters from Wayanad and 3 from Palakkad have been identified based on stratified random sampling method as depicted in Figure 1.2. Three prominent tribal communities of Wayanad, such as the Kurumar, the Kattunaikan and the Paniya form the Wayanad samples. Likewise, from the Attappady region

of Palakkad two predominant communities like the Irular and the Kurumbar form the samples.

Figure 1.2 Sample Methodology



In addition to household sampling methods, the study also uses qualitative methods used in social science research to identify the community perception and thinking about the concepts of socio economics and regional development aspects helping to change their way of life. These include socio-economic parameters like employment opportunities, livelihood changes, asset patterns, land alienation and poverty in inter-temporal/inter-generational dimensions. One of the useful methods like the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is quite useful in the tribal context and hence we employed this in two ways. The first PRA was organized by participating the Hamlet Tribal Chiefs and elder people. The second of this type was connected to the Panchayath level political activists and NGOs working for tribal development.

Along with this profuse primary data, ample secondary data from the sample village level and ITDP and TDO connected TSP and other kinds of tribal development related

allocation/expenditure and utilization have been collected for evaluating the success of the various schemes for eight years.

1.7.1 Analytical Methodology

Poverty has been evaluated over generations and over time. CHAID is used in analyzing this. FGT (Foster–Greer–Thorbecke indices) is worked out to decompose poverty in individual and household levels. Factor Analysis (FA) has been profusely used in three levels to identify the perception related prime factors. The first of this type is used to identify the perception of the tribes relating to land alienation, employment/livelihood, household amenities and sanitation etc., followed by identifying the household assets in an inter-temporal level, and finally to work out the social progress of the tribes. Finally, binary logistic regression has been employed to understand the problems of displacement and development changes based on certain individual and household level characteristics. Chi-Square: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$ is used to test the significance of the variables based on ‘F’. Significant results indicates significant difference, based on which the null hypothesis is rejected. In the second stage, government policies and programmes are evaluated to situate the community in the areas of poverty and deprivation levels so as to rate enhancement of capabilities like health, education and income. Hence the basic idea of the study is to look into how household and village level characteristics influence individual outcomes and in that way the role of state in building asset base to the tribal communities.

1.7.2 Methodology Related to the Objectives

The first objective ‘Inter-generational changes in perception of the tribal communities in Kerala’ and the second objective ‘the dynamics of poverty, asset, livelihood and income levels in an inter-temporal dimensions’ are analyzed with the help of primary data using statistical methods to evaluate Standard of Living encompassing education, livelihood and employment, asset holding and land alienations. FGT Index, Factor analysis, Chi-Square and graphical methods have been used based on its needs.

The third objective is methodological tested using primarily Factor analysis and is given in Chapter 7 and the displacement associated with this has been evaluated empirically with the help of logistic regression models.

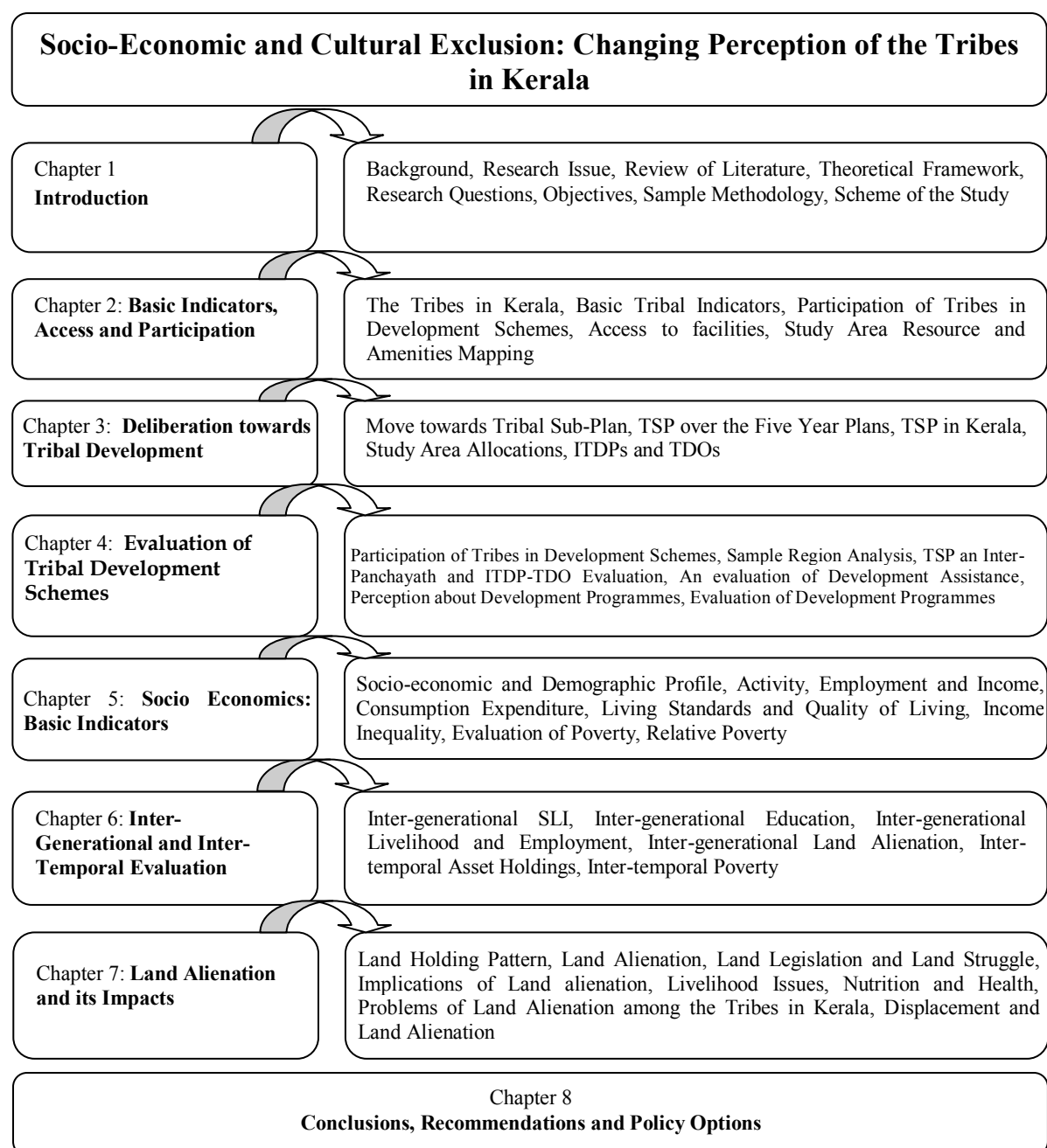
The fourth Objective ‘the perception of tribes in education, self-employment and sanitation’ are analyzed in Chapter 4 by using Factor analysis, Chi-Square and graphical methods.

The fifth objective ‘the impact of the various development programmes like Local Self Government Schemes, ICDS, MGNREGS, Kudumbashree, RSBY targeting tribal communities’ is analyzed by using Correspondence analysis, graphical methods and CHAID techniques.

1.8 The Scheme of the Study

The study is classified into eight chapters with a clear logistic chain, starting with the basic concepts and ending with the conclusion and policy option (see Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3 Chapterisation Scheme



The first chapter sets the background and explains the research issue. It gives details on both theoretical and analytical methodology and review of literature. The second chapter tries to provide a synoptic picture of the basic information on the tribal communities with the aid of secondary data. Here the analysis is connected to the tribe's access to amenities and services along with their participation in development programs. Chapter 3 explains the basic allocation patterns in the sectoral and sub-sectoral levels in Kerala in a phased manner and then move to the panchayath levels and subsequently analyses the initiatives taken at the sample panchayaths in the two districts. The fourth Chapter deals with the evaluation of various development programmes based on allocation-spending pattern and perception of the tribes using both primary and secondary data. The fifth Chapter throws light on socio economics of the tribal households. An evaluation of poverty and income inequality vis-à-vis their standard of living is done in an inter-community basis. The sixth chapter tries to explain inter-generational and inter-temporal evaluation and put these together to explain how they rally round to shape their socio economics and development perception based on primary data. Chapter 7 depicts land alienation and its impacts. It also highlights the issues of land rights, legal entitlement and land struggles happened in the tribal pockets of Kerala. Chapter 8 draws conclusions, recommendations and policy suggestions for the institutional interventions to overcome the agony of the tribes in Kerala.

Chapter 2

Basic Indicators, Access and Participation

The concern linked with the tribal community is ubiquitous, but it has some special repercussion in a quality-of-life-centric, development-driven-state like Kerala. Several progressive, proactive policy actions were endorsed by the state to revitalize the local self government institutions through constitutional amendments (73rd and 74th) to get increased attention on tribal development through redirection of the TSP funds in 1996. In spite of this and other specific actions targeted at tribal development in Kerala, the dream remains unfulfilled because of the implementation lacunae and negligence in governance pertaining in the state. Paucity of data is another unsolved, gargantuan problem encountered by research and analysis targeting the socio-cultural, economic and livelihood spheres of the tribal communities. The data set showing basic information on the tribes in Kerala is still based on the LSGD survey conducted in 2008-09. But when it is compared with the current primary survey basic information, it remains mutually exclusive in most of the cases. Chapter 2 tries to illumine a synoptic picture of the basic information on the tribal communities with the aid of secondary data.

2.1 The Tribes in Kerala

Constitutional provision relating to the tribes as envisaged in the 1950 order enlists 43 tribal communities in Kerala which has been subject to various amendments for diverse reasons like inclusions and exclusions of communities coming under it. However, the decennial Census collects data under 35 active tribal communities in Kerala.

Kerala houses 484839 tribal people in 119788 households constituting 1.43 percent of the total population of the state and the district-wise demographic features of the tribes is given in Table 2.1. Wayanad and Attappady region of Palakkad are the major tribal concentrated districts in Kerala. Wayanad has the highest concentration of tribal population (31.2 percent) followed by Idukki (11.5 percent) and Palakkad (10 Percent). The tribes have a very poor literacy rate¹ (75.81 percent) compared to the general population in Kerala. Only 10 percent of the total tribal populations in Kerala are cultivators while 40 percent are agriculture laborers. This primary character itself indicates the poor condition of tribes in

¹ Here literacy rate is calculated by dividing the total literate population by total population of all age groups minus population of children under the age 0-6 years.

Kerala. Geographical isolation of certain communities in certain regions and community-wise variations in living standard are the peculiar features of the tribes in Kerala.

Table 2.1 Tribal population in Kerala and its demographic characters

	Name	Number of House holds	Population	Sex Ratio	Percent share	Literacy rate	Main workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Laborers
	KERALA	119788	484839	1035	100	75.81	161408	10.09	40.59
1	Kasaragod	11508	48857	1040	10.1	73.02	16835	2.58	23.19
2	Kannur	9762	41371	1054	8.5	77.90	13206	3.10	40.49
3	Wayanad	33837	151443	1033	31.2	70.52	52378	8.17	60.47
4	Kozhikode	3754	15228	1050	3.1	85.32	3892	2.83	14.90
5	Malappuram	5716	22990	1040	4.7	76.28	5903	3.18	27.43
6	Palakkad	12858	48972	1014	10.1	61.48	18121	8.12	51.34
7	Thrissur	2364	9430	1162	1.9	83.57	2716	2.06	11.86
8	Ernakulam	4463	16559	983	3.4	85.44	5473	5.28	11.26
9	Idukki	15098	55815	994	11.5	76.62	21861	33.62	36.00
10	Kottayam	5775	21972	1002	4.5	94.34	6757	10.43	10.82
11	Alappuzha	1828	6574	1071	1.4	89.97	1919	3.07	4.85
12	Pathanamthitta	2303	8108	1054	1.7	89.64	2250	7.56	28.49
13	Kollam	2972	10761	1071	2.2	85.74	3129	5.56	27.90
14	Thiruvananthapuram	7550	26759	1120	5.5	89.22	6968	8.47	27.81

Source: Census, 2011

2.2 Composition of the tribal communities in Kerala

Among the 35 notified tribal communities, 13 of them are considered as major tribes with a share of 90 percent of the tribal population in the state. The Paniyan itself comes about 22.5 percent of the total tribal population (Table 2.2), followed by the Kurichian (9 Percent) and the Malayarayan (8.9 Percent). Sex ratio of certain the tribal community is overly low in the case of the Kattunaikan, the Kuruman and the Kurichiar. The Malayarayar shows an exemplary literacy rate (94.5 percent) which is comparable to the general population. But the Kattunaikan (40.2) and the Muthuvan (41.5) have very poor literacy rates. The Paniyar is the poorest group among the tribes who constitute only 1.7 percent cultivators and 65.7 percent agriculture laborers. Certain communities like the Kurichiar, the Mayayarayar and the Muthuvan have greater number of cultivators, while majority of the Paniyar, the Adiyar and the Kattunaikans is agricultural wage laborers. Kasargod based the Marathi and Kottayam based the Malayarayan who came in the tribal list in 2013 have exceptional levels of literacy and other activity levels.

Table 2.2 Community Composition

Sl. No	Community	Total	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Total Main Workers	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	Forestry Sectors	Non-Agriculture and Allied Sectors
1	Adiyan	Population	1082	66.26	5533	89.14	0.32	10.54
2	Irular, Irulan	26525	1015	60.01	13105	53.35	11.94	34.71
3	Kanikaran	19455	1112	90.06	7583	34.56	31.84	33.6
4	Kurichiyar	35909	981	83.82	16668	74.15	1.68	24.17
5	Kurumar	21375	1012	86.47	10376	67.46	1.95	30.59
6	Malayarayan	29399	998	96.79	11056	55.71	3.76	40.53
7	Muthuvan	19163	979	68.98	9744	74.91	16.9	8.19
8	Paniyan	92787	1057	65.19	42408	86.57	2.36	11.07
9	Mavilan	31166	1046	77.74	14573	74.14	0.89	24.97
10	Kattunayakan	19995	1009	59.37	9464	72.84	16.47	10.69
11	Kurumbar	2251	996	56.36	930	24.95	59.25	15.8
	Total	426208	1031	74.44	193965	69.22	8.13	22.65

Sources: Worked out from STDD, 2013

2.3 Basic Tribal Indicators

2.3.1 Occupational Pattern

The central aspect of the tribal economy is the over dependence of agriculture and forest resources for livelihood. Almost 70 percent of the tribal populations are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors and only 20 percent are engaged in non-agriculture sectors as illustrated in Table 2.3.

In the non-agriculture sector category, 50 percent tribes are wage laborers in the construction sector. In the forestry sector, a considerable quantum, about 70 percent are engaged in forest related work and 22 percent are engaged in the collection of forest products. In the agriculture and allied sectors, more than 80 percent of them are working as wage labourers and only 17 percent are cultivators. Hence the occupational profile of the tribes gives the picture that whether they are in the agricultural or non-agricultural avocation they are ending up as manual labourers and inasmuch as their earning is considerably low and therefore difficult for them to have a decent living. This will end up in triple burden impact when we consider the very low wage rate and exploitation prevailing in the tribal hubs.

Table 2.3 Employment Pattern

SL. No	Sector of Employment	Families	Persons
1	Forestry Sector	8814	17138
	(1) Collection of Forest Products	1967	4261
	(2) Traditional Occupation	366	1287
	(3) Collection of Herbal Plants	330	651
	(4) Worker-Forest Area	6151	10939
	Sub Total	8814	17138
2	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	75060	144264
	(1) Agriculture	13174	28514
	(2) Animal Husbandry	764	4114
	(3) Worker- Agriculture Sector	61122	111636
	Sub Total	75060	144264
3	Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors	22181	45666
	(1) Petty Trade	205	340
	(2) Worker- MGNREGS	2520	11752
	(3) Worker- Non Agriculture Sector	10956	19794
	(4) Plantation Labour	533	1321
	(5) Govt./ Quasi Govt. Employment	5973	8966
	(6) Permanent Worker In Private Sector	530	1759
	(7) Permanent Worker in Forest Area	90	189
	(8) Permanent Worker in Plantation Sector	240	755
	(9) Others	1134	790
	Sub Total	22181	45666
4	No Income / Employment	1910	177910
	Grand Total	107965	384978

Source: STDD, 2013

2.3.2 Educational Profile

Education profile of the tribes shows their vicious nexus of underdevelopment. Though Kerala economy is cited important in the knowledge based era or even dynamic in the self-financing higher education system, the tribes have become more as an outlier group with rampant educational exclusion both in the regional and community angles. Recent report on educational profile of the tribal communities shows a sad testimony to this pathetic situation. Table 2.4 is clearly enlightening this as half of the tribes has education below primary level, 76.65 percent below Pre-degree level and just 1.56 percent are graduates. They are not professionally or technically qualified and hence have been totally excluded from the government or private sector job markets. All these are underpinning forces that are virtually preventing them from any vertical movement in the labour market, which in turn keeps them in the vicious circle of low education high poverty syndrome inter generationally.

Table 2.4 Education Level

SL. No.	Course	Persons	Percentage (%)
1	Primary Education	127344	44.43
2	Below SSLC	92349	32.22
3	SSLC	30342	10.59
4	PDC/+2	16374	5.71
5	Graduates	4475	1.56
6	Post Graduates	822	0.29
7	Vocational Course	2775	0.97
8	Diploma Certificate	911	0.32
9	Professional Degree		
	B Tech	95	0.03
	Medical	65	0.02
10	Other Professional Qualification	468	0.16
11	Other Technical Qualification	1296	0.45
12	Others	328	0.11

Source: STDD, 2013

Unbundling, the TSP allocation shows that a major chunk of it is allotted to education sub sector. Though the strategy, undoubtedly, is a laudable one as education tethers intrinsic as well as instrumental value in uplifting the downtrodden tribes. But the student profile as exemplified in Table 2.5 is a pointer about its use value as 70 percent of the tribal students are in the primary level; and student's enrolment in post graduation, technical education and professional education etc. are almost insignificant.

Table 2.5 Profile of the students

SL. No.	Courses	Number of Student	Percent
1	Primary	64216	70.64
2	Secondary	13552	14.91
3	Higher Secondary	6805	7.49
4	Graduation	3198	3.52
5	Post Graduation	268	0.29
6	Certificate Course	629	0.69
7	Diploma Course	517	0.57
8	B Tech	234	0.26
9	MBBS	60	0.07
10	BAMS	19	0.02
11	BHMS	8	0.01
12	Other Technical Courses	440	0.48
13	Other Professional Courses	702	0.77
14	Others	254	0.28
	Total	90902	100.00

Source: STDD, 2013

Irrespective of the course they study, they mostly rely on government institutions and this is because the private sector is uninterested in starting educational institutions in the tribal predominated areas based on their opportunity cost. But this is not the be all and end all

of the system, but some courses like the certificate and technical courses are also available in these areas (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6 Institution wise enrolment of students

	Govt.	Government Aided	Private	Govt. Self Financing	Private Self Financing	Others
Primary	70.04	20.58	7.58	0.00	0.00	1.80
Secondary	67.49	22.14	7.57	0.00	0.00	2.80
Higher Secondary	65.14	15.71	13.56	0.00	0.00	5.58
Graduation	43.84	23.33	19.04	0.00	0.00	13.79
Post Graduation	50.75	31.34	6.72	0.00	0.00	11.19
Certificate Course	37.68	9.38	39.27	0.00	0.00	13.67
Diploma Course	52.80	11.61	23.21	0.00	0.00	12.38
B Tech	66.24	15.81	5.13	4.70	7.69	0.43
MBBS	61.67	20.00	6.67	5.00	6.67	0.00
BAMS	57.89	15.79	0.00	10.53	15.79	0.00
BHMS	50.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00
Other Courses	44.05	10.51	25.13	0.00	0.00	20.32
Others	40.55	8.66	35.83	0.00	0.00	14.96

Source: STDD, 2013

It is necessary to evaluate the TSP allocation in terms of the welfare perspective of the students so as to obtain an upward mobility in their socio-economic welfare. The TSP allocation data reveal that a lion's share of it is used for Model Residential Schools and Ashram Schools. This is imperative as it gives full residential type school facilities. By considering the tribes surroundings this is laudable but again the question is how many are getting this facility and whether those who have been given the facilities are effectively utilizing this. In the college level, this kind of living arrangements in the study places are available for professional courses like MBBS, BAMS and BHMS, engineering and some cases in post graduate levels in universities, but most of the other cases the students themselves have to make their own arrangements for stay other than own houses (Table 2.7), which in most of the situations are difficult and unmanageable to them. The TSP allocation shows that it is very meager as 95 percent of students in Primary, 77.7 percent in Secondary 77.6 percent in higher secondary and 72 percent in graduation are day scholars. In this respect the allocation ends up with stipend only.

Table 2.7 Living arrangement of students

	Pre Metric Hostel	Post Metric Hostel	Hostel Managed by the Institution of Study	MRS	With Relatives	Own Arrangement	Charitable Institutions	Own House	Other Arrangements
Primary	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.1	1.1	95.0	0.3
Secondary	14.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.5	0.2	1.3	77.7	0.4
Higher Secondary	1.3	6.7	5.1	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.6	77.6	3.1
Graduation	0.0	6.9	15.1	0.4	1.7	1.8	0.5	72.0	1.6
Post Graduation	0.0	8.6	29.9	0.7	2.2	5.2	0.0	51.5	1.9
Certificate Course	0.0	3.3	12.7	0.0	1.7	3.5	1.3	75.8	1.6
Diploma Course	0.0	4.6	14.9	0.4	2.3	8.7	1.2	66.9	1.0
B Tech	0.0	11.1	34.2	0.0	1.3	13.2	0.4	37.6	2.1
MBBS, BAMS and BHMS	0.0	5.7	63.2	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.3	16.1	4.6
Other Courses	0.0	6.9	24.8	0.0	1.7	6.4	1.0	57.2	1.9

Source: STDD, 2013

2.3.3 Health and food consumption

Health and food consumption are two inter related components which are dubiously evaluated in the present context. Morbidity and mortality levels are entirely different from the statistical central tendency of Kerala. They are prone to poverty induced diseases, genetically connected (sickle cell) diseases and life-style diseases. The UNICEF (2013) and Eqbal (2013) committee reports highlight the high presence of malnutrition linked maternal and infant mortality in the tribal regions. The Tribal Development Department Report (2013) also gives a startling picture with 30.9 percent of the families have patients with chronic illness, 18 percent have differently abled or mentally retarded persons and 13 percent have affected by malnutrition (Table 2.8 and Figure 2.1).

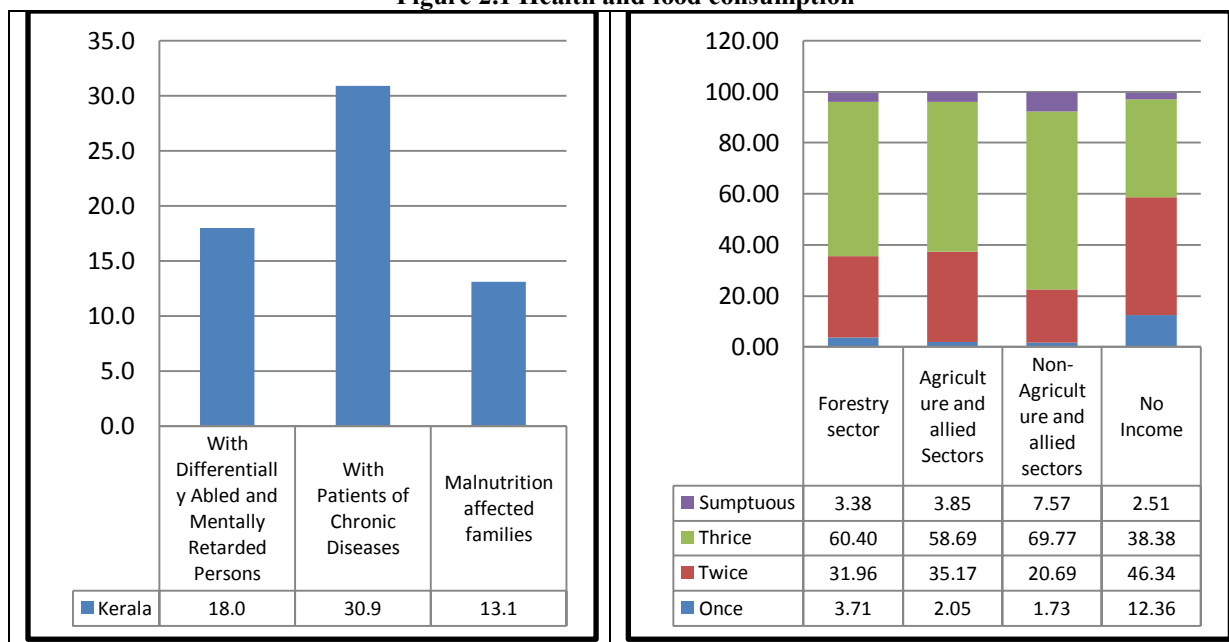
Sector-wise food consumption data shows non-agricultural and allied services the tribes are in better position in comparison to the no income category as depicted in Figure 2.1. But the number of tribes as mentioned earlier is very less in number. Frequency of food consumption has a well knit positive correlation with income.

Table 2.8 Health and food consumption

Sl.No.	District	Total Families	With Differentially Abled and Mentally Retarded Persons	Percent to Total Families	With Patients of Chronic Diseases	Percent to Total Families	Malnutrition Affected Families	Percent to Total Families
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	876	16.9	1276	24.62	231	4.46
2	Kollam	1303	236	18.11	627	48.12	49	3.76
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	383	21.38	913	50.98	387	21.61
4	Alappuzha	872	127	14.56	389	44.61	170	19.5
5	Kottayam	4353	815	18.72	1649	37.88	114	2.62
6	Idukki	14315	2771	19.36	4688	32.75	2002	13.99
7	Ernakulam	2370	542	22.87	980	41.35	79	3.33
8	Thrissur	1481	355	23.97	464	31.33	146	9.86
9	Palakkad	13223	2100	15.88	3941	29.8	2204	16.67
10	Malappuram	3656	1022	27.95	1148	31.4	742	20.30
11	Kozhikode	2680	714	26.64	889	33.17	414	15.45
12	Wayanad	36135	5433	15.04	10217	28.27	5773	15.98
13	Kannur	9005	1956	21.72	2301	25.55	994	11.04
14	Kasargod	11598	2056	17.73	3854	33.23	829	7.15
Total		107965	19386	17.96	33336	30.88	14134	13.09

Source: STDD, 2013

Figure 2.1 Health and food consumption



Worked out from Table 2.8

2.3.4 Land

Land possession and ownership of the tribes is a contentious matter in Kerala and hence the available data from different agencies differ alarmingly. Based on the Local Government Department Report (2013) only 5158 families are landless among 107965 tribal families; just 4.78 percent. The NSSO (61st round) survey relating to employment/unemployment gives a different picture of the landless tribes in Kerala with 14.3 percent. The tribal land data again shows misleading nature as it gives only possession details and not ownership details. The possession right is just cultivation right but not transaction right and this also hurts them in most of the situations. The worst situation is that the tribes are forced to be in custody for petty cases owing to their incapability to produce the land ownership certificate for bail. Land to the tribes in comparison to other social groups in Kerala is peculiar as their livelihood mostly connected with the land. Associated with the acute landlessness issue, the situation of the land endowed families is also weak. This is because almost 71 percent of the tribal families have the possession of land less than 100 cents as given in Table 2.9. It is important to consider here is that among the 1137 families that have the possession title lost 145923 cents of land of which 133554 cents are dry land and 12369 cents are wet land.

Table 2.9 Possession of Land

Sl.No.	District	Number of Families						Total
		Below 5 Cents	5-9 Cents	10-24 Cents	25-49 Cents	50-99 Cents	Above 100 Cents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thiruvananthapuram	18	61	162	144	221	437	1043
2	Kollam	59	44	50	42	99	64	358
3	Pathanamthitta	65	33	37	31	34	36	236
4	Alappuzha	380	161	105	40			686
5	Kottayam	272	228	372	212	296	761	2141
6	Idukki	91	161	316	271	451	1442	2732
7	Ernakulam	412	167	103	29	18	60	789
8	Thrissur	91	103	102	56	36	17	405
9	Palakkad	1114	543	260	121	313	2600	4951
10	Malappuram	168	109	118	65	63	234	757
11	Kozhikode	102	205	482	292	256	332	1669
12	Wayanad	3301	5050	4362	2334	2824	4607	22478
13	Kannur	309	651	1103	809	978	3150	7000
14	Kasargod	504	1637	2423	1206	1469	1810	9049
Total		6886	9153	9995	5652	7058	15550	54294

Source: STDD, 2013

Though there are legislations to distribute the alienated land to tribal communities to the minimum of 5 acres, the government has to take strict policies to allocate land favorably

to the tribal community (Table 2.10). Evaluating the nature of land acquired, traditional inheritance forms the major part. Government's attempts to allot land under the aegis of rehabilitation, joint farming, and surplus land allotment schemes have to be strengthened further to make it more effective.

Table 2.10 Source wise extent of land acquired by families

		Below 5 Cents	5-9 Cents	10-24 Cents	25-49 Cents	50-99 Cents	Above 100 Cents	Total
1	Land allotted by government	2720	1233	1088	619	607	2633	8900
2	Land allotted for joint farming	48	46	42	45	48	469	698
3	Allotment of surplus land	407	296	606	460	604	1279	3652
4	Forest land with title	471	848	1434	1206	2076	5590	11625
5	Forest land without title	469	759	964	637	1107	5675	9611
6	Acquired by traditional method	5340	8396	8667	5059	6879	11971	46312
7	Acquired through own initiative	1267	2138	2702	1191	1439	2133	10870
8	Right of Kudi Kidappu	752	672	514	145	201	273	2557
9	Purampoke land	331	208	166	76	69	135	985
10	Land owned by landlord	485	298	295	129	202	298	1707
11	Land of encroachment	38	47	164	94	235	921	1499
12	Land allotted for rehabilitation	105	61	31	16	51	112	376
13	Land acquired through other sources	7887	189	133	74	66	179	8501
	Total	20320	15191	16806	9724	13584	31668	107293

Source: STDD, 2013

2.3.5 Housing condition

Though there exist a plethora of housing schemes fit for allocation under the TSP, which comes second in the allocation list, the housing condition of the tribes still is horrible. The TSP fund allocation in this respect is implemented by the Rural Development Department, the Local Self-government Department and the Tribal Development Department. The tribal owned houses (obtained through the TSP funds or their own) in most of the cases are in pathetic conditions, unfit for fearless living (Table 2.11). Table 2.11 shows that 80 percent of the households have insufficient space to accommodate all members of the family. There seemed to be a mismatch in giving government assistance and technical support to build a good livable house. So necessary monitoring is required for the effectiveness of the schemes as many of the houses constructed under these schemes remain incomplete.

Table 2.11 The Status of Houses

	Status of Ownership	Number	Percent
1	Own Houses	97591	90.4
2	Relative's Houses	5090	4.71
3	Rental Houses	1236	1.14
4	Side Portions (Charth/Chaippu)	2117	1.96
	Others	1931	1.79
	Total	107965	9.6
	Facilities in House	Number	Percent
1	Without Kitchen	41750	42.78
2	No Space for the Stay of all Family Members	48226	79.42
3	No Space for Keeping Domestic Animals	85300	87.4
4	No Space for Keeping Firewood, Working Tools etc	83520	85.58
	Total owned houses	97591	
	Source of Finance	Number	Percent
1	Government/Local Govt. Assistance	60244	61.73
2	Own Fund	23605	24.19
3	Govt./Local Govt Assistance and Own Fund	10804	11.07
4	Other Source	2938	3.01
	Total	97591	100.00
	Status of incomplete houses	Number	Percent
1	Kerala State Housing Board	192	1.4
2	Nirmithi Kendra	2284	16.5
3	Cost Ford	2414	17.4
4	Habitat Technology Group	1727	12.5
5	Beneficiary	5345	38.6
6	Beneficiary Committee	173	1.2
7	Contractor	1140	8.2
8	Benami Contractor	360	2.6
9	Other Agency	215	1.6
	Total	13850	100

Source: STDD, 2013

2.4 Access to facilities

Access, both physical and functional is an important pointer towards economic and social development of any society. The tribe's situation in this aspect is very strange as their abode is in difficult terrains of the dense forest quite often cut off from the mainframe. Therefore evaluating their access is of paramount value in planning the future course of action to overcome the basic hurdles in the tribal belts of Kerala.

2.4.1 Access to educational facilities

Education institution access encompasses anganwadis to vocational higher secondary schools and accesses to these educational institutions are crucial in availing the facilities. Though there is area stipulation with respect to anganwadis (within one kilometer) only 25

percent are in the close vicinity of the settlements, majority (35 percent) of the anganwadis comes within a distance of 2.5 kms.

Table 2.12 Access to Educational Institutions - Kerala

Educational Institution	Within Settlements	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
Anganwadi	1236	1294	1686	244	117	185	4762
Single teacher Institute/ M.G.L.C/ Peripatetic School	224	142	280	322	903	2891	4762
Continuing Education centre	155	181	629	609	1330	1858	4762
Lower Primary School	68	643	2046	1318	576	111	4762
Upper Primary School	26	377	1519	1442	1301	97	4762
High School	4	196	906	1394	2197	65	4762
Higher Secondary School	2	141	668	1123	2762	66	4762
Vocational Higher Secondary School	4	59	232	383	3745	339	4762
Wayanad							
Educational Institution	Within Settlements	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
Anganwadi	58	1063	874	105	24	43	2167
Single teacher Institute/ M.G.L.C/ Peripatetic School	25	88	154	256	614	1030	2167
Continuing Education centre	40	122	348	349	634	674	2167
Lower Primary School	2	344	1039	639	122	21	2167
Upper Primary School	2	185	742	770	444	24	2167
High School	1	88	436	724	898	20	2167
Higher Secondary School	0	61	317	590	1179	20	2167
Vocational Higher Secondary School	0	28	131	179	1807	22	2167
Palakkad							
Educational Institution	Within Settlements	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
Anganwadi	213	70	118	19	6	0	426
Single teacher Institute/ M.G.L.C/ Peripatetic School	26	2	28	12	44	314	426
Continuing Education centre	21	3	25	62	292	23	426
Lower Primary School	26	16	125	135	124	0	426
Upper Primary School	6	9	65	90	256	0	426
High School	0	5	49	72	300	0	426
Higher Secondary School	0	0	32	47	347	0	426
Vocational Higher Secondary School	0	2	15	28	381	0	426

Source: STDD, 2013

In the case of primary schools, 14 percent of the lower primary schools and 10 percent of the upper primary schools are available within one kilometer. Based on the access; high schools, higher secondary schools and vocational higher secondary schools are situated mostly beyond 5 kms, hence difficult for them to avail the facilities based on the topography of the tribal settlements (Table 2.12).

District-wise access of basic institutions for learning like the anganwadis and primary schools in the tribal predominated district of Wayanad is sparsely distributed and even anganwadis are available only within 2 kms. The situation is almost identical in the tribal belts of Palakkad as half of the lower primary schools are within the distance of 2.5 kilometers.

2.4.2 Access to basic services

Access to other basic services like ration shop, consumer store, market, community hall, play ground and reading room is also unavailable within their close vicinity. Even the ration shops, and consumer stores are available on an average of 1 to 2.5 km from their settlements (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13 Access to Institutions of Basic Services - Kerala

Institutions of Basic Services	Number of Settlement						
	Within Settlement	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Health Sub Centre	61	352	1427	1268	1451	203	4762
Private Clinic Doctor	13	102	720	1193	2672	62	4762
Medical Store	11	158	806	1230	2464	93	4762
Ration Shop	64	814	2252	981	588	63	4762
Consumer Store	156	887	1806	909	929	75	4762
Market	46	376	1096	1148	2004	92	4762
Community Hall	359	262	558	840	1636	1107	4762
Play Ground	96	311	1068	757	1285	1245	4762
Reading Room/ Library	96	394	1105	946	1402	819	4762
Collection Centre of Non Timber Forest Produces	55	46	138	173	1973	2377	4762
Palakkad							
Institutions of Basic Services	Within Settlement	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Health Sub Centre	29	16	119	128	134	0	426
Private Clinic Doctor	3	4	35	57	323	4	426
Medical Store	3	5	30	53	335	0	426
Ration Shop	31	27	194	95	79	0	426
Consumer Store	50	44	196	51	85	0	426
Market	15	21	64	91	235	0	426
Community Hall	116	9	49	42	190	20	426
Play Ground	10	8	67	86	223	32	426
Reading Room/ Library	8	3	46	56	302	11	426
Collection Centre of Non Timber Forest Produces	17	0	27	25	209	148	426
Wayanad							
Institutions of Basic Services	Within Settlement	Below 1.00 km	1.0-2.50 km	2.5-5.00 km	Above 5.00 km	Not Specified	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Health Sub Centre	8	193	748	689	502	27	2167
Private Clinic Doctor	1	44	315	682	1115	10	2167
Medical Store	4	64	341	689	1053	16	2167
Ration Shop	8	440	1133	430	140	16	2167
Consumer Store	4	376	776	526	467	18	2167
Market	1	97	469	640	941	19	2167
Community Hall	15	122	307	652	1034	37	2167
Play Ground	6	170	636	509	719	127	2167
Reading Room/ Library	20	249	651	580	557	110	2167
Collection Centre of Non Timber Forest Produces	3	34	65	96	1469	500	2167

Source: STDD, 2013

2.4.3 Access to Medical Facilities

Kerala's access to medical facility is well acclaimed, but in the case of the tribal hubs the situation is appallingly low. But by considering their settlements in the highly excluded terrains that creates more havoc in accessing the healthcare facilities, which in turn results in high mortality and morbidity rates.

Table 2.14 Access to Health Institutions - Kerala

	Number of Settlements									
	Within 1 km	1.- 2.50 km	2.50- 5 km	5- 10.00 km	10-25 km	25-50 km	50- 100 km	Above 100 km	Not Specified	Total
Primary Health Centres	389	554	1531	1320	702	97	19	1	149	4762
Community Health Centre	191	237	695	1198	1411	441	95	5	489	4762
District Hospital	18	24	77	293	862	2356	970	123	39	4762
Ayurveda Hospital/ Dispensary	243	280	866	1312	1508	229	122	67	135	4762
Homeo Hospital/ Dispensary	245	289	805	1242	1474	303	162	61	181	4762
Palakkad										
Primary Health Centre	23	14	109	141	109	24	3	0	3	426
Community Health Centre	12	5	22	57	113	33	1	0	183	426
District Hospital	0	0	0	3	25	172	196	30	0	426
Ayurveda Hospital/ Dispensary	19	14	45	88	233	21	3	0	3	426
Homeo Hospital/ Dispensary	13	12	30	70	239	50	12	0	0	426
Wayanad										
Primary Health Centre	204	310	762	544	276	15	1	1	54	2167
Community Health Centre	102	144	366	575	698	167	33	0	82	2167
District Hospital	11	17	55	212	516	1119	215	10	12	2167
Ayurveda Hospital/ Dispensary	94	136	364	632	829	87	2	0	23	2167
Homeo Hospital/ Dispensary	81	128	363	635	786	140	3	1	30	2167

Source: STDD, 2013

The situation is distressing in the case of two major tribal belts of Wayanad and Palakkad. District hospitals in most of the cases are available within a range of 25-50 kms from the hamlet (Table 2.14). The situation is worse in the Attappady and Agali tribal belts of Palakkad where 46 percent of the tribes in the district dwell need to travel 50-100 kms to avail the facility.

2.5 Study Area Resource and Amenities Mapping

Going by the resource and amenities available in the study area it is effective in exploring the area specific inference about the quality of life and livelihood. The development of any society is weighed up with the augmentation of basic infrastructure. This sort of review is required for the needed institutional interference to develop the tribal hubs of Kerala with the necessary wherewithal.

2.5.1 Palakkad

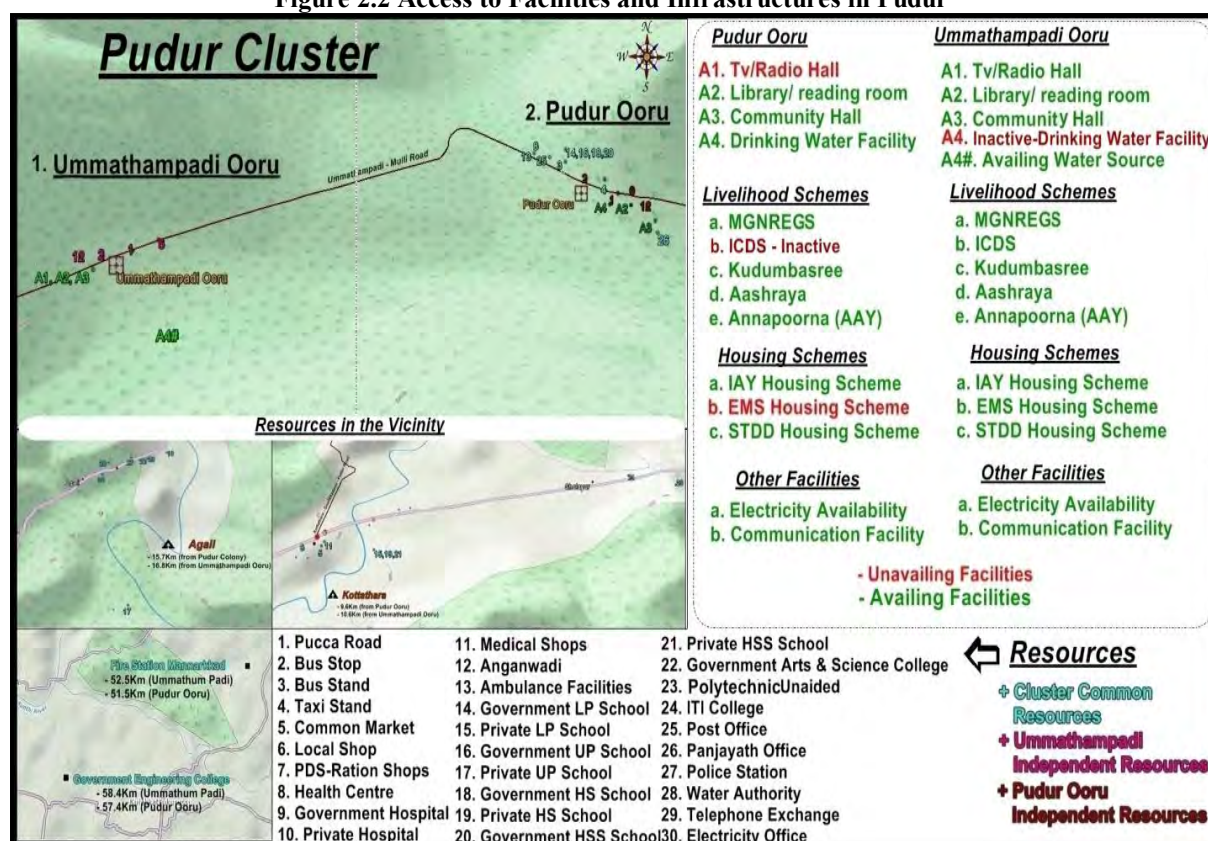
For the mapping process three clusters (Pudur, Agali and Anavai) used for the sample survey have been used.

2.5.1.1 Pudur Cluster

Two hamlets form the Pudur Cluster (Ummathumpadi and Pudur Ooru) are given in Figure 2.2. These hamlets are the abode of the Irular tribes. Infrastructure-wise there are differences in these hamlets. Pudur Ooru compared to Ummathumpadi is well connected with roads and bus service. Kottathara Tribal Specialty hospital is the healthcare destination centre for the tribes of both the clusters but Ummathumpadi tribes have to walk up to Pudur to avail the hospital facility. Pudur has uninterrupted water supply and community kitchen. The houses in the settlements are thickly packed. Land alienation has been very prominent in the area and hence many have lost large tract of their agricultural land. The ICDS center in the area is inactive and many of the adolescent girls here face malnutrition.

Facility-wise, Ummathumpadi is alienated from the mainstream. Schools in the hamlet are located away. Though housing schemes are available, they are nonfunctional. Many schemes like Panchayath drinking water and Jalanidhi were undertaken to solve the drinking water issue in the hamlet. But still they depend on the facility of a stream locally called ‘Oolly’ for which they have to traverse more than two Kilometers.

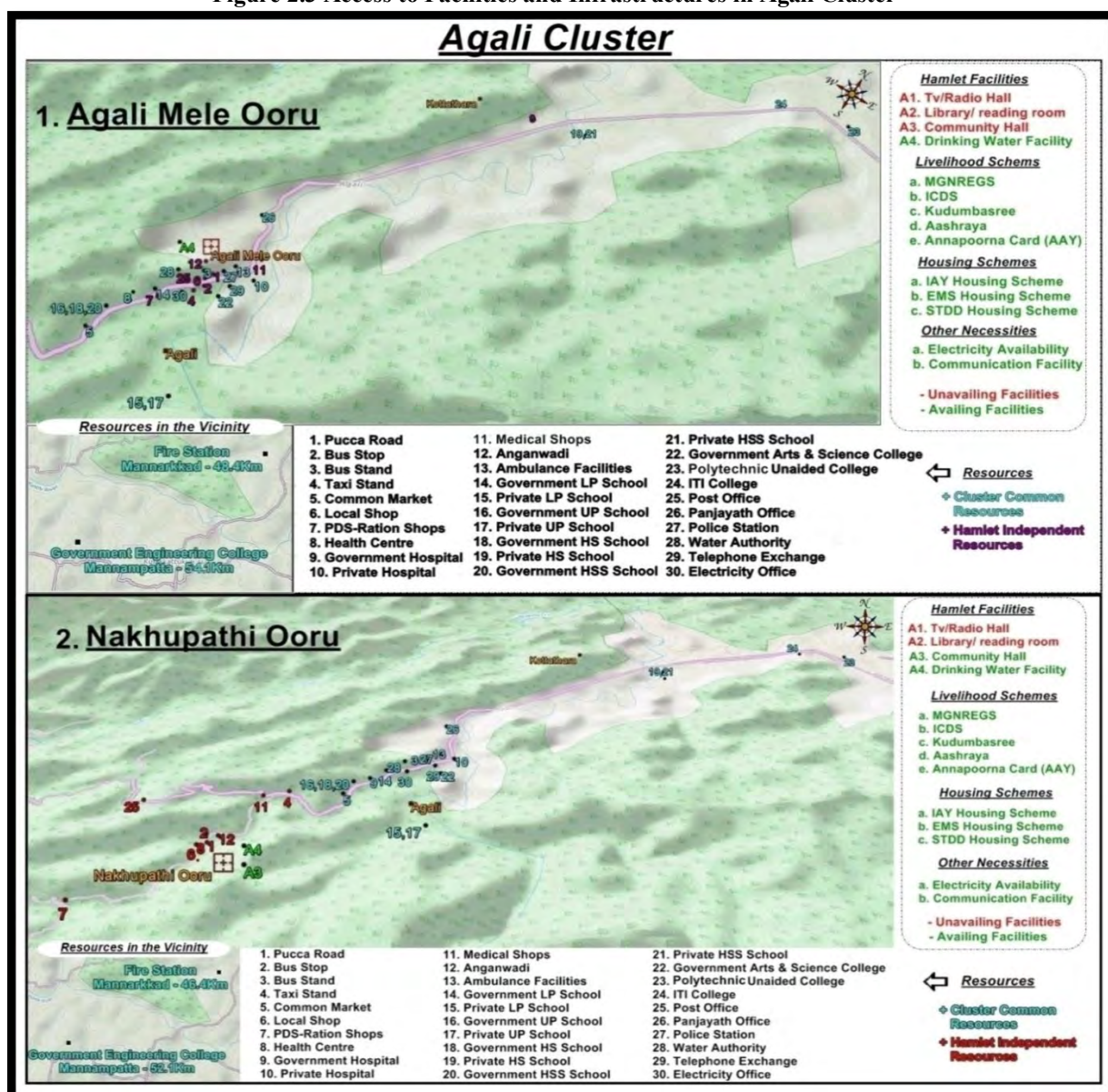
Figure 2.2 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Pudur



Source: Own formulation

2.5.1.2 Agali Cluster

Figure 2.3 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Agali Cluster



Source: Own formulation

Agali mele Ooru

Agali Grama Panchayath has many tribal hamlets. Prominent among them (adjacent to the Panchayath head quarters) is the Agali Ooru (*Agali Mele Ooru and Thaze Ooru*) as depicted in Figure 2.3. The hamlet situates besides the national highway in the Agali town. Community health center, schools, ration shops, ITDP and Panchayath head quarters are situated within a kilometer. Houses built under various housing schemes are in half-finished stage. No common amenities like community hall, reading room etc are available within the hamlet. People mainly resort to general coolie work and MGNREG Schemes as they do not possess any cultivable land.

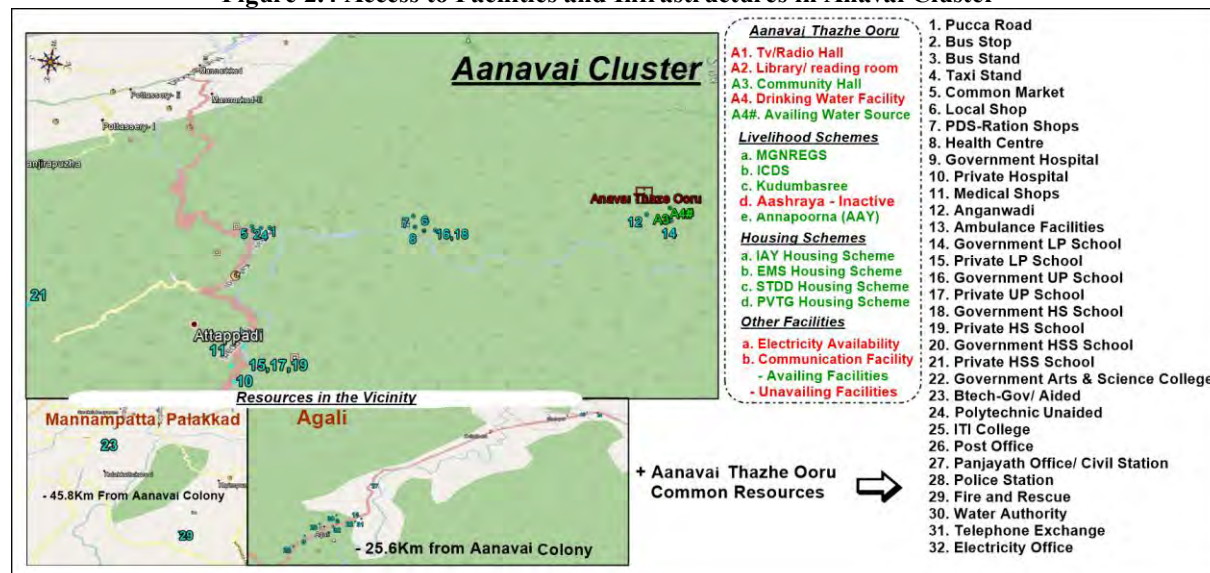
Nakupathi Ooru

Nakupathi Ooru is also a major Irula tribal center in the Palakkad region. It is situated 3.5 Kms away from the Agali town where schools, hospital, Panchayath head quarters, ITDP etc are situated. Here also most of the housing schemes are available, but houses provided by the schemes lack facilities. MGNREGs, ICDS, Community kitchen and Kudumbasree are active in the hamlet.

2.5.1.3 Anavai Cluster

Anavai is the outermost hamlets in Pudur Grama Panchayath with the predominance of primitive Kurumbar tribes (Figure 2.4). This hamlet is about 8 km from the nearest commercial center, Mulkkali. There is no bus service but private jeep service is available. This has created disaster in their livelihood options and education. The Ooru lacks common facilities except one LP school and an ICDS center. Anavai housing schemes constructed under AHADS supervision is comparatively better houses than the houses in other tribal settlements. The tribes here also mostly use open *Ooly* water.

Figure 2.4 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Anavai Cluster



Source: Own formulation

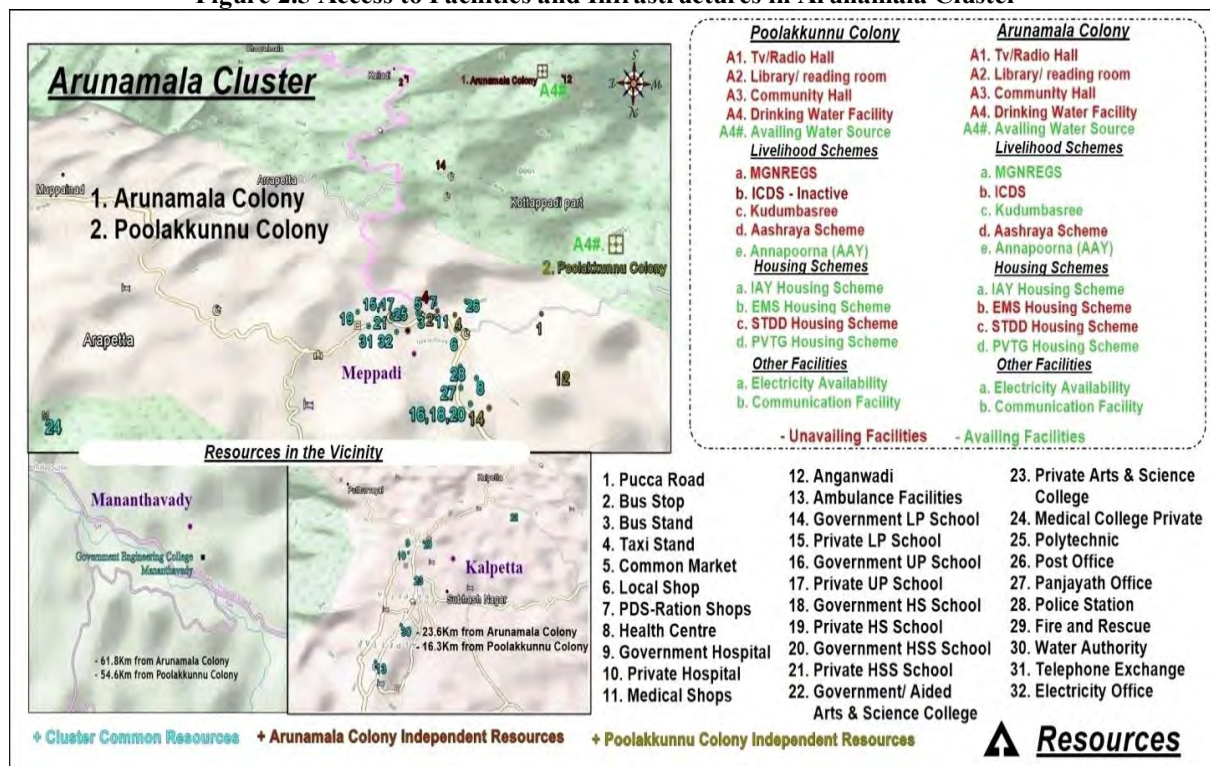
2.5.2 Wayanad Region

2.5.2.1 Arunamala Cluster

Arunamala Cluster comprises of two hamlets; Arunamala and Poolakunnu, and these are the basic Kattunakans settlementss. Poolakunnu is situated 1.4 km from the main road while Arunamala is 6 kms away from the main centre. There is no pucca road connecting this

hamlet to the main centre. Tribes here are highly secluded. The nearest school is Chulukka government LP, which is about 5.4 km from this colony and also Meppady government school 15 km from the colony as illustrated in Figure 2.5. In the case of emergency they have to come down to Meppady PHC or Government hospital Kalpetta. It is very evident from Figure 2.5, MGNREGS, ICDS, Kudumbasree; Agathi-Aashraya schemes are not active in both of these hamlets.

Figure 2.5 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures in Arunamala Cluster

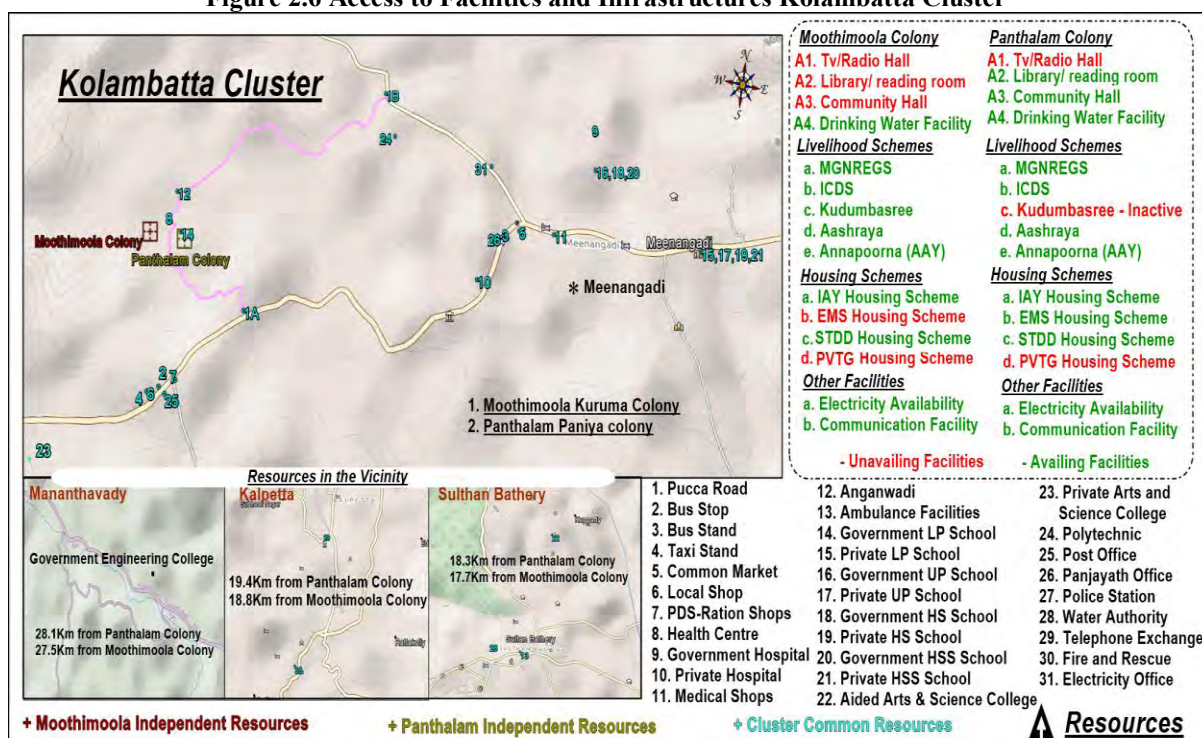


Source: Own formulation

2.5.2.2 Kolambatta cluster

Kolambatta cluster in Meenangady Grama Panchayath consists of two hamlets Moothimoola (Kuruma hamlet) and Panthalam (Paniya hamlet). Both these colonies are 1 to 2 kms away from the main road at suthikavala and to buy basic provisions they have to go to Kakkavayal which is 2 kms away from these hamlets. Both the colonies have active ICDS centers and alternative schools. Government schools, hospital and other basic facilities are available at Meenangady, which is about 5 kms from the hamlet (Figure 2.6). Common amenities like community hall, reading room etc are not available in Moothimoola hamlet, whereas Kudumbasree is inactive in Panthalam settlements.

Figure 2.6 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Kolambatta Cluster

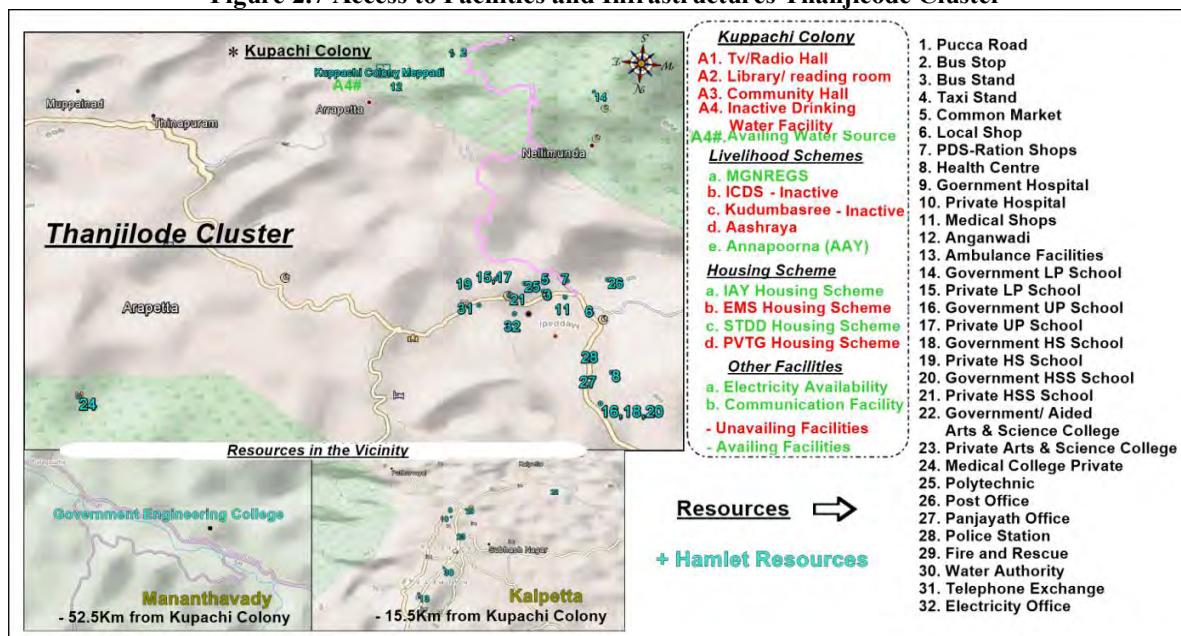


Source: Own formulation

2.5.2.3 Thanjilode Cluster

The main hamlet in the Thanjilode Cluster is Kuppachi colony. This colony is one km away from the main commercial centre of Meppady (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Thanjilode Cluster



Source: Own formulation

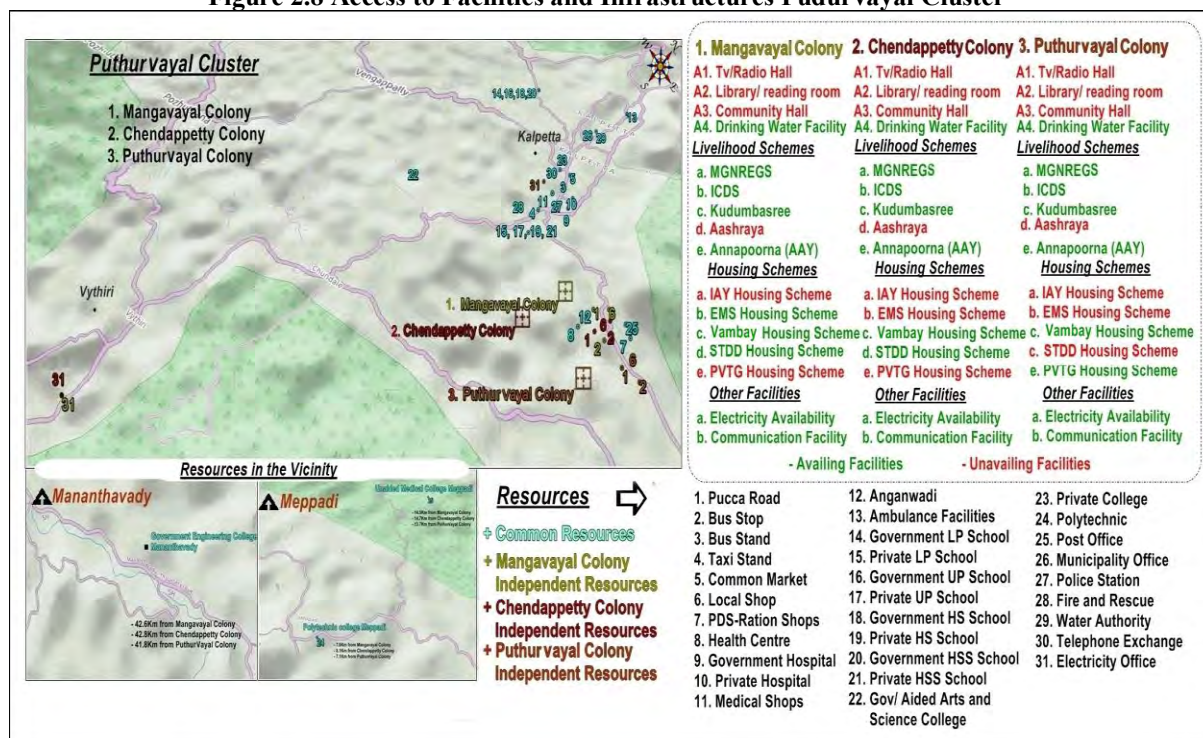
Chulka LP School is the nearest School (2.2km) and for the upper primary level they have to go to Meppady Govt. school (6 kms). The department housing schemes and IAY are in operation in the colony, where as ICDS, Ashraya and Kudumbasree are inactive. Drinking

water is the major issue in this area despite several drinking water projects commissioned for the colony. MGNREGS functions well, while Kudumbasree is not active.

2.5.2.4 Pudur Vayal cluster

Pudurvayal cluster belongs to Kalpetta region of Wayanad district. Three hamlets (Managvayil, Chendappetty and Puthurvayil) in this cluster have better access and pucca road (less than 1 kms). Kalpetta is the nearest commercial centre (3.5 kms). All the necessary facilities like healthcare, education, local administration office, tribal development department etc. are available in Kalpetta town itself. Drinking water is adequately available in all the three colonies while common amenities like community hall, reading room etc are unavailable in these colonies (Figure 2.8). General schemes like MGNREGS, ICDS and Kudumbasree are functioning in the hamlet, but no special destitute program like Asraya or community kitchen are active here.

Figure 2.8 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Pudurvayal Cluster



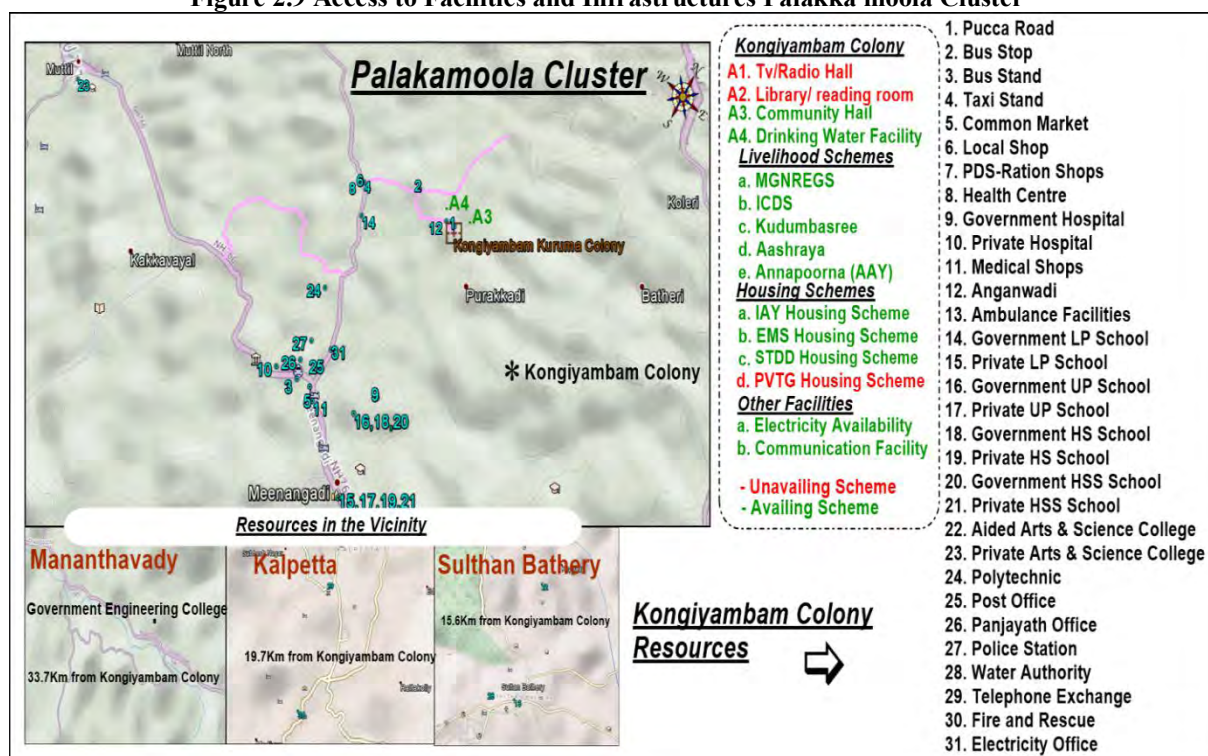
Source: Own formulation

2.5.2.5 Palakka moola Cluster

Kongiyambam, the Kuruma colony comes under Palakkamoola cluster. This hamlet is attached with pucca road. Within the distance of 2.5 km an LP school (Chennali) is available. For further higher studies they need to go to Meenangady (5.5 kms), which is well connected

with bus service. ICDS center, MGNREGS, Kudumbasree programs are also active here. The colony is completely electrified as depicted in Figure 2.9.

Figure 2.9 Access to Facilities and Infrastructures Palakka moola Cluster



Source: Own formulation

Basic indicators show a bleak scenario of the tribes of Kerala. They are deprived of the basic amenities for effective and quality living. Housing condition of the tribes, irrespective of different levels of assistance from the state and central schemes, still remains a mirage to obtain a safe and secured house with all the amenities as like an average Keralite. Educational and health profile too clarify their basic nature of underdevelopment. They generally perceive that they are healthy, but they are the most vulnerable community in Kerala with respect to health. The core issue for ill-health is their poverty ridden poor diet. Though they are active in some of the development linked schemes, it needs effective coordination and concerted effort with timely financial and other types of help to overcome their psychological and cultural blocks.

Chapter 3

Deliberation towards Tribal Development

Tribes have ever been secluded and alienated social groups based on their pattern of inhabitancy. The tribal economy was self-sufficient in providing the basic sustenance with the open-access bounty. But the unwarranted outside intrusion and legal restrictions in the tribal economy obliterated the resource availability and so necessitated the introduction of a specific development agenda for the tribes. The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) was one such development initiative contemplated in the Fifth Five Year Plan, specifically in the year 1974, to give due priority to the tribes in allocating the plan outlays. Chapter 3 explains the basic allocation patterns in the sectoral and sub-sectoral levels in Kerala in a phased manner and then move to the panchayaths levels and subsequently analyses the initiatives taken at the sample panchayaths in the two districts.

3.1 Move towards Tribal Sub-Plan

Identifying the special care required for the tribes for improving their development indicators and makes them also active participants in the nation building process the government moved towards allocating resources based on their proportion in the population known as ‘the Tribal Sub Plan’. The funds for the implementation of TSP have been drawn from the state’s own plan outlay, Special Central Assistance to TSP, grant-in-aid from Government of India for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes being taken up under TSP, grants-in-aid under Article 275 (1) of the constitution of India, and various sources of institutional finance. Further, these funds have been included provisions like non-divertible and non-lapsable. This is laudable, as it is specific in its objective of bridging the gap in the socio-economic development of the tribes with 10 year contemporaneous feature. As the TSP is specific, it is based on certain objectives and hence these objectives need to be adhered to specific guidelines in the preparation of Annual Plans as per the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission of India in the year 2006. It is also advised that the state Governments should take initiative to generate awareness among the general public about the schemes to be implemented/being implemented for the development of STs by different departments of the State Governments through electronic and print media.

3.2 TSP over the Five Year Plans

As an inclusive process TSP acts as a caring strategy that helps to link plan resources across Central Ministries and Departments in the States at least in proportion to their

population in both the national and state level under the five year plan process. With this it is expected to reduce the gaps in development between STs and other general population within a phased manner.

3.2.1 Initial Phase (1974-85)

The initial phase (1974-85) with the introduction of TSP in the fifth five year plan marked a shift in the approach of tribal development in India. Based on this the enhanced flow of funds in the fifth plan period has been prioritized on expanding the infrastructure in the tribal hubs. To infuse efficiency in this new process the government started the Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) targeting family oriented welfare programs. Subsequently the 6th Five Year Plan's thrust was to give poverty eradication and thereby bringing down the poverty level of the tribes to 50 percent during the plan period. With this end in view, the target of the sixth plan was shifted from infrastructure development to family oriented economic activity based schemes. Accordingly Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) was introduced during this plan in the tribal predominated areas having 10000 populations in which 5000 had to be tribals.

3.2.2 II Phase (1985-2002)

Shift of priority to educating the tribes and for this reason substantial expansion in the allocation of funds was made during the 7th five year plan with many central and state based projects. Other initiatives during the plan period include the formation of two national level institutions, the Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) in 1987 to provide remunerative price for forest and agricultural produce of tribes and the National Scheduled Tribe/Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) in 1989 to provide support for employment generation and skill development. Besides a noteworthy step, the prevention of Atrocities Act 1989 was enacted during this period to ensure security of life and livelihood of the tribes. However, the 8th Five Year Plan envisages tribal development in a wider focus, giving emphasis on elimination of exploitation in the areas like land alienation, non-payment of minimum wages and restrictions on right to collect minor forest produces. The Ninth Five year plan marked the beginning of participatory planning known as the 'Panchayath Raj Institutions' in framing the development projects in India. Empowering social-outlier groups like the tribes as one among the nine primary objectives of the plan. To achieve tribal development, an exclusive Ministry for Tribal Affairs was set up in 1999 to ensure a focused approach encompassing social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice. To review the TSP based schemes and thereby to guide the nodal agency, the

Ministry of Tribal Affairs, a Central Standing Tripartite Committee (CSTC) was constituted by the Planning Commission in 1999. The review report has helped the Ministry to iron out the loopholes in the TSP programmes, which in turn helped for the plan fund channelization and re-channelization for meeting the inclusive agenda.

3.2.3 III Phase (2002-2015)

This phase starts with the 10th five year plan (2002-2007) which continued the three strategies adopted in the ninth plan viz., social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice. Besides, eradication of poverty and deprivation were centre points of this plan. Social empowerment is made possible through strengthening the existing educational schemes and new higher education schemes, economic empowerment through employment-cum-income generating schemes and social justice through the elimination of all types of discrimination so as to improve their socio-economic well-being. The most remarkable item during the plan was the initiation of a specific guideline for the evaluation and monitoring of TSP by the Planning Commission in the year 2006. Inclusive development has been considered as the main agenda of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012) and hence major thrust was on the expansion of education among tribes and thus includes them in the development domain. This has helped to foster residential schools, adult education and establishment of cultural institutions in the tribal belts. The twelfth five year Plan (2012-17) envisages more inclusive growth philosophy so as to achieve overall improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the Tribes.

3.2.4 Monitoring Mechanism

Part of the monitoring mechanism, a nodal unit was set up for the implementation and evaluation of the TSP in every central ministry/department and this unit needs to ensure relevance of the scheme to tribal communities. The planning Commission of India has also constituted a Central Tripartite Committee to review the implementation of TSP.

3.3 TSP in Kerala

TSP allocation in Kerala presently flits about 3 percent of the budget allocation, though it stipulates only the tribal population proportion of 1.4 percent. The state has been specially doing this since 2011 with the intention of up-lifting the tribes and thereby generating livelihood and infrastructure development, which in turn situate them to sustainable income generating avenues. TSP outlay in Kerala basically comes from two main sources, state and central allocation. For the last 8 years Rs. 2225.29 crores has been allocated under TSP from the state and central pool with a percentage share of 87.5 percent

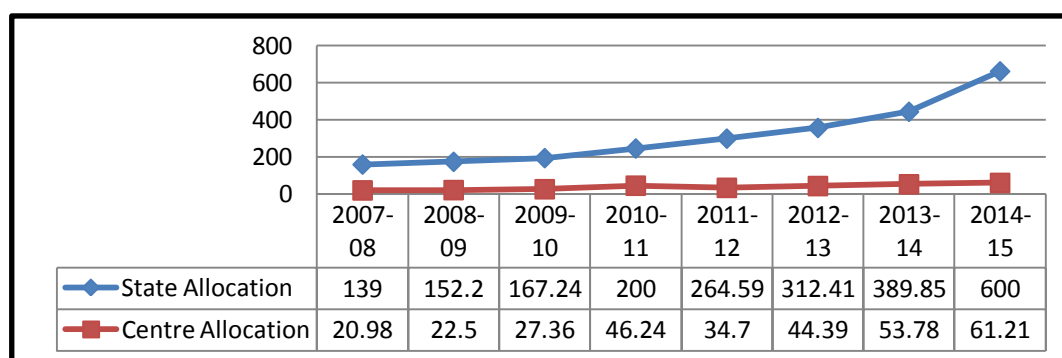
and 12.5 respectively. Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show that both the central and state allocations go in an increasing trend, but the state trend is steeper than the central.

Table 3.1 TSP Allocation and Expenditure 2005-06 to 2014-15

	Year	State Allocation		Centre Allocation		Total Allocation
		Actual	Growth Rate	Actual	Growth Rate	Total
1	2007-08	139		20.98		159.98
2	2008-09	152.2	9.50	22.5	7.24	174.7
3	2009-10	167.24	9.88	27.36	21.60	194.6
4	2010-11	200	19.59	46.24	69.01	246.24
5	2011-12	264.59	32.30	34.7	-24.96	299.29
6	2012-13	312.41	18.07	44.39	27.93	356.8
7	2013-14	389.85	24.79	53.78	21.15	443.63
8	2014-15	600	53.91	61.21	13.82	661.21
Total		2225.29 (88)	331.7	311.16 (12)	191.8	2536.45

Source: Economic Review, 2007-15

Figure 3.1 TSP Allocation: State and Central Government Schemes



Source: Worked out from Table 3.1

The outlay also situates a marked upward diversion particularly from 2010-11. Until 2010-11 the allocation was just around 150 crores with a growth rate of less than 10 percent. Hence the outlays moves steadily upward by engendering growth rates in two digits and subsequently generating a soaring growth rate of 53.91 percent in 2014-15.

3.3.1 Allocation and Expenditure

TSP has been channelized into three specific areas through the LSGIs, ST Development Department and *notional flow* for other Departments. Funds received from the Govt. of India as Special Central Assistance (SCA), Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) both 100 and 50 percent assistance schemes and the share of Grant-In-Aid are the basic corpus incorporated for the ST Development Department. Details regarding outlays and expenditure are given in Table 3.2. Utilization pattern shows that use of funds in comparison to the ST development department is very meager.

Table 3.2 TSP Allocation and Expenditure (2007-2015) (in Crores)

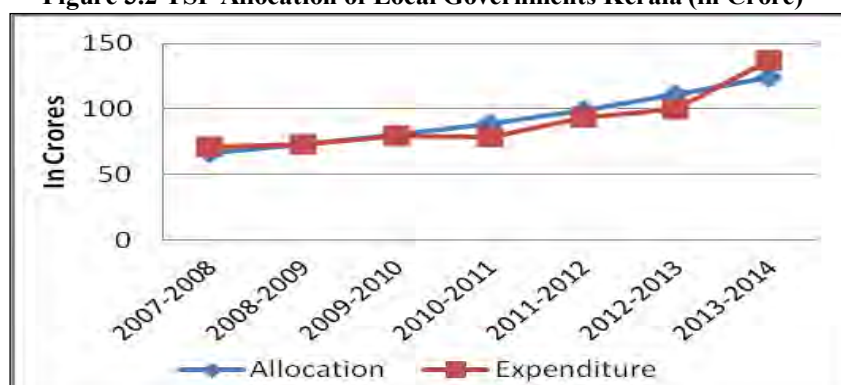
	Local Self Government Institutions			ST Development Department		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Utilization	Allocation	Expenditure	Utilization
2007-08	67.57 (91.18)	71.19	78.07	66.07	63.75	96.49
2008-09	73.18 (98.33)	74.15	75.4	73.2	70.89	96.84
2009-10	80.51 (109.71)	79.78	72.72	80.51	72.99	90.66
2010-11	88.47 (120.31)	78.28	65.07	96.24	91.68	95.26
2011-12	99.09 (142.03)	94.17	66.3	99.09	88.7	89.51
2012-13	110.98	99.65				
2013-14	124.3	136.89		265.55		

Source: STDD and www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Figure in the brackets under budget allocation column show development fund earmarked in projects which include budget allocation and carry over amount and this has been used to work out percent utilization in the case of LSGs but similar data (carry over amount) are not available in STDD, hence we use the allocated amount.

3.3.2 TSP under the Local Self Government Institutions

Passing of Kerala Panchayath Raj Act and Kerala Municipality Act (1994) helps to devolve 35 to 40 percent of the funds to Local Self Government Institutions (LSGIs). To make the tribal development more inclusive and participative TSP funds are also channelized in this direction. From the mid-nineties onwards LSGIs plays a vital role in the development of tribals in Kerala. Because of its increasing importance starting allocation of 35 percent has recently been enhanced to 50 percent.

Figure 3.2 TSP Allocation of Local Governments Kerala (in Crore)

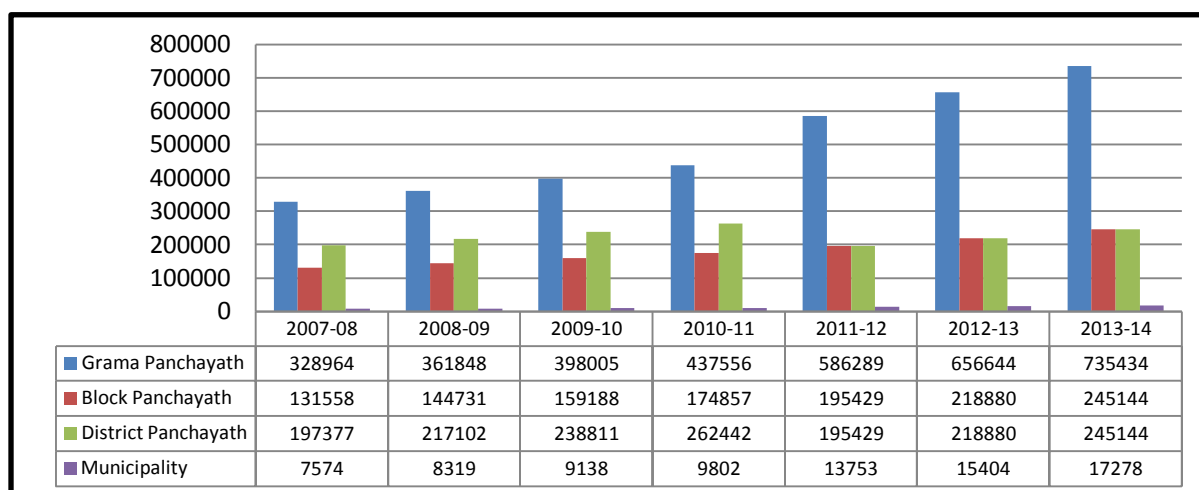
Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

The amount allocated to LSGIs and expenditure thereof during the XI and XII plan is given in Figure 3.2, shows an upward trend in the allocation as well as expenditure. It confirms that, in general, the gap between allocation and expenditure is visible during the mid-period but latter the expenditure is slightly higher than the allocation.

3.3.2.1 Distribution of Plan Grants

TSP plan grants to the LSGIs are distributed to the rural and urban institutions based on the tribal population in the relevant areas. Considering the dwelling pattern of the tribe's lion's share of the TSP is allocated to the Grama Panchayath as given in Figure 3.3.

Figure 3.3 Budget provision of TSP through Local Self Government Institutions (in Cr)



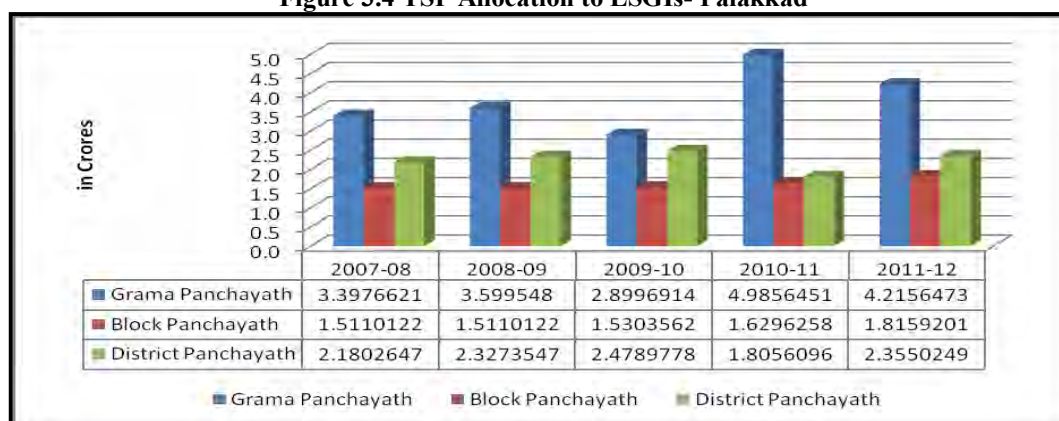
Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4 Study Area Allocations

3.4.1 Palakkad district

TSP fund in Palakkad district goes to 26 Panchayaths, 13 Block Panchayaths and the district Panchayath. Allocation for these three tier Panchayath system for the 2007-12 period shows improvement in allocation in the end periods (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 TSP Allocation to LSGIs- Palakkad

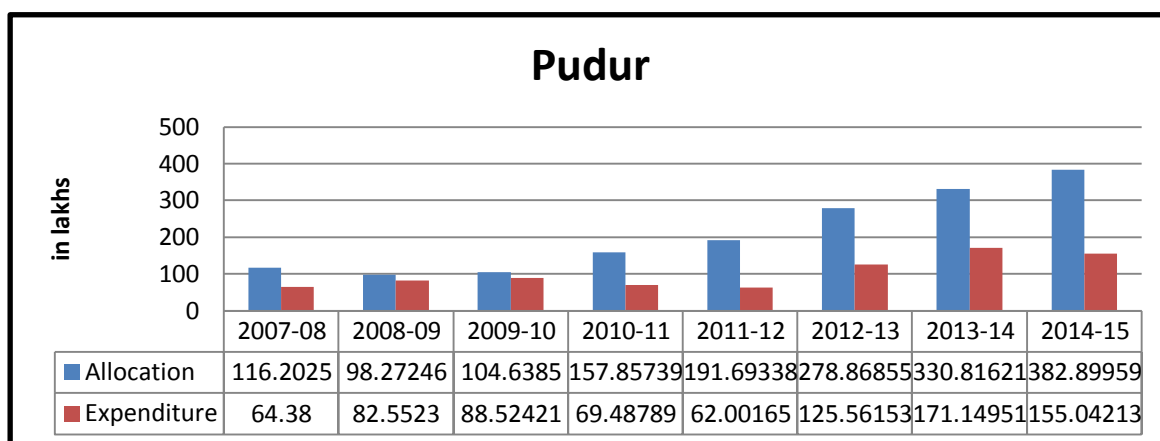


Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.1.1 Pudur Grama Panchayath

Pudur Grama Panchayath is part of the Attappady block in the Palakkad district. It is a leading tribal Grama Panchayath. Data based on the Census 2011 show that 12170 people live in the panchayath, out of which 8131 persons are from the tribal community (66.81 Percent).

Figure 3.5 Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Pudur



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Table 3.3 Allocation and Expenditure - Pudur Grama Panchayath [figures in Lakh]

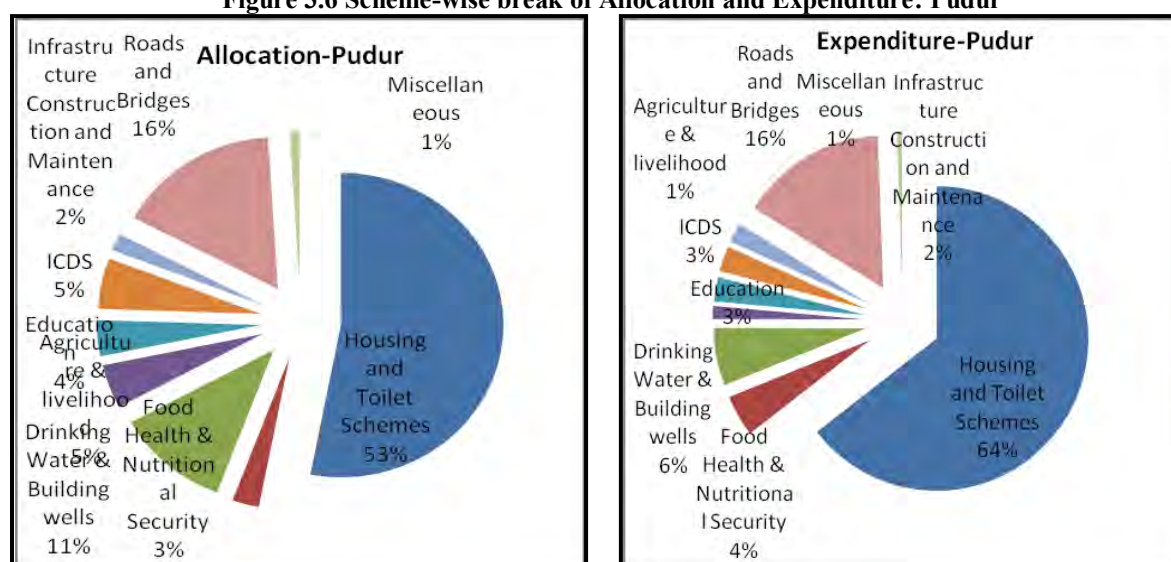
Scheme		Housing and Toilet Schemes	Utilization percent	Food Health & Nutritional Security	Utilization percent	Drinking Water & Building wells	Utilization percent	Agriculture & livelihood	Utilization percent	Education	Utilization percent	ICDS	Utilization percent	Construction and	Utilization percent	Roads and Bridges	Utilization percent	Miscellaneous	Utilization percent	Total	Utilization Percent
2007-08	Allocation	108.75		0.00		0.66		3.57		0.00		3.22		0.00		0.00		0.00		116.20	
	Expenditure	64.38	59	0.00		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0	0.00		0.00		0.00		64.38	55
2008-09	Allocation	88.52		0.00		0.35		0.43		2.05		3.22		3.03		0.00		0.68		98.27	
	Expenditure	76.80	87	0.00		0.00		0.00		2.05	100	0.00	0	3.02	100	0.00		0.68	100	82.56	84
2009-10	Allocation	83.23		0.00		4.97		1.72		0.00	0	3.22		6.00		5.50		0.00		104.64	
	Expenditure	78.76	95	0.00		0.00		1.20	70	0.00		0.81	25	2.76	46	5.00	91	0.00		88.53	85
2010-11	Allocation	99.03		0.00		4.97		0.43		14.00		9.42		9.38		20.64		0.00		157.86	
	Expenditure	30.00	30	0.00		2.92	59	0.00	0	7.24	52	0.88	9	9.38	100	19.08	92	0.00		69.49	44
2011-12	Allocation	85.51		0.00		43.44		6.87		12.00		14.29		0.00		25.57		4.00		191.69	
	Expenditure	9.20	11	0.00		21.02	48	0.00	0	5.25	44	6.33	44	0.00		20.20	79	0.00		62.00	32
2012-13	Allocation	123.30		2.00		44.61		8.00		10.51		31.10		0.00		55.35		4.00		278.87	
	Expenditure	65.72	53	0.00	0	8.79	20	0.00	0	2.68	26	13.73	44	0.00		34.64	63	0.00	0	125.56	45
2013-14	Allocation	151.00		22.00		50.23		24.42		11.83		17.97		2.00		47.37		4.00		330.82	
	Expenditure	113.17	75	17.53	80	8.79	17	0.00	0	2.98	25	0.47	3	0.00		24.31	51	3.91	98	171.15	52
2014-15	Allocation	141.33		20.12		40.19		31.48		13.13		7.56		10.00		120.00		3.51		382.90	
	Expenditure	90.00	64	18.61	93	8.86	22	9.96	32	0.76	6	0.00	0	2.00	20	24.85	21	0.00		155.04	40
Total	Allocation	880.67		44.12		190.00		76.92		63.52		90.00		30.40		270.00		16.19		1661.25	
	Expenditure	528.02	60	36.14	82	50.37	27	11.16	15	20.97	33	22.21	25	17.16	56	130.00	47	4.59	28	818.70	49

Source: Information Kerala Mission, 2007-15

The male-female ratio of the tribes shows a slight edge towards females 4103 against 4028 males. The scheme-wise allocation-cum-expenditure of the TSP funds in the Pudur Grama Panchayath is given in Table 3.3. The trend of this shows positive (Figure 3.5) with a notable trajectory shifts since the last year of the 11th Five Year Plan onwards. Moreover, it is worthy to analyze an increasing gap between allocation and expenditure as the TSP funds are recently under-utilized.

Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure as per Figure 3.6 shows that majority of the allocation is going towards housing schemes (53 percent) with the utilization level of 64 percent. This is followed by allocation in building infrastructures including constructing roads and small bridges.

Figure 3.6 Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Pudur



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.1.2 Agali Grama Panchayath

Agali Grama Panchayath is also part of the Attappady block of the Palakkad district. Total population of the panchayath is 34941, of which 10919 are tribes (31.24 Percent). Within the tribes the male and females are 5427 and 5492 respectively.

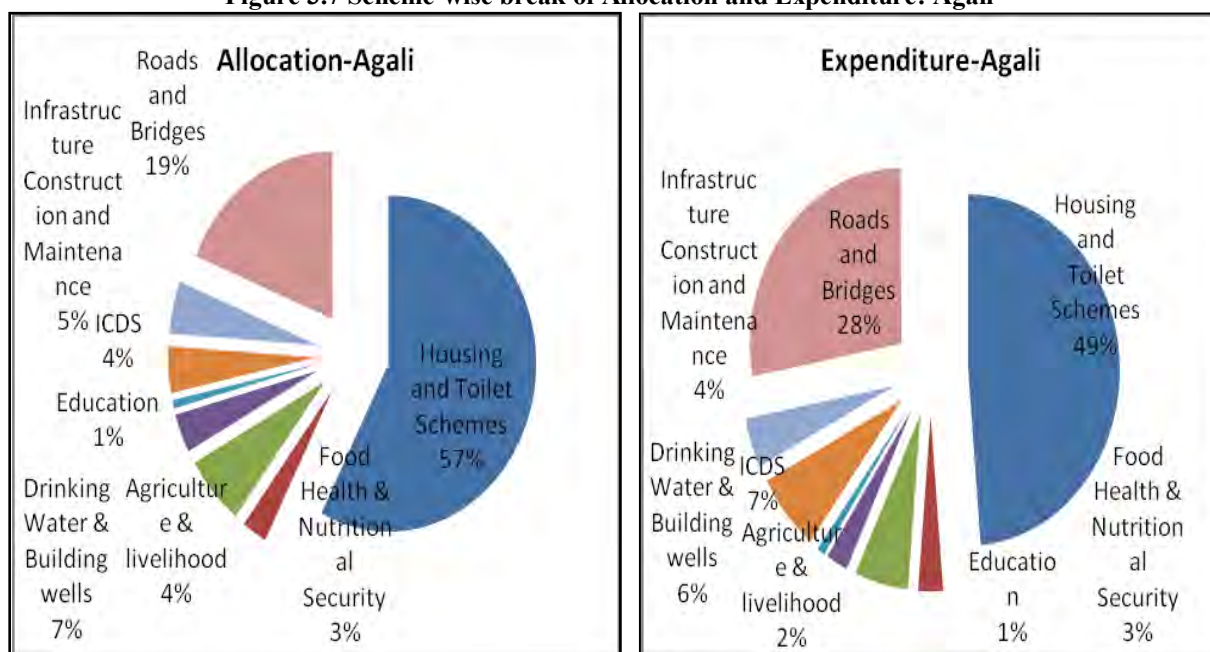
The scheme-wise allocation-cum-expenditure of the TSP funds in the panchayath is given in Table 3.4. For the financial year (ending February 2015, Rs 420 lakh was allocated to this panchayath, whereas the panchayath utilized only around half (Rs 232 lakh) of the TSP allocation (Figure 3.7). Major chunk of the fund is utilized for housing and toilet schemes (49 Percent). The allocation to agriculture, livelihood and education seemed to be minimal.

Table 3.4 Allocation and Expenditure - Agali Grama Panchayath [figures in Lakh]

Table 3.4 Allocation and Expenditure Against Gram Panchayat Schemes in Bank																					
Scheme		Housing and Toilet Schemes	Utilization percent	Food Health & Nutritional Security	Utilization percent	Drinking Water & Building wells	Utilization percent	Agriculture & livelihood	Utilization percent	Education	Utilization percent	ICDS	Utilization percent	Utilization percent	Roads and Bridges	Utilization percent	Miscellaneous	Utilization percent	Total	Utilization percent	
2007-08	Allocation	81.15		3.25		7.69		11.70		0.00		11.00		3.24		20.29		0.00		138.32	
	Expenditure	39.16	48	3.25	100	0.30	4	9.25	79	0.00		4.06	37	2.01	62	15.20	75	0.00		73.24	53
2008-09	Allocation	55.94		0.00		18.16		18.68		0.00		10.84		3.73		28.14		0.86		136.33	
	Expenditure	55.83	100	0.00		8.42	46	9.95	53	0.00		9.04	83	2.58	69	23.27	83	0.86	100	109.95	81
2009-10	Allocation	256.12		0.00		14.30		1.25		0.35		7.31		6.75		5.07		0.00		291.15	
	Expenditure	29.34	11	0.00		6.48	45	0.00	0	0.00	0	5.49	75	1.73	26	2.93	58	0.00		45.97	16
2010-11	Allocation	337.43		0.00		10.95		1.25		0.00		2.50		16.80		3.60		0.00		372.53	
	Expenditure	167.60	201	0.00		6.45	59	1.00	80	0.00		2.50	100	13.00	77	2.98	83	0.00		193.53	52
2011-12	Allocation	199.83		0.00		39.30		2.25		0.00		3.00		35.00		50.67		0.00		330.05	
	Expenditure	13.35	7	0.00		19.00	48	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0	10.10	29	37.46	74	0.00		79.92	24
2012-13	Allocation	288.79		0.00		25.63		13.00		4.00		19.50		35.38		88.27		0.00		474.57	
	Expenditure	77.59	27	0.00		2.99	12	0.00	0	0.97	24	15.00	77	15.98	45	46.71	53	0.00		159.24	34
2013-14	Allocation	162.56		5.00		39.23		14.26		11.00		56.39		20.31		111.95		0.00		420.70	
	Expenditure	88.36	54	2.27	45	12.56	32	5.91	41	3.00	27	41.65	74	2.50	12	76.18	68	0.00		232.42	55
2014-15	Allocation	122.93		64.16		21.00		35.51		6.00		6.18		12.01		184.15		0.00		451.93	
	Expenditure	91.93	75	24.93	39	9.96	47	1.06	3	5.71	95	5.59	90	5.00	42	118.02	64	0.00		262.20	58
Total	Allocation	1504.72		72.41		176.26		97.90		21.35		116.72		133.22		492.14		0.86		2615.57	
	Expenditure	563.15	37	30.45	42	66.17	38	27.17	28	9.69	45	83.32	71	52.91	40	322.76	66	0.86	100	1156.48	44.2

Source: Information Kerala Mission, 2007-15

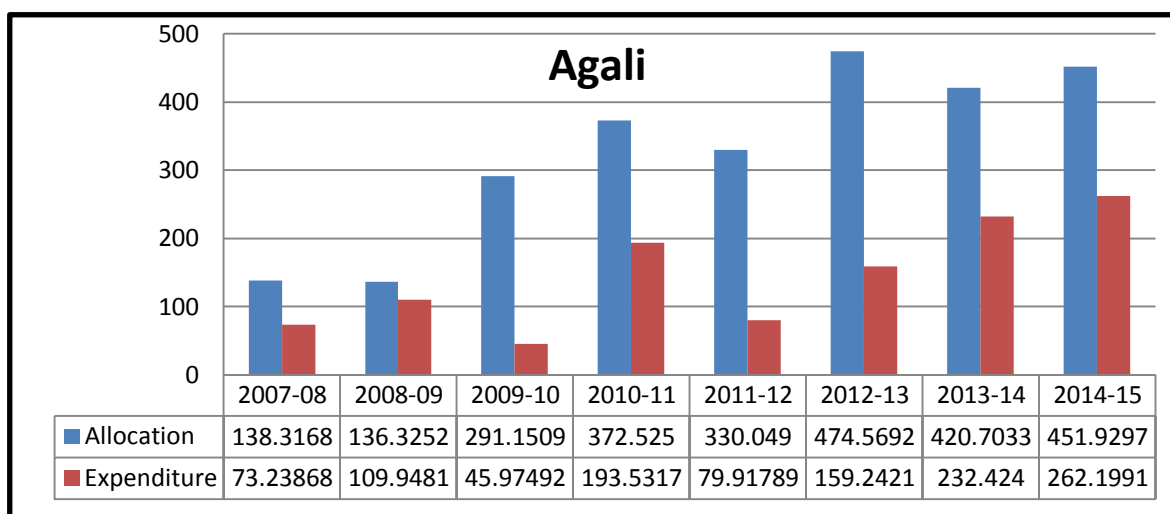
Figure 3.7 Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Agali



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

From the end of 11th Five Plan onwards there has been a steeper increase in the allocation, nonetheless this has not consummated in concomitant utilization as given in Figure 3.8.

Figure 3.8 Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Agali

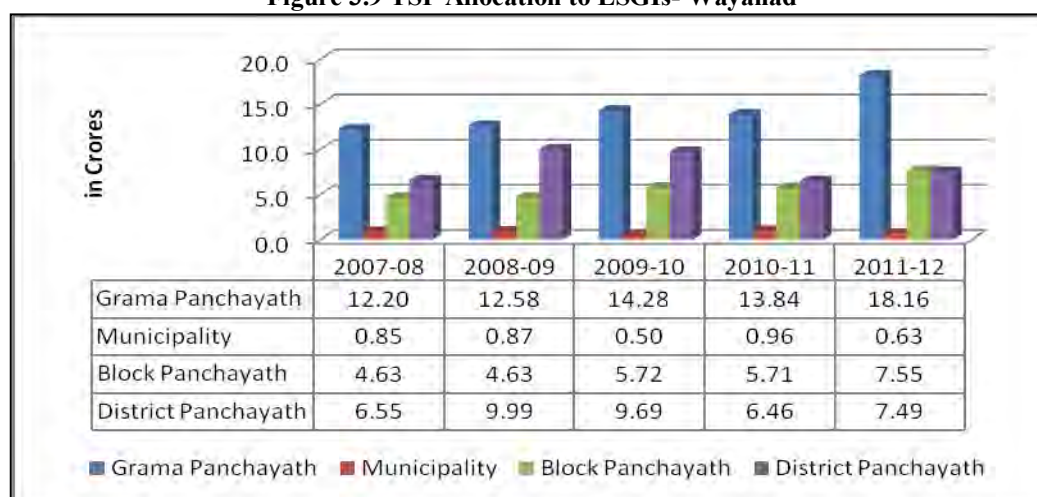


Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.2 Wayanad district

Because of the presence of tribes in all areas of Wayanad district, TSP allocation covers all areas of local self governments of the 25 Grama Panchayath, 4 Blocks and one Municipality. Based on the number fund allocation is also more to the Grama Panchayaths (Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9 TSP Allocation to LSGIs- Wayanad



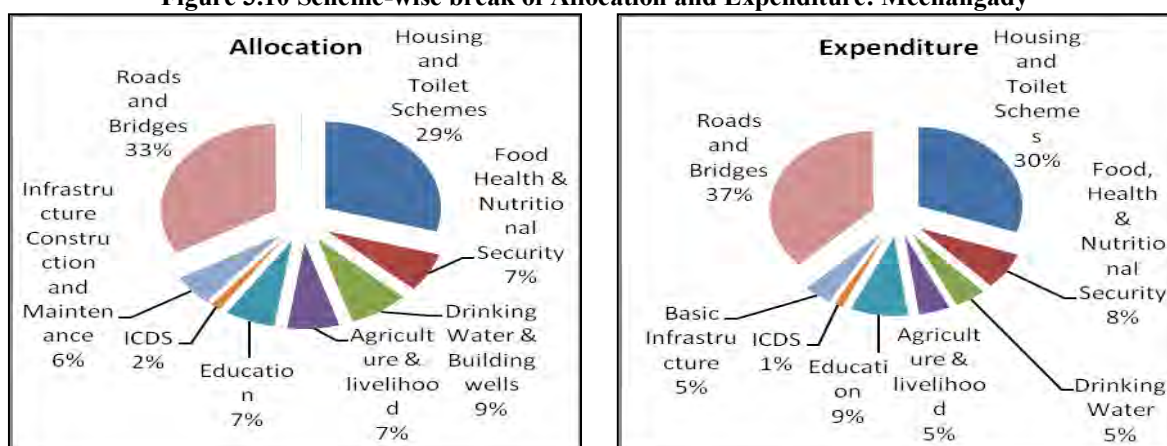
Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.2.1 Meenangady Grama Panchayath

Meenangady is part of the Sulthan Bathery Taluk of Wayanad district. Population in the area is 33450, of which 7775 are from the ST community (23.24 Percent) with a male-female composition of 3843 and 3932 respectively. The scheme-wise allocation-cum-expenditure of the TSP funds in the Meenangady Grama Panchayath is given in Table 3.5. Last financial year (2014-15) the TSP allocation was Rs. 2.01 crores, of which 1.45 crores (72 Percent) has been utilized. Scheme-wise allocation and expenditure are given in Figure

3.10, which shows that 33 percent is used for infrastructure like construction of roads and small bridges. The programmes like IAY, EMS Bhavana Padhyathy also accrue prominence in this sector. Capacity building activities like education, agriculture extension and livelihood are hardly addressed by the local governments with TSP funds. Under utilization of the TSP fund is quite clear from Figure 3.11 as the gap between allocation and expenditure widens in the recent past. Agriculture and livelihood areas' share in allocation and expenditure has been found to be improving over the years.

Figure 3.10 Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Meenangady



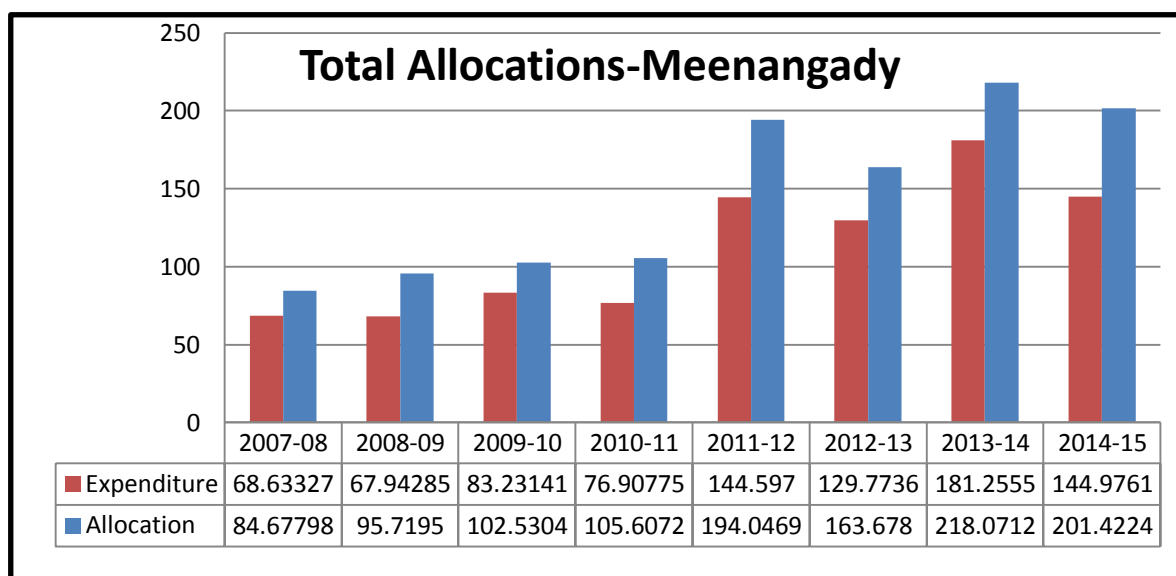
Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Table 3.5 Allocation and Expenditure - Meenangady Grama Panchayath [figures in Lakh]

Scheme		Housing and Toilet Schemes	Utilization percent	Food Health & Nutritional Security	Utilization percent	Drinking Water & Building wells	Utilization percent	Agriculture & livelihood	Utilization percent	Education	Utilization percent	ICDS	Utilization percent	Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance	Utilization percent	Roads and Bridges	Utilization percent	Miscellaneous	Utilization percent	Total	Utilization percent
2007-08	Allocation	38.01		9.22		5.05		8.30		4.76		0.00		5.97		13.37		0.00		84.68	
	Expenditure	26.96	71	7.76	84	4.24	84	7.30	88	4.76	100	0.00		5.97	100	11.66	87	0.00		68.64	81
2008-09	Allocation	49.45		3.44		12.94		7.24		8.00		0.00		0.80		12.85		1.00		95.72	
	Expenditure	39.04	79	0.50	15	3.54	27	7.24	100	7.99	100	0.00		0.77	96	8.27	64	0.60	60	67.95	71
2009-10	Allocation	42.61		2.00		14.65		0.00		10.59		0.00		9.06		23.62		0.00		102.53	
	Expenditure	42.46	100	2.00	100	3.56	24	0.00		10.57	100	0.00		6.54	72	18.09	77	0.00		83.24	81
2010-11	Allocation	35.48		3.00		15.53		0.00		12.00		0.00		5.02		34.58		0.00		105.61	
	Expenditure	35.33	100	3.00	100	1.54	10	0.00		11.94	99	0.00		1.95	39	23.14	67	0.00		76.91	73
2011-12	Allocation	58.24		6.15		25.81		5.00		14.00		0.00		16.52		68.32		0.00		194.05	
	Expenditure	41.77	72	0.89	15	12.39	48	2.45	49	12.95	93	0.00		11.09	83	63.05	92	0.00		144.60	75
2012-13	Allocation	41.72		18.50		12.31		11.55		8.75		0.00		9.20		61.64		0.00		163.68	
	Expenditure	41.72	100	13.12	71	7.90	64	5.65	49	8.67	99	0.00		6.55	71	46.17	75	0.00		129.78	79
2013-14	Allocation	44.50		12.76		9.01		26.72		13.57		17.33		7.36		86.81		0.00		218.07	
	Expenditure	25.60	58	12.43	97	8.93	99	13.63	51	13.55	100	13.00	75	7.37		86.76	100	0.00		181.26	83
2014-15	Allocation	32.25		30.77		2.70		26.30		10.31		0.00		13.15		85.34		0.60		201.42	
	Expenditure	20.25	63	28.61	93	2.16	80	7.40	28	10.21	99	0.00		0.00	0	75.74	89	0.60	100	144.98	72
Total	Allocation	342.26		85.85		98.01		85.10		81.99		17.33		67.08		386.53		1.60		1165.75	
	Expenditure	273.13	80	68.30	80	44.27	45	43.67	51	80.64	98	13.00	75	40.23	60	332.88	86	1.20	75	897.36	77

Source: Information Kerala Mission, 2007-15

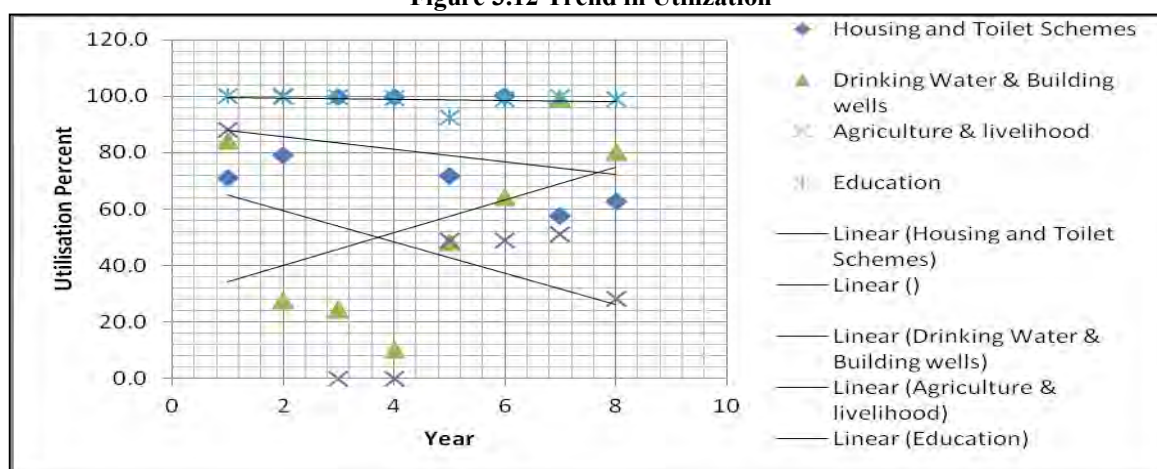
Figure 3.11 Trends in the Allocation and Expenditure: Meenangady



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Figure 3.12 shows the scheme-wise utilization pattern of TSP funds. It shows that utilization percentage for housing and education exhibit a decreasing trend, whereas all other schemes show an improving trend.

Figure 3.12 Trend in Utilization



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.2.2 Meppady

Meppady Grama Panchayath is part of the Kalpetta Block of the Wayanad District. The population of the panchayath is 37785, of which 3577 are from the tribal community (9.46 Percent). Male-female are almost equally distributed from the tribes with 1792 males and 1785 females. The scheme-wise allocation-cum-expenditure of TSP funds in the panchayath is given in Table 3.6.

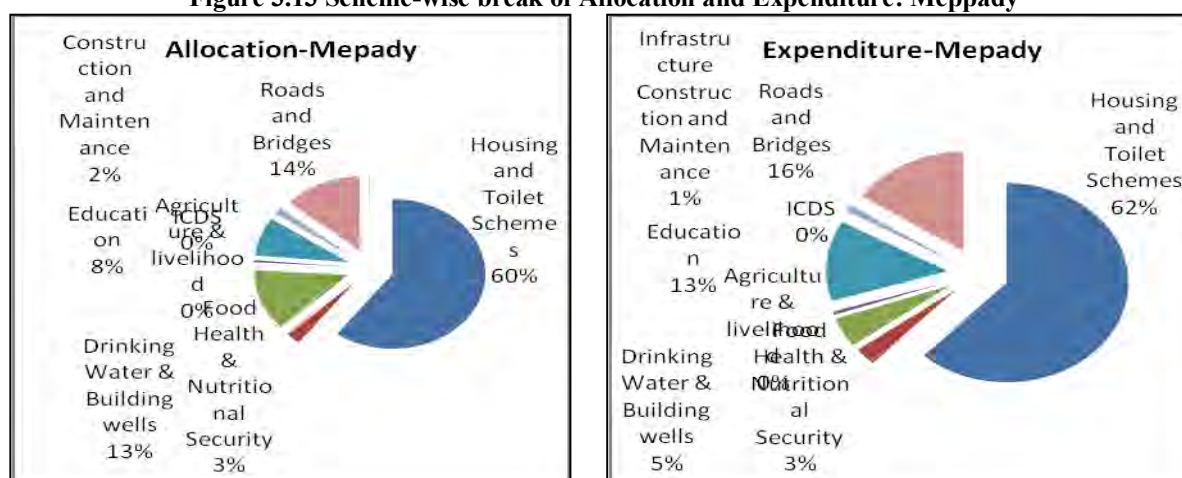
Table 3.6 Allocation and Expenditure – Meppady Grama Panchayath [figures in Lakh]

Scheme		Housing and Toilet Schemes	Utilization Percent	Food Health & Nutritional Security	Utilization Percent	Drinking Water & Building wells	Utilization Percent	Agriculture & livelihood	Utilization Percent	Education	Utilization Percent	ICDS	Utilization Percent	Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance	Utilization Percent	Roads and Bridges	Utilization Percent	Miscellaneous	Utilization Percent	Total	Utilization Percent
2007-08	Allocation	40.64		1.50		0.00		0.50		5.14				3.25		0.00		0.00		51.03	
	Expenditure	22.09	54	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0	3.19	62			0.96	30	0.00		0.00		26.24	51
2008-09	Allocation	48.92		2.50		0.00		0.00		7.28				2.81		0.00		0.50		62.00	
	Expenditure	28.37	58	0.89	36	0.00		0.00		5.41	74			2.59	92	0.00		0.00	0	37.26	60
2009-10	Allocation	62.90		3.00		11.25		0.00		10.18				0.37		9.95		0.00		97.65	
	Expenditure	27.38	44	2.00	67	1.14	10	0.00		10.18	100			0.22	59	5.04	51	0.00		45.96	47
2010-11	Allocation	24.63		1.64		23.90		0.00		3.00				3.15		4.85		0.00		61.16	
	Expenditure	24.42	99	1.64	100	3.29	14	0.00		2.93	98			0.15	5	1.37	28	0.00		33.80	55
2011-12	Allocation	0.00		2.30		9.50		0.00		13.66				0.00		9.68		0.50		35.63	
	Expenditure	0.00		1.48	65	0.00	0	0.00		13.39	98			0.00		6.94	72	0.16	31	21.98	62
2012-13	Allocation	40.04		5.00		19.70		2.00		3.00				0.00		24.39		0.00		94.14	
	Expenditure	35.81	89	3.76	75	2.38	12	2.00	100	2.16	72			0.00		13.87	57	0.00		59.99	64
2013-14	Allocation	70.01		0.50		14.20		0.00		5.55				0.00		26.48		0.00		116.74	
	Expenditure	52.02	74	0.50	100	6.85	48	0.00		4.77	86			0.00		22.60	85	0.00		86.74	74
2014-15	Allocation	94.59		0.00		5.14		0.00		5.00				0.00		11.04		0.00		115.77	
	Expenditure	32.00	34	0.00		3.58	70	0.00		5.00	100			0.00		6.17	56	0.00		46.75	40
Total	Allocation	381.73		16.44		83.69		2.50		52.80		0.00		9.58		86.38		1.00		634.12	
	Expenditure	222.09	58.2	10.27	62	17.24	21	2.00	80	47.03	89	0.00		3.92	41	55.99	65	0.16	16	358.70	57

Source: Information Kerala Mission, 2007-15

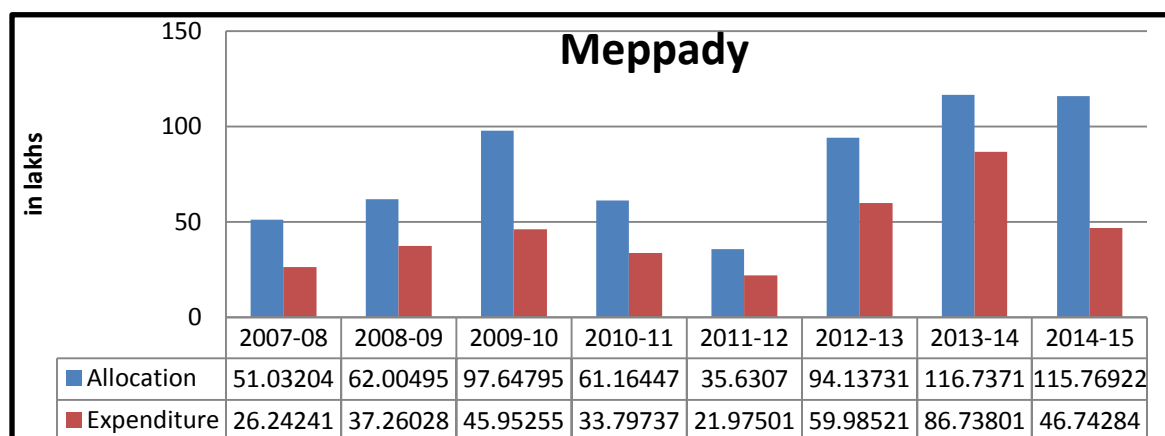
Scheme-wise (Figure 3.13) allocation of the Meppady panchayath shows more allocation on housing schemes (62 percent). Based on the tribal population proportion Meppady's TSP fund is only 86 lakh in the financial year ending in February 2015 and even this allocation only 46 lakh has been utilized (Figure 3.14).

Figure 3.13 Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Meppady



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Figure 3.14 Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Meppady



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.4.2.3 Kalpetta

Kalpetta stands unique among the municipalities in Kerala with respect to TSP allocation, as it is the only municipality getting TSP allocation in Kerala. The scheme-wise allocation-cum-expenditure of the TSP funds in the Kalpetta municipality is given in Table 3.7. 2959 tribals reside in Kalpetta municipality in the 727 households. Last financial year (2014-15), Rs 2.04 crores was allocated, whereas only Rs. 89 lakh has been utilized.

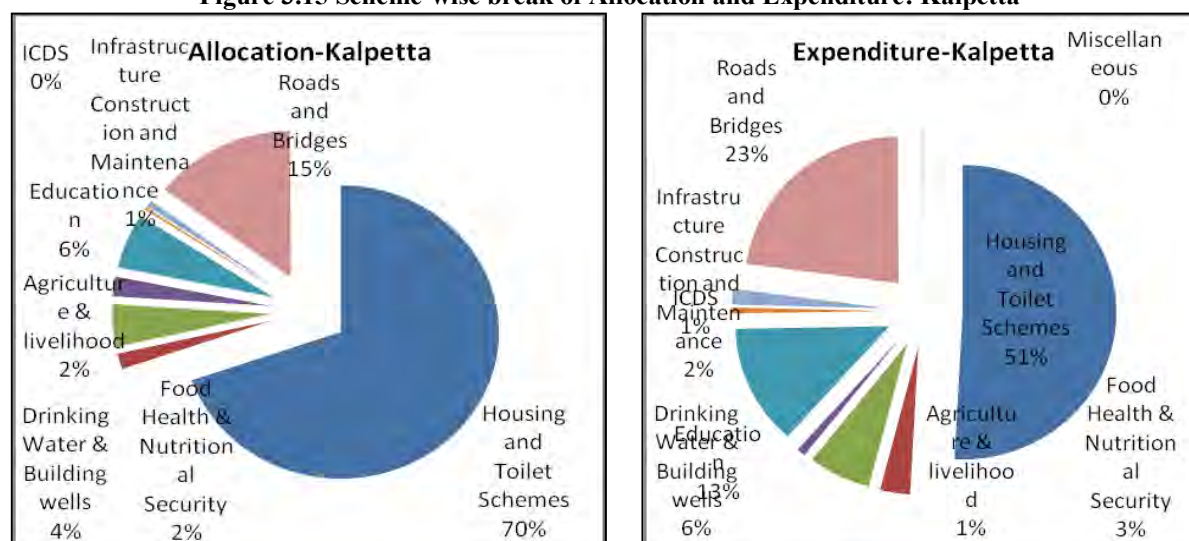
Table 3.7 Allocation and Expenditure – Kalpetta Municipality [figures in Lakh]

Scheme		Housing and Toilet Schemes	Utilization percent	Food Health & Nutritional Security	Utilization percent	Drinking Water & Building wells	Utilization percent	Agriculture & livelihood	Utilization percent	Education	Utilization percent	ICDS	Utilization percent	Infrastructure Construction and Maintenance	Utilization percent	Roads and Bridges	Utilization percent	Miscellaneous	Utilization percent	Total	Utilization percent
2007-08	Allocation	60.03		1.00		17.51		5.65		4.87		0.40		9.00		36.68		0.75		135.90	
	Expenditure	39.87	66	0.82	82	6.72	38	3.97	70	4.35	89	0.00	0	8.07	90	20.62	56	0.74	99	85.15	63
2008-09	Allocation	84.80		1.00		11.19		0.58		9.50		5.00		0.00		10.86		0.00		122.92	
	Expenditure	64.82	76	1.00	100	2.24	20	0.58	100	5.97	63	4.95	99	0.00		7.09	65	0.00		86.64	70
2009-10	Allocation	414.20		0.00		7.00		0.70		13.60		0.00		0.00		6.36		0.44		442.30	
	Expenditure	30.06	7	0.00		1.69	24	0.38	54	13.41	99	0.00		0.00		4.08	64	0.00	0	49.61	11
2010-11	Allocation	299.83		0.00		0.00		1.80		15.50		0.00		0.00		2.54		0.20		319.87	
	Expenditure	83.63	28	0.00		0.00		0.29	16	11.11	72	0.00		0.00		0.66	26	0.20	100	95.90	30
2011-12	Allocation	280.45		3.00		4.00		1.70		12.00		0.00		5.00		12.15		0.00		318.30	
	Expenditure	31.27	11	3.00	100	3.36	84	0.68	40	10.00	83	0.00		5.00	100	12.03	99	0.00		65.34	21
2012-13	Allocation	29.94		16.15		21.83		31.81		26.20		0.00		0.00		47.74		0.00		173.67	
	Expenditure	9.14	31	11.15	69	11.52	53	0.27	1	19.86	76	0.00		0.00		30.08	63	0.00		82.03	47
2013-14	Allocation	169.48		13.00		23.17		0.47		19.78		0.00		0.00		66.53		0.00		292.43	
	Expenditure	115.52	68	8.00	62	18.77	81	0.47	100	17.11	87	0.00		0.00		45.56	68	0.00		205.44	70
2014-15	Allocation	42.98		0.00		7.82		0.36		18.56		0.00		0.00		108.24		0.00		177.97	
	Expenditure	11.89	28	0.00		5.83	74	0.36	100	18.55	100	0.00		0.00		52.84	49	0.00		89.47	50
Total	Allocation	1381.72		34.15		92.52		43.06		120.01		5.40		14.00		291.10		1.39		1983.36	
	Expenditure	386.20	28	23.97	70	50.13	54	6.99	16	100.36	84	4.95	92	13.07	93	172.96	59	0.94	68	759.57	38

Source: Information Kerala Mission, 2007-15

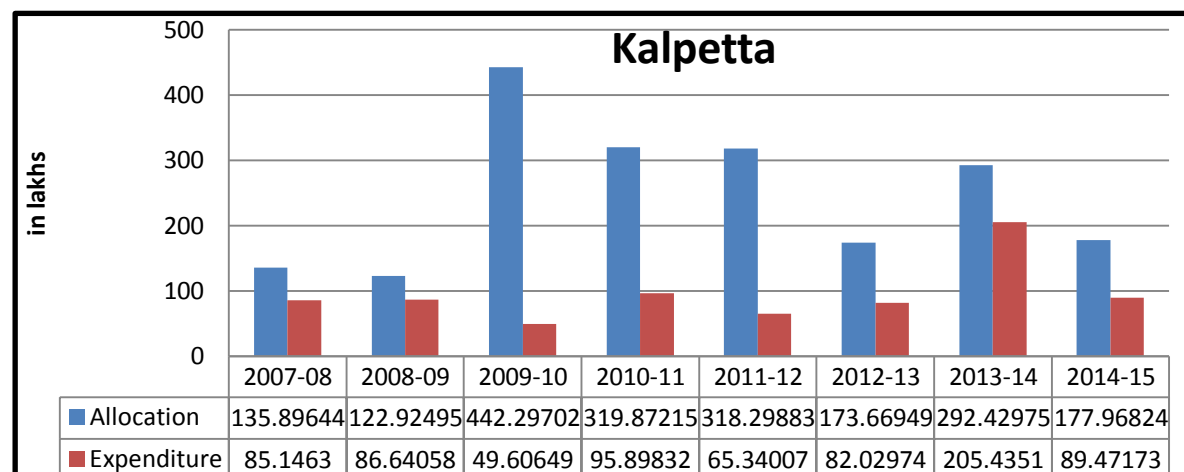
Scheme-wise allocation (Figure 3.15) shows that almost 70 percent is going towards housing and toilet schemes; however in expenditure-wise it is only 51 percent. The trend of allocation-expenditure (Figure 3.16) shows that there is considerable gap between the two with lesser expenditure.

Figure 3.15 Scheme-wise break of Allocation and Expenditure: Kalpetta



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

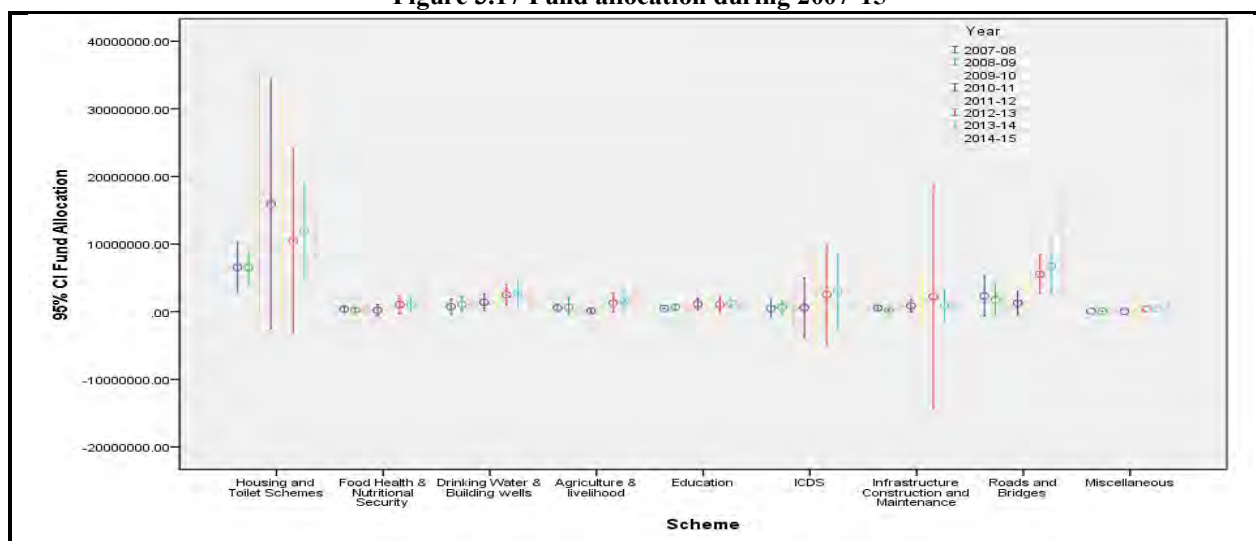
Figure 3.16 Trend in the Allocation and Expenditure: Kalpetta



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

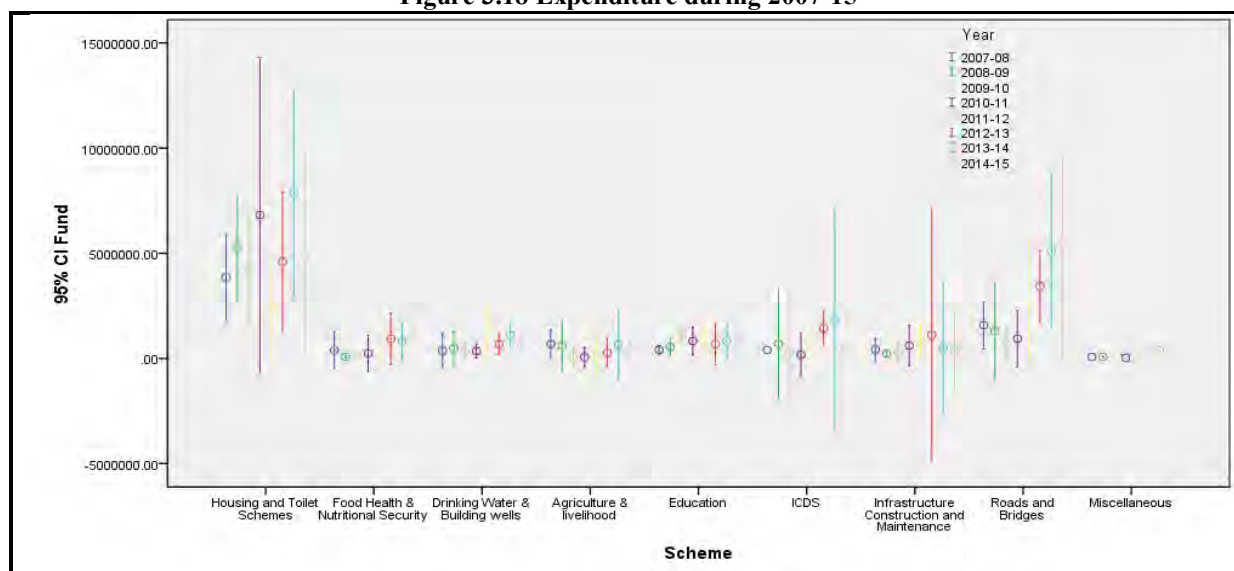
Figures 3.17 and 3.18 portray interval estimates of mean fund allocation and expenditure in various tribal development schemes during 2007-15. Although the average allocation has increased in the housing schemes, the average fund allocation showed a surge during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and then experienced a decline. Figure 3.17 and 3.18 clearly shows the increased priority given to the food and nutritional security of the tribes over the years as the average fund allocation and spending has shown an increase during the period. The same is the case with ICDS, roads and other infrastructure programmes.

Figure 3.17 Fund allocation during 2007-15



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

Figure 3.18 Expenditure during 2007-15



Source: Data compiled from www.plan.lsgkerala.gov.in, 2015

3.5 ITDPs and TDOs

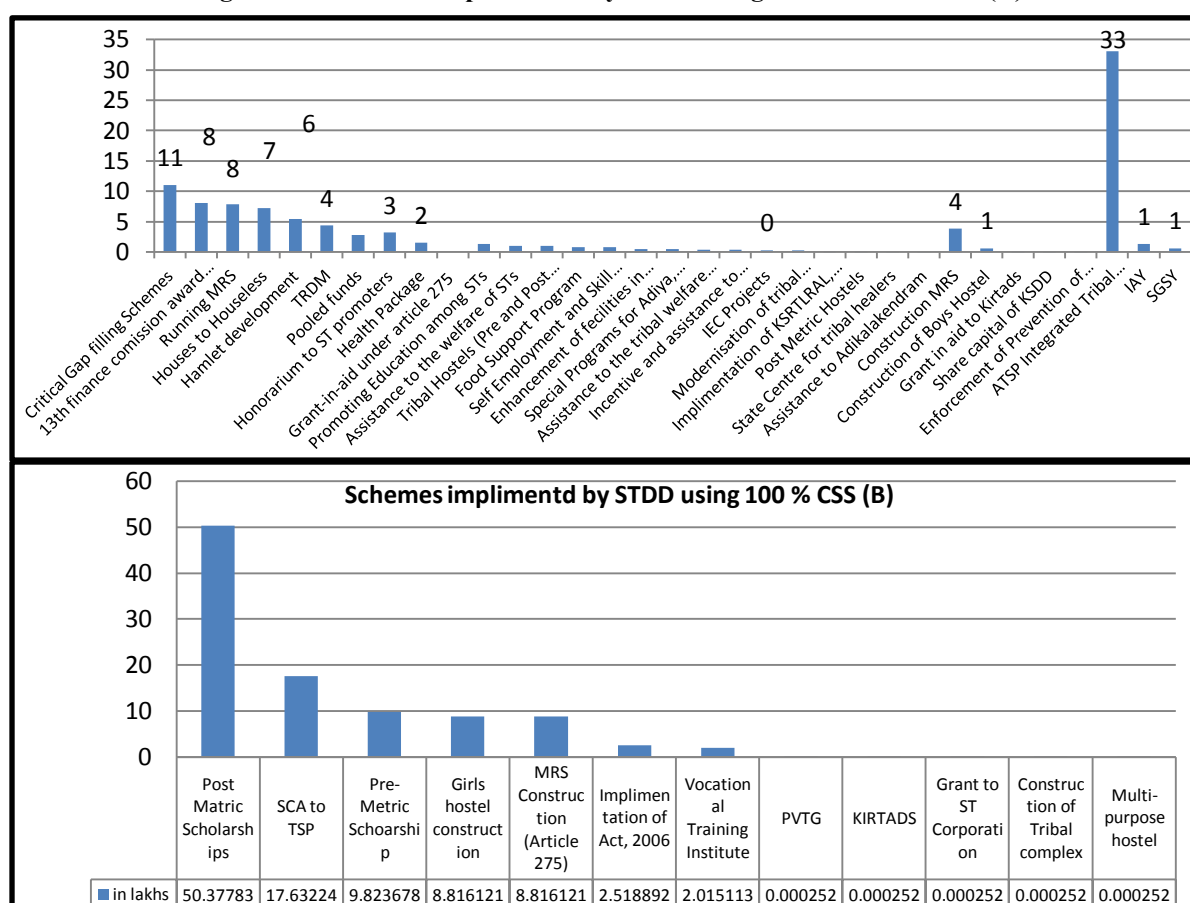
ITDPs and TDOs are the two main trajectories with which the TSP funds are being allocated by the state government. As a kick off programme, the first ITDP was stated in the poor tribal predominated hub of Attappady followed by Punalur, Idukki, Nilambur and Mananthavady. Presently the number of ITDPs has increased to 7 (Nedumangad, Kanjirapally, Idukki, Nilampur, Kalpetta, Kannur and Attapady). Again as a part of the tribal development in less tribal predominated areas 7 TDOs had been developed in 1989-90. Presently this has increased to 9 (Kasargod, Palakkad, Sulthan Bathery, Mananthavady, Thamarassery, Chalakkudy, Moovattupuzha and Punalur). The corpus of ITDPs and TDOs forms State Plan fund (ST Development Department and Rural development Department),

Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), which includes 100 percent and 50 percent centrally sponsored schemes and Special Central Assistance to TSP and schemes implemented with Grant-in-aid under Article 275 (1).

3.5.1 Schemes implemented by STDD 2014-15

The Tribal Department implements numerous schemes for improving the status of the socio-economic condition of the tribals in Kerala. Rs 5000 lakh (11 percent) has been allocated to Critical Gap Filling program, running of MRS (8 percent) and construction (4 Percent) together constitute 12 percent of the total allocation in the current financial year 2014-15 [Figure 3.19 (A)].

Figure 3.19 Schemes implemented by STDD using Plan Fund 2014-15(A)



Source: Budget circular and Tribal Sub-Plan Programs, 2014-15

Further, a new TSP scheme known as 'Additional TSP' has also been recently implemented in the current financial year with location-specific socio-economic development by protecting and encouraging cultural values and activities of the selected tribal habitat. Focusing this, 14 locations are identified for this purpose in the form of 'Integrated Sustainable Development of Scheduled Tribes' with an allocation of Rs 15000 lakh (33 percent) in its first stage of implementation. Other prominent allocations include TRDM (4 Percent), honorarium to ST

promoters (3 percent) and health package (2 percent) etc. Schemes that come in 100 percent of the CSS of the STDD, post metric scholarships use the major part of the allocation [Figure 3.19 (B)]. The other major schemes in this respect include pre-metric scholarships, girls' hostels construction, MRS construction etc.

3.5.2 Scheme-wise Allocation

The detailed allocation of TSP among various sectors is given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8 Sector-wise allocations of TSP (in Lakhs and in Percent)

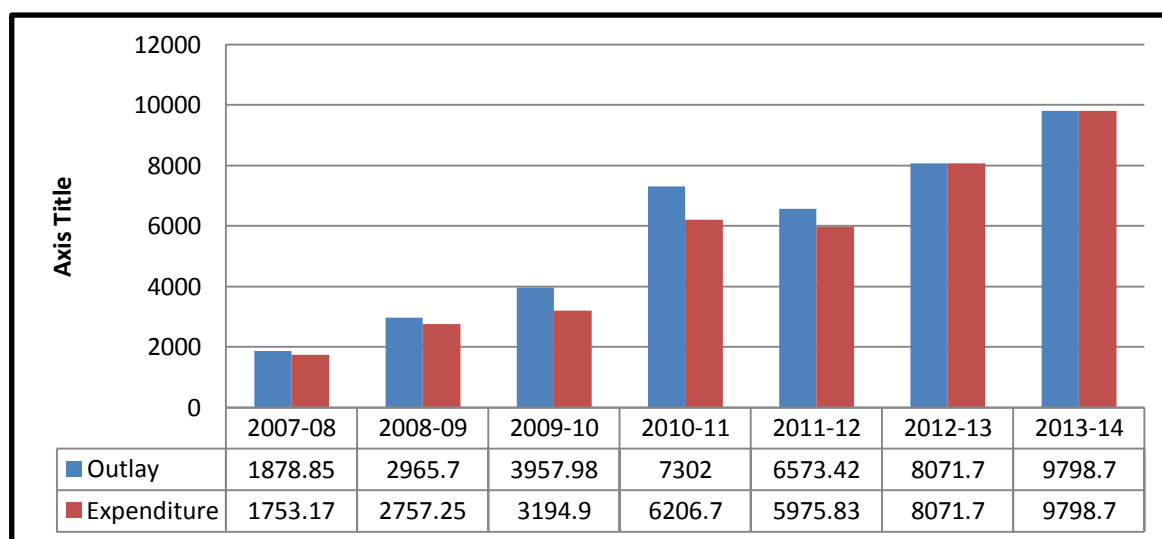
Year	Plan	Education	Health	State Sponsored Schemes	Income, livelihood and housing schemes	Other General Development Schemes	Miscellaneous	Total
2007-08		1599	160	255	2138.05	664.95	265	5082
	State	31.46	3.15	5.02	42.07	13.08	5.21	100
	100% CSS	1032.52	110.01	30.05	0.03	0	0.01	1172.62
		88.05	9.38	2.56	0.003	0	0.001	100
	50% CSS	561	0	10	0	0	4.8	575.8
		97.43	0	1.74	0	0	0.83	100
2008-09		1925	70	375	2516.85	813.15	300	6000
	State	32.08	1.17	6.25	41.95	13.55	5	100
	100% CSS	1023.26	50.02	170.03	20.02	0	0.01	1263.34
		81	3.96	13.46	1.58	0	0.001	100
	50% CSS	622	0	10	0	0	4.8	636.8
		97.68	0	1.57	0	0	0.75	100
2009-10		2282.7	75	402	4189.01	1369.11	354.18	8672
	State	26.32	0.86	4.64	48.31	15.79	4.08	100
	100% CSS	1093.99	0.03	325.03	30.01	0	140.01	1589.07
		68.84	0.002	20.45	1.89	0	8.81	100
	50% CSS	677.7	0	10	0	0	8.82	696.52
		97.3	0	1.44	0	0	1.27	100
2010-11		4530	95	562	4389	1124.25	452.75	11153
	State	40.62	0.85	5.04	39.35	10.08	4.06	100
	100% CSS	1032	0	1000	0	0	100.01	2132.01
		48.41	0	46.9	0	0	4.69	100
	50% CSS	1970	0	10	0	0	12.25	1992.25
		98.88	0	0.5	0	0	0.61	100
2011-12		4082.21	145	700	4254	7050	496.79	16728
	State	24.4	0.87	4.18	25.43	42.14	2.97	100
	100% CSS	1042	0	0.03	0	0	100	1142.03
		91.24	0	0.003	0	0	8.76	100
	50% CSS	1554.21	0	60	0	0	14.21	1628.42
		95.44	0	3.68	0	0	0.87	100
2012-13		4806.35	180	824.35	6045	7609	678.3	20143
	State	23.86	0.89	4.09	30.01	37.77	3.37	100
	100% CSS	1472	0	250.04	0	0	100	1822.04
		80.79	0	13.72	0	0	5.49	100
	50% CSS	1928.35	0	71.5	0	0	17.15	2017
		95.6	0	3.54	0	0	0.85	100
2013-14		5663.35	880	3205.64	6968	9083	755.01	26555
	State	21.33	3.31	12.07	26.24	34.2	2.84	100
	100% CSS	2452.01	0	0.05	0	0	100	2552.06
		96.08	0	0.002	0	0	3.92	100
	50% CSS	2113.35	0	18.24	0	0	19.6	2151.19
		98.24	0	0.85	0	0	0.91	100
2014-15		7075	995	18645	7100	10663	1600	46078
	State	15.35	2.16	40.46	15.41	23.14	3.47	100
	100% CSS	3170.01	0	0.05	0	0	100	3270.06
		96.94	0	0.002	0	0	3.06	100
	50% CSS	2120	0	10	0	0	21.14	2151.14
		98.55	0	0.46	0	0	0.98	100
Total		31963.61	2600	24968.99	37599.91	38376.46	4902.03	140411
	State	22.76	1.85	17.78	26.78	27.33	3.49	100
	100% CSS	12317.79	160	1775.28	50.06	0	640.04	14943
		82.43	1.07	11.88	0.34	0	4.28	100
	50% CSS	11546.61	0	199.74	0	0	102.77	11849.1
		97.45	0	1.69	0	0	0.87	100

Source: Economic Review, 2008 & 2009 and Budget Circular and Tribal Sub Plan Programmes document issued by STDD from 2010 to 2015

3.5.2.1 Education

As tribes are very backward in education utmost priority is given with a huge allocation. Model Residential Schools and Ashram schools are the thrust institutions to meet the need of educating the tribes. Direct financial benefits like lump-sum grants, merit scholarships and other basic inputs to students like cloths are given under this scheme. Allocation and utilization are given in Figure 3.20.

Figure 3.20 Outlay and Expenditure of Educational Sector 2007-08 to 2014-15 (in lakh)

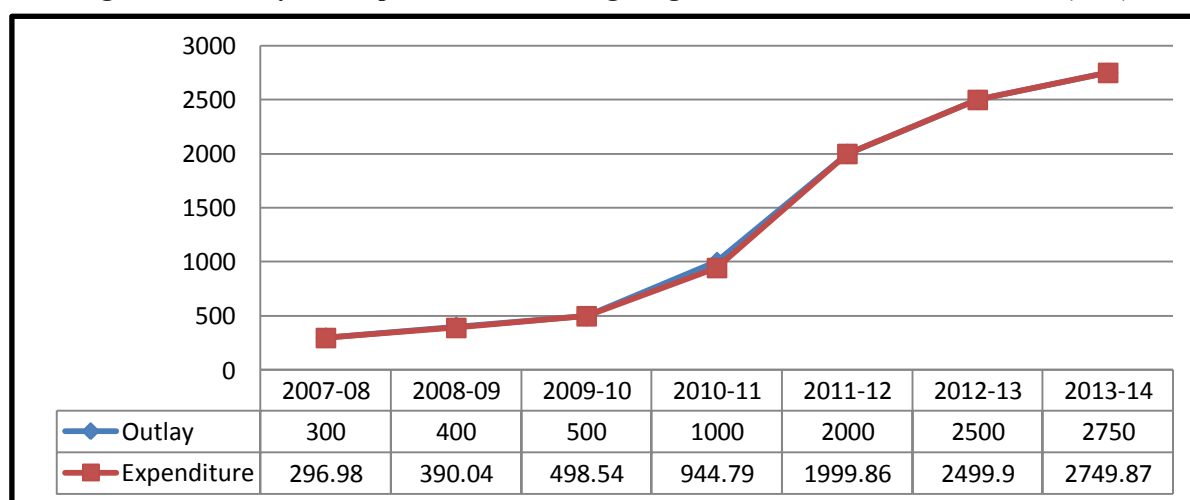


Source: Economic Review, 2007-14

3.5.2.2 Housing Programmes

Another area of importance is the housing programs. Since 2007-08 Rs 12750 lakh has been allocated for this programs and a major part (Rs 9916 lakh) of it has also been utilized (Figure 3.21).

Figure 3.21 Outlay and Expenditure of Housing Programmes from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (lakh)

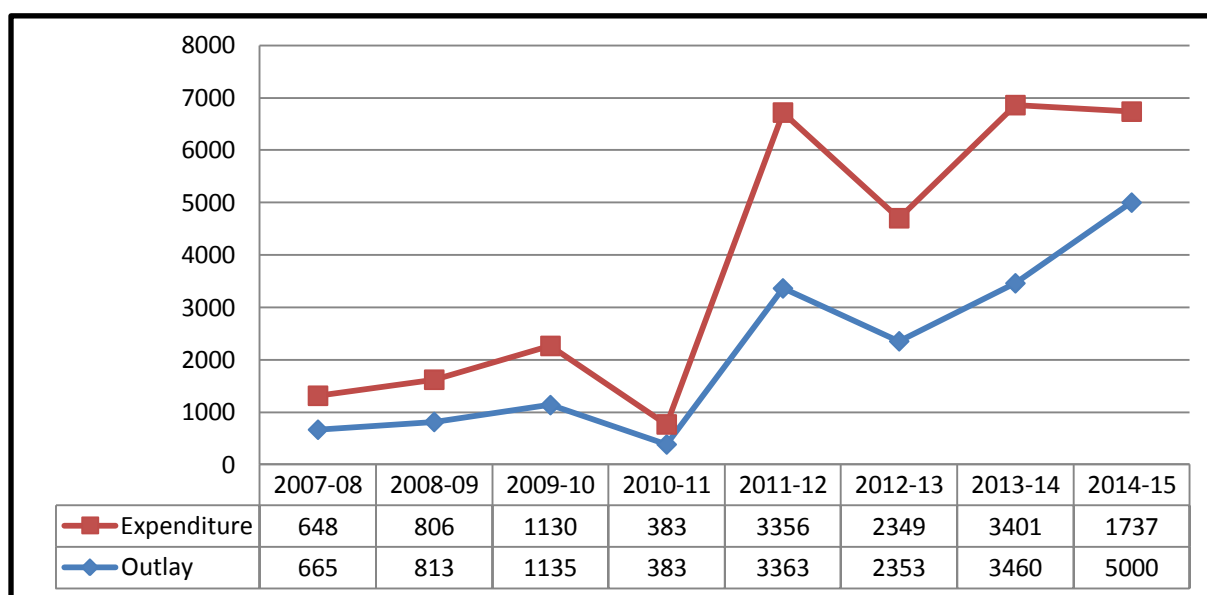


Source: Economic Review, 2007-14

3.5.2.3 Corpus fund

Corpus fund are the funds used to fill critical gaps in tribal development solely by the ST Director as shown in Figure 3.22. These schemes are self-employment, skill development, providing water supply, sanitation, electricity, improving accessibility by constructing roads, bridges and footpaths.

Figure 3.22 Outlay and Expenditure under Corpus Fund from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (lakh)



Source: Economic Review, 2007-14

TSP allocation and spending in various tribal development schemes shows an overall increase with high prominence given to education, housing and health schemes. Allocation and expenditure relations show that allocated funds have not even spent in some projects and hence the per-rupee utilization is less in the case of study area panchayaths in comparison to the sample ITDPs and TDOs. The inferences relating to the evaluation of development programmes based on primary and secondary data in Chapter 4 will become an authentication about their dynamics in socio-economic pattern, level of education, health standards, household living standards, livelihood situation and poverty levels.

Chapter 4

Evaluation of Tribal Development Schemes

Tribal development in Kerala focuses mainly with the Tribal Sub Plan, which envisages massive allocation in various sub-sectors of the tribal economy for their development and welfare. This has been well narrated in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 gives an evaluation of the tribe's participation in different schemes (housing, MGREGS, SHG and ICDS) first with the aid of secondary data followed by the inferences from the scant primary data so as to analyse the attraction of these schemes for their inclusive aspects in a society marked with exclusionary tendencies.

4.1 Participation of Tribes in Development Schemes

When the self sufficient tribal food economy was collapsed they have no other means than the availability of basic food grains allotted through the public distribution system. This endows them with the basic provisions but they had to change their traditional food habits, which in a way is distressingly endangering their nutritional security. The traditional food grains which they require are unavailable in most of the times from the ration shops. Several measure have been done in this area by the government like community kitchen, food and nutrition programme for the school going children and special package for the primitive tribal communities; however most of them remain in the half way. Even if we identify the number of ration card holders as per Table 4.1 only 76.85 percent of the tribal families have ration cards, which means 24995 families still do not have such facility. This is critical in nature as these tribal families now a day's solely depend on ration shops for their food requirements. Another feature endangering the tribal food security is the system of pledging of their ration cards for meeting emergency financial requirements. This is seemed to be a common phenomenon in the tribal areas, as 2503 families who hold the ration cards but they do not possess it.

To identify the beneficiaries under different schemes, the LSG's BPL survey is considered as the yardstick (based on 9 criteria) by the Local Self Government and the Scheduled Tribe Development Department. Accordingly, of the 107965 families enumerated, 55392 families (51.31) come below the poverty line. The survey shows that there are 21561 tribal widows in Kerala, out of which only 3587 (16.64) are getting the widow pension. In the case of old age pension and pension scheme for the differently-abled only 12.95 percent and 7.86 percent respectively are receiving benefits. Coverage under insurance in the case of the

tribes is also very low with 15.73 percent. All these exemplify the fact that even the social security pension schemes which had to be worked like a ‘first aid kit’ for the vulnerable tribal communities are also in helpless situation.

Table 4.1 Participation in social security schemes

	Schemes	Total	Percent
1	Families with ration cards	107965	76.85
2	Availing widow pension	55392	16.64
3	Old age pension	4526	12.95
4	Pension for the differently abled	718	7.6
5	Coverage under insurance	90977	15.73
	Total families	107965	Percent
1	Destitutes	2948	2.73
2	Beneficiaries under Asraya	1377	46.71
3	Beneficiaries eligible for Package	1940	65.81
4	Beneficiaries of Destitute Package	956	32.43
	Total settlements	4762	Percent
1	Settlements having Kudumbasree Ayalkootams	2928	61.49
2	Ayalkootams having thrift schemes	2810	59.01
3	Ayalkootams Provide loan to members	2629	55.21
4	Loan assistance given to units of Ayalkotams	1869	39.25

Source: STDD, 2013

4.1.1 Kudumbasree

The inroads of the much pated women empowerment scheme like the ‘*Kudumbasree*’ has also well penetrated into the tribal hubs as 61.49 percent of the tribal settlements are affiliated to the *Kudumbasree* units promoted by local self governments. Almost identical number of the *Kudumbasree* units has also been maintaining thrift under the scheme. It is seen that 55.21 percent of the settlements that are engaged in the *Kudumbasree Ayalkootam* providing loan to its members, while only 39.25 percent of the settlements whose Kudumbasree members have received loan assistance from Kudumbasree mission [Table 4.1].

Apart from organizing *ayalkootams* for promoting micro-credit and women empowerment, the mission is also entrusted with the objective of eradicating acute poverty and this is visible in the tribal hubs. Through the *Asraya* scheme, the mission tries to identify and rehabilitate Destitute (2 percent of the bottom poor) by giving them comprehensive support encompassing health, education, food etc. Out of the 2948 (2.7 percent of the total population) destitute identified from among tribes in Kerala, 46.7 percent (1377) of the beneficiaries are coming under the *Asraya* Scheme. Though 1940 are eligible for the scheme only 956 (49 percent) are getting the benefits as per Table 4.1.

4.1.2 MGNREGS

The tribes in Kerala have been active participants of the program since its inception in the year 2006. Until 2014-15 this scheme had provided 140.5 lakh man-days of work which shows that on an average it created 17.5 lakh work days per year. The MGNREGS data pertaining to the tribes in a temporal basis show an upward trend from the beginning, but recently it started showing a decelerating character as depicted in Table 4.2. Several reasons are cited for this recent declining tendency, the most important among them is the wage and seasonal mismatches.

Table 4.2 Performance of tribes in MGNREGA

Year	Job cards issued		Persons worked	
	Number	Percent	Number (in Lakhs)	Percent
2006-07	19211	8.98		
2007-08	60749	12.68	10.26	13.03
2008-09	82703	4.36	12.23	9.26
2009-10	91438	3.15	18.11	5.83
2010-11	93122	3.19	14.89	3.44
2011-12	40777	2.17	15.36	2.43
2012-13	55861	2.20	22	2.63
2013-14	68232	2.42	25.41	2.93
2014-15	82324	2.73	22.42	3.81
2015-16	84787	2.76	8.95	4.26

Source: Calculated from the data given in www.nrega.nic.in, 2015

4.2 Sample Region Analysis

The study area consists of two ITDP Offices (Agali in Palakkad and Kalpetta in Wayanad) and three TDOs (Palakkad, Sultan Bathery and Mananthavady).

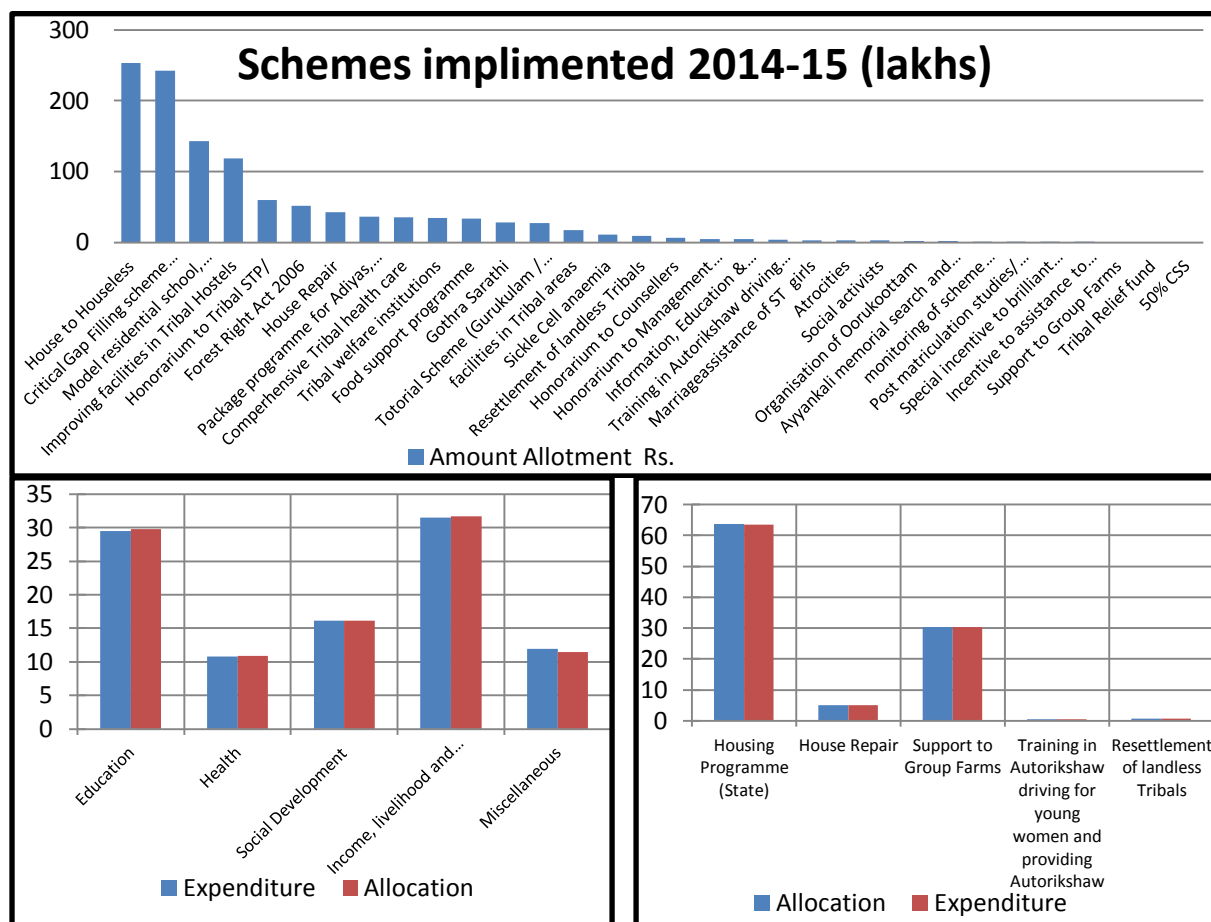
4.2.1 Palakkad District

ITDP Attappady and TDO Palakkad utilise TSP funds for the tribal communities in Palakkad. The heavily concentrated tribal regions of Palakkad come under ITDP Attappady, encircling three Grama Panchayaths of Agali, Pudur and Sholayoor. The regions that come under other parts of the tribal settlements are covered by Palakkad TDO.

4.2.1.1 Attapady ITDP

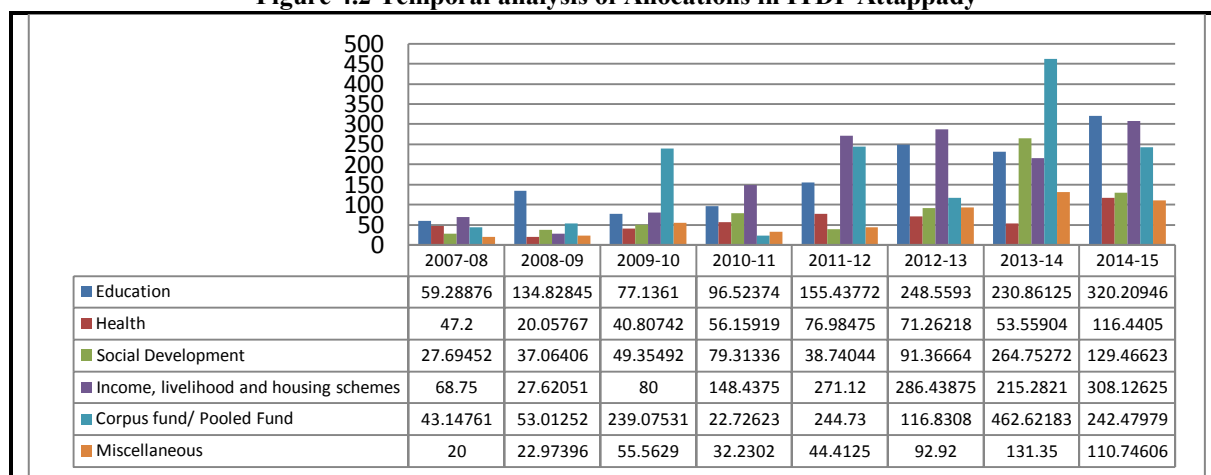
ITDP Attappady is the first of this kind in Kerala which was set up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Attappady office implements several schemes as listed in Figure 4.1.

Figure 4.1 Schemes implemented in ITDP Attappady [A,B and C]



Source: ITDP Attappady, 2015

Figure 4.2 Temporal analysis of Allocations in ITDP Attappady



Source: ITDP Attappady, 2015

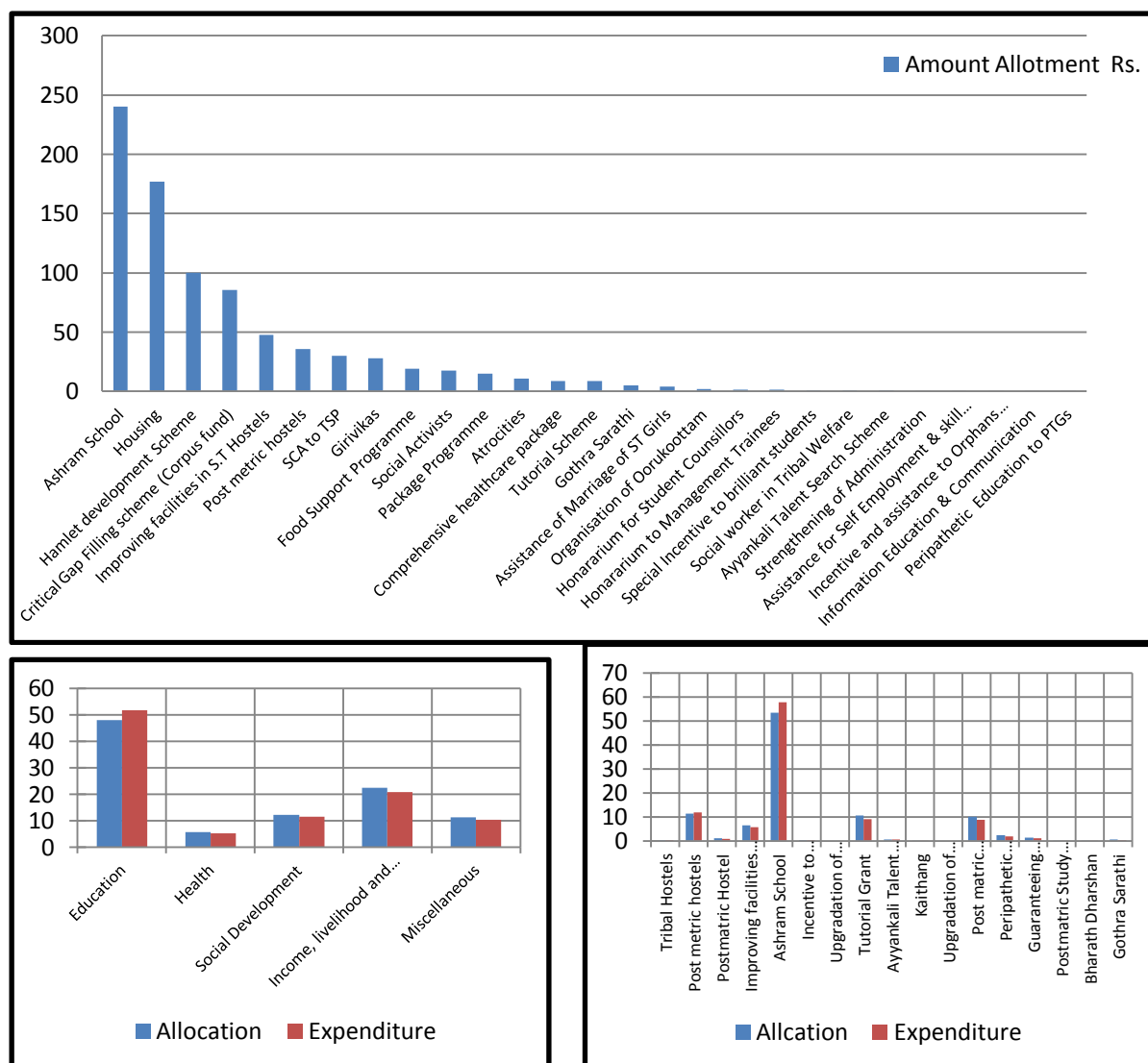
Houses to houseless, MRS, honorarium to tribal promoters and house repair cover most of the allocations (Figure 4.1 A). Scheme-wise analysis [Figure 4.1 (B)] shows that 29 percent of the funds are allocated to educational schemes, 31 percent is allocated to housing and livelihood schemes. Figure 4.1 (C) demonstrates that over 63 percent of the expenditure

is distributed for housing programs alone. The temporal analysis illustrates that allocations increase over the period with high predominance to education and income livelihood and housing schemes (Figure 4.2), while health and social development get less priority. This is contentious by considering the present condition of tribal ill-health episodes reported by the media.

4.2.1.2 Palakkad TDO

The Palakkad Tribes live outside Attappady region are coming under TDO Palakkad. This TDOs allocation for the financial year 2014-15 (Rs 84427022/-) was almost utilized. The allocation includes state plan amount, Centrally Sponsored Schemes (both 50 percent and 100 percent) [Figure 4.3].

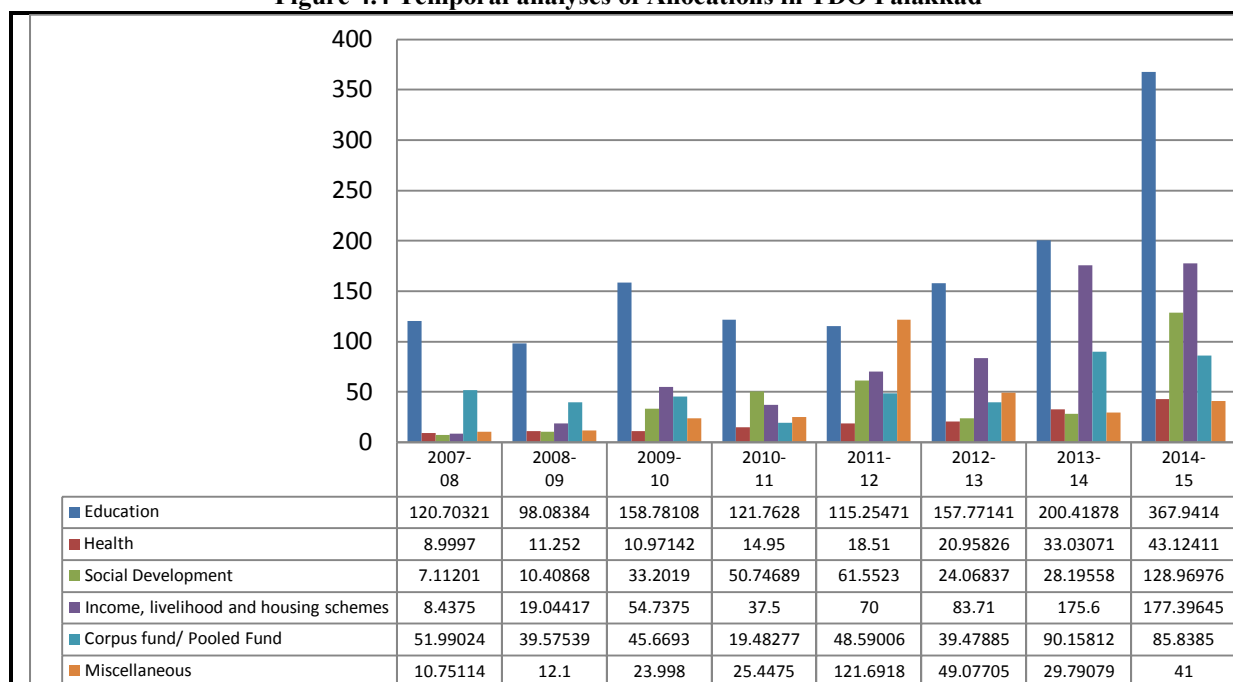
Figure 4.3 Schemes implemented in TDO Palakkad [A,B and C]



Source: ITDP Attappady, 2015

Scheme-wise allocation of this is given in Figure 4.3 A, B and C; with education (51.7 Percent) and in that Ashram school gets the major allocation of 57 Percent. The temporal representation in Figure 4.4 is clear that education gets high importance while social development and health are given less priority in allocation.

Figure 4.4 Temporal analyses of Allocations in TDO Palakkad



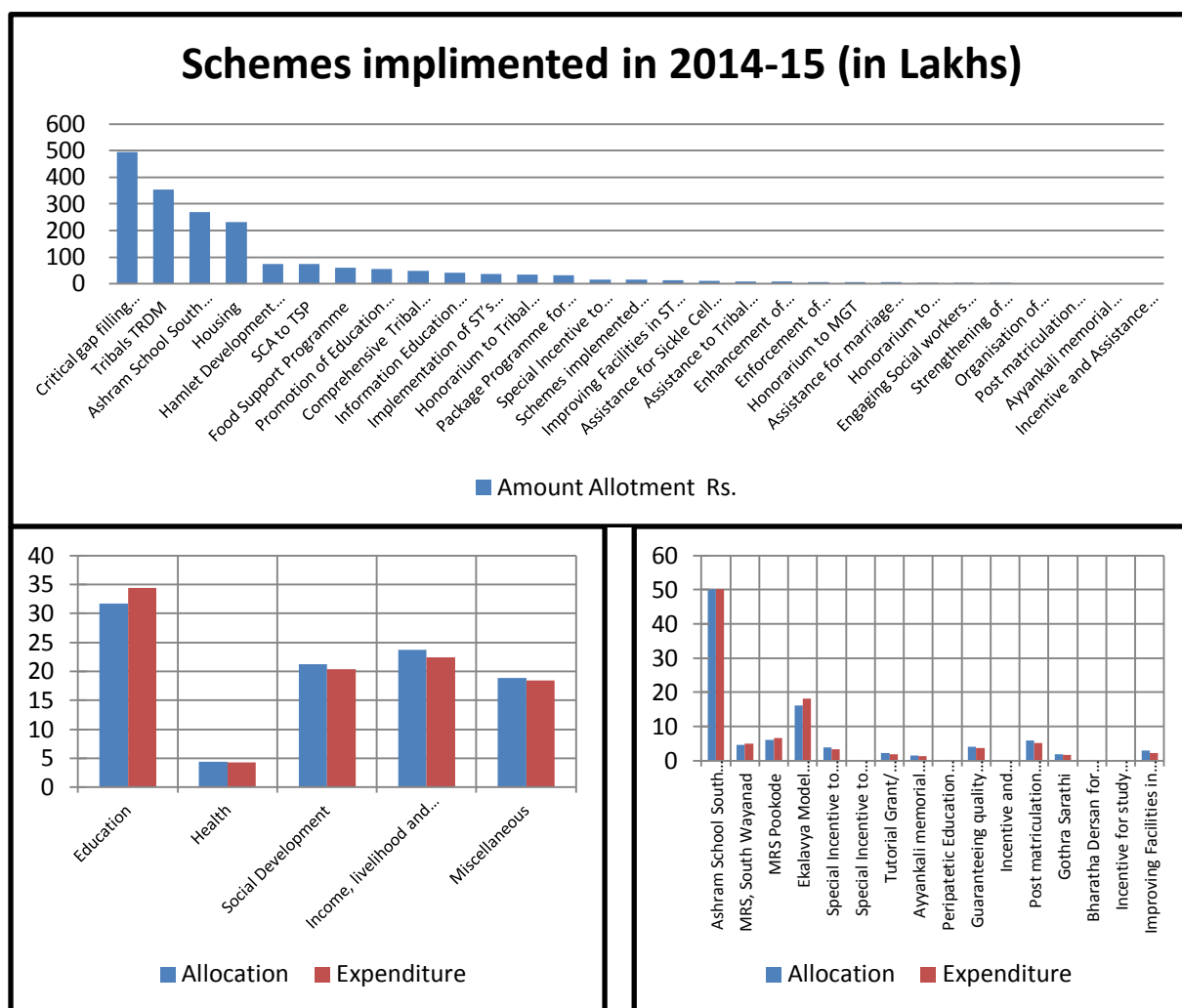
Source: TDO Palakkad, 2015

4.2.2 Wayanad

In Wayanad, Kalpetta ITDP and two TDOs (Mananthavady and Sultan Bathery) are the main tribal concentrated areas in Kerala. Kalpetta ITDP functions in the Kalpetta municipality and it is the only municipality in Kerala where TSP fund is allocated. The programs that get maximum allocation in Kalpetta ITDP are Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM), Ashram schools and housing schemes (Figure 4.5). Out of this, major share of the allocation is going towards education sector (34 percent), where Ashram schools get most of the share.

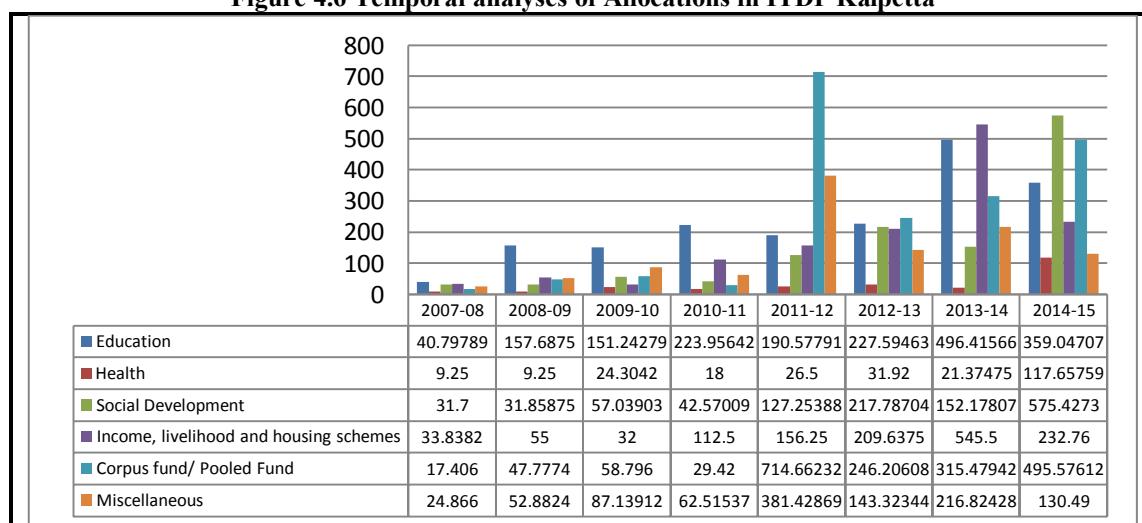
The temporal analysis shows that priority in allocation for education increases in the recent years as shown in Figure 4.6.

Figure 4.5 Schemes implemented in ITDP Kalpetta [A, B and C]



Source: ITDP Kalpetta, 2015

Figure 4.6 Temporal analyses of Allocations in ITDP Kalpetta

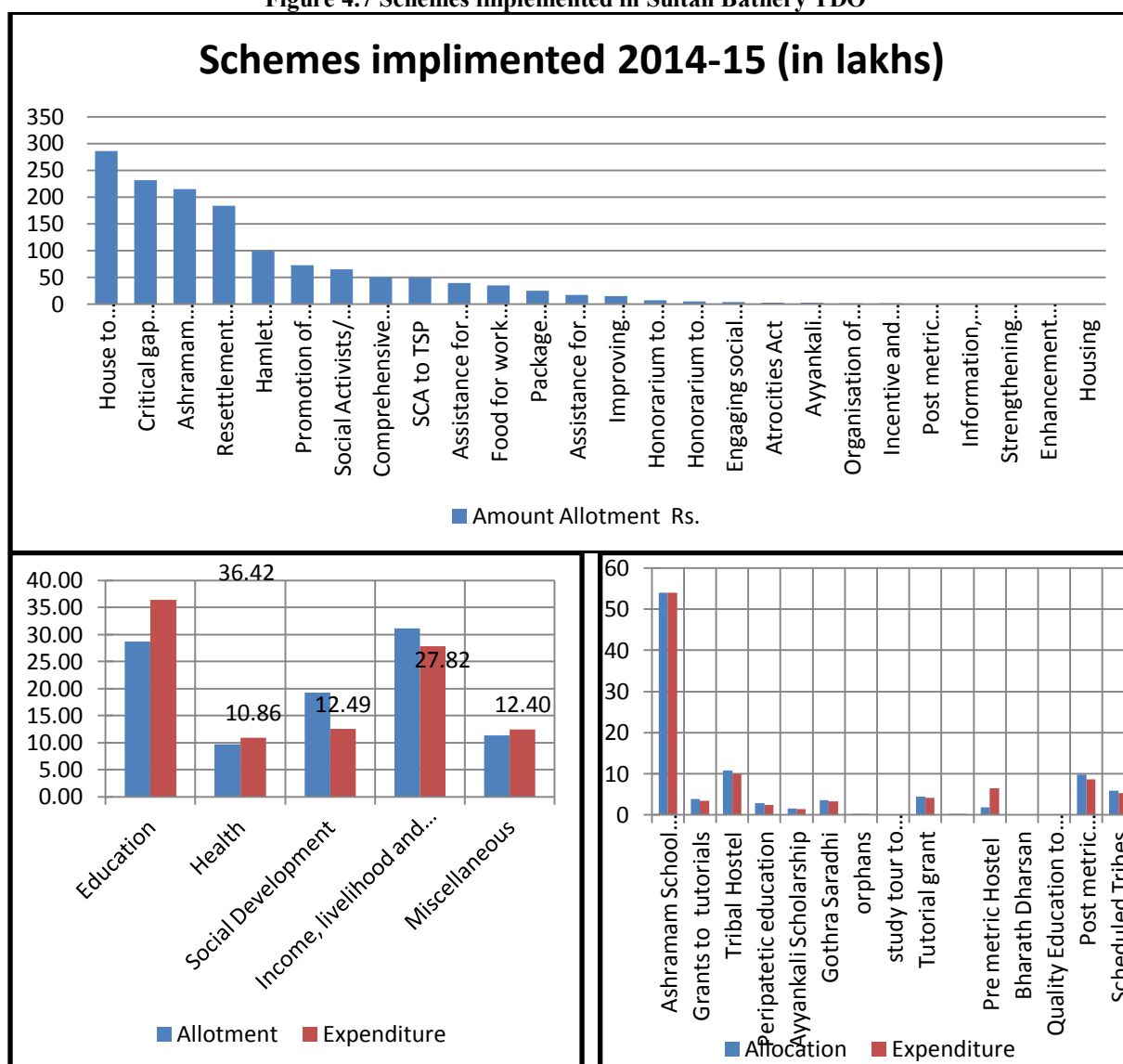


Source: ITDP Kalpetta, 2015

4.2.2.1 Sultan Bathery TDO

Those tribes who are not covered under the Kalpetta ITDP come under the Sultan Bathery TDO in the Sultan Bathery region and the Mananthavady TDO in Mananthavady region. Major allocation in this TDO goes towards housing programs, Ashram schools and TRDM (Figure 4.7). The scheme-wise analysis shows that 27 percent of the allocation is going towards housing, while 36 percent to education and more than half of the education's share is allocated towards Ashram Schools.

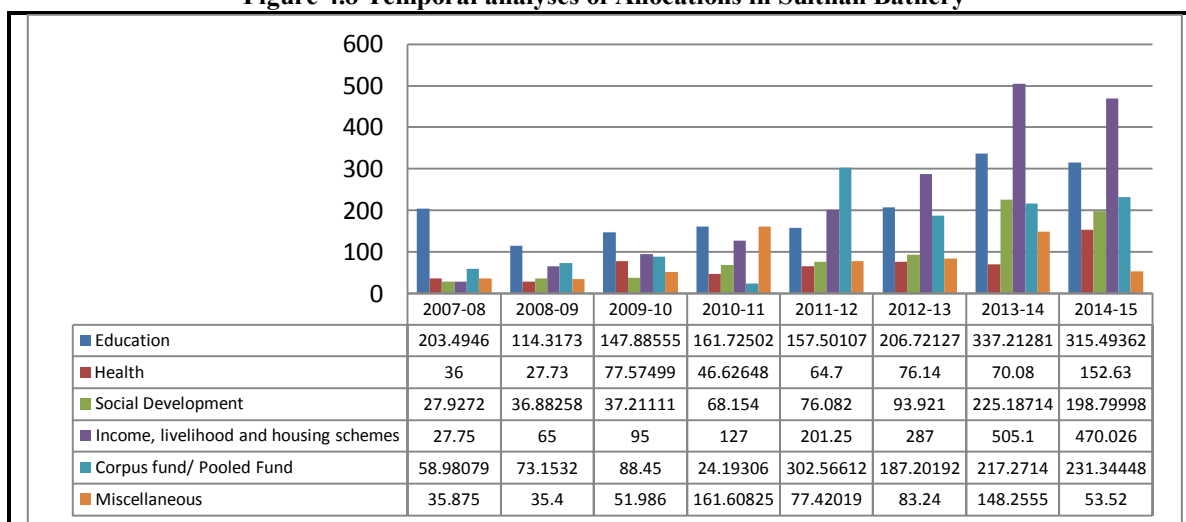
Figure 4.7 Schemes implemented in Sultan Bathery TDO



Source: TDO Sulthan Bathery, 2015

The temporal analysis shows that initial predominance in education allocation was changed to housing and livelihood schemes after 2011-12 (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8 Temporal analyses of Allocations in Sulthan Bathery

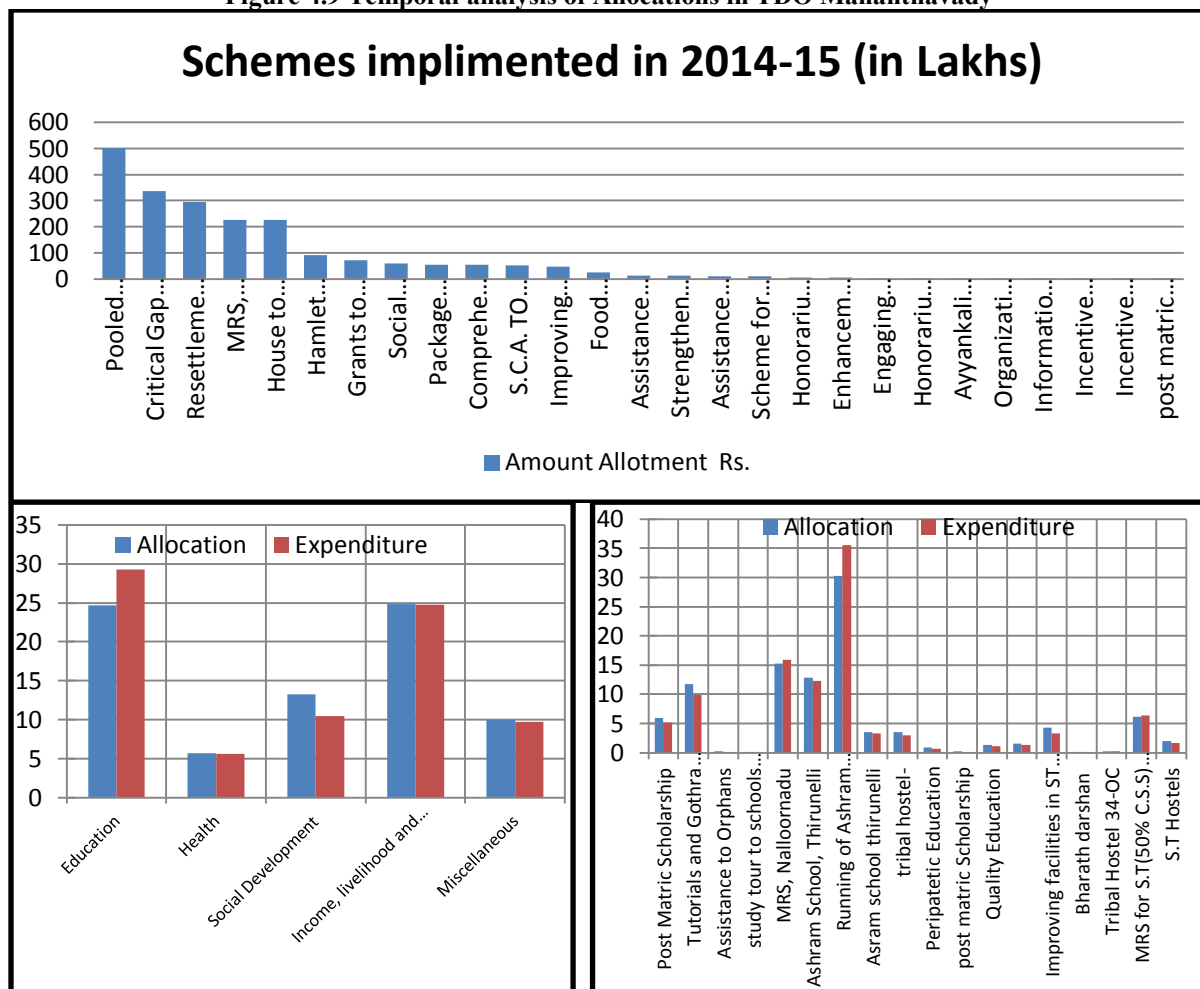


Source: TDO Sulthan Bathery, 2015

4.2.2.2 Mananthavady TDO

Tribes in the Mananthavady region are covered under Mananthavady TDO for implementing TSP funds.

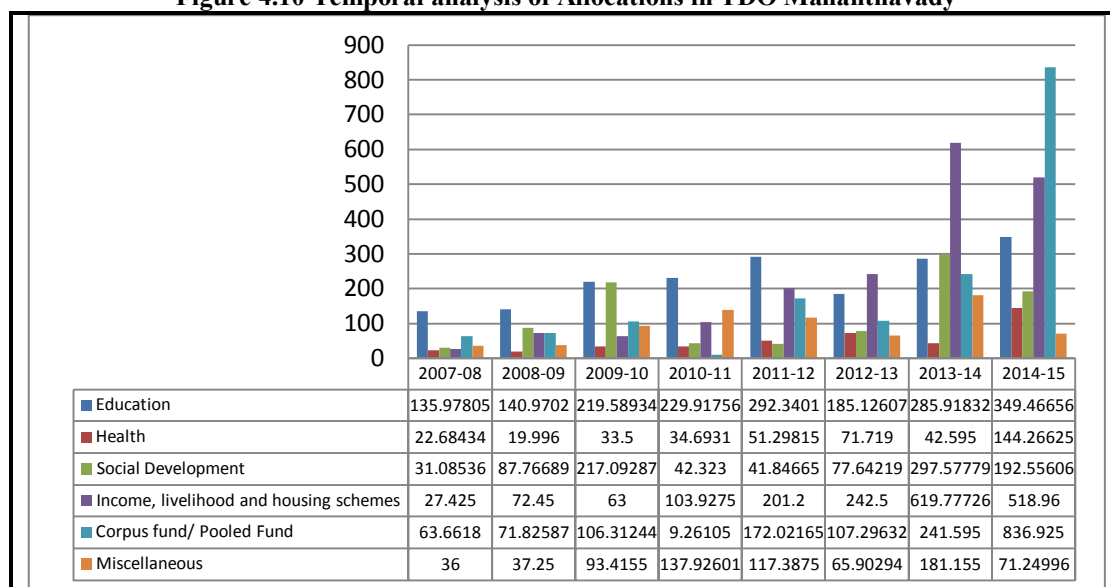
Figure 4.9 Temporal analysis of Allocations in TDO Mananthavady



Source: TDO Mananthavady, 2015

The TRDM program gets the highest allocation followed by MRS Nellornadu and houses to houseless program (Figure 4.9).

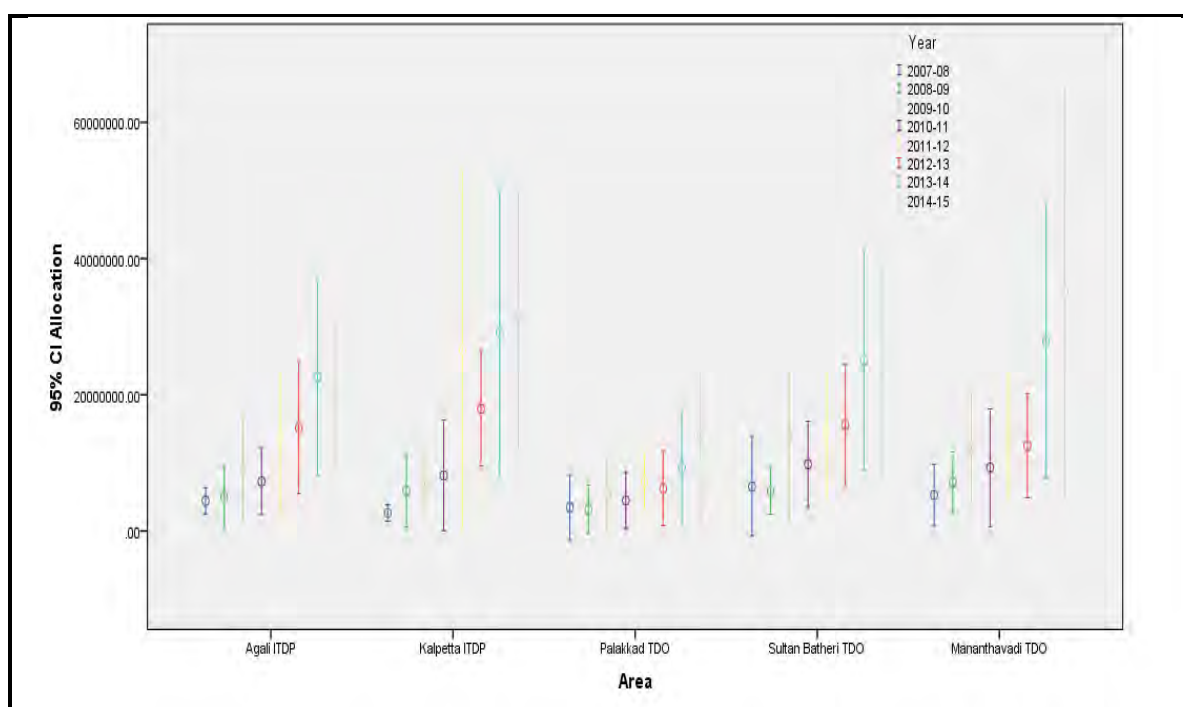
Figure 4.10 Temporal analysis of Allocations in TDO Mananthavady



Source: TDO Mananthavady, 2015

Temporal analysis of allocations over the period indicates that only less than Rs 250 lakh had been allocated to TDO Mananthavady till 2012-13 but an increasing trend is observed in the recent years. Recently a big improvement is noticed in the allocation schemes connected to corpus fund/pooled fund (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.11 Fund allocation in ITDP and TDO during 2007-15



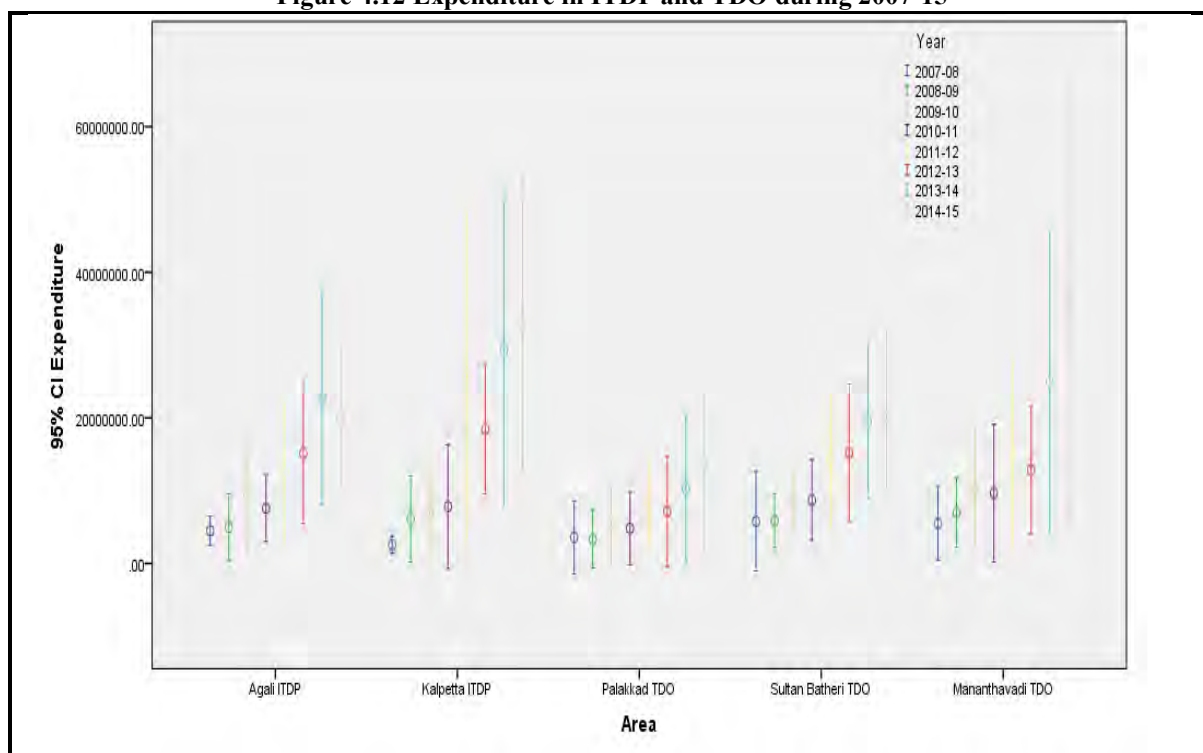
Source: Worked out from ITDP-TDO data, 2015

The error bars results (Figure 4.11) show that there has been a general increase in the mean fund allocation and expenditure in various ITDPs and TDOs. However, average

allocation in Agali ITDP has shown an erratic pattern and has declined from the high level of 2013-14.

Expenditure (Figure 4.12) also shows a similar pattern with average spending of the Agali ITDP declines during 2014-15.

Figure 4.12 Expenditure in ITDP and TDO during 2007-15



Source: Worked out from ITDP-TDO data, 2015

4.3 TSP an Inter-Panchayath and ITDP-TDO Evaluation

Substantial amount of money is pumped into various schemes and projects targeting the tribes in Kerala to come out from the shackles of underdevelopment. This is imperative and necessary to bring outliers like the tribes at least under the shades of the Kerala Model of development. Several factors are hindering the outreach programmes of TSP and it even works in a vicious circle and most of the situation it is doing little. Paradoxically the blame points towards bad governance, indifference of implementing officials and improper co-ordination of different participating departments. Here a statistical-cum-econometric appraisal is endeavored with the robust estimating techniques by using the available data set collected from the implementing agencies in the sample district-cum-panchayaths. This is done firstly with respect to the panchayaths level allocations and expenditures and then scheme based with the help of CHAID.

4.4 An evaluation of Development Assistance

The effectiveness of development programmes covering fund allocation and utilization in various tribal development schemes during 2007-15 for the study area has been appraised on per-rupee basis (Table 4.3). Since it has been evaluated on per-rupee basis the value ranges from 0 to 1 (0 indicates nonspending and 1 for full spending of the allocated funds). The result based on panchayath-wise confirms that the Meenangady Panchayath of Wayanad district has better fund utilization (0.8772) compared to other Panchayaths during 2007-08. Subsequently Meenangady fails to achieve this percentage until 2014-15. The Pudur Panchayath with its 0.1480 paise utilisation is the lowest spending panchayath among the set of sample pachayaths. The rate of utilization and allocation of development funds shows that Kalpetta and Meenangady have shown good utilization, which is followed by Meppady and Agali. Evaluating the year-wise-panchayath matrix attaching per-rupee based percentage allocation and expenditure shows that it is below the expected percentage considering the backwardness of the tribes *inter alia* the socio-economic development imperatives required to generate the requisite multiplier. Nonetheless, in spite of the impressive allocations in several development and welfare programmes, underutilization of funds makes the schemes meant for the tribes remain tempestuous.

Table 4.3 Per-Rupee Expenditure-cum-Allocation

Year	Panchayath					
	Meenangady	Meppady	Kalpetta	Agali	Pudur	Total
2007-08	0.8772	0.2921	0.6560	0.5789	0.1480	0.5672
2008-09	0.6760	0.5205	0.7479	0.7641	0.5525	0.6606
2009-10	0.7877	0.5503	0.4127	0.3076	0.5437	0.5135
2010-11	0.6914	0.5728	0.4833	0.7481	0.4893	0.5972
2011-12	0.6217	0.5309	0.7393	0.2630	0.3231	0.5007
2012-13	0.7559	0.6760	0.4867	0.3399	0.2566	0.4912
2013-14	0.8497	0.7876	0.7762	0.4433	0.3878	0.6230
2014-15	0.6898	0.6483	0.7018	0.5693	0.2858	0.5514
Total	0.7435	0.5725	0.6332	0.5018	0.3776	0.5640

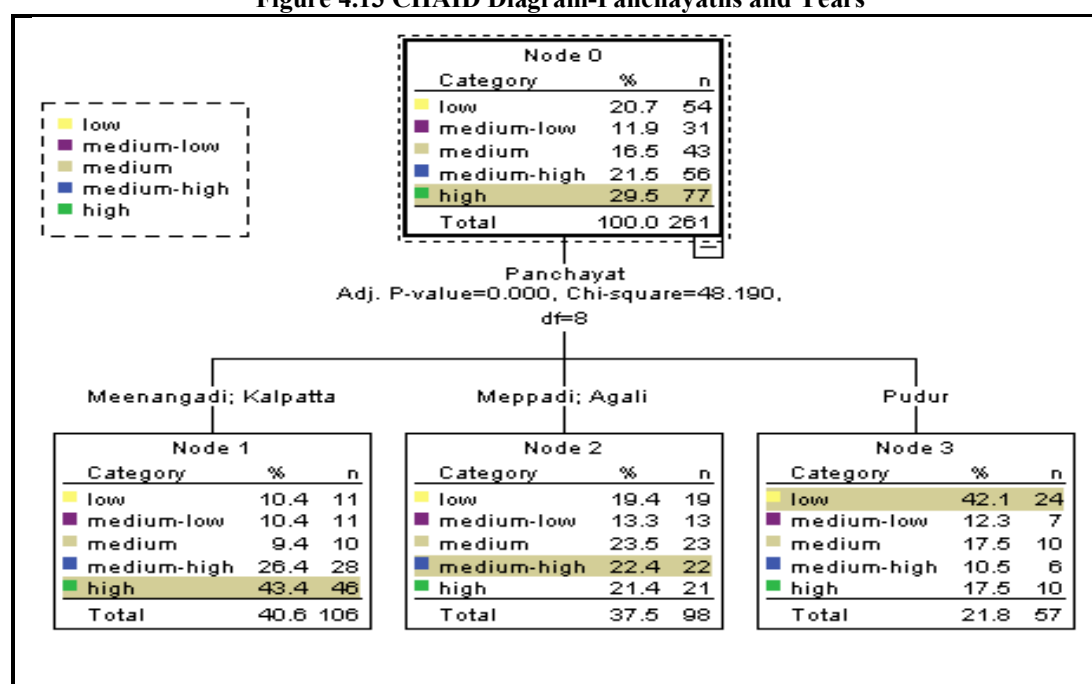
Source: Worked out from ITDP-TDO data, 2015

4.4.1 CHAID Inference

The technique of Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) is used as an evaluation mechanism to make certain about the inferences obtained from the Analysis of Variance in allocation and expenditure based on the study areas during 2007-15. For this purpose the values are further categorized into a five-point-scale according to its score assigned like Low (0.20 and below), Medium-low (0.21-0.40), Medium (0.41-0.60), Medium-high (0.61-0.80) and High (0.81 and above). These values are followed by plotted Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) prediction model using CHAID algorithm (Figure 4.13). Here Nodes (0, 1, 2, 3) are used to represent five panchayaths

(Meenangady, Kalpetta, Meppady, Agali and Pudur). The Node 0 represents parent one showing all the utilization categories and most of the observations belong to medium-high and high category. The second split shows the fragmentation of Node 0 into three terminal nodes, i.e., Node 1 = Meenangady and Kalpetta; Node 2 = Meppady and Agali; Node 3 = Pudur, based on the Panchayath with a significant Chi-Square value of 40.968 with 8 degrees of freedom. The Meenangadi and Kalpetta are merged together in Node 1 as they do not show any significant difference in utilization pattern. Similarly, Meppady and Agali Panchayaths explain insignificant differences in utilization as they are shared together in Node 2. Meenangady and Kalpetta Panchayaths have shown high fund utilization rate of 43.4 percent in most of the cases, whereas the Pudur Panchayath has shown the opposite with low utilization rate of 42.1 percent in most of the cases. The CHAID inference relating to the overall fund utilisation in the temporal span of 2007-15 based on panchayaths gives the evaluation that Meenangady and Kalpetta regions have better utilisation pattern with concomitant development. But the other three panchayaths (Meppady, Agali and Pudur) fund utilization is poor hence these regions are mostly underdeveloped or backward.

Figure 4.13 CHAID Diagram-Panchayaths and Years



An inter-Panchayaths difference in utilization of development assistance is again evaluated by plotting the utilization values with the aid of Correspondence Analysis (CA). Table 4.4 shows significant Chi-Square values and an inertia of 0.177, which shows that model explains 17.7 percent of the total variance. The Eigen values (inertia) reflect the relative importance of each dimension. Out of the total variance of 17.7 percent, 77.6 percent

is explained by the first dimension. Similarly, the second dimension accounts for 18.4 percent of the total inertia.

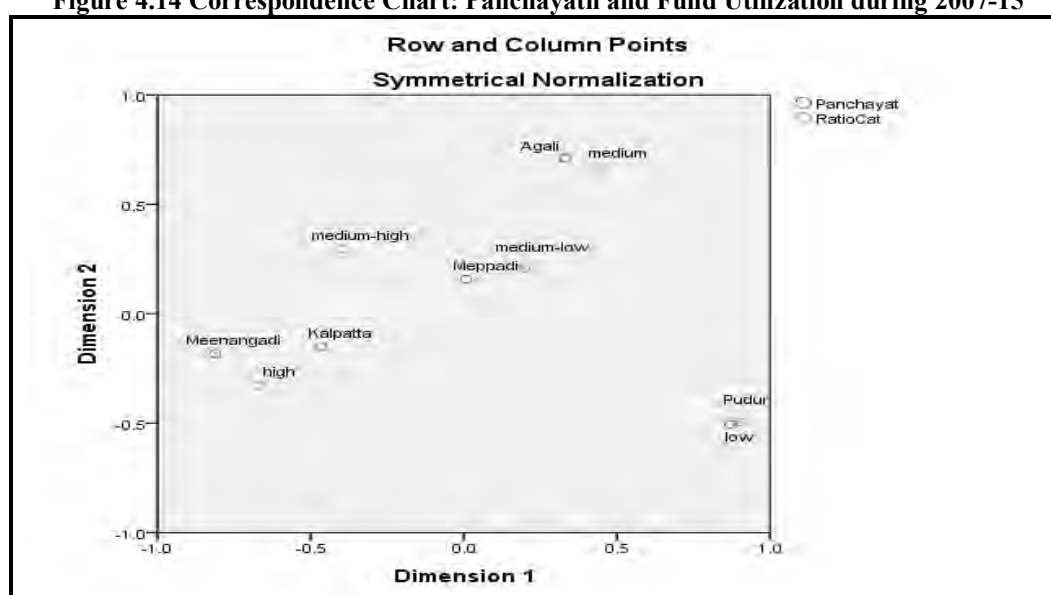
Table 4.4 Summary: Panchayath and Fund Utilization during 2007-15

Dimension	Singular Value	Inertia	Chi-Square	Sig.	Proportion of Inertia		Confidence Singular Value	
					Accounted for	Cumulative	Standard Deviation	Correlation 2
1	.371	.137			.776	.776	.056	.137
2	.180	.032			.184	.960	.064	
3	.084	.007			.040	1.000		
4	.006	.000			.000	1.000		
Total		.177	46.183	.000 ^a	1.000	1.000		

a. 16 degrees of freedom

The CA based on region and fund utilization rate (Figure 4.14) depicts that Meenangady and Kalpetta regions are closer to “High” fund utilization and hence the results are comparable to the inferences obtained from the CHAID analysis. A clear cut difference could also be inferred for Meppady and Agali Panchayaths with respect to CHAID and CA as in CHAID these panchayaths appear in Node 2, whereas Meppady is closer to Medium-low and Agali is closer to “Medium” level of fund utilization as per CA. This shows that Agali has a better fund utilization compared to Meppady during the period under review. Pudur as in both analyses is close to the “Low” utilization based on CA and Node 3 as per Node 3. These two statistical inferences are indicative in explaining the miserable rate of funds utilization which is allocated for a purpose has not been bloomed to the desired level.

Figure 4.14 Correspondence Chart: Panchayath and Fund Utilization during 2007-15



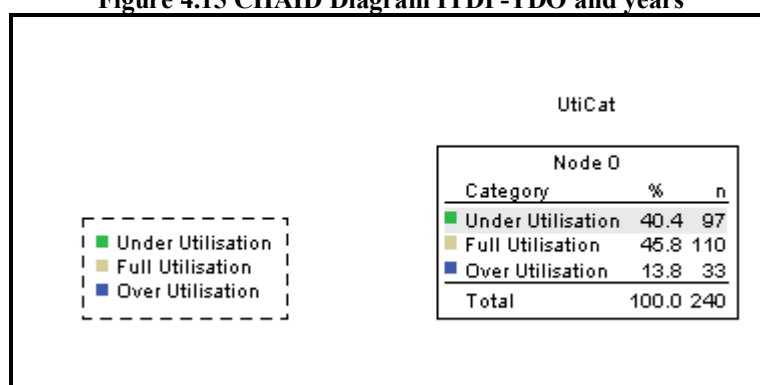
Similarly, an appraisal of the ITDP and TDO is done by looking into the rate of utilization for various years. The results in Table 4.5 show that majority of the schemes is in the high level of utilization (0.80 paise per one rupee of allocation) of funds. But in

comparison Palakkad and Mananthavady TDOs have less utilization percentage. The CHAID analysis also is not inferential as it does not show much difference between allocation and expenditure. This is the reason that it is not developing a tree level nodes extension (Figure 4.15) with respect to ITDP and TDO based schemes of TSP.

Table 4.5 Per-Rupee Expenditure-cum-Allocation in ITDP and TDO

Year	Agali ITDP	Kalpetta ITDP	Palakkad TDO	Sultan Batheri TDO	Mananthavadi TDO	Total
2007-08	1.01	0.97	1.01	0.88	1.02	0.98
2008-09	1.00	1.01	1.02	0.99	0.97	1.00
2009-10	1.03	0.99	1.01	0.83	0.83	0.94
2010-11	1.10	0.95	1.03	0.92	1.02	1.00
2011-12	0.92	1.01	1.08	1.02	0.99	1.00
2012-13	1.00	1.02	1.06	0.97	1.00	1.01
2013-14	1.01	1.00	1.05	0.84	0.89	0.96
2014-15	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.88	1.01	0.98
Total	1.01	1.00	1.03	0.91	0.97	0.98

Figure 4.15 CHAID Diagram ITDP-TDO and years



4.5 Physical Achievement

Schemes' targeting the development of the outlier community like the tribes needs clear evaluation relating to its achievements. This is also a part of the social audit. Hence it is of paramount importance that the objectives in this regard have been fulfilled properly to make the transition of the tribes from the level of exclusion to perpetual inclusion. The success of this depends on several factors like the determination of the policy makers, mode of governance on the part of the implementing agency and its networking, enthusiasm of the non-governmental organizations voicing for the development of the marginalized social groups and of course the perception of the stakeholders involved in the process. But when we turn to data in this regard either at the Panchayath or at the TDO-ITDP levels the evaluation system becomes complicated and cumbersome as it is really messy and hence difficult to evaluate the success of many of the schemes properly. In many places the physical achievement column remains unfilled and even if it is filled it is very vague to make a

suitable assessment. Under this backdrop, a bird's eye view of the scheme-wise Kerala picture is tried first followed by TDO-ITDP schemes of the selected regions.

4.5.1 Scheme-wise

Tribal development funds are allotted in several schemes and sub-schemes. If we analyse the percentage share of fund allocation in various schemes in Kerala, it is evident that the schemes connected to education, housing, health and other development use most of the funds.

4.5.1.1 Educational programmes

Several education schemes are available at present to develop and improve the quality of education of the tribes in the tribal predominated areas. But occasionally some new schemes have also been introduced as part of the quality assurance standard based on national and state level education system targeting the excluded groups with high dropout rates. Evaluation of education achievement of a community in a society is a tedious process as it cannot be assessed in a specific time-span, but its achievement goes to ad infinitum. However, in the case of tribal education its physical achievement is evaluated on the basis of student's participation rates, number of education institutions, and dropouts in the primary and secondary levels. When we try to evaluate the physical achievement based on the aforementioned yardstick the education attainment of the tribes is considerably poor. Allocation-wise Model Residential Schools/Ashram Schools are very important. Even though residential option is less in this category, presently there are 18 Model Residential School/Ashram Schools working under TSP. Allotment for these schools during the financial year 2014-15 was to the tune of Rs 36.01 crores for providing education to 6000 tribal students. If it is worked out based on expenditure per-student per-year it comes up to Rs 60000/-. It is worthy to note that this constitutes only the plan outlay by the state government. An allocation-expenditure mismatch is also noticeable in this category as the expenditure component is more than the outlay. Despite having made huge allocation, infrastructure and teaching standards are not at par with the requirement. These schools too have high dropouts regardless of screening of students before admitting to these schools, which in turn shows that the best students of this community fade away at the younger stage. The government also provides Rs 80 to 90 lakhs per-year for running post-metric hostels for giving accommodation to tribal students and under this category 398 students got benefit in the 2013-14 financial year. But this benefit during 2014-15 was given only to 175. As a special incentive scheme for brilliant students Rs 50 lakhs have been allocated during 2014-15 and

1854 students got assistance under special incentives. Other physical achievements in this area are Rs 40 lakhs allocation under Ayyankali Memorial Talent Search Scheme giving benefit to 1088 students, Rs 10 lakhs allocation to provide study tour benefitting to 60 students and Rs 15 lakhs to assistance to orphans benefitting 259 students.

4.5.1.2 Housing and other Development Programmes

The second priority area in TSP in the state is housing. Housing scheme itself is a vector of interrelated schemes coordinated by different departments. ST Department also directly provides housing schemes like Valmiki Ambdekar Awaz Yojana, ISHUP etc funded by Central government. In the housing category the schemes sanctioned by the Rural Development Department (Indira Awaz Yojana) is implemented by the local self government. Two specific funds are available under this scheme; one is for housing schemes and another is for house repairing. In the financial year 2013-14, Rs 27.5 crores was allotted for housing schemes and Rs 5 crores under house repair schemes. 1100 families had become beneficiaries under the house to houseless program during 2014-15. Under the project Resettlement of Landless tribes (TRDM) Rs 20 crores had been allocated during 2013-14, giving benefits to 1285 families. Under the special package meant for the primitive tribal communities like the Paniya, Adiya, Rs 2 crores allocated during 2013-14, giving benefit to 14850 families.

4.5.1.3 Health Programmes

Tribal health area is important and hence needs to be focused well to cater the need of the health of the people mostly dwelling in forest and difficult terrains. Considering the criticality of this sector and health ailments of the tribes the government has been giving high priority to this sector related schemes. Rs 1.15 cores has been allocated under this program in the financial year 2013-14; but the amount spent is only 52 lakhs, which in turn has benefitted 650 patients. 20000 tribes were benefitted under Comprehensive Health Care Package with an allocation of Rs 4 crores in the financial year 2013-14. Considering the need of the tribes coming under the scheme the allocation was increased to 7 crores in the financial year 2014-15. Another scheme 'food support program' gave benefits to 103042 persons with an allocation of 1.8 crores during 2014-15.

4.5.1.4 Physical Achievement by TDOs and ITDPs

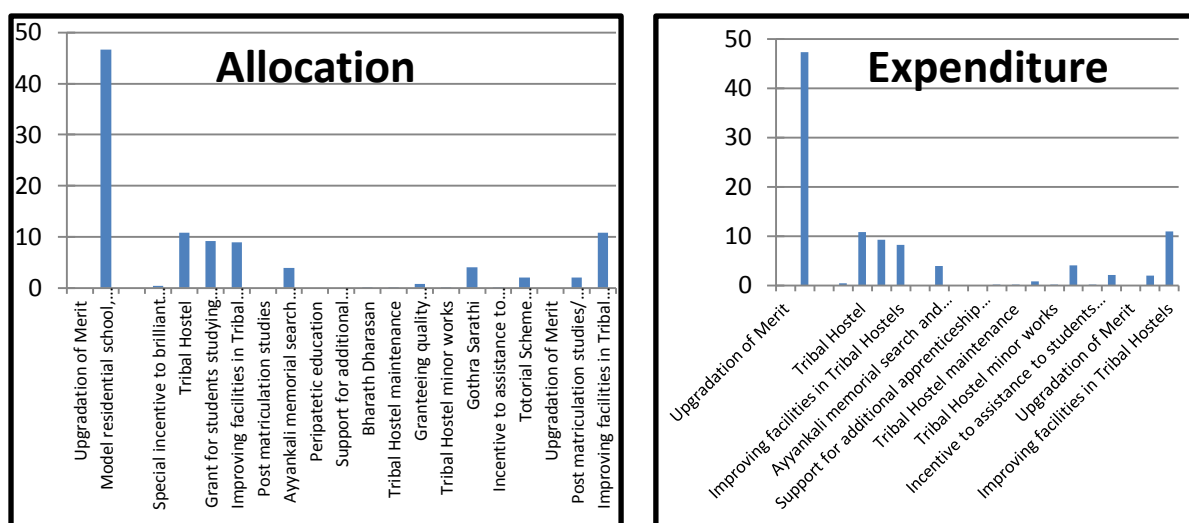
TDOs and ITDPs are the two logistic links of the TSP fund implementing agencies of the Scheduled Tribe Development Department based on tribal predominance. In spite of repeated request *inter alia* RTIs, it became laborious to procure data structure relating to the

TSP physical achievements. However, among the ITDPs Agali and Kalpatta and TDOs Mananthavady, Sulthan Bathery and Palakkad, only ITDP Agali and TDOs Mananthavady and Sulthan Bathery only provided data for the analysis. Moreover, the data structure available in these offices is not complete enough to develop a proper assessment of the physical achievement. Using different units of measurement to record data regarding physical achievement by different institutions in the particular scheme itself makes it incomparable scheme-wise or institution-wise.

4.5.1.5 MRS (Model Residential Schools)

Model Residential School in Attapady of the Agali ITDP is the second biggest individual scheme in terms of allocation and expenditure (Figure 4.16). Out of the total ITDP Agali allocation to education (2014-15), 44.5 percent has been to MRS, Attapady itself. Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan together allotted Rs 6.17 crores (while expenditure was Rs 6.20 crores) towards MRS, Attapady, which forms around 50 percent of the total outlay, for giving education to an average of 200 students' per-year. This shows that per-head allocation per- student over the years comes to Rs 308500.

Figure 4.16 Education sector Allocation and Expenditure ITDP Attapady



Source: Data from ITDP Attapady, 2015

In the initial years of the eleventh plan (2007-08) the allocation towards MRS was Rs 41 lakhs (where as the expenditure was 44 lakhs) for educating 196 students. Recently the allocation and expenditure have improved to Rs 1.42 crores and 1.36 crores respectively in the last financial year. But the student intake changes marginally to 209. The percentage increase during the last 7 years with 246.63 for allocation and 202.79 expenditure makes the student intake change only of 6.6 percent.

The TDO, Sultan Bathery's allocation for Ashram School, *Noolpuzha* was the highest with 15 percent with an expenditure of 17 percent for imparting education to 432 students. In the initial years of the eleventh plan period the allocation towards this scheme was Rs 61.93 lakhs with an expenditure of Rs 55.4 lakhs for educating 320 students. Recently this has been improved to 2.14 cores (expenditure 20.94 crores) to educate 432 students, which shows a growth rate of 247.08 percent for allocation and 277.90 percent in terms of expenditure and the percentage level of students benefited by this schemes comes to 35 percent. Combining allocation for this scheme in the eleventh and twelfth plans, it constitutes Rs 8.88 crores for providing school level education for about 400 students, which gives per-head allocation and expenditure over these years comes to Rs 2.22 lakhs and Rs 2.40 lakhs respectively.

Allocation to MRS Nellornad is the single largest component of allocation next to resettlement of landless scheme in the TDO, Mananthavady. In percentage-wise this constitutes 10.7 percent of the total allocations of the TDO and 64 percent of the allocation (68 percent in terms of expenditure) to education sector in the financial year 2014-15. Combining allocation for the eleventh and twelfth plans for the MRS Nellornad and Ashram School, Thirunelly (meant for the Paniya community) use 16.8 percent of the total outlay and 21.5 percent in terms of expenditure. Allocation (Rs 54.7 lakhs) and expenditure (Rs 73.8 lakhs) to MRS in the year 2009-10 has improved to Rs 2.25 crores as allocation and Rs 2.63 crores in terms of expenditure in the financial year 2014-15. In spite of this increased allocation and expenditure, the student's intakes show a decline from 354 to 304 during the same period. Percentage the change for the 5 years period in allocation (312 percent) and expenditure (256 percent) has a big gap. Combining allocation and expenditure for the eleventh and twelfth plans for MRS Nellornad and Ashram School Thirunelli show Rs 12.49 crores as allocation and Rs 15.57 crores as expenditure, which gives the per-head allocation and expenditure for the same period as Rs 197030.23 and Rs 245633.06, respectively.

4.5.1.6 Housing and Resettlement Programmes

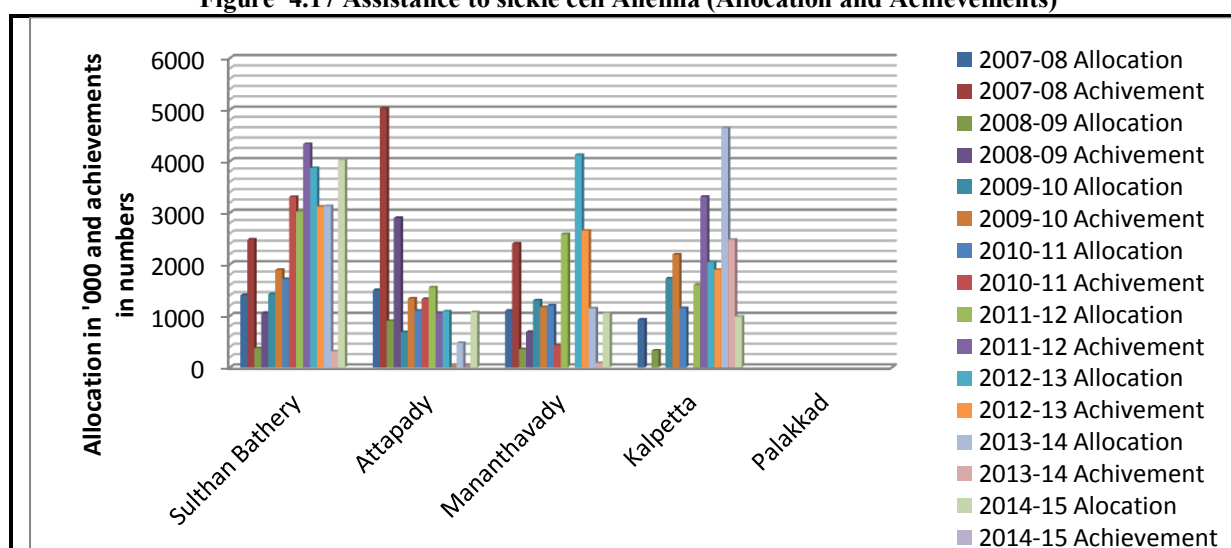
Housing and resettlement is a major component of the ITDPs and TDOs and hence allocation and expenditure components are also big. Huge amount is spent year after year for housing, but it becomes difficult to measure the physical achievement in this area as the beneficiary schemes are not entitled for a particular year alone because of the component-wise or percentage-wise payment only for a particular year. During the financial year 2014-15 under the housing scheme in Sulthan Bathery (Attapady) and Kalpetta together

constructed homes for 561 families. Another noteworthy scheme (innovative program) is the resettlement of landless tribes under TRD Mission. As this involves miscellaneous achievement measures like buying land, redistributing it to the landless for constructing houses etc, hence the evaluation of its physical achievement over the years is very difficult to consolidate.

4.5.1.7 Health Programmes

Spending money under Comprehensive health care scheme is yet a difficult area to analyze temporally as its achievement includes OP clinics, providing ambulance facilities and giving travelling expenses for the sick etc. An important scheme under this heading is the assistance to sickle cell anemia affected persons, which is carried out in accordance with the number of beneficiaries over the years. The scheme is provided consistently over the years, but number of patients benefited under the scheme varies over the years and over the regions.

Figure 4.17 Assistance to sickle cell Anemia (Allocation and Achievements)



Source : Worked out from the Appendices 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

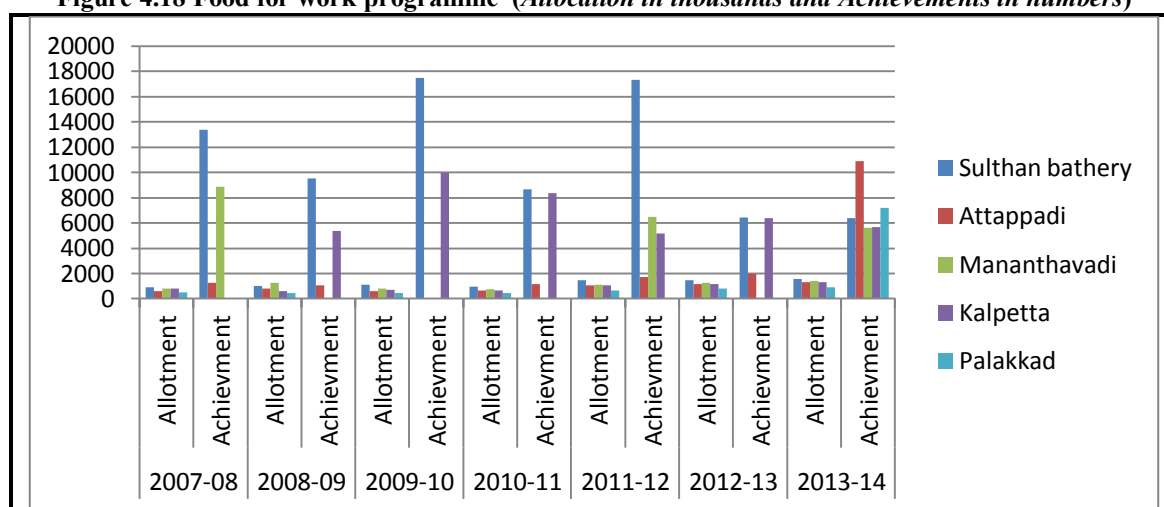
Figure 3.39 shows the pattern of distribution of the scheme and it shows that except under Attapady ITDP, the allocation and achievement under the scheme are improving over the years (Figure 4.17).

4.5.1.8 Livelihood

The ITDPs and TDOs are not often generating any skill development and livelihood activities consistently though it is expected. Food support program provides some secured livelihood and income generating activities for a few families. The physical achievement under this scheme too is difficult to measure as it involves different types of employment generation activities. The allocation and number of persons benefited under the scheme is

given in Figure 4.18, which shows that Sulthan Bathery TDO performs well over the years generating livelihoods under the scheme.

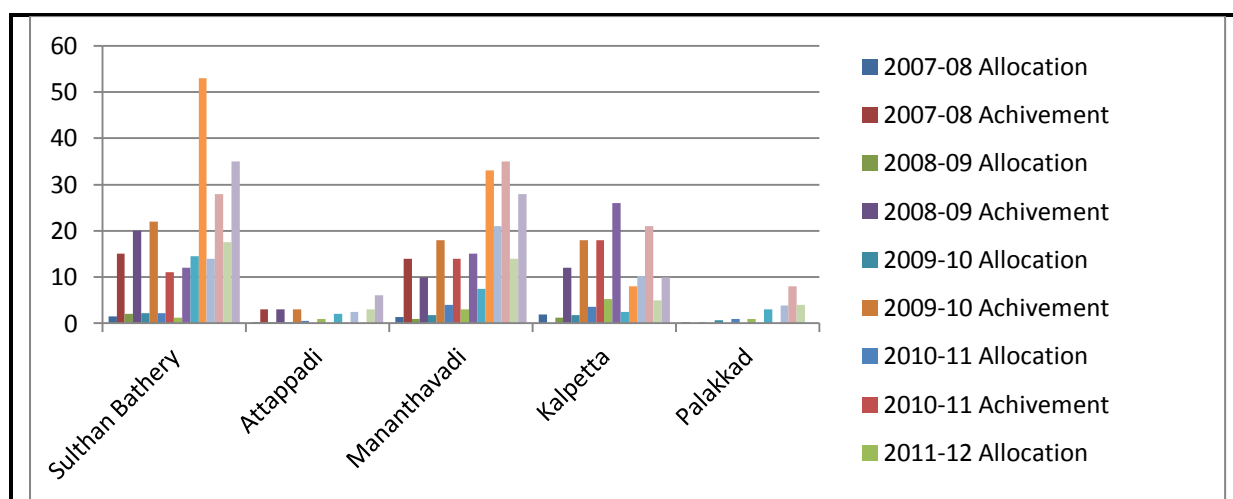
Figure 4.18 Food for work programme (Allocation in thousands and Achievements in numbers)



Source : Worked out from the Appendices 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

Though marriage assistance to ST girls is a meager amount, it gives a great relief to the tribes. Every ITDPs and TDOs implements the program consistently over the years. Figure 4.19 gives the variations in outlays and achievements over the years and it is clear that relatively less outlay and beneficiaries come under ITDP Agali and TDO Palakkad.

Figure 4.19 Marriage assistance to ST girls in terms of Numbers (Allocation in 000's and Achievements)



Source : Worked out from the Appendices 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8

TSP allocation and spending in various tribal development schemes shows an overall increase with high prominence given to education, housing and health schemes. Allocation and expenditure relations show that allocated funds have not even spent in some projects and hence the per-rupee utilization is less in the case of study area panchayaths in comparison to the sample ITDPs and TDOs. The inferences relating to the development programmes based on primary data in Chapter 4 will become an authentication about their dynamics in socio-

economic pattern, level of education, health standards, household living standards, livelihood situation and poverty levels.

4.6 Perception about Development Programmes

Innumerable schemes beneath diverse sub-schemes have been implemented in Kerala focusing the tribal development. How these development activities have been perceived by the community is critical in further galvanizing these schemes for their socio-economic empowerment? So far tribal development is solely linked to budget outlay and it's spending under TSP and other related tribal schemes. The effectiveness of the expenditures of these schemes has not been put under scan to make the system viable, useful, development linked and hence sustainable. If it were evaluated on the basis of per-person investment annually and in an aggregate level for the last 50-60 years, for about four lakh fifty thousand tribes, it would give rise to several doubtful queries regarding its intention. The present section tries to quantify the perception related variables and its order of priority with the help of Factor Analysis (FA).

4.6.1 Perception of Tribes in Education, Employment, Health and Sanitation

Assessment relating to the effectiveness of health, education, basic amenities and employment of the tribes is done by FA based on the perception regarding 12 indicators in a five point scale. Further, FA is performed to identify the pertinent factors. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sample adequacy [Table 4.6] generated a value of 0.697, which is well above the suggested accepted cut off of 0.50 for performing FA.

Table 4.6 KMO and Bartlett's Test: Assessment of Facilities

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.697
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	566.199
	df	66
	Sig.	.000

Table 4.7 explains the variability in a particular variable generated by all factors extracted by the factor analysis. It can be identified from Table 4.8 (extracted variables) that four factors having Eigen values of more than 1 are extracted. Out of the 56.50 percent of the total variance, the first factor explains 19.04 percent in the rotated solution. The second, third and fourth factors explain 12.91 percent, 12.89 percent and 11.65 percent respectively of the total variance.

Table 4.9 shows the Rotated Component Matrix for the 12 statements. The first factor is related to quality of life and portrays five indicators like housing, electricity, drinking water, sanitation and land holding. These can be categorised as "*quality of life*". The second factor comprises of education and health and hence can be termed as "*education and health*". The third factor, "*Public utilities/amenities*" shows three statements relating to access to

PDS, transportation and other public utilities. The fourth and last factor can be termed as “*livelihood and employment*” as it features two statements relating to livelihood and access to forest produce.

Table 4.7 Communalities: Assessment of Facilities

	Initial	Extraction
Access to education	1.000	.703
Access to healthcare	1.000	.611
Rationing provisions	1.000	.639
Livelihood options	1.000	.532
Land for living/farming	1.000	.553
Access to natural resources/forest produce	1.000	.371
Drinking water availability	1.000	.541
Access to public utilities	1.000	.631
Transportation facilities	1.000	.541
Housing	1.000	.628
Sanitation condition	1.000	.499
Electricity provisions	1.000	.530

Table 4.8 Total Variance Explained: Assessment of Facilities

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.827	23.555	23.555	2.827	23.555	23.555	2.285	19.040	19.040
2	1.753	14.607	38.161	1.753	14.607	38.161	1.550	12.918	31.958
3	1.157	9.642	47.803	1.157	9.642	47.803	1.547	12.894	44.852
4	1.044	8.699	56.502	1.044	8.699	56.502	1.398	11.650	56.502
5	.872	7.267	63.769						
6	.855	7.122	70.891						
7	.827	6.895	77.786						
8	.704	5.863	83.649						
9	.586	4.880	88.530						
10	.501	4.179	92.709						
11	.442	3.684	96.393						
12	.433	3.607	100.000						

Table 4.9 Rotated Component Matrix: Assessment of Facilities

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Housing	.743	.246	.036	-.118
Electricity provisions	.710	.019	.084	.136
Drinking water availability	.644	-.167	.276	.148
Sanitation condition	.620	-.005	.040	.337
Land for living/farming	.500	-.211	.218	-.460
Access to education	-.004	.831	-.026	.108
Access to healthcare	.017	.765	.122	.097
Rationing provisions	.013	-.102	.793	-.005
Access to public utilities	.186	.254	.632	.365
Transportation facilities	.336	.169	.593	-.220
Livelihood options	.076	-.010	.118	.716
Access to natural resources/forest produce	.164	.189	-.065	.552

The main benefit is relating to the improvement in the quality of life of the tribes. However, the field inferences and discussions with the respondents have shown that despite several schemes have been announced and implemented for the supply of drinking water,

sanitation to the tribal households; it remains ineffective in most of the cases as safe drinking water is not available within the clusters. Even though majority of the households is electrified, there are frequent power failures. They have also identified the schemes meant for improving the health situation and education as the second major benefit area. However, dropouts from schools and abstaining from accessing the health care provisions are still grave areas of concern when the tribal health and education are evaluated. Improved access to public utility services is another achievement in this regard. The final priority is given to the employment generation programmes as they have only played a limited role in assuring their livelihood situation.

4.6.2 Evaluation of Development Schemes

4.6.2.1 Housing Schemes

The government has been providing financial assistance to the tribes under various housing schemes and also assistance through agencies like AHADS to construct houses for the tribes.

Table 4.10 Received Government Assistance for House construction

			Received		Total
			No	Yes	
Name of the Community	Irula	Count	12	106	118
		% within Name of the Community	10.2	89.8	100.0
		% within GovtFund	17.1	46.1	39.3
		% of Total	4.0	35.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	6	26	32
		% within Name of the Community	18.8	81.2	100.0
		% within GovtFund	8.6	11.3	10.7
		% of Total	2.0	8.7	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	33	35	68
		% within Name of the Community	48.5	51.5	100.0
		% within GovtFund	47.1	15.2	22.7
		% of Total	11.0	11.7	22.7
	Paniya	Count	11	39	50
		% within Name of the Community	22.0	78.0	100.0
		% within GovtFund	15.7	17.0	16.7
		% of Total	3.7	13.0	16.7
	Kattunaika	Count	8	24	32
		% within Name of the Community	25.0	75.0	100.0
		% within GovtFund	11.4	10.4	10.7
		% of Total	2.7	8.0	10.7
	Total	Count	70	230	300
		% within Name of the Community	23.3	76.7	100.0
		% within GovtFund	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	23.3	76.7	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

The data reveal that 230 out of 300 households (i.e. 76.7 percent) have received government aid under the aegis of different schemes for their house construction. If we analyse this in an inter-tribal community framework 51.5 percent of Kurumans received assistance in this regard, whereas 80 percent of Paniya and 75 percent of Kattunaika received government funds for construction of their house. The overall result shows that the main source of funds for house construction for majority of the households is government aid under the aegis of different schemes. Table 4.10 shows the detailed results. Table 4.11 shows that except for the Paniya community (89.7 percent), nearly 100 percent of the houses constructed with government assistance are owned by the household head.

Table 4.11 Ownership of Government Funded Houses

			House Ownership			Total
			Other	Parents/ Relatives	Own	
Name of the Community	Irula	Count	1	2	103	106
		% within Name of the Community	0.9	1.9	97.2	100.0
		% within House Ownership	100.0	33.3	46.2	46.1
		% of Total	0.4	0.9	44.8	46.1
	Kurumbar	Count	0	0	26	26
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	0.0	11.7	11.3
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	11.3	11.3
	Kuruma	Count	0	0	35	35
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	0.0	15.7	15.2
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	15.2	15.2
	Paniya	Count	0	4	35	39
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	10.3	89.7	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	66.7	15.7	17.0
		% of Total	0.0	1.7	15.2	17.0
	Kattunaika	Count	0	0	24	24
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	0.0	10.8	10.4
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	10.4	10.4
Total	Count	1	6	223	230	
	% within Name of the Community	0.4	2.6	97.0	100.0	
	% within House Ownership	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	0.4	2.6	97.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Most of the respondents have raised their concerns about the inadequacy of funds provided under these schemes (Table 4.12). 88.7 percent of the households require additional assistance in order to complete the houses under construction with the government funding.

Table 4.12 Additional assistance under Housing Schemes

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	No	26	11.3
	Yes	204	88.7
Total		230	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

This implies that their satisfaction level, as per the field inference, is low with regard to the amount of assistance received under the housing schemes. The inferences about the level of satisfaction with the housing schemes show mixed responses (Table 4.13). 34.3 percent of the respondents in a five point scale have shown they are agreeing to the statement, whereas 39.4 percent disagree with the statement. 26.3 percent are neutral. 57 percent chose no answer to the statements. Rather than administrative glitches, the tribes are more concerned with the amount received under these schemes, which according to them is awfully inadequate considering the high construction and labour cost coupled with the issues with transporting the construction materials to the tribal colonies.

Table 4.13 Satisfied with the Housing Schemes

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Strongly agree	22	9.6	22.2
Agree	12	5.2	12.1
don't know	26	11.3	26.3
disagree	21	9.1	21.2
strongly disagree	18	7.8	18.2
Total	99	43.0	100.0
No answer	131	57.0	
Total	230	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

The problem of inadequacy of assistance under the housing schemes is made clear as only 3 percent of the government funded houses are pucca, which mainly belongs to the forward Kuruma tribe. It is evident from Table 4.14 that 96.2 percent of the houses of the Kurumba community (primitive tribal groups in the sample area), are of semi-pucca, much better than the condition of the houses of the forward tribe's like Kuruma. This is an exception as it is mainly the fact that AHADS has taken up the initiative to construct houses in the Kurumba colonies. The houses in these regions are more or less completed with proper flooring, windows and doors. However, one issue raised by the household members is that the houses have attached toilets, which they barely use. So the latrine facility is available for them but in reality they do not have usable latrines.

Table 4.14 Condition of Government Funded Houses

			Type of House					Total
			Un-Serviceable Kucha	Serviceable Kucha	Kucha	Semi Pucca	Pucca	
Name of the Community	Irula	Count	4	6	66	29	1	106
		% within Name of the Community	3.8	5.7	62.3	27.4	0.9	100.0
		% within Type of House	57.1	46.2	55.5	34.5	14.3	46.1
		% of Total	1.7	2.6	28.7	12.6	0.4	46.1
	Kurumbar	Count	0	0	1	25	0	26
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	0.0	3.8	96.2	0.0	100.0
		% within Type of House	0.0	0.0	0.8	29.8	0.0	11.3
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.4	10.9	0.0	11.3
	Kuruma	Count	0	2	15	13	5	35
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	5.7	42.9	37.1	14.3	100.0
		% within Type of House	0.0	15.4	12.6	15.5	71.4	15.2
		% of Total	0.0	0.9	6.5	5.7	2.2	15.2
	Paniya	Count	3	3	22	11	0	39
		% within Name of the Community	7.7	7.7	56.4	28.2	0.0	100.0
		% within Type of House	42.9	23.1	18.5	13.1	0.0	17.0
		% of Total	1.3	1.3	9.6	4.8	0.0	17.0
	Kattunaika	Count	0	2	15	6	1	24
		% within Name of the Community	0.0	8.3	62.5	25.0	4.2	100.0
		% within Type of House	0.0	15.4	12.6	7.1	14.3	10.4
		% of Total	0.0	0.9	6.5	2.6	0.4	10.4
Total	Count		7	13	119	84	7	230
	% within Name of the Community		3.0	5.7	51.7	36.5	3.0	100.0
	% within Type of House		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		3.0	5.7	51.7	36.5	3.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

4.6.2.2 MGNREGS

The sample data show that 32 percent of the households possess MGNREGS job card (Tables 4.15 and 4.16). On an average, they work for 2.4 days a week. All the workers do not feel that the work is tiring and hence require increased work days under this scheme.

Table 4.15 MGNREGS Evaluation

Households with MNREGS Card		Average Days worked per week	Work is tiring	More work days per year
Number	96	2.4	No	Yes
Percent	32			

Source: PRA Report and Field Inferences, 2015

Table 4.16 Households Holding MGNREGS Job Card

			Possess MNREGS		Total
			No	Yes	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	26	6	32
		% within Caste/Community	81.2	18.8	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	12.7	6.2	10.7
		% of Total	8.7	2.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	46	22	68
		% within Caste/Community	67.6	32.4	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	22.5	22.9	22.7
		% of Total	15.3	7.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	43	7	50
		% within Caste/Community	86.0	14.0	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	21.1	7.3	16.7
		% of Total	14.3	2.3	16.7
	Irular	Count	68	50	118
		% within Caste/Community	57.6	42.4	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	33.3	52.1	39.3
		% of Total	22.7	16.7	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	21	11	32
		% within Caste/Community	65.6	34.4	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	10.3	11.5	10.7
		% of Total	7.0	3.7	10.7
	Total	Count	204	96	300
		% within Caste/Community	68.0	32.0	100.0
		% within Possess MGNREGS Job Card	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	68.0	32.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Out of the total employed members, MGNREGS is the main source of employment for 13.6 percent of the tribes and subsidiary employment for 27.1 percent of the employed tribes. This scheme provides employment mainly for the women members as 95.2 percent with the main employment. Similarly, 65.3 percent of respondents of women are working with MGNREGS as sub-employment.

The household level data on employment in the MGNREGS is given in Table 4.17. In 59 households (19.7 percent) this scheme has been cited as main employment option by the household members. As a subsidiary employment, MGNREGS has also contributed 13.7 percent of the households. Community-wise, employed members in Irular, Kurumbar and Kurumar households have mainly depended on MGNREGS as a source of earnings.

Table 4.17 Household level Employment in MGNREGS

			Main			Sub		
			No	Yes	Total	No	Yes	Total
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	30	2	32	28	4	32
		% within Caste/Community	93.80	6.20	100.00	87.5	12.5	100.0
		% within MNREGS	12.40	3.40	10.70	10.8	9.8	10.7
		% of Total	10.00	0.70	10.70	9.3	1.3	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	57	11	68	57	11	68
		% within Caste/Community	83.80	16.20	100.00	83.8	16.2	100.0
		% within MNREGS	23.70	18.60	22.70	22.0	26.8	22.7
		% of Total	19.00	3.70	22.70	19.0	3.7	22.7
	Paniya	Count	45	5	50	48	2	50
		% within Caste/Community	90.00	10.00	100.00	96.0	4.0	100.0
		% within MNREGS	18.70	8.50	16.70	18.5	4.9	16.7
		% of Total	15.00	1.70	16.70	16.0	.7	16.7
	Irular	Count	84	34	118	100	18	118
		% within Caste/Community	71.20	28.80	100.00	84.7	15.3	100.0
		% within MNREGS	34.90	57.60	39.30	38.6	43.9	39.3
		% of Total	28.00	11.30	39.30	33.3	6.0	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	25	7	32	26	6	32
		% within Caste/Community	78.10	21.90	100.00	81.3	18.8	100.0
		% within MNREGS	10.40	11.90	10.70	10.0	14.6	10.7
		% of Total	8.30	2.30	10.70	8.7	2.0	10.7
Total	Count		241	59	300	259	41	300
	% within Caste/Community		80.30	19.70	100.00	86.3	13.7	100.0
	% within MNREGS		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		80.30	19.70	100.00	86.3	13.7	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

The MGNREGS constitute a major portion of household earnings among the tribes. Out of the one rupee household income, the average earnings from MGNREGS is 0.50 paise (Table 4.18). Among the Kattunaika households, MGNREGS is the main source of employment and earnings. For the two tribal sub-groups Kurumbar and Irula, the share value is 0.55 paise and 0.51 paise, respectively. The average value is lower for the tribal groups of Wayanad, viz. Paniya and Kuruma (0.36 and 0.39, respectively) as the former mainly derive income from wage labour and the latter from farming in their own land. On an average the share of MGNREGS income as a main employment avenue is more than 35 percent for all the communities and hence it constitutes the major chunk of the total household income. Due to the limited work days available with Rs 200 per day, an individual can earn an income range of Rs. 1700-1800 per-month. This is important as they do not have any alternate

income and employment avenues available to the tribal belts. Further evaluation of employment, income, expenditure and poverty both at the individual and household level is attempted in the subsequent chapters.

**Table 4.18 Share of
MGNREGS in the
Household Earnings**

Caste/Community	Mean
Kattunaika	1.00
Kuruma	0.39
Paniya	0.36
Irular	0.51
Kurumbar	0.55
Total	0.50

Source: Survey data, 2015

4.6.2.3 SHG/Kudumbashree Membership

The SHG setup has been hailed in several studies as pivotal in the empowerment and financial development among the rural women which in turn is leading to poverty alleviation and overall household development. This is considerably important as the earnings of female members are fully used for the welfare of the households. Table 4.19 shows that 20 percent of the households have membership in the SHGs. However, the membership is limited mainly to Kuruma, and Irula households. Most of the backward tribes like the Kattunaika, Kurumba and Paniya are still away from the SHG setup. The SHGs are affiliated to the Kudumbashree. Main activities of the groups include running community kitchen in the region/hamlet.

As per the respondents, most of the groups are defunct. The reasons for the failure of SHG setup in the tribal belts in general and the backward tribal hamlets in particular are many. These include inability to generate regular thrift, lack of capital, skill issues, lack of interaction with the non-tribes, etc. The members of the group are mainly from the sub-community itself. Lack of connection with the non-tribes and other tribal communities limits their activities to within the hamlet region and hence find problems with, regular earnings and savings and marketing their products. The tribes, especially the backward tribal groups are not allowed to participate in a non-tribal SHG. Similarly, the non-tribal communities do not come into tribal groups as well. This in turn affects the functioning of the groups and ultimately leads to the closure of the SHG groups.

One alternative is to develop SHG-Cooperative setup similar to that has been developed in the coastal belts of Kerala by the state government through Matsyafed. These coastal based groups under the Matsyafed have been successful in ensuring the welfare of the fisher folks through generation of regular thrift and saving habits. So a tribal-based SHG, taking into

consideration their skills and abilities, will be useful to maximise benefit to the tribal communities. Table 4.10 shows the details in this respect.

Table 4.19 Membership in SHGs

			SHG		Total
			No	Yes	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	32	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	100.0	0.0	100.0
		% within SHG	13.4	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	10.7	0.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	48	20	68
		% within Caste/Community	70.6	29.4	100.0
		% within SHG	20.1	32.8	22.7
		% of Total	16.0	6.7	22.7
	Paniya	Count	50	0	50
		% within Caste/Community	100.0	0.0	100.0
		% within SHG	20.9	0.0	16.7
		% of Total	16.7	0.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	77	41	118
		% within Caste/Community	65.3	34.7	100.0
		% within SHG	32.2	67.2	39.3
		% of Total	25.7	13.7	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	32	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	100.0	0.0	100.0
		% within SHG	13.4	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	10.7	0.0	10.7
	Total	Count	239	61	300
		% within Caste/Community	79.7	20.3	100.0
		% within SHG	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	79.7	20.3	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

4.6.2.4 ICDS Scheme

Eligibility and participation under the ICDS scheme is evaluated with the aid of Tables 4.20 and 4.21. The ICDS schemes under different types have 136 eligible households in the sample area (45.3 percent). However, the field inference shows issues with the perception of the household members as some are not fully aware of their eligibility criteria for the ICDS. The schemes that the households avail under ICDS are shown in Table 4.22. In these schemes 56 are eligible for assistance for children below 3 years, 59 for children between 3 and 6 years and 80 are eligible for assistance for girls between 6 and 14 years. Primary data show that from among the 300 households ICDS beneficiaries constitute only 20 percent in each category and 30 percent in combination of several schemes. Among the eligible category 70 percent get assistance under the first two schemes, whereas third scheme (girl children between 6 and 15 years) benefits only for 66.2 percent.

Table 4.20 Eligible for ICDS Assistance

			Eligible		Total
			No	Yes	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	20	12	32
		% within Caste/Community	62.5	37.5	100.0
		% within Eligible	12.2	8.8	10.7
		% of Total	6.7	4.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	43	25	68
		% within Caste/Community	63.2	36.8	100.0
		% within Eligible	26.2	18.4	22.7
		% of Total	14.3	8.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	22	28	50
		% within Caste/Community	44.0	56.0	100.0
		% within Eligible	13.4	20.6	16.7
		% of Total	7.3	9.3	16.7%
	Irular	Count	66	52	118
		% within Caste/Community	55.9	44.1	100.0
		% within Eligible	40.2	38.2	39.3
		% of Total	22.0	17.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	13	19	32
		% within Caste/Community	40.6	59.4	100.0
		% within Eligible	7.9	14.0	10.7
		% of Total	4.3	6.3	10.7
Total	Count		164	136	300
	% within Caste/Community		54.7	45.3	100.0
	% within Eligible		100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		54.7	45.3	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 4.21 Avail ICDS

	Frequency	Percent
No	13	9.6
Yes	90	66.2
N.A.	33	24.3
Total	136	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 4.22 ICDS Assistance

Type	No. of HHs		Percent	
Less than 3	Eligible	56	out of Eligible	76.8
	Avail	43	out of Total	14.3
3 to 6	Eligible	59	out of Eligible	71.2
	Avail	42	out of Total	14.0
6 to 15 (girls)	Eligible	80	out of Eligible	63.8
	Avail	51	out of Total	17.0
Total	Eligible	136	out of Eligible	66.2
	Avail	90	out of Total	30.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

The assistance under the ICDS scheme is provided in the form of food supplements, cereals, pulses, etc. Though most of them have raised concerns regarding the irregularity in providing these products, their perception on the quality of these items is almost low. But the beneficiaries are of the opinion that irregularity of the supply of the items act as a serious problem. This is affected mostly in the hamlets of the forest dwelling tribal communities. As the hamlet is remote places irregularity can happen in two ways, one on the part of the

agencies supplying the product in time because of high transportation cost; the second is the high cost of transportation involved by the beneficiaries to collect provisions provided the anganwadis are located outside the hamlet. A note on the ICDS assistance is given in Box 4.1.

Box 4.1 ICDS Assistance

Under the ICDS, the adolescent girls are allotted food items such as broken wheat, oil, gram, etc. These food items are given usually once in a month in good quality.

The pregnant women and lactating mothers are given ‘uppumav’, but due to inaccessibility of Anganwadi, this food is often not consumed.

The Anganwadi provides other diverse food to the children between 3 to 6 years. The basket includes food items containing cereals, pulses, wheat, groundnut, vegetables, etc. These are supplied in sufficient quantity without compromising quality.

Source: PRA Report and Field Inferences, 2015

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) information relating to the opinion on the quality of food items under the ICDS programme is shown in Table 4.23. Amritham packet is a baby food supplied to the children below 3 years of age. Most of the mothers availing this facility are satisfied with the quality of the food supplement and other food items provided through the Anganwadis. This in a way helps to avert the issues of malnutrition of the tribal children. Food items given to children between 3 to 6 years and 6 to 15 years are also in the moderate and above quality levels. However, a good percentage (23.8 percent in 3-6 category and 49 percent in the 6-15 category) perceives that the food provided is of low quality. But the moot issue is not with the quality but with the irregular pattern of supply.

Table 4.23 Quality Assessment of ICDS

	Below 3 (Amrutham)		3 to 6		6 to 15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Very good	9	20.9	2	4.8	1	2.0
Good	22	51.2	16	38.1	6	11.8
Moderate	12	27.9	14	33.3	19	37.3
Bad	0	0.0	7	16.7	16	31.4
Very bad	0	0.0	3	7.1	9	17.6
Total	43	100.0	42	100.0	51	100.0

Source: PRA Report and Field Inferences, 2015

4.6.3 Evaluation of Development Programmes

The perception of tribes regarding 12 statements relating to the efficacy of government programmes, the attitude of officials and the community involvement in decision making is also recorded in a five point scale and evaluated with the aid of FA. Table 4.24 shows the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sample adequacy generates a value of 0.821, which is well above the suggested accepted cut off of 0.50 for performing FA.

Table 4.24 KMO and Bartlett's Test: Evaluation about Development Programmes

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.821
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	1634.460
	df	66
	Sig.	.000

Communalities in Table 4.25 explain the variability in a particular variable accounted for by all factors extracted by the factor analysis.

Table 4.25 Communalities: Evaluation about Development Programmes

	Initial	Extraction
Community issues are not properly addressed in the meetings	1.000	.718
Lack of efficient leadership in representing the community issues	1.000	.601
Community involvement plays a pivotal role in framing policies and programmes	1.000	.804
Coordination among the community members is essential in selecting the beneficiary	1.000	.511
The funds provided under various programmes are inadequate	1.000	.710
Present government schemes are sufficient for the welfare of tribes	1.000	.669
Delay in getting financial assistance hinder the success of development programmes	1.000	.669
the Local authorities should design the programmes/schemed based on the needs of the community	1.000	.544
The funds for tribal development are not properly utilized	1.000	.583
The criteria followed in the selection of beneficiaries is not so effective	1.000	.710
The local administration play a pivotal role in the overall success of development programmes	1.000	.732
The effectiveness of development programmes depends on the attitude of the local officials towards community issues	1.000	.581

Three factors with Eigen values of more than 1 are extracted (Table 4.26), which together explains 65.27 percent of the total variance. The first factor has an Eigen value of 3 in the rotated solution, which explains 25 percent of the variance. 23.36 percent of the variance is explained by the second factor and the factor three explains 16.90 percent of the total variance.

Table 4.27 shows component matrix. Due to the inconclusiveness of the component matrix, a rotated solution is sought for, which is depicted in Table 4.28.

Table 4.26 Total Variance Explained: Evaluation about Development Programmes

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.845	40.377	40.377	4.845	40.377	40.377	3.000	25.004	25.004
2	1.773	14.775	55.152	1.773	14.775	55.152	2.804	23.366	48.370
3	1.214	10.118	65.270	1.214	10.118	65.270	2.028	16.900	65.270
4	.865	7.204	72.474						
5	.716	5.966	78.440						
6	.607	5.056	83.496						
7	.506	4.218	87.714						
8	.389	3.244	90.958						
9	.349	2.910	93.867						
10	.287	2.393	96.260						
11	.245	2.039	98.299						
12	.204	1.701	100.000						

Table 4.27 Component Matrix: Evaluation about Development Programmes

	Component		
	1	2	3
The criteria followed in the selection of beneficiaries is not so effective	.828	.052	.149
Community involvement plays a pivotal role in framing policies and programmes	.777	.052	-.444
Community issues are not properly addressed in the meetings	.768	.175	-.311
The funds for tribal development are not properly utilized	.696	-.188	.251
Delay in getting financial assistance hinder the success of development programmes	.675	-.415	.203
The funds provided under various programmes are inadequate	.658	-.525	-.049
Coordination among the community members is essential in selecting the beneficiary	.616	-.078	-.355
Present government schemes are sufficient for the welfare of tribes	.585	-.492	.292
Lack of efficient leadership in representing the community issues	.577	.399	-.330
The effectiveness of development programmes depends on the attitude of the local officials towards community issues	.366	.634	.214
The local administration play a pivotal role in the overall success of development programmes	.528	.628	.242
the Local authorities should design the programmes/schemes based on the needs of the community	.355	.225	.606

The rotated component matrix features three factors. The first factor constitutes five statements related to the development assistance provided by the government. The second factor prioritizes the role of communities in designing and developing schemes and portrays four statements relating to the same. The third factor shows three statements regarding the role of the local administration in the overall success and effectiveness of the development programmes.

Table 4.28 Rotated Component Matrix: Evaluation about Development Programmes

	Component		
	1	2	3
Present government schemes are sufficient for the welfare of tribes	.815	.060	.034
Delay in getting financial assistance hinder the success of development programmes	.790	.201	.073
The funds provided under various programmes are inadequate	.752	.346	-.158
The funds for tribal development are not properly utilised	.674	.233	.273
The criteria followed in the selection of beneficiaries is not so effective	.564	.448	.437
Community involvement plays a pivotal role in framing policies and programmes	.302	.841	.076
Community issues are not properly addressed in the meetings	.267	.768	.238
Lack of efficient leadership in representing the community issues	-.011	.708	.316
Coordination among the community members is essential in selecting the beneficiary	.316	.641	-.028
The local administration play a pivotal role in the overall success of development programmes	.029	.317	.794
The effectiveness of development programmes depends on the attitude of the local officials towards community issues	-.091	.233	.720
the Local authorities should design the programmes/schemed based on the needs of the community	.319	-.151	.647

By and large, the tribes consider that the present development schemes designed by the government are a right step but needs proper implementation, evaluation and scaling up strategies. But they have raised several concerns relating to the implementation aspects of these schemes. The tribes have often experienced inordinate delay in receiving financial assistance, which in turn, according to them have negated the overall success of the development programmes. A major apprehension relating to the tribal schemes is the issues in selecting the beneficiary household/member. Instead they have the view that community-linked participation helps in designing and developing plans and also giving the assistance to the needy.

Chapter 5

Socio Economics: Basic Indicators

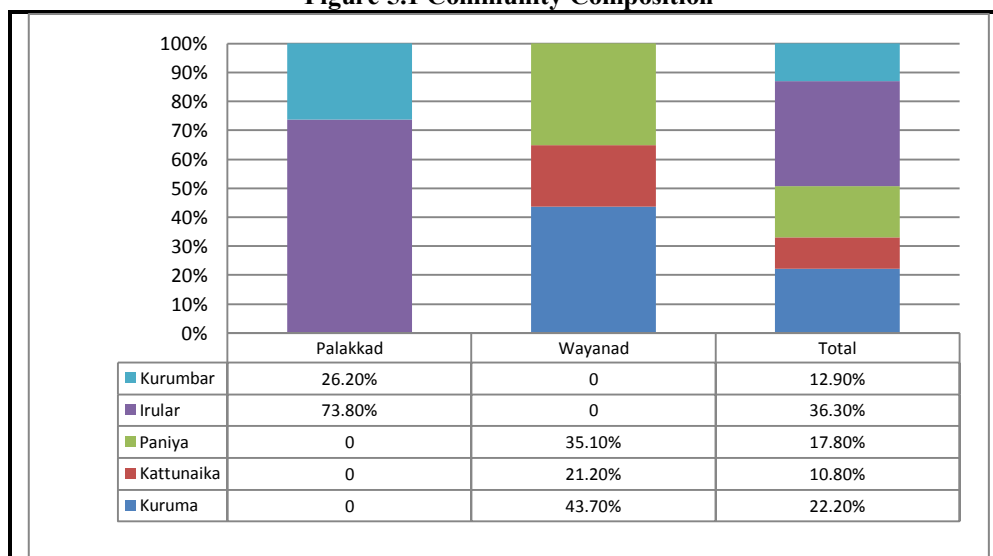
The basic indicators, access and participation explanations, given in Chapter 2, and 3 based on secondary data, show the profundity of the tribal issues in Wayanad and Palakkad. Chapter 4 tries to put these together to explain how they rally round to shape their socio economics and development perception based on primary and secondary data. This is done at regional and community levels so as to capture the inter-community vicissitudes within the tribes. Any development activity bears fruit only if it is well conceived by the stakeholders. Hence, the perception of the tribes in various governmental assistances needs to be scanned for understanding their development dynamics. Chapter 5 deals with the basic socio-economic indicators of the tribal community.

5.1 Socio-economic and Demographic Profile

5.1.1 District-wise Community Composition

Community composition based on 300 households that spread across eight clusters in Wayanad and Palakkad districts is of two types, primitive-cum-backward and developed-cum-forward tribes.

Figure 5.1 Community Composition



Source: Worked out from Appendix 5.1

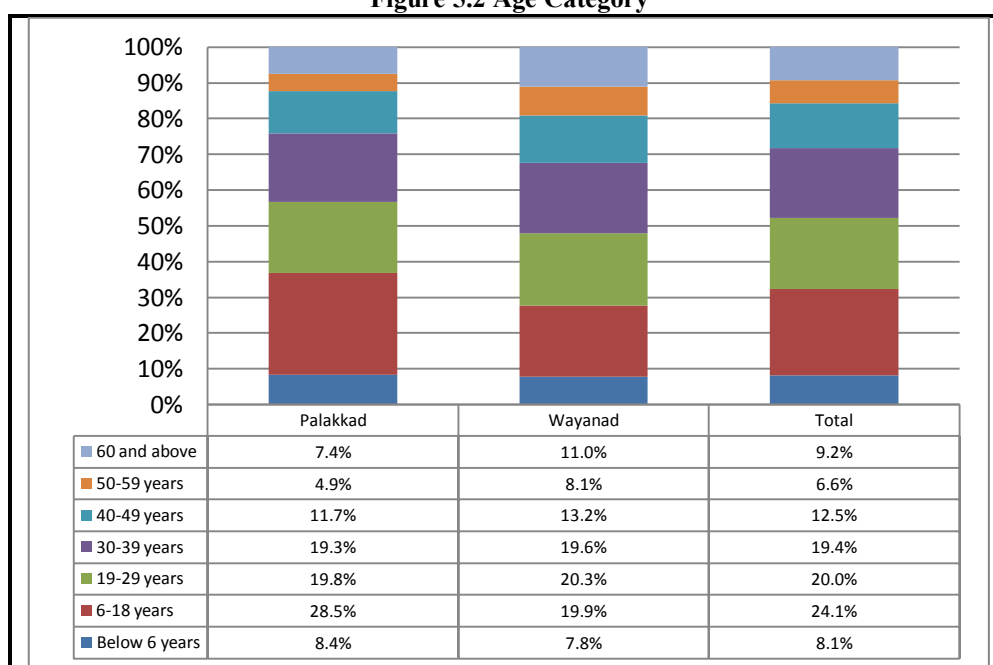
Among the three tribes surveyed in Wayanad; the Kattunaika, the Paniya, and the Kuruma, the primitive category in the district is the Kattunaika. Whereas in Palakkad within the two tribes selected the Kurumbar and the Irular, the Kurumbar is of primitive category.

The total members that represent the households come to 1234, out of which the Irular, the Kuruma and the Paniya form the majority. This is illustrated in Figure 5.1.

5.1.2 Demographic Profile

The district-wise and overall gender composition (Appendix 5.2) of the households do not show any particular pattern and hence have almost equal proportion of both the categories. The age grouping of the household members is shown in Figure 5.2 (Appendix 5.3). Majority of the members is in the working age category of 19-59 years and about 33 percent are below 18 years. The elderly constitutes 9.2 percent of the total household members. The same pattern is visible with respect to the district level as well.

Figure 5.2 Age Category



Source: Worked out from Appendix 5.3

Gender-wise heads of the households also shows marked differences with 39.2 percent (males) in comparison to 10.1 percent for the females (Table 5.1). There also exists a clear district-wise difference of the household's age. In the case of Palakkad, it is in the range of 30-49 years, where as in Wayanad, it comes to above 50 years. Marital status of the households in both the district shows that majority of them are married (Table 5.2). Those who are widowed, separated or divorced form only a meager number. However, widows are comparatively more owing to the high life expectancy of the females.

Table 5.1 Gender and Relationship with the Household Head

			Relation								Total	
			Head of the HH	Father/ Mother	Husband/ Wife	Unmarried children	Married children	Son in law/Daughter in law	Grandchild	Brother /sister		Others (specify)
Sex	Male	Count	236	1	0	241	58	11	49	4	2	602
		% within Sex	39.2	0.2	0.0	40.0	9.6	1.8	8.1	0.7	0.3	100.0
		% within Relation	78.7	12.5	0.0	53.8	73.4	16.2	50.5	36.4	25.0	48.8
		% of Total	19.1	0.1	0.0	19.5	4.7	0.9	4.0	0.3	0.2	48.8
	Female	Count	64	7	215	207	21	57	48	7	6	632
		% within Sex	10.1	1.1	34.0	32.8	3.3	9.0	7.6	1.1	0.9	100.0
		% within Relation	21.3	87.5	100.0	46.2	26.6	83.8	49.5	63.6	75.0	51.2
		% of Total	5.2	0.6	17.4	16.8	1.7	4.6	3.9	0.6	0.5	51.2
Total	Count	300	8	215	448	79	68	97	11	8	1234	
	% within Sex	24.3	0.6	17.4	36.3	6.4	5.5	7.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	
	% within Relation	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	24.3	0.6	17.4	36.3	6.4	5.5	7.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.2 Marital Status

			Marital Status					Total
			Unmarried	Married	Widow / Widower	Divorced	Separated	
Sex	Male	Count	297	297	8	0	0	602
		% within Sex	49.3	49.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Marital Status	52.8	48.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	48.8
		% of Total	24.1	24.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	48.8
	Female	Count	266	310	49	1	6	632
		% within Sex	42.1	49.1	7.8	0.2	0.9	100.0
		% within Marital Status	47.2	51.1	86.0	100.0	100.0	51.2
		% of Total	21.6	25.1	4.0	0.1	0.5	51.2
Total	Count		563	607	57	1	6	1234
	% within Sex		45.6	49.2	4.6	0.1	0.5	100.0
	% within Marital Status		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		45.6	49.2	4.6	0.1	0.5	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

5.1.3 Education

Educational profile of the tribes explains that they are par below the states' education order. This is the reason for their poor employability and earning. Majority ends up with below SSLC levels. One fourth of the sampled household members are illiterates. Members who have technical skills (diploma/certificate courses) or Degree holders are miniscule in number (Table 5.3). Table 5.4 points towards high gender differences in illiteracy and it is highly skewed towards females. The males also are ahead of the females in terms of technical

skill based education. Educational profile also differs in terms of age (Table 5.5). It shows an inverse relation between education and age as in the case of the present generation or the lower age group members have better educational attributes as most of the illiterate groups mainly are in the age group of 40 years.

Table 5.3 Region and Education

District		Education									Total
		Illiterate	Literate without formal schooling	Primary	Upper Primary	Up to SSLC	SSLC pass	Pre-degree /Plus II	Diploma/ Certificate	Graduation and above	
Palakkad	Count	139	17	120	78	91	27	60	9	15	556
	% within District	25.0	3.1	21.6	14.0	16.4	4.9	10.8	1.6	2.7	100.0
	% within Education	50.0	50.0	48.2	43.8	53.2	42.9	57.1	40.9	44.1	49.0
Wayanad	Count	139	17	129	100	80	36	45	13	19	578
	% within District	24.0	2.9	22.3	17.3	13.8	6.2	7.8	2.2	3.3	100.0
	% within Education	50.0	50.0	51.8	56.2	46.8	57.1	42.9	59.1	55.9	51.0
Total	Count	278	34	249	178	171	63	105	22	34	1134
	% within District	24.5	3.0	22.0	15.7	15.1	5.6	9.3	1.9	3.0	100.0
	% within Education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.4 Gender and Education

Sex		Education									Total
		Illiterate	Literate without formal schooling	Primary	Upper Primary	Up to SSLC	SSLC pass	Pre-degree/Plus II	Diploma/ Certificate course	Graduation and above	
Male	Count	101	13	131	93	93	41	50	17	17	556
	% within Sex	18.2	2.3	23.6	16.7	16.7	7.4	9.0	3.1	3.1	100.0
	% within Education	36.3	38.2	52.6	52.2	54.4	65.1	47.6	77.3	50.0	49.0
Female	Count	177	21	118	85	78	22	55	5	17	578
	% within Sex	30.6	3.6	20.4	14.7	13.5	3.8	9.5	0.9	2.9	100.0
	% within Education	63.7	61.8	47.4	47.8	45.6	34.9	52.4	22.7	50.0	51.0
Total	Count	278	34	249	178	171	63	105	22	34	1134
	% within Sex	24.5	3.0	22.0	15.7	15.1	5.6	9.3	1.9	3.0	100.0
	% within Education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

In spite of numerous government education schemes targeting the tribes the situation is still pitiable. Two factors that make the tribes in the low education-trap is their low level of enrolment and high dropout rates. Finally they end up with low profile jobs in the farm and non-farm sectors, with profound seasonal unemployment and livelihood issues.

Table 5.5 Age and Education

			Education									Total
			Illiterate	Literate without formal schooling	Primary	Upper Primary	Up to SSLC	SSLC pass	Pre-degree/Plus II	Diploma /Certificate	Graduation and above	
Age	7-18 years	Count	0	3	108	74	47	19	46	1	0	298
		% within Age	0.0	1.0	36.2	24.8	15.8	6.4	15.4	0.3	0.0	100.0
		% within Education	0.0	8.8	43.4	41.6	27.5	30.2	43.8	4.5	0.0	26.3
	19-29 years	Count	22	5	36	36	43	14	48	13	30	247
		% within Age	8.9	2.0	14.6	14.6	17.4	5.7	19.4	5.3	12.1	100.0
		% within Education	7.9	14.7	14.5	20.2	25.1	22.2	45.7	59.1	88.2	21.8
	30-39 years	Count	63	7	45	33	54	21	10	5	2	240
		% within Age	26.2	2.9	18.8	13.8	22.5	8.8	4.2	2.1	0.8	100.0
		% within Education	22.7	20.6	18.1	18.5	31.6	33.3	9.5	22.7	5.9	21.2
	40-49 years	Count	68	4	25	22	21	8	1	3	2	154
		% within Age	44.2	2.6	16.2	14.3	13.6	5.2	0.6	1.9	1.3	100.0
		% within Education	24.5	11.8	10.0	12.4	12.3	12.7	1.0	13.6	5.9	13.6
	50-59 years	Count	40	8	19	8	5	1	0	0	0	81
		% within Age	49.4	9.9	23.5	9.9	6.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Education	14.4	23.5	7.6	4.5	2.9	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1
	60 and above	Count	85	7	16	5	1	0	0	0	0	114
		% within Age	74.6	6.1	14.0	4.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Education	30.6	20.6	6.4	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
Total	Count	278	34	249	178	171	63	105	22	34	1134	
	% within Age	24.5	3.0	22.0	15.7	15.1	5.6	9.3	1.9	3.0	100.0	
	% within Education	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

5.2 Activity, Employment and Income

5.2.1 Activity Status

Activity status of the household members is an exemplification of the livelihood progression of the tribal community, which in turn is evaluated region-wise, gender-wise and community-wise so as to capture any significant differences in these facets in the two districts. The overall activity profile, as illustrated in Table 5.6, shows that 456 out of 1234 members (37 percent) are employed, those engaged in household chores (15.1 percent) and the rest mainly students (28.6 percent). Though the rate of unemployment comes only 5 percent, field inferences showed that the seasonal impacts in unemployment is severe in these regions.

Dependency break-up based on these two districts points towards higher dependency in Palakkad with 40.8 percent in comparison to Wayanads' 32.9 percent. The level of unemployment is also high in Palakkad. An assessment of the activity status based on gender indicates clear gender bias, as the employment rate of the females is substantially low and

hence most of them are doing the basic household works. Lack of education and non availability of the skill based work are major factors for the low rate of female work participation. Activity status based on region and gender is well elucidated in Table 5.7. Table 4.8 shows the age-wise activity status of the household members. Above 60 categories is unable to work owing to various ailments of the old age. The employed are mainly in the age group of 30-59 years. A serious concern is the high unemployment rate among the youngsters of 19-29 age groups, as nearly 60 percent of the unemployed belong to this category.

Table 5.6 Region and Activity

			Activity							Total
			Employed	Unemployed	Student	Dropout	Doing household chores	Unable to work	Others	
District	Palakkad	Count	200	40	202	12	90	32	31	607
		% within District	32.9	6.6	33.3	2.0	14.8	5.3	5.1	100.0
		% within Activity	43.9	62.5	57.2	38.7	48.4	37.2	53.4	49.2
	Wayanad	Count	256	24	151	19	96	54	27	627
		% within District	40.8	3.8	24.1	3.0	15.3	8.6	4.3	100.0
		% within Activity	56.1	37.5	42.8	61.3	51.6	62.8	46.6	50.8
Total		Count	456	64	353	31	186	86	58	1234
		% within District	37.0	5.2	28.6	2.5	15.1	7.0	4.7	100.0
		% within Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.7 Gender and Activity

			Activity							Total
			Employ ed	Unemplo yed	Student	Dropout	Doing household chores	Unable to work	Others	
S e x	Male	Count	298	44	176	19	0	37	28	602
		% within Sex	49.5	7.3	29.2	3.2	0.0	6.1	4.7	100.0
		% within Activity	65.4	68.8	49.9	61.3	0.0	43.0	48.3	48.8
	Fema le	Count	158	20	177	12	186	49	30	632
		% within Sex	25.0	3.2	28.0	1.9	29.4	7.8	4.7	100.0
		% within Activity	34.6	31.2	50.1	38.7	100.0	57.0	51.7	51.2
Total		Count	456	64	353	31	186	86	58	1234
		% within Sex	37.0	5.2	28.6	2.5	15.1	7.0	4.7	100.0
		% within Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.8 Age and Activity

			Activity						Total
			Employe d	Unemploye d	Student	Dropout	Doing household chores	Unable to work	
A g e	7-18 years	Count	0	0	267	31	0	0	298
		% within Age	0.0	0.0	89.6	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Activity	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
	19-29 years	Count	92	38	44	0	69	4	247
		% within Age	37.2	15.4	17.8	0.0	27.9	1.6	100.0
		% within Activity	20.2	59.4	14.1	0.0	37.1	4.7	21.8
	30-39 years	Count	168	14	0	0	56	2	240
		% within Age	70.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.8	100.0
		% within Activity	36.8	21.9	0.0	0.0	30.1	2.3	21.2
	40-49 years	Count	115	4	0	0	25	10	154
		% within Age	74.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	16.2	6.5	100.0
		% within Activity	25.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	13.4	11.6	13.6
	50-59 years	Count	52	5	0	0	11	13	81
		% within Age	64.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	13.6	16.0	100.0
		% within Activity	11.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	15.1	7.1
	60 and above	Count	29	3	0	0	25	57	114
		% within Age	25.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	21.9	50.0	100.0
		% within Activity	6.4	4.7	0.0	0.0	13.4	66.3	10.1
Total	Count	456	64	311	31	186	86	1134	
	% within Age	40.2	5.6	27.4	2.7	16.4	7.6	100.0	
	% within Activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

The results on activity based on gender and age confirm widespread unemployment among the tribal youth, especially males. Full-time and secured employment levels among the tribes are still a dream and this is worsened further with the decline in traditional employment avenues as a result of land alienation, conservation and development activities. These adversely impact their household income, consumption expenditure and health aspects.

5.2.2 Employment

A scrutiny of the main and sub-employment activities of the tribes draw attention to their persistent unemployment. The livelihood options of the tribes are seasonal and limited in the form of small farmers or petty labourers. As labourers their activity is mainly confined to wage earners in the agriculture and non-agricultural sectors with low wages. Landlessness and land alienation are two underpinning factors that make them more vulnerable in the employment sphere, which to a certain extent work as the key reason for their livelihood deprivation.

Livelihood situation of the tribes shows a clear inter-community difference. This is visible in the case of the main and subsidiary employment of the community members (Table 5.9). The Kurumans mainly engage in farming (25.8 percent) in their own/household land or work as labourers in the farming sector. Whereas the primitive tribes like the Kurumbaras (27.5 percent) and the Kattunaikan (34.2 percent) engage mainly in farming. About 23.7 percent of the Kattinaikans work as labourers in the nearby cardamom and coffee plantations.

The Paniyans are mainly labourers in the nearby farm (55.8 percent) or are non-farm labourers (31.4 percent). Employment profile of the Paniya community shows that no one in this group works in regular private or government jobs. Moreover, no one from the two primitive groups belonging to the Kattunaika and the Kurumba has been placed in regular private sector employment. But in the ‘public job’ category in the two communities, a few are working as forest watchers.

Table 5.9 Employment Particulars

Name of the Tribe	<i>(a) Main Employment</i>										Total
	Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/Est ate labour	Private jobs	Public jobs	MNREG S	Other s	
Kuruma	25.8	1.5	5.3	25.8	16.7	1.5	6.1	7.6	9.1	0.8	100.0
Kattunaika	34.2	2.6	0.0	15.8	5.3	23.7	0.0	13.2	5.3	0.0	100.0
Paniya	3.5	0.0	2.3	55.8	31.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
Irular	12.5	1.3	1.3	28.8	25.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	22.5	2.5	100.0
Kurumbar	27.5	2.5	0.0	17.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	17.5	0.0	100.0
Total	17.8	1.3	2.4	30.9	21.9	2.6	2.4	5.9	13.6	1.1	100.0
Name of the Tribe	<i>(b) Subsidiary Employment</i>										Total
	Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/Est ate labour	Private jobs	Public jobs	MNREG S	Other s	
Kuruma	21.7	0.0	16.7	21.7	8.3	13.3	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0
Kattunaika	39.1	0.0	4.3	21.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	100.0
Paniya	20.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	100.0
Irular	11.6	7.2	2.9	21.7	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.8	0.0	100.0
Kurumbar	26.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.1	0.0	100.0
Total	20.4	2.8	7.7	24.3	12.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

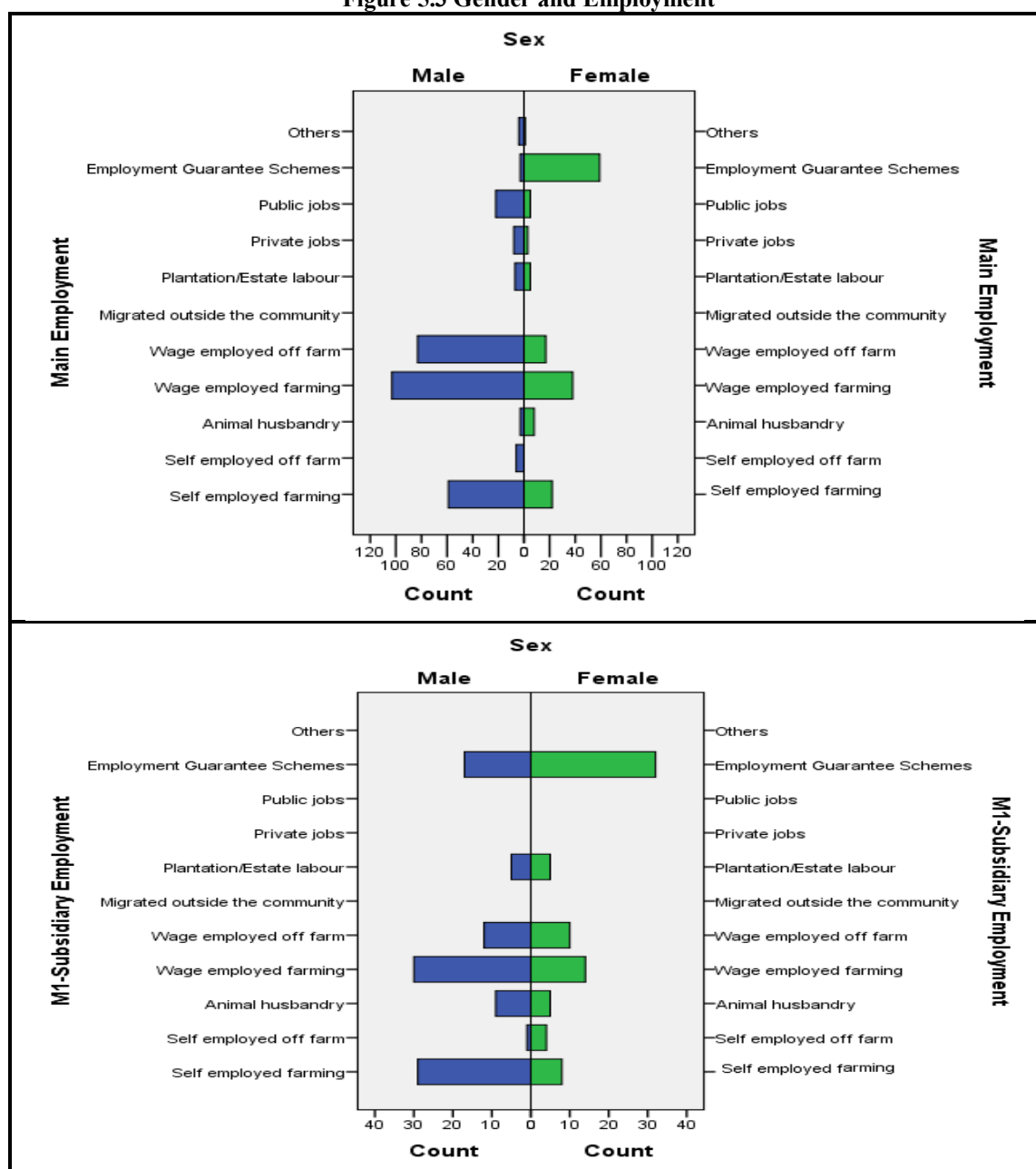
Two subsidiary employment activities identified among the 456 employed groups showed that 181 are in the farming and animal husbandry sectors. The Irular and the Kurumbar, hold close the MGNREGS as a subsidiary employment.

Due to their low educational profile, government reservations only helped them to obtain low-ladder jobs like sweeper, peon and forest watchers etc. Language barrier also restricts their access to better employment avenues.

The MGNREGS works as the prominent income earning avenue for the females. Figure 5.3 shows the gender-wise main and subsidiary employment. Field inference highlights some interesting feedback with regard to the employment guarantee scheme. Low per day wage and limited number of work days per year are major reasons for its non-prominence. Also the problem comes in the form of seasonality mismatches, as their work coincides with other seasonal works in the region. Hence it is not considered as a main

employment source by the males but some females come in the category of main employment.

Figure 5.3 Gender and Employment



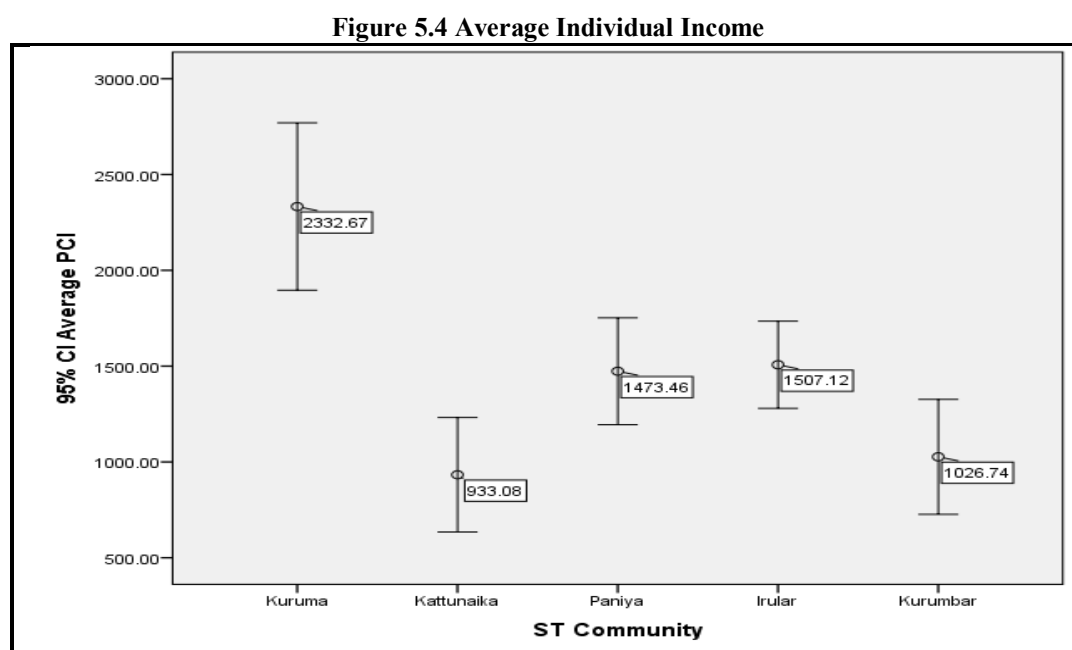
Source: Worked out from Appendix 5.6 and 5.7

The primary data pertaining to self employment in the agricultural sector show that it is 100 percent seasonal. Animal husbandry is a part time activity for the majority. Those working in the off-farm sector as labourers are generally wage labourers. A detailed depiction of type of employment for the main and subsidiary activities is shown in Appendices 5.8 and 5.9. Another tribal feature is that except for private jobs and public jobs they like to be employed within the close vicinity of their village. This is because they generally abstain from going outside their village/cluster in search of employment mainly due to cultural

barriers, segregated nature of their living, lack of skills, language issues etc. Appendices 5.10 and 5.11 show the location of employment based on type of employment. There also exists a difference in the type of earnings based on employment type (Appendices 5.12 and 5.13). Only the government and private jobs have secured monthly earnings in terms of salary. Those who are engaged in animal husbandry earn either on weekly or monthly basis. Wage labourers in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors earn on daily basis.

5.2.3 Income

The earnings of the tribes are highly erratic owing to the seasonal nature of employment and hence difficult to analyze this in tandem with the nature of their expenditure. This is well illustrated in Figure 5.4. The average income based on head count among the sample household member is Rs. 1560.66. A community-wise evaluation of the average income of the household members shows marked difference. The backward tribe, the Kattunaika community has the lowest average individual income of Rs. 933, followed by the Kurumbar with Rs. 1026.74. The forward tribal group the Kuruma has the highest average individual income of Rs. 2332.6, whereas the Paniya and the Irular have a mean income of Rs. 1473.46 and 1507.12, respectively. Except for the Kuruma, the mean income of all the community members is less than the total average individual income.

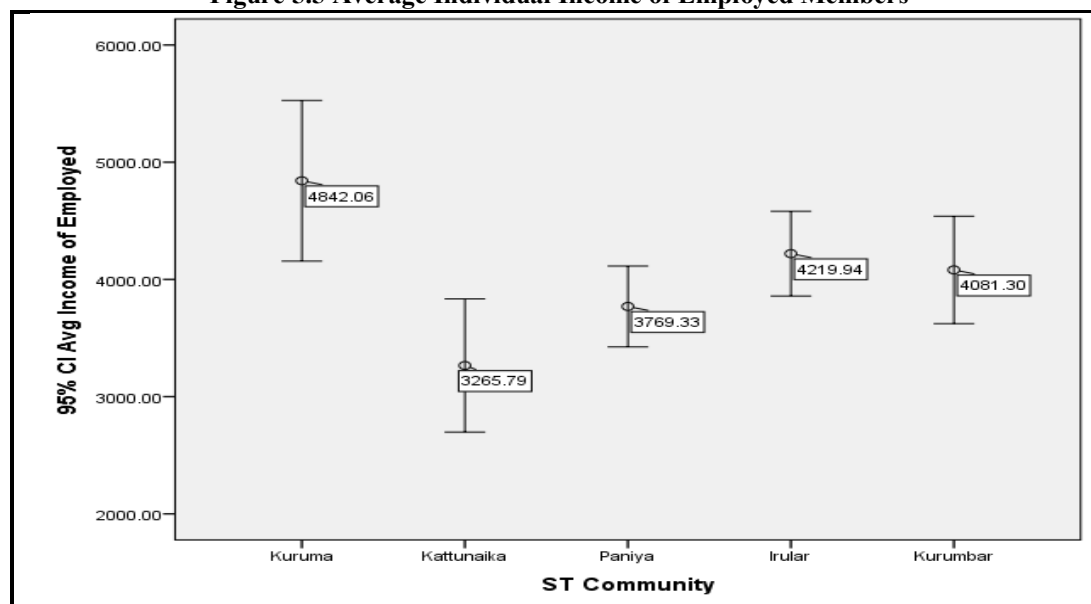


Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

Among the employed category, the average income is Rs. 4223.36. The average monthly income of employed members based on community-wise is shown in Figure 5.5. An inter-community analysis based on error bar shows that the Kuruma community members have the highest mean income of Rs. 4842.06, followed by the Irular and the Kurumbar

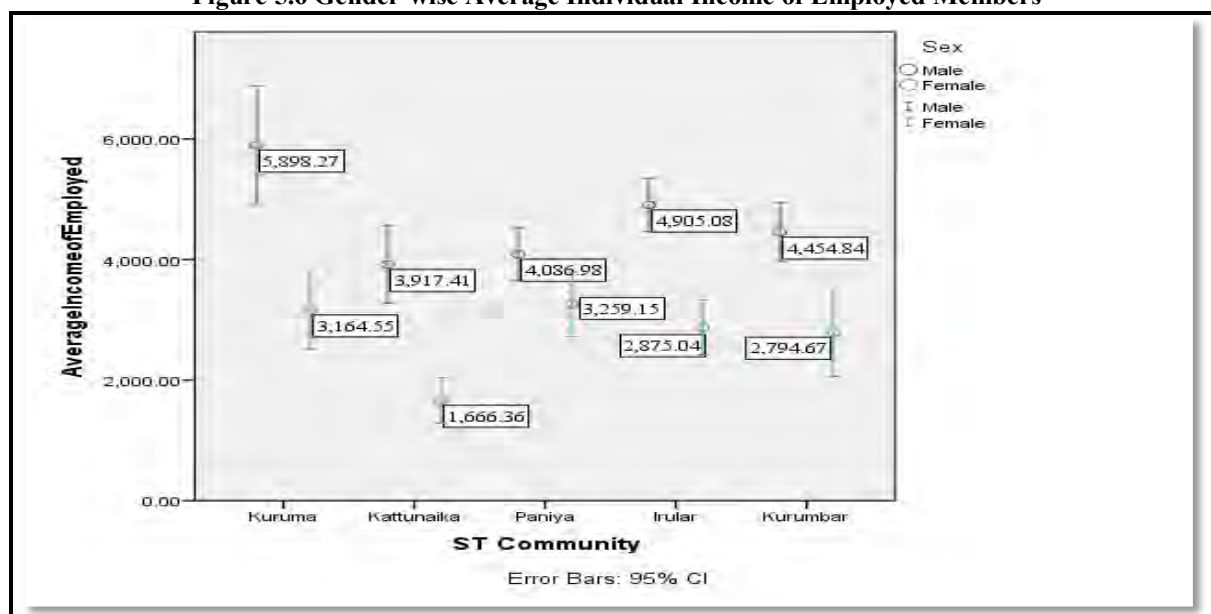
(Rs.4220 and 4081.30). The Paniya community members have less income of Rs. 3769.33 in comparison to the other three groups. The Kurumbar and the Kattunaika community members have the lowest income earning of Rs. 3265.79.

Figure 5.5 Average Individual Income of Employed Members



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

Figure 5.6 Gender-wise Average Individual Income of Employed Members



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

Gender-wise earnings of the employed members show marked differences in the mean income earned by males and females as male members earn more than the females. Figure 5.6 and Table 5.10 show a detailed gender-wise and community-wise mean income of the earning members.

Table 5.10 Mean Income of Earning Members

Community	Sex	Mean	N
Kuruma	Male	5898.2716	81
	Female	3164.5490	51
	Total	4842.0606	132
Kattunaika	Male	3917.4074	27
	Female	1666.3636	11
	Total	3265.7895	38
Paniya	Male	4086.9811	53
	Female	3259.1515	33
	Total	3769.3256	86
Irular	Male	4905.0755	106
	Female	2875.0370	54
	Total	4219.9375	160
Kurumbar	Male	4454.8387	31
	Female	2794.6667	9
	Total	4081.3000	40
Total	Male	4893.2148	298
	Female	2959.9873	158
	Total	4223.3684	456

Source: Survey data, 2015

Community-wise break up of male and female income among the earning members also show differences. Average income of the females across all the communities is less than the male earnings. In the average female income earning category based on community shows that the Paniya females earn the highest of Rs. 3259.15 in comparison to the females in other communities.

5.3 Consumption Expenditure

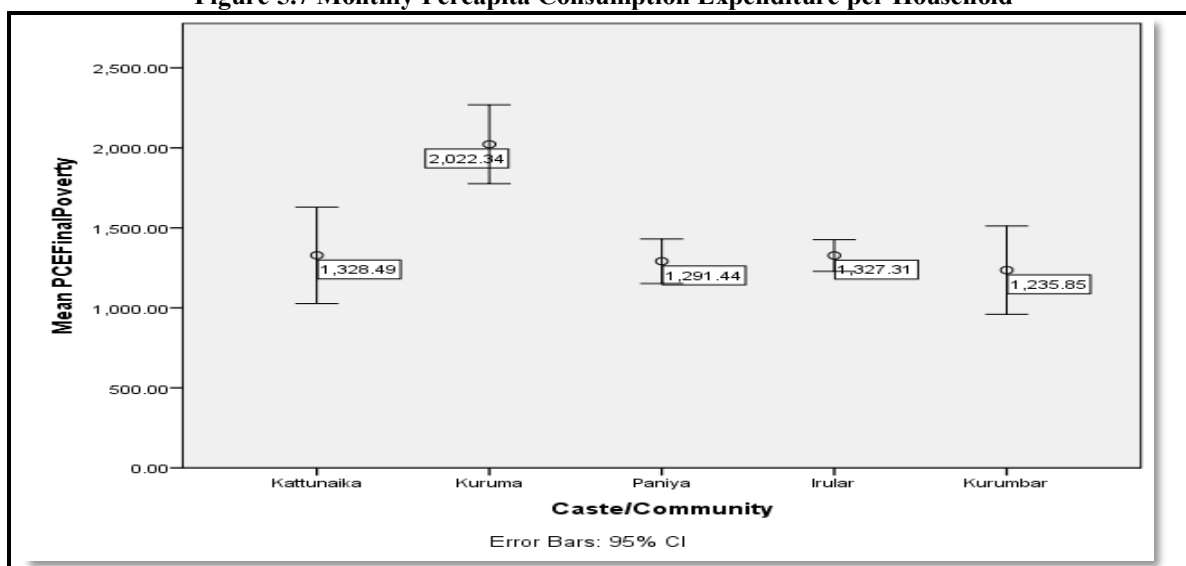
Per-capita monthly consumption expenditure (MPCE) is considered as the per member share in the household spending and hence it is worked out as Rs 1469.24. Community-wise this shows that the Kuruma has the highest MPCE of Rs. 2022.33, while that of the Kattunaika and the Irular the values are almost matching (Table 5.11). The Kurumbar community has the lowest MPCE per household.

Table 5.11 Average Expenditure

Caste/Community	HH MPCE
Kattunaika	1328.4928
Kuruma	2022.3372
Paniya	1291.4398
Irular	1327.3114
Kurumbar	1235.8456
Total	1469.2416

Source: Survey data, 2015

Figure 5.7 Monthly Per capita Consumption Expenditure per Household



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

The error bars given in Figure 5.7 show that there are high variations in the consumption patterns of the Kattunaika, the Kuruma and the Kurumbar communities.

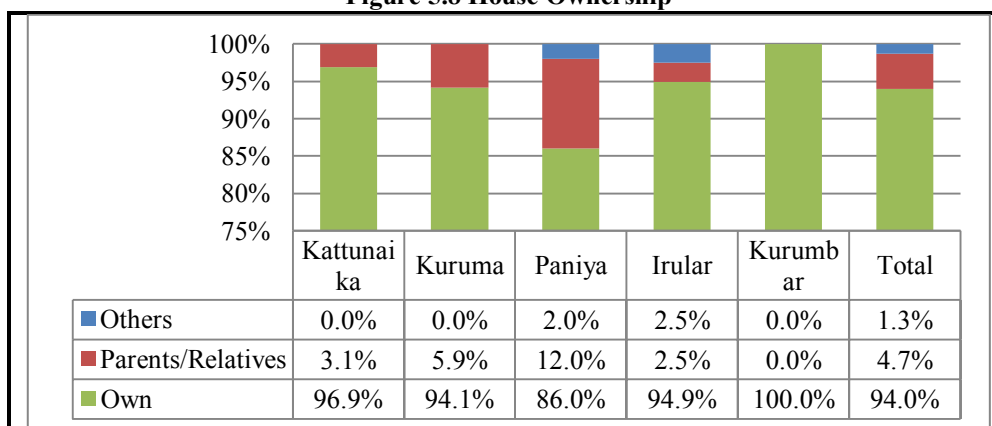
5.4 Living Standards and Quality of Living

The household profile of the communities like the type of house, ownership, area of house, fuel used for cooking, source of water, source of light and living standards, etc are analysed so as to gauge the standard of living of the tribes in these regions. This in turn will help to appraise of the government housing schemes and other household infrastructure development schemes like sanitation, drinking water and electrification etc for measuring the quality of life of the community.

5.4.1 Quality of Living

The data regarding the ownership of house show that the majority (i.e. more than 90 percent) of the tribes lives in their own/spouse's houses (Figure 5.8). The head of the household is the sole owner of the residence in most of the cases. Staying with relatives or in rented/leased houses is generally an uncommon practice among the tribes. However, among the Paniya's those living in own-houses are comparatively less, and this is 86 percent less than the other tribal counterparts. 12 percent of the Paniya members live along with their parents/relatives. This shows that the housing schemes targeting to the tribes have not produced any positive impact among the Paniyas. In this unsafe condition they opt to stay with their relatives. Hence in most of the circumstances their place of residence is owned by the elders of the family or other relatives.

Figure 5.8 House Ownership



Source: Worked out from Appendix 5.14

Most of the surveyed houses (79.7 percent) are constructed using government funds or with the aid of institutions like the AHADS. Use of funds for constructing houses in an inter-community appraisal shows that 41.2 percent the Kurumas use their own funds for building houses. The reason is that they belong to the better off faction in the tribal group with regard to earnings. Except the Kurumas, all the other tribal groups mainly depend on government funds for house construction. Irrespective of the backwardness and also based on the problem of availing government funds 18.8 percent of the Kattunaika, 18 percent of the Paniya and 9.4 percent of the Kurumbar communities have used own funds for building their houses. Table 5.12 provides the details of this.

Table 5.12 Fund for House Construction

			Fund for construction			Total
			Friends/Neighbours	Govt/Other Institutions	Self	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	1	25	6	32
		% within Caste/Community	3.1	78.1	18.8	100.0
		% within Fund for construction	12.5	10.5	11.3	10.7
		% of Total	0.3	8.3	2.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	1	39	28	68
		% within Caste/Community	1.5	57.4	41.2	100.0
		% within Fund for construction	12.5	16.3	52.8	22.7
		% of Total	0.3	13.0	9.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	0	41	9	50
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	82.0	18.0	100.0
		% within Fund for construction	0.0	17.2	17.0	16.7
		% of Total	0.0	13.7	3.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	3	108	7	118
		% within Caste/Community	2.5	91.5	5.9	100.0
		% within Fund for construction	37.5	45.2	13.2	39.3
		% of Total	1.0	36.0	2.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	3	26	3	32
		% within Caste/Community	9.4	81.2	9.4	100.0
		% within Fund for construction	37.5	10.9	5.7	10.7
		% of Total	1.0	8.7	1.0	10.7
Total	Count	8	239	53	300	
	% within Caste/Community	2.7	79.7	17.7	100.0	
	% within Fund for construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	2.7	79.7	17.7	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.13 House Type

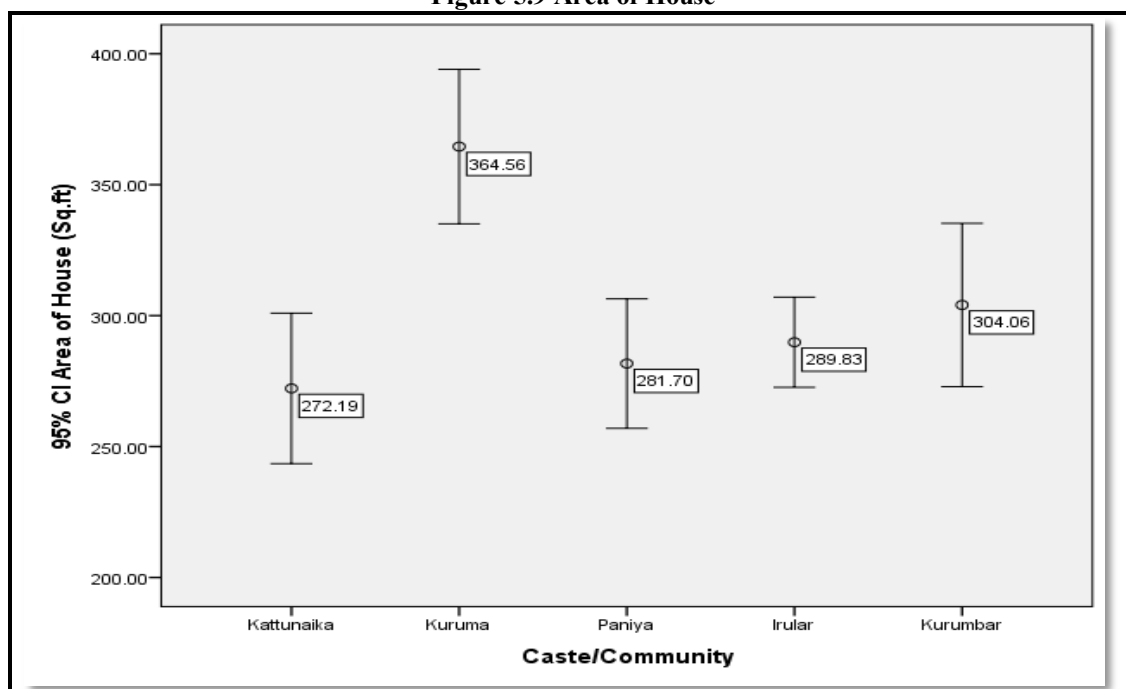
			Type of House					Total
			UnServiceable Kucha	Serviceable Kucha	Kucha	Semi Pucca	Pucca	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	4	5	16	6	1	32
		% within Caste/Community	12.5	15.6	50.0	18.8	3.1	100.0
		% within Type of House	23.5	19.2	12.1	5.5	6.7	10.7
		% of Total	1.3	1.7	5.3	2.0	0.3	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	1	7	19	28	13	68
		% within Caste/Community	1.5	10.3	27.9	41.2	19.1	100.0
		% within Type of House	5.9	26.9	14.4	25.5	86.7	22.7
		% of Total	0.3	2.3	6.3	9.3	4.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	7	3	26	14	0	50
		% within Caste/Community	14.0	6.0	52.0	28.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Type of House	41.2	11.5	19.7	12.7	0.0	16.7
		% of Total	2.3	1.0	8.7	4.7	0.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	4	7	70	36	1	118
		% within Caste/Community	3.4	5.9	59.3	30.5	0.8	100.0
		% within Type of House	23.5	26.9	53.0	32.7	6.7	39.3
		% of Total	1.3	2.3	23.3	12.0	0.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	1	4	1	26	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	3.1	12.5	3.1	81.2	0.0	100.0
		% within Type of House	5.9	15.4	0.8	23.6	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	0.3	1.3	0.3	8.7	0.0	10.7
Total	Count	17	26	132	110	15	300	
	% within Caste/Community	5.7	8.7	44.0	36.7	5.0	100.0	
	% within Type of House	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	5.7	8.7	44.0	36.7	5.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

The tribal houses in the surveyed list give the picture that most of them have semi-pucca or kutch houses. AHADS role in this aspect is noteworthy as most of the Kuruman houses in this area are provided by AHADS and this is evident from Table 5.13. Majority of the Kattunaika, the Paniya and the Irular communities has Kutch houses, whereas the Kuruma and the Kurumbar communities have semi-pucca houses. The tribes with pucca houses come only about 5 percent and these are mostly owned by the Kurumans.

The area of the houses shows the peculiar tribal dwelling pattern as the average area of the houses is less than 400 sq. ft. There is also differences based on area of houses according to community, the forward group like the Kuruma have a better average as shown in Figure 5.9. Floor-wise 62 percent of the houses are with cement and 34 percent are with mud. Tiled houses are very less with 3 percent. This really is a major cause of concern for the tribes.

Figure 5.9 Area of House



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

Again an inter-tribal difference is noticed in the floor material used as the Paniya and the Kattunaika have mud floors (Table 5.14). Table 5.15 shows that the material used for building wall construction is brick or mud. Houses using brick as wall material are comparatively less for the Irula and the Kattunaika with 66 percent and 75 percent respectively in comparison to other tribal communities.

Table 5.14 Floor Material

			Floor material				Total
			Earth/mud	Cement	Tiles	Others	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	16	14	2	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	50.0	43.8	6.2	0.0	100.0
		% within Floor material	15.7	7.5	22.2	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	5.3	4.7	0.7	0.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	13	46	6	3	68
		% within Caste/Community	19.1	67.6	8.8	4.4	100.0
		% within Floor material	12.7	24.7	66.7	100.0	22.7
		% of Total	4.3	15.3	2.0	1.0	22.7
	Paniya	Count	28	22	0	0	50
		% within Caste/Community	56.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Floor material	27.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	16.7
		% of Total	9.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	38	80	0	0	118
		% within Caste/Community	32.2	67.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Floor material	37.3	43.0	0.0	0.0	39.3
		% of Total	12.7	26.7	0.0	0.0	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	7	24	1	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	21.9	75.0	3.1	0.0	100.0
		% within Floor material	6.9	12.9	11.1	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	2.3	8.0	0.3	0.0	10.7
Total	Count	102	186	9	3	300	
	% within Caste/Community	34.0	62.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	
	% within Floor material	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	34.0	62.0	3.0	1.0	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.15 Wall Material

			Wall material				Total
			Earth/Mud	Bamboo/Iron Sheet	Cement/Bricks	Others	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	3	5	24	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	9.4	15.6	75.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Wall material	7.9	27.8	10.3	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	1.0	1.7	8.0	0.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	2	2	60	4	68
		% within Caste/Community	2.9	2.9	88.2	5.9	100.0
		% within Wall material	5.3	11.1	25.9	33.3	22.7
		% of Total	0.7	0.7	20.0	1.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	5	1	42	2	50
		% within Caste/Community	10.0	2.0	84.0	4.0	100.0
		% within Wall material	13.2	5.6	18.1	16.7	16.7
		% of Total	1.7	0.3	14.0	0.7	16.7
	Irular	Count	26	7	79	6	118
		% within Caste/Community	22.0	5.9	66.9	5.1	100.0
		% within Wall material	68.4	38.9	34.1	50.0	39.3
		% of Total	8.7	2.3	26.3	2.0	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	2	3	27	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	6.2	9.4	84.4	0.0	100.0
		% within Wall material	5.3	16.7	11.6	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	0.7	1.0	9.0	0.0	10.7
Total		Count	38	18	232	12	300
		% within Caste/Community	12.7	6.0	77.3	4.0	100.0
		% within Wall material	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	12.7	6.0	77.3	4.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

The tribes used different roof material for their houses (Table 5.16), as 37 percent houses have tiled roofing, 29.3 percent of the houses are concreted and 28.7 percent have iron/tins sheet/asbestos. For the Kuruma community, the houses are either tiled (50 percent) or concreted (41.2 percent). The Irular have mainly tiled or sheeted or concrete houses (14.4 percent), whereas the Kurumbar houses have tin sheet/asbestos roofing.

Availability of latrine facility is deficient in most of the houses (46 percent) and houses with pucca latrine facility are only with 6 percent in the total sample and most of these houses are owned by the Kuruma community (Table 5.17). 52.9 percent of the Kuruma households have latrine facility with roof wall and door. Lack of proper latrine is a major concern in the tribal belts as it helps to develop several health problems.

Even though majority resides in their own houses the situation of most of the houses is miserable. The roofing material of these houses has improved recently as most of them now live in concrete houses. But a major chunk still lives in houses with incomplete roofing or flooring and they do not have proper latrine facilities or kitchen. This shows that the funds provided through most of the housing schemes have been awfully inadequate to construct a livable house. Moreover they are cheated in most of the situation as the contractors use very low quality material and hence the life-span of the houses is shockingly short. A comparison of the houses constructed by various agencies and that of the AHADS shows the severity of the condition of the houses constructed by agencies other than the AHADS.

Safe drinking water is still a far-flung dream in most of the sampled hamlets. While majority relies on public sources (63.7 percent), the forest dwelling primitive tribes like the Kurumbar (96.9 percent), the Kattunaika (78.1 percent) and some in the Irular households (20.3 percent) still use natural water sources like the stream/canal (Table 5.18) and most of these are polluted. Those who have their own well/piped connection hardly comes to one percent and these are owned by the Kuruma tribe as they live closer to the mainstream society.

Table 5.16 Roof Material

			Roofing material					Total
			Thatch grass/palm leaves	Iron/tin sheet/asbesto s	Tiles	Concrete	Others	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	7	9	9	7	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	21.9	28.1	28.1	21.9	0.0	100.0
		% within Roofing material	50.0	10.5	8.1	8.0	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	1	5	34	28	0	68
		% within Caste/Community	1.5	7.4	50.0	41.2	0.0	100.0
		% within Roofing material	7.1	5.8	30.6	31.8	0.0	22.7
		% of Total	0.3	1.7	11.3	9.3	0.0	22.7
	Paniya	Count	2	13	3	31	1	50
		% within Caste/Community	4.0	26.0	6.0	62.0	2.0	100.0
		% within Roofing material	14.3	15.1	2.7	35.2	100.0	16.7
		% of Total	0.7	4.3	1.0	10.3	0.3	16.7
	Irular	Count	0	37	64	17	0	118
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	31.4	54.2	14.4	0.0	100.0
		% within Roofing material	0.0	43.0	57.7	19.3	0.0	39.3
		% of Total	0.0	12.3	21.3	5.7	0.0	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	4	22	1	5	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	12.5	68.8	3.1	15.6	0.0	100.0
		% within Roofing material	28.6	25.6	0.9	5.7	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	1.3	7.3	0.3	1.7	0.0	10.7
Total	Count	14	86	111	88	1	300	
	% within Caste/Community	4.7	28.7	37.0	29.3	0.3	100.0	
	% within Roofing material	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	4.7	28.7	37.0	29.3	0.3	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.17 Latrine

			Sanitary latrines				Total
			No latrines	Serviceable latrines	With roof, wall, door	Pucca latrines with water supply	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	20	5	6	1	32
		% within Caste/Community	62.5	15.6	18.8	3.1	100.0
		% within Sanitary latrines	14.5	9.6	6.5	5.6	10.7
		% of Total	6.7	1.7	2.0	0.3	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	6	10	36	16	68
		% within Caste/Community	8.8	14.7	52.9	23.5	100.0
		% within Sanitary latrines	4.3	19.2	39.1	88.9	22.7
		% of Total	2.0	3.3	12.0	5.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	29	5	16	0	50
		% within Caste/Community	58.0	10.0	32.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Sanitary latrines	21.0	9.6	17.4	0.0	16.7
		% of Total	9.7	1.7	5.3	0.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	67	25	25	1	118
		% within Caste/Community	56.8	21.2	21.2	0.8	100.0
		% within Sanitary latrines	48.6	48.1	27.2	5.6	39.3
		% of Total	22.3	8.3	8.3	0.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	16	7	9	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	50.0	21.9	28.1	0.0	100.0
		% within Sanitary latrines	11.6	13.5	9.8	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	5.3	2.3	3.0	0.0	10.7
Total	Count		138	52	92	18	300
	% within Caste/Community		46.0	17.3	30.7	6.0	100.0
	% within Sanitary latrines		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		46.0	17.3	30.7	6.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Even though several schemes have been implemented by the government with the intention of providing drinking water facilities, they are either dysfunctional or in incomplete phase and hence potable water facility is conspicuously rare. As the primitive tribes mainly depend on natural sources, during severe drought and summer, it is literally impossible to get safe and adequate drinking water. This has a terrible impact on the health status of the tribes. Sometimes they have to walk long distances to collect water for drinking purposes.

Although most of the houses (70.3 percent) are electrified, full time electricity is not offered in the tribal hamlets, especially during summer and bad weather conditions. 23.3 percent of the tribal houses use kerosene lamps and only 6.3 percent use solar energy as a source of lighting. The condition of the Kurumbar and the Paniya communities is still challenging as electricity supply is not arrived yet in some regions (Table 5.19). The tribes still use wood for cooking purposes and the LPG connection is available only for a few houses of the Kuruma community (Appendix 5.15).

Table 5.18 Source of Drinking Water

			Drinking Water					Total
			House/Piped connection	Own well	Public well/Tap	Stream/Canal/river	Others	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	0	1	6	25	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	3.1	18.8	78.1	0.0	100.0
		% within Drinking Water	0.0	5.6	3.1	30.5	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	0.0	0.3	2.0	8.3	0.0	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	2	8	53	1	4	68
		% within Caste/Community	2.9	11.8	77.9	1.5	5.9	100.0
		% within Drinking Water	66.7	44.4	27.7	1.2	66.7	22.7
		% of Total	0.7	2.7	17.7	0.3	1.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	0	4	43	1	2	50
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	8.0	86.0	2.0	4.0	100.0
		% within Drinking Water	0.0	22.2	22.5	1.2	33.3	16.7
		% of Total	0.0	1.3	14.3	0.3	0.7	16.7
	Irular	Count	1	5	88	24	0	118
		% within Caste/Community	0.8	4.2	74.6	20.3	0.0	100.0
		% within Drinking Water	33.3	27.8	46.1	29.3	0.0	39.3
		% of Total	0.3	1.7	29.3	8.0	0.0	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	0	0	1	31	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	0.0	3.1	96.9	0.0	100.0
		% within Drinking Water	0.0	0.0	0.5	37.8	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.3	10.3	0.0	10.7
Total	Count		3	18	191	82	6	300
	% within Caste/Community		1.0	6.0	63.7	27.3	2.0	100.0
	% within Drinking Water		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		1.0	6.0	63.7	27.3	2.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Table 5.19 Electrified Houses

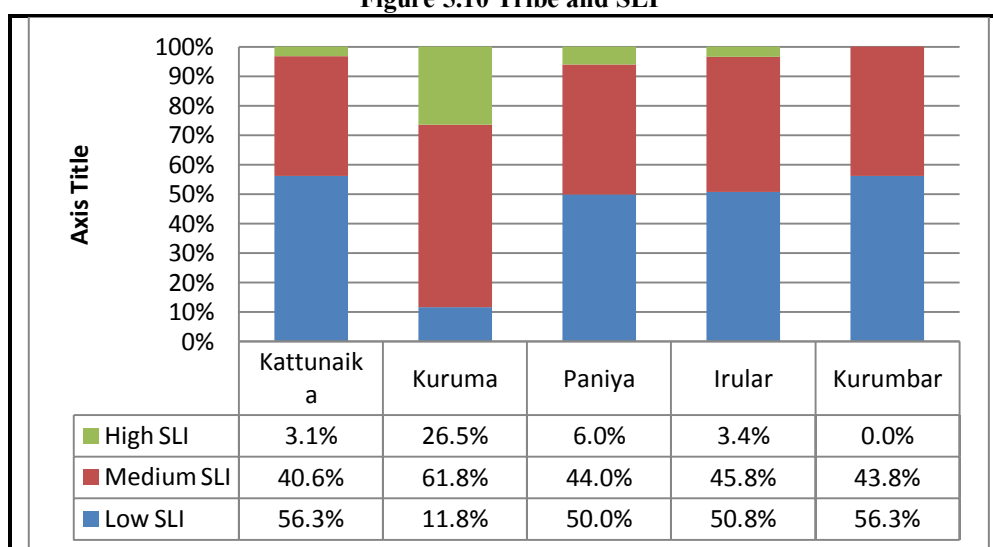
			Source of Light			Total
			Kerosene/oil lamps	Solar lamps	Electrified	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	9	0	23	32
		% within Caste/Community	28.1	0.0	71.9	100.0
		% within Source of Light	12.9	0.0	10.9	10.7
		% of Total	3.0	0.0	7.7	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	9	0	59	68
		% within Caste/Community	13.2	0.0	86.8	100.0
		% within Source of Light	12.9	0.0	28.0	22.7
		% of Total	3.0	0.0	19.7	22.7
	Paniya	Count	26	0	24	50
		% within Caste/Community	52.0	0.0	48.0	100.0
		% within Source of Light	37.1	0.0	11.4	16.7
		% of Total	8.7	0.0	8.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	15	0	103	118
		% within Caste/Community	12.7	0.0	87.3	100.0
		% within Source of Light	21.4	0.0	48.8	39.3
		% of Total	5.0	0.0	34.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	11	19	2	32
		% within Caste/Community	34.4	59.4	6.2	100.0
		% within Source of Light	15.7	100.0	0.9	10.7
		% of Total	3.7	6.3	0.7	10.7
Total	Count		70	19	211	300
	% within Caste/Community		23.3	6.3	70.3	100.0
	% within Source of Light		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total		23.3	6.3	70.3	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

5.4.2 Standard of Living

The primary data and field inferences confirm considerable inter-community differences in the standard of living. To appraise this, a Standard of Living Index (SLI) is worked out based on the perceptions of the people. SLI normally explains the well being of the people either collectively or across social classes in a certain period of time. The index is developed mainly by considering variables like house type, ownership, sanitation, drinking water and fuel used for cooking etc. These are scrutinized in a three point scale according to their combined score. These are further apportioned into ‘Low’, ‘Medium’ and ‘High’ SLI groups. The tribes, by and large, move towards either medium SLI or low SLI categories. That in the high SLI group figures only a small portion of the total sample. The Kuruma community mainly features in the medium SLI category, whereas other tribes are in the low SLI group. Percentage-wise the Kuruma’s share in the high SLI category is 26.5, whereas their percentage in the low SLI is just 11.8. The community-wise disparity in the living standards is apparent from Figure 5.10 and also from the significant Chi-Square values in Table 5.20.

Figure 5.10 Tribe and SLI



Source: Worked out from Appendix 5.16

Table 5.20 Chi-Square Tests*: Tribe and SLI

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	56.707	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	57.954	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	19.564	1	.000
* Chi-Square: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$ is used to test the significance of the variables based on ‘F’. Significant results indicates significant difference, based on which the null hypothesis is rejected.			

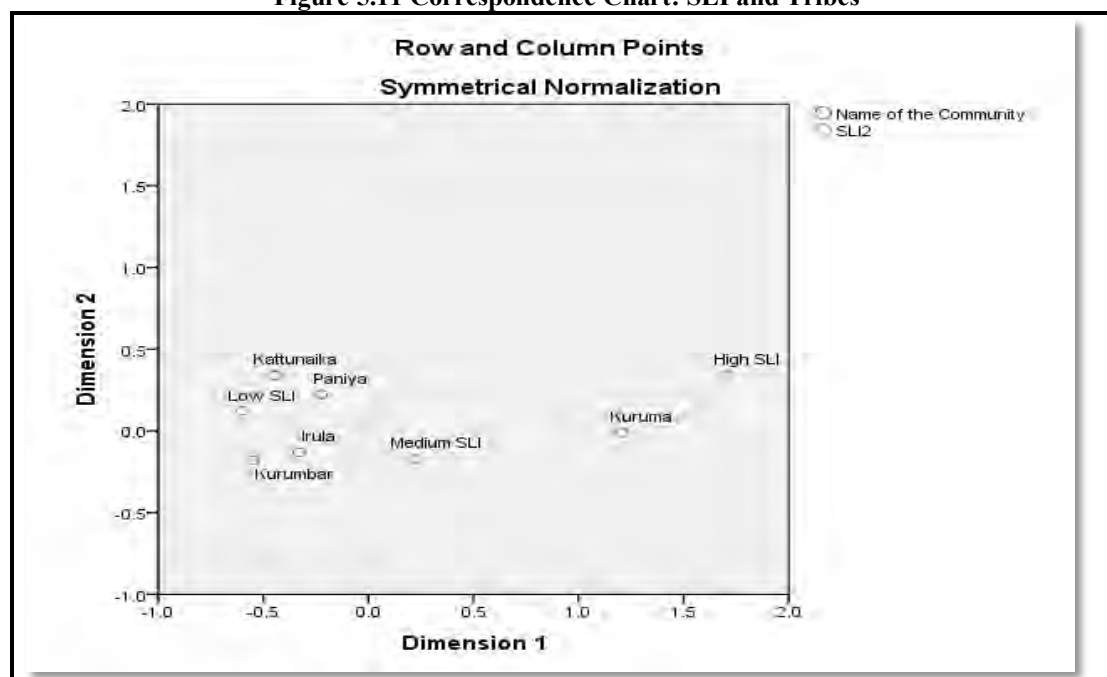
To scrutinize the deepness of the inter-tribal differences in the living standards further, a correspondence analysis is worked out. The summary results in Table 5.21 show that the values are significant with an Eigen value of 0.189 and hence the model explains 18.9 percent of the total variance. The Eigen values or inertia reflects the relative importance of each dimension. The first dimension explains 99.5 percent (proportion of inertia of 0.995) of the 18.9 percent total variance explained by the model.

Table 5.21 Summary: SLI and Tribe

Dimension	Singular Value	Inertia	Chi Square	Sig.	Proportion of Inertia		Confidence Standard Deviation	Singular Value Correlation 2
					Accounted for	Cumulative		
1	.434	.188			.995	.995	.053	-.101
2	.031	.001			.005	1.000	.052	
Total		.189	56.707	.000 ^a	1.000	1.000		

a. 8 degrees of freedom

Figure 5.11 Correspondence Chart: SLI and Tribes



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

The Correspondence Chart (Figure 5.11) shows identical differences that have been explained by the SLI for different tribal groups. The backward tribes like the Kattunaika and the Paniya are in the low SLI category. The Kurumbar and the Irular communities feature in the medium SLI and the Kuruma are close to the medium and the high SLI category.

5.5 Income Inequality

The inequality in income distribution among the tribes of Kerala is appraised using the Lorenz Curves (LC) and the Gini Coefficients (GC). The Lorenz Curve as an economic tool is used to cognise income distribution graphically based on the shape of the curve. Gini

index with the aid of Lorenz curve helps to explain income inequality within the groups. Lorenz curve is drawn for the income data of the 456 employed members and is given in Figure 5.12 (a). The result shows that the inequality in income distribution exhibits very low pattern for the Kurumba tribes and comparatively high for the Kuruma community. The LC of the Kattunaika and the Irula are very close and thereby indicating analogous income distribution patterns. To empirically assess the income differences between different tribal groups, a community-wise GC is computed and is specified in Table 5.22.

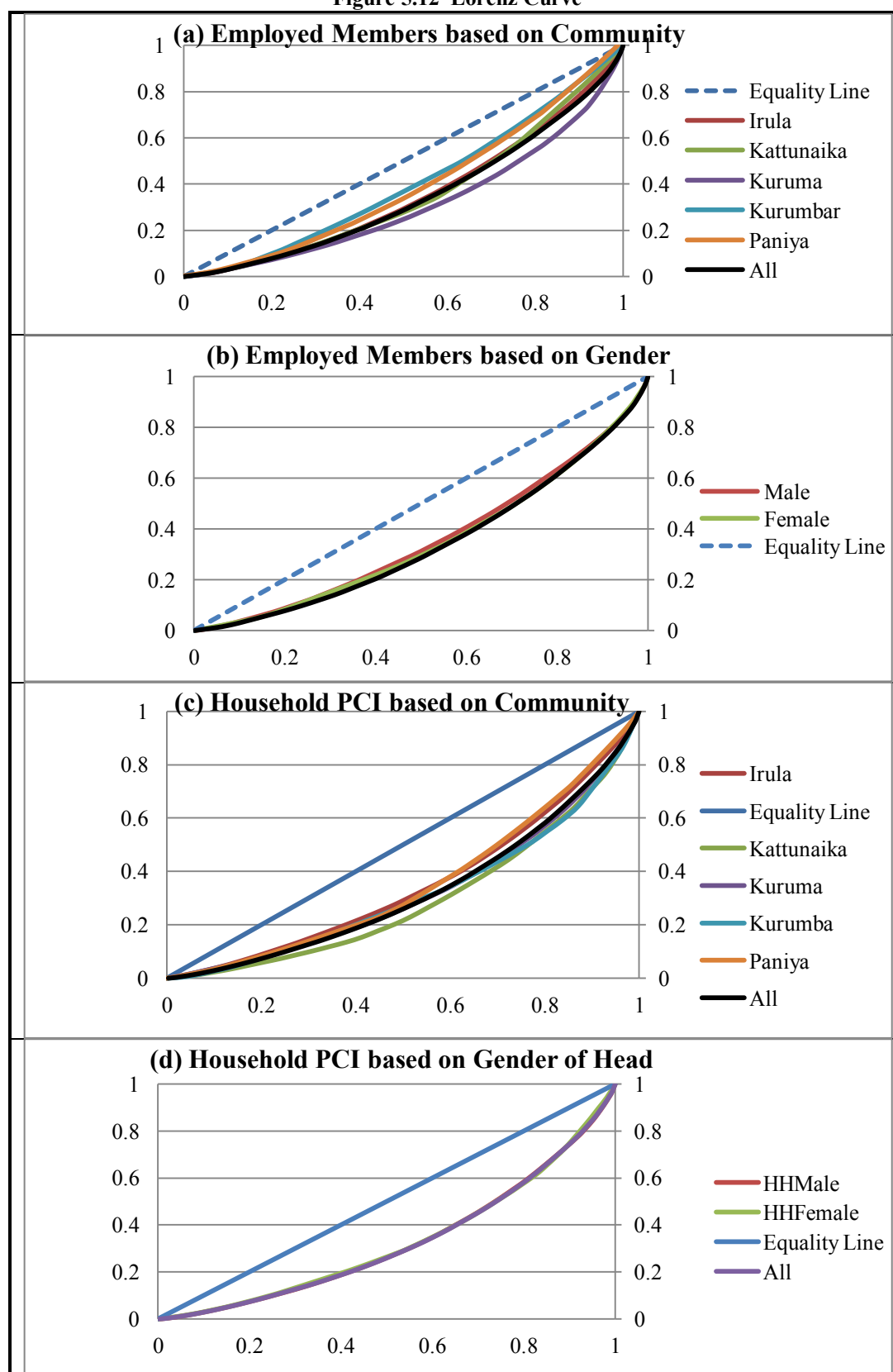
Table 5.22 Gini Coefficient

Community	Gini	Community	Gini
<i>(a) Based on Earners</i>		<i>(b) Based on Household PCI</i>	
Irular	0.294515	Irular	0.294702
Kattunaika	0.294016	Kattunaika	0.401275
Kuruma	0.377272	Kuruma	0.347639
Kurumbar	0.194309	Kurumbar	0.359441
Paniya	0.242304	Paniya	0.293475
Male	0.279527	Male Headed HH	0.345768
Female	0.298964	Female Headed HH	0.340326
Total	0.311463	Total	0.346525

The GC values corroborate with the conclusions obtained from the LC. The Kurumbar in this case also shows the lowest GC values and the Kuruma as in the case of LC explanation comes with high values. The Kuruma community shows high income earning variations within themselves owing to occupational pattern differences. Other tribal groups like the Kurumbar and the Paniya show identical levels of earnings because of their occupational congruency. The LC inferences based on gender for the employed members are almost identically distributed [Figure 5.12 (b)] and GC values also move almost in the same direction with 0.27 and 0.29 for the males and females respectively.

Community and gender-wise LC distribution based on the household per-capita income are shown in Figures 5.12 (c) and (d). The Kattunaika community has the highest income inequality based on household PCI as the LC is farthest away from the equality line. The Gini value for the Kattunaika is the highest at 0.40 and this is mainly due to a few earners in the households compared to the other groups. The Paniya and the Irula tribes come to the low income inequality levels as the LC's come closer to the line of equality. Hence the GC values are also coming to the lowest levels. It is inferential to identify that the gender is not an important factor in determining the household heads income. Akin to the employed members, the LC of PCI for male and female headed households [Figure 5.12 (d)] superimposes each other. The GC values are also identical with minimal income differences between male and female headed households.

Figure 5.12 Lorenz Curve



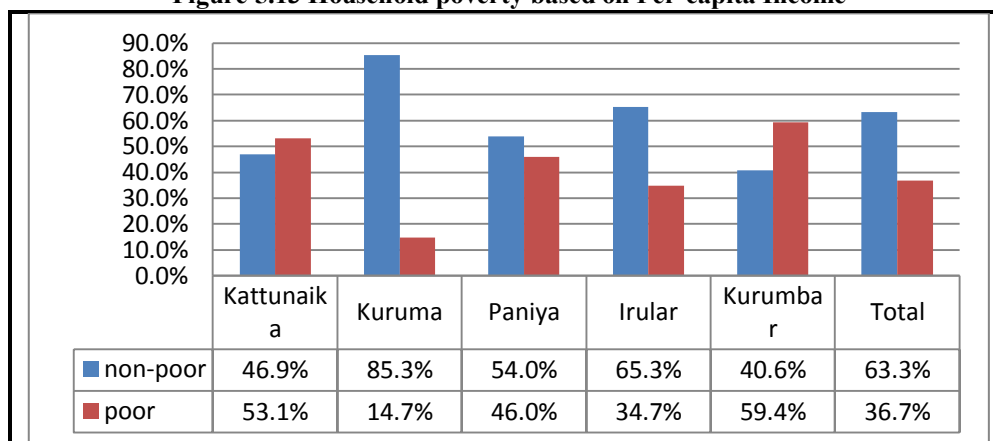
Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

5.6 Evaluation of Poverty

An evaluation of poverty based on per-capita income is shown in Figure 5.13. From the 300 households, 110 (36.7 percent of the households) come under the critical mark of

poverty. Poverty is the lowest among the Kuruma community (only 14.7 percent) while more than 50 percent of the Kurumbar and the Kattunaika households are below the threshold of poverty.

Figure 5.13 Household poverty based on Per-capita Income



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

A community-wise difference in the level of poverty among the households is also validated with the significant Chi-Square results (Table 5.23).

Table 5.23 Chi-Square Tests*: Community and Poverty

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	27.024	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	28.622	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.404	1	.065
* Chi-Square: $X^2 = \sum \frac{(O_i - E_i)^2}{E_i}$ is used to test the significance of the variables based on 'F'. Significant results indicates significant difference, based on which the null hypothesis is rejected.			

Level of poverty varies also based on the household head gender levels. With 50 percent of the female-headed households draw closer below the poverty level (see Table 5.24), whereas only 33.1 percent of the male-headed households appear below the poverty line.

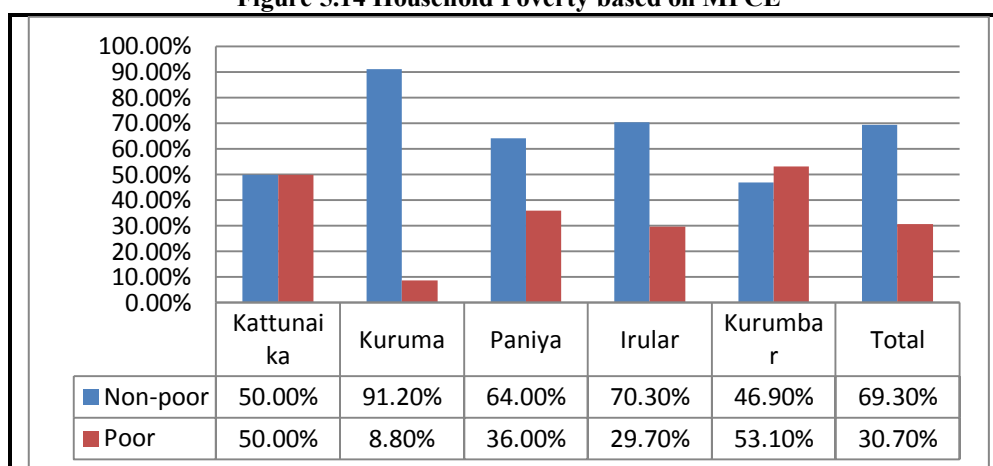
Table 5.24 Gender and Poverty

		Poor (in percent)		Total
		no	yes	
Sex	Male	66.9	33.1	100.0
	Female	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total		63.3	36.7	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

The Poverty calculated based on the MPCE shows that 30.7 percent of the sample households are below the critical levels of poverty. While the Kuruma has the lowest poverty levels (8.8 percent), the Kurumbar and the Kattunaika have poverty rates of more than 50 percent. Figure 5.14 shows a details of poverty estimation based on the MPCE.

Figure 5.14 Household Poverty based on MPCE

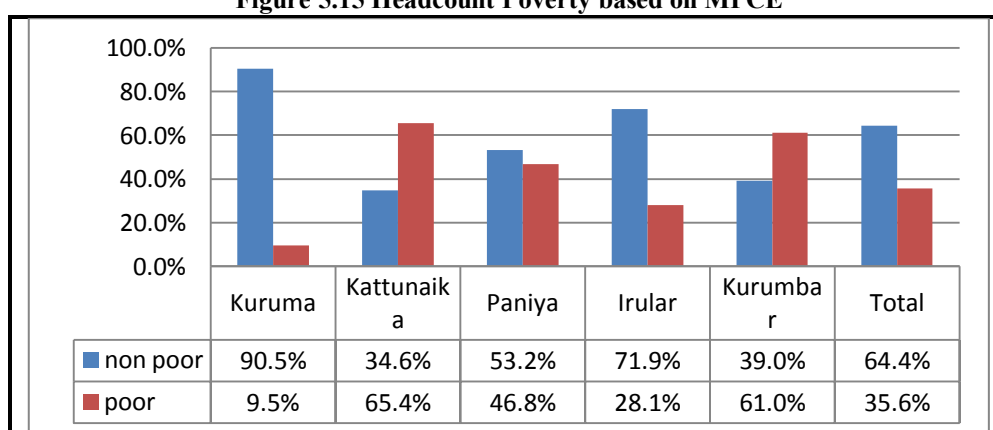


Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

Earning and spending characteristics of the tribes and thereby placing them under poverty thresholds based on MPCPI and MPCE show that their MPCE poverty is less than the income poverty. This implies that their spending is more than their earnings, particularly among the poor households.

Poverty based on the head count for 1234 household members (Figure 5.15) confirms dismal picture of the Kattunaika and Kurumbar community. About 36 percent of the household members are coming below the critical level of poverty, level of poverty seems to be high among the Kattunaika and the Kurumbar with 65.4 percent and 61 percent respectively. The community with less level of poverty (9.5 percent) is the Kuruma.

Figure 5.15 Headcount Poverty based on MPCE



Source: Worked out from the Survey data, 2015

5.6.1 Relative Poverty

In order to arrive the number of households and individuals below the poverty line based on MPCE, the estimates based on the official Planning Commission of India has been considered. To estimate the relative poverty among the different tribal groups, a Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) Poverty Index has been worked out using the additive or the

decomposition method. The decomposition method helps to identify the relative position of each tribal group in terms of poverty. It also helps to weigh the level of assistance (subsidy, grants, etc.) required to enhance their consumption level and thereby help them to escape from the poverty threshold. This will prove useful in framing effective poverty alleviation and other welfare oriented policy options in the future. Incidence of Poverty Index or Head Count Index (HCI) and Relative Incidence of Poverty have also been computed so as to work out the FGT. Appraising the depth (PGI) and severity of poverty (SPGI) is important in designing plans aimed at reducing the number of people living below the poverty line.

The general form of FGT index is:

$$P(\alpha) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^q \left[1 - \frac{X_i}{\pi} \right]^\alpha$$

When $\alpha = 0$ ----- P ($\alpha = 0$) – Head Count Index (HCI)
 $\alpha = 1$ ----- P ($\alpha = 1$) – Poverty Gap Index (PGI)
 $\alpha = 2$ ----- P ($\alpha = 2$) – Poverty Severity Index (SPGI)

The higher the value of α , the greater is the sensitivity of the measure to the well-being of the worst off.

Table 5.25 Decomposition of Poverty

Community	non-poor	poor	Total	% Poor	HCI	Rel.Inci.	PGI	SPGI
(a) Household Level								
Kattunaika	16	16	32	17	0.5000	1.6304	0.1454	0.0545
Kuruma	62	6	68	7	0.0882	0.2877	0.0064	0.0009
Paniya	32	18	50	20	0.3600	1.1739	0.0764	0.0219
Irular	83	35	118	38	0.2966	0.9672	0.0444	0.0152
Kurumbar	15	17	32	18	0.5313	1.7323	0.1125	0.0334
Total	208	92	300	100	0.3067	1.0000	0.0592	0.0192
(b) Based on MPCE Head Count								
Kattunaika	46	87	133	20	0.6541	1.8387	0.2174	0.0887
Kuruma	248	26	274	6	0.0949	0.2667	0.0059	0.0008
Paniya	117	103	220	23	0.4682	1.3160	0.0992	0.0279
Irular	322	126	448	29	0.2813	0.7906	0.0485	0.0178
Kurumbar	62	97	159	22	0.6101	1.7148	0.1329	0.0398
Total	795	439	1234	100	0.3558	1.0000	0.0772	0.0263

The FGT result in Table 5.25 (a), the community-wise poverty decomposition based on Household MPCE, shows that 92 households out of 300 are below the critical level of poverty. Even though 38 percent of the poor are from the Irular community, poverty

incidence is the highest for the Kurumbar, the Kattunaika and the Paniya groups. The Irular is the fourth in the list in terms of incidence and the Kuruma has the lowest poverty incidence among the tribal groups. An evaluation of the relative incidence also demonstrates similar pattern. However, the Kattunaika community is the most deprived both in terms of poverty depth and severity, while the Kurumbar only features second in terms of these indicators.

Poverty based on Head Count [see Table 5.25 (b)] explains that 439 out of 1234 individuals are below the poverty level. Out of the total poor, majority is from the Irular community, followed by the Paniya, the Kurumbar and the Kattunaika. However, the decomposition using the FGT analysis confirms different results. The Kattunaika community has the forbidding figures among the tribal groups surveyed in terms of poverty incidence, relative incidence, depth and severity. Overall, the two primitive tribes' viz. the Kattunaika and the Kurumbar perform badly in terms of these indicators followed by the backward tribes, the Paniya and the Irular. The only forward tribe in the sample, the Kuruma, is in better position than the others.

The poverty decomposition results at household and individual levels points towards a community-wise difference as some are in severe poverty and deprivation compared to others. This warrants the need for special attention while designing plans and programmes targeting the primitive tribes like the Kattunaika and the Kurumbar and also the backward tribes, such as the Paniya and the Irular instead of counting all the tribal groups together.

Chapter 5 shows multiple problems of the tribes in the two tribal predominated districts of Kerala based on their socio economics. Standard of living of the community is deplorable and they are backward in every segment of the standard of living indicators and even among the tribal community itself there is considerable differences in their standard of living. Livelihood and employment levels are also unappealing considering several schemes and projects targeting the tribes to overcome this impasse. Inequality analysis (LC and Gini) and poverty evaluation (FGT) are also giving stark and trampled pictures which warrants urgent attention. Perception of the tribes about the development programmes shows that despite several schemes for the supply of drinking water, sanitation to the tribal households it has not attained the desired levels.

Chapter 6

Inter-Generational and Inter-Temporal Evaluation

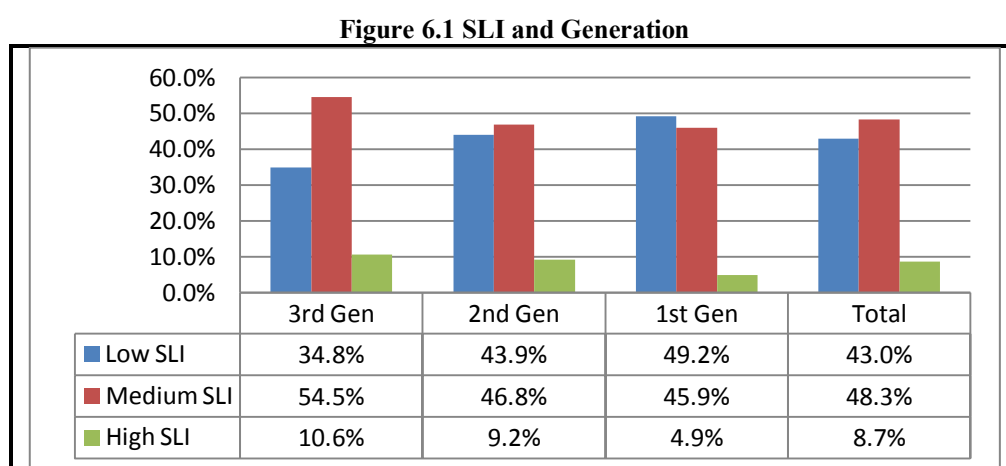
The foregoing analysis given in Chapter 5 explains about employment, income and standard of living of the tribes based on the sample households expose their vulnerability. In this respect inter-generational and inter-temporal aspects of the basic indicators of their socio economics around employment, income and poverty understanding make the study more meaningful so as to evaluate the dynamics involved in the process. Chapter 6 is an attempt to unravel the nature of the basic indicators whether it moves in a low continuum or where it makes a trajectory shift. This will shed sufficient light to policy orientation with TSP schemes for priority setting.

6.1 Inter-generational Evaluation

The section evaluates the living standards, education and employment of the respondents in an inter-generational aspect. Here, a three generational analysis (the youngest married member of the household as the third generation, his/her parent as the second generation and the grandparent as the first generation) has been worked out based on recall memory.

6.1.1 Inter-generational SLI

An evaluation of the standard of living of the respondents (Figure 6.1) evinces that there is generational difference in the household living standards.



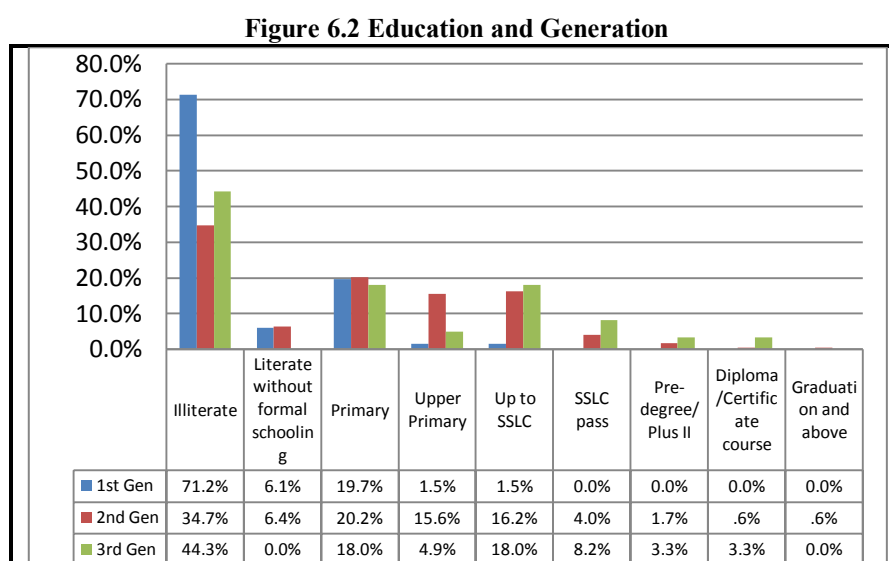
Source: Survey data, 2015

While majority (54.5 percent) of the 3rd generation headed households are in the medium SLI group, 49.2 percent of the 1st generation households are in the low SLI category.

Those in the high SLI category are mere 10 percent in the 3rd generation, whereas the corresponding values in the 1st generation household are only 4.9 percent.

6.1.2 Inter-generational Education

Educational level varies considerably based on generation (Figure 6.2) with younger or 3rd generation members exhibit impressive educational traits compared to their older counterparts. This is indicative of increased priority given to the education among the households.



Source: Survey data, 2015

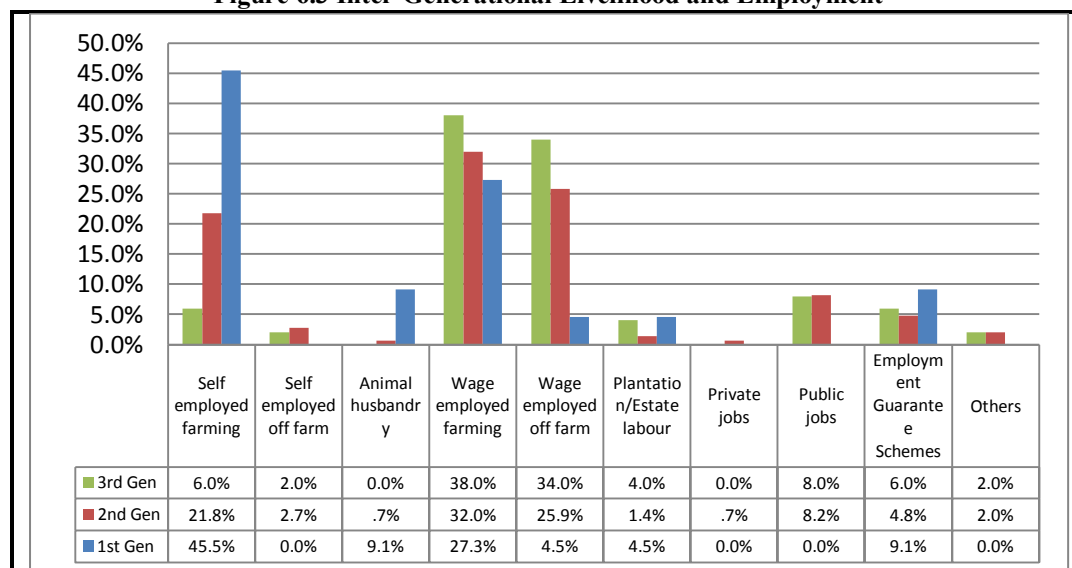
The illiteracy rate is as high as 71.2 percent among the 1st generation household heads. Also, those having an education of SSLC and above are very less among the 1st generation compared to the 2nd and 3rd generation members. Overall, the 3rd generation members have better educational attainment than the second and the first generations.

6.1.3 Inter-generational Livelihood and Employment

Most of the 1st generation households are engaged in farming/allied activities in their own land or working as wage earners in the agricultural sector. The second and third generation members are mainly wage earners in the farm and off farm sector. Those engaged in self-employed farming is only 21.8 and 6 percents among the 2nd and 3rd generation members compared to 45 percent of the 1st generation members. Figure 6.3 shows that no one in the first generation is engaged in government jobs, whereas percentage share of the other two generations in government job is around 8 percent each. The results points out some interesting inferences with regard to the generational transformation in employment pattern among the tribes. While the first generation tribes are still engaged in the traditional activities, the younger tribes are looking for new employment avenues, especially due to the

higher earnings compared to traditional farming. Even though younger generation possesses impressive educational traits compared to their parents and grand-parents, they are still worse off compared to the mainstream in terms of skill and education.

Figure 6.3 Inter-Generational Livelihood and Employment

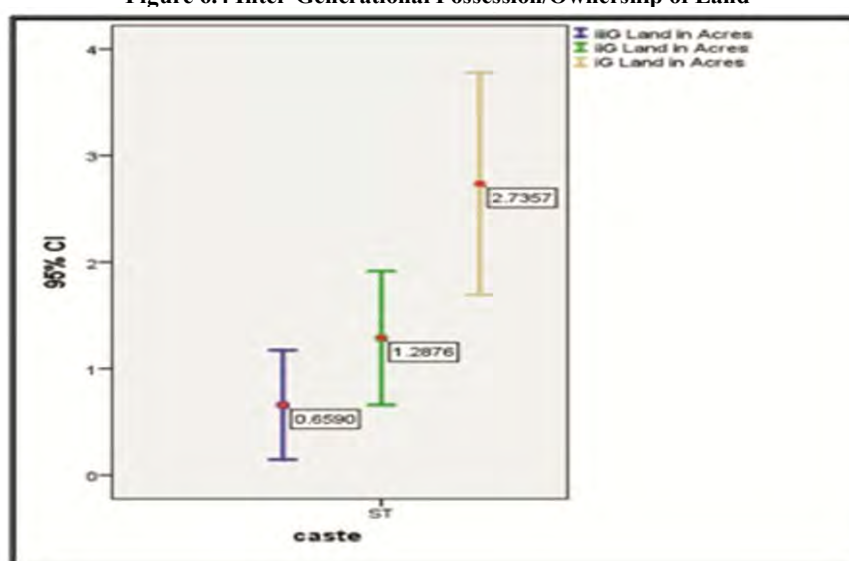


Source: Survey data, 2015

6.1.4 Inter-generational Land Alienation

To understand the inter-generational changes in the land holding pattern and its associated impacts on livelihood, a three generational analysis has been worked out. It shows that the land holding pattern has declined considerably over the generations. The average land holding has declined from 2.77 acres to 1.30 acres and then to 0.66 acres during the three generations (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4 Inter-Generational Possession/Ownership of Land



Source: Survey data, 2015

As some of the tribal settlements and agricultural land are in fringe forest areas, they do not have ownership rights but only possession rights. The land allotted by the government for the landless in most of the cases does not have water and other facilities for cultivation and hence the average productivity of land is less, inflicting a severe shock on their livelihood security, food consumption pattern and nutritional security.

6.2 Inter-temporal Evaluation

The temporal evaluation of poverty and asset holdings is done during three time periods, viz. current year, 5 years ago and 10 years ago by recording the perception of household members about the per-head expenditure and also by evaluating the possession of various household assets.

6.2.1 Inter-temporal Asset Holdings

Income and employment are the major determinants of asset creation, which in turn, is linked to the social welfare of the households. Based on the responses, it is pertinent to mention that the tribes did not possess luxury or valuable assets like vehicle (car/jeep, lorry, etc), ornaments in large quantity and big deposits, etc. 11 major assets held by the tribes have been recorded in a temporal span of ten years and factor analysis has been used to uncover the differences in asset holdings for each time span. Recall bias makes the asset evaluation difficult as some household members are unable to recall properly the past information on household assets. Another issue is their unwillingness to disclose information relating to their households assets.

Table 6.1 Factor Analysis results: Inter-temporal Asset

Component	Current Year		Component	5 Years ago		Component	10 Years ago	
1	Cooker-CY	.820	1	Furniture-5Y	.744	1	Spade/shovel-10Y	.857
	Gas-CY	.787		TV-5Y	.727		Hoes-10Y	.849
	Furniture-CY	.561		MobilePhone-5Y	.639	2	Ploughs-CY	.856
	MobilePhone-CY	.550		Spade/shovel-5Y	.615		Furniture-10Y	.835
	TV-CY	.541	2	Hoes-5Y	.871	3	Cooker-10Y	.749
2	Spade/shovel-CY	.783		Ploughs-5Y	.799		TV-10Y	.649
	Hoes-CY	.685	3	CableTV-5Y	.814		Gas-10Y	.590
	Ploughs-CY	.560		Cooker-5Y	.651	4	MobilePhone-10Y	.802
3	CableTV-CY	.857		Gas-5Y	.637		CableTV-CY	.800
	MotorBike-CY	.845	4	MotorBike-5Y	.862			

Based on Factor Analysis (Table 6.1) three factors have been extracted for the current period, and four factors for 2010 and 2005 periods. The low prominence given to agriculture and allied activities during the current period is the reason for featuring as the second factor (agricultural equipments like the spade/shovel and hoes etc.). These assets have moved from the first position (component/factor) 10 years ago, to the second position during the current

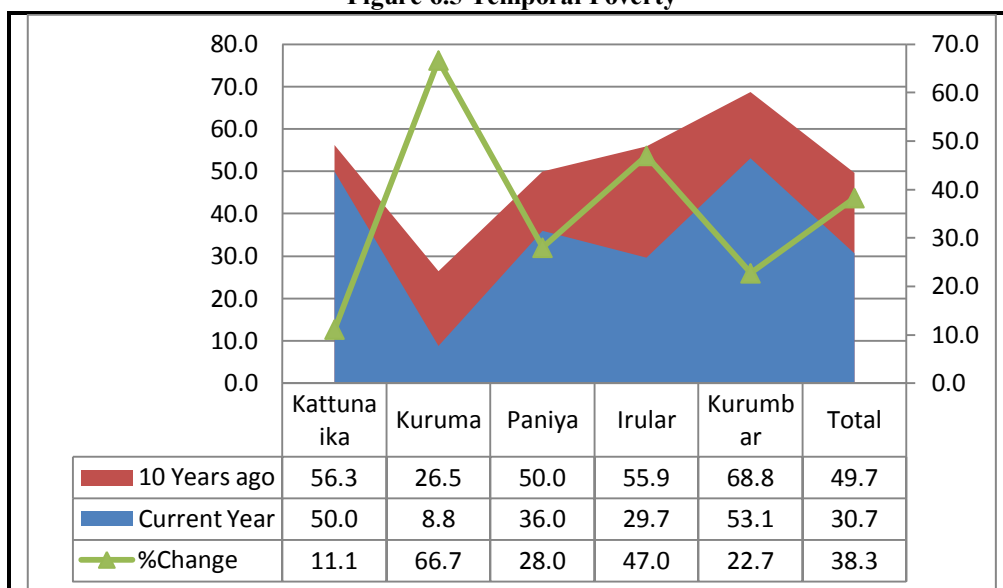
period. Except for shovel, the other two equipments moved down as the second factor during 2010 and the first factor was replaced by assets like furniture, along with new common assets like TV and mobile phone, which were part of the second, third and fourth component during 2005. Cooker and gas remained as the third component during 2010. One more asset viz. motor bike surfaced in during 2010 as the fourth component, whereas cable TV moved up to the third place. The present year data show that the first component is completely occupied by common household assets. The increased use/availability of kitchen appliances like cooker and gas in tribal households is also evident as these two assets have moved from 3rd to the first position. Agricultural tools have been completely washed out from the first position and are featured as the second factor. While overall asset creation is impressive as the basic household assets which were a rarity 10 years ago in tribal households are being held by them presently, some valuable assets like motor bike are found only in a select few homes. Also, advanced agricultural equipment such as irrigation pumps was not at all significant. The declining land holdings among the tribes are reasons for the low prominence to the agricultural equipments. This, together with the lack of high valued income generating assets holding is a major cause of concern and hence can be termed as one of the reasons for the marginalization of this social group compared to other social classes. Here also the situation of backward tribes is miserable as some of the households even do not possess basic assets.

6.2.2 Inter-temporal Poverty

The community-wise poverty levels for the current year (2015) and 10 years ago (2005) have been evaluated based on the MPCE for 2005 and 2015 (Figure 6.5). Overall poverty of 49.7 percent for 2005 has been declined to 30.7 percent in 2015. It shows that there is a drastic decline in households below poverty levels for the Kuruma (from 26.5 to 8.8 percents) and the Irular (from 55.9 to 29.7 percents) during the decennial period. However, poverty levels of other backward tribal communities (like the Kattunaika, Kurumbar and Paniya) under review seem to be insignificant.

In terms of number of households, 149 had been below the poverty level in 2005 which declined to 92 households in 2015 (38.3 percent). Community-wise the percentage change of households below poverty line varies as the Kattunaika showed a change of 11.1 percent, whereas for the Kurumbar, Paniyar, Irula and Kuruma the corresponding changes are 22.7, 28, 47 and 66.7 percentages respectively. This difference in the ten year-span is visible from Figure 6.5.

Figure 6.5 Temporal Poverty



Source: Survey data, 2015

The temporal evaluation of households' poverty in a forward-backward dichotomy is also clear with this level of inter-community differences, the backward tribes like the Kattunaika is still in the clutches of poverty as the level of poverty has not shown a considerable decline compared to the forward tribes. Most of the forward ST households in the sample could be able to exit from poverty in the current year. One reason for the backward tribes to continue in the threshold of poverty is their livelihood threat and poor earnings. Comparing two backward tribes like the Kattunaika, and the Kurumbar, the poverty level of the Kurumba has fell about 22.7 percent in the ten year span. This is because of the visible change in the occupational pattern as some household members have been able to obtain jobs as forest watchers, Eco Development Committee and Vana Samrashana Samathi members.

Inter-generational and inter-temporal characteristics on basic indicators of life have also not made any visible changes. Evaluating these in the standard of living framework, education and employment visible differences are noticed among the tribes in intra-tribal levels inter-generationally. But the inter-temporal analysis based on asset in Chapter 6 also divulges extensive changes in their asset pattern and hence shows a clear espousal of the deviation from the traditional tribal agrarian way of life.

Chapter 7

Land Alienation and its Impacts

Land, as an asset, acts as a reinforcing force in the economic, social and cultural life of the tribes in a rudimentary agrarian set up. It provides livelihood as well as nutritional security to the close-knit community, who has not been exposed to the modern ways of life. Outside intrusion by some business and real-estate groups in the name of development with greed for profit has destroyed the virgin ecosystem resulting in the tragedy of the commons. This has in turn consummated in land alienation in a massive scale, leading to housing segregation and movement of the tribes from one settlement to another. Chapter 7 tries to analyze the inter-locking factors that play a focal role in land alienation, which include livelihood, food and nutritional security in the two tribal belts of Wayanad and Palakkad.

7.1 Land Holding Pattern

Possession of land is imperative not only as a source of livelihood but also for their permanent settlement. Land alienation seriously disrupts the pattern of settlement since the tribes are forced to move from one settlement to another. This has a deleterious effect on the socio-economic characteristics of the tribes. 10731 tribal households together possess 1764964 cents of land with ownership documents, of which 740954 cents are in use for various purposes. 1137 tribal households have lost 145923 cents of land. Details of these are given in Tables 7.1 and 7.2. There are several reasons for tribal land alienation. These include encroachments made by big windmill companies, resorts and farm developers. The situation is further worsened by the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, the Forest Conservation Act 1980 and the National Forest Policy 1988.

Table 7.1 Households possessing land with ownership document

Land ownership	No. of Houses	Area, Type and Use of Land				Total (cent)	
		Land (cent)		Agricultural Land (cent)			
		Total	in use	Total	in use	Total	in use
Haven't received Ownership Document	4221	856622	366817	53544	21421	910166	388238
Living within the vicinities of wildlife sanctuaries	213	8810	5552	2500	2500	11310	8052
Shift within forest areas	60	7241	1298	1115	1115	8356	2413
Encroached Forest area	2383	296362	136202	9055	8585	305417	144787
Living in Purambock	1202	77458	32692	3349	928	80807	33620
Excess land in possession	1760	351855	104236	16462	6581	368317	110817
Revenue land in possession	892	76546	52432	4045	595	80591	53027
Total	10731	1674894	699229	90070	41725	1764964	740954

Source: STDD, 2012

Table 7.2 Households Possessing ownership document but land alienated

Land	Households	Area, Type and Usage of Land				Total (cent)	
		Kara (cent)		Nilam(cent)			
		Total	in use	Total	in use	Total	in use
<10 cents	139	1200	1200	100	55	1300	1255
10-49 cents	162	4860	4800	333	195	5193	4995
50-100 cents	107	8560	7751	1247	1085	9807	8836
>100 cents	729	118934	42164	10689	2580	129623	44744
Total	1137	133554	55915	12369	3915	145923	59830

Source: STDD, 2012

7.2 Land Alienation

The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act was not successful in stopping land alienation that still prevails in the tribal areas. The phenomenon of tribal land alienation started during the colonial rule in the form of the Zamindari and Jagirdari system. Another reason quite often cited for land alienation is development-oriented deforestation either for tourism and real estate based activities or for the setting up of government establishments and social infrastructure.

The tribes of Attappady alone lost 144386 cents of land during 1960-80. So far only 200 cents have been restored to the tribes. The reason mentioned for the very low rate of land restoration is the amendment of The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act (1975) in 1996. The Act of 1975 assured the restoration of the entire land lost by the tribes in Kerala from Jan 26, 1960. However, the amendment of the Act in 1996 made land alienation that has taken place till 1986 legal. This is paradoxical in the sense that most of the land alienation happened in Attappady before 1986. Table 7.3 shows the land alienated from the tribal households to the non-tribal population between 1962 and 1982. Land alienation among the tribes was rampant between 1972 and 1982. 87 percent of tribes in Mananthavady in the Wayanad district lost most of their land during the post reform period. This points at the blatant encroachments of the tribal lands by the non-tribes in the name of land reforms.

The increased land alienation in the tribal belts has resulted in the disintegration of the self-sufficiency of the tribal economic units. They have lost their source of livelihood, intensifying their exclusion in various socio-economic fronts. This has set off large scale protests and struggles among the tribes which are aimed at regaining the ownership right of their land. Despite numerous legal battles and legislations for land restoration, the plight of the tribes is still continuing.

Table 7.3 Tribal Land Alienated to Non-tribals during the period 1962-1982

I.T.D.P	Land Alienated (Area in Acres)										
	During (1962-72)				During (1972-82)				Total (1962-1982)		
	No. of Households	Percent of Households	Area	Land Lost per Household	No. of Households	Percent of Households	Area	Land Lost per Household	No. of Households	Area	Land Lost per Household
Punalur	43	15.09	83.16	1.93	242	84.91	306.99	1.27	285	390.15	1.39
Idukki	28	8.26	67.8	2.42	311	91.74	594.6	1.91	339	662.4	1.95
Attappady	288	43.37	1420.18	4.93	376	56.63	1443.86	3.84	664	2864.04	4.31
Nilambur	39	38.61	119.87	3.07	62	61.39	117.08	1.88	101	236.95	2.35
Mananthavady	10	12.82	19.26	1.93	68	87.18	47.05	0.69	78	66.31	0.49
Total	408		1710.27	4.19	1059		2509.58	2.37	1467	4219.85	2.88

Source: Extracted from Kerala Development Report, 2008

Table 7.4 depicts data on alienated land under disputes as on 30 June 1996. No appropriate action was taken on the part of the government to settle this vehement issue. This is the reason for the low recovery of land (merely 108803 cents). Around 1797112 cents of land, which has been categorized as 'land under dispute', are yet to be recovered.

Table 7.4 Alienated Land (Acres) under disputes as on 30.6.1996

Regional Divisional Offices (RDO)	District	No. of Applicants	Extent of Land under dispute	No. of Cases Disputed / Settled	Land Restored	Remaining number of cases	Remaining land under dispute	Per-capita area under dispute
Mananthavady	Wayanad	2253	3792.6	17	8.69	2236	3783.91	1.69
Idukki	Idukki	1495	2000	0	0	1495	2000	1.34
Ottapalam	Palakkad	2522	10000	126	393.36	2396	9606.64	4.01
Palakkad	Palakkad	101	166	2	0	99	166	1.68
Kottayam	Kottayam	482	402.58	0	0	482	402.58	0.84
Thiruvalla	Kottayam	334	933.5	17	90	317	843.5	2.66
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	437	589.74	132	96.16	305	493.58	1.62
Kasrgode	Kasargode	131	323.97	6	28.91	125	295.06	2.36
Perunthalmanna	Malappuram	120	178	95	135.39	25	43.3	1.79
Kannur	Kannur	115	483.54	72	126.99	43	92.15	2.14
Kollam	Kollam	218	248.45	154	147	64	101.45	1.59
Others		254	204.12	130	61.7	124	142.95	1.15
Total		8462	19322.5	751	1088.03	7711	17971.12	2.33

Source: Extracted from KDR, 2008

Under the new scheme launched by the government in 2001 to allocate land to the landless tribes, 8943.34 acres of land have been transferred to 6777 aggrieved families. This is shown in Table 7.5. This has indeed been a matter of great consolation to them. However, the issue has only been partially solved as 61 percent of the landless families are yet to receive their land. Moreover, the actual situation is that most the tribes who have been allotted 'title deeds' have no idea about the location of their land. This shows that the

resettlement package of the government has not yet reached the envisaged level. Hence, the tribes' right to possession of land still remains a reverie.

Table 7.5 Land Allocation as per the 2001 Scheme

District	Land Allotted		Families Yet To Be Allotted Land
	Extent Of Land In Acres	Beneficiary Families	
Trivandrum	0	0	16
Kollam	114.68	128	76
Pathanamthitta	12.19	28	128
Alappuzha	7.67	35	212
Kottayam	19	19	206
Idukki	1460	949	453
Ernakulam	418.9	296	194
Thrissur	5.68	20	74
Palakkad	4.44	10	1826
Malappuram	46.38	61	733
Kozhikode	600	420	301
Wayanad	2526.6	997	4913
Kannur	3604.37	3700	170
Kasarkode	123.43	114	1215
Total	8943.34	6777	10517

Source: GoI, 2012

7.3 Land Legislation and Land Struggle

Tribal land alienation in Kerala has a very long and complex history. It is a potpourri of unfulfilled promises and incessant deceit faced by the tribal population from the side of the political parties in the fight for their right to live. The first dent in the self-sustained, traditional, peasant-agrarian economy of the tribes was afflicted during the colonial rule. Here, the tribes employed as workers in plantations were ruthlessly exploited. Another blow came in the form of a new scheme which led to the mass migration of non-tribes in the 1950s. This scheme was introduced by the Madras government with the object of modernizing agricultural activities by linking the tribes with the migrants and encouraging them to work together. The tribes responded to this joint venture by leasing out their lands to the migrants for cultivation. Subsequent formation of the state of Kerala and the enactment of the progressive Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill, 1957 (passed on Oct.15, 1960) turned to be a bolt from the blue to the tribes. The migrants took advantage of the Kerala tenancy laws and embezzled the land of the tribes. With increasing marginalization and transformation of the tribes from owners of land to bonded laborers, their agony remained unabated. The Kerala Reforms (Amendment) Act of 1969 further conferred tenancy status on the migrant farmers, legalizing their intrusion. A remarkable contradiction in the implementation of the act was that land ceiling became applicable only to the tribes. Plantations remained outside the domain of the Act. This paved the way towards large scale land alienation (9859 acres) during 1966-76 alone. 92 percent of the total alienated land was transferred to the migrants through lease, mortgage or sale (GoK, 1979).

In the 1960s and 1970s, the government set up several commissions and passed several legislations with a view to surmounting land alienation and restoring the all-round welfare of the tribes. Some of these include the Evaluation Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward Communities (1960), the Debar Commission (1960), the Tribal Land Bill and the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on transfer of lands and restoration of alienated lands) Act (Act No.31 of 1975). Furthermore, the 1975 Act was incorporated in the Ninth Schedule of the 40th amendment act (item no.150) of the Constitution of India to guarantee hundred percent protections. Section 2(G) of the Kerala Scheduled Tribes Act vetoed all modes of transfer of tribal land and Section 4 barred the transfer of tribal land to anyone outside the tribal community from January 1, 1960. But the tardiness on the part of the government in implementing the provisions of the Act led to litigation. The High court of Kerala gave directions to the government to dispose of the pending cases on land restoration within a time period of six months. In spite of strict order from the court, the government turned a blind eye on the issue and consequently restoration of tribal land did not take place. Finally the government realized that implementation of the orders was out of the question owing to fierce resistance from the side of the outside settlers. Realizing the gravity of the issue, the government passed the Kerala Restriction on Transfer and Restoration of Lands to Scheduled Tribes Bill in 1999 which condoned all encroachments up to 2 hectares of land. There ended the land restoration process. It also specified that the landless tribes will be provided with land (up to 1 acre) in their home district within a time period of 2 years. This led to the formulation of new schemes such as the Aralam Project, the Sugandhagiri Project etc with the intention of rehabilitating the tribes in alternate land areas.

The recent tribal history of Kerala is entwined with the history of repeated land struggles. In the late 1960s, the Adiyan and the Paniyan tribes of Wayanad rebelled against the landlords demanding their right to land under the incitement provided by the Naxalite movement. But the movement failed at the initial stage itself because of the strong steps taken by the government to put an end to such a movement in Kerala. Forest linked acts and policies of the government such as The Wildlife Protection Act (1972), Forest Conservation Act (1980) and the National Forest Policy (1988) have annulled their original and indestructible right to forest land. This has led to the instigation of a class-based contestation aimed at recouping their lost land, namely 'the Muthanga and the Chengara tribal agitations' in the 2000s.

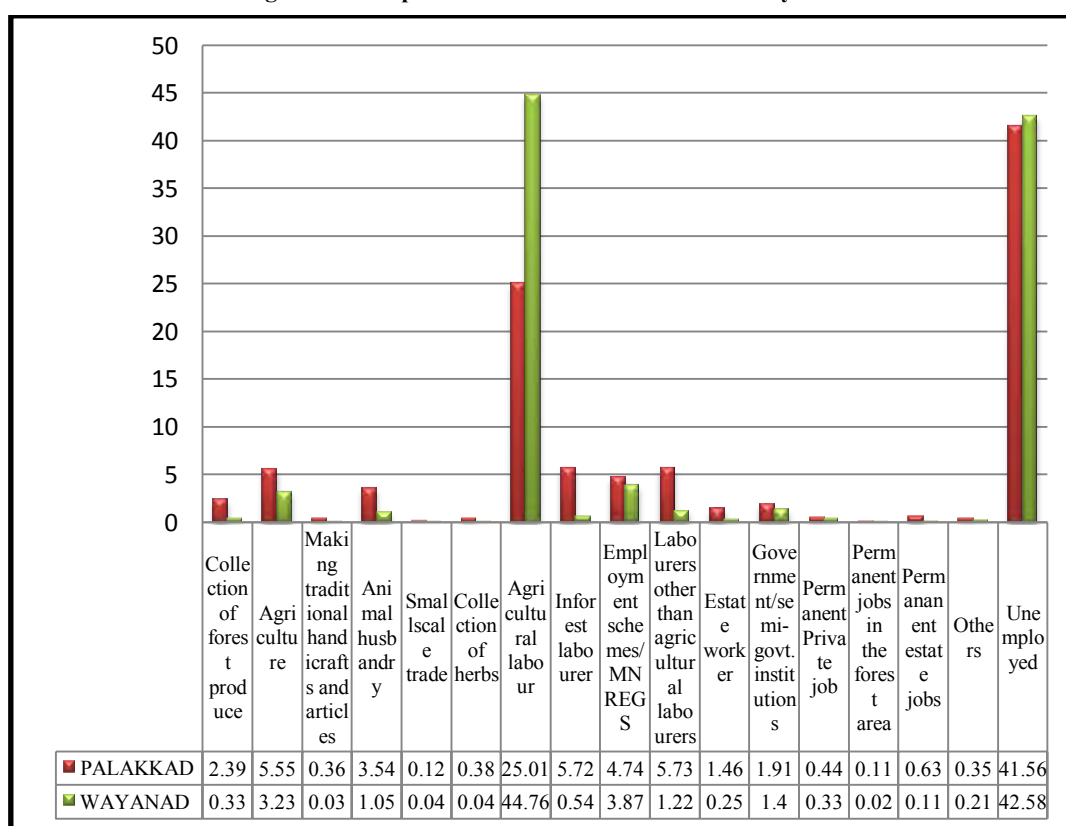
7.4 Implications of Land alienation

Land alienation per se is not limited to land related activities. It has a wide ramification in livelihood, housing and health attainments of the tribes, which in a way gives rise to poverty and social exclusion.

7.4.1 Livelihood Issues

The source of livelihood of the tribes is primarily agriculture. Land alienation therefore results in livelihood threats, which in turn manifests in the form of food and nutritional insecurity among the tribes. Figure 7.1 depicts the occupation-wise details of tribes in the districts of Palakkad and Wayanad. In Wayanad and Palakkad they work mostly as hired agricultural laborers. As agricultural activity is seasonal in nature, most of the tribes remain unemployed during the major part of the year. Though the tribes are allowed to collect Minor Forest Produce and collection of herbs only a few tribes depends on this activity as it is beneficial for them to work as labourers. Because of the high level of land alienation in the districts of Wayanad and Palakkad, the tribes are compelled to work as hired agricultural laborers or remain unemployed (Table 7.6).

Figure 7.1 Occupation of tribals in Palakkad and Wayanad



Source: Worked out from STDD data, 2012

Table 7.6 Land alienation among the households with/without ownership document but land alienated

Households Possessing ownership document but land alienated							
District	Area of land ,type and use						No. of household
	Land(in cents)		Agricultural land (in cents)		Total		
	Total	In use	Total	In use	Total	In use	
Palakkad	81920	22454	3174	4319	85094	26773	408
Wayanad	27262	4967	1323	777	28585	5744	375
Households without ownership document but land alienated							
District	Area of land, type and use						No. of household
	Land(in cents)		Agricultural land (in cents)		Total(in cents)		
	Total	In use	Total	In use	Total	In use	
Palakkad	85557	22187	9368	1870	94925	24057	640
Wayanad	11706.7	621.7	4141	645	15847.7	1266.7	71

Source: Worked out from STDD data, 2012

7.4.2 Nutrition and Health

Being the outliers in the Kerala Model of development, the tribal population of the state is in the vicious clutches of low literacy rates, high infant and child mortality rates, high malnutrition etc. To make the situation worse, the tribal population also suffers from sickle cell anemia, a trans-generational genetic disorder. Recently, there have been continuous media reports on malnutrition-linked infant mortality in the tribal belts of Attappady in Palakkad. The death toll has reached 55 within the last six months, which is far higher than the state infant mortality ratio of 12 per 1000 live births. Land alienation is considered as the main reason for this pathetic state of affairs.

Food intake and its quality determine the levels of nutritional attainment. The food habits of the tribes are different from those of other people. They cultivate their land based on their food habits. This ensures health and nutritional security. Recent changes owing to high levels of land alienation have resulted in reduced food consumption among the tribes, both quantitatively and qualitatively. The conversion of tribes from owners of land into agricultural workers with wage rate below subsistence level has made the situation shocking with high levels of morbidity and mortality. The present episodes of high levels of infant mortality and nutrition linked disability among pregnant women in Attappady are classic issues that emanate from poverty, landlessness and neglect.

7.5 Problems of Land Alienation among the Tribes in Kerala

The perception of these local communities on 15 statements pertaining to the problems like livelihood, land alienation, nutritional insecurity, outsider intervention and segregation have been considered in a five point scale, viz. “strongly agree”, “agree”, “neutral”, “disagree” and “strongly disagree”. These are evaluated using Factor Analysis.

Table 7.7 shows the Rotated Component Matrix for 15 statements. The first factor is a mix of statements capturing livelihood concerns and nutritional issues. The second factor shows the problem of land alienation. The third is a combination of the two statements relating to the policy component and the one regarding housing segregation. The last factor highlights the issues related to the residential pattern of the tribes.

For the STs, livelihood issues and nutritional insecurity seem to be major problems. Reasons relating to the livelihood and nutritional insecurity of the STs are manifold which arises mainly from sticky labour and the lack of employment based on their skill and the ruin of the traditional tribal agricultural set up with forced land alienation. Another factor is the denial of their traditional forest right to collect non-timber forest produce. These factors impede their traditional food base and thereby their food consumption pattern *inter alia* their health status.

Table 7.7 Rotated Component Matrix: Problems of Land Alienation

	<i>Component</i>			
	1	2	3	4
Loss of land due to encroachment	0.120	0.835	0.109	0.098
Land holdings has declined from generations	0.115	0.846	0.121	0.085
Land acquisitions for development activities	0.442	0.572	0.177	0.039
Lack of departmental coordination in providing government assistance	0.288	0.116	0.645	0.003
Failure of government mechanism in providing subsistence income	0.704	0.283	0.302	0.061
Inconsistent government policies	0.116	0.342	0.555	0.008
Displacement to an unproductive land	0.217	0.339	0.404	0.262
Living in a colonized setup has resulted in a poor human capital formation	0.261	0.122	-0.054	0.814
Colonization due to resettlement has resulted in exclusion from mainstream	0.190	0.158	0.317	0.779
Unable to sustain from the present employment	0.778	0.092	0.192	0.217
Intake of traditional food baskets have changed due to resettlement	0.786	0.189	0.310	0.178
Limited accesses to natural resources/forest produce	0.842	0.202	0.141	0.179
The present food consumption is the main reason for nutritional deficiency	0.485	0.067	-0.326	0.307
Segregation due to resettlement has resulted in a poor quality living	0.102	-0.039	0.679	0.503
Land acquisition for conservation	0.428	0.455	0.079	0.174

7.6 Displacement and Land Alienation

The burden of displacement is evaluated by using Binary Logistic Regression Model (BLRM) [used to test the null hypothesis (Ho) based on 't' to analyse the factors are significantly related or not]. Based on the sample inference 8 factors have been recognized as burden of development induced displacement; such as land pattern, conflicts, livelihood issues, education, culture, living standards, nutritional security and health. The BLRM

estimates can affect the independent variable on the “odds ratio”, which is the probability of the event divided by the probability of the non-event.

Table 7.8 BLRM: Displacement and Land Alienation

Table No. BEMV.7: Displacement and Land Allocation							
(a) Variables in the Equation							
		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 0	Constant	0.96	0.13	55.452	1	0	2.614
(b) Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients							
		Chi-square	df	Sig.			
Step 1	Step	44.881	8	0.000			
	Block	44.881	8	0.000			
	Model	44.881	8	0.000			
(c) Model Summary							
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square			Nagelkerke R Square		
1	308.985	0.139			0.201		
(d) Classification Table							
	Observed	Predicted			%Correct		
		Burden					
		0	1				
Step 1	Burden	0	20	91.7	24.1		
		1	18	73.0	91.7		
	Overall Percentage					73.0	

The estimated model given in Table 7.8 (a) is statistically significant based on Table 7.8 (b). The Omnibus tests are used to measure how well the model performs [Table 7.8 (c)]. The P value is 0.000 with a Chi-Square statistics of 44.881 infer that the overall model is statistically significant. High pseudo r-square statistics based on Cox and Snell indicates that more variation is explained by the model, to a maximum of 1 [Table 7.8 (c)]. Table 7.8 (d) illustrates that the full model predicts 73 percent for the ST community.

The Logistic Regression equation used for explaining this is: $\log (p/1-p) = b_0 + b_1 * x_1 + b_2 * x_2 + b_3 * x_3 + b_4 * x_4 + b_5 * x_5 + b_6 * x_6 + b_7 * x_7 + b_8 * x_8$

Table 7.9 Variables in the Equation: Displacement and Land Alienation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1	Land pattern	.751	.372	4.080	1	.043	2.120
	Conflict	-.253	.320	.623	1	.430	.777
	Livelihood	1.418	.378	14.101	1	.000	4.130
	Education	-1.102	.540	4.160	1	.041	.332
	Culture integrity	-1.051	.349	9.059	1	.003	.349
	Living Standard	.668	.564	1.405	1	.236	1.950
	Nutritional Security	2.222	1.069	4.318	1	.038	9.225
	Health	.241	.313	.594	1	.441	1.273
	Constant	-2.089	1.462	2.041	1	.153	.124

Land pattern, livelihood, education, culture and nutritional security issues seem to be significant based on Table 7.9. Land holding pattern, livelihood and nutritional security of the tribes have declined due to the displacement. Changes in the land holding pattern and livelihood issues have been identified as the two common outcomes of the burden relating to displacement. In addition to this, issues relating to nutritional insecurity have also valued as significant for the tribes.

The LR equation based on Table 7.9 is:

$$\log (p/1-p) = -2.089+.751*\text{land pattern}-.253*\text{conflict}+1.418*\text{livelihood}-1.102*\text{education}-1.051*\text{culture}+.668*\text{living standard}+2.222*\text{nutritional security}+.241*\text{health}$$

This shows that outlier groups in the Kerala society, STs face more impacts in the form of land alienation and thereby lose their traditional livelihood and food security. In the pretext of development, the resource of the tribal community is looted with the proliferation of the influential and thereby making the tribes move from the productive base to the unproductive top base of the forest.

Land alienation is a mammoth challenge faced by the tribal communities in Kerala. This works as inseparable rudiment that tends to act the tribes to remain in a dismal state of poverty. Land alienation also exerts alarming influence in food and nutritional security and thereby their health, education and employment. In addition to the basic land alienation, forced land alienation in the pretext development has created increasing agony to the tribes in multifarious dimensions.

Chapter 8

Conclusions, Recommendations and Policy Options

8.1 Conclusions

The study 'socio economic and cultural exclusion, changing perception of the tribes in Kerala in the two districts of Wayanad and Palakkad' has found to be important considering the increased attention on tribal development in the course of huge allocation of TSP and other funds.

- Tribal occupational pattern shows that 70 percent are engaged in Agriculture and in this about 70 percent are working as manual labourers.
- About 50 percent of the tribes in Kerala have education below the primary level. Access to education, particularly higher and technical education is seemed to be very less.
- Family-wise health status as per the Tribal Development Department shows that about 62 percent of the families have either chronic illness or differently abled or mentally retarded or affected by malnutrition.
- Access to healthcare is still a serious issue in the tribal belts, particularly referral and multi-specialty hospitals other than health centres.
- Land data shows that 5158 families are landless. And even in the case of the tribes who have land, have only possession rights and not ownership rights.
- The housing condition of the tribes is not to the level suited to the Kerala society as 80 percent of the houses have insufficient spaces.
- The Kudumbashree, as in other parts of Kerala, has also well penetrated in the tribal hubs as 61.49 percent of the tribal settlements are affiliated to these units promoted by the local self governments.
- The MGNREGS have become a successful livelihood empowerment programme in the tribal areas as it has helped to create an average of 17.5 lakhs work-days per year. Gender-wise most of the tribal women find jobs in MGNREGS.
- TSP allocation through local self government institutions helps more inclusive and participatory. More than 50 percent of the TSP fund is allocated through Grama Panchayaths. Allocation and expenditure of the TSP through LSGs show that expenditure is less than the allocation.

- TSP allocation in Kerala presently comes to the tune of 3 percent of the budget allocation, though it stipulates only the tribal population proportion of 1.4 percent. During 2007-15, the average allocation has increased in the housing schemes but with visible vicissitudes it showed a surge during 2009-10 and 2010-11 and then experienced a decline.
- The TSP allocation also shows that the increased priority given to the food and nutritional security as the average fund allocation and spending has shown an increasing trend during the period.
- The same is the case with ICDS, roads and other infrastructure programmes as there has been a general increase in the mean fund allocation and expenditure in various ITDPs and TDOs.
- Schemes coming under STDD shows that majority of the schemes under poverty eradication programmes goes to critical Gap Filling Program (11 percent) followed by MRS (8 percent).
- Year-wise allocation of ITDP and TDP during the period (2001-15) shows that there are marked differences in the fund allocation of various ITDP/TDOs in the study area. Moreover the fund allocation shows a linear increasing trend over the years.
- Health schemes show that, other than ITDP Attappady, the allocations and achievements are improving over years.
- Food for Work Program schemes shows that Sulthan Bathery TDO performs well over the years.
- The study shows that the overall allocation-utilization is above the average level with some panchayaths spending better than others like Meenangady and Kalpetta. Statistical analysis based Chi-Square Automatic Interaction Detector (CHAID) also gives identical inferences.
- Per-Rupee allocation utilization of ITDP/TDO shows that most of the schemes are in the high level utilization (0.80 paise per-one-rupee allocation). Panchayath wise statistical inference based on CHAID shows insignificant differences between allocations and expenditures.
- In the case of Marriage Assistance schemes outlays and achievement among various ITDP/TDO, illustrate that Agali ITDP and Palakkad TDO have relatively less outlays and beneficiaries.
- Demographic profile based on the sample data of the tribes show that most of the tribes are in the working age group of 19-59 age groups (about 90 percent).

- Sample data also give the direction that the tribes are in the low education trap with low enrolment and high dropout rates.
- Unemployment level as per the sample data is very high, one reason cited for this sorry state of affairs is the decline in the traditional employment activities as a result of land alienation. Primary data show that employment in the agricultural sector is seasonal (100 percent).
- Livelihood situation of the tribes based on primary data shows clear inter-community differences. Backward tribes like the Kurumbas (27.5 percent) and the Kattunaikas (34.29 percent) engage mainly in farming, while the Paniyas are mostly working as farm or non-farm labourers.
- There are marked differences with respect to quality of living among the tribal sub-groups. Tribes moved from low SLI to medium SLI to high SLI at a very slow pace both vertically and horizontally over generations.
- An evaluation of poverty based on per-capita income shows that more than one-third of the households come under the critical mark of poverty. Poverty level is the lowest among the Kuruma community (only 14.7 percent) while more than 50 percent of the Kurumbar and the Kattunaika households are below the threshold of poverty.
- Level of poverty varies also based on the household head gender levels with 50 percent of the female-headed households draw closer below the poverty level, whereas only 33.1 percent of the male-headed households appear below the poverty line.
- The Poverty based on the Monthly Per Capita Expenditure shows that 30.7 percent of the sample households are below the critical levels of poverty. While the Kuruma has the lowest poverty level (8.8 percent), the Kurumbar and the Kattunaika have poverty rates of more than 50 percent.
- Earning and spending characteristics of the tribes and thereby placing them under poverty thresholds based on MPCl and MPCE show that their MPCE poverty is less than the income poverty. This implies that their spending is more than their earnings, particularly among the poor households.
- The community-wise FGT poverty decomposition based on Household MPCE shows that 38 percent of the poor are from the Irular community; however poverty incidence is the highest for the Kurumbar, the Kattunaika and the Paniya groups. The Irular is the fourth in the list in terms of incidence and the Kuruma has the lowest poverty incidence among the tribal groups.

- An evaluation of the relative incidence also demonstrates similar pattern. However, the Kattunaika community is the most deprived group both in terms of poverty depth and severity, while the Kurumbar only features second in terms of these indicators.
- The only forward tribe in the sample, the Kuruma is in better position. This warrants the need for special attention while designing plans and programmes targeting the primitive tribes like the Kattunaika and the Kurumbar and also the backward tribes, such as the Paniya and the Irular instead of counting all the tribal groups together.
- Evaluation of the quality of houses also shows differences with respect to sub-communities as the Kurumans have better houses and facilities in the houses than other tribal groups.
- The change in poverty of various tribal groups temporally for 10 years period shows that the backward communities' poverty shifts (below the BPL) are marginal for the Kattunaika (11.1 percent) as against 66.7 percent for the Kuruma tribes in the study area.

8.2 Specific Recommendations

- Health facilities in the tribal area need to be improved. For this, the Government, in a phased manner, has to equip the PHCs (as there are no referral and multi specialty hospitals) with all kinds of medical facilities including specialists in the areas of gynecology, pediatrics, neurologists, cardiologists are to be set up at least one in 5 km areas in tribal hubs, as private investors are reluctant to invest in areas where poor people dwell. This is inevitable considering the topography of the tribal regions and changing ailments of the tribes owing to their life style changes.
- Steps have to be taken immediately to distribute the available revenue land to the landless tribes. Though policy options are there in this area, need priority in implementing this in a war footing manner. This is because the basic issue of the tribes is connected with landlessness.
- The Government has to assure that the houses given (housing schemes) to the tribes are well constructed by the contractors and other agencies involved in this. For monitoring this 5 member committee with three Government officials and 2 NGOs working in the tribal areas are to be constituted urgently so as to ensure that the house constructed for the tribes are safe and livable.
- A task force is to be set up to understand the issues of infant and maternal mortalities as there are creating havoc in the social and development issues of the tribal hubs and even in the state. Though several aspects have been cited by medicos, social activists

and researchers, these issues can be annulled only by understanding the real causes rather than putting the issue in a hypothetical framework.

- Government intervention is urgently required in the area of food and nutritional security. Several schemes are available but the issue still remains unsolved. Hence it is needed to strengthen these schemes further with proper monitoring and evaluation.
- A panchayath-wise (in tribal hubs) intra-tribal data relating to their socio economics are to be gathered so as to identify the tribal households in the areas of employment, health, education, poverty etc. Based on this it is possible to develop a data matrix with basic indicators in inter and intra tribal facets for policy purposes.
- Another area which requires high intervention for tribal upliftment is appropriate education and skill developments. The Government has to see that all tribal children study at least up to Plus 2 levels without any dropouts. Specific interest of the teachers is a pre-requisite for such an endeavor. For achieving this, additional incentives including accommodation to teachers are to be provided in the school premises itself. Along with this the Government has to start skill development training centre's suiting to each tribal locality for solving the unemployment problems of the tribes.
- Take possible steps for socio-cultural integration of the tribal community with the general community. 'Social Kitchen and Dining' incorporating all communities in the area will work wonders. Entrust this to the local authorities and NGOs of tribal areas with necessary government funds to work out this in one day in a week or so.
- It is of utmost necessity that the tribal funds are utilized fully in a financial year itself for the purposes it is meant for. To ensure this, it is necessary that appropriate directions are to be given to each of the tribal office (TDO) and LSG's using the tribal related funds in a phased manner, i.e., 25 percent of the funds are to be used in each quarter of the financial year and thereby using the funds fully in the financial year itself. A monitoring and evaluation committee is also arranged by the government so as to see the proper and timely utilization of the funds.

8.3 Policy Options

- Necessary policy in the education sector is required to obtain the MRS type of facilities to students who are studying elsewhere (as 75 percent of the tribal students in various educational institutions are day scholars).
- It is indispensable to develop family kitchen meant for the tribes is to be developed properly with a good network in all the tribal areas with required fund allocation and monitoring.

- The government through TDP/ITDP, Local self government and NGOs working in the tribal areas is to be ascertained to give necessary micro-credit facilities for developing Kudumbashree and Ayalkootams for developing livelihood, education and health as part of the poverty eradication programmes in the tribal areas.
- It is essential to take steps on a priority basis to give good promotional activity for the tribal skill based traditional products with subsidy along with marketing network through government agencies.
- It is essential to guarantee minimum wages to manual labourers similar to the wage rate of other manual workers in the non-tribal areas.
- Based on the topography of the tribal areas it is obligatory to start necessary higher education centres in the tribal predominated areas. Recently government policy of starting technical and medical education institutions by the government helps to improve the higher education level of the tribes.
- Government effort to increase the TSP allocation from 35 to 50 percent through LSGI in the 11th and 12th plan periods seemed to be useful for the tribe's participation and hence further steps are to be taken to allocate more in this direction with proper monitoring to avert under-utilization.
- The government has to give strict direction for each panchayaths in the tribal belts to see that the money allocated for tribal development has been utilized well.
- It is necessary to identify the requirement and need of housing assistance based on the dwelling places in a distinctive manner by giving more importance to the backward tribes like the Paniya community similar to the PVTG housing schemes meant for the Kurumba and the Kattunayika communities.
- In the area of drinking water immediate government intervention is required as most of the water supply schemes meant for the tribes are not getting due benefit to the tribes. Strict direction is required to get potable water throughout the year.
- Special policy packages are required to reduce the poverty levels of the Kurumba, the Kattunayika and the Paniya along with the specific packages available for the poor tribes in the tribal groups.
- Development based displacement is a severe threat to the livelihood of the tribal groups. Hence strict direction in this aspect is highly warranted to reduce the impacts to the tribes.
- The development schemes will generate proper dynamics if it is implemented in time. The tribes experienced inordinate delay in getting the assistance and the right tribe is

to be given the benefit. A policy direction turning community-linked participation may be considered.

- As a policy option, it is essential to develop a proper monitoring mechanism of the utilization of TSP and its physical achievements. This is important considering that it is meant for uplifting the socio-economic situation of the historically neglected tribal community who have become bottom-part of any of the Kerala's socio-economic distributions. Presently the fund allotted in a financial year is mostly utilized at the end of the financial year, other than salary component of the officials involved in the schemes, without ushering that it is utilized properly as in infrastructure or related schemes. An effective way to circumvent this problem is to develop a strategy to utilize the fund in a phased manner in a financial year itself, like 25 percent funds to be used in a quarter or so, which in turn helps to avoid the haste and the waste involved in the process of its utilization.

Schemes' targeting the development of the outlier community like the tribes needs clear evaluation relating to its achievements. The success of this depends on several factors like the determination of the policy makers, mode of governance on the part of the implementing agency and its networking, enthusiasm of the non-governmental organizations voicing for the development of the marginalized social groups and of course the perception of the stakeholders involved in the process.

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Appendix

Appendix 4.1 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2007-08 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	44.68	47.10	NA	61.93	55.43	320	41.16	44.93	196 Students	0.00	0.00		81.78	94.19	1 Ashram School-169 students 1 MRS-354 students
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.66	0.66	NA	0.00	0.00		0.73	0.73	23 Students	1.49	1.49	NA	0.00	0.00	
3	Special Incentive to talented students	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.02	0.02	NA	0.00	0.00	
4	Tutorial Grant	11.60	11.60	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.01	2.91	NA	8.97	8.97	325
5	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	0.24	0.24	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Post metric hostels	8.46	12.15	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
7	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		2.38	2.38	PM H-11	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
8	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		74.55	74.55	4	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		13.87	13.87	Rs.779323- Mananthavady PMH repair, Rs.175950-, PMH Thondernadu, Repair, Rs.18415- Purchase of container set, plastic bucket and mug. Rs.338208- Purchase of mattresses, AMMRS Nalloornadu, Rs.75000-Wiring of 3 warden quarters
9	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.00	0.00		4.50	4.50	88	12.06	12.06	45 students	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
10	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	52.00	52.00	NA	45.00	39.31	899	4.51	4.51	140 students	14.99	14.99	NA	23.50	23.50	MS&LSGto 418students
11	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		15.00	15.00	5022 patients	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
12	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	1.00	1.00	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		9.25	9.25	NA	11.00	11.00	2400 beneficiaries
13	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		14.00	14.00	2478	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Development of Tribes living in Forest	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		5.15	5.15	2 ST Co-op Societies	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
15	Housing (plan)	8.44	8.44	NA	27.75	27.75	27	18.75	18.75	25 beneficiaries	33.84	33.84	NA	19.43	19.43	1st & 2nd instalment of Housing grant for 24 beneficiaries. 3 rd instalment to 22 beneficiaries.
16	Organisation of Oorukoottam	0.40	0.40	NA	0.50	0.25	50	1.50	1.50	171 Oorukoottams	0.00	0.00		0.80	0.80	For conducting 160 oorukoottams
17	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	2.66	2.66	NA	3.24	2.82	113	0.82	0.82	20 Students	3.15	3.09	NA	2.33	2.33	85students(2004-05 to 2007-08 Stipend for 6/07,7/07,Tution fees,Dress Allowances etc)
18	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		50.00	50.00	Fund allotted to ACFS	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
19	Social Activists	5.83	5.83	NA	25.20	22.68	140	20.36	20.36	135 ST Promoters	13.50	12.57	NA	23.16	23.16	Honorarium of 135 ST Promoters for the month of 4/07,5/07,6/07,7/07,8/

																07, 9/07,10/07, 2/08 & 3/08 & special festival allowance for 8/07.
20	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	3.00	3.00	NA	13.00	12.00	1013	15.00	15.00	Financial assistance to Kurumba students and Drinking Water Scheme	8.00	7.99	NA	11.68	11.68	financial assistance to one student for attending SCERT training programme, Grant for the purchase of land to 13 beneficiaries & housing grant to 11 beneficiaries
21	Pooled fund	51.99	51.99	NA	58.98	43.40	15	43.15	43.15	Destitute home and Wages of Apprentices clerks	17.41	16.04	NA	63.66	63.66	Rs.118193- Honarium of Apprentice clerks, Rs.995000- Housing grant to 12 beneficiaries, Rs.268032- drinking water scheme of Chempotti, Puthanangadi, Panamaram Panchayath. Plamoola-Mullankolly Road-Rs.1939251, Thrissilery-Mullankolly culvert-Rs.1195851, Karakkamala-Uralukunnu Road-Rs.1243553, etc.
22	Peripatetic education	0.40	0.40	NA	11.90	10.62	15	0.00	0.00		2.65	1.64	NA	1.90	1.90	Honorarium of teachers for 6/07,7/07,8/07,9/07,10/07,11/07,12/07,1/08,2/08,3/08 & dietary charges
23	Food support programme	5.00	5.00	NA	9.00	0.00	13360	6.00	6.00	1250 families	8.00	8.00	NA	8.00	8.00	8882 families-5kg rice-two weeks
24	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	0.30	0.30	NA	1.50	1.50	15	0.30	0.30	3 beneficiaries	1.90	1.90	NA	1.40	1.40	14 beneficiaries
25	Strengthening of Administration	0.00	0.00		0.36	0.36	NA	0.25	0.25	Telephone charge and providing computer facilities	0.30	0.30	NA	0.46	0.46	NA
26	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.33	0.33	NA	0.37	0.37	NA	0.14	0.14	Social Solidarity fortnight & Entrance Exam Application Form	0.37	0.31	NA	0.27	0.27	Social solidarity fortnight. Stipend to one trainee under additional apprenticeship cum training programme & cost of application forms for entrance examination
27	Tribal Hostel maintenance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.63	3.63	Rs.9375-Gas system repair in PMH's, Rs.353791-Diatry charges of PMH's.
28	Asst . To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.00	3.00	NA	0.00	0.00	
29	Strengthening of Administration for monitoring of scheme implemented Tribal Sub Plan	0.25	0.25	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
30	Scheme for Implementation of	0.13	0.13	NA	0.88	0.38	2	0.00	0.00		1.50	0.91	NA	0.00	0.00	

	Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989															
31	S C A to T S P	10.63	10.63	NA	35.00	35.00	NA	20.00	20.00	Coconut cultivation, Supply of milk cows, Irrigation schemes in Dodugetty settlement	20.00	20.00	NA	36.00	36.00	Grant for the construction of go down cum insimination centre, Kaithakolly cluster. Grant to 41 beneficiaries for diary development scheme. Grant to 41 beneficiaries for goat rearing. For conducting training in animal husbandry. Monitoring and documentation. Rs.18480- Grant to 28 beneficiaries for poultry development. Rs.180800-Grant to 120 beneficiaries for agricultural development. Rs.15000-For the improvement of existing water source.
32	General Development of primitive tribal groups	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		5.00	5.00	Various agricultural activities in Begur Kattunaika settlement. 17 beneficiaries.
33	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		15.49	15.49	NA	0.00	0.00	
34	Health Project for eradication of special diseases among tribal people	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		11.20	11.20	2 OP Clinics, 1 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2007-08

Appendix 4.2 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2008-09 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappady			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	36.66	43.77	NA	48.75	59.68	355 Noo lpuz ha	57.62	58.72	196 Students - Attappady	97.77	111.76	502	95.26	109.29	1 Ashram School, 1 MRS
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.84	0.84	NA	0.00	0.00		0.75	0.75	22 students	6.43	6.43	189	0.00	0.00	
3	Tutorial Grant	12.10	12.10	NA	0.00	0.00		12.44	12.44	Fund allotted to ACFS, 7 Students	4.00	3.67	154	8.25	7.30	S.S.L.C, +2 failed batch-34 students, Part time tutors-36, School going students-10, S.S.L.C coaching camp-263 students
4	Guaranteeing quality education to Tribal students	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		13.55	13.55	NA	0.00	0.00	
5	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	3.76	3.76	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Post metric hostels	10.75	12.58	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
7	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.46	NA	0.00	0.00		28.51	28.28	9209 Fibr e chai	0.87	0.53	RS.17055- Construction of covering net in PMH Panamaram (G).Rs.35693-

													rs for Host els.			Installation of motor and pump set in PMH Mndy.
8	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		4.90	4.90	No of Host el-1	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.87	0.87	Spill over payment for the repair works in PMH Thondernadu
9	Upgradation of Merit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		4.50	4.50	174 Students	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
10	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.00	0.00		4.75	3.40	79	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
11	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	31.0 0	31.0 0	NA	45.0 0	44.3 0	885	0.00	0.00		28.0 5	27.8 8	697	29.1 1	29.1 1	589 students of 19 institutions
12	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		9.00	9.00	2898 patients	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
13	Health project	0.40	0.40	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	1.50	1.50	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.25	3.25	381	3.50	3.50	689 beneficiaries
15	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		3.73	3.73	105 6	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
16	Housing (plan)	19.0 4	19.0 4	NA	65.0 0	58.0 1	72	20.0 0	20.0 0	20 beneficia ries	55.0 0	55.0 0	86	60.0 0	60.0 0	2007-'08- III instalment of housing grant to 1, Final instalment to 8 beneficiary. 2008-'09 II instalment of housing grant to 1, III instalment to 1, Final instalment to 12 beneficiary.
17	Organisation of Oorukoottam	0.25	0.25	NA	0.25	0.23	29	0.75	0.75	181 Oorukoo ttoms	0.25	0.25	NA	0.40	0.30	For conducting oorukoottams (cost of forms etc.)
18	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	1.41	1.41	NA	3.42	2.62	86	0.98	0.98	20 students	2.38	2.38	89	3.41	3.37	87 beneficiary
19	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		40.0 0	40.0 0	Fund allotted to ACFS	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
20	Social Activists	9.21	9.21	NA	30.8 0	30.0 3	140	26.8 7	26.8 7	135 ST Promoter s	17.3 9	17.3 3	74	31.6 4	31.5 6	Honorarium of ST Promoters from 4/08 to 3/09
21	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	5.00	5.00	NA	14.0 0	13.9 5	144 0	15.3 4	15.3 4	Supply of milk cows Drinking water scheme - 54 Benefici aries	12.7 7	12.5 5	248	16.5 0	16.5 0	Rs.449600 spent for one destitute centre(Wages of staff, dietary charges, Cost of dress, treatment of inmates etc). III instalment of housing grant to 1, Final instalment to 6 beneficiaries.
22	Pooled fund	39.5 8	39.5 8	NA	73.1 5	72.2 7	15	53.0 1	53.0 1	(1)Wage s of Apprenti ce Clerks (2)Drink ing water scheme (3)Exten sion of electric line to 6Tribal hamlets 320 benf	47.7 8	47.5 8	6	71.8 3	67.2 1	Chembotty- Puthanangadi drinking water scheme, Electrification of Iruanathoor- Kalimandam colony. Final instalment of housing grant to 11 beneficiaries, Appentice clerk honarium, Honorarium of management trainees.
23	Peripatetic	0.45	0.45	NA	7.00	5.43	15	0.00	0.00		0.77	0.77	10	2.37	2.34	3 Peripatetic Centres,

	education															3 instructors, 69 students
24	Food Support Programme	4.35	4.35	NA	10.00	10.00	9500	8.00	8.00	1054 families	6.00	5.86	5350 families	12.45	12.24	Supply of free ration, Cost of forms relating to free ration, Transportation and loading charge of free rice supply.
25	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	0.30	0.30	NA	2.00	2.00	20	0.30	0.30	3 beneficiaries	1.20	1.20	12	1.00	1.00	10 beneficiaries
26	Strengthening of Administration	0.00	0.00		0.11	0.11	NA	0.37	0.37	Repair charges of Department vehicle	0.25	0.25	NA	0.22	0.22	Diesel charges of Dept.jeep
27	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.45	0.45	NA	0.05	0.05	Social Solidarity Pgm e	0.07	0.07	Social solidarity fortnight	0.07	0.06	NA	0.25	0.25	Special grant for 3 Engineering students, Social solidarity fortnight
28	Bharath Dharasan / Kerala Dharsan	0.26	0.26	NA	0.50	0.50	36	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.83	0.66	62 students of 7 schools.
29	Asst . To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.00	3.00	50	0.00	0.00	
30	Strengthening of Administration for monitoring of scheme implemented Tribal Sub Plan	0.20	0.20	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	0.10	0.10	NA	0.40	0.40	2	0.00	0.00		1.30	0.90	11	1.25	0.75	3 beneficiary
32	S C A to T S P	12.00	12.00	NA	35.00	34.97	NA	22.97	22.97	Pepper cultivation, coconut cultivation, Supply of cows, Mini irrigation scheme (88 Families)	20.00	19.96	218 benefs	36.00	36.00	Cattle breeding-34 beneficiary- Rs.1938000, colocassia & yam cultivation-117 beneficiary- Rs.182240, paddy -36 beneficiary-Rs.36175, ginger-77 beneficiary -Rs.214250, pepper and coffee-114 beneficiary - Rs.288700, Arecanut- 75 beneficiary - Rs.17750, etc
33	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.86	0.86	NA	0.00	0.00		10.52	10.52	Fund allotted to MRS Attappady	4.73	4.71	NA	0.00	0.00	
34	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	0.00	0.00		3.67	3.67	3	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		54.25	37.79	Rs.2674816- Construction of building in GHSS Thrissilery, Rs.1104177 - Construction of building in GUPS, Bavali
35	Health Project for eradication of special diseases among tribal people	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		12.06	12.06	2 - OP Clinic 1 - Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2008-09

Appendix 4.3 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2009-10 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappady			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	53.13	61.94	NA	60.65	69.73	355	40.20	54.35	206 Students (MRS Attappadi)	99.52	127.01	490 Students	107.48	130.21	354 - MRS Nalloorndu, 233- Thirunelli
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.60	0.60	NA	0.00	0.00		0.55	0.55	25 Students	7.00	6.45	202	0.00	0.00	
3	Tutorial Grant	15.59	15.59	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.73	3.61	141	7.49	7.48	298
4	Guaranteeing quality education to Tribal students	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		8.13	8.13	Honorarium to Counsellors, Spl. Tuition for ST students, Construction of shed for MRS	1.73	1.62	NA	21.46	20.47	NA
5	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	1.90	1.90	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Post metric hostels	15.07	16.55	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
7	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		28.50	28.50	PM H-11	0.00	0.00		21.60	21.60	1500000/- placed to Block Pt for Kavummannam hostel and Rs.660000 for Meppadi hostel	16.33	16.33	NA
8	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.72	0.72	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		17.06	9.27	NA
9	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.00	0.00		4.75	4.75	180	13.80	13.80	Gurukulam Project	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
10	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	52.50	52.50	NA	43.00	43.00	775	11.00	11.00	297 Students	34.00	33.88	715	43.00	42.96	687
11	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		6.84	6.84	1334 Patients	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
12	Health project	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		8.14	8.14	2 OP Clinics, 1 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
13	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	1.55	1.55	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		17.25	17.25	2189	13.00	13.00	1169
14	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		14.20	14.20	1891	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
15	Housing (plan)	54.74	54.74	NA	95.00	95.00	90	25.00	25.00	24 Houses	32.00	30.14	46	55.00	44.63	40
16	Organisation of Oorukootam	0.25	0.25	NA	0.50	0.31	101	1.17	1.17	183 Oorukuttams	0.00	0.00		0.50	0.50	NA
17	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	1.37	1.37	NA	3.17	2.39	82	1.55	1.55	30 Students	4.12	4.12	116	3.77	3.57	66 Beneficiaries
18	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		55.00	55.00	Fund allotted to ACFS	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
19	Social Activists	9.39	9.39	NA	40.65	40.53	140	35.14	35.14	132 ST Promoters	19.69	19.62	75	35.88	35.14	130
20	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	5.00	5.00	NA	17.34	17.34	499	19.83	19.83	Wages of Staff of Karunyasramam, Pepper and Coconut cultivation 488	16.35	16.33	177	20.50	17.92	NA

										beneficiaries						
21	Pooled fund	13.79	13.79	NA	38.45	38.45	93	239.08	239.08	Housing scheme in Vellakulam, Vechapathy, Moolagangal & Venthavetty Colonies 194 Beneficiaries	29.80	29.15	23	56.31	39.63	NA
22	Pooled fund for special project proposed by other Departments under Tribal Sub Plan	31.88	31.88	NA	50.00	21.50	51	10.56	10.56	42 Houses	29.00	26.56	49	50.00	25.88	40 Beneficiaries
23	Peripatetic education	1.25	1.25	NA	5.95	5.95	11	0.00	0.00		0.65	0.57	15	2.50	2.50	3 Centers, 72 Students
24	Food Support Programme	4.42	4.42	NA	11.14	11.14	17466	6.00	6.00	TEO Agali, Pudur & Sholayur	7.05	7.05	NA	8.00	8.00	NA
25	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	0.70	0.70	NA	2.20	2.20	22	0.30	0.30	3 Beneficiaries	1.80	1.80	18	1.80	1.80	18
26	Strengthening of Administration	0.41	0.41	NA	0.53	0.53	NA	0.49	0.49	Purchase of UPS	0.00	0.00		0.40	0.40	NA
27	Renovation / Revamping of tribal societies(P)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		9.50	9.50	Fin. assistance to Vattulakky Girijan Co-op. Farming Society	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
28	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.51	0.51	NA	0.06	0.06	NA	0.07	0.07	Social Solidarity fortnight	0.94	0.94	Conducting Social Solidarity fortnight	0.16	0.16	NA
29	Bharath Dharasan / Kerala Dharsan	0.37	0.37	NA	1.12	1.12	28	0.31	0.31	35 students	0.50	0.21	6	0.50	0.50	NA
30	Tribal Hostel maintenance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.10	1.10	Water supply scheme in PMH (G) I&II	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
31	Guaranteeing quality education to tribal students	16.28	16.28	NA	0.75	0.75	150	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32	Tribal Hostel minor works	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.50	0.50	Construction of drainage for PMH (G)1, Agali	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33	Asst . To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		3.00	3.00	35	0.00	0.00	
34	Strengthening of Administration for monitoring of scheme implemented Tribal Sub Plan	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.20	0.18	NA	0.00	0.00	
35	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	1.50	1.50	NA	0.50	0.50	2	0.00	0.00		1.44	1.44	9	1.31	1.31	6
36	S C A to T S P	17.00	17.00	NA	48.50	48.50	120	34.00	34.00	Holistic Dev. Vechapathy & Vellakulam Colony 269 beneficiaries	37.40	37.38	243	70.00	63.55	Chembilodu-Maradi Cluster
37	General Development of primitive tribal groups	19.18	19.18	NA	318.80	31.40	117	0.00	0.00		15.41	9.45	20	71.19	28.58	NA
38	Forest Right Act 2006	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.14	0.14	NA
39	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	2.76	2.76	NA	9.37	9.35	12	2.67	2.67	Drinking water scheme in PMH (G)1 Agali	2.65	2.55	TV & Computer for one Arts & Sports	107.16	86.59	NA

													club in Kaniyam betta Panchayath Repair work of MRS Kalpetta			
40	Scheme implemented wih Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275 (1)	5.35	5.35	NA	2.99	2.99	colony-3	11.00	11.00	Drinking water scheme in Vallavatty Tribal colony, fin.asst. for Tribal Hospital, Kottathara	23.45	23.45	70	21.96	15.29	NA
41	Implementation of ST and other Traditional forest dwellers Act	0.15	0.15	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.25	0.25	7	0.00	0.00	
42	Basic needs package	0.00	0.00		34.89	34.89	24	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2009-10

Appendix 4.4 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2010-11 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	57.18	77.20	NA	124.35	128.27	436 Noo lpuz ha	60.22	60.22	207 Students	175.77	189.89	496 (wayanad-206, Pookot-290)	183.04	205.71	342
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	1.02	1.02	NA	0.00	0.00		0.70	0.70	31 Students	9.00	7.25	218	0.00	0.00	
3	Tutorial Grant	21.94	21.94	NA	0.00	0.00		15.80	15.80	Part-time tutors, Gurukulam Project	3.15	3.15	Hon. To 18 tutors 2 student	0.00	0.00	
4	Guaranteeing quality education to Tribal students	2.19	2.19	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		5.19	4.87	496	0.00	0.00	
5	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		9.56	8.29	4 Pre-metric Hostels	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Post metric hostels	15.95	16.16	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
7	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		0.40	0.40	1	0.00	0.00		13.00	13.00	Gas repair for 5 hostels, Electronic balance to 6 hostels	65.07	65.07	NA
8	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		1.25	1.25	PM H Pulp ally	2.70	2.70	Pre-metric Hostel Mulkali	8.52	8.52	Compound wall & Repair & Maintenance	7.29	7.29	NA
9	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.00	0.00		7.95	7.94	128	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		15.02	15.02	honorarium to part time tutors of 11 pre-metric hostel
10	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	21.41	21.41	NA	15.90	15.89	777	3.30	3.30	325 students	16.90	16.55	687	13.51	13.51	728
11	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		11.00	11.00	1328 Patients	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
12	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	2.45	2.45	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		11.50	11.50	P.O sanctioned-1442,	12.00	12.00	429

													Minister's relief- 65			
13	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		17.13	17.13	3306	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Development of Tribes living in Forest	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		22.59	22.59	1 Hamlet	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
15	Housing (plan)	37.50	37.50	NA	127.00	87.00	128	63.44	63.44	124 Houses	112.50	84.50	2009-10 housing III instalment -6, II instalment-7 IV instalment -5(Advance), 2010-11 housing 117 beneficiaries, 2008-09 IV instalment-4	96.43	96.43	NA
16	Organisation of Oorukootam	0.25	0.25	NA	0.30	0.30	60	2.00	2.00	184 Hamlets	0.20	0.20	NA	0.50	0.50	NA
17	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	0.84	0.84	NA	4.11	2.60	92	1.88	1.88	20 Students	4.19	4.19	80	3.59	3.59	80
18	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		85.00	85.00	Fund allotted to ACFS	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
19	Social Activists	10.44	10.44	NA	40.30	39.46	140	35.44	35.44	135 ST Promoters	20.19	20.18	75 Promoters	37.53	37.53	130
20	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	8.00	8.00	NA	20.00	19.99	1371	21.66	21.66	11 Houses and wages for staff in Karunyasar amam	17.20	17.20	2009-10 housing I instalment-1 III-1, IV-1, 2008-09 housingIV-2, 2010-11 housing I-3, II-1, III-1, Uniform for 3157 students Toolkit for Suganddhagiri craft centre trainees-8	22.69	22.69	NA
21	Pooled fund	19.48	19.48	NA	24.19	24.04	27	22.73	22.73	45 Housing beneficiaries, Honorarium for Management Trainees (6 Nos)	29.42	25.69	Hon. To 5 Management Trainees	9.26	9.26	NA
22	Peripatetic education	0.70	0.70	NA	5.77	5.77	9	0.00	0.00		0.34	0.32	11	3.47	3.47	3 Centers, 68 Students
23	Food Support Programme	4.50	4.50	NA	9.50	9.50	8675	6.50	6.50	1144 Families	6.50	6.48	8353 families	7.50	7.50	NA
24	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	1.00	1.00	NA	2.20	2.20	11	0.60	0.60	3 Beneficiaries	3.60	3.60	18 beneficiaries	4.00	4.00	14
25	Strengthening of Administration	0.00	0.00		0.15	0.15	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.14	0.14	NA
26	Renovation / Revamping of tribal societies(P)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		5.00	5.00	Girivarga Society Boothuvazhy, Agali	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
27	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.25	0.25	NA	0.05	0.05	NA	0.07	0.07	NA	0.14	0.13	NA	0.15	0.15	NA

28	Bharath Dharasan / Kerala Dharsan	0.53	0.53	NA	0.99	0.99	63	0.31	0.31	NA	0.90	0.90	15	0.50	0.50	NA
29	Guaranteeing quality education to tribal students	0.00	0.00		1.00	1.00	437	2.05	2.05	Sudents Counsellor Honorarium	0.00	0.00		3.50	3.50	NA
30	Asst. To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		6.00	6.00	165 Students	0.00	0.00	
31	Strengthening of Administration for monitoring of scheme implemented Tribal Sub Plan	0.11	0.11	NA	0.00	0.00		0.10	0.10	NA	1.24	1.24	5	0.00	0.00	
32	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	3.19	3.19	NA	2.15	2.15	20	3.56	3.56	4 Beneficiaries	1.50	1.50	12	2.16	2.16	11
33	S C A to T S P	12.00	12.00	NA	47.42	47.42	115	3.30	23.29	Milchcow 50 Bene. Pepper cultivation 92 Bene. Goat rearing 45 Bene. Coffee Plantation 30 Bene.	26.50	26.50	352	40.00	40.00	various development activities in 4 tribal clusters
34	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	38.70	38.70	NA	25.15	25.15	3	13.52	13.52		0.00	0.00		25.78	25.78	NA
35	Health Project for eradication of special diseases among tribal people	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		17.00	17.00	2 O.P. Clinic and 1 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
36	Scheme implemented with Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275	10.00	10.00	NA	111.73	83.43	33	25.37	25.37	Fund allotted to ACFS	15.00	15.00	Amount placed to Water authority for Jaihind colony Water Supply scheme in Muppainad Pt	4.92	4.92	NA
37	Implementation of ST and other Traditional forest dwellers Act	0.26	0.26	NA	0.31	0.31	NA	0.00	0.00		0.52	0.52	Wages for 2 FRC Data entry Operators	0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2010-11

Appendix 4.5 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2011-12 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	69.89	118.49	NA	128.65	164.22	435 Noo lpuz ha	88.01	69.85	Salary of Staff	155.98	212.33	MRS Pookot and Wayana d	197.63	270.61	Running Expenditure of AMMRS Nallurnadu(305 students)& Ashramam school Thirunelly(306 students).
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.65	0.65	NA	0.00	0.00		0.77	0.74	41 Students	9.52	9.52	275 students (LC-170,+2-84. Degree-21, P.O)	0	0.00	
3	Tutorial Grant	0.00	0.00		10.8	10.8	233	20.5	20.5	Specia	6.50	5.83	Honorari	0	0.00	

					0	0		2	1	1 Coaching, Part-time tutors, Gurukulam project			um to tutors			
4	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	0.22	0.00	NA	0.00	0.00		25.6 5	25.6 5	16 Pre-metric Hostel	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
5	Post metric hostels	16.0 7	19.7 2	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
6	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		0.00	84.5 0	5	0.00	0.00		1.79	1.74	NA	63.8 4	63.6 8	Repair & maintenance of pre -metric hostels
7	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		4.20	4.20	1	0.00	0.00		9.68	1.41	NA	0	0.00	
8	Grant for students studying in tutorials	19.0 0	19.0 0	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		19.2	19.2 0	Sanctioned to 44 beneficiaries, Sanctioned to 11 schools for conducting residential camp for 375 students & Honorarium to part - time tutorials
9	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	0.94	0.94	NA	5.75	5.75	115	3.00	0.99	342 Students	3.82	3.82	NA	3	0.72	Pocket -money to 15 S T students & Conducting study tour for 27 students
10	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		15.5 0	15.5 0	1056 Patients	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
11	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	3.01	3.01	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		16.0 0	16.0 0	3311 (Minister 's relief- 24, P.O Sanction ed-3287)	25.8 5	25.8 5	Assistance to 2525 beneficiaries
12	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		30.2 0	30.2 0	433 2	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
13	Housing (plan)	70.0 0	70.0 0	NA	201. 25	181. 25	125	168. 75	160. 75	220 Benefi- ciaries	156. 25	156. 25	2010-11 housing, 2011-12 Housing 9125 beneficia- ries)	190. 2	190. 20	1 st instalment to 125 beneficiaries , 2 nd instalment to 95 beneficiaries & 3 rd to 83 beneficiaries
14	Organisation of Oorukoottam	0.25	0.25	NA	0.30	0.29	62	1.25	1.25	184 Hamle- ts	0.20	0.13	NA	0.5	0.50	Sanctioned to 5 T E O's for conducting Oorukoottam
15	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	0.78	0.78	NA	0.00	2.83	99	2.24	1.66	45 Studen- ts	4.38	4.29	NA	3.92	3.91	sanctioned to 75 beneficiaries & Special allowance for conducting Ayyankali examination
16	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		102. 37	102. 37	ACFS	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
17	Social Activists	7.15	7.15	NA	31.0 0	30.3 0	130	30.1 9	30.1 9	135 ST Promo- ters	16.2 0	16.2 0	NA	32.9 4	32.9 3	Honorarium to 133 S T promoters
18	Package programme for Adiyas, Paniyas and Primitive groups	9.00	9.00	NA	20.0 0	20.0 0	119 2	28.5 6	27.6 3	24 Benefi- ciaries	20.0 0	20.0 0	2377 (3, Sewing machine- 2, Goat rearing- 14 Housing	25.4 5	23.8 1	Wages & other expenditure for the Functioning of Kuzinilam Agathimandiram. C ompletion of spill over housing

													Spill over Uniform fr 2358)			,wiring grant(103 No's),supply of 3 sewing machines, assistance to 2 petty shops, cost incurred for the supply of uniform to 3983 L.P level students
19	Pooled fund	48.59	48.59	NA	302.57	200.53	989	244.73	191.36	174 Beneficiaries	714.66	620.85	Printing Machine for AWWRI DOonival flat, Roads, Footpaths, Water supply Schemes & Hon.	0	0.00	
20	Pooled fund for special project proposed by other Departments under Tribal Sub Plan	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		172.02	138.89	Honorarium to 5 management trainees. Distribution of Bicycle to 522 students, Electrification of Puthiyidathkombil, Perincherimala colonies, Purchase of book shelf for PMH's & MRS's ,beneficiaries the drinking water to 34 families of Veloorakkunnu colony
21	Peripatetic education	0.63	0.63	NA	7.50	6.58	78	0.00	0.00		0.10	0.00		3.65	3.24	Sanctioned to 3 Schools ,68 students
22	Food Support Programme	6.50	6.50	NA	14.50	14.50	17351	10.50	10.50	1718 Families	10.50	10.49	NA	11	11.00	1st phase of F S P programme 2011-12 (total beneficiaries 5950), onam rice distribution. 2nd phase to F S P -560 beneficiaries
23	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	1.00	1.00	NA	1.20	1.20	12	1.00	0.90	5 Beneficiaries	5.20	5.20	NA	3	3.00	Sanctioned to 15 eligible applicants
24	Strengthening of Administration	0.80	0.80	NA	0.29	0.29	NA	0.25	0.24	NA	0.30	0.30	NA	0.76	0.75	Reimbursement of Mobile phone charges& purchase of Photostat machine
25	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	1.37	1.37	NA	0.43	0.83	23	6.06	3.16	Mariville Study Camp	6.81	3.83	NA	0.65	0.65	For conducting awareness camps in colonies
26	Bharath Dharasan / Kerala Dharsan	0.60	0.60	NA	0.60	0.60	30	0.60	0.60	NA	0.60	0.60	NA	1.1	1.10	Sanctioned to 36 students for conducting study tour
27	Asst . To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		8.00	8.00	NA	0	0.00	
28	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	1.50	1.50	NA	0.54	0.54	6	4.41	4.34	NA	0.82	0.82	TA for 40 persons, Compensation- 1	1.19	1.19	sanctioned to 7 beneficiaries
29	S C A to T S P	20.00	20.00	NA	60.00	60.00	327	40.00	40.00	250 beneficiaries	96.00	95.12	NA	52	51.25	Sanctioned the amount to 3 beneficiaries (spill over houses), assistance to various agricultural

																activates like animal husbandry, rubber ,paddy, ginger, coffee cultivation etc & improvement of road ,Assistance to self employment.
30	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	6.50	6.50	NA	0.00	0.00		14.65	14.65	4 Hostels	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
31	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	50.98	50.98	NA	42.86	32.41	4	0.00	0.00		78.54	77.81	NA	4	4.00	Repair works at Nallornad MRS(re-instating the drainage system , supply of drinking water etc are including)
32	Health Project for eradication of special diseases among tribal people	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		22.42	22.42	2 O.P Clinic, 2 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
33	Scheme implemented with Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275	0.00	0.00		16.35	12.72	5	0.00	0.00		69.20	69.20	NA	64.2	54.20	Amount placed to Edavaka gramapanchayath for construction of 16 wells
34	Implementation of ST and other Traditional forest dwellers Act	0.19	0.19	NA	0.08	0.08	NA	0.00	0.00		0.63	0.63	NA	0	0.00	
35	13 th finance commission Award	100.00	100.00	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		200.00	200.00	NA	0	0.00	
36	Infrastructure (ACA)	0.00	0.00		0.45	0.45	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0	0.00	
37	K.S.T Act	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		4.99	4.99	NA	0	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2011-12

Appendix 4.6 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2012-13 [in Lakh]

S I. N o.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	103.89	143.54	NA	86.36	114.29	430 Noo lpuz ha	99.55	99.55	NA	195.75	225.31	Running expense of Ashramam School and Ekalavya School	159.84	219.49	Running expense of Ashramam school & MRS
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.95	0.95	NA	0.00	0.00		1.02	1.02	40 Students	12.73	12.73	Merit award to 378 students	0.00	0.00	
3	Tutorial Grant	24.54	24.54	NA	13.93	13.93	101	0.00	0.00		9.03	8.92	Honorarium to 18 Part time tutors	19.96	19.72	Honorarium to part time tutors, Tuition fees of School going students, SSLC coaching camp expenditure
4	Tribal Hostel (Plan)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		94.70	94.70	13 Pre-metric Hostels	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
5	Post metric hostels	20.25	34.85	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Tribal Hostel 34 Other Charges	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		22.12	22.12	Repair of 3 hostels water tank to Kavumanna m Hostel	0.00	0.00	

7	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		92.20	92.20	7	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
8	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		23.87	23.87	Special Coaching, Gurukulam Project, Parttime Tutors	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
9	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	0.00	0.00		4.07	1.77	251	0.00	0.00		5.27	5.27	NA	0.00	0.00	
10	Health Assistance for Sickle Cell Anaemia Patients	0.00	0.00		15.64	15.64	63	2.36	2.36	59 Patients	2.92	2.92	Assistance to 73 Patients @ 1000/ month	5.72	5.72	Assistance to sickle cell anaemia patients
11	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		8.50	8.50	1328 Patients	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
12	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	2.00	2.00	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		17.50	17.50	Minister's Relief - 71, Director Sanctioned- 46, PO Sanctioned 1703	35.50	35.50	Assistance to 2653 beneficiaries
13	Treatment and rehabilitation of Tribals affected by disease like sickle cell anaemia etc.	0.00	0.00		23.00	23.00	3053	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
14	Housing (plan)	83.71	83.71	NA	287.00	287.00	80	180.00	180.00	164 Benefs	209.64	209.64	Housing Spill over- 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11& 2011-12, 2012-13-80 Beneficiaries	230.00	215.00	80 spill over houses completed .In 2012-13 80 Houses sanctioned in which I st stage 2, II nd stage 78, and IIIrd stage 49 ,IV th 3 are completed
15	Organisation of Oorukootam	0.25	0.25	NA	0.30	0.30	NA	1.25	1.25	184 Hamlets	0.20	0.20	Conduct oorukootams under 5 TEO's	0.50	0.50	Grant sanctioned to 5 TEO's for conducting Oorukootam
16	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	0.92	0.92	NA	4.86	4.73	95	2.28	2.28	NA	4.83	4.83	NA	4.20	4.20	Grand sanctioned to 83 students
17	Support to Group Farms	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		106.44	106.44	Attappady Cooperative farming society	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
18	Social Activists	14.31	14.31	NA	64.68	64.67	140	63.00	63.00	135 ST Promoters	36.80	36.80	Honorarium to ST Promoters	63.88	63.88	Honorarium to 134 ST Promoters in every month
19	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	11.00	11.00	NA	23.00	17.00	69	24.78	24.78	22 Benefs	24.22	23.88	2 set uniform to 986 students, Toilet block construction to Onivayal colony refugees, soil & water	30.50	27.58	1 st Instalment to 15 beneficiaries ,II nd instalment to 6, III rd 6 beneficiaries(Housing),Supply of goats to 4 families

													conservation programmes, Running expense of Care home			.Supply of water beds, Cot,& bed to 5 beneficiaries, grand sanctioned to maintenance of well, Supply of petty shop to 1 beneficiaries
20	Pooled fund	39.48	39.48	NA	187.20	151.56	23	116.83	116.83	92 Benefs	221.21	221.21	Honorarium to 6 counsellors, 12 Management trainees, Sahayi Kendra, Road Construction, well construction, running of ambulance, MRS Pookode, Awareness classes	0.00	0.00	
21	Pooled fund for special project proposed by other Departments under Tribal Sub Plan	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		25.00	25.00	10 Mud house Construction by MSSRF	107.30	86.71	Housing grand for 25 unwed mothers (various instalment) of which 6 houses completed, Honorarium to management trainees & wages of ambulance drivers, Bed & pillows supplied o GAS Thirunelly.
22	Peripatetic education	0.49	0.49	NA	5.30	5.23	5	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.13	1.13	Running expense of peripatetic centre
23	Food Support Programme	7.96	7.96	NA	14.50	14.50	6450	11.50	11.50	1955 Families	11.50	11.50	6369 Families	12.50	12.50	Distribution of onam kit &Supply of food grains
24	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	3.00	3.00	NA	14.50	14.50	53	2.00	2.00	6 Benefs	2.50	2.50	Assistance to 8 ST girls	7.50	7.50	Assistance to 33 beneficiaries
25	Strengthening of Administration	0.41	0.41	NA	0.14	0.12	NA	0.00	0.00		0.30	0.30	Telephone Charges of PO & 5 TEO's	0.15	0.14	Telephone charge of TEO's
26	Renovation / Revamping of tribal societies(P)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		25.00	25.00	Vatlak y Girijan Farming Society	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
27	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.33	0.33	NA	0.12	0.10	NA	0.12	0.12	NA	41.82	41.79	Social Solidarity programmes under TEO's	0.41	0.35	Grand sanctioned to Engineering College students, Identity card issued for promoters
28	Asst. To AMRID	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		10.00	10.00	Running Expense of	0.00	0.00	

													AMRID			
29	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	3.00	3.00	NA	2.40	2.40	4	3.60	3.60	9 Benefcs	5.10	5.10	Compensation Sanctioned for 5 persons	0.00	0.00	
30	S C A to T S P	25.00	25.00	NA	60.73	55.73	7	45.00	45.00	161 Benefcs	75.00	75.00	Livelihood projects to 70 families through MSSRF	55.00	55.00	Soil conservation work, milk cow, Agricultural tools, power tiller, paddy thresher, coconut cultivation, goat rearing, petty shop ,tailoring unit, pepper & coffee cultivation documentation & monitoring programme
31	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	6.75	6.75	NA	0.00	0.00		27.14	27.14	1 Pre-metric Hostel	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	5.77	5.77	NA	14.18	14.18	1	0.00	0.00		111.95	111.95	various projects in MRS	5.20	5.20	Cost of generator in Ashramam school Thirunelly.
33	Health Project for eradication of special diseases among tribal people	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		24.12	24.12	2 OP Clinics , 1 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
34	Scheme implemented with Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275 (1)	20.00	20.00	NA	20.11	20.11	7	44.32	44.32	ACFS , Vatlak y Girijan Farming Societ y	29.90	29.90	Drinking water scheme implemented in various colonies by Kerala Water Authority	10.90	10.90	Diesel charges of the department vehicle ,construction of wells in Edavaka panchayath
35	Implementation of ST and other Traditional forest dwellers Act	1.08	1.08	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		1.20	1.01	NA	0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2012-13

Appendix 4.7 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2013-14 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram School	112.39	164.67	1	163.04	162.76	447	88.50	97.07	NA	428.18	445.52	Running Expense of MRS South Wayanad	198.35	264.32	Running expense of Ashramam school Thirunelly & MRS
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	0.75	0.75	21	0.00	0.00		0.75	0.75	33 Students	9.99	9.99	Incentive to 286 students	0.00	0.00	
3	Special Incentive to talented students	0.00	0.00		0.45	0.45	32	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
4	Incentive to assistance to students Assistance to orphans	0.44	0.44	11	2.76	2.76	92	1.16	1.16	29 Beneficiaries	1.56	1.56	Assistance to 78 orphans through "Kaithangu"	1.95	1.95	Assistance to 41 beneficiaries

													Programme			
5	Tutorial Scheme (Gurukulam / Part Time Tutors	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		24. 47	20. 00	Honorarium to part time tutors & grant sanctioned to ST students
6	Tutorial Grant	29. 02	29. 02	NA	0.0 0	0.0 0		25. 90	25. 90	NA	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0	
7	Post metric hostels	25. 34	31. 76	1	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0	
8	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.0 0	0.0 0		81. 14	79. 46	PM H- 11	87. 69	87. 69	16 Hostel s	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0	
9	Grant for students studying in tutorials	0.0 0	0.0 0		18. 40	15. 36	55	0.0 0	0.0 0		10. 62	10. 62	Tutorial grant to 237 students	0.0 0	0.0 0	
10	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	0.0 0	0.0 0		2.6 9	2.6 9	247	0.0 0	0.0 0		3.4 8	3.4 8	Scholarship to 114 Students	0.0 0	0.0 0	
11	Health Assistance for Sickle Cell Anaemia Patients	0.0 0	0.0 0		31. 28	31. 28	312	4.7 2	4.7 2	59 Patien ts	8.4 0	8.4 0	Assistance @ 1000/ month	11. 44	7.5 2	Assistance to 83 beneficiaries
12	Tribal Relief fund/ Treatment and Rehabilitation	12. 00	12. 00	308	26. 05	26. 05	301 2	20. 00	20. 00	4417 Patien ts	38. 00	38. 00	Minister's relief - 79	48. 90	42. 63	Assistance to 1974 beneficiaries
13	Housing (plan)	100. 00	100. 00	165	250. 00	235. 00	100	184. 89	184. 89	86 new house s, 182 Spill over house s	250. 00	250. 00	Stage I-18, Stage II-27, Stage III-30, Stage IV - 25	250. 00	250. 00	Various stage instalment of housing grant
14	House Repair	15. 00	15. 00	15	55. 00	44. 00	44	28. 00	28. 00	37 Benef iciarie s	34. 00	26. 80	38 Houses repaired	45. 00	22. 00	NA
15	Organisation of Oorukoottam	0.5 0	0.5 0	49	0.7 5	0.1 5	1	1.8 0	1.8 0	192 Haml ets	0.5 2	0.5 2	Conduct oorukoottams under 5 TEO's	1.3 0	1.3 0	Amount utilized to conducting oorukoottam
16	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	0.9 9	0.9 9	14	5.1 6	4.7 7	103	2.0 0	2.0 0	41 Stude nts	2.0 0	2.0 0	Scholarship to 105 Students	4.4 8	4.4 8	grant sanctioned to 87 eligible students
17	Social Activists	16. 11	16. 11	40	73. 83	73. 83	144	62. 75	62. 75	146 ST Prom oters	41. 09	41. 09	Honorarium to ST promoters	64. 38	63. 02	Honorarium to 134 ST Promoters
18	Package programme for Adiyas, Paniyas and Primitive groups	12. 00	12. 00	225	23. 00	19. 49	126 3	24. 65	24. 65	21 Spill over Housi ng, 32 Goat rearin g Benef iciarie s	16. 83	16. 83	repair-1, wheel chair - 1, Uniform	31. 16	31. 16	housing grand, financial assistance to higher studies, assistance for goat rearing, Running expense of Agathimandiram
19	Pooled fund	90. 16	90. 16	42	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0	
20	Pooled fund for special project proposed by other Departments under Tribal Sub Plan	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		17. 44	17. 44	foundation for construction of Green	0.0 0	0.0 0	
21	Peripatetic education	0.4 4	0.4 4	7	5.0 0	5.0 0	56	0.0 0	0.0 0		0.0 0	0.0 0		1.0 0	0.0 0	
22	Food Support Programme	9.0 3	9.0 3	718 8	15. 80	15. 80	640 0	13. 00	13. 00	10893 Famili es	12. 97	12. 97	Food supplied to 5671 tribal families	14. 14	14. 14	For distribution of food items to 5600 families, handling and

																transporting charge of FSP
23	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	3.90	3.90	8	14.00	14.00	28	2.50	2.50	5 Beneficiaries	10.20	10.20	Assistance to 21 ST girls	21.00	17.50	Assistance to 35 beneficiaries
24	Strengthening of Administration	7.04	7.04	NA	0.00	0.00		11.62	11.62	NA	0.00	0.00		1.60	1.30	Mobile phone charge of TDO & 5 TEOs & taxi fare of the vehicle used for department purpose
25	Renovation / Revamping of tribal societies(P)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
26	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.64	0.64	5	0.80	0.80	22-students	1.00	1.00	NA	1.51	1.51	Social Solidarity Programmes under TEC	1.72	1.72	Social solidarity pgm, expense of Engg. students Janani jamma reksha, Monitoring award, allotted amt to MRS Nalloornad & Ashramam school Thirunelly
27	Critical Gap Filling scheme (Corpus fund)	0.00	0.00		217.27	217.27	108	462.62	462.62	NA	298.04	298.04	Honorarium to counsellors	241.60	192.59	Management trainees, bore well & ambulance, Housing grant, Sahai Kendra, Student Counciler, Kakkanchira & Illathuvayal Road, Paddy cultivation, Radio Mattoli
28	Comprehensive Tribal health care	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		11.19	11.19	2 OP Clinic, 1 Ambulance	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
29	Training in Autorikshaw driving for young women and providing Autorikshaw	0.60	0.60	11	0.10	0.00		2.39	2.39	47 Beneficiaries	5.50	5.50	NA	0.10	0.00	
30	Gothra Sarathi	2.90	2.90	261	58.57	58.57	58 schools	24.87	24.87	NA	35.77	35.77	Implemented in 43 Schools	42.41	42.41	transporting charge of ST Students (41 schools)
31	Assistance to Tribal welfare institution	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		120.08	120.08	NA	8.83	8.83	Wages to employees of sugandhagiri	0.00	0.00	
32	Strengthening of Administration for monitoring of scheme implemented Tribal Sub Plan	0.00	0.00		2.12	2.12	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
33	Hamlet Development Scheme	0.00	0.00		100.00	0.00	NA	65.00	65.00	NA	0.00	0.00		200.00	59.18	First instalment (25%) of project cost disbursed to the executing agency (SIDCO), amou

																nt sanctioned for livelihood schemes
34	Resettlement of landless Tribals	60.00	60.00	3	200.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		256.00	256.00	Land acquired for 1 family, fund	310.54	310.54	Amount utilised to purchase of land for 38 landless families
35	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	2.00	2.00	4	1.80	1.80	3	4.00	4.00	9 Benef s	0.00	0.00		8.41	8.41	Assistance to 20 victims
36	S C A to T S P	27.69	27.69	123	50.00	48.57	106	50.00	50.00	259 Livelihood Benef s	159.94	159.94	Skill development programmes and	52.00	50.81	(a) Rs 1101074/- placed to district soil conservation (b) Rs 50000/- Petty shop , (c)Rs47600/- Tailoring unit (d)Rs 720000/- goat rearing, (e) Rs 880000/- Cow rearing, (f) Rs 540000/- calf rearing , (g)Rs 45000/- Kitchen garden, etc.
37	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	26.98	26.98	8	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		4.76	4.76	Purchase of utensils to PMH's	12.39	10.52	Advertising charge for inviting Quotation of utensil & bed cover
38	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	0.00	0.00		33.69	33.69	MR S	0.00	0.00		17.95	17.95	Renovation of drinking water facility	7.58	7.58	Construction of Toilet Block in Thirunelly Ashramam School
39	Scheme implemented with Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275 (1)	0.10	0.10	1	70.41	70.40	17	57.35	57.35	372 benefs	34.88	34.88	PSC Coaching through AMRID, well	71.85	71.75	NA
40	Implementation of ST and other Traditional forest dwellers Act	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		20.50	20.50	Construction of 8 houses, data entry work related to FRC	0.00	0.00	
41	Incentive for study tour to schools and colleges	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.05	0.05	Study tour expenses of 17 students	0.88	0.88	financial Assistance to 25 ST students for study tour
42	Modernisation of Tribal Development Department	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		18.76	18.76	Telephone Charges of PO & TEO's	0.00	0.00	
43	Post-metric Study Tour	1.17	1.17	50	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2013-14

Appendix 4.8 ITDP-TDO Budget Allocation, Expenditure and Physical Achievement 2014-15 [in Lakh]

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Palakkad			Sulthan Bathery			Attappadi			Kalpetta			Mananthavadi		
		Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement	Allotment	Expenditure	Physical Achievement
1	Model residential school/ Ashram	240.11	240.11	NA	214.95	209.47	432	142.68	136.04	209 Students	269.81	329.18	Runni ng	225.79	263.48	Running expenses of MRS

	School											Expen se MRS				Nalloornadu & Ashramam school Thirunelly
2	Special incentive to brilliant students - Plan	1.00	1.00	NA	0.00	0.00		0.63	0.63	24 Benefs	16.00	16.00	72327	0.00	0.00	
3	Incentive to assistance to students Assistance to orphans	0.22	0.22	NA	1.98	1.98	92	0.58	0.58	29 beneficiaries	1.04	1.03	NA	1.30	1.30	Assistance to 40 beneficiaries
4	Tutorial Scheme (Gurukulam / Part Time Tutors	9.00	9.00	NA	0.00	0.00		27.45	27.45	37 Students, 33 Hostel Tutors	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
5	Post metric hostels	35.69	35.69	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
6	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	0.00	0.00		15.46	15.46	PM H-11	118.37	106.61	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
7	Post matriculation studies/ Scholarship	0.00	0.00		1.00	0.72	12	1.00	0.77	39 Students	1.51	1.51	37	0.74	0.74	Scholarship granted to 73 students
8	Health Assistance for Sickle Cell Anaemia Patients	0.00	0.00		40.23	40.23	315	0.00	0.00		9.83	9.83	85	10.53	10.53	Assistance to 90 beneficiaries (upto 03/15)
9	Sickle - cell Anaemia.	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		10.70	10.70	85 Benefs	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
10	Housing (plan)	176.98	176.98	NA	285.87	210.87	90	253.51	253.51	252 Benefs	232.76	226.08	219	225.00	175.00	Sanctioned 1st instalment for 306 new & instalments of spillover houses(RS 6025000)
11	House Repair	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		42.15	42.15	35 Benefs	0.00	0.00		0.00	50.00	(1) Sanctioned Rs 2195000/ for the various instalments of House Repair 2014-15 scheme (2)Sanctioned Rs 2805000 for the various instalments of House repair 2013-14 scheme
12	Organisation of Oorukootam	2.15	2.15	NA	2.15	1.15	73 colonies	2.00	2.00	192 Oorukootams	2.00	2.00	NA	2.30	2.30	amount sanctioned for conducting oorukootam
13	Ayyankali memorial search and Development Scheme for STs (P) - Scholarship	0.74	0.74	NA	3.00	3.00	100	1.50	1.50	46 Benefs	1.50	1.50	103	2.50	2.50	Sanctioned 1st instalment of Scholarship to 79 students
14	Social Activists	17.76	17.76	NA	65.26	61.89	144	59.86	59.86	135 + 10 Health Promoters	34.81	34.68	80	60.40	60.40	Honorarium of 134 ST Promoters up to 3 /15
15	Package programme for Adiyas,Paniyas and Primitive groups	15.00	15.00	NA	26.00	26.00	14	36.59	36.21	3 Drinking water scheme in 3 Kurumba colonies	32.36	20.81	996,104150	54.14	52.94	(1) constructing a temporary shed-1 (2) Adiya paniya Housing (3) Destitute home (4)goat rearing (5)Tailoring unit (6)Purchasing bed(7) Edalakuni kelumal road
16	Pooled fund for special project proposed by other Departments under Tribal Sub Plan	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		500.00	500.00	Amount sanctioned to mananthavady Block Panchayath for the implementation of integrated sustainable development of 12 colonies in thondernadu panchayath
17	Peripatetic	0.13	0.13	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	

	education															
18	Food Support Programme	19.12	19.12	NA	35.60	35.60	NA	33.66	32.86	4933 FSP Beneficiaries, 10920 Onam Kit	59.83	59.03	NA	25.60	25.60	(a) Distributed 5 kg Rice, 1/2 kg Sugar, 1/2 kg green gram & 1/2 kg hoarse gram to 6000 Paniya families (b) handling charge of Onam kit (c) distribution of 10 kg rice & 2 kg bengal gram for 2300 eligible families
19	Assistance for marriage of ST girls	4.00	4.00	NA	17.50	17.50	35	3.00	3.00	6 Benefs	5.00	5.00	10	14.00	14.00	Sanctioned Assistance to 28 benefs
20	Strengthening of Administration	0.68	0.68	NA	0.62	0.62	NA	1.18	1.17	NA	2.68	3.38	NA	12.18	12.17	1)Rent of vehicle(office)(2) repair and renovation TDO (3) Mobile charge TEO's 12921/ (4)Diesel charge 25000/ (5) MRS Nalloornadu 36906/
21	Publicity/ Information, Education & Communication	0.19	0.19	NA	0.74	0.47	NA	4.36	4.36	NA	40.34	40.33	1	2.26	1.51	1) various expense related to inaugural function of land distribution 134689/ 2)Social solidarity -16000/
22	Critical Gap Filling scheme (Corpus fund)	85.84	85.84	NA	231.34	231.34	10	242.48	229.96	NA	495.58	510.21	4909+ MRS= 5332	336.93	336.90	1) Ambulance (2) Sahai kendra (3) Unwed housing grant (4)repairing wall, / (5) pumpset (6) Edathana colony valaymapura-thavinjal / (7)spill over housing (8) Colony Mithram (9)Muthanaga - (10) Relief fund (11)Electrical works (12) Tribal welfare society (13) Ashramam school,etc
23	Comprehensive Tribal health care	9.00	9.00	NA	50.80	50.80	2487	35.50	35.50	2 OP Clinics & Ambulance	48.00	48.00	2010	54.00	54.00	Sanctioned financial Assistance to 2147 beneficiaries for treatment
24	Gothra Sarathi	5.20	5.20	NA	0.00	0.00		28.00	27.96	16 schools , 1085 Benefs	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
25	Assistance to Tribal welfare institution	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		34.79	34.79	NA	8.81	8.81	NA	0.00	0.00	
26	Hamlet Development Scheme	100.00	100.00	NA	100.00	23.04	Colony - 1	0.00	0.00		75.00	75.00	83	92.04	92.04	a) Rs 5000000 Mobilisation advance sanction to KIIDC for Pancharakolli & Puthusseri Hamlet(b)Ammani Hamlet - 2076250/(Sanctioned to SIDCO) c)Kalimandam Hamlet-2127500/
27	Resettlement of landless Tribals/ TRDM	0.00	0.00		184.16	137.05	8	8.75	8.75	1 Benefs	353.10	353.10	NA	293.96	293.15	Land registered to 29 beneficiaries
28	Honorarium to	1.59	1.59	NA	7.20	6.43	12	4.54	4.12	8	5.16	4.91	12	6.11	6.11	Honorarium of 12

	Management Trainees									Management Trainees						management trainees 3/ 2015
29	Honorarium to Counsellors	1.71	1.71	NA	5.60	5.39	4	6.20	6.20	5 Counsellors	4.78	4.75	Hono.	3.14	3.14	Honorarium of Counsellors up to 3/ 2015
30	Engaging Social Workers in Tribal Welfare	0.89	0.89	NA	4.90	3.65	15	2.50	2.50	10 Benefs	2.71	2.38	NA	4.34	4.34	Honorarium of Social workers 12/2014 to 3/15
31	Assistance for Self-employment and skill development training to ST youths (Autorikshaw)	0.42	0.42	NA	0.00	0.00		3.71	3.71	48 Benefs	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
32	Scheme for Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989	11.00	11.00	NA	3.52	3.52	6	2.55	2.55	6 Victims	5.34	5.34	NA	10.00	7.05	a)Rs 570000/ for livelihood activities (15 victims) b)financial assistance to 3 victims(Rs 135000/)
33	S C A to T S P	30.00	30.00	NA	50.00	49.00	NA	50.00	50.00	Goat Rearing - 129, Milk Cow - 18, Heifer - 63	74.00	74.00	NA	52.00	52.00	(a)Documentation & Monitoring =53850/(b)Kitchen garden 150000(c)goat rearing-470000/ (d)biogas plant-175000/ (e)Calf rearing1279650 (f)Milk cow rearing1400000/- (g)Paddythressur300000/(h)Allotment placed to soil conservation officer kpt546500,etc
34	Forest Right Act 2006	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		52.00	52.00	NA	36.00	36.00	24	0.00	0.00	
35	Improving facilities in Tribal Hostels	47.66	47.66	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		13.08	13.08	381	47.42	46.25	(a)Furniture -PMH valadu 2657972 (b)Coat & study table 830058/ (c)Bed 245824/ (d) Electronic items 319000/ (e)TV mixy & water purifier 552220/ (f) Advvertisement charge 20400/
36	Enhancement of Facilities in Tribal Areas	0.00	0.00		0.43	0.43	PM H- 1	17.24	17.24	NA	8.67	8.66	616	5.04	4.74	(1) Cost of photocopier 61286/ (2)Bed supplied to Nalloornadu 190920/ (3)Chappathi maker supplied to Nalloornadu 213000/ (4)Advertisement charge 8296/
37	Scheme implemented with Grants/Grants in Aid under articles 275 (1)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		15.15	15.15	NA	0.00	0.00	
38	Incentive for study tour to schools and colleges	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.88	0.88	Assistance for study tour to 19 college students
39	Promotion of Education among Tribals (Gothrasaradhi)	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		56.11	55.62	1061+11+15.381	70.84	50.00	1)Gothrasaradhi -(32 schools & 1497 Students) 5000000/
40	Promotion of	0.00	0.00		73.5	73.5	47	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	20.3	1)Honorarium to

	Education among STs(Tutorial)				0	0								6	part time tutors 394305/ 2) SSLC coaching camp 1641500/
41	Girivikas	28.20	28.20	NA	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00

Source: Provided by ITDP Agali, ITDP Kalpetta, TDO Mananthavady, TDO Sulthanbathery and TDO Palakkad, 2014-15

Appendix 5.1 District-wise Community Composition

			ST Community					Total
			Kuruma	Kattunaika	Paniya	Irular	Kurumbar	
District	Palakkad	Count				448	159	607
		% within District				73.8	26.2	100.0
	Wayanad	Count	274	133	220			627
		% within District	43.7	21.2	35.1			100.0
Total		Count	274	133	220	448	159	1234
		% within District	22.2	10.8	17.8	36.3	12.9	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.2 Gender Composition

			Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
District	Palakkad	Count	303	304	607
		% within District	49.9	50.1	100.0
		% within Sex	50.3	48.1	49.2
		% of Total	24.6	24.6	49.2
	Wayanad	Count	299	328	627
		% within District	47.7	52.3	100.0
		% within Sex	49.7	51.9	50.8
		% of Total	24.2	26.6	50.8
Total	Count	602	632	1234	
	% within District	48.8	51.2	100.0	
	% within Sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	48.8	51.2	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.3 District and Gender-wise Age

District			Age							Total
			Below 6 years	6-18 years	19-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60 and above	
Palakkad	Sex	Male	Count	25	85	59	54	40	22	303
			% within Sex	8.3	28.1	19.5	17.8	13.2	7.3	100.0
			% within Age	49.0	49.1	49.2	46.2	56.3	48.9	49.9
			% of Total	4.1	14.0	9.7	8.9	6.6	3.6	49.9
	Sex	Female	Count	26	88	61	63	31	23	304
			% within Sex	8.6	28.9	20.1	20.7	10.2	7.6	100.0
			% within Age	51.0	50.9	50.8	53.8	43.7	51.1	50.1
			% of Total	4.3	14.5	10.0	10.4	5.1	3.8	50.1
	Total		Count	51	173	120	117	71	45	607
			% within Sex	8.4	28.5	19.8	19.3	11.7	7.4	100.0
			% within Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			% of Total	8.4	28.5	19.8	19.3	11.7	7.4	100.0
Wayanad	Sex	Male	Count	21	64	62	57	43	29	299
			% within Sex	7.0	21.4	20.7	19.1	14.4	9.7	100.0
			% within Age	42.9	51.2	48.8	46.3	51.8	42.0	47.7
			% of Total	3.3	10.2	9.9	9.1	6.9	4.6	47.7
	Sex	Female	Count	28	61	65	66	40	40	328
			% within Sex	8.5	18.6	19.8	20.1	12.2	12.2	100.0
			% within Age	57.1	48.8	51.2	53.7	48.2	58.0	52.3
			% of Total	4.5	9.7	10.4	10.5	6.4	6.4	52.3
	Total		Count	49	125	127	123	83	69	627
			% within Sex	7.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	13.2	11.0	100.0

T o t a l	S e x	Male	% within Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			% of Total	7.8	19.9	20.3	19.6	13.2	8.1	11.0
			Count	46	149	121	111	83	41	51
			% within Sex	7.6	24.8	20.1	18.4	13.8	6.8	8.5
			% within Age	46.0	50.0	49.0	46.2	53.9	50.6	44.7
			% of Total	3.7	12.1	9.8	9.0	6.7	3.3	4.1
		Female	Count	54	149	126	129	71	40	63
			% within Sex	8.5	23.6	19.9	20.4	11.2	6.3	10.0
			% within Age	54.0	50.0	51.0	53.8	46.1	49.4	55.3
			% of Total	4.4	12.1	10.2	10.5	5.8	3.2	5.1
		Total	Count	100	298	247	240	154	81	114
			% within Sex	8.1	24.1	20.0	19.4	12.5	6.6	9.2
			% within Age	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			% of Total	8.1	24.1	20.0	19.4	12.5	6.6	9.2

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.4 Main Employment

		M1-Main Employment										Total
		Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/E state labour	Private jobs	Public jobs	MNREGS	Others	
Kuruma	Count	34	2	7	34	22	2	8	10	12	1	132
	% within ST Community	25.8	1.5	5.3	25.8	16.7	1.5	6.1	7.6	9.1	0.8	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	42.0	33.3	63.6	24.1	22.0	16.7	72.7	37.0	19.4	20.0	28.9
	% of Total	7.5	0.4	1.5	7.5	4.8	0.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	0.2	28.9
Kattunaika	Count	13	1	0	6	2	9	0	5	2	0	38
	% within ST Community	34.2	2.6	0.0	15.8	5.3	23.7	0.0	13.2	5.3	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	16.0	16.7	0.0	4.3	2.0	75.0	0.0	18.5	3.2	0.0	8.3
	% of Total	2.9	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	8.3
Paniya	Count	3	0	2	48	27	1	0	0	5	0	86
	% within ST Community	3.5	0.0	2.3	55.8	31.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	3.7	0.0	18.2	34.0	27.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	18.9
	% of Total	0.7	0.0	0.4	10.5	5.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	18.9
Irular	Count	20	2	2	46	40	0	3	7	36	4	160
	% within ST Community	12.5	1.2	1.2	28.8	25.0	0.0	1.9	4.4	22.5	2.5	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	24.7	33.3	18.2	32.6	40.0	0.0	27.3	25.9	58.1	80.0	35.1
	% of Total	4.4	0.4	0.4	10.1	8.8	0.0	0.7	1.5	7.9	0.9	35.1
Kurumar	Count	11	1	0	7	9	0	0	5	7	0	40
	% within ST Community	27.5	2.5	0.0	17.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	17.5	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	13.6	16.7	0.0	5.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	11.3	0.0	8.8
	% of Total	2.4	0.2	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	8.8
Total	Count	81	6	11	141	100	12	11	27	62	5	456
	% within ST Community	17.8	1.3	2.4	30.9	21.9	2.6	2.4	5.9	13.6	1.1	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	17.8	1.3	2.4	30.9	21.9	2.6	2.4	5.9	13.6	1.1	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.5 Subsidiary Employment

		M1-Subsidiary Employment							Total
		Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/Estata labour	MNREGS	
Kuruma	Count	13	0	10	13	5	8	11	60
	% within ST Community	21.7	0.0	16.7	21.7	8.3	13.3	18.3	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	35.1	0.0	71.4	29.5	22.7	80.0	22.4	33.1
	% of Total	7.2	0.0	5.5	7.2	2.8	4.4	6.1	33.1
Kattunaika	Count	9	0		5	2	2	4	23
	% within ST Community	39.1	0.0	4.3	21.7	8.7	8.7	17.4	100.0

a	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	24.3	0.0	7.1	11.4	9.1	20.0	8.2	12.7
	% of Total	5.0	0.0	0.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	2.2	12.7
Paniya	Count	2	0	1	5	0	0	2	10
	% within ST Community	20.0	0.0	10.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	5.4	0.0	7.1	11.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.5
	% of Total	1.1	0.0	0.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.5
Irular	Count	8	5	2	15	15	0	24	69
	% within ST Community	11.6	7.2	2.9	21.7	21.7	0.0	34.8	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	21.6	100.0	14.3	34.1	68.2	0.0	49.0	38.1
	% of Total	4.4	2.8	1.1	8.3	8.3	0.0	13.3	38.1
Kurumbur	Count	5	0	0	6	0	0	8	19
	% within ST Community	26.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	0.0	42.1	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	13.5	0.0	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	16.3	10.5
	% of Total	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	10.5
Total	Count	37	5	14	44	22	10	49	181
	% within ST Community	20.4	2.8	7.7	24.3	12.2	5.5	27.1	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	20.4	2.8	7.7	24.3	12.2	5.5	27.1	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.6 Gender and Main Employment

		M1-Main Employment										Total
		Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/Estate labour	Private jobs	Public jobs	MNREGS	Others	
Male	Count	59	6	3	103	83	7	8	22	3	4	298
	% within Sex	19.8	2.0	1.0	34.6	27.9	2.3	2.7	7.4	1.0	1.3	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	72.8	100.0	27.3	73.0	83.0	58.3	72.7	81.5	4.8	80.0	65.4
	% of Total	12.9	1.3	0.7	22.6	18.2	1.5	1.8	4.8	0.7	0.9	65.4
Female	Count	22	0	8	38	17	5	3	5	59	1	158
	% within Sex	13.9	0.0	5.1	24.1	10.8	3.2	1.9	3.2	37.3	0.6	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	27.2	0.0	72.7	27.0	17.0	41.7	27.3	18.5	95.2	20.0	34.6
	% of Total	4.8	0.0	1.8	8.3	3.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	12.9	0.2	34.6
Total	Count	81	6	11	141	100	12	11	27	62	5	456
	% within Sex	17.8	1.3	2.4	30.9	21.9	2.6	2.4	5.9	13.6	1.1	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	17.8	1.3	2.4	30.9	21.9	2.6	2.4	5.9	13.6	1.1	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.7 Gender and Subsidiary Employment

		M1-Subsidiary Employment							Total
		Self employed farming	Self employed off farm	Animal husbandry	Wage employed farming	Wage employed off farm	Plantation/Estate labour	MNREGS	

S e x	Male	Count	29	1	9	30	12	5	17	103
		% within Sex	28.2	1.0	8.7	29.1	11.7	4.9	16.5	100.0
		% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	78.4	20.0	64.3	68.2	54.5	50.0	34.7	56.9
		% of Total	16.0	0.6	5.0	16.6	6.6	2.8	9.4	56.9
	Female	Count	8	4	5	14	10	5	32	78
		% within Sex	10.3	5.1	6.4	17.9	12.8	6.4	41.0	100.0
		% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	21.6	80.0	35.7	31.8	45.5	50.0	65.3	43.1
		% of Total	4.4	2.2	2.8	7.7	5.5	2.8	17.7	43.1
Total		Count	37	5	14	44	22	10	49	181
		% within Sex	20.4	2.8	7.7	24.3	12.2	5.5	27.1	100.0
		% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	20.4	2.8	7.7	24.3	12.2	5.5	27.1	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.8 Main Employment Type

		Main Employment Type						Total
		Permanent	Contract	Part time	Full time	Seasonal	Wage Labour	
Self employed farming	Count	0	0	0	0	81	0	81
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	0.0	17.8
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	17.8
Self employed off farm	Count	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Animal husbandry	Count	0	0	9	2	0	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	81.8	18.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	75.0	11.8	0.0	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Wage employed farming	Count	0	0	0	0	141	0	141
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	0.0	30.9
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.9	0.0	30.9
Wage employed off farm	Count	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.3	21.9
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	21.9
Plantation/Estate labour	Count	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	2.6
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6
Private jobs	Count	7	1	0	3	0	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	63.6	9.1	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	33.3	1.4	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4
Public jobs	Count	14	7	0	6	0	0	27
	% within M1-Main Employment	51.9	25.9	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	66.7	10.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	5.9
	% of Total	3.1	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	5.9
Employment Guarantee Schemes	Count	0	62	0	0	0	0	62
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	88.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
	% of Total	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
Others	Count	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1
Total	Count	21	70	12	17	224	112	456
	% within M1-Main Employment	4.6	15.4	2.6	3.7	49.1	24.6	100.0
	% within M1-Main Employment Type	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	4.6	15.4	2.6	3.7	49.1	24.6	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.9 Subsidiary Employment Type

		M1-Subsidiary Employment Type				Total
		Contract	Part time	Seasonal	Wage Labour	
Self employed farming	Count	0	0	37	0	37
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	20.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	20.4	0.0	20.4
Self employed off farm	Count	0	0	5	0	5
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.8
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
Animal husbandry	Count	0	14	0	0	14
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.7

	% of Total	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
	Count	0	0	44	0	44
Wage employed farming	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	0.0	51.2	0.0	24.3
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	24.3
	Count	0	0	0	22	22
Wage employed off farm	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	12.2
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	12.2
	Count	0	0	0	10	10
Plantation/Estate labour	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	5.5
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	5.5
	Count	49	0	0	0	49
Employment Guarantee Schemes	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1
	% of Total	27.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1
	Count	49	14	86	32	181
Total	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	27.1	7.7	47.5	17.7	100.0
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment Type	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	27.1	7.7	47.5	17.7	100.0
	Count	49	14	86	32	181

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.10 Place of Work: Main Employment

		M1-Place of Work Main Employment					Total
		At home	Outside home, in Village	Outside Village	Outside District	Outside Kerala in India	
Self employed farming	Count	0	81	0	0	0	81
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8
	% of Total	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8
Self employed off farm	Count	0	4	0	2	0	6
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	1.0	0.0	22.2	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
Animal husbandry	Count	11	0	0	0	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Wage employed farming	Count	0	121	19	0	1	141
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	85.8	13.5	0.0	0.7	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	31.3	40.4	0.0	50.0	30.9
	% of Total	0.0	26.5	4.2	0.0	0.2	30.9
Wage employed off farm	Count	0	86	14	0	0	100
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	22.2	29.8	0.0	0.0	21.9
	% of Total	0.0	18.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	21.9
Plantation/ Estate labour	Count	0	11	1	0	0	12
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
	% of Total	0.0	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6
Private jobs	Count	0	4	6	1	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	36.4	54.5	9.1	0.0	100.0

	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	1.0	12.8	11.1	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	2.4
Public jobs	Count	0	16	7	4	0	27
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	59.3	25.9	14.8	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	4.1	14.9	44.4	0.0	5.9
	% of Total	0.0	3.5	1.5	0.9	0.0	5.9
	Count	0	62	0	0	0	62
Employment Guarantee Schemes	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
	% of Total	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
	Count	0	2	0	2	1	5
Others	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0	20.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	0.0	0.5	0.0	22.2	50.0	1.1
	% of Total	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.1
	Count	11	387	47	9	2	456
Total	% within M1-Main Employment	2.4	84.9	10.3	2.0	0.4	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Main Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	2.4	84.9	10.3	2.0	0.4	100.0
	Count	11	387	47	9	2	456

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.11 Place of Work Subsidiary Employment

		M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment			Total
		At home	Outside home, in Village	Outside Village	
Self employed farming	Count	0	37	0	37
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	25.2	0.0	20.4
	% of Total	0.0	20.4	0.0	20.4
Self employed off farm	Count	0	3	2	5
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	60.0	40.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	2.0	10.0	2.8
	% of Total	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.8
Animal husbandry	Count	14	0	0	14
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
	% of Total	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
Wage employed farming	Count	0	37	7	44
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	84.1	15.9	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	25.2	35.0	24.3
	% of Total	0.0	20.4	3.9	24.3
Wage employed off farm	Count	0	14	8	22
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	63.6	36.4	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	9.5	40.0	12.2
	% of Total	0.0	7.7	4.4	12.2
Plantation/Estimate labour	Count	0	10	0	10
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	6.8	0.0	5.5
	% of Total	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5
Employment Guarantee Schemes	Count	0	46	3	49
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	93.9	6.1	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	0.0	31.3	15.0	27.1
	% of Total	0.0	25.4	1.7	27.1
Total	Count	14	147	20	181
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	7.7	81.2	11.0	100.0
	% within M1-Place of Work Subsidiary Employment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	7.7	81.2	11.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.12 Type of Emolument: Main Employment

		E1-Type of emolument				Total
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Seasonal	
Self employed farming	Count	0	0	0	81	81
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.8
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Self employed off farm	Count	2	2	2	0	6
	% within M1-Main Employment	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.9	2.0	4.3	0.0	1.3
	% of Total	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3
Animal husbandry	Count	0	4	7	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	36.4	63.6	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.0	4.0	14.9	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.4
Wage employed farming	Count	129	12	0	0	141
	% within M1-Main Employment	91.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	56.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	30.9
	% of Total	28.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	30.9
Wage employed off farm	Count	89	11	0	0	100
	% within M1-Main Employment	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	39.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	21.9
	% of Total	19.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	21.9
Plantation/Est ate labour	Count	7	5	0	0	12
	% within M1-Main Employment	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	3.1	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
	% of Total	1.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
Private jobs	Count	0	0	11	0	11
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	2.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.4
Public jobs	Count	0	0	27	0	27
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.0	0.0	57.4	0.0	5.9
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	5.9
Employment Guarantee Schemes	Count	0	62	0	0	62
	% within M1-Main Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.0	62.0	0.0	0.0	13.6
	% of Total	0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	13.6
Others	Count	1	4	0	0	5
	% within M1-Main Employment	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	0.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
	% of Total	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total	Count	228	100	47	81	456
	% within M1-Main Employment	50.0	21.9	10.3	17.8	100.0
	% within E1-Type of emolument	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	50.0	21.9	10.3	17.8	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.13 Type of Emolument: Subsidiary Employment

		S1-Type of emolument				Total
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Seasonal	
Self employed farming	Count	0	0	0	37	37
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emolument	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.4
	% of Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.4	20.4
Self employed off farm	Count	2	3	0	0	5
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emolument	3.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
	% of Total	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.8
Animal husbandry	Count	0	9	5	0	14

	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	64.3	35.7	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	0.0	11.5	100.0	0.0	7.7
	% of Total	0.0	5.0	2.8	0.0	7.7
Wage employed farming	Count	39	5	0	0	44
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	88.6	11.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	63.9	6.4	0.0	0.0	24.3
	% of Total	21.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	24.3
Wage employed off farm	Count	13	9	0	0	22
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	59.1	40.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	21.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	12.2
	% of Total	7.2	5.0	0.0	0.0	12.2
Plantation/Estate labour	Count	7	3	0	0	10
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	11.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.5
	% of Total	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	5.5
Employment Guarantee Schemes	Count	0	49	0	0	49
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	0.0	62.8	0.0	0.0	27.1
	% of Total	0.0	27.1	0.0	0.0	27.1
Total	Count	61	78	5	37	181
	% within M1-Subsidiary Employment	33.7	43.1	2.8	20.4	100.0
	% within S1-Type of emoulment	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	% of Total	33.7	43.1	2.8	20.4	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.14 Ownership of House

			House Ownership			Total
			Others	Parents/R relatives	Own	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	0	1	31	32
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	3.1	96.9	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	7.1	11.0	10.7
		% of Total	0.0	0.3	10.3	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	0	4	64	68
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	5.9	94.1	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	28.6	22.7	22.7
		% of Total	0.0	1.3	21.3	22.7
	Paniya	Count	1	6	43	50
		% within Caste/Community	2.0	12.0	86.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	25.0	42.9	15.2	16.7
		% of Total	0.3	2.0	14.3	16.7
	Irular	Count	3	3	112	118
		% within Caste/Community	2.5	2.5	94.9	100.0
		% within House Ownership	75.0	21.4	39.7	39.3
		% of Total	1.0	1.0	37.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	0	0	32	32
		% within Caste/Community	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	0.0	0.0	11.3	10.7
		% of Total	0.0	0.0	10.7	10.7
	Total	Count	4	14	282	300
		% within Caste/Community	1.3	4.7	94.0	100.0
		% within House Ownership	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		% of Total	1.3	4.7	94.0	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.15 Main Fuel used for Cooking

			Main fuel used for cooking			Total
			Wood	Kerosene	Gas	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	31	1	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	96.9	3.1	0.0	100.0
		% within Main fuel used for cooking	11.2	50.0	0.0	10.9
		% of Total	10.5	0.3	0.0	10.9
	Kuruma	Count	54	1	13	68
		% within Caste/Community	79.4	1.5	19.1	100.0
		% within Main fuel used for cooking	19.4	50.0	92.9	23.1
		% of Total	18.4	0.3	4.4	23.1
	Paniya	Count	48	0	0	48
		% within Caste/Community	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Main fuel used for cooking	17.3	0.0	0.0	16.3
		% of Total	16.3	0.0	0.0	16.3
	Irular	Count	115	0	1	116
		% within Caste/Community	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0
		% within Main fuel used for cooking	41.4	0.0	7.1	39.5
		% of Total	39.1	0.0	0.3	39.5
	Kurumbar	Count	30	0	0	30
		% within Caste/Community	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
		% within Main fuel used for cooking	10.8	0.0	0.0	10.2
		% of Total	10.2	0.0	0.0	10.2
Total	Count	278	2	14	294	
	% within Caste/Community	94.6	0.7	4.8	100.0	
	% within Main fuel used for cooking	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	94.6	0.7	4.8	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Appendix 5.16 SLI

			SLI			Total
			Low SLI	Medium SLI	High SLI	
Caste/Community	Kattunaika	Count	18	13	1	32
		% within Caste/Community	56.2	40.6	3.1	100.0
		% within SLI	14.0	9.0	3.8	10.7
		% of Total	6.0	4.3	0.3	10.7
	Kuruma	Count	8	42	18	68
		% within Caste/Community	11.8	61.8	26.5	100.0
		% within SLI	6.2	29.0	69.2	22.7
		% of Total	2.7	14.0	6.0	22.7
	Paniya	Count	25	22	3	50
		% within Caste/Community	50.0	44.0	6.0	100.0
		% within SLI	19.4	15.2	11.5	16.7
		% of Total	8.3	7.3	1.0	16.7
	Irular	Count	60	54	4	118
		% within Caste/Community	50.8	45.8	3.4	100.0
		% within SLI	46.5	37.2	15.4	39.3
		% of Total	20.0	18.0	1.3	39.3
	Kurumbar	Count	18	14	0	32
		% within Caste/Community	56.2	43.8	0.0	100.0
		% within SLI	14.0	9.7	0.0	10.7
		% of Total	6.0	4.7	0.0	10.7
Total	Count	129	145	26	300	
	% within Caste/Community	43.0	48.3	8.7	100.0	
	% within SLI	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	% of Total	43.0	48.3	8.7	100.0	

Source: Survey data, 2015

Household Schedule No:

Interview Schedule

Socio-Economic and Cultural Exclusion: Changing Perception of the Tribes in Kerala – A Study of Wayanad and Palakkad Districts

Identification Particulars

District.....Taluk.....
Village.....
Panchayat.....Ward No.....
Name of the Respondent.....
Age of Respondent
Religion.....Caste/Community.....
Ooru Hamlet name.....
House Name No.....

Name of Investigator.....Signature.....
Name of Supervisor.....Signature.....
Date of Interview.....
Time.....Time taken.....



Kerala State Planning Board

Government of Kerala,
Thiruvananthapuram



**Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion
and Inclusive Policy (CSSEIP)**

Cochin University of Science and
Technology, Cochin-22, Kerala, India

SECTION A

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1. Profile of household members

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Member ID	Name (Head of the HH first)	Sex (Male-1 Female-2)	Age	Year of Birth	Relation (Code-1)	Marital Status (Code-2)	Educational Qualification (Code-3)	Activity Status (Code-4)
M1						
M2						
M3						
M4						
M5						
M6						
M7						
M8						
M9						
M10								
Code-1 Head of the HH-1 Father/ Mother-2 Husband/Wife-3 Unmarried children-4 Married children-5 Son in law/Daughter in law-6 Grandchild-7 Father in law/Mother in law-8 Brother/sister-9 Others (specify).....10		Code-2 Unmarried-1 Married-2 Widow / Widower-3 Divorced-4 Separated-5	Code-3 Illiterate-1 Literate without formal schooling-2 Primary-3 Upper Primary-4 Up to SSLC-5 SSLC pass-6 Pre-degree/Plus II-7 Diploma/Certificate course-8 Graduation -9 Post graduation (PG) -10 Professional course-11				Code-4 Employed-1 Unemployed-2 Student-3 Dropout -4 Doing household chores-5 Unable to work-6 Unwilling to work-7 Others .....8	

Were you born in this village or did you migrate here?..... (Born-1; Migrate-2)

Monthly Household Expenditure (Average)

	CY	5Y	10Y
Monthly expenditure			

Sl no	Particulars	Monthly CY
1	Food	
2	Alcohol& Tobacco	
3	Health	
4	Education	
5	Clothes/equipments	
6	Travel	
7	Communication	
8	Repayments	
9	Other utilities/bills	
10	Other miscellaneous	

[illegible]

Housing, Basic Amenities and Assets

3. House type, ownership and other amenities

SL	Infrastructures	Current year	Code 9	Code 13	Code-16
1	House ownership (Code 9)		Own-1	Earth/mud-1	Possession only-1
2	Fund for construction of house (Code 10)		Parents- 2	Bamboo/Iron sheets-2	Common Pattayam-2
3	Type of house (Code 11)		Relatives -3	Cement/bricks-3	Single individual
4	Floor material (Code 12)		Rented-4	Timber (wood)-4	Pattayam-3
5	Wall Material (Code 13)		Leased -5	Stone-5	No Possession deed/no
6	Roofing material (Code 14)		Others-6	Others-6	pattayam-4
7	No. of Rooms		Code 10	Code 14	Code 17
8	Area of House (Sq.ft)		Self-1	Thatch grass/palm	House/Piped
9	Sanitary latrines (Code 15)		Govt.Support-2	leaves-1	connection-1
10	Whether you are using it? (Yes-1;No-0)		Other Institutions-3	Iron/tin	Own well-2
11	House area land holding (in acres)		Friends/relatives-4	sheet/asbestos-2	Public well/Tap-3
12	Total land holdings (in acres)		Others.....5	Tiles-3	Stream/Canal/river-4
13	Cultivated area (in acres)		Code 11	Concrete-4	Rain water harvesting-5
14	Type of ownership (House area land) (Code 16)		Pucca-1	Others..... -5	Others.....-6
15	Type of ownership (Agriculture land) (Code 16)		Semi Pucca-2	Code 15	Code 18
16	i. Drinking Water (Code 17)		Kucha-3	No latrines-1	Wood-1
17	ii. Agriculture (Code 17)		Serviceable Kucha-4	Serviceable latrines -2	Kerosene-2
18	iii. House uses (Code 17)		Unserviceable Kucha-5	With roof ,wall,door-3	Gas-3
19	i. Main fuel used for cooking (Code-18)		Code 12	Pucca latrines with	Electricity-4
20	ii. Substitute Fuel for cooking (Code 18)		Earth/mud-1	water supply -4	Others.....- 5
			Cement-2		
			Tiles -3		
			Others-4		

4. Animal Husbandry (numbers)

Sl.No	Livestock	Number	How Procured (Code -19)	Sl.No	Poultry	Number	How Procured (Code -19)
1	Cow			1	Chicken		
2	ox			2	Duck		
3	buffalo			3	.....	
4	goat			4	.....	
5	pig			5	.....	
6	Others.....			6	.....	
Code-19: Self -1; Loan/Hire -2; Provided by friends/relatives-3; By govt. Programme-4; Grants/subsidies-5; By NGO/other institutions-6; Other.....7							

5. Household Access to Services

Service	(Yes-1, No-0)	Possession (Individual-1; Shared-2; Others-3)	How Procured (code-19)
Proper Sanitation			
Water			
Electricity			
Fuel for cooking			
Bank			
Loan			

6. Household Assets and other Equipment

6. Household Assets and other Equipment									
Name of asset		Availed (Yes-1;No-0)		How Procured (Code-19)	Name of asset		Availed (Yes-1;No-0)		How Procured (Code-19)
Domestic Appliances					Transportation				
Particulars		CY	5Y	10 y	Particulars		CY	5Y	10 y
Television					Bicycle				
Cable /dish TV					Motorcycle				
Radio/ Tape recorder					Auto-rickshaw				
DVD player					Car/jeep				
Fixed/Land phone					Others.....				
Mobile phone					Agricultural equipment				
Computer					Hoes/Chopper				
Refrigerator					Spades/shovel				
Mixer grinder					Ploughs/Axes				
Cooker					Sprayer				
Gas and Stove					Irrigation pump				
Bed and coat					Others.....				
Chair/Sofa set/ Almirah					Code-19 Self -1; Loan/Hire -2; Provided by friends/relatives-3; By govt. Prog-4; Grants/subsidies-5; By NGO/other institutions-6; Other.....7 (specify)				
Dining table									
Sewing machine									
Mosquito nets/protection									
Fan and lights									
Water pump									
Water tank									
Others.....									

7. Access to Facilities

Facilities	Rating (1-5 scale)	Facilities	Rating (1-5 scale)
Access to education		Drinking water availability	
Access to healthcare		Access to public utilities	
Rationing provisions		Transportation facilities	
Livelihood options		Housing	
Land for living/farming		Sanitation condition	
Access to natural resources/forest produce		Electricity provisions	

8. Current Status of Indebtedness

SL NO	From Whom	Yes-1 No-2	Purpose (Code-20)	Collateral (Code 21)	Mode of repayment (Code 22)	Source of repayment (Code 23)
1	Bank	.....			
2	Private Money lender	.....			
3	Kudumbashree	.....			
4	Cooperative society	.....			
5	Local shopkeepers	.....			
6	Friends/neighbors/Relatives	.....			
7	MGNRGP	.....			
8	Other (specify)	.....			
Total		.....			

Code 20:

Education -1
Treatment -2
Purchase of land -3
Marriage -4
Self employment-5
Farming and Livestock-6
Construction of houses-7
Day to day expenditure -8
Other.....-9

Code 21

No Collateral-0
Land-1
Jewelry-2
Salary certificate-3
Other 4

Code 22

Regular-1
Irregular-2
Defaulted-3

Code 23

Own income-1
Borrowed from
others-2
Loans-3
Others-4

SECTION B

1. Health and healthcare system

- How do you perceive your/family's health?.....
(Very good-1 Good-2 Moderate-3 Poor-4 Very poor-5)
- At what stage do you visit a doctor?.....
(Very beginning- 1; After trying over-the-counter medicines - 2; After trying rituals/magic-3;
After trying local medicines-4; After consulting tribal head- 5;
After weighting for few days to get it selfrecovery-6; When gets worsened-7)
- Rank the Medicare system you prefer most?.....
(Appeasing gods through ritual-1 Ethnic medicine-2 Ayurveda medicine -3
Allopathic-4 Homeopathic-5)
- Are there times when you or your family members don't seek healthcare even if sick?..... (Yes-1 No-2)
- If yes, rank the reasons for not seeking health care?.....
(Financial incapability-1; Remoteness- 2; Unavailability of accompliance -3;
don't think it necessary-4; Unaware of medical availability -5; other-6)
- Rank your usual source of financing health care expenditure?.....
(Own income/saving -1; Borrowing -2 ; Pledging of assets/valuables -3;
Others please specify.....- 4)

2. Food Consumption Pattern

1. How many square meals do you have a day?..... (One -1; Two- 2; Three- 3; More than 3times a day- 4)
2. Frequency of Food consumption:

SL NO	Item	Frequency
1	Egg	
2	Fish	
3	Meat	
4	Milk	
5	Rice/wheat	
6	Vegetables	
7	Pulses	
(1-never; 2-two or more times a day; 3-daily; 4-twice a week; 5-weekly; 6-monthly; 7-others, specify)		

3. How often do you smoke or use tobacco?.....
Never- 1 Rarely- 2 Sometimes-3 Often- 4 Always -5
4. How often do you drink alcohol?.....
Never- 1 Rarely- 2 Sometimes- 3 Often -4 Always -5

3. Burden of displacement/land alienation

1. Do you face burden of displacement (Yes-1/No-0).....

If yes rate the following (Yes-1/No-0)

Particulars	y/n
Land pattern	
Conflict	
Livelihood	
Education	
Culture integrity	
Living Standard	
Nutritional Security	
Health	

SECTION C

Perception and evaluation

1. Housing scheme

1. Did you get any assistance to build your house?..... Yes-1 No-0
2. Whether you need additional funds? (Yes-1 No-0)
3. If yes what is the reason?
(To complete the project-1; To introduce additional facility; Maintenance of the existing facility-3
Others-4 Specify.....)
4. Are you satisfied with the implementation of the housing scheme?.....
(Strongly agree-1; Agree-2; don't know -3; disagree-4; strongly disagree-5)

2. SHG Membership

1. Are you a member of SHGs (Yes-1: No-0)

If yes answer the following questions

2 Which type of SHGs you are in? (*SHGs Promoted by*)

Kudumbashree SHGs under religions.... SHGs under NGOs Others....

3. Total Members..... Community Members..... Other community Members...

4. Year in which your group has come into existence.....

5. Thrift amount.....

6. Whether it has carried out any productive activity? (Yes-1/No-0)

7. Does your SHG provide personal loan to its members?..... (Yes-1/No-0)

3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)

1. Do you posses job cards under MGNREGA Scheme (Yes-1/ No-0)

2. How many work days you worked in the year.....

3. Would you like to have more work days in a year? (Yes-1/ No-0)

4. Would you find the work under MGNREGA tough/tiring? (Yes-1/ No-0)

4. ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme)

1. Whether any of your family members is eligible under ICDS Programe?..... (Yes -1; No-0)

2. If yes, are you benefitted from the programme?..... (Yes -1; No-0)

5. Inter generational aspects

1. Activity and literacy History

Gender	Self employed farming- 1 Self employed off farm- 2 Animal husbandry- 3 Wage employed farming- 4 Wage employed off farm- 5 Migrated outside the community- 6 Plantation/Estate labour- 7 Private jobs- 8 Public jobs- 9 Employment Guarantee Schemes- 10 Others..... 11			Illiterate-1 Literate without formal schooling-2 Primary-3 Upper Primary-4 Up to SSLC-5 SSLC pass-6 Pre-degree/Plus II-7 Diploma/Certificate course-8 Graduation -9 Post graduation (PG) -10 Professional course-11		
	iiiG	iiG	iG	iiiG	iiG	iG
Male						
Female						

2. Inter-generational Land

Generation	Land in Acres
iii G	
ii G	
i G	

3. Standard of living

Generation	Standard of living
iii G	
ii G	
i G	
Code -23	
Low-1, Medium-2, High-3	

6. Evaluation of Programmes

Statements (Strongly agree-1; Agree-2; Don't know-3; Disagree-4; Strongly Disagree-5)	Code
Community issues are not properly addressed in the meetings	
Lack of efficient leadership in representing the community issues	
Community involvement plays a pivotal role in framing policies and programmes	
Coordination among the community members is essential in selecting the beneficiary	
The funds provided under various programmes are inadequate	
Present government schemes are sufficient for the welfare of tribes	
Delay in getting financial assistance hinder the success of development programmes	
the Local authorities should design the programmes/schemes based on the needs of the community	
The funds for tribal development are not properly utilized	
The criteria followed in the selection of beneficiaries is not so effective	
The local administration play a pivotal role in the overall success of development programmes	
The effectiveness of development programmes depends on the attitude of the local officials towards community issues	

7. Perception towards health, education and employment

1. Perception towards health, education and employment

Codes: (Strongly agree-1; Agree-2; Don't know-3; Disagree-4; Strongly Disagree-5)	Code
Education helps the children to face their life with confidence	
Better education can create better employment opportunity	
Conditions at home is not satisfactory to pursue education	
It is inevitable to have hygienic home and surroundings for better health	
Good food is necessary for good health	
Pure drinking water (boiled) is inevitable to keep you healthily	
Proper use of latrines is necessary to keep you as well as your family members healthy	
Know that open air will contaminate the open water sources	
Do not want to part my traditional employment	
Livelihood options are limited for tribal communities	
The present work is tiring and need to change the employment	
Liquor consumption will create problems in society and as well as in family	
Know that use of liquor will lead to ill health and under productivity	
Would like to resist the use of liquor; but I am unable to do so	

8. Problems of Land Alienation

Codes: (Strongly agree-1; Agree-2; Don't know-3; Disagree-4; Strongly Disagree-5)	code
Loss of land due to encroachment	
Land holdings has declined from generations	
Land acquisitions for development activities	
Lack of departmental coordination in providing government assistance	
Failure of government mechanism in providing subsistence income	
Inconsistent government policies	
Displacement to an unproductive land	
Living in a colonized setup has resulted in a poor human capital formation	
Colonization due to resettlement has resulted in exclusion from mainstream	
Unable to sustain from the present employment	
Intake of traditional food baskets have changed due to resettlement	
Limited accesses to natural resources/forest produce	
The present food consumption is the main reason for nutritional deficiency	
Segregation due to resettlement has resulted in a poor quality living	
Land acquisition for conservation	

9. Living Progress (Please rate the following on a five point scale)

<i>Attribute</i>	<i>Rating (0-10)</i>
Proper Housing	
Accessible Electricity	
Affordable housing	
Uninterrupted Electricity	
Political interference	
Availability of Drinking water	
Sanitation facilities	
Undernourishment	
Health care facilities	
Cure for infectious diseases	
TV/Cable	
Mobile Phone	
News Paper	
Internet users	
Adult literacy	
Primary school enrolment	
Gender equality in education	
Higher education enrolment	
Externalities	
Availability of Natural Resources	
Political Rights	
Freedom of Speech	
Possession Right	
Freedom of Movement	
Land Acquisition Rights	
Early Marriage	
Freedom over life choices	
Choice of Segregation	
Access to Schooling	
Years of Schooling	
Religious Tolerance	
Community Safety Net	

Remarks.....

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**Centre for the Study of Social Exclusion and
Inclusive policy (CSSEIP), CUSAT, Kochi**

&

**Evaluation Division
Kerala State Planning Board
Thiruvananthapuram
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