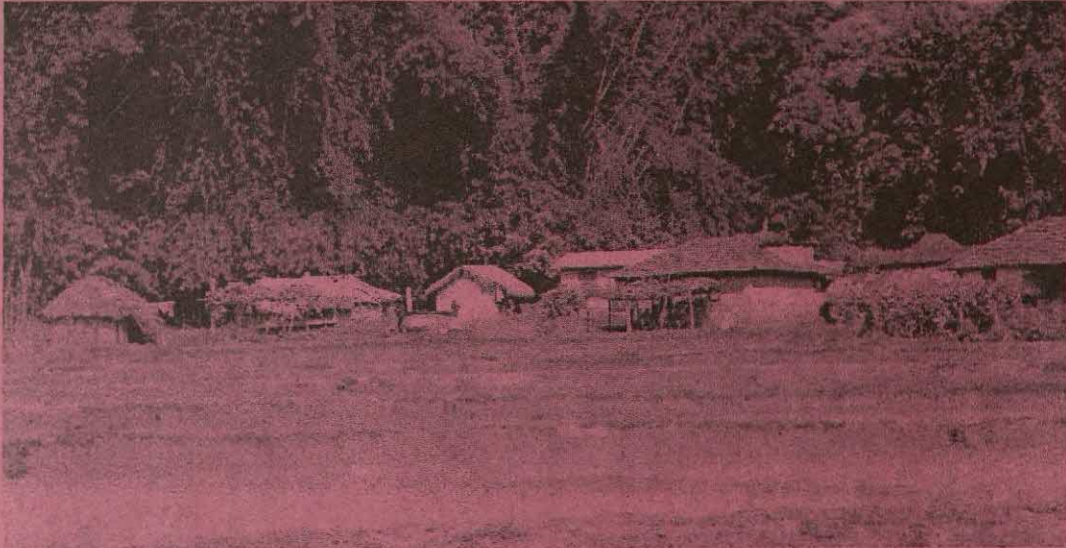




Government of Kerala



THIRUNELLY GRAMA PANCHAYAT
Human Development Report

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Department of Economics & Statistics

Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram – 2010
www.ecostat.kerala.gov.in, ecostatdir@gmail.com

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Preface

Government of India, Planning Commission and UNDP has formulated a project on "Strengthening State Plans for Human Development". In this regard, a State level Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary has been constituted for implementing the project in the State. The State Planning Board is the coordination centre of this project.

As part of the activities under this project, a component "Strengthening State Statistical System" is approved by the Steering Committee for the Department of Economics and Statistics. The preparation of Human Development Statistics at Panchayat level is one of the subcomponents too.

The Department of Economics & Statistics (DES) is the dominant data producing and disseminating agency in the statistical system of Kerala State. The report on Human Development Statistics is an elaborate report which explains various indicators of development such as education, health and income. The preparation of Human Development Report at Panchayat level is not an easy task. Even though this is an attempt of preparing the Panchayat level Human Development Statistics for the first time by the department.

I express thanks to Sri. O.R. Kellu, Panchayat President and all the elected members of the Thirunelly Grama Panchayat for their sincere co-operation and help in this venture.

I wish to record my appreciation to Dr. P. Rajasekharan, Nodal Officer of HDRC Unit and Chief(Agri.) of State Planning Board for his commendable support during the preparation of the report.

'Human Development Report of Thirunelly Grama Panchayat' has been materialized under the supervision and leadership of Sri. K. Damodaran, Deputy Director, Economics and Statistics, Wayanad. He was assisted by Sri. T.O. Raimon and Sri P. N. Premraj, Research Officers of District Office and Sri. Rajendran Kuttikkadu, Statistical Assistant Grade 1 of Directorate.. Sri. Gokhey Jose, Joint Director has provided all guidance for the preparation of the report. The coordination and I.T.support provided by the team led by Sri. K. Vimalan, Deputy Director (Computer Division) of Directorate is remarkable.

I hope that the Human Development Database is very useful for the local self Governments for their plan formulation. The approach, methodology, concept and definitions etc. explained in this report is also very useful for planners and Researchers for their studies.

*Thiruvananthapuram,
30-03-2010*

Director

Objective of the Study

1. To undertake in-depth analysis of constraints and propose specific strategies and policy actions for development.
2. Examine the service delivery.
3. To suggest how the grama panchayath can mobilize resources for human development and resource can be reordered more effectively.
4. To ensure that the people, especially women, children, and the deprived are always the center of development process.

Executive Summary

Wayanad District, in the North East of Kerala was formed on November 1, 1980 as the 12th District, carved out of Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. The etymology of the word “Wayanad” is “Vayal Nadu” which means the land of paddy fields. Wayanad lies between the North latitude 11° 27' and 15° 58' and East longitude 75° 47' and 76° 27'. The district is bounded on the East the Nilgiris and Mysore Districts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka respectively. On the North, the Coorg District of Karnataka, on the south the Malappuram District and the west the Kozhikode and Kannur Districts. The District is set lofty on the majestic Western Ghats with altitude ranging from 700 – 2100 metre above mean sea level.

Total geographical area of the district is 2131 Sq.Kms and population is 780619 as per the 2001 Census. 43.38% of the district area is covered with forest. There are many indigenous tribals in this district. The native adivasis consists of various sets like Paniyas, Kurumas, Adiyas, Kurichiyas, Ooralis, Kattunaikkas etc. Total tribal population is 169426, which is 17.43% of the total population of the District.

Thirunelly is the highest tribal concentrated panchayath in the district. About 40.72% of total panchayath population are Adivasis. 74.98% of the Panchayath is covered under forest. Considering all districts of Kerala, Wayanad District is the backward district in many aspects. Among the 25 Panchayaths, Thirunelly Panchayath is back ward in many cases. Hence this Panchayath is selected for study of HDR.

Following are the main findings.

1. As per the statements of Panchayath authorities 20% of the tribal households have no land. The living condition of adivasis is very poor. As per HDR Thirunelly Survey, 1.23% of the total Scheduled Tribe House holds have not even a single cent of land.
2. 45 % of houses are not electrified, among these scheduled tribes percentage comprises of 65.4%.
3. Almost all wards face the problem of safe drinking water. 41.8% of houses have no safe drinking water. 32.7% of houses face drinking water scarcity and 8.6 of them have acute scarcity – above 3 months.
4. Sanitation problem is also serious. About 31.7% of houses have no sanitation facilities. In the case of STs it is 43%.
5. There is no motorable road from the interior part of the village to reach the main market, school and hospitals. Wild life attacks and thereby deaths were reported.
6. Medical facility is very poor. People have to travel 31 KMs from the Panchayath Head Quarters to the nearest I.P facility medical centre. For getting major operation facilities, the patients have to travel 106 Kms to Calicut including 16 Kms through ghat areas.
7. No facility for higher studies in the Panchayath and nearby panchayath. Drop out of children is comparatively high.
8. Literacy rate has increased from 61.8 % to 78.5%.
9. Agricultural labourers consist of 28.69% of the total population and agriculture is the main livelihood. But agricultural land is decreasing and cultivators are vacating the paddy field.
10. Total dependency ratio is very high – 32.26%
11. Sex Ratio has also increased 1026 to 1043.
12. 46.8% of the total population and 82% of the tribals are BPL families.
13. About 17.2% of houses in general and 24.6% of houses of Tribes are Kutcha Houses.
14. Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality is not reported
15. Incidents of anaemia among children, adolscent girls and pregnant woman
16. Reporting of H I V (Four nos. reported in the survey) Reporting of Unwedded mothers

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Kerala, The God's Own Country, is being discussed among planners, from the age behind for years, as "Kerala Model". In Indian Economy, Kerala occupies a separate position as Kerala Economy. As in the democratic decentralization focusing on people's participation 'Kerala Model' has been caught the worldwide appreciation. Among other states in India, Kerala has been held the highest rank in HDI (0.773). Wayanad holds the 13th Rank in HDI among the 14 districts in Kerala. Compare to state's Income, Health, Education index, Wayanad is below except Income Index.

Wayanad, the twelfth district of Kerala came into being on 1st November, 1980. It lies between the North latitude 11° 27' and 11° 58'35'' and the East longitude 75° 47'50'' and 76°26'35''. It is situated in an elevated picturesque mountainous plateau on the crest of the Western Ghats on a height between 700 and 2100 Mts. above the sea level. The land is rich in natural wonders. With its vast area of greenery, spice scented breeze, mist capped mountains, salubrious climate and hypnotizing scenic beauty Wayanad District stands its head high as one of the loveliest hill stations of Kerala. Cash crops like pepper, cardamom, coffee, tea, spices and other condiments are the main crops of this District. So also this district is one of the foreign exchange earners of the State.

The District has an area of 2131 Sq. Kms with a total population of 780619. The Sex ratio is 995 per 1000 males and Density is 366/Sq.Km. One important characteristic of the District is the largest tribal population. 17.43% of the District population is Scheduled Tribes. Most of them are living together by hamlets known as colonies. The District has such diversity in terms of its history and culture, custom and tradition, archaeology and anthropology and wildlife and forest. The literacy rate in the District is 85.25 where as the literacy rate of ST is 59.01. This is one of the reasons for the backwardness of this district.

Thirunelly is one of the Panchayaths which depict the original picture of scheduled Tribes. This is due to the more concentration of Scheduled Tribe population - 40.72% of the total panchayath population. Another notable feature is that about 74.98% of this panchayath is covered with forest. Traditionally the tribal people seek their livelihood from the forest. Besides this, agriculture is their main occupation. Major source of income of the people is from the production of perennial crops whereas a major source of livelihood is agriculture. The Lion share of workers is agricultural labourers. All these aspects are the main reason for the selection of Thirunelly Panchayath for the preparation of Human Development Report.

1.2 HDR Concept

HDR is a people oriented approach of development. It is relevant to every people without considering disparities. Enlarge people's choice is the basic idea of HDR. It helps the people to access a good standard of living, to acquire knowledge and to lead a long and healthy life.

The development is an indefinite process. Hence additional chances highly valued by many people will emerge. It is creative, productive and enjoying self respect. The formation of the capabilities by improving health, knowledge and skills; and utilize the people of their capabilities for productive purpose or being active in cultural, social and political affairs are the two sides of human development.

HDI is an average of three dimensions of human development.

- 1) A long and healthy life as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- 2) Knowledge as measured by the adult literacy rate above (with two third weights) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one third weight)
- 3) A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita.

An index is constructed for the above three dimensions by choosing maximum and minimum values for each. The maximum and minimum values adopted by UNDP are as follows.

Table-1.1 Indicators of HDI

Indicators	Maximum	Minimum
Life expectancy at Birth (years)	85	25
Literacy rate (7+in %)	100	0
Gross enrolment ratio (%)	100	0
GDP (PPP US \$)	40000	100

The dimension index is calculated by applying a general formula

$$\text{Dimension Index} = (X - \text{Min } X) / (\text{Max } X - \text{Min } X)$$

The Human Development Index is calculated by taking the simple average of the dimension indices.

Table 1.2 HDI for 14 districts in Kerala (2005)

District	Income Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank
Thiruvananthapuram	0.573	0.837	0.910	0.773	9
Kollam	0.561	0.868	0.930	0.787	6
Pathanamthitta	0.566	0.862	0.957	0.795	3
Alappuzha	0.567	0.868	0.947	0.794	4
Kottayam	0.583	0.843	0.963	0.796	2
Idukki	0.593	0.791	0.878	0.754	12
Eranakulam	0.600	0.849	0.953	0.801	1
Trissur	0.574	0.857	0.950	0.794	5
Palakkad	0.538	0.851	0.894	0.761	10
Malappuram	0.490	0.843	0.913	0.749	14
Kozhikode	0.560	0.839	0.945	0.781	8
Wayanad	0.563	0.809	0.886	0.753	13
Kannur	0.551	0.844	0.955	0.783	7
Kasaragod	0.555	0.846	0.881	0.760	11
Kerala State	0.562	0.827	0.930	0.773	

The Thirunelly Human Development Report is a part of the UNDP Project on strengthening State Plan for Human Development. This helps to do need based planning to local self-governments. The 73rd and 74th amendments of the constitution envisage greater powers and responsibilities to Local Self Governments. They can prepare and implement plans for the all round development of the people. This planning should be

need based. This report attempts to document the achievements, constraints and potentials of the multi caste, multi religious community nestled in the Thirunelly Panchayath. This enables to build local information bases and for evidence based planning from below to meet the aspirations of the deprived communities.

1.3 Background

Thirunelly set in the idyllic backdrop of the Brahmagiri Hills and it especially Chorus you the chattering streams of Papanasini. It is believed that Lord Brahma himself installed the idol of the presiding deity of the famous Thirunelly Temple, Sree Vishnu, the preserver and the Second member of the Trinity in Hindu mythology.

Thirunelly Panchayath lies in the North Eastern part of Wayanad District in Mananthavady Taluk. East and North boundaries of Thirunelly Panchayath shared with Karnataka State. Mananthavady, Thavinhal and Kottiyoor lies in the West Boundary and Mananthavady Grama Panchayath in South. The Panchayath has 16 wards. The Panchayath comprises two Revenue Villages viz., Thirunelly and Thrissilery. The total land area of 201.16 sq.km comprised with 35.83 sq.km (3583 hact) of Dry land and 12.53 sq.km (1253 hact.) of Wetland. 74.98% of the total land area (150.32 Sq.Km) is Forest Land. The Panchayath is 43 KM away from Kalpetta, the District Head Quarter. The Panchayath has 2 Higher Secondary Schools, 3 High Schools, 6 Upper Primary School, and 13 Lower Primary Schools and 32 Anganwadies. There are 2 Primary Health Centres, 9 Family Welfare Centres and One each homeo and ayurvedic dispensary.

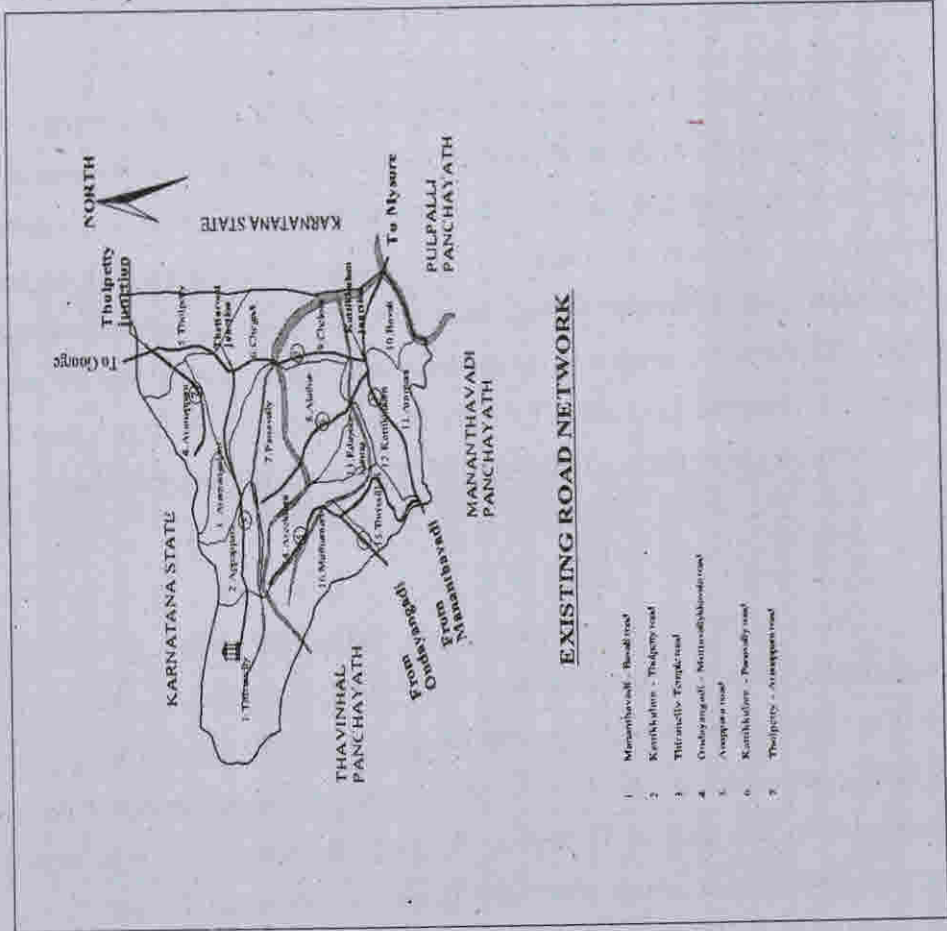
* Details of the methodology of the present study like sampling methods, size of the sample, etc. may be described

MAP – 1 Location of Wayanad District



(Kerala Map)

MAP - 2 Existing Road Net Work in Thirunelli



Chapter 2

DEMOGRAPHY

2.1 Demographic Particulars

As per 2001 Census, there is 6053 Households in Thirunelly Panchayath. 4.5 is the average size of the family. 2.47% of the total population is SC and 40.72% of the total population is S.T. 3399 nos ie 15% of the population is children below 6 years. 2259 nos ie 8.23% of the population are 60+. A peculiarity of this panchayath is the scheduled tribe concentration. There are 1026 females for 1000 males.

As per HDRTS 2009 total population is 30184 i.e. 9.9% increase is seen for the last 9 years. 2.46% of the total population is SC and 41.37% is ST population. Sex ratio 1043; as in the State and District a decreasing trend is seen in the decadal growth rate of population in Thirunelly Panchayath. Main reasons for decreasing the decadal growth rate of population are increasing literacy and awareness of family welfare measures among the people. This effect is greater in the general sector than in the SC and ST sectors. Besides, sex ratio is changing favourably for the last three decades. In 1981 it was 955 and during 1991, 2001 and 2009 the sex ratio was 976, 1026 and 1043 respectively.

As 41.37% of the population is Scheduled Tribe, a separate analysis of demographic features of the tribe may be apt in this occasion. In 1981 ST population was 39.16%. It has shown a slight decrease i.e. 38.9% in 1991 and in 2001 it rose to 40.72 and in 2009 it has come up with 41.37%. As seen in the General Sector, a decreasing decadal growth rate is also seen in ST Sector. Although the trend value is seen decreasing in ST decadal population it is just above the general sector decadal population growth. Since 1991 Sex Ratio is also seen favourably changing.

A comparative study of population Distribution among SC, ST, Others based on 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census & 2009 HDR TS in Between Thirunelly Panchayath and Wayanad District is shown in Table -2. 1

Table - 2.1

Wayanad District		1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2009 THS	1991 Census 91-91	Decadal % 2001 Census 91-2001	2009 THS 2001-09	1981 census	1991 census	2001 census	2009 THS
No. of Household Population	Total	1033588	134654									
	Occupied	101409	133165	166763		31.31	25.23					
	Total	554026	672128	780619		21.32	16.14		949	966	995	
	Male	284261	341958	391273		20.30	14.42					
SC	Female	269765	330170	389346		22.39	17.92					
	Total	21130	27835	33364		31.73	19.86		932	961	993	
	Male	10935	14192	16738		29.79	17.94					
	Female	10195	13643	16626		33.82	21.86					
ST	Total	95557	114969	136062		20.31	18.35		1010	1003	1019	
	Male	47547	57386	67394		20.69	17.44					
-Others	Female	48010	57583	68668		19.94	19.25					
	Total	437339	529324	611193		21.03	15.47		937	958	990	
	Male	225779	270380	307141		19.75	13.60					
	Female	211560	258944	304052		22.40	17.42					
Thirunelly Panchayath												
No. of Household Population	Total	3988	5071									
	Occupied	3893	5011	6053	7304	28.72	20.79	20.67				
	Total	19460	23529	27450	30184	20.91	16.66	9.9	955	976	1026	1043
	Male	9952	11910	13552	14772	19.67	13.79	9				
SC	Female	9508	11619	13898	15412	22.20	19.61	10.8				
	Total	324	439	553	744	35.49	25.97	34.5	917	909	907	124
	Male	169	230	290	332	36.09	26.09	14				
	Female	155	209	263	412	34.84	25.84	56				
ST	Total	7622	9153	11178	12488	20.09	22.12	11.77	1014	980	1058	1079
	Male	3784	4623	5431	6004	22.17	17.48	10.5				
Others	Female	3838	4530	5747	6484	18.03	26.87	12.8				
	Total	11514	13937	15719	16952	21.04	12.79	7.8	919	975	1007	1009
	Male	5999	7057	7831	8436	17.64	10.97	7.7				
	Female	5515	6880	7888	8516	24.75	14.65	7.9				

Source: THDRS 2009

2.2 Tribal Colonies

Generally the Scheduled Tribe people live in small hamlets. These hamlets are known as colonies. There are 158 tribal colonies in the panchayath. Total 3048 tribal families are living together in this 158 tribal colony. On an average of 19 families are living together in one colony. The dominant tribal groups are Adiyan, Paniyan, Kuruman, Kattunaikkan, Kurichian, Oorali, etc.

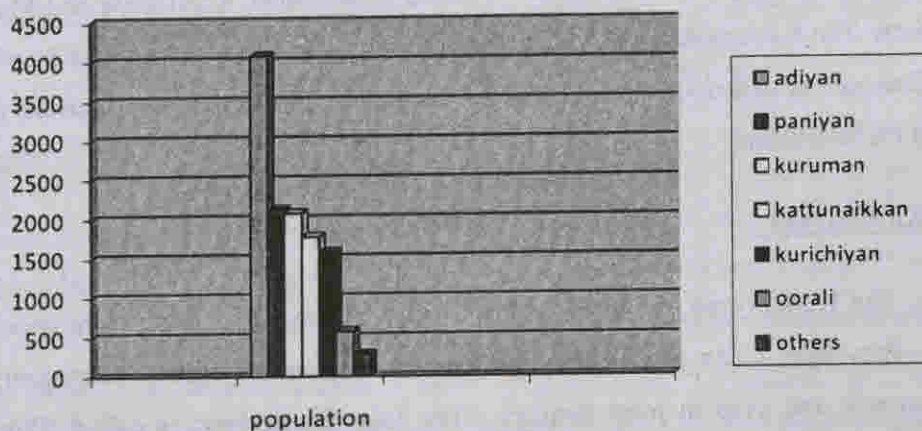
Adiyan dominates among the Tribal communities in the Panchayath, majority. They come to 32.6% of the total ST population. Next come is the Paniya communities i.e. about 17%. Other ST communities according to the size of the population are Kuruman, Kattunaikkan, Kurichiyas and Ooralis. Community wise table is exhibited in the Annexure. Among the ST communities, Kurichiyans are socially and educationally advanced.

A Brief note on ST communities is given below.

Table 2.2- Tribal Households and population

Name of Subgroups of Scheduled Tribes	Population
Adiyan	4071
Paniyan	2123
Kuruman	2073
Kattunaikkan	1773
Kurichyan	1586
Oorali	574
Others	288
Total	12488

Source: THDRS 2009



The scheduled Tribe population can be prominently classified as Paniyas, Adiyas, Kattunaikkans, Kurichiyans, kurumas, Ooralis, Oorali Kuruman etc.

Paniyas

The vast majority of the tribal population in Wayanad is Paniya Tribal sect. Paniyas inhabit in the region of Wayanad and the neighbouring parts of Kannur and Malapuram. As they were supposed to have been workers of non-tribes they are named 'Paniyan'. It means a worker.

Monogamy appears to be the general rule among Paniyas. Widow marriage is allowed. They don't practice puberty marriage. They have only a crude idea of religion. Their diety is called "Kali". They also worship the Banyan tree.

Adiyas:

The Adiyen like paniyas were supposed to have been workers of non tribes. They are known as "Ravulayar" traditionally.

Monogamy appears to be the general rule among Adiyas but polygamy is also practiced. If an Adiya woman commits any sex offense, she is allowed to undergo the purifying ceremony known as 'Kalachu Veypu' to join their community back.

The Kattunaikkan :

The Kattunaykkan community is found in Wayanad, Kozhikode and Malappuram Districts. The Kattunaykkan in Malappuram District, where they were in the interior forests of Nilambur, is called Cholanaikkan. In the plains of Malappuram District, they were called Pathinaikkans.

The Kurichiyans :

The Kurichiyans are an agricultural tribal community. They were good warriors also. They have clean food habits and keep their premises clean. Monogamy is their general rule and lives in joint families. The joint family head is called 'Pittan'. The members of extended family work together and put their earnings in the same purse. They prefer cross cousin marriage to any other marriage alliances. Compare to other ST communities, the Kurichians are economically and educationally better.

The Oorali Kurumar :

They are the rarest artisan tribes in Kerala. Oorali Kuruma is one of the three subdivisions of 'Kurumba'. The other two are Mullakurumas and Jen Kurumas. The Oorali Kurumas are also called Bet Kurumas. Now they are found in Mysore and they speak Kannada. Among the Kuruma tribes in Wayanad, the Mullakurumas consider themselves superior to other Kuruma section.

The traditional jobs of them are pottery, make basket, mats etc. with reeds and bamboo. The young generation in Wayanad is not interested in the traditional work. Most of them are agricultural or rural labourers.

2.3 Distribution of BPL Households

Al though so many programmes are introduced to eradicate poverty, out of 7304 households 5274 (72%) households still remain below the poverty line. 3146 households of SC & ST are below Poverty line, which contains 97.5% of the total SC/ST households. Considering the 4080 Households of General category, 2178 are BPL families which constitute 53.3% of the total General Households.

Table 2.3 (Source: ICDS)

Name of Social Classes	Total Households	Households Below Poverty Line
Scheduled Tribe	3048	3146

Scheduled Caste	176	
General	4080	2178
TOTAL	7304	5274

2.4 Education

Quantitatively and qualitatively Thirunelly Panchayath is lagging behind in the case of Education. 13 L.P Schools, 6 U.P Schools, 3 High Schools, and 2 Higher Secondary Schools are there in the Panchayath. There is no motorable road and bridges to connect the people into the mainstream. A student has to travel an average of 20 KM per day to avail Higher Secondary School level education and 30 KM to avail general academic college education. The road accessibility to educational institutions is very low. Children who are living with their parents in the forest couldn't go to School without the help of the others. This is the one of the reasons for drop out of Children.

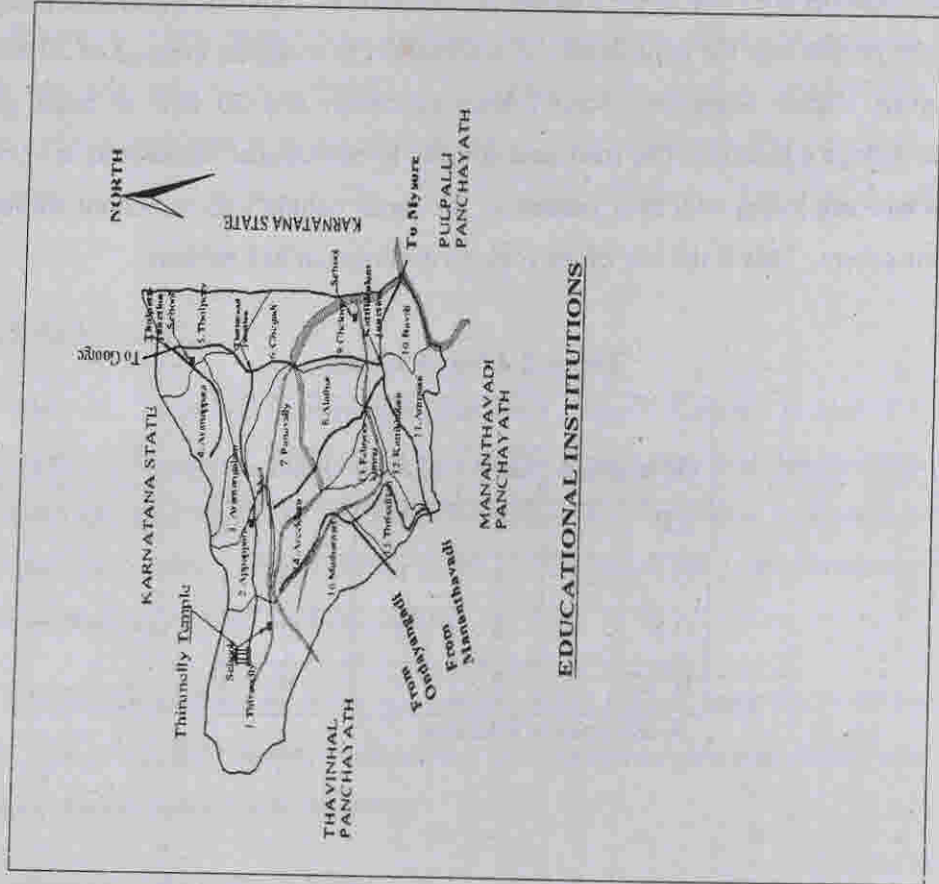
Table: 2.4 No of schools

Description	No.of Schools		
	Govt	Aided	Unaided
L.P	8	5	0
U.P	5	1	0
H.S	3	0	0
H.S.S	2	0	0

Source: Dept of Education

Location of Schools

MAP-3



2.5 Health Scenario.

The Panchayath has only 2 PHCs with 24 beds. But the inpatients division of the PHC is not functioning. 9 Family Welfare Centres and One each Homeo and Ayurvedic dispensary; 18 community health Workers and One registered medical Practitioner are there in the Panchayath. The people in Grama Panchayath have to travel 31 Kms to avail nearest IP facility. Even though this is the case, people approach the government institution for getting treatment.

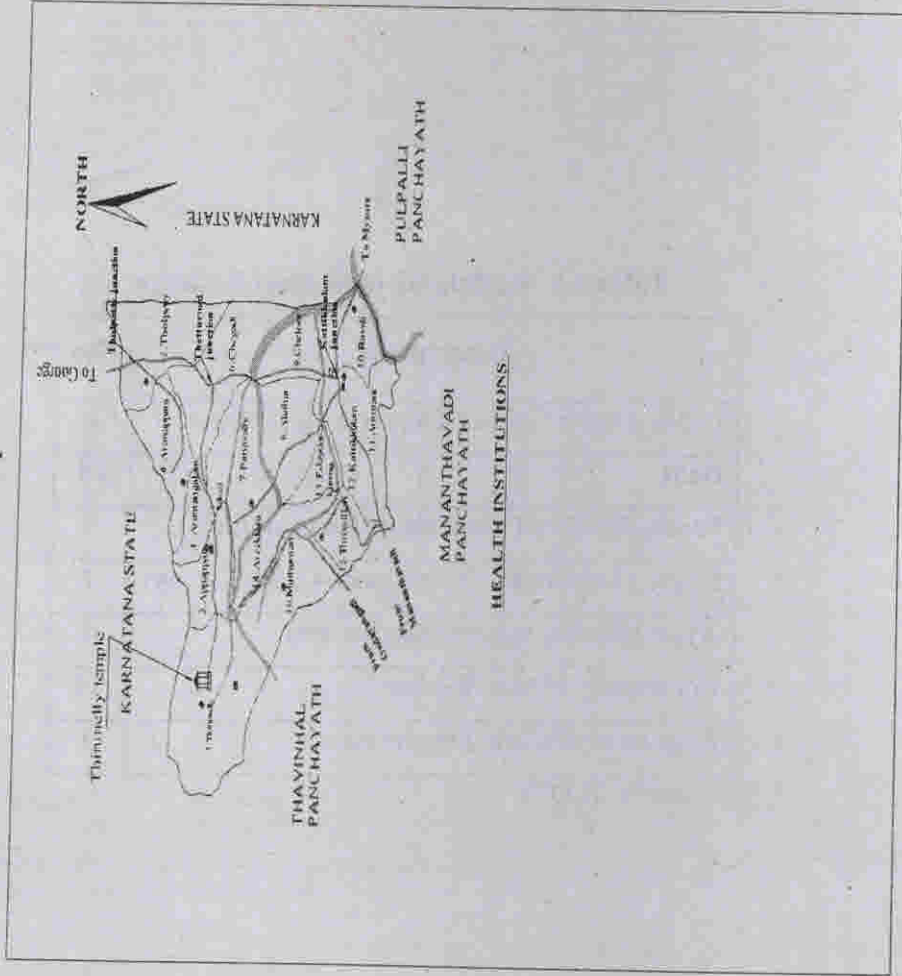
Table 2.5 Availability of medical facilities

Description	Nos
Public Health Centres (Appapara and Begur)	2
Beds	24
Family Welfare Centre (in different wards)	9
Homeo Dispensary (Kattikulam 4 Cent Colony)	1
Ayurvedic Dispensary (Kattikulam)	1
Community Health Workers	18
Registered Medical Practitioners	1

(Source: ICDS)

Location of Health Institution

Map-4



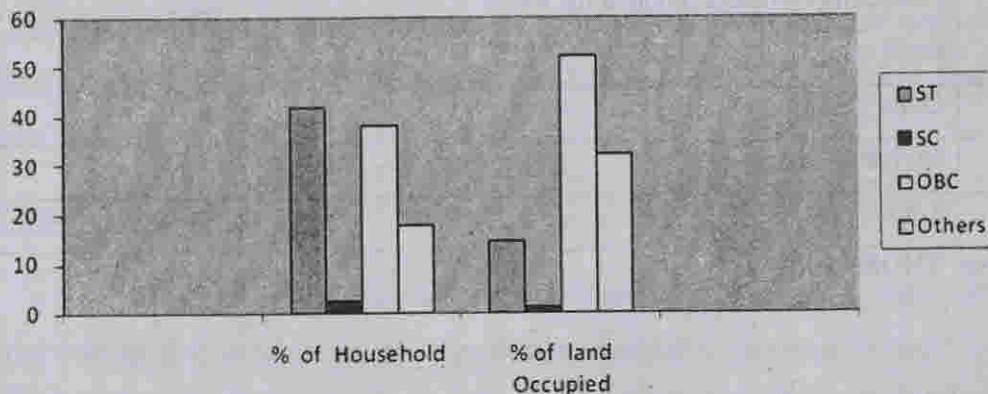
2.6 Economic and Social Activities:

Agriculture is the major economic activity of the Panchayath. 19% of the total geographical area is used for cultivation. Most of the cultivable lands are surrounded by forests. Main source of income and employment are agriculture. For the last few years importance of agriculture activities has been decreasing. Since cultivation is not bringing enough to meet their livelihood. So people are leaving this sector. Twelve farmers had committed suicide during the last three years due to failure of crop or crop losses. Consequently, on the dealing in the agricultural land, inter migration and intra migration has increased. In the case of land occupancy also the OBC and other social groups take an upper hand. OBC households, which come 38% of the total Households occupying 52.11% of the land and others, occupy 32.03% of land even though they are only 17.89% the total household. The following table explains the real picture.

Table 2.6 Land occupancy among social groups

Name of Different Social Classes	% of Household to Total Household	% of land area Occupied to total land area
ST	41.70	14.59
SC	2.41	1.27
OBC	38.00	52.11
Others	17.89	32.03
Total	100	100

Source : THDRS 2009



The above table and graph explain the social injustice in the distribution of land among different social classes. The Scheduled tribe and Caste contribute 41.7 and 2.41 % of Households to total households i.e. a total of 44.1 % of households are headed by them. But their occupancy is only 14.59% and 1.27% of land respectively. This condition is very pathetic. Tribes who are the inhabitants of this district have no land, no houses. In short, a minor percentage of land is occupied by a major population and major portion of land is occupied by a minority group of population.

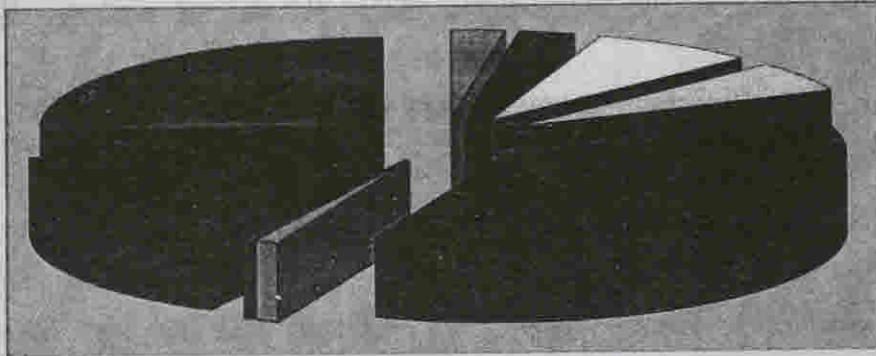
57.82% of the working population depends on 22.43% of total land area (4802 Hect) of the panchayath for their livelyhood. Hence the panchayath is purely an agrarian one. The topography of the panchayath is unsuitable for applying modern agricultural techniques. Hence the productivity is very low.

Table 2.7- Percentage of working group to workers & non workers

Sl. No.	Type of wage earners	% of working group to workers & non workers
1	Salary earners from Govt. & public sector	2.62
2	Salary earners from Private Sector	2.62
3	Self employed in non-agriculture	7.84
4	Farmers	5.63
5	Agricultural labourers	37.57
6	Construction labourers	1.12
7	Traditional occupation	0.41
8	Collecting of forest produce for lively hood	0.02
9	Other jobs	16.70
10	No job	25.48
	Total	100%

Source: THDRS 2009

- Salary Earners from govt & public.Sect
- Salary Earners from pvt.Sect
- Self employed in non Agri
- Farmers
- Agri.Labourer
- Const.Labourer
- Traditional occupation
- Collect Forest produce
- Other job
- No job



37.57% of the total working population are agricultural labourers, 5.63% of the total population are farmers. The main income of the working class is daily wages. No sufficient job is available within the Panchayath. A major portion of workers goes to Karnataka for their livelihood. The intermediaries take the tribes to Kutta and other parts of Karnataka for Ginger cultivation. As cost foreign liquors are very cheap in Karnataka and in the boarder of Thirunelly, the tribes spend a major share of their wages for the consumption of the liquor.

2.7 Deprivation of Thirunelly

Comparing other panchayaths of this district, in Thirunelly panchayath, the deprived population is seen in large. The details of widows, divorced persons, unmarried mothers, Aids patients, cancer patients, TB patients, Dependent of suicide family etc., are furnished in the table below.

Table 2.8- Deprivation details

CATEGORY	SC	ST	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	TOTAL
Widows	35	528	512	129	138	1342
Divorced	1	88	17	13	11	130
Unmarried mothers	2	25	18	2	3	50
TB Patients	1	17	4	1	2	25
Cancer Patients	2	8	11	0	9	30
Heart Patients	1	10	31	6	7	55
Sickle Cell Anemia Patients	0	75	22	0	0	97
Dependent of Suicide Family	0	10	0	2	0	12

Source: ICDS

2.8 Availability of power and communication

In the panchayath 45% of households are non-electrified- as per 2009 HDRTS result. In the focus group the matter has been discussed. The members of the focus group explained the reason for this situation. Most of the residential areas are surrounded by forest. Supply of electricity through the overhead line or by underground cable is not permitted by the forest Department. The same is the case of a communication facility.

2.9 Infrastructure**a) Drinking Water**

If drinking water is not available, the existence of the human being is a matter of Question. Availability of drinking water is essential for the well being of the people. The table below explains the scarcity of drinking water.

Table 2.9- Scarcity of Drinking water

Scarcity of Drinking water in month	% of households
6	0.69
5	0.34
4	1.15
3	5.05
2	4.94
1	1.03

Source : HDR Survey 2009

One of the major problems facing the panchayath is providing drinking water. About 0.69percentage of households faces the scarcity of drinking water above six months.

b) Road:

A good road network which is badly maintained is seen in Thirunelly Panchayth. Panchayath authority opines that the good road network is the contribution of Panchayath. The Panchayaths nominal own fund, insufficient maintenance grant and condition laid down by the plan fund implementation are the reasons for the poor condition of roads. Since most of the wards are surrounded by forest the construction of roads is a real burden to authorities.

CHAPTER- 3

EDUCATION

3.1 Literacy and Education in general

Education is one of the most important components of Human Development Indicator. Education is often an emancipating force in economic and social disparities of the Society. The individual's character, personality, culture, thinking, common sense, skills, habits, social qualities and even the other less significant things of life depend upon education. *Livelihood is believed to be the most important aim of education.* In this context, Kerala has made rapid progress in raising living standards over the last 50 years and achieved a remarkable level of literacy rate among other states of India. By comparing the literacy rate of the District of Kerala, Wayanad is below State average. This is due to the backwardness of the districts and due to the existence of social and economic inequalities between the social groups. When compared to other panchayaths of Wayanad district, the literacy rate of Thirunelly is also low.

Table -3.1 Comparison of Literacy rate of Thirunelly, Mananthavady, Wayanad DT, Kerala State (2001 Census)

	Thirunelly	Mananthavady	Wayanad DT	Kerala State
Literacy rate (Total)	61.8	75.9	85.25	90.86
Literacy rate (Male)	66.87	79.00	89.77	94.24
Literacy rate (female)	56.92	72.95	80.72	87.72

Source: Department of Education

As per 2001 Census report, the literacy rate of SC/ST community of the Thirunelly is only 44.94% while the district rate is 50.01%. The General Total Literacy rate of the Panchayath was 61.8% and district rate was 85.25 %. One of the reasons for this low rate is due to high rate of tribal population. i.e, 41% and majority of them are not interested to acquire formal education.

A ward wise split up of the population of Households and literacy rate is as follows.

Table - 3.2

Ward wise No of Households, Total Population, SC/ST Population and their literacy rate of Thirunelli (2001 Census)

Ward	No Of Household	Total Population		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literacy Rate (%)			
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female
Ward 1	418	1975	972	1003	27	15	12	1349	659	690	57.83
Ward 2	393	1722	860	862	23	10	13	694	345	349	47.34
Ward 3	469	2199	1090	1109	17	12	5	933	455	478	59.13
Ward 4	494	2302	1110	1192	95	54	41	802	384	418	45.36
Ward 5	374	1593	800	793	28	18	10	1002	489	513	57.31
Ward 6	454	1928	942	986	59	26	33	728	361	367	45.54
Ward 7	393	1811	882	929	22	9	13	885	419	466	42.85
Ward 8	460	2228	1125	1103	40	21	19	955	461	494	54.52
Ward 9	554	2557	1318	1239	105	52	53	783	392	391	36.05
Ward 10	417	1905	965	940	28	15	13	523	263	260	38.06
Ward 11	587	2720	1270	1450	54	25	29	838	374	464	37.89
Ward 12	519	2236	1101	1135	31	19	12	752	362	390	40.08
Ward 13	521	2274	1117	1157	24	14	10	934	467	467	31.83
Total	6053	27450	13552	13898	553	290	263	11178	5431	5747	44.94

Source: Department of Education

Now the number of wards has been increased to 16 for administrative convenience of the local body.

The literacy rate shoots up to 78.6% in 2009 from 61.8% in 2001. In 2001 the literacy rate of SC/ST was 44.94%. and now it is increased to 62.55%. Various Programmes initiated by the LSGIs, Literacy Mission, SSA, Education Dept contributed much in the growth of literacy rate in this decade.

Table 3.3 Literacy rate in 2001 & 2009

SEX	001	009
Male	6.87	1.86
Female	6.92	5.39
Total	1.80	8.56

Source: THDRS 2009

3.2 No. of Educational institution in the Panchayat

43.7% completed 7th std and 22.9 % completed 10th std. 5.7% have gotten chances in higher secondary education and 2.4% in Graduation. While comparing the other Panchayats of the district, the percentage of students from Thirunelly Panchayat who got chance to college education is very low.

Table-3.4- No and Section wise details of Schools in Thirunelly Panchayat

Type of school	No of schools	Section/ Category			
		P	P	S	SS
Govt	9				
Aided	5				
Total	14				

		3			
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There are 14 schools in Thirunelly. Among 14 schools 9 under Govt sector and 5 under Aided sector. At present there is no unaided school in the panchayat. Out of 14 schools LP section is attached to 13 Schools, UP section to 6 schools, High school section to 3 schools, Higher secondary section to 2 schools. Out of 5 Aided schools in the panchayat 1 is being run by Grama Panchayat. One High School Viz; Ashram School, Thirunelly is a model residential school in the district, exclusively for ST communities.

Table 3.5- Section wise No of Students in Thirunelly Panchayat

Type of school	Total Students	No of students			
		P	P	S	SS
Govt	4219	191	322	196	10
Aided	1109	82	27		
Grand Total	5328	173	449	196	10

Source : Department of Education

Table 3.6- Details of school in the Panchayath

Sl.No.	Name of school	No. of Students								Total
		LP		UP		HS		HSS		
		B *	G *	B	G	B	G	B	G	
	Government Schools									
1	GHSS, Kattikulam	142	136	326	243	419	332	110	141	1849
2	GHSS, Thrissilery	142	128	189	196	179	213	122	137	1306
3	Ashram School, Thirunelly	65	38	59	41	37	16			256
4	GUPS Tholpetty			85	103					188
5	GUPS, Baveli	56	49	35	45					185
6	GLPS, Palvelicham	51	52							103
7	GLPS, Edayoor Kunnu	82	77							159

8	GLPS, Chegadi	27	24							51
9	GLPS, Aranappara	61	61							122
	Aided Schools									
10	SAUPS, Thirunelly	95	96	57	70					318
11	DCMLPS, Thirunelly	133	123							256
12	Panchayat LPS, Thirunelly	66	69							135
13	Assisi LPS, Cheloor	76	73							149
14	CALPS, Tholpetty	113	138							251
	Sub Total	1109	1064	751	698	635	561	232	278	
	Total	2173		1449		1196		510		5328

* (B- Boys, G – Girls)

Source : Department of Education

As per the survey conducted in 2009, 77% of students of the Panchayat are studying in Govt schools, 9% in Aided schools, 3% in Unaided (schools outside Thirunelly) and 11% in various types technical, vocational, professional institutions. By considering the medium of instruction, 90% of students are studying in Malayalam medium and the rest in English medium.

Table - 3.7

Caste wise details of students & Details facilities available in schools in Thirunelly panchayat

Name of Schools		Category				Facilities		
		SC	ST	Others	Total	Toilet	Drinking Water	Noon food
1	Government Schools	90	59	1700	1849	yes	yes	yes
	GHSS, Kattikulam							
2	GHSS, Thrissilery	82	567	657	1306	yes	yes	yes
3	Ashram School, Thirunelly	0	256	0	256	yes	yes	yes
4	GUPS, Tholpetty	11	54	123	188	yes	yes	yes
5	GUPS, Baveli	2	102	81	185	No	yes	yes
6	GLPS, Palvelicham	0	61	42	103	yes	yes	yes

7	GLPS, Edayoor- Kunnu	6	60	93	159	yes	yes	yes
8	GLPS, Chegadi	0	48	3	51	yes	yes	yes
9	GLPS, Aranappara	1	52	69	122	No	yes	yes
Aided Schools								
10	SAUPS, Thirunelly	1	264	53	318	No	yes	yes
11	DCMLPS, Thirunelly	6	154	96	256	yes	yes	yes
12	Panchayat LPS, Thirunelly	7	87	41	135	yes	No	yes
13	Assisi LPS, Cheloor	5	96	48	149	yes	yes	yes
14	CALPS, Tholpetty	9	92	150	251	yes	yes	yes
Total		220	1952	3156	5328			

Source : Department of Education

The infrastructure facilities available in the Government schools are more or less sufficient due to the intervention of PRIs and SSA. But infrastructure facilities in the aided schools are poor. Aided schools lack sufficient building, latrines, furniture, computer lab etc. The General Student Teacher ratio is 28.5 in the Panchayath.

Table – 3.8 Teacher Student Strength in the Panchayath

	Students	Teachers (strength)	Teachers (in position)	Ratio (T:S)
LP	1268	45	43	1 : 48
UP	681	23	20	1 : 63
HS	2784	83	83	1 : 14
HSS	529	33	33	1 : 15
Total	5262	184	179	1 : 29

Source: Department of Education

Table-3.9 Educational status of the Thirunelly Panchayat (2009)

Educational Status (in %)	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total (%)
Illiterate	25.2	38.1	16.2	9.9	24.4
Below LP	23.6	15.7	14.7	12.7	15.0
LP	11.8	15.5	15.1	13.4	14.9
UP	16.1	16.3	24.9	23.3	20.8
HS	12.3	8.4	16.9	22.1	14.2
Plus- 2	6.5	2.4	6.6	11.2	5.7

Degree	2.5	0.4	3.3	5.3	2.4
PG	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4
Other	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Literate, thro' Literacy mission	1.0	2.8	1.9	0.5	2.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source : Department of Education

There are no arts and science college, professional college, vocational training centre or technical institution in the panchayath. H.S and HSS students from near Thirunelly Temple, Tholpetty, and Appapara have to travel 21 KMs to reach nearest school at Kattikulam. Out of 158 ST colonies in the Panchayth, 39 colonies are surrounded by thick forest area having wild animals. Students from these colonies have to travel a long distance to reach their school by foot crossing forest area. Since the journey is very risky to children, most of the parents in this area are not interested to give formal education to their off springs. Due to the same reason some parents are not willing to admit their children in 1st standard itself at the age of 5 or 6. School authorities are reporting that the class attendances of the pupil from above areas are also very low.

Table-3.10 Educational status of Male and Female (2009)

Educational Status	Male (in %)	Female (in %)
illiterate	20	28
Thro, Lit. Mission	2	2
Below LP	15	14
LP	15	14
UP	23	19
HS	14	14
Plus 2	5	6
Degree	5	2
Post Graduation	0.5	0.5
Others	0.5	0.5
Total	100	100

Source: Department of Education

The Sampoorana saksharatha program has already been started to wipe out illiteracy from the face of the state. Mass movement and continuing education programmes have been started as a part of that. During 1981 literate of Wayanad district was 70.48%. Male literacy was 74.6% and female literacy was 66.18%. The literacy percentage has increased to 73.8% during 2001. Among them male literacy is 77.5% and female literacy is 72.9%. In the case of literacy, Thirunelly panchayath is below the district average during 2001 only 61.8% of the people are literate. During 2001 the literacy percentage of ST are 44.94%. Now it has managed to 61.9%. This may be the strong intervention of the Grama panchayath and the Saksharatha samithies. The gender literacy rate is also pathetic.

3.3 Dropout from Schools

Dropout rate of students is also high in this panchayat. It is very high in High School division due to economic and social reasons. . Some teenagers are compelled to discontinue their studies in order to help their parents. Hence the dropout rate in High school is very high. The highest rate of dropout is seen mainly in Adiyas, Kattunaikkas, Kurichians, Kuruman, Paniyas of ST communities. A large number of teenagers are going to Kodagu district for ginger cultivation works, by discontinuing their studies.

Table-3.11

Details of drop out of students (in 2008)

	Govt. schools			Aided schools			Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
LP	2	0	2	3	2	5	7
UP	3	4	7	0	1	1	8
HS	40	25	65	0	0	0	65
Total	45	29	74	3	3	6	80

Source: Department of Education

In 2008-09 academic year, 80 students discontinued their studies. Out of 80, 65 students were from High school classes. The dropout rate in High school classes is very high when compared to LP and UP sections. Some ST communities don't at all give importance to secondary and higher secondary educations. Some of them are of the view that schooling is a waste of time and the children are compelled to enter the child labour stream. The reason for dropout can be understood from the following table

Table 3.12

Reason for dropout

drop out cases which have no reason, it is understood that the dropout is mainly for helping their parents for work. While parents are going out for work, there are no other members in the family to take care of the child for schooling. Hence the children discontinue the education. Moreover nobody in the family is available to take the child to the school and back through the forest. Absence of good motorable road and long distance to travel etc, add fuel to the fire. Awareness programme to the parents have to be conducted to curb the dropout. House visit of SC/ST promoters and PTA members and even teachers have to be conducted to stop dropout. Infrastructure facilities have to be improved, PTA has to be strengthened and feeding in the morning and noon should be continued. Special talented people should be encouraged. For all these, Panchayath intervention is inevitable. In doing such things, discrimination should not be shown between Government and private institutions.

The Survival rate to SSLC is in need appalling. For helping the parents in manual works or for earning livelihood, a large number of pupil discontinuing education. The drop out pupil is acquiring no progress with respect to proficiency in Language, knowledge in basic Science and Mathematics. They are forced to join the child labour force and to the mass of the illiterate population.

There are 4 main reasons for drop out of Children.

1. Schools are not much attractive.
2. Economic constraints like poverty, direct cost of schooling and child labour that do not allow continuation in school.
3. Social constraints like, lack of tradition of going to or continuing in schools.
4. Lack of transportation.

3.4 Computer Education

In this advanced world one cannot move forward without the computer literacy. There are many programmes of the Government and private institutions to develop the computer literacy. Akshaya Kendram in the panchayath is the pioneer in this field. In the case of computer literacy Thirunelly Panchayath is very back. This can be seen from the following table

Table No 3.13**Computer Literacy**

Computer literacy	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Literate	26	159	412	302	899
Illiterate	160	2963	2477	1047	6647
TOTAL	186	3122	2889	1349	7546

Source: THDRS 2009

3.5 Economic condition and Educational Status

46.8% of the population of the Panchayat are under BPL. 82% of ST families comes under BPL 45% of houses in the Panchayat, are not yet electrified. Out of 158 ST colonies in the Panchayat, 39 colonies, situated within the forest area have no electricity. Existing Rules of Forest Department and KSEB are not permitted to lay electric line through the forest. This situation directly affects the study of students from such colonies.

“Total electrification of houses programme in panchayat” is a challenge before the Grama Panchayat and other authorities. Hence appropriate non-conventional energy sources have to be promoted and supplemented.

Table 3.14**Details of Houses having Electricity Connection - (in %)**

	Category				Total
	SC	ST	OBC	Other	
<i>Electrified</i>	52	34.5	67.8	74	55
<i>Non-Electrified</i>	48	65.5	32.2	26	45
<i>Total (in %)</i>	100	100	100	100	100

Source: THDRS 2009

T.V watching habit is very high in all most all communities. From evening onwards the children of colonies are sitting in front of TVs by a group, often up to midnight. All most all colonies are having TV sets either sponsored by Govt Dept or by other agencies. Some families have their own TV sets. Anyhow pupils are trapped in TV entertainment and parents are not bothering about children's home studies.

For promoting educational activities PTA/ MPTA have been constituted in all the schools. But working of PTAs / MPTAs is not satisfactory. Parent participation in PTA from ST communities is very low.

Geographical structure as well as social structure of Thirunelly Panchayat is heterogeneous and very complex. Due to these complexities there is no panacea to improve the educational status within a short period of time. For this, integrated programmes are the remedies for the improvement of educational status.

In 2001 the literacy rate of the Panchayat was 61.8% % and there has been tremendous progress in recent years. Now it has attained 78.56%. The enrolment rate in primary education has also improved over the years. But Thirunelly's performance with respect to the Educational Development components; adult literacy, Gender specific Education For All (EFA) and Survival rate are very low. Literate rate of the Panchayat is below the district as well as state averages.

40% of the geographical area of the Panchayat comes under forest area. A large no. of tribal community families are living within the forest area, where there is no adequate transport facility. The student population of this area is suffering from the above reasons, for attending schools.

Even though the teacher- student ratio is 1:29, out of 14 schools all schools are providing noon-food for students. 11 schools have drinking water facilities, 11 have toilets and 9 have separate toilet facilities for girls. And 9 schools have computers. After launching of the SSA project in 2002, impressive progress (in enrolment, building constructed, and amount of grants for study materials) has been made in primary education of the panchayat. Even though there are new programmes to improve school facilities, there are of shortage of trained and resourceful teachers. Special training programmes should be given to the teachers in order to bring up the children to a dreamy level of education.

All the schools have achieved a minimum level of facilities. But for attracting pupil and to retain the pupil, there should be new programmes to equip the schools with maximum level of facilities in building, classrooms, IT equipments, Labs, library, toilets, sports and games, and medical care.

3.6 SSLC results of schools in Thirunelly:

Govt. Higher Secondary School, Kattikulam and Govt. Higher Secondary School, Thrissillery are the two Higher Secondary School in the Thirunelly Panchayath. Both are Govt. schools. The details of students appeared and the number of students passed in SSLC examination from 2005 to 2009 are furnished in the table below. In 2005 the SSLC result was only 34.09% and in 2006 it was 42.53%. From 2007 onwards the results were 80%. The Panchayath level highest result was 89.07% in academic year 2008. The main reason for the increase in SSLC results in Panchayath is due to the intervention of PRIs, PTAs, SSGs and the public. During the year various types of programmes were also implemented by the education department. These programmes are continuing even now.

Table 3.15

Details of SSLC result in last 5 years in the schools of Thirunelly Panchayath

Year	No. of students appeared for SSLC Exam			No. of students passed			% of SSLC success
	Kartikulam GHSS	Thrissillery GHSS	Total	Kattikulam GHSS	Trissillery GHSS	Total	
2005	164	97	261	61	28	89	34.09
2006	165	103	268	69	45	114	42.53
2007	162	115	277	128	94	222	80.14
2008	162	102	264	149	86	235	89.01
2009	155	97	252	135	80	215	85.31

Source: Education Department

3.7 Adult Education Programme / Continuing Education Programmes

Since the rate of literacy is low in the panchayat, "Thudar Saksharatha Samithy" and Local body are giving greater importance in continuing education and Adult education programmes. Classes (Thullyatha Classes) and examinations are conducted for 4th and 7th standards. A special drive to 10th standard Thullyatha examinations is going on in the Panchayat. All Social communities have accepted the programme enthusiastically.

Literacy mission undertakes various other activities like vocational training classes in DTP, Tailoring, Decoration items, Soaps, Bakery items, Fabric painting, Textile printing etc. Students of age group 15- 60 used to attend these classes. Awareness programmes on current topics like Empowerment of women, Health, Gender awareness etc are conducted, regularly. Grama Panchayat is extending full support to the programmes of Literacy Mission.

Now there are 3 Adult education centres in the panchayat. They are at Edayoor Kunnu, Panavally, and Kumbarakunji. At present there are 32 anganvadis in the Panchayat under the ICDS programme. A large number of children below 6 years are getting Pre- primary education as well as medical care from these centers.

3.8 Name of Libraries and Reading Room in Thirunelly Panchayat

There are 5 libraries in Thirunelly Panchayath. All are affiliated to the District Library Council. Out of 5 libraries 4 are concentrated in Thrissilery area and the rest in Kattikulam. At present library and reading room facilities are not available in the Thrunelly temple area, Appapara, Begur, Baveli where the ST colonies are concentrated.

Sl.No	Name of library / Reading Room
1	WAC Library folk study Centre, Thrissilery
2	Kattikulam Public Library, Kattikulam
3	Surya Vayanasala, Thrissilery
4	EMS Smaraka Vayanasala, Annattukunnu, Thrissilery
5	Saghav Susheela Gopalan Smaraka Vayanasala Thrissilery

3.9 Suggestion for improving the educational status of the Panchayat

1) A Panchayat Educational Committee (PEC) should be constituted for preparing, executing, and monitoring projects for improving educational status. The PEC can deal with school education, vocational education, adult education programmes. Representatives of Grama Panchayat governing body, Educational Dept, SSA [ICDS, Saksharatha Preraks, Social workers, Teachers, Non- Governmental organizations. Communal heads should be included in the PEC. PEC's main aim should be the strengthening and widening of the functions *of the Panchayat School Complex*.

- 2) Apart from PEC a ward educational committee (WEC) should be constituted in all wards including representatives as like in PEC. WEC will work as a subsidiary to the PEC in ward level. PEC/WEC can take measures to strengthen Parent Teacher Associations, Mother PTAs and School Supporting Groups (SSG). For improving the skills of teachers Special training programmes in Academic level, Vocational level should be planned in order to tackle the peculiar educational problems existing in the panchayat. Specialized teachers should be appointed in schools to promote extracurricular activities of the students in games, sports, traditional arts etc.
- 3) PEC can organize special programmes like Ganitha Mela, Sasthra Mela , Akshara Vedi, Traditional Art Mela, Sports & Games Mela etc. to promote pupils skill.
- 4) In the schools Noon food programme should be turned as to nutritious noon food programme. For this PTA/MPTA/SSG can contribute much. Beside noon food, it is desirable to provide breakfast to those students who are needed its without considering their social and economic status. This will attract pupil, especially from poor sections and tribal communities.
- 5) Educational counseling programmes will be helpful in dropout cases. In order to readmit the drop out counselling should be arranged for parents as well as children when ever and where ever needed. Mobile counseling programmes can also be arranged with the help of SSG/ Kudumbasree/ Ayalkoottams/ NGOs etc.
- 6) Health programmes should be introduced in schools with the help of health professionals of health Dept, NRHM etc. School and Colony based children's health awareness programme can be organized regularly.
- 7) At present Headmasters of LP Schools have class charge along with the administrative duties and ministerial duties of the school. It is an overburden to the Headmasters. Hence all H.M should be released from class charges by creating an additional teacher post in LP schools, It will definitely improve the educational status of LP schools.
- 8) Root cause of discontinuation of study and drop out from schools is poverty. Poverty in tribal community is alarming. Majority of tribal population are agriculture labourers with low income. Most of the dropout children are forced to help their parents in work for a slight increase in income. In order to help poor children of the small income group a

"hunger less schooling programme" should be started in all schools including pre-primary and Anganwadi institutions. A special attempt should be made to get special funds and financial aids from Governmental and Non-Governmental organizations. PEC can propose programmes suited to the panchayat and other authorities.

9) Vocational training programs to plant gardens/orchards/ herbariums, to start hen and fish farms/ bee farms, manufacturing of candles, paper bags, school bags/ DTP works/ book binding/ in forest conservation etc. are to be planned in schools. It is not only an attraction to schools but also an income generating measure.

10) 'Education is a right of every child'. The importance of this slogan should be popularized and at all levels and in all social groups, especially in tribal communities. A people participatory campaign will be helpful to attract children to school and to continue studies. This campaign should be under the leadership of WEC. They can find out the children above 6 years old, those who are not yet, admitted to schools by conducting ward level surveys. It can also prepare a database of students of the ward for the formulation of programs. Free and compulsory primary education should be the motto of the campaign.

11) The No of Saksharatha Preraks in the Panchayat are not sufficient and hence their nos. have to be increased to a minimum of 8 Nos (one each for 2 wards) They should be entrusted to ward level works proposed by WEC/ Sasharatha Samithy, by giving adequate honorarium.

12) By considering the special geographical nature of the Panchayat and social condition of the people , public opinion should be aroused in the school working hours. If necessary efforts should be done to change or reschedule working hours of schools situated near to the forest.

13) A large no. of students is now addicted to Tobacco chewing, Pan Masala, Smoking and even to liquors. In the circumstance, LSGI should take legal steps to ban the sale of such goods and to punish the vendors of the goods. Besides legal action, *awakening Programmes on 'Anti Drug use'* should also be started with joint hands of socio- cultural organizations of the Panchayat .

14) In all ST colonies special homes/ rooms known as “*Padana veedu*” should be started with electricity facility and with adequate furniture. It will be a boon to the students of ST colonies, where are no infrastructure facilities in their homes, for study. Saksharatha Preraks, ward education volunteers or local teachers of the area can give special coaching to the educationally backward students. Existing Anganwadis can be utilized as *Padana veedu* in the night hours and holidays. Panchayat authority should supply light foods to students . It will attract also a pupil. Grama Panchayat should provide furniture to the *Padana veedus*. For this adequate project should include in the annual Plans of PRIs

15) Lack of sufficient transport facility is one of the major problems facing by the students who are coming from colonies within the forest areas and from a remote rural area. More trips by KSRTC buses and private buses will solve this problem to some extent. District administration should reschedule the time schedule of buses in order to be benefit it to the school children.

16) At present there are no high schools in the north- eastern side of the Panchayat (near to state boarder). Now the students from this area have to travel more than about 20 kms to reach nearest High school. Hence the UP School in Aranapara should be upgraded to HSS. It will improve the educational status of the above isolated areas of the Panchayat.

3.10 Conclusion

Due to the peculiar geographical nature of Panchayat, it is very difficult to get gain in educational improvement within a short period in the existing set up. By considering the peculiar socio- economic condition of the people of the panchayat, a particular type of educational set up is needed. In order to increase the Educational Development index of the Panchayat, introduction of *Free Residential School (FRS)* facility attached to the school is must for the students from lower level of community; ranging 8-10%. Free residential facilities can be attached to the existing 3 or 4 schools of the panchayats, in selected areas. Panchayat committee/ PEC should co-ordinate the programmes of Education Dept, SSA, Panchayat Raj Institutions and District Administration. For a drastic change in the educational scenario of the Panchayat, there should be political will. Then it will not be a dream, but a reality.

Chapter 4 :

HEALTH

4.1 Health an overview

The standard of living of a population is mainly depending upon the state of general health of the population. In Kerala we have a long history of organized health care. Special attention has been given to increase health care facilities. With the advancement of science and technology and access the modern medicine, health facility increased a lot. The health indicators available provide the evidence of a good healthy background to our people. Usually health status is measured in terms of Indicators like mortality rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life at birth.

Kerala's health care system consists of Allopathy, Ayurveda and Homeopathy. Three systems of medicine together have 2711 institutions in the Govt Sector with 50743 beds. Out of the total institutions 47% are under Allopathy, 32 % under Ayurveda and 21% in Homeopathy. Considering the bed strength 90% comes under Allopathy 8% under Ayurveda and 2% in Homeopathy. Medical institutions under DHS primary care for rural health, as 1126 (89%) institutions are located in rural areas. Malappuram district stands first in this aspect and Wayanad is the last.

4.2 Available Medical facilities

In the Govt Sector Wayanad have three hospitals, 25 PHC s, 1 T.B Hospital, 7 Dispensaries and 5 CHC s. Besides this, there are 341 numbers of private medical institutions. Geographically forest bounded Thirunelly Panchayath consists of 2 PHCs, one Homeo and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

There are 2 PHCs (with 24 bed capacity), nine family welfare centres, 1 Homeo dispensary and one Tribal Ayurveda dispensary and one private medical practitioner in Thirunelly. Even though there are 24 beds in PHCs, due to lack of infrastructure facilities, inpatient section is not functioning. The poor and downtrodden persons have to travel 31 KMs through and near to the forest in order to reach the nearest I.P facility available centre. Moreover there is no motor able road to reach the PHC from the remote place of the Panchayath. So also as far as STs are concerned, it is not their habit of taking

treatment while on sickness. The main diseases found in the observation study are exhibited in Table No: 28.

Table No.4.1
Available Medical facility

Kerala (2008)			Wayanad		Thirunelly	
	Number	Bed Strength	Number	Bed Strength	No.	Strength
No. of Hospital	136	23871	3	374		
CHC & PHC	929	7675	25	318	2	24
TB	18	176	1	-		
Dispensaries	59	190	7	-	2	
Grant in aid institution	29	4641				
Leprosy centre	18		0	0		
CHC	114	4730	5	221		
Family Welfare Centre					9	

Source: DMO

4.3 Main diseases

Table 4.2

Diseases	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 49	50- 59	59& above	Total
Diabetes	2	8	18	17	41	73	0	159
B.P.	7	29	40	94	117	0	0	287
T.B	2	4	4	3	9	0	0	22
Diphtheria	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	9
Malaria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Asthma	3	6	12	16	18	30	28	113
Cancer	4	3	4	3	1	1	0	16
Heart Attack	3	1	1	15	7	17	13	57
Aids	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other diseases	32	66	88	164	127	139	167	783
Total	58	121	169	315	320	260	208	1451

Source: THDRS 2009

19.46 % of the people are suffering different kinds of diseases. Diabetes and Blood Pressure are common. 22 people were T.B affected. The wiped out malaria is reported to 1 person. 16 persons were affected cancer and 57 are affected by Heart diseases. More dangerous HIV symptoms were reported. Other diseases include mainly sickle cell anemia. This disease is commonly seen in Wayanadan Chetty communities.

During the last year, 120 deaths were registered in the Thirunelly Panchayath, which is 3% of the total death of the District. Among these, normal death was only 18 numbers. The rest of the deaths were due to some illness or the other. It is observed that out of the diseased, 18 numbers were permanent smokers, 18 numbers tobacco chewers and 13 numbers drunkards. Deaths due to heart attack are 19 %, BP 14%, Asthma 17%, Cancer 9% and Suicide 6.6%.

4.4 No. of deaths registered – 2009

Table 4.3

Month	Death		Infant Death		Maternal Death	
	Wayanad	Thirunelly	Wayanad	Thirunelly	Wayanad	Thirunelly
January	1296	13	7	0	1	0
February	334	13	10	0	6	0
March	310	8	6	0	1	0
April	273	11	9	0	0	0
May	312	8	11	0	4	0
June	367	15	4	0	3	0
July	436	15	8	0	2	0
August	355	8	2	0	3	0
September	343	8	5	0	2	0
October	354	8	7	0	1	0
November	293	10	6	0	4	0
December	354	3	14	0	0	0
Total	5027	120	89	0	27	0

Source: Panchayath

There is not even a single infant death and maternal death registered in the Panchayath; whereas 89 infant deaths and 27 maternal deaths were registered in the

District. The Infant mortality rate of Thirunelly Panchayath is zero whereas it is 5.95 in Wayanad district. During 2007, the IMR of Wayanad District was 10.18 and in Kerala it was 8.48. With the advanced technology and other medical facility IMR of Wayand District has come down below state average. Maternal death in respect of Thirunelly Panchayath and Wayanad District was not reported during 2009.

Infant Mortality Rate has been widely accepted as one of the most sensitive indicators of the level of health of a community. It is a sensitive measure of health because a baby in its extra uterine life is suddenly exposed to a multitude of new environmental factors and reactions are reflected in this rate. A high infant mortality rate is usually associated with a poor economic situation, unsanitary surroundings and little or no efforts to control poor health conditions, inadequate medical care facilities and generally low education level.

Out of 120 deaths registered, 18 numbers are of normal deaths, i.e. 15%. This shows that the death rate is decreasing due to the advancement of medical science and active intervention of the local self-governments in all walks of life of common man. The improvement of medical facilities, education, reduced incidents of infection and other communicable diseases, reduced infant mortality rate etc. are the contributing factors for the reduction of the death rate and for prolonging the life span of the people. Life expectancy estimated in the Thirunelly Panchayath during 2009 is 60 years.

Old aged (above 60s) comes 7.52 % of the total population of Wayanad District as per the 2001 census. In the observation of the present study of Thirunelly Panchayath, it is seen that 7.14 % of the population are 60+. In olden days, it was the practice of our families and societies to respect adore and depend on the aged. They were given economic support and security to the family. They like to advise, speak on the past events and adventures. But today the pattern has totally changed. With the coming of nuclear families, father-son/daughter relation is not so strong. The new generation is neither interested nor ready to care and hear the families. The main reality and commend made by the people representative during our focus group discussion is that the new generation is not looking after their old aged parents. Caring the old aged is one of the present problems facing the Grama Panchayth. Sufficient care homes and old age homes have to be installed and proper care should be provided to the old aged.

4.5 No. of persons under treatment for the last one year

It is seen that the persons who are in the Age group of 35-44, 50-59, and 59 and above have undergone more for treatment. This may be because, in this age group of 35-44, the alcohol and other intoxicating consumption are more. The other two groups might have undergone treatment because of old age.

Person under treatment for illness for the last one year is stated in the following table.

Table 4.4

Person under treatment for illness

Age group	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	50-59	59 & above	Total
Male	116	187	141	160	208	140	191	207	1350
Female	81	183	179	209	268	201	241	261	1623
Total	197	370	320	369	476	341	432	468	2973

Source; THDRS 2009

79.5 % of patients had undergone treatment in govt. institutions. This is because medical attention is comparatively very good and of course medicine and other facilities are available at a cheaper rate in govt. institutions. BPL and SC/ST patients are getting medical concessions and nutritious food from the institutions.

Another aspect seen in the health sector is the disabled persons-gifted persons. Most of the disabilities are inborn and some others are due to the carelessness. The data on disabled persons is stated below:

4.6 Details of disabled persons

Table-4.5

Disabled Persons

Disability type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Male	Female
Blind	3	8	10	3	24	13	11
Deaf	0	2	3	0	5	2	3
Dump	0	6	4	0	10	4	6
Deaf & Dump	0	4	0	0	4	3	1
Mentally retarded	0	5	1	2	8	5	3
Orthopedically handicapped	1	10	13	7	31	19	12
Other disabilities	0	4	5	0	9	7	2
Total	4	39	36	12	91	53	38

Source: ICDS

Total 91 persons are disabled. Special care and attention should be given to this people because they are also a part of our society. More over some of them have special talents. Talented persons may be given special attention to develop their inherent capacities.

Though some medical and other facilities are available from Govt. institutions, the major share of income of the people has being spending towards treatment. Expenditure on treatment in respect of different social groups is stated in the following table.

4.7 Expenditure on treatment

Table 4.6
Expenditure on treatment

Expenditure	SC	ST	OBC	Others
Amount	140200	1344905	6293940	3693950
Expenditure per person	753.7	430.7	2178.5	2738

Source: THDRS 2009

The average expenditure for treatment per person is very low in scheduled tribes. This is because of three reasons – firstly their income is very low. Secondly it is not their habit of taking treatment for all diseases at all time and thirdly most of the treatments are free to them or available at concessional rate.

4.8 People Unhygienic habits

If we analyze the cause of diseases and deaths we can see that lack of safe drinking water and sanitation, and personal habits are the main reasons. 33.8% of the people have different types of bad habits. 15% of the people have smoking habit, 19.4 % have tobacco chewing habit and 5.5% have alcohol consumption habits. Unhygienic habits of different classes are stated below.

Table 4.7 People's habit

Habit	Age5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-59	60+	Total
Smoking	1	35	117	169	132	118	60	632
Tobacco chewing	11	180	272	342	211	235	218	1469
Pan masala	7	4	1	1	3	2	1	19
Alchahol	45	94	119	52	72	38	2	422
Others	2	2	0	4	2	2	1	13

Source: THDRS 2009

4.9 Drinking Water Facility

Another reason for the ailment of the people is the lack of safe drinking water. Out of 1741 houses taken for sample study, it is observed that 1355 houses have no safe drinking water. Availability of safe drinking water is stated in the following table.

Table 4.8
Drinking Water Facility

Social category	Own well	Public well	Others	Tube well	Public Tap	Others	Total
SC	8	7	6	0	21	7	49
ST	30	254	72	1	124	305	786
OBC	167	107	124	8	123	236	765
Others	101	36	19	1	47	148	352
Total	306	404	221	10	315	696	1952

Source: THDRS 2009

It is observed that 17.5% of houses have their own well for safe drinking water and 23.2% of houses are seeking public well for safe drinking water. 211 number of houses seeks more than one source for safe drinking water. The major tribes like Adiyar, Kattunaikkan, Kurichiyar and Kuruman are seeking public well for drinking water.

4.10 Water Scarcity – Ward wise

Even though Jalanidhi, Public well and tap system exists in the Panchayath, most of the wards face water scarcity. Ward wise water scarcity is exhibited in the following table.

Ward No: 4, 5, 7, 13 & 14 faces acute shortage of water. Moreover, available water is polluted by different ways. It is reported that in Ward No: 13, the drinking water is polluted with human excreta. Besides the above, the excessive uses of pesticides and chemicals in the paddy field add fuel to the fire.

Toilet and sanitation facilities have their role in spreading different type of diseases. Though Kerala and Wayanad District have won the Nirmal Puraskar, it is observed that only 68% of houses have toilet facilities in Thirunelly Panchayath. A notable observation is that some Tribal people are not at all interested in using of sanitary

toilets. Some of the toilets built for them are used for some other purposes. Clear-cut awareness and education should be provided to these people for personal hygiene.

Table 4.9
Water Scarcity – Ward wise

Ward	One month	Two months	Three months	Above 3 months	Total
1	0	8	4	0	12
2	12	1	0	8	21
3	13	21	0	2	36
4	0	2	3	56	71
5	0	19	51	16	86
6	0	0	1	6	7
7	1	2	15	16	34
8	0	0	1	6	7
9	2	2	3	10	17
10	1	10	12	2	25
11	0	17	13	1	31
12	4	2	6	0	12
13	0	56	5	0	61
14	1	2	61	5	69
15	6	7	3	12	28
16	0	0	4	15	19
Total	40	157	222	151	570

Source: THDRS 2009

4.11 Present Challenges:

- Safe Drinking Water Problem
- Lack of proper medical institutions in the panchayath and nearby panchayath
- Lack of motor able roads from the interior part of the village to the main stream.
- Lack of sufficient toilet facilities

- Sanitation Problems
- Excessive use of alchahol, especially country liquor and pan parag.
- Exploitation of woman and STs by taking them to Karnataka for employment.
- Interstate and Inter district migration
- Increasing number of cancer patients
- High rate of dependency ratio- non caring of old people by the new generation.
- Unwedded mothers and their well being

4.12 Emerging Challenge:

The threat from the rapidly growing HIV affected people is the emerging challenge. In our observation study four cases have been reported from the Thirunelly Panchayath.

4.13 Recommendation/Suggestions:

- Ensure the services of doctors and paramedical staff
- Existing facilities of the PHCs should be enhanced.
- Provide sanitation facility for all and enhance the prevailing subsidy rate.
- Give importance to immunization programme and conduct awareness classes.
- Provide food and nutrition to all weaker section – old aged, ill affected persons, Unwedded mothers, children and women.
- Provide safe drinking water to all.
- Villagers should be trained to solve the smallest health problems through a health team approach. Frequent visits by the health worker and the trained social workers in the tribal colonies.
- Children should be given special care. Whatever is not done in the first 18 months remains undergone forever.
- Strict prohibition of sale and use of pan parag and other illegal alchahol.
- Women should be given top priority. Women tend to need more micro nutrients than others because they are biologically vulnerable.
- Interference from the Panchayath.
- Hospital development committees should be convened and discussed health problems.

Chapter: 5

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Thirunelly Panchayath. 50.31% of the working population are agriculture labourers and 7.51 % are farmers. In the available land (excluding forest land) 91.8% is cultivated land. The major crops cultivating in the panchayath are paddy, coffee, pepper, coconut, arecanut, rubber, ginger, banana, etc.

The wealth of Thirunelly Panchayth is the River Kalindi Bavali its tributaries. There are small and large coffee plantations in the Panchayath. Even though the major economic activity of the people is agriculture, the uneven distribution of agricultural land exists among various social groups.

The river beds Kalindi and Kabani are rich in its water source and fertility, but it is not exploited fully for the agriculture purpose. Only 23% of cultivable land is irrigated and the remaining is left unirrigated. Agricultural operations were not a profit oriented activity, it was part of their culture. Now-a-days it aims at marketable surplus. The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are common. It negatively transforms the bio-structure of the soil and it leads to low productivity and high cost of cultivation.

74.43% of the geographical area is covered by forest, plantation area covers 5.22%, area under non-agricultural use is 2.3% and cultivating area is only 18.05%. This 18.05% of agricultural land is the main source of income and employment provider of the rural population. Recently it is reported that cultivating area is decreasing because cultivation is not at all profitable to farmers. The important problems in the agricultural sector are frequent price fluctuations, drought, flood and wide crop destruction by wild animals. Due to administrative problems the Grama panchayath authorities are not in a position to take preventive measures against wild life's attack.

5.1 Area analysis

Table 5.1
Percentage of Area

Total Geographical Area	20066 Ha.	100
Agricultural Area		
Dry Land	2871 Ha.	14.3
Wet land	1215 Ha	6.05
Forest Area	14932 Ha	74.43
Plantation Area	1048 Ha	5.22

Source : Economics & Statistics Department

The major share of agricultural labour is contributed by the tribes. 41.7% of total households belong to ST community, but the occupancy of land is 14.59% only. OBC and General communities occupy 52.11% and 32.03% respectively. The strength of these communities to the total households is 38% and 17.87% respectively. The table below explains the percentage of households contributed to total household and percentage of land occupied to total agricultural land.

Table 5.2
Land Occupancy

Social group	% of H.H	% of land occupancy
SC	2.41	1.27
ST	41.7	14.59
OBC	38.0	52.11
Others	17.89	32.03

(In this table, land occupancy of plantation is excluded.)

Source: THDRS 2009

5.2 Crop Study

Out of 20066 hectares of total land area of panchayath 5134 hectares of land is available for agricultural and non-agricultural uses. This is only 25.57% of the total geographical area. In the available land, the following crops are cultivated.

Table: 5.3**Important crops cultivated in 2008-09**

Sl.No.	Name of crop	Irrigated	U I	Total
1	Paddy	902.29	-	902.29
2	Tapioca	-	42.76	42.76
3	Vegetable	13.03	1.82	14.85
4	Tubers		10.06	10.06
5	Pulses	0.02	99.94	99.96
6	Ginger		113.25	113.25
7	Turmeric		2.73	2.73
8	Sesamum		0.10	0.10
9	Coconut B	9.51	69.51	139.17
	Y	.91	68.24	
10	Arecanut B	0.67	76.09	128.57
	Y	0.29	51.52	
11	Cashewnut B		32.79	34.09
	Y		2.07	
12	Pepper B		534.60	643.38
	Y		108.78	
13	Jack B		94.19	197.90
	Y		103.71	
14	Mango B		65.35	131.99
	Y		66.64	
15	Rubber		110.03	110.03
16	Coffee		2153.56	2153.56
17	Cardamom		1.52	1.52
18	Orange		39	39
19	Banana	101.68	12.52	114.20
20	Plantain		31.71	31.71

(B-Bearing, Y Young)

Source: Economics & Statistics Department

Palmirah, Tamarind, cardamom, clove, nutmeg, cinnamon, cocoa, drumstick, papaya, lemongrass etc, are seen cultivated in Thirunelly Panchayath.

The table above shows that out of 1215 hectares. of wetland, 902.29 hectares. of land is used for paddy cultivation. (The area is derived by adding winter and summer season paddy growing area). Out of 3919 hectares of dry land area (including plantation area), 2153.56 hecets of land area is used for the coffee cultivation. This is 55% of the Dry

land area. Other major crops in the order of importance of the area occupied are pepper, coconut, areca nut, banana, ginger, tapioca etc.

The yield rate of the crops can be increased by irrigation, better technology, marketing facility, price stability etc. There are two rivers, Kalindi and Kabani with its tributaries flows through the Panchayath. The river beds are filled with plenty of water. But this water source is not exploited for irrigation. There are ample chances and possibilities. Suitable planning should be made to make use of available water resources.

The table below shows the area under irrigation and non irrigation of Thirunelly Panchayath.

Table 5.4

Area under Irrigation

Description	Area in Hect.	Area in %
Area under cultivation	3784.37	100
Irrigated area	882.96	23.35
Non irrigated area	2901.41	76.65

Source: Economics & Statistics 2008

Irrigation facility is available only for 23% cultivable land. 55% of the Dry land occupies coffee cultivation. Irrigation for this crop mainly depends on monsoon rains. Availability of rainfall is decreasing year by year. Normal rainfall of the District is 3622 mm. Timely rain is essential for the best yield rate of the crop. The same is in the case of crops like paddy, vegetables, pulses, coconut, arecanut, cardamom, and banana. The yield rate of the crops is very low. This shows that the income of the people engaged in agriculture sector is very low.

Percentage of rainfall departure is shown in the table below.

Table No. 5.5

Rainfall table

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Actual rain fall	1983	2098	1915	2608	3203	2707.4	3083	3409
Normal rain fall	3622	3622	3622	3622	3622	3622	3622	3622
% of departure	- 45	- 42	- 47	- 28	- 11.5	- 25	- 14.8	-5.8

Source: Statistics for Planning

Frequent floods and occasional drought often affect the crops adversely. Because of heavy rainfall, flood control was the main concern of the farmers rather than irrigation in the past. But this is not the case of Wayanad District. Frequent drought and insufficient rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities compels the farmers to withdraw them from the field of cultivation. Actual rainfall received in the District during the last 8 years shows below normal requirements. Irrigation is an essential input for cultivation, especially for crops like paddy which require higher amount of water to grow. But an abundance of water resources from the Kabani River of this district is freely flowing down to Kaveri River in Karnataka state. These water resources have to be utilized by implementing suitable irrigation projects.

5.3 Manpower in Agriculture

Out of the population of above the age of 15 years, 7873 persons are agricultural workers and 1002 persons are main cultivators, i.e. 43.2% of the persons in the age group of above 15 years are engaged in agricultural activities.

Some part of the agricultural land is surrounded by forest. Because of forest constraints it is not possible to use modern technologies in this area. This is one of the reasons for decreasing agricultural land. In such an agricultural sector 43.2% of the population is wandering for their livelihood.

Manpower used in Agriculture sector is shown below

Table: 5.6
Manpower in Agriculture

Description	Nos.	% of population
Total population	30184	100
Population above 15 years	20448	67.74
Female	9836	-
Male	10612	-
Main cultivators	1002	5
Main Agricultural labourers	7833	38.3

Source: THDRS 2009

5.4 Cost and income analysis of major crops

Farm price, Yield/hect. Cost/hect. of some major crops may be examined to understand the income of the farmers in the Panchayath. The following table analyses the economic state of affairs of the farmers and agricultural labourers.

Table 5.7
Cost and income analysis of major crops

Sl.No.	Name of crop	Yield (per ha.) (K.g/No.)	Farm price (in Rs)	Income /ha (in Rs.)	Cost/ha. (in Rs.)
1	Paddy	4076	8.64	35216	37445
2	Coffee Dry	600	47.06	28236	
3	Pepper Dry	194	137.04	26585	24052
4	Coconut	4853	5.22	25332	23738
5	Arecanut				
6	Banana	16600	8.41	139606	125000
7	Ginger	11115	26.4	293436	250000
8	Tapioca	22562	5	112810	49400

Source: Economics and Statistics

The above table shows no crops are run in losses if the following condition exists.

- 1) The average price stands without change throughout the year.
- 2) Every plot produces the same quantity of output.
- 3) Technology applied in every plot is the same.

These three main conditions seem to be more or less unstable in every plot, besides the price is purely a business group's decision in the rural market. The third condition seems to be more or less stable in Thirunelly. No technological variations are seen in the mode of agricultural operations.

Hence a better interference from the agricultural department for technological advice and assurance of inputs, price stability of the agricultural products, regulated markets for controlling demand fluctuation etc. may be assured.

Detailed discussion on the Agriculture sector has been made in the focus group. The Focus group expressed the following problems exists in the agriculture sector.

5.5 Problems in Agriculture Sector

- 1) Forest surrounded cultivation land
- 2) Crop lose due to wild animals attack
- 3) Lack of irrigation facility
- 4) Producing and marketing problem of "Scented Rice"
- 5) Lack of source to attain modern technology.
- 6) Instability in prices
- 7) Unavailability of agricultural labour

5.6 Solutions recommended by the Group

- 1) Forestry Department may take necessary steps to protect the crops from the attack of wild animals.
- 2) Install the rubberized mills to process the "Scented paddy" to make a strong marketing link to it.
- 3) Minor Irrigation projects are essential. Hence the problem of electricity connection may be solved by discussion between Electricity Board and Forest Department.
- 4) Promote vegetable production through Kudumbasree units.
- 5) Link the NREG programme with agricultural operations.

5.7 Diary

The diary is another major source of income of an agrarian economy. Development of this sector is essential for the development of agriculture. From the ancient times these two are interlinked sectors.

A better focusing on farming like cattle, pig, poultry and fisheries has not been done in the panchayath. People have a vague idea about the high breed varieties of cattle. They are not aware of the mode of maintaining cattle shed, feeding of cattle, milking etc. Besides, the deficiency of milk collecting centres, availability of better cattle feeds etc are some of the problems faced by the Diary farmers.

A high potential area of milch cattle rearing can be seen in Thirunelly. Availability of grazing land and unemployed agriculture labourers is a real potential for milch cattle

rearing. This is a better income earning source to agrarian society. The technological and administrative knowhow can be supplied by the Dairy Development Department. A marketing facility should be assured by the Grama Panchayaths.

The following data explain the present situation of the Dairy Sector in the Panchayath.

Table 5.8
Livestock Population – 2007

Cattle	Cross breed	Male	377
		Female	1965
	Indigenous	Male	467
		Female	1626
Buffaloes		Male	45
		Female	58
Goats		Male	517
		Female	1562
Pig			117

Source: Animal Husbandary Department

No. of Dairy Development Co-operative Societies functioning in the Panchayath is 5. There are 864 milk producers in the Panchayath. The quality of the animal and availability of green grass are the major problems facing in this sector. Special attention has to be given to this sector by the Department.

5.8 Recommendations of Focus group

The focus group discussion suggests the following measures.

1. No. of schemes in the sector may be increased.
2. Shortage of Veterinary doctors in the Panchayath may be solved.
3. No of veterinary hospital / Sub centres should be increased.
4. No. of milk societies may be increased.
5. No. of projects related to dairy development may be increased.

Chapter 6

Income

Broadly speaking income of the people is that the money value they received as return directly for the goods and services sold in the market. This includes the receipts of services provided by the administration and the services received from the other sources. Although all of these cannot be measured in quantitative terms, all of these influence the well being of the society.

In this chapter we try to analyze the factors which directly influence the well being of people which can be quantitatively measured.

6.1 Employment

The No. of people available for a job in the panchayath is 4663. This idle manpower can be used for economic growth. A detailed study is needed to assess the availability of the technical know-how of the potential group. Proper implementation of schemes to use this potential manpower will enhance the economic power of the household.

Table 6.1

Sex wise employment details of Thirunelly panchayath

Description	Male	Female	Total
Salary earners from Govt and Public undertaking	332	188	520
Salary earners from private undertaking	396	132	528
Self employed in non agriculture	1104	440	1544
Farmers	772	336	1108
Agri.Labourers	4036	3380	7416
Construction workers	208	28	236
Traditional occupation	84	8	92
Collection of forest produce as lively hood	11	7	18
Other job	1872	1420	3292
TOTAL	8815	5939	14754

Source: THDRS 2009

The above table explains 28.69% of the population is agricultural labourers and 3.67% is farmers. In the earlier pages it has been clearly stated that most of the available land is used for cultivation of different crops. Main cultivating crops are coffee, Pepper, Paddy, Ginger, Banana, tapioca and cardamom. Since the scope of labour in other sectors are very scarce, it is clear that the population mainly depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

6.2 Industry

Industrial Sector occupies a prominent role in every economy. Kerala's traditional industries are handloom, cashew, coir and handicrafts. But these types of industries are not seen in the hilly district of Wayanad. Only one mini industrial estate is functioning in this district, which is in Sulthanbathery Taluk. There are 2335 SSI units in Wayanad District as on 2004. Among these, 48 numbers are functioning at Thirunelly Panchayath.

Table 6.2

Industry wise classification of SSI Units

		Wayanad	Thirunelly
1	Agro based	485	14
2	Rubber based	33	0
3	Plastic based	27	1
4	Forest based	66	1
5	Animal Husbandry	11	1
6	Textiles	724	19
7	Chemicals	130	1
8	Engineering	390	3
9	Electronics	51	0
10	Minerals	144	3
11	Building materials	104	2
12	Others	170	3
13	Total	2335	48

Source: Panchayath level statistics 2006

These SSI Units takes important role in providing employment to the rural people. More agro based units have to be started for generating employment and income. Eco friendly Industries may be introduced. The geographical nature of the Panchayath hinders the industrial growth. But the proximity of Karnataka State is a favourable term in the context. Studies may be done in this aspect.

6.3 NREGA

This programme is one of the best programmes launched by the Government for generating employment and thereby alleviating poverty. Hundred days of labour is assured with Rs.125/day.

6532 labourers were registered in the Panchayath for NREGA. Out of these, men come 3975 and women 2557. During 2008, 70607 man days were generated and a sum of Rs. 1,20,16653 were spent through NREGA. Among the registered, 270 are SC's, 3441 are ST's and 2821 are from other castes. Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and women's participation have to be enhanced. More awareness programmes may be conducted and wages may be given daily. Non receipt of wages in the day itself is the main reason for non attending of tribal people in the NREGA work.

No. of people without jobs in the panchayath is 4663. It means that they are readily available for the job. Major portion of this group is female. Hence, the role of Kudumbasree or any other such organization is very crucial. It is already proved that group activities are better than the individual activities. The following proposals are put forward by the focus group persons.

- 1) Activities of the ST Promoters may be strengthened.
- 2) The marketing outlet of Kudumbasree products may be opened.
- 3) Tourism sector may be developed without destroying the geological balance of the Panchayath.

6.4 Public Expenditure to augment the income of the people

Panchayath has been very effectively implementing various types of projects to raise the well being of the people. To realise the economic situation of the project exists in 2002, it will be better to review the projects completed up to 2002.

6.5 General Sector

Agriculture

Even if the panchayath is highly blessed with an abundance of water resources, panchayath is not exploiting it effectively. From 1997 onwards the intervention of the panchayath is seen very effective, and the following projects have been completed.

1) Baveli Thurampoor Paimoola irrigation Project.

Panchayath spent Rs 1108895/- to complete the project. It aimed to irrigate two crops in the Ela (padasekharam) of Baveli which extends 75 ha. Two factors viz:- Price hike of diesel and price fall of agriculture products, blocked to achieve the full-fledged goal.

2) Repair of Olenchery pond

Panchayath spent Rs 38780/- to completed the project. It aimed to irrigate the fields of the farmers in Olenchery Colony and neighbourhood. The project was a success in all aspects.

3) Repair of Nuchikandi crossbar

The amount spent to complete the project was Rs 19811/-. It aimed to irrigate 10 he of paddy field which lies on both sides of Nuchikandi thodu. The beneficiaries of the project are 20 farmers.

4) Puthiyoor Kakkery irrigation project

The project aimed to irrigate 20 he of paddy field at pithiyoor Ela. (padasekharam) The beneficiaries of the project are 34 farmers in the area. Panchayath spent Rs 1017877/- to complete project. The project was a success in all aspects.

5) Devattom Kavikkal irrigation project.

This project aimed to irrigate the Ela (padasekharam) of Devattom and Kavikkal which lies at the Kabani bank. The Project completed with an expenditure of Rs 732325/-. The project raised the economic status of the farmers in Devattam kavikkal.

6) Side protection of Cherumathur thodu

With an aim to protect the agricultural land lies at both sides of cherumathr thodu and to prevent soil erosion, panchayath spent Rs 39826/- on the project. The project achieved its goal.

7) Chekkode check dam.

Panchayath implemented the project to irrigate 10 acres of land. and spen Rs 65152/-to compile the project. The project achieved the aim.

8) Appapara Kolli irrigation project

The project aimed to raise 25 acres paddy field from one crop to two crops. As written in the project a large pond had been dug. Availability of water in the pond stands against the target.

9) Panniyode check dam repair

It aimed to provide irrigation facility to the paddy fields at panniode and its neighboring area. The project cost Rs 12145/-had been fully spent. 50 acres of paddy field can be irrigated.

10) Pachinga irrigation project

Panchayath spent Rs 256250/- with a goal to convert 20 acres of one crop paddy fields to two crop fields.

11) Checkdam across Kunniyoorthodu

Panchayath spent Rs 25000/- and completed the project. It aimed to promote paddy cultivation in Kunniyoor area.

Animal husbandry

A loan linked milk animal purchasing scheme was implemented by the panchayath. Rs 294000/- had been given to selected diary farmers. The Kamadhenu Insurance scheme had been implemented by the Panchayath by remitting Rs. 20311/- with the matching beneficiary contribution. Model cattle houses were constructed by spending Rs 41750/-. Besides, the projects like prevention of rabbies, remedies to impotency among cattles, fodder grass cultivation and Thrunelly Harithagiry goat farming had been completed.

Housing

Panchayath targeted to complete 321 houses in the general sector during 1997-2002. To achieve the goal, panchayath spent Rs 9348600.

6.6 Tribal sector

As a tribal dominated panchayath more attention had been given in the development of this community. The fund available for the sector had been utilized on priority base. A review on the expenditure and achievements are shown below.

Table 6.3
Projects completed during the year 1997-2002

Sl.No	Projects	Expenditure (Rs)	Achievements
1	Houses	21691500	820 houses
2	House Repair	1180680	225 Houses
3	House wiring	149850	171 Houses
4	Colony electrification	375333	
5	Rehbilitation of families	2070000	Purchased 5 cents of land perr42 families and constructed 34 houses
6	Sanitation	20800	104 lavatory
7	Roads	3340449	9.800 Km earthen work had been done in 10 roads and 1.500 Km tarring work had been done
8	Drinking water	1293090	18 wells, 8water tanks and 4 motor shed
9	Education	142000	Purchased 50 cents of land, to contrat building for Computer lab
10	Social welfare	825030	4 anganwadies, Women nutrition, Awareness class, Anganwadi sanitation etc;
11	Powerloom	550850	Electrification and weaving machine
12	Paddy cultivation promotin and vegitable units	30000	Not reported
13	Irrigation	11000	Not reported
14	Milk cattle purchase, goat purchase, Ploughing cattle	410400	Not reported

Source: Panchayath development document

6.7 SC sector

The fund available for this sector also had been utilized on priority base. A review on the expenditure and achievements are shown below.

Table 6.4
Projects completed during the year 1997-2002

Sl.No	Projects	Expenditure (Rs)	Achievements (Nos)	Remarks
1	Houses	260500	15 houses	
2	House wiring	16000	16 houses	
3	Repair of houses	20000	5	
4	Sanitation	38800	30	
5	Well	105000	19	
6	Purchase of milk animal	45000	3	
7	Purchase of land	90000	5 Cents each for 6 family	
8	Foot path	52485	100 meter Soling	

Source : Panchayath development document

A total amount of Rs 922800 had been received for the SC sector and Rs 627785/- utilized. A complete Income and Expenditure statement of the panchayath , (1997-2002) is given below:

Table No. 6.5

Income and Expenditure statement of the panchayath (1997-2002)

Year	Plan fund					
	Income			Expenditure		
	General	SCP	TSP	General	SCP	TSP
1997- 98	2895000	177000	226600	262826	174000	1971032
1998-99	5851474	184000	4765968	4621126	133126	2647460
1999-00	7188173	187547	5786403	631809	137687	4586216
2000-01	4801470	139530	4026000	5068127	142485	331522
2001-02	4031250	107250	0	2319836	76500	89408
Total	24767367	795327	14804971	12903724	663798	9625638

Table No.6.6 Unutilised Plan Fund (1997 -2002)

Year	Plan fund unutilised		
	General	SCP	TSP
1997- 98	2632174	3000	-1744432
1998-99	1230348	50874	2118508
1999-00	6556364	49860	1200187
2000-01	-266657	-2955	3694478
2001-02	1711414	30750	-89408
Total	11863643	131529	5179333

Source: Panchayath development document

The above table shows that except in the years 1997-1998 (TSP), 2000-2001 (General, SCP), 2001-2002 (TSP) the panchayath could not utilize the fund available for development purpose. As a first attempt from the part of govt to train the local self govt to spend money for their needs, it is a better achievement from the part of panchayath. Anyhow during the period of 1997-2002 Panchayath spent Rs 23193160/- Undoubtedly this amount directly or indirectly raised the well-being of the people.

While analyzing the projects implemented during (1997-2002) we can see a realistic approach of the panchayath in fund utilizing. The panchayath is very desirous in the well-being of the people. But the norms which imposed by the govt in fund utilisaing is unfit to our economy prevents the local self govts to attain its goal. The fund utilization of Panchayat for the year 2002-2003 2008-2009 is given below:

Table 6.7 Income & Expenditure Statement of the Panchayath (2002-03 to2008-09)

Year	Income	Expenditure	Balance
2002-2003	----	5629847	----
2003-2004	----	13824901	----
2004-2005	24232068	24625546	- 393478
2005-2006	36971547	38341399	- 1369852
2006-2007	40298760	36755974	3542786
2007-2008	66041000	52010000	14031000
2008-2009	69766000	48118000	21648000
TOTAL	237309375	219305667	37458456

Source: Panchayath development document

Chapter 7

Ward wise issues

When we analyze the panchayath as a whole we can see region wise problems. So ward wise attention is required. The following point will attract the attention of planners in preparing planning in ward wise.

Ward 1-Thirunelly

This ward shares the boundary of Karnataka state. Famous Thirunelly Temple is situated in this ward. So there exist high tourist potentials. But there is no sufficient road or bus stand and other facilities to accommodate the tourists. Sixty percentages of households are scheduled tribes and nine colonies are isolated from the mainstream of life. Construction of Netra Bridge is the only remedy to connect the isolated families to the main stream. High school education is 25 km away from the ward. Hence drop out is common. Availability of country liquor at cheaper rate addicts the tribe to alcohol.

Ward 2-Anapara

This ward is surrounded by thick forest. Supply of the forest laws and other technical problems prevent the construction of roads, electricity and drinking water connection etc. are the problem facing by the panchayath. Construction of road about 17 kms from Thirunelly to Trissilery is very essential. There is only one PHC in this ward. The people do not get sufficient service lack of infrastructural facility and staff.

Ward 3-Aramangalam

Eighty percentage of the population is scheduled tribes. They are addicted to country liquor because it is available at cheaper rate. Educationally this ward is very backward. High school is 25 kms away. About 485 families face acute problems of drinking water in Nagamana area.

Ward 4-Aranapara

Landless and house less population is the problem of this ward. More than one family is living in one house. At least 100 houses are urgently required in this ward. One colony is situated inside the forest Small children are unwilling to go to school because of the fear of wild animals. There is also the problem of drinking water and electricity.

Ward 5-Tholpetty

This ward shares boundary with Karnataka state. Tholpetty is a wildlife sanctuary. Hence it has immense tourist potential. 120 tribal families are living in the forest. The problem of housing sanitation, electricity and road prevail in this ward. The house constructed by the forest department is obsolete. Both men and women are using country liquor. So the health problems are very severe. Exploitation of women and children are very high by taking them to Karnataka for ginger cultivation.

Ward 6-Chekady

15 kms of this ward is fully covered by forest. 75 percentage of houses have no electricity. Due to the existence of forest law prevents the construction of roads and drinking water. The rate of migration of tribal people to Karnataka for ginger cultivation is very high. Their health condition is very poor because of the excessive use of country liquor. Contagious disease is common among the tribe. Many people have no documents to their land.

Ward 7-Panavally

Comparatively problem is less in this ward. One colony is inside the forest. There is the problem of road, electricity, drinking water and sanitation.

Ward 8-Alathur

This is comparatively a problem less ward. Ten percentages of houses has the problem of house and sanitation.

Ward 9 Cheroor

Four colonies are inside the forest. The only problem of this ward is the problem of electricity. Twenty percentages of households have very old houses. These are to be re-constructed.

Ward 10 Bavely

This ward faces the problem of acute scarcity drinking water. Though there are two rivers in this ward the water is polluted with human excreta. Drinking water in the well is polluted by sulfur contents. The abundant water resource of the two rivers can be used for irrigation purpose but it is not exploited. Excessive use of country liquor both men and women is another problem. Tribal people have the tendency of not using the sanitation

facility provided to them. They are interested in using the riverside for the above purpose. Though there are anganvadies, alternate schools, U P School and comparatively good road in this ward, drop out of children are very high.

Ward 11 Ammani

The severe problem of sanitation safe drinking, water, electricity exists in this ward. Farmers have the tendency of using excessive chemicals in the field. 80 percentages of the houses have to be reconstructed because of its oldness. Wild life animal attack and crop destruction are common in this ward.

Ward12-Kartikulam

Though there is one PHC in this ward, the full time service of the medical officer and other staffs are not getting in full time. Anemic problem among women and adolescent girls are reported from this ward. The problem of drinking water and sanitation, electricity etc is severe in one colony. Two colonies are isolated. Construction of bridge at puzhavayal is very essential for connecting these two colonies.

Ward13-Edavoorkunnu

This ward has comparatively no problem. General category of people is the majority in this ward. Some more houses are required to this general people.

Ward 14-Areekkara

One side of this ward is thick forest. There are 8 colonies in which one has no electricity For 140 houses in the general category have no electricity. Tribal students from plammola colony are reluctant to go to school because there is no bridge to the plammoola thodu.

Ward 15-Trisselery

Comparatively there are no such severe problems reported from this ward. One side of this ward is forested, so that wildlife animal attack and crop destruction is reported. Important problem reported from this ward is the sickle cell Anemia from a particular community.

Ward 16-Muthumary

One side of this ward is forest. So the attack of wild life animal is common. This ward also faces the problem of Electricity and safe drinking water.

Conclusion

These reports mainly focus on the role of local self-governments in the overall development of the people. Since the 73rd and 74th amendment of the constitution envisages great powers and responsibilities to the panchayaths and nagar palikas, the gama panchayaths has emerged as an important instrument for socio economic transformation of rural people. In this transformation people will be the centre of the development. Achievements in the basic aspects of education, health and income of the people should be ensured. Protection of women and children, protection of over aged and mentally challenged, weaker sections, and the empowerment of women etc. are the areas where special attention has to be bestowed by the planners. Thirunelly is an agrarian economy. It is seen that land holdings are unevenly distributed. Inter religious and inter communal variation in the holdings of land can be seen. To minimize the inequalities and thereby increase employment opportunities and reduce poverty special targeted approach has to be initiated.

Agriculture is not at all profitable to the farmers due to low prices price of the farm products, crop loss, and destruction of crops by wild animals and lack of irrigation facilities. Thus they are forced to withdraw farmers from Agricultural sector. The withdrawal of farmers from the agricultural sector badly affects the working class, because they will not get a job opportunity in the agriculture field. This results in migrations to the neighbouring state for seeking a job. The tribal people who are the major share of the work force become the prey for all types of exploitation. The NREGA started in the Panchayath has become a small relief to the working class to prevent poverty and unemployment. But major portions of the weaker section are not at all aware of this programme. Purposive intervention has to be made in this sector. Moreover, new techniques and methodologies should be implemented in the Agricultural Sector, along with assurance of minimum prices. For this watershed programmes should be

implemented by protecting and preserving natural resources like soil, water and flora and fauna.

Education, no doubt, has greater importance in expanding opportunities of the people. But Thirunelly is poorly endorsed with educational institutions. For getting High School and High Secondary School education, pupils have to travel 21 KMs. The lack of transportation and forestbound areas are the bottlenecks of educational development. Special attention in this sector has to be given by the panchayath authorities. Their attention in this field has shown its result. During 2004-05. The high school result was 34.05%. It has dramatically increased to 42.5%/80.14%/89.01% & 85.31% during 2005-6, 06-07, 07-08, 08-09.

The lack of accessibility and the social imbalance have denied opportunities for the majority to pursue education beyond the 4th Standard. The Paniyas, Kattunaikkas, Ooralis are the most deprived because they are landless, poor and very low in the social hierarchy. The net result is the drop out of the young children at the early stage of their studies. High ratio of dropout is seen mainly in Adiyas, Kattunaikkas, Kurichian, Kuruman & Paniyas of ST Communities. Thus the low level of education denies opportunities to the majority in all fields. This leads to the persistence of poverty. Tribal volunteers have been given special coaching and direction to look the drop out of children. PTA has to be strengthened. Continuing education centers have been given special attention and purposive intervention from the local self-governments is inevitable for the upliftment of this downtrodden.

The proportion of children dropping out of school of High school level is very high. Compared to girls, boys are very higher than girls in this drop out.

The health sector is very vulnerable. Poor health and illness increases with age, is seen in the Panchayath. The number of cancer patients is seen increasing. The excessive use of intoxicants, excessive use of pesticides in the field, use of pan parags are the main causes of this illness. Lack of safe drinking water, sanitation problems etc. add fuel to the fire.

The burden of medical expenditure is very heavy. Medical facilities, availability of service of doctors, proper medicines, nutritious food etc should be provided to the weaker

sections irrespective of caste discriminations. The condition of senior citizens is very worse because the youngsters and the own children are not caring of the old aged parents. The other weaker section that is seen in this panchayath is unwedded mothers. Of course, with the strong intervention of the panchayath, the pathetic condition of the unwedded mothers has improved a lot. More interventions are required in this sector.

Low level of education, poor health, poverty, landlessness etc. creates low social participation of the SC/STs in the developmental activities. The Kudumbasree Mission started for the lessening the poverty of the poor has not changed much in the living condition of the women and the backward. Over the last 2 years, Self Help has become part of the lives of women. It began as an instrument of thrift and accessing formal banking institution. But the deprived and socially and economically backward tribal people are not at all attracted to this scheme.

NREGA programme has to be strengthened by providing more working days with wages on the spot. Surely this will create assets to the nation and it will to some extent reduce the poverty and unemployment of the poor.

Major findings and recommendations are recorded in the last part of each chapter. Ward wise issues were narrated in the last chapter. What is most needed is that in the resource allocation and fund distribution, the necessity and needs of the people should be considered. Always peoples' choice, peoples' desires etc. should be the main concern of development.

Annexure

Table 1
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Population Sex and age wise

Age Group									
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	Total
Male	1280	2672	2544	2592	2220	1220	1260	984	14772
Female	1052	2576	2932	2596	2436	1360	1288	1172	15412
Total	2332	5248	5476	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 2
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Population Cast and age group wise

Age Group									
Category wise	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	Total
SC	48	172	124	144	116	32	56	52	744
ST	1036	2456	2424	2072	1896	996	940	668	12488
OBC	924	1768	2144	2076	1724	1028	1052	840	11556
Others	324	852	784	896	920	524	500	596	5396
Total	2332	5248	5476	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 3
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Population Religionwise and Age Groupwise

Age Group									
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	Total
Hindu	1748	3964	3992	3856	3480	1912	1880	1536	22368
Muslim	392	704	912	748	552	308	356	220	4192
Christain	184	556	548	576	604	356	308	392	3524
Others	8	24	24	8	20	4	4	8	100
Total	2332	5248	5476	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 4
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Population Religion and Sexwise

Religion					
	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Male	10868	2064	1792	48	14772
Female	11500	2128	1732	52	15412
Total	22368	4192	3524	100	30184

Table 5
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Population Caste and Sex wise

Caste					
	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Male	332	6004	5796	2640	14772
Female	412	6484	5760	2756	15412
Total	744	12488	11556	5396	30184

Table 6
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Unmarried Women's By Religion

Religion	Age Group								
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	Total
SC	0	0	16	24	4	0	0	0	44
ST	0	0	476	132	36	20	8	0	674
OBC	0	0	524	84	12	0	0	0	620
OTHERS	0	0	232	60	16	4	12	0	322
TOTALS	0	0	1248	300	68	24	20	0	1660

Table 7
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Unmarried Men's By Religion

Religion	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-34	35- 44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	
SC	0	0	28	4	0	0	0	0	32
ST	0	0	588	248	40	16	4	0	896
OBC	0	0	708	324	24	4	0	0	1160
OTHERS	0	0	224	200	16	4	0	4	448
TOTALS	0	0	1548	776	80	24	4	4	2536

Table 8
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Education Status

	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Illeterate	188	4768	1880	532	7368
Through Literacy Mission	8	352	216	20	596
Below LP	176	1964	1688	684	4512
LP	88	1940	1736	724	4488
UP	120	2032	2872	1260	6284
HS	92	1048	1960	1196	4296
Plus 2	48	292	764	604	1708
Degree	20	40	388	284	732
Master degree	0	24	36	72	132
Others	4	28	16	20	68
Total	744	12488	11556	5396	30184

Table 9
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Education Status

	0-4	5- 14	15- 24	25-4	35-44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	Total
Illiterate	2152	296	256	504	1156	920	1028	1100	7368
Through Literacy Mission	0	0	28	80	152	104	88	80	532
Below LP	168	1764	356	440	600	440	416	328	4512
LP	0	1640	564	592	600	368	416	308	4488
UP	0	1244	1472	1524	1044	444	332	224	6284
HS	0	0	1708	1312	756	224	200	96	4296
Plus 2	0	0	1008	396	208	56	32	8	1708
Degree	0	0	268	280	120	16	36	12	732
Master degree	0	0	60	60	12	0	0	0	132
Others	0	68	4	0	8	8	0	0	88
Total	2332	5016	5724	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 10
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Education Status	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	3064	4304	7368
Through Literacy	288	308	596
Below LP	2312	2200	4512
LP	2268	2220	4488
UP	3448	2836	6284
HS	2136	2160	4296
Plus2	764	944	1708
Degree	388	344	732
Master Degree	64	68	132
Others	40	28	68
Total	14772	15412	30184

Table 11
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Students According to Classes of Study

Class	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Literacy Mission	0	0	0	0	0
Below LP	32	136	116	72	356
LP	64	992	696	354	2106
UP	48	772	596	242	1658
HS	20	484	662	348	1514
Plus2	12	120	224	131	487
Degree	20	36	132	30	218
Master Degree	0	12	36	20	68
Engineering	4	16	12	8	40
Nursing	4	12	40	43	99
BEd/MEd	0	4	4	0	8
Diploma	0	8	20	16	44
ITI / ITC	0	0	0	4	4
TTC	4	4	20	0	28
Others	4	4	46	8	62
Total	212	2584	2620	1276	6692

Table 12
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Students according to Type of School they Study

Class	Government	Aided	UnAided	Private	Others	Total
Literacy Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below LP	200	32	32	84	8	356
LP	1758	204	84	60	0	2106
UP	1432	174	24	28	0	1658
HS	1280	166	36	28	4	1514
Plus2	411	32	4	40	0	487
Degree	54	36	8	116	4	218
Master Degree	32	0	0	32	4	68
Engineering	24	0	0	12	4	40
Nursing	19	0	0	80	0	99
BEd/MEd	8	0	0	0	0	8
Diploma	12	4	0	28	0	44
ITI / ITC	4	0	0	0	0	4
TTC	4	12	8	4	0	28
Others	12	4	4	34	8	62
Total	5250	664	200	546	32	6692

Table 13
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Students according to Medium Type they Study

Class	Malayalam		English		Others		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Literacy Mission	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Below LP	120	132	48	52	4	0	356
LP	966	1043	41	48	4	4	2106
UP	840	770	20	28	0	0	1658
HS	716	702	48	44	0	4	1514
Plus2	152	200	59	68	4	4	487
Degree	28	48	60	74	4	4	218
Master Degree	20	4	16	28	0	0	68
Engineering	4	8	20	8	0	0	40
Nursing	0	20	16	59	0	4	99
BEd/MEd	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
Diploma	12	12	16	4	0	0	44
ITI / ITC	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
TTC	0	16	4	8	0	0	28
Others	8	8	26	20	0	0	62
Total	2874	2967	374	441	16	20	6692

Table 14
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

No. of Students According to Medium Type they Study

Religion	Malayalam		English		Others		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
SC	72	92	12	28	4	4	212
ST	1246	1179	66	81	8	4	2584
OBC	1188	1260	88	80	0	4	2620
Others	368	436	208	252	4	8	1276
Total	2874	2967	374	441	16	20	6692

Table 15
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Technical Education status by different age group

Technical Education	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45- 50	50- 59	>59	
Engineering	0	0	44	12	0	0	4	8	68
Medical	0	0	12	16	4	4	0	0	36
Nursing	0	0	124	32	16	0	0	0	172
BEd/MEd	0	0	16	24	16	4	8	0	68
Diploma	0	0	52	44	20	4	4	8	132
ITI/ITC	0	0	32	40	16	4	0	0	92
TTC	0	0	44	16	16	16	0	12	104
Others	0	0	92	84	60	4	4	0	244
Total	0	0	416	268	148	36	20	28	916

Table 16
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Students According to Location of Institution

Class	Inside Panchayat	Outside Panchayat	Reason For Studying Outside Panchayat					Nearest Place	Othe rs
			No of Institution	No Relevant Course	Not Getting admission	Education Facility	Lack of Travelling Facility		
Illiterate	36	8	0	4	0	0	0	4	
Literacy Mission	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Below LP	336	72	4	4	0	36	0	24	
LP	1708	320	32	28	8	108	32	108	
UP	1172	328	12	12	0	72	32	168	
HS	924	432	24	40	8	124	28	164	
Plus2	372	208	4	28	52	60	4	44	
Degree	28	304	92	96	0	80	0	24	
Master Degree	20	48	8	16	0	20	4	0	
Engineering	4	36	4	20	0	8	0	4	
Nursing	0	164	24	88	20	24	0	4	
BEd/MEd	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	4	
Diploma	0	44	16	12	4	8	0	4	
ITI / ITC	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	
TTC	0	28	8	16	0	0	0	0	
Others	4	100	8	48	0	16	0	4	
Total	4628	2108	240	412	92	560	100	120	584

Table 17
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
 No. of Childs Stop Education Ages between 5 And 14

Reason For Stop Education	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Financial	4	112	20	0	136
Not Interested	0	88	0	0	88
Problems in House	0	8	0	0	8
Health Problems	0	8	0	0	8
Other Problems	0	12	0	0	12
No Reason	136	1796	1428	652	4012
Total	140	2024	1448	652	4264

Table 18
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
 Reason For Stop Education

	0-4	5-14	15-4	25-4	35-4	45-50	50-59	>59	Total	Total
Financial	0	176	1260	1932	2468	1448	1396	1264	9944	9944
Not Interested	0	108	772	692	364	184	216	116	2452	2452
Problems in House	0	28	244	408	344	240	200	148	1612	1612
Health Problems	0	12	76	40	20	8	4	12	172	172
Travelling Problems	0	0	48	40	92	56	68	48	352	352
Other Problems	0	20	84	92	60	40	72	96	464	464
Total	0	304	2484	3194	3348	1976	1956	1674	15032	15032

Table 19
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Malayalam Language Not Known For Writing (Age above 14)

Sex	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Male	4	84	100	140	328
Female	4	64	112	140	320
Total	8	148	212	280	648

Table 20
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Languages Known For	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	35-44	45-0	50-9	>59	
Reading & Writing									
Malayalam	112	3232	2180	2456	2216	1236	1228	860	13520
English	0	32	40	124	72	28	20	8	324
Hindi	0	56	124	52	36	12	4	8	292
Tamil	0	8	4	8	0	4	8	0	32
Malayalam & English	12	956	1804	1468	800	284	160	104	5588
Malayalam & Hindi	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
English & Hindi	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	16
Others	0	0	28	20	8	8	12	4	80
English , Malayalam & Hindi	0	148	832	416	216	80	84	40	1816
Not Reported	2208	816	452	644	1300	928	1032	1132	8512
Total	2332	5248	5476	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 21
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Computer Literacy	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-49	50-59	>59	
Literate	0	980	1684	548	224	76	68	16	3596
Not Literate	2332	4268	3792	4640	4432	2504	2480	2140	26588
Total	2332	5248	5476	5188	4656	2580	2548	2156	30184

Table 22
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
employment and Unemployment status of the population

Job Description	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Government/Govt.Under Taking/Publi	24	124	172	200	520
Private	12	40	280	196	528
Self Employment	24	580	692	248	1544
Agriculture	20	96	524	468	1108
Agri Labour	148	4388	2188	692	7416
Mason Labour	8	72	92	64	236
Traditional Job	8	28	52	4	92
Forest Material Collection	0	4	0	0	4
Others	124	1320	1280	568	3292
Unemployed	80	1712	2320	1152	5264
Total.	448	8364	7600	3592	20004

Note : Marginal workers includes in all categories.

Table 23
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Main Diseases	Age Group							
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-50	49-59	>59
Healthy	2256	5076	5168	4716	3688	1748	1360	764
Diabetics		8	8	32	72	68	164	292
B.P			8	28	116	156	372	468
T.B		8		8	16	16	8	32
Diftheria		4			12	4	8	8
Malaria					4			
Asthma	4	12	24	48	64	72	116	112
Cancer				8	16	12	16	12
Heart Diseases	4	12	4	4	60	24	68	52
Other Diseases	68	128	264	348	656	512	556	664
Total	2332	5248	5476	5196	4700	2612	2668	2404

Note : Health Department reports that there are AIDS patients in the Panchayath.

Table 24
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

No. of Persons Under Treatment For Last One Year

Sex	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-4	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
Male	464	748	564	640	832	560	764	828	5400
Female	324	732	716	836	1072	808	964	1040	6492
Total	788	1480	1280	1476	1904	1368	1728	1868	11892

Table 25
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Persons Under Treatment For Last One Year By Main Diseases

Sex	Diseases					
	Cancer	Diabetics	Heart	TB	Asthma	Others
Male	52	304	208	64	260	3996
Female	40	344	176	52	184	5136
Total	92	648	384	116	444	9132

Table 26
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details About Main Diseases

System of Medicine	Cancer	Diabetics	Heart	TB	Asthma	Others
Diseases						
Aurvedha	8	48	28	4	24	764
Allopathy	80	572	352	112	388	8112
Homeo	0	4	4	0	12	104
Traditional Treatment	4	12	0	0	8	128
Naturopathy	0	8	0	0	12	4
Others	0	4	0	0	0	20
Total	92	648	384	116	444	9132

Table 27
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Other Activities	Diseases								
	Diabetic	B.P	T.B	Asthma	Cancer	Heart	Aids	Other	Total
Smoking	40	112	8	68	4	36	0	372	640
Betel Chewing	80	228	20	108	16	44	12	1036	1544
Pan Masala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Alcoholism	20	80	20	24	4	20	0	188	356
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
Total	140	420	48	200	24	100	12	1616	2560

Table 28
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Details About Medical Treatment By Institution Type

Institution Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Government	160	3308	3628	1540	8636
Private	24	268	992	716	2000
Co-Operative	0	12	20	0	32
Others	0	88	84	12	184
No Treatment	0	4	0	0	4
Total	184	3680	4724	2268	10856

Table 29
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details of Deaths Occurs in last one year

Death Reason	Age Group								Total
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-3	35-44	45-50	50-59	>59	
Old Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
Diseases	4	0	0	4	0	4	16	56	84
Suicide	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Accident	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Others	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	16
Total	4	0	8	4	0	16	16	136	184

Table 30
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details of Deaths Occurs in last one year

Death Reason	Male	Female	Total
Old Age	48	24	72
Diseases	48	36	84
Suicide	4	4	8
Accident	4	0	4
Others	12	4	16
Total	116	68	184

Table 31
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Drinking Water Sourceswise & Communitywise

Social Category	Owned Well	Public Well	Other Well	Tube Well	Public Tap	Others	Total
SC	32	28	24	0	84	28	196
ST	120	1016	288	4	496	1220	3144
OBC	668	428	496	32	492	944	3060
Others	404	144	76	4	188	592	1408
Total	1224	1616	884	40	1260	2784	7808

Note : Above table explains the source availed by the household .The source may be more than one.This doesnot mean they avail sufficient drinking water from the sources throughout the year

Table 32
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Drinking Water Sources Religion wise

Caste	Owned Well	Public Well	Other Well	Tube Well	Public Tap	Others	Total
Hindu	800	1300	664	24	872	2140	5800
Muslim	164	220	164	12	252	244	1056
Christain	260	92	56	4	124	392	928
Others	0	4	0	0	12	8	24
Total	1224	1616	884	40	1260	2784	7808

Table 33
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Water Connection Communitywise

Water Connection	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Avialable	12	620	588	324	1544
Not Avialable	156	2284	2060	920	5420
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 34
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
scarcity of Drinking Water

Ward	<i>No. of Families having scarcity of Drinking Water for</i>				
	1 Month	2 Months	3Months	Above 3	Total Months
1	0	32	16	0	48
2	48	4	0	32	84
3	52	84	0	8	144
4	0	8	52	224	284
5	0	76	204	64	344
6	0	32	124	8	164
7	4	8	60	64	136
8	0	0	4	24	28
9	8	8	12	40	68
10	4	40	48	8	100
11	0	68	52	4	124
12	16	8	24	0	48
13	0	224	20	0	244
14	4	8	244	20	276
15	24	28	12	48	112
16	0	0	16	60	76
Total	160	628	888	604	2280

Table - 35

Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Ownership of House Religionwise

House Ownership	Hindhu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Owned	5076	820	776	16	6688
Rental	64	16	24	0	104
Others	128	24	20	0	172
Total	5268	860	820	16	6964

Table 36

Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Ownership of Hose Communitywise

House Ownership	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Owned	144	2812	2552	1180	6688
Rental	4	16	44	40	104
Others	20	76	52	24	172
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 37

Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
House Type Communitywise

House Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Pucca	76	628	1452	804	2960
Semi Pucca	80	1560	848	312	2800
Katcha	12	716	348	128	1204
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 38
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
House Type Religionwise

House Type	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Pucca	1912	496	548	4	2960
Semi Pucca	2316	280	200	4	2800
Katcha	1040	84	72	8	1204
Total	5268	860	820	16	6964

Table 39
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Electrified Houses Religionwise

No. of Electrified Houses	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Electrified	2616	600	592	0	3808
Non Electrified	2652	260	228	16	3156
Total	5268	860	820	16	6964

Table 40
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
No. of Electrified Houses Community wise

No. of Electrified Houses	SC	ST	OB	Others	Total
Electrified	88	1004	1796	920	3808
Non Electrified	80	1900	852	324	3156
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 41
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Toilet Facility Community wise

Toilet Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Avialable	108	1652	1940	1056	4756
Not Avialable	60	1252	708	188	2208
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 42
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Toilet Facility Religion wise

Toilet Facility	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Avialable	3364	672	712	8	4756
Not Avialable	1904	188	108	8	2208
Total	5268	860	820	16	6964

Table 43
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Toilet Facility	APL	BPL	No Card	Total
Avialable	2480	1948	328	4756
Not Avialable	612	1316	280	2208
District Total	3092	3264	608	6964

Table 44
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Finance For House Building - Religionwise

Finance For House Building	Hindu	Muslim	Christain	Others	Total
Complete	2336	148	124	0	2608
Partially	980	176	108	8	1272
No Finance	1952	536	588	8	3084
Total	5268	860	820	16	6964

Table 45
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Finance For House Building Communitywise

Finance For House Building	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Complete	80	1828	512	188	2608
Partially	32	540	528	172	1272
No Finance	56	536	1608	884	3084
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 46
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Finance For House Building	APL	BPL	No Card	Total
Complete	552	1892	164	2608
Partially	516	656	100	1272
No Finance	2024	716	344	3084
District Total	3092	3264	608	6964

Table 47
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Telephone Facility Communitywise

Telephone Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Avialable	28	116	712	528	1384
Not Avialable	140	2788	1936	716	5580
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 48
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Mobile Facility Communitywise

Mobile Facility	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Avialable	104	1084	2096	980	4264
Not Avialable	64	1820	552	264	2700
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 49
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Familywise No. of Mobile Connections

Caste	0	1	2	3 And Above	Total
SC	40	80	20	4	144
ST	760	840	220	24	1844
OBC	176	1648	364	84	2272
Others	60	736	200	44	1040
Total	1036	3304	804	156	5300

Table 50
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Familywise No. of Mobile Connections

Ration Card Type	0	1	2	3 And Above	Total
APL	220	1840	452	136	2648
BPL	688	1144	284	20	2136
No Card	128	320	68	0	516
Total	1036	3304	804	156	5300

Table 51
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Major Cooking Source Community wise

Social Category	Firewood	LPG	Electricity	Kerosine	Others	Total
SC	164	12	4	16	0	196
ST	2896	64	0	108	44	3112
OBC	2628	628	36	100	44	3436
Others	1236	504	40	56	40	1876
Total	6924	1208	80	280	128	8620

Some of the households occupy more than one source.

Table 52
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Ration Card Type Community wise

Ration Card Type	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
APL	64	276	1796	956	3092
BPL	92	2380	600	192	3264
No Card	12	248	252	96	608
Total	168	2904	2648	1244	6964

Table 53
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Number of Household Goods Owned By Families

Social Category	TV	VCD / DVD	Computer	Cable Conn.	DTH	Internet Conn	Air Condition	Vacuum Cleaner	Washing Machine	Microwave Oven	Fridge	Mixie
SC	52	12	28	24	8	8	36					
ST	308	80	4	44	168	4	144					
OBC	1296	444	68	452	556	16	12	68	8	128	1136	
Others	812	288	68	328	404	12	8	88	20	152	732	
Total	2468	824	140	852	1152	28	20	164	28	292	2048	

Table 54
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details About Women Facing Problems in Working Place (Ages Between 15 - 60

Problems	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Physical Torturing	0	8	0	0	8
Mental Torturing	0	0	0	4	4
Less Payment	0	28	32	8	68
Immoral Behaviour	0	0	8	0	8
Others	0	4	4	4	12
Not Reported	252	4244	3968	1796	10260
Total	252	4284	4012	1812	10360

Table 55
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details About Women Participation in Social Activities (Age above 15 years)

Social Category	Participation in Membership	Kudumbasree
Social Activities		
SC	44	108
ST	612	1544
OBC	592	1800
Others	428	864
Total	1676	4316

Table 56 Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat
Details About Single Family Member By Dependency

Dependency	Single Family Member
No Children	64
Children Being Dead	16
Abandoned By Children	20
Childrens Working Abroad	4
Others	176
Not Reported	112
Total	392

Table 57
Wyanad District - Thirunelly Panchayat

Social Category	Yearly Exp.Per Person (Rs.)
SC	9064
ST	7511
OBC	12975
Others	16367
Total	11225

