

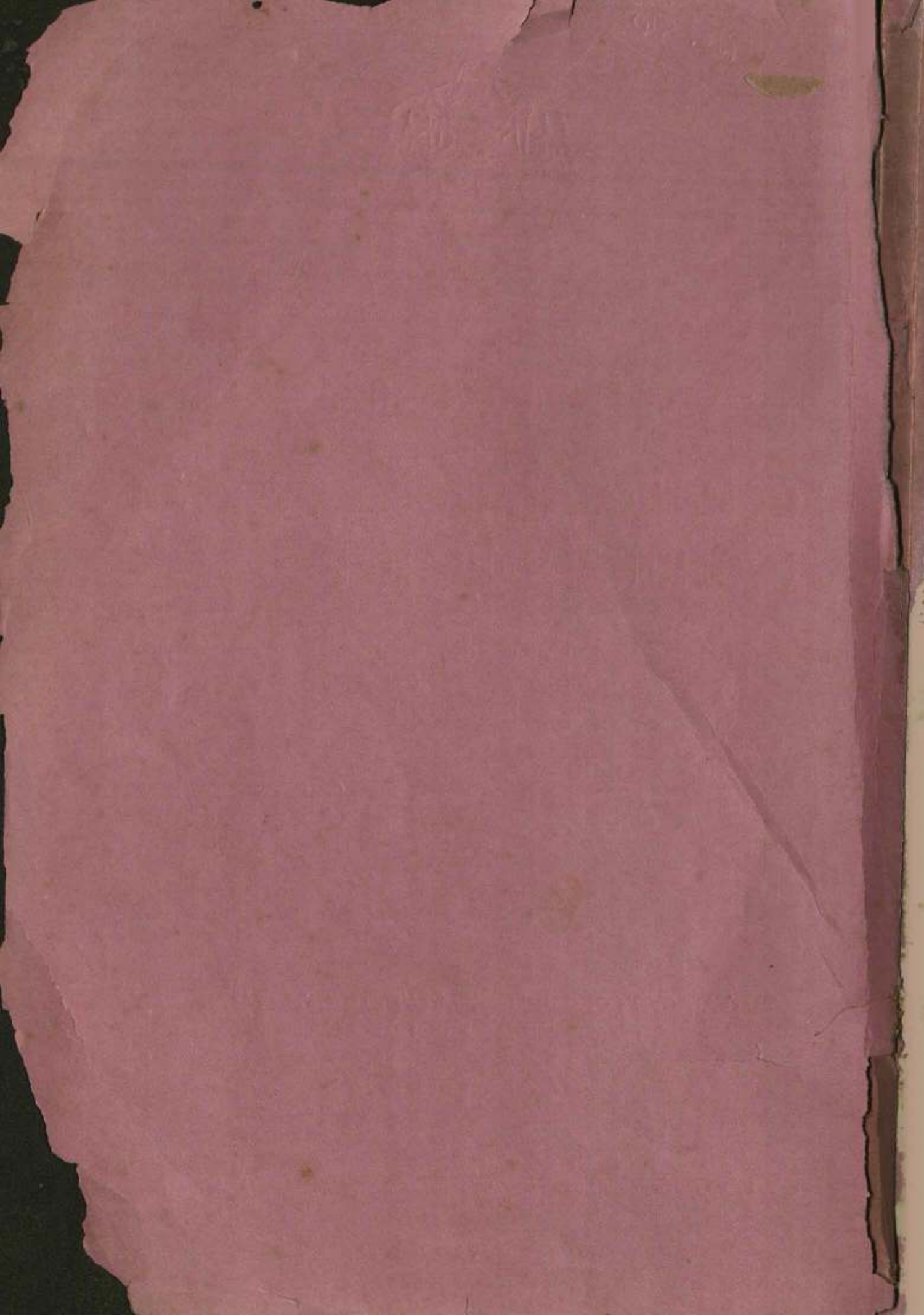
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GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

**REPORT ON**  
**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF**  
**TRIBALS IN KERALA**  
**1976-78**

**BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, TRIVANDRUM**  
**SEPTEMBER 1979**



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Dissemination 1979

## PREFACE

At the instance of the Kerala Government, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics undertook a study of the Socio-Economic conditions of the Tribals in the State during 1976-78 period. This pioneering study covering more than 41,000 Tribal households was initially taken up only in nine districts of the State; but subsequently with the inclusion of Ulladas as Tribals the remaining two districts, viz., Alleppey and Ernakulam were also covered. Since a large majority of the tribals are illiterate and live in hilly and forest areas mostly inaccessible—a number of difficulties were faced in carrying out this study. In many cases pertinent data had to be extracted from the respondents who were apathetic to this programme. To mitigate the problems in data collection only Enumerators belonging to the tribal community were employed for field work.

The study brings out many interesting aspects of the Tribal problem in Kerala. The economic status of the Tribals in general is very low; yet we have come across very few isolated cases of better off Tribals within certain communities in certain Tribal pockets. Further it is revealed that though the general backwardness of the Tribal community is a common feature there is wide variation in the level of progress between communities and regions. The benefits accruing from the various Tribal oriented programmes had differential impact on communities and regions. However it could be inferred that the various schemes implemented for improving the economic condition of the Tribals have not made any perceptible progress in increasing their income and employment. It is revealed from the study that region-wise and family based schemes could go a long way in improving their income and standard of living.

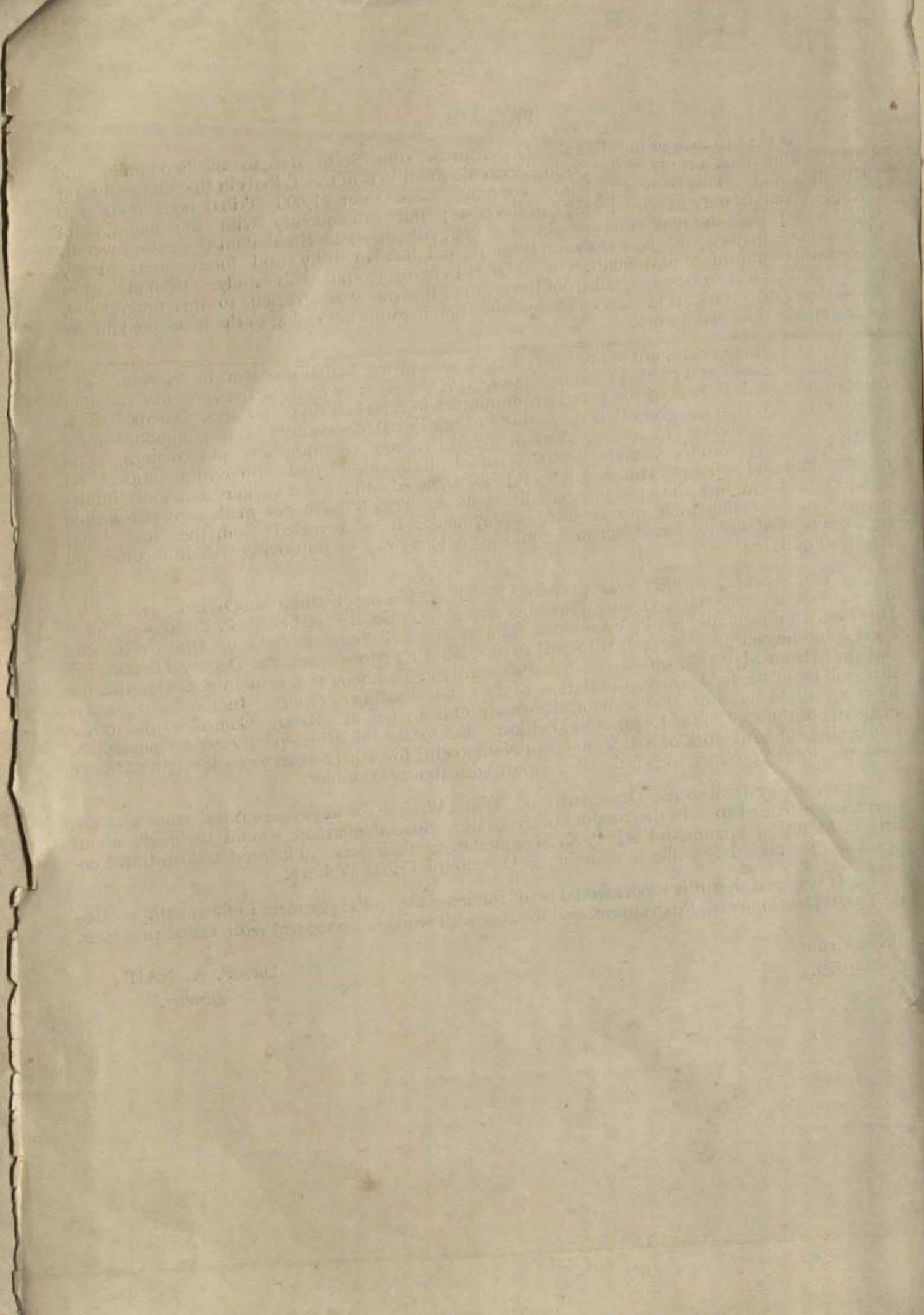
The scheme of study was prepared in 1975-76 in the Evaluation Division headed by Sri K. Balakumaran Nair, Deputy Director under the guidance of Sri P. P. Philipose, Joint Director. Subsequently Sri P. Vasudevan Namboodiri took charge as Assistant Director for this survey and he continued as such till April 1979. Sri P. T. Joseph was the Deputy Director for this study from May 1977 onwards. Sri P. Vasudevan Namboodiri was mainly responsible for the conduct of the field work, tabulation of data and drafting of report. In the headquarters he was assisted by Smt. J. Padmam, Research Officer, Sri R. Babu, Compiler and other members of the staff of the Evaluation Division. But for the initiative, perseverance, perceptive and dedicated hard work of Sri Vasudevan Namboodiri for nearly three years it might not have been possible to produce such a detailed report with about 600 tables.

We are grateful to the Department of Tribal Welfare for the generous assistance and co-operation extended to us in the conduct of the study. Special mention should be made about Sri T. Madhava Menon and Sri P. K. Sivanandan for their personal interest and unstinted co-operation for this study while functioning as Director of Tribal Welfare.

It is hoped that this report would be of immense use to the planners in formulating realistic Tribal Development Programmes and for Research workers concerned with Tribal problems.

Trivandrum,  
20-9-1979.

DR. P. A. NAIR,  
*Director.*



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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

India is one among the few countries noted for tribal concentration. According to 1971 census the tribals in India account for 6.94 per cent of the total population, or one tribe for every 15 Indians. But in Kerala tribal concentration is very low and they constitute only 1.26 per cent of the State population as per 1971 census.

Again, the ethnic composition of the tribal population in the State has undergone a slight change since the census of 1971. The major community of "Pulaya" in the Malabar region which was formerly treated as tribe has been recently denotified. The minor communities of "Ullada" and "Uraly" who are not hill dwellers are now considered as tribes while they were scheduled castes during the census. In the light of these changes the tribal population estimated for the year 1977—the mid-period of the survey—comes to 2.14 lakhs. The corresponding total State population for the year is estimated as 241.66 lakhs. On the basis of these two estimates the tribals in the State constitute only 0.88 per cent of the total population in the year 1977. Though the concentration of tribals in the State is not so considerable, they are numerically significant.

As in every other State, the tribals in Kerala constitute a weaker section of the community. They are subjected to various types of exploitation for generations and their life is characterised by servitude, poverty and misery. The various tribal communities differ from one another racial traits, language, social organisation, economy, religion, beliefs, customs and manners. Generally speaking the tribal community is still under the clutches of its tradition.

A large majority of the tribals depend on land either as cultivators or agricultural labourers for their living. There is not much difference between them in their income and standard of living. In educational, social or cultural standards both these groups are almost identical. On the whole, backwardness is the hall mark of tribal existence. They are in the grips of subsistence economy and indebtedness is the normal aspect of their life.

Even after 3 decades of independence the tribals continue to remain in the lowest strata of society. Their way of living is a challenge to civilization. Improvement of their lot means the sharing of the general prosperity of the nation. In other words tribal development is essentially a national problem and it demands many positive measures in the uplift of tribal masses, their liberation from all bondages of servitude and their rehabilitation ensuring a reasonable standard of living.

Only through realistic planning and effective implementation of various programmes, the problem can be tackled. Simultaneous execution of both micro and macro level schemes may be necessary to diminish community and region-wise imbalance in the socio-economic-cultural status on the one hand and to attain a general level of prosperity on the other. Information regarding various aspects of the tribals by region and community is very essential to prepare need-based programmes in this regard.

Considering all the above facts and in view of the data requirements for realistic planning a Socio-Economic Survey of Tribals was sanctioned by the State Government vide G.O. (MS) No. 30/76 DD., dated 16th March 1976 (given in the Appendix). This was included among the various schemes to be implemented in the Integrated Tribal Development Areas of the State for which an initial allocation of Rs. 6 lakhs was made by Government of India during 1974-75. Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Kerala was chosen as the agency for undertaking this project.

The objects of the survey are: (1) to study the educational and socio-economic conditions of the tribals in the entire tribal settlements and (2) to study their agrarian and agricultural problems. Considering the items of information the main topics on which data have been collected from the households include:

- (i) Demographic particulars of members of the households, viz., age, sex, marital status, etc.
- (ii) Level of education
- (iii) Occupational details
- (iv) Income according to source
- (v) Expenditure under various heads
- (vi) Indebtedness
- (vii) Housing conditions
- (viii) Land owned and possessed and land tenure
- (ix) Alienation of land
- (x) Benefits obtained under various Social Welfare Schemes

Certain other topics covered in this regard include wage rates, animal husbandry, cottage and small scale industries, marketing of agricultural produce, social education and recreation, health and rural sanitation, occurrence of diseases, source of water for drinking and other purposes and scope for developing supplementary occupations.

On the whole it has been a very ambitious scheme and the data collected during the survey, it is expected, would give more or less a reliable expression of the various problems faced by the tribes. In the following pages, the details of the project like the design and methodology, period of field work and tabulation, coverage, cost of the scheme and staff pattern are given.

*Design and Methodology.*—The survey was designed with a view to studying the socio-economic conditions of all the tribals (excluding Pulayans) in the entire tribal areas of the State. Therefore census method was adopted in all tribal pockets of the State. It may be noted here that the Hill Pulayas and the Pulayans of Wynad Region have not been treated under this broad Pulaya Community which is exempted from the study. Considering the methodology, it may be stated that the data for the survey was collected on a census basis from all the households in every hamlet using the household schedule prescribed for the purpose.

According to the initial estimate made while preparing the scheme the households required to be enumerated came to 20,000 in number and only 20 taluks were considered for the study. But during the 3 day training conference held at Palghat from 28th July 1976 to 30th July 1976 certain changes were made after detailed discussions. As the concept of hamlet is

not applicable in the southern districts of the State and as scattered tribal houses are found even in the northern taluks it was decided to change the proposed hamlet-wise approach for a complete enumeration of all the tribal household in each concerned taluk, even if they are scattered. It was also decided to include more taluks in each district in the light of the discussion held with the concerned District Statistical Officer and Tribal Development Officer during the course of the survey for ensuring a better coverage.

Again, it was decided towards the close of the field work of the survey to conduct a similar study of the Ulladans and Uralys also using the same household schedule as these communities have been recently notified as scheduled tribes. Enumeration was conducted in all the taluks as per the list furnished by the Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Trivandrum. Thus both the design and methodology have undergone certain changes during the training period and during the course of the field work from what have been envisaged at the initial stage.

*Staff Pattern.*—The staff posted for the survey may be classified into two categories—the headquarters staff appointed in the Office of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics and the field staff engaged in the collection of data from the tribal households. Those in the latter category were selected and appointed by the Director of Tribal Welfare from among the

candidates belonging to tribal communities on a contract basis. The details of the pattern follows:—

*Headquarters Staff—*

	Nos.	Rs.
1. Assistant Director	..1	560-1100
2. Lower Division Compilers	..2	230-385
3. Clerk-cum-Typist	..1	230-385
4. Peon	..1	196-265

*Field Staff.*—Tribal Enumerators (16) on a consolidated pay of Rs. 300 per month.

The pattern of headquarters staff remained the same during the whole period of the survey whereas the strength of the enumerators fell to 9 towards the close of the scheme.

*Coverage.*—Either in connection with the socio-economic survey proper or in the study of Ulladans and Uralys, the project covered 46 out of the 57 taluks in the State.

In this connection the taluks in the State can be classified into three categories—Taluks selected for the conduct of the socio-economic survey of tribals, taluks considered for studying the Ulladans/Uralys and others. The following table gives the distribution of the taluks under these three categories:—

TABLE 1.1  
Distribution of Taluks

*Taluks selected for the socio-economic survey of tribals*

- (1)
1. Nedumangad
  2. Neyyattinkara
  3. Chirayinkil
  4. Pathanamthitta
  5. Pathanapuram
  6. Kunnathur
  7. Kottarakkara
  8. Kottayam
  9. Meenachil
  10. Kanjirappally
  11. Thodupuzha
  12. Deviculam
  13. Peermedu
  14. Udumbanchola
  15. Kunnathunad
  16. Trichur
  17. Thalappally
  18. Mukundapuram
  19. Mannarghat
  20. Chittoor
  21. Palghat
  22. Ottappalam
  23. Perinthalmanna
  24. Eranad
  25. South Wynad
  26. North Wynad
  27. Tellicherry
  28. Kasargode

*Taluks selected for the study of Ulladans/Uralys*

- (2)
1. Trivandrum
  2. Quilon
  3. Karunagappally
  4. Karthigappally
  5. Mavelikkara
  6. Chengannur
  7. Thiruvalla
  8. Kuttanad
  9. Ambalapuzha
  10. Shertallai
  11. Changanacherry
  12. Vaikom
  13. Moovattupuzha
  14. Kothamangalam
  15. North Parur
  16. Kanayannur
  17. Alwaye
  18. Cochin
  19. Kodungallur

*Taluks not covered by the survey*

- (3)
1. Chowghat
  2. Alathur
  3. Ponnani
  4. Tirur
  5. Kozhikode
  6. Badagara
  7. Quilandy
  8. Hosdurg
  9. Thaliparamba
  10. Cannanore

It may be noted here that no tribals could be detected in the taluks of Trivandrum, Quilon and Karunagappally which have been selected for the study of Ulladans/Uralys. The few Uralys found in Trivandrum are also known by the surname Thandan.

But as 'Thandan' is not a tribal community they are not considered for the study. Hence these taluks have been eliminated from the concerned detailed tables with a view to minimise the nil entries.

But considering the population it may be interesting to note that the survey has covered more than 93 per cent of the total tribal population with reference to the mid-period of the survey or roughly the calendar year 1977. The details of the estimate follows:—

According to the 1971 census data, the total tribal population excluding Pulayas in the 10 taluks excluded from the survey comes to 8,399 persons. Naturally there is chance of omission in the enumeration of tribals in the remaining 47 taluks, considered for the survey or the study of Ulladans or Uralys. On examining the tribe-wise census population in each of the above taluks in the light of the corresponding details of the tribals covered in each taluk during the survey, the maximum possible omission of tribals in these 47 taluks together accounts for 3,435 in number. Thus the total omission for the State as a whole with reference to the year 1977 comes to 11,834 tribals. Now applying the arithmetic growth rate of the tribal population during 1961 to 1971 at 2.66 per cent per annum to this number the corresponding population in respect of the year 1977 comes to 14,037 persons (nearly 14,000 persons). This population represents the maximum possible omission of tribals from enumeration during the survey. The total estimate of tribal population for the year 1977 is obtained by adding the actual population covered by the survey and the estimated population of the tribals who have not been enumerated during the survey. As the survey has studied 200,042 persons the total tribal population estimated for the year 1977 comes to 214,079 persons and the corresponding coverage works out to 93.44 per cent. In other words the tribals studied in connection with the project represent 93.44 per cent of the tribal population in the State. It is therefore presumed that the details given in the report would represent the total tribal population, especially the rates and ratios.

*Period of the Survey.*—The survey was for a period of 33 months from the date of commencement of field work on 1st August 1976 to the completion of draft report on 30th April 1979. Actual field operations were from 1st August 1976 to 30th April 1978.

*Tabulation and preparation of Report.*—Each Investigator had to forward the filled-in schedules soon after the completion of the work in his taluk and the continuous supply of filled-in schedules effected in this regard enabled the headquarters to carry on the compilation of data also along with the field work. Tabulation of data regarding the population in its varied aspects was done mechanically and manual tabulation was resorted to in compiling the data relating to various other aspects of the tribal life. Though both tabulation and field operations were progressing simultaneously, there remained a large volume of tabulation work yet to be done on 30th April 1978. Considering this huge volume of work it was decided to utilise the services of the 14 enumerators then in position and they were retained upto 28th February 1979 without filling the vacancies of 5 out of the 14 Enumerators who left the job to take up new regular appointments during the period. But even the services of the Enumerators were not sufficient to complete the tabulation within a reasonable period of time. Hence the Bureau posted more Compilers and supervisory staff consisting of 3 Research Assistants and 2 Research Officers from other sections to attend to this work. Leaving the volume of work got done mechanically it required nearly 270 compiler months for the tabulation of the remaining data and

the consolidation and preparation of tables for the report. On the whole, the mechanical and manual labour involved in the processing of the data is by all means considerable.

*Cost of the project.*—The schedules have been printed and supplied by the Government Press, Trivandrum and mechanical tabulation was done utilising the services of the unit in the Bureau. The cost of these two items of work is not available. Excluding these two items, the expenditure incurred in connection with the survey amounts to Rs. 2.14 lakhs.

*Questionnaire.*—The main schedule used for the survey has VII Blocks. Block I is used for collecting identification particulars of the household such as hamlet, locality, name of informant and name of community. The demographic particulars of each member in a household are collected in Block II and the particulars of land possessed, alienated and aid obtained for cultivation in Block III. The details of income by source and expenditure by items are collected in Block IV and the different wage rates in Block IV A. For noting the details of household indebtedness Block V is used. Block VI is for the collection of general information on various aspects; details of animal husbandry, general and social education, industry, collection of forest produce, housing, recreation, marketing and health and sanitation are collected in this Block. Additional information regarding the attitude of tribal households to take up new occupations to supplement their income is noted in the last Block.

A supplementary schedule is also used to note certain details of the bonded labourer from the concerned households. But, a separate bonded labour survey was conducted in Wynad area since the beginning of the socio-economic survey and the concerned report was already forwarded to the Government by the middle of 1977 itself. The same has been published by the Government. As the supplementary schedules canvassed along with the survey do not contain anything new they have not been considered for tabulation. Both the main and supplementary schedules are given in Appendix II with a view to providing a comprehensive view of the various topics on which data have been collected during the survey.

*Comparison of the Census and Survey data.*—It is interesting to compare community-wise population obtained from the two sources—the population census of 1971 and the socio-economic survey of tribals in 1976-78. It is true that these two sets of data are not strictly comparable due to the following reasons. In the first place, the period of reference differs and secondly as stated earlier the survey covers only about 93 per cent of the tribal population in the State with reference to the year 1977—the mid-period of the survey. Again, the ethnic composition of the taluks excluded from the survey considerably differs from that in the taluks covered by the survey. Even if all these factors are taken into account there is significant variation in the population of certain communities obtained from the two sources under consideration. But the comparison will reveal the nature and extent of omission and coverage of each community both during the census and the survey. Kammaras have not been studied during the survey, as the survey was not conducted in Hosdurg Taluk where they are found; according to the census there were 318 Kammaras in the State in 1971. Again, there were 8 Kochuvelans, 19 Kondakapus and

3 Malamalasar as per the census, but the survey failed to detect these communities. The survey has grouped the Kurumans who constitute a major tribal community into five subdivisions; but according to the census they form a single group. Similarly when the census classifies the Mala Arayans and the Malayarayar separately the survey has treated them as a single community of Mala Araya. Further the census distinguishes between the Palliyan and Palleyan while

in the survey they are considered as a single community, Palliyan. The survey detected certain new communities such as Allar, Cholanaickan, Koppalan, Malavettuvan, Naickan and Vishavan. It may also be noted that in the case of certain major communities both the sources do agree. The following table gives the comparison of the tribe-wise population in this regard:—

TABLE 1·2

## Comparison of 1971 census figures on Tribal population with the survey figures

Sl. No.	Name of the community	Population as per 1971 census	Population covered by the survey
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Adiyan	7,073	8,012
2.	Aranadan	1	464
3.	Eravallan	678	1,249
4.	Hill Pulaya	1,152	2,106
5.	Irular or Irulan	14,852	14,260
6.	Kadar	1,120	932
7.	Kammara	318	Not detected
8.	Kanikaran or Kanikkar	11,379	11,362
9.	Kattunaickan	5,565	5,259
10.	Kochuveelan	8	Not detected
11.	Kondakapus	19	"
12.	Kondareddis	180	235
13.	Koraga	724	496
14.	Kudiya or Melakudi	447	147
15.	Kurichian	15,700	15,683
16.	Kurumans	15,116	3,185
17.	Kurumbas	1,319	1,423
18.	Malamalasar	3	Not detected
19.	Mala Arayan	4,194	24,547
20.	Mala Pandaram	1,456	720
21.	Mala Vedan	1,258	1,675
22.	Malakuravan	144	13
23.	Malasar	312	308
24.	Malayan	3,616	3,654
25.	Malayarayar	13,813	Included in Mala Arayan
26.	Mannan	4,221	5,371
27.	Marati	17,556	7,727
28.	Muthuvan, Mudugar and Muduvan	7,972	9,797
29.	Palliyan	890	963
30.	Palleyan	33	"
31.	Paniyan	45,562	46,700
32.	Pulayan	85,098	1,790
			(Wynad only)
33.	Ulladan (Hill dwellers)	3,692	9,486
34.	Uraly	2,639	5,315
35.	Unclassified	497	"
36.	Allar	"	332
37.	Cholanaickan	"	256
38.	Koppalan	"	58
39.	Vettakuruman	"	226
40.	Tenkuruman	"	1,829
41.	Mullukuruman	"	9,721
42.	Uraly Kuruman	"	2,411
43.	Malavettuvan	"	73
44.	Naickan	"	1,910
45.	Vishavan	"	237
	State Total	269,107	200,042

Note.—Only 33 communities have been identified in the survey.

## CHAPTER II

POPULATION OF TRIBALS AND THEIR  
LEVEL OF EDUCATION

The study of population in its varied aspects is an essential part of any exercise connected with planning. In this chapter the major characteristics of the tribal population in the State enumerated during the survey are analysed. In the first place, it gives an idea of the coverage of households and population, the ethnic composition of the tribals, size of households, sex ratio, etc. The distribution of the population by age group, marital status, educational standards, activity and occupational status, etc., is also examined here. It is expected that the community-wise data presented and analysed at taluk levels would serve as a basic record of the tribal population in the State with all the limitations and the information would be of considerable use in specialised studies on the subject.

*Coverage of households and population.*—The tribal survey was a massive operation covering 41,452 tribal households scattered in 3,469 hamlets/localities/karas with a population of 200,042 consisting of 100,304 males and 99,738 females. The survey did not cover all the taluks in the State and as a deviation from the 1971 census the Pulayans of North Malabar were excluded from the study while the Ulladans and Uralys in the plains were enumerated as tribals. That is, the population studied in connection with the survey is not comparable with the tribal population of 1971 census or its projections.

The following table gives district-wise distribution of hamlets/localities, households and population in the State. It is seen that Kozhikode District stands first in the tribal population as it accounts for 25.65 per cent of the total while Ernakulam District has the lowest tribal concentration with only less than one per cent of the total:—

TABLE 2.1

State/District	No. of hamlets/localities	No. of households	Population			Percentage to total
			Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State	3469	41452	100304	99738	200042	100.00
Trivandrum	123	2150	5073	5204	10277	5.14
Quilon	50	1122	2829	2775	5604	2.80
Alleppey	106	495	1148	1116	2264	1.13
Kottayam	110	2479	6795	6671	13466	6.73
Idikki	289	6461	17526	16729	34255	17.12
Ernakulam	66	365	877	840	1717	0.86
Trichur	62	595	1492	1348	2750	1.38
Palghat	214	4798	10510	10357	20867	10.43
Malappuram	283	1771	3834	3957	7791	3.89
Kozhikode	1073	10963	25474	25835	51309	25.65
Cannanore	1088	10253	24836	24906	49742	24.87

As in the case of the districts, it goes without saying that the distribution of tribals shows wide fluctuation among the taluks and villages. A knowledge of this distribution of the tribal households and population at lower levels has much implications in connection with planning from below and in selecting suitable schemes and areas for intensive development.

*Tribal communities.*—The different tribal communities of varying strength studied during the survey count 38 in number. It is interesting to note the regional concentration in the distribution of the various communities and there is no single community which is scattered throughout the State. As seen from Table 2.2 *Paniyans* constitute the most predominant tribal community and they account for 23.37 per cent of the tribals. While more than 50 per cent *Paniya* households are concentrated in South Wynad Taluk their concentration is fairly high in the Taluks of North Wynad, Tellicherry and Ernad. The *Mala Arayans* are the second largest community covering 12.27 per cent tribal population in the State. Nearly 50 per cent *Mala Arayan* households are in Thodupuzha Taluk and those in Meenachil Taluk exceed 25 per cent. The *Mala Arayans* are found in all taluks of Idikki District, in Kanjirappally and Meenachil Taluks of Kottayam District, in Pathanamthitta Taluk of Quilon

District and Neyyattinkara Taluk of Trivandrum District. But more than 98 per cent of them are in the taluks of Idikki and Kottayam District. The *Irulas* and the *Kurichians* are more or less equal in strength as each community covers over 7 per cent tribals in the State. The *Irulas* are found only in the taluks of Palghat, Chittur and Mannarghat. But the *Irulas* households in Mannarghat alone constitute as high as 94.13 per cent of the total. The abode of *Kurichians* is the Wynad Region and their hamlets are scattered in the taluks of Wynad and on the border of the Tellicherry Taluk forming part of the Wynad area. Among these taluks North Wynad has the largest concentration of the *Kurichians*. The *Kanikkars* form the 5th major tribal community of the State in strength as they account for 5.68 per cent tribals. They are a typical community of the south and found only in 5 taluks of Trivandrum and Quilon Districts. Of the total *Kanikkar* households about 80 per cent are in Nedumangad Taluk.

Among the remaining communities, *Adiyans*, *Mullakurumans*, *Muthuvans* and *Ulladans* are more or less equal in strength and each community covers over 4 per cent tribals in the State. *Adiyans* are mainly concentrated in North Wynad and the *Mullakurumans* in the South Wynad Taluk

Muthuvans (Mudugar) are found in 7 taluks of Idikki, Palghat and Malappuram Districts. But more than 50 per cent of their households are in Devicolam Taluk while their strength in Mannarghat and Ernad Taluks is considerable. Ulladans are scattered in 26 different taluks of the State in varying strength. They are the only tribal community of Alleppey District and they are found in almost all taluks between the districts of Quilon in the South and Trichur in the North. Maratis of the Kasargode Taluk account for 3.86 per cent of the tribal population. Again, classifying by strength Kattunaickans, Mannans and Uralys constitute one group and the Hill Pulayas, Kurumans, Uralikurumans and Malayars form another group. Each community in the former group covers over 2 per cent and that in the latter group over 1 per cent of the tribal population in the State. Kattunaickans are mainly confined to the Wynad Region and Mannans to the Idikki District. Uralys are scattered in

7 taluks of 4 districts. Considering the other groups, Hill Pulayas are found only in Devicolam Taluk and Malayars are found in most taluks of Trichur and Palghat Districts. Kurumans and Uralikurumans are the communities of the Wynad Region.

Now considering the remaining 21 communities, the population of no group exceeds 1 per cent of the State tribal population. In strength these communities differ widely and some communities are numerically very insignificant. These minor groups include the rare communities like the Cholanaickans, Allar, Vishavan, Malapandaram, Kurumbas, etc. Generally speaking the socio-economic and cultural background of no two communities are similar, as the present study would reveal in the succeeding chapters. The following Table gives the distribution of household, population, size of households and sex ratio by the community studied during the survey:—

TABLE 2-2

Sl. No.	Communities	No. of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population	Average size of household	Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
			Male	Female	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	All	41452	100304	99738	200042	100.00	4.83	994
1	Adiyan	1724	3859	4153	8012	4.01	4.65	1076
2	Allar	81	161	171	332	0.17	4.10	1062
3	Aranadan	114	213	251	464	0.23	4.07	1178
4	Cholanaickan	55	132	124	256	0.13	4.65	939
5	Evavallan	305	617	632	1249	0.62	4.09	1024
6	Hill Pulaya	468	1103	1003	2106	1.05	4.50	909
7	Irular	3221	7172	7088	14260	7.13	4.42	958
8	Kadar	217	513	469	982	0.49	4.52	914
9	Kanikkar	2368	5582	5780	11362	5.68	4.80	1035
10	Kattunaickan	1249	2685	2574	5259	2.63	4.21	959
11	Kondareddies	48	115	120	235	0.12	4.89	1043
12	Koraga	110	247	249	496	0.25	4.51	1008
13	Koppalan	9	29	29	58	0.03	6.44	1000
14	Kudiya	26	73	74	147	0.07	5.65	1014
15	Kurichian	2878	7984	7699	15683	7.84	5.45	964
16	Kurumbas	292	738	685	1423	0.71	4.87	928
17	Kurumans	639	1583	1602	3185	1.59	4.98	1012
18	Vettakuruman	50	117	109	226	0.11	4.52	932
19	Mullakuruman	1887	4913	4808	9721	4.86	5.15	979
20	Tenkuruman	407	947	882	1829	0.91	4.49	931
21	Uralikuruman	575	1260	1151	2411	1.21	4.19	913
22	Malasar	79	157	151	308	0.15	3.90	962
23	Malayar	871	1872	1782	3654	1.83	4.20	952
24	Mala Arayan	4465	12375	12172	24547	12.27	5.50	984
25	Mala Pandaram	152	394	326	720	0.36	4.74	827
26	Mala Vedan	369	849	826	1675	0.84	4.54	973
27	Mala Vettuvan	12	39	34	73	0.04	6.08	872
28	Mala Kuravan	3	6	7	13	0.01	4.33	1167
29	Mannan	930	2725	2646	5371	2.68	5.78	971
30	Marau	1379	3935	3792	7727	3.86	5.60	964
31	Muthuvan	2024	4949	4848	9797	4.90	4.84	980
32	Naickan	367	963	947	1910	0.96	5.20	983
33	Palliyan	200	488	475	963	0.48	4.82	973
34	Paniyan	10388	22880	23880	46760	23.37	4.50	1044
35	Pulayan	379	867	923	1790	0.89	4.72	1065
36	Ulladan	1899	4882	4604	9486	4.74	5.00	943
37	Uraly	1067	2756	2559	5315	2.66	4.98	929
38	Vishavan	45	124	113	237	0.12	5.27	911

*Average household size.*—Tribals have comparatively smaller families consisting of parents and children. The married sons or daughters living under the same roof may cook food separately constituting independent households. This is the usual practice among most of the tribals, especially those in the northern part of the State. Hence the average size of a tribal household is comparatively smaller. Considering the tribals in the State as a whole household size works out to 4.83 while it varies from 3.90 to 6.44 as seen from the above table when different communities are considered. In the case of 26 out of the 38 communities the average household size is between 4 and 5 and it varies between 5 and 6 in respect of 9 communities. The average size of household is below 4 only among the Malasar while it is above 6 in the case of Koppalans and Malavettuvan. Considering certain major communities the average size in respect of the Paniyans works out to 4.50, Mala Arayanis 5.50, Irulas 4.42 and Kurichians 5.45.

The average size of household with respect to the general population is much larger when compared to that of the tribals. It seems, as a result of the widespread poverty, the tribal families are not so stable as those of the general population. The young prefers to have independent household disregarding the interest of the aged parents and young brothers and sisters. The following table compares the average size of the tribal household with that of the general population by State and district:—

TABLE 2.3

State/District	No. of persons per household	
	Tribal population (as per the survey)	General population (1971 census)
State ..	4.83	6.03
Trivandrum ..	4.78	5.66
Quilon ..	4.99	5.84
Alleppey ..	4.57	5.86
Kottayam ..	5.43	5.91
Idikki ..	5.30	5.18 (approximate)
Ernakulam ..	4.70	6.16
Trichur ..	4.62	6.22
Palghat ..	4.35	5.56
Malappuram ..	4.40	6.37
Kozhikode ..	4.68	6.32
Cannanore ..	4.85	6.40

*Sex ratio.*—According to the survey males outnumber females among the tribals of the State while as per 1971 census females are more than the males in the State. The sex ratio—the number of females per 1,000

males—works out to 994 in the case of the tribals against 1,016 for the State during the previous census. The ratio varies widely when different communities are considered. It ranges from 827 among the Malapandarams to 1,178 among the Aranadans. Both males and females are equal in number in the case of one community and in 25 communities the males constitute the majority. Females outnumber the males in the remaining 12 communities. However a lower sex ratio for 25 out of 38 tribal communities can be deemed to be an indicator of a declining trend in the growth of tribal population. The following table compares the sex ratio of the tribals and that of the general population by State and district:—

TABLE 2.4

State/District	Females per 1,000 males	
	Tribal population (Survey)	General population (1971 census)
State ..	994	1,016
Trivandrum ..	1,026	1,008
Quilon ..	981	1,001
Alleppey ..	972	1,028
Kottayam ..	982	991
Idikki ..	955	937
Ernakulam ..	958	988
Trichur ..	962	1,081
Palghat ..	985	1,056
Malappuram ..	1,032	1,041
Kozhikode ..	1,014	991
Cannanore ..	1,003	1,017

A general review of the age pattern is attempted here based on the data furnished in Table 2.5.

Considering the tribals in the State as a whole both males and females are concentrated in the first 3 lower age groups and they have almost equal strength in each age group. It has already been pointed out that unlike in the case of the State population, the males outnumber the females among the tribes as a whole and considering the quinquennial age groups the females outnumber the males only in 4 groups—0 to 4, 15 to 19, 20 to 24 and 30 to 34. But communities are not rare with males constituting the majority in each of these groups and the females outnumbering the males in the remaining groups. The tribal population in the broad age group 0—14 accounts for 40.45 per cent as against 40.27 per cent for the general population. Similarly the tribal women in the fertility age group of 15—44 cover 45.74 per cent as against 43.91 per cent for the general population. Again, the working force in the age group 15—59 is 54.83 per cent in the case of the tribals while it is 53.51 per cent in the total State population.

TABLE 2.5

## Percentage distribution of population by quinquennial age groups

Age group	Tribal population (Tribal survey)			State population (1971 Census)		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0-4	13.01	13.28	13.14	13.62	13.14	13.38
5-9	13.63	13.21	13.42	13.77	13.18	13.47
10-14	14.21	13.57	13.89	13.66	13.18	13.42
15-19	9.21	9.92	9.57	10.65	11.25	10.95
20-24	8.33	10.72	9.52	9.24	9.41	9.32
25-29	8.69	8.31	8.50	6.27	6.72	6.50
30-34	5.87	6.00	5.94	5.55	5.78	5.67
35-39	6.24	6.12	6.18	5.83	6.14	5.99
40-44	4.65	4.67	4.66	4.70	4.61	4.65
45-49	5.11	4.61	4.86	4.71	4.32	4.51
50-54	3.32	3.00	3.16	3.32	3.16	3.24
55-59	2.71	2.17	2.44	2.72	2.64	2.68
60-64	1.96	1.74	1.85	2.21	2.30	2.26
65 and above	3.06	2.68	2.87	3.75	4.17	3.96
Unspecified	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negligible		..

Considering the distribution of population by age in the districts it is seen that the percentage of persons in the age group 0-14 varies from 34.43 per cent in Kottayam to 43.63 per cent in Kozhikode against the State proportion of 40.46 per cent. In 6 out of the

11 districts it is very near to the State percentage. Similarly the females in the reproductive age group 15-44 ranges from 43.45 per cent in Kozhikode to 50.57 per cent in Malappuram. All such relevant data are given in Table 2.6 presented below:

TABLE 2.6

## Percentage distribution of tribal population by selected age group and district

Serial No.	State/District	Children 0-14 (Persons)	Reproductive age group 15-44 (Females)	Work force 15-59 (Persons)	Aged 60 and above (Persons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Kerala	40.46	45.74	54.82	4.72
2	Trivandrum	35.55	48.23	59.06	5.39
3	Quilon	40.90	47.53	54.25	4.85
4	Alleppey	37.19	47.94	58.75	4.06
5	Kottayam	34.43	47.89	59.13	6.44
6	Idikki	39.86	46.05	55.43	4.71
7	Ernakulam	36.63	44.05	57.02	6.35
8	Trichur	39.71	46.44	55.49	4.80
9	Palghat	40.36	45.38	55.66	3.98
10	Malappuram	39.79	50.57	56.98	3.23
11	Kozhikode	43.64	43.45	51.77	4.59
12	Cannanore	40.65	45.91	54.61	4.74

A similar distribution of the population of 12 communities selected at the State level is furnished in Table 2.7 given below. The percentage of children in this case varies between 35.15 and 45.45, the females in the reproductive age group range from 41.08 per cent to 48.57 per cent and the working force constitutes 49.51 per cent to 59.00 per cent among the

communities. The survival rate of certain major communities like the Paniyans, Adiyans, Irulas, etc., in the highest age group seems to be lower than that for the tribals in the State as a whole.



TABLE 2.7

## Percentage distribution of tribal population by selected age group and community

Serial No.	Name of community	0—14 (Persons)	15—44 (Females)	15—59 (Persons)	Aged 60 and above (Persons)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Kerala ..	40.45	45.74	54.83	4.72
1	Adiyan ..	41.65	47.07	54.81	3.54
2	Irular or Irulan ..	40.56	44.63	55.32	4.12
3	Kanikkar or Kanikaran ..	36.17	47.70	58.44	5.39
4	Kattunaickan ..	44.48	44.79	51.47	4.05
5	Kurichian ..	43.79	45.99	51.03	5.18
6	Mullakuruman ..	45.45	41.08	49.51	5.04
7	Mala Arayan ..	35.15	48.57	59.00	5.85
8	Mannan ..	44.33	42.93	51.61	4.06
9	Marati ..	36.52	45.04	56.76	6.72
10	Muthuvan or Mudugar ..	42.53	44.86	53.36	4.11
11	Paniyan ..	41.93	45.97	53.90	4.17
12	Ulladan ..	37.58	47.07	57.54	4.88

*Marital status of the Tribals.*—Considering the tribals in the State as a whole 57.95 per cent males and 51.85 per cent females are never married; the males married for the first time account for 36.22 per cent and the females 38.71 per cent. Re-marriage is more common among the males; the re-married constitute 3.21 per cent among the males and 1.47 per cent among the females. Though not married a few males (0.05 per cent) and females (0.07 per cent) live together as husband and wife. The proportion of the divorced, separated or widowed women is almost 3 times larger than that of the males in each group. Whether married or not, as per the above details 39.48 per cent males

and 40.25 per cent females lead an effective married life.

On comparing the marital status of the tribals with that of the State population it seems that the tribal males marry at an earlier age while the age at marriage is not likely to differ considerably among the females in each tribe. Again, the proportion of never married, divorced and widowed persons is greater for the general population and that of the married and separated persons is larger among the tribals. The following table gives the details:—

TABLE 2.8

## Percentage distribution of population by Marital Status

Serial number	Marital status	Tribal population (Survey)			General population (1971 Census)		
		Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	All ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Never married ..	57.95	51.85	54.91	63.42	53.32	58.33
3	Married for the first time ..	36.22	38.71	37.46	35.05	36.04	35.55
4	Married not for the first time ..	3.21	1.47	2.34	..	..	..
5	Not married but living together as husband and wife ..	0.05	0.07	0.06	..	..	..
6	Divorced ..	0.35	0.99	0.67	0.34	1.65	1.00
7	Separated ..	0.26	0.77	0.52	..	..	..
8	Widowed ..	1.96	6.14	4.04	1.19	8.99	5.12
9	Not specified ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Negligible		..

All males in 0—14 age group are never married while there are 13 married females and one separated woman in the age group. The one separated female belongs to the Irula community in Mannarghat Taluk. Of the 13 early marriages 2 have taken place among the Malapandarams of Quilon District, 5 among the

Irulas, one each among the Muthuvan of Mannarghat, the Kurichian and Pulayan of South Wynad, 2 among the Kattunaickan of South Wynad and the remaining one has taken place in the community of Kurichian in Tellicherry Taluk.

In 15-19 age group there are 135 married, one remarried, one divorced and 4 separated males. The single remarried male belongs to the Kattunaickan of South Wynad and the divorced to the Kurumbas of Mannarghat. The four separated males are distributed one each in four different communities—Irular of Mannarghat, Kurichian of South Wynad and Tenkuruman and Paniyan of North Wynad. There are 2 remarried, 44 divorced and 34 separated females in this group in addition to 8 widows and 6 women who though not married, lead an effective married life. Stray cases of remarriage in this younger age group may be neglected but the cases of illegal marriage, separation and divorce reported may have considerable social implications. Illegal marriages are common in the southern districts of the State and 3 out of the 6 cases have taken place in the community of the Malavedans in Pathanamthitta. The remaining 3 cases are distributed; one each in the communities of the Kanikkars in Nedumangad, Ulladans in Pathanam-

thitta and Irulars in Mannarghat. It is interesting to note that the incidence of separation and divorce are more common in the northern districts of the State. Out of the 44 cases of divorce in the group 12 each have taken place in the districts of Palghat and Kozhikode, 10 in Cannanore, 4 in Idikki, 3 in Kottayam, 2 in Ernakulam and one in Malappuram. No divorce is reported from the 4 districts of Trichur, Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum.

Similarly considering the cases of separation, 26 out of the 34 cases are in Cannanore, 3 in Idikki, 2 in Kozhikode and one each in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Palghat. Generally speaking both divorce and separation have taken place among a number of communities in this younger age group. The distribution of the separated and divorced female in 15-19 age group by community and taluk is given below:

TABLE 2.9  
Distribution of divorced and separated females in 15-19 age group by community, Taluk and District

Sl. No.	Community	Taluk	District	No. of females	
				Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	All			44	34
1.	Kanikkar	Nedumangad	Trivandrum	..	1
2.	Urally	Pathanamthitta	Quilon	..	1
3.	Ulladan	Kanjirappally	Kottayam	1	..
4.	Mala Arayan	do.	do.	1	..
5.	Do.	Meenachil	do.	1	..
6.	Muthuvan	Deviculom	Idikki	1	2
7.	Pulayan	Peermedu	do.	..	1
8.	Mannan	do.	do.	1	..
9.	Ulladan	Thodupuzha	do.	1	..
10.	Urally	do.	do.	1	..
11.	Ulladan	Muvattupuzha	Ernakulam	1	..
12.	Do.	Parur	do.	1	..
13.	Irular	Mannarghat	Palghat	11	1
14.	Malayan	do.	do.	1	..
15.	Paniyan	Ernad	Malappuram	1	..
16.	Kattunaickan	South Wynad	Kozhikode	1	..
17.	Kurumans	do.	do.	1	..
18.	Uralikuruman	do.	do.	3	..
19.	Mullakuruman	do.	do.	4	..
20.	Paniyan	do.	do.	3	1
21.	Pulayan	do.	do.	..	1
22.	Paniyan	Tellicherry	Cannanore	..	3
23.	Adiyan	North Wynad	do.	3	7
24.	Tenkuruman	do.	do.	..	1
25.	Uralikuruman	do.	do.	..	1
26.	Vettakuruman	do.	do.	1	..
27.	Kurichian	do.	do.	3	4
28.	Paniyan	do.	do.	3	10

Both males and females show wide variation in their marital status in the age group 20-24. Considering the males 66.39 per cent are never married and 32.10 per cent are married while the remaining 1.51 per cent get distributed in other categories in varying proportion. Among the females in this age group the never married constitute only 25.84 per cent and the married as high as 69.12 per cent. The distribution

of females in other categories is also significant as the divorced females account for 1.97 per cent, separated 1.53 per cent and those in the other 3 categories 1.54 per cent. Again, the married females have majority in all age groups between 20 and 59 but in the age group of 60 and above the widows account for as high as 60.30 per cent.

In the age group of 25-29 married males predominate covering 76.35 per cent of the males in this group and they constitute the majority among the males in each higher group. Considering the size, remarried males are larger in number in 45-49 age group while such females are concentrated in the age group of 35-39. The 20-24 age group has larger number of males and females who have not married but living together as husband and wife. Similarly both the divorced and separated males and females are concentrated in 25-29 age group; the number of widowed males and females increases from the concerned lower age group to the higher age groups.

Comparing the districts, it is seen that the percentage of never married persons ranges from 51-52 in Palghat to 59.38 in Trivandrum while the State percentage is 54.91. With the exception of the Alleppey

District this percentage is higher than that for the State in all the southern districts from Trivandrum to Idikki and it is lower in northern districts from Ernakulam to Cannanore. Similarly the percentage of married persons (including those living together as husband and wife without a formal marriage) vary between 34.33 per cent in Trivandrum and 42.68 per cent in Palghat as against 39.86 per cent in the State as a whole. The percentages of married persons are seen smaller in the southern districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Idikki as compared to the State. It is also seen that remarriage is more common and the incidence of illegal marriage is rarer among the tribals in the north. The following table gives the percentage distribution of tribals in the districts by marital status:

TABLE 2.10  
Percentage distribution of tribal population by marital status and district

Serial number	State/District	Never married	Married for the first time	Married not for the first time	Not married but living together as husband and wife	Divorced	Separated	Widowed	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kerala ..	54.91	37.46	2.34	0.06	0.67	0.52	4.04	100
1	Trivandrum ..	59.38	32.88	1.18	0.27	..	1.03	5.26	100
2	Quilon ..	56.46	34.10	2.41	0.96	0.02	1.07	4.98	100
3	Alleppey ..	53.58	39.75	0.44	..	0.79	0.71	4.73	100
4	Kottayam ..	57.72	35.14	1.72	0.02	0.80	0.25	4.35	100
5	Idikki ..	57.99	36.76	1.00	0.03	0.60	0.28	3.34	100
6	Ernakulam ..	52.55	37.45	2.27	0.23	1.69	..	5.71	100
7	Trichur ..	52.98	41.93	0.33	..	0.40	0.14	4.22	100
8	Palghat ..	51.52	40.92	1.70	0.03	0.75	0.15	4.93	100
9	Malappuram ..	54.28	39.08	0.85	..	1.52	0.23	3.99	100
10	Kozhikode ..	54.53	35.22	5.12	0.01	0.99	0.44	3.69	100
11	Cannanore ..	53.10	40.15	1.51	0.01	0.37	0.87	3.99	100

The pattern of marital status may show significant variations when each community is studied at the taluk level. For example, no instance of illegal marriage, divorce or separation is reported from the Kanikkar of Neyyattinkara while there are 5 cases of separation among the Mala Arayans of this taluk. Illegal marriages are not isolated events in the community of Kanikkar in Nedumangad, Malavedan or Ulledan in Pathanamthitta whereas no such case is found either in Alleppey or in Cannanore District. Divorce and separation are very common among most of the communities in the districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore and the Adivans and Paniyans of Wynad Taluks deserve special mention in this connection. Separation is very rare and divorces are common

among the Irulars of Palghat District, especially among those in the Mannarghat Taluk.

*Number of marriages contracted.*—Though remarriage is common both among the tribals the persons who have married thrice or more are very few in number. Considering the distribution of the married population in this regard, the males married only once account for 91.86 per cent and the females 96.13 per cent. Persons married twice constitute 6.95 per cent among the males and 3.59 per cent among the females. The percentage of males married 3 times works out to 0.95 and that of the females to 0.4 while persons married 4 or more times form only 0.24 per cent and 0.04 per cent

respectively among the males and the females. The following table gives the distribution of the total

population excluding the never married by the number of marriages contracted in the State:

TABLE 2.11

Items (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Persons (4)
Tribal population excluding the never married persons ..	42,173 (100.00)	48,022 (100.00)	90,195 (100.00)
Persons contracted only 1 marriage ..	38,742 (91.86)	46,162 (96.13)	84,904 (94.14)
Do. 2 marriages ..	2,932 (6.95)	1,724 (3.59)	4,656 (5.16)
Do. 3 marriages ..	400 (0.95)	114 (0.24)	514 (0.57)
Do. 4 marriages ..	99 (0.24)	22 (0.04)	121 (0.13)

(Percentage is given in brackets)

It may be noted here that when compared to the males the percentage of females who have married only once is larger and that of the females who have contracted 2 or more marriages is considerably smaller. But remarried females are found in almost all communities indicating that it is allowed among the tribals.

*Number of spouses living.*—Generally a tribal remarries after the death, divorce or separation of the spouse and this is especially true in the case of the females. As a result of this, though polygamy is permitted males with 2 or 3 wives are very rare in number. Only two doubtful cases of polyandry are reported during the survey showing that it is not preferred in general by the tribals of today, even if it is allowed by customs and practices. Again, there is no tribal male with more than 3 wives and those with 2 or 3 wives are only 24 in number. The table shown below gives the distribution of males with 2 or 3 wives among the districts revealing the insignificance of polygamy among the tribals:

TABLE 2.12

## Distribution of tribal males with 2 or 3 wives

State/District	No. of tribal males with	
	2 wives	3 wives
State ..	18	6
Trivandrum ..	1	1
Quilon ..	..	..
Alleppey ..	..	..
Kottayam ..	..	1
Idikki ..	1	..

TABLE 2.13

## Distribution of female tribal population by number of children born alive and district

Serial No.	State/District	Number of children born alive											All
		Nil	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Kerala ..	58.06	7.04	8.04	7.31	6.09	4.60	3.44	2.15	1.55	0.73	0.99	100.00
1	Trivandrum ..	59.76	5.59	5.67	6.48	4.59	6.86	3.71	2.40	2.65	0.96	1.33	100.00
2	Quilon ..	56.18	6.59	6.88	5.84	6.34	6.20	3.96	2.67	2.63	0.94	1.77	100.00
3	Alleppey ..	56.09	6.18	8.78	9.50	6.27	4.93	3.23	2.69	1.07	0.90	0.36	100.00
4	Kottayam ..	58.87	5.72	7.38	7.11	6.16	4.41	3.66	2.77	1.89	1.09	0.94	100.00
5	Idikki ..	59.91	6.47	7.10	6.07	5.87	4.44	4.08	2.74	1.88	0.80	0.64	100.00
6	Ernakulam ..	52.98	9.52	10.00	10.00	5.71	4.40	4.29	1.90	0.60	0.60	..	100.00
7	Trichur ..	55.41	8.98	11.20	9.50	7.20	3.04	2.82	1.04	0.59	0.22	..	100.00
8	Palghat ..	59.89	8.50	9.08	7.87	6.50	3.64	2.66	1.15	0.52	0.13	0.06	100.00
9	Malappuram ..	56.43	9.40	11.15	9.07	5.81	3.74	2.17	1.06	0.71	0.26	0.20	100.00
10	Kozhikode ..	58.30	6.69	6.83	6.30	5.69	4.52	3.85	2.53	2.02	1.11	2.16	100.00
11	Cannanore ..	56.10	7.36	9.55	8.75	6.74	4.80	2.96	1.73	1.06	0.46	0.49	100.00

State/District	No. of tribal males with	
	2 wives	3 wives
Ernakulam ..	..	..
Trichur ..	..	..
Palghat ..	2	2
Malappuram ..	3	6
Kozhikode ..	6	..
Cannanore ..	5	1

Of the two doubtful cases of polyandry, one is in Alleppey District and the other in Cannanore District.

*Number of children born alive.*—Tribal women with no child born alive account for 58.06 per cent in the State while the percentage of such females varies among the districts between 52.98 in Ernakulam and 59.89 in Palghat. Those with one child born alive constitute 7.04 per cent in the State and 5.59 per cent to 9.52 per cent among the districts. Considering only the females who have had live-births, those with 2 children born alive are larger in number both in the State and in the districts with the exception of Trivandrum, Alleppey and Ernakulam. Again, females with 1 to 5 children born alive account for 33.12 per cent in the State. The corresponding proportion among the districts varies from 29.19 in Trivandrum to 39.82 in Trichur. Females with 10 or more children born alive constitute only 0.99 per cent in the State while such females account for as high as 2.16 per cent in Kozhikode. They are absent in both the districts of Ernakulam and Trichur. Details are furnished in the table given below:

Now considering the age groups it is interesting to note that there is a female with five children born alive in 0-19 age group—this is a rare possibility, if not impossible in the absence of twin or multiple births. More than 47 per cent females in 20-24 age group have no child while among the remaining females those with one child born alive constitute the majority. There is one female in this group with 9 children born alive, which seems very strange. Again, a large

number of females in 25-29 and 30-34 age groups respectively have 2 and 3 children born alive. In each of the remaining higher age group females with 4 children are larger in number. But considering the tribal females who have attained mother-hood, those with 2 children constitute the largest percentage in the State. The percentage distribution of the females in each age group and number of children born alive are furnished below:

TABLE 2.14

Percentage distribution of tribal females by number of children born alive and age group

Sl. No.	No. of children born alive	0-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and above	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	..	98.75	47.07	17.33	8.77	5.94	5.97	7.30	58.05
2	1	1.05	27.64	19.90	10.36	6.09	4.92	4.77	7.04
3	2	0.15	17.57	28.02	20.67	12.57	9.97	9.07	8.05
4	3	0.04	5.79	20.34	23.49	19.19	14.05	12.22	7.31
5	4	0.01	1.53	9.45	18.68	19.27	16.52	14.57	6.09
6	5	..	0.29	3.46	9.92	15.67	15.70	14.04	4.60
7	6	..	0.06	1.04	5.36	10.41	13.28	12.47	3.44
8	7	..	0.03	0.31	1.57	5.67	9.30	8.80	2.15
9	8	..	0.01	0.12	0.89	2.87	5.37	7.46	1.55
10	9	..	0.01	..	0.17	1.24	2.49	3.69	0.73
11	10+	..	..	0.03	0.12	1.08	2.43	5.61	0.99

Looking into the distribution of females under each category it is seen that, a large number of females with one child born alive are in the age group of 20-24 and the corresponding age group for the females with two children born alive each is 25-29. It is interesting to note that the females having 3 or more children born alive are larger in number in the age group 40 and above in each case. About 81 per cent females having 10 or more children are in this age group and the females in this group constitute the majority among females with 6-9 children in each case.

*Educational status.*—According to the survey the tribal literates constitute only 26.55 per cent as against 60.42 per cent for the State in 1971 and 29.32 per cent for all India. The literacy percentage of the tribals is higher than that of the general population in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and it is almost equal to that in Haryana and Orissa, as per the 1971 Census data. In Kerala, with the exception of Trivandrum and Kottayam Districts, the level of tribal literacy is lower in all the districts. The Kanikkars constitute the predominant community of Trivandrum and urbanisation has considerable influence on their life. Similarly, the Malayarayangans account for more than 76 per cent of the tribal population in Kottayam and most of them are Christian converts with modern outlook. This would mainly account for the higher percentage of tribal literacy in these two districts. Tribals in other districts are in general, much under the influence of their traditional ways of living and tribal norms. Poverty is also a depressing factor among certain tribes in the northern districts which detains the children from education in one way or other. In the standard of literacy, tribals

in the districts vary considerably. The following table compares the literacy of the tribals and that of the general population by district:

TABLE 2.15

Literacy level of tribals and general population

Sl. No.	State/District	Literacy in Percentage Tribals (1976-78)	General Population (1971)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	State	26.55	60.42
1.	Trivandrum	63.04	62.54
2.	Quilon	54.21	64.97
3.	Alleppey	37.90	70.44
4.	Kottayam	75.19	72.88
5.	Idikky	44.82	56.42
6.	Ernakulam	38.50	65.37
7.	Tricur	26.47	61.61
8.	Palghat	6.98	46.69
9.	Malappuram	6.17	47.90
10.	Kozhikode	17.07	57.23
11.	Cannanore	10.40	54.84

Now considering the educational standards of the tribal literates, more than 51 per cent are below primary and 29 per cent are above primary but below upper primary. Those who have studied upto the 10th standard account for 14.88 per cent, passed

S.S.L.C. or above 3.65 per cent and the holders of certificate or diploma of some technical course

0.23 per cent. The position of each district in this regard is analysed in the table given below:

TABLE 2.16  
Percentage distribution of literates by educational standards

Sl. No.	State/District	Below primary	Below upper primary	Studied upto the 10th standard	S.S.L.C. passed or above	Holders of certificates of technical course	Holders of diploma of technical course	All
	State	51.67	29.57	14.88	3.65	0.15	0.08	100.00
1	Trivandrum	42.65	33.67	21.73	1.78	0.10	0.02	100.00
2	Quilon	61.39	28.08	9.78	0.68	0.07	..	100.00
3	Alleppey	56.89	29.84	11.66	1.50	0.11	..	100.00
4	Kottayam	40.02	31.21	21.20	7.05	0.31	0.21	100.00
5	Idikki	48.08	29.15	17.47	5.15	0.13	0.02	100.00
6	Ernakulam	40.07	36.91	19.38	3.32	0.16	0.16	100.00
7	Trichur	77.18	15.26	7.14	0.42	..	..	100.00
8	Palghat	72.21	17.05	8.60	1.72	0.14	0.28	100.00
9	Malappuram	70.99	18.48	9.56	0.81	..	0.16	100.00
10	Kozhikode	62.74	30.87	5.51	0.82	0.06	..	100.00
11	Cannanore	61.54	26.73	8.17	3.27	0.10	0.19	100.00

In the case of higher education tribals are very backward. More than 70 per cent of the literates in Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram are below primary in their educational status. It is interesting to note that though the percentage of literacy is very low in Cannanore, those who have passed S.S.L.C. or above account for 3.27 per cent among the literates as against 1.78 per cent in Trivandrum. It means that the communities which take interest in education give considerable importance to higher education also while other communities almost neglect the question. This becomes more clear when we note that persons with S.S.L.C. or higher qualifications constitute only 0.34 per cent among the total tribals in Cannanore while the corresponding percentage for the district of Trivandrum is 1.78. Community-wise distribution of data given in the appendix shows that among the communities Mala Arayans stand first in the field of higher education with 55.89 persons out of 1,000 population having passed matriculation and above. Mala Arayans are followed by Malayars with 22.71 persons having higher education and Marati with

14.62 persons against no persons among Kattunaickans and Hill Pulayas and 0.30 persons per 1,000 Muthuwans. The District of Malappuram is the most backward in this regard and the position of Palghat is in no way better. The Table No. 2-17 furnishes the percentage distribution of the total tribal in each district according to their status in education.

Again, today, in most of the non-tribal communities, both male and female children in the school going age group get equal opportunity for education while in the case of higher education there may be instances of male children receiving preferential treatment and this requires no statistical support. But it seems, that the tribals do not give due importance for the education of the female children even in the school going age group. The percentage of literate females in each age group is comparatively smaller, as the Table 2-18 would reveal. But the higher percentage of literacy in the younger age group shows a favourable trend:

TABLE 2.17  
Percentage distribution of tribal population by educational status and districts

Serial number	State/District	Illiterate	Literate with no educational standard	Below primary	Below upper primary	Studied upto 10th standard	S.S.L.C. passed or above	Holders of certificate of a technical course	Holders of diploma of a technical course	All
	Kerala	73.45	0.07	13.65	7.85	3.95	0.97	0.04	0.02	100.00
1	Trivandrum	36.95	0.01	26.88	21.23	13.74	1.12	0.06	0.01	100.00
2	Quilon	45.79	..	33.28	15.22	5.30	0.37	0.04	..	100.00
3	Alleppey	62.10	..	21.56	11.31	4.42	0.57	0.14	..	100.00
4	Kottayam	24.81	0.71	29.38	23.47	15.94	5.30	0.23	0.16	100.00
5	Idikki	55.18	0.07	21.48	13.06	7.83	2.31	0.06	0.01	100.00
6	Ernakulam	61.50	..	15.43	14.21	7.46	1.28	0.06	0.06	100.00
7	Trichur	73.53	..	20.43	4.04	1.89	0.11	..	..	100.00
8	Palghat	93.02	0.06	4.98	1.19	0.60	0.12	0.01	0.02	100.00
9	Malappuram	93.83	..	4.38	1.14	0.59	0.05	..	0.01	100.00
10	Kozhikode	82.93	0.01	10.70	5.27	0.94	0.14	0.01	..	100.00
11	Cannanore	89.60	0.01	6.39	2.78	0.85	0.34	0.01	0.02	100.00

TABLE 2.18

Percentage distribution of literate in each sex by age group

Sl. No.	Age group	Percentage distribution	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1	5-9	33.89	30.11
2	10-14	49.05	39.26
3	15-19	49.79	36.96
4	20-24	49.43	29.36
5	25-29	36.66	22.52
6	30-34	28.68	17.12
7	35-39	20.38	11.59
8	40-59	14.29	8.31
9	60 and above	30.93	22.15
	All ages	50.14	49.86

Table 2.1

Sl. No.	Age group	Males	Females
1	5-9	33.89	30.11
2	10-14	49.05	39.26
3	15-19	49.79	36.96
4	20-24	49.43	29.36
5	25-29	36.66	22.52
6	30-34	28.68	17.12
7	35-39	20.38	11.59
8	40-59	14.29	8.31
9	60 and above	30.93	22.15
	All ages	50.14	49.86

CHAPTER III  
EMPLOYMENT PATTERN

Considering the importance of employment in the economic life of the tribals an analysis of the existing pattern of employment among the tribals of the State is attempted here. The major topics in this section include the study of the distribution of the tribal population by activity and occupation. Also the nature of employment and under-employment in respect of workers engaged in selected activities and occupations is also analysed. The rate of utilisation of manpower among certain categories of workers and the wage rates of farm workers, agricultural labourers and the labourers in non-agricultural occupations are also studied here.

*Activity status:*—The tribal population enumerated during the survey is broadly classified into workers and non-workers. Considering the peculiar nature of the tribal life, workers and non-workers are further classified into sub-groups on a different pattern from what is followed in the case of the population census. According to the present classification, workers are grouped into 9 categories—own account workers, unpaid family enterprise workers, employers, employees on daily wages, employees on weekly wages, employees on monthly wages under minor forest produce contractors, those under other non-tribals, bonded labourers and employees in the Government, Semi-Government and Private services. Non-workers include able bodied but unemployed persons, persons not in the labour force being too young, too old, disabled or being housewives and full time students.

According to the survey as high as 51.72 per cent males and 46.98 per cent females are workers. In the total population, workers account for 49.35 per cent. But this work participation rate is far above the rate for the State (29.12) as per the 1971 census and it is very close to the corresponding rate for Nagaland (50.78). This higher rate of participation in work indicate the primitive character of the tribal economy in the State. Again, the percentage of workers varies widely among the districts, as it ranges from 30.09 to 55.89. The percentage of tribal workers is comparatively smaller in Quilon (30.09 per cent) and in Trivandrum (31.19) districts. Work participation

rate in Alleppey is 44.13 and in Ernakulam it is 42.22. In the districts of Kottayam, Idikki, Palghat and Kozhikode, it ranges between 48.04 and 49.33 and in the remaining districts of Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore it varies from 53.67 to 55.89.

From the distribution of tribal population by the different categories, it is found that the employees on daily wages account for 31.29 per cent population, and among the total workers they constitute as high as 63.40 per cent. Such workers form 35.60 per cent of the total males and 63.83 per cent of the total male workers and when the female population is taken into account the corresponding proportions workout to 26.96 per cent and 57.39 per cent respectively. The own account workers and unpaid family enterprise workers are almost equal in percentage and workers in each group cover more than 6 per cent of the total population. Persons employed on weekly wages account for 3.55 per cent of the population while workers in the remaining categories constitute only less than one per cent in each case. The proportions of males and females deriving weekly wages are almost equal and considering the own account workers, the variation in the percentage of males and females is not so glaring. But in the male population the unpaid family enterprise workers constitute only 1.58 per cent while considering the females such workers account for 10.90 per cent.

Taking the non-workers under consideration the persons out of labour force form 37.91 per cent of the total population and among the non-workers they account for 74.85 per cent. Regarding the males, those who are out of labour force cover 36.04 per cent of the total and 71.19 per cent of the non-workers. In the case of the females not in the labour force, the corresponding percentages workout to 41.44 and 78.16 respectively. It may be noted here that full time students form only 20.87 per cent of the total non-workers, as a contrast from the general population. In the case of female non-workers the proportion of full time students is only 17.67, the corresponding percentage of the male students being 24.38. It is interesting to note that both among males and females the able bodied but unemployed persons account for just over 2 per cent in each case. The percentage distribution of the tribal population by sex and activity status is given below:

Table 3.1

Sl. No.	Activity	Percentage distribution		
		Males	Females	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00
1.	Own account workers	8.73	5.01	6.87
2.	Unpaid family enterprise worker	1.58	10.90	6.22
3.	Employers	0.08	0.02	0.05
4.	Employees—on daily wages	35.60	26.96	31.28
5.	Employees—on weekly wages	3.72	3.37	3.55
6.	Employees—on monthly wages under minor forest produce contractors	0.16	0.06	0.11
7.	Employees—on monthly wages under other non-tribals	0.45	0.15	0.30
8.	Bonded labourers	0.17	0.19	0.19
9.	Employed in Government, Semi-Government and Private service	1.23	0.32	0.78
	Total workers	51.72	46.98	49.35



Table 3.1—(cont.)

Sl. No.	Activity	Percentage distribution		
		Males	Females	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
10.	Able bodied but unemployed	2.14	2.21	2.17
11.	Out of labour force—too old, too young, disabled, housewives, etc.	34.37	41.44	37.91
12.	Full time students	11.77	9.37	10.57
	Total non-workers	48.28	53.02	50.65

The pattern shows considerable variation in this regard when the districts are taken into account. In nine out of the eleven districts, the employees on daily wages constitute the majority among the workers while among those in Kottayam and Idikki, the unpaid family enterprise workers are larger in number, revealing perhaps the concentration of small and medium type of cultivators in the tribal population. Bonded labourers have been detected only in the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. According to the survey, there are only 357 bonded labourers in the State and among them 23 are in Palghat, 173 in Kozhikode and the remaining 161 labourers in Cannanore.

As seen from Table 3.3 the proportion of tribals employed in Government, Semi-Government or Private services is largest (3.13 per cent) in Kottayam District the second place in this regard goes to Trivandrum (2.55 per cent). Such employees are negligible in the tribal population of all the northern districts from Trichur to Cannanore while they constitute near one per cent in Quilon and over one per cent in the districts of Alleppey, Idikki and Ernakulam. Community-wise distribution of employment is given in Table No. 2—1.25 in the Appendix. As regards regular employment (Government Service and Private Service) Mala Arayan, Kanikkar and Ulladan communities have comparatively higher representation with 33.73, 23.59 and 12.60 persons respectively per 1000 population. As against this Eravallan, Paniyan and

Tenkuruman communities have only 0.80, 1.02 and 1.10 persons respectively per 1000 population have regular employment. As a corollary to the above phenomenon it is found that all the backward communities viz., Eravallan, Paniyan, Thenkuruman, Adiyau, Uralikurumaran and Naickan have more than 50 per cent of the population coming under the group "agricultural labour" while Mala Arayan community has its lowest share of population in this category.

Again, the distribution of the workers by activity reveals their high dependence on wage income for their living. The wage earners of all categories together account for as high as 71.77 per cent workers in the total tribal population of the State. Among the male workers wage earners constitute 77.53 per cent and among the female workers they cover 65.41 per cent. This high dependence on wage income enable the employers to dictate terms to their tribal labourers defeating the purpose of the progressive measures like bonded labour abolition, fixation of minimum wage, debt relief, etc., especially in the area where the trade union movement is still in its infant stage.

The able bodied but unemployed in the total population exceeds 6 per cent in Alleppey and Idikki, 5 per cent in Kottayam and Ernakulam and it is nearly 4 per cent in Quilon. In all the other districts they constitute only less than one per cent of the total tribal population. District-wise distribution of able bodied but unemployed workers are given below:

TABLE 3.2  
District-wise distribution of "able bodied but unemployed" tribal population

State/District	0—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—39		40—59		60 and above		All	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kerala	349	336	999	913	577	549	130	174	38	111	42	106	10	5	2145	2196
Trivandrum	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Quilon	18	15	46	82	16	30	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	85	135
Alleppey	2	2	17	17	6	24	2	9	..	91	..	30	..	..	27	113
Kottayam	59	38	195	112	143	92	37	25	7	2	5	1	1	447	271	
Idikki	240	253	493	510	343	292	71	56	16	5	8	10	3	1174	1132	
Ernakulam	2	..	32	10	11	9	2	2	..	8	..	13	..	..	47	42
Trichur	..	1	3	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	3
Palghat	8	6	28	16	4	8	..	5	2	2	3	1	..	..	45	38
Malappuram	2	1	5	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	10
Kozhikode	18	19	171	158	45	92	11	67	9	61	22	46	6	3	282	446
Cannanore	..	1	9	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	16	3

The proportion of persons not in the labour force—being too young, too old, etc.,—varies from 18.20 per cent in Kottayam to 47.91 per cent in Palghat. It is above 40 per cent in five districts including

Palghat, between 30 and 40 per cent in 4 districts and it is nearly 30 per cent in Idikki. Similarly the percentage of full-time students varies from 2.62 in Malappuram to 28.01 in Kottayam. The percentage

is above 15 in the 6 southern districts from Trivandrum to Ernakulam and it is below 10 in all the remaining districts from Trichur to Cannanore. Again the percentage of full-time students is above 20 in 4 districts including Kottayam, between 15-20 in 2 districts, 6 to 10 per cent in 3 districts and it is only below 3 per cent in 2 districts including Malappuram.

In this connection it may be stated that the majority of the non-workers in Kottayam (54.53 per cent) are full-time students while they constitute only 5 to 6 per cent in Palghat and Malappuram. Full-time students account for 32.35 per cent of non-workers in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Ernakulam, nearly 30 per cent in Idikki, above 20 per cent in Trichur and around 14 per cent in Kozhikode and Cannanore. It may be noted that

full-time students in 0-14 age group constitute only 22.50 per cent non-workers in this group in the State while the corresponding percentage of the male students being 25.07 and that of the female students being 19.87 in the respective population of the non-workers in this age group. Considering the districts of Palghat and Malappuram combined, full-time students in 0-14 age group account for only 6.66 per cent non-workers and considering the sex, the male students constitute 8.59 per cent and the female students 4.69 per cent non-workers of the respective sex in this age group. In short the education of children deserves special attention in all the northern districts from Trichur to Cannanore with particular emphasis in Palghat and Malappuram. The following table gives the distribution of the total tribal population in percentage by activity and district:

TABLE 3.3

Percentage distribution of Tribal Population by Activity and district

Serial Number	Activity	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
	All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Own account workers	5.20	4.30	15.72	9.70	10.25	8.62	0.58	4.06	3.40	6.12	6.81	6.88
2	Unpaid family enterprise workers	2.06	2.66	0.09	23.28	22.33	5.13	0.66	1.86	0.38	0.65	0.89	6.22
3	Employers	..	..	0.36	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.05
4	Employees on daily wages	21.36	19.75	26.82	12.22	13.70	26.03	51.16	41.15	49.07	29.44	46.21	31.29
5	Employees on weekly wages	..	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	1.11	0.25	1.32	0.13	12.02	0.91	3.55
6	Employees on monthly wages under minor forest produce contractors	0.02	2.31	..	0.01	0.03	..	..	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.11
7	Employees on monthly wages under other non-tribal	..	0.21	..	0.10	0.03	0.12	0.66	0.33	0.46	0.51	0.35	0.30
8	Bonded labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11	..	0.34	0.32	0.17
9	Government, Semi-Government, Private services, etc.	2.55	0.82	1.10	3.13	1.67	1.19	0.29	0.09	0.30	0.16	0.16	0.78
	Total workers	31.19	30.09	44.13	48.46	48.04	42.22	53.67	49.04	55.89	49.33	55.81	49.35
10	Able bodied but unemployed	0.02	3.93	6.18	5.33	6.73	5.18	0.51	0.40	0.27	1.42	0.04	2.17
11	Out of labour force—too old, too young, disabled, housewives, etc.	46.18	42.91	31.23	18.20	29.80	32.57	36.33	47.91	41.20	42.71	37.86	37.91
12	Full-time students	22.61	22.27	18.46	28.01	15.43	20.03	9.49	2.65	2.62	7.04	6.29	10.57
	Total non-workers	68.81	69.91	55.87	51.54	51.96	57.78	46.33	50.96	44.11	50.67	44.19	50.65

The distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and broad age group deserves further analysis. It is true that there exists child labour among the tribals and the proportion of workers in the old age group of 60 and above is considerable, perhaps revealing the helplessness rather than the good health in their old ages. Among the workers 1.60 per cent males and 1.80 per cent females are in the age group of 0-14

while 4.98 per cent male and 3.01 per cent female workers are aged 60 and above. It may be noted here that 43.34 per cent of the persons in the highest age group are workers. Again, female workers are concentrated in the lower age groups and the male workers in the higher ones. In each age group between 0-24 the females outnumber the males while in all other higher age groups male workers constitute the majority.

Now considering the non-workers, females outnumber the males in all the age groups, except in the age group of 0-14. Following table gives the

percentage distribution of workers and non-workers by sex and age group:—

TABLE 3·4

## Percentage of workers and non-workers by age separately for each sex

Age group	Workers			Non-workers		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
0-14	1·60	1·80	1·69	82·90	73·97	78·24
15-19	10·32	12·67	11·44	8·02	7·49	7·74
20-24	14·22	18·50	16·25	2·03	3·81	2·96
25-29	16·32	15·18	15·78	0·51	2·33	1·40
30-39	23·10	22·95	23·03	0·35	2·53	1·49
40-59	29·46	25·89	27·76	1·14	4·31	2·80
60 and above	4·98	3·01	4·05	5·05	5·56	5·37

The detailed distribution of the population by sex, age group and activity are given in Part-II.

*Occupation.*—In order to study the pattern of occupation, tribal workers are classified into 12 groups; workers engaged in shifting cultivation, regular cultivation, agricultural labour including farm and plantation work, livestock rearing, basket making, other household industry, collection of forest produce, household work, Government service, Private service, food gathering and other occupations unspecified. It is true that most of these occupations do not have enough significance in the tribal economy of today but they deserve consideration in any attempt to diversify the existing pattern, offering more employment chances in the different sectors of the economy.

According to the survey, (see Table 3·5) the wage earning agricultural labourers (including farm and plantation workers), dominate the working population with 71·73 per cent and these labourers account for 76·39 per cent and 66·59 per cent respectively among the male and the female workers followed by cultivators (10·85 per cent) and household workers. Most of the other specified occupations entertain only a negligible per cent of the workers while the employment in the unspecified occupation accounts for 11·08 per cent workers. The proportion of female workers is larger only in the occupations attached to the household and in the unspecified occupations. In all the other occupations the proportion of the male workers is larger. The following table furnishes the percentage distribution of total workers by occupation separately for each sex:—

TABLE 3·5

## Percentage distribution of workers by occupation, separately for each sex

Sl. No.	Occupation	Percentage distribution		
		Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5
..	All workers	100·00	100·00	100·00
1	Shifting cultivation	0·28	0·14	0·21
2	Regular cultivation	15·29	6·02	10·85
3	Agricultural labourers (including farm and plantation workers)	76·39	66·59	71·73
4	Livestock rearing	0·81	0·08	0·46
5	Basket making	0·31	0·36	0·34
6	Other household industries	0·13	0·29	0·21
7	Collection of forest produce	0·80	0·71	0·76
8	Household workers	0·79	3·92	2·28
9	Employed in Government service	2·20	0·50	1·39
10	Employed in Private service	0·39	0·15	0·27
11	Food gathering	0·46	0·35	0·41
12	Others	2·15	20·89	11·09

This general pattern changes considerably in certain districts. The importance of shifting cultivation is fast disappearing though a few isolated cases have been reported from the district with forest and tribal concentrated centres and the employment in this occupation is negligible at all levels—State and District. Regular cultivation is gaining ground. Employment in the latter occupation is considerable in all the southern districts from Trivandrum to Ernakulam with the exception of Alleppey. It is interesting to note that in Idikki District the cultivators outnumber the agricultural labourers, as the occupation absorbs nearly 30 per cent workers. The second place in this regard goes to Kottayam with about 22 per cent workers in this occupation. Considering the northern districts, the cultivators constitute only less than 2 per cent in Trichur and Cannanore and less than 3 per cent in Palghat. The position of Malappuram and Kozhikode is far better in this regard as this occupation engages 8 to 9 per cent workers.

Again in 7 out of the eleven districts agricultural labourers constitute a great majority of the workers as is seen from Table 3-6. Alleppey is the only district where these labourers constitute only less than 2 per cent workers. Livestock rearing and household

industries engage only a very small portion of the workers. Traditional occupation of collecting forest produce is more or less insignificant.

Now the proportion of Government servants among the workers is largest in Trivandrum (7.93 per cent) and smallest in Cannanore (0.19 per cent). From the point of view of employment, private service and good-gathering are not significant occupations among tribals in any district whereas employment under unspecified occupation is considerable in 4 out of 11 districts. Felling of trees, shafting of country boats and allied work form the major occupations of the Ulladans in Alleppey and the workers engaged in these occupations are classified under the last occupation group 'others'. Hence persons following "other occupations" exceed 90 per cent workers in Alleppey against 9.66 per cent in Ernakulam. Both in the districts of Kottayam and Idikki large number of workers are in this occupation group. In the remaining 7 districts the proportion of workers engaged in other unspecified occupations varies between 0.17 per cent and 2.92 per cent. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the workers by occupation and district:—

TABLE 3-6  
Percentage distribution of Tribal workers by occupation and districts

Serial number	Occupation	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total workers	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1	Shifting cultivation	1.87	0.06	..	0.14	0.02	..	..	0.17	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.21
2	Regular cultivation	15.07	13.52	0.30	21.99	29.87	18.21	1.49	2.97	8.01	9.06	1.97	10.85
3	Agricultural labourer, farm workers, etc.	67.49	64.41	1.70	23.00	28.32	45.66	93.02	87.77	81.08	85.31	92.18	71.73
4	Livestock rearing	0.06	0.30	..	..	0.03	..	0.07	0.74	0.21	1.02	0.37	0.46
5	Basket making	0.47	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.41	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.74	0.34
6	Other household industry	..	0.06	0.90	0.15	0.06	0.55	..	0.04	0.11	0.04	0.54	0.21
7	Collection of forest produce	0.03	7.53	3.51	0.05	0.15	5.93	2.23	3.45	1.01	0.24	0.10	0.76
8	Household workers	6.05	8.48	0.10	1.09	0.06	15.03	0.81	1.21	5.58	2.81	2.27	2.28
9	Employed in Government service	7.93	2.31	2.10	4.90	2.60	3.86	0.68	0.59	0.18	0.61	0.19	1.39
10	Employed in Private service	0.06	0.36	0.10	1.33	0.54	0.55	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.27
11	Food gathering	0.31	0.89	0.70	1.67	0.04	0.14	0.20	0.08	0.39	0.13	0.69	0.41
12	Others	0.66	1.96	90.49	45.43	38.23	9.66	1.29	2.77	2.92	0.17	0.66	11.09

The distribution of workers by sex, broad age group and occupation is also examined in this connection. Children are engaged in all occupations excepting the Government service. Of the total workers classified under livestock rearing 48.03 per cent are children in the age group of 0-14 and 34.28 per cent have an age between 15 and 19. Evidently most of them are cow herds employed by their traditional landlords or new masters. Considering the major occupation viz., agricultural labour, the females outnumber the males in each age group between 0 and 24 and the males constitute the majority in all the other higher age groups. With the exception of the age group 0-14, male outnumber females in all the broad age groups when employment in regular cultivation is taken into consideration. In all the relevant age groups males are larger in number among the Government servants. Similarly females constitute the majority when the household workers or persons engaged in "other occupations" are considered. Regarding other categories of occupations the distribution of males and females in

different broad age groups shows much fluctuation. Tables given in Appendix furnish the data for the State and districts.

*Nature of Employment and unemployment.*—Another important aspect to be discussed in this Chapter is the nature of employment and unemployment among the tribal workers. Data regarding the number of days worked during 7 days and 30 days prior to the date of survey have been collected. The particulars of time disposition i.e., the number of hours worked on each of the previous 7 days has also been recorded in this regard. As the field work of the survey has spread over a period of two years, the data collected represent both the busy and slack periods. Hence it is assumed that the analysis of data for a period of 7 days or 30 days prior to the date of survey would represent a 'normal' week or a normal month as the case may be.

Now, in analysing data regarding the number of days worked during 7 days or 30 days prior to the date of survey only the employees on daily wages and the

bonded labourers are considered. The workers in the former category are free and they cover more than 63 per cent of the total tribal workers while those in the latter category are very few in number. Details of employment in respect of the workers in these two categories would serve as the two probable limits of variation in the pattern.

Confining to the workers in these two groups, the employees on daily wages get on an average 3.56 days of work while the bonded labourers get 5.67 days of work during a week. The workers having no work during the week account for 3.15 per cent among employees on daily wages against 0.56 per cent among the bonded labourers. No bonded labour woman

remains unemployed during a week while such female workers constitute 4.72 per cent in the case of daily wage earners. A little more than 50 per cent bonded labourers on an average get 6 days work. 24.38 per cent bonded labourers have work on all days during the week but such persons among employees on daily wages constitute only 0.34 per cent. Again, there is also variation in the proportion of male and female workers in this regard. For example, in the case of employees on daily wages males having 4 days of work are larger in number while among female those who get 3 days of work are more predominant. The following table gives the distribution of the two categories of workers in percentages by sex and the number of days worked during the week:—

TABLE 3.7  
Distribution of daily wage earners and bonded labourers by number of days worked separately for each sex  
(Reference period—Previous week)

No. of days worked	Daily wage earner			Bonded labour		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No work	1.93	4.72	3.15	1.18	..	0.56
1 day work	1.02	0.96	0.99	0.59	..	0.28
2 days work	7.45	12.19	9.49	0.59	2.14	1.40
3 days work	29.97	37.37	33.16	2.96	6.91	5.01
4 days work	34.28	32.82	33.65	8.29	14.89	11.76
5 days work	20.43	9.39	15.67	8.29	4.25	6.16
6 days work	4.46	2.36	3.55	53.25	47.87	50.42
7 days work	0.46	0.19	0.34	24.85	23.94	24.38

On analysing the employment aspect of the daily wage earners it is found that the majority of workers have only 3 days work in a week in the case of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Trichur as seen from Table 3.8. But the workers who get 3 days of employment are larger in number in the districts of Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode. In the districts of Palghat and Malappuram, larger number of workers get 4 days work

during a week. At any rate persons with 3-4 days employment in a week constitute the majority in each district and their proportion varies from 52.36 per cent in Idikki to 95.62 per cent in Trivandrum. Workers having 5 to 6 days of employment are considerable in 8 out of the 11 districts. Those who get work on all days during a week are absent in Trichur and with the exception of Alleppey the proportion of such workers is well below one per cent in the other districts:

TABLE 3.8  
District-wise percentage distribution of daily wage earners by number of days worked during the last week

No. of days worked	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.30	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0	0.46	4.34	3.18	1.76	9.97	0.23	0.28	0.28	1.07	0.39	5.53	3.14
1	0.82	2.53	..	4.86	6.90	..	..	0.01	0.13	0.52	0.41	1.00
2	2.28	3.44	4.18	15.81	15.61	7.43	1.85	5.43	1.65	23.14	3.31	9.49
3	79.61	57.38	52.17	33.91	28.95	38.74	50.96	26.45	42.68	38.55	24.03	33.16
4	16.01	12.76	35.12	26.57	23.41	37.83	42.57	39.55	39.43	26.74	39.57	33.65
5	0.55	16.11	3.34	12.34	11.23	13.06	3.91	23.77	13.71	8.68	21.20	15.67
6	0.09	3.26	0.84	4.26	3.69	2.48	0.43	4.16	1.02	1.79	5.45	3.55
7	0.18	0.18	1.17	0.49	0.24	0.23	..	0.31	0.29	0.19	0.50	0.34

It has already been pointed out that bonded labourers are found only in the districts of Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore and their number in Palghat is very negligible. More than 9.1 per cent of the bonded labourers in Palghat work on all days during the week while majority of such labourers in Kozhikode and Cannanore work only for 6 days during the week. According to the traditional system, labourers had to work on all the days and the system as it exists today marks a deviation from this traditional norm. Even bonded labourers remain idle during certain weeks or get employment only for a few days. Table 3.9 given below furnishes the percentage distribution of the bonded labourers in each district by the number of days worked during the week under reference.

TABLE 3.9

**District-wise distribution of bonded labourers according to the number of days worked during a week**

No. of days	Palghat	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0	4.35	0.58	..	0.56
1	..	..	0.62	0.28
2	..	2.31	0.62	1.40
3	..	10.40	..	5.04

No. of days	Palghat	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	..	15.61	9.32	11.76
5	..	9.83	3.11	6.16
6	4.35	55.49	51.55	50.42
7	91.30	5.78	34.78	24.38

Again, considering employment during a normal month it is found to differ considerably among the workers on daily wages and bonded labourers, as in the case of employment during a normal week. The daily wage earners get on an average only 13.05 days of work against a bonded labourer getting 23.43 days of work in a month. The male workers on daily wages get 13.74 days and the females 12.14 days work in a month. In the case of the bonded labourers both males and females work for more than 23 days during a month.

As per Tables 2-4.2 A and 2-4.2 B in the Appendix persons worked for 7-12 days are found to be larger in number both in the total and among the males while such workers constitute the majority among the females when the employees on daily wages are considered. In the case of bonded labourers, majority of both male and female workers get employment for 25-30 days in a month. Details of distribution in percentage are furnished in the table given below:

TABLE 3.10

**Percentage distribution of daily wage earners and bonded labourers by number of days worked separately for each sex (Reference period—Previous month)**

No. of days worked	Employees on daily wages			Bonded labourers		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
No work	1.57	2.22	1.85	1.78	1.06	1.40
1—6 days	3.78	6.51	4.95	0.59	0.53	0.56
7—12 ..	40.90	55.63	47.21	3.55	3.51	6.16
13—18 ..	34.97	25.01	30.70	7.69	6.91	7.28
19—24 ..	16.83	9.56	13.72	33.14	38.85	31.93
25—30 ..	1.95	1.07	1.57	53.25	52.14	52.67

Considering the question on a similar basis it is found that own account workers engage themselves on an average 2.74 days during a normal week and 10.93 days during a normal month. But these ratios have much limitation. The occupation and sex composition

of the workers in this category show wide variation among the districts.

Unemployment among the female own account workers is very high in certain districts when the

question is considered with reference to the normal week or the month. As a result of this, persons with

no work vary from 3.93 per cent to 94.74 per cent among the districts:

TABLE 3.11

District-wise percentage distribution of own account workers by number of days worked during the week

No. of days	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	Kerala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
0	3.93	14.52	94.74	12.94	7.27	33.11	81.25	21.16	92.83	25.63	91.06	37.79
1	..	0.83	..	1.61	0.51	0.68	..	..	..	0.03	0.40	0.41
2	2.43	0.41	0.56	8.12	7.46	1.35	..	0.71	0.75	0.61	0.12	3.03
3	82.40	58.92	1.69	19.83	28.75	8.11	6.25	5.32	2.64	3.47	0.12	14.79
4	7.87	4.98	1.40	31.62	39.92	20.27	..	29.67	1.51	11.19	0.24	18.31
5	1.31	19.50	0.82	21.59	14.69	12.16	..	18.91	1.13	7.23	1.05	9.45
6	1.87	0.84	0.57	3.60	1.28	9.46	6.25	15.96	0.28	34.03	4.30	10.84
7	0.19	..	..	0.69	0.12	14.86	6.25	8.27	0.76	17.79	2.10	5.38

Again, the distribution of own account workers by number of days worked during the normal month only confirm what has been observed while analysing the data for the normal week. In the State as a whole 37.94 per cent of the total workers have not worked on any day during the week. Such persons constituted 24.19 per cent among the males and 62.04 per cent among the females. The males who have worked for 19-24 days during the month constitute 24.36 per cent against 12.41 per cent in the case of such female workers. But the proportion of persons working for 25-30 days is found to be larger among females (13.31 per cent) when compared to that of male workers (8.43). Table 3.12 given below furnish the percentage distribution of own account workers according to the number of days worked during a normal month:

TABLE 3.12

Percentage distribution of own account workers according to the number of days worked during the last month

No. of days	Male	Female	All
All	100.00	100.00	100.00
No work	24.19	62.04	37.94
1-6	3.62	1.60	2.89
7-12	21.35	5.49	15.58
13-18	18.05	5.15	13.36
19-24	24.36	12.41	20.02
25-30	8.43	13.31	10.21

Community-wise distribution of workers by number of days worked during the previous month—Table No. 2—1.6 (b) in the Appendix shows wide variation. When nearly half of the Hill Pulaya were employed only for less than a week in one month more than three-fourth and two-third respectively of the workers in Eravallan and Kurumba Communities were employed for 2-3 weeks; about 13 per cent of Tenkurumans were at work for more than 3 weeks.

*The rate of utilisation of manpower.*—Data relating to the number of days worked during the previous week and previous month reveals the extent of unemployment among tribal workers in the major activity or occupation groups. Even the workers who secure employment do not get work for the full day that is, for six to eight hours a day. Hence the number of hours worked by an employee in a week varies considerably. The information collected in this regard has been analysed in respect of the employees on daily wages and bonded labourers by activity status and in respect of the agricultural labourers by occupation. It is true that most of the employees on daily wages and the bonded labourers are agricultural labourers and they form the majority of the tribal workers. So the rate of utilisation of manpower studied with reference to these workers would give a reliable picture of the whole question.

Of the total workers in these categories, information in this regard is not available in respect of a few workers as in the case of the information regarding the number of days worked during last week or month. Workers considered for studying their unemployment or the rate of utilisation of manpower are slightly smaller than the total workers in the respective category in number.

53.64 per cent of the total mandays available during a week are not utilised at all by the employees on daily wages. Considering the agricultural labourers the corresponding proportion comes to 55.40 per cent. But it is interesting to note that only 19.13 per cent mandays are wasted in full among the bonded labourers. The partial utilisation of mandays (i.e., one to three hours a day) is found both in the case of the employees on daily wages and the agricultural labourers. But each bonded labourer who is employed during the week has worked for 6 to 8 hours on each day. Again, with 8 hours work constitute over 34 per cent among the employees on daily wages and among agricultural labourers and the corresponding proportion with respect to that among the bonded labourers works out to 73.78 per cent. Nine hour working days are found only in respect of the

employees on daily wages and agricultural labourers. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the utilisation of mandays during the week under reference:—

TABLE 3.13

**Percentage distribution of mandays by number of hours worked during the week**

Items	Employees on daily wages	Agricultural labourers	Bonded labourers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total mandays available	100.00	100.00	100.00
Mandays with no work during the week	53.64	55.40	19.13
Mandays with 1 hour work	0.01	0.01	..
.. 2 hours work	0.11	0.11	..
.. 3 ..	0.09	0.08	..
.. 4 ..	0.53	0.48	..
.. 5 ..	1.11	0.99	..
.. 6 ..	3.10	2.79	1.00
.. 7 ..	3.22	2.92	6.08
.. 8 ..	34.30	32.32	73.79
.. 9 ..	3.89	2.90	..

At this stage it may be interesting to estimate the extent of the available manpower utilised and wasted under each category by standardising the hours of work and allowing one day's rest in a week. There are regions in the State where the agricultural labourers need work only for 6 hours a day while the farm workers in general have to work 8 hours a day. So accepting 8 hours of work per day as the norm, a labourer has to work for 48 hours in a week by way of utilising the available manpower in full. When 6 hours work is accepted as the norm he need work only for 36 hours during a week in this regard.

Considering forty-eight hour week as the standard, manpower utilised works out to 52.32 per cent of the total in the case of the employees on daily wages. The corresponding proportion is 50.34 per cent in respect of the manpower available among the agricultural labourers. But in the case of bonded labourers it is as high as 93.17 per cent.

Again, when thirty-six hour week is considered as the standard manpower utilised comes to 69.76 per cent among employees on daily wages and 67.12 per cent among agricultural labourers out of the total manpower available under the respective category. Also it may be noted that there was over utilisation of manpower among bonded labourers and the rate of over utilisation works out to 24.23 per cent. This means that bonded labourers work for more than 6 hours a day on an average. The following table gives the distribution in percentage of the manpower in terms of manhours by the utilisation under each standard and category of workers:—

TABLE 3.14

**Percentage distribution of manhours available by utilisation**

Items	At 48 hours per week per worker			At 36 hours per week per worker		
	Employees on daily wages	Agricultural labourers	Bonded labourers	Employees on daily wages	Agricultural labourers	Bonded labourers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total manhours available ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Manhours utilised ..	52.32	50.34	93.17	69.76	67.12	124.23
Manhours not utilised ..	47.68	49.66	6.83	30.24	32.88	24.23

*Wage rates.*—The study of the employment pattern has revealed the nature and magnitude of the dependence of the tribals on their manual labour for livelihood. About 72 per cent of the tribal workers mainly depend on wages and this undue dependence on wage income causes much fluctuations in their

earnings. Their life is made all the more difficult by the nature and extent of underemployment just discussed. Wage income is the determinant of their standard of living and the wage rates have particular significance in respect of the tribals in the State. The exploitation of the tribal manpower is considerable in the



northern districts. In most cases the actual wage paid to the tribals is smaller than the minimum wage and as seen earlier they are made to overwork in certain cases.

The survey indicates that in the tribal concentrated areas of Wynad, Malappuram, Mannarghat, etc., a good number of workers are very reluctant to disclose the actual wage received as they are afraid of their employers, who pay only a wage much below the minimum wage fixed for the area. Most of the tribal labourers are cautious in reporting wages. This tendency is mainly found among the bonded labourers and among the labourers who get almost regular employment from particular employers. There exists a number of wage rates and it seems, the actual wage paid is based on the confidential agreement between the concerned labourer and his employer. Such agreements may be confidential and it may not be easy to elicit the actual wage rates from the labourers in many cases as they are much loyal to the tradition or to their masters. Considerable efforts have been made to collect the actual wage rates through direct and indirect questions. Even then the wage rates presented herein have to be taken with reservation.

Also the information collected in this regard during the *Bonded Labour Survey* conducted in Wynad Taluk towards the close of 1976 would reveal the complicated system of wage payment existing in the Wynad area. The wage rates obtained during the study are to a large extent applicable to the tribal labourers who are though not bonded get almost regular employment from particular sources. According to the Survey as much as 48 different wages have been found to exist among the bonded labourers in Wynad. The rates vary from one seer of paddy to Rs. 8.50 per day. Nearly 63 per cent bonded labourers get a wage between Rs. 3—4.99 while 15 per cent get below Rs. 3 and 14 per cent between Rs. 5—5.99. The remaining workers mainly farm or plantation labour earn at a rate of Rs. 8 or more per day. It can be inferred that payment of wage in cash and in kind is more preferred and child labour is not uncommon.

The socio-economic survey of tribals also confirm the existence of a number of wage rates in Wynad. There is no other area in the State with such a complicated system of wage payment. The following analysis of wage rates existing in different parts of the State would reveal the true picture:

South Wynad Taluk is typical in this context when the significance of different modes of wage payment and various wage rates in force are taken into account. There exist all the three possible system of wage payment in cash alone, in kind alone and both in cash and kind. The combined system of payment is more popular while that in kind alone has the least preference. About 63 different wage rates exist in the area. On imputing the value for the payment made in kind and rounding off the rate to the nearest 50 paise, the wage rates in terms of cash

reduces to 22 in number, the rates vary from Re. 1 to Rs. 20. But two or three modes of payment may be relevant in respect of certain rates and when each type of payment against each rate is considered separately, the existing wage rates would come to 33 in number.

Again significance of each wage rate changes with the category of workers—male, female and child on the one hand, and with nature of work—agricultural/farm operations and non-farm operations on the other. For instance, considering agricultural or farm operations, larger number of male workers get a wage at the rate of Rs. 6 per day while the corresponding daily wage rate for the female or child worker is Rs. 4 in this taluk. The tribals engaged in non-farm operations are very few in number and different rates have equal weight under each category of labour. No male worker gets more than Rs. 6 per day as wage from non-farm operations, the corresponding maximum rate in the case of female or child worker being Rs. 5. In the taluk as a whole the workers with a daily wage of Rs. 5 are larger in number while a significant proportion receive the rates of Rs. 4, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 per day. In short such a complicated wage structure is not found among the tribals in any other taluk. It is true that there are taluks like, North Wynad, Ernad, Mannarghat, Mukundapuram, Kanjirappally, Pathanamthitta, etc., where the traditional wage structure prevails to a large extent.

Considering the other extreme there are only four wage rates in Nedumangad Taluk and they vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 only. In all the cases is the payment made only in cash. But child labour is not totally absent, perhaps, representing the traditional system.

Though wage structure is mainly a local or regional affair some attempt is made to study certain major aspects of the question at the State and District levels. In the State as a whole wages in cash vary from Re. 1 to 20 and number of wage rates in force is 31. The variations in this regard are the least in Trivandrum and they are the maximum in Kozhikode. It is also interesting to note that the variation of wage rates having larger weight among the districts is in respect of workers engaged in agricultural/farm operations. As has been pointed out earlier tribal workers engaged in non-farm operations are absent or very few in number in certain districts and in the districts with very few workers there may be only a single rate or 2 or 3 rates may have equal weight under each category of labour. Naturally the comparison in this regard would be misleading and hence only the wage rates of agricultural/farm workers are considered for study.

Now, considering the workers engaged in agricultural/farm operations, the wage rate with larger weight varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 in the case of males, Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 in the case of females and Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.50 in the case of children, among the districts while the corresponding rate at the State level being Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 respectively.

The following table compares the wage rates in this regard among districts:—

TABLE 3.15  
Wage rates and range of rates by district

Serial number	State/District	Variation of wage rates in terms of cash Rs.	Number of wage rates in force	Wage rate (in Rs.) having larger weight in respect of workers in agricultural operations		
				Male Rs.	Female Rs.	Child Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	State ..	1—20	31	5	4	3
1	Trivandrum ..	4—7	4	7	5	5
2	Quilon ..	1—16	15	7	5	5
3	Alleppey ..	3—11	13	8	5	..
4	Kottayam ..	2—15	11	8	4	3
5	Idikki ..	3—12	9	6	5	3
6	Ernakulam ..	1—12	10	6	4	4
7	Trichur ..	2—11	15	8	5	4
8	Palghat ..	1—10	15	4	3	3
9	Malappuram ..	2—10—50	17	7	6	4.50
10	Kozhikode ..	1—20	22	6	4	4
11	Cannanore ..	1—15	17	5	3	3

On the whole, it is seen that the tribal workers are highly unorganised and that their bargaining power is very limited. The problem deserves micro-level study.

*Average of wage rates.*—It requires no mention that wage rate with larger weight by itself may not convey

much meaning as there are a number of rates with varying significance in most of the taluks. Hence weighted average of wage rates are also worked out to give a clear picture of the problem. The workers engaged in non-farm operations are also considered in this regard.

The following table gives the average wage rates in respect of the tribal workers in each district by category and sector:—

TABLE 3.16  
Average wage rate

Serial number	State/District	Average wage rate (in Rs.) of tribal workers engaged in agricultural farm operations			Average wage rate (in Rs.) of tribal workers engaged in non-farm operations		
		Male	Female	Child	Male	Female	Child
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State ..	6.03	4.26	3.42	5.27	3.57	3.13
1	Trivandrum ..	6.94	4.44	4.57	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	6.77	4.56	3.77	4.62	2.63	..
3	Alleppey ..	8.63	4.08	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	7.30	4.74	3.60	5.74	..	..
5	Idikki ..	6.32	4.51	3.57	9.00	5.00	..
6	Ernakulam ..	7.35	4.08	3.25	8.00	8.00	..
7	Trichur ..	7.46	4.99	4.00	6.65	5.00	..
8	Palghat ..	4.43	3.29	3.28	4.47	3.46	3.36
9	Malappuram ..	6.78	5.02	4.40	5.99	2.74	2.50
10	Kozhikode ..	6.26	4.60	3.86	4.00	3.00	4.00
11	Cannanore ..	5.74	4.10	3.10	5.19	3.05	2.57

It is seen that in the agricultural sector the average wage rate varies between Rs. 4.43 and Rs. 8.63 among districts in the case of male workers, Rs. 3.29 and Rs. 5.02 in the case of female workers and Rs. 3.10 and Rs. 4.57 when child labour is considered.

On the whole the study helps to identify the area where the tribals are given low wages. Provision for fair wages and regular employment would go a long way in the development of tribal life in the State.

## CHAPTER IV LAND PROBLEMS

*General.*—Land plays a vital role in determining the economic and social status of the tribals in the State. Almost all tribals depend on land in one way or other for their livelihood. As cultivators or agricultural labourers they work on land, and as tribals they collect food, materials and minor forest produce to earn their living. This aspect is dealt with in detail in the analysis of income by source. The land also serves as security while loans are taken. Above all, the ownership of land is a matter of social status and there is much sentiment behind it.

The unambitious tribal life was flowing almost smoothly with all its merits and demerits till the continuous influx of immigrants from the other parts of the State to the tribal areas started. Though the immigration started during the first half of the forties the post-independent period marked the hay-day of the process. The new settlers brought under their possession vast areas of forest or village land which was for all practical purposes under the control of the tribals for centuries. They brought the virgin land under regular cultivation. The change was very abrupt and within a short period many a tribal villages attained fairly high degree of improvement. The very ethnic composition of these villages got tilted upside down in favour of the new settlers.

The new forest policy laid down by the Union Government in 1952 affected to some extent the tribes who depended on forest for their food. The rights and privileges enjoyed by the tribals for centuries to utilise the forest as they liked, are no more recognised. The forest provided the tribals a deep rooted sentiment, and essential food to them. They were enjoying privileges and freedom of utilising the forest as they liked upto the middle of the 19th century. But the people from outside moved into the forest and exploited the latter on commercial basis. Together with the Government's gradual extension of authority in the national interest and the process of preserving and protecting forest areas by the Government resulted in reducing the customary tribal control over them to mere concessions.

The encroachment of the tribal land by the new settlers, the restrictions imposed on the utilisation of forest, the destruction of vast forest areas for plantation or cultivation etc., have caused much uncertainty in their subsistence economy. Naturally the life became more and more difficult to them, beset with new problems and the tribals with their traditional outlook felt the need for borrowing more than ever before.

It is well known that the indebtedness a curse to them has much tradition behind it. The subsistence tribal economy forced them to borrow freely from all available sources to perform various rituals and ceremonies, to undergo medical treatment, to participate in festival or even to meet the domestic expenses during the off-season. Formerly when land was plentiful the evil effects of the debts were limited to the exploitation of their manual labour under some bondage, the exploitation of the cultivated crops or that of the various minor forest produce collected, the exploiters being the traditional landlords or patrons, the money lenders and petty traders. But under the changed circumstances the land became scarce and the demand for it increased steeply. The new settlers who are very keen and clever to bring more land within their fence also began to make advances to the tribals and consequently the range of exploitation attached to the tribal

indebtedness widened in the new set-up. The alienation of tribal land has become a common phenomenon in the recent decades.

The immigrants have already encroached upon much of the tribal land during their settlement and the consequent widespread alienation of tribal land which followed was all the more damaging to the tribals. The simple and honest tribe who even honour the ancestral debt easily became indebted to the unscrupulous exploiters. Once in debt, the tribals were forced to part with their land under oral lease, mortgage, oral agreements, etc., and the creditors on the other hand employed all dubious means such as concealment or defacement of documents, claiming of tenancy right, etc., to establish the right for permanent possession. The tribals lost much of their land including that under community ownership or that got assigned under various colonisation scheme. The nature of socio-economic factors behind the process and the extent of transfer of land effected varied widely from community to community and from area to area. The process is still going on as the survey would reveal.

As a result of the large scale encroachment and the wide-spread alienation of the tribal land the landlessness has become a very serious problem among the tribals and the proportion of the sub-marginal land holdings increased considerably. At this stage, it is hoped that a detailed analysis of the data collected on land during the survey would help to present more or less a realistic picture of the land problem faced by the tribals in the State, today.

*Land holdings and landlessness.*—Out of the total 41,452 tribal households enumerated in the State as a whole 29,172 (70.4 per cent) possess land and the remaining 12,280 (29.6 per cent) have no land. The proportion of the landholders or the landless varies widely between areas and communities. In the District of Trivandrum as high as 99.5 per cent households possess land while the landless households constitute the majority (52.3 per cent) in Cannanore. Considering the regional variation the landless households in the former Travancore area covers only 9.5 per cent of the total whereas the corresponding figure with respect to the erstwhile Malabar region works out to 40.3 per cent. A deeper study of the problem would be meaningful in connection with realistic planning or preparation of schemes for tribal development at the micro-level.

Between districts and communities there is wide variation in percentage of tribal families possessing land and the extent of holdings. According to Table No. 3-1.2 in the Appendix while almost all the Kanikkar households and 98 per cent of the Mala Arayan households possess land, only 27 per cent each of the Hill Pulaya households and Tenkuruman households operate land. Among the minor communities, while all the Vishavan families possess land, about three-fourth of the households in Cholanaikkan community are landless. Considering the districts, the problem of landlessness is very acute in Cannanore District where landless tribal families constitute more than 52 per cent of the total. In addition to these aspects factors like the extent of land possessed, size of holding, nature of interest on land, crop pattern, land left uncultivated and alienation of land are to be analysed in detail. The importance of land as a source of income is also considered in the analysis of income and expenditure in the concerned chapter and the details of aid received for cultivation are examined under Development Activities:

TABLE 4.1  
Percentage distribution of households possessing land

Serial number	State/District	Percentage of households possessing			Extent of land possessed (area in cents) per household		
		No land	Land	Total	Cultivated	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State	29.62	70.38	100.00	73.26	26.74	100.00
1	Trivandrum	0.47	99.53	100.00	76.11	23.89	100.00
2	Quilon	3.39	96.61	100.00	81.35	18.65	100.00
3	Alleppey	23.84	76.16	100.00	61.07	38.93	100.00
4	Kottayam	5.37	94.63	100.00	92.72	7.28	100.00
5	Idikki	10.03	89.97	100.00	87.82	12.18	100.00
6	Ernakulam	16.72	83.28	100.00	53.36	46.64	100.00
7	Trichur	12.77	87.23	100.00	79.32	20.68	100.00
8	Palghat	20.30	79.70	100.00	30.54	69.46	100.00
9	Malappuram	25.01	74.99	100.00	63.57	36.43	100.00
10	Kozhikode	40.25	59.75	100.00	82.07	17.93	100.00
11	Cannanore	52.39	47.61	100.00	67.76	32.24	100.00

*Extent of land possessed.*—All the tribals-enumerated-together hold nearly 66646 acres of land of which 73.3 per cent is cultivated. Table 4.1 presented above gives the distribution of land in the districts. It is seen that Idikki accounts for 33.4 per cent of the total extent against 0.1 per cent in Alleppey District.

On comparing the pattern of distribution of tribal households in the districts with that of land it is seen that the districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram have 55.46 per cent households but hold only 29.23 per cent land. Similarly Kottayam and Trivandrum together account for 11.16 per cent households and 17.24 per cent land. Palghat with 11.58 per cent households possesses 16.98 per cent land whereas in Idikki with 15.58 per cent of households the extent of land possessed is 33.48 per cent. Quilon District reveals a striking balance in this regard as it holds 2.71 per cent tribal households and 2.40 per cent land. The districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur are not mentioned here as they do not have considerable tribal population or households.

There is wide fluctuation in the per capita tribal land, among the districts. Considering the tribals in the State the per capita land works out to 33 cents while it ranges from nearly 2 cents in Alleppey to 65 cents in Idikki. In the northern districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram per capita land varies between 16 cents and 19 cents while considering the southern districts it is 62 cents in Trivandrum, 29 cents in Quilon and 38 cents in Kottayam. Among the remaining districts it works out to 8 cents in Ernakulam, 12 cents in Trichur and 54 cents in Palghat. Thus in 7 out of the 11 districts the tribal per capita land is much smaller than that in the State. The remaining 4 districts viz. Idikki, Trivandrum, Palghat and Kottayam hold first to fourth rank respectively in this regard.

*Land utilisation.*—As already pointed out the cultivated area constitutes 73.26 per cent. The cultivated land covers about 92 per cent in Kottayam, 88 per cent in Idikki and 82 per cent in Kozhikode. The land left uncultivated is as high as 69 per cent in Palghat, 32 per cent in Cannanore, 36 per cent in Malappuram, 40 per cent in Alleppey and 47 per cent

in Ernakulam. In the remaining districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Trichur the land left uncultivated is around 20 per cent in each case. In the State as a whole the land classified as others come to 17.8 thousand acres and a major portion of this land is available for cultivation. Considering the land under plough there is scope for more intensive cultivation. These problems would be discussed in detail when the 'cropping pattern' and 'the reasons for leaving the land uncultivated' are examined later.

*Interest of land.*—It requires no mention that the nature of interest or right on land possessed has considerable influence on various problems related to land. It determines mainly the cropping pattern, attitude towards cultivation, availability of credit for land improvement, house building, alienation of land, etc. It also measures the security of tenure and is a matter of social status among the tribals.

According to the survey, households possessing land are 29172 in number and as a few households among them hold land under different rights the total holdings number 29552; land possessed under different interests are also classified as separate holdings for the purpose of analysis and the total extent of land comes to 65646 acres. On classifying the holdings and the extent of land possessed by the nature of interest on land, they get distributed among 24 different groups at the State level as given in Table 4.2. The forest land possessed as such, the forest land got assigned and the forest land encroached upon together account for 32 per cent holdings and 42.8 per cent area; the inherited land 26.9 per cent holdings 31.6 per cent area; the purampoke land 17.1 per cent holdings and 15.2 per cent area and the kudikidappu land accounts for 12.3 per cent holdings and 4.2 per cent area. (See Table 4.3). Similarly the land purchased constitute 2.2 per cent holdings and 1.6 per cent area and the land got assigned from the Government as such, that got under the tribal settlement scheme and under the one lakh housing scheme together cover 5.3 per cent holdings and 1.7 per cent area. The remaining 4.2 per cent holdings and 2.9 per cent area are distributed among the remaining groups viz., lease, boodhan gift, mortgage, Panchayat or Municipal land, land cultivated for tribal chieftains, etc.:

TABLE 4-2  
Percentage distribution of households possessing land by the extent and tenure

Serial No.	Details of interest on land possessed by No. of households and area (in cents)	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idikki		Ernakulam	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	All	7.25	9.63	3.63	2.40	1.28	0.05	7.96	7.61	19.63	33.44	1.04	0.19
2	Forest land	28.85	21.59	9.64	5.23	..	..	8.20	6.43	35.60	51.50	0.35	0.29
3	Forest land assigned..	73.16	86.66	25.00	13.28	..	..	1.84	0.06	..	..	..	..
4	Forest encroachment..	..	..	94.12	99.58	..	..	5.88	0.42	..	..	..	..
5	Lease	46.67	73.50	40.00	21.50	..	..	13.33	5.00	..	..	..	..
6	Inherited	0.01	0.01	0.43	0.03	0.50	0.21	16.63	15.17	11.33	10.77	0.11	0.05
7	Purchased	0.31	0.17	0.93	0.96	1.95	0.39	5.61	2.85	12.46	11.07	4.05	0.64
8	Kudikidappu	..	..	0.72	1.08	4.76	0.43	1.98	0.22	5.42	13.06	2.39	0.25
9	Bhoodan land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	One lakh housing and Government colony	..	..	..	..	6.21	1.06	1.43	0.59	..	..	3.35	1.05
11	Devaswom land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	2.26	..	..
12	Possession right	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Money lender's land..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tribal settlement (colony scheme)	1.59	0.26	..	..	11.87	0.64	3.30	0.21	6.34	9.30	0.13	0.01
15	Excess land	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.26	1.47	..	..	22.06	8.62
16	Puthuval land	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	2.02	0.11	25.36	48.54	3.33	0.17
17	Purampoke	..	..	0.13	0.01	0.73	0.04	50.00	57.65	..	..	..	..
18	Mortgage	..	..	50.00	42.35	..	..	..	..	1.32	4.76	..	..
19	Land assigned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..
20	Church land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Ex-service Men's colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
22	Gift land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
23	Panchayat/Municipal land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Tribal chieftains' land	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.40	6.09	..	..	1.70	0.12
25	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 4-2—(cont.)

Serial No.	Details of interest on land possessed by No. of households and area (in cents)	Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	All	1.77	0.48	13.41	16.98	4.49	1.84	22.39	14.94	17.15	12.44	100.0	100.0
2	Forest land	1.63	0.25	0.31	6.62	2.17	1.49	10.46	4.38	2.79	2.22	100.0	100.0
3	Forest land assigned..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
4	Forest encroachment..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
5	Lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
6	Inherited	1.63	0.47	19.37	31.40	6.85	3.50	25.85	22.68	17.29	15.71	100.0	100.0
7	Purchased	0.16	0.01	0.93	0.51	0.45	0.02	38.41	45.35	34.74	38.03	100.0	100.0
8	Kudikidappu	1.18	0.20	21.75	73.30	9.65	0.75	47.15	9.63	5.00	1.03	100.0	100.0
9	Bhoodan land	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.0	100.0
10	One lakh housing and Government colony	28.63	64.13	..	..	51.07	31.66	4.78	0.78	4.53	0.73	100.0	100.0
11	Devaswom land	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.0	100.0
12	Possession right	..	..	30.19	36.05	2.22	0.13	3.05	1.44	62.60	60.12	100.0	100.0
13	Money lender's land..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.33	24.00	91.67	76.00	100.0	100.0
14	Tribal settlement (colony scheme)	..	..	0.39	0.03	0.65	0.07	..	..	75.73	89.48	100.0	100.0
15	Excess land	..	..	..	..	..	..	72.68	89.91	..	..	100.0	100.0
16	Puthuval land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
17	Purampoke	..	..	4.14	2.67	0.09	0.01	28.65	29.16	35.55	19.29	100.0	100.0
18	Mortgage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.45	64.31	100.0	100.0
19	Land assigned	7.91	15.85	20.32	15.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
20	Church land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
21	Ex-service Men's colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
22	Gift land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
23	Panchayat/Municipal land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
24	Tribal chieftains' land	..	..	99.88	99.97	0.12	0.03	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0
25	Others	1.70	1.93	..	..	..	..	25.57	27.08	63.63	64.78	100.0	100.0

TABLE 4.3

## Number of households possessing land by the extent and tenure

Details of interest on land possessed by No. of households and area		No. of households and percentage		Area and percentage	
All	..	29552	(100)	63645.91	(100)
*Forest land	..	9159	(30.97)†	28061.66	(42.20)
Forest land encroached	..	34	(0.02)	3394.00	(0.04)
Forest land (assigned)	..	272	(0.91)	396.93	(0.56)
Inherited	..	7957	(26.90)	21035.67	(31.60)
Purchased	..	642	(2.20)	1058.20	(1.60)
Kudikidappu	..	3637	(12.30)	2818.47	(4.20)
Purampoke	..	5040	(17.10)	10144.88	(15.20)
Land got assigned	..	379	(1.29)	449.24	(0.45)
Tribal settlement	..	758	(2.58)	1134.94	(1.10)
One lakh Housing Scheme	..	419	(1.43)	103.29	(0.15)

\* Only the main tenures are considered.

† Figures given in brackets are the percentages

The total area possessed by a household under varying interest or rights is treated here, as a single holding and hence the total holdings and the total households possessing land are equal in number. But while distributing the holdings according to the interest on land the area held by a household under each interest has been considered as a separate holding. Hence the holdings outnumber the households possessing land. Thus it is to be noted that the holdings considered under the distribution of land by the interest on land are not comparable with the holdings now under consideration.

We have already seen that out of the 41452 households enumerated 29172 (70.6 per cent) households possess land and the remaining 12280 (29.4 per cent) are landless. Table 4.4 facilitates a study of district-wise distribution of holdings by size. The households are distributed into twelve groups, the lowest being the group with below 5 cents and the highest above 25

acres. Considering the State as a whole the proportion of households in different size groups gradually increase from 9.4 per cent in the lowest group (below 5 cents) to 16.7 per cent in 101-200 cents group and it decreases though not gradually to 0.1 per cent in the group above 25 acres. The households in 301-500 cents constitute 15.3 per cent while those in the just below group of 201-300 cents form only 13.3 per cent. But for this fluctuation the decline in the proportion of households from 101-200 cents group to the higher groups is more or less steep. The pattern of distribution in this regard considerably varies among the districts. Again, at the State level the extent of 21 per cent holdings does not exceed 10 cents each and that of 45.7 per cent holdings does not exceed one acre. Households having more than 5 acres each cover only 9 per cent of the total holdings while the holdings with an extent of 101-500 cents account for 45.3 per cent.

TABLE 4.4

## Percentage distribution of households by the size of holdings

Serial number	State/District	No. land	Below 5 Cents	5-10 Cents	11-50 Cents	51-100 Cents	101-200 Cents	201-300 Cents	301-500 Cents	501-750 Cents	751-1000 Cents	1001-1500 Cents	1501-2500 Cents	Above 2500 Cents	All
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State	29.62	6.63	8.16	8.56	8.78	11.79	9.32	10.77	8.19	2.06	0.83	0.21	0.08	100.00
1	Trivandrum	0.46	0.09	0.46	7.16	12.23	23.35	21.49	26.88	4.98	2.72	0.09	..	0.09	100.00
2	Quilon	3.39	3.03	4.81	18.45	24.60	25.40	11.76	7.49	0.63	0.08	..	..	..	100.00
3	Alleppey	23.80	18.20	48.10	9.70	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
4	Kottayam	5.37	4.75	8.31	13.03	14.75	15.73	13.23	2.94	1.77	0.65	0.08	0.04	..	100.00
5	Idikky	10.03	0.37	1.32	4.84	8.78	16.55	18.68	22.82	7.68	5.84	2.20	0.65	0.24	100.00
6	Ernakulam	16.71	10.68	48.23	11.23	3.29	4.93	2.19	2.74	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
7	Trichur	12.77	5.88	29.08	23.86	12.27	9.92	5.55	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
8	Palghat	20.31	17.34	5.55	3.33	5.32	11.54	9.19	13.84	6.08	4.65	2.34	0.42	0.08	100.00
9	Malappuram	25.01	13.89	30.32	10.95	5.03	4.69	3.27	4.46	0.40	1.92	0.06	..	..	100.00
10	Kozhikode	40.25	10.89	8.01	9.56	7.84	8.99	5.55	5.92	1.82	0.55	0.40	0.17	0.05	100.00
11	Cannanore	52.34	1.29	7.43	8.97	8.55	8.30	5.11	5.82	1.39	0.51	0.21	0.03	0.05	100.00

About the extent of holdings held by different communities it may be pointed out that Kattunaickans occupy the lowest rank with about 33 per cent of their holdings in the size group less than 5 cents. Kattunaickans are followed by Kurumbas (32 per cent), Naickan (31 per cent) and others vide Table No. 3-32 in the Appendix. In the other extreme Muthuvan

and Uraly Communities have 0.49 per cent each of their holdings in the size group 25 acres and above. They are followed by 3.2 Kurichian Community with 0.48 per cent. But in the case of 7 major Communities viz., Adiyar, Malayan, Hill Pulaya, Naickan, Tenkuruman, Malavedan and Eravallan, all their land holdings are in the size group less than 5 acres:

TABLE 4.5  
Percentage distribution of the extent of land under different size groups

Serial number	State/District	Extent of land possessed by size of holdings (area in cents)												All
		Below 5 Cents	5-10 Cents	11-50 Cents	51-100 Cents	101-200 Cents	201-300 Cents	301-500 Cents	501-750 Cents	751-1000 Cents	1001-1500 Cents	1501-2500 Cents	Above 2500 Cents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	State	0.12	0.38	1.84	4.93	12.79	16.35	28.84	12.38	11.17	7.22	2.52	1.56	100.00
1	Trivandrum	0.01	0.01	1.00	3.90	14.10	20.76	40.16	10.47	8.12	0.42	..	1.06	100.00
2	Quilon	0.06	0.25	4.79	15.47	30.46	21.28	21.95	2.64	2.25	0.75	..	..	100.00
3	Alleppey	9.47	57.31	25.86	..	..	7.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
4	Kottayam	0.07	0.29	2.12	6.43	16.02	21.28	27.01	8.86	12.98	3.68	0.77	0.59	100.00
5	Idikki	..	0.03	0.58	2.39	8.52	15.50	29.42	13.84	13.22	10.33	3.60	2.57	100.00
6	Ernakulam	0.80	10.68	7.45	7.27	25.96	17.45	30.39	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
7	Trichur	0.31	3.87	13.74	19.48	31.72	26.13	4.75	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
8	Palghat	0.27	0.19	0.42	2.14	9.12	11.26	25.85	16.23	17.69	12.66	3.49	0.68	100.00
9	Malappuram	0.53	2.84	4.63	5.92	12.63	13.56	30.09	3.50	23.32	0.98	..	..	100.00
10	Kozhikode	0.30	0.64	3.54	7.33	16.78	16.43	25.96	12.50	5.16	5.65	3.79	1.92	100.00
11	Cannanore	0.05	0.77	3.92	9.77	17.25	17.39	29.42	10.58	5.50	3.35	0.75	1.25	100.00

Now considering the total area possessed and the total holdings as given in Table 4.5 the average extent of a tribal holding works out to 228 cents at the State level while it varies from 9 cents in Alleppey to 383 cents in Idikki. In Trivandrum it is 300 cents, in Kottayam 377 cents and 296 cents in Palghat. The average extent of holding in the remaining districts is well below the State average. It works out to 170 cents in Cannanore, 152 cents in Kozhikode and 149 cents in Quilon while in the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram it varies from 43 cents to 92 cents.

Neglecting the variations among the districts it can be seen from the above table that the average extent at the State level works out to 36 cents in 11-50 group, 93 cents in 51-100 group, 175 cents in 101-200 group, 280 cents in 201-300 group, 624 cents in 501-750 group, 873 cents in 751-1000 group, 1403 cents in 1001-1500 group, 1949 cents in 1501-2500 group and 2975 cents in the highest group of over 25 acres.

*The cropping pattern.*—Out of 66.6 thousand acres of the tribal land 48.8 thousand acres are under cultivation. The area under perennial crops constitutes 24.1 thousand acres (49.3 per cent) and that under the seasonal crops 24.8 thousand acres (50.7 per cent). Considering the area under perennial crops pepper covers 18.9 per cent, coffee 18.2 per cent, cardamom 13.4 per cent, rubber 10.0 per cent, arecanut 9.0 per cent, coconut 8.9 per cent, lemongrass 5.1 per cent and jack and mango 2.6 per cent, tea, teak wood, cocoa, tamarind, cotton, ginger, etc., cover only less than 1 per cent each and all other miscellaneous crops together account for 6.1 per cent of the total area under the stable crops. As high as 48.5 per cent of the land under this category is in Idikki, 4.9 per

cent in Kozhikode, 25.9 per cent in Cannanore, 14.1 per cent in Kottayam and 4.4 per cent in Malappuram. The remaining 2.18 per cent land are in the other districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat. It is interesting to note that the area under the perennial crops covers only about 0.7 per cent in Palghat.

Of the total cultivated area under seasonal crops, paddy accounts for 33.4 per cent, tapioca 41.1 per cent, maize (cholam) 6.7 per cent, ragi 5.4 per cent, small millets 1.7 per cent and plantain 1.7 per cent. The remaining 10 per cent area is under different crops such as vegetables, ginger, tubers, horsegram, blackgram, bengalgram, groundnut, turmeric and similar unspecified minor crops. A large variety of crops are cultivated in Idikki and Palghat while the range of crops is considerably limited in the case of other districts. District-wise distribution of cultivated land under different crops (area in cents) and their percentages are given below in Table 4.6.

Considering the district-wise distribution of the total area under seasonal crops, Idikki covers 30.2 per cent, Kozhikode 18.4 per cent, Trivandrum 15.1 per cent, Palghat 13.3 per cent, Cannanore 9.4 per cent, Kottayam 7.0 per cent, Quilon 4.3 per cent and Malappuram 1.1 per cent while the districts of Trichur, Ernakulam and Alleppey together constitute only the remaining 1.2 per cent of the total land under the seasonal crop. During normal years Palghat and Idikki have an equal share in this regard. But owing to drought, large areas remained uncultivated during the survey period and such areas were treated as uncultivated for want of irrigation. Among the seasonal crops, tapioca is the most important one covering

about 41 per cent of the area under seasonal crops. Tapioca is followed by paddy. Among the perennial

crops pepper is the leading one followed by cardamom and arecanut:

TABLE 4-6

District-wise distribution of cultivated land under different crops (area in cents) and their percentages

Serial Number	Perennial crops	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikki	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total	4.54	0.98	0.07	12.38	50.21	0.11	0.26	0.65	2.08	14.99	13.73	100.00
2	Pepper	2.44	0.76	..	7.02	52.48	0.01	0.16	0.09	1.46	19.35	16.23	100.00
3	Jack and Mangoes	30.63	5.00	..	..	9.65	0.90	2.11	5.33	6.38	11.62	28.38	100.00
4	Coconut	3.01	1.55	0.68	23.88	56.63	0.55	0.65	0.81	0.32	0.44	11.47	100.00
5	Cashewnut	14.62	1.48	0.04	3.97	16.52	0.13	0.65	0.30	19.51	0.01	42.77	100.00
6	Arecanut	19.64	1.86	0.01	17.01	55.39	0.05	0.15	0.11	0.27	0.58	4.93	100.00
7	Coffee	0.02	0.09	..	6.93	15.67	0.07	..	0.13	..	57.73	19.36	100.00
8	Rubber	2.76	2.93	..	49.18	44.20	0.10	..	0.02	0.04	0.48	0.29	100.00
9	Tea	..	..	..	40.49	59.32	..	..	0.25	..	..	..	100.00
10	Cardamom	..	..	..	..	99.38	..	..	..	..	0.62	..	100.00
11	Teak	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
12	Lemongrass	..	..	..	..	98.49	..	..	..	..	0.02	1.49	100.00
13	Cocoa	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
14	Tamarind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.38	3.67	100.00
15	Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00
16	Grapes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
17	Other Fruit trees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
18	Valuable trees	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
19	Others	0.07	..	0.16	14.09	48.50	0.07	0.96	0.90	4.44	4.85	25.96	100.00

TABLE 4-6—(cont.)

District-wise distribution of cultivated land under different crops (area in cents) and their percentages

Serial number	Seasonal crops	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idikkay	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Total	15.31	4.30	0.01	6.96	30.21	0.17	0.78	13.33	1.13	18.44	9.36	100.00
2	Paddy	1.10	0.41	..	0.68	21.21	0.30	0.23	2.52	0.36	49.30	23.89	100.00
3	Plantain	5.20	3.27	0.37	13.82	40.70	1.07	4.05	1.34	5.26	5.61	19.31	100.00
4	Tapioca	36.13	9.77	0.00	13.45	31.25	0.09	1.45	0.77	1.95	3.84	1.30	100.00
5	Vegetables	..	..	..	..	79.96	..	..	6.01	0.92	6.83	6.28	100.00
6	Ginger	..	..	..	..	75.26	0.47	..	..	..	21.04	3.23	100.00
7	Tube roots	0.06	4.53	..	13.38	79.98	..	..	..	..	2.05	..	100.00
8	Cholam	..	..	..	..	5.24	..	..	94.73	0.01	0.02	..	100.00
9	Chama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	0.00	..	..	100.00
10	Ragi	..	..	..	..	48.56	..	..	51.44	..	..	..	100.00
11	Horsegram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00
12	Blackgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00
13	Thina	..	..	..	..	80.63	..	..	19.37	..	..	..	100.00
14	Bengalgram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00
15	Tur and Beans	..	..	..	..	61.85	..	..	38.15	..	..	..	100.00
16	Sugarcane	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
17	Groundnut	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
18	Garlic	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
19	Others	0.04	0.35	0.13	16.92	65.37	0.24	0.83	0.39	2.65	2.75	10.33	100.00

The cropping pattern changes from district to district or from one region to the other. Also it is seen that it differs between taluks. Similarly the preference for the cultivation of different crops may also vary among the communities.

*Land Left Uncultivated.*—Leaving the tribal land under cultivation the land classified as 'others' extends to 17.8 thousand acres (26.7 per cent). About 2000 acres of this land is occupied by house sites and the

premises and the remaining 15.8 thousand acres are left uncultivated for one reason or another. There are 11778 households possessing uncultivated land and the average size of holding in this regard works out to 134 cents. Lack of finance is the main reason for leaving 69.1 per cent land uncultivated by 50.2 per cent households. Similarly the households neglecting cultivation owing to lack of irrigation account for 14.7 per cent and the land so neglected constitutes 11.6 per cent. About 4.1 per cent households do not



cultivate the land (4.0 per cent) due to threat of animals. Households leaving land uncultivated for unspecified or other reasons constitute 14.3 per cent and the corresponding land comes to 4.1 per cent. The rocky and uncultivable waste cover 9.5 per cent area and the households possessing such land account for 14.7 per cent. Dispute, indifference and lack of co-operation among the members of the households are also responsible for leaving some land uncultivated. Such lands constitute only the remaining 1.7 per cent and the corresponding households 2.0 per cent. This means excluding the area under rocky and uncultivable waste 14.3 thousand acres could be brought under cultivation on solving the concerned problems. It is also to be noted that by providing sufficient agricultural credit facilities alone 10.9 thousand acres could be brought under plough that is as high as 76.3 per cent of the cultivable waste could be made productive. Similarly the expansion of irrigation facilities will bring 1.8 thousand acres more under cultivation and this land will account for another 12.6 per cent of the cultivable waste. Again in the absence of threat from animals more than 600 acres would become available for cultivation.

Now considering the problem at the district level (given in Table 4.7) larger area is left uncultivated for want of credit in all the district excepting Alleppey, Kottayam and Ernakulam. In Kottayam larger area is classified under rock and uncultivable waste while the disputed land has a larger extent in Ernakulam. Land under dispute is found in 8 out of the 11 districts; more than 50 per cent of this land is in Ernakulam. Land left uncultivated owing to indifference is almost evenly distributed among the districts of Palghat,

Kozhikode and Cannanore neglecting Quilon where there are only 20 cents under this category. Threat from animals is a problem in 8 districts while any measure to provide protection against this deserves pointed attention in Idikki, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. As high as 96 per cent land left waste owing to the nonco-operation of the household members is in Palghat and the Malappuram and Cannanore Districts account for the remaining 4 per cent land under this category. Out of the total land requiring irrigation facilities 77.8 per cent are in Palghat, 20.7 per cent in Cannanore and remaining land is distributed in varying proportions among other districts excepting Alleppey and Malappuram. There is no land under uncultivable waste in Alleppey District and its extent is negligible in Quilon, Ernakulam, Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram as all these districts together cover only about less than 4 per cent of the total uncultivable tribal land in the State. In the case of the remaining districts Cannanore accounts for 37.4 per cent, Idikki 34.1 per cent and Kottayam 13.3 per cent while Trivandrum and Kozhikode cover almost equal area in this regard, the percentage being 5.7 and 5.8 respectively. Land left uncultivated for other reasons is totally absent in Alleppey and Trichur Districts while such land is negligible in the districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Idikki, Ernakulam and Malappuram. Out of 642 acres of land in the State under this group 90.7 per cent are in Cannanore, 5.0 per cent in Kozhikode, 1.5 per cent in Trivandrum and 1.3 per cent in Palghat. It is likely to be true that the facilities for long term loans at concessional rate of interest would convert a good portion of the uncultivable waste into arable land:

TABLE 4-7

## Extent of land left uncultivated by reason in percentage

State/ District	Lack of finance		Dispute		Indifference		Threat of animals		Non-co- opera- tion of house- hold mem- bers		Lack of irrigation		Rocky and uncultivated waste		Others		All	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
State ..	50.75	69.13	0.57	0.42	0.32	0.17	4.12	3.66	0.55	1.07	14.72	11.64	14.72	9.50	14.27	4.41	100.00	100.00
Trivandrum ..	80.39	92.97	..	..	..	..	0.09	0.07	..	..	0.09	0.28	18.39	6.00	1.04	0.68	100.00	100.00
Quilon ..	79.68	86.74	0.65	0.25	0.32	0.09	5.16	7.44	..	..	0.32	0.50	13.23	3.88	0.64	1.10	100.00	100.00
Alleppey ..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Kottayam ..	4.61	6.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.13	3.54	92.91	89.93	0.35	0.45	100.00	100.00
Idikki ..	56.75	64.99	0.76	0.67	..	..	5.96	9.72	..	..	0.30	0.14	36.15	24.25	0.08	0.23	100.00	100.00
Ernakulam ..	30.12	72.47	34.94	14.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.20	2.05	31.33	8.00	2.41	2.47	100.00	100.00
Trichur ..	54.29	55.36	14.29	7.49	..	..	9.52	20.89	..	..	1.90	1.56	20.00	14.70	..	..	100.00	100.00
Palghat ..	55.73	75.81	0.12	0.11	0.20	0.14	5.15	2.37	1.68	2.17	35.88	18.96	1.12	0.33	0.12	0.11	100.00	100.00
Malappuram ..	83.22	95.18	0.99	1.00	..	..	2.63	0.44	0.33	0.01	..	..	12.50	3.17	0.33	0.20	100.00	100.00
Kozhikode ..	83.30	80.76	0.09	0.22	0.54	0.56	6.78	8.83	..	..	..	..	7.42	6.49	1.15	2.38	100.00	100.00
Cannanore ..	23.17	33.06	0.03	0.03	0.66	0.38	3.07	3.91	0.14	0.26	12.93	15.57	14.85	22.96	45.15	23.83	100.00	100.00

An analysis of the distribution of land left uncultivated at taluk or community levels would bring out many interesting aspects. For example out of the 65 households possessing disputed land 38 belong to the Vishava Community—found only in the taluks of Kunnathunad in Ernakulam and Devikulam in Idikki District. The extent of land held by these households under this group accounts for 70.8 per cent of the corresponding State total. Similarly considering the group of land left uncultivated for want of co-operation

from the members of the household, the Irula households of Mannarghat Taluk in Palghat District account for 90.6 per cent and the land held by these households under this group covers as high as 96 per cent. Again, the uncultivable waste is largely possessed by the minor or weaker communities of the concerned taluks.

*Land alienation.*—The general background which led to large scale alienation of tribal land during the last

2 or 3 decades has already been stated earlier. Information regarding land alienation effected during the decade ending 1976 have been collected during the study and presented in Tables 4-8 and 4-9. The period of reference in this regard corresponds roughly to 1967-76. It is to be remembered here that the extent of the tribal land alienated prior to 1967 might

be much more than that recorded during the survey as the rate of alienation was at its highest during the fifties in the district of Malabar. But the data gathered during the survey would give the nature and magnitude of the problem as it exists today as a whole among the tribals of the State:

TABLE 4-8  
Distribution of land alienations by type of disposal

Serial number	State/District	No. of households	No. of households suffered loss of land	To whom disposed—No. of cases and area (in cents)									
				To relatives		Other member of the same tribe		To other tribes		To non-tribes		All	
				No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	State	41452	3546	0.48	0.28	6.97	4.28	6.30	3.38	86.25	92.06	100.00	100.00
1	Trivandrum	2150	111	8.70	10.14	..	..	..	..	91.30	89.86	100.00	100.00
2	Quilon	1122	420	0.70	0.68	0.23	0.39	0.94	0.95	98.13	97.98	100.00	100.00
3	Alleppey	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	2479	303	..	..	24.68	19.99	..	..	75.32	80.01	100.00	100.00
5	Idikki	6471	1104	..	..	6.89	4.00	1.45	1.17	91.65	94.83	100.00	100.00
6	Ernakulam	365	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Trichur	595	3	33.33	1.87	..	..	..	..	66.67	98.13	100.00	100.00
8	Palghat	4798	871	..	..	1.26	0.77	0.68	0.34	98.06	98.89	100.00	100.00
9	Malappuram	1771	6	..	..	16.67	12.65	..	..	83.33	87.35	100.00	100.00
10	Kozhikode	10963	629	0.56	0.59	9.72	11.19	29.01	26.99	60.71	61.23	100.00	100.00
11	Cannanore	10253	18	..	..	5.56	4.63	5.56	3.24	88.88	92.13	100.00	100.00

TABLE 4-9  
Percentage distribution of land alienation by manner of transaction

Serial number	State/District	Lease		Selling		Mortgage		Oral transfer of possession		Allowing to take usufructs		Any other manner		All	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	State	29.06	27.43	44.69	42.08	16.09	18.79	1.69	1.55	2.23	3.14	6.24	7.01	100.00	100.00
1	Trivandrum	53.04	63.23	35.65	29.33	9.57	5.21	..	..	..	..	1.74	2.23	100.00	100.00
2	Quilon	66.20	57.43	25.12	37.29	7.74	2.94	..	..	..	..	0.94	2.34	100.00	100.00
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	0.52	0.84	97.92	96.73	0.26	0.47	0.78	1.26	..	..	0.52	0.70	100.00	100.00
5	Idikki	25.19	24.67	50.64	44.62	10.13	11.40	2.64	2.01	4.76	6.42	6.64	10.88	100.00	100.00
6	Ernakulam	25.00	17.36	25.00	4.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	78.51	100.00	100.00
7	Trichur	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
8	Palghat	38.98	33.23	27.43	32.22	25.94	27.47	2.17	1.60	2.51	2.35	2.97	3.13	100.00	100.00
9	Malappuram	..	..	16.66	17.64	66.68	84.32	..	..	..	..	16.66	3.04	100.00	100.00
10	Kozhikode	13.52	11.92	40.42	42.79	28.45	25.65	1.27	1.13	0.70	0.58	15.64	17.92	100.00	100.00
11	Cannanore	5.56	0.46	50.00	33.53	5.56	27.79	5.56	0.23	..	..	33.32	37.99	100.00	100.00

Now, according to the survey, 3546 (8.6 per cent) households have suffered loss of land as a result of alienation during the last decade and the extent of land so lost comes to 9859 acres at the State level. No tribal household suffered loss of land in Alleppey during the period. Similarly in the districts of Ernakulam and Trichur where the tribal population is very scanty only 4 households have lost land and practically land alienation was not a problem in these districts. But even though there are only 6 such households in Malappuram and 16 households in Cannanore with considerable concentration of tribals, the question

is different. It means that in these districts most of the tribal land saved from encroachment might have been subjected to alienation even before 1967 itself. Considering the remaining districts, out of the 3546 households subjected to loss of land during the period under reference 3.1 per cent are in Trivandrum, 11.8 per cent in Quilon, 10.8 per cent in Kottayam, 31.1 per cent in Idikki, 24.6 per cent in Palghat and 17.1 per cent in Kozhikode. That is with the exception of Malappuram and Cannanore, the alienation of tribal land is still a problem in the districts with considerable tribal population.

Among the communities, Palliyar is the worst hit with 63 per cent households suffering the loss of land due to alienation. It is followed by Mannan and Malavedan Communities. But communities like Marati, Tenkuruman, Pulayan and Eravalan have not suffered any loss due to alienation of land.

Again, of the total 9859 acres of land alienated in the State during the decade 1.9 per cent are in Trivandrum, 4.6 per cent in Quilon, 7.2 per cent in Kottayam, 32.0 per cent in Idikki, 43.5 per cent in Palghat and 10.4 per cent in Kozhikode while the remaining 0.4 per cent are distributed among the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore.

Now, certain households have alienated land more than once for different purposes at different times. So the number of cases of alienation studied exceeds the number of households suffered loss of land. The cases so reported number 3717 against the 3546 households. It may be noted here that in the further analysis of the problem only the alienated cases are considered and not the households.

*Type of alienation.*—As the survey reveals, the tribals largely depend upon the non-tribals to meet their credit requirement even though it may result in the disposal of their land in one manner or other. Of the 3717 cases of land alienation, the land transferred to the non-tribals accounts for 86.3 per cent cases and 92.1 per cent area. At the State level, transfer of land to other members of the same tribe accounts for 7.0 per cent of cases and the area transferred 4.3 per cent. The land transferred to other tribes covers 6.3 per cent cases and 3.4 per cent of area. The disposal of land to the relatives is very rare and the land alienated to them constitutes only 0.4 per cent cases and 0.2 per cent area.

Excluding the non-tribals the preference in the transfer of land to other groups varies among the districts. For example, land is alienated only to the relatives in Trivandrum and Trichur while in Kottayam and Malappuram it is given only to the other members of the same tribe. In Idikki, Palghat and Cannanore land is transferred to all except the relatives whereas in Quilon and Kozhikode all groups share the alienated land.

*Manner of alienation.*—The land alienated at the State level by lease accounts for 29.1 per cent cases and 27.4 per cent area, the corresponding ratios for the land sold being 44.7 per cent and 42.1 per cent respectively. The mortgaged land covers 16.1 per cent cases and 18.8 per cent area; land alienated under oral transfer 1.7 per cent cases and 1.6 per cent area; land under usufructs 2.2 per cent cases and 3.1 per cent area and land transferred under any other manner accounts for the remaining 6.2 per cent cases and 7.0 per cent area.

Though the extent of land alienated in the State by lease is smaller than that transferred by selling, it covers larger area in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon and Palghat while land sold assumes larger weight in Kottayam, Idikki and Kozhikode. Mortgaged land in Malappuram and land transferred by any other manner in Cannanore claim importance in these respects. There were only negligible transactions in Trichur and Ernakulam Districts. Transfer of land by lease, sale, mortgage and by any other manner has been effected in all the major districts under varying preference. Oral transfer of possession of land is found in 5 districts, though its extent is considerable only in Idikki and Palghat. Land is given to enjoy the usufructs in 3 districts and considering the extent so transferred Idikki accounts for 65.5 per cent, Palghat 32.6 per cent and Kozhikode the remaining 1.9 per cent.

*Reasons for alienation.*—At this stage it is worthy to note that there are various circumstances under which the alienation of the tribal land takes place on such a large scale. The survey has brought to light more than 35 specific factors or reasons which have compelled the tribals to part with his landed property. It is true that some of these are rare events and they are very insignificant considering the extent of land transferred under their influence.

Considering the major reasons the land alienated to meet the domestic expenses alone accounts for 33.6 per cent cases and 49.2 per cent area and the land transferred to clear the debt covers 28.0 per cent cases and 21.1 per cent extent. Similar alienation in connection with medical treatment and marriages represent 14.7 per cent cases and 9.0 per cent area and 4.5 per cent cases and 2.3 per cent extent respectively. Land encroached upon covers 3.8 per cent area accounting for 4 per cent cases while the corresponding percentages with respect to the land taken by force work out to 1.1 and 1.5 respectively. Again, the land disposed of on account of disputes, for repaying the loan availed from Government, purchasing new land, meeting cultivation expenses, etc., is not negligible as the extent of land alienated in each case comes to one per cent or more. Among the remaining reasons or factors which necessitate the alienation include house repair, funeral ceremony, education, lack of interest in cultivation, threat of animals, drinking habit, job hunting, etc.

Now considering the position in the districts it is seen that larger extent of the land has been disposed for medical treatment in Trivandrum, Quilon and Cannanore for debt clearance in Kottayam, Idikki and Kozhikode for domestic expenses in Palghat and for marriage expenses both in Trichur and Ernakulam. District-wise variation in the importance of the remaining reasons in this regard requires no mention. Table 4.10 given below provide detailed data in this respect:



*Aid obtained for cultivation.*—Nature and extent of predominance of sub-marginal holders or small farmers in the tribal population, area left uncultivated and crop pattern have already been studied in detail. There are tribal cultivators who are rather keen to make the best use of their land; but most of the farmers still fail to utilise it properly and to realise reasonable yields from their plots. There is much scope for intensive as well as extensive cultivation.

Information has been collected on the subject during the survey with reference to the calendar year 1975. The volume of aid given and the coverage are likely to have increased much since 1975. According to the data, aid has not reached a good number of communities at the taluk level and the households obtained aid are totally absent in the districts of Alleppey and Kottayam while Palghat is the only district where considerable number of such households are found. At the State level, households obtained aid under each item constitute only a very small percentage.

Considering the tribals in the State as a whole the households obtained improved seeds account for 0.17 per cent improved seedlings 1.96 per cent, chemical fertilisers 0.07 per cent, insecticides 0.26 per cent, improved implements 3.63 per cent, spares 0.02 per cent, dusters 0.16 per cent, advice of block officials 3.64 per cent, advice of other officials 2.61 per cent, grant 0.06 per cent and loan 0.25 per cent, during the year 1975. Taking the concerned households the average amount of grant obtained by a household works out to Rs. 488 and the corresponding amount is Rs. 309 when the loan is considered.

Though the size of aid issued is meagre when compared to the requirement, the schemes, it seems, have succeeded in creating a favourable attitude towards modern methods of cultivation among the tribals. The change of attitude in favour of introducing improved varieties of seeds and seedlings is a good sign of improvement. Of the households using improved seeds 4.23 per cent depend on Government sources for the supply, 9.86 per cent on private agencies and the remaining 85.91 per cent on other sources. But considering the seedlings 49.94 per cent households got them from Government agencies, 8.61 per cent from private agencies and 41.45 per cent from other sources. Again, during the year under consideration the households planted improved seedlings of coconut account for 1.61 per cent, arecanut 0.08 per cent, nutmeg 0.02 per cent, grampoo (clove) 0.01 per cent, cashew 0.42 per cent and other seedlings 1.03 per cent. The households obtained seedlings of different crops are considerable in number,

*Marketing of agricultural produce.*—According to the survey, the tribals in the State effect a transaction of agricultural produce worth about Rs. 1.51 crores in an year at 1976-77 prices. Considering the mode of disposal, the value of commodity sold for cash to the tribals accounts for 0.92 per cent, to non-tribals 84.42 per cent and to other agencies including co-operative societies 0.07 per cent while the value of commodity exchanged for goods and services availed from the non-tribals constitutes 0.82 per cent and from intermediaries 13.77 per cent. The produce exchanged for goods and services obtained from tribals is totally negligible. Thus the value of commodities sold or exchanged to the non-tribals and intermediaries together covers as high as 99.01 per cent of the total.

But the mode of marketing shows significant variation between the southern and northern regions. In the districts from Trivandrum to Idikki all the produce is sold to non-tribals for cash with the exception of some exchange effected in Kottayam for the goods and services received from intermediaries. In the districts from Ernakulam to Cannanore the exchange of commodities for goods and services obtained has considerable significance, reflecting the extent of influence of tradition in this regard. The following table (table 4.11) furnishes the percentage distribution of the value of produce by type and the pattern of disposal.

Now the relative importance of various crops disposed of by the tribals may be analysed on the basis of the value obtained. Of the total, the value obtained from the disposal of paddy covers 3.24 per cent, pepper 29.33 per cent, coffee 11.80 per cent, arecanut 5.33 per cent, rubber 11.48 per cent, tapioca 5.77 per cent, cashew 4.68 per cent and the other crops consisting of coconut, plantain, ragi, vegetable, cardamom, etc., the remaining 28.37 per cent. As a single crop, pepper assumes the first place, coffee and rubber with almost equal weight claim the second place and tapioca and arecanut assume the 3rd place. Cashew provides more income than paddy. It may be noted that all the miscellaneous crops together contribute a substantial income but when considered individually each is not significant at the State level. But some of them may be major crops at taluk and community levels.

Again it is interesting to note that the nature of disposal of these crops varies considerably. No exchange is effected in the case of rubber and it is negligible when tapioca is considered. Coffee is largely exchanged for goods and services received from intermediaries, and this mode of transaction has much influence on the marketing of paddy.

TABLE 4-11

## Percentage distribution of value of commodity by type of disposal

Crops	Sold for cash to		Exchanged for goods and services received from			Others	Total
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Inter-mediaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All crops ..	0.92	84.42	..	0.82	13.77	0.07	100.00
Paddy ..	12.11	42.91	..	10.90	34.08	..	100.00
Pepper ..	0.75	88.53	Negligible	1.25	9.46	0.01	100.00
Coffee ..	12.52	22.83	..	0.79	73.86	..	100.00
Arecanut ..	..	97.41	..	..	2.59	..	100.00
Rubber ..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
Tapioca ..	10.01	99.99	..	..	..	..	100.00
Cashew ..	..	82.57	..	..	17.43	..	100.00
Others ..	0.01	98.98	..	0.01	0.81	0.16	100.00

Regarding the quantity of each individual produce disposed of, the weight in metric tonne is as follows: Paddy 386.25, pepper 342.55, coffee 323.79, arecanut 379.93, rubber 298.06, tapioca 2784.85 and cashew 185.35. The quantity of various crops treated

as others has not been taken into consideration. The average price per kg. obtained for each produce from the respective agencies to whom the disposal has been effected is worked out and presented in the table given below:

TABLE 4-12

## Average price of produce by source of disposal

Crop	Average price obtained per kg. in Rs.						
	Sold for cash to		Exchange for goods and services from			Sold to others	Total
	Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Inter-mediaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Paddy ..	4.03	1.37	..	1.12	1.32	1.23	1.27
Pepper ..	10.00	13.44	10.00	10.03	10.14	10.00	12.93
Coffee ..	4.93	5.49	..	5.96	5.54	..	5.51
Arecanut ..	..	2.09	..	..	4.83	..	2.12
Rubber ..	..	5.83	..	..	..	..	5.83
Tapioca ..	0.20	0.31	..	..	..	..	0.31
Cashew ..	..	3.53	..	..	6.28	..	3.82

Still it is pertinent to examine on the basis of the value obtained the contribution of each district to the marketable surplus of the total produce. It is found that the district of Idikki shares 45.24 per cent, Kottayam 15.42 per cent, Trivandrum 12.53 per cent, Cannanore 11.75 per cent, Kozhikode 8.68 per cent, Quilon 3.44 per cent, Malappuram 1.75 per cent and

the districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Palghat together contribute only the remaining 1.19 per cent. During normal years Palghat is likely to have the 3rd or the 4th rank in the generation of marketable surplus. But during the period of reference considered for the survey a good portion of the land in Agali area of Mannarghat Taluk was not under

cultivation owing to severe drought. This has already been pointed out while analysing the reasons for not cultivating. Tables given below show the district-wise

break up of the value obtained by the disposal of each produce:

TABLE 4-13  
Percentage distribution of value obtained by the disposal of produce

Serial number	State/District	Price obtained in Rs.								
		Paddy	Pepper	Coffee	Arecanut	Rubber	Tapioca	Cashew	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kerala ..	3.24	29.33	11.80	5.33	11.48	5.77	4.68	28.37	100.00
2	Trivandrum ..	0.08	16.58	..	19.24	1.35	28.67	19.76	14.32	100.00
3	Quilon ..	..	43.97	0.38	9.39	3.98	2.48	3.51	36.29	100.00
4	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5	Kottayam ..	0.01	30.67	4.91	5.24	44.34	1.75	1.32	11.76	100.00
6	Idikki ..	0.80	31.88	3.96	3.50	9.45	3.84	1.13	45.44	100.00
7	Ernakulam ..	1.48	0.33	..	0.33	2.89	..	..	94.97	100.00
8	Trichur ..	0.15	8.33	..	0.60	..	13.56	1.48	75.88	100.00
9	Palghat ..	7.96	1.93	..	..	..	..	..	90.11	100.00
10	Malappuram ..	2.87	11.15	..	..	..	1.08	31.66	53.24	100.00
11	Kozhikode ..	9.32	28.08	60.17	..	0.11	0.07	..	2.25	100.00
12	Cannanore ..	16.83	33.28	34.19	1.68	0.36	0.09	6.88	6.69	100.00

TABLE 4-14  
Distribution of the value of produce by mode of transaction

Serial number	State/District	Sold for cash to		Exchange for goods and services received from			Sold to others for cash	Total
		Tribals	Non-tribals	Tribals	Non-tribals	Intermediaries		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	State ..	0.92	84.42	Negligible	0.82	13.77	0.07	100.00
2	Trivandrum ..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
3	Quilon ..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
4	Alleppey ..	..	99.17	..	..	0.83	..	100.00
5	Kottayam ..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
6	Idikki ..	..	91.34	..	..	..	8.66	100.00
7	Ernakulam ..	0.10	79.77	..	..	12.74	7.39	100.00
8	Trichur ..	7.42	82.24	..	..	4.30	6.04	100.00
9	Palghat ..	..	97.92	..	..	0.69	1.39	100.00
10	Malappuram ..	..	27.91	Negligible	0.03	62.03	..	100.00
11	Kozhikode ..	10.03	23.47	..	6.93	69.36	0.02	100.00
12	Cannanore ..	0.22	..	..	..	..	..	100.00

## CHAPTER V

TRADITIONAL AND CURRENT TRIBAL  
OCCUPATIONS AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS  
NEW OCCUPATIONS

The tribals depend mainly on their land for subsistence; the traditional occupations like hunting have lost their significance. Collection of forest produce which has been their monopoly for generations is being subjected to more and more restrictions in the wider interest of the nation and the chance of additional employment in this area is very limited. In the absence of sufficient employment opportunities in other occupations, the pressure on land increases day by day making their life all the more difficult. In short, diversification of the existing occupational pattern is the only solution to liberate them from the clutches of the stagnated traditional economy and to provide better living conditions. As occupations with great development potentials, animal husbandry and cottage and small scale industries deserve special emphasis when the peculiar features of a tribal economy are taken into account. It is with this end in view, the present position and the scope for development of certain occupations relevant in this context are considered here.

*Animal husbandry.*—It requires no mention that cattle rearing was practically a shadow of cultivation in the traditional rural setting. The farmers kept animals mainly for power and manure and in most cases milk was considered as only a by-product in the absence of demand for it. But the popularity of modern methods of cultivation has given much relief to farmers from their great dependence on animals in this regard on

the one hand and rapid growth of urban centres has created much demand for milk and milk products, on the other. Again, the rate of yield from cows and she-buffaloes of good breed has become very attractive. Dairying is a profitable occupation at present. Once marketing facilities are provided it can thrive better in villages far removed from the urban centres, as the fodder may be rather cheap. Similarly the scope of poultry keeping as a main or subsidiary occupation is ever increasing. Households receiving substantial subsidiary income from this occupation constitute a good percentage in the general population. Rearing of other animals for milk or meat has also much scope in this regard.

The tribals are as a whole very poor in their cattle and poultry wealth. According to the survey households possessing cows account for only 8.93 per cent, bulls 4.34 per cent, buffaloes 1.53 per cent, goats 3.99 per cent, sheep 2.15 per cent, local poultry 19.09 per cent, improved poultry 0.47 per cent, local pigs 3.19 per cent and improved pigs 0.15 per cent. The same households having more than one item of cattle or poultry have been counted separately under each case. Again, the average number of animals or birds possessed by the concerned households is also very small. There are only 174 cows for every 100 households possessing cows. On a similar basis there are 233 bulls, 261 buffaloes, 274 goats, 208 sheep, 363 local poultry, 371 improved poultry, 145 local pigs and 230 improved pigs for every 100 households.

The following Table 5.1 gives the percentage distribution of households (State and Districts) possessing each item viz., cows, bulls, buffaloes, goats, sheep, poultry and pigs:

TABLE 5.1  
Percentage distribution of households having cattle and poultry

State/District	Total No. of households	Percentage distribution of households rearing								
							Poultry		Pigs	
		Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Local	Improved	Local	Improved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
State ..	100.00	8.93	4.34	1.53	3.99	2.15	19.09	0.47	3.19	0.15
Trivandrum ..	100.00	7.58	1.21	0.74	0.09	17.91	48.74	..	0.09	..
Quilon ..	100.00	9.18	0.89	0.09	..	4.72	16.58	..	0.53	..
Alleppey ..	100.00	0.81	..	..	0.20	..	10.91	0.20	0.40	..
Kottayam ..	100.00	29.77	1.67	0.32	14.68	2.78	54.07	1.98	25.41	0.44
Idikki ..	100.00	16.05	2.77	1.01	9.95	1.89	41.29	1.39	9.04	0.70
Ernakulam ..	100.00	2.47	0.27	..	..	1.64	11.78	..	0.55	..
Trichur ..	100.00	1.01	0.34	0.67	1.51	0.17	5.38	0.17	0.17	..
Palghat ..	100.00	10.11	6.61	0.83	7.54	1.88	5.90	0.25	0.13	0.13
Malappuram ..	100.00	0.11	0.23	0.11	0.45	0.51	2.54	..	..	..
Kozhikode ..	100.00	5.35	6.19	2.88	2.11	1.08	14.06	0.31	0.72	0.02
Cannanore ..	100.00	5.53	5.27	1.79	0.33	0.38	6.54	0.07	0.10	..

From the above table, it is seen that wide variation exists in the adoption of this animal husbandry activity between districts and the items of animals

preferred. Table 5.2 gives an idea of the intensity of this activity which also varies among the districts.



TABLE 5.2

Average number of animals/birds per 100 households rearing the concerned items

State/District	Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheep	Poultry		Pigs	
						Local	Impro-ved	Local	Impro-ved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State ..	174	233	261	279	208	363	371	145	230
Trivandrum ..	153	158	188	200	256	325	..	200	..
Quilon ..	133	160	100	..	192	303	..	167	..
Alleppey ..	100	..	..	100	..	183	200	250	..
Kottayam ..	142	122	163	181	223	334	257	137	200
Idikki ..	168	181	308	280	234	440	354	135	218
Ernakulam ..	178	100	..	..	217	340	..	200	..
Trichur ..	133	100	175	167	200	297	200	200	..
Palghat ..	244	249	290	449	320	267	467	467	400
Malappuram ..	100	175	200	325	389	438	..	..	..
Kozhikode ..	206	242	234	177	147	325	562	219	150
Cannanore ..	144	243	299	241	172	334	286	400	..

At the taluk level, there are communities which do not have cattle and poultry. Malaipandaram of Kunnathur, Ulladan of Karthigappally, Malavettuvan of Meenachil, Paliyan of Udumbanchola, Vishavan of Kunnathunad, Kadar of Mukundapuram, Malayan of Ottappalam, Allar of Perinthalmanna, Tenkuruman of South Wynad and Koraga of Kasargode are some of the examples.

*Aid obtained for rearing cattle and poultry.*—As an encouragement for the development of animal husbandry some tribals could obtain a total amount of Rs. 1.24 lakhs from Development Blocks. The households that obtained aid constitute only 0.71 per cent and the average amount of aid obtained by these households works out to Rs. 422.70 only. The households which obtained subsidy for the purchase of cows account for 0.48 per cent and cultivation of fodder 0.16 per cent while those that received aid for purchase of poultry, construction of cattle shed or for other purpose constitute only a negligible part. Such households exceed 6 per cent in Trivandrum, 4 per cent in Quilon, over 1 per cent in Idikky and less than 0.5 per cent in the districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. No tribals in Alleppey, Trichur and Malappuram have benefitted from this scheme.

The average amount of subsidy given per household for the purchase of cows works out to Rs. 478.79, purchase of poultry Rs. 333.33, construction of cattle shed Rs. 396.88, cultivation of fodder Rs. 270.69 and for other purposes Rs. 262.50. The average amount varies considerably among the districts. The average amount of subsidy issued for the purchase of cows varies from Rs. 300 to 831.25, the purchase of poultry varies from Rs. 175 to Rs. 525, cultivation of fodder ranges from Rs. 179.38 to Rs. 325, other purposes from Rs. 30 to Rs. 300 and that issued for the construction of cattle shed from Rs. 321.43 to Rs. 1,500, perhaps in the light of the local conditions.

Both in the State and in the concerned district excepting Kozhikode subsidy given covers a larger portion of the total aid, if not the whole amount. In Kozhikode larger amount of subsidy is given for other purposes while the whole amount of subsidy is used for the purchase of cows by the tribals in Kottayam and Ernakulam. At the state level the amount marked for the purchase of cows accounts for 76.93 per cent, purchase of poultry 1.63 per cent, construction of cattle shed 5.13 per cent, cultivation of fodder 14.21 per cent and that allotted for other purposes 2.12 per cent.

Table No. 4.2 in Part II gives the distribution of households which obtained aid for various purposes and the corresponding amount in respect of the State, district, taluk and community. Only the relevant districts, taluks and communities are mentioned here.

*Collection of Forest Produce.*—In the State as a whole, households engaged in the collection of honey constitute 7.70 per cent, herbs 2.39 per cent, lac 1.70 per cent, firewood 11.94 per cent and other produce 3.07 per cent. As the same household collecting different produces have been counted separately under each produce the actual number of households engaged in this occupation would be much smaller than the total number of households collecting different produces mentioned above. This occupation provides engagement to considerable number of tribals only in the districts of Alleppey, Idikki, Trichur and Malappuram. Only the tribals belonging to two communities collect the produces in Quilon. In Kottayam only the Mala Ulladans depend on this occupation. Collection of honey is an important occupation of the Vishavas in Ernakulam. This occupation provides employment only to a small proportion of households belonging to different communities in the districts of Kozhikode and

Cannanore. The percentage distribution of tribal households engaged in the collection of each forest produce in the State and district is given in the following table:—

TABLE 5-3

## Percentage distribution of households engaged in the collection of forest produce

State/District	Forest produce				
	Honey	Herbs	Lac	Firewood	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala ..	7.70	2.39	1.70	11.94	3.07
Trivandrum ..	0.05	..	0.05	0.05	..
Quilon ..	3.92	3.48	3.83	3.83	3.48
Alleppey ..	2.02	20.40	1.01	1.01	1.01
Kottayam ..	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Idikki ..	31.65	6.01	6.19	29.48	17.68
Ernakulam ..	6.85	..	0.27	8.49	1.37
Trichur ..	71.09	53.28	2.35	0.34	0.34
Palghat ..	2.44	1.50	2.33	57.94	0.44
Malappuram ..	18.18	1.92	0.73	3.27	0.96
Kozhikode ..	0.89	0.11	0.63	0.41	0.03
Cannanore ..	0.20	0.01	0.18	0.51	0.10

*Industrial activity.*—Cottage and small scale industries do not play any significant role in the tribal economy of today. According to the survey, there are only 326 households in the State, engaged in basket making almost regularly. A very small proportion of households, who make it at times mainly for home consumption when raw material is available is not considered here. Households engaged in this occupation are concentrated in the districts of Kozhikode and Cannanore, the former has as high as 67.48 per cent and the latter 23.63 per cent households. It is interesting to note that the other industry which is relevant to the tribals is beedi making. All the 227 households engaged in beedi making are in Cannanore and all the households excepting one belong to the Marati community.

As high as 92.64 per cent households get some materials for basket-making from the surrounding area. Raw materials for beedi making are supplied by the employers and the workers get wages on the basis of the turnover.

It seems that the tribals do not take much interest to get trained in new occupations like bee-keeping, oil crushing, pot-making, weaving, carpentry, etc. Out of the total households benefitted in this regard, the members of 55.85 per cent households preferred training in the traditional industry of basket making, 18.02 per cent in weaving, 7.21 per cent in carpentry, 6.31 per cent in bee-keeping and members of the remaining 12.60 per cent households preferred training in different occupations including oil crushing and pot making, the number of persons who received training under each occupation is negligible in number.

Of the total households under consideration 18.92 per cent are in Quilon, 8.11 per cent in Alleppey, 48.65 per cent in Idikki and 16.22 per cent in Kozhikode while the remaining 8.10 per cent are distributed among the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Palghat and Cannanore. Table 4.4 in Part II gives the distribution of households in the

concerned community by industrial activity, availability of raw materials and training received in selected occupations.

*Attitude towards new occupations.*—By way of some additional information, data have been gathered during the survey to assess the willingness of the tribals to supplement their income by taking up the occupations like dairying, poultry rearing, fishing, rearing of other animals, etc. Data have also been collected to study the size of initial investment needed to satisfy all the tribals who are willing to take up new occupations to improve their lot. The results are highly encouraging. Most of them are prepared to take up a venture in this regard once they are given proper guidance and initial finance. Cases are many where a particular household is eager to try two or three activities together. Rearing of a milch cow, a few poultry, a limited number of pigs or rabbits and the like may not be difficult for a household to manage simultaneously. Such households are very common among the middle class families in the general population and perhaps, this may be in their mind while aspiring for more than one occupation in this regard.

Among the different occupations, the tribals largely prefer dairying; poultry rearing gains the second preference and the third preference goes to the rearing of other animals. Fishing has not much attraction while those who preferred to take up other miscellaneous occupations are considerable in number.

According to the survey, as high as 65.01 per cent households are willing to take up different occupations to supplement their income. On counting the households prepared to take up 2 or 3 occupations separately under each concerned activity the total number of households in this regard exceeds the actual number by 72.36 per cent, showing that a good number of households are interested to have more than one occupation. Of these total households 49.49 per cent prefer dairying, 20.87 per cent poultrying, 0.95 per cent fishing, 10.67 per cent other animal production.

and the remaining 18.02 per cent miscellaneous occupations. More than 93 per cent of the concerned households in Quilon and Malappuram are in favour of dairying while such households in Kottayam and Idikki have a percentage around 30 only. In the remaining districts, the corresponding percentage varies from 46.94 to 88.33. No household in Trivandrum is interested in poultrying while it is largely preferred by the households in Kottayam and Palghat. Though this has much scope in Malappuram and Kozhikode, it is strange to note that the proportion of households prepared to try this occupation is very small. The proportion of households interested in fishing is largest in Cannanore and it is significant in Malappuram and Ernakulam. The tribals in Trivandrum, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram have no idea of rearing other animals, whereas the households which welcome this job account for 9 to 19 per cent in the districts of Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki and Palghat. Unspecified occupations are of much significance in respect of the tribals in Trivandrum, Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki and Trichur and the proportion of the concerned households varies from 11.95 per cent to 39.75 per cent among these districts,

while at least there are a few households favouring these occupations in all the remaining districts.

The households which are reluctant to take any venture in this regard constitute only 34.99 per cent at the State level, while such households vary between 0.49 per cent to 78.72 per cent among the districts. It is interesting to note that the proportions of such households are large in Kozhikode (45.65 per cent) and Cannanore (78.72 per cent), the two districts of high tribal concentration in the State. This deserves serious consideration as the tribals in these districts are more in need of subsidiary occupation to improve their economic conditions.

Now considering the reasons for not willing to take up new occupations 9.09 per cent of the concerned households are doubtful regarding the market for the produce; and the chance of uneconomic production discourages 32.75 per cent to abstain from taking interest in this regard. The following table gives the district-wise percentage distribution of the total households by their attitude towards new occupations and the percentage distribution of the households not willing to take them up by reasons:—

TABLE 5.4

State/District	Percentage distribution of total households			Percentage distribution of households not willing to take up occupation by reason			
	Willing to take up new occupation	Not willing to take up any occupation	Total	Lack of market	Uneconomic production	Other reasons	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
State	65.01	34.99	100.00	9.09	32.75	58.16	100.00
Trivandrum	87.77	12.23	100.00	25.47	61.60	12.93	100.00
Quilon	95.90	4.10	100.00	17.39	73.91	8.70	100.00
Alleppey	78.99	21.01	100.00	2.88	80.77	16.35	100.00
Kottayam	86.04	13.96	100.00	17.92	70.81	11.27	100.00
Idikki	99.55	0.45	100.00	55.17	31.04	13.79	100.00
Ernakulam	87.95	12.05	100.00	25.00	63.64	11.36	100.00
Trichur	99.33	0.67	100.00	..	100.00	..	100.00
Palghat	88.45	11.55	100.00	16.79	37.73	45.48	100.00
Malappuram	97.63	2.37	100.00	..	21.43	78.57	100.00
Kozhikode	54.38	45.62	100.00	10.46	30.53	59.01	100.00
Cannanore	21.28	78.72	100.00	6.64	30.22	63.14	100.00

As pointed out earlier the households prepared to take up more than one occupation are considerable in number. A percentage distribution of the total households considering those under each occupation separately is given below. This number is much

higher than the actual number of tribal households willing to take up new occupation for reasons that are evident. But the distribution gives the relative preference of each occupation among the districts.

TABLE 5-5

## District-wise percentage distribution of households by the occupation preferred

State/District	Percentage distribution of total households to take up different occupation					
	Dairying	Poultrying	Fishing	Other animal production	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State ..	49.49	20.87	0.95	10.67	18.02	100.00
Trivandrum ..	60.25	..	..	..	39.75	100.00
Quilon ..	95.99	3.48	..	0.18	0.35	100.00
Alleppey ..	63.95	14.14	0.60	9.36	11.95	100.00
Kottayam ..	29.81	30.60	0.02	12.77	26.80	100.00
Idikki ..	30.17	21.73	0.62	15.04	32.44	100.00
Ernakulam ..	76.82	19.27	2.35	..	1.56	100.00
Trichur ..	59.28	18.69	..	..	22.03	100.00
Palghat ..	46.94	33.62	0.11	18.05	1.28	100.00
Malappuram ..	93.46	4.09	2.39	..	0.06	100.00
Kozhikode ..	88.33	8.14	0.44	1.90	1.19	100.00
Cannanore ..	60.41	21.36	10.29	2.34	5.60	100.00

Now, if the households which have given willingness are allowed to take up new occupations, without any reservation, the investment by way of providing the initial finance needed would amount to Rs. 5.80 crores and the average initial finance required by a unit works out to Rs. 1,250 on rounding it to the nearest ten.

Again, according to the survey, of the total investment requirement of Rs. 5.80 crores dairying requires 50.78 per cent, poultrying 20.87 per cent, fishing 0.81 per cent, other animal production 6.18 per cent and the other occupation 28.06 per cent. The average initial investment needed per unit under each occupation also shows considerable variation. The need of initial finance in this connection per unit in respect of dairying works out to Rs. 1,280, poultrying Rs. 850, fishing Rs. 1,070, other animal production Rs. 720 and the other occupation Rs. 1,960 (rounding as before) when the question is considered at the State level. It seems that the average per unit requirement obtained in each case is to a large extent reasonable.

At this stage it is interesting to examine the pattern of allocation of the total amount of initial finance obtained from the survey (Rs. 5.80 crores). Considering the distribution of the amount of Rs. 5.80 crores, the district of Idikki claims over 41 per cent, Kottayam 21 per cent, Kozhikode 14 per cent, Cannanore 4 per cent, Trivandrum 2 per cent and Quilon, Alleppey and Malappuram over one per cent while the remaining districts of Ernakulam and Trichur well below one per cent. The following table shows the distribution:—

TABLE 5-6

## District-wise percentage distribution of initial finance needed

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage distribution of initial finance
(1)	(2)	(3)
	State ..	100.00
1.	Trivandrum ..	2.44
2.	Quilon ..	1.96
3.	Alleppey ..	1.06
4.	Kottayam ..	21.55
5.	Idikki ..	41.21
6.	Ernakulam ..	0.61
7.	Trichur ..	0.72
8.	Palghat ..	11.03
9.	Malappuram ..	1.10
10.	Kozhikode ..	14.22
11.	Cannanore ..	4.10

But the problems of tribals who are not willing to take up new occupations are different in nature. These tribals mainly represent the upper and lower strata of the population. Those who are in the former group do not require such occupations and most of them may have more ambitious, schemes much suited to their status. The position of the tribals in the other category is basically different; their living conditions are the most miserable and the introduction of subsidiary occupations among them would require assistance of larger magnitude other than providing the initial investment requested for. What matters more is not the economic aspect of the question but its social implication. By attitude these tribals are mainly pessimists with the feeling of loneliness. In spite of hard toil they fail to make both ends meet and they need not be blamed for their dismal attitude. If they fail to put their belief on any one it is but natural, in this peculiar set up. In short, the question of winning their confidence at any cost may be one of the fundamental problems in any effort to improve their lot. They well deserve special consideration while introducing new occupations among them.

CHAPTER VI  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In this Chapter a detailed analysis of the income and expenditure in respect of the tribals in the State is attempted. The tribals depend mainly upon their manual labour to earn their livelihood. There is not much diversity in their employment pattern and source of income. Because of the low earning capacity, the tribals in general are at a low level of income and standard of living. The expenditure pattern studied in this regard by taluk and community would reveal the position in more detail.

*Source of income.*—Considering the peculiar nature of the tribal life the income derived is classified by 13 different sources—cultivation, rearing of cattle and sheep, rearing of poultry, collection of forest produce, agricultural labour, hunting and fishing, profession and business, cottage and small scale industry, loans, disposal of landed property, collection of firewood and other unspecified sources.

The tribals depend upon land for their earnings as cultivators and farm labourers. Table 6-1 gives the distribution of households by districts and sources of income. Out of the 41,452 tribal households enumerated 43.79 per cent receive some income from cultivation. As revealed from Table 6-2 cultivation constitutes the major income only to 22.26 per cent households. Similarly farm or agricultural labour provides income to as high as 79.17 per cent households and major income to 70.13 per cent. Thus 92.39 per

cent households earn their major income either from cultivation or agricultural labour and the households receiving no income from any one of the two sources are very few in number. The forest based income seems to have lost much of its prominence in the economic life of the tribals. Though 16.56 per cent households are engaged in the collection of forest produce it forms the major source of income only to 1.12 per cent tribal households. Similarly against 0.57 per cent households engaged in fishing and hunting only 0.26 per cent derive the major share of their income from these sources. The corresponding percentages of households collecting firewood are 7.03 and 0.09 respectively. The variation in this regard is the least when business and profession are considered. Total households deriving income from this source account for 2.98 per cent and it forms the major income to 2.46 per cent. The cottage or small scale industry is mainly a subsidiary occupation to the tribes as it provides major income only to 0.24 per cent against the 1.15 per cent households engaged in it. As a constituent of tribal income, loans have to be taken into consideration. The households availing loan come to 8.34 per cent and it is the main source for 1.05 per cent households. The disposal of landed property and the receipt of bridal price are also sources of income for a few tribals. It requires no mention that cattle rearing and poultry keeping have much income potential in the tribal areas. But the households taking at least some interest in these occupations form only a little over one per cent and those deriving their major income from these sources form only 0.03 per cent of the households.

TABLE 6-1  
Percentage distribution of households by sources of income

Serial number	State/District	Total number of households	Distribution of households by sources of income												
			Cultivation	Rearing of cattle and sheep	Rearing of Poultry	Collection of forest produce	Agricultural labour	Hunting and fishing	Business and profession	Cottage and small scale industry	Loan	Disposal of landed property	Bridal price	Collection of firewood	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	State	41,452	43.80	0.90	0.40	16.60	79.00	0.60	3.00	1.20	8.30	0.20	0.04	7.10	8.10
1	Trivandrum	2,150	99.40	..	..	0.70	80.00	..	10.10	0.90	27.50	..	..	..	0.10
2	Quilon	1,122	88.30	..	..	17.70	76.50	..	3.10	7.20	18.50	..	1.20	0.80	..
3	Alleppey	495	32.70	..	..	9.10	10.10	..	5.50	2.00	..	0.02	..	7.10	96.60
4	Kottayam	2,479	76.10	0.04	..	0.04	45.00	4.00	12.80	0.20	38.70	0.12	0.10	51.00	4.70
5	Idikki	6,461	87.80	0.30	0.40	33.70	50.60	0.10	6.20	0.06	14.40	1.00	..	24.80	15.30
6	Ernakulam	365	23.30	..	1.40	9.00	43.80	6.90	7.30	1.60	4.90	..	..	4.80	53.40
7	Trichur	595	48.10	0.20	..	80.00	88.70	..	1.20	0.20	5.40	..	..	..	15.60
8	Palghat	4,798	72.20	0.80	0.40	68.40	88.80	..	0.70	0.04	8.20	0.20	..	0.04	4.60
9	Malappuram	1,771	23.50	..	..	30.70	95.20	..	0.30	0.10	3.40	..	..	..	8.40
10	Kozhikode	10,963	29.20	0.04	0.02	0.50	89.40	0.90	0.50	0.90	2.40	0.20	0.02	..	1.70
11	Cannanore	10,253	24.30	3.20	1.30	0.30	90.80	0.10	1.10	3.30	0.11	..	..	..	9.30

TABLE 6-2

District-wise percentage distribution of households by major source of income

Serial number	State/District	Total	Cultivation	Rearing of cattle and sheep	Rearing of poultry	Collection of forest produce	Agricultural labour	Hunting and fishing	Business and profession	Cottage and small-scale industry	Loan	Disposal of landed property	Bridal price	Collection of fire-wood	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State	100.00	22.26	0.03	..	1.12	70.13	0.26	2.46	0.23	1.05	0.06	0.01	0.09	2.30
2	Trivandrum	100.00	58.60	..	..	0.05	30.33	..	8.79	..	2.23	..	..	..	..
3	Quilon	100.00	54.19	..	..	10.61	31.64	..	2.05	0.54	0.71	..	0.26	..	..
4	Alleppey	100.00	0.40	..	..	0.61	0.61	..	5.45	0.61	..	0.20	..	92.12	..
5	Kottayam	100.00	40.30	..	..	0.04	35.17	3.83	9.88	0.04	7.83	0.04	..	0.73	2.14
6	Idikki	100.00	52.10	0.03	..	0.56	40.04	..	5.25	..	1.36	0.23	..	0.20	0.23
7	Ernakulam	100.00	1.65	..	..	8.22	38.08	..	7.40	0.55	0.27	..	..	1.64	42.19
8	Trichur	100.00	0.17	..	..	..	96.64	..	1.17	0.17	1.01	..	..	..	0.84
9	Palghat	100.00	7.42	0.15	0.02	3.38	83.70	..	0.73	0.02	1.27	0.08	..	..	3.23
10	Malappuram	100.00	2.71	..	..	4.97	89.72	..	0.23	..	0.06	..	..	..	2.31
11	Kozhikode	100.00	13.61	..	0.01	0.05	85.66	..	0.31	0.03	0.24	0.03	..	..	0.06
11	Cannanore	100.00	10.61	0.05	..	0.16	86.72	0.12	0.89	0.79	0.01	..	..	..	0.65

At this stage it is interesting to note the district-wise or region-wise variation in the sources of income. Cultivation is the main source of income for the tribals in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Idikki; the unspecified sources provide income to larger number of households in Alleppey and Ernakulam and the agricultural or farm labour is the most important source in all the remaining districts. There is significant variation in the main source of income between districts and that too between northern districts and southern districts. In general it is found that in all the backward districts agricultural labour is the main source of income for the majority of tribal households. Animal husbandry activities, hunting, fishing and other non-agricultural sources have only a supplementary role in the tribal economy.

*Number of sources of income.*—Generally speaking, households receiving income from different sources enjoy a better economic stability than the households with only a single source. A fall in the income from a particular source may not have any serious impact on the former group, while in the case of the latter it may even threaten their very existence. Now considering the tribals in the State as a whole the households receiving income from a single source constitute as high as 49.26 per cent, from two sources 33.66 per cent, three sources 14.04 per cent, four sources 2.84 per cent and five sources or more 0.20 per cent as seen from Table 6-2. Considering the variation, the percentage of households depending on a single source of income is the lowest (6.28 per cent) in Trivandrum and it is the highest (76.08) in Cannanore. The proportion of such households varies between 7.56 per cent and 27.53 per cent among the districts of Quilon, Kottayam, Idikki, Trichur and Palghat while their share in the districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Malappuram and Kozhikode ranges between 50.91 per cent and 76.08 per cent.

The households enjoying income from two sources account for 69.91 per cent in Trivandrum, 62.59 per cent in Quilon and 57.50 per cent in Palghat. In both the districts of Ernakulam and Cannanore these households constitute 17.21 per cent in each case. Considering the districts of Alleppey, Kottayam, Idikki, Trichur, Malappuram and Cannanore the percentage of such households varies between 22.46 and 45.15. The proportion of households deriving income from 3 sources is the largest (42.35 per cent) in Trichur and the smallest (2.75 per cent) in Kozhikode. These households account for 12.36 per cent both in Palghat and Malappuram, between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in Cannanore, Alleppey and Ernakulam and between 22 per cent and 37 per cent in Trivandrum, Quilon, Kottayam and Idikki.

Again, 11.05 per cent households in Kottayam derive income from 4 different sources and such households exceed 7 per cent both in Idikki and Trichur. The corresponding proportion in respect of the other districts varies between 0.37 per cent and 4.10 per cent. There are no households in Trivandrum and Alleppey which derive income from five sources or more while they constitute more than 1 per cent in Ernakulam. In the remaining districts the proportion of such households is negligibly small.

The above distribution at a glance would help to assign the relative position of each district in respect of its economic stability. For instance, considering the nature of distribution of households in the three middle groups it can be said with much confidence that the tribal economy is more stable in the districts of Kottayam, Idikki and Trichur while the element of uncertainty is greater in the economic life of the tribals in Cannanore and Kozhikode. It may be noted here that as high as 92.62 per cent households in Cannanore and 89.37 per cent in Kozhikode depend only on a single source of income for their living:

TABLE 6-3  
Percentage distribution of households by No. of sources of income

Serial number	State/District	Distribution of households according to the number of sources of income					
		Single	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	All
1	State	49.26	33.66	14.04	2.84	0.20	100.00
2	Trivandrum	6.28	69.91	23.21	0.60		100.00
3	Quilon	12.83	62.57	22.10	2.14	0.36	100.00
4	Alleppey	50.91	38.99	8.48	1.62		100.00
5	Kottayam	20.09	32.47	36.18	11.05	0.21	100.00
6	Idikki	13.22	45.15	33.77	7.49	0.37	100.00
7	Ernakulam	67.95	17.26	9.59	4.11	1.09	100.00
8	Trichur	7.56	42.35	42.35	7.23	0.51	100.00
9	Palghat	27.32	37.50	12.36	2.53	0.29	100.00
10	Malappuram	55.17	29.98	12.36	2.43	0.06	100.00
11	Kozhikode	74.41	22.46	2.74	0.37	0.02	100.00
11	Cannanore	76.08	17.22	5.39	1.08	0.23	100.00

*Levels of income.*—An attempt is made below to study the income levels of the tribals by classifying the households under 12 different income groups with progressive class intervals. The class interval for the first two income groups is Rs. 500 and for the succeeding 5 groups it is Rs. 1,000. The 8th and the 9th group have a class interval of Rs. 2,000 and 10th and 11th groups have Rs. 5,000 in this regard. The highest income group represents the households earning an annual income above Rs. 20,000.

On distributing the total tribal households enumerated 1.32 per cent earn an annual income upto Rs. 500, 16.16 per cent derive an income between Rs. 501-1,000, 49.40 per cent have an income of Rs. 1,001-2,000 and 18.92 per cent obtain Rs. 2,001-3,000 per year. The households receiving Rs. 3,001-4,000 account for 6.99 per cent and those getting Rs. 4,001-5,000 constitute 3.06 per cent. The proportion of households in the higher income gradually declines from 1.49 per cent in the group of Rs. 5,001-6,000 to 0.07 per cent in the highest group. In this context it may be noted that 68.32 per cent households have an income of Rs. 1,001-3,000 per annum. The households deriving above Rs. 8,000 constitute only 1.28 per cent and these households are less than those in the lowest income group in number. Distribution of households by income groups and districts is given in Table 6-4.

Now, after the State pattern, the proportion of households in the income group of Rs. 1,001-2,000 is the largest in each district though the proportion varies from 36.53 per cent to 60.53 per cent among them. But the importance of other income groups in this respect varies among the districts. The proportion of households earning an income below Rs. 501 varies from 0.11 per cent in Idikki to 4.10 in Ernakulam. Such households constitute only less than one per cent in 6 districts while they exceed 2 per cent in 3 districts and 1 per cent in one district. The households deriving an income between Rs. 501 and Rs. 1,000 account for only 3.91 per cent in Trivandrum but they constitute as high as 34.97 per cent in Palghat. Considering the income group of Rs. 2,001-3,000 the range of variation is smaller as it is limited to 10.63 per cent (Palghat) and 29.14 per cent (Quilon). But in 7 out of the 11 districts the percentages in this regard vary between 15.56 and 23.33.

Households in the income group Rs. 3,001-4,000 cover 13.19 per cent in Idikki, 9.48 per cent in

Kottayam, or 6 per cent in Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cannanore and over 5 per cent in Quilon while such households constitute 2 to 3 per cent in the remaining 5 districts. The distribution of households in the next 3 higher income groups is scanty and there are at least a few households in all districts under each group. No tribal household receives an income of Rs. 8,001-10,000 in Trichur and Malappuram and in the case of other districts the percentage of such households ranges between 0.08 and 1.78. The income group of Rs. 10,001-15,000 has relevance in six districts and only in three of these districts—Trivandrum, Kottayam and Idikki, the households in this group exceed one per cent. Households earning Rs. 15,001-20,000 are found only in Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idikki, Palghat and Cannanore while the households earning above Rs. 20,000 are shared among the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idikki and Cannanore. It is interesting to note that nearly 50 per cent of the total households at the State level in each of the 3 higher groups are in Idikki and Cannanore Districts stands second in this regard.

Considering the size of the major groups, it is found that the proportion of households receiving Rs. 501-2,000 account for 75.15 per cent in Alleppey, 66.12 per cent in Ernakulam, 77.98 per cent in Trichur, 81.55 per cent in Palghat, 81.99 per cent in Malappuram and 70.02 per cent in Kozhikode. Similarly the households earning Rs. 1,001-3,000 constitute 79.21 per cent in Trivandrum, 82.88 per cent in Quilon, 60.24 per cent in Kottayam, 59.86 per cent in Idikki and 80.25 per cent in Cannanore. But in the former group of districts the income group of Rs. 501-1,000 assumes larger weight than the group of Rs. 2,001-3,000. The households with an income of Rs. 1,001-3,000 constitute a great majority. For example such households constitute over 73 per cent in Alleppey and over 57 per cent in Palghat while the corresponding percentage is around 65 in all the remaining 4 districts. In other words the income bracket Rs. 501-3,000 covers a large portion of tribal households. Such households in this broad income group account for 95.75 per cent in Malappuram, 93.63 per cent in Trichur, 92.18 per cent in Palghat and 90.61 per cent in Alleppey. In Quilon and Cannanore they exceed 89 per cent, in Ernakulam and Kozhikode 86 per cent, and 83 per cent in Trivandrum. In Kottayam and Idikki they cover only 74.72 per cent and 69.22 per cent respectively.

TABLE 6-4  
Percentage distribution of households by annual income  
(in Rs.)

Serial number	State/District	Distribution of households according to the annual income received												All
		Below 501	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	5001-6000	6001-8000	8001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	Above-20000	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	State	1.32	16.16	49.40	18.92	6.99	3.06	1.48	1.38	0.57	0.51	0.13	0.08	100.00
1	Trivandrum	0.14	3.90	48.65	30.55	6.09	3.40	2.80	2.00	1.02	1.21	0.19	0.05	100.00
2	Quilon	0.45	6.42	53.74	29.14	5.61	1.69	1.43	0.89	0.45	0.18	..	..	100.00
3	Alleppey	2.42	17.17	57.98	15.56	2.43	3.03	0.61	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	100.00
4	Kottayam	1.45	14.48	39.74	20.49	9.48	4.28	2.83	3.95	1.53	1.25	0.36	0.16	100.00
5	Idikki	0.11	9.36	36.53	23.32	13.19	6.28	3.51	3.73	1.78	1.56	0.40	0.23	100.00
6	Ernakulam	4.11	20.82	45.22	20.00	3.01	3.56	0.55	1.91	0.82	..	..	..	100.00
7	Trichur	0.50	27.57	50.43	15.63	2.52	1.51	1.34	0.50	..	..	..	..	100.00
8	Palghat	2.96	34.97	46.58	10.63	2.96	1.13	0.38	0.29	0.06	..	0.04	..	100.00
9	Malappuram	0.79	28.91	53.08	13.16	2.65	1.07	0.17	0.17	..	..	..	..	100.00
10	Kozhikode	2.41	21.21	48.81	16.72	6.80	2.57	0.83	0.47	0.08	0.10	..	..	100.00
11	Cannanore	0.46	7.19	60.53	19.72	6.29	2.66	1.17	0.99	0.37	0.38	0.13	0.11	100.00

Considering the distribution of households by annual income between communities (Table No. 5.4.2 in the Appendix) it is found that in the lowest income bracket namely Rs. 0-500, the notable communities are Kattunaickan with 5.36 per cent families, Kuruman with 4.54 per cent families and Kurumbas with 3.43 per cent families. At the same time Kanikkar has the lowest (0.13) percentage of families in this group followed by Kurichian and Hill Pulaya communities with 0.21 per cent each. On the other extreme, viz., in the highest income group of Rs. 20,000 and above only 5 communities, viz., Mala Arayan, Kurichian, Kanikkar, Muthuvan and Uraly figure though with a very small percentage of households.

*Family budget.*—The present study has given considerable importance for the preparation of family budget and disregarding the time and effort involved in this exercise, the income and expenditure of each community at the taluk level have been analysed. The households are classified under different income groups to study the income by sources or the expenditure by items. The family budgets so prepared count 136 in number, as the same community found in different taluks is treated separately. The detailed tables of income and expenditure given in this regard would help to compare the standard of living of the households in different income groups within a community or the standard of living of the different communities in various taluks. No attempt has been made to consolidate the data at the taluk, district or State level, as it is mainly a topic for micro level study. However, the total average income and expenditure of the household or per capita have been worked out at the State and district levels, to give a bird's eye-view of the whole affair at this stage.

*Size of income.*—The average annual income of a tribal household in the State works out to Rs. 2,042 and the per capita income of the tribals to Rs. 421.13. Considering the districts separately both the parameters are largest in Idikki with Rs. 2,869 and Rs. 541 and smallest in Malappuram with Rs. 1,424 and Rs. 324 respectively. Next to Idikki the household income is larger in Kottayam (Rs. 2,565) and the 3rd rank goes to Trivandrum with an income of Rs. 2,469 in this

regard. The average annual income per tribal household in the other districts are Quilon (Rs. 2,079), Alleppey (Rs. 1,713), Ernakulam (Rs. 1,956), Trichur (Rs. 1,513), Palghat (Rs. 1,470), Kozhikode (Rs. 2,565) and Cannanore (Rs. 2,043). In no district the income exceeds, Rs. 3,000 and in six out of eleven districts it is well below Rs. 2,000.

Now leaving the districts of Idikki and Malappuram which are at the two extremes it may be pointed out that the per capita income of the tribals works out to Rs. 516.53 in Trivandrum, Rs. 472.13 in Kottayam and Rs. 421.03 in Cannanore. It is almost equal in both the districts of Quilon (Rs. 416.16) and Ernakulam (Rs. 415.76) and similar is the case with Alleppey (Rs. 374.63) and Kozhikode (Rs. 373.05). In the other two districts of Trichur and Palghat per capita income is Rs. 327.30 and Rs. 338.10 respectively. Thus in five out of the 11 districts the income is below Rs. 400, in four districts it is between Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 and only in two districts it is above Rs. 500.

Also it is pertinent in this context to examine the household assets of the tribal families. Since land has already been studied in the earlier chapter only other assets are analysed below:

*Possession of articles of necessity and comforts.*—Possession of utensils is a necessity of every household in all communities while the possession of different items of furniture and vehicles like the cycle, cart, etc., may be a matter of comfort in the case of tribal communities. But it is true that the number and quality of the utensils possessed indicate to a large extent the economic status of the household. Generally speaking, the predominance of the earthenwares and that of the stainless steel vessels among the household utensils mark the two extreme cases in this regard.

Judging on the basis of this norm the economic status of the tribal households in general is very poor. Tribals mainly depend on earthenwares to meet the necessity and aluminium vessels have gained the second preference in this regard. The utensils of brass, bell-metal and stainless steel are also found in certain households while those made of the other materials



including copper have the third preference. Considering the state as a whole, a tribal household on an average possesses 5.03 earthenwares, 4.23 aluminium vessels and 2.61 vessels of other materials including copper. No household gets a share of one brass, bell-metal or stainless steel vessel each in this regard.

Households possessing stainless steel utensils are very small in number. The following table gives the distribution of the different utensils possessed on an average by a tribal household in the State and in the districts:—

TABLE 6.5  
Average number of utensils possessed by a tribal household

State/District	Average number of utensils per household						
	Total number of households	Earthenwares	Brass vessels	Aluminium vessels	Bell metal vessels	Stainless steel utensils	Others
State ..	41452	5.03	0.64	4.23	0.83	0.16	2.61
Trivandrum ..	2150	10.24	0.30	8.43	0.34	0.17	0.61
Quilon ..	1122	6.22	0.17	6.35	0.44	0.03	0.02
Alleppey ..	495	4.41	0.11	3.34	0.03	0.04	1.67
Kottayam ..	2479	7.79	0.79	5.30	1.51	0.66	6.39
Idikki ..	6461	5.13	0.74	8.82	1.47	0.43	10.27
Ernakulam ..	365	3.34	0.65	2.82	0.27	0.08	0.28
Trichur ..	595	3.78	0.23	8.83	0.03	0.74	0.25
Palghat ..	4798	4.38	1.84	3.54	1.15	0.03	0.04
Malappuram ..	1771	3.31	0.01	3.47	0.05	0.02	1.23
Kozhikode ..	10963	4.45	0.52	2.09	0.67	0.09	0.76
Cannanore ..	10253	4.43	0.39	2.56	0.69	0.02	1.24

The distribution at a glance shows, as a deviation from the State pattern, that the aluminium vessels have gained a greater preference among the tribals in the districts of Quilon, Idikki, Trichur and Malappuram. The stainless steel utensils possessed by the tribals outnumber both the brass and bell metal vessels under their possession in Trichur and they exceed the bell metal vessels in number when the possessions of the tribes in Alleppey are taken into account.

Now, considering the articles of comforts, only a limited number of tribal households possess furniture. The average number of the different items of furniture per household is well below one in each case. For

instance, a cot is found only in every fifth household, a chair in every ninth and a table or a stool in every 12th household. Only one in forty households possesses a bench. The State pattern in this regard holds good in all districts except in the district of Kottayam where the average number of cots possessed by a tribal household exceeds one. But the relative importance of each item of furniture possessed varies considerably among the districts and the following table shows the variation by furnishing the average number of each item of furniture possessed by a household both in the State and in the districts:—

TABLE 6.6  
Average number of furniture per tribal household

State/District	Average number of furniture per household by item					
	Chair	Table	Cot	Stool	Bench	Others
State ..	0.12	0.09	0.21	0.09	0.03	0.18
Trivandrum ..	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.05	0.04	..
Quilon ..	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.26
Alleppey ..	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.05
Kottayam ..	0.64	0.43	1.33	0.48	..	0.86
Idikki ..	0.36	0.22	0.72	0.24	0.01	0.46
Ernakulam ..	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.10	0.01	..
Trichur ..	0.02	0.01	..	0.73	..	0.01
Palghat ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.01
Malappuram ..	..	..	..	0.01	..	0.93
Kozhikode ..	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
Cannanore ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01

The possession of furniture by the tribals in Alleppey and by those in the northern districts from Trichur to Cannanore is very nominal. The tribals in Kottayam assume the first of place in this regard among the districts of the State. Again, the tribals in the State as a whole own only 56 cycles, 45 carts and 47 other vehicles and the possession of vehicle is only an isolated case among the tribals.

Now it requires no mention that in the possession of utensils, furniture or vehicles, the communities show wide variation. There are communities at the taluk level possessing only earthenware and aluminium utensils, revealing to a large extent, their poor economic conditions and the social backwardness.

TABLE 6-7  
Community-wise distribution of households having utensils, furniture, etc.

Serial number	Name of community	Number of households						Utensils						Furniture						Vehicles		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
1	Paniyan	10398	42434	1820	29531	1812	160	12721	1	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
2	Mala Arayan	4405	33102	3505	34384	9786	4856	46244	3653	2360	2508	..	..	1209	2	..	..	..	..	..		
3	Kurichian	2878	13846	2105	8419	7540	465	3098	117	117	90	..	..	4737	2	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Irujar	3221	13888	6647	11953	4924	122	53	15	5	14	..	..	169	2	..	..	..	..	..		
5	Kanikkar	2368	23759	690	19754	838	374	1321	432	240	114	..	..	10	12	..	..	..	..	..		
6	Muthuvan	2024	7615	2486	13324	1423	76	10041	11	13	10	..	..	206	5	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Mullakuruman	1887	10896	1774	4467	2497	371	2516	70	60	29	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		
8	Ulladan	1899	9517	651	9747	957	218	6157	254	176	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9	Adiyar	1724	6684	675	3284	611	33	1277	6	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10	Marati	1379	6708	1276	3960	266	64	605	125	53	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
11	Mannan	930	3319	971	7807	637	81	7207	25	13	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12	Uruly	1067	6144	278	8675	1054	200	9227	178	99	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
13	Kattunaickan	1249	4156	74	2554	32	10	727	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
14	Malayan	371	3617	591	5821	25	440	339	24	20	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
15	Kuruman	639	4510	1157	1541	548	59	168	25	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
16	Uralikuruman	575	2307	102	1358	153	15	554	1	1	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
17	Hill Pulaya	468	1840	295	3434	116	..	2837	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
18	Naikan	367	1958	132	957	38	6	46	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
19	Tenkuruman	407	1291	121	1053	78	12	322	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
20	Pulayan	379	1693	269	883	716	21	294	5	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
21	Malayadan	369	2110	3	1745	24	3	15	7	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
22	Kurumbas	292	1151	430	881	222	20	7	14	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
23	Eravallan	305	1596	265	1105	14	..	37	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
24	Kadar	217	842	113	868	50	26	119	14	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
25	Paliyan	200	719	78	1688	63	37	1731	9	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
26	Malapandaram	152	518	8	785	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
27	Koraga	110	483	..	155	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
28	Aranadan	114	364	..	328	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
29	Alar	81	211	..	242	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
30	Malasser	79	363	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
31	Chohanaiakan	55	154	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
32	Vishayan	45	98	..	171	..	..	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
33	Kondareddis	48	213	..	123	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
34	Vettakuruman	50	162	..	163	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
35	Kudiya	26	103	..	56	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
36	Malavettuvan	12	94	..	70	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
37	Koppalam	9	35	..	17	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
38	Malakuravan	3	22	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	All	41452	208405	26488	175631	31599	7694	108035	4916	3294	3656	1134	7945	56	45	47	..	..	..	..		

*Expenditure.*—To study the pattern, the items of expenditure are broadly classified into domestic and non-domestic groups. Under the former group 17 different items of expenditure are included. The expenditure on food, clothing and footwear, housing, fuel and light, durable consumer goods and ornaments, drugs, tobacco and other intoxicants, education, medical treatment, travelling, recreation, fairs and festivals and marriage constitute the major items. The items under non-domestic group include the expenditure on cultivation, animal husbandry, business, industry, etc. The average annual expenditure of the households in each income group and in all groups by items has been worked out. But the expenditure incurred by certain selected communities is analysed here to provide a general view of the pattern.

Now considering the expenditure pattern of the 13 community groups studied, the expenditure on food accounts for 48·82 per cent to 76·14 per cent, cloth and footwear 5·43 per cent to 9·04 per cent, housing 0·04 per cent to 4·31 per cent, fuel and light 1·06 per cent, to 3·57 per cent. The expenditure on drugs, tobacco and other intoxicants cover 4·82 per cent and 10·01 per cent, education 0·11 per cent to 6·57 per cent. Medical care accounts for 0·04 per cent to 2·43 per cent and travelling 1·04 per cent to 3·92 per cent. The total expenditure on domestic items varies from 83·91 per cent to 99·67 per cent and in 10 out of the 13 cases it exceeds 90 per cent. The following table gives the details:—



*Size of expenditure.*—Now considering the expenditure on domestic items it is found that a tribal household on an average spends Rs. 1,827.72 per annum and the per capita expenditure works out to Rs. 378.73 per year. The average household expenditure in this regard varies from Rs. 1,401.53 to Rs. 2,252.02 and the per capita expenditure from Rs. 320.42 to Rs. 431.59 among the tribals in the districts. The average annual expenditure per household is above Rs. 2,000 in the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam and Idikki, it is between Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 1,500 in Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram and it is between Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,700 in Quilon, Alleppey and Kozhikode, while in the districts of Ernakulam and Cannanore it works out to Rs. 1,857.73 and Rs. 1,920.52 respectively. Similarly the per capita annual expenditure of the tribals exceeds Rs. 400 only in the districts of Trivandrum and Idikki, it is more or less equal in the districts of Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram as it varies from Rs. 320.42 to Rs. 322.33. Similarly it is Rs. 394.92 and Rs. 395.86 in the districts of Ernakulam and Cannanore. In the remaining four districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Kottayam, Kozhikode it varies from Rs. 336.47 to Rs. 380.06. The following table gives the position of the districts in respect of the average annual income and expenditure of the households and the per capita income and expenditure of the tribals in the State:—

TABLE 6.9

Districts	Rank			
	Average annual income per household	Per capita income	Average annual expenditure on domestic items per household	Per capita domestic expenditure
Trivandrum ..	3	2	3	1
Quilon ..	4	5	7	7
Alleppey ..	8	7	8	6
Kottayam ..	2	3	2	5
Idikki ..	1	1	1	2
Ernakulam ..	6	6	5	4
Trichur ..	9	10	9	11
Palghat ..	10	9	11	10
Malappuram ..	11	11	10	9
Kozhikode ..	7	8	6	8
Cannanore ..	5	4	4	3

It is interesting to note that the rank of each district does not vary considerably under all the 4 items. In 3 out of the 4 items Idikki takes the first rank and it has the 2nd rank in respect of per capita domestic expenditure. In all other districts the ranks under at least 2 items are similar. The figures at a glance show that

the standard of living of the tribals in Idikki, Trivandrum and Kottayam is comparatively better and that of the tribals in Malappuram, Trichur and Palghat is poorer.

*The tribals and the poverty line.*—Poverty or the state of being poor has a tradition behind it in our country, and it requires no statistical support. It is part of our rural life and the position of the urban areas, in this regard, is not much better. According to the estimate of the Planning Commission, 46.33 per cent of the total population in India consisting of 47.85 per cent rural and 40.71 per cent urban population are below the poverty line during the year 1977-78 (1). The corresponding percentage is larger for Kerala and the problem has particular significance in the case of the tribals who constitute the weaker section of the population in the State.

The draft sixth Five Year Plan Report defines the poverty line on the basis of the recommended nutrition requirement of 2,400 calories per person per day for rural areas and 2,100 calories per person per day for the urban areas. In money terms the minimum, including the expenditure on non-food items, is calculated at Rs. 61.8 and Rs. 71.3 per month respectively for rural and urban areas at 1976-77 prices. As the period of the survey corresponds to 1976-78, the above per capita expenditure of Rs. 61.8 can safely be accepted to estimate the tribal population below the poverty line, with some adjustments. Hence as an arbitrary adjustment 75 per cent of the consumption expenditure for the all India rural population is taken as the minimum requirement for the tribals in the State and it works out to Rs. 45.35 per capita expenditure per month. It is equivalent to a per capita annual expenditure of Rs. 556.20 or an average annual expenditure of Rs. 2,680.88 per tribal household. On the basis of this norm the tribal population well below the poverty line works out to 66.88 per cent. This represents households in the expenditure group upto Rs. 2,000 per year. But the average annual expenditure of the households in the income group Rs. 2,001-3,000 is below Rs. 2,680.20 in most cases. Though more than 50 per cent population in this group are below the poverty line, only 50 per cent need be considered in this regard. Thus the tribal population below the poverty line works out to 76.34 per cent. If no adjustment is made in the all India rural expenditure rate, the household with an expenditure below Rs. 3,234.51 per year per household would come under the poverty line. In this case the population of all the households in the income group upto 3,000 are well below the poverty line and it works out to 85.80 per cent. In other words the tribal population below the poverty line varies between 76.34 per cent and 85.80 per cent. There is no dispute regarding the wide spread poverty of the tribals in the state and the study of the income and expenditure furnishes a concrete expression of the phenomena.

(1) Sixth Plan 1978-83—State Planning Board.

## CHAPTER VII INDEBTEDNESS

It is only natural that recent changes in the traditional economy have brought about corresponding changes in the nature and magnitude of indebtedness among the tribals of the State. The emergence of new credit agencies has also contributed to this phenomenon. The comparative aimless life accompanied by careless spending and the subsistence nature of the economy compelled the tribals to borrow to meet the expenses in connection with the various rituals, ceremonies, festivals, etc., and even to serve the consumption purposes during the lean periods. Being honest and credit worthy they got loans from different sources in the traditional setup, though the conditions were much damaging to them. The tribal either surrendered himself as bonded labourer to the creditor or allowed the creditor to exploit his farm produce or the collected minor forest produce in this regard.

But the time has changed. With large scale encroachment of forest or tribal land by the settlers and the alienation of tribal land, there has been a steep increase in the proportion of the landless and sub-marginal holders in the tribal population of the State especially in the northern region. The felling of forest trees and the restrictions imposed on the collection of minor forest produce have considerably reduced their chances of earning. Again, The Bonded Labour Abolition Act, The Debt Relief Act, the restrictions imposed on the alienation of tribal land, etc., have created some suspicion regarding the desired returns for the advances. So, today, the various agencies which used to honour the credit requirement of the tribals are very reluctant to advance loans to the tribal people. It may be noted here that a change from the tradition has come about; now indebtedness

is not a necessary condition to keep tribals as bonded labourers. According to the bonded labour survey conducted in the Wynad Taluks in 1976, the bonded labourers in debt constituted only 13.65 per cent of the total.

In short, under the changed circumstances the tribals are not credit worthy with their traditional patrons or the settlers. Therefore, however honest and simple they might be, most of the tribals fail to get even small amounts of loans for their dire consumption needs during lean periods. The survey highlights the problem of indebtedness in the new setup. Apart from furnishing the details of nature and magnitude of the indebtedness, the study reveals the relative importance of the various agencies—traditional and new—providing credit to the tribals. These details would help to plan taluk-wise or region-wise expansion of the institutional credit facilities in the light of the socio-economic conditions, the nature of credit requirement, etc., of the tribal communities in the concerned taluk or region, as the case may be. For example, in certain localities issue of small amounts of loans on personal security and concessional rates of interest may be a major step to prevent massive starvation and ill-health while in certain other areas medium and long term credit for land improvement may be a development oriented measure.

*Distribution of households in debt.*—Now, in the light of the above details, it may be pointed out that the indebted households among the tribals constitute only 12.82 per cent of the total and this is contradictory to the general assumption or impression about this aspect. Of the 41,452 households enumerated during the survey only 5,313 households are in debt. District-wise break-up of households in debt and the magnitude of indebtedness are given in Table 7.1:

TABLE 7.1  
District-wise percentage distribution of nature and magnitude of tribal indebtedness

Distribution of loans outstanding on the date of survey by source, No. of cases, Amount in Rs. etc.

Serial number	State/District	Landlord			Money lender			Traders, agents			Government agencies					
		No. of households in debt			No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	2															
1	State	100.0	2.83	2.79	1.23	12.40	10.09	12.96	15.44	9.04	10.79	0.49	0.61			
2	Trivandrum	11.7	0.93	3.05	0.27	23.91	14.27	22.13	43.80	33.61	45.96	1.55	0.67			
3	Quilon	5.0	4.87	3.92	3.45	32.40	86.39	94.53	10.86	7.14	0.93					
4	Alleppey															
5	Kottayam	22.5	0.06	0.05	0.27	9.83	9.59	11.76	17.69	9.14		0.25	0.04			
6	Idukki	31.6	1.76	2.55	0.56	2.70	4.14	3.50	5.86	3.96	0.65	0.26	1.06			
7	Ernakulam															
8	Trichur	1.0										0.71	0.15			
9	Palghat	9.9	6.18	4.56	4.29	2.47	2.93	2.45	0.18	0.05						
10	Malappuram	1.8	3.12	8.09	21.04	4.17	1.01	2.83				0.58				
11	Kozhikode	15.3	7.94	6.08	4.09	16.94	19.16	10.64	22.78	10.60	6.88	2.91				
12	Cannanore	1.2	18.84	16.89	31.70	8.70	11.67	1.51	31.88	12.71	0.55		19.93			

TABLE 7.1.—(cont.)

Distribution of loans outstanding on the date of survey by source, No. of cases, Amount in Rs. etc.

Serial number	State/District	Co-operative Society			Banks			Others			Total		
		No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.	No.	Pri.	Int.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	State	26.74	30.45	34.97	20.10	27.65	27.76	22.00	18.99	11.68	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Trivandrum	4.19	4.69	2.04	2.33	7.19	1.87	23.29	93.85	27.06	100.00	100.00	100.00
3	Quilon	0.75	0.51	0.16	0.75	1.75	0.62	0.37	0.29	0.31	100.00	100.00	100.00
4	Alleppey												
5	Kottayam	26.96	73.68	100.00	50.00	26.32	38.89	17.38	12.02	3.04	100.00	100.00	100.00
6	Idukki	25.95	37.85	46.00	27.83	30.58	34.42	43.54	30.39	14.24	100.00	100.00	100.00
7	Ernakulam												
8	Trichur	79.17	81.71	92.38	4.55	11.90	100.00	4.55	28.26	0.21	100.00	100.00	100.00
9	Palghat	73.67	60.23	66.79	18.75	18.09	7.41	2.03	4.13	1.63	100.00	100.00	100.00
10	Malappuram	53.29	55.58	35.42	10.96	27.84	24.69	5.83			100.00	100.00	100.00
11	Kozhikode	17.76	20.12	27.99	30.61	39.83	48.28	3.39	4.01	2.12	100.00	100.00	100.00
12	Cannanore	10.14	12.91	17.75	13.04	14.65	25.79	14.49	19.37	2.77	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the districts, tribal households in debt constitute 48.00 per cent in Kottayam, 28.74 per cent in Trivandrum, 25.91 per cent in Idikki, 23.71 per cent in Quilon and 10.96 per cent in Palghat. The proportion of similar households varied from 5.31 per cent to 8.07 per cent among the districts of Ernakulam, Trichur, Malappuram and Kozhikode. In the remaining two districts, Alleppey and Cannanore they account for only less than one per cent of the total households. As regards the communities, indebted households are found among all the communities in Trivandrum and Quilon; Districts and Ulladans in Alleppey. All the 116 Malai Vedan households in Kottayam are debt free. Excluding the single Malai Pandaram household in Idikki which is debt free all the other households in debt are distributed among the various other communities in varying proportions. No community is free from debt in Ernakulam while the 119 households of Kadar in Trichur have no debt. No community is free from debt in Palghat though the ratio of indebted households varies widely among the communities. In Malappuram, the Kurumans, Malayans and Cholanaickans have no debt while the Tenkurumans, Kurumbas and Uralies constitute the debt free communities of Kozhikode. For the State as a whole Table No. 6-1.2 in the Appendix gives the community-wise distribution of debt. It reveals that Mala Arayan Community has the highest percentage (43) of households in debt. It is followed by Pulayans with 27 per cent, Mullukuruman 23 per cent and Palliyans 22 per cent. On the other side Tenkuruman Community has no household in debt while Adiyans, Kattunaickans and Paniyan Communities have respectively 0.17 per cent, 0.80 per cent and 1.64 per cent households only in debt.

*The size of debt.*—The total debt outstanding as on date of survey amounts to Rs. 46.38 lakhs of which the principal accounts for Rs. 41.17 lakhs and the interest Rs. 5.21 lakhs. The interest due comes to 11.24 per cent of the total debt and 12.66 per cent of the principal or borrowings. The average indebtedness per household in debt works out to Rs. 873.01 and the corresponding average borrowings to Rs. 774.91. Similarly the per capita indebtedness of the tribals in Kerala is Rs. 23.19 where the per capita borrowing is Rs. 20.58. Considering the distribution of the principal or the borrowings among the districts, Idikki accounts for 37.50 per cent, Kottayam 25.79 per cent, Kozhikode 14.85 per cent, Trivandrum 9.96 per cent and Palghat 7.38 per cent. The corresponding percentage with respect to Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore varies between 0.98 and 1.66. The remaining districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam and Malappuram together accounts for only about 0.7 per cent of the total debt. At the State level when the size of debt per borrowing household is considered between communities, it is revealed from Table No. 6-1.2 in the Appendix that Kurichian tops the list with Rs. 1,433 followed by Mala Arayan with Rs. 1,163 and Adiyans with Rs. 1,047.

*Source of debt.*—On analysing the debt by sources, each borrowing is taken separately and hence the total cases of loan against the 5,313 indebted household, come to 6,114 in number as certain households have availed more than one loan. Considering the different agencies the loans advanced by the landlords account for 2.8 per cent in number, cases and amount. The loans issued by the money lenders constitute 12.4 per cent cases and 10.1 per cent amount; traders/agents, 15.4 per cent cases and 9.0 per cent amount; Government agencies 0.5 per cent cases and 1.0 per cent

amount; co-operative societies 26.8 per cent cases and 30.5 per cent amount; and banks 20.1 per cent cases and 27.6 per cent amount; leaving the remaining 22.0 per cent cases and 19.0 per cent amount for the loans from the unspecified sources to cover.

It is heartening to note that institutional credit is gaining ground among the tribals and the Government institution, co-operative societies and banks together entertain 47.4 per cent cases and 59.1 per cent amount. The importance of landlords as an agency for credit has declined considerably. There is no tribal household indebted to landlords in Alleppey, Ernakulam and Trichur, and the influence of the landlords is insignificant in Kottayam. Considering the remaining districts the amount of loan availed from the landlords account for 16.9 per cent in Cannanore, 8.1 per cent in Malappuram and 6.0 per cent in Kozhikode while among the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Idikki, and Palghat, it varies from 2.6 per cent to 4.6 per cent of the total borrowings.

The money lenders still enjoy some hold among the tribals of the State except among those in Alleppey and Trichur. But the magnitude of their influence varies considerably from one district to another. The share of loans issued by money lenders is as high as 86.38 per cent of the total tribal debt in Quilon, while it is only 1.0 per cent in Malappuram. The corresponding percentage with respect to Trivandrum is 14.3, Kottayam 9.6, Idikki 4.1, Ernakulam 32.87, Palghat 2.9, Kozhikode 19.2 and Cannanore 11.7. The traders/agents have advanced no loans to the tribals in Alleppey, Trichur and Malappuram while their advances cover 33.6 per cent of the tribal borrowing in Trivandrum, 27.0 per cent in Ernakulam, 7.1 per cent to 10.6 per cent in Quilon, Kottayam and Kozhikode, 4.0 per cent in Idikki, 1.3 per cent in Cannanore and 0.1 per cent in Palghat.

The tribals in 6 out of the 11 districts have obtained loans from Government agencies, though the number of households benefitted is very small. Ernakulam is the only district, where the tribals have not availed loan from co-operative societies. But the co-operative loans cover as much as 81.71 per cent of the total tribal borrowings in Trichur, 73.7 per cent in Alleppey, 60.2 per cent in Palghat and 55.6 per cent in Malappuram. The coverage in this regard is the minimum in Quilon with a percentage of only about 0.5. In the case of the remaining districts, loans from this source account for 4.7 per cent in Trivandrum, 20.1 per cent in Kozhikode and 12.9 per cent in Cannanore.

It is interesting to note that bank loans are availed of by the tribals in all the districts of the State and the variation in the percentages of coverage is comparatively smaller among the districts. Thus the bank loans contribute 26.3 per cent to 27.8 per cent of the total tribal loan in the districts of Alleppey, Idikki and Palghat while in the districts of Kottayam, Malappuram and Kozhikode it ranges between 31.6 per cent and 39.8 per cent. The coverage of this loan in respect of the remaining districts of Trivandrum is 7.2 per cent, Quilon 1.8 per cent, Ernakulam 11.9 per cent, Trichur 18.1 per cent and Cannanore 14.7 per cent.

But the coverage of the institutional credit in the total borrowings, as revealed by the study, may not be accepted in its face value. It does not give a true picture of the expansion of the institutional credit facilities in the tribal areas. Actually, it is a cumulative effect of the expansion of the institutional credit



on the one hand and a corresponding fall in the issue of loans by the traditional agencies (reasons already discussed) on the other. In other words, the loss of credit worthiness of the tribals with the traditional patrons and the rigidity of institutional credit compel them to manage almost all situations without loans, unlike the practice followed in the previous decades.

Hence the above study gives only a distribution of loans availed of from different sources by the credit-worthy tribals in the State. So any approach to solve the credit problems of the tribals, as a whole, demands that all their credit requirements should be met by providing liberalised institutional credit.

TABLE 7.2  
Distribution of the amount of loan by source and purpose

Serial number	Source	Purpose of loan							All
		For acquisition of real assets	For expenditure on agriculture	For expenditure on manufacture	For expenditure on other business	For marriage, death and other ceremonies	For other household expenditure	For others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total	199700 (4.85)	1553391 (37.73)	73260 (1.78)	27025 (0.66)	229952 (5.59)	1607036 (39.03)	426727 (10.36)	4117091 (100.00)
1	Landlords	1715 (1.49)	23914 (20.83)	600 (0.52)	..	13825 (12.04)	63935 (55.71)	10800 (9.41)	114789 (100.00)
2	Money Lenders	26000 (6.25)	97690 (23.51)	15700 (3.78)	4000 (0.96)	31627 (7.61)	195020 (46.93)	45542 (10.96)	415579 (100.00)
3	Traders/Agents	4300 (1.29)	43890 (11.80)	4250 (1.14)	2000 (0.54)	24200 (6.51)	284390 (76.49)	8280 (2.23)	371810 (100.00)
4	Government Agencies	3000 (7.35)	15150 (37.14)	..	6400 (15.69)	600 (1.47)	13640 (38.35)	..	40790 (100.00)
5	Co-operative Societies	77930 (6.22)	749948 (59.81)	33120 (2.64)	3050 (0.24)	71190 (5.68)	242074 (19.31)	76547 (6.10)	1253859 (100.00)
6	Banks	60735 (5.33)	518740 (43.56)	16940 (1.49)	10125 (0.89)	64160 (5.64)	303141 (76.07)	159671 (14.02)	1138512 (100.00)
7	Others	25520 (3.26)	104059 (13.31)	2650 (0.34)	1450 (0.19)	24350 (3.11)	497836 (63.68)	125887 (16.11)	781752 (100.00)

(Per cent in brackets)

*Purpose of loan.*—It goes without saying that the extent of loans alone does not reveal the important characteristics of the tribal economy, while the pattern of loan utilisation has much implication in this regard. The larger the productive investment in agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, small scale industry or any other income generating activity the better will be the future. But the loans for unproductive purposes like marriage or death ceremony and household expenditure would undermine the economic stability resulting in increased dependence on the creditors to keep up the existing level of living. Naturally any difficulty to raise the loans would upset the balance of the subsistence economy of the borrowers, as may be the experience of a large section of the tribals today. Again, if the spending on non-productive purposes has been the traditional pattern of loan utilisation among the tribals, the recent trend of changes in the pattern, as revealed by the survey deserve further analysis.

Now considering the pattern at the State level the loan utilised for productive purposes covers 45.02 per cent of the total amount as is given in Table 7.2. This is a welcome change in the tribal economy; and the credit goes to the institutional agencies. For example 80.67 per cent of the total investment is provided by the Government agencies, co operative societies and banks. The institutional credit accounts for as high

as 70.92 per cent of the investment for acquisition of real asset, 82.65 per cent of the expenditure on agriculture, 68.33 per cent of the investment in manufacture and 72.43 per cent of the expenditure on other business. Again, the expenditure on the above items covers 60.19 per cent of the loan availed from the Government agencies, 68.95 per cent of the co-operative loan and 53.27 per cent of the bank loan. The roll of institutional credit in revolutionising the tribal economy requires no elaboration at this stage.

Considering the other types of expenditures such as those in connection with marriage, death and other ceremonies which constitute 5.59 per cent, other household expenses 39.03 per cent and the expenses unspecified 10.36 per cent of the total debt. Here again, the institutional credit accounts for 59.12 per cent expenses for marriages and other social ceremonies, 35.21 per cent expenses under other household purposes and 55.35 per cent expenses unspecified. Larger amounts of loans availed from the traditional sources are being utilised to meet other household expenses, perhaps on the traditional pattern. For instance, the expenditure under this head accounts for as high as 76.49 per cent advances from the traders/agents. Again, the expenditure for unproductive purposes covers over 75 per cent of the loans received from landlords, 65 per cent of the loans taken from the money lenders, 85 per cent advances

from traders/agents and nearly 83 per cent borrowings from unspecified sources.

Generally speaking the pattern of utilisations of credit availed from the institutions and that availed from the traditional patrons differ considerably. It is gratifying to note that private agencies are losing ground. But the expansion of institutional credit is not satisfactory and it fails to meet the credit requirement of a larger section of the tribal population.

*Nature of security.*—Both institutions and individuals make advances backed by one form of security or other. It is true that some persons by virtue of the confidence in them, could raise short term loans for immediate requirements but the size of such loans is very small when compared to the total demand. According to the results (given in Table 7-3) loans with no security constitute only 21.90 per cent of the total loan amount. As seen from the table, security offered in respect of 27.99 per cent of the loans is land and building while ornaments form the security for 12.13 per cent. But unspecified forms of security account for 21.36 per cent loan.

Considering the loans by sources, land and buildings are provided as security for availing 66.08 per cent loan from the landlords, 37.72 per cent loan from the money lenders, 13.11 per cent from traders/agents, 45.97 per cent from Government agencies, 21.80 per cent loan from the co-operative societies, 35.44 per cent from the banks and 22.40 per cent loan from the unspecified sources. It is to be noted that traders/agents

show the least preference to accept land and building as security while landlords prefer them. Again, the advances with no security account for 50.73 per cent loan from the traders/agents and 55.47 per cent of the advances from unspecified sources. Under this category the percentage of loans availed from landlords, money lenders and Government agencies varies between 16.17 and 20.59 while the coverage of the security free loan from the co-operative societies or banks is over 7 per cent of the total in each case. Gold loan represents 33.63 per cent advances from banks, while it varies between 5.09 per cent and 7.40 per cent in the case of the advances from the money lenders and co-operative societies. Considering the other sources, gold loan has no significance, promissory notes are mainly honoured only by traders/agents and money lenders though such advances are made by all other agencies.

Agricultural produce is accepted as security by all the sources with varying preference and the loan issued on the basis of this security ranges from 2.94 per cent in the case of the Government agencies to 20.65 per cent in the case of the money lenders. The loans issued on the basis of other forms of securities mainly personal security accounts for as high as 51.27 per cent, co-operative loan, 29.52 per cent Government loan, 15.00 per cent bank loan while in the case of the loans from the remaining sources it varies from 1.86 per cent to 6.01 per cent. Other goods and equipments and animals do not deserve consideration as objects of security in the tribal economy of today. Table 7-3 gives the distribution of loans by source and security at the State level:

TABLE 7-3  
Distribution of loans by source and security provided

(Percentage in brackets)

Serial number	Source	Land and building	Ornaments	Other goods and equipments	Promissory Note	Animals	Agricultural produce	Others	Nil	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total	..	1152321 (27.99)	499567 (12.13)	14595 (0.35)	133775 (3.25)	9820 (0.24)	526180 (12.78)	879259 (21.36)	901594 (21.90)	4117091 (100.00)	
1	Landlords	..	75855 (66.08)	550 (0.48)	..	2340 (2.04)	11530 (10.04)	5952 (5.19)	18562 (16.17)	114789 (100.00)	
2	Money Lenders	..	156754 (37.72)	30750 (7.40)	33700 (0.79)	500 (0.12)	85835 (20.66)	24975 (6.01)	79765 (19.19)	415579 (100.00)	
3	Traders/Agents	..	48797 (13.11)	3180 (0.86)	5495 (1.48)	2000 (0.54)	61530 (16.55)	6920 (1.86)	188603 (50.73)	371810 (100.00)	
4	Government Agency	..	18750 (45.97)	..	400 (0.98)	..	1200 (2.94)	12040 (29.52)	8400 (20.59)	40790 (100.00)	
5	Co-operative Society	..	273502 (21.80)	63785 (5.09)	2700 (0.22)	3400 (0.27)	177348 (14.14)	642793 (51.27)	88011 (7.02)	1253859 (100.00)	
6	Banks	..	403513 (35.44)	382927 (33.63)	500 (0.04)	1850 (0.16)	1400 (0.12)	92972 (8.17)	170675 (15.00)	84675 (7.44)	1138512 (100.00)
7	Others	..	175150 (22.40)	18375 (2.35)	2600 (0.93)	36800 (4.71)	3600 (0.46)	95765 (12.25)	15904 (2.03)	433558 (55.47)	781752 (100.00)

TABLE 7-4  
Distribution of the amount of loans by rate of interest

Serial number	Source	Rate of interest								All
		Interest free	Upto 5 per cent	5 per cent and upto 10 per cent	10 per cent and upto 20 per cent	20 per cent and upto 40 per cent	40 per cent and upto 50 per cent	50 per cent and upto 60 per cent	60 per cent and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	1204652 (29.26)	6700 (0.16)	184932 (4.49)	2278978 (55.35)	125232 (3.04)	139877 (4.61)	115980 (2.83)	10740 (0.26)	4117091 (100.00)
1	Landlords	88367 (76.98)	..	2552 (2.22)	12680 (11.05)	9500 (8.28)	..	..	1690 (1.47)	114789 (100.00)
2	Money Lenders	220317 (53.01)	..	29530 (7.11)	24405 (5.88)	42985 (10.34)	68657 (16.52)	25035 (6.02)	4650 (1.12)	415579 (100.00)
3	Traders/Agents	240747 (64.75)	..	..	16028 (4.31)	7495 (2.02)	24945 (21.19)	3800 (6.71)	..	371810 (100.00)
4	Government Agencies	16540 (40.54)	6700 (16.43)	..	17550 (43.03)	..	..	..	..	40790 (100.00)
5	Co-operative Society	30991 (2.48)	..	39550 (3.15)	1183318 (94.37)	..	..	..	..	1253859 (100.00)
6	Banks	44065 (3.87)	..	113300 (9.95)	981147 (86.18)	..	..	..	..	1138512 (100.00)
7	Others	563625 (72.10)	..	..	43850 (5.60)	65252 (8.35)	42425 (5.43)	66000 (8.44)	600 (0.08)	781752 (100.00)

(Percentage in brackets)

*Rate of interest.*—In spite of all the measures to safeguard the debtors from exploitation, the fact remains that still the creditors realise in one way or the other exorbitant rates of interest as the interpretation of the survey results would reveal. From the data given in Table 7.4 one may be tempted to contradict the above statement as interest free loans represent 29.26 per cent of the total and loans bearing an interest of 60 per cent and more cover only 0.26 per cent. Again, of the total loans 55.35 per cent has an interest rate of 10 to 20 per cent and the borrowings at a rate of interest below 10 per cent constitute 4.65 per cent of the total. Considering the other broad groups the amount of loan availed at a rate of 20 to 40 per cent accounts for 3.04 per cent that borrowed at a rate of 40 to 50 per cent covers 4.61 per cent and the remaining 2.83 per cent bear an interest of 50 per cent to 60 per cent.

It should be noted here that the loans classified as interest free against the traditional sources represent mainly the loans availed by providing land and building or agricultural produce as security or by providing no security other than the mutual confidence which give ample chances to the creditor to exploit the tribals in this regard. Where security is provided, income from land or the difference between market price and actual price paid for agricultural produce would bring the desired return for the advances made. For instance, interest free loans issued by the landlords account for 76.98 per cent and the advances made on the security of land and building and agricultural produce together amount to 76.12 per cent. The corresponding percentages in respect of the loans advanced by the money lenders are 53.01 and 58.38 respectively.

The traders/agents and others give more weight for advances with no security, as such advances, may serve their "motives". This may be the reason why the interest free advances made by the traders/agents

account for 64.75 per cent while the loans issued with no security and that issued on the security of land and building together cover 63.84 per cent. In the same way interest free loans constitute 72.10 per cent and loans issued with no security and that advanced obtaining land and building as security together account for 77.87 per cent of the total loans from unspecified sources. Thus considering the traditional agencies the chance of interest free advances in the strict sense of the term is very rare and even if there are some advances they are likely to constitute only a negligible portion of the total credit availed. Interest free loan is issued by credit institutions and 40.54 per cent Government advances bear no interest.

In addition to the interest free loans by the Government Agencies, there are loans at concessional interest rate of below 5 per cent. Though the amount of loan issued at this rate constitutes 16.43 per cent of the Government advances its coverage is only 0.16 per cent when the loan from all the sources are considered. Loans at 5 to 10 per cent rate of interest are not seen issued by traders/agents, Government agencies and from unspecified sources while such loans cover 9.95 per cent of the bank loans and 7.11 per cent of the advances made by the money lenders.

The interest group of 10 to 20 per cent is the most important one as it accounts for as high as 55.35 per cent of the total loans. It is interesting to note that the major portion of loans issued by each type of institution is in this group. For example, it represents 94.37 per cent of the co-operative loan, 86.18 per cent bank loan and 43.03 per cent of Government loan. Considering the private agencies the loans issued by the landlords at an interest rate within the range under consideration works out to 11.05 per cent while the corresponding proportion in respect of the loan advanced by each of the remaining sources is below 6 per cent. At this stage special mention should be made that only a satisfactory expansion of institutional

credit facilities could establish reasonable rates of interest on borrowings in the tribal areas.

Again, according to the survey data, the credit institutions charge only less than 20 per cent interest while all the remaining sources realise exorbitant interest for their advances. As has been pointed out earlier, cases of borrowing at an interest rate of

60 per cent or more have also been reported. It is interesting to note that the amount of loan so availed is more than one and a half times larger than the amount issued by the Government agencies at an interest rate below 5 per cent. In short, the tribals are compelled to pay an interest of 20 per cent or more for over 10 per cent of the total loan availed by them:

TABLE 7.5  
Distribution of the amount of loan by mode of repayment

Serial number	Source	Mode of repayment				All
		Monthly instalment	Quarterly instalment	Yearly instalment	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	449136 (10.91)	556423 (13.51)	2199614 (53.43)	911918 (22.15)	4117091 (100.00)
1	Landlords	2835 (2.47)	1918 (1.67)	67959 (59.20)	42077 (36.66)	114789 (100.00)
2	Money Lenders	31600 (7.60)	38590 (9.29)	145328 (34.97)	200061 (48.14)	415579 (100.00)
3	Traders/Agents	10486 (2.82)	7826 (2.10)	215431 (57.95)	138067 (37.13)	371810 (100.00)
4	Government agencies	500 (1.22)	2000 (4.90)	34890 (85.54)	3400 (8.34)	40790 (100.00)
5	Co-operative society	250405 (19.97)	390810 (31.17)	531336 (42.38)	81308 (6.48)	1253859 (100.00)
6	Banks	125735 (11.04)	78819 (6.92)	884013 (77.65)	49945 (4.39)	1138512 (100.00)
7	Others	27575 (3.53)	36460 (4.66)	320657 (41.02)	397060 (50.79)	781752 (100.00)

*Mode of repayment of loan.*—According to the study, repayment of loan by yearly instalments is more popular and the loan availed under this promise covers as much as 53.43 per cent of the total. The loans required to be paid in monthly instalments account for 10.91 per cent, in quarterly instalments 13.51 per cent

and the loans availed under other conditions of repayment constitute the remaining 22.15 per cent. Each agency has issued loan under all these conditions of repayment, though the pattern of distribution of the loan by mode of clearing the debt may vary considerably between sources.

## CHAPTER VIII HOUSING

A great majority of tribals find shelter in sub-standard huts; cave dwellers and houseless are also seen among them. The present study examines the structure of house, type of dwelling, materials of wall and roof, availability of space, age of building, etc., and the aids availed for house construction or repair under different funds provided for the purpose. It also notes the source of water for different purposes and the type of lighting.

Now, before considering the data in detail, it may be pointed out that the household is taken as the unit while collecting the information, and not the building. In certain cases, a building may accommodate two or more households and the data in respect of the portion of the building assigned for each household have been treated separately. Such buildings are very common in the northern districts from Palghat to Cannanore while in the south, households in general have separate buildings. Again, out of the 41,452 households enumerated, 137 households have been excluded while analysing certain aspects like the nature of ownership of building, type of dwelling, structure of building, plinth area, the materials of wall and roof, etc., for specific reasons. The tribals who are houseless and live in public places constitute 2 households in Palghat and 20 in Kozhikode. Similarly collection of data on the specified items considering the household as the unit is found unrealistic in the case of the Kurichians in South Wynad who still live in groups of extended joint-families; such households are 85 in number. The 107 households excluded in this regard form only 0.26 per cent of the total consisting of 0.05 per cent houseless and 0.21 per cent joint-family households.

*Interest on buildings and type of dwelling.*—As presented in Table 8.1, of the 41,345 households, 86.55 per cent have own building while the remaining 13.45 per cent mainly live in the houses of close relatives and very rarely in rented buildings. All the tribals in Quilon have own buildings; the proportion of households with own building is smallest (74.52 per cent) in Kozhikode. Southern and northern regions show wide variation in this regard. The tribals living in rented buildings are very few in number as they get free accommodation in the houses of their near relations or friends. Generally speaking there is no significant variation from the concerned district pattern when the distribution is considered at taluk and community levels.

In studying the type of dwelling, households with separate building are treated as independent and those sharing portions of buildings for accommodation are considered as group dwellings while all the remaining types of dwellings are classed under 'Others'. As seen from Table 8.2, independent dwellings account for 82.66 per cent, group dwellings 17.07 per cent and others 0.27 per cent, at the State level. All households in Quilon have separate structures and such households account for as high as 99.16 per cent in

Trivandrum. Malappuram District has the lowest percentage of independent dwellings with 59.74 per cent.

Table 8.1 given below presents district-wise details of housing condition, general pattern, etc. It shows that group dwelling is totally absent in Quilon District while they constitute about as high as 39 per cent in Malappuram, 27 per cent in Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore and 20.81 per cent in Alleppey. Such dwellings exceed 15 per cent in Ernakulam and Kozhikode while in the remaining districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam and Idikki they vary between 0.84 per cent and 3.25 per cent only. The difficulty to get accommodation in independent dwelling is the main reason behind the concentration of group dwellings in the concerned districts. The problem is more serious among the tribals in Malappuram and it assumes equal weight in the districts of Trichur, Palghat and Cannanore.

Other types of dwellings are negligible in number both at State and district levels. They are totally absent in Trivandrum, Quilon and Idikki. They just exceed one per cent in Alleppey, Trichur and Malappuram while the corresponding percentage is negligible in each of the remaining districts.

Naturally, the pattern of dwelling varies considerably when it is considered at taluk and community levels. There are communities among whom the group dwellings exceed 50 or 60 per cent revealing a poorer housing condition. The other types of dwellings do not cover all the households of any community.

*Structure of houses.*—District-wise details are presented in Table 8.3. Accordingly the proportion of huts exceeds 50 per cent in 8 out of the 11 districts. Buildings with no proper basement, walls and ventilations are treated as huts, stone with mud basement, and bamboo or cadjan walls with ventilations counted as katcha and the structures with the main portion having proper basement, walls, windows, ventilations, etc., of standard materials, are considered as semi-pucca buildings.

On the basis of the standard classification, the huts constitute 61.05 per cent, katcha houses 27.06 per cent, semi-pucca buildings 5.49 per cent and the pucca 6.40 per cent, at the State level.

Huts form the largest group in Palghat with 76.96 per cent and smallest in Trichur with 31.09 per cent. The share of huts in other districts is in between the above two percentages. In the two districts of Idikki and Trichur, katcha houses are larger in number while in all the other districts they have the second place regarding the coverage. Pucca houses are larger in number than the semi-pucca houses in 6 districts. Semi-pucca houses account for 17.17 per cent in Alleppey and 0.28 per cent in Idikki. The proportion of pucca houses is below one per cent in the districts of Malappuram and Cannanore while it is 19.45 per cent in Ernakulam. It may be noted here that huts and katcha buildings account for 70 to 94 per cent tribal households in the districts:

TABLE 8-1

## Percentage distribution of houses/households under selected items

Serial number	State/District	Percentage distribution					
		Households having own buildings	Households having independent dwellings	Pucca and semi-pucca houses	Houses with plinth area above 30 sq. metres	Houses with separate kitchen	Houses electrified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State ..	66.35	84.04	11.88	22.99	51.98	0.55
1	Trivandrum ..	99.40	99.16	9.81	79.86	88.70	2.19
2	Quilon ..	100.00	100.00	15.15	12.57	51.43	0.09
3	Alleppey ..	92.32	98.18	19.39	8.28	38.59	..
4	Kottayam ..	94.55	98.14	26.74	30.85	91.29	0.32
5	Idikki ..	97.57	96.75	15.38	29.67	85.36	0.25
6	Ernakulam ..	82.32	83.56	19.73	9.32	62.47	2.47
7	Trichur ..	85.88	72.10	29.41	2.52	37.31	1.01
8	Palghat ..	87.45	72.65	19.58	2.00	51.71	0.67
9	Malappuram ..	76.57	59.74	11.41	3.73	56.01	3.28
10	Kozhikode ..	74.52	83.79	7.29	26.23	34.57	0.41
11	Cannanore ..	87.21	72.91	5.83	14.17	32.81	0.05

On the basis of the above indicators it can be said that housing condition in general is comparatively better in Kottayam and poorer in Malappuram. Similarly tribals in the southern districts enjoy better housing conditions than what their counterparts have in the northern districts.

The distribution of pucca houses between communities given in Table No. 7-1-2 in the Appendix

reveals that while 0.20 per cent households in Kurumba Community and 0.19 per cent in Urali-kuruman Community have pucca houses, Hill Pulaya and Thenkuruman Communities do not have any such house. Five communities namely Marati, Mannan, Uraly, Kuruman and Naickan have only 0.01 per cent households with a pucca house.

TABLE 8-2

## Percentage district-wise distribution of houses according to the type

Sl. No.	State/District	Total number of houses	Independent	Group	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	State ..	100.00	82.68	17.05	0.27
1	Trivandrum ..	100.00	99.16	0.84	..
2	Quilon ..	100.00	100.00	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	100.00	78.18	20.81	1.01
4	Kottayam ..	100.00	98.14	1.82	0.04
5	Idikki ..	100.00	96.75	3.25	..
6	Ernakulam ..	100.00	83.56	15.89	0.55
7	Trichur ..	100.00	72.10	26.89	1.01
8	Palghat ..	100.00	72.64	27.27	0.09
9	Malappuram ..	100.00	60.30	38.57	1.13
10	Kozhikode ..	100.00	83.79	15.83	0.38
11	Cannanore ..	100.00	72.91	26.76	0.33

TABLE 8.3  
Percentage distribution of houses by structure

Sl. No.	State/District	Number of households	Hut	Katcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	State	41345 (100.00)	25243 (61.05)	11190 (27.06)	2258 (5.49)	2644 (6.40)
1	Trivandrum	2150 (100.00)	1301 (60.51)	638 (29.67)	80 (3.73)	131 (6.09)
2	Quilon	1122 (100.00)	623 (55.53)	329 (29.32)	16 (1.43)	154 (13.72)
3	Alleppey	495 (100.00)	313 (63.23)	86 (17.38)	85 (17.17)	11 (2.22)
4	Kottayam	2479 (100.00)	1021 (41.19)	795 (32.07)	243 (9.80)	420 (16.94)
5	Idikki	6461 (100.00)	2280 (35.29)	3197 (49.33)	695 (10.76)	299 (4.62)
6	Ernakulam	365 (100.00)	247 (67.67)	46 (12.60)	1 (0.28)	71 (19.45)
7	Trichur	595 (100.00)	185 (31.09)	235 (39.50)	101 (16.97)	74 (12.44)
8	Palghat	4796 (100.00)	3691 (76.96)	166 (3.46)	144 (3.00)	795 (16.58)
9	Malappuram	1771 (100.00)	1196 (67.53)	373 (21.06)	185 (10.45)	17 (0.96)
10	Kozhikode	10858 (100.00)	7035 (64.79)	3031 (27.92)	152 (1.40)	640 (5.89)
11	Cannanore	10253 (100.00)	7351 (71.70)	2304 (22.47)	566 (5.52)	82 (0.81)

(Figures in brackets are the percentage)

*Plinth Area.*—A hut or a katcha building has a limited plinth area and as pointed out earlier even this small area is shared by two or three households in many cases. As a result of this a household may have only a small room with a portion of verandah in front for all purposes and the plinth area available for use is very small. According to Table 7.1 in the Appendix the dwellings with a plinth area upto 15 Sq. metres account for 24.65 per cent, with 15—30 Sq. metres, 53.96 per cent, between 31 to 50 Sq. metres, 16.19 per cent, 51—100 Sq. metres 3.50 per cent and those with 101 Sq. metres or above 2.30 per cent at the State level. The distribution of households by the plinth area availed shows wide variation between districts.

The households using a plinth area upto 15 Sq. metres form only 1.35 per cent in Trivandrum while they constitute as high as 91.87 per cent in Malappuram. Such households account for 4.71 per cent in Cannanore, 12.12 per cent in Quilon, 19.24 per cent in Idikki, 23.28 per cent in Kottayam and 29.09 per cent in Palghat while corresponding proportion varies from 33 to 40 per cent in the remaining districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Kozhikode. The households possessing 16.30 Sq. metres are in a majority in 7 districts and such households are larger in number in two districts. Trivandrum is the only district where the households with a plinth area 31—50 Sq. metres, constitute a great majority (64.47 per cent) while in the other districts they vary between 1.79 per cent and 29.64 per cent.

Dwellings in the plinth area group of 51—100 Sq. metres come to 15.30 per cent in Trivandrum,

11.41 per cent in Kottayam, 6.62 per cent in Kozhikode and 1.10 per cent in Ernakulam. There are no dwellings of such size in Trichur and Malappuram and they constitute only less than one per cent in the remaining districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Idikki, Palghat and Cannanore. The houses with a plinth area of 101 Sq. metres and above are found only among the tribals of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Palghat, Kozhikode and Cannanore. These dwellings account for 8.05 per cent in Kozhikode, 2.54 per cent in Kottayam and they are very few in number in the remaining 3 districts.

It is interesting to note that there is no relationship between the structure of houses and the plinth area. In the districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idikki, Kozhikode and Cannanore and at the State level the chance of a pucca or a semi-pucca house to have area above 30 Sq. metres is very great. But in the remaining districts pucca or semi-pucca houses outnumber the dwellings with a plinth area of above 30 Sq. metres. It means that in these districts a good number of pucca or semi-pucca houses have an area upto 30 Sq. metres only. The structure of houses in general does not indicate the plinth area or the size, perhaps with the exception of huts.

*Type of kitchen and mode of lighting.*—At the State level only 51.98 per cent households have separate kitchen. The percentage of such households is as high as 91.29 per cent in Kottayam, 88.70 per cent in Trivandrum, 85.36 per cent in Idikki, 62.47 per cent in Ernakulam, 56.01 per cent in Malappuram, above 51 per cent in Quilon and Palghat and 32.81 per cent to 38.59 per cent in the remaining districts of Alleppey, Trichur, Kozhikode and Cannanore.

Again in the State as a whole the tribal households with an electrified dwelling account for only 0.55 per cent; 96.26 per cent use kerosene oil for lighting purpose and the remaining 3.19 per cent households depend on other means in this regard. No tribal house is electrified in Alleppey, while households using electricity constitute 3.28 per cent in Malappuram, 2.19 per cent in Trivandrum, 2.47 per cent in Ernakulam and 1.01 per cent in Trichur while in the other districts electrified households form only less than 1 per cent in each case. The percentage of households depending on kerosene oil for lighting purposes varies between 92.96 and 99.91 among the districts excepting Malappuram (only 76.96 per cent). The households depending on other sources in this regard form 19.76 per cent in Malappuram, 6.63 per cent in Kozhikode, 4.65 per cent in Ernakulam, above one per cent in Alleppey, Palghat and Cannanore while such households are absent in Quilon and Trichur and they constitute only less than one per cent in the remaining districts of Trivandrum, Kottayam and Idikki. At the lower levels there are communities which completely depend on kerosene oil for lighting purposes; the electrified houses are found only among a few communities. All the above estimates have been made based on the data furnished in Table 7.1 in the Appendix.

*Materials used for house construction and the pattern of building.*—As seen earlier huts and katcha buildings exceed 88 per cent tribal dwellings in the State and as it can, naturally be expected that the materials used for house construction are cheap and very low in quality. A thatched house with walls of mud or leaves represents a typical tribal dwelling while considering the pattern a typical house has only a single room with one door for entrance and no window for ventilation. A good number of these houses are unsafe as they are pretty old. A detailed study of the housing condition by analysing the data collected under each aspect is attempted below:

(i) *Materials of wall.*—The two building materials largely used for construction of walls include mud and leaves and houses with walls of these materials constitute a large proportion among the tribal

dwellings. Bricks are largely preferred to stones for the construction of walls. Wooden planks are also used in this regard and the bamboo mats form an important item among the other materials used for walls. The relative importance of each material varies with district and it is interesting to note the variation.

In the State as a whole the tribal houses with mud walls constitute 44.48 per cent, leaf walls 29.21 per cent, brick walls 16.42 per cent, stone walls 4.39 per cent, wooden plank walls 3.83 per cent and those with walls of other materials 1.67 per cent. Houses having mud walls varies from 1.34 per cent in Quilon to 66.78 per cent in Cannanore and those with walls of leaves from 4.30 per cent in Kozhikode to 64.88 per cent in Quilon. But houses with these two types of walls account for as high as 73.69 per cent in the State and the corresponding percentage varies between 49.86 in Ernakulam and 86.60 in Idikki. In Ernakulam houses having walls of cheap wooden planks and other materials together constitute more than 17 per cent and when these houses are also taken into account the houses with low quality materials for walls exceed 67 per cent. In every district the tribals largely depend upon cheap and poor quality materials for the purpose.

It is true that the bricks used by the tribals for the construction of walls are mainly unburnt. But as these bricks are fairly durable the houses with brick and stone walls are considered together for the analysis. When they are treated together the houses with durable walls come to 20.81 per cent in the State and their proportion varies from 11-13 per cent in Idikki and 38-40 per cent in Trivandrum and Trichur. The wooden planks are not used for walls in Trivandrum and Trichur while they are largely used in the districts of Kottayam, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. Other materials are not used in this regard in Trivandrum, Quilon, Idikki and Trichur Districts. But the houses having walls of other materials account for over 9 per cent in Ernakulam. The following Table 8.44 gives the percentage distribution of houses from the State to district level by the materials used for wall:—

TABLE 8.4  
Percentage distribution of households by materials of walls

State/District	Percentage distribution of household						All
	Mud	Leaves	Bricks	Stone	Wooden planks	Others	
State	44.48	29.21	16.42	4.39	3.83	1.67	100.00
Trivandrum	8.84	52.65	38.51	..	..	..	100.00
Quilon	1.34	64.88	32.35	1.16	0.27	..	100.00
Alleppey	21.62	56.57	14.34	6.87	0.40	0.20	100.00
Kottayam	39.18	28.64	11.98	10.08	8.83	1.29	100.00
Idikki	31.92	54.68	2.89	8.20	2.31	..	100.00
Ernakulam	15.61	34.25	23.29	9.32	8.49	9.04	100.00
Trichur	46.55	13.78	37.65	2.02	..	..	100.00
Palghat	26.58	48.46	9.47	11.59	2.54	1.36	100.00
Malappuram	27.67	47.94	17.56	2.82	0.06	3.95	100.00
Kozhikode	56.13	4.30	27.16	0.68	8.87	2.86	100.00
Cannanore	66.78	18.01	9.96	2.57	0.91	1.77	100.00



(ii) *Materials of roof.*—Thatched houses predominate the tribal dwellings covering a very high percentage both at State and district levels. As seen from Table 8.5 houses with thatched roof account for 86.26 per cent in the State. Percentage of thatched houses in each district form 52.61 in Trichur to 92.12 in Cannanore. Thatched houses are followed by tiled houses. The availability of low quality tiles rejected from factories at cheap rates may be the main reason for a smaller proportion of thatched and larger proportion (47.06 per cent) of tiled houses in Trichur District and not the improved housing conditions. In the case of other districts percentage of tiled houses varies from 5.91 in Trivandrum to 26.30 in Ernakulam.

Roofs with asbestoes are not found in Ernakulam and Trichur while houses with asbestoes roof come to 3.07 per cent in Trivandrum against the corresponding 0.55 per cent for the State. In all other districts such houses constitute only well below one per cent in each case. No tribal building has concrete roof in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Cannanore. At the State level tribal houses with concrete roof account for only 0.14 per cent and among the concerned districts they vary from one per cent in Alleppey to 0.09 per cent in Idikki. No other material is used by the tribal in Trivandrum and Trichur for thatching the roof. Even in other districts houses with roof made of other materials are negligible in number:

TABLE 8.5  
Percentage distribution of houses by materials of roof

State/District	Percentage distribution of houses by type of roof					
	Thatched	Tiled	Asbestoes	Concrete	Others	All
State	86.26	12.89	0.55	0.14	0.16	100.00
Trivandrum	91.02	5.91	3.07	..	..	100.00
Quilon	83.86	15.69	0.27	..	0.18	100.00
Alleppey	73.74	24.04	0.61	1.00	0.61	100.00
Kottayam	74.47	24.69	0.48	0.28	0.08	100.00
Idikki	86.52	12.60	0.77	0.09	0.02	100.00
Ernakulam	73.43	26.30	..	..	0.27	100.00
Trichur	52.61	47.06	..	0.33	..	100.00
Palghat	78.11	20.75	0.79	0.23	0.12	100.00
Malappuram	79.84	19.09	0.17	0.73	0.17	100.00
Kozhikode	90.06	9.36	0.28	0.13	0.17	100.00
Cannanore	92.12	7.38	0.23	..	0.27	100.00

*Houses by number of rooms.*—In the State as a whole dwellings with no regular rooms cover 3.31 per cent, one room for 54.56 per cent, 2 rooms for 31.55 per cent and 3 or more rooms for the remaining 10.58 per cent. District-wise details are furnished in Table 8.6. Dwellings with no regular rooms are absent in Quilon while they account for as high as 36.64 per cent in Trichur. The one roomed dwellings constitute the majority in 6 out of the 11 districts after the State pattern and they

account for 77.69 per cent in Kozhikode against 35.91 in Trivandrum. The two roomed dwelling has the majority only in the district of Palghat (51.21 per cent) and its percentage in other districts varies from 9.07 in Trichur to 47.92 in Kottayam. The proportion of dwellings with 3 or more rooms accounts for 23.30 per cent in Trivandrum while it is only 0.56 in Malappuram.

TABLE 8.6  
Percentage distribution of dwellings by number of rooms

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage distribution				Total
		No. of regular room	One room	Two rooms	Three or more rooms	
	State	3.31	54.56	31.55	10.58	100.00
1	Trivandrum	3.07	35.91	37.72	23.30	100.00
2	Quilon	..	50.98	42.07	6.95	100.00
3	Alleppey	1.01	56.16	29.90	12.93	100.00
4	Kottayam	0.24	29.33	47.92	22.51	100.00
5	Idikki	0.99	53.26	35.54	10.21	100.00
6	Ernakulam	24.11	43.01	21.65	11.23	100.00
7	Trichur	36.64	51.60	9.07	2.69	100.00
8	Palghat	2.73	42.95	51.21	3.11	100.00
9	Malappuram	7.57	69.17	22.70	0.56	100.00
10	Kozhikode	0.23	77.69	14.19	7.89	100.00
11	Cannanore	6.17	44.69	35.07	14.07	100.00

The 3 roomed dwellings account for as high as 69.26 per cent in Kottayam, 42.42 per cent in Trivandrum and 35.89 per cent in Idikki. Such dwellings cover only just one per cent in Palghat, 3 per cent in Malappuram over 7-9 per cent in Trichur and Kozhikode and over 10-17 per cent in the remaining districts of Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Cannanore. The classification of buildings by number of entrance doors by itself may not be a true indicator of the housing condition as the general pattern preferred in this regard in each region may have considerable influence in providing doors and windows to the structure.

Considering the communities at the taluk level the dwellings with 3 or more rooms account for about 91 per cent among the Kanikars of Chirayinkil, with 2 rooms 100 per cent among the Kanikar in Kottarakara and all the Paniya dwellings in Palghat have only 1

room each while most of the dwellings among a good number of communities have no regular rooms. The Ulladan of Kanayannoor, Allar of Perinthalmanna, Cholanaickan of Ernad and Kadar of North Wynad are the few examples in this regard.

*Dwellings by number of entrance doors.*—From Table 8.7 given below it could be seen that at the State level 50.66 per cent dwellings have only one entrance door each, 30.43 per cent have 2 doors and the remaining 18.91 per cent possess not less than 3 doors. The dwellings with a single door account for over 76 per cent in Malappuram and Kozhikode against 6 per cent in Quilon. The dwellings with 2 entrance doors constitute the majority only in the districts of Quilon (76.74 per cent) and Idikki (53.18 per cent) and they account for 46.48 per cent in Trivandrum and Trichur. (See also Table 7.2 in the Appendix)

TABLE 8.7  
Percentage distribution of dwellings

State/District	Huts and katcha houses	Plinth area below 31 sq. metres	Mud or leaf walls	Thatched roof	No regular room or only one room	Only one entrance door	No regular window or only one window	Built and occupied during the last 10 years	Using Kerosene oil for lighting	Water from natural sources for drinking	Sources of drinking water beyond household premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
State	88	78	74	80	58	51	85	59	96	80	44
Trivandrum	90	20	61	91	39	10	76	94	98	77	7
Quilon	85	87	66	81	51	6	76	65	99	71	23
Alleppey	81	92	78	74	57	63	82	77	99	30	47
Kottayam	73	69	68	74	30	7	66	51	99	60	44
Idikki	85	70	87	87	54	11	77	71	99	89	34
Ernakulam	80	91	50	73	67	63	78	67	93	18	41
Trichur	71	97	60	53	88	45	77	90	97	65	68
Palghat	80	98	75	78	46	73	83	43	98	85	85
Malappuram	89	96	76	76	77	76	93	82	77	84	79
Kozhikode	93	74	60	90	78	77	89	57	93	81	34
Cannanore	94	86	85	67	51	56	88	51	99	81	43

*Dwellings by number of windows.*—Most of the tribal households do not have proper windows though there may be provision for ventilation. Most of the dwellings with mud walls may have small windows which may not serve the purpose of standard ventilators. But these windows were also taken into account while canvassing the household schedule. As in the case of doors the number of windows need not necessarily indicate the general housing conditions.

Now, considering the question at the State level dwellings with no proper windows account for as high as 67.78 per cent while those with one window 17.12 per cent, 2 windows 7.03 per cent and 3 or more windows 8.07 per cent. Among the districts (data given in Table 7.2) dwellings with no regular windows varies between 84 per cent and 24 per cent. A smaller percentage in this regard in respect of Idikki and Trichur is mainly due to the classification of dwellings with mud walls and sub-standard windows under the group of dwellings with one or two windows. Because of this, dwellings with one window constitute as high as 53.28 in Trichur. These dwellings constitute only 2-3 per cent in Trivandrum, Quilon and Alleppey. It is again in Trichur the proportion of the dwellings with 2 windows is largest (20.50 per cent) while it varies between 12-16 per cent in Quilon and Kottayam and 5-9 per cent in all the remaining

districts. With the exception of Trichur District, this distribution of dwellings to a large extent represent the distribution of semi-pucca and pucca buildings. But the distribution of the dwellings with 3 or more windows is a more reliable indicator of the housing conditions or the general pattern of semi-pucca or pucca dwellings in different districts. Dwellings with 3 or more windows constitute 1.64 per cent to 15.21 per cent in Trichur, Trivandrum, Kottayam, Idikki and Ernakulam. It may be noted that such dwellings in all the northern districts from Trichur to Cannanore vary only between 1.23 per cent and 5.37 per cent.

*Period since built and occupied.*—It requires no mention that huts and katcha buildings would require major repairs or reconstruction, as they fail to resist the vagaries of weather for years. Demolition and reconstruction of such buildings, especially the portion above the basement, are a regular process among the tribals. So the proportion of houses built and occupied recently may be much higher than the corresponding proportion in respect of the general population. Considering the tribals in the State as a whole, the dwellings built and occupied within an year prior to the date of survey account for 3.11 per cent, 1-5 years 26.62 per cent, 6-10 years 29.32 per cent, 11-20 years 26.18 per cent and above 20 years 14.71 per cent. No case of new construction during

less than one year has been reported from Quilon while such dwellings account for 17.31 per cent in Trichur, 8.77 per cent in Ernakulam, over 5 per cent in Alleppey and Kozhikode, 4.74 per cent in Trivandrum, over 2 per cent in Kottayam, Palghat and Cannanore and below one per cent in the remaining districts of Idikki and Malappuram. It is only in Trichur District where the dwellings built and occupied since 1-5 years constitute the majority (51.77 per cent); the proportion of these dwellings are smaller in Palghat (12.68 per cent), Cannanore (15.11 per cent) and Ernakulam (21.10 per cent).

Both in the State and 4 out of the 11 districts larger number of dwellings have been built and occupied during 6-10 years prior to the survey period. Among these districts Trivandrum has 46.37 per cent, Quilon 40.73 per cent, Ernakulam 37.53 per cent and Malappuram 41.84 per cent dwellings in this group. In the case of other districts the proportion works out to over 19 per cent in Kottayam, 21.28 per cent in Alleppey, Idikki, Trichur, Palghat and Kozhikode and above 35 per cent in Cannanore. Dwellings having an age between 11-20 years are larger in number only in the districts of Palghat 39.16 per cent and Cannanore 35.35 per cent while in the remaining districts they vary from 9.91 per cent in Trichur to 34.67 per cent in Quilon while they account for only 13.17 per cent in Trivandrum, Idikki and Malappuram, 20.22 per cent in Alleppey and Kozhikode and over 27 per cent in Kottayam and Ernakulam. No tribal dwelling with an age above 20 years exists in Trichur. Thus distribution of dwellings according to the period since built and occupied is highly varying among the districts, and the concentration of dwellings in particular period groups in certain districts may be due to different reasons and the scope for generalisation is limited. But as has been pointed out in the case of the dwellings constructed in recent years, it can be said that those with an age above 20 years may be representing the houses of the tribals having better economic conditions in most cases.

*Source of water for drinking and washing purposes.*—*Sources.*—The tribals mainly depend upon natural sources like tank, pond, river, lake and springs for drinking as well as for washing purposes. Table 7.3 in the Appendix presents district-wise details of sources of water. In the State as a whole tanks and ponds provide drinking water to 56.70 per cent households and rivers, lakes and springs to 22.88 per cent. The households depending on tap water in this regard come to 2.04 per cent, private wells 10.49 per cent, public wells 6.25 per cent and tube wells 0.34 per cent and other sources 1.30 per cent. The households drinking tap water account for 25.48 per cent in Ernakulam, 7.88 per cent in Alleppey, over 3 per cent in Idikki and Palghat, over 1 per cent in Kottayam and Kozhikode and less than one per cent in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Trichur and Cannanore while there is no such household in Malappuram. Private wells provide drinking water to more than 34 per cent households in Kottayam, above 27 per cent in Quilon and Ernakulam, over 22 per cent in Trivandrum, 9 to 13 per cent in Alleppey, Trichur and Cannanore, over 9 per cent in Malappuram, over six per cent in Idikki and Kozhikode and nearly 3 per cent in Palghat.

Public wells form the source of drinking water to 46.26 per cent households in Alleppey District, 28.22 per cent in Ernakulam, 19.66 per cent in Trichur, 10.31 per cent in Kozhikode, 6.8 per cent in Malappuram and Palghat, over 3 per cent in Kottayam and Cannanore and less than one per cent in Quilon and Idikki while no household in Trivandrum District depends on this source. The wells in hamlets used by particular communities are not treated as public wells in this regard. There are no households in Quilon which use water from tube wells for drinking while in every other district there are at least a few households consuming water from this source. But the proportion of such households is very insignificant in each district and in no district it exceeds one per cent.

Majority of the households in Trivandrum, Quilon, Trichur, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore depend on tank or pond water for drinking and the percentage of such households varies from 50.76 to 77.07 among them.

Rivers, lakes or springs provide drinking water to 76.49 per cent households in Palghat, 57 per cent in Kottayam and 41.51 per cent in Idikki. In other districts it varies between 23.46 per cent in Malappuram and 0.40 per cent in Alleppey. No households in Trivandrum, Quilon, Ernakulam and Malappuram depend on other sources in this regard while such households in the remaining districts vary from 0.04 per cent to 7.39 per cent only.

*Type of sources.*—Households having source of drinking water exclusively under their use account for only 22.11 per cent in the State while the remaining 77.89 per cent have common sources. Those possessing independent sources come to 46.63 per cent in Kottayam, 38.40 per cent in Alleppey and Idikki, 21.26 per cent in Trivandrum, Quilon and Cannanore and 5.14 per cent in the remaining districts. In each district the majority of the households (53.95 per cent) depend on sources under community use.

*Distance from sources of drinking water.*—Considering the tribals in the State as a whole 56.45 per cent households get drinking water in the household premises itself and 37.37 per cent fetch it from a distance upto half a kilometre while 5.16 per cent households go to 0.5 to 1 km. and 1.02 per cent go over one kilometre in this regard. About 53.93 per cent households in 8 out of the 11 districts get drinking water in the household premises itself while the proportion of such houses ranges from 15.33 per cent in the remaining districts of Trichur, Palghat and Malappuram. In these 3 districts the majority of the households (57.82 per cent) fetch water for drinking from a distance upto half-a kilometre. Households which depend on sources at a distance of 0.5 to 1 kilometre in this regard, varies from less than 2 per cent in Trivandrum, Palghat and Kozhikode Districts to more than 10 per cent in Trichur, Malappuram and Kottayam Districts. No households in Alleppey and Trichur fetch drinking water from a distance above one km. and such households form only less than one per cent in Trivandrum, Quilon, Idikki, Ernakulam and Kozhikode. These houses exceed one per cent in Palghat and Cannanore, 2 per cent in Kottayam and 3 per cent in Malappuram.

TABLE 8.8

State/District	Percentage distribution of households											
	Tap-water		Well-water		Tank/Pond water		River/Lake/springs		Sources under community use		Sources in household premises and upto 0.5 km.	
	Drinking	Others	Drinking	Others	Drinking	Others	Drinking	Others	Drinking	Others	Drinking	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
State ..	2.04	2.67	16.74	11.52	56.70	36.02	22.88	48.13	77.89	85.65	93.82	95.15
Trivandrum ..	0.09	..	22.51	6.70	76.47	3.86	0.84	89.44	78.41	95.58	98.82	97.63
Quilon ..	0.09	0.09	28.79	7.22	62.39	3.57	8.73	89.13	74.42	98.04	93.05	83.60
Alleppey ..	7.88	6.67	57.98	57.77	29.49	30.51	0.40	0.61	61.21	61.21	90.10	91.11
Kottayam ..	1.09	1.09	37.96	22.87	2.58	1.82	57.00	73.70	53.37	67.77	81.48	90.33
Idikki ..	3.37	0.76	7.43	6.21	47.64	18.28	41.51	74.75	60.56	89.17	93.87	93.44
Ernakulam ..	25.48	15.07	55.89	49.32	9.04	18.63	9.32	14.52	89.32	89.04	91.23	93.42
Trichur ..	0.67	0.17	32.60	5.38	50.76	13.45	13.95	73.61	94.79	98.99	89.92	86.89
Palghat ..	3.83	0.48	10.25	2.33	8.56	9.19	76.49	85.35	89.27	89.35	97.15	96.31
Malappuram ..	..	0.28	16.21	5.48	55.05	16.49	28.46	77.58	90.31	93.96	85.38	84.75
Kozhikode ..	1.84	7.66	16.46	13.02	75.21	42.30	5.38	36.70	86.70	89.77	97.72	97.31
Cannanore ..	0.72	0.70	14.07	14.12	77.07	77.19	3.85	3.75	77.42	77.05	91.98	92.10

*Water for bathing and washing.*—Now considering the water used for bathing and washing on a similar basis the relative importance of the major source and that of the type of source show considerable change from what have been observed while studying the source and type of drinking water. In most of the districts, households using tap water for drinking are larger in number than those who use it for bathing and washing. But in Kozhikode, the households using tap water for bathing and washing outnumber others. According to Table 8.8 tap water is used by the tribals in Malappuram only for bathing and washing purposes. Though tanks and ponds provide drinking water to the majority of the tribal households (56.70 per cent) in the State they supply water for bathing and washing only to 36.02 per cent. Larger number of tribal households (48.13 per cent) depend on river, lake and spring in this regard. Similarly only 14.35 per cent households have independent sources of water for bathing and washing purposes against the 22.11 per cent possessing sources of drinking water.

Considering the distance to the sources, households having drinking water in the premises are larger in number than those having sources of water for bathing and washing nearby. Similarly more tribals go upto one kilometre for bathing and washing than those who go upto the same distance to fetch drinking water. But the tribal households going beyond one kilometre to get drinking water outnumber the households covering the same distance for bathing and washing.

*Aid obtained for house construction.*—As already mentioned the Government are implementing various schemes to render assistance for house construction among the tribals. But considering the nature and magnitude of the problems the size of aid given so far may be insufficient to accelerate the process of change, as desired. Out of the 41452 households studied during the survey only 3116 households (7.52 per cent) have obtained aid in this regard as on date of survey and the total aid amounts to Rs. 37.39 lakhs. Even if some allowance is made for the chances of

under reporting in this connection, it would not affect the general observations based on the data analysed.

Of the 3116 households 38.87 per cent have obtained aid under tribal rehabilitation scheme accounting for 50.60 per cent of the total assistance. About 10.01 per cent households were benefitted by one lakh housing scheme sharing 9.64 per cent amount. Rural Housing Scheme has rendered assistance to 21.79 per cent households covering 34.53 per cent amount. It is interesting to note that the households which obtained thatching grant account for 26.38 per cent while their share constitutes only 0.82 per cent amount. The remaining 2.95 per cent households have obtained 4.41 per cent amount under other schemes.

The proportion of households receiving aid for house construction in each district deserves consideration at this stage as it indicates the level of progress attained in the implementation of the schemes. The proportion of such households are larger in Quilon with more than 19 per cent and Alleppey with 18 per cent. As is revealed from Table 8.9, the percentage of households benefitted from this scheme varies from 1.28 in Malappuram district to 28.21 in Idukky. The poorer performance of this scheme in Kottayam and in 3 northern districts may probably be due to different reasons. The tribals in Kottayam are more progressive with better economic status and social environment. Most of the households may not come under the purview of the schemes under consideration. Considering the districts of Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore the case is different. The survey excluded the Pulayans who have been treated as scheduled tribe till very recently. As this community is more developed than the other tribal communities around them, the Pulayan households might have obtained the aid on a larger scale. That is the proportion of the Pulayan households receiving aid in this regard may be considerably higher. The exclusion of this community from the study is likely to be the main reason for such a smaller percentage in respect of the households obtaining aid for house construction in the districts under consideration. Again, most of the tribals in these districts, as already observed are highly illiterate or ignorant and to a large extent indifferent. They still fail to develop a healthy positive attitude towards life and they may not take

pains to avail the different aids rendered to them by way of implementing development schemes. This might also have depressed the percentage of beneficiaries.

Now, considering the distribution of the households that obtained aid and the total amount of aid received, the districts of Idikki, Palghat, Cannanore and Kozhikode together represent as high as 73.62 per cent households and share 72.45 per cent amount. But the amount obtained is not in proportion to that of the households benefitted, as the weight given to different schemes under implementation varies between districts. For example Idikki representing 28.21 per cent households shared only 11.70 per cent amount while Palghat with 20.35 per cent households obtained 30.22 per cent amount. The proportion of households and amount in this regard do not show much variation in Cannanore and Kozhikode. The districts of Malappuram and Ernakulam represent only just over one per cent households sharing less than 2 per cent amount in each case. Considering the distribution of households among other districts Alleppey and Trichur form one group and Trivandrum and Quilon another keeping Kottayam in the middle. But the distribution of the amount takes a different pattern, as revealed in the following table:—

TABLE 8.9

State/District	Percentage of households obtained aid for house construction	Details of aid obtained	
		Distribution of households (per cent)	Distribution of amount (per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State	7.52	100.00	100.00
Trivandrum	10.42	7.19	9.04
Quilon	19.61	7.06	6.29
Alleppey	18.38	2.92	4.10
Kottayam	5.16	4.11	3.28
Idikki	13.60	28.21	11.70
Ernakulam	12.88	1.51	1.46
Trichur	12.10	2.31	1.74
Palghat	13.21	20.35	30.22
Malappuram	2.26	1.28	1.64
Kozhikode	3.89	13.70	14.78
Cannanore	3.45	11.36	15.75

Naturally, the housing condition may be the major determinant of the economic and social status of the tribals which in turn has its impact on the implementation of various development schemes.

The following Table (8.10) furnishes the distribution of households benefitted from the various housing schemes:—

TABLE 8.10

Percentage distribution of households obtained aid for house construction by schemes

State/District	Percentage distribution of households benefitted by					
	Tribal Rehabilitation sR.	One Lakh housing scheme Rs.	Rural housing scheme Rs.	Thatching grant Rs.	Others Rs.	Total Rs.
State	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Trivandrum	18.00	..	..	0.73	..	7.19
Quilon	..	70.52	..	..	..	7.06
Alleppey	0.74	1.28	3.83	0.85	48.91	2.92
Kottayam	5.44	4.17	0.74	5.23	1.09	4.11
Idikki	27.83	5.13	5.45	59.25	2.17	28.21
Ernakulam	..	..	5.15	1.46	..	1.51
Trichur	1.82	..	1.33	4.99	..	2.31
Palghat	3.39	5.77	70.10	9.85	19.57	20.35
Malappuram	2.48	1.60	..	0.61	..	1.28
Kozhikode	18.50	8.65	9.45	12.77	7.61	13.70
Cannanore	21.80	2.88	3.97	4.26	20.65	11.36

Thus the above table reveals the relative importance given in the implementation of the different schemes. The larger number of households that obtained aid under tribal rehabilitation scheme are in Idikki. As high as 70.52 per cent households benefitted by 1 lakh housing scheme are in Quilon and the households benefitted under the rural housing scheme are

concentrated in Palghat. Among the households that received thatching grant the majority are in Idikki and the households that obtained aid under other schemes are largely found in Alleppey. A similar distribution of the amount spent under each scheme would naturally be more or less the same in pattern and hence not considered.

CHAPTER IX  
SCHOOLING, HEALTH AND RELATED  
ASPECTS OF THE TRIBALS

In this Chapter information is derived on schooling, aid given for studies and the recreational and health facilities utilised by the tribals.

*Education.*—It may be pointed out here that while studying the major characteristics of the population, the level of tribal literacy with respect to various regions and communities has been discussed in detail. Similarly the relative position of the full-time students in the total tribal population and non-workers has also been examined. The study has revealed a very low level of literacy with only a sign of slight improvement in the coming decade and the trend is far from satisfactory. The low level of literacy may owe much to the tradition but it may not be fair to blame the

tribals for neglecting the education of their children as it deserves to be considered mainly as a social problem. They have to be constantly persuaded to send their children to school. Increasing the facilities for education is also necessary. Different measures have to be adopted in respect of different communities in the various taluks depending upon their needs and the needed infrastructure has to be created.

Table 9.1 presents district-wise details of children below 15. Accordingly only 22.04 per cent children below the age of 15 attend school in the State and the proportion varies widely among the districts. It only just exceeds 6 per cent in Palghat and Malappuram while it comes to 62 per cent in Kottayam. In the matter of educating children, tribals in the southern districts from Trivandrum to Ernakulam are advanced than those in the northern districts from Trichur to Cannanore:

TABLE 9.1  
Percentage distribution of children below the age of 15

State/District	Children attending school	Children not attending school, being too young	Children not attending school for other reasons	Total
1	2	3	4	5
State ..	22.04	49.93	37.03	100.00
Trivandrum ..	46.40	38.05	15.55	100.00
Quilon ..	49.17	36.47	14.36	100.00
Alleppey ..	47.86	34.56	17.58	100.00
Kottayam ..	61.68	34.61	3.71	100.00
Idikki ..	30.01	38.31	31.68	100.00
Ernakulam ..	44.67	34.66	20.67	100.00
Trichur ..	22.89	36.45	40.66	100.00
Palghat ..	6.46	37.81	55.73	100.00
Malappuram ..	6.48	42.16	51.36	100.00
Kozhikode ..	14.85	44.02	41.13	100.00
Cannanore ..	15.10	43.57	41.33	100.00

In other words, when the too young children are excluded the tribal students in the state as a whole come to 37.31 per cent among the children in the school going ages, while the remaining 62.69 per cent are detained at home for several reasons. Of the children in the school going ages the children detained from going to school account for only 5.67 per cent in Trivandrum while they constitute as high as 89.61 per cent in Palghat marking the limits of variation in this regard among the districts. It is interesting to note that when the taluks are taken into account there are communities with no children attending school. The Cholanaickans of Ernad, the Irulas and Muthuvans of Chittoor taluk are certain examples. Again, the proportion of children in the school going ages, detained at home is very high among certain communities such as Paniyans, Pulayas, Kurumans and Aranadans, for example it is 87.36 per cent in respect of the Paniyans

in South Wynad, 86.57 per cent among Irulas and 97.44 per cent among the Kurumbas of Chittoor and 90.27 per cent in the case of the Aranadans in Ernad Taluk. At any rate, it may be stated that the neglect of education of children in the school going ages has far reaching evil consequences.

An attempt has been made to analyse the reasons for detaining the children below the age of 15 from attending schools. According to Table 9.2, 13.39 per cent are detained to look after the youngsters and 12.83 per cent are detained for work. But the majority of children (53.46 per cent) are detained for want of interest in studies. The lack of desire for study in most cases may be due to their tradition and way of life. However majority of children in 7 out of 11 districts avoid school on this ground:

TABLE 9.2  
Percentage distribution of children in school going ages—detained

State/District	Detained to look after young-esters	Detained for work	School is far off	Constant failure	No aptitude for study	Others	All
State	13.39	12.83	19.02	1.17	53.46	0.13	100.00
Trivandrum	4.75	31.34	45.95	5.99	11.09	0.83	100.00
Quilon	5.47	27.97	43.16	2.43	20.06	0.91	100.00
Alleppey	19.59	4.05	0.68	0.68	75.00	..	100.00
Kottayam	10.47	5.23	15.12	6.39	61.63	1.16	100.00
Idikki	3.95	18.28	63.55	3.86	10.31	0.05	100.00
Ernakulam	3.85	3.85	40.00	..	52.30	..	100.00
Trichur	3.38	8.11	20.27	1.12	67.12	..	100.00
Palghat	13.70	17.26	35.21	0.33	33.34	0.11	100.00
Malappuram	14.95	2.45	9.86	0.19	72.36	0.19	100.00
Kozhikode	13.77	12.50	3.29	0.91	69.38	0.15	100.00
Cannanore	18.91	8.72	3.17	0.24	68.90	0.06	100.00

Naturally the pattern would show considerable variation when the question is discussed at taluk and community levels though it is not attempted here. But it may be noted here that the children desiring education in the school going ages are considerable in number in the districts of Idikki, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Cannanore. The majority of children (63.55 per cent) in Idikki abstain from schools as they are far away from schools, the same is the reason in the case of the larger number of children (35.21 per cent) in Palghat while in the remaining four districts lack of aptitude is the main reason.

*Nature of aid given to Tribal children for Education.*—The Government are taking sufficient interest in the promotion of education among the tribals; the help rendered in this regard include the issue of scholarship and stipends, fee concessions, travel grants, incentive to parents, grants for the purchase of books and

uniforms, etc., in addition to providing facilities for education by opening tribal schools, hostels, etc. The information regarding the details of aid received for education by the tribal households for the year 1975-76 have been collected during the survey. According to the study, the tribals covered by the survey received Rs. 9,98,482 during the period. Of this total amount 91.19 per cent represent stipend and scholarship, 3.34 per cent account for the amount issued by way of incentive to parents, 3.82 per cent constituted grant given for the purchase of books and uniforms and the amounts issued under fee concession, reimbursement of fees, travel grant, etc., cover the balance.

Now considering the distribution of the amount by districts it is seen from Table 9.3 that Idikki tops the list with a share of 39.75 per cent. Idikki is followed by Kottayam with 23.91 per cent. But the districts of Alleppey, Ernakulam, Trichur and Malappuram together get only less than three per cent of the total:

TABLE 9.3  
Distribution of aid received during 1975-76

(In Rs.)

State/District	Scholarship and stipends	Fee concession	Reimbursement of fees	Travel grant	Incentive to parents	Grant for purchase of books	Grant for purchase of uniforms	Others	Total
State	910536 (100.00)	1089	75	600	33348	35253	2865	14716	998482 (100.00)
Trivandrum	134780 (14.80)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134780 (13.50)
Quilon	46950 (5.16)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46950 (4.70)
Alleppey	7435 (0.82)	..	..	..	60	1760	..	..	9255 (0.93)
Kottayam	238708 (26.22)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238708 (23.91)
Idikki	384401 (42.22)	..	..	120	1630	40	500	10240	396931 (39.75)
Ernakulam	7651 (0.84)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7651 (0.77)
Trichur	800 (0.09)	..	..	..	..	2058	455	..	3313 (0.33)
Palghat	6071 (0.66)	..	5	80	3032	2788	..	..	11976 (1.20)
Malappuram	..	..	..	40	3450	3528	..	..	7018 (0.70)
Kozhikode	35754 (3.92)	847	20	140	1147	9470	424	..	47802 (4.79)
Cannanore	47986 (5.27)	242	50	220	24029	15609	1486	4476	94098 (9.42)

Again, out of the 41,452 households enumerated 7,386 (17.85 per cent) have received scholarship and stipend, 1,285 (3.10 per cent) got grant for the purchase of books and 359 (0.87 per cent) households received cash as incentive to parents. Only a few households have received help under other specified heads. About 3,200 students have got free mid-day meal during the year under consideration. The free mid-day meal is a considerable incentive to the poor children of other castes too in attending school.

Considering the question at the taluk level there are communities which have received no help during the reference period as aid for education; the Malapandarams in Kunnathur, Muthuvan in Thodupuzha, Vishavas in Kunnathunad, Kadar in Mukundapuram, Kurumbas in Chittoor, Naickans in Ernad and Tenkurumans in South Wynad are some of these communities. It is true that some of these communities have only a negligible strength in the concerned taluks. This only indicates the need for a more specific programme so that all the tribal communities in a taluk would derive the benefit of the aids given for education.

*Level of social education.*—The rate of participation of the tribals in social education activities may serve as an index of the influence of modern life or urbanisation among them and the truth is that the rate is very poor when measured in terms of the benefits. For instance, in the State as a whole, the tribal households with members who have attended adult literacy centres constitute only 2.01 per cent, witnessed film shows conducted in the hamlet 2.73 per cent, attended Gramasevak camp 0.50 per cent and participated in cooking classes 2.75 per cent. Persons with the habit of reading newspaper or weekly are found only in 13.03 per cent and the habit of reading other periodicals in 9.67 per cent households. There are radiosets only in 2.55 per cent households. Similarly only about 180 children have attended the Balavadies and 25 children the Nursery classes, regularly during the reference period.

Naturally, the rate of participation in this regard would differ considerably among the districts. But it is interesting to note that in all tribal concentrated districts and taluks there may be at least a few households among most of the tribal communities with members who have participated in the social education activities. Table 8.3 in the Appendix gives the distribution of households by participation in each social education activity and by the possession of radio sets etc.

*Interest in recreation.*—Considering the question of recreation, the tribals are very fond of amusements and in this respect they are likely to surpass the surrounding non-tribals. Among the modern media of recreation cinema and radio have considerable influence on tribals and the scope for utilising these media on a larger scale is very good. They are also eager to attend the traditional festivals and to participate in tribal community dances. In the State as a whole, households with members who have seen cinema account for 79.65 per cent, listened radio programme 61.72 per cent attended festivals 77.61 per cent and participated in tribal community dances

56.67 per cent during the year 1976-77, the period of reference for the survey. Table 8.4 in the Appendix throws light on the above aspects at the State and district levels.

Households with members enjoyed cinema during 1976-77 varies from 45.63 per cent in Quilon to 99.16 per cent in Trichur; cinema is the major source of amusement in Alleppey, Trichur, Palghat, Malappuram and Kozhikode Districts. It is only in Kottayam where larger number of households depend on radio programme for amusement or recreation. In the remaining districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Idikki, Ernakulam and Cannanore households with members participating in regular festivals are larger in number. There is no district where the households participating in tribal community dance gain prominence. But the community dances have their own importances and proportion of the households enjoying such dances exceed 84 per cent in the districts of Palghat and Cannanore.

Again, considering the total of the percentages under different items of recreation, most of the households in Malappuram have only a single source of amusement while such households in Palghat and Cannanore enjoy more than three sources in this regard. Households in the remaining 3 districts have two or more sources for recreation, after the State pattern.

*Health and sanitation.*—The indicators considered to assess the level of health and sanitary conditions of the tribals include the type of latrine used, the habit of using toilet soaps, care taken for vaccination type of medical aids availed, type of medical services, resorted to in connection with delivery cases during one year prior to the date of survey, occurrence of diseases during the period and details of deaths occurred during the one year prior to the date of the survey. The analysis of the data collected under each of the above topics reveals the slow rate of change taking place in the different phases of the traditional tribal life.

(i) *Type of latrine used.*—Considering the type of latrine used only about 0.92 per cent tribal households have separate latrines and the households using common latrines are very few in number. As a contrast from the tribal households in all the other districts, 23.43 per cent have separate latrine in Alleppey. This may mainly be due to the absence of vacant plots for common use. With these exceptions, more than 98 per cent households at all levels use the traditional open type latrines.

(ii) *Habit of using toilet soap.*—It seems that toilet soap has become an object of comfort or luxury among the majority of the tribals in the State and the tribal households using toilet soap exceed 53 per cent of the total. It is only 6.22 per cent in Trichur while it goes upto 90.24 per cent in Kottayam. It seems that apart from the economic factors the tastes and preferences also play a vital role in the popularity of the toilet soaps among the tribals. The development of this habit among the



tribals may be considered as an indicator of their growing desire for a civilized life on a par with that of the non-tribals around them.

*Medical care.—(i) Date of last vaccination.*—The last date of vaccination has been noted in respect of each household enumerated during the survey and the information is available from almost all the households. It is seen that the services of the health units in this regard have reached all the tribals. But the gap in the two consecutive visits in respect of a household is considerably large. According to the survey the last vaccination in the case of 66.57 per cent households was in 1975 or in the previous year, that in respect of 31.13 per cent households it was in

1976 and for the remaining 2.30 per cent households last vaccination was in 1977.

*(ii) Type of medical aid availed.*—From Table 9.4 given below it is revealed that the tribals, in general, make use of different types of medical aid within their reach, with varying preference. The same households availing medical aid from different sources are considerable in number. The allopathic treatment is highly popular among the tribals and both the Government and private sources get almost equal preference in this regard at the state level. The treatment by tribal herbs has the second preference and that by other traditional medicines assumes the third place in this regard. The preference for Ayurveda and that for the nature cure are almost the same. Homoeo medicines are also gaining popularity among them:

TABLE 9.4

Percentage distribution of households by the type of medical aid availed

Items/source	District											State
	Trivandrum	Quilon	Alleppey	Kottayam	Idisski	Ernakulam	Trichur	Palghat	Malappuram	Kozhikode	Cannanore	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ayurveda:												
Government	10.60	13.81	12.12	2.58	1.42	15.34	15.80	3.52	12.20	4.46	0.13	3.95
Private	..	3.83	0.61	4.84	3.58	0.27	3.03	1.25	5.65	0.24	4.97	2.18
Allopathy:												
Government	60.47	68.00	43.43	18.00	23.39	16.71	77.65	6.04	37.10	49.80	50.68	40.29
Private	..	1.16	26.87	73.58	54.09	26.03	2.86	70.90	26.31	28.75	36.83	33.02
Homoeo:												
Government	6.70	3.92	..	3.27	0.03	26.03	0.17	0.02	9.60	0.39	5.09	2.66
Private	..	7.58	..	0.16	0.25	7.95	..	..	0.68	0.24	0.94	0.65
Unani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.01	0.06	0.02
Nature cure	2.33	1.25	4.65	..	0.02	5.21	..	0.08	5.93	14.50	5.82	5.80
Tribal herbs	15.26	3.65	3.03	..	7.00	2.19	16.97	31.02	0.23	1.69	36.64	17.70
Traditional medicines	..	..	23.23	0.04	..	..	0.17	2.04	1.90	1.66	62.12	16.41
Others	..	..	11.31	1.69	..	..	..	4.11	0.34	0.36	..	0.82

A great majority of the households in all the districts excepting those in Ernakulam depend on allopathic treatment. Only a very few tribal households in Kozhikode and Cannanore take to Unani medicines.

*(iii) Nature of medical services utilised for delivery cases.*—Though the tribals in general are very eager to accept allopathic treatment, delivery cases among them are largely attended by native midwife. The

only two communities which mainly depend on the services of the qualified midwife in this regard are the Kanikkar of Nedumangad and the Uraly of Udumbanchola Taluk. The hospitalisation in this regard is preferred only by a few communities of certain taluks while considerable number of tribal households in northern districts utilise the services from the other unspecified sources to attend the cases. The following Table 9.5 gives the total number of delivery cases and its district-wise percentage distribution according to the services availed to attend the cases.

TABLE 9-5

## Distribution of delivery cases attended by agencies/sources

State/District	Total No. of cases	Percentage distribution of delivery cases attended by			
		Native Mid-wife	Qualified Midwife	Hospitals	Others
State ..	21856	80.17	8.48	6.39	4.96
Trivandrum ..	2049	36.60	42.53	19.87	..
Quilon ..	925	100.00	..	..	..
Alleppey ..	163	77.91	7.36	9.82	4.91
Kottayam ..	1226	79.04	4.40	15.74	0.82
Idikki ..	2547	72.36	8.99	5.85	12.80
Ernakulam ..	336	85.71	13.10	1.19	..
Trichur ..	557	78.64	10.05	10.41	0.90
Palghat ..	3782	98.15	1.03	0.45	0.37
Malappuram ..	257	1.55	0.39	11.28	86.78
Kozhikode ..	9412	89.22	5.59	4.96	0.23
Cannanore ..	602	11.30	..	9.47	79.23

The distribution reveals the nature and magnitude of dependence of the tribals on the traditional sources of services to attend the delivery cases. The native mid-wives and the women of lesser experience who are mainly relatives or neighbours manage the situation. Because of this the chance of spoiling the health of both the mother and child is not rare and it has its own far reaching evil consequences. Only a rapid expansion of the modern medical services with necessary propaganda to change the attitude of the tribals in favour of the new forms of services could alone solve the problem.

Table No. 8-6 given in the appendix provides the distribution of the households by the type of latrine used, the habit of using toilet soaps, the last date of vaccination, and by the type of medical aid obtained.

(iv) Occurrence of diseases.—Information regarding the attack of certain diseases like the gastroenteritis, dysentery, malaria, eruptive fevers, etc., during the

year 1975-76 have been collected to study the problem. According to the study the attack of a particular disease shows considerable regional variations and this has special significance. Generally speaking the attack of eruptive fevers is the most common and the attack of dysentery or diarrhoea has covered more than 25 per cent households during the reference period. The mental disease is comparatively rare among the tribals and the households with members suffering from tuberculosis or other respiratory diseases are not negligible in number. It seems that skin diseases form a serious problem among the tribals in Kozhikode and Cannanore. Similarly households with members suffering from malaria are considerable in number in Kottayam and Kozhikode. Again households with members suffering from the attack of 2 or 3 diseases are not rare. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the households with members subjected to the attack of the diseases under considerations, at State and district levels:—

TABLE 9-6

## Percentage distribution of households with members subjected to the attack of diseases during 1975-76

State/District	Diseases							
	Gastroenteritis	Dysentery/ Diarrhoea	Malaria	Eruptive fever	Tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases	Leprosy or other skin diseases	Mental diseases	Others
State ..	16.62	24.53	8.18	38.94	1.27	10.93	0.34	22.12
Trivandrum ..	1.12	0.56	..	0.84	..	..	..	1.12
Quilon ..	1.25	0.27	0.62	..	0.18	0.09	..	1.16
Alleppey ..	6.46	24.65	3.64	25.45	0.40	5.45	0.20	39.19
Kottayam ..	39.69	37.03	23.03	8.03	2.38	4.36	1.73	40.42
Idikki ..	25.92	26.22	3.27	55.49	0.87	0.23	0.50	52.64
Ernakulam ..	1.37	33.70	21.10	93.42	8.49	18.36	0.27	3.29
Trichur ..	..	..	..	7.39	..	..	..	6.05
Palghat ..	5.40	9.96	3.69	22.07	0.13	4.69	..	0.98
Malappuram ..	..	0.06	..	0.06	..	..	..	2.32
Kozhikode ..	4.21	37.07	20.19	40.36	2.87	25.02	0.48	5.73
Cannanore ..	33.49	26.86	1.12	64.00	0.54	13.13	0.12	36.78

It may be noted here that the attack of the specified diseases were very nominal in the districts of Trivandrum, Quilon, Trichur and Malappuram during the year 1975-76 while that in the other districts is considerable.

*Nature of ailment causing death and details of Medical aid obtained.*—The nature of occurrence of certain major diseases and the preference of the tribals for the different types of medical aid available have been discussed above. Information have also been collected regarding the ailments causing death and the medical aids obtained in this connection. But according to the survey the details of diseases resulting in death during 1975-76 are available only in respect of 510 cases at the State level. Similarly to study the medical aid obtained data are limited to 439 cases of death. It may be noted that the cases studied here do not include the infant deaths and the analysis of the death, it is expected would give a reliable picture of the concerned problems.

Now, considering the fatal attacks, death caused by gastroenteritis account for 0.39 per cent, dysentery or diarrhoea 14.51 per cent, malaria 2.16 per cent, eruptive fevers 20.39 per cent, tuberculosis and other respiratory diseases 4.51 per cent, leprosy or other skin diseases 1.37 per cent and the other diseases 56.67 per cent.

It has already been pointed out that the tribals largely prefer allopathic medicines in normal circumstances. The preference for this type of treatment is slightly less during the fatal attacks of major diseases as seen in Table 9.7 given below. Similarly the preference for nature cure, herbs or the traditional form of treatment is considerably smaller in this

regard when compared to that during normal circumstances. It is interesting to compare the change of preference among the different types of medical aid during the two situations, the following table compares the preference in this regard:

TABLE 9.7

## Percentage distribution

Type of medical aid obtained	Percentage of households preferring each aid during normal circumstances	Percentage distribution of deaths by medical aid obtained
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ayurveda:		
Government	3.95	4.33
Private	2.18	3.42
Allopathy:		
Government	40.29	37.13
Private	38.02	32.80
Homoeopathy:		
Government	2.66	3.42
Private	0.65	0.68
Unani	0.02	..
Nature cure	5.80	0.68
Tribal herbs	17.70	6.38
Traditional medicine	16.41	9.11
Others	0.82	2.05
All	..	100.00

It may be noted that modern medicines have gained considerable popularity among the tribals both during normal or fatal attack of the major disease.

## CHAPTER X

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study has covered a tribal population of 2,00,012 in 41,452 tribal households scattered in 3,469 hamlets/tribal settlements/karas in the State. Among the districts, Kozhikode has the maximum tribal concentration with more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total, while Ernakulam District accounts for only less than one per cent. There are 38 tribal communities and Paniyans constitute the largest community with about 23 per cent of the total tribal population and they are followed by Mala Arayans. Each of the 15 communities now occupying the lower ranks has only a population of less than 0.5 per cent of the State tribal population. Mala Kuravan is the smallest community with a population of only 13. Tribals have comparatively smaller families with an average size of 4.83 against 6.03 for the general population. The level of literacy among the tribals in the State is very low with only 26.55 per cent literates against 60.42 per cent for the State in 1971 and 29.32 per cent for all India. Among the literates 51 per cent are below primary and less than 4 per cent have passed S.S.L.C. and above. About 50 per cent of the tribals are economically active as against 29 per cent of the general population in the State in 1971. Nearly two-third of the workers (tribals) are daily wage earners—mainly agricultural labourers. Bonded labourers are very insignificant in number with only 0.2 per cent of the tribal population. Agricultural labourers on an average could get employment only for 13 days in a month and the farm wage rate was Rs. 6 for males and Rs. 4 for females.

About seventy per cent of the tribal households possess land and the average size of holding is 2.3 acres. For the tribals in the State, per capital and is 33 cents. Nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the land possessed are cultivated and the important crops grown are:

(i) perennials: Pepper, Cardamom, Arecanut and Coconut,

(ii) seasonal: Paddy, C'holam and Ragi. Main reasons for leaving part of the land uncultivated are lack of working capital and inadequacy of irrigation facilities. Alienation of land is a serious problem for about 9 per cent of the tribal households. Transfer of land was necessitated mainly because of their failure to raise adequate resources to meet their various needs including consumption.

Tribals are extremely backward in their economic conditions with a per capita annual income of Rs. 421 and about 80 per cent of the tribal population are below the poverty line. They mainly depend on wage income and it is supplemented by their income from land. Traditional occupations like hunting and collection of forest produce have lost their significance in most of the districts. Animal husbandry activity has failed to make a dent on their living. Only about 5 per cent of the tribal families have any livestock. They keep animals mainly for power and manure while milk production has only a secondary importance. But nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the tribal families are willing to take up new occupations like dairying, poultry keeping, if they are provided with working capital and are assured of a market for their produce. Cottage and small scale industries have only an insignificant role in the tribal economy with less than one per cent of the households engaged in it.

About the indebtedness of tribals it is found that less than 13 per cent of the tribal households are in debt. The average borrowing per household in debt is Rs. 873 and per capita indebtedness of the tribals in Kerala is Rs. 23. Among the various agencies, co-operative societies and commercial banks account for about 58 per cent of the loan amount; money lenders and traders provided only less than 20 per cent. While about 45 per cent of the loans are used for productive purposes, 39 per cent is used for consumption purposes and less than 6 per cent for death, marriage and other ceremonies. Among securities offered for loans, land and building account for 28 per cent. Even though more than  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total loans are apparently interest-free, traders, landlords and money lenders extract 50 to 70 per cent interest though not directly. The rate of interest charged by the institutions is less than 20 per cent. The housing condition of the tribals is very poor with more than 90 per cent of the tribal houses either huts or katcha in spite of various schemes. As regards house construction, only about 8 per cent of the tribal households could get any aid in that direction. For lighting purpose kerosene oil is used. Electrified houses form only less than 0.6 per cent of the total. Drinking water is not a serious problem because of the proximity of various sources like wells, tanks, rivers and canals. Regarding other facilities it is reported that only less than one per cent of the households have a separate latrine and more than 98 per cent still use traditional types.

Only thirty-seven per cent of the total tribal children in the school-going age are students while the remaining 63 per cent are detained at home mainly because of the lack of desire for education. Economic and other factors like poverty, child labour and the need to look after younger ones at home are also deterrents in sending all the eligible children to school. Scholarships, stipends, fee concessions and other incentives to parents are given to attract children. Among the recreational programmes cinema is the most popular one. They are also interested in taking part in fairs and festivals. Tribals are aware of various public health and medical facilities. 80 per cent of them prefer allopathic treatment. But the standard of general health is comparatively poor mainly because of malnutrition, inadequate medical care and unhygienic environments.

A comparative study of Tribal Communities using the crucial indices like income, employment, assets, liabilities, education and housing reveal that in the present socio-economic set up Tribal Communities like Mala Arayans, Kanikkar, Kurichian, Ulladan and Uraly are comparatively advanced whereas Kattunaickan, Tenkuruman, Paniyan, Kuruman, Hill Pulaya and Naickan Communities are still in a much depressed condition. Special mention should be made about the overall backwardness of Paniyan Community which is the largest in the State.

From the above facts and based on data collected during the 1971 census, it could be inferred that tribals till continue to be the most neglected and backward section of the society. The indices of development with regard to education, health, medical care, income employment, housing and recreation substantiate the above conclusion. In spite of various development programmes implemented from the first five year plan period onwards there has been no substantial improvement in the economic standard and living conditions of the tribals. From an earlier survey it

is found that only about 10 per cent of the tribal households could be benefitted so far in one form or other from the plan schemes. It is true that in the field of education and health there have been some encouraging results. The more or less total absence of a secondary sector, inadequate communication facilities in the hilly areas and forest regions, traditional outlook and negative attitude of the tribals towards modern/urban living and the determination of the new settlers and traders to exploit tribals are stumbling blocks in their developments. However, the present study pinpoints the need for intensive efforts on the part of the Public Authority in implementing a realistic, co-ordinated and growth-oriented programme for their uplift. Any development programme for the tribals in the State should be integrated with other related rural development programmes like agriculture, forestry, fishing, small-scale industry, etc. Against this background the following recommendations are made:—

(1) Since land is the major capital on which tribals depend for their income and employment, its ownership and land based activities are pre-requisites for their development. Therefore land may be assigned to all landless tribal families giving them full ownership rights. In the case of tribals holding land all agreements—oral and written—wherein land is either leased out or mortgaged may be invalidated.

(2) As land alienation—a growing menace—leads to an economic as well as social set back to tribals, urgent measures may be taken to implement rigorously "The Kerala Scheduled Tribe (Restriction on Transfer of Land Restoration of Alienated Land) Act, 1975".

(3) Development of agriculture on modern lines is a must for the growth of the backward agrarian tribal economy. For this, leadership has to be developed among the tribals by the expansion of the co-operative sector accompanied by rigorous extension service. Therefore all the existing co-operative institutions including marketing societies are to be activated and new ones organised if required. All agricultural inputs including credit have to be provided by the co-operative society and the rate of interest to be charged on production credit must be 4–6 per cent. Marketing societies should deal with all agricultural products of the area and should eliminate gradually all intermediaries in the trading sector. Emphasis may be given in the development programme for the propagation of suitable perennial crops such as coconut, arecanut, pepper, rubber, etc.

(4) To propagate modern methods of farming to provide technical know-how and seeds/seedlings to the farmers a few model farms each extending over 10 hectares may be established in important tribal centres. Payment of wages and other activities are to be on the pattern of labour-cum-development bank in Ernakulam District.

(5) Tribal growth centres may be opened in the important pockets of the State. While locating these centres in the districts consideration may be given to tribal concentration, their economic and social backwardness and the development potential of the area. Each centre should have jurisdiction of 200 to 400 tribal families and it should be manned by a well trained Extension Officer, preferably from the tribe. All development activities should be routed through this centre. To start with 100 centres may be opened so as to cover nearly 75 per cent of the population.

(6) Animal husbandry programme which include distribution of milching cows on a very limited scale and supply of goats, poultry and piggery may be taken up in the 20 already selected growth centres. These programmes should be planned in such a way that they are within the management capacity of an average tribal household. Also they should aim at augmenting the local diet and should be linked to the local nutritional programme so that production—marketing circuit is complete within a village or in a small number of villages around. In order to implement these programmes and to collect and sell the surplus animal husbandry products, a marketing society has to be organised in each of these 20 selected centres. Such societies should also provide cattle and poultry feed to its members on no-profit no loss basis. A monthly cattle market also may be opened in each of these 20 centres. Grant or loan may be given for the construction of low cost cattle sheds.

(7) *Forestry and related fields.*—In all forestry programmes due consideration should be given to their probable impact on the tribal economy. In organising the co-operatives of forest labourers preference may be given to tribals.

(8) Minimum wages may be fixed for all operations undertaken by the forest department directly or through contractors which should not be lower than the agricultural wages.

(9) Forest based small scale industries especially basket making may be organised on co-operative lines to provide employment to tribals.

(10) Co-operative loans may be issued to take up activities like fishing, shop-keeping and for the purchase of bullock cart and other transport equipments.

(11) Three automobile engineering workshops may be started—one each at Udumbanchola, Agali and Kalpetta—to train tribal youths in motor mechanism and driving.

(12) *Housing.*—Tribal housing societies may be organised in 10 selected centres—one for each centre. This would facilitate tribal participation and mobilisation of unused man power for this activity. All grants and loans should be routed through these societies. Loans and grants may be given even for repair of houses. A phased programme may be drawn up for constructing permanent tiled houses to all the tribals over a period of 20 years.

(13) Allotment of house sites—isolated or in group—may be made to houseless and landless tribals in localities agreeable to them.

(14) *Education.*—An adult literacy centre may be opened in each of the 100 growth centres. This would facilitate raising the literacy level of the tribals and make them conscious of their rights and responsibilities especially in the implementation of development programmes.

(15) For creating an awareness and generating a desire for the education of children effective extension service may be organised by house-to-house visit preferably by members of voluntary organisations,

(16) More single teacher-cum-social worker schools are to be opened for pre-primary children in backward areas at reasonable distances. In such schools the teacher may conduct the class only in forenoon and in the afternoon he could organise social

work among the tribals thereby creating a favourable attitude towards education and modern living. The institution should also function as a cultural centre as it may not be difficult for a teacher with attitude for social work to organise radio club, sports club, arts club, etc., attached to the school. He could also create reading habit among the literates and favourable attitude towards urbanisation. Adequate reward may be given to those who well succeed in their mission. On the basis of the success of the scheme the question of reorganising 1st and 2nd standard education with necessary changes may be considered. More Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools may also be opened according to the need.

(17) *Health Services*.—(a) New primary health centres may be opened accepting a reasonable norm for the tribal area.

(b) These centres should also arrange for the treatment of serious cases in suitable hospitals in the plains.

(c) Services of Doctors who are specialists may be made available to the tribals for one or two days in a month.

(d) A regular visit of mobile dispensary is also desirable in the remote tribal areas.

(18) *Nutrition*.—(a) The implementation of the applied nutrition programme may be entrusted to the local community who may be allowed to evolve their own methods of working.

(b) Integrated child care service programmes in tribal areas should be incorporated in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects so that there can be a quicker and wider coverage of nutritional services in the tribal areas.

(19) *Drinking water*.—In hamlets where drinking water is a problem, a source should be provided in the next five years.

(20) *Consumption loan*.—Loans for the purpose of marriage, medical treatment, funereal rites and household expenses during the lean months should be provided by the service co-operative society of the area.

(21) Nationalised Banks may be persuaded to open at least one man branches in ten (10) selected centres where scope for banking activity is comparatively bright. These institutions may be made responsible for implementing a comprehensive credit scheme at concessional rates. The stability of these banks may be ensured by the provision of refinance.

(22) In administering the various programmes due consideration may be given to the problem of uneven growth between regions and communities.

(23) Free legal assistance may be provided to tribals in their civil and criminal disputes.

(24) Effective steps may be taken to implement Bonded Labour Abolition Act, Debt Relief Act and Minimum Wages Act.

(25) The monitoring unit functioning in the Directorate of Tribal Welfare may be strengthened so as to undertake concurrent evaluation of major schemes and keep a close watch on the physical progress of various on going projects.

It is believed that the various schemes and suggestions enumerated above would go a long way in the development of tribals. But there are still more problems to be tackled when question of development is considered in respect of selected areas.

Now, the approach to tribal development is a significant factor. According to the new approach evolved in the beginning of the fifth plan, the problems of tribal development is divided into two parts—viz., areas of tribal concentration and dispersed tribals. An area-wise approach is accepted in the former case and a family based approach in the latter. All areas with certain percentage of tribal population are identified for the area based approach and sub-plans are prepared for each area. According to this scheme tahsils/blocks with more than 50 per cent tribal population were to be identified for the preparation of sub-plans. This norm was relaxed with a view to cover a reasonable proportion of tribal population. The norm was reduced to a minimum of 8,000 population in the case of certain States and to 10,000 in respect of Kerala and Tamil Nadu while there are States with still more liberal norms in this regard considering the extent of dispersion of tribal population.

An area development approach would bring good results only if there is a high concentration of tribals in the areas identified for sub-plans. Immigrants from the plains have diluted the tribal concentration of almost all villages in the entire eastern belt; the tendency continues though at a much reduced rate. Hence it requires considerable caution while implementing area-wise plans with focus on development of tribals and to see that benefits mainly go to tribal communities.

Considering the dispersion of tribal population and difference in levels of development among communities and regions the family based approach deserves more emphasis. The benefit of the whole development expenditure in this case would directly go to the tribals thereby creating a sense of confidence and hope for a better future. It is hoped that most of the schemes suggested based on the results of the survey would be useful to a considerable extent to frame a comprehensive family based programme for development giving due consideration to each community and region.

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Sl. No.	Community	State/taluk and No. of households	Total No. of households
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		State	41452
1.	All		
2.	Adiyan	South Wynad (132) North Wynad (1576) Tellicherry (9) Kasargode (7)	1724
3.	Allar	Ernad (37) Perinthalmanna (44)	81
4.	Aranadan	Ernad (114)	114
5.	Chola Naikkan	Ernad (55)	55
6.	Eruvalla	Chittoor (304) Mannarghat (1)	305
7.	Hill Pulaya	Devikulam (468)	468
8.	Irular	Palghat (172) Chittoor (18) Mannarghat (3031)	3221
9.	Kadar	Mukundapuram (119) Chittoor (36) South Wynad (45) North Wynad (17)	217
10.	Kanikar	Neyyattinkara (271) Nedumangad (1847) Chirayinkil (11) Kottarakara (39) Pathanapuram (200)	2368
11.	Kattunaikkan	Ernad (121) South Wynad (1094) North Wynad (34)	1249
12.	Kondaraddis	South Wynad (48)	48
13.	Koraga	Kasargode (110)	110
14.	Koppalan	Kasargode (9)	9
15.	Kudiya	Kasargode (26)	26
16.	Kurichian	South Wynad (640) North Wynad (1396) Tellicherry (842)	2878
17.	Kurumbas	Chittoor (6) Mannarghat (203) South Wynad (83)	292
18.	Kuruman	Ernad (51) South Wynad (491) North Wynad (97)	639
19.	Vetta Kuruman	South Wynad (31) North Wynad (19)	50
20.	Mulla Kuruman	South Wynad (1867) North Wynad (20)	1887
21.	Then Kuruman	South Wynad (2) North Wynad (405)	407
22.	Urali Kuruman	South Wynad (412) North Wynad (163)	575
23.	Malasar	Palghat (42) Chittoor (37)	79
24.	Malayan	Trichur (162) Talappally (53) Mukundapuram (170) Palghat (41) Chittoor (312) Mannarghat (83) Ottappalam (8) Ernad (42)	871
25.	Mala Arayan	Neyyattinkara (21) Pathanamthitta (89) Kanjirappally (578) Meenachil (1297) Devikulam (32) Peermade (210) Udumbanchola (164) Thodupuzha (2074)	4465
26.	Mala Pandaram	Kunnathur (7) Pathanapuram (83) Pathanamthitta (61) Peermade (1)	152
27.	Mala Vedan	Pathanapuram (56) Pathanamthitta (197) Kanjirappally (1) Meenachil (115)	369
28.	Mala Vettuvan	Meenachil (11) North Wynad (1)	12
29.	Mala Kuravan	North Wynad (3)	3
30.	Mannan	Devikulam (312) Peermade (75) Udumbanchola (351) Thodupuzha (192)	930
31.	Marati	Kasargode (1379)	1379
32.	Muthuvan/Mudugar	Devikulam (1057) Udumbanchola (146) Thodupuzha (2) Palghat (31) Chittoor (25) Mannarghat (426) Ernad (337)	2024
33.	Naikkan	Ernad (3) South Wynad (448) North Wynad (16)	467
34.	Paliyan	Peermade (60) Udumbanchola (140)	200
35.	Paniyan	Palghat (21) Mannarghat (1) Ernad (967) South Wynad (5277) North Wynad (2921) Tellicherry (1201)	10388
36.	Pulayan	South Wynad (377) North Wynad (2)	379
37.	Ulladan	Pathanamthitta (225) Thiruvalla (39) Kuttanad (3) Mavelikara (14) Chengannoor (12) Kartigappally (78) Ambalapuzha (103) Sherthalai (241) Meenachil (33) Kanjirappally (237) Changanasserry (46) Vaikom (48) Devikulam (22) Peermade (1) Udumbanchola (43) Thodupuzha (301) Kunnathunad (30) Moovattupuzha (98) Kothamangalam (2) North Paravoor (101) Kanayannoor (70) Alwaye (47) Cochin (35) Trichur (27) Mukundapuram (63) Kodungalloor (1)	1900
38.	Urali	Pathanamthitta (165) Meenachil (88) Peermade (44) Devikulam (1) Udumbanchola (88) Thodupuzha (665) South Wynad (16)	1067
39.	Vishavan	Devikulam (12) Kunnathunad (33)	45

TABLE 1-2  
Distribution of State Tribal Population by community, sex and Age group

Serial No.	Name of community	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	All	13052	13243	13675	13176	14250	13538	9238	9998	8358	10687	8718	8287	5887	5985	6262	6108
2	Adiyann	593	569	592	561	532	508	320	382	230	442	360	405	251	250	249	264
3	Alur	20	29	24	17	18	15	13	15	16	17	13	20	15	14	11	15
4	Aranadan	29	25	28	39	33	44	22	14	5	18	16	26	22	24	19	19
5	Cholanaikkann	15	13	15	23	26	16	9	10	13	10	8	11	10	11	11	9
6	Eruvallon	69	81	73	66	87	103	51	34	57	63	60	43	41	57	49	57
7	Hillpallaya	129	110	142	138	145	132	107	86	87	120	115	91	70	64	80	59
8	Iruilar or Iruilan	761	904	951	893	1139	1116	677	740	485	629	606	526	347	428	482	418
9	Kadar	57	54	85	64	69	62	39	44	49	53	41	42	34	26	42	38
10	Kanikar	615	624	586	643	783	859	704	747	649	784	525	499	259	254	277	324
11	Kattunaikkann	431	420	387	325	418	357	197	173	194	288	210	242	193	107	165	165
12	Kondaraddis	12	23	14	15	15	15	15	13	15	15	12	6	5	5	3	11
13	Koraga	22	35	30	26	31	35	20	15	24	26	21	22	16	20	16	13
14	Koppalan	9	3	2	11	5	5	2	1	4	..	..	4	1	3	3	..
15	Kudiyya	3	5	7	9	16	14	12	13	17	..	..	4	1	3	..	6
16	Kurichian	1206	1243	1222	1120	1100	976	678	610	503	720	669	663	478	475	509	459
17	Kurumbhar	76	97	105	85	141	130	94	76	47	45	52	52	26	44	45	38
18	Kuruman	173	204	237	234	227	224	155	193	112	153	143	147	103	92	87	93
19	Vetrakuruman	17	11	12	15	18	11	17	17	8	15	8	8	6	5	3	13
20	Mulluvakuruman	768	785	666	674	794	731	457	438	362	494	371	364	260	243	263	259
21	Thenkuruman	147	116	133	122	125	104	69	93	73	102	91	88	70	56	58	55
22	Uralikuruman	165	163	156	140	183	123	89	93	111	129	127	101	78	72	79	79
23	Malassar	15	16	31	17	12	16	12	11	11	14	12	15	9	13	17	9
24	Malayan	210	193	242	254	285	247	144	131	127	210	181	144	116	135	149	132
25	Mala Arayan	1243	1230	1453	1434	1674	1589	1440	1580	1449	1476	1026	923	622	679	698	711
26	Mala Pandaram	60	44	56	40	53	49	39	37	40	31	35	33	13	15	17	19
27	Malavedan	118	125	139	110	102	103	79	68	70	100	75	85	53	45	52	49
28	Malacittuvan	..	3	8	9	4	1	4	6	4	1	2	3	2	..	2	2
29	Malakuravan	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Mannan	352	341	460	419	409	400	283	289	245	267	217	184	129	126	148	136
31	Marati	365	384	433	410	613	617	437	472	420	352	312	239	192	181	204	246
32	Muthuvan or Mudugar	661	626	770	684	732	694	488	512	356	512	419	333	251	280	272	291
33	Naiakkan	169	149	134	132	105	117	45	75	74	111	104	92	71	70	70	34
34	Paliyan	57	56	59	53	60	55	48	46	53	61	57	38	24	29	32	35
35	Paniyan	3449	3524	3259	3235	3131	3003	1637	1967	1559	2536	2067	2203	1667	1656	1615	1530
36	Pulayan	141	140	123	128	102	134	71	69	79	90	50	76	67	54	53	53
37	Ulladan	530	532	629	606	670	598	495	523	540	529	427	358	257	239	299	314
38	Uruli	366	326	393	361	379	306	258	299	270	250	245	192	128	143	176	143
39	Vishavan	26	21	18	24	12	14	13	11	8	7	7	6	4	6	5	6

TABLE 1-2--(cont.)

Serial No.	Name of community	40-44		45-49		50-54		55-59		60-64		65 and above		All		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	All	4659	4655	5128	4501	3325	2988	2718	2169	1964	1794	3069	2669	100304	99786	200042
2	Adiyan	211	212	206	206	138	111	70	52	65	61	78	80	3859	4158	8012
3	Alar	11	8	7	3	3	9	4	1	2	2	4	4	161	171	332
4	Arannadan	14	14	8	11	8	3	1	1	3	4	5	9	213	251	464
5	Cholanaikkan	9	16	10	1	23	15	10	8	9	12	10	17	617	632	1249
6	Eruvalla	47	26	31	25	41	38	33	24	23	11	32	20	1103	1003	2106
7	Hillpala	46	49	53	55	277	180	237	148	159	130	175	124	7172	7083	14260
8	Iralar or Iruilan	329	422	527	430	18	11	7	8	7	10	14	14	513	463	982
9	Kadar	32	25	24	18	13	11	7	8	96	94	225	197	5882	5780	11362
10	Kanikar	225	199	307	291	173	166	158	129	34	38	72	69	2685	2574	5259
11	Kattunaikkan	118	115	130	101	65	4	7	51	2	1	2	4	115	120	235
12	Kondaraddis	1	3	6	6	4	4	4	2	4	11	14	9	247	249	496
13	Koraga	15	13	15	15	12	5	7	4	4	11	14	9	28	29	58
14	Koppalan	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	2	73	74	147
15	Kudiya	4	4	6	4	4	3	4	..	3	3	..	3	7984	7689	15683
16	Kurichian	347	344	376	322	265	236	177	172	175	144	279	215	788	695	1423
17	Kurambar	31	40	51	29	24	16	16	10	14	10	9	13	738	685	1503
18	Kuruman	74	79	84	54	57	48	38	25	38	27	55	29	1593	1602	3185
19	Vetaturuman	5	10	11	2	4	1	4	3	2	1	2	10	117	109	226
20	MolhuvaKuruman	172	177	222	199	133	132	157	108	101	82	165	122	4913	4808	9721
21	Thenkuruman	48	43	44	42	34	21	18	14	21	13	16	13	947	882	1829
22	Uralikuruman	53	51	64	66	42	52	50	36	30	15	33	31	1260	1151	2411
23	Malassar	9	8	6	5	2	6	8	8	9	4	4	3	157	151	308
24	Malayan	113	106	102	50	72	41	49	28	32	33	50	38	1872	1782	3654
25	Mala Arayan	549	543	597	623	480	395	377	315	255	201	507	478	12375	12172	24547
26	Malapandaram	17	7	19	13	13	7	4	10	13	9	15	12	394	326	720
27	Malavedan	36	37	49	37	21	25	19	12	18	14	14	16	349	326	675
28	Malavettuvan	1	..	..	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	39	34	73
29	Malakuravan	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	13
30	Mannan	..	112	126	107	81	71	66	68	40	46	74	..	2725	2646	5371
31	Marati	..	218	213	180	154	155	137	88	91	85	178	165	3935	3792	7727
32	Muthuvan or Mudugar	..	247	264	236	149	150	140	99	89	85	129	99	4949	4848	9797
33	Naikkan	..	37	52	48	35	41	40	13	18	17	17	11	963	947	1910
34	Paliyan	..	18	26	29	15	20	14	10	7	11	10	14	488	475	963
35	Paniyan	..	1086	1082	941	714	720	533	495	424	429	549	550	22880	23880	46760
36	Pulayan	..	48	45	52	24	18	27	18	22	21	38	22	867	923	1790
37	Ulladan	..	203	231	237	166	139	156	125	106	65	157	135	4882	4604	9486
38	Uruli	..	126	119	115	72	66	76	68	47	42	107	82	2756	2559	5315
39	Vishavan	..	7	8	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	7	2	124	113	237

TABLE 1-3

## Community-wise distribution of population and its percentage

Sl. No.	Commodities	No. of households	Population			Percentage distribution of population
			Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	All	41452	100304	99738	200042	100.00
1	Paniyan	10388	22880	23880	46760	23.37
2	Mala Arayan	4465	12375	12172	24547	12.27
3	Kurichian	2878	7984	7699	15683	7.84
4	Irular	3221	7172	7088	14260	7.13
5	Kanikkar	2368	5582	5780	11362	5.68
6	Muthuvan	2024	4949	4848	9797	4.90
7	Mullukuruman	1887	4913	4808	9721	4.86
8	Ulladan	1899	4882	4604	9486	4.74
9	Adiyan	1724	3859	4153	8012	4.01
10	Marati	1379	3935	3792	7727	3.86
11	Mannan	930	2725	2646	5371	2.68
12	Uraly	1067	2756	2559	5315	2.66
13	Kattunaickan	1249	2683	2574	5259	2.63
14	Malayan	871	1872	1782	3654	1.83
15	Kuruman	639	1583	1602	3185	1.59
16	Uralikuruman	575	1260	1151	2411	1.21
17	Hillpulaya	468	1103	1003	2106	1.05
18	Naickan	367	963	947	1910	0.96
19	Tenkuruman	407	947	882	1829	0.91
20	Pulayan	379	867	923	1790	0.89
21	Malavedan	369	849	826	1675	0.84
22	Kurumbas	292	738	685	1423	0.71
23	Eruvallan	305	617	632	1249	0.62
24	Kadar	217	513	469	982	0.49
25	Palliyan	200	488	475	963	0.48
26	Malapandaram	152	394	326	720	0.36
27	Koraga	110	247	249	496	0.25
28	Aranadan	114	213	251	464	0.23
29	Allar	81	161	171	332	0.17
30	Malasar	79	157	151	308	0.15
31	Cholanaickan	55	132	124	256	0.13
32	Vishavan	45	124	113	237	0.12
33	Kondareddis	48	115	120	235	0.12
34	Vettakuruman	50	117	109	226	0.11
35	Kudiya	26	73	74	147	0.07
36	Malavettuvan	12	39	34	73	0.04
37	Koppalan	9	29	29	58	0.03
38	Malakuravan	3	6	7	13	0.01

TABLE 1-5-1  
MARITAL STATUS  
Distribution of tribal population by sex, age group and marital status

Serial No.	Marital status	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		All		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	All	40977	39951	9238	9898	8358	10687	8718	8287	5887	5985	6262	6108	4659	4655	5128	4601	6044	5157	5033	4403	100504	99758	200042
2	Never married	40977	39943	9097	8146	5549	2761	1762	585	377	99	164	52	66	44	57	25	41	28	41	33	58131	51716	109847
3	Married for the first time	..	13	135	1658	2683	7387	6657	6978	5141	5263	5527	5182	3986	3836	4248	3508	4698	3252	3256	1535	36326	38612	74998
4	Married not for the first time	..	..	1	2	14	50	103	101	209	165	388	288	399	256	540	232	819	247	747	126	3220	1467	4687
5	Not married but living together on husband and wife	..	..	..	6	10	18	5	12	4	8	5	13	6	3	7	3	4	3	3	..	48	66	114
6	Divorced	..	..	..	44	54	211	81	240	47	125	57	143	27	78	35	65	28	54	24	24	354	984	1338
7	Separated	..	..	..	34	31	163	50	172	31	119	29	91	27	61	23	53	39	46	29	30	263	770	1033
8	Widowed	..	..	..	8	17	97	56	199	78	206	92	339	148	377	218	715	420	1527	933	2655	1962	6123	8085

TABLE 1-5-2

District-wise distribution of never married tribals by sex and age group

Serial No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		Total			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	24	
1	Trivandrum	1768	1885	662	646	529	283	200	56	16	3	12	4	4	3	10	1	5	1	3	3	6	3214	2888	
2	Quilon	1199	1091	245	274	184	74	56	19	7	..	8	2	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	1703	1461	
3	Alleppey	422	420	120	117	80	17	20	3	7	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	563	
4	Kottayam	2354	2283	777	800	660	400	223	118	47	23	32	13	7	8	..	4	5	8	5	5	1	4118	3654	
5	Idikki	7040	6614	1806	1711	1264	704	335	157	93	19	31	13	12	6	13	4	6	5	7	3	3	10627	9236	
6	Ernakulam	323	306	101	72	50	24	14	4	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	497	407	
7	Trichur	561	531	110	92	80	41	19	4	4	4	3	3	2	2	6	2	10	3	3	6	3	780	677	
8	Palghat	4201	4214	922	741	327	120	125	23	20	4	11	7	11	2	3	3	2	2	2	6	3	5639	5113	
9	Malappuram	1619	1481	351	297	184	137	74	31	16	6	7	1	5	6	5	3	2	2	1	1	3	2262	1967	
10	Kozhikode	11175	11212	1955	1634	1034	474	264	70	64	16	25	8	7	7	6	5	8	8	2	2	7	7	14544	13434
11	Cannanore	10315	9906	2048	1762	1157	487	412	100	98	23	34	12	11	11	8	3	3	4	4	11	8	14097	12316	
..	Kerala	40977	39943	9097	8146	5549	2761	1762	585	377	59	164	52	66	44	57	25	41	28	41	33	41	58131	51716	

TABLE 1-5.3  
District-wise distribution of married for the 1st time of tribals by sex and age group

Serial number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	55	70	349	266	354	205	202	231	250	166	136	246	186	238	143	208	74	1630	1749
2	Quilon	..	..	..	39	89	229	173	192	111	113	127	142	119	96	110	77	107	63	80	35	918	993
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	10	30	92	80	80	72	63	60	66	63	46	52	40	59	40	35	12	451	449
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	47	132	354	331	372	266	315	343	320	274	254	277	296	382	296	313	159	2319	2413
5	Iditki	..	..	..	23	181	477	1181	1023	782	853	915	872	639	642	715	670	914	680	605	318	6173	6420
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	11	24	63	65	45	27	44	54	49	30	24	29	38	51	41	36	12	316	327
7	Trichur	..	..	..	9	31	118	106	97	74	58	90	111	83	60	59	67	79	37	51	23	573	580
8	Palghat	..	..	..	56	289	367	790	765	476	639	669	581	434	526	612	433	543	264	259	126	4181	4357
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	64	119	281	240	238	247	243	230	266	225	222	190	118	130	92	65	74	1447	1598
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	26	494	798	1668	1910	1436	1378	1371	1132	829	781	866	683	952	735	709	942	8653	9416
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	26	519	1913	1860	1964	1445	1355	1437	1393	1124	1049	1092	900	1238	856	893	360	9663	10310
	Kerala	..	13	135	1658	2683	7387	6657	6978	5151	5263	5527	5182	3986	3836	4248	3508	4693	3252	3156	1535	36326	38612

TABLE 1-5.4  
District-wise distribution of married not for the 1st time of tribals by sex and age group

Serial number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	10	2	12	1	10	1	8	8	36	2	22	2	101	20
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	4	8	2	12	8	20	4	21	5	28	3	95	40
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	6	4
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	10	2	13	15	9	10	30	15	47	14	48	8	161	71
5	Iditki	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	11	4	30	11	42	11	38	12	70	11	81	11	278	64
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	3	3	4	6	3	10	2	24	15
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	4	1	6	3
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	1	9	14	15	15	30	26	64	20	61	14	38	5	257	97
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	5	3	9	3	9	2	10	..	16	3	9	3	52	14
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	35	57	69	128	126	202	204	210	171	273	148	409	160	354	73	1641	987
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	16	34	12	71	23	72	22	93	20	152	34	153	18	599	152
	Kerala	..	..	..	1	14	50	103	101	209	165	388	288	399	256	540	232	819	247	747	126	3220	1467



TABLE 1-5.5  
District-wise distribution of not married but living together as husband and wife of tribals by sex and age group

Serial number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		All	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	1	4	9	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	18
2	Quilon	..	..	..	4	5	3	3	5	1	3	2	8	4	3	5	1	4	..	..	..	25	29
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	..	..	..	6	10	18	9	12	4	8	5	13	6	3	7	3	4	3	3	3	48	66

TABLE 1-5.6  
District-wise distribution of tribals divorced by sex and age group

Serial number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		All	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15	14	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..	1	2	2	3	8	10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	3	1	10	4	18	2	8	6	15	3	8	4	7	7	3	2	1	4	14
5	Idikki	..	..	..	4	6	30	19	33	5	15	10	28	8	13	7	6	9	4	3	2	26	81
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	30	11	22	4	6	8	12	5	3	5	9	3	5	2	5	5	101
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	1	1	1	7	29	6	18	2	9	3	11	3	3	2	2	2	2	21	97
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	12	29	82	30	91	19	54	22	57	5	23	11	29	3	20	7	12	126	380
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	10	2	31	7	41	9	18	6	20	3	13	4	6	3	3	2	2	42	144
	State	..	..	..	44	54	211	81	240	47	125	57	143	27	78	95	65	54	24	24	24	354	984

TABLE 1-5.7  
District-wise distribution of separated tribals by sex and age group

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	2	21	1	20	4	11	2	8	4	6	5	9	4	6	1	1	23	83
2	Quilon	..	..	..	1	2	13	3	12	4	5	2	6	4	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	17	43
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	19
5	Idiikki	..	..	..	3	4	13	6	6	3	8	3	6	3	5	1	6	11	8	8	4	39	59
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	3	1	..	3	1	..	2	3	4	1	3	..	14	17
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	8	14
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	2	10	28	18	40	7	32	4	19	4	16	6	12	5	10	5	9	60	168
11	Cannanore	..	..	2	26	10	76	18	84	6	55	15	44	8	25	7	15	8	16	7	12	81	353
..	Kerala	..	1	4	34	31	163	50	172	31	119	29	91	27	61	23	53	39	46	29	30	263	770

TABLE 1-5.8  
District-wise distribution of widowed tribals by sex and age group

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45-49		50-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	16	1	10	..	20	5	29	11	63	20	124	55	182	95	446
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	2	1	2	3	19	3	16	9	64	16	50	35	90	70	209
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	4	2	4	4	12	9	22	16	27	33	74
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	8	14	4	20	5	23	13	35	38	90	83	236	155	431
5	Idiikki	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	19	7	25	17	40	26	47	36	87	64	186	181	386	341	802
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6	1	6	2	4	6	7	9	11	10	28	37	70
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	1	4	1	4	3	9	7	8	5	16	19	32	37	79
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	22	13	16	12	31	26	39	58	115	87	190	142	242	361	668
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	15	4	22	4	16	7	36	8	29	4	61	14	80	44	267
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	29	11	56	27	54	29	93	38	64	30	156	103	356	197	636	445	1447
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	50	16	56	19	87	29	106	36	179	60	421	181	707	353	1630
..	Kerala	..	..	8	17	97	56	199	78	206	92	339	148	377	218	715	420	1527	933	2635	1962	6123	

TABLE 1-6  
District-wise distribution of ever married persons by sex, No. of marriages contracted

District	1		2		3		4 and above	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Trivandrum	1744	2278	15	19	90	1	..	..
Quilon	1014	1260	97	53	16	..	..	..
Alleppey	492	548	6	5	..	..	..	..
Kottayam	2489	2929	160	81	20	5	8	2
Idikki	609	7408	268	78	18	2	3	..
Ernakulam	353	415	27	18	..	..	..	..
Trichur	610	667	10	3	1	1	1	..
Palghat	4605	5135	256	108	9	1	3	..
Malappuram	1519	1967	38	23	6	..	9	..
Kozhikode	9183	11154	1484	1130	198	99	63	15
Cannanore	10114	12374	571	206	42	5	12	5
State	38732	46135	2932	1724	400	114	99	22

TABLE 1-7-1  
District-wise distribution of total females by No. of children born alive

District	No. of children born alive											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
Trivandrum	3111	290	295	337	239	357	193	125	138	50	69	5204
Quilon	1558	185	191	161	177	172	110	74	73	26	48	2775
Alleppey	626	69	98	106	70	55	36	30	12	10	4	1116
Kottayam	3925	384	492	474	411	294	244	185	126	73	63	6671
Idikki	10022	1083	1187	1015	981	743	683	459	315	134	107	16729
Ernakulam	445	80	84	84	48	37	36	16	5	5	..	840
Trichur	747	121	151	128	97	41	38	14	8	3	..	1348
Palghat	6203	880	941	815	673	377	276	119	54	13	6	10357
Malappuram	2233	372	441	359	230	148	86	42	28	10	8	3957
Kozhikode	15058	1727	1768	1627	1471	1169	994	654	522	288	557	25835
Cannanore	13973	1834	2377	2180	1678	1196	738	430	265	114	121	24906
State	57901	7025	8025	7286	6075	4589	3434	2148	1546	726	983	99738

TABLE 1-7-2  
Distribution of total females by age group and number of children born alive

Sl. No.	Age groups	No. of children born alive											All
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
	All	57901	7025	8025	7286	6075	4589	3434	2148	1546	726	983	99738
1	0-19	49234	525	72	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	49854
2	20-24	5031	2974	1878	619	163	31	7	3	1	1	..	10688
3	25-29	1436	1649	2922	1685	783	287	86	26	10	..	2	8286
4	30-34	525	620	1237	1406	1118	594	321	94	53	10	7	5985
5	35-39	363	372	768	1172	1177	957	636	346	175	76	66	6108
6	40-44	278	229	464	654	769	731	618	433	250	116	113	4655
7	45 and above	1034	676	1284	1730	2063	1988	1766	1246	1057	523	795	14162

TABLE 1-7-3  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 0-19 by number of children born alive

Sl. No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	2565	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2588
2	Quilon ..	1386	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1411
3	Alleppey ..	542	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547
4	Kottayam ..	3110	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3133
5	Idikki ..	8471	41	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8514
6	Ernakulam ..	385	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391
7	Trichur ..	630	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	633
8	Palghat ..	5169	78	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5265
9	Malappuram ..	1824	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1843
10	Kozhikode ..	13154	116	21	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13301
11	Cannanore ..	11998	196	28	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	12228
	State ..	49234	525	72	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	49854

TABLE 1-7-4  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 20-24 by number of children born alive

Sl. No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	383	154	90	29	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	666
2	Quilon ..	112	97	72	21	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	323
3	Alleppey ..	46	32	31	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	118
4	Kottayam ..	500	151	80	32	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	771
5	Idikki ..	1077	515	275	69	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	1945
6	Ernakulam ..	40	26	19	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
7	Trichur ..	70	56	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
8	Palghat ..	445	294	165	41	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	957
9	Malappuram ..	253	125	62	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	452
10	Kozhikode ..	1122	796	467	186	75	13	3	2	1	1	..	2666
11	Cannanore ..	983	708	590	205	38	8	2	..	..	..	..	2534
	State ..	5031	2954	1878	619	163	31	7	3	1	1	..	10688

TABLE 1-7-5  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 25-29 by number of children born alive

Sl. No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	92	67	116	104	49	18	5	..	..	..	..	451
2	Quilon ..	34	35	54	48	35	20	7	1	2	..	..	236
3	Alleppey ..	9	13	22	28	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	89
4	Kottayam ..	164	100	128	33	34	11	3	..	1	..	..	524
5	Idikki ..	251	248	364	245	104	20	5	2	1	..	..	1240
6	Ernakulam ..	5	15	17	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	52
7	Trichur ..	11	24	44	19	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	108
8	Palghat ..	167	170	206	135	67	20	9	..	1	..	..	775
9	Malappuram ..	59	89	100	48	17	4	..	..	1	..	..	318
10	Kozhikode ..	306	422	602	470	256	122	39	15	3	..	2	2237
11	Cannanore ..	338	466	669	492	200	66	16	8	1	..	..	2256
	State ..	1436	1649	2322	1685	783	287	86	26	10	..	2	8286

TABLE 1-7-6  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 30-34 by No. of children born alive

Serial No.	District	Number of children born alive											All
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Trivandrum	8	17	28	65	54	37	15	3	3	..	..	230
2	Quilon	6	7	18	26	26	22	14	2	3	1	..	126
3	Alleppey	9	4	14	20	8	8	2	3	1	..	..	69
4	Kottayam	35	39	87	99	64	26	11	2	1	..	..	364
5	Idikki	65	84	194	221	209	91	44	10	7	..	..	925
6	Ernakulam	7	8	13	13	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	49
7	Trichur	8	6	19	18	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	67
8	Palghat	103	92	168	140	104	43	24	3	3	1	..	681
9	Malappuram	28	45	83	76	42	14	5	..	..	..	..	293
10	Kozhikode	126	167	277	357	301	212	137	47	25	7	6	1662
11	Canmanore	130	151	336	371	291	138	67	24	10	1	..	1519
	State	525	620	1237	1406	1118	594	321	94	53	10	7	5985

TABLE 1-7-7  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 35-39 by No. of children born alive

Serial No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Trivandrum	13	10	26	56	52	64	26	21	13	3	1	285
2	Quilon	6	7	20	25	25	45	29	15	11	1	5	189
3	Alleppey	5	2	10	25	12	11	7	2	2	..	..	76
4	Kottayam	30	22	50	79	76	51	34	19	14	4	3	382
5	Idikki	47	58	122	179	183	150	124	70	24	11	2	970
6	Ernakulam	..	7	10	17	12	5	2	2	2	..	..	57
7	Trichur	2	12	21	28	28	14	7	1	2	..	..	115
8	Palghat	73	49	88	148	128	74	55	17	8	3	2	645
9	Malappuram	14	27	58	82	50	36	22	7	1	..	..	297
10	Kozhikode	64	77	136	214	293	276	181	115	69	42	46	1513
11	Canmanore	109	101	227	319	318	231	149	77	29	12	7	1579
	State	363	372	768	1172	1177	957	636	346	175	76	66	6108

TABLE 1-8  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 40-44 by No. of children born alive

Serial No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Trivandrum	6	2	6	21	19	40	31	21	14	6	9	175
2	Quilon	3	4	5	9	14	25	23	19	9	6	10	127
3	Alleppey	4	..	5	11	6	10	8	6	4	2	..	56
4	Kottayam	15	16	34	49	55	41	42	26	13	8	5	304
5	Idikki	35	26	60	81	133	138	103	69	55	15	9	724
6	Ernakulam	1	3	4	11	3	7	1	2	..	1	..	33
7	Trichur	7	2	12	14	14	7	13	3	..	..	..	72
8	Palghat	52	52	78	88	113	85	64	48	15	3	..	598
9	Malappuram	16	27	43	54	44	34	32	16	9	3	1	279
10	Kozhikode	64	42	72	103	144	145	161	126	82	54	68	1061
11	Canmanore	75	55	145	213	224	199	140	97	49	18	11	1226
	State	278	229	464	654	769	731	618	433	250	116	113	4655

TABLE 1-7-9  
District-wise distribution of total females in the age group 45 and above by No. of children born alive

No.	District	Number of children born alive											Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum	44	18	29	61	59	194	116	80	108	41	59	809
2	Quilon	11	10	22	32	57	59	37	37	48	18	32	363
3	Alleppey	11	14	15	15	30	22	18	19	5	8	4	161
4	Kottayam	71	36	110	132	176	163	154	138	97	61	55	1193
5	Idiikki	76	111	171	219	346	343	406	307	228	108	96	2411
6	Ernakulam	7	16	20	21	26	23	32	12	3	4	..	164
7	Trichur	19	18	28	40	35	16	16	10	6	3	..	191
8	Palehat	194	145	222	259	251	154	123	51	27	6	4	1436
9	Malappuram	39	44	92	87	76	60	47	19	17	7	7	475
10	Kozhikode	222	107	193	288	402	400	473	349	342	184	435	3395
11	Cannanore	340	157	382	576	605	554	364	224	176	83	103	3364
	State	1034	676	1284	1730	2063	1988	1766	1246	1057	523	795	14162

TABLE 1-8-1  
Distribution of total tribal population by sex, age-group and educational status

State	Educational status	Age group												Total population								
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29			30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Kerala	All	13052	13243	13675	13176	14250	13538	9238	9898	8358	10687	8718	8287	12149	12093	15831	14413	5033	4403	100304	99738	200042
Do.	Illiterate	13011	13201	9040	9209	7260	8223	4639	6240	4226	7549	5522	6421	8665	10023	12605	12743	4314	4037	69282	77646	146928
Do.	Below Primary	..	..	41	42	4422	3777	3413	2374	1421	1020	1250	705	1524	973	1998	1197	520	310	15937	11371	27308
Do.	Below Upper Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	Studied upto 10th Standard	..	..	213	190	3051	2376	1510	1004	1245	969	1088	603	1264	782	888	364	123	37	9382	6325	15707
Do.	S.S.L.C. Passed or above	..	..	..	..	516	560	1491	1432	1050	858	610	406	485	224	185	61	17	3	4354	3543	7897
Do.	Holder of a Certificate of Technical course	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	246	387	287	227	144	185	79	91	25	22	3	1156	790	1946
Do.	Holder of Diploma of Technical course	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	21	2	11	4	12	5	9	1	1	2	59	16	75
Do.	Literates with no Educational Standards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	4	6	3	6	1	..	..	28	11	39
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	1	1	6	..	8	4	49	21	36	9	106	36	142

TABLE 1-8-2  
District-wise distribution of illiterate by sex and age-group

Serial No.	District	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	531	543	157	162	74	89	71	104	65	124	69	119	107	215	351	585	192	240	1617	2181
2	Quilon	366	331	134	100	61	74	42	63	35	93	71	80	133	191	267	291	111	123	1220	1346
3	Alleppey	127	117	66	64	36	43	35	63	41	91	39	71	78	127	149	169	50	40	621	785
4	Kottayam	675	683	164	136	28	28	29	33	43	61	48	70	99	148	275	416	191	214	1552	1789
5	Idikki	2135	2054	1389	1343	786	979	585	773	523	848	562	613	830	1079	1465	1689	647	601	8922	9979
6	Ernakulam	98	85	54	51	28	34	39	28	32	59	35	42	57	74	109	135	50	51	497	559
7	Trichur	141	142	115	131	117	109	49	59	45	102	63	88	129	231	203	73	58	963	1039	
8	Palghat	1155	1280	1162	1182	1402	1519	830	995	605	912	810	754	1144	1304	1886	1648	447	376	9441	9970
9	Malappuram	510	462	480	463	449	457	293	339	279	429	296	304	507	586	615	580	89	161	3519	3791
10	Kozhikode	3979	4090	2452	2686	2088	2518	1233	1724	1215	2377	1481	2052	2578	3057	3370	3353	1221	1076	19617	22933
11	Cannanore	3299	3414	2867	2891	2191	2373	1433	2059	1943	2453	2047	2228	3003	3075	3887	3664	1243	1097	21313	23254
	State	13911	13201	9040	9209	7260	8223	4639	6240	4226	7549	5522	6421	8665	10023	12605	12743	4314	4037	69282	77646

TABLE 1-8-3  
District-wise distribution of tribal, below primary (education) by sex and age-group

Serial No.	District	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	5	11	348	383	211	183	120	157	133	138	122	115	145	157	304	112	78	20	1466	1296
2	Quilon	5	5	268	235	167	151	92	111	122	117	91	98	86	81	139	61	32	4	1002	863
3	Alleppey	..	..	88	89	54	45	26	18	28	11	35	10	41	8	28	6	1	..	301	187
4	Kottayam	5	5	580	557	241	206	118	99	137	129	109	111	185	232	454	451	167	170	1996	1960
5	Idikki	8	1	1054	962	758	501	333	226	356	286	326	199	436	385	701	533	184	109	4156	3202
6	Ernakulam	..	..	35	43	33	25	14	13	11	11	9	4	20	12	23	6	6	..	151	114
7	Trichur	2	..	82	66	66	51	41	29	52	45	50	15	42	12	7	2	..	..	342	220
8	Palghat	1	..	224	133	188	71	95	25	68	27	58	12	62	13	47	3	..	..	747	293
9	Malappuram	..	..	72	42	77	43	26	8	14	13	25	9	7	3	1	..	..	222	119	
10	Kozhikode	3	9	1005	794	874	657	249	188	351	178	283	118	398	58	260	18	45	2	3469	2022
11	Cannanore	12	4	665	473	744	441	234	99	149	45	142	14	102	12	34	5	3	2	2085	1095
	State	41	42	4422	3777	3413	2374	1346	973	1421	1020	1230	705	1524	973	1998	1197	520	316	15937	11371

TABLE 1-8.4  
District-wise distribution of Tribals, below upper primary (Education) by sex and age group

Sl. number	District	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	..	..	18	24	353	380	223	181	168	195	145	121	132	101	98	21	19	3	1156	1026
2	Quilon	..	..	13	11	156	147	71	82	84	69	49	44	46	41	30	8	1	1	450	405
3	Alleppey	..	..	2	1	44	50	34	28	27	9	18	3	17	6	15	2	..	..	157	99
4	Kottayam	..	..	33	42	514	468	218	199	217	205	165	145	242	246	245	159	49	14	1683	1478
5	Idiikki	..	..	24	25	756	590	359	253	348	335	313	203	410	309	327	161	43	14	2580	1895
6	Ernakulam	..	..	19	24	50	35	19	14	14	9	19	4	10	14	9	3	1	..	141	103
7	Trichur	..	..	1	4	21	23	12	6	10	11	10	4	2	2	4	..	1	..	61	50
8	Palghat	..	..	9	5	47	20	19	7	25	7	39	8	35	8	13	2	1	..	188	60
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	26	11	19	8	6	6	3	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	60	29
10	Kozhikode	..	..	53	36	663	393	343	127	210	100	237	51	300	51	128	3	8	1	1942	762
11	Cananore	..	..	41	18	421	259	193	99	136	19	90	12	65	4	18	5	..	4	964	420
	State	..	..	213	190	3051	2376	1510	1004	1245	969	1088	603	1264	782	888	964	123	37	9382	6325

TABLE 1-8.5  
District-wise distribution of tribals studied upto X standard by sex and age group

Serial number	District	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	70	108	235	252	218	170	119	78	98	39	23	1	..	1	763	649
2	Quilon	..	..	29	40	29	40	40	61	33	37	21	14	11	2	7	2	..	..	141	156
3	Alleppey	..	..	5	11	5	11	21	16	15	5	9	4	8	3	2	..	..	..	61	59
4	Kottayam	..	..	114	158	114	158	411	411	256	256	171	137	133	78	56	24	6	..	1080	1066
5	Idiikki	..	..	129	159	129	159	472	544	367	344	190	154	144	84	69	20	7	..	1378	1365
6	Ernakulam	..	..	11	9	11	9	22	30	11	14	13	1	6	5	3	2	1	..	67	61
7	Trichur	..	..	15	5	15	5	7	8	3	3	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	34	18
8	Palghat	..	..	12	4	12	4	26	14	14	5	17	1	23	1	7	1	..	..	99	26
9	Malappuram	..	..	5	2	5	2	13	7	7	4	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	29	17
10	Kozhikode	..	..	56	32	56	32	147	42	82	8	36	14	48	5	11	2	1	..	380	103
11	Cananore	..	..	70	32	70	32	164	46	42	10	29	..	9	5	7	8	1	2	322	103
	State	..	..	516	560	1491	1431	1050	858	610	406	485	224	185	61	17	3	4354	3543		



TABLE 1-8-6 (a)  
District-wise distribution of tribals passed S.S.L.C. and above by sex and age group

Serial number	District	Age group																		Total	
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	1	2	13	9	19	18	18	15	13	3	3	..	..	1	67	48
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	6	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	7	
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	8	5	
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	107	130	117	68	56	61	36	40	16	17	2	380	334
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	2	..	78	103	155	132	99	66	81	34	33	6	..	1	448	342
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	19	3	
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	2	3	1	2	..	5	1	1	19	6	
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	20	3	11	2	11	3	1	1	1	55	14	
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	5	2	50	17	45	6	20	2	10	1	8	..	3	141	29	
	State	..	..	..	..	9	4	235	246	387	287	227	144	185	79	91	25	22	5	1156	790

TABLE 1-8-6 (b)  
EDUCATION  
Community-wise distribution of Matriculate and above

Sl. No.	Community	Population	Male	Female	Total	No. per 1000 population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paniyan	46760	17	3	20	0.42
2	Mala Arayan	24547	747	625	1372	55.89
3	Kurichian	15683	30	9	39	2.48
4	Irular	14260	17	6	23	1.61
5	Kanikkar	11362	65	46	111	9.76
6	Muthuvan	9797	3	..	3	0.30
7	Mullakuruman	9721	28	5	33	3.39
8	Ulladan	9486	47	27	74	7.80
9	Adiyan	8012	10	2	12	1.49
10	Marati	7727	96	17	113	14.62
11	Mannan	5371	1	1	2	0.37
12	Uraly	5315	12	5	17	3.19
13	Kattunaickan	5259	..	..	..	..
14	Malayan	3654	51	32	83	22.71
15	Kurumans	3185	6	2	8	2.51
16	Urali Kuruman	2411	3	..	3	1.24
17	Hill Pulaya	2106	..	1	1	0.52
18	Naickan	1910	1	..	1	0.54
19	Tenkuruman	1829	1	..	1	0.54
20	Pulayan	1790	5	2	7	3.91
21	Malavedan	1675	6	2	8	4.77
22	Kurumbas	1423	1	2	3	2.10
23	Eravallan	1249	..	..	..	..
24	Kadar	982	1	1	2	2.03
25	Palliyar	963	4	2	6	6.23
26	Matupandaram	720	..	..	..	..
27	Koraga	496	..	..	..	..
28	Aranadan	464	..	..	..	..
29	Allar	332	..	..	..	..
30	Malasar	308	..	..	..	..
31	Chola Naickan	256	..	..	..	..
32	Vizhavan	237	..	..	..	..
33	Kondareddis	235	1	..	1	4.25
34	Vettakuruman	226	..	..	..	..
35	Kudiya	147	..	..	..	..
36	Malavettuvan	73	4	..	4	54.79
37	Koppalan	58	..	..	..	..
38	Malakuravan	13	..	..	..	..

TABLE 1-8.7  
District-wise distribution of tribals holding certificate of Technical course by sex and age group

Serial No.	District	Age group																Total				
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	21	2	11	4	12	5	9	1	1	2	59	16	

TABLE 1-8.8  
District-wise distribution of tribals holding Diploma of Technical course by sex and age group

Serial No.	District	Age group																Total				
		0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7	1	4	4	6	3	6	1	..	..	28	11	

TABLE 1-8.9  
District-wise distribution of tribal literates with no educational standard by sex and age group

Serial No.	District	0-4		5-9		10-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2.1.1

Distribution of State tribal population by sex, age group and activity

Serial No.	Activity status	Age group												Total persons										
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60 and above		All						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	All	40977	39957	9239	9898	8958	10687	8718	8287	12149	12093	15831	14413	5033	4403	100304	99738	200042	137	209	137	209	137	209
2	Own account worker	137	209	593	663	815	770	1049	644	1697	997	3450	1411	1019	302	8760	1936	13756	91	151	91	151	91	151
3	Unpaid family enterprise worker	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Employer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Employee daily wages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Employee weekly wages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Employee monthly wages under the minor forest produce contractors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Employee monthly wages under other non-tribals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Employee as bonded labour Government servant, semi-government servant, private service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Able bodied but unemployed Out of labour force too old, too young, disabled, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Student	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 2-1-13  
District-wise distribution of tribal population by sex, age group and activity  
Activity status: Own account worker

Sl. number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	4	..	11	2	13	4	17	6	26	15	195	32	190	19	456	78	
3	Alleppey	..	1	1	1	6	..	8	..	32	6	116	13	51	6	214	27	
4	Kottayam	..	10	4	57	6	54	3	53	3	66	1	89	2	16	340	66	
5	Idiikki	..	3	40	..	138	4	138	3	236	12	545	33	139	11	1240	150	
6	Ernakulam	..	8	81	19	293	15	451	12	776	32	1471	38	283	10	3363	94	
7	Trichur	..	1	12	8	4	18	7	13	8	20	16	32	7	54	6	10	
8	Palghat	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	4	1	1	1	..	1	1	6	279	
9	Malappuram	..	17	49	58	50	42	69	32	101	50	268	71	23	9	568	255	
10	Kozhikode	..	1	2	2	2	44	31	266	..	58	3	81	2	10	1390	1752	
11	Canmanore	..	67	230	265	160	309	154	224	246	358	424	424	130	63	1443	1945	
	State	137	209	593	663	815	770	1049	644	1697	997	3450	1411	1019	302	8760	4986	

TABLE 2-1-14  
District-wise distribution of tribal population by sex, age group and activity  
Activity status: Unpaid family enterprise worker

Sl. number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	16	1	127	3	53	1	9	17	1	23	1	25	..	3	207	5	
3	Alleppey	..	1	17	11	19	22	7	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	47	102	
4	Kottayam	..	24	67	279	83	542	37	416	28	643	14	892	..	106	234	2902	
5	Idiikki	..	26	300	635	271	1279	114	981	43	1605	24	2077	10	237	788	6860	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	7	..	29	..	15	..	16	..	21	..	..	..	88	
7	Trichur	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	15	
8	Palghat	..	37	18	40	17	40	11	25	21	51	33	61	1	3	131	257	
9	Malappuram	..	1	1	2	..	2	1	4	3	3	..	7	1	7	97	23	
10	Kozhikode	..	9	14	92	14	36	10	41	16	41	25	57	9	2	97	236	
11	Canmanore	..	10	19	73	8	60	7	39	11	46	7	95	5	55	66	378	
	State	191	151	563	1083	465	2014	198	1543	125	2431	104	3239	34	407	1580	10868	

TABLE 2-1.15  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity status: Employer

Sl. number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	7	1
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	1	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	4
11	Cannanore	..	..	2	..	12	..	16	..	13	..	6	1	..	1	49	2
	State	..	..	3	7	16	4	19	..	22	5	12	5	4	1	76	22

TABLE 2.1-16(a)  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity status: Employee on daily wages

Sl. number	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	2	4	455	78	377	47	386	53	541	64	68	64	11	1927	268	
4	Kottayam	..	..	201	36	198	24	217	40	272	26	23	26	2	970	137	
5	Idikki	..	..	93	8	92	4	133	12	177	12	33	12	1	567	40	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	267	32	242	24	355	59	435	66	51	9	5	1438	207	
7	Trichur	..	..	662	244	724	134	943	218	973	167	64	5	5	3746	947	
8	Palghat	..	..	47	18	55	8	41	41	107	45	17	5	5	321	125	
9	Malappuram	..	..	100	145	118	97	166	177	237	196	35	19	35	719	688	
10	Kozhikode	..	..	685	592	783	496	1049	911	1515	999	85	35	35	4777	3810	
11	Cannanore	..	..	263	382	292	274	485	515	350	447	44	37	37	1899	1924	
	State	..	..	1106	1513	1296	1176	2060	1827	2142	239	239	161	161	7652	7453	
		354	308	5242	5113	6210	4193	9687	6409	10346	6643	1275	628	628	35706	26893	

TABLE 2-1-16 (b)

Community-wise distribution of employees on daily wages by the number of days worked during the previous month.

Sl. No.	Community	0-7	8-14	15-21	22-30	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Paniyan	1490 (7.38)	10205 (50.53)	8146 (40.33)	356 (1.76)	20197 (100.00)
2	Mala Arayan	182 (9.74)	756 (40.47)	808 (43.26)	122 (6.53)	1868 (100.00)
3	Kurichian	118 (2.95)	1862 (46.48)	1929 (48.15)	97 (2.42)	4006 (100.00)
4	Irular	61 (1.06)	2151 (37.36)	3369 (58.52)	176 (3.06)	5757 (100.00)
5	Kanikkar	82 (3.45)	2279 (96.00)	7 (0.30)	6 (0.25)	2374 (100.00)
6	Muthuvan	208 (9.37)	996 (44.84)	838 (37.73)	179 (8.06)	2221 (100.00)
7	Mullakuruman	284 (12.19)	1324 (56.85)	698 (29.97)	23 (0.99)	2329 (100.00)
8	Ulladan	314 (14.85)	1100 (52.01)	643 (30.40)	58 (2.74)	2115 (100.00)
9	Adiyan	100 (2.37)	1670 (39.56)	2326 (55.11)	125 (2.96)	4221 (100.00)
10	Marati	142 (4.68)	966 (31.83)	1827 (60.20)	100 (3.29)	3035 (100.00)
11	Mannan	132 (12.48)	449 (42.44)	403 (38.09)	74 (6.99)	1058 (100.00)
12	Urali	117 (16.64)	371 (52.78)	191 (27.17)	24 (3.41)	703 (100.00)
13	Kattunaickan	407 (10.69)	1313 (63.52)	318 (15.39)	29 (1.40)	2067 (100.00)
14	Malayan	221 (12.99)	906 (53.29)	528 (31.04)	46 (2.71)	1701 (100.00)
15	Kuruman	109 (9.56)	763 (66.93)	148 (12.98)	120 (10.53)	1140 (100.00)
16	Uralikuruman	47 (6.08)	436 (56.40)	271 (35.06)	19 (2.46)	773 (100.00)
17	Hill Pulaya	449 (49.95)	367 (40.82)	73 (8.12)	10 (1.11)	899 (100.00)
18	Naickan	22 (2.41)	210 (23.00)	631 (69.11)	50 (5.48)	913 (100.00)
19	Tenkuruman	9 (0.91)	419 (42.15)	440 (44.26)	126 (15.68)	994 (100.00)
20	Pulayan	8 (2.27)	287 (81.53)	51 (14.49)	6 (1.71)	352 (100.00)
21	Malavedan	22 (5.39)	244 (59.81)	130 (31.86)	12 (2.94)	408 (100.00)
22	Kurumbas	..	143 (31.50)	303 (66.74)	8 (1.76)	454 (100.00)
23	Eravallan	5 (0.76)	114 (17.25)	517 (78.21)	25 (3.73)	661 (100.00)
24	Kadar	71 (18.64)	200 (52.49)	92 (24.15)	18 (4.72)	381 (100.00)
25	Palliyan	46 (19.33)	87 (36.55)	54 (22.69)	51 (21.43)	238 (100.00)
26	Malapandaram	7 (5.26)	121 (90.98)	4 (3.01)	1 (0.75)	133 (100.00)
27	Koraga	117 (44.49)	50 (19.01)	82 (31.18)	14 (5.32)	263 (100.00)
28	Arandan	48 (10.83)	140 (57.85)	52 (21.49)	2 (0.83)	242 (100.00)
29	Ailar	50 (27.62)	100 (55.25)	30 (16.58)	1 (0.55)	181 (100.00)
30	Malasar	2 (1.84)	57 (52.29)	47 (43.12)	3 (2.75)	109 (100.00)
31	Cholanaickan	43 (31.39)	90 (65.69)	4 (2.92)	..	137 (100.00)
32	Vishavan	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kondareddis	12 (14.12)	26 (30.59)	46 (54.12)	1 (1.17)	85 (100.00)
34	Vettakuruman	..	21 (35.59)	33 (55.93)	5 (8.48)	59 (100.00)
35	Kudiya	..	8 (19.05)	27 (64.28)	7 (16.67)	42 (100.00)
36	Malavettuvan	4 (20.00)	14 (70.00)	2 (10.00)	..	20 (100.00)
37	Koppalan	1 (5.56)	4 (22.22)	13 (72.22)	..	18 (100.00)
38	Malakuravan	..	1 (12.50)	7 (87.50)	..	8 (100.00)

(Figures in brackets are the percentages)

TABLE 2-1-17  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity Status: Employees weekly wages

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	7	1
6	Ernakulam	..	..	1	1	1	2	7	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	13	6
7	Trichur	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	2
8	Palghat	13	3	18	9	21	7	43	8	60	14	68	7	5	..	228	48
9	Malappuram	..	..	24	2	31	..	28	..	27	..	46	3	5	..	161	5
10	Kozhikode	33	40	310	330	460	553	520	545	900	741	890	683	116	45	3229	2937
11	Cannanore	15	89	42	169	11	56	6	19	5	22	9	7	..	1	88	363
	State	61	132	396	511	527	620	603	572	996	780	1017	704	127	46	3732	3367

TABLE 2-1-18  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity status: Employee on monthly wages under the minor forest produce contractors

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
2	Quilon	2	1	10	1	16	4	8	7	19	7	23	9	17	5	95	34
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	6	3
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	1	1	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	12	1
9	Malappuram	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3
10	Kozhikode	3	..	1	2	2	2	4	3	6	2	11	1	1	..	28	10
11	Cannanore	2	..	3	2	3	..	3	..	3	1	7	2	..	1	21	6
	State	9	4	19	5	25	8	19	10	30	10	43	14	22	8	167	59

TABLE 2-1-19  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity Status: Employee on monthly wages under other Non-tribals

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8
5	Idikki	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	7	4
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7	Trichur	2	..	8	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
8	Palghat	7	..	5	2	6	1	9	..	18	..	20	..	..	1	65	4
9	Malappuram	6	..	8	1	2	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	19
10	Kozhikode	105	11	66	3	20	7	8	2	17	2	13	5	..	1	229	31
11	Cannanore	50	24	36	22	5	5	3	5	2	2	7	10	1	2	104	70
	State	170	35	124	31	44	38	26	18	40	4	43	16	1	5	448	147

TABLE 2-1-20  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity Status: Bonded labour

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	7	2	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	2
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	13	13	7	9	15	16	25	23	19	29	2	2	81	92
11	Cannanore	..	1	5	11	7	9	6	18	20	24	26	26	3	5	67	94
	State	7	3	25	24	17	18	22	34	45	47	48	55	5	7	169	188

TABLE 2-1-21  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity status: Government servants, semi-Government and Private service

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	37	17	66	16	80	8	28	6	9	1	214	48
2	Quilon	..	..	1	1	10	7	7	2	7	1	6	3	1	..	32	14
3	Alleppey	..	..	5	5	..	1	2	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	19	6
4	Kottayam	..	..	4	2	62	26	90	35	95	26	62	15	3	1	316	105
5	Idikka	..	..	13	1	89	25	115	35	104	25	68	9	87	..	476	95
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	2	8	..	..	..	17	2
7	Trichur	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
8	Palghat	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	5	1	6	1	..	1	13	5
9	Malappuram	..	..	6	1	2	2	..	..	4	2	2	3	1	..	15	8
10	Kozhikode	..	..	3	2	8	2	13	8	19	3	15	6	1	..	59	21
11	Cannanore	..	..	7	..	15	5	15	1	15	2	14	2	2	5	68	13
	State	..	..	39	15	226	86	316	98	339	70	216	45	98	6	1234	320

TABLE 2-1-22  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by Sex and age group  
Activity status: Able bodied but unemployed

Sl. No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
2	Quilon	18	15	46	82	16	30	3	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	85	135
3	Alleppey	2	2	17	17	6	24	2	9	..	31	..	30	..	..	27	113
4	Kottayam	59	38	195	112	143	92	97	25	7	2	5	1	1	1	447	271
5	Idikka	240	253	493	510	343	292	71	56	16	5	8	16	3	..	1174	1132
6	Ernakulam	2	..	32	10	11	9	2	2	..	8	..	13	..	..	47	42
7	Trichur	..	1	3	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	3
8	Palghat	8	6	28	16	4	8	..	5	2	2	3	1	..	..	45	38
9	Malappuram	2	1	5	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	10
10	Kozhikode	18	19	171	158	45	92	11	67	9	61	22	46	6	3	282	446
11	Cannanore	..	1	9	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	16	3
	State	349	336	999	913	577	549	130	174	38	111	42	108	10	5	2145	2196



TABLE 2-1-23  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity Status: Out of labour force, too young, too old and disabled

Serial No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	938	996	126	419	18	533	6	877	2	439	14	616	28	233	1132	3613
2	Quilon	581	540	67	151	5	220	2	171	1	238	25	285	52	112	733	1717
3	Alleppey	236	189	49	38	6	30	5	23	3	35	5	43	17	28	321	386
4	Kottayam	838	807	25	24	29	8	15	11	13	9	50	80	260	282	1230	1221
5	Idukki	4445	4505	59	42	29	23	16	10	22	9	63	81	439	472	5067	5142
6	Ernakulam	177	167	17	23	6	15	1	14	2	16	12	32	33	44	248	311
7	Trichur	407	424	33	31	19	6	1	1	..	2	3	15	37	38	482	517
8	Palghat	3687	3895	164	227	19	265	9	207	10	295	46	513	332	329	4267	5731
9	Malappuram	1478	1368	57	62	5	2	3	8	2	10	14	51	36	120	1595	1616
10	Kozhikode	8914	9593	259	300	45	136	14	110	36	116	207	356	772	802	10247	11413
11	Cannanore	8034	8527	495	359	57	56	36	41	35	58	71	101	432	528	9160	9679
	State	29734	31005	1351	1676	220	1294	102	973	126	1227	510	2173	2438	2988	34482	41337

TABLE 2-1-24  
District-wise distribution of Tribal Population by sex and age group  
Activity Status: Student

Serial No.	District	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	808	887	300	263	29	33	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1137	1187
2	Quilon	592	535	50	62	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	649	599
3	Alleppey	184	219	6	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	227
4	Kottayam	1449	1411	359	408	67	61	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1883	1889
5	Idukki	2300	1798	524	521	62	64	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2891	2393
6	Ernakulam	143	138	22	26	6	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	175	169
7	Trichur	148	102	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	109
8	Palghat	374	170	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380	173
9	Malappuram	112	89	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	90
10	Kozhikode	1950	1374	203	59	14	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2169	1442
11	Cannanore	2004	1050	60	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2064	1069
	State	10064	7773	1534	1371	184	173	19	28	4	2	..	..	..	..	11805	9347

TABLE 2-1.25

## Community-wise distribution under selected activity

Sl. No.	Community	Government servant (Total)	Private service (Total)	Bonded labour (Total)	Agricultural labour (Total)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Paniyan	32 (0.68)	16 (0.34)	249 (5.33)	24160 (516.68)
2	Mala Arayan	677 (27.58)	151 (6.15)	.. ..	1880 (76.59)
3	Kurichian	43 (3.06)	6 (0.38)	7 (0.45)	5351 (404.96)
4	Irular	27 (1.89)	3 (0.21)	23 (1.61)	6172 (432.82)
5	Kanikka	266 (23.41)	2 (0.18)	.. ..	2339 (205.86)
6	Muthuvan	15 (1.53)	14 (1.43)	.. ..	2121 (216.50)
7	Mullakuruman	48 (4.94)	6 (0.62)	4 (0.41)	3192 (328.36)
8	Ulladan	98 (10.33)	12 (1.27)	.. ..	1536 (161.92)
9	Adiyan	7 (0.87)	3 (0.37)	28 (3.50)	4260 (531.70)
10	Marati	46 (5.95)	11 (1.42)	.. ..	3439 (445.06)
11	Mannan	12 (2.23)	10 (1.86)	.. ..	1061 (197.54)
12	Uruly	15 (2.82)	5 (0.94)	.. ..	690 (129.82)
13	Kattunaickan	5 (0.95)	3 (0.57)	25 (4.75)	2498 (475.00)
14	Malayan	15 (4.11)	1 (0.27)	.. ..	1717 (469.90)
15	Kurumans	6 (1.88)	2 (0.63)	3 (0.94)	1380 (433.28)
16	Uralikuruman	8 (3.32)	5 (2.07)	2 (0.83)	1250 (518.46)
17	Hill Pulaya	6 (2.85)	.. ..	.. ..	898 (426.40)
18	Naickan	4 (2.09)	1 (0.52)	3 (1.57)	1003 (525.13)
19	Ten Kuruman	1 (0.55)	1 (0.55)	3 (1.64)	1024 (559.87)
20	Pulayan	6 (3.35)	4 (2.24)	10 (5.59)	752 (420.11)
21	Malavedan	7 (4.18)	4 (2.39)	.. ..	317 (189.25)
22	Kurumbas	7 (4.92)	1 (0.70)	.. ..	465 (326.77)
23	Eravallan	.. ..	1 (0.80)	.. ..	660 (528.42)
24	Kadar	10 (10.18)	.. ..	.. ..	397 (404.28)
25	Palliyan	7 (7.27)	3 (3.12)	.. ..	221 (229.49)
26	Malapandaram	.. ..	1 (1.39)	.. ..	132 (183.33)
27	Koraga	.. ..	2 (4.03)	.. ..	138 (278.23)
28	Arnadan	.. ..	1 (2.16)	.. ..	148 (318.97)
29	Allar	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	129 (388.55)
30	Malasar	1 (3.25)	.. ..	.. ..	109 (353.90)
31	Cholanaickan	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	86 (335.94)
32	Vishavan	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18 (75.95)
33	Kondareddis	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	84 (357.45)
34	Vettakuruman	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	116 (513.27)
35	Kudiya	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	44 (299.32)
36	Malavettuvan	1 (13.70)	.. ..	.. ..	16 (219.18)
37	Koppalan	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17 (293.10)
38	Malakuravan	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 (538.46)

Note.—Figures in brackets give the number 1000 population.

TABLE 2-2.1  
Distribution of State tribal workers by sex, age group and occupation

Serial number	Occupation	Age group												Total				
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Total workers	829	842	5354	5933	7377	8671	9467	7112	11981	10753	15279	12132	2585	1410	51977	46858	98730
2	Shifting cultivation	8	1	24	8	13	5	11	11	29	16	42	15	20	11	147	67	214
3	Regular cultivation	81	149	701	536	973	464	945	327	1436	315	2872	699	881	130	7692	2820	10712
4	Agricultural labour	363	392	3996	4105	5793	5875	6825	4920	9691	7423	11537	7729	1483	755	39623	31204	70927
5	Livestock rearing	205	15	151	6	21	3	8	5	12	5	16	1	8	2	421	37	458
6	Basket making	5	3	20	18	18	22	26	24	29	44	48	53	16	7	162	171	333
7	Other household industries	1	8	25	61	14	24	2	16	12	12	18	14	3	2	68	137	205
8	Collection of forest produce	7	13	56	46	49	56	69	55	102	67	102	84	32	13	417	334	751
9	Household workers	55	106	185	295	386	322	27	238	13	296	30	490	10	89	411	1836	2247
10	Employed in government Services	..	..	16	7	238	71	331	85	335	49	219	21	2	1	1141	234	1375
11	Employed in private services	..	..	12	3	24	10	34	10	54	21	68	19	5	1	201	68	269
12	Food gathering	51	61	15	7	16	12	25	11	36	7	37	17	57	49	237	164	401
13	Other occupations	49	50	160	846	187	1897	164	1410	234	2293	290	2990	68	350	1152	9786	10938

TABLE 2-2.13  
District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in shifting cultivation by sex and broad age group

Serial No.	District	Age group												Total				
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		M	F	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Trivandrum	..	..	9	1	5	1	5	..	7	1	14	2	11	1	54	6	60
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	State	8	1	24	8	13	5	11	11	29	16	42	15	20	11	147	67	214

TABLE 2-2-14

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in regular cultivation by sex and broad age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	3	1	6	4	13	6	18	13	184	31	185	19	409	74	483	
2	Quilon	..	..	1	..	6	1	9	..	31	7	111	13	45	4	203	25	228	
3	Alleppey	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	
4	Kottayam	..	4	79	3	199	7	162	2	253	9	542	27	142	6	1381	54	1435	
5	Idikki	..	20	13	360	202	540	155	545	88	811	116	1470	199	378	18	4124	791	4915
6	Ernakulam	..	..	1	1	12	8	23	4	16	19	24	18	3	2	79	53	132	
7	Trichur	..	2	1	8	..	2	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	15	7	22	
8	Palghat	..	6	4	17	17	22	4	24	7	39	15	111	25	8	5	227	77	304
9	Malappuram	..	7	1	46	8	43	12	36	9	60	24	83	13	5	2	280	69	349
10	Kozhikode	..	23	51	163	176	124	223	118	185	194	259	327	296	105	50	1054	1240	2294
11	Cannanore	..	19	78	25	128	17	50	15	24	13	52	19	76	9	22	117	430	547
	State	..	81	149	704	536	973	464	945	327	1436	515	2872	699	881	130	7892	2820	10712

TABLE 2-2-15

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in agricultural labour by sex and broad age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Trivandrum	2	..	99	15	453	74	375	46	385	50	530	63	61	10	1905	258	2163	
2	Quilon	4	1	55	7	199	26	198	22	217	39	267	25	23	2	964	122	1086	
3	Alleppey	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	1	4	..	..	7	10	17	
4	Kottayam	..	1	78	21	251	35	216	26	308	53	399	64	41	11	1290	211	1501	
5	Idikki	..	21	13	355	171	654	240	722	132	931	217	968	160	62	5	3723	938	4661
6	Ernakulam	..	1	16	8	35	18	32	8	53	31	67	45	12	5	216	115	331	
7	Trichur	..	4	1	59	62	97	143	118	92	163	172	230	181	94	17	705	668	1373
8	Palghat	..	71	94	700	693	625	602	835	496	1122	922	1686	1000	101	35	5140	3842	8982
9	Malappuram	..	12	10	212	236	248	365	271	255	442	478	506	419	45	32	1736	1795	3531
10	Kozhikode	..	117	124	1040	1266	1576	2082	1840	1748	2997	2607	3110	2509	367	210	11047	10546	21593
11	Cannanore	..	131	148	1368	1625	1588	2290	2218	2094	3072	2855	3776	3259	737	428	12890	12699	25589
	State	..	363	392	3936	4105	5738	5875	6825	4920	9691	7428	11537	7729	1483	755	39623	31204	70827

TABLE 2-2-16

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in livestock rearing by sex and broad age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total	
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	
2	Quilon	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	1	5	
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Idikki	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	2	5	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
8	Palghat	..	32	7	23	2	2	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	2	63	13	76	
9	Malappuram	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	9	
10	Kozhikode	..	117	6	88	2	16	1	7	1	6	9	..	4	..	247	10	257	
11	Cannanore	..	51	2	36	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	2	..	94	9	103	
	State	..	205	15	151	6	21	3	8	5	12	5	16	1	8	2	421	97	458

TABLE 2-2-17

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in basket making by sex and age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	14	1	15
2	Quilon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
5	Idikki ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	3	2	1	..	..	7	6	13
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
8	Palghat ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	..	1	2	3	2	1	..	10	6	16
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	3	6	9
10	Kozhikode ..	2	1	4	1	3	2	5	3	10	6	12	11	3	..	39	24	63
11	Cannanore ..	3	2	12	13	10	18	13	20	14	30	22	32	10	7	84	122	206
	State ..	5	3	20	18	18	22	26	24	29	44	48	53	16	7	162	171	333

TABLE 2-2-18

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in other household industries by sex and age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
2	Quilon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	8	9
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	..	1	..	7	3	10
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	10	..	10	
5	Idikki ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	3	4
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	4
8	Palghat ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	11
10	Kozhikode ..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	32	119	151
11	Cannanore ..	..	8	20	60	7	21	..	12	1	8	3	9	1	1	..	..	..
	State ..	1	8	25	61	14	24	2	16	5	12	18	14	3	2	68	137	205

TABLE 2-2-19

District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in collection of forest produces by sex and age group

Sl. No.	District	Age group																Total
		0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2	Quilon ..	..	..	10	1	16	4	8	7	19	7	24	9	17	5	94	33	127
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	7	..	19	..	3	..	35	35
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
5	Idikki ..	..	..	4	4	4	3	4	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	13	12	25
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	11	..	3	..	6	..	6	..	12	..	5	..	43	..	43
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	4	4	3	6	4	..	..	16	17	33
8	Palghat ..	3	9	19	30	19	35	38	28	32	36	41	36	5	2	177	176	353
9	Malappuram ..	1	..	5	4	..	3	3	6	6	6	5	5	..	..	20	24	44
10	Kozhikode ..	2	3	6	4	2	2	4	4	12	5	6	4	4	2	36	24	60
11	Cannanore ..	1	1	..	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	5	3	1	1	15	12	27
	State ..	7	13	56	46	49	56	69	55	102	67	102	84	32	13	417	334	751

TABLE 2-2.20

## District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in household work by sex and age group

District	Age group																Total
	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Trivandrum ..	10	..	120	3	49	1	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	190	4	194
Quilon ..	..	..	7	11	19	29	6	23	3	20	1	20	..	4	36	107	143
Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kottayam ..	1	5	1	8	..	14	..	6	..	19	..	17	..	..	2	69	71
Idikki ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	9
Ernakulam ..	..	..	1	12	..	32	..	22	..	16	..	26	..	..	1	108	109
Trichur ..	..	1	1	1	..	2	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	10	12
Palghat ..	3	14	..	13	1	19	..	13	1	21	..	33	..	1	5	119	124
Malappuram ..	..	6	1	34	..	44	..	25	..	48	1	32	..	2	2	241	243
Kozhikode ..	23	37	34	109	13	105	8	97	11	102	16	143	7	7	112	600	712
Cannanore ..	17	42	19	98	2	75	2	48	3	67	10	168	3	75	56	573	629
State ..	55	106	185	295	86	322	27	238	18	296	30	490	10	89	411	1836	2247

TABLE 2-2.21

## District-wise distribution of tribal workers employed in government service by sex and age group

District	Age group																Total
	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Trivandrum ..	..	..	..	..	38	15	66	15	79	8	28	5	..	..	211	43	254
Quilon ..	..	..	1	1	9	5	6	3	5	1	5	3	..	..	26	13	39
Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	10	1	..	..	20	1	21
Kottayam ..	..	..	3	3	57	22	79	30	73	14	37	2	..	..	249	71	320
Idikki ..	..	..	6	..	87	22	107	31	91	20	58	5	..	..	349	78	427
Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	4	3	11	1	..	..	24	4	28
Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	10
Palghat ..	..	..	2	..	4	1	12	..	17	..	24	..	..	..	59	1	60
Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	6	2	8
Kozhikode ..	..	..	4	3	27	5	35	5	36	3	33	3	1	..	136	19	155
Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	10	1	14	1	16	..	10	..	1	..	51	2	53
State ..	..	..	16	7	238	71	331	85	335	49	219	21	2	1	1141	234	1375

TABLE 2-2.22

## District-wise distribution of tribal workers employed in private service by sex and age group

District	Age group																Total
	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above		All		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Trivandrum ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Quilon ..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Kottayam ..	1	1	3	..	5	2	11	4	22	13	24	11	3	..	69	31	100
Idikki ..	1	3	4	1	10	2	11	4	17	5	26	3	2	..	71	18	89
Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	4
Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	1	5
Malappuram ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2
Kozhikode ..	..	..	3	..	4	3	1	..	11	1	9	2	..	..	28	7	35
Cannanore ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	3	1	6	1	..	1	19	5	24
State ..	4	4	12	3	24	10	34	10	54	21	68	19	5	1	201	68	269

TABLE 2-2-23 District-wise distribution of tribal workers engaged in food gathering by sex and age groups

District	Age group														Total		
	0-14		15-19		20-24		25-29		30-39		40-59		60 and above			All	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Trivandrum	..	1	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
Quilon	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	9	15
Alleppey	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7
Kottayam	..	..	5	1	10	2	21	..	30	..	30	1	7	2	104	5	109
Idiikki	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	6	7
Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Trichur	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Palghat	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	5	8
Malappuram	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	2	4	10	12	17
Kozhikode	..	2	6	2	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	3	2	3	10	22	32
Cannanore	..	44	5	1	1	1	1	4	5	..	4	5	42	34	102	90	192
State	..	51	61	15	7	16	12	11	36	7	37	17	57	49	237	164	401

TABLE 2-3-1 District-wise distribution of own account workers according to the number of days worked during the week by sex

District	No. of days worked during the last week														All			
	0		1		2		3		4		5		6			7		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trivandrum	..	7	..	..	9	4	379	61	39	3	6	1	9	1	..	1	456	78
Quilon	..	3	2	..	1	..	120	22	11	1	46	1	2	..	..	..	214	27
Alleppey	..	327	..	..	..	2	3	3	1	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	16	340
Kottayam	..	147	..	1	..	5	251	8	395	18	272	10	45	2	9	..	1240	66
Idiikki	..	201	..	1	250	12	975	34	1359	43	512	4	44	1	4	..	3362	150
Ernakulam	..	5	..	..	2	..	8	4	19	11	14	4	4	10	1	21	54	94
Trichur	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	143	108	123	37	90	..	..	..	6	10
Palghat	..	108	..	..	5	1	32	13	..	..	..	..	45	66	4	567	279	
Malappuram	..	5	..	..	2	2	1	6	2	2	118	109	546	1	1	10	255	
Kozhikode	..	284	..	..	9	10	36	73	118	233	118	26	274	284	1386	1752	..	
Cannanore	..	1288	..	..	3	1	2	2	5	3	10	80	41	30	1443	1945	..	
State	..	2099	3097	55	2	37	1807	227	2092	426	1102	197	822	689	397	341	8754	4996

TABLE 2-3-2  
District-wise distribution of the employees on daily wages according to the number of days worked during the week by sex

Serial number	District	No. of days worked during the last week														Total			
		0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Trivandrum	8	2	18	..	41	9	1514	231	329	22	9	3	1	1	4	..	1924	268
2	Quilon	45	3	28	..	31	7	575	59	132	9	132	46	24	12	1	..	968	137
3	Alleppey	8	11	..	..	24	1	302	10	199	5	18	2	5	..	5	2	561	37
4	Kottayam	22	7	28	52	224	36	493	65	399	38	195	8	69	..	8	..	1438	207
5	Idikki	206	245	171	141	581	125	1023	286	960	99	472	36	153	14	11	..	3577	946
6	Ernakulam	1	..	..	..	18	15	107	65	133	35	48	10	10	1	1	..	318	126
7	Trichur	..	4	..	..	8	8	259	453	399	200	50	5	3	3	..	..	719	688
8	Palghat	11	13	3	1	152	314	783	1489	2186	1210	1996	645	227	130	19	8	4777	3910
9	Malappuram	11	30	2	3	20	43	623	1009	819	689	593	131	21	18	10	1	1899	1924
10	Kozhikode	23	36	27	52	966	2528	3298	2524	2368	1671	780	531	166	105	22	6	7652	7453
11	Cannanore	354	917	84	10	579	181	1669	3853	4251	4840	3763	1108	904	349	81	34	11685	11292
..	State	689	1268	961	259	2646	5277	10646	10049	12175	8824	7256	2525	1583	634	162	52	35518	26888

TABLE 2-3-3  
District-wise distribution of the bonded labour according to the number of days worked during the week by sex

Serial number	District	No. of days worked during the previous week														Total			
		0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	2	21	2
9	Malappuram	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	15	10	7	56	46	3	7	81	92
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	4	1	39	44	20	36	67	94
..	State	2	..	1	..	1	4	5	13	14	28	14	8	96	90	42	45	169	188







TABLE 2-4-3 A  
District-wise distribution of bonded labour according to the number of days worked during the previous month  
Male

No.	District	No. of days worked during the previous month																																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	State	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	11	2	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	33	12	16	15	3	1	43	169		

TABLE 2-4-3 B  
District-wise distribution of bonded labour according to the number of days worked during the previous month  
Female

No.	District	No. of days worked during the previous month																																
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	All	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Idikki	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	State	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	4	..	10	1	..	2	..	26	1	1	..	30	23	34	..	9	..	32	188		

TABLE 2-5-1

District-wise distribution of man days according to the time deposition under selected activity

Employee on daily wages

District	No. of hours worked										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	More than 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trivandrum ..	8551	..	2	..	..	9	57	..	6725	..	..
Quilon ..	3889	..	5	15	66	156	56	..	3408	..	..
Alleppey ..	2237	..	1	..	..	5	9	..	197	1737	..
Kottayam ..	6002	5	175	104	564	281	266	39	3802	277	..
Idikki ..	18967	19	224	203	332	179	292	371	12255	2	..
Ernakulam ..	1492	..	..	..	7	1	13	268	1342	6	..
Trichur ..	4899	..	1	..	..	..	26	5	3486	1432	..
Palghat ..	35528	..	17	25	183	33	837	13346	10081	59	..
Malappuram ..	12867	..	1	..	1	..	10	1	565	13316	..
Kozhikode ..	61453	4	12	5	54	29	83	29	43933	133	..
Cannanore ..	79009	1	33	56	1093	4179	11933	45	64431	66	..
State ..	234894	29	471	408	2300	4872	13582	14104	150225	17028	..

TABLE 2-5-2

District-wise distribution of man days according to the time deposition under selected activity

Agricultural labour

District	No. of hours worked										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	More than 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trivandrum ..	8402	..	3	..	..	3	31	..	6702	..	..
Quilon ..	3967	..	4	14	62	129	41	..	3203	..	..
Alleppey ..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	24	..
Kottayam ..	5660	5	138	64	487	230	195	41	3413	274	..
Idikki ..	19041	31	225	200	323	169	262	363	11886	1	..
Ernakulam ..	1146	..	..	..	4	..	..	140	1027	..	..
Trichur ..	4762	..	1	..	..	..	26	5	3360	1429	..
Palghat ..	37051	9	152	43	375	104	1632	13349	10146	13	..
Malappuram ..	11976	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	253	12476	..
Kozhikode ..	86086	6	93	28	84	35	157	533	64065	124	..
Cannanore ..	96325	2	5	16	1060	4208	11481	30	65951	45	..
State ..	274467	53	563	365	2395	4878	13835	14461	170050	14386	..

TABLE 2-5-3

District-wise distribution of man days according to the time deposition under selected activity

Employees as bonded labour

District	No. of hours worked										
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	More than 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Trivandrum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quilon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idikki ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palghat ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	7	140	6	..	..
Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kozhikode ..	320	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	867	..	..
Cannanore ..	150	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	971	..	..
State ..	478	..	..	..	..	..	25	152	1844	..	..

TABLE 2-5-1  
Distribution of Tribal Workers in the State by wages obtained

Serial number	Wage Rate Rs.	No. of male workers receiving wage on			No. of female workers receiving wage on			No. of children receiving wage on		
		In farm agricultural operations	Non-farm occupations	Total	In farm agricultural operations	Non-farm occupations	Total	In farm agricultural operations	Non-farm occupations	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	1-00	1	..	1	24	8	32	10	1	11
2	1-50	4	..	4	15	2	17	14	..	14
3	2-00	38	42	80	214	37	251	122	27	149
4	2-50	20	3	23	110	12	122	2	4	6
5	3-00	272	127	399	4957	287	5244	426	53	479
6	3-50	20	45	65	98	49	147	23	..	23
7	4-00	3143	318	3461	5737	120	5857	321	34	355
8	4-50	59	9	68	410	13	423	10	1	11
9	5-00	7163	163	7326	5213	101	5314	78	6	84
10	5-50	160	..	160	294	5	299	2	..	2
11	6-00	6645	130	6775	1832	1	1833	23	..	23
12	6-50	328	1	329	33	3	36	..	..	..
13	7-00	5640	124	5764	266	..	266	5	..	5
14	7-50	14	5	19	24	4	28	..	..	..
15	8-00	3344	82	3426	28	3	31	2	..	2
16	8-50	15	79	94	7	..	7	..	..	..
17	9-00	60	4	64	2	..	1	..	..	..
18	9-50	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	10-00	593	5	598	6	1	7	..	..	..
20	10-50	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	11-00	14	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	11-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	12-00	20	7	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	12-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	13-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	13-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	14-00	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	14-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	15-00	33	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	15-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	16-00 and above	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..









Always	1	3	2	7	8	21	10	4	16	7	3	1	1	3	118	4	29	73	31	102	3	29	25	28	14	8	7	17	113	8	38	27	149	11	125	24	75	53	1	1	1	1	11	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Cochin	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Trichur	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Talappally	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Mukundapuram	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Kodungalloor	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Mannarghat	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
Chittoor	3	1	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	
	12	10	6	5	21	4	16	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	4	29	19	9	93	101	3	28	14	7	8	7	9	30	38	27	64	59	28	24	63	53	1	1	1	1	1	10	126	22	515	2	1	31	29	2986	3	43	2093	1	67	4	3	26	74	131	382	162	61	





TABLE 3-1.1

## No. of households possessing land and the extent possessed

Serial number	State/District	No. of households possessing			Extent of land possessed (Area in cents)		
		No land	Land	Total	Cultivated	Others	Total
1	State ..	12280	29172	41452	4882641	1781950	6664591
2	Trivandrum ..	10	2140	2150	488346	153250	641596
3	Quilon ..	38	1084	1122	130225	29861	160086
4	Alleppey ..	118	377	495	2076	1323	3399
5	Kottayam ..	133	2346	2479	470311	36906	507217
6	Idikki ..	648	5813	6461	1956567	271348	2227915
7	Ernakulam ..	61	304	365	6909	6039	12948
8	Trichur ..	76	519	595	25441	6632	32073
9	Palghat ..	974	3824	4798	345551	785993	1131544
10	Malappuram ..	443	1328	1771	78068	44738	122806
11	Kozhikode ..	4413	6550	10963	817065	178545	995610
12	Cannanore ..	5366	4887	10253	562082	267315	829397

TABLE 3-1.2

## Community-wise distribution of Tribal households with and without land

Sl. No.	Community	Total	With land (Percentage)	Landless (Percentage)
1	Paniyan ..	10388	4441 (42.75)	5947 (57.25)
2	Mala Arayan ..	4465	4366 (97.78)	99 (2.22)
3	Kurichian ..	2878	2065 (71.75)	813 (28.25)
4	Irular ..	3221	2889 (89.69)	332 (10.31)
5	Kanikkar ..	2368	2358 (99.57)	10 (0.43)
6	Muthuvan ..	2024	1814 (89.62)	210 (10.38)
7	Mullakuruman ..	1887	1537 (81.45)	350 (18.55)
8	Ulladan ..	1899	1662 (87.51)	237 (12.49)
9	Adiyan ..	1724	667 (38.68)	1057 (61.32)
10	Marati ..	1379	1088 (78.89)	291 (21.11)
11	Mannan ..	930	839 (90.21)	91 (9.79)
12	Uraly ..	1067	1012 (94.84)	55 (5.16)
13	Katunaickan ..	1249	651 (52.12)	598 (47.88)
14	Malayan ..	871	511 (58.66)	360 (41.34)
15	Kurumans ..	639	448 (70.10)	191 (29.90)
16	Uralikuruman ..	575	316 (54.95)	259 (45.05)
17	Hill Pulaya ..	468	126 (26.92)	342 (73.08)
18	Naickan ..	467	302 (64.66)	165 (35.34)
19	Tenkuruman ..	407	111 (27.27)	296 (72.73)
20	Pulayan ..	379	305 (80.47)	74 (19.53)
21	Malavedan ..	369	345 (93.49)	24 (6.51)
22	Kurumbas ..	292	274 (93.83)	18 (6.17)
23	Eravallan ..	305	141 (46.22)	164 (53.78)
24	Kadar ..	217	178 (82.02)	39 (17.98)
25	Palliyan ..	200	139 (69.50)	61 (30.50)
26	Malapandaram ..	152	141 (92.77)	11 (7.23)
27	Koraga ..	110	86 (78.18)	24 (21.82)
28	Aranadan ..	114	84 (73.68)	30 (26.32)
29	Allar ..	81	54 (66.66)	27 (33.34)
30	Malasar ..	79	52 (65.82)	27 (34.18)
31	Chola Naickan ..	55	14 (25.45)	41 (74.55)
32	Vishavan ..	45	45 (100.00)	..
33	Kondareddis ..	48	39 (81.25)	9 (18.75)
34	Vettakuruman ..	50	29 (58.00)	21 (42.00)
35	Kudiya ..	26	23 (88.46)	3 (11.54)
36	Malavettuvan ..	12	10 (83.33)	2 (16.67)
37	Koppalan ..	9	8 (88.88)	1 (11.12)
38	Malakuruvan ..	3	2 (66.65)	1 (33.35)

TABLE 3-2.1  
Number of households possessing land by the extent and tenure

Sl. No.	Details of interest on land possessed by number of households and area (Indents)	Trivandrum		Quilon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idikki		Ernakulam	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	All	2144	641596	1074	160086	379	3399	2351	507217	5803	2227915	307	12948
2	Forest land	1919	605727	893	146736	..	..	752	180374	3271	1445074	33	8220
3	Forest land government assigned	199	34399	68	5270	..	..	5	24	..	..	..	..
4	Forest encroachment	..	..	32	3380	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..
5	Lease	7	735	6	215	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..
6	Inherited	1	52	33	779	40	454	1323	319258	880	226612	13	1247
7	Purchased	2	183	6	484	13	412	36	3019	80	12244	26	679
8	Kudikidappu	..	..	26	3037	173	1197	72	618	197	36801	87	699
9	Bhoodan land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	One Lakh House and Government Colony	..	..	..	..	26	111	6	60	..	..	14	108
11	Devaswam land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1515	..	..
12	Possession right	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Money lender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Tribal settlement (Colony scheme)	12	300	..	..	90	869	25	252	48	10570	1	10
15	Excess land	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	..	..	4	82
16	Puthuval land	4	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Puramboke	..	..	7	55	37	356	111	1167	1308	492502	119	1818
18	Mortgage	..	..	3	130	..	..	3	177	..	..	..	..
19	Land Assigned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2115	..	..
20	Church land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	282	..	..
21	Ex-servicemens colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200	..	..
22	Gift land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20
23	Panchayat/Municipal land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	23
24	Land cultivated for Tribal Chieftain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2190	..	..	3	42

TABLE 3-2.1-(cont.)

Sl. No.	Details of interest on land possessed by number of households and area (Indents)	Trichur		Palghat		Malappuram		Kozhikode		Cannanore		State	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1	All	519	32073	3963	1131544	1326	122806	6619	995610	5067	829397	29552	6664591
2	Forest land	168	7103	762	185806	199	41787	977	122925	275	62414	9159	2806166
3	Forest land government assigned	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	39693
4	Forest encroachment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	3394
5	Lease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1000
6	Inherited	154	9933	1537	661981	544	75440	2057	477311	1375	330500	7957	2103557
7	Purchased	1	12	6	535	3	18	246	47992	223	40242	642	105820
8	Kudikidappu	43	577	791	206598	351	2108	1715	27154	182	3058	3637	281847
9	Bhoodan land	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	11938	..	..	73	11938
10	One Lakh House and Government Colony	120	6624	..	..	214	3270	20	80	19	76	419	10329
11	Devaswam land	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	4	8
12	Possession right	..	..	109	24295	8	89	11	985	226	41275	361	68069
13	Money lender	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	800	22	2546	24	3346
14	Tribal settlement (Colony scheme)	..	..	3	30	5	85	..	..	574	101378	758	113494
15	Excess land	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	855	..	..	19	951
16	Puthuval land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	200
17	Puramboke	..	..	210	27089	1	5	1455	295832	1792	195733	5040	1014488
18	Mortgage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	307
19	Land assigned	30	7129	77	6780	..	..	..	..	267	28900	379	44924
20	Church land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	282
21	Ex-servicemens colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	200
22	Gift land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	20
23	Panchayat/Municipal land	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	23
24	Land cultivated for Tribal Chieftain	..	..	468	18520	1	4	..	..	..	..	469	18524
24	Others	3	695	..	..	..	..	45	9730	112	23275	176	35932

TABLE 3-3.1  
Distribution of households according to the extent of land possessed

No.	State/District	Distribution of households according to the extent of land possessed No. of households													All
		No land	Below 5 cents	5-10 cents	11-50 cents	51-100 cents	101-200 cents	201-300 cents	301-500 cents	501-750 cents	751-1000 cents	1001-1500 cents	1501-2500 cents	Above 2500 cents	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State	12280	2746	3385	3549	3638	4686	3064	4466	1322	852	343	86	35	41452
2	Trivandrum	..	2	10	154	263	462	462	578	107	58	2	..	..	2150
3	Quilon	..	38	54	207	276	285	132	84	7	4	1	..	..	1122
4	Alleppey	..	90	238	48	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
5	Kottayam	..	118	206	323	366	480	390	328	72	44	16	..	..	2479
6	Idikli	..	24	85	312	588	1069	1207	1474	496	377	142	42	17	6461
7	Ernakulam	..	61	39	12	18	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	365
8	Trichur	..	76	173	142	73	59	33	4	..	..	..	..	..	595
9	Palghat	..	832	266	160	255	533	441	664	291	223	115	20	4	4798
10	Malappuram	..	443	246	194	89	79	58	..	7	34	1	..	..	1771
11	Kozhikode	..	1194	878	1048	859	986	608	648	200	60	44	19	6	10863
12	Cannanore	..	132	762	920	877	851	524	597	142	52	22	3	5	10253

TABLE 3-3.2  
Distribution of households according to the extent of land possessed by community

No.	Community	Distribution of households according to the extent of land possessed by community													All
		Below 5 cents	5-10	11-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-1500	1501-2500	Above 2500		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Paniyan	..	961	1425	1066	543	272	93	65	13	3	..	..	..	4441
2	Mala Arayan	..	23	85	342	544	948	321	944	284	197	64	9	5	(100-00)
3	Kurichian	..	16	46	146	270	443	331	495	171	68	47	22	10	4366
4	Irujar	..	508	65	58	157	448	406	(23-98)	(8-28)	(3-29)	(2-27)	(1-06)	(0-48)	(100-00)
5	Kanikkar	..	(17-59)	(2-24)	(2-01)	(5-44)	(15-51)	(14-05)	(21-29)	(9-90)	(7-23)	(3-94)	(0-69)	(0-11)	(100-00)
6	Muthuvan	..	(0-08)	(0-66)	(7-80)	(12-85)	(24-73)	(21-12)	605	107	59	2	..	2	2358
7	Mullakuruman	..	144	35	124	324	338	338	384	128	136	38	19	9	(100-00)
8	Ulladon	..	46	26	94	190	367	308	(21-16)	(7-06)	(7-49)	(2-09)	(1-04)	(0-49)	(100-00)
9	Adiyan	..	(11-49)	(32-26)	(16-01)	(12-37)	(23-88)	(20-03)	(23-29)	(7-29)	(1-44)	(0-84)	..	1	1537
10	Marati	..	..	(30-74)	(27-74)	(19-20)	(10-16)	16	6	..	..	(0-36)	..	..	1662
11	Maman	..	10	12	41	128	197	154	191	53	32	15	6	..	839
12	Uruly	..	(1-19)	(1-44)	(4-88)	(15-26)	(23-48)	(18-36)	(22-76)	(6-31)	(3-82)	(1-78)	(0-72)	5	(100-00)
		..	4	18	78	98	137	184	284	86	74	35	9	..	1012
		..	(0-39)	(1-78)	(7-71)	(9-69)	(13-54)	(18-18)	(28-07)	(8-49)	(7-32)	(3-46)	(0-88)	(0-49)	(100-00)

TABLE 3-3-2-(cont.)

Sl. No.	Community	Income Group														All
		Below 5 cents	5-10	11-50	51-100	101-200	201-300	301-500	501-750	751-1000	1001-1500	1501-2500	Above 2500			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
13	Kattunaickan	..	213 (32-72)	126 (19-36)	86 (13-22)	82 (12-59)	80 (12-29)	33 (5-06)	27 (4-15)	4 (0-61)	..	..	..	..	651 (100-00)	
14	Malayan	..	33 (6-45)	147 (28-77)	144 (28-19)	117 (22-90)	57 (11-16)	10 (1-95)	3 (0-38)	..	..	..	..	..	511 (100-00)	
15	Kurumans	..	27 (6-02)	19 (39-58)	46 (10-26)	89 (19-86)	109 (24-34)	68 (15-18)	66 (11-73)	15 (3-34)	6 (1-33)	3 (0-66)	..	..	448 (100-00)	
16	Uralikuruman	..	71 (22-46)	40 (12-66)	65 (20-56)	56 (17-73)	39 (12-35)	31 (9-82)	9 (2-85)	4 (1-26)	1 (0-31)	..	..	..	316 (100-00)	
17	Hillipulaya	..	..	22 (17-46)	50 (39-68)	33 (26-19)	14 (11-12)	6 (4-76)	1 (0-79)	..	..	..	..	..	126 (100-00)	
18	Naickan	..	94 (31-12)	57 (18-88)	60 (19-87)	49 (16-23)	26 (8-61)	9 (2-98)	4 (1-32)	..	3 (0-99)	..	..	..	302 (100-00)	
19	Tenkuruman	..	..	18 (16-22)	22 (19-82)	40 (36-04)	21 (18-92)	8 (7-20)	2 (1-80)	..	..	..	..	..	111 (100-00)	
20	Pulayan	..	31 (10-17)	26 (8-53)	66 (21-64)	67 (21-97)	62 (20-38)	16 (5-25)	16 (5-25)	5 (1-63)	1 (0-32)	..	..	..	305 (100-00)	
21	Malavedan	..	71 (20-58)	63 (18-27)	51 (14-79)	86 (24-93)	70 (20-29)	3 (0-86)	1 (0-28)	..	..	..	..	..	345 (100-00)	
22	Kurumbas	..	88 (32-12)	20 (7-29)	38 (13-87)	27 (9-86)	39 (14-29)	21 (7-67)	33 (12-05)	3 (1-09)	4 (1-46)	1 (0-36)	..	..	274 (100-00)	
23	Eravallan	..	12 (8-52)	109 (77-31)	10 (7-10)	10 (2-13)	4 (2-84)	1 (0-70)	1 (0-70)	..	..	..	..	..	141 (100-00)	
24	Kadar	..	40 (22-48)	63 (35-39)	22 (12-35)	12 (6-75)	19 (4-49)	8 (6-05)	9 (6-05)	5 (2-81)	..	..	..	..	178 (100-00)	
25	Palliyvan	..	..	5 (3-60)	23 (16-55)	45 (32-38)	39 (28-06)	13 (9-36)	8 (5-76)	2 (1-43)	2 (1-43)	..	..	..	139 (100-00)	
26	Malapandaran	..	18 (12-76)	14 (30-94)	35 (50-46)	17 (12-05)	56 (39-73)	1 (6-70)	..	..	..	..	..	..	141 (100-00)	
27	Koraga	..	..	18 (9-93)	52 (24-83)	7 (5-82)	5 (4-65)	4 (4-65)	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 (100-00)	
28	Aranadan	..	22 (26-19)	50 (59-53)	11 (13-09)	1 (1-19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84 (100-00)	
29	Allar	..	15 (27-78)	16 (29-63)	19 (35-19)	3 (5-55)	1 (1-85)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51 (100-00)	
30	Malasar	..	42 (80-77)	6 (11-54)	3 (5-77)	1 (1-92)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52 (100-00)	
31	Chola Naickan	..	3 (21-43)	10 (71-43)	1 (7-14)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 (100-00)	
32	Vishavan	..	1 (2-22)	1 (2-22)	..	4 (8-88)	17 (37-78)	8 (17-78)	14 (31-12)	..	..	..	..	..	45 (100-00)	
33	Kondareddis	..	..	..	3 (7-69)	6 (15-38)	10 (25-65)	8 (20-52)	6 (15-38)	2 (5-13)	3 (7-69)	1 (2-56)	..	..	39 (100-00)	
34	Vettakuruman	..	10 (34-49)	4 (13-80)	5 (17-25)	4 (13-79)	3 (10-35)	1 (3-44)	1 (3-44)	1 (3-44)	..	..	..	..	29 (100-00)	
35	Kudiya	..	..	4 (17-39)	2 (8-69)	5 (21-74)	2 (8-69)	1 (4-35)	9 (39-14)	..	..	..	..	..	23 (100-00)	
36	Malavettuvan	..	1 (10-00)	..	1 (12-50)	3 (37-50)	3 (37-50)	1 (12-50)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 (100-00)	
37	Koppalan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (100-00)	
38	Malakuravan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 (100-00)	

(Figures in brackets are the percentage)

TABLE 3-4-1  
Distribution of the extent of land under different size groups

Serial number	State/District	Extent of land possessed by size of holdings (Area in cents)												
		Below 5 cents	5-10 cents	11-50 cents	51-100 cents	101-200 cents	201-300 cents	301-500 cents	501-750 cents	751-1000 cents	1001-1500 cents	1501-2500 cents	Above 2500 cents	All
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	State	8127	25518	122308	328549	852672	1082780	1922258	824950	744306	481326	157653	104134	6664591
2	Trivandrum	6	69	6423	25033	90469	133191	257614	67191	52100	2700	..	6800	611596
3	Quilon	93	393	7667	24929	48762	34085	35137	4220	3600	1200	..	..	160086
4	Alleppey	322	1948	879	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	3399
5	Kottayam	358	1479	10747	32590	81266	107416	136980	44944	65837	18700	3900	3000	507217
6	Idikki	62	589	12922	53327	189839	345351	655197	303415	294475	230228	80310	57200	2227915
7	Ernakulam	104	1383	965	941	3360	2260	3935	..	..	..	..	..	12948
8	Trichur	99	1242	4407	6247	10173	8380	1525	..	..	..	..	..	32073
9	Palghat	3096	2167	4786	24183	103149	127384	292547	183674	200154	143223	39514	7667	1131544
10	Malappuram	646	3489	5681	7276	15314	16650	36950	4300	31100	1200	..	..	122806
11	Kozhikode	2944	6385	35293	72980	167020	163554	258419	124461	51418	56272	37764	19100	995610
12	Cannanore	397	6374	32538	81043	143120	144259	243964	87745	45622	27803	6165	10367	829397





TABLE 3-6.1

## Extent of land left uncultivated by reason

Serial number	State/District	No. of households and extent of land uncultivated by reason. (code)																		
		Lack of finance		Dispute		Indifference		Threat of animals		Non-Co-operation of household members		Lack of irrigation		Rocky and uncultivated waste		Others		All		
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	State	5978	1090197	65	6663	38	2752	486	62506	64	17007	1794	193653	1732	150006	1681	64213	11778	1576997	
2	Trivandrum	853	132204	..	..	..	..	1	100	..	..	1	400	195	8337	11	938	1061	142199	
3	Quilon	247	18934	..	55	..	20	16	1625	..	..	1	110	41	846	2	240	310	21830	
4	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Kottayam	13	1350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Idikki	752	137250	10	1415	..	..	79	20520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Ernakulam	25	693	29	3965	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	95	26	375	2	115	83	4643	
8	Trichur	57	2019	15	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	57	21	536	..	..	105	3647	
9	Palghat	1925	571099	4	795	7	1060	178	17859	58	16322	1239	142857	39	2460	4	840	304	753292	
10	Malappuram	253	36929	3	390	..	..	8	183	1	45	..	..	38	1232	1	8	804	38787	
11	Kozhikode	1003	108854	..	300	6	754	82	11906	..	..	9	1020	90	8741	14	3208	1210	134783	
12	Cannanore	844	80915	1	70	24	918	112	9551	5	640	471	38044	541	56132	1645	58245	3643	244424	

TABLE 3-7.1

## Distribution of land alienations by type of disposal

Serial number	State/District	No. of households suffered loss of land	To whom disposed: No. of cases and Area (In cents)											
			To relatives		Other member of the same Tribe		To other Tribes		To non-Tribes		All			
			No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	State	41452	3546	18	2773	259	42194	234	33314	3206	907617	3717	985998	
2	Trivandrum	2150	111	10	1859	..	..	..	..	105	16470	115	18329	
3	Quilon	1122	420	3	305	..	175	4	425	418	43997	426	44902	
4	Alleppey	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Kottayam	2479	383	..	..	..	14246	..	..	290	57010	385	71256	
6	Idikki	6471	1104	..	..	81	12608	17	3689	1077	298839	1175	315136	
7	Ernakulam	365	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	242	4	242	
8	Trichur	595	3	1	2	..	3300	..	..	2	105	3	107	
9	Palghat	4798	871	..	..	11	300	6	1466	858	424128	875	428894	
10	Malappuram	1771	6	..	..	1	300	..	..	5	2072	6	2372	
11	Kozhikode	10963	626	4	607	69	11465	206	27664	431	62765	710	102501	
12	Cannanore	10253	18	..	..	1	100	1	70	16	1989	18	2159	

TABLE 3—7.2

## Distribution of households who had land alienation by community

Sl. No.	Community	Total No. of households	No. of households who suffered loss of land	Percentage of households in Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Paniyan	10388	145	1.38
2.	Mala Arayan	4465	576	12.80
3.	Kurichian	2878	42	1.46
4.	Irular	3221	812	2.52
5.	Kanikkar	2368	274	1.15
6.	Muthuvan	2024	240	11.85
7.	Mullakuruman	1987	330	17.48
8.	Ulladan	1899	360	18.96
9.	Adiyan	1724	9	0.52
10.	Marati	1379	..	..
11.	Mannan	930	292	32.04
12.	Uruly	1067	75	7.03
13.	Kattunaickan	1249	80	6.49
14.	Malayan	871	8	0.92
15.	Kurumans	639	7	1.09
16.	Uralikuruman	575	7	1.22
17.	Hillpulaya	468	14	2.99
18.	Naickan	467	6	1.28
19.	Tenkuruman	407	..	..
20.	Pulayan	379	..	..
21.	Malavedan	369	116	31.44
22.	Kurumbas	292	2	0.68
23.	Eravallan	305	..	..
24.	Kadar	217	9	4.15
25.	Pailiyan	200	126	63.00
26.	Malapandaram	152	4	2.63
27.	Koraga	110	..	..
28.	Arnadan	114	..	..
29.	Allar	81	1	1.23
30.	Malasar	79	..	..
31.	Chota Naickan	55	..	..
32.	Vishavan	45	..	..
33.	Kondareddis	48	11	2.29
34.	Vettakuruman	50	..	..
35.	Kudiya	26	..	..
36.	Malavettuvan	12	..	..
37.	Koppalan	9	..	..
38.	Malakuravan	3	..	..

TABLE No. 3—8.1

## Distribution of land alienations by manner of transaction

Serial number	State/District	Manner of Transaction—Distribution of Transaction by No. and Area (In Cents)													
		Lease		Selling		Mortgage		Oral transfer of possession		Allowing to take usufructs		Any other manner		All	
		No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State	1030	270463	1661	414859	598	185279	63	15270	83	30900	231	69127	3717	985898
2	Trivandrum	61	11590	41	5376	11	955	..	..	..	..	2	403	115	18329
3	Quilon	282	25738	107	16744	33	1320	..	..	..	..	4	1030	426	44902
4	Allepey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kottayam	2	600	377	68924	1	332	3	900	..	..	2	500	385	71256
6	Idikki	296	77737	395	140601	119	35936	31	6335	56	20239	78	34288	1175	315136
7	Ernakulam	1	42	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	190	4	242
8	Trichur	..	..	3	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	107
9	Palghat	341	142474	240	138296	227	117839	19	6875	22	10066	26	13434	875	428894
10	Malappuram	..	..	1	300	4	2000	..	..	..	..	1	72	6	2372
11	Kozhikode	96	12222	287	43867	202	26297	9	1155	5	595	111	18365	710	102501
12	Cannanore	1	10	9	724	1	600	1	5	..	..	6	820	18	2159

TABLE No. 3-9-1  
Distribution of Land Alienation by reason

Sl. No.	No. of cases and area in cents transacted														State																		
	Trivandrum		Q. Ikon		Alleppey		Kottayam		Idikki		Ernakulam		Tritchur		Palghat		Malapuzham		Kozhikode		Cannanore												
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area											
1	115	18329	426	44502	..	..	385	71256	1175	315135	4	242	3	107	875	423894	6	2372	710	102501	18	2159	3717	985898									
2	27	4626	87	6003	..	..	24	4681	6	1525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	22066								
3	40	5401	162	13639	..	..	98	15084	127	20301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	62278								
4	23	3171	96	10134	..	..	116	15893	429	109435	1	42	2	105	57	24412	3	1072	312	42328	..	..	1039	207792									
5	5	1164	16	1257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2221								
6	3	292	5	413	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	221							
7	3	207	1	200	..	..	21	4130	48	9265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1172							
8	1	100	20	2292	..	..	45	8988	421	106348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	14243							
9	6	588	12	1213	..	..	3	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1249	483819						
10	1	388	3	708	..	..	7	2825	9	5500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	2166						
11	..	..	5	965	..	..	56	16474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	14195						
12	..	..	9	1225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	17439						
13	..	..	4	515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1225						
14	..	..	2	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	328						
15	..	..	1	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	910					
16	..	..	2	940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	500					
17	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	105					
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	130					
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40					
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10				
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100				
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790				
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790			
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790		
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790	
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	790
37	6	1392	..	..	..	..	4	775	17	2388	..	..	..	..	1	98	..	..	..	3	250	6	835	37	6348								

TABLE 5-10-1  
District-wise aid received for cultivation during 1975

Serial number	District	Improved		Number of households obtained aids						Grant		Loan		
		Seed	Seedling	Chemical fertilisers	Insecticides	Improved implements	Sprays	Dusters	Advice of block official	Advice of other officials	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kozhikode	25	8	21	6	25	1	..	..	..	3	1,300	10	8,265
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4,240
7	Trichur	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	96	170	2	93	1420	2	63	1499	1073	1	1,000	44	5,500
9	Malappuram	3	3	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,630
10	Kozhikode	2	9	..	..	47	3	..	..	..	22	10,400	20	11,760
11	Cannanore	4	111	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
	State	71	813	28	109	1504	7	65	1507	1080	26	12,700	105	37,395

TABLE 3-10-2  
District-wise household using improved seeds and seedling by source and number of households received seedlings

Serial number	District	No. of households using improved variety of seed by source			No. of households using improved variety of seedling by source			No. of households received seedling								
		Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total	Coconut	Areca nut	Nutmeg	Gramapoo	Cinnamon	Cashew	Others		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	3	7	61	71	406	70	337	813	671	32	7	4	1	175	410

TABLE 3-11-1  
Distribution of value obtained by the disposal of produce

Serial No.	State/District	Price obtained in (Rs.)								
		Paddy	Pepper	Coffee	Arecanut	Rubber	Tapioca	Cashew	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kerala ..	490270	4435370	1785048	80732	1736858	872889	707670	4289871	15129718
2	Trivandrum ..	1480	314347	..	364740	25370	543312	374595	271468	1895512
3	Quilon ..	..	229105	1960	48962	20750	12910	18280	189008	520975
4	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14323	14323
5	Kottayam ..	180	715456	114446	122305	1034431	40823	30805	274328	2332774
6	Idikki ..	54912	2181118	270920	239289	646522	262723	77052	3108605	6841141
7	Ernakulam ..	90	200	..	200	1750	..	..	57588	60638
8	Trichur ..	88	4745	..	340	..	7725	840	43203	56946
9	Palghat ..	3700	900	..	..	..	..	..	41914	46514
10	Malappuram ..	7590	29540	..	..	..	2860	83843	140989	26482
11	Kozhikode ..	122435	368651	790137	..	1500	900	..	29490	1313113
12	Cannanore ..	298985	591318	607585	29956	6335	1636	122255	118890	1776960

TABLE 3-11-2  
District-wise marketing of produce

Serial number	Districts	Pepper												
		To tribals for cash		To non-tribals for cash		To tribals for goods & services		To non-tribals for goods & services		To intermediaries for goods & services		Others		
		Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	21577	314347	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..	14460	229105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	34415	715456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	168024	2181118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	20	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	568	4745	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	..	..	90	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	2980	29540	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	3320	33200	30617	293916	3	30	..	..	3996	41705	..	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	..	..	19502	157273	..	..	5546	55600	37410	378245	20	200	..
	State ..	3320	33200	292253	3926600	3	30	5546	55600	41406	499750	20	200	..

TABLE 3-11-3  
District-wise marketing of produce

Serial number	Districts	Paddy												
		To tribals for cash		To non-tribals for cash		To tribals for goods & services		To non-tribals for goods & services		To intermediaries for goods & services		Others		
		Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	Quantity (Kg.)	Value (Rs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Trivandram ..	..	..	1294	1480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	90	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	49925	54912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	480	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	110	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	725	1850	..	..	..	..	..	..	1450	1850	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	4250	3900	..	..	..	..	..	..	3000	3680	..
10	Kozhikode ..	54275	54400	36309	41685	..	..	..	..	20100	26350	..	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	2400	3120	60240	105270	..	..	4790	53445	103592	137020	100	130	..
	State ..	57400	59370	152698	208425	..	..	47910	53445	125142	165220	3100	3810	..

TABLE 3-11-4  
District-wise marketing of produce

Serial number	District	To tribals for cash		Non-tribals for cash		To tribals for goods and services		To non-tribals for goods and services		To intermediaries for goods and services		Others	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
		Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..	405	1,960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	25001	1,08,534	..	..	..	..	1255	5,912	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	45173	2,70,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128773	7,42,513	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	8950	44,150	650	3,474	..	..	..	..	103111	5,70,057	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	150	750	4924	22,578	..	..	2383	14,200	238139	13,18,482	..	..
	State ..	9100	44,900	74165	4,07,466	..	..	2383	14,200	238139	13,18,482	..	..

TABLE 3-11-5  
District-wise marketing of produce

Serial number	District	To tribals for cash		To non-tribals for cash		To tribals for goods and services		To non-tribals for goods and services		To intermediaries for goods and services		Others	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
		Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	172,997	3,64,740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..	22015	48,902	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	58758	1,22,305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	119825	2,39,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	60	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	130	340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4322	20,875	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	..	..	1823	9,081	..	..	..	..	4322	20,875	..	..
	State ..	..	..	375608	7,84,857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 3-11-6  
District-wise marketing of produce

Serial number	District	To tribals for cash		To non-tribals for cash		To tribals for goods and services		To non-tribals for goods and services		To intermediaries for goods and services		Others	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
		Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.	Kg.	Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	..	..	4261	25,570	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	..	..	3495	20,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	181420	10,34,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	107480	6,46,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	250	1,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	..	..	250	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	..	..	905	6,335	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	..	..	298051	17,36,858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





TABLE 4-1  
District-wise details of households rearing cattle and poultry

Serial number	District	Number of households rearing											Number of animals possessed										
		Total number of households		Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheeps	Poultry		Pigs		Cows	Bulls	Buffaloes	Goats	Sheeps	Poultry		Pigs			
									Local	Improved	Local	Improved						Local	Improved	Local	Improved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21			
1	Trivandrum	2150	163	26	16	2	385	1048	..	2	..	250	41	30	4	731	3403	..	4	..			
2	Quilon	1122	103	10	1	..	53	186	..	6	..	137	16	1	..	102	564	..	10	..			
3	Alleppey	495	4	..	..	1	..	54	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	99	..	5	..			
4	Kottayam	2479	738	41	8	364	69	1341	49	630	11	1050	50	13	659	154	473	126	864	22			
5	Idikki	6461	1037	179	65	643	122	2668	90	584	45	1743	324	200	1799	286	11738	319	791	98			
6	Ernakulam	365	9	1	..	..	6	43	..	2	..	16	1	..	..	13	146	..	4	..			
7	Trichur	595	6	2	4	9	1	32	..	1	..	8	2	7	15	2	95	..	2	..			
8	Palghat	4798	485	317	40	362	90	283	12	6	6	1185	789	116	1624	288	755	56	28	24			
9	Malappuram	1771	2	4	2	8	..	45	..	..	..	2	7	4	26	35	197	..	..	..			
10	Kozhikode	10963	586	679	316	231	118	1541	34	79	2	1208	1644	739	403	174	507	191	173	3			
11	Cannanore	10255	567	540	184	34	39	671	7	10	..	818	1313	551	82	67	2242	20	40	..			
	State	41451	3700	1799	636	1654	892	7912	194	1322	64	6421	4187	1661	4618	1852	28719	716	1921	147			

TABLE 4-2  
District-wise details of aid received by households for rearing cattle and poultry

Serial number	District	Number of households received aid					Amount of aid received (Rupees)					Total
		Subsidy for purchase of cows	Purchase of poultry	Construction of cattle shed	Cultivation of fodder	Others	Subsidy for purchase of cows	Purchase of poultry	Construction of cattle shed	Cultivation of fodder	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Trivandrum	68	..	14	46	3	42,800	..	4,500	13,800	900	62,000
2	Quilon	52	1	..	..	..	15,900	300	..	..	..	16,200
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	8	..	..	..	..	2,470	..	..	..	..	2,470
5	Idikki	57	2	1	16	3	25,460	350	1,500	2,870	525	30,705
6	Ernakulam	1	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	..	300
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	8	2	..	2	..	6,630	1,050	..	600	..	8,300
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	1	..	1	1	3	500	..	350	325	900	2,075
11	Cannanore	4	1	..	..	1	1,200	300	..	..	300	1,800
	State	199	6	16	65	10	95,280	2,000	6,350	17,595	2,625	1,23,850

TABLE 4-3  
District-wise details of households engaged in the collection of forest produces

Sl.No.	District	Honey	Herbs	Lac	Firewood	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Trivandrum	1	..	1	1	..
2	Quilon	44	39	43	43	39
3	Alleppey	10	101	5	5	5
4	Kottayam	27	27	27	27	27
5	Idikki	2045	388	400	1905	1142
6	Ernakulam	25	..	1	31	5
7	Trichur	423	317	14	2	2
8	Palghat	177	72	112	2780	21
9	Malappuram	322	34	13	58	17
10	Kozhikode	98	12	69	45	3
11	Cannanore	21	1	18	52	10
	State	3193	991	703	4949	1271

TABLE 4-4  
District-wise distribution of the industrial activity of tribal households

Serial number	District	No. of households engaged in			No. of households getting raw materials for			No. of households got training in						
		Basket making	Mat making	Beedi making	Basket making	Mat making	Beedi making	Basket making	Bee keeping	Oil crushing	Pot making	Weaving	Carpentry	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Trivandrum	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	Quilon	21	..	..	10	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9
4	Kottayam	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	4	..	..	3	..	..	31	1	1	1	18	2	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	220	..	..	208	..	..	8	6	..	1	1	2	..
11	Cannanore	77	..	227	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	State	326	..	227	302	..	..	62	7	1	2	20	8	11

TABLE 4-5.1

## Distribution of households by occupational attitude

State/District	Total number of households	Number of households willing	Not willing	Household not willing by reason		
				Lack of market	Uneconomic production	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kerala	41452	26948	14504	1319	4750	8435
Trivandrum	2150	1887	263	67	162	34
Quilon	1122	1076	46	8	34	4
Alleppey	495	391	104	3	84	17
Kottayam	2479	2133	346	62	245	39
Idikki	6461	6432	29	16	9	4
Ernakulam	365	321	44	11	28	5
Trichur	595	591	4	..	4	..
Palghat	4798	4244	554	93	209	252
Malappuram	1771	1729	42	..	9	33
Kozhikode	10963	5962	5001	523	1527	2951
Cannanore	10253	2182	8071	536	2439	5096

TABLE 4-5.2

## District-wise distribution of tribal households not interested in new activities to supplement their income by reasons

Serial number	District	Reasons			Total
		Lack of market	Uneconomic production costs/price	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Trivandrum	67	162	34	263
2	Quilon	8	34	4	46
3	Alleppey	3	84	17	104
4	Kottayam	62	245	39	346
5	Idikki	16	9	4	29
6	Ernakulam	11	28	5	44
7	Trichur	..	4	..	4
8	Palghat	93	209	252	554
9	Malappuram	..	9	33	42
10	Kozhikode	523	1527	2951	5001
11	Cannanore	536	2439	5096	8071
	State	1319	4750	8435	14504

TABLE 4-5.3

## Distribution of households willing to take up new occupation and need of initial finance

Sl. No.	State/District	Dairying		Poultrying		Fishing		Other animal production		Others		All	
		Number of household	Amount in Rs.	Number of household	Amount in Rs.	Number of household	Amount in Rs.	Number of household	Amount in Rs.	Number of household	Amount in Rs.	Number of household	Amount in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Kerala	22988	29468172	9692	8245731	441	471330	4958	3563943	8368	16284351	46447	58033527
2	Trivandrum	1137	493535	..	..	..	..	2	2750	750	923500	1887	1417035
3	Quilon	1077	1101800	99	21500	..	..	..	..	4	12000	1122	1138050
4	Alleppey	321	464050	71	27900	3	3000	47	28050	60	90000	502	613000
5	Kottayam	1931	6166000	1982	2395250	1	1200	827	1158290	1736	2784270	6477	12505010
6	Idikki	4933	7513427	3552	3793782	101	157530	2459	1235303	5304	11213516	16349	23913558
7	Ernakulam	295	304300	74	36900	9	6600	..	..	6	4900	304	352700
8	Trichur	514	290302	162	75401	..	..	..	..	191	54415	867	420118
9	Palghat	3743	4399098	2681	1190988	9	62900	1439	674720	102	83450	7974	6461146
10	Malappuram	1644	576330	72	31980	42	26950	..	..	1	900	1759	635560
11	Kozhikode	5948	7116890	548	542360	30	43700	128	366450	80	180200	6734	8254600
12	Cannanore	1445	1052450	511	129670	246	164450	56	98380	134	937800	2392	2382750

TABLE 4-5.4

## District-wise distribution of households prepared to take up new activity and initial finance needed

Serial number	District	Dairying		Poultrying		Fishing		Other animal production		Others	
		No. of households prepared to take up the activity	Initial finance needed Rs.	No. of households prepared to take up the activity	Initial finance needed Rs.	No. of households prepared to take up the activity	Initial finance needed Rs.	No. of households prepared to take up the activity	Initial finance needed Rs.	No. of households prepared to take up the activity	Initial finance needed Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum ..	1137	493535	..	..	..	..	..	..	750	923500
2	Quilon ..	1077	1101800	39	21500	..	..	2	2750	4	12000
3	Alleppey ..	321	464050	71	27900	3	3000	47	28050	60	90000
4	Kottayam ..	1931	6166000	1982	2395250	1	1200	827	1158290	1736	2784270
5	Idikki ..	4933	7513427	3552	3793782	101	157530	2459	1235303	5904	11213516
6	Ernakulam ..	295	304300	74	36900	9	6600	..	..	6	4900
7	Trichur ..	514	290902	162	75401	..	..	..	..	191	54415
8	Palghat ..	3743	4389038	2681	1190988	9	62900	1439	674720	102	83150
9	Malappuram ..	1644	576330	72	31900	42	26950	..	..	1	300
10	Kozhikode ..	5948	7116890	548	542360	30	48700	128	366450	80	180200
11	Cannanore ..	1445	1052450	511	129670	246	164450	56	98380	134	937800
	State ..	22988	29468172	9692	8245731	441	471330	4958	3563943	8368	16284351

TABLE 5-1.1

## Distribution of households by source of income

Serial number	State/District	Total number of households	Distribution of households by source of income												
			Cultivation Rs.	Rearing of cattle and sheep Rs.	Rearing of poultry Rs.	Collection of forest produce Rs.	Agricultural labour Rs.	Hunting and fishing Rs.	Business and profession Rs.	Cottage or small scale industry Rs.	Loan Rs.	Disposal of land property Rs.	Bridal price Rs.	Collection of firewood Rs.	Others Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State ..	41452	18153	387	177	6864	32819	235	1237	478	9458	97	17	2923	3381
2	Trivandrum ..	2150	2136	..	..	16	1720	..	216	20	592	..	..	..	2
3	Quilon ..	1122	991	..	..	198	858	..	35	81	208	..	13	9	..
4	Alleppey ..	495	162	..	..	45	50	..	27	10	..	1	..	35	478
5	Kottayam ..	2479	1887	1	..	1	1116	96	317	6	950	3	2	1264	117
6	Idikki ..	6461	5675	21	23	2176	3272	4	399	3	931	67	..	1599	986
7	Ernakulam ..	365	85	..	5	33	160	25	27	6	18	..	..	14	195
8	Trichur ..	595	286	1	..	476	585	..	7	1	32	..	..	..	93
9	Palghat ..	4798	826	36	18	3282	4258	..	35	2	392	9	..	2	222
10	Malappuram ..	1771	416	..	..	544	1686	..	6	1	61	..	..	..	148
11	Kozhikode ..	10963	3196	4	2	58	9801	96	53	10	263	17	2	..	183
12	Cannanore ..	10253	2493	324	129	35	9313	14	115	338	11	..	..	..	957

TABLE 5-2.1

## Distribution of households by major source of income

Serial number	State/District	Total number of households	Distribution of households by major source of income												
			Cultivation Rs.	Rearing of cattle and sheep Rs.	Rearing of poultry Rs.	Collection of forest produce Rs.	Agricultural labour Rs.	Hunting and fishing Rs.	Business and profession Rs.	Cottage or small scale industries Rs.	Loan Rs.	Disposal of land property Rs.	Bridal price Rs.	Collection of firewood Rs.	Others Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	State ..	41452	9226	14	2	463	29070	107	1021	98	434	24	3	37	953
2	Trivandrum ..	2150	1260	..	..	1	652	..	189	..	48	..	..	..	..
3	Quilon ..	1122	608	..	..	119	355	..	23	6	8	..	3	..	..
4	Alleppey ..	495	2	..	..	3	3	..	27	3	..	1	..	..	456
5	Kottayam ..	2479	999	..	..	1	872	95	245	1	194	1	..	18	53
6	Idikki ..	6461	3366	2	..	36	2587	..	339	..	88	15	..	13	15
7	Ernakulam ..	365	6	..	..	30	139	..	27	2	1	..	..	6	154
8	Trichur ..	595	1	..	..	..	575	..	7	1	6	..	..	..	5
9	Palghat ..	4798	356	7	1	162	4016	..	35	1	61	4	..	..	155
10	Malappuram ..	1771	48	..	..	88	1589	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	41
11	Kozhikode ..	10963	1492	..	1	6	9391	..	34	3	26	3	..	..	7
12	Cannanore ..	10253	1038	5	..	17	8891	12	91	81	1	..	..	..	67

TABLE 5-3-1

## Distribution of households by Number of sources of income

Serial No.	State/District	Distribution of households according to the number of sources of income					
		Single	Two	Three	Four	Five or more	All
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	State	20421	13952	5821	1177	81	41452
2	Trivandrum	135	1503	499	13	..	2150
3	Quilon	144	702	248	24	4	1122
4	Alleppey	252	193	42	8	..	495
5	Kottayam	498	805	897	274	5	2479
6	Idikki	854	2917	2182	484	24	6461
7	Ernakulam	248	63	35	15	4	365
8	Trichur	45	252	252	43	3	595
9	Palghat	1311	2759	593	121	14	4798
10	Malappuram	977	531	219	43	1	1771
11	Kozhikode	8157	2462	301	41	2	10963
12	Cannanore	7800	1765	553	111	24	10253

TABLE 5-4-1

## Distribution of households by annual income

Serial No.	State/District	Distribution of households according to the annual income received												All
		Below Rs. 500	Rs. 501-1000	Rs. 1001-2000	Rs. 2001-3000	Rs. 3001-4000	Rs. 4001-5000	Rs. 5001-6000	Rs. 6001-8000	Rs. 8001-10000	Rs. 10001-15000	Rs. 15001-20000	Rs. Above 20000	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	State	548	6697	20478	7840	2898	1269	618	574	235	210	54	31	41452
2	Trivandrum	3	84	1046	657	131	73	60	43	22	26	4	1	2150
3	Quilon	5	72	603	327	63	19	16	10	5	..	..	..	1122
4	Alleppey	12	85	287	77	12	15	3	2	2	..	..	..	495
5	Kottayam	36	359	985	508	235	106	70	98	38	31	9	4	2479
6	Idikki	7	605	2360	1507	852	406	227	240	115	101	26	15	6461
7	Ernakulam	15	76	165	73	11	13	2	7	3	..	..	..	365
8	Trichur	3	164	300	93	15	9	8	3	..	..	..	..	595
9	Palghat	142	1678	2235	510	142	54	18	14	3	..	2	..	4798
10	Malappuram	14	512	940	233	47	19	3	3	..	..	..	..	1771
11	Kozhikode	264	2325	5351	1833	745	282	91	52	9	11	..	..	10963
12	Cannanore	47	737	6206	2022	645	273	120	102	38	39	13	11	10253

TABLE 5-4-2  
Percentage distribution of households according to annual income

Serial number	Name of community	No. of households	Rupees													All
			Below 501	501-1000	1001-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	5001-6000	6001-8000	8001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	Above 20000		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1	All	41452	1.32	16.15	49.41	18.91	6.99	3.06	1.49	1.38	0.57	0.51	0.13	0.08	100.00	
2	Paniyan	10388	1.37	17.40	62.00	14.35	3.26	1.13	0.33	0.15	..	0.01	..	..	100.00	
3	Mala Arayan	4465	0.51	5.79	32.32	25.93	13.77	6.74	4.19	5.31	2.49	2.13	0.51	0.31	100.00	
4	Kurichian	2878	0.21	5.21	43.81	25.54	13.52	5.00	2.02	1.84	0.83	1.22	0.42	0.38	100.00	
5	Iruhar	3221	2.92	39.64	46.48	7.98	1.80	0.56	0.22	0.34	..	..	0.06	..	100.00	
6	Kanikkar	2368	0.13	4.18	49.28	30.58	5.70	3.25	2.66	1.94	0.93	1.14	0.17	0.04	100.00	
7	Muthuvan	2024	1.48	16.75	43.77	14.92	9.14	4.40	2.92	2.87	1.68	1.38	0.49	0.20	100.00	
8	Mullakuruman	1887	0.79	8.85	39.11	25.17	13.30	7.21	2.76	1.85	0.48	0.48	..	..	100.00	
9	Ulladan	1899	1.84	12.69	49.24	21.12	7.37	3.84	1.63	1.37	0.69	0.21	..	..	100.00	
10	Adiyan	1724	0.76	7.19	54.93	24.25	7.83	3.07	1.22	0.58	0.17	..	..	..	100.00	
11	Marati	1379	0.58	8.05	46.92	25.96	9.86	3.63	2.03	2.18	0.72	0.07	..	..	..	
12	Mannan	930	0.22	13.33	41.61	22.15	11.82	5.70	2.58	1.72	0.11	0.54	0.22	..	100.00	
13	Uruly	1067	1.22	7.97	44.24	29.71	10.12	3.75	1.40	1.31	0.19	..	..	0.09	100.00	
14	Kattunaickan	1249	5.36	44.04	42.76	5.36	1.68	0.48	0.24	0.08	..	..	..	..	100.00	
15	Malayan	871	0.57	17.34	50.06	23.08	5.51	2.64	0.69	0.11	..	..	..	..	100.00	
16	Kurumans	639	4.54	28.64	48.51	11.58	4.69	1.57	0.31	..	0.16	..	..	..	100.00	
17	Uralikuruman	575	1.91	21.39	57.22	12.00	4.17	2.09	0.87	3.35	..	..	..	..	100.00	
18	Hill Pulaya	468	0.21	44.66	49.58	3.63	1.28	0.43	0.21	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
19	Naickan	467	2.78	22.06	56.75	14.13	3.64	0.43	..	0.21	..	..	..	..	100.00	
20	Tenkumaran	407	0.25	6.88	58.47	23.34	6.14	3.68	0.25	0.49	..	0.25	0.25	..	100.00	
21	Pulayan	379	0.79	8.97	60.16	21.11	6.60	2.11	0.26	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
22	Malavedan	369	1.90	34.96	55.83	5.15	0.81	..	0.54	0.27	0.54	..	..	..	100.00	
23	Kurumbas	292	3.43	43.15	34.59	8.22	6.51	1.71	0.34	0.68	1.03	0.34	..	..	100.00	
24	Eravallan	305	2.95	17.03	52.13	20.65	4.92	1.64	0.33	0.33	..	..	..	..	100.00	
25	Kadar	217	0.46	25.35	43.78	17.05	4.61	4.15	2.76	1.38	..	0.46	..	..	100.00	
26	Palliyan	200	..	7.00	61.50	17.50	6.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	..	0.50	..	..	100.00	
27	Malapandaram	152	..	1.97	66.45	29.60	1.32	0.66	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
28	Koraga	110	..	18.18	60.00	18.18	2.73	0.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
29	Aranadan	114	..	35.97	55.26	7.02	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
30	Allar	81	1.24	30.86	54.32	11.11	2.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
31	Malasar	79	6.33	12.66	39.24	29.11	10.13	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
32	Chola Naickan	55	..	74.55	25.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
33	Vishavan	45	..	8.89	46.67	31.11	11.11	2.22	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
34	Kondareddis	48	..	10.42	41.67	14.58	14.58	10.42	4.17	2.08	..	2.08	..	..	100.00	
35	Vettakuruman	50	..	8.00	42.00	26.00	14.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	100.00	
36	Kudiya	26	..	3.85	38.46	15.38	15.38	19.23	3.85	3.85	..	..	..	..	100.00	
37	Malavettuvan	12	8.33	8.33	50.01	25.00	..	..	..	8.33	..	..	..	..	100.00	
38	Koppalan	9	..	..	66.67	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	
39	Malakuravan	3	..	33.34	33.33	33.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	

TABLE 5-5  
District-wise details of utensils and articles of comforts possessed by the households

Serial number	District	No. of households	No. of items possessed by the households															
			Utensils						Furniture						Vehicles			
			Earthen ware	Brass	Aluminium	Bell Metal	Stainless steel	Others	Chair	Table	Cot	Stool	Bench	Others	Cycle	Cart	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Trivandrum	2150	22011	652	18126	721	364	1321	327	237	184	115	90	..	5	2	..	..
2	Quilon	1122	6982	192	7126	495	39	21	145	139	161	66	33	293	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	495	2185	53	1655	15	19	827	13	7	5	3	..	25	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	2479	19317	1957	13128	3745	1645	15631	1592	1069	3298	1183	..	2136	5	..	..	..
5	Idikki	6461	33175	4806	57003	9489	2752	66409	2349	1427	4627	1540	4	2990	2	2	6	..
6	Ernakulam	365	1364	238	1029	98	29	101	49	40	57	38	4	..	1	..	..	..
7	Trichur	595	2224	136	5251	19	442	150	13	4	..	432	283	7	1	..	..	..
8	Palghat	4798	21032	6818	16970	5540	137	169	50	32	40	31	1	38	29	36	27	..
9	Malappuram	1771	5855	22	6154	81	40	2180	1	1	3	..	23	1650	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	10963	48803	5661	22916	7309	993	8312	182	187	356	172	104	98	11	5	10	..
11	Cannanore	10253	45457	3959	26273	7087	234	12714	195	91	83	56	592	108	2	..	2	..
	State	41452	208405	26494	175631	34599	6694	108035	4916	3234	8814	3636	1134	7345	56	45	47	..

TABLE 6-1.1  
District-wise nature and magnitude of Tribal indebtedness

Serial number	District	Total number of households	Number of house holds in debt	Distribution of loan outstanding on date of survey by source, number of cases, amount in rupees etc.											
				Land lords			Money lenders			Traders, Agents			Government agency		
				No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	2150	618	6	12500	300	154	58500	24953	282	137800	51803	10	13700	760
2	Quilon	1122	266	13	2690	560	220	59212	13325	29	4895	150	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	495	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	2479	1190	1	500	360	159	101850	15430	286	97050	..	4	8190	48
5	Idikki	6461	1674	34	39400	975	52	63925	6089	113	61090	1130	5	12160	1842
6	Ernakulam	365	21	..	..	..	4	1105	..	16	907	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	595	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	4798	526	35	13865	1453	14	8890	829	1	150	..	4	800	52
9	Malappuram	1771	94	3	1884	73	4	235	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	10963	809	68	37150	1865	145	117162	4852	195	64800	3138	5	1250	..
11	Cannanore	10253	65	13	6800	800	6	4700	38	22	5118	14	2	4750	503
..	State	41452	5313	173	114789	6386	738	415579	67526	944	371810	56235	30	40790	3205

TABLE 6-1.1—(cont.)

Serial number	District	Distribution of loan outstanding on the date of survey by source, number of cases, amount in rupees, etc.													
		Co-operative society			Banks			Others			Total				
		No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest	No.	Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	27	19230	2305	15	29465	2111	150	138825	30505	644	410020	112737	..	..
2	Quilon	2	350	26	2	1200	100	1	200	50	267	68547	16211	..	..
3	Alleppey	1	700	56	1	250	..	..	..	..	2	950	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	496	401885	60345	450	324640	31004	281	127398	3988	1617	1061713	131175	..	..
5	Idikki	500	466788	79173	384	431240	59613	839	469215	24735	1927	1549758	179757	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	1	400	60	1	950	..	22	3362	..	..	..
7	Trichur	38	40750	4496	9	9020	361	100	100	10	48	49670	4869	..	..
8	Palghat	417	183013	22628	62	94587	8965	33	12555	552	566	308860	23879	..	..
9	Malappuram	55	12951	50	34	8280	214	..	..	..	96	23300	347	..	..
10	Kozhikode	152	122992	12767	262	243580	22029	29	24500	966	856	611443	45617	..	..
11	Cannanore	7	3200	448	9	5900	651	10	7800	70	69	40268	2524	..	..
..	State	1635	1253859	182296	1229	1138512	144708	1345	781752	60876	6114	4117091	521282	..	..

TABLE 6-1.2

## Community-wise distribution of debt

Serial number	Community	Total number of households	Households in debt	Principal	Interest	Total	Percentage of households in debt	Average debt per borrowing household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Paniyan ..	10388	170	69959	4804	74763	1.64	440
2	Mala Arayan ..	4465	1932	1988426	258985	2247411	43.27	1163
3	Kurichian ..	2878	91	122300	9911	132211	3.16	1453
4	Irular ..	3221	454	275215	31532	306747	14.10	676
5	Kanikkar ..	2368	661	411665	111757	523422	27.91	792
6	Muthuvan ..	2024	250	204169	19444	223613	12.35	894
7	Mullakuruman ..	1887	433	351178	23835	375013	22.95	866
8	Ulladan ..	1899	362	206525	21320	227845	19.06	629
9	Adiyan ..	1724	3	3129	12	3141	0.17	1047
10	Marati ..	1379	20	8132	707	8839	1.45	442
11	Mannan ..	930	216	146055	8495	154550	13.08	716
12	Uraly ..	1067	225	107975	9067	117042	21.09	520
13	Kattunaickan ..	1249	10	3900	210	4110	0.80	411
14	Malayan ..	871	39	8145	215	8360	4.48	214
15	Kurumans ..	639	21	13030	1477	14507	3.29	691
16	Uralikuruman ..	575	29	15526	390	15916	5.04	838
17	Hill Pulaya ..	468	13	4850	400	5250	2.78	404
18	Naickan ..	467	15	3355	..	3355	3.21	224
19	Tenkuruman ..	407	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Pulayan ..	379	101	52179	6677	58856	26.65	583
21	Malavedan ..	369	64	17442	6990	24432	17.34	382
22	Kurumbas ..	292	19	6180	737	6917	6.51	364
23	Eravallan ..	305	12	3725	..	3725	3.93	310
24	Kadar ..	217	23	8515	162	8677	10.60	377
25	Palliyan ..	200	44	45020	2098	47118	22.00	1071
26	Malapandaram ..	152	31	5600	450	6050	20.39	195
27	Koraga ..	110	7	1096	20	1116	6.36	159
28	Aranadan ..	114	14	3210	..	3210	12.28	229
29	Allar ..	81	3	135	..	135	3.70	45
30	Malasar ..	79	3	370	..	370	3.80	123
31	Chola Naickan ..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Vishavan ..	45	24	3957	60	4017	53.33	167
33	Kondareddis ..	48	10	17200	576	17776	20.83	1778
34	Vettakuruman ..	50	7	1305	72	1377	14.00	197
35	Kudiya ..	26	5	2398	125	2523	19.23	505
36	Malavettuvan ..	12	2	5225	704	5929	16.67	2965
37	Koppalan ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Malakuravan ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	41452	5313	4117091	521232	4638323	12.82	873



TABLE 6-6.1

Source: Land lord

District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose, security, mode of repayment and rate of interest

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by purpose								Amount of loan by security offered			
		Amount of loan outstanding Rs.	Acquisition of real estate Rs.	Expenditure on Agriculture Rs.	Expenditure on manufac- ture Rs.	Expenditure on other business Rs.	Marriage, death and other ceremonies Rs.	Other household expen- diture Rs.	For others Rs.	Land and buildings Rs.	Ornaments Rs.	Other goods and equip- ments Rs.	Promissory note Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum ..	12500	..	5700	..	..	6000	800	..	11800	..	..	..
2	Quilon ..	2690	..	800	..	..	540	1150	200	200	350	..	340
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	500	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	39400	500	3500	..	..	300	35100	..	36300	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	13865	200	2480	..	..	3445	8040	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	1884	..	1834	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	37150	515	6400	600	..	3495	15540	10600	24055	200	..	2000
11	Cannanore ..	6900	..	3200	..	..	345	3255	..	3000	..	..	..
	State ..	114789	1715	23914	600	..	13825	63935	10800	75855	550	..	2340

TABLE 6-6.1—(cont.)

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by security offered			Amount of loan by mode of repayment					Amount of loan by rate of interest				
		Animals Rs.	Agricultural produce Rs.	Others Rs.	No security Rs.	Monthly instalment Rs.	Quarterly instalment Rs.	Yearly instalment Rs.	Others Rs.	Nil Rs.	10 per cent Rs.	10-20 per cent Rs.	20-40 per cent Rs.	40-60 per cent Rs.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Trivandrum ..	..	500	200	..	..	..	12300	200	12300	..	..	200	..
2	Quilon ..	..	900	600	300	100	300	1240	1050	700	500	300	..	1190
3	Alleppey ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500
4	Kottayam ..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	..	1000	2100	..	..	7950	31450	36700	..	1000	1700	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3280	4100	..
8	Palghat ..	..	7380	..	6485	950	450	10680	1785	6485	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	1834	50	..	..	1834	50	50	1834	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	..	2750	700	7445	1285	750	28055	7060	31450	..	2200	3500	..
11	Cannanore ..	..	..	1618	2182	..	418	5900	482	682	218	5900	..	..
	State ..	..	11530	5952	18562	2835	1918	67959	42077	83367	2552	12680	9500	1690



TABLE 6-6.3

District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose, security, mode of repayment and rate of interest  
Source: Traders-Agents

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by source Rs.	Amount of loan by purpose							Amount of loan by security offered				
			Acquisition of real Estate Rs.	Expenditure on Agriculture Rs.	Expenditure on manu- facture Rs.	Expenditure on other Business Rs.	Marriage, Death and other ceremony Rs.	Other household expendi- ture Rs.	Others Rs.	Land and buildings Rs.	Ornaments Rs.	Other goods and equip- ments Rs.	Promissory note Rs.	Animals R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Trivandrum ..	137800	500	27120	4250	..	16200	85260	4470	22545	700	1100	55285	2000
2	Quilon ..	4895	..	550	..	..	..	4345	..	..	..	3745	..	..
3	AiIeppay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	97050	..	2350	..	500	..	94200	..	..	330	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	61090	..	5710	..	..	..	52380	3000	12140	700	350	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	907	..	..	..	..	..	907	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	150	..	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	64800	4300	7350	..	1500	7100	43838	712	14112	1450	300	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	5118	..	810	..	..	900	33.0	93	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	371810	4800	43890	4250	2000	24200	284390	8280	48797	3180	5495	55285	2000

TABLE 6-6.3—(cont.)

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by security offered			Amount of loan by mode of repayment				Amount of loan by rate of interest in per cent						
		Agricultural produce Rs.	Others Rs.	No security Rs.	Monthly instalment Rs.	Quarterly Instalment Rs.	Yearly instalment Rs.	Others Rs.	Nil Rs.	12 per cent Rs.	20 per cent Rs.	25 per cent Rs.	50 per cent Rs.	60 per cent Rs.	72 per cent Rs.
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Trivandrum ..	51970	800	3400	200	..	62825	74775	22265	8500	..	3495	34795	24945	3800
2	Quilon ..	1050	..	100	3945	..	..	950	4145	..	550	200	..	..	..
3	AiIeppay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam ..	6450	..	90270	..	490	60045	96515	96850	200	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki ..	..	2600	45300	..	4350	42540	14200	58090	1000	..	..	2000	..	..
6	Ernakulam ..	..	..	907	..	..	..	907	907	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat ..	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode ..	1850	3520	43568	6121	2050	47579	2050	53300	2600	2900	3800	2200	..	..
11	Cannanore ..	210	..	4908	220	936	2292	1670	5040	78	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	61530	6920	188603	10486	7826	215431	138067	240747	12578	3450	7495	78995	24945	3800

TABLE 6-6-4

District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose, security, mode of repayment and rate of interest

Source: Government Agents

Serial number	District	Amount of loan outstanding Rs.	Amount of loan by purpose							Amount of loan by security offered			
			Acquisition of real estate Rs.	Expenditure on agriculture Rs.	Expenditure on manu- facture Rs.	Expenditure on other busi- ness Rs.	Marriage death and other ceremonies Rs.	Other household expendi- ture Rs.	Others Rs.	Land and buildings Rs.	Ornaments Rs.	Other goods and equip- ments Rs.	Promissory note Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Trivandrum	13700	2000	4000	..	6400	600	700	..	4000	..	..	400
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	8190	..	2400	..	..	..	5750	..	400	..	..	..
5	Idikki	12100	1000	3200	..	..	..	7900	..	9100	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	800	..	600	..	..	..	200	..	500	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	1250	..	400	..	..	..	850	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	4750	..	4550	..	..	..	200	..	4750	..	..	..
	State	40790	3000	15150	..	6400	600	15640	..	18750	..	..	400

TABLE 6-6-4—(cont.)

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by security offered				Amount of loan by mode of repayment						
		Animals Rs.	Agricultural produce Rs.	Others Rs.	No security Rs.	Monthly instalments Rs.	Quarterly instalments Rs.	Yearly instalments Rs.	Others Rs.	Incentive fee Rs.	5 per cent Rs.	12 per cent Rs.
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	Trivandrum	..	900	..	8400	..	..	11300	2400	5500	6200	2000
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	..	7790	..	..	..	8190	..	7790	..	400
5	Idikki	..	..	3000	..	..	2000	9100	1000	2200	..	9900
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	300	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	500	300
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	..	1250	..	500	..	750	..	1050	..	200
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	4750	..	..	..	4750
	State	..	1200	12040	8400	500	2000	34990	3400	16540	6700	17550

TABLE 6-6.5  
District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose, security, mode of repayment and rate of interest  
Source: Co-operative Societies

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by purpose											Amount of loan by security offered							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	6 per cent	12 per cent	14 per cent	15 per cent	18 per cent	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	2																			
1	Trivandrum	19230	1700	8130	..	..	450	1200	3700	10780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	350	..	..	..	..	200	150	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
3	Alleppey	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	401885	73730	103145	30820	250	50250	95230	40460	14220	38935	39935	1900	1750	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	466788	900	415303	2300	2600	7200	31735	7350	64525	10265	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	1200	37150	..	..	..	..	2400	1150	1200	1200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	40750	183013	101870	..	200	2600	74343	4000	10600	8775	1500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
8	Palghat	12951	..	500	..	..	..	12451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	127992	1000	78650	..	..	6440	26965	9937	39297	3140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900
10	Kozhikode	..	..	5200	..	..	..	..	..	4700	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	1253859	77930	749948	33120	3050	71190	242074	76547	273502	63785	2700	3100	2320						

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by mode of repayment											Rate of interest							
		16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	6 per cent	12 per cent	14 per cent	15 per cent	18 per cent	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Trivandrum	1070	5680	1700	..	4580	4770	9880	..	4280	5300	6280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	350	..	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	700	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	..	206350	9710	241905	93625	29985	36450	6400	7335	44130	23850	272355	47805	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	..	374998	10350	5000	291255	165633	4200	4000	2350	39750	21060	29275	370353	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2075	..	38475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	36300	..	..	39250	1500	..	1000	1750	174583	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	2910	2350	..	1000	182013	12451	6416	6235	300	5147	11300	5680	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	..	12451	..	..	500	16477	12100	16000	4000	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	52355	14250	2800	..	103365	..	..	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	5200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	177348	642793	88011	250405	390810	531336	81308	30591	39550	185010	231420	312940	453948						

TABLE 6-6.5—(cont.)

TABLE 6-6.6  
District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose, security, mode of repayment and rate of interest (in percentage)

Serial number	District	Amount of loan outstanding (in Rs.)	Amount of loan by purpose for										Amount of loan by security offered					Animals
			Acquisition of real estate	Expenditure on Agriculture	Expenditure on manufacture	Expenditure on other Business	Marriage, death and other ceremonies	Other Household expenses	Others	Land and Building	Ornaments	Other goods and equipments	Promissory note					
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
1	Trivandrum	29465	500	19925	..	340	1000	400	9300	26000	3165	..	..	300	..			
2	Quilon	1200	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	1200	..	..	..	..			
3	Alleppey	250	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
4	Kottayam	324640	41985	21095	10840	1600	40950	132144	56126	250	160525	..	..	..	..			
5	Idikki	431240	10550	228868	2000	6685	2000	95422	33715	103115	200947	..	..	..	1100			
6	Ernakulam	400	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..			
7	Trichur	9020	..	9020	..	..	..	..	..	8900	..	..	..	..	..			
8	Palghat	94587	..	75757	..	..	..	8830	..	..	300	..	..	..	..			
9	Malappuram	8230	..	8020	..	..	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
10	Kozhikode	243580	7400	150955	3700	1500	26100	50895	9030	94980	8390	..	500	550	..			
11	Cannanore	5900	300	4900	..	..	..	200	500	3100	..	..	..	100	300			
	State	1138512	60735	518740	16940	10125	61160	308141	159671	403513	382927	500	1850	1400				

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by security offered					Amount of loan by repayment					Rate of interest (in percentage)				
		Agricultural produce	Others	No Security	Monthly instalment	Quarterly instalment	Yearly instalment	Others	Interest free	Below 10 per cent	10-12 per cent	12-1-14 per cent	14-1-16 per cent	16-1-18 per cent	Above 18 per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	Trivandrum	..	..	..	..	..	..	29065	9000	2655	..	..	..	..		
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1200	..	1000	..	..	..	..		
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	250	..	..	..	..	..		
4	Kottayam	350	35245	24305	117975	44945	155670	6050	..	5915	37000	..	..	..		
5	Idikki	125	48685	5115	3650	10294	415671	1625	..	9250	222013	..	..	..		
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7	Trichur	..	..	720	..	..	9020	..	..	9020	..	..	..	..		
8	Palghat	..	2300	..	..	..	84587	..	..	21700	7000	..	..	..		
9	Malappuram	160	..	8070	210	..	2900	..	..	600	..	..	..	..		
10	Kozhikode	10350	83645	45765	3900	23280	210565	5835	4130	58050	27430	..	..	..		
11	Cannanore	..	800	700	..	300	5300	400	..	2200	600	..	..	..		
	State	92972	170675	84675	125735	77819	884013	49945	44065	113300	290024	47242	315693	31465		

TABLE 6-6.6—(cont.)

TABLE-6-6-9  
District-wise distribution of loan outstanding by source, purpose security mode of repayment and rate of interest

Source: Others

Serial number	District	Amount of loan outstanding in Rs.												
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Amount of Loan by purpose						Amount of Loan by security						
		Acquisition of real estate	Expenditure on Agriculture	Expenditure on Manufacture	Expenditure on other business	Marriage, death and other ceremonies	Other household expenditure	Others	Land and Buildings	Ornaments	Other goods and equipments	Primaery role	Animals	Agriculture produce
1	Trivandrum	139825	40220	42290	11750	49005	35650	36000	..	..	..	36300	600	56425
2	Quilon	200	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	127598	2250	42290	7200	94541	15037	4000	10875	..	..	..	..	2775
5	Idikki	469215	7500	..	3500	340975	73550	127200	4800	2600	500	5000	..	14150
6	Ernakulam	950	..	..	950	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	12555	5245	..	..	600	1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	8505
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	7950	2700	..	..	..	..	6900
10	Kozhikode	24569	9854	4000	2000	10805	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	6400
11	Cannanore	7800	..	..	..	2400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	781752	104059	2650	1450	24350	497836	125887	173150	18375	2600	36000	3600	55765

TABLE-6-6-7-(cont.)

Serial number	District	Amount of loan by security						Amount of loan by mode of repayment				Rate of interest in (percentage)				
		Others	No Security	Monthly Instalment	Quarterly Instalment	Yearly Instalment	Others	Nil	12 per cent	18 per cent	24 per cent	36 per cent	48 per cent	50 per cent	60 per cent	72 per cent
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	Trivandrum	1500	6000	..	..	42050	96775	66775	..	..	25000	..	..	44100	2950	..
2	Quilon	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	900	109638	13890	700	36562	76396	91171	8525	1550	25332	2850	900	15200	1650	600
5	Idikki	13300	303665	8500	34960	211860	213895	368500	18700	11650	900	11150	41325	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	..	950	..	..	100	950	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	100	3450	4650	..	610	1800	7750	..	1625	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	6455	625	800	22500	501	22609	2100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	1400	..	..	1400	6400	6100	1400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State	15904	433558	27575	36460	329657	397060	563625	29025	14825	51252	14000	42425	59900	6700	600

TABLE 7-1-1  
District-wise housing condition—General pattern and lighting distribution of households (No.)

District	No. of households		Having own building		Having no own building		Type of dwelling				Structure of building					Plinth area in sq. metres					Mode of lighting		
	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Trivandrum	2150	2137	13	13	2132	10	10	10	..	1201	638	80	131	29	404	1385	329	2	1507	243	2102	47	1
Quilon	1122	1122	..	..	1122	..	..	..	..	623	329	16	154	136	845	137	4	..	577	141	1121	1	..
Alleppey	495	457	28	28	387	103	..	..	5	313	86	85	11	185	219	40	1	..	191	304	488	..	..
Kottayam	2479	2344	135	135	2433	45	1	1	1	1021	795	243	420	577	1137	419	203	63	2263	216	240	8	1
Idikki	6461	6304	157	157	6251	210	..	..	..	2280	3187	695	219	1243	3801	1915	2	..	5515	546	606	16	39
Ernakulam	365	326	39	39	305	58	..	..	2	247	46	1	71	122	209	30	4	..	228	137	339	9	17
Tiruchur	595	511	84	84	429	160	6	6	6	185	235	101	74	235	945	15	..	..	240	375	503	6	..
Paigbat	4796	4194	602	602	3484	1308	4	4	4	3691	166	144	295	1395	3303	86	6	4	592	779	1363	53	30
Malappruram	1771	1316	415	415	1068	683	20	20	20	1196	373	165	17	1627	78	66	719	874	3754	7104	1363	43	720
Kozhikode	10988	8091	2767	2767	9038	1719	41	41	41	7035	3631	152	610	3911	4069	1255	101	6	3304	6889	10053	5	..
Gannanore	10233	8942	1311	1311	7475	2744	94	94	94	7351	2304	566	32	483	8317	1346	101	6	3304	6889	10114	5	..
State	41345	35784	5561	5561	31184	7048	113	113	113	23243	11190	2268	2644	9943	22509	6695	1449	149	21493	19872	39738	227	1320



TABLE 7-1.2

## Distribution of pucca houses among the Tribal Communities

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of community</i>	<i>Total number of households</i>	<i>Number of pucca houses</i>	<i>Percentage of households having pucca houses</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	All	41452	2644	0.03
		10388	203	0.02
1.	Paniyan	4465	677	0.15
2.	Mala Arayan	2873	149	0.05
3.	Kurichiyan	3221	545	0.17
4.	Irular	2368	170	0.07
5.	Kanikkar	2024	145	0.07
6.	Muthuvan	1887	119	0.03
7.	Mullakuruman	1899	140	0.07
8.	Ulladan	1724	26	0.02
9.	Adiyan	1379	13	0.01
10.	Marati	930	5	0.01
11.	Mannan	1067	13	0.01
12.	Uraly	1249	38	0.03
13.	Kattunaickan	871	37	0.04
14.	Malayan	639	1	0.01
15.	Kurumans	575	107	0.19
16.	Uralikuruman	408	..	..
17.	Hill Pulaya	467	1	0.01
18.	Naickan	407	..	..
19.	Tenkuruman	379	18	0.05
20.	Pulayan	369	57	0.15
21.	Malavedan	292	57	0.0
22.	Kurumbas	305	15	0.05
23.	Eravallan	217	18	0.03
24.	Kadar	200	1	0.01
25.	Palliyan	152	46	0.30
26.	Malapandaram	110	..	..
27.	Koraga	114	..	..
28.	Aranadan	81	2	0.03
29.	Allar	79	34	0.03
30.	Malasar	55	..	..
31.	Chola Naickan	45	..	..
32.	Vishavan	48	..	..
33.	Kondareddis	50	1	0.02
34.	Vettakuruman	26	..	..
35.	Kudiya	12	1	0.03
36.	Malavettuvan	9	..	..
37.	Koppalan	3	..	..
38.	Malakuravan	3	..	..

TABLE 7-2

District-wise details of building materials used for construction—No. of rooms, doors, windows, etc.

Serial number	District	Distribution of households (No.)													
		Materials of wall							Materials of roof					No. of rooms	
		Building	Mud	Bricks	Stone	Leaves/reeds	Wooden planks	Others	Thatched	Tiled	Asbestos	Concrete	Others	No proper rooms	1 room
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum..	2150	190	828	..	1182	..	..	1857	127	66	..	..	66	772
2	Quilon ..	1122	15	363	13	728	3	..	941	176	3	..	2	572	
3	Alleppey ..	495	167	71	84	200	2	1	365	119	3	5	3	278	
4	Koottayam ..	2479	971	297	250	710	219	32	1846	612	12	7	2	727	
5	Idikki ..	6461	2062	187	530	3533	149	..	5590	814	50	6	1	3441	
6	Ernakulam ..	365	57	85	34	125	31	33	268	96	..	..	1	157	
7	Trichur ..	595	277	224	12	82	..	..	313	280	..	..	..	307	
8	Palghat ..	4796	1275	454	556	2324	122	65	3746	995	38	11	6	2160	
9	Malappuram..	1771	490	311	50	849	1	70	1414	338	3	13	3	1225	
10	Kozhikode ..	10858	6095	2949	74	467	963	310	9779	1016	30	14	19	8435	
11	Cannanore ..	10253	6847	1021	264	1847	93	181	9445	757	23	..	28	4582	
	State ..	41345	18386	6790	1817	12077	1583	692	35664	5330	228	58	65	1370	22556

TABLE 7-2—(cont.)

Serial number	District	Distribution of households (No.)													
		No. of rooms		No. of doors			No. of windows			Period since built and occupied					
		2 rooms	3 or more rooms	1 door	2 doors	3 or more doors	No window	1 window	2 windows	3 or more windows	Below 1 year	1 to 5 years	6 to 10 years	11 to 20 years	Above 20 years
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	Trivandrum..	811	501	216	1022	912	1587	43	148	372	102	717	997	324	10
2	Quilon ..	472	78	68	861	193	826	30	177	89	..	274	457	319	2
3	Alleppey ..	148	64	313	131	51	393	14	40	48	27	228	128	162	10
4	Koottayam ..	1188	558	163	599	1717	1354	290	304	531	62	714	476	671	556
5	Idikki ..	2296	660	706	3436	2319	1991	2565	397	1108	9	2795	1809	1060	788
6	Ernakulam ..	79	41	230	79	56	264	17	26	58	32	77	137	162	17
7	Trichur ..	54	16	269	279	47	142	317	122	14	103	308	125	59	..
8	Palghat ..	2456	149	3507	1242	47	3350	1131	256	59	100	608	1334	1878	876
9	Malappuram..	402	10	1353	373	45	1054	593	95	29	17	696	741	243	74
10	Kozhikode ..	1541	857	8333	1446	979	8444	1232	702	480	593	3063	2496	2370	2336
11	Cannanore ..	3596	1442	5788	3012	1453	8618	447	638	550	242	1549	3423	3624	1415
	State ..	13043	4376	20946	12480	7819	28023	7079	2905	3338	1287	11029	12123	10822	6084

TABLE 7-3

District-wise availability of water for drinking and other purpose by source: Type and distance to the source

Distance of households

Sl. number	District	Building	Source of drinking water							Type					Distance to the source of drinking water			
			Tap	Private well	Public well	Tube well	Tank/Pond	River/lake/spring	Others	For the use of households	Community use	In household premises	Upto 0.5 k.m.	0.5-1 k.m.	Above 1 k.m.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1	Trivandrum	2150	2	484	..	2	1644	18	..	463	1687	1992	136	19	3			
2	Quilon	1122	1	313	10	..	700	98	..	287	835	860	184	74	4			
3	Alleppey	495	39	88	229	3	146	2	18	192	303	261	185	49	..			
4	Kottayam	2479	27	853	88	21	64	1413	13	1156	1323	1394	626	402	57			
5	Idikki	6461	218	442	38	1	3078	2682	2	2548	3913	4294	1771	386	10			
6	Ernakulam	365	98	101	103	1	33	34	..	39	326	216	117	29	3			
7	Trichur	595	4	77	117	1	302	83	11	31	564	193	342	60	..			
8	Palghat	4788	184	130	361	1	415	9670	2	515	4283	785	3926	85	34			
9	Malappuram	1771	..	167	120	5	975	504	..	161	1610	365	1147	195	64			
10	Kozhikode	10963	202	674	1130	64	8245	590	58	1458	9505	7268	3445	204	46			
11	Cannanore	10253	74	1048	395	5	7902	395	434	2315	7938	5820	3611	642	180			
..	State	41452	844	4347	2591	139	23504	9489	538	9165	32287	23388	15490	2143	421			

TABLE 7-3-(cont.)

Sl. number	District	Tap	Source of water for bathing and washing							Type					Distance to the source water for bathing purposes			
			Private well	Public well	Tube well	Tank/pond	River/lake/spring	Others	For the use of households	Community use	In household premises	Upto 0.5 k.m.	0.5-1 k.m.	Above 1 k.m.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1	Trivandrum	144	..	..	83	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	..	..			
2	Quilon	79	4	4	40	1000	..	..	..	95	2055	1941	158	51	..			
3	Alleppey	68	218	4	151	3	18	192	303	22	1100	694	244	177	7			
4	Kottayam	487	80	13	45	1827	..	..	1827	799	1680	269	182	44	..			
5	Idikki	396	5	..	1181	4830	..	..	700	700	5761	1268	726	464	21			
6	Ernakulam	100	80	7	68	53	2	40	325	40	325	3938	117	419	5			
7	Trichur	12	20	..	80	438	44	6	589	6	451	66	77	22	2			
8	Palghat	109	3	125	441	4095	2	511	4287	511	3934	687	3934	70	107			
9	Malappuram	60	37	3	1374	107	..	107	1664	107	1664	288	1213	210	60			
10	Kozhikode	614	813	16	4837	4023	20	1122	9841	1122	3248	7420	3248	253	42			
11	Cannanore	1058	390	6	7914	384	429	2353	7900	2353	5836	3607	3607	641	169			
..	State	1106	1648	174	14932	19950	515	5947	35305	5947	22631	15979	2428	414	..			

TABLE 7-4.1

## Distribution of tribal households by aid obtained for house construction

State/District	Number of households	Number of households obtained aid for house construction					Total
		Tribal Rehabilitation	1 lakh housing scheme	Rural housing scheme	Thatching grant	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	41452	1211	312	679	822	92	3116
Trivandrum	2150	218	..	..	6	..	224
Quilon	1122	..	220	..	..	..	220
Alleppey	495	9	4	26	7	45	91
Kottayam	2479	66	13	5	43	1	128
Idikki	6461	337	16	37	487	2	879
Ernakulam	365	..	..	35	12	..	47
Trichur	595	22	..	9	41	..	72
Palghat	4798	41	18	476	81	18	634
Malappuram	1771	30	5	..	5	..	40
Kozhikode	10963	224	27	64	105	7	427
Cannanore	10253	264	9	27	35	19	354

TABLE 7-4.2

## Distribution of amount obtained for house construction by the tribals

State/District	Number of households	Amount of rupees obtained as aid for house construction					Total
		Tribal rehabilitation	1 lakh housing scheme	Rural housing scheme	Thatching grant	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kerala	41452	1891760	360227	1290945	30732	165033	3738697
Trivandrum	2150	338000	..	..	150	..	338150
Quilon	1122	..	235200	..	..	..	235200
Alleppey	495	15500	7750	42400	175	87600	153425
Kottayam	2479	92770	14650	10050	3325	1800	122595
Idikki	6461	362010	15797	42325	16885	300	437317
Ernakulam	365	..	..	53970	525	..	54495
Trichur	595	46000	..	18000	1100	..	65100
Palghat	4798	81500	37500	973400	2421	35025	1129846
Malappuram	1177	53460	7630	..	125	..	61215
Kozhikode	10963	390750	31175	115400	5101	10025	552451
Cannanore	10253	511770	10525	35400	925	30283	588903

TABLE 7-4.3

## District-wise details of aid obtained for house construction

No. of households and amount (in Rs.) obtained as aid for house construction

District	No. of households	Tribal rehabilitation		1 lakh Housing scheme		Rural Housing scheme		Thatching grant		Others		Total	
		No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Trivandrum	2150	218	338000	..	..	..	..	6	150	..	..	224	338150
Quilon	1122	..	..	220	235200	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	235200
Alleppey	495	9	15500	4	7750	26	42400	7	175	45	87600	91	153425
Kottayam	2479	66	92770	13	14650	5	10050	43	3325	1	1800	128	122595
Idikki	6461	337	362010	16	15797	37	42325	487	16885	2	300	879	437317
Ernakulam	365	..	..	..	..	35	53970	12	525	..	..	47	54495
Trichur	595	22	46000	..	..	9	18000	41	1100	..	..	72	65100
Palghat	4798	41	81500	18	37500	476	973400	81	2421	18	35025	634	1129846
Malappuram	1771	30	53460	5	7630	..	..	5	125	..	..	40	61215
Kozhikode	10963	224	390750	27	31175	64	115400	105	5101	7	10025	427	552451
Cannanore	10253	264	511770	9	10525	27	35400	35	925	19	30283	354	588903
State	41452	1211	1891760	312	360227	679	1290945	822	30732	92	165033	3116	3738697

TABLE 8-1-1  
Education of children below the age of 15

State/ District	No. of children below the age of 15 not attending school by reasons							Grand Total		
	No. of children below the age of 15 attending school	Too young	Detained to look after youngsters	Detained for work	School is far off	Constant failure	No. aptitude for study		Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kerala	17837	33128	4012	3846	5699	351	16022	39	63097	80994
Trivandrum	1695	1390	27	178	261	34	63	5	1958	3659
Quilon	1127	836	18	92	142	8	66	3	1165	2292
Alleppey	403	291	6	6	1	1	111	..	439	842
Kottayam	2860	1605	18	9	26	11	106	2	1777	4637
Idikki	4098	5231	171	791	2749	167	446	2	9557	13655
Ernakulam	281	218	5	5	90	..	68	..	348	629
Trichur	250	398	15	36	90	5	298	..	842	1092
Palghat	544	3185	643	810	1653	18	1565	5	7879	8423
Malappuram	201	1307	238	39	157	3	1152	3	2899	3100
Kozhikode	3324	9856	1268	1151	303	84	6389	14	19065	22389
Cannanore	3054	8811	1580	729	265	20	5758	5	17168	20222

TABLE 8-1-2  
District-wise education of children below the age of 15

Sl. No.	District	No. of children below 15 not attending school by reasons							Grand Total		
		No. of children below the age of 15 attending school	Too young	Detained to look after youngsters	Detained for work	School is far off	Constant failures	No. aptitude for study		Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	1695	1390	27	178	261	34	63	5	1958	3655
2	Quilon	1127	836	18	92	142	8	66	3	1165	2292
3	Alleppey	403	291	29	6	1	1	111	..	439	842
4	Kottayam	2860	1605	18	9	26	11	106	2	1777	4637
5	Idikki	4098	5231	171	791	2749	167	446	2	9557	13655
6	Ernakulam	281	218	5	5	90	..	68	..	348	629
7	Trichur	250	398	15	36	90	5	298	..	842	1092
8	Palghat	544	3185	643	810	1653	18	1565	5	7879	8423
9	Malappuram	201	1307	238	39	157	3	1152	3	2899	3100
10	Kozhikode	3324	9856	1268	1151	303	84	6389	14	19065	22389
11	Cannanore	3054	8811	1580	729	265	20	5758	5	17168	20222
	State	17837	33128	4012	3846	5699	351	16022	39	63097	80994

TABLE 8-2

District-wise details of aid received for education by number of households and amount

Serial number	District	No. of Households and the amount of aid in Rs.																Total aid received	No. of Children getting free mid-day meal	
		Scholarships and stipends		Fee Concession		Re-imbursment of fees		Travel grants		Incentive to parents		Grants for purchase of goods		Grant for uniform		Others				
		No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Trivandrum	1008	134780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134780	992
2	Quilon	573	46950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46950	720
3	Alleppey	167	7435	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	39	1760	..	..	..	..	..	9255	..
4	Kottayam	1501	238708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238708	126
5	Idikki	2252	384401	..	..	..	..	1	120	17	1630	2	40	17	500	11	10240	396931	194	
6	Ernakulam	139	7651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7651	150
7	Trichur	21	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2058	7	455	..	..	..	3313	..
8	Palghat	204	6071	..	..	1	5	6	80	44	3032	178	2788	..	..	..	..	..	11976	235
9	Malappuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	40	21	3450	120	3528	..	..	..	..	..	7018	137
10	Kozhikode	556	35754	9	847	1	20	2	140	38	1147	515	9470	11	424	..	..	..	47802	642
11	Cannanore	965	47986	8	242	1	50	3	220	238	24029	386	15609	23	1486	126	4476	..	94098	482
	State	7386	910536	17	1089	3	75	14	600	359	33348	1285	35253	58	2865	137	14716	998482	3681	

TABLE 8-3

District-wise details of social education activities among the Tribes

Serial number	District	No. of households with members who have						No. of households possessing Radio	No. of children attending Balavadies/Nurseries	
		Attended Adult literacy Centers	Witnessed Filmshows conducted in hamlets	The habit of reading newspapers and weekly	The habit of reading other periodical	Attended Grama-sahayak camp	Participated in cooking class		B	N
1	Trivandrum	..	50	179	180	..	..	59	..	..
2	Quilon	..	..	14	14	..	..	4	1	..
3	Alleppey	..	1	125	118	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	711	687	1696	1221	46	42	417	52	..
5	Idikki	7	6	2111	1701	121	57	430	81	..
6	Ernakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	1	3	21	13	1	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	70	300	35	24	6	5	3	..	..
9	Malappuram	10	42	45	32	2	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	25	26	528	316	20	988	86	31	..
11	Cannanore	8	16	648	388	13	49	58	15	24
	State	833	1131	5402	4007	209	1141	1057	180	24

TABLE 8-4

District-wise details of participation of Recreation activities during 1976-77

Serial number	District	Total No. of households	Distribution of households (No.) with members who have			
			Seen Cinema	Listend the Radio programme	Attended festivals	Participated in Tribal Community dances
1	Trivandrum	2150	1169	1118	2098	431
2	Quilon	1122	512	966	1099	777
3	Alleppey	494	457	373	396	167
4	Kottayam	2479	2089	2224	1650	469
5	Idikki	6461	4630	4496	4858	2077
6	Ernakulam	365	310	237	332	172
7	Trichur	595	590	257	409	47
8	Palghat	4798	4482	3354	4384	4063
9	Malappuram	1771	1435	472	672	102
10	Kozhikode	10963	9126	6192	6853	6514
11	Cannanore	10253	8216	5896	9421	8678
	State	41452	33016	25585	32172	23497

TABLE 8-5  
District-wise health and rural Sanitation

Serial number	District	Type of latrine		No. of H. H. Using toilet soap		Year of Vaccination			Type of Medical Aid										Delivery cases							
		Separate individual house holds)	Common(enclosed)	Open	Others	Yes	No.	1975 and Before	1976	1977	Ayurveda Government	Ayurveda Private	Allopathy Government	Allopathy Private	Homoec Government	Homoec Private	Unani	Nature cure	Tribal herbs	Traditional	Others	Native Midwives	Qualified Midwives	Hospital	Others	
																										3
1	Trivandrum	..	..	2150	..	994	1156	900	869	291	228	..	1300	..	144	..	..	50	328	..	..	..	750	892	407	..
2	Quilon	..	..	1113	..	682	440	367	754	1	155	..	762	..	44	..	..	14	41	..	..	925	..	407	..	
3	Alleppey	..	..	376	..	385	110	379	36	80	60	3	215	..	..	..	23	15	115	..	..	127	..	..	..	
4	Kottayam	..	..	2441	..	237	242	1798	681	..	64	120	466	1824	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	969	54	193	..	
5	Idikki	..	..	6456	..	6433	28	3239	2953	..	92	23	1834	3495	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	1843	229	149	..	
6	Ernakulam	..	..	356	..	121	244	251	93	21	56	1	61	95	95	29	..	19	8	..	..	288	44	..	..	
7	Trichur	..	..	591	..	37	558	534	34	27	94	18	462	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	433	56	58	..	
8	Palghat	..	..	4576	..	670	4128	4302	496	..	169	60	290	3402	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3712	39	17	..	
9	Malappuram	..	..	1763	..	280	1491	1771	..	..	216	100	657	466	170	12	..	105	4	35	6	4	1	29	..	
10	Kozhikode	..	..	10906	..	1799	9222	10295	382	284	489	26	5460	3152	43	26	1	1590	185	182	40	8397	526	467	..	
11	Cannanore	..	..	10214	..	8428	1825	3646	6607	..	13	510	5196	3161	522	96	6	597	3757	6369	..	68	..	57	..	
..	State	..	381	40942	19	22006	19444	27592	12905	953	1636	904	16703	15758	1103	268	7	2403	7339	6801	341	17461	1853	1397	1085	

TABLE 8-6  
District-wise occurrence of diseases

Serial number	District	No. of households members subjected to the attack of																								
		Gastroenteritis	Dysentery, Diarrhea	Malaria	Eruptive fevers	Tuberculosis and other respiratory disease	Leprosy or other skin diseases	Mental diseases	Others																	
1	Trivandrum	24	17	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Quilon	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Alleppey	32	122	18	126	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kottayam	984	918	571	199	3585	59	56	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Idikki	1675	1694	211	3585	122	56	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ernakulam	5	123	77	122	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Trichur	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Palghat	..	478	177	1059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Malappuram	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Kozhikode	..	4060	2213	4425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Cannanore	3194	2754	115	6562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	State	6888	10170	3399	16141	526	4532	142	9169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

## Development (D) Department

G. O. MS. 30/76/DD., Dated, Trivandrum, 16th March 1976

*Abstract.*—Tribal Welfare—Integrated Area Development Programme—Socio-Economic Survey of Tribal—Sanctioned.

- Read.*—1. Letter No. I.A.D.P. 24499/75, dated, 18th June 1975 from the Director of Harijan Welfare.
2. Letter No. 22482/74/E.S.D., dated, 7th July 1975 from the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics.
3. Letter No. B1-214/75/T.W, dated, 3rd January 1976 from the Director of Tribal Welfare.

## ORDER

In a conference held in the room of the Minister, (Harijan Welfare and Community Development) on 16th May 1975, it was decided, among other things, that a Socio-Economic Survey of the entire Tribals in the State may be conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

2. In the letter read as 2nd paper above the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics has forwarded proposals for the conduct of the proposed survey. The Director of Tribal Welfare in his letter read as Third paper has agreed to the proposals. In this circumstances Government are pleased to approve the proposals of the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics and order as follows:

(i) The Socio-Economic Survey of the entire tribals in Kerala will be conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

3. The objects of the survey are to study the educational and socio-economic conditions of the tribals in Tribal Settlements and their agrarian and agricultural problems. The main topics on which data are to be collected from the households are:

(i) Demographic particulars of members of Households i.e. age, sex, marital status, etc.

(ii) Level of Education

(iii) Occupational details

(iv) Income—According to source

(v) Expenditure—under various heads

(vi) Indebtedness

(vii) Housing conditions

(viii) Land owned and possessed and land tenure

(ix) Alienation of land

(x) Benefits obtained under various social welfare programme

4. The forms in which the information to be collected will be finalised by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in consultation with the Department of Tribal Welfare. The Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics will arrange, in consultation with the Superintendent of Government Presses, for the printing and supply of sufficient copies of the Schedule required for the Survey. The whole work connected with the survey should be completed within a period of 8 months.

5. Sanction is also accorded for the creation of the following temporary posts for the period specified for the proposed survey:

1. Assistant Director	1 (one)	..	8 months
(Rs. 560-1100)			
2. Compilers	2 (two)	..	do.
(Rs. 230-385)			
3. Clerk-typist	1 (one)	..	do.
(Rs. 230-385)			
4. Peon	1 (one)	..	do.
(Rs. 196-265)			
5. Enumerators	16 (sixteen)	..	6 months
on a consolidated pay of			
Rs. 300—p.m.			

The Enumerators will be persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes and their minimum qualification will be S.S.L.C.

6. The work of the Enumerators will be supervised by the Statistical Inspector of the Taluk in which the Tribal Settlement is situated. The question of giving lump sum remuneration to the Statistical Inspector for supervising the work of the Enumerators will be considered after the survey is completed. The Taluk Welfare Inspectors of the Harijan Welfare Department will also be associated with the supervision work for which they will be given necessary training by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Further action in the matter will be taken by the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare. The tabulation, analysis and reporting will be attended to at the headquarters of the Bureau and the Joint Director (Co-ordination) will be in overall charge of the survey in addition to his normal duties. No special pay or remuneration will be allowed to the Joint Director and the post of the Assistant Director and Compilers will be made temporary addition to the respective cadres in the Bureau.

7. The expenditure under the scheme in the current financial year will be limited to the savings available under "288 C(c)44—Integrated Area Development Programme Centrally Sponsored Scheme". The Director of Tribal Welfare will authorise the Director, Bureau of Economics and Statistics to incur expenditure from the above provision.

(By order of the Governor)

M. S. K. RAMASWAMY,

Special Secretary to Government.

## NOTES ON CERTAIN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

## General

The Tribal Communities of Kerala differ as much from one another as from the non-tribals. These differences relate to language, social organisation and means of subsistence. Two tribes speaking different dialects belonging to the same linguistic family may some times vary in their means of subsistence. At the same time there may be two tribes of more or less the same economic pursuits, who have no linguistic affinities.



What is common among these tribes is their economical, educational and technological backwardness. In almost all tribal communities of Kerala, women shouldered heavy responsibilities on the farm besides keeping the house and maintaining social relations. Women enjoy an enviable position of being more important than men in the family. But the tribal women do not enjoy pre-marital freedom.

Among the scheduled tribes of Kerala there are 38 communities and the most dominant in population are Paniyans, Mala Arayans, Kurichians, Irulars, Kanikkars and Muthuvans (Mudugas). In addition to these are communities like Mullakuruman, Ulladan, Adiyans, Marati, Mannan, Uraly, Kattunaikkan, Malayan and Kurumans. The third group of communities viz. Vettakuruman, Kudiya, Malavettuvan, Koppalan and Malakuravan are very few in number. This note covers only 21 important tribal communities in the State.

- Source:—1. "Tribal Situation in Kerala" by P. R. G. Mathur  
2. "Village Survey Monograph Tribal Area" Volume VII Part VI G and H Census of India—1961.

**Paniyans and Allars:**—Paniyans are a set of nomads in the past who roamed about in the Nilambur forests. Their traditional occupation is agriculture. They speak Malayalam with certain dialectical variations. In pronunciation and terminology their language is akin to Tamil or Canarese. They are a set of peace loving, less adventurous people. They are obsequious to their landlords and are without any manifest grudge or demur. These groups of people are grossly illiterate and intellectually humble but highly orthodox and superstitious. They practice ostracization which is bitter and not worse than death and no member of the tribal braves it; even these days. Paniyans recognise ring leaders in each of their group and hold them in high esteem.

Allars are similar and socially equal to Paniyans. The only one difference noticeable is in their dialect. They are less developed than Paniyans in social and economic life. It can be said that Allars have moved but a little from their primitive tribal habits and ways.

The traditional habitation of Paniyans is a small thatched hut. They are accustomed to sleep beside the hearth. As in the case of Paniya settlements, Allar settlements are also isolated so that there will be no non-tribals in their neighbourhood. This is really a disadvantage to these tribes. As their improvement would have been easier if they had enough association with the non-tribals.

Most of the Paniyans men and women wear a loin cloth. They are financially very poor and they cannot afford costly ornaments. Their food habits are interesting to note that they have two meals a day. The staple food is rice. They prefer non-vegetarian dishes to vegetarian. The food habits of Allars are very similar to those of the Paniyans. Hunting has a fascination for them.

Among Paniyans, girls are the wealth of their parents, for they fetch money at the time of their marriage. Paniyans are not polygamous or polyandrous, levirate and sororate systems are also not in vogue among them. Death is the radical cure to life's sorrowing problems. Death is inauspicious and

afflicting for the Tribals as much as it is for the non-tribals. They observe pollution for a few days at the time of death, birth and at the time of the girls attaining puberty.

**Muthuvans:**—Muthuvan maintain a distinctiveness of their own; while they refuse to adopt a change in their traditional way of life. They are highly orthodox, but they have intelligent ways more than most of the other tribes in this area. They never take food touched by others and they never convive with persons other than their own community. They are very averse to attend to the convenience of their guests, but not the least in sharing food with them. In short they are a set of naive but trustworthy people. Their language is Malayalam with an unintelligible accent.

Muthuvans observe polygamy. Children are considered to be an economic advantage by them. But there is no polyandry. Levirate and sororate systems are also not seen among them. They are traditionally illiterate but are deft in archery. They construct their huts as far as possible deep inside the forest. Even though they are desirous of having Government building they are reluctant to change their traditional surroundings.

**Kanikkars:**—Kanikkars are found in Trivandrum and Quilon districts and they are mainly agricultural labourers. They are popularly known as Kanis. At present they cannot be distinguished from other people by their appearance. Their colour varies from light to dark brown. Clan system is prevailing among them.

They worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Most of them are non-vegetarians. They live in scattered homesteads and the system of monogamy is generally followed by the Kanikkars; polyandry is not totally absent among them. But the incidence of divorce is very high. They lead an improvident and impecunious life. Compared to other tribals, they are more neat and clean.

**Mannans.**—The origin of the Mannans was at Mannankotta in Poonjar. After some years they spread to Udumbanchola taluk, Idikki, Periyar, Mlappara, Manchuppara and Kumali.

An average Mannan enjoys good health and possesses a good physique. Most of them are grossly indifferent in the matter of dress and cleanliness.

The language of Mannan is peculiar. It is a curious mixture of Tamil, Malayalam and Tribal slangs. The religion of Mannan is fairly similar to Hinduism and their supreme God is Sasta. The residential pattern of these Mannans is characteristic of most of the tribes in the State. Formerly, Mannan women moved only through the rut of their rigid moral and social dictates. Now the system has undergone drastic changes.

**Palliyans.**—A small group of 'Palliyans' is found at Kumili. While this group with another at Vandannettu retains their traditional way of life, another group at 'Chakkupallem' have adopted Christianity. Their language is colloquial Tamil. The very way of their dressing is fairly suggestive of their reported origin at Madura. They had in the past migrated to Travancore.

Men and women are generally healthy and possess good physique. They have only one leader by name 'Kanikkaran'. The different occupations of Palliyans

are labour, collection of firewood from forest and agriculture. The religion of Palliyans is Hinduism.

Polygamy and polyandry are prohibited among Palliyans. Levirate and sororate systems are also not in practice. Divorce is permissible under the tribal law. In spite of the many changes that these tribes have undergone, their traditional tribal obsequies are still strong.

*Adiyans.*—Adiyans generally tall and sturdy in stature and dark in complexion are found in Thirunelly. Most of them work as agricultural labourers and have permanent dwellings. They follow the Hindu religion. Their language is a mixture of Canarese and Malayalam in the corrupt form. Due to their contact with other people they are able to speak Malayalam to others. The system of 'Marumakkathayam' is followed by this tribe. Polygamy and polyandry are not generally prevalent. But the system of elopement, subsequent marriages as well as remarrying of widows and widowers and re-union of divorces are very common among them.

*Kurumans.*—The Kurumans found in Thirunelly village and the suburban forests in North Wynaad are divided into two classes—Tenkuruman and Vattakuruman. The Tenkuruman as the name indicates were in former times engaged in the collection of honey, wax and such other forest produces. The Vattakurumans are small active people who are experts at forest work.

Their language is an admixture of Canarese and Tamil used in an unintelligible form. But they are able to speak and understand Malayalam. They are trustworthy and are good at forest work. Vattakurumans are not good agricultural labourers but they are good in handicrafts such as making of basket, mats, etc. These tribes usually live in clusters generally in a circular form. They are generally poor, ill fed and inadequately dressed. These tribes are mostly non-vegetarians. Rice and Tapioca are their staple food.

*Mala Arayans.*—They are generally dark but possess good features and are fairly tall. They are a civilized group and they generally crop their heads, the hair is black and it is often neatly combed. Being traditional agriculturists, these people enjoy vast areas of forest land on which they raise paddy, tapioca, pepper and cardamom. They are generally found in the woodlands of Thodupuzha and Meenachil taluks. They realise the importance of education and they do not hesitate to send their children even to distant schools. The mother-tongue of them is Malayalam and many are able to read and write. Mala Arayans are Hindus and worship Gods and Goddesses. They dress neatly and take particular care to keep themselves clean. Also they use ornaments made of gold and silver. Their staple food consists of rice and tapioca.

*Uralis.*—The Uralis nomadic by nature are found in the tribal settlements at Venniyani, Uppukunnu, Vattakanny, etc., of the reserve forests of Thodupuzha, Arakulam and neighbouring localities. They are still leading a primitive mode of life and do not mingle freely with their fellow tribes. There is a natural hesitation among them to send their children to schools. Uralis speak an intermixture of Malayalam and Tamil. They too follow Hinduism. They do not attach much importance for special dress.

*Mudugas.*—Mudugas are of Tamil origin and are believed to be immigrants from Coimbatore District. The religion of these tribes is akin to Hinduism. Their language is a curious mixture of Tamil and Malayalam slangs. The growth of their language was not concomitant with that of the languages outside their circle and as years passed by their language grew more and more exotic and different from others. Mudugas live in groups and their huts are erected close to one another. Most of the Mudugas are unskilled manual labourers. Consanguineous marriages have been a traditional custom for them. Mudugas in Attappady are grossly illiterate. But they possess a traditional taste for music and dancing.

*Irulas.*—Irulas of Attappady also are of Tamil origin. They used only flowing water from rivers and channels because of the age old belief that stagnant water is poisonous. Irulas are also worshippers of Lord Siva as a result of the influence of Mudugas. Originally Irulas were the worshippers of Vishnu. They are generally pitch dark in colour and they are of normal stature and fairly healthy. The language of these Irulas is colloquial Tamil. As in the case of Mudugas their languages also has no script of its own. Each settlement consist of a set of households. Their huts are erected close to one another while in a group each household has a hut of its own. The Irulas are favourable to sending their children to school but the spreading of education has only a tardy rate of progress.

The mode and materials of dress of the Mudugas and Irulas (Males and Females) are more or less the same. They have apparently an utter disregard for cleanliness.

*Hill Pulaya.*—Hill Pulaya, otherwise known as Kurumba Pulaya are a set of sub-standard people. They are living scattered and are seen in Devikulam Taluk. Almost half starved and economically low on status they are backward in many respects. It is believed that they had migrated many years back from Madura to Devikulam.

The mother-tongue of Hill Pulayas is a crude form of Tamil. Due to the influence of other people in the localities who speak Malayalam, these tribals are now able to understand this and a few are able to speak. The Hill Pulayas are Hindus in their belief and practices. The males usually wear a dhoti and an upper cloth; women put on a Chela.

Ragi and cholam form their staple food. They are non-vegetarians and use all kinds of fish and meat. But the meat of cows, oxen and buffaloes are not consumed by them. The system of polygamy and polyandry are not commonly observed; sororate is popular. They observe endogamy in marriage. They have their marriage relationship more substantial unlike the Adiyans, Paniyans and Kurumans.

*Mullakurumans.*—Mullakurumans were the permanent settlers of Chengeri Village of South Wynaad taluk even from long past. It is supposed that they were the original inhabitants of the forest area, their main occupation being hunting. They were agriculturists too. As time passed by they become skilled agriculturists. Hunting is still pleasant job to them.

Their religion is more or less Hinduism. They are more well-disciplined than most of other tribes and they also consider superior to Uralikurumans, Paniyans and Kattunaickans and inferior only to

**Kurichian.** Language of these people is basically Malayalam with a good number of Tamil and Canarese words. Literacy among these tribals is very low.

They are generally of good health and are of rosy complexion. Temperamentally they are peace loving, simple blunt and outspoken. There are only two important meals a day for them one at noon and the other at dusk. They are non-vegetarians. They relish meat of pig, squirrel, wild fowl, wild goat, rabbit and deer besides mutton and chicken. But beef and meat of bison are traditionally taboos for them. Besides, they take all the edible vegetables also.

**Uralikurumans.**—According to their claim, Uralikurumans and Mullakurumans are descendants of two brothers. There are certain things common to these two groups viz. curly hair, black skin and religious affiliation and faith. Traditional occupation is agriculture. In the past while they were living in the forest area, hunting was also one of their major occupations. They also live in groups.

Besides the Hindu Gods and Goddesses, they worship their traditional tribal Gods also. Although they speak Malayalam, it is a mixture of Canarese, Tamil and Malayalam and is known only to themselves. Formerly they were nomadic agriculturists. But now most of them have settled permanently in one place or other and are regular employees in some coffee estates or agricultural fields. They are economically more backward and are amiable and good natured.

The dress of Mullakuruman and Uralikuruman is simple. Men ordinarily wear a dhoti round the waist. Women also wear one dhoti round the waist, with which they cover their breast. One glaring peculiarity of these women is that they never use any coloured clothes. The women of Mullakuruman and Uralikuruman wear ornaments of brass, silver and rarely gold ornaments. The Uralikurumans are non-vegetarians. But they are forced to remain satisfied with vegetables.

**Kattunaickans.**—It can be presumed that they are emigrants from Mysore forest as their language is akin to Canarese and from the affinity of the dress with the tribes of Mysore. There are three sets among them viz. Malanaickan, Kattunaickan and Panninaickan. Their religion has some similarity with Hinduism. The traditional occupation of this tribe is hunting.

They are generally of black complexion and are economically very backward. Education has not spread among them to any measure. Kattunaickan males are simple dressed. They usually wear only dhoti. Their women wear long Chela of gaudy colours. The females wear brass, silver and rarely gold ornaments. They have some light food in the morning; rice 'Kanjee' at noon and have rice in the evening. They too, like other tribes are non-vegetarians. Just like all other tribals these people also consider birth as a happy event, marriage solemn and death is viewed with grief and horror. Also they observe pollution at the time of birth and death. The mother and baby on birth have to remain in seclusion for 40 days. No male and for that matter not even the father of the child during this period is allowed to see them. In general the true spirit of these rigorous conventions has not so far gone home to the tribes. Essentially all these are meant to ensure cleanliness and hygiene. But even in their day to day life most of these tribes appear to have conveniently neglected these salutary principles.

**Malayans.**—Malayans are generally seen in the Watayar forests of Palghat District. It is believed that these tribes have migrated to this place from Coimbatore forests. The Malayans are divided into two subdivisions viz. (i) Konga Malayans and (ii) Nattu Malayans. There is no significant difference in their religious and social observances. The customs and manners are all alike except their form of marriage. This is unique among the Konga Malayans. They observe the Makkathavam rule. Inter-marriage and interdining are allowed among Paniyans and Konga Malayans. Monogamy is the general rule among them, though polygamy is also allowed. Either party is at liberty to divorce the other, but if the wife take the initiative to get divorced then the husband will demand the pariyaam amount. Levirate and sororate are also common among them. Females on attaining puberty and on child birth they observe pollution for 7 days and 15 days respectively. There is no significant difference in the funeral customs of Konga Malayans from Paniyans and Mudugas.

**Chola Naickans.**—The Chola Naickans inhabit the Reserve Forests of the Karulai range of the vested forests. They are the most decisively primitive tribal community of Kerala. They are said to have migrated from the neighbouring forests of Mysore. They are good gatherers and hunters.

They speak a mixture of Canarese and Tamil. Cholanaickans call themselves as Mala Naickans. They call the Kadunaickens or Kattunaickans inhabiting the foot hills Pathikar, call themselves Pathinaickans. The settlement of the Cholanaickans is called "Kailu Alai". All these Alais are inaccessible and have no communication facilities. Alai are formed in kin-group-wise.

About 25 years ago Cholanaickans used to wear dark cloth. Men wear small loin cloth which reaches upto knee. Women put on their loin cloth to cover their lower part and a scanty cloth to cover their breast. They do not have any ceremonial dress. In olden days neither men nor women were very particular in wearing ornaments. But now women wear bangles of aluminium and neck ornaments made of beads of various colours.

Both men and women are experts in basket making. Rice is the staple food of these people. It is supplemented by wild roots, tubers, seeds, fruits and meat. Meals are generally taken three times a day in the morning, at mid-day and in the evening. They seldom take any intoxicating drinks. Pollution is observed by these people also, when girls attaining puberty, on child birth and in the case of death. Cholanaickans bury the deceased with the head towards the west as against other tribes who place the head of the deceased towards south.

**Kurumbas.**—The Kurumbas are shifting cultivators and food-gatherers. Their tillage practices can be described as cultivation only by courtesy. They sow all seeds including paddy, redgram, ragi, etc., together at the onset of monsoon without any ploughing. Harvest is done as and when each crop ripens. Their staple food is ragi, supplemented with chama, edible roots, fruits, tubers of various creepers and meat. They take their meals thrice daily, morning, mid-day and in the evening. Liquor is frequently used.

Kurumbas are totally illiterate. Their dress is very simple and scanty. Their men wear a loin cloth round their waste. The Kurumba women wear a

are labeled round their waste, allowing a portion of it to cover their torso, upto the armpit covering their breasts completely. Young Kurumba women wear rings, chains, ear ornaments generally made of brass, tin, aluminium, plastic and glass.

They worship many deities of the Hindus. They dispose of the dead burial on the third day.

*Kurichians.*—Kurchians are one of the oldest inhabitants of Wynad. They are aristocrats among the hillmen of Kerala occupying the highest social status. They observe touch pollution against all castes and communities except Nampoothiri Brahmins. They are skilled bow-men. They were also practising shifting cultivation in the extensive tracts of virgin land. To-day they have become settled agriculturists. Kurichian women have a considerable share in the tribal life. The Kurichians believe that the mother is solely responsible for the growth of the baby. No

women can ever become the head of sub-clan and thus she cannot be a chieftainess. The women are prohibited from attending the funeral and the widows may not wear coloured garments and jewellery.

*Ulladans.*—The Malaulladans are matrilineal. The eldest male member is the head of the family. A widow or divorced woman is allowed to re-marry. Male Ulladans prefer a male child to a female one. Daughters are married soon after their attainment of puberty. Women are generally submissive to their parents. The wife is in-charge of the domestic affairs. A woman is usually regarded unclean during her periods, puberty and child birth. She is allowed to marry her deceased husband's elder brother. Polygamy and fraternal polyandry do not exist among them. Cross-cousin marriage is prevalent among them. The husband and wife are equally free to seek divorce at any time.

## GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

## Bureau of Economics and Statistics

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF TRIBAL HOUSEHOLDS

Block I

## IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. Hamlet
2. Village
3. Taluk
4. District
5. Panchayat number of household
6. Name of head of household
7. Name of informant
8. Informant's relation to head
9. Household's tribal community



**Column 7—Entry only for married males and females.**

8—Entry only for married females.

9—Educational status:

Code:—1. Illiterate, 2. Below primary, 3. Below Upper Primary, 4. Studied upto 10th standard, 5. S.S.L.C. passed or above, 6. Holder of certificate of a technical course, 7. Holder of Diploma of a technical course.

10—Activity status:

- Code:—1. Own account worker.  
 2. Unpaid family enterprise worker.  
 3. Employer  
 4. Employee—daily wages.  
 5. Employee—weekly wages.  
 6. Employee—monthly wages under the minor forest produce contractor.  
 7. Employee—monthly wages under other non-tribals.  
 8. Employee as bonded labour.  
 9. Able bodied but unemployed.  
 10. Out of labour force—too old, too young, etc.

11—Occupations:

- Code:—1. Shifting cultivation.  
 2. Agricultural labour.  
 3. Livestock rearing.  
 4. Basket making.  
 5. Other household industries (specify).  
 6. Collecting forest produce.  
 7. Household workers  
 8. Employed in Government Service.  
 9. Employed in private service.  
 10. Food gathering.  
 11. Others (specify).

## Block III

## PARTICULARS OF LAND POSSESSED, ALIENATIONS, ETC.

Sl. No.	Items	Particulars
		<i>As on date of survey</i>
A.	Land possessed:	
(1)	Extent of land in the possession of the household: (in cents)	
(a)	Cultivated area	
(b)	Others	
(c)	Total	
(2)	How it is possessed:	
(i)	through inheritance (extent)	
(ii)	through acquisition (extent) according to method of acquisition.	
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
(iii)	other means of possession	
(a)	Government puramboke (extent)	
(b)	Forest land (extent)	
(c)	Land cultivated for money lender (extent)	
(d)	Land cultivated for tribal chieftain (extent)	
(e)	Others (specify)	
B.	Details of cultivation:	
	Area under	
(i)	perennial crops	
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
(ii)	seasonal crop	
(a)		
(b)		
(c)		
C.	Reasons for leaving the land uncultivated (code).	
D.	Alienation or loss of land during the last decade:	
(a)	to relatives	
(b)	to other members of the same tribe	
(c)	to other tribes	
(d)	to non-tribes	
		<i>Area                      Manner                      Reason</i>



		During 1975	
E. Whether received aid for cultivation (Code: Yes—1, No—2) such as:	(a) Improved—		
	(i) seed		
	(ii) seedling		
	(b) chemical fertilisers		
	(c) insecticides		
	(d) improved implements		
	(e) sprayers		
	(f) dusters		
	(g) advice of block officials		
	(h) advice of other officials		
2. Whether improved/HYV seed used for cultivation (Code: Yes—1, No—2) of cereals if Yes, source			
3. (i) Whether improved varieties of seedlings received (Code: Yes—1, No—2) in respect of	(1) coconut		
	(2) arecanut		
	(3) nutmeg		
	(4) grampoo (clove)		
	(5) cinnamon		
	(6) cashew		
	(7) others (specify)		
	(ii) If yes, source:		

**Codes**

**C. Reasons for leaving land uncultivated:**

- Lack of finance—1
- Dispute—2
- Indifference—3
- Threat of animals—4
- Non co-operation of household members—5
- Lack of irrigation—6
- Rocky and uncultivable waste—7
- Other reasons (specify)—8

**D. Manner of alienation:**

- by lease—1
- by selling—2
- by mortgage—3
- by oral transfer of possession—4
- by allowing to take the usufructs—5
- by any other manner (describe)—6

LACOVE HAS BEEN DILIGENT FOR THE MONTH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-1975



**Block IV** INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FAMILY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31-12-1975

EXPENDITURE

Item	For the year ending 31-12-1975 (Rs.)				For the month previous to the date of survey (Rs.)				For the seven days previous to the date of survey			
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
<b>B. EXPENDITURE:</b>												
<b>I. Domestic Items—</b>												
1. Food												
2. Cloth and footwear												
3. Housing												
4. Fuel and light												
5. Durable consumer goods ornaments												
6. Drugs, tobacco and intoxicants												
7. Education												
8. Medical												
9. Travelling												
10. Recreation (entertainments)												
11. Fairs and festivals												
12. Marriage ceremony												
13. Death ceremony												
14. Magic and sorcery												
15. Any other ceremony												
16. Payment of taxes												
17. Other purposes (specify)												
<b>II. Non-domestic Items—</b>												
1. Cultivation												
2. Cattle, goat and sheep keeping												
3. Poultry keeping												
4. Hunting and fishing												
5. Business and professions												
6. Cottage and household industries												
7. Loan repayment												
8. Others (specify)												

- (a) Cash purchases.
- (b) Consumption out of home grown stock and gathering.
- (c) Received in exchange of goods and services.
- (d) Total.

## Block IV A

## WAGE RATES IN THE REFERENCE WEEK

Type of wage earner in the household	Wage rate (Rs. 0.00 per day) at which worked in the reference week			
	Cash	Kind (specify)		Total
		Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5
Working:				
(a) In farm/agricultural operations:				
1. Adult male				
2. Adult female				
3. Child				
(b) In non-farm occupations:				
1. Adult male				
2. Adult female				
3. Child				

## Block V

## DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD INDEBTEDNESS

Serial number	Source	Total loan outstanding on the date of survey		Loan taken during the last year			Loan repaid during the last year			Total Rs.	Purpose of loan taken during last year (code)	Security provided for loan (code)	Rate of interest	Mode of payment (code)			
		Principal	Interest	Cash Rs.	Unit	Quantity	Value Rs.	Cash Rs.	Unit						Quantity	Value Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Landlord																
2	Money lender																
3	Traders, Agents																
4	Government Agency																
5	Co-operative Society																
6	Bank																
7	Others																
8	Total																

## Column 15—Purpose of loan:

- Code: 1. For acquisition of real assets  
 2. For expenditure on agriculture  
 3. For expenditure on manufacture  
 4. For expenditure on other business  
 5. For marriage, death and other ceremonies  
 6. For other household expenditure  
 7. For others (specify)

## Column 16—Security provided:

- Code: 1. Land and building  
 2. Ornaments  
 3. Other goods and equipments  
 4. Promissory note  
 5. Animals  
 6. Agricultural produce  
 7. Others (specify)  
 8. Nil

## Column 18—Mode of repayment of loan:

- Code: 1. By daily instalments  
 2. By weekly instalments  
 3. By monthly instalments  
 4. By quarterly instalments  
 5. By yearly instalments  
 6. By other mode of repayment (specify)

## Block VI

## GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1. No. of animals in the household :

- (a) Cows  
 (b) Bulls  
 (c) Buffaloes  
 (d) Goats  
 (e) Sheep  
 (f) Poultry—  
     (i) local  
     (ii) improved  
 (g) Pigs Nos.  
     (i) local  
     (ii) improved  
 (h) Grant/subsidy received (Rs.) from the Block  
     (i) Subsidy for purchase of milch cows  
     (ii) Purchase of poultry  
     (iii) Construction of cattle shed  
     (iv) Cultivation of fodder  
     (v) Others (specify)

*As on the date of survey*

## 2. Education :

- (1) No. of children below the age of 15 years attending schools  
 (2) No. of children not attending schools  
 (3) Reason for non-attendance (code)\*  
 (4) Amount of aid received for education (Rs.):  
     (a) Scholarships and stipends (in cash)  
     (b) Fee concession amount  
     (c) Reimbursement of fees  
     (d) Travel grants  
     (e) Incentives to parents  
     (f) Grant for purchase of books  
     (g) Grant for uniforms  
     (h) Others  
 (5) No. of school-going children of the household getting free midday meals from the school

*During 1975-76*

## Social Education :

- (1) Has any member attended the adult literacy centres (Code: Yes—1, No—2)  
 (2) Has anyone witnessed film shows conducted in hamlets (Code: Yes—1, No—2)  
 (3) Whether in the habit of reading newspapers (Code: Yes—1, No—2)  
     Do. weekly  
     Do. other periodicals

\*Code : (1) too young, (2) detained to look after youngsters, (3) detained for work, (4) school is far off, (5) constant failure, (6) no aptitude for study.