

(Draft)



Government of Kerala

SCHEDULED TRIBES OF KERALA

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REPORT ON THE SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

**SCHEDULED TRIBES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF KERALA
NOVEMBER 2013**

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1 INTRODUCTION

Scheduled Tribes are the ethnic groups of historically disadvantaged people that are given recognition in the Constitution of India. The Constitution lays down general principles for the policy of affirmative action for the Scheduled Tribes.

Articles 342 and 366 (25) dealing with Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution of India provide for as under :-

“342. The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after

- (1) consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory, as the case may be;
- (2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification”.

366 (25) : “Scheduled Tribes” means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution.

For discharging these Constitutional obligations, the Census Organisation has been collecting data on Scheduled Tribes population since 1951. In the Census the Scheduled Tribes population has been enumerated strictly in accordance with Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, as amended from time to time containing the list of Scheduled Tribes for each State/Union Territory which are valid within its jurisdiction. The list has been amended in 1976 and 2002.

During the early periods of the post-independence era, the schemes of tribal development were implemented through different development departments, which latter on dispensed with due to the notion that the benefit to these marginalised groups are not satisfactory due to lack of clear vision on the development gaps and inability to envisage meaningful projects for their upliftment. From the fifth five year plan (1974-75) onwards the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been introduced. Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Constitutional amendments paved the way for increased attention towards the development of the tribes as the subject was delegated to the three-tier Local Governments. Though there was tremendous progress in the delivery of quality services to the citizens by the Local Governments in Kerala, the same was not up to the expectation in the case of Scheduled Tribes attributable to the lack of proper database, which ought to have been disseminated at Oorukkuttams – the Gramasabhas in tribal areas. It was in this context that government decided to conduct a household and habitat survey of Scheduled Tribes in the state.

The socio economic survey of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala was conducted during 2008-10 as a joint initiative of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department and Local Self Governments Department, with the participation of Local Governments. The survey has identified 4762 settlements (oorus) of Scheduled Tribes. Altogether, 1,07,965 families have been enumerated with a population of 4,26,208 spread over in 553 local bodies in the State (521 Grama Panchayats, 28 Municipalities and 4 Corporations). As the objective of the survey has been to provide the required data for micro level planning of Tribal Sub Plan by Local Governments, the data have been compiled local body wise and reports were furnished to them. The reports at all levels of local body have been prepared in a uniform pattern of presentation.

This report is the outcome of the consolidation, analysis and interpretation of state level data of the survey.

2 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

2.1 The Background

The Scheduled Tribes Order 1950, had been subjected to modification in 1956, and Amendments in 1976 and 2002 respectively for various reasons such as inclusion, exclusion and for collating the list appropriately following the linguistic formation of States in 1956, lifting of area restrictions within the States to solve the problems arising out of mobility, corrections of spellings, addition of synonyms etc. Every time the anomalies are rectified so that the list appear more specific, unambiguous and unequivocal. The salient features of the list after the modifications and revisions are explained below:-

- (1) In the present list there are 43 communities of Scheduled Tribes serially numbered from 1 to 43. As per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act 2002, (Act 10 of 2003) five communities (Serial Nos 7,11,12,14 and 28) have been excluded and two communities (Serial Nos 31 and 32) have been clubbed with an existing community (Serial No. 30). As such there are only 36 communities in the list. (Kotta, Kammara, Konda Reddies, Konda Kapus and Maratti were the communities excluded. Palliyan and Palliyar are the communities clubbed with Paliyan).
- (2) Another feature of the Amendment Order 2002 is that eight communities have been newly included in the list, namely; Malavettuvan, Ten Kurumban(Jenu Kurumban), Thachanadan (Thachanadan Moopan), Cholanaickan, Mavilan, Karimpalan, Vettakuruman and Mala Panickar. (Serial Nos 36-43)
- (3) Among the newly included, two communities, namely; Mavilan and Karimpalan (Serial Nos 40 and 41) were in the list of Scheduled Castes and as such it can be considered as transfer from Scheduled Castes to Scheduled Tribes.
- (4) There are entries in the list which have identical nature. Malai Arayan and Mala Arayan (Serial No. 20) and Malayarayar (Serial No. 26) are one and the same community. Similarly, Kochuvelan (Serial No.10) and Ulladan, (Ullatan) (Serial No.34) are also one and the same community. Therefore, the members of Kochuvelan community who are numerically very few have claimed their identity as Ulladan. Again, Kattunayakan (Serial No. 9) and Ten Kurumban and Jenu Kurumban (Serial No. 37) are also one and the same community.
- (5) Kadar (Serial No. 6) is a PVTG in Kerala. However, Wayanad Kadar (the new addition shown after a coma in serial No. 6) is a distinct community which has not been recognised by Government of India as a PVTG.
- (6) Out of the three communities, namely; Muthuvan, Mudugar and Muduvan (Serial No. 29) Muduvan could be considered as a synonym of Muthuvan community. But Mudugar is a separate community. Muthuvans reported from Malappuram and Kozhikode Districts are

entirely different from the Muthuvans of Idukki, Eranakulam and Thrissur Districts.

- (7) False claims have also been detected. A few families who posed as Malakkuravan (Serial No. 23) from Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam Districts were found to be Kuravan, a Scheduled Caste community.
- (8) Area restrictions had been imposed in the case of two communities, namely; Malayan (Serial No. 25) and Malavettuvan (Serial No.36). The purpose of area restriction to Malayan is only to distinguish the Scheduled Caste Malayan community of Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikode Districts. In other words the Malayan community in these four districts are not treated as Scheduled Tribes. The intention to impose area restriction to Malavettuvan is to regulate the infiltration of Scheduled Caste Vettuvan living in other areas. Therefore, the Malavettuvans settled in Kannur and Kasaragod Districts only are recognised as Scheduled Tribes.
- (9) It has been specified that the Malayalam letters of '*Mannan*' (മന്നൻ) has to be used in brackets (serial No. 27) to distinguish the Scheduled Tribe Mannan from the Scheduled Caste Mannan (മണ്ണൻ).
- (10) In order to protect the interest of certain communities who use parallel terms or identical names, the synonyms of communities have also been accepted, as shown below:
 - (i) Hill Pulaya (Serial No. 4) : Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan
 - (ii) Kurumans (Serial No. 17) : Mulla Kuruman, Mullu Kuruman, Mala Kuruman
 - (iii) Kurumbas (Serial No. 18) : Kurumbar, Kurumban
 - (iv) Malai Arayan (Serial No. 20) : Mala Arayan
 - (v) Malai Vedan (Serial No. 22) : Malavedan
 - (vi) Malayan (Serial No. 25) : Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (Excluding the areas comprising the Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikode Districts)
 - (vii) Paliyan (Serial No.30) : Pallayan, Palliyan, Palliyar
 - (viii) Ulladan (Serial No. 34) : Ullatan

The number of Scheduled Tribe communities in Kerala is 34. The original list is given in Annexure:1

It is in this background that a socio economic survey of Scheduled Tribes was conducted during 2008-10 with the participation of local bodies having Scheduled Tribe population.

The survey has revealed that the population of Scheduled Tribes has increased from 3,64,189 in 2001 to 4,26,208 in 2008-10. Technically, the decadal growth of Scheduled Tribes works out to 17.03 per cent, where as the growth of the general population during 2001-11 is only 4.86 per cent.

The inconsistency is due to inclusion/exclusion process explained above. Still the representation of Scheduled Tribes to the total population of the State is only 1.28 per cent.

Wayanad District stands first with 35.94 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population of the State, followed by Idukki (12.42%), Kasaragod (11.21%) and Palakkad (11.01%) Districts. As usual, Alappuzha stands as the lowest district of Scheduled Tribe population with a representation of only 0.71 per cent of the population.

The Scheduled Tribes in Wayanad constitutes 18.76 per cent of the total population of the district. As such they are a decisive fraction in the policy framing of the district as well as the State. In Idukki, the district with the second largest population, the Scheduled Tribes are only 4.78 per cent of the district population. In Alappuzha, the share of Scheduled Tribes in the district population is only 0.14 per cent. Approximately 71 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are in four districts, namely; Wayanad, Idukki, Kasaragod and Palakkad. The district wise population of Scheduled Tribes is shown in Table 2.1

Table 2.1
District wise Population

Sl.No	District	Population		Per centage of ST Population	
		General (2011 Censes)	Scheduled Tribes (2008 Survey)	To General	To Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 3307284	17185	0.52	4.03
2	Kollam	: 2629703	4641	0.18	1.09
3	Pathanamthitta	: 1195537	6379	0.53	1.59
4	Alappuzha	: 2121943	3014	0.14	0.71
5	Kottayam	: 1979384	16764	0.85	3.93
6	Idukki	: 1107453	52913	4.78	12.42
7	Eranakulam	: 3279860	8936	0.27	2.10
8	Thrissur	: 3110327	5561	0.18	1.31
9	Palakkad	: 2810892	46948	1.67	11.01
10	Malappuram	: 4110956	14496	0.35	3.40
11	Kozhikode	: 3089543	10627	0.34	2.49
12	Wayanad	: 816558	153181	18.76	35.94
13	Kannur	: 2525637	37772	1.49	8.86
14	Kasaragod	: 1302600	47791	3.67	11.21
State		: 33387677	426208	1.28	100

The total families of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are enumerated as 1,07,965 spread over in all the districts of the State. Wayanad District has 36,135 Scheduled Tribe families (33.47%) followed by 14,315 families (13.26%) in Idukki, 13,223 families (12.25%) in Palakkad and 11598 families (10.74%) in Kasaragod. Seventy eight per cent of Scheduled Tribe families in the State are located in five districts, namely; Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kasaragod and Kannur. The district wise distribution of Scheduled Tribe families is shown in Table 2.2

Table 2.2
District wise Number of Families

Sl.No.	District	Families	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	4.80
2	Kollam	1303	1.21
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	1.66
4	Alappuzha	872	0.81
5	Kottayam	4353	4.03
6	Idukki	14315	13.26
7	Eranakulam	2370	2.20
8	Thrissur	1481	1.37
9	Palakkad	13223	12.25
10	Malappuram	3656	3.39
11	Kozhikode	2680	2.48
12	Wayanad	36135	33.47
13	Kannur	9005	8.34
14	Kasaragod	11598	10.74
Total		107965	100

2.2 Tribal Communities and Their Population Characteristics.

2.2.1 Adiyani

Adiyani families are concentrated mainly in Wayanad District. About 99.80 per cent of the Adiyani population is settled in Wayanad District alone. A few families/persons have moved on to Kottayam, Idukki, Kozhikode and Eranakulam Districts;

In Wayanad District, Adiyans are found in 9 Grama Panchayats. However, their sizable population is seen in four Grama Panchayats, namely; Thirunelly (5089), Mananthavady (3113), Panamaram (1871) and Pulpally (860). About 45.35 per cent of Adiyani community is found in Thirunelly Grama Panchayat. Eloor Municipality in Eranakulam District is the only urban area where 5 Adiyani families are settled.

There are 2576 Adiyani families in the State, of which 2570 are in Wayanad District. Adiyani population numbers 11,221 consisting of 5389 males and 5822 females, registering the sex ratio of the community as 1000 : 1082. The family size of Adiyani community is 4.35, which is higher than the state average.

Adiyans used to be bonded to their land lords till the enforcement of the Abolition of Bonded Labour Act of 1976. They are now marginal agriculturists but majority are agricultural labourers. Now a days they migrate to Karnataka to work in agricultural farms. 'Gaddika' is a famous art form of Adiyani community.

Adiyans are bilingual. They speak a separate dialect of Kannada known as 'Adiyabhasha'.

Adiyan literally means ‘slave or serf’ in Malayalam. They call themselves as ‘*Ravulavar*’. The community is divided into a number of clans called ‘*Mantu*’ or ‘*Chemmam*’ and the clan head is known as ‘*Chemmakkaran*’. The children take their mother’s clan. ‘*Chemmakkaran*’ regulates the life cycle rites of the clan. The hamlets are uniethnic and the head is known as ‘*Kuntumoopan*’ who settles disputes among members. The religious rites are officiated by ‘*Kannaladi*’. The ‘*Nadumoopan*’ or ‘*Peruman*’ controls the regional affairs of the community. The details on Adiyan families and population in districts are shown in Table 2.3

Table 2.3
Adiyan

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kottayam	:	-	1	1	-
2	Idukki	:	2	-	2	0.01
3	Eranakulam	:	5	8	19	0.16
4	Kozhikode	:	1	2	3	0.03
5	Wayanad	:	2570	5377	11196	99.80
	Total		2576	5389	11221	100

The distribution of Adiyan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure 2.1

2.2.2 Aranadan (Arandan)

Aranadan community is found only in the Nilambur forests of Malappuram District. The community name is derived from two local terms, ‘*Aravam*’ means snake and ‘*Nadan*’ means countrymen. They are one of the diminutive tribal communities. Their language is found to be a mixture of Malayalam, Tamil and Tulu.

Aranadans are endogamous with subdivisions called ‘*Villa*(clan). Each settlement has a headman called ‘*Chemmakkaran*’ who settles disputes and officiates in the rituals connected with their life cycle. ‘*Kalladikaran*’ acts as the priest cum healer.

Aranadans are believed to be the original inhabitants of the erstwhile Eranad Taluk of Malappuram District. They were expert hunters and food gatherers with little interest in agriculture and cattle rearing. They used to hunt pythons and extract oil which was used as a remedy for leprosy. They also collect minor forest produces. The deforestation and strict enforcement of Forest Laws have threatened their livelihood pattern. The community as a whole is very backward in terms of social and economic status.

There are 80 families of Aranadan community with population of 247, consisting of 107 males and 140 females. The family size is 3.08 which is below the state average. As the females outnumber the males, the sex ratio of Aranadan community is abnormally high i.e., 1000 : 1308.

In Malappuram, the community is spread over in 8 Grama Panchayats, namely; Muthedam, Vazhikkadavu, Edakkara, Pothukallu(Nilambur Block Panchayat), Amarambalam, Karulai, Kalikavu and Chokkad(Kalikave Block Panchayat). The distribution of Aranadan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.2

2.2.3 Eravallan

Earlier the Eravallans were known as '*Villu Vedan*', which means hunters using bows and arrows. In early Dravidian Language '*Eravan*' is related to agricultural serfs. Among themselves they speak a crude dialect of Tamil but to others they can speak Malayalam.

The institution of headman is called '*Talaivan*' and over a period of continuous subjugation the relevance of headman is not there and as a result the '*Pujari*' (priest) performs the duties of headman.

Eravallans are landless agricultural labourers attached to the local landlords. They are experts in ploughing dry lands for the cultivation of various crops. Caste discrimination is high in their locality.

There are 1255 families belonging to Eravallan community as identified in the survey. The community has 2210 males and 2208 females, registering their population as 4418. Since the male members are more than the females, the sex ratio is 1000 : 999, which is far below the state average of 1000 : 1031. The family size works out to 3.52

Altogether 1254 families of Eravallan community are distributed in 7 Grama Panchayats in Palakkad District. The total population in the 7 Grama Panchayats is 4412. Majority of them are settled in Muthalamada (2159), Perumatty(1497) and Kozhinjampara (465) Grama Panchayats. Others are located in Pattanchery, Nalleppilly, Eruthiampathy and Elavanchery Grama Panchayats. Nearly, 49 per cent of Eravallan families are settled in Muthalamada Grama Panchayat. One family, with six members of Eravallan community has been identified in Melukavu Grama Panchayat, Kottayam District. The distribution of Eravallan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.3

2.2.4 Hill Pulaya (Mala Pulayan, Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan)

Hill Pulayas are found only in Idukki District. They are mainly concentrated in Kanthallur and Marayur Grama Panchayats. The population of Hill Pulaya in these two grama panchayats comes to 1797 and 1436 respectively. In Chinnakanal Grama Panchayat their population is 171. In Kattappana and Santhanpara Grama Panchayats also there are scattered Hill Pulayas. Hill Pulayas have 960 families with population of 3415. Their family size is 3.56. There are 1709 males and 1706 females in the community and hence the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 998, which is below the state average.

Hill Pulayas are divided into three endogamous sects, viz; Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi

Pulayan and Pamba Pulayan. Kurumba Pulayans are found only in the '*Anchunad*' area of Devikulam Taluk of Idukki District. They are early immigrants from Tamil Nadu. Kurumba Pulayans consider themselves superior in social status to the other two sects. The settlements of these three groups are separate. Kurumba Pulayans are seen in forest areas while the Karavazhi Pulayans are found in plain areas of Marayur and Kanthallur Grama Panchayats. Pamba Pulayans are seen in Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary area in Idukki District. All of them speak a dialect of Tamil with a few Malayalam words too.

Kurumba Pulayan community has their headman called '*Arasan*'. The head man of Karavazhi Pulayan is '*Kudumban*'. He has assistants and executives known under various names like '*Varijan*' and '*Kolkkaran*' respectively.

Kurumba Pulayan community were food gatherers and hunters and practised slash and burn cultivation. They cultivate lemon grass and extract oil. They are found to be experts in sheep rearing. On the other hand Karavazhi Pulayans are landless agricultural serfs under the Caste Hindus. Currently both these two major sections are engaged in casual labour.

Karavazhi Pulayans have many colourful forms of folk dances and they believe that dancing pleases the Gods and better blessings would be granted. They have had the opportunity to present their folk songs and dances in national forums. The distribution of Hill Pulaya community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.4

2.2.5 Irular, Irulan

Irular community is distributed in Palakkad District and they are mainly concentrated in Attappady region. They are also found in Tamil Nadu. They have a dialect of their own called '*Irula bhasha*', which has more affinity to Tamil.

Their traditional social organisation is endowed with various functionaries, namely; '*Ooru Moopan*' (Chieftain), '*Bhandari*' (Treasurer), '*Kuruthala*' (assistant to Chieftain) '*Mannukaran*' (soil expert), '*Marunnukaran*' (healer) etc. These positions are hereditary and succession is by the son. This traditional institutions play a decisive role in the social control mechanism of Irular community.

Earlier Irular were hunters, gatherers and shifting cultivators. Now they have become experts in settled agriculture and also work as agricultural labourers. The major area in Attappady falls under rain shadow region and as such the important crops raised by them under dry farming are '*Ragi*', '*Chama*', '*Thina*', '*Cholam*', '*Thuvara*', '*Kadala*' etc. For cultivation they stay away from their hamlet and erect temporary huts. Irular community has attractive songs and dances which tell about their forest, cultivation, emotions etc.

They have been empowered through '*Thaikula Sangham*', exclusively for women and '*Ooruvikasana Samithi*' organised under the Attappady Hills Area Development Society. Their livelihood means have been affected due to the influx of non tribal

population both from other parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Technically, Irular community has representation in four districts, namely; Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Malappuram. There are 7617 families of Irular community, of which 7614 are in Palakkad District and one each in the other three districts. The family size of Irular community is 3.48

Irular population comes to 26,525. They have the credit of being the fifth largest community of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. They constitute 6.22 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes. In Palakkad they are settled in 10 Grama Panchayats, with the concentration in the 3 Grama Panchayats of Attappady region. Approximately 95.20 per cent of Irular community is located in Agali (9474), Sholayur (9076) and Pudur (6703) Grama Panchayats of Attappady. Pudussery (907) and Malampuzha (245) are the other two Grama Panchayats with a sizable population of Irular community. Since the population consists of 13163 males and 13362 females, the sex ratio of Irular community is 1000 : 1015. The details of Irular population in the districts are shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4
Irular, Irulan

SI No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 1	1	3	4	0.01
2	Idukki	: 1	1	4	5	0.01
3	Malappuram	: 1	3	1	4	0.01
4	Palakkad	: 7614	13158	13354	26512	99.97
	Total	7617	13163	13362	26525	100

The distribution of Irular community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.5

2.2.6 Wayanad Kadar

Wayanad Kadar is a new addition into the list of Scheduled Tribes following the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (Act 10 of 2003). Wayanad Kadar is found mostly in Wayanad District. A few families also live in Kozhikode District. Wayanad Kadars are marginal farmers and agricultural workers. Being a small community they are yet to shape their future development vision.

Wayanad Kadar is a marginal community. As the number of families is 174, with a total population of 673, the family size works out to 3.87. The population consists of 348 males and 325 females registering the sex ratio as 1000 : 934. Though Wayanad Kadars are distributed in 11 Grama Panchayats, they are mainly located in Thariyode (180), Vellamunda(144), Thondarnad (94) Edavaka (78), Pozhuthana (57) and Padinjarethara (53) Grama Panchayats. The distribution of Wayanad Kadar in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.6

2.2.7 Kanikaran (Kanikkar)

Kanikkar are distributed mainly in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam Districts and in the adjoining areas of Tamil Nadu. They were called '*Kanikkar*' by the Sage Agastya, signifying 'hereditary proprietor of the land'. '*Kani*' means land and '*Karan*' means owner. Their spoken language exhibits features both of Malayalam and Tamil. The Kanikkar have an allegiance to Travancore Kingdom and they visit the Raja annually to present hill produces and in turn receive gifts from the Raja.

The '*Kanikudi*' or '*Kanipat*' (settlement) is the basic unit of social, economic, political and religious organisation. Each '*Kanipat*' is headed by a '*Muttukani*' who enjoys great powers. The '*Vilikani*' (Convener) is the headman's assistant and in some areas the headman is known as '*Muthalpat*'. The '*Plathy*', next in hierarchy, is the magician cum medicine man.

Earlier they subsisted on hunting, minor forest produce collection and cultivation. Now they practise settled agriculture like cultivation of rice and tapioca. The major cash crops raised by them are arecanut, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cashew etc. There are a number of medicinal herbs in the 'Agasthyakoodam' peak and their traditional knowledge system is noteworthy as they are able to identify appropriate herbs for curing almost all diseases.

Kanikkar living in the plain areas along with other communities have improved much in their lifestyle while those living in the interior forests called '*Malamkanis*' are still deprived of the basic amenities of life.

There are 5872 Kanikaran families spread over 48 local bodies in 7 districts. As their population is 19455 the family size of Kanikaran community is 3.31. The population consists of 9212 males and 10243 females. Therefore the sex ratio is 1000 : 1112 which is higher than the state average. Kanikaran community is mainly distributed in 8 Grama Panchayats in Thiruvananthapuram and Kollam Districts. Vithura(3575), Peringammala (2650), Tholikkod (2425), Pangode(991)Amboori (1811) and Kulathupuzha (1956) are the Grama Panchayats which have sizable population of Kanikkar. Nearly one fifth of Kanikkar community is settled in Vithura Grama Panchayat. When compared to other Scheduled Tribe communities, Kanikaran have come into the process of urbanisation. They are settled in Thiruvananthapuram (103) and Kochi (48) Corporations, Nedumangad (47), Neyyattinkara (18), Kalamassery (7), and Punalur (4) Municipalities. The District wise details on families and population of Kanikaran are shown in Table 2.5

Table 2.5
Kanikaran, Kanikkar

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 5164	8008	8904	16912	86.93
2	Kollam	: 685	1149	1297	2446	12.57
3	Pathanamthitta	: 2	5	-	5	0.03
4	Idukki	: 2	5	5	10	0.15
5	Eranakulam	: 13	31	24	55	0.28
6	Kozhikode	: 1	3	-	3	0.01
7	Kannur	: 5	11	13	24	0.13
Total		: 5872	9212	10243	19455	100

The distribution of Kanikkar in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.7

2.2.8 Kudiya, Melakudi

Kudiya and Melakudi are found only in Kasaragod District and in the South Karnataka. Those who live in lowland are called Kudiya and highlanders are the Melakudi. They speak Tulu.

A caste council of elders existed among them. Their headman is called '*Gurikara*' or '*Malemudiya*', who intervenes into transgression of caste rules. The religious functions are officiated by a '*Purohit*' (priest).

Traditionally, they were hunters and gatherers and in the course of time, they turned into marginal farmers. They subsist on rearing pigs, poultry, cattle and work as agricultural labourers. They also make baskets.

Being a community having a population of 911, their development plans are to be focused on family based projects. Those living in remote and isolated areas do not have adequate infrastructural facilities for their total development.

Kudiya community is seen only in Kasaragod District. Altogether, there are 195 families with a total population of 911. The population consists of 458 males and 453 females. The family size of Kudiya community is 4.67 and the sex ratio workout to 1000 : 989. Kudiya community is distributed in 7 Grama Panchayats, namely; Paivelika (366), Puthige (198), Panathady (168), Enmakaje (89), Vorkadi (64), Meencha (13) and Belur (13). The distribution of Kudiya community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.8

2.2.9 Kurichian, Kurichian

Kurichians are divided into four groups, namely; '*Jati*' Kurichians of Wayanad, '*Kunnam*' Kurichians of Kannur, '*Anchilla*' Kurichians of Tirunelli and '*Pathiri*' (priest) Kurichians who embraced Christianity way back in 1908-10. They speak the North

Malabar dialect of Malayalam, but the elders still talk in their own dialect. A Kurichiyani leader, Thalakkal Chandhu along with Pazhassi Raja fought with bows and arrows against the Britishers between 1802 and 1805. The Kurichiyani rebellion of 1812 showed how they were organised to fight bravely against the policies of Britishers.

Kurichiyans of Wayanad follow joint family system called '*Mittom*' consisting of 30 to 100 or more members. The elder male in a mittom is called '*Poopan*' and his wife is known as '*Poopathi*'. Their territorial head is called '*Nadu Moopan*'. They still adhere to the customary laws and practices. The younger generation has shown a tendency to form nuclear families.

Kurichiyans are rated as the best paddy cultivators among the Scheduled Tribes of Kerala. They cultivate many species of rice. They are also adapted to the cultivation of ragi, coffee, pepper, arecanut etc. Both men and women participate in almost all agricultural operations irrespective of their age. They have an expert knowledge in identifying medicinal plants for curing certain diseases. The traditional use of bows and arrows is commemorated through the famous Thalakkal Chandhu Memorial archery competition organised annually by the State Government.

Kurichiyans are the second largest community among Scheduled Tribes with 8362 families and 35909 population. They constitute 8.43 per cent of the population of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. Their family size is 4.29 which is higher than the state average. As the population consists of 18,129 males and 17,780 females, the sex ratio among the Kurichiyans works out to 1000 : 981. The sex ratio is far below the state average.

About 99.96 per cent of the Kurichiyans are concentrated in 3 districts; namely Wayanad, Kannur, and Kozhikode. In Ernakulam, the Kurichiyani population is only 0.04 per cent of the total population of the community.

Kurichiyans are settled in 49 Grama Panchayats and 3 Municipalities. Thavinjhal, Thondernad, Kottathara, Panamaram, Vellamunda, Mananthavady, Edavaka, Thirunelli are the 8 Grama Panchayats in Wayanad District which have sizable population of Kurichiyans. In Kannur District, Kolayad, Pattiam and Kanichar are the 3 Grama Panchayats having sizable population of Kurichiyans. Kurichiyani population is very low in other 38 Grama Panchayats and 3 Municipalities. The details on the representation of Kurichiyani population in the districts are given in Table 2.6

Table 2.6
Kurichian, Kurichiyan

SI No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Eranakulam	: 4	8	9	17	0.04
2	Kozhikode	: 373	786	791	1577	4.39
3	Wayanad	: 5812	12855	12411	25266	70.36
4	Kannur	: 2173	4480	4569	9049	25.21
	Total	: 8362	18129	17780	35909	100

The distribution of Kurichiyan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.9

2.2.10 Kurumar, Mulla Kurumar

Mulla Kuruman, Mulla Kuruman and Mala Kuruman refer to a single ethnographic community called Mulla Kuruman. They are distributed mainly in Wayanad District and also in the adjoining parts of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States. It is believed that they are the autochthones of Wayanad and descendants of Veda Kings who originally ruled there. The older generation speak a dialect of their own and new generation has switched over to Malayalam

Mulla Kuruman settlements are known as '*Kudr*'. Each settlement has a '*Porunnavan*' who controls the traditional social organisation. He is assisted by a '*Porathavan*' and a few others. A group of nearby settlements is controlled by a common headman and above all there is a chief headman called '*Nadukarnavan*'. Their traditional political organisation was so strong that they had fortified centers and remnants testify the same .

Mulla Kurumans are settled agriculturists. The main crop is paddy and staple food is rice. They also rear cattle. They were also experts in hunting which is a part of their culture

Kurumar community is spread over in 6 districts. However, 98.18 per cent of their population is in Wayanad District. There are 5252 families of Kurumar community. The population include 10625 males and 10750 females registering the total population as 21375. They are 5.01 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in the State. The family size is 4.06 and the sex ratio 1000 : 1012.

Though Kurumar community is distributed in 32 Grama Panchayats and 2 Municipalities, they are concentrated in 8 Grama Panchayats in Wayanad, namely; Meenangadi (4010), Noolpuzha (3765), Nenmeni (2741), Poothadi (2639), Ambalavayal (1494), Pulpally (1345), Kaniyambetta (1196) and Sulthanbathery (1494). The details of Kurumar population in the districts are shown in Table 2.7

Table 2.7

Kurumar, Mullukurumar

Sl No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Alappuzha	:	1	3	1	4	0.01
2	Eranakulam	:	4	6	12	18	0.08
3	Palakkad	:	2	2	3	5	0.02
4	Malappuram	:	94	159	159	318	1.49
5	Kozhikode	:	12	24	23	47	0.22
6	Wayanad	:	5139	10431	10552	20983	98.18
	Total	:	5252	10625	10750	21375	100

The distribution of Kurumar in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.10

2.2.11 Maha Malasar

Maha Malasar, living in inaccessible high forests of Palakkad District, is numerically the smallest Scheduled Tribe community of Kerala. Their counterparts are distributed in the Anamalai Hills of Tamil Nadu State. They speak a dialect of Tamil. Maha Malasar prefer to live in forests at high elevations. They have a headman called 'Moopan' which is hereditary.

Their major economic activities are food gathering and collection of non timber forest produces which they exchange with petty traders from the plains for food grains, cloths etc. They also sell their non timber forest produces to Thunakadave Range Hill Tribes Co Operative Society. Sometimes they are employed for daily wages by the Forest Department. The forest laws and menace of the wild animals prevent them from any type of cultivation.

There are only 40 families of Maha Malasar community and all are settled in Muthalamada Grama Panchayat, Palakkad District. As there are 74 males and 69 females the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 932. The sex ratio of Maha Malasar community is very low compared to the state average. The distribution of Maha Malasar in Muthalamada grama panchayat is shown in Annexure : 2.11

2.2.12 Mala Arayan, Malayarayar

Mala Arayans, are mainly distributed in Meenachil Taluk of Kottayam District and Thodupuzha Taluk of Idukki District. They have migrated and formed a few settlements in the Districts of Eranakulam, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad. This is the first Scheduled Tribe community in Kerala to embrace Christianity and this group comes to 30 per cent of their population. The conversion dates back to 1853 and the missionaries started vernacular schools and as a result their march to progress has been fast and steady. They speak Malayalam although they had a dialect of their own which became obsolete.

The Poonjar Raja had suzerainty over the Malayarayar people residing in his jurisdiction. The Raja used to confer a title to the Malai Arayans called 'Ponamban' and a silver headed

cane. The subjects paid a nominal tax. There has been a council of elders to operate the social control mechanism of the community.

Mala Arayans have become settled agriculturists. It is seen that sizable portions of their land holdings have been turned into rubber plantations. Other commercial crops are also there.

Mala Arayans have 7957 families located in 13 districts in the State. Kannur District is an exception to the representation of Mala Arayans. Their population is 29,399 consisting of 14716 males and 14683 females. The family size is 3.69 where as the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 998. Though the Mala Arayan population is spread in 13 districts, 92.16 per cent of them are settled in Kottayam and Idukki Districts. In Pathanamthitta and Ernakulam Districts also their representation is sizable. In other districts they are scattered and nominal.

Mala Arayans are the fourth largest community of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. Another feature is that they are the second community among the Scheduled Tribes, which has representation in the largest number of local bodies. They are spread over in 116 local bodies in the State including 2 Corporations (Kochi and Kozhikode), 6 Municipalities and 108 Grama Panchayats. Majority of Mala Arayans are in 9 Grama Panchayats. They are Melukavu (2866), Moonnilavu (2905), Mundakkayam (1466), Koruthodu (1279) and Erumeli (1001) in Kottayam District, Velliyamattom (3425), Arakkulam (3244), Udumbannur (2035) and Vannappuram (1437) in Idukki District. There is sizable population in 7 Grama Panchayats, namely; Ranni Perunad (Pathanamthitta District), Thalanad (Kottayam District), Adimali, Idukki - Kanjikuzhy, Muttom and Kokkayar (Idukki District) and Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District). The details on families and population of Mala Arayans in the districts are shown in Table 2.8

Table 2.8

Mala Arayan, Malayarayar

SI No	District	Families	Population			%
			Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 14	23	30	53	0.18
2	Kollam	: 1	2	-	2	-
3	Pathanamthitta	: 299	533	425	958	3.25
4	Alappuzha	: 5	10	9	19	0.06
5	Kottayam	: 2881	5454	5485	10939	37.20
6	Idukki	: 4408	8049	8109	16158	54.96
7	Ernakulam	: 262	465	445	910	3.09
8	Thrissur	: 18	41	37	78	0.26
9	Palakkad	: 2	4	5	9	0.03
10	Malappuram	: 1	2	1	3	0.01
11	Kozhikode	: 2	4	4	8	0.02
12	Wayanad	: 43	82	84	166	0.56
13	Kasaragod	: 21	47	49	96	0.38
	Total	: 7957	14716	14683	29399	100

The distribution of Mala Arayan community in grama panchayats/municipalities is shown in Annexure : 2.12

2.2.13 Malaipandaram

Malai Pandarams are found on the eastern hill areas of Kollam and Pathanamthitta Districts. They speak a dialect with many Tamil and Malayalam phrases.

The social organisation of Malai Pandaram is typical of a territorial nomadic forest dwelling community as they remain for some time in one place and move on to another in search of non timber forest produces. There is area wise grouping called '*Koottam*' ie, territorial. The headman is known as '*Muttukan*' who acts as their ritual head also.

In the erstwhile Travancore area, Malai Pandarams were known as the best collectors of non timber forest produces which they used for their subsistence and trade. In the past they contacted country traders for bartering hill produces to obtain essentials. Even now they depend on forest produces for their livelihood. The developmental programmes has not helped them to produce even a steady first generation of literates. They need community specific initiatives for improvement of their livelihood.

Malaipandaram community has 514 families and 1662 population. Their family size works out to 3.23 which is very low compared to the state average. The population include 821 males and 841 females and hence the sex ratio is 1000 : 1024. About 97 per cent of Malaipandaram families are settled in Kollam and Pathanamthitta Districts. The rest are located in Kottayam and Idukki Districts. The population is distributed in 16 Grama Panchayats and one Municipality. However, majority of Malaipandarams are settled in Piravanthur and Ariankavu Grama Panchayats in Kollam District and Ranni Perunad, Seethathodu and Aruvappulam Grama Panchayats in Pathanamthitta District. The details of Malaipandaram community in the districts are given in Table 2.9

Table 2.9
Malaipandaram

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kollam	: 317	530	521	1051	63.23
2	Pathanamthitta	: 182	260	294	554	33.33
3	Kottayam	: 2	4	4	8	0.48
4	Idukki	: 13	27	22	49	2.96
	Total	: 514	821	841	1662	100

The distribution of Malaipandaram community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.13

2.2.14 Malavedan, Malaivedan

Malavedans are found mainly in the Districts of Kollam, Pathanamthitta and Kottayam.

They are also scattered in the neighbouring areas. They are considered to belong to 'Pre-Dravidian Race'. They speak a dialect of Tamil and Malayalam.

In social organisation, they are divided into five endogamous sub-divisions, viz; 'Tolvedans', 'Cheenkannivedans', 'Cherurvedans', 'Elichathvedans' and 'Valiyavedans'. Traditionally the headman acts as the medicine man.

Malavedans who subsisted mainly on food gathering and hunting have turned as manual labourers. Both men and women are experts in collecting medicinal herbs. They have lost all their traditional resources and heavily depend upon external support. An integrated rehabilitation measure with proper extension work can build up a first generation of development oriented persons among them.

Though there are only 1313 families of Malavedan community, they are distributed in 94 Grama Panchayats and 2 Municipalities spread over 10 districts. As the population is 4728 the family size is 3.60. The population include 2285 males and 2443 females, registering the sex ratio as 1000 : 1069. Approximately, 92 per cent of Malavedan population is concentrated in Pathanamthitta, Kottayam and Kollam Districts. In Idukki District also there is a sizable population of Malavedan community. Among the municipalities, Punalur has representation of Malavedan community. The Naranammuzhi Grama Panchayat in Pathanamthitta District has population of 1257 which constitute approximately 27 per cent of the total Malavedan community. Piravanthur, Thenmala (Kollam District), Pramadam (Pathanamthitta District), Erumeli and Manimala (Kottayam District) are other Grama Panchayats with population above 100 Malavedans. The details of families and population of Malavedan community in districts are given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10

Malai Vedan. Malavedan

Sl No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	:	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	1	1	3	4	0.08
2	Kollam	:	232	372	388	760	16.07
3	Pathanamthitta	:	632	1005	1156	2161	45.71
4	Alappuzha	:	6	9	17	26	0.55
5	Kottayam	:	352	715	707	1422	30.08
6	Idukki	:	57	111	103	214	4.52
7	Eranakulam	:	18	41	36	77	1.62
8	Thrissur	:	7	16	15	31	0.66
9	Palakkad	:	1	1	2	3	0.06
10	Kasaragod	:	7	14	16	30	0.64
Total		:	1313	2285	2443	4728	100

The distribution of Malavedan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.14

2.2.15 Malasar

Malasar community members are distributed both in the plains and valleys of Chittur Taluk of Palakkad District and also in the adjoining areas of Tamil Nadu. They speak Tamil. They live in settlements called '*Pathi*' and each '*Pathi*' is headed by a headman called '*Moopan*' who is assisted by a few others. They have lost their command over resources and now they depend upon manual labour to eke out their living. Community specific programmes are to be chalked out to address their development in future

There are 1267 Malasar families with population of 4201. They are found only in 7 Grama Panchayats of Palakkad District. The population consists of 2115 males and 2086 females. The family size works out to 3.31 and the sex ratio is 1000 : 986. Both these are negative indicators of population growth. Eruthempathy, Kozhinjampara, Perumatty, Vadakarapathy, Muthalamada, Nelliampathy and Pudusseri are the Grama Panchayats which have representation of Malasar community. The distribution of Malasar community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.15

2.2.16 Malayan

Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (Excluding the areas comprising Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikod Districts) recognised as Scheduled Tribes have two sub divisions, viz; '*Nattu Malayan*' who are the original inhabitants in the hill areas of Kerala and '*Konga Malayan*' who appears to have migrated from the forests of Coimbatore District in Tamil Nadu. There is another distinct community with the same spelling, classified under the list of Scheduled Castes and the area restriction is imposed to distinguish these two communities. The '*Nattu Malayans*' have a dialect of their own while the '*Konga Malayan*' speak a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. They have a headman in every settlement called '*Elumoopan*' who is assisted by a '*Kaikaran*.'

The primary occupation of Malayan community is forest labour and collection of non timber forest produces. They are efficient in cutting bamboo and reeds from the forest. They are also agriculturists. But the Forest Laws have restricted many of their cultivation and they are now striving to get their traditional rights through the fair implementation of Forest Rights Act, 2006. The irrigation projects like Peechi and Chimminy have affected their livelihood pattern.

Malayan community is mainly settled in Eranakulam, Thrissur and Palakkad Districts with one or two scattered families in Pathanamthitta and Idukki Districts. There are 1461 families with the total population of 5550. The family size of Malayan community works out to 3.80. As the population include 2711 males and 2839 females, the sex ratio is 1000 : 1047. The family size and sex ratio are positive indicators of demographic features.

Pananchery Grama Panchayat in Thrissur District has the largest representation of Malayan

community among 33 Grama Panchayats which have population of the community. Vengur (Eranakulam District), Pazhayannur, Puthur, Varandarappilly and Athirappilly (Thrissur District), Ayiloor and Kizhakkanchery (Palakkad District) are the other Grama Panchayats which have above 100 population of Malayan community. Further details on the spread of Malayan community are given in Table 2.11

Table 2.11
Malayan

Sl No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Pathanamthitta	:	1	1	2	3	0.05
2	Idukki	:	2	3	4	7	0.12
3	Ernakulam	:	143	290	254	544	9.80
4	Thrissur	:	769	1399	1568	2967	53.46
5	Palakkad	:	546	1018	1011	2029	36.57
	Total	:	1461	2711	2839	5550	100

The distribution of Malayan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.16

2.2.17 Mannan. (മന്നന്മാർ)

Mannan community is believed to have migrated to Idukki from Madurai in Tamil Nadu. Their language is a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. Among the Scheduled Tribe communities of Kerala, Mannan is the only community headed by a Raja, called '*Kozhimala Raja Mannan*' whose word is final among their society. There is a '*Mantri*' (Minister) working under the Raja Mannan. Each settlement has a headman called '*Kanikaran*'. In the past the Poonjar Raja conferred certain privileges to the Mannan community like acting as agents for management of the jurisdiction and collection of taxes

Earlier they were nomadic agriculturists and practised shifting cultivation. Now they have become expert settled agriculturists. They also supplement their economy by the collection of non timber forest produces wherever available. They are also associated with the activities under the Eco Development Committees and Vanasamrakshna Samithis. The self perception of the community is high. But educationally they are very backward. Therefore, for their survival, the focus should be on human resources development.

Nearly 97 per cent (9064 persons) of Mannan community are inhabitants of Idukki District. However, their representation is reflected with 173 persons in Ernakulam District, 103 persons in Thrissur District and 5 persons in Thiruvananthapuram District. There are 2511 Mannan families with the population of 9345 persons consisting of 4588 males and 4757 females. Their family size is 3.72 with a sex ratio of 1000:1037. Both these are positive symbols of demographic features of the community.

Mannan community is distributed over 27 Grama Panchayats at the rate of 24 in Idukki

District and one each in Thrissur, Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts. About 33 per cent of Mannan community is concentrated in Adimaly Grama Panchayat, Idukki District. Mankulam, Udumbanchola, Vazhathope, Kanchiyar and Kumily are other Grama Panchayats in Idukki District which have sizable population of Mannan community. Further details on the spread of population are given in Table 2.12

Table 2.12
Mannan

Sl No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	1	3	2	5	0.05
2	Idukki	:	2426	4443	4621	9064	96.99
3	Ernakulam	:	51	89	84	173	1.86
4	Thrissur	:	33	53	50	103	1.10
	Total	:	2511	4588	4757	9345	100

The distribution of Mannan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.17

2.2.18 Muthuvan, Muduvan

Muthuvan community mainly concentrated in Idukki District and its contiguous hill areas of Ernakulam and Thrissur. Mudugar community found exclusively in Attappady area of Palakkad District, are really two distinct communities. The term '*Muduvan*' is a synonym of '*Muthuvan*'. Again the people who are referred as Muthuvan community found on the eastern side of Malappuram and Kozhikkod Districts have no connection with the Muthuvans of Idukki District. Details of these ethnic groups are given below:

(a) Muthuvan: Idukki, Ernakulam and Thrissur Districts

Muthuvan community just like the Mannan (മന്നൻ) community, also came from the erstwhile parts of Pandya Kingdom in Tamil Nadu. Etymologically, it is said that '*Muthu*' means back and '*van*' means one who carries weight on the back. The dialect spoken by them is closely related to Tamil.

The social organisation of Muthuvan community is unique and they have '*Chavadis*' (dormitories) system in every settlement to house both boys and girls separately. The headman called '*Moopan*' holds supreme control of the community and presides over the council of elders. In some area a '*Kani*' is nominated to deal with the officials

Muthuvans are known for their organic cultivation of ragi and paddy. They shift the cultivation site every two years. The wild varieties of cardamom and pepper strengthen their economic base.

The traditional value system of purity and pollution ideas prevalent among the Muthuvans distanced them from other communities, especially their women to

attain formal education. Their womenfolk face newly developed health problems. There should be a holistic development project to improve their living conditions. There is scope for promoting organic cultivation in their areas.

(b) Muthuvan: Malappuram and Kozhikod Districts

Muthuvan community residing beyond the eastern side of Chaliyar river which drains Malappuram and Kozhikod Districts claimed superiority over other tribal communities. They had a dialect which has given way to Malayalam. The headman controls the affairs of the community.

Traditionally they have been expert cultivators. They also depended on forest produces. Now they subsist on agriculture labour, forest labour and cultivation. Geographical isolation has affected their educational development. If agriculture based schemes are revived, the community can attain sustainable development in future.

There are 5106 Muthuvan families with the total population of 19163, including 9685 males and 9478 females. As such the family size works out to 3.74, showing the sex ratio as 1000 : 979. The sex ratio is far below the state average. Sixty four per cent (3309 families) of Muthuvan community are concentrated in Idukki District. They have 733 families (14.92%) in Malappuram and 628 families (12.52%) in Ernakulam District. In Palakkad and Thrissur Districts also there are 44 and 66 families respectively.

Muthuvan community is distributed in 37 Grama Panchayats. However, their concentration is observed in Adimaly, Marayur, Mankulam, Edamalakkudi (Idukki District) and Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District). Edamalakudi, the only tribal Grama panchayat in Kerala, has the total population of 2097 Scheduled Tribes and all are Muthuvans. The distribution of Muthuvan community in the districts is shown in Table 2.13

Table 2.13
Muthuvan, Muduvan

SI No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Idukki	: 3309	6273	6032	12305	64.21
2	Ernakulam	: 628	1211	1188	2399	12.52
3	Thrissur	: 86	150	132	282	1.47
4	Palakkad	: 44	75	75	150	0.78
5	Malappuram	: 733	1414	1446	2860	14.92
6	Kozhikode	: 306	562	605	1167	6.10
	Total	: 5106	9685	9478	19163	100

The distribution of Muthuvan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.18

2.2.19 Mudugar

As already mentioned Mudugar distributed in Palakkad district, is one among the three communities of Attappady region. They have a distinct identity because of their traditional right to climb the Malleeswaran Peak and light the lamp on the '*Sivaratri*' day. They have a dialect of their own known as '*Muduga Bhasha*'

Mudugar have the institutions of '*Ooru Moopan*', (Headman) '*Bhandari*' (Treasurer), '*Kuruthalai*' (Assistant) and '*Mannukaran*' (soil expert). This system is similar to the traditional social organisation of the other two tribal communities of Attappady, viz; Irular and Kurumbar.

Mudugar practise settled agriculture with many features of shifting cultivation. They used to cultivate 'ragi', 'chama', 'thina' etc. They also collect non timber forest produces. Their land has been alienated as they have little knowledge to secure documents relating to their possession. The working population among them has become agricultural labourers as agriculture and animal husbandary, have slowly been changing as their subsidiary occupations. The community is pro-educative and inputs to agriculture can sustain their livelihood means.

There are 1274 families and 4668 population of Mudugar community. The population consists of 2225 males and 2443 females, registering the family size as 3.66 and sex ratio of 1000 : 1098. Mudugar community is settled in Palakkad District. In Pathanamthitta and Kannur Districts one family each of Mudugar community has been identified. Mudugar community is distributed in 9 Grama Panchayats in Palakkad but majority of them are settled in Agali and Pudur Grama Panchayats in Attappadi region. The distribution of Mudugar community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.19

2.2.20 Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan

All the above four names with different spelling denote one and the same community. They are distributed in Idukki District and in the adjoining areas of Tamil Nadu. Their dialect has affinity to Tamil. Each settlement has a headman called '*Kanikaran*'. The system of traditional headman has given way to a commonly accepted or sometimes elected president (Oorumoopan).

In the past, Paliyans were nomadic in their territorial area. They practised shifting cultivation. Few of them had land to cultivate. But majority of Paliyans has become plantation labourers in various tea estates of Idukki District. Community specific programmes can address their low standard of living.

There are 423 Paliyan families with a population of 1484. Paliyan community is completely settled in Idukki District. They are seen in 7 Grama Panchayats. But majority of them are settled in Kumily(419), Vandanmedu (501), Chakkupallam (371) and Kattappana (174) Grama Panchayats. As the Paliyan community consists of 741 males and 743 females, the sex ratio is 1000 : 1003. The family size of Paliyan community is 3.50. The distribution of Paliyan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.20

2.2.21 Paniyan

Paniyan community which is the numerically largest among the Scheduled Tribes of Kerala is mainly distributed in Wayanad District. They are also found in Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palakkad Districts. Paniyan community living in the adjoining areas of Tamil Nadu is recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) there. Etymologically '*Pani*' means labour and '*Paniyan*' signifies '*one who works*'. According to their oral tradition, they lived freely in Ippimala, a mountain near Banasura Peak in Wayanad and was enslaved by the farming immigrants of the early centuries. They speak a language of Malayalam mixed with Tamil words which is called '*Paniyabhasha*'.

The headman of each settlement is called '*Kuttan*' appointed by the landlord. A group of traditional areas called '*Nadu*' had a hereditary headman called '*Koyma*'. Under him, there are '*Chemmi*' the actual head of each settlement who is assisted by messengers called '*Karayma*'

Paniyans treated as slaves of their respective landlords, were victims of bonded labour system. During the festival of Valliyurkavu near Mananthavady the contract to work as bonded labourer, was renewed annually where the landlord paid an advance called '*Nippu panam*'. Paniyans who possessed muscular bodies could carry out any hard physical labour. They have been and continue to be the best tillers of soil. Although they have been freed by the enactment of the Abolition of Bonded Labour system since 1976, they still subsist on agriculture labour or any other manual labour. They migrate seasonally to Coorg and other nearby places in Karnataka for employment. The post independence rehabilitation measures like land for landless have helped a few families while majority of them lead appallingly low life. Their self perception is low because of the attitude of others. Their human capital is to be tapped. A new holistic development package has to be planned in consultation with their '*Oorukoottams*'.

Paniyans are the largest community among Scheduled Tribes. But they are the most backward and the poorest among the Scheduled Tribes in the state. About 74.49 per cent of Paniyan population is settled in Wayanad District followed by Kannur (13.55%), Malappuram (8.10%), and Kozhikode (3.07%) Districts. In Palakkad also there is representation of Paniyan community (0.79%). One family of Paniyan each has been identified in Thiruvananthapuram and Eranakulam Districts. There are 21605 families of

Paniyan community and the population is 92,787. They constitute 21.77 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in the state. The population consists of 45112 males and 47675 females. The family size of this community is 4.29 and the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 1057. Both these indices are positive symbols of the demographic growth of this community.

Paniyan population is distributed in 82 Grama Panchayats and 3 Municipalities in the state. Among the urban centers, Paniyan population in Kalpetta Municipality is 2266 and in Nilamboor Municipality their population is 555. In Koothuparamba Municipality Paniyan population is only 16. In Wayanad District, all Grama Panchayats (25) and the Kalpetta Municipality have the representation of Paniyan community. Nearly 75 per cent of the Paniyan population is in Wayanad District. In Kannur District, Paniyan community is distributed in 22 Grama Panchayats and Koothuparamba Municipality. Majority of the population in Kannur is in Aralam and Muzhakkunnu Grama Panchayats. Chaliyar, Chungathara and Pothukallu are the Grama Panchayats in Malappuram District with sizable population of Paniyan community. There are scattered population of Paniyan community in 11 other Grama Panchayats in Malappuram and 16 Grama Panchayats in Kozhikode. The details of Paniyans in the districts are given in Table 2.14

Table 2.14
Paniyan

SI No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 1	2	2	4	-
2	Eranakulam	: 1	2	2	4	-
3	Palakkad	: 213	379	352	731	0.79
4	Malappuram	: 1891	3563	3955	7518	8.10
5	Kozhikode	: 716	1386	1471	2857	3.07
6	Wayanad	: 15876	33639	35477	69116	74.49
7	Kannur	: 2907	6141	6416	12557	13.55
Total		: 21605	45112	47675	92787	100

The distribution of Paniyan community in grama panchayats and municipalities is shown in Annexure : 2.21

2.2.22 Ulladan, Ullatan

As already mentioned, Kochu Velan is a locally known term used by the Ulladans (sometimes as the name of their headman) living in the eastern areas of Pathanamthitta District. 'Ullu' means forest areas and 'Aliyavar' means those who ruled. It is believed that their original settlements were in forest areas and later on they came down and settled in plain areas too. Their traditional dialect is almost not in use and they now speak Malayalam. Generally head man of Ulladan community is known as 'Kanikaran'. The headman presides over the council of elders.

They were semi nomadic in the past. They have the indigeneous knowlege of collecting

medicinal herbs which they sell in the local markets. They have the right to enter even the sacred groves for the collection of medicinal plants. Ulladans living on the banks of Western Kuttanad backwaters are good carpenters and are known for their expertise in canoe making. They have become wood cutters also. They also subsist on non timber forest produce especially honey collection. Today a major section of them are agricultural labourers. Ulladans who are settled in urban and semi-urban plain areas have responded to development and progressed in their own way.

Ulladan community is settled in 12 districts (except Palakkad and Kannur) and in 263 local bodies in the state. The local bodies include one Corporation (Kochi), 17 Municipalities and 245 Grama Panchayats. Thus Ulladan community has the honour of having representation over in the largest number of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Kerala. However, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Kottayam, Idukki and Ernakulam are the 5 districts which have sizable population of Ulladan community.

There are 4864 families of Ulladan community and their population is 17557, consisting of 8560 males and 8997 females. The family size is 3.61 where as the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 1051. Even though the population of the community is distributed in a large number of Grama Panchayats, population above 500 has been recorded only in a few Grama Panchayats. Chittar, Naranammoozhy (Pathanamthitta District), Mundakkayam (Kottayam District), Idukki Kanjikkuzhi (Idukki District), and Kuttampuzha (Ernakulam District) are the examples. The details of the families and population of Ulladan in districts are given in Table 2.15

Table 2.15
Ulladan, Ullatan

SI No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	1	2	4	6	0.03
2	Kollam	:	68	110	115	225	1.28
3	Pathanamthitta	:	674	1120	1165	2285	13.01
4	Alappuzha	:	859	1432	1498	2930	16.69
5	Kottayam	:	934	1740	1801	3541	20.17
6	Idukki	:	819	1488	1537	3025	17.23
7	Ernakulam	:	1219	2146	2330	4476	25.49
8	Thrissur	:	262	469	486	955	5.47
9	Malappuram	:	1	3	2	5	0.02
10	Kozhikode	:	3	6	5	11	0.06
11	Wayanad	:	23	42	52	94	0.53
12	Kasaragod	:	1	2	2	4	0.02
	Total	:	4864	8560	8997	17557	100

The distribution of Ulladan community in gramapanchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.22

2.2.23 Uraly

'Uru' is a cluster of families and 'Alunnavan' means one who rules. It is said that Uralys were from Madurai Kingdom and first settled in Neriya Mangalam. Following the construction of Idukki dam, they have also been rehabilitated in various colonies. The language of Uraly is a mixture of Malayalam and Tamil.

The headman of Uraly is known as '*Kanikkaran*' who regulates the customary practices. The medicine man is called '*Plathy*'. They adhered strictly to marriage by exchanges. The traditional occupation of the Uralies were food gathering, collection of non timber forest produces, shifting cultivation etc. In hilly areas, each house has one or more tree huts for different uses. They are experts in cultivation. Majority of them subsist on agriculture. They also depend on forest and agriculture labour.

Uraly community is mainly settled in Idukki District with small representation in Kottayam and Ernakulam Districts. There are 2099 families and 7559 population of Uraly community. Their population include 3848 males and 3711 females. As the male population outnumber the females, the sex ratio is 1000 : 964 which is a negative index of demographic growth. The family size is 3.60.

Uraly community is settled in 5 Grama Panchayats in Kottayam, 19 Grama Panchayats in Idukki and 4 Grama Panchayats in Ernakulam Districts. In Kothamangalam Municipality and Kochi Corporation there is one family each of Uraly community. The details of family and population of Uraly community in the districts are given in table 2.16.

Table 2.16

Uraly

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Kottayam	: 183	333	338	671	8.87
2	Idukki	: 1894	3478	3345	6823	98.28
3	Ernakulam	: 22	37	28	65	0.85
	Total	: 2099	3848	3711	7559	100

The distribution of Uraly community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.23

2.2.24 Malavettuvan (In Kasaragod and Kannur Districts)

Malavettuvan community classified as an Other Eligible Community (OEC) till the Amendment (Act 10 of 2003), is a new entry into the list of Scheduled Tribes of Kerala. They are distributed only in the Ghat areas of Kasaragod and Kannur Districts. They speak a dialet of Malayalam and Tulu.

The headman of Malavettuvans was called '*Kiran*' who according to tradition was appointed by their respective landlords. The '*Kiran*' took orders from their landlord and supplied manual wokers to the landlords. The relevance of '*Kiran*' is no more there and each settlement has a leader known in common term as '*Moopan*'. Traditionally Malavettuvans are experts in '*Punamkothu*'. Now they subsist mainly on agriculture labour. Their area is backward and they themselves are backward socially, economically and educationally. However the community is organised and ready to respond to development initiatives.

Malavettuvan community is settled only in two districts, namely; Kasaragod and Kannur. Their population is divided into 93.09 per cent in Kasaragod and 6.91 per cent in Kannur. Of the total 4586 families of Malavettuvan 4259 are settled in Kasaragod. Among the total population of 19728, Kasaragod share 18364 and the rest of 1364 are settled in Kannur District. Their family size is 4.30. As the population consists of 9744 males and 9984 females, the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 1024.

In Kasaragod District, 7 Grama Panchayats, namely; Kuttikol, Balal, Kallar, Kodombelur, East Eleri, West Eleri and Kinanoor -Karinthalam have sizable population of Malavettuvan community. The distribution of Malavettuvan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.24

2.2.25 Thachanadan, Thatchanadan Moopan

Thachanadan Moopan is found only in Wayanad District. This community is also a new entry to the list of Scheduled Tribes since 2003. Originally the community was known as '*Koodammar*'. It is said that they came from '*Thachanadu*' area in Nilambur and hence came to be known by this name. They speak Malayalam. The Thachanadan Moopan has two headmen in every settlement. The senior is called '*Muthalai*' who settles disputes, arranges marriages and performs oblations to male deities. '*Eleri*' the second headman is the priest and magician and he is the competent person to fix the date and time of marriage and to make offerings to female deities. They are marginal farmers. They are experts in bamboo basket making and they know carpentry. But the entry of plastic baskets have affected their traditional occupation.

Of the total 391 families of Thachanadan community 390 are located in Wayanad District and only one family is settled in Chakkittappara Grama Panchayat of Kozhikode District. Their total population is 1649, 1646 in Wayanad and 3 in Kozhikode. The family size of Thachanadan community is 4.22. As the population consists of 814 males and 835 females, the sex ratio is 1000 : 1026. The distribution of Thachanadan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.25

2.2.26. Mavilan

Mavilan community is distributed in Kasaragod and Kannur Districts only. There are a number of versions regarding the etymology of the term Mavilan. Some say that they used '*Mavila*', ie; leaves of the mango tree to cover their body. Some others say '*Mavila*' is medicinal herb used by them and a few others say '*Malayilae Velan*' (Forest Velan) came to be known as Mavilan. They speak Tulu and have a good talking knowledge of Malayalam. Earlier the headman was known as '*Kiran*' appointed by their landlord mainly to control the work force and also to settle disputes. Now '*Taravad karnavar*' acts as the headman and officiates the religious rites and rituals too.

They have been experts in '*Punam Kothu*' which involves clearing of virgin forests and

converting the same for wet land paddy cultivation owned by their landlords. They were experts in shifting cultivation. Collecting medicinal herbs, non timber forest produces and bamboo provide many with employment. Basket making is also found among them. An overwhelming majority of them subsist on agricultural labour. A few of them are marginal farmers. They have switched over to non agricultural labour too.

Mavilan community has been enlisted under the category of Scheduled Castes till 2002. Their cultural identity and political awareness has grown up and formed organisations to empower themselves. As such the community is ready to adopt innovations brought through planned development.

Mavilan is the third largest community among the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala which has 7736 families with the total population of 31166. Their population include 15229 males and 15937 females. As such the family size is 4.02 and the sex ratio works out to 1000 : 1049. Mavilan population is divided in the two districts, at the rate of 26554 (85.20%) in Kasaragod and 4612 (14.80%) in Kannur.

Mavilans are settled in 36 local bodies in the State, including Mattannur and Kanhangad Municipalities, 18 Grama Panchayats in Kannur and 16 Grama Panchayats in Kasaragod. Madikkai, Pullur Periya, Kuttikol, Bedaduka, Balal, Kallar, Kodombelur, Panathady, West Eleri and Kinanoor-Karinthalam (all in Kasaragod District) are the Grama Panchayats which have sizable population of Mavilan community.

The distribution of Mavilan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.26

2.2.27 Karimpalan

Karimpalans are found in Kozhikode, Kannur and Wayanad Districts. The name appears to have originated from their occupation of collecting '*Kari*' (Charcoal). Karimpalan listed as Scheduled Castes has now been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in 2003.

The institution of the headman called '*Karnavar*' has now become weak. The clan organisation of Karimpalan is known as '*Taravadis*' which regulate marriages. Traditionally they were engaged in shifting cultivation, making baskets, work as labourers in plantations for felling trees and collecting timber, bamboo and fire wood. Now they are engaged in settled cultivation. They are also found to be working as agricultural labourers. The younger generation has started to acquire new skills for employment. The community is progressing much ahead of other Scheduled Tribe communities living in their locality.

Out of 3765 families of Karimpalan community 2526 are in Kannur District, 1199 in Kozhikode, 39 in Wayanad and one family in Malappuram District. The population of Karimpalan community is estimated as 14768 including 7254 males and 7514 females. Their family size is 3.92. The sex ratio is 1000 : 1036. Karimpalan families are settled in

47 local bodies including 4 Municipalities and 43 Grama Panchayats. In Kannur, the population is mainly concentrated in 4 Grama Panchayats. namely; Naduvil, Udayagiri, Alakode and Ulikkal. Details are given in Table 2.17

Table 2.17
Karimpalan

Sl No	District	Families	Population				
			Male	Female	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Malappuram	:	1	5	6	11	0.07
2	Kozhikode	:	1199	2251	2330	4581	31.02
3	Wayanad	:	39	81	64	145	0.98
4	Kannur	:	2526	4917	5114	10031	67.93
	Total	:	3765	7254	7514	14768	100

The distribution of Karimpalan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.27

2.2.28 Vetta Kuruman

Vetta Kuruman, which is recognized as a Scheduled Tribe community in 2003, is found only in Wayanad District and its adjoining areas of Karnataka State. In the local parlance they are known as '*Urali Kurumans*'. Prior to 2003 they were under the guise of Scheduled Tribe Uraly community of Idukki District and as such returned as Uraly in Census records. Their real identity is revived now. They are bilingual in Kannada and Malayalam. But among themselves they use their own dialect.

They have a headman called '*Megalan*' who preside over all their social functions like initiating marriages, negotiations, arranging agricultural activity etc. Vetta Kurumans are basically forest dwellers. They have a unique position among all the Scheduled Tribes of Kerala. They have been well known for their artistic skill in making hand made pottery. They cut and fashion wooden artefact and carry out carpentry work connected with the construction of their houses. They also know blacksmithy and in the past they made the iron part of arrows used by the Kurichiyan community. The women are experts in basketry and bamboo mat weaving. Thus they possess many skills and as such they can be called the '*jack of all trades*'.

Vetta Kurumans subsist on the collection and sale of non timber forest produces which is a seasonal income for them. They cultivate paddy in limited forest areas. They do forest labour and agriculture labour as well and often migrate to Coorg of Karnataka for employment.

Vettakuruman community is mainly found in Wayanad District. However, two families in Kozhikkod District and one in Alappuzha District have also been identified. There are 1703 families of Vettakuruman with population of 6482 consisting of 3193 males and 3289 females. The family size is 3.81 and the sex ratio is seen as 1000 : 1030.

Vettakuruman community is settled in 24 local bodies in the State including one Grama

Panchayat in Alappuzha (Aroor), two Grama Panchayats in Kozhikode (Valayam and Balusseri), 20 Grama Panchayats in Wayanad and also in Kalpetta Municipality. However, majority of them are in Thirunelli (1354), Ambalavayal (698), Noolpuzha (520), Panamaram (572) and Poothadi (573) Grama Panchayats. The distribution of Vettakuruman community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.28

2.2.29 Malapanicker.

Malaipanicker community is found only in Malappuram District and they got constitutional recognition only in 2003. They speak Malayalam retaining certain variations of their own. The social control mechanism is maintained by the head of the family called '*Karnavar*'. They were cultivators of the land owned by the Nilambur '*Kovilakom*'. Earlier they practised shifting cultivation. Now they have become marginal farmers. Majority of them work as agricultural labourers. The developmental issues of smaller communities especially those having below 1000 population like the Malaipanicker have to be viewed separately so as to ensure social justice to all.

Malapanicker is one of the smaller communities having 263 families with a population of 982. The population include 458 males and 524 females. The family size of Malapanicker is 4.16 where as the sex ratio is registered as 1000 : 1144. They are settled in 19 local bodies, including two municipalities. The distribution of Malapanicker community in gramapanchayats and municipalities is shown in Annexure : 2.29

2.3 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

In Kerala 5 communities, namely; Kadar, Kattunayakan, Koraga, Kurumbar (Kurumbas) and Chokanaickan are recognized as PVTG. There are 6771 families with total population of 26273 consisting of 13073 males and 13200 females. Thus the family size is 3.88, registering the sex ratio among them as 1000:1010. The community wise details of PVTG are discussed below:

2.3.1 Kadar

Kadar population is distributed in Palakkad and Thrissur Districts. In Palakkad they are found in Parambikulam, Kuriyarkutty, Nellyampathy, Kalchadi and Taliyakallu areas, while in Thrissur their settlements are found in Vazhachal, Perigalkuthu and Sholayar forest areas. Kadar speak a form of Tamil with Malayalam elements. The hereditary headman of the settlement is called '*Mooppan*' who deal with the social control mechanism of the community

They subsist mainly on non timber forest produce collection and forest labour. Traditionally they were expert food gatherers, hunters and trappers. They were adept in making strong ropes required for their honey collection and elephant capturing expeditions. The Britishers had built a tramway deep into their territory and employed Kadar to shift the cut trees from the forests to Chalakudy. The hydro electric and irrigation projects, namely; Parambikulam/Aliyar, Peringalkuthu, Sholayar, Pothundi, Mangalam and

Thunakadavu had forced them to abandon their habitats and move to resettlement areas which had a direct impact on their social life and economy. Tourism near to their settlements is another threat to their social life. They are yet to bring an array of first generation of educated youths. The Forest Rights Act (2006) has so far not benefited them. Holistic projects which have the objectives of interventions in infrastructure development, health care, soil conservation, education, drinking water, nutrition etc may improve their living standards.

Kadar community is mainly the inhabitants of Thrissur and Palakkad Districts. They are found in Kozhikod District also. Kadar have 545 families with a population of 1974. Their family size is 3.62 As there are 967 males and 1007 females, the sex ratio is seen as 1000:1041. Kadar population is distributed in Mattathur (269), Athirappilly (804), Muthalamada (477) Vandazhy (168) and Kodanchery (126) Grama Panchayats. Scattered population of Kadar community is identified in 4 other Grama Panchayats also. The details of families and population of Kadar community are given in Table 2.18

Table 2.18
Kadar

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thrissur	: 306	511	571	1082	54.81
2	Palakkad	: 207	386	380	766	38.80
3	Kozhikode	: 32	70	56	126	6.39
	Total	: 545	967	1007	1974	100

The distribution of Kadar community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.30

2.3.2 Kattunayakan

Kattunayakans are distributed in Wayanad, Kozhikode, Malappuram and Palakkad Districts. They are also found in the neighbouring States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. An overwhelming majority of the population is concentrated in Wayanad. The term Kattunakayan is derived from the words 'Kattu' (forest) and 'Nayakan' or 'naickan' (lord). Thus Kattunayakan literally means lord of forests. Jenu Kurumban and Ten Kurumban are the synonyms used for the Kattunayakan community. They speak a dialect akin to Kannada. They can converse withoutsiders in Malayalam..

Basically Kattunayakans are forest dwellers and hence their social life and economy are forest based. They were used as mahouts and in elephant capture. Among tribal communities they are found to be the best honey collectors applying different techniques. They were mainly hunters and food gatherers with sporadic shifting cultivation around their settlements. They still subsist on non timber forest produce collection. The headman

is called 'Muthan' or 'Muthali' who also officiates as priest. They have already responded to quality education and the implementation of development programmes may help them to improve their quality of life

Kattunayakan is a community with the largest population among PVTG in Kerala. Kattunayakan constitute 4.69 per cent of the population of Scheduled Tribes in the State. They have 5137 families and majority of them are in Wayanad District (4369). Malappuram (517 families) and Palakkad (218 families) are two other districts which have representation of Kattunayakan. In Kozhikode District there are 32 families where as one family is located in Idukki District. As the total population of Kattunayakan community is estimated as 19995, their family size works out to 3.89. Among the Kattunayakans there are 9953 males and 10042 females. As such the sex ratio is 1000:1009

Kattunayakan families are settled in 51 Grama Panchayats. Idukki (1), Palakkad (5), Malappuram (16), Kozhikode (5) and Wayanad (24) are the districts which have population of Kattunayakan in Gramapanchayats. Besides, Tirur and Kalpetta Municipalities have also nominal population of Kattunayakan. However, majority of the population are in Thirunelli, Noolpuzha, Poothadi, Mullamkolly and Pulpally Grama Panchayats. The details of Kattunayakan population in districts are given in Table 2.19

Table 2.19
Kattunayakan

Sl No	District	Families	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Idukki	: 1	1	3	4	0.02
2	Palakkad	: 218	395	392	787	3.94
3	Malappuram	: 517	1018	1016	2034	10.17
4	Kozhikode	: 32	52	67	119	0.59
5	Wayanad	: 4369	8487	8564	17051	55.28
	Total	: 5137	9953	10042	19995	100

The distribution of Kattunayakan community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.31

2.3.3 Koraga

Koragas are distributed only in Kasargod District and in the adjoining area of Karnataka State. Ninety Families living in Pavor Colony having an extent of 311 acres of land at Manjeswaram, had embraced Christianity way back in 1913. They had a glorious history of having a Koraga region under Hubashika Raja, but later on they were enslaved by their rulers. 'Kora' means sun and it is said that they worship sun and hence the term 'Koraga' originated from it. They speak Tulu.

They live in 'Mathadi'(settlements) and the headman is known as 'Koppu' or 'Guru Kara' who controls the social and cultural practices. They had also a council of elders for decision making and awarding punishments. Koragas were treated as agrestic slaves and were sold along with the land by their respective masters. They are experts in basketry and weaving a variety of items like winnowing fans, cradles and baskets. They collect the raw

materials like bamboos, canes and creepers available from the nearby forests.

Currently the community faces severe health problems. Koraga can march ahead through planned development. A concerted effort has to be made for their economic upliftment and redeeming them from the disparities in social position as well.

Altogether, 445 families of Koraga community are settled in 11 Grama Panchayats and one Municipality in Kasaragod District. As the population of Koraga community is 1644, their family size works out to 3.69. The population consists of 802 males and 842 females and hence the sex ratio is 1000:1050. The distribution of Koraga community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.32

2.3.4 Kurumbas (Kurumbar, Kurumban)

Kurumbar are distributed in Attappady Block Panchayat of Palakkad District. They are the earliest inhabitants of Attappady area and are called '*Palu Kurumba*' to distinguish them from the '*Alu Kurumba*' of Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu State. The language spoken by them is a mixture of Tamil and Malayalam. The traditional social organisation of Kurumbar is similar to that of Mudugar and Irular communities residing in that area.

Kurumbar mostly living in Reserve and Vested Forest areas have been practising shifting cultivation called '*Panja Krishi*'. They cultivate Ragi, Thuvara, Chama etc. They are experts in cattle rearing. They are also collectors of non timber forest produces. They maintain a community life by sharing land and labour.

Kurumbas were once hunters and gatherers and shifting cultivators of Attappady Valley. However, among the five PVTG of Kerala, the younger generation of the Kurumba community have shown more interest than others in organising themselves and getting educated.

Kurumba community is settled in Agali and Pudur Grama Panchayats of Palakkad District. There are 543 families with a population of 2251. The family size is 4.14. As the population consists of 1128 males and 1123 females the sex ratio is 1000:996. Ninety eight per cent of Kurumba population is settled in Pudur Grama Panchayat and the rest in Agali Grama Panchayat. The distribution of Kurumbar community in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.33

2.3.5 Cholanaickan

Cholanaickans are found only in the evergreen recess of the forests of the Ghat section of Karulai and Vazhikkadavu forest ranges of Nilambur Valley of Malappuram District. They have been geographically isolated and leading a life fully with dense tropical rain forest environment. '*Chola*' means shade and '*Naickan*' or '*Nayakan*' denotes leader. They speak a dialect of their own having a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam.

Cholonaickans are distributed in ten hamlets in the deep forest called '*Jemmom*' and each '*Jemmom*' has a leader called '*Jemmakkaran*' who performs both socio political and religious functions. The families associated with each Jemmom do not trespass the rights of other Jemmoms. They practise Jemmom exogamy.

Among the Scheduled Tribes of Kerala, Cholanaickan has a unique position in the sense that they are the only community who depend solely on non timber forest produces for their consumption and for exchange or sale. Their territory is blessed with abundance of non timber forest produces. They spend most of their forest life in natural rock shelters. They visit the Kalkkulam Co operative Society in Nilambur once in a week and bring the non timber forest produces in big bamboo basket called 'Poonikotta' which they carry on their back. The society has served as a nodal meeting point of all the members belonging to various 'Jemmoms'. The community being recognized as a PVTG is poised to get more attention .

There are 101 Cholanaickan families with the population of 409 and all are settled in 3 Grama Panchayats, namely; Amarambalam, Karulari and Vazhikkadavu in Malappuram District. The family size of Cholanaickan community is 4.05. the population include 223 males and 186 females. The sex ratio of Cholanaickan works out as 1000:834 which is lowest among the Schedule Tribe communities. The distribution of Cholanaickans in grama panchayats is shown in Annexure : 2.34

The community wise data on families, population and sex ratio are given in Annexure : 3

2.4 Non Tribes in the Scheduled Tribe Families

It is found that 2765 persons belonging to other communities are members of Scheduled Tribe families mainly through inter caste marriage alliance. They constitute 0.65 per cent of the total tribal population. The non tribes in the tribal families consist of 1223 males and 1542 females. The non tribes have representation in all the 14 districts. However, Pathanamthitta District has the largest number of this category. There are 409 non tribes in the tribal families of Pathanamthitta District, which constitute 6.41 per cent of the tribal population of the district. The details of non tribes are given in Table 2.20

Table 2.20
Non Tribes in Scheduled Tribe Families

Sl.No.	District	population
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	193
(2)	Kollam	157
(3)	Pathanamthitta	409
(4)	Alappuzha	31
(5)	Kottayam	176
(6)	Idukki	347
(7)	Eranakulam	179
(8)	Thrissur	63
(9)	Palakkad	294
(10)	Malappuram	106
(11)	Kozhikode	119
(12)	Wayanad	373
(13)	Kannur	130
(14)	Kasaragod	188
	Total	2765

2.5 Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the Districts

Scheduled Tribes are distributed in the 14 districts in Kerala. Details are discussed below:

2.5.1 Thiruvananthapuram District

In Thiruvananthapuram District there are 5183 Scheduled Tribe families with the population of 17,185. The family size in the district is 3.31 which is lower than the state average of 3.95. About 98.41 per cent of the population belong to Kanikaran community. Irular, Malavedan, Mannan, Paniyan and Ulladan have one family each in Thiruvananthapuram District. Mala Arayan is another community located in Thiruvananthapuram with 14 families and their population is 53. Non tribes in the tribal families are estimated as 197, who constitutes 1.15 per cent of the tribal population. Details are given in Table 2.21

Table 2.21
Scheduled Tribes in Thiruvananthapuram District

SI No. (1)	Community (2)	Family (3)	% (4)	Population (5)	% (6)
1	Irular	1	0.19	4	0.02
2	Kanikaran	5164	99.63	16912	98.41
3	Mala Arayan	14	0.27	53	0.31
4	Malavedan	1	0.19	4	0.02
5	Mannan	1	0.19	5	0.03
6	Paniyan	1	0.19	4	0.02
7	Ulladan	1	0.19	6	0.03
	Sub Total	5183	100	16988	98.85
8	Others	-	-	197	1.15
	Total	5183	100	17185	100

2.5.2 Kollam District

In Kollam District Scheduled Tribes comprise 1303 families with population of 4641. The family size in the district is 3.56 which is less than the state average. Kanikaran (52.70%) Malaipandaran (22.65%) and Malavedan (16.38%) are the major communities in the district. Ulladan community has also representation. They are 4.85 per cent of Scheduled Tribes in the district. Mala Arayan community has 2 members in the district settled in Thenmala Grama Panchayat. As there are 157 non tribes in the tribal families their share is 3.38 per cent to the tribal population of the district. Details of tribal families and population in Kollam District are given in Table 2.22

Table 2.22
Scheduled Tribes in Kollam District

SI No. (1)	Community (2)	Family (3)	% (4)	Population (5)	% (6)
1	Kanikaran	685	52.57	2446	52.70
2	Malai Pandaran	317	24.33	1051	22.65
3	Malavedan	232	17.81	760	16.38
4	Mala Arayan	1	0.08	2	0.04
5	Ulladan	68	5.22	225	4.85
	Sub Total	1303	100	4484	96.62
6	Others	-	-	157	3.38
	Total	1303	100	4641	100

2.5.3 Pathanamthitta District

Seven communities of Scheduled Tribes have been identified in Pathanamthitta District.

However, Ulladan, Malavedan, Mala Arayan and Malai Pandaram are the major communities. These 4 communities constitute 93.38 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in Pathanamthitta. Malayan (one family in Chittar Grama Panchayat) Mudugar (one family in Kodumon Grama Panchayat) and Kanikaran (one family each in Naranamoozhy and Pandalam Grama Panchayats) are the other communities settled in Pathanamthitta District. The non tribes as members of tribal families number 409 resulting their representation as 6.41 per cent of the tribal population in the district. Details are given in Table 2.23

Table 2.23
Scheduled Tribes in Pathanamthitta District

SI No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Kanikaran	2	0.11	5	0.07
2	Mala Arayan	299	16.69	958	15.01
3	Malai Pandaram	182	10.16	554	8.68
4	Malavedan	632	35.28	2161	33.87
5	Malayan	1	0.05	3	0.04
6	Mudugar	1	0.05	4	0.06
7	Ulladan	674	37.63	2285	35.82
	Sub Total	1791	100	5970	93.59
8	Others	-	-	409	6.41
	Total	1791	100	6379	100

2.5.4 Alappuzha District

Ulladan is the dominant community of Scheduled Tribes in Alappuzha District. Ulladans constitute 97.21 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in the district with 859 families and population of 2930. Kurumar, Vettakurumar (one family each) Mala Arayan (5 families) and Malavedan (6 families) constitute the rest of Scheduled Tribes in Alappuzha. The population in the Scheduled Tribe families of the district is 3014 including 31(1.03%) non tribals. The family size is 3.45 which is less than the state average. More details on Scheduled Tribe population are given in Table 2.24

Table 2.24
Scheduled Tribes in Alappuzha District

SI No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Kurumar	1	0.11	4	0.13
2	Mala Arayan	5	0.57	19	0.63
3	Malavedan	6	0.68	26	0.86
4	Ulladan	859	98.50	2930	97.21
5	Vettakuruman	1	0.11	4	0.13
	Sub Total	872	100	2983	98.97
6	Others	-	-	31	1.03
	Total	872	100	3014	100

2.5.5 Kottayam District

Mala Arayan, Ulladan, Malavedan and Uraly are the major communities of Scheduled Tribes in Kottayam . They constitute 98.85 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. Besides, 2 families of Malai Pandaram and one family of Eravallan are also found in Kottayam District. It is very strange to know that an Eravallan woman has settled as a single member family in Mundakayam Grama Panchayat, There are 4353 families of Scheduled Tribes with population of 16,764. There are 176 non tribes in the tribal families constituting 1.05 per cent of the population. The family size in the district works out to 3.85. Further details are given in Table 2.25

Table 2.25
Scheduled Tribes in Kottayam District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	:	-	1	-
2	Eravallan	:	1	6	0.03
3	Mala Arayan	:	2881	10939	65.25
4	Malai Pandaram	:	2	8	0.04
5	Malavedan	:	352	1422	8.48
6	Ulladan	:	934	3541	21.12
7	Uraly	:	183	671	4.00
	Sub Total	:	4353	16588	98.95
8	Others	:	-	176	1.05
	Total	:	4353	16764	100

2.5.6 Idukki District

In Idukki District 14 communities of Scheduled Tribes are settled. Mala Arayan, Mannan, Muthuvan and Uraly are the major communities among them. Hill Pulaya (a community settled in Idukki only), Ulladan and Paliyan are the other three communities which have sizable population in Idukki District. Besides, other communities such as Irular, Kanikaran, Kattunayakan, Malai Pandaram, Malavedan, Malayan and Adiyan have their representation in the district. Idukki stands second in Scheduled Tribe population. There are 14315 families with a total population of 52,913. The non tribes in the tribal families are 348. They constitute 0.66 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in the district. The family size of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 3.70. Further details are given in Table 2.26

Table 2.26
Scheduled Tribes in Idukki District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	:	-	2	-
2	Hill Pulaya	:	960	3415	6.45
3	Irular	:	1	5	-
4	Kanikaran	:	2	10	0.01
5	Kattunayakan	:	1	4	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Mala Arayan	: 4408	30.79	16158	30.54
7	Malai Pandaram	: 13	0.09	49	-
8	Malavedan	: 57	0.39	214	0.40
9	Malayan	: 2	0.01	7	0.01
10	Mannan	: 2426	16.95	9064	17.13
11	Muthuvan	: 3309	23.01	12305	23.26
12	Paliyan	: 423	2.95	1484	2.80
13	Ulladan	: 819	5.72	3025	5.72
14	Uraly	: 1894	13.23	6823	12.89
	Sub Total	: 14315	100	52565	99.34
15	Others	: -	-	348	0.66
	Total	: 14315	100	52913	100

2.5.7 Ernakulam District

There are 12 communities of Scheduled Tribes in Ernakulam District. Ulladan, Muthuvan, Mala Arayan and Malayan are the major inhabitants in Ernakulam. Other communities settled in Ernakulam District include Adiyani, Kanikaran, Kurichian, Kurumar, Malavedan, Mannan, Paniyan and Uraly. Altogether 179 persons belonging to non tribes are members of Scheduled Tribe families. They are 2 per cent of the population. As there are 2370 families, the family size in the district works out as 3.77. Further details on the population of Scheduled Tribes in Ernakulam District are given in Table 2.27

Table 2.27
Scheduled Tribes in Ernakulam District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyani	: 5	0.21	19	0.21
2	Kanikaran	: 13	0.54	55	0.61
3	Kurichian	: 4	0.16	17	0.19
4	Kurumar	: 4	0.16	18	0.20
5	Malavedan	: 18	0.75	77	0.86
6	Malayan	: 143	6.03	544	6.08
7	Mala Arayan	: 262	11.05	910	10.18
8	Mannan	: 51	2.15	173	1.94
9	Muthuvan	: 628	26.19	2399	26.85
10	Paniyan	: 1	0.04	4	0.04
11	Ulladan	: 1219	51.43	4476	50.09
12	Uraly	: 22	0.92	65	0.73
	Sub Total	: 2370	100	8757	98.00
13	Others	: -	-	179	2.00
	Total	: 2370	100	8936	100

2.5.8 Thrissur District

In Thrissur District there are 7 communities of Scheduled Tribes. Malayan is the major community which constitute 53.35 per cent of the population. Next is Kadar, who are 19.46 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in the district. Ulladans constitute 17.17 per cent. Besides, there are Muthuvan (5.07%) Mala Arayan (1.40%), Mannan (1.85%), and Malavedan (0.56%) communities. Although there are 1481 families with population

of 5561, including 63 non tribals. The family size is 3.75. More details of the population in the district are given in Table 2.28

Table 2.28
Scheduled Tribes in Thrissur District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Kadar	: 306	20.66	1082	19.46
2	Mala Arayan	: 18	1.22	78	1.40
3	Malavedan	: 7	0.47	31	0.56
4	Malayan	: 769	51.92	2967	53.35
5	Mannan	: 33	2.23	103	1.85
6	Muthuvan	: 86	5.81	282	5.07
7	Ulladan	: 262	17.69	955	17.17
	Sub Total	: 1481	100	5498	98.87
8	Others	: -	-	63	1.13
	Total	: 1481	100	5561	100

2.5.9 Palakkad District

In Palakkad District, 14 communities of Scheduled Tribes have been identified. Irular community is the largest among them which constitutes 56.47 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in the district. Seven thousand six hundred and fourteen families of Irular community out of the total of 7617 families in the State are settled in Palakkad. Mudugar is the second largest community which is 9.92 per cent of the population of Scheduled Tribes in the district. As in the case of Irular all families of Mudugar except 2 are settled in Palakkad. Eravallan is the third largest community in Palakkad which is 9.39 per cent of the district population. The representation of Malasar in the district is 8.95 per cent. All families of the Malasar community in the State are settled in Palakkad only. Kurumbar and Malayan are the next largest communities. Another feature of the Scheduled Tribe population in Palakkad is that Kadar, Kattunayakan and Kurumbar, the three PVTG in the State have their settlements there. Kurumar, Mala Arayan, Malavedan, Malayan, Muthuvan and Paniyan are the other communities which have representation in Palakkad District. The district has 13,223 families of Scheduled Tribes with a population of 46,948, including 290 non tribals. The family size of Scheduled Tribes in the district is 3.55. Further details on the Scheduled Tribe population in Palakkad District are given in Table 2.29

Table 2.29
Scheduled Tribes in Palakkad District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Eravallan	: 1254	9.48	4412	9.39
2	Irular	: 7614	57.58	26512	56.47
3	Kadar	: 207	1.57	766	1.63
4	Kattunayakan	: 218	1.65	787	1.68
5	Kurumar	: 2	0.02	5	0.01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Kurumbar	: 543	4.11	2251	4.79
7	Maha Malasar	: 40	0.30	143	0.30
8	Mala Arayan	: 2	0.02	9	0.02
9	Malavedan	: 1	-	3	0.01
10	Malasar	: 1267	9.58	4201	8.95
11	Malayan	: 546	4.13	2029	4.32
12	Muthuvan	: 44	0.33	150	0.32
13	Mudugar	: 1272	9.62	4659	9.92
14	Paniyan	: 213	1.61	731	1.56
	Sub Total	: 13223	100	46658	99.38
15	Others	: -	-	290	0.62
	Total	: 13223	100	46948	100

2.5.10 Malappuram District

Malappuram District has 3656 Scheduled Tribe families with population of 14,496. Majority of the population (51.86%) are Paniyan community followed by Muthuvan (19.73%), Kattunayakan (14.03%) and Malapanickar (6.77%). Cholanaickan of Nilambur forests and Kurumar have representation in Malappuram District. Irular, Mala Arayan, Ulladan and Karimpalan have also representation in the district. The district has the credit to contain all the 101 families of Cholanaickan community in the State which is one of the PVTG. The non tribes are 105, constituting 0.72 per cent of the tribal population in the district. The family size in the district is 3.96. Further details are given in Table 2.30

Table 2.30
Scheduled Tribes in Malappuram District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Aranadan	: 80	2.19	247	1.70
2	Irular	: 1	0.02	4	0.02
3	Kattunayakan	: 517	14.14	2034	14.03
4	Kurumar	: 94	2.57	318	2.19
5	Mala Arayan	: 1	0.02	3	0.02
6	Muthuvan	: 733	20.05	2860	19.73
7	Paniyan	: 1891	51.72	7518	51.86
8	Ulladan	: 1	0.02	5	0.03
9	Cholanickan	: 101	2.76	409	2.82
10	Karimpalan	: 1	0.02	11	0.07
11	Malapanickar	: 236	6.46	982	6.77
	Sub Total	: 3656	100	14391	99.28
12	Others	: -	-	105	0.72
	Total	: 3656	100	14496	100

2.5.11 Kozhikode District

In Kozhikode District there are 2680 Scheduled Tribe families with population of 10627. The family size is 3.96. Karimpalan community is the largest in the district which occupies 43.11 per cent of the population, followed by Paniyan (26.88%), Kurichiyan (14.84%) and Muthuvan (10.98%). Besides 8 Scheduled Tribe communities have nominal representation in the district. There are 119 non tribes in tribal families and they constitute 1.12 per cent

of the tribal population in the district. Further details on the families and population of Scheduled Tribes in Kozhikode District are given in Table 2.31

Table 2.31
Scheduled Tribes in Kozhikode District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	1	0.03	3	0.28
2	Kadar	32	1.19	126	1.19
3	Kanikaran	1	0.03	3	0.28
4	Kattunayakan	32	1.19	119	1.12
5	Kurichiyar	373	13.92	1577	14.84
6	Kurumar	12	0.45	47	0.44
7	Mala Arayan	2	0.07	8	0.07
8	Muthuvan	306	11.42	1167	10.98
9	Paniyan	716	26.72	2857	26.88
10	Ulladan	3	0.11	11	0.10
11	Thachanadan	1	0.037	3	0.28
12	Karimpalan	1199	44.74	4581	43.11
13	Vettakuruman	2	0.07	6	0.056
	Sub Total	2680	100	10508	98.88
14	Others	-	-	119	1.12
	Total	2680	100	10627	100

2.5.12 Wayanad District

Wayanad is the district with the largest population of Scheduled Tribes. In Wayanad there are 36135 tribal families with a population of 153181. Wayanad District has the honour of having 35.94 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population in the State and also contributing 18.76 per cent of the population of the district by Scheduled Tribes. Though there are 11 communities in the district, majority is Paniyan (45.12 %) followed by Kurichiyar (16.49%), Kurumar (13.69%), Kattunayakan (11.13%) and Adiyan (7.31%). Vettakuruman has also sizable population (4.23%). Even though the representation of Wayanad Kadar in the district is only 0.44 per cent to the district population, all families (174) of that community are settled in Wayanad. Almost all families (except one) of Thachanadan community is settled in Wayanad District. Other merits with regard to tribal population are that 70.36 per cent of Kurichiyar, 74.49 per cent of Paniyan, 85.28 per cent of Kattunayakan, 98.18 per cent of Kuruman and 99.85 per cent of Vettakuruman population in the State are settled in Wayanad District. There are 373 non tribes in the tribal families. The family size of the district is 4.24. Further details on the families and population of Scheduled Tribes in Wayanad District are given in Table 2.32

Table 2.32
Scheduled Tribes in Wayanad District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	2570	7.11	11196	7.31
2	Wayanad Kadar	174	0.48	673	0.44

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
3	Kattunayakan	:	4369	12.09	17051	11.13
4	Kurichiyar	:	5812	16.08	25266	16.49
5	Mala Arayan	:	43	0.12	166	0.11
6	Paniyan	:	15876	43.94	69116	45.12
7	Ulladan	:	23	0.06	94	0.06
8	Thachanadan Moopan	:	390	1.08	1646	1.07
9	Karimpalan	:	39	0.11	145	0.09
10	Vettakuruman	:	1700	4.70	6472	4.23
11	Kurumar/Mullakurumar	:	5139	14.22	20983	13.69
	Sub Total	:	36135	100	152808	99.76
12	Others	:	-	100	373	0.24
	Total	:	36135	100	153181	100

2.5.13 Kannur District

Kannur District has 7 Scheduled Tribe communities living in 9005 families with population of 37,772. Paniyan, Karimpalan, Kurichiyar and Mavilan are the major communities settled in the district. Approximately 67.93 per cent of Karimpalan community in Kerala is in Kannur District. The non tribes in the tribal families are 130. The district has a family size of 4.19. More details of the population in the district are given in Table 2.33

Table 2.33
Scheduled Tribes in Kannur District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Kanikaran	:	5	0.05	24	0.063
2	Kurichiyar	:	2173	24.13	9049	23.96
3	Mudugar	:	1	0.01	5	0.01
4	Paniyan	:	2907	32.28	12557	33.24
5	Malavettuvan	:	327	3.63	1364	3.61
6	Mavilan	:	1066	11.83	4612	12.21
7	Karimpalan	:	2526	28.05	10031	26.56
	Sub Total	:	9005	100	37642	99.66
8	Others	:	-	-	130	0.34
	Total	:	9005	100	37772	100

2.5.14 Kasaragod District

Kasaragod District has 11,958 Scheduled Tribe families and the population is 47,791. 11.21 per cent of the tribals in Kerala are settled in Kasaragod District. Moreover 3.67 per cent of the population in the district is shared by the 7 tribal communities. Mavilan community claims 55.56 per cent of the tribal population in the district followed by Malavettuvan (38.43%). Kasaragod has the merit of containing all families of Koraga, one of the communities declared as PVTG. Another feature of the tribal population in Kasaragod is that 85.20 per cent of the Mavilan and 93.09 per cent of the Malavettuvan communities are settled there. The family size in the district works out to 4.12. Table 2.34 provides the details on population in the district.

Table 2.34
Schedul Tribes in Kasaragod District

Sl No.	Community	Family	%	Population	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Koraga	: 445	3.84	1644	3.44
2	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	1.68	911	1.91
3	Mala Arayan	: 21	0.18	96	0.20
4	Malavedan	: 7	0.06	30	0.06
5	Ulladan	: 1	-	4	-
6	Malavettuvan	: 4259	36.72	18364	38.43
7	Mavilan	: 6670	57.51	26554	55.56
	Sub Total	: 11598	100	47603	99.61
8	Others	: -	-	188	0.39
	Total	: 11598	100	47791	100

2.6 Trends in Population

As the population of Scheduled Tribes is divided into 2,09,819 males and 2,16,389 females the sex ratio of the tribals is 1000:1031. Thiruvananthapuram District, which claim 3.99 per cent of the tribal population in the State stands first in the case of sex ratio registering the same as 1000:1113. Though Idukki District has the honour of having the second largest tribal population in the State the sex ratios is 1000:996, which is the lowest among the districts. The district wise details on sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 2.35

Table 2.35
Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes

Sl.No.	District	Population			%	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 8040	8948	16988	3.99	1113
2	Kollam	: 2163	2321	4484	1.05	1073
3	Pathanamthitta	: 2926	3044	5970	1.40	1040
4	Alappuzha	: 1456	1527	2983	0.70	1049
5	Kottayam	: 8249	8339	16588	3.89	1011
6	Idukki	: 26331	26234	52565	12.33	996
7	Eranakulam	: 4334	4423	8757	2.05	1020
8	Thrissur	: 2639	2859	5498	1.29	1083
9	Palakkad	: 23163	23495	46658	10.95	1014
10	Malappuram	: 6955	7436	14391	3.38	1069
11	Kozhikode	: 5151	5357	10508	2.47	1040
12	Wayanad	: 75342	77466	152808	35.85	1028
13	Kannur	: 18469	19173	37642	8.83	1038
14	Kasaragod	: 23378	24225	47603	11.17	1036
	Sub Total	: 208596	214847	423443	99.35	1031
	Others	: 1223	1542	2765	0.65	-
	Total	: 209819	216389	426208	100	1031

Altogether 85,949 families (79.61%) are with 2-5 members, showing that the Scheduled

Tribes are socially adherent to small family system. Above 5 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families are of single members. This category is high in Wayanad and Palakkad compared to other districts. The district wise details on family size are given in Table 2.36

Table 2.36
Family Size

Sl.No.	District	Family Size			Total	
		Single Member	2-5 Members	More than 5 Members		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	528	4446	209	5183
2	Kollam	:	84	1114	105	1303
3	Pathanamthitta	:	128	1511	152	1791
4	Alappuzha	:	96	700	76	872
5	Kottayam	:	237	3599	517	4353
6	Idukki	:	721	12183	1411	14315
7	Eranakulam	:	128	1966	276	2370
8	Thrissur	:	114	1168	199	1481
9	Palakkad	:	1064	10737	1422	13223
10	Malappuram	:	256	2714	686	3656
11	Kozhikode	:	155	2111	414	2680
12	Wayanad	:	1199	27623	7313	36135
13	Kannur	:	436	6889	1680	9005
14	Kasaragod	:	488	9188	1922	11598
	State	:	5634	85949	16382	107965

Single member families are more common among the Kanikaran, Irular, Mala Arayan, Paniyan, Ulladan and Mavilan communities. Among the PVTG, Kattunayakan has the highest proportion of single member families. Among the 5634 single member families, 2011 (35.69%) are of women which indicates the need for social intervention. The community wise data on single member families are given in Annexure : 4

The sub family system, ie; other couples and their siblings living with the main family under one roof, is more prevalent among the Scheduled Tribes. The sub families are 16,633 in number which constitute 15.14 per cent of the main families. The sub family system is a hurdle to social and economic development of the family, that could be mended by providing land, shelter and other ancillaries for rehabilitation of the sub families.

Among Paniyans which is the largest Scheduled Tribe community, the sub family system is very high registering 22.67 per cent to their total family. Adiyar (22.52%) Malavettuvan (22.05%), and Mavilan (18.87%) are other communities which have high proportion of sub families. The community wise data on sub families are given in Annexure : 5

Among Scheduled Tribes 1,98,747 are married registering 46.63 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population. Among them 20,438 (10.28%) are above 60 years. They require the support of the society for leading a comfortable life. The details on age wise distribution

of married persons among the Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 2.37

Table 2.37

Age wise Distribution of Married Persons

Sl.No.	Age Distribution	Married			
		Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	15- 17	:	15	95	110
2	18-21	:	799	5972	6771
3	22-29	:	16002	27408	43410
4	30-44	:	41720	39257	80977
5	45-59	:	26666	20375	47041
	Sub Total	:	85202	93107	178309
6	60-65	:	6759	4332	11091
7	66-74	:	4041	1897	5938
8	Above 75	:	2500	909	3409
	Sub Total	:	13300	7138	20438
	Total	:	98502	100245	198747

A substantial number of Schedule Tribe population has been denied married life due to divorce or death of one of the partners. There are 33,487 persons without companions including the separated, widowers, widows and single mothers. Of them, 6055 (18.08%) are males including the separated and widowers. The females consist of the divorcees, widows and single mothers. Another feature of this category is that 13601 persons belonging to the isolated group are above 60 years. They include 2563 males and 11038 females, constituting 40.61 per cent of the category. Further details of persons under special category are given in Table 2.38

Table 2.38

Age wise Distribution of Persons under Special Category.

Sl.No.	Age Distribution	Marital Status						Total	
		Separated			Widowers	Widows	Single Mothers		
		Male	Female	Total					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	15- 17	:	2	13	15	1	3	5	24
2	18-21	:	42	172	214	5	57	54	330
3	22-29	:	311	966	1277	99	611	220	2207
4	30-44	:	855	2240	3095	584	3712	445	7836
5	45-59	:	575	1168	1743	1018	6573	155	9489
	Sub Total	:	1785	4559	6344	1707	10956	879	19886
6	60-65	:	133	222	355	728	4178	30	5291
7	66-74	:	80	103	183	715	3368	14	4280
8	Above 75	:	70	59	129	837	3059	5	4030
	Sub Total	:	283	384	667	2280	10605	49	13601
	Total	:	2068	4943	7011	3987	21561	928	33487

Another group, among the population is children, students, unmarried and others. Their

strength is 1,93,974 which is 45.51 per cent of the tribal population. Of them, 1,13,075 (58.29%) are children below the age of 15 years. The age wise distribution of children and others are given in Table 2.39

Table 2.39
Age wise Distribution of Children and Others

Sl.No.	Age Distribution	Children and Others		
		Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	00-03	12636	12361	24997
2	04-05	8337	7896	16233
3	06-14	36592	35253	71845
	Sub Total	57565	55510	113075
4	15- 17	9312	8622	17934
5	18-21	13805	10331	24136
6	22-29	17876	8880	26756
7	30-44	5111	3763	8874
8	45-59	1107	1173	2280
	Sub Total	47211	32769	79980
9	60-65	246	239	485
10	66-74	132	110	242
11	Above 75	108	84	192
	Sub Total	486	433	919
	Total	105262	88712	193974

The population of Scheduled Tribes consists of children below 15 years, persons between 15-59 years and persons 60 and above, as shown in Table 2.40

Table 2.40
Age wise Distribution of Population

Sl. No.	Age Classification	Population			Per centage
		Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 15 years	57565	55510	113075	26.53
2	15-59 Years	135905	142270	278175	65.27
3	60 and Above years	16349	18609	34958	8.20
	Total	209819	216389	426208	100

2.7 Population Pyramid And Dependency Ratio

In order to have a look into the past, present and the future of the tribal population in Kerala, an attempt has been made for analysing the same through population pyramid and dependency ratio.

2.7.1 Population Pyramid

Understanding the distribution of population in terms of age and sex is important in understanding tribes' well-being and the challenges they face. By looking at population pyramids, one can also assess the potential for future growth of a population set.

The population pyramids are also capable of laying some understanding on:

- Aging of the population: Aging of the population is the consideration of the proportion of the population aged 65 years and over, and the way this proportion is continuing to increase, mostly due to persistent low fertility rates and declining mortality rates;
- Crude birth rate: The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population on a particular date;
- Crude death rate: The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered during the calendar year per 1,000 estimated resident population;
- Dependency ratio: Dependency ratio - the ratio of the dependent population (aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) to persons of working age (15-64 years), usually expressed as a percentage; and
- Life expectancy: Life expectancy refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime

Another demographic analysis done on the tribal population is dependency ratio.

2.7.2 Dependency Ratio

A measure of the portion of a population which is composed of dependents (people who are too young or too old to work). The dependency ratio is equal to the number of individuals aged below 15 or above 64 divided by the number of individuals aged 15 to 64, expressed as a percentage. The dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage:

$$(Total) Dependency ratio = \frac{(number\ of\ people\ aged\ 0-14\ and\ those\ aged\ 65\ and\ over)}{Number\ of\ people\ aged\ 15-64} \times 100$$

As the ratio increases there may be an increased burden on the productive part of the population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. This results in direct impacts on financial expenditure on things like social security, as well as many indirect consequences.

The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio:

$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{number of people aged } 0 - 14}{\text{number of people aged } 15 - 64} \times 100$$

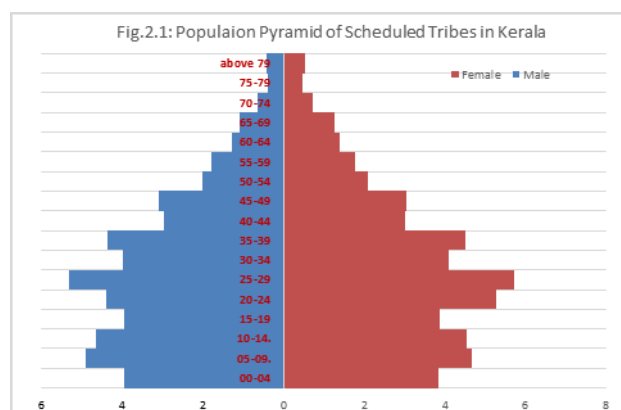
$$\text{Aged dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{number of people aged } 65 \text{ and above}}{\text{number of people aged } 15 - 64} \times 100$$

The dependency ratio ignores the fact that the 65+ are not necessarily dependent (an increasing proportion of them is working) and that many of those of 'working age' are actually not working. Alternatives have been developed, such as the 'economic dependency ratio', but they still ignore factors such as increases in productivity and in working hours. Worries about increasing (demographic) dependency ratio should thus be taken with caution. The analysis is done on district-wise and community wise, as there exists wide variations between communities. The detailed analysis on tribal population is done below:

2.7.3 Tribal Demography Across the Districts

(a) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kerala

The shape of population pyramid of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is that of a pyramid which resembles the one that a developing economy is having i.e., very high birth rate, low life expectancy. Though the number of children in the age group 0 to 4 is at higher side, it is lower than that of 5 to 9, which shows a downward trend. One of the characteristics of the pyramid is that the sex ratio is symmetrical to some extent as seen in Fig.2.1. The majority falls in the younger age group particularly in 25 to 30 years. The pyramid indicates potential of working age population to be tapped through meaningful intervention by the government to reduce the dependency syndrome. It is seen that the tribes in the students community is very large and the government should intervene in ventures for the development of educational facilities in tribal areas.



The age dependency ratio of the state projected for 2011 (Kerala Development Report: 2008: 346) works out to 51.2 (total), 18.4 (child) and 32.8 (aged), whereas the age dependency ratio of the country works out to 57.4 (total), 7.4 (child) and 50.0 (aged). The dependency ratio of tribes in Kerala is lower than the state average, as also the child dependency ratio as seen in Table 2.41. The dependency ratio of tribes in the state is 47.18. The child dependency ratio in case of male is higher than that of female, while it is reverse in case of aged dependency ratio.

Table 2.41: Dependency Ratio in Tribes Kerala

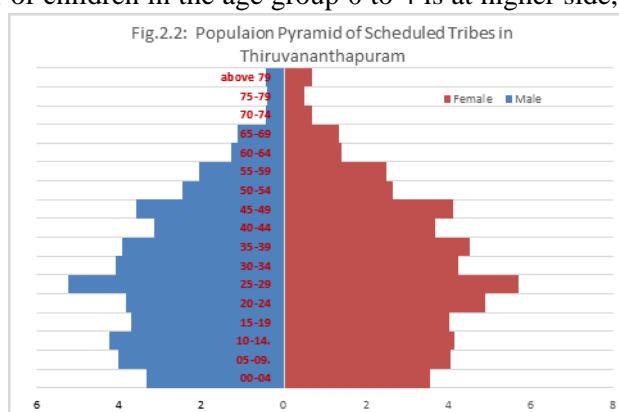
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	57566	55512	113078
15-64	141325	148250	289575
64 and above	10928	12627	23555
Total	209819	216389	426208
Child Dependency Ratio	40.73	37.44	39.05
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.73	8.52	8.13
Total Dependency Ratio	48.47	45.96	47.18

(b) The District-wise Analysis

The state's pattern of tribes' population pyramid is shared by many districts in Kerala with exceptions in some districts, viz., Kottayam and Palakkad. The district-wise analysis is explained below:

(1) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Thiruvananthapuram

The population pyramid of Thiruvananthapuram District follows that of the state in general with minor variations as seen in Fig. 2.2. Though the number of children in the age group 0 to 4 is at higher side, it is lower than that of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 cohorts, which shows a downward trend. Another notable feature of the pyramid is that the majority of population in the district falls under the working age group of 15 to 64 years in which majority are born within 30 years, where female outstrips the male population. The pyramid is an indicative of low death rate compared to state's and low life expectancy among the tribes in the district, which should be addressed by the planners and policy makers while drafting development plans at all tiers.



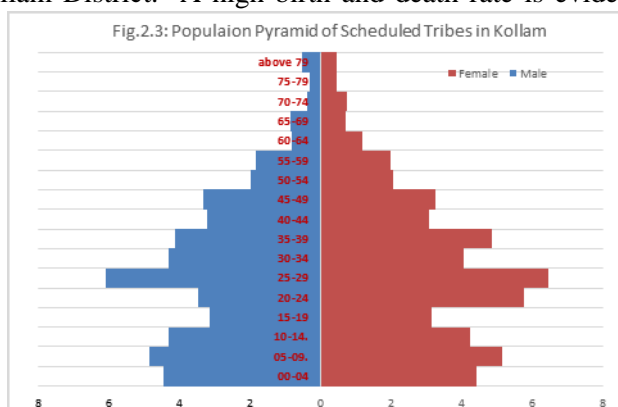
The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 40.85 (total), 32.92 (child) and 7.93 (aged), which is lesser than the state average and national average (Table 2.42). The child dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female, while it is reverse in case of aged dependency ratio. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes in planning process.

Table 2.42: Dependency Ratio in Thiruvananthapuram

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1995	2021	4016
15-64	5725	6476	12201
64 and above	415	553	968
Total	8135	9050	17185
Child Dependency Ratio	34.85	31.21	32.92
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.25	8.54	7.93
Total Dependency Ratio	42.10	39.75	40.85

(2) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kollam District

Though the pyramid follows the state’s pattern to a greater extent, a fluctuating trend is seen in the population growth rate among the tribes in Kollam District. A high birth and death rate is evident from the pyramid (Fig. 2.3) and hence low life expectancy. Though the number of children in the age group 0 to 4 is at higher side, it is lower than that of 5 to 9 cohort, which shows a downward trend. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. Sex-ratio seems balanced as the pyramid is of symmetrical. The pyramid is an indicative of low health care measures adopted for the tribes in the district. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 46.73 (total), 40.18 (child) and 6.54 (aged). The Child dependency ratio in the district is higher, while the other two ratios are lesser than the state average and national average (Table 2.43). The child dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female, while it is reverse in case of aged dependency ratio. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes in planning process.

Table 2.43: Dependency Ratio in Kollam

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	633	638	1271
15-64	1504	1659	3163
64 and above	99	108	207
Total	2236	2405	4641
Child Dependency Ratio	42.09	38.46	40.18
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.58	6.51	6.54
Total Dependency Ratio	48.67	44.97	46.73

(3) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Pathanamthitta District

The pyramid follows the state’s pattern to a greater extent and a fluctuating trend is seen in the population growth rate among the tribes in Pathanamthitta District (Fig. 2.4). The number of children

in the age group 0 to 4 is at higher side and it is lower than that of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 cohorts, which shows a downward trend and is indicative of controlled birth rate. In spite of high death rate, the pyramid indicates moderate health care practice for the tribes in the district. The sex-ratio seems balanced as the pyramid is of symmetrical. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. Employment measures for the working age group rank top in priority in the tribal planning process of the district. The age-dependency ratio in the district is comparatively better. The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 45.08 (total), 36.71 (child) and 8.37 (aged). The Aged dependency ratio in the district is higher, while the other two ratios are lesser than the state average and national average (Table 2.44). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child, aged and total dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes for tribal children and employment generation schemes in planning process for Tribals in the district.

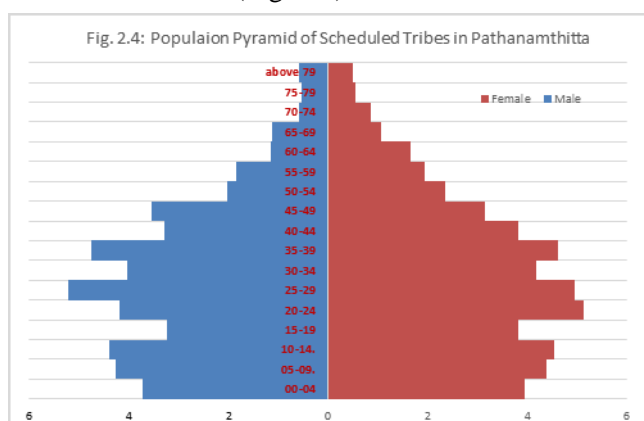
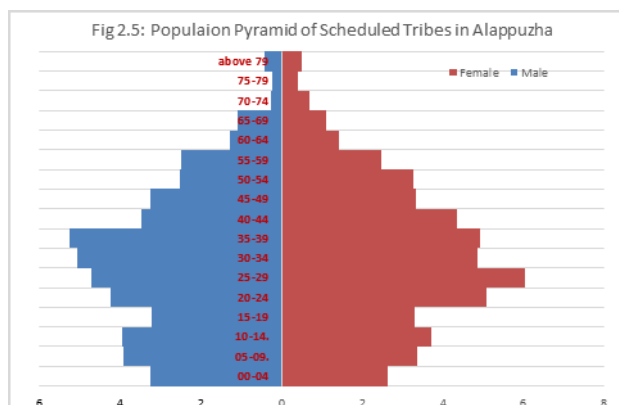


Table 2.44: Dependency Ratio in Pathanamthitta

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	792	822	1614
15-64	2125	2272	4397
64 and above	181	187	368
Total	3098	3281	6379
Child Dependency Ratio	37.27	36.18	36.71
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.52	8.23	8.37
Total Dependency Ratio	45.79	44.41	45.08

(4) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Alappuzha District

Alappuzha is the least tribal populous district in the state. The population pyramid of the district resembles to that of state, in many respects. A moderate birth and death rate is evident from the pyramid (Fig. 2.5). This pyramid shows more females at the age ranges above 50, which indicates that women are living older than men. The pyramid shows a good birth control measures among tribes in the district. The death rate is worst in the case of male than female tribes in the district. An unbalanced sex ratio is apparent. The majority forms the



working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented where female outstrip males. Employment generation schemes ranks top in priority in the district

.The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 34.25 (total), 27.93 (child) and 6.33 (aged). All components of age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average (Table 2.45). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes in planning process of the district.

Table 2.45: Dependency Ratio in Alappuzha

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	335	292	627
15-64	1071	1174	2245
64 and above	61	81	142
Total	1467	1547	3014
Child Dependency Ratio	31.28	24.87	27.93
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.70	6.90	6.33
Total Dependency Ratio	36.97	31.77	34.25

(5) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kottayam District

The pyramid follows the state’s pattern to a greater extent and a fluctuating trend is seen in the population growth rate among the tribes in Kottayam District (Fig. 2.6). The number of children in the age group 0 to 4 is at higher side and it is lower than that of 5 to 9 and 10 to 14 cohorts, which shows a downward trend and is indicative of controlled birth rate. In spite of moderate death rate, the pyramid indicates reasonable health care practice for the tribes in the district. The sex-ratio seems balanced as the pyramid is of symmetrical. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 35 to 39 cohort is the maximum represented. Employment measures for the working age group rank top in priority in the planning process for tribal development.

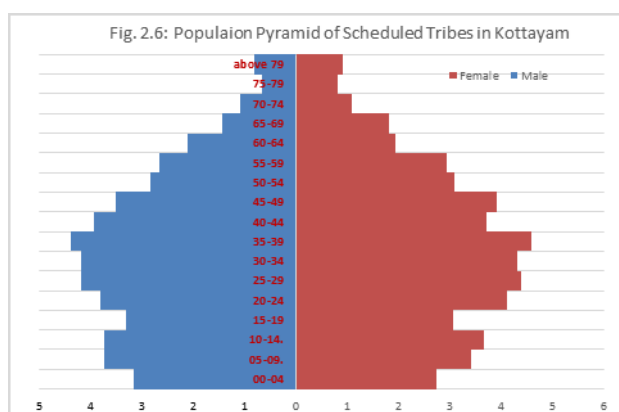


Table 2.46: Dependency Ratio in Kottayam

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1785	1638	3423
15-64	5865	6029	11894
64 and above	673	774	1447
Total	8323	8441	16764
Child Dependency Ratio	30.43	27.17	28.78
Aged Dependency Ratio	11.47	12.84	12.17
Total Dependency Ratio	41.91	40.01	40.95

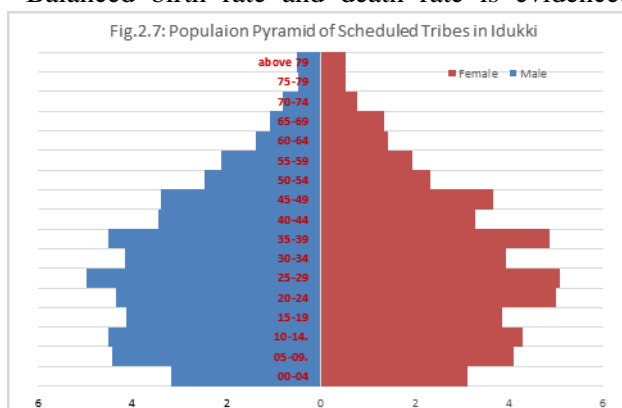
The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 40.95 (total), 28.78 (child) and 12.17 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average (Table 2.46). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of

female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes in planning process of the district.

(6) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Idukki District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess and has some fluctuating trend. Population growth rate seems under control. Balanced birth rate and death rate is evidenced.

Bumping on either sides shows demographic abnormalities which need detailed study. The pyramid is indicative of moderate life expectancy. Majority are under the working age class and needs livelihood programmes to be envisaged in the planning process in the district. The age group 25 to 29 is the highly represented cohort among all (Fig.2.7).The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the



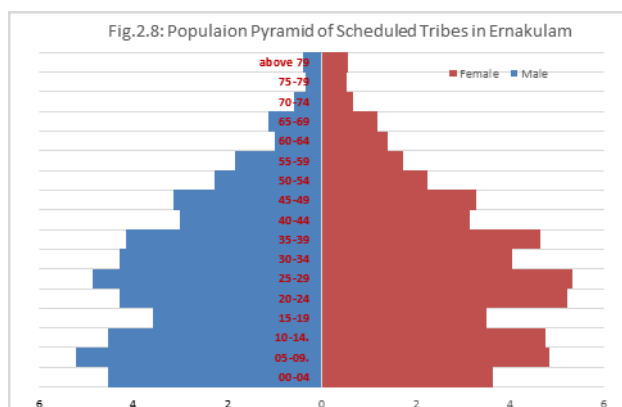
district works out to 42.16 (total), 33.56 (child) and 8.60 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average (Table 2.47). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to child development programmes in planning process of the district.

Table 2.47: Dependency Ratio in Idukki

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	6414	6076	12490
15-64	18517	18705	37222
64 and above	1536	1665	3201
Total	26467	26446	52913
Child Dependency Ratio	34.64	32.48	33.56
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.30	8.90	8.60
Total Dependency Ratio	42.93	41.38	42.16

(7) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Ernakulam District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess and has some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.8). As regards the sex-ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is less in the lower age groups but very high in upper age groups. This indicates that women are living older than men. Birth rate is under control as seen in the pyramid.



The 25 to 29 age group seems the highest represented cohort and majority belong to working age group. The convex trend of the sides of pyramid shows low death rate among the tribes in the district.

The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 49.13 (total), 41.09 (child) and 8.04 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is higher than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.48). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district

is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district.

Table 2.48: Dependency Ratio in Eranakulam

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1281	1181	2462
15-64	2909	3083	5992
64 and above	221	261	482
Total	4411	4525	8936
Child Dependency Ratio	44.04	38.31	41.09
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.60	8.47	8.04
Total Dependency Ratio	51.63	46.77	49.13

(8) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Thrissur District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess and has some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.9). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male

and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts. This indicates that women are living older than men. Birth rate is under control as seen in the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic abnormality which should be subjected to a detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The near convex trend of the sides of pyramid shows moderate death rate among the tribes in the district.

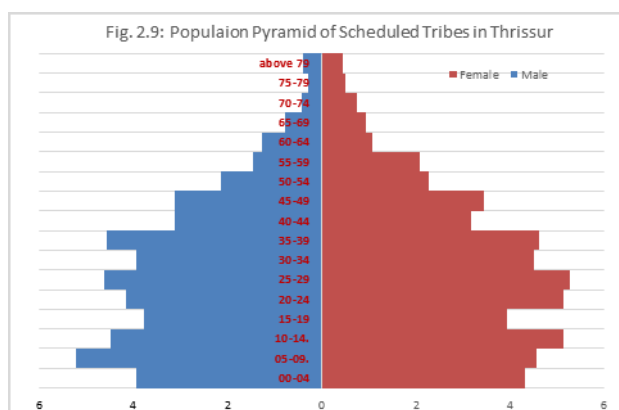


Table 2.49: Dependency Ratio in Thrissur

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	761	778	1539
15-64	1795	1974	3769
64 and above	107	146	253
Total	2663	2898	5561
Child Dependency Ratio	42.40	39.41	40.83
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.96	7.40	6.71
Total Dependency Ratio	48.36	46.81	47.55

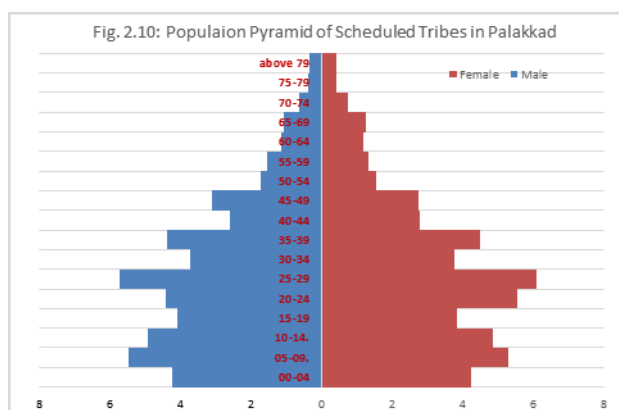
The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 47.55 (total), 40.83 (child) and 6.71 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.49). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child

and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district.

(9) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Palakkad District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.10). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of

male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is under control as seen in the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic abnormality which should be subjected to a detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy.



The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 52.11 (total), 44.17 (child) and 7.94 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is higher than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.50). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district.

Table 2.50: Dependency Ratio in Palakkad

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	6890	6742	13632
15-64	15285	15580	30865
64 and above	1151	1300	2451
Total	23326	23622	46948
Child Dependency Ratio	45.08	43.27	44.17
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.53	8.34	7.94
Total Dependency Ratio	52.61	51.62	52.11

(10) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Malappuram District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.11). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of

male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is not seen under control from the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic abnormality which should be subjected to a detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy. The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 57.89 (total), 50.58 (child) and 7.31 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is higher than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.51). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district

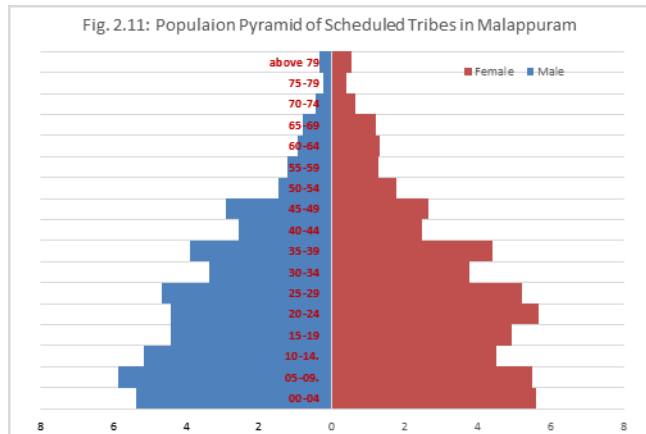
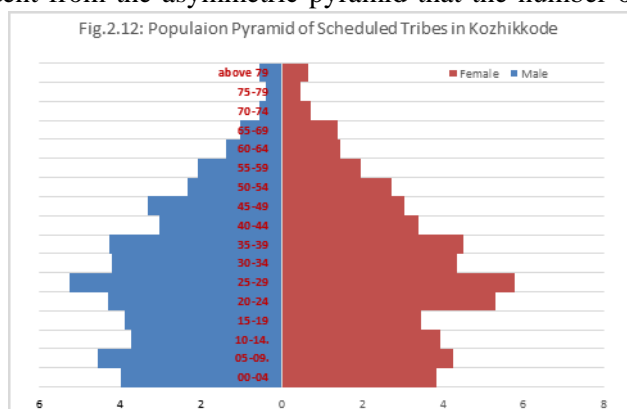


Table 2.51: Dependency Ratio in Malappuram

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2381	2263	4644
15-64	4340	4841	9181
64 and above	269	402	671
Total	6990	7506	14496
Child Dependency Ratio	54.86	46.75	50.58
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.20	8.30	7.31
Total Dependency Ratio	61.06	55.05	57.89

(11) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kozhikode District

The population pyramid has most of the features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.12). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is seen under control from the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic abnormality which should be subjected to a detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy. The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 42.93 (total), 34.71 (child) and 8.22 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average



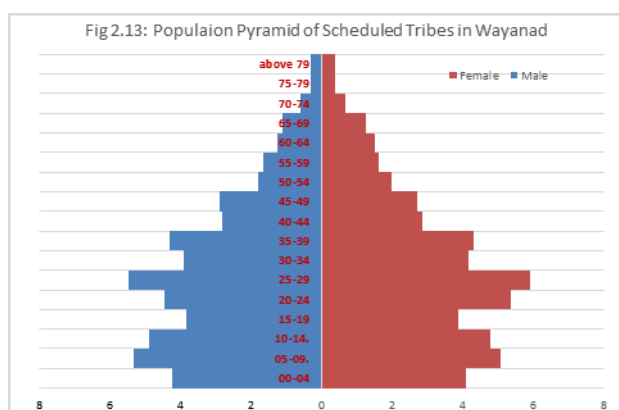
and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.52). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district

Table 2.52: Dependency Ratio in Kozhikode

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1304	1277	2581
15-64	3619	3816	7435
64 and above	268	343	611
Total	5191	5436	10627
Child Dependency Ratio	36.03	33.46	34.71
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.41	8.99	8.22
Total Dependency Ratio	43.44	42.45	42.93

(12) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Wayanad District

The population pyramid of Wayanad District has most of the features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.13). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is seen under control from the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic abnormality which should be subjected to detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy



The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 50.16 (total), 42.64 (child) and 7.52 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.53). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to development programmes meant for working age group and the tribal children in planning process of the district

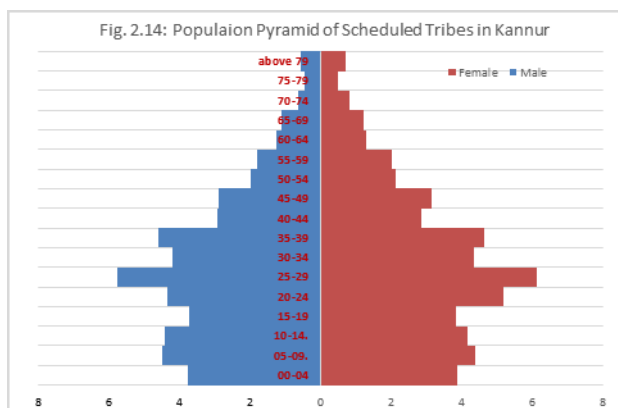
Table 2.53: Dependency Ratio in Wayanad

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	22171	21325	43496
15-64	49739	52271	102010
64 and above	3629	4046	7675
Total	75539	77642	153181
Child Dependency Ratio	44.57	40.80	42.64
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.30	7.74	7.52
Total Dependency Ratio	51.87	48.54	50.16

(13) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kannur District

The population pyramid of the district has many features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.14). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number

of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is seen under control from the pyramid. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate demographic anomaly which should be subjected to detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy.



The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 45.02 (total), 36.33 (child) and 8.69 (aged). All the components of the age

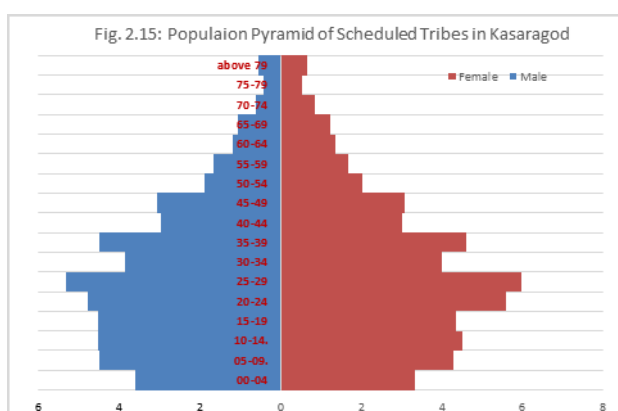
dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.54). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for tribal planning process of the district

Table 2.54: Dependency Ratio in Kannur

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	4787	4675	9462
15-64	12678	13368	26046
64 and above	1062	1202	2264
Total	18527	19245	37772
Child Dependency Ratio	37.76	34.97	36.33
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.38	8.99	8.69
Total Dependency Ratio	46.14	43.96	45.02

(14) Population Pyramid of Tribes in Kasaragod District

The population pyramid of the district has many features that the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.15). As regards the sex ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The ratio is favourable in all age cohorts except for age group less than 15 years. Birth rate is seen under control from the pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps on either sides of the pyramid indicate



demographic anomaly which should be subjected to detailed study. The vast majority belong to working age group. The sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among the tribes in the district with low life expectancy.

The age dependency ratio of the tribes in the district works out to 44.14 (total), 35.65 (child) and 8.49 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in the district is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.55). The dependency ratio in case of male in the district

is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for tribal planning process of the district.

Table 2.55: Dependency Ratio in Kasaragod

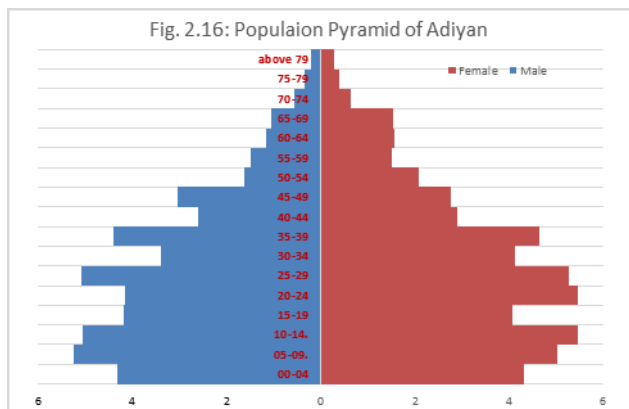
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	6037	5784	11821
15-64	16153	17002	33155
64 and above	1256	1559	2815
Total	23446	24345	47791
Child Dependency Ratio	37.37	34.02	35.65
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.78	9.17	8.49
Total Dependency Ratio	45.15	43.19	44.14

2.7.4 Tribal Demography Across the Communities

The non tribes in tribal families have also been considered in developing the population pyramid and dependency ratio of communities

(1) Population Pyramid of Adiyar

The population pyramid of Adiyar has many features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.16). As regards the sex-ratio, it is evident from the asymmetric pyramid that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the either sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. The ratio is less in the lower age groups but very high in upper age groups. This indicates that women are living older than men. The age dependency ratio of Adiyar in the state works out to 52.14 (total), 44.58 (child) and 7.56 (aged). All the



components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.56). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for Adiyam community and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes.

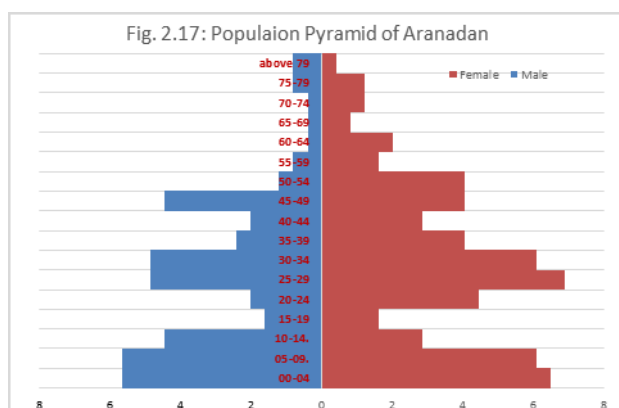
Table 2.56: Dependency Ratio of Adiyam

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1642	1658	3300
15-64	3523	3880	7403
64 and above	244	316	560
Total	5409	5854	11263
Child Dependency Ratio	46.61	42.73	44.58
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.93	8.14	7.56
Total Dependency Ratio	53.53	50.88	52.14

(2) Population Pyramid of Aranadan

The population pyramid of Aranadan has no features that tribe in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.17). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to other

communities demographic features. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. This pyramid shows more females at the age ranges above 50, which indicates that women are living older than men. Poor birth control, high birth rate and low life expectancy are noteworthy features. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



The age dependency ratio of Aranadan in the state works out to 57.14 (total), 47.83 (child) and 9.32 (aged). All the components of the age

dependency ratio in this community is lower than the state average and national average (Table 2.57). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for Aranadan community in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes.

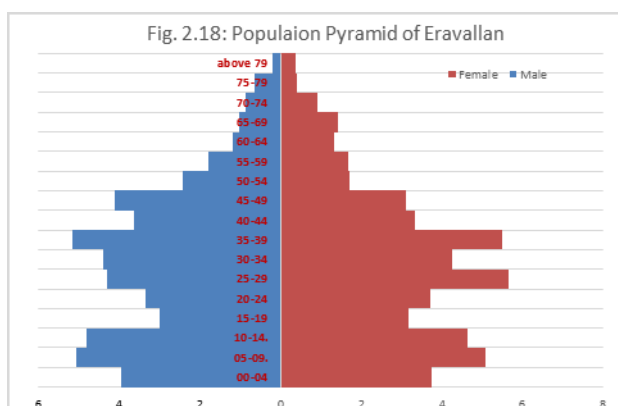
Table 2.57: Dependency Ratio of Aranadan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	39	38	77
15-64	65	96	161
64 and above	6	9	15
Total	110	143	253
Child Dependency Ratio	60.00	39.58	47.83
Aged Dependency Ratio	9.23	9.38	9.32
Total Dependency Ratio	69.23	48.96	57.14

(3) Population Pyramid of Eravallan

The population pyramid of Eravallan has some features that tribes in the state possess with some

fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.18). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. Men are more than women. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 35 to 39 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



The age dependency ratio of Eravallan in the state works out to 49.39 (total), 40.66 (child) and 8.73 (aged).

All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.58). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for Eravallan community in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes.

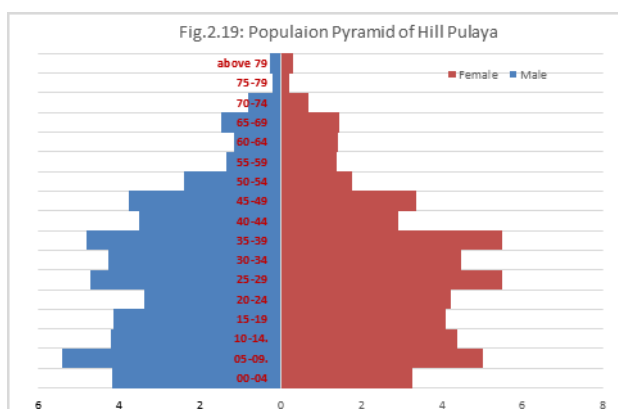
Table 2.58: Dependency Ratio of Eravallan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	612	594	1206
15-64	1478	1488	2966
64 and above	122	137	259
Total	2212	2219	4431
Child Dependency Ratio	41.41	39.92	40.66
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.25	9.21	8.73
Total Dependency Ratio	49.66	49.13	49.39

(4) Population Pyramid of Hill Pulaya

The population pyramid of Hill Pulaya has the features that tribes in the state possess with some

fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.19). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. Men are more than women. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is



the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.

The age dependency ratio of Hill Pulaya in the state works out to 46.47 (total), 38.50 (child) and 7.96 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.59). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of all components of dependency ratio.

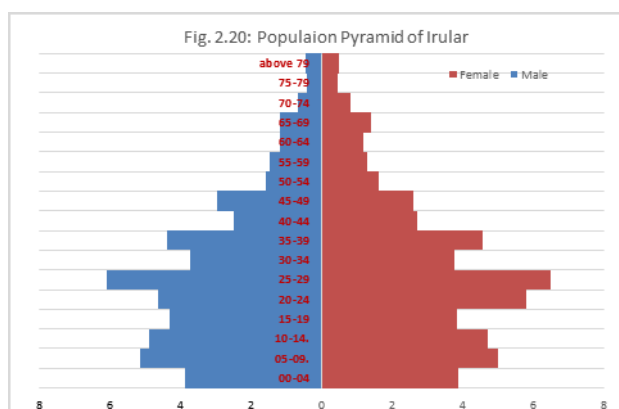
The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for Hill Pulaya community in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes.

Table 2.59: Dependency Ratio of Hill Pulaya

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	472	432	904
15-64	1152	1196	2348
64 and above	96	91	187
Total	1720	1719	3439
Child Dependency Ratio	40.97	36.12	38.50
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.33	7.61	7.96
Total Dependency Ratio	49.31	43.73	46.47

(5) Population Pyramid of Irular

The population pyramid of Irular community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.20). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. Women are more than men. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature.



The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study

Table 2.60: Dependency Ratio of Irular

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	3699	3596	7295
15-64	8837	9006	17843
64 and above	743	833	1576
Total	13279	13435	26714
Child Dependency Ratio	41.86	39.92	40.88
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.41	9.25	8.83
Total Dependency Ratio	50.27	49.17	49.71

The age dependency ratio of Irular in the state works out to 49.71 (total), 40.88 (child) and 8.83 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is higher than the state average and below national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.60). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of

female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. The policy makers may give thrust to these aspects in development programmes meant for Irular community in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes.

(6) Population Pyramid of Wayanad Kadar

Unlike the pyramid of tribes in the state, there is significant difference in the Wayanad Kadar’s pyramid (Fig.2.21). The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. Male population exceeds their female counterpart. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The development plans should be formulated taking these points in mind.

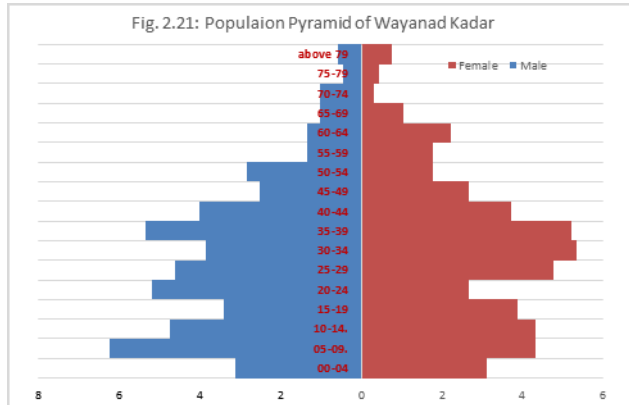


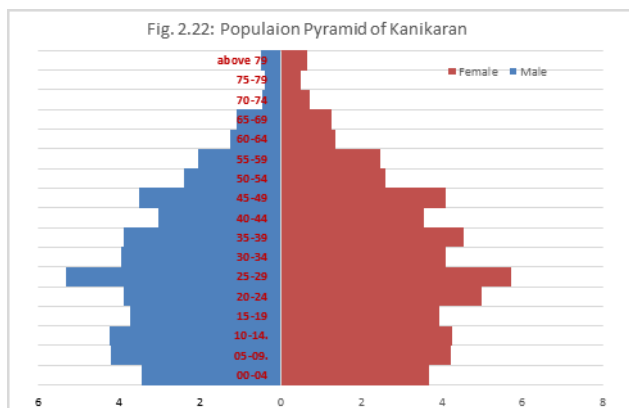
Table 2.61: Dependency Ratio of Wayanad Kadar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	95	79	174
15-64	235	244	479
64 and above	21	17	38
Total	351	340	691
Child Dependency Ratio	40.43	32.38	36.33
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.94	6.97	7.93
Total Dependency Ratio	49.36	39.34	44.26

The age dependency ratio of Wayanad Kadar in the state works out to 44.26 (total), 36.33 (child) and 7.93 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lesser than the state average and national average (Table 2.61). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of all components of dependency ratio. So, Wayanad Kadar community deserve special attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(7) Population Pyramid of Kanikaran

The population pyramid of Kanikaran community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.22). It is one of the best pyramids the tribal population had in the state. The sex ratio is favourable with female dominance. Moderate death rate and life expectancy. The bumps in the sides in respect of a few cohorts show demographic anomaly and needs to be



subjected to specific detailed study. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented.

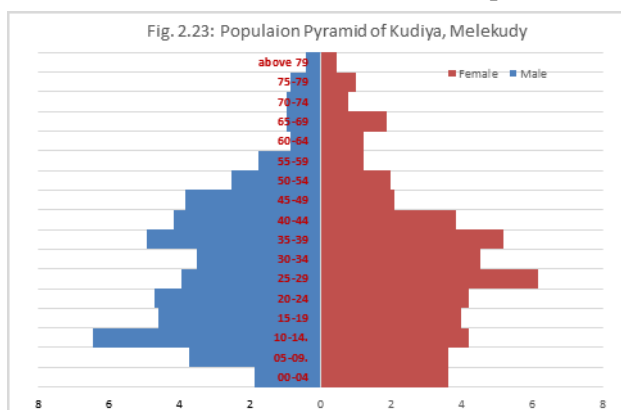
The age dependency ratio of Kanikaran in the state works out to 41.49 (total), 33.59 (child) and 7.90 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lesser than the state average and national average (Table 2.62). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. Apropos these, Kanikaran community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.62: Dependency Ratio of Kanikaran

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2312	2366	4678
15-64	6543	7384	13927
64 and above	479	621	1100
Total	9334	10371	19705
Child Dependency Ratio	35.34	32.04	33.59
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.32	8.41	7.90
Total Dependency Ratio	42.66	40.45	41.49

(8) Population Pyramid of Kudiya, Melekudi

The population pyramid of Kudiya community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.23). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are not equal. Sex ratio is unfavourable and women are less than men. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 10 to 14 age group among male 25 to 29 cohort among female are the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to



detailed study

Table 2.63: Dependency Ratio of Kudiya, Melekudy

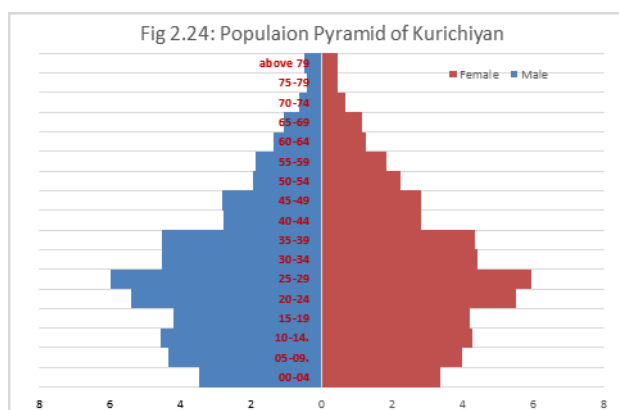
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	110	104	214
15-64	318	313	631
64 and above	30	37	67
Total	458	454	912
Child Dependency Ratio	34.59	33.23	33.91
Aged Dependency Ratio	9.43	11.82	10.62
Total Dependency Ratio	44.03	45.05	44.53

The age dependency ratio of Kudiya, (Melekudy) in the state works out to 44.53 (total), 33.91 (child) and 10.62 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is higher than the state average and below national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.63). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged and total dependency ratios. In this respect, Kudiya (Melekudy) community deserve attention of

the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes and care for elderly to this community.

(9) Population Pyramid of Kurichiyar

The population pyramid of Kurichiyar community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.24). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The symmetric pyramid shows that the number



of male and female at various cohorts are equal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 10 to 14 age group among male 25 to 29 cohort among female are the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study

The age dependency ratio of Kurichiyar in the state works out to 41.21 (total), 33.63 (child) and 7.58 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lesser than the state average and below national average (Table 2.64). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. In this circumstances, Kurichiyar community deserve attention of the

Table 2.64: Dependency Ratio of Kurichiyar

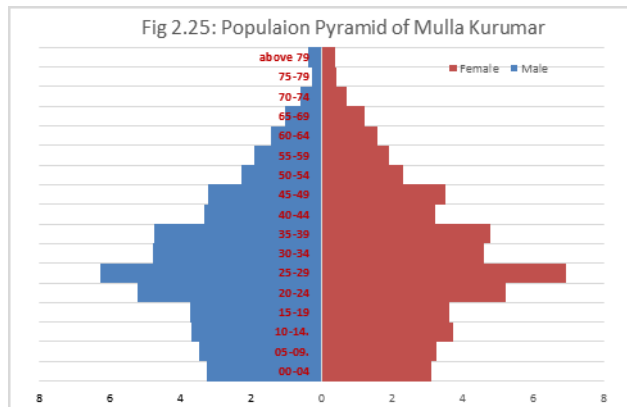
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	4441	4155	8596
15-64	12821	12742	25563
64 and above	960	978	1938
Total	18222	17875	36097
Child Dependency Ratio	34.64	32.61	33.63
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.49	7.68	7.58
Total Dependency Ratio	42.13	40.28	41.21

policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(10) Population Pyramid of Mulla Kurumar

The population pyramid of Mulla Kurumar community has the features that tribes in the state possess with fluctuating trends (Fig. 2.25). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The symmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female

at various cohorts are equal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study



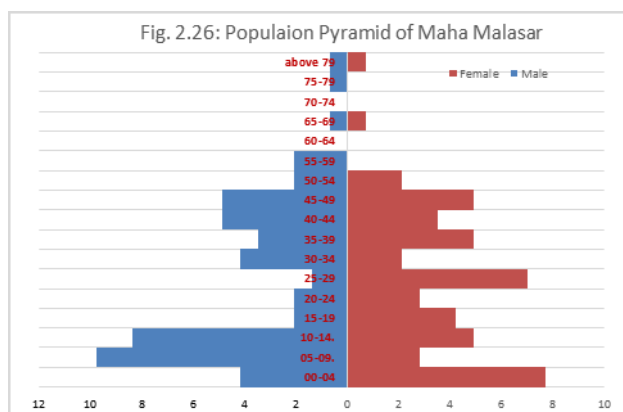
The age dependency ratio of Mulla Kurumar in the state works out to 33.96 (total), 27.30 (child) and 6.66 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lesser than the state average and below national average (Table 2.65). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. For sorting out these issues, Mulla Kurumar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.65: Dependency Ratio of Mulla Kurumar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2232	2149	4381
15-64	7926	8040	15966
64 and above	492	578	1070
Total	10650	10767	21417
Child Dependency Ratio	28.05	26.57	27.30
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.19	7.12	6.66
Total Dependency Ratio	34.24	33.7	33.96

(11) Population Pyramid of Maha Malasar

Unlike the pyramid of tribes in the state, a rare kind of pyramid significantly different in many respect is seen for the Maha Malasar community in the state (Fig.2.26). The total population of the community is only 143 with 74 males and 69 females. No population is seen in some age groups and is characterized by abnormal and asymmetrical, i.e., unequal men and women in different age groups. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. The pyramid indicate that the very existence of the community itself is in danger.



The age dependency ratio of Maha Malasar in the state works out to 70.24 (total), 64.29 (child) and 5.95 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the

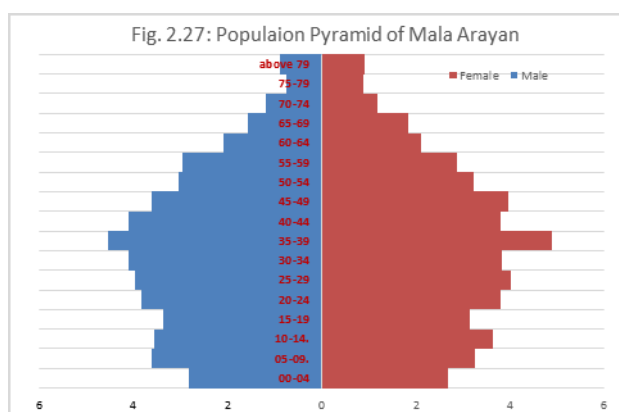
state average and below national average (Table 2.66) except for aged dependency ratio. The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of all components of dependency ratio. Considering all these, Maha Malasar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.66: Dependency Ratio of Maha Malasar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	32	22	54
15-64	39	45	84
64 and above	3	2	5
Total	74	69	143
Child Dependency Ratio	82.05	48.89	64.29
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.69	4.44	5.95
Total Dependency Ratio	89.74	53.33	70.24

(12) Population Pyramid of Mala Arayan

The population pyramid of Mala Arayan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.27). It is one of the best pyramids the tribal population had in the state and one of the customary population pyramid among other population pyramids of tribes. The sex ratio is favourable with a little female dominance. Moderate death rate and considerable life expectancy are noteworthy features. The bumps in the sides in respect of a few cohorts show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to specific detailed study. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 35 to 39 cohort is the maximum represented.



The age dependency ratio of Mala Arayan in the state works out to 39.65 (total), 26.88 (child) and 12.77 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community is lesser than the

state average and below national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.67).

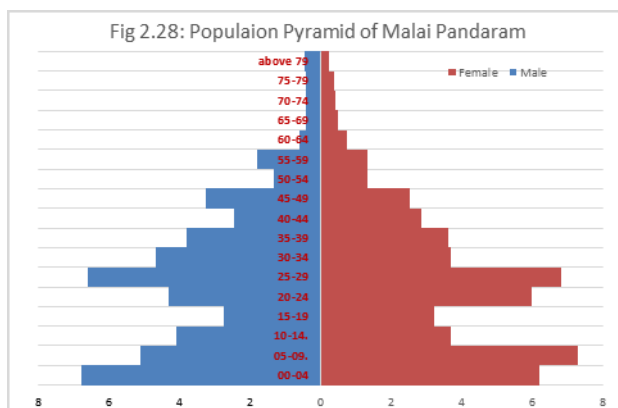
Table 2.67: Dependency Ratio of Mala Arayan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2945	2808	5753
15-64	10619	10781	21400
64 and above	1311	1422	2733
Total	14875	15011	29886
Child Dependency Ratio	27.73	26.05	26.88
Aged Dependency Ratio	12.35	13.19	12.77
Total Dependency Ratio	40.08	39.24	39.65

The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratios. Under these context, Mala Arayan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes for working age group and old age care for elderly to this community.

(13) Population Pyramid of Malai Pandaram

The population pyramid of Malai Pandaram community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.28). But there is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The symmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are equal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Consistent high birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid.



The age dependency ratio of Malai Pandaram in the state works out to 53.10 (total), 48.21 (child) and 4.89 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and below national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.68).

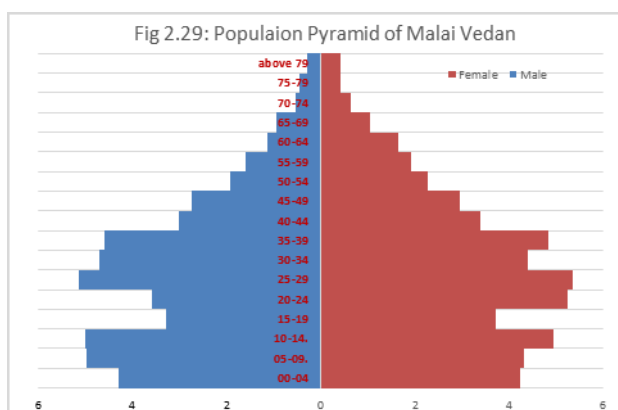
Table 2.68: Dependency Ratio of Malai Pandaram

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	266	286	552
15-64	579	566	1145
64 and above	30	26	56
Total	875	878	1753
Child Dependency Ratio	45.94	50.53	48.21
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.18	4.59	4.89
Total Dependency Ratio	51.12	55.12	53.10

The dependency ratio in case of female in this community is higher than that of male in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. So, Malai Pandaram community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(14) Population Pyramid of Malai Vedan

The population pyramid of Malai Vedan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.29). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber



men to small extent. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid.

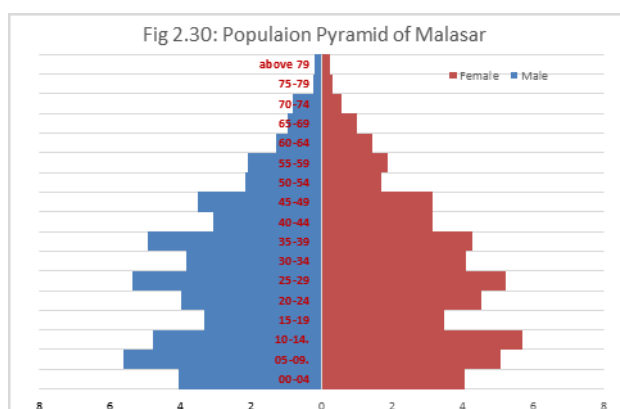
Table 2.69: Dependency Ratio of Malai Vedan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	675	637	1312
15-64	1576	1758	3334
64 and above	110	118	228
Total	2361	2513	4874
Child Dependency Ratio	42.83	36.23	39.35
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.98	6.71	6.84
Total Dependency Ratio	49.81	42.95	46.19

The age dependency ratio of Malai Vedan in the state works out to 46.19 (total), 39.35 (child) and 6.84 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and below national average (Table 2.69). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of all components of dependency ratio. In this respect, Malai Vedan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community in the Tribal Sub Plan

(15) Population Pyramid of Malasar

The population pyramid of Malasar community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.30). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of male and female at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is not favourable and men outnumber women to small extent. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid.



The age dependency ratio of Malasar in the state works out to 50.12 (total), 43.60 (child) and 6.53 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and below national average (Table 2.70) except for aged dependency ratio.

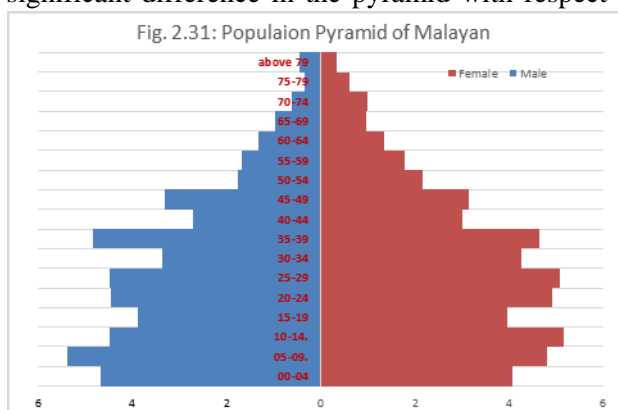
The dependency ratio in case of female in this community is higher than that of male in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In view of these, the Malasar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.70: Dependency Ratio of Malasar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	608	621	1229
15-64	1424	1395	2819
64 and above	97	87	184
Total	2129	2103	4232
Child Dependency Ratio	42.70	44.52	43.60
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.81	6.24	6.53
Total Dependency Ratio	49.51	50.75	50.12

(16) Population Pyramid of Malayan

The population pyramid of Malayan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.31). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid



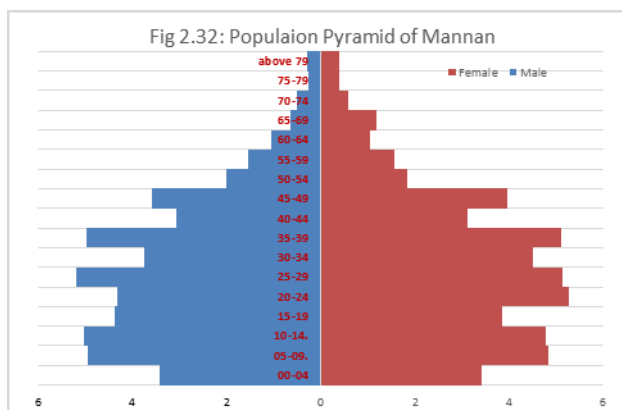
The age dependency ratio of Malayan in the state works out to 50.48 (total), 42.64 (child) and 7.84 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and below national average (Table 2.71) except for aged dependency ratio. The dependency ratio in case of female in this community is higher than that of male in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. To this respect, the Malayan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.71: Dependency Ratio of Malayan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	810	778	1588
15-64	1793	1931	3724
64 and above	132	160	292
Total	2735	2869	5604
Child Dependency Ratio	45.18	40.29	42.64
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.36	8.29	7.84
Total Dependency Ratio	52.54	48.58	50.48

(17) Population Pyramid of Mannan

The population pyramid of Mannan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.32). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid



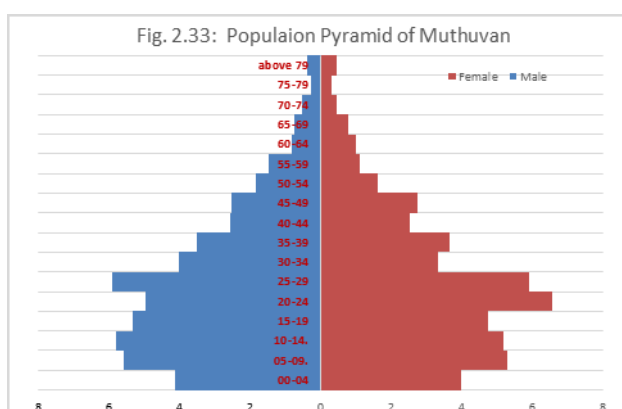
The age dependency ratio of Mannan in the state works out to 44.04 (total), 37.87 (child) and 6.17 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state average and below national average (Table 2.72). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In consideration to these, the Mannan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.72: Dependency Ratio of Mannan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1255	1217	2472
15-64	3203	3325	6528
64 and above	167	236	403
Total	4625	4778	9403
Child Dependency Ratio	39.18	36.60	37.87
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.21	7.10	6.17
Total Dependency Ratio	44.40	43.70	44.04

(18) Population Pyramid of Muthuvan

The population pyramid of Muthuvan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.33). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex



ratio is not favourable and men outnumber women to small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid.

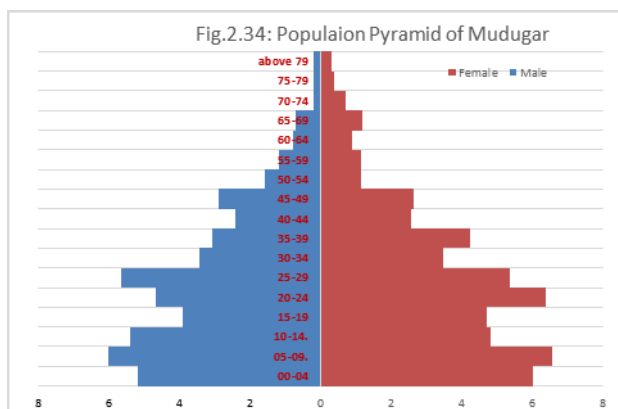
Table 2.73: Dependency Ratio of Muthuvan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2979	2764	5743
15-64	6380	6391	12771
64 and above	378	378	756
Total	9737	9533	19270
Child Dependency Ratio	46.69	43.25	44.97
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.92	5.91	5.92
Total Dependency Ratio	52.62	49.16	50.89

The age dependency ratio of Muthuvan in the state works out to 50.89 (total), 44.97(child) and 5.92 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and below national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.73). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, the Muthuvan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(19) Population Pyramid of Mudugar

Population pyramid of Mudugar resembles the state’s tribal population pyramid by virtue of low birth rate (Fig. 2.34). But the near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate among Mudugar community in the state with low life expectancy. Sex ratio is favourable with more female than male. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



The age dependency ratio of Mudugar in the state works out to 60.28 (total), 54.11(child) and 6.17 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state average and national average except for

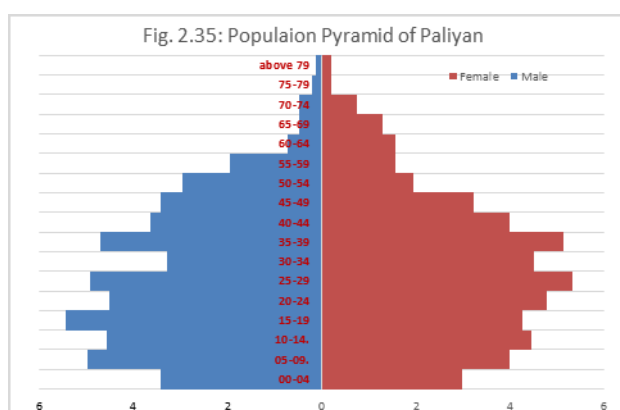
aged dependency ratio (Table 2.74). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. So, Mudugar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.74: Dependency Ratio of Mudugar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	777	810	1587
15-64	1407	1526	2933
64 and above	62	119	181
Total	2246	2455	4701
Child Dependency Ratio	55.22	53.08	54.11
Aged Dependency Ratio	4.41	7.80	6.17
Total Dependency Ratio	59.63	60.88	60.28

(20) Population Pyramid of Paliyan

The population pyramid of Paliyan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.35). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. But the near convex trend of the sides of pyramid shows low death rate among Paliyan community in the state with low life expectancy. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature.



The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. High death rate and low life expectancy are evident in the pyramid.

The age dependency ratio of Paliyan in the state works out to 38.86 (total), 33.74(child) and 5.13 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state average and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.75). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio.

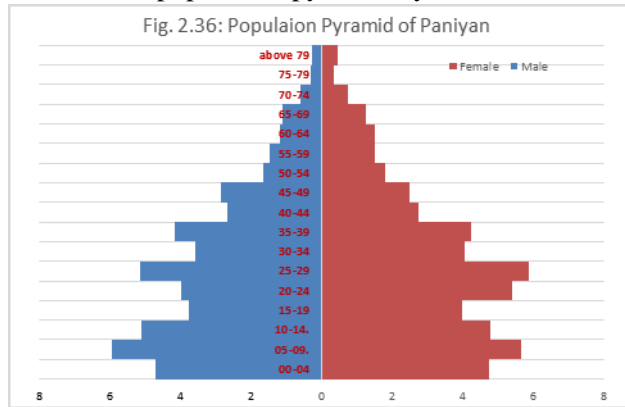
Table 2.75: Dependency Ratio of Paliyan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	193	169	362
15-64	531	542	1073
64 and above	19	36	55
Total	743	747	1490
Child Dependency Ratio	36.35	31.18	33.74
Aged Dependency Ratio	3.58	6.64	5.13
Total Dependency Ratio	39.92	37.82	38.86

Thus, Paniyan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(21) Population Pyramid of Paniyan

Population pyramid of Paniyan resembles the state’s tribal population pyramid by virtue of low birth rate (Fig. 2.36). But the near concave trend of the sides of pyramid shows considerable death rate in Paniyan community in the state with low life expectancy. Sex ratio is favourable with more female than male. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which 05 to 09 and the 25 to 29 cohorts are the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



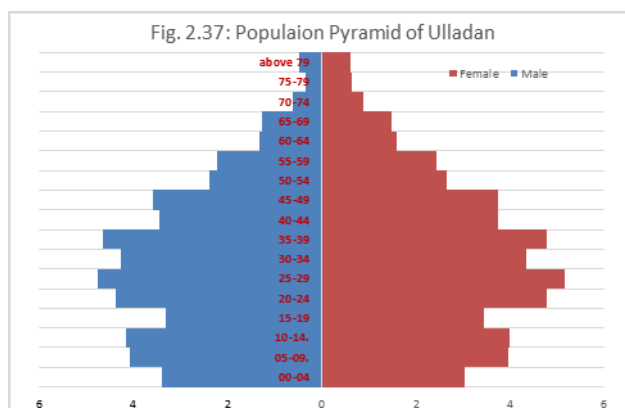
The age dependency ratio of Paniyan in the state works out to 56.09 (total), 48.14 (child) and 7.95 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.76). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In these respects, the Paniyan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.76: Dependency Ratio of Paniyan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	14625	14034	28659
15-64	28386	31150	59536
64 and above	2162	2570	4732
Total	45173	47754	92927
Child Dependency Ratio	51.52	45.05	48.14
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.62	8.25	7.95
Total Dependency Ratio	59.14	53.30	56.09

(22) Population Pyramid of Ulladan

The population pyramid of Ulladan community has the features that tribes in the state possess with some fluctuating trend (Fig. 2.37). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a



large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to a small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. Low death rate and moderate life expectancy are evident in the pyramid

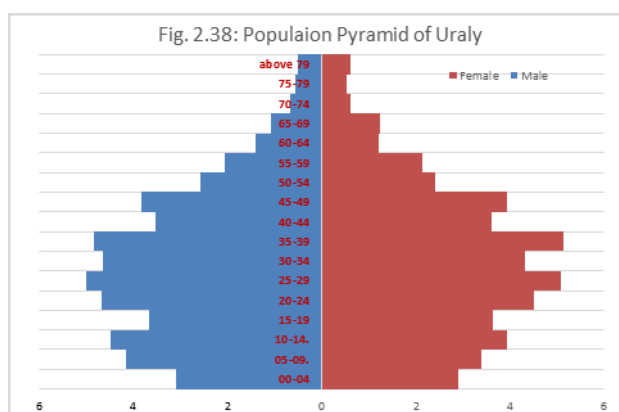
The age dependency ratio of Ulladan in the state works out to 39.79 (total), 31.05 (child) and 8.75 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.77). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. With these, Ulladan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community in the Tribal Sub Plan

Table 2.77: Dependency Ratio of Ulladan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2046	1933	3979
15-64	6162	6654	12816
64 and above	484	637	1121
Total	8692	9224	17916
Child Dependency Ratio	33.20	29.05	31.05
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.85	9.57	8.75
Total Dependency Ratio	41.06	38.62	39.79

(23) Population Pyramid of Uraly

The population pyramid of Uraly community has the features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.38). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is not favourable and men outnumber women to a small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. Low death rate and moderate life expectancy are evident in the pyramid



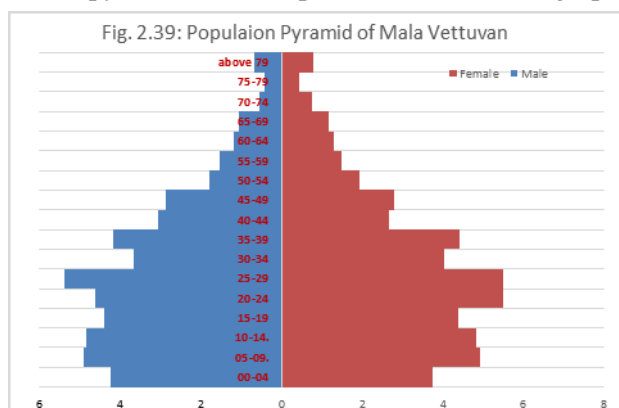
The age dependency ratio of Uraly in the state works out to 37.99 (total), 30.01 (child) and 7.98 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state and national average (Table 2.78). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. With these specialities, Uraly community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.78: Dependency Ratio of Uraly

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	888	771	1659
15-64	2771	2757	5528
64 and above	216	225	441
Total	3875	3753	7628
Child Dependency Ratio	32.05	27.97	30.01
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.80	8.16	7.98
Total Dependency Ratio	39.84	36.13	37.99

(24) Population Pyramid of Mala Vettuvan

The population pyramid of Mala Vettuvan community has the features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.39). There is a significant difference in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men to a small extent. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the



maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. Low death rate and moderate life expectancy are evident in the pyramid

Table 2.79: Dependency Ratio of Mala Vettuvan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	2763	2664	5427
15-64	6462	6722	13184
64 and above	537	623	1160
Total	9762	10009	19771
Child Dependency Ratio	42.76	39.63	41.16
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.31	9.27	8.80
Total Dependency Ratio	51.07	48.90	49.96

The age dependency ratio of Mala Vettuvan in the state works out to 49.96 (total), 41.16 (child) and 8.80 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average (Table 2.79). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency

ratio. In this respect, Mala Vettuvan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(25) Population Pyramid of Thachanadan Mooppan

The population pyramid of Thachanadan Mooppan community has the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.40). The difference as to representations in different age group is significant respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal to a large extent. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years. But 10 to 14 cohort is maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.

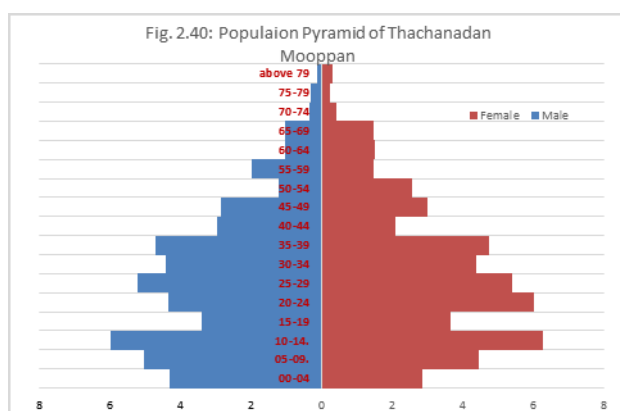


Table 2.80: Dependency Ratio of Thachanadan Mooppan

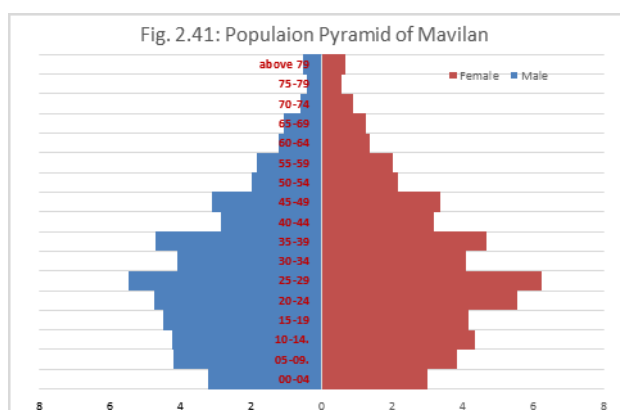
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	253	223	476
15-64	531	575	1106
64 and above	30	40	70
Total	814	838	1652
Child Dependency Ratio	47.55	38.68	42.93
Aged Dependency Ratio	5.66	6.97	6.34
Total Dependency Ratio	53.21	45.64	49.28

The age dependency ratio of Thachanadan Mooppan in the state works out to 49.28 (total), 42.93 (child) and 6.34 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and

national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.80). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, Thachanadan Mooppan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(26) Population Pyramid of Mavilan

The population pyramid of Mavilan community has the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.41). The difference as to representation at various age groups is significant in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows



that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in

which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.

The age dependency ratio of Mavilan in the state works out to 40.17 (total), 31.76 (child) and 8.40 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.81). The dependency ratio in case of male in this

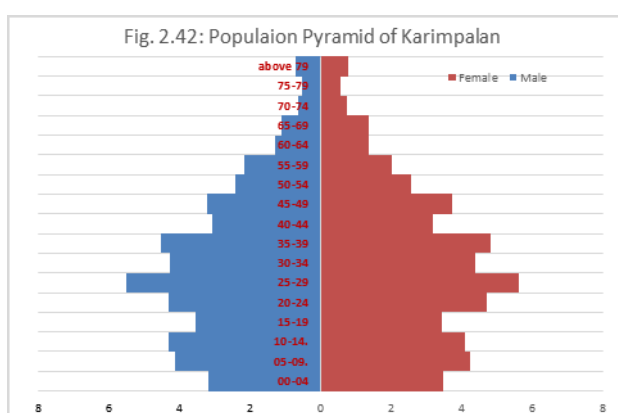
Table 2.81: Dependency Ratio of Mavilan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	3638	3463	7101
15-64	10824	11532	22356
64 and above	826	1053	1879
Total	15288	16048	31336
Child Dependency Ratio	33.61	30.03	31.76
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.63	9.13	8.40
Total Dependency Ratio	41.24	39.16	40.17

community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, Mavilan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(27) Population Pyramid of Karimpalan

The population pyramid of Karimpalan community closely follows the general trend as that of the state's particularly in low birth rate, moderate health care etc.(Fig. 2.42). The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid.



The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.

The age dependency ratio of Karimpalan in the state works out to 42.26 (total), 33.12 (child) and 9.14 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.82). The

Table 2.82: Dependency Ratio of Karimpalan

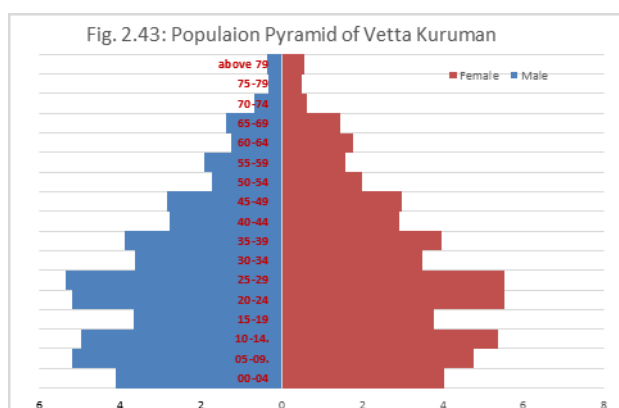
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	1722	1738	3460
15-64	5117	5329	10446
64 and above	450	505	955
Total	7289	7572	14861
Child Dependency Ratio	33.65	32.61	33.12
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.79	9.48	9.14
Total Dependency Ratio	42.45	42.09	42.26

dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. With these specialties, Karimpalan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(28) Population Pyramid of Vetta Kuruman

The population pyramid of Vetta Kuruman community has the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.43). The difference as to representation at various age groups is significant in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations.

The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid.



The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 25 to 29 cohort is the maximum represented. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.

The age dependency ratio of Vetta Kuruman in the state works out to 51.78 (total), 42.87 (child) and 8.91 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.83). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, Vetta Kuruman community

Table 2.83: Dependency Ratio of Vetta Kuruman

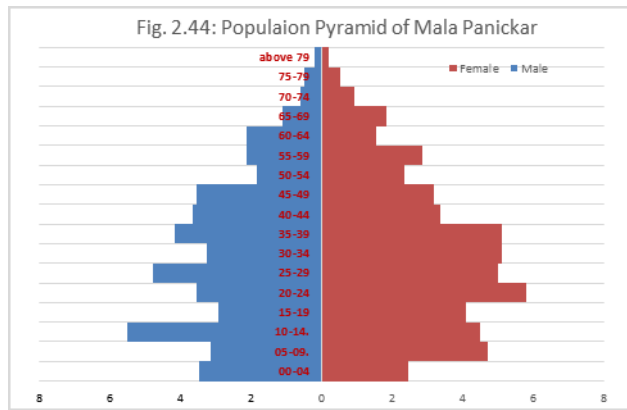
Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	926	916	1842
15-64	2109	2188	4297
64 and above	180	203	383
Total	3215	3307	6522
Child Dependency Ratio	43.91	41.86	42.87
Aged Dependency Ratio	8.53	9.28	8.91
Total Dependency Ratio	52.44	51.14	51.78

deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(29) Population Pyramid of Mala Panickar

The population pyramid of Mala Panickar community closely follows the general trend as that of the state's particularly in low birth rate, moderate health care etc. (Fig. 2.44). The asymmetric pyramid

shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years and the male population is far below than female counterpart in this group. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



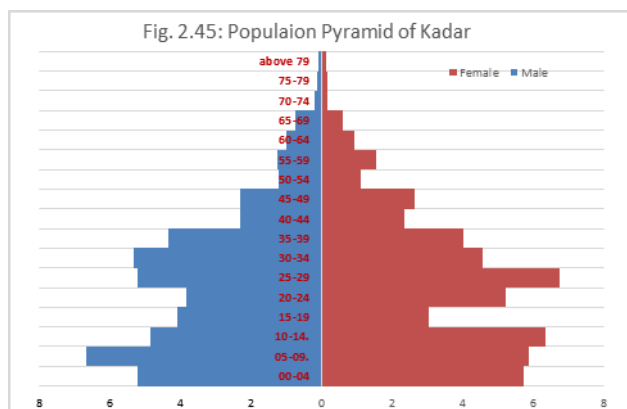
The age dependency ratio of Mala Panickar in the state works out to 41.87 (total), 33.53 (child) and 8.35 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.84). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, Mala Panickar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.84: Dependency Ratio of Mala Panickar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	119	114	233
15-64	317	378	695
64 and above	24	34	58
Total	460	526	986
Child Dependency Ratio	37.54	30.16	33.53
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.57	8.99	8.35
Total Dependency Ratio	45.11	39.15	41.87

(30) Population Pyramid of Kadar

The population pyramid of Kadar community closely follows the general trend as that of the state’s particularly in low birth rate, moderate health care etc. (Fig. 2.45). The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years and the male population is far below than female counterpart in this group. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study. The convex trend of the sides of pyramid shows low death rate among the community.



Kadar population constitute 1993 only. The age dependency ratio of Kadar in the state works out to 57.80 (total), 54.24 (child) and 3.56 (aged).

All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.85). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is lower than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and higher in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, the Kadar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community in the Tribal Sub Plan.

Table 2.85: Dependency Ratio of Kadar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	331	354	685
15-64	618	645	1263
64 and above	25	20	45
Total	974	1019	1993
Child Dependency Ratio	53.56	54.88	54.24
Aged Dependency Ratio	4.05	3.10	3.56
Total Dependency Ratio	57.61	57.98	57.80

(31) Population Pyramid of Kattunayakan

The population pyramid of Kattunayakan community has the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.46). The difference as to representation at various age groups is significant in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. Unlike other pyramids the majority age group is 05 to 09 years. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study

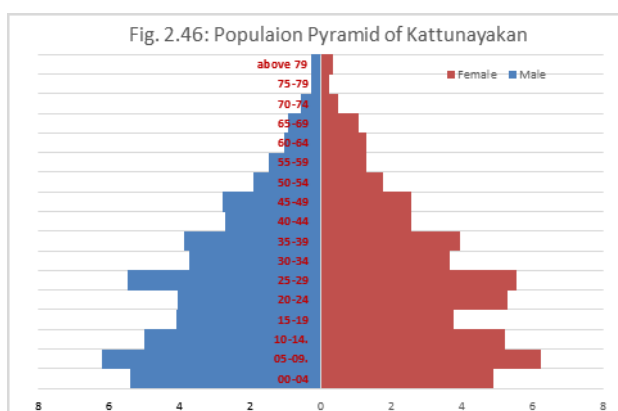


Table 2.86: Dependency Ratio of Kattunayakan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	3319	3270	6589
15-64	6247	6348	12595
64 and above	409	436	845
Total	9975	10054	20029
Child Dependency Ratio	53.13	51.51	52.31
Aged Dependency Ratio	6.55	6.87	6.71
Total Dependency Ratio	59.68	58.38	59.02

The age dependency ratio of Kattunayakan in the state works out to 59.02 (total), 52.31 (child) and 6.71 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.86). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and higher in the case of aged dependency ratio. In

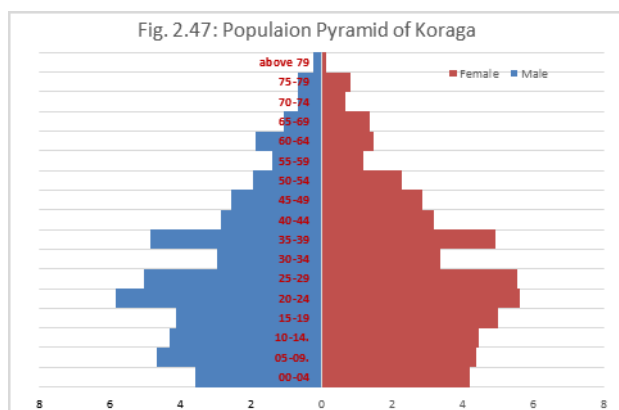
this respect, the Kattunayakan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

(32) Population Pyramid of Koraga

The population pyramid of Koraga community has the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.47). The difference as to representation at various age groups is significant in the pyramid with respect to certain demographic variations.

The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal.

Sex ratio is favourable and women outnumber men. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The majority forms the working age group of 15 to 64 years, in which the 20 to 24 cohort is the



maximum represented. Pyramid is indicative of high death rate and low life expectancy. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study

The age dependency ratio of Koraga in the state works out to 45.36 (total), 37.22 (child) and 8.13 (aged).

All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are lower than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio which equates the state average (Table 2.87). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. With these specialities, Koraga community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community .

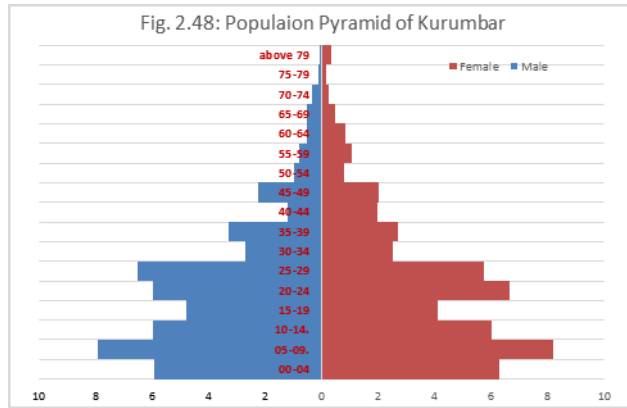
Table 2.87: Dependency Ratio of Koraga

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	207	214	421
15-64	551	580	1131
64 and above	44	48	92
Total	802	842	1644
Child Dependency Ratio	37.57	36.90	37.22
Aged Dependency Ratio	7.99	8.28	8.13
Total Dependency Ratio	45.55	45.17	45.36

(33) Population Pyramid of Kurumbar

The population pyramid of Kurumbar community has deviated much from the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.48). This pyramid shows more females at the age ranges above 50, which indicates that women are living older than men. Low life expectancy is evidenced in the

pyramid. Life expectancy of female is higher than male. Effective birth control is another noteworthy feature of the pyramid. More than half is under the age of 30 years which is to be studied thoroughly. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



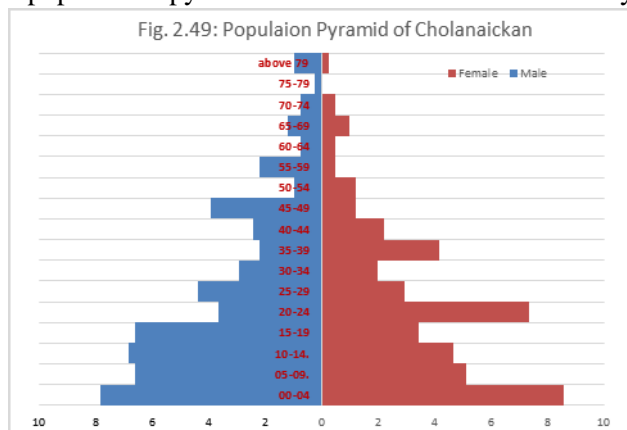
The age dependency ratio of Kurumbar in the state works out to 74.09 (total), 70.22 (child) and 3.87 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average except for aged dependency ratio (Table 2.88). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is lesser than that of female in respect of child and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of aged dependency ratio. In this respect, Kurumbar community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.88: Dependency Ratio of Kurumbar

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	448	460	908
15-64	655	638	1293
64 and above	25	25	50
Total	1128	1123	2251
Child Dependency Ratio	68.40	72.10	70.22
Aged Dependency Ratio	3.82	3.92	3.87
Total Dependency Ratio	72.21	76.02	74.09

(34) Population Pyramid of Cholanaickan

The population pyramid of Cholanaickan community has deviated much from the general features that tribes in the state possess (Fig. 2.49). In the population pyramid of Cholanaickan community, indications point towards low life expectancy of females. No particular trend is visible in the population pyramid. The pyramid by the shape itself seems damaged one compared to others. The asymmetric pyramid shows that the number of female and male at various cohorts are unequal. Sex ratio is not favourable and men outnumber women. Consistent low birth rate is another noteworthy feature of this pyramid. The bumps in the sides show demographic anomaly and needs to be subjected to detailed study.



The Cholanaickan population constitute 414 only. The age dependency ratio of Cholanaickan in the state works out to 79.22 (total), 70.13 (child) and 9.09 (aged). All the components of the age dependency ratio in this community are higher than the state and national average (Table 2.89). The dependency ratio in case of male in this community is higher than that of female in respect of aged and total dependency ratio and lower in the case of child dependency ratio. In this respect, Cholanaickan community deserve attention of the policy makers in the state and may open avenues for livelihood support schemes to this community.

Table 2.89: Dependency Ratio of Cholanaickan

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-14	87	75	162
15-64	126	105	231
64 and above	14	7	21
Total	227	187	414
Child Dependency Ratio	69.05	71.43	70.13
Aged Dependency Ratio	11.11	6.67	9.09
Total Dependency Ratio	80.16	78.10	79.22

3 HABITATION

3.1 Settlement Patterns

Most of the tribal communities of the state inhabit in the Western Ghats in proximity to the forest eco system. One of the characteristics attracted to tribal communities is that their habitations have strong ethnic boundary based on kinship. When the food gathering economy of tribals gave place to agricultural food producing economy the tribal hordes were transformed into village settlements. Two types of residential groups were formed, namely; settlements and forest camps. Areas of forest land had been allotted to tribals by the Forest Department on which semi permanent habitations have been constructed. They generally tend to settle on the slops of or terraces of hill sides near a perennial stream or river.

The settlements were hamletted and compact. The number of families in a settlement varied from 20 to 100 households. In smaller settlements there were 5-10 houses. The houses were unarranged, but put up in a dramatic setting, often of spectacular scenic beauty. Every settlements has a recognised leader who deals with the socio religious aspects.

Some communities have had non-nucleated settlements of isolated families occupying a territory, the houses within calling distance of each other and intervening forest land, where cultivation is done jointly. The Kurumbar and Mudugar communities of Attappady layout their hamlets in two parallel straight rows, the houses in line with shared side walls. The space in the middle is used for social activities. When the settlement becomes larger, a few lineages move to a new site and form a new hamlet. The Irular prefer larger settlements with 40-60 families. The line houses are around a hollow square which is the common ground. The Cholanaickans of Malappuram found the caves provided by nature as the most safety dwelling place in the moist forest situation. Each nuclear family had its own corner and fire place in the cave. The Muthuvans of Idukki establish their settlements in forest with sufficient open space for cultivation and perennial water. The houses are huddled together. Being artist for structural use of bamboo for building construction they provide generous floor area for the houses enclosed with bamboo packed mud walls. The Kanikkar live in independent homesteads arranged quite far apart from one another.

Due to the restrictions imposed by the Forest Department free movement in the forests became difficult and shifting cultivation became a practice of the past.

Originally tribal communities have been living in 'uniethnic' settlements. However, with the establishment of colonies by government to settle tribal families having no land in possession, the settlements began to accommodate members of more than one community. Later the 'outsiders' and plains men migrated to the forest lands and started living in close proximity with the tribals or drove the tribals farther to the outskirts of settlements.

The basic character of traditional settlements has undergone dramatic changes. 'Modern' houses of different designs are built in the settlements and colonies, roads, electricity and other facilities have changed the traditional pattern of the settlements. The settlements have every appearance of a small bounded agricultural community. One may believe that inhabitants are settled agriculturists. In fact they do not cultivate their own land. Except for a little tapioca or a few vegetables in the immediate vicinity of the houses, all the rice, ginger, pepper etc are grown either by local villages or by entrepreneurs by verbal agreements often treated as perpetual contracts.

3.2 Distribution of Settlements.

Scheduled Tribes in general live together in clusters or settlements commonly called 'Ooru'. A cluster of five or more Scheduled Tribe households lying adjacent to each other has been considered as an 'ooru' (settlement) for implementation of development projects. Altogether 4762 settlements (oorus) have been identified in the State. Wayanad District has the largest number of settlements (2167) followed by Kasaragod (612) and Palakkad (426) Districts. Kollam District has the least number of (26) settlements. About 94.66 per cent of the tribal population are living in settlements. The details of settlements in districts are given in Table 3.1

Table 3.1
Distribution of Settlements (Oorus)

Sl.No.	District	Settlements (Oorus)	
		Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	226	4.75
2	Kollam	26	0.55
3	Pathanamthitta	43	0.9
4	Alappuzha	34	0.71
5	Kottayam	101	2.12
6	Idukki	299	6.28
7	Eranakulam	61	1.28
8	Thrissur	59	1.24
9	Palakkad	426	8.95
10	Malappuram	229	4.81
11	Kozhikode	126	2.65
12	Wayanad	2167	45.51
13	Kannur	353	7.41
14	Kasaragod	612	12.85
	Total	4762	100

On analysis of the community wise pattern of settlements it can be found that there are settlements with more than one community. The largest number of settlements are of Paniyans (1586) and the least is of Maha Malasar (2). PVTG have a total of 551 settlements. The community wise details of settlements are given in Annexure : 6

3.3 Family Size in Settlements.

Out of the 4762 settlements 1473 are having a family size of 5-9 families. There are 2056 settlements with a family size of 10-24. The family size distribution of settlements is given Table 3.2

Table 3.2
Family Size in Settlements

Sl No.	Family Size	Number of Settlements	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	5-9 Families	1473	30.93
2	10-24 "	2056	43.18
3	25-49 "	835	17.53
4	50-99 "	322	6.76
5	Above 100 "	76	1.60
Total		4762	100

Idukki District stands first in the number of settlements with more than 100 Families. There are 28 such settlements in the district. Approximately 46.33 per cent of the settlements in Wayanad District are having a family size of 10-24. In other districts also, the highest number of settlements are having a family size of 10-24. District wise distribution of family size in settlements is given in Table 3.3

Table 3.3
District wise Distribution of Settlements According to Family Size

Sl.No	District	Family Pattern of Settlement					Total
		5-9 Families	10-24 Families	25-49 Families	50-99 Families	Above 100 Families	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 70	86	45	22	3	226
2	Kollam	: 3	6	7	5	5	26
3	Pathanamthitta	: 11	15	8	5	4	43
4	Alappuzha	: 17	13	4	-	-	34
5	Kottayam	: 25	22	34	14	6	101
6	Idukki	: 31	85	58	97	28	299
7	Eranakulam	: 24	26	3	4	4	61
8	Thrissur	: 19	20	13	7	-	59
9	Palakkad	: 82	167	98	64	15	426
10	Malappuram	: 86	110	25	8	-	229
11	Kozhikode	: 39	56	21	9	1	126
12	Wayanad	: 805	1004	300	53	5	2167
13	Kannur	: 85	148	95	20	5	353
14	Kasaragod	: 176	298	124	14	-	612
Total		: 1473	2056	835	322	76	4762

3.4 Accessibility to Settlements

As regards accessibility to the settlements, 2875 (60.31%) settlements are connected by motorable road. Only foot paths are available in 1225 settlements. Road connectivity is obstructed due to the absence of culverts in 145 settlements. No connectivity is established in 366 settlements which constitute 7.69 per cent of the total settlements. Tribal people in 15 settlements use ferry boats to reach their settlements. Details on accessibility to settlements are given in Table 3.4

Table 3.4
Accessibility to Settlements

Sl.No.	District	Accessibility to Settlements						Total
		Motorable Road	Only Foot Path/ Foot Step	Road Connectivity without Culvert/ Foot Bridge	No Connectivity	Country Boat/ Motor Boat	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 125	63	13	17	5	3	226
2	Kollam	: 17	8	1	-	-	-	26
3	Pathanamthitta	: 27	12	3	-	1	-	43
4	Alappuzha	: 22	10	-	1	-	1	34
5	Kottayam	: 69	20	-	4	-	8	101
6	Idukki	: 172	74	18	25	5	5	299
7	Eranakulam	: 39	14	7	1	-	-	61
8	Thrissur	: 42	12	1	4	-	-	59
9	Palakkad	: 284	82	23	19	1	17	426
10	Malappuram	: 132	56	4	28	2	7	229
11	Kozhikode	: 75	25	7	19	-	-	126
12	Wayanad	: 1197	644	54	200	1	71	2167
13	Kannur	: 250	72	3	19	-	9	353
14	Kasaragod	: 424	133	11	29	-	15	612
Total		: 2875	1225	145	366	15	136	4762

Even though road connectivity is reported to be available in majority of the settlements there are 23 settlements for which even foot paths are available at a distance of more than 10 km. For 42 settlements, mud roads are more than 10 km away. Black topped road is more than 10 km away for 83 settlements. In respect of 113 settlements, public roads with bus service are more than 10 km away. Details of road connectivity to settlements are given in Table 3.5

Table 3.5
Road Connectivity to Settlements

Sl.No.	Connectivity	Number of Settlements						
		Within Settlement	Within 0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-2.5 km	2.5-5.0 km	5.0-10 km	Above 10 km
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Foot Path	: 2802	1469	268	93	62	45	23
2	Mud Road	: 1758	2063	501	218	132	48	42
3	Gravel Road	: 1356	1969	722	391	184	78	62
4	Black Top Road	: 857	1896	938	573	305	110	83
5	Bus Stop/ Public Road	: 244	1315	1283	969	654	184	113

3.5 Access to Educational Institutions.

Inaccessibility to educational institutions is the major reason for the educational backwardness of Scheduled Tribes in the State. For 117 settlements, angawadies are more than 5 km away. For 903 settlements Single Teacher Schools / Multi Grade Learning Centres (MGLCs), for 576 settlements Lower Primary Schools, for 1301 settlements Upper Primary Schools, for 2197 settlements High Schools and for 2762 settlements Higher Secondary Schools are located at a distance of more than 5 km. Only for 2530 settlements Anganawadies, only for 366 settlements Single Teacher/ Multi Grade Learning Centres (MGLCs), only for 711 settlements Lower Primary Schools, only for 403 settlements Upper Primary Schools, only for 200 settlements High Schools and only for 143 settlements Higher Secondary Schools are available within the stipulated distance of one kilometer . The details on access to educational institutions are given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6
Access to Educational Institutions

Sl.No	Educational Institution	Number of Settlements							
		Within Settlement	Within 0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-2.5 km	2.5-5.0 km	Above 5 km	Not Specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Anganwadi	:	1236	356	938	1686	244	117	185
2	Single Teacher Institute/ M.G.L.C/ Peripatetic School	:	224	72	70	280	322	903	2891
3	Continuing Education Centre	:	155	69	112	629	609	1330	1858
4	Lower Primary School	:	68	220	423	2046	1318	576	111
5	Upper Primary School	:	26	137	240	1519	1442	1301	97
6	High School	:	4	76	120	906	1394	2197	65
7	Higher Secondary School	:	2	53	88	668	1123	2762	66
8	Vocational Higher Secondary School	:	4	24	35	232	383	3745	339

3.6 Access to Institutions of Basic Services.

Access to institutions of basic services is another hurdle in the way of development of Tribal people. There are 1451 settlements more than 5 km away from the nearest health care institution. The Tribals of 2464 settlements have to cover more than 5 km to get food articles from ration shops. Consumer stores are available only beyond 5 km for 929 settlements. Details on access to institutions of basic services are given in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7
Access to Institutions of Basic Services

Sl.No.	Institutions of Basic Services	Number of Settlements							
		Within Settlement	Within 0.5 km	0.5-1.0 km	1.0-2.5 km	2.5-5.0 km	Above 5 km	Not Specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Health Sub Centre	:	61	137	215	1427	1268	1451	203
2	Private Clinic/ Doctor	:	13	40	62	720	1193	2672	62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
3	Medical Store	:	11	61	97	806	1230	2464	93
4	Ration Shop	:	64	270	544	2252	981	588	63
5	Consumer Store	:	156	382	505	1806	909	929	75
6	Market	:	46	136	240	1096	1148	2004	92
7	Community Hall	:	359	123	139	558	840	1636	1107
8	Play Ground	:	96	117	194	1068	757	1285	1245
9	Reading Room/ Library	:	96	148	246	1105	946	1402	819
10	Collection Centre of Non Timber Forest Produces.	:	55	30	16	138	173	1973	2377

Institutions of higher education are within the reach of Tribal students hailing from only very few settlements. Arts and Science Colleges are beyond 10 km for 83 per cent of the settlements. Poly Technic Colleges/ Industrial Training Institutes are available only at a distance of above 25 km for 44.39 per cent settlements. Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges for 1153 settlements and 3958 settlements respectively are beyond 50 km respectively. The details on access to institutions of higher education are given in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8
Access to Institutions of Higher Education

Sl.No	Higher Education Institutions	Number of Settlements									
		Within 1 km	1-2.5 km	2.5-5 km	5-10 km	10-25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	Above 100 km	Not Specified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Arts and Science College	:	43	56	165	684	2150	1216	301	21	126
2	ITI/ Polytechnic College	:	42	32	254	451	1869	1526	436	42	110
3	Engineering College	:	20	17	71	189	866	2446	1005	49	99
4	Medical College	:	4	2	14	17	94	673	2225	1689	44
5	Other Professional Education Institutions	:	23	28	111	169	395	170	307	129	xx

3.7 Access to Health Institutions

Inaccessibility to health care institutions is the critical cause of the severe health problems of Tribes. The information on settlements situated beyond 5 km from the nearest health institutions is given below :-

(1)	Primary Health Centre	2139	Settlements
(2)	Community Health Centre	3150	''
(3)	District Hospital	4604	''
(4)	Ayurveda Dispensary/Hospital	3238	''
(5)	Homoeo Dispensary/Hospital	3242	''

More details on access to health institutions are given in Table 3.9

Table 3.9
Access to Health Institutions

Sl.No.	Health Institutions	Number of Settlements								
		Within 1 km	1-2.5 km	2.5-5 km	5-10 km	10-25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	Above 100 km	Not Specified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Primary Health Centre	: 389	554	1531	1320	702	97	19	1	149
2	Community Health Centre	: 191	237	695	1198	1411	441	95	5	489
3	District Hospital	: 18	24	77	293	862	2356	970	123	39
4	Ayurveda Hospital/Dispensary	: 243	280	866	1312	1508	229	122	67	135
5	Homoeo Hospital/Dispensary	: 245	289	805	1242	1474	303	162	61	181

3.8 Access to Public Offices

Public offices providing vital services are also far away from majority of the tribal settlements. The number of settlements situated more than 5 km away from grass root level public offices is given below :-

(1)	Village Office	: 1994 Settlements
(2)	Post Office	: 666 "
(3)	Police Station	: 3344 "
(4)	Telephone Booth	: 717 "
(5)	Veterinary Dispensary	: 2362 "
(6)	Krishi Bhavan	: 2788 "
(7)	Section Office, KSEB	: 3475 "
(8)	Section Office, KWA	: 3955 "
(9)	Akshaya Centre	: 2078 "

Further information on access of tribal people to public offices are given in Table 3.10

Table 3.10
Access to Public offices

Sl.No.	Public Offices	Number of Settlements								
		Within 1 km	1-2.5 km	2.5-5 km	5-10 km	10.25 km	25-50 km	50-100 km	Above 100 km	Not Specified
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Village Office	: 428	673	1570	1361	535	68	29	1	97
2	Post Office	: 1215	1233	1568	469	147	40	7	3	80
3	Police Station/ Police Out post	: 164	211	949	1773	1431	124	15	1	94
4	Telephone Booth	: 1753	1135	1032	437	233	31	13	3	125
5	Veterinary Hospital/ Dispensary	: 390	515	1395	1577	705	63	17	-	100
6	Krishibhavan	: 250	351	1264	1691	955	113	28	1	109
7	Section Office, KSEB	: 128	215	843	1580	1666	199	25	5	101
8	Section Office, KWA	: 94	96	323	708	2215	859	155	18	294
9	Internet/ Akshaya Centre	: 430	551	1535	1366	598	89	24	1	168

3.9 Anganwadies in Settlements

Altogether 3312 (69.56%) settlements are without anganwadies. In Wayanad District 1724 settlements are without anganwady. This constitutes 52 per cent of the settlements without anganwadies. In other words, approximately 80 per cent of the settlements in Wayanad District are without anganwady. The details on access to aganwady are given in Table 3.11

Table 3.11
Access to Anganwady

Sl.No.	District	Number of Settlements			
		Anganwady within	Without Anganwady	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	63	163	4.92
2	Kollam	:	18	8	0.24
3	Pathanamthitta	:	21	22	0.66
4	Alappuzha	:	9	25	0.75
5	Kottayam	:	40	61	1.84
6	Idukki	:	161	138	4.17
7	Eranakulam	:	28	33	1.00
8	Thrissur	:	27	32	0.97
9	Palakkad	:	213	213	6.43
10	Malappuram	:	54	175	5.28
11	Kozhikode	:	52	74	2.23
12	Wayanad	:	443	1724	52.05
13	Kannur	:	123	230	6.94
14	Kasaragod	:	198	414	12.50
Total		:	1450	3312	100

Altogether 240 anganwadies are located in inconvenient areas which causes much hardship to children and parents. Majority of them are in Wayanad (90), Palakkad (44) and Idukki (20) Districts. Details are given in Table 3.12

Table 3.12
Location of Anganwadies within Settlements

Sl.No.	District	Location of Anganwadies Within Settlements			
		Convenient Location	Inconvenient Location	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	61	2	0.83
2	Kollam	:	11	7	2.92
3	Pathanamthitta	:	21	-	0.00
4	Alappuzha	:	4	5	2.08
5	Kottayam	:	37	3	1.25
6	Idukki	:	141	20	8.33

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
7	Eranakulam	:	22	6	2.50
8	Thrissur	:	25	2	0.83
9	Palakkad	:	169	44	18.33
10	Malappuram	:	47	7	2.92
11	Kozhikode	:	35	17	7.08
12	Wayanad	:	353	90	37.50
13	Kannur	:	111	12	5.00
14	Kasaragod	:	173	25	10.42
Total		:	1210	240	100

For 611 settlements (12.83%) anganwadies are beyond the reach of the Tribal children. Out of which 253 settlements are in Wayanad District, 69 in Idukki District and 62 in Palakkad District. Details on the serving centers to settlements without anganwady are given in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13
Serving Centres to Settlements without Anganwady

Sl.No.	District	Serving Centres to Anganwady			
		Served by the Anganwady in Adjacent Location	Not Served by any Anganwady	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	124	39	6.38
2	Kollam	:	8	-	0.00
3	Pathanamthitta	:	22	-	0.00
4	Alappuzha	:	25	-	0.00
5	Kottayam	:	51	10	1.64
6	Idukki	:	69	69	11.29
7	Eranakulam	:	21	12	1.96
8	Thrissur	:	21	11	1.80
9	Palakkad	:	151	62	10.15
10	Malappuram	:	123	52	8.51
11	Kozhikode	:	47	27	4.42
12	Wayanad	:	1471	253	41.41
13	Kannur	:	193	37	6.06
14	Kasaragod	:	375	39	6.38
Total		:	2701	611	100

The condition of majority of the anganawadies functioning in settlements is deplorable. Out of 4151 anganawadies functioning within or adjacent to settlements, 2962 (71.36%) anganawadies have no proper building. Of these 408 anganawadies (14%) are located within settlements and others are outside the settlements. The situation is worse in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki Districts where the benefits of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) are totally denied. The details on anganwady without own building are given in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14

Anganwadies without Own Building

Sl.No.	District	Anganwadies without Own Building		
		Located within Settlements	Located outside Settlements	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	26	52	78
2	Kollam	3	8	11
3	Pathanamthitta	5	22	27
4	Alappuzha	5	25	30
5	Kottayam	9	27	36
6	Idukki	35	18	53
7	Eranakulam	12	21	33
8	Thrissur	11	21	32
9	Palakkad	54	151	205
10	Malappuram	13	123	136
11	Kozhikode	10	47	57
12	Wayanad	120	1471	1591
13	Kannur	37	193	230
14	Kasaragod	68	375	443
Total		408	2554	2962

3.10 Access to Source of Drinking Water

Despite the efforts of the State Government, Central Sector and Local Governments, drinking water is a scarce commodity for many Tribal settlements. Drinking water is available within the settlement only for 10 per cent of the settlements. For more than half of the settlements drinking water is available at a distance of 0.5 km. The tribal people in 114 settlements fetch the drinking water from a distance of more than 5 km. The details on access of drinking water to settlements are given in Table 3.15

Table 3.15

Access to Sources of Drinking Water

Sl.No	Distance to the Source from Settlements	Settlements	
		Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Within Settlement (0)	473	9.99
2	Within 0.5 Km	2390	50.16
3	0.5 - 1.00 Km	798	16.75
4	1.00 - 2.50 Km	714	14.98
5	2.50 -5.00 Km	273	5.73
6	Above 5.00 Km	114	2.39
Total		4762	100

3.11 Electric Power Situation in Settlements

As regards extension of electricity, 1285 (26.98%) settlements are still unelectrified. Even though solar electrification has been provided to 5.29 per cent of the settlements, only 1.57 per cent are functional. There are frequent power supply interruptions or voltage fluctuations in the electrified settlements. There is scope for microhydel projects in 864 settlements. Details are given in Table 3.16

.Table 3.16
Electric Power Situation in Settlements

Sl.No	Particulars	Settlement	
		Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Total Settlements	: 4762	X
2	Unelectrified Settlements	: 1285	26.98
3	Unelectrified Settlements without Solar Lights	: 1033	80.39
4	Electrified Settlements without Street Lights	: 580	12.17
5	Settlements Experiencing Interruption in Power Supply	: 1022	29.39
6	Settlements Experiencing Voltage Unstability	: 1473	42.36
7	Settlements with Feasibility for Microhydel Projects	: 864	67.23

4 EDUCATION

4.1 Literacy

Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the state is worked out at 74.44 per cent, which is lower than the State average literacy of 93.91 per cent (2011). The highest literacy rate is noted in Kottayam District which stands as 94.31 per cent followed by Thiruvananthapuram (89.85 %) and Patthanamthitta (88.50%) Districts. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Palakkad is reported as 57.63 per cent which is the lowest among the districts in the State. Thrissur District stands with 67.88 per cent followed by Wayanad District with 71.36 per cent. The district wise details on the literacy rate is given in Table 4.1

Table 4.1
Illiterates and Literacy Rate

Sl.No.	District	Population (Above 5 Years)	Illiterates	%	Literates (Including Neo literates)	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	15712	1589	1.62	14123	89.85
2	Kollam	4120	747	0.76	3373	81.87
3	Pathanamthitta	5792	666	0.68	5126	88.50
4	Alappuzha	2793	375	0.38	2418	86.57
5	Kottayam	15519	883	0.90	14636	94.31
6	Idukki	48616	8410	8.55	40206	82.70
7	Eranakulam	7999	1585	1.61	6414	80.19
8	Thrissur	4984	1601	1.63	3383	67.88
9	Palakkad	41881	17743	18.03	24138	57.63
10	Malappuram	12561	4207	4.28	8354	66.51
11	Kozhikode	9633	1695	1.72	7938	82.40
12	Wayanad	137374	39349	39.99	98025	71.36
13	Kannur	34265	7791	7.92	26474	77.26
14	Kasaragod	43729	11745	11.94	31984	73.14
	State	384978	98386	100	286592	74.44

Literacy rate of Cholanaickan, a community in PVTG, is 39.63 per cent which is the lowest among the Scheduled Tribe communities. The literacy rate of other communities in the PVTG, except Koraga are far below the State average. It is 56.36 per cent for Kurumbar, 58.74 per cent for Kadar and 59.37 per cent for Kattunayakan. Among the numerically smaller groups the lowest literacy rate is recorded for Maha Malasar (43.55 %) followed by Aranadan (49.28%) and Malaipandaram (51.73%). For Paniyans, the literacy rate is 65.19 per cent. Irular claims only 60.01 per cent of literacy. The literacy rate of Malayan community is registered as 63.23 per cent followed by Mudugar (64.15%). Community wise data on literacy rate are given in Annexure : 7

Literacy rate of males among the Scheduled Tribes is registered as 78.90 per cent. Here also the Cholanaickan community stands with the lowest literacy rate (36.90%). The literacy rate of males belonging to Kadar and Kattunayakan communities is also lower than the State average. The male

literacy rate of Paniyan is 70.83 per cent. The community wise data on male literacy rate are given in Annexure :8

Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes up to the age 29 years is above the State literacy rate. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes above 30 years age shows a downward trend. For the people above 75 years, the literacy rate is 20.74 per cent which is the lowest. The details of age distribution of literates are given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2
Age Distribution of Literates

Sl.No.	Age Classification	Population (Above 5 years)	Literates	Literacy Rate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	06 - 14	:	71848	69302	96.45
2	15 - 17	:	18065	17563	97.22
3	18 - 21	:	31237	29445	94.26
4	22 - 29	:	72373	63922	88.32
5	30 - 44	:	97687	68305	69.92
6	45 - 59	:	58810	28208	47.96
7	60 - 65	:	16867	5376	31.87
8	66 - 74	:	10460	2888	27.60
9	75 - 99	:	7631	1583	20.74
Total		:	384978	286592	74.44

Illiterates among Scheduled Tribes are 98, 386. Among them 39349 (39.99%) are in Wayanad District followed by 17,743 illiterates (18.03%) in Palakkad District and 11,745 illiterates (11.94%) in Kasaragod District. In Idukki District there are 8410 illiterates (8.55 %) and in Kannur their number is 7791 (7.92 %). The 5 districts, namely; Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasaragod, Idukki and Kannur have approximately 87 per cent of the illiterates among Scheduled Tribes where as the population in these districts stands as 79 per cent of the total. Therefore, any programme intended for improvement of literacy of Scheduled Tribes should have priority for the above five districts.

The age distribution of Illiterates reveal that 2546 children between the age 06-14 are illiterates. They represent 2.59 per cent of the total illiterates. Further, 502 children in the age group 15-17 are also illiterates (0.51%). This reveals the negative results of the efforts to provide preliminary education to all children belonging to the weaker sections of the society. Again the illiterates between the age 18-29 are 10,243 constituting 10.41 per cent of the total. The illiterates between the age group 30-59 are 59,984 registering 60.96 per cent of the total. The illiterates above 60 years are 24,711, which constitutes 25.53 per cent of the total. In view of these facts the literacy programme proposed for Scheduled Tribes should have the consideration of age also. The details on age wise distribution of illiterates are given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3
Age Distribution of Illiterates

Sl.No.	Age Classification	Population (Above 5 Years)	Illiterates	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	06 - 14	71848	2546	2.59
2	15 - 17	18065	502	0.51
3	18 - 21	31237	1792	1.82
4	22 - 29	72373	8451	8.59
5	30 - 44	97687	29382	29.86
6	45 - 59	58810	30602	31.10
7	60 - 65	16867	11491	11.68
8	66 - 74	10460	7572	7.70
9	75 - 99	7631	6048	6.15
Total		384978	98386	100

Illiterates among the PVTG is 9127. They constitute 9.28 per cent of the total illiterates. The illiterates among Paniyan (28521), Irular (9583), Mavilan (6415), Malavettuvan (5786), Muthuvan (5327) and the PVTG together are 64759 and they constitute 65.82 per cent of the total illiterates. A community based programme for literacy, with focus on the PVTG, is preferable for removing the illiteracy among Scheduled Tribes.

Paniyan community is 21.77 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes. But the illiterates among Paniyan community represent 28.99 per cent of the total illiterates. Moreover, the proportion of illiterates among Paniyan community to their population is 34.81 per cent. In the case of PVTG, their representation to the total tribal population is 5.93 per cent but the illiterates among them is 9.28 per cent. Again the proportion of illiterates among them is 39.97 per cent to their population. While Irular constitutes only 6.23 per cent of the total population, their share to illiterates is 9.74 per cent. The proportion of illiterates among Irular population is 39.99 per cent. All these support the idea for a community based approach for total literacy programme for Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on illiterates are given in Annexure : 9

4.2 Status of Educational Attainments

Scheduled Tribe population with formal education is estimated as 2,72,034. Of them, 1,27,344 (46.81%) are of primary level and 92,349 (33.95%) have the education below SSLC. There are 30,342 SSLC holders, (11.15 %) and 16374 Plus Two certificate holders (6.02%). The graduates are 4475 (1.64%) and the post graduates are 822 (0.30%). There are 328 persons (0.12%) with other qualifications. The details on the general educational status of Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 4.4

Table 4.4
Educational Attainments

Sl.No.	Course	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Primary Education	: 127344
2	Below SSLC	: 92349
3	SSLC	: 30342
4	PDC/+2	: 16374
5	Graduates	: 4475
6	Post Graduates	: 822
7	Others	: 328
Total		: 272034

Among the Scheduled Tribe literates 2,19,693 persons have the education below SSLC. They include persons with primary education and also those who failed the SSLC examination. Among the PVTG, the persons with the general education up to SSLC are lower than their proportion to total population. The share of PVTG is 5.93 per cent to the total Scheduled Tribes. The persons with the educational qualification below SSLC is only 5.22 per cent of the total. In the case of Mavilan, the population comes to 7.49 per cent where as the persons with the qualification below SSLC is only 6.99 per cent. Irular is another community which is backward in attaining preliminary education. The population of Irular community is 6.23 per cent where as their representation to the persons with the qualification below SSLC is 4.75 per cent. Therefore, PVTG, Mavilan, Irular etc need special encouragement for education starting from primary stage. The community wise data on educational status below SSLC are given in Annexure: 10

The number of persons with SSLC and +2 certificates are 46716. They represent 12.13 per cent of the total population above 5 years. Many communities have not attained the level of education at the state average. Paniyan is a community which has not attained the secondary and higher secondary education at the desired level. Only 2.81 per cent of the population of Paniyan community has SSLC or +2 certificates. Adiyar (5.93%), Eravallan (5.23%), Malai Pandaram (4.39%), Malayan (8.88%), Mannan (7.45%), Muthuvan (4.76%), Malavettuvan (7.03 %) and Vettakuruman (7.26%) are the communities which have not gained adequate representation in acquiring SSLC or +2 certificates. The level of secondary and higher secondary education of the PVTG is below the State average. The community wise data on educational status at secondary and higher secondary levels are shown in Annexure: 11

There are 4475 graduates and 822 post graduates among Scheduled Tribes. However, the status has not been fairly reflected among the communities according to the proportion of their population. While PVTG constitutes 5.93 per cent of the tribal population, their representation among the graduates and post graduates is 0.86 per cent and 0.73 per cent respectively. Paniyan community is the most backward in attaining higher education. Paniyans, representing 21.77 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population has only 1.65 per cent of graduates. Paniyans have no post graduates. Malavettuvan community has the representation of 4.62 per cent in the population. The graduates among them constitute only 1.47 per cent. No one has taken post graduation from Malavettuvan community. Malayan, Mannan, Mudugar, Muthuvan, Irular etc are the communities which have not produced adequate number of graduates and post graduates in proportion to their population. The community wise data on educational status of graduates and post graduates are given in Annexure: 12

The professionally /technically qualified Scheduled Tribes consist of 3686 diploma/ certificate

holders, 95 engineering graduates 65 medical graduates and 1764 others. The details are given in Table 4.5

Table 4.5
Technical/ Professional Education

Sl.No.	Course	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Vocational Course	2775
2	Diploma Certificate	911
3	Professional Degrees	
	(1) B Tech	95
	(2) Medical	65
	SubTotal	160
4	Other Professional Qualification	468
5	Other Technical Qualification	1296
	Total	5610

In the case of technical education also, Paniyan community stands very backward. The diploma/certificate holders among Paniyan community is only 4.21 per cent of the number of diploma/certificate holders in technical subjects. The performance in acquiring diploma/certificate courses by Malayan, Mannan, Muthuvan and Malavettuvan communities are also very poor. The number of diploma/certificate holders among PVTG is very low compared to their population. The community wise data on diploma/certificate holders are given in Annexure : 13

Altogether, 21 communities of Scheduled Tribes have no engineering graduates. Adiyan, Hill Pulaya, Malai Pandaram, Malai Vedan, Malasar, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan Kadar, Koraga, Cholanaickan etc; are the major communities which have not been able to afford engineering professional education to their children. The situation is worse with respect to medical education. Altogether, 26 communities, including the 5 communities of PVTG, have not been able to send a single person for medical degree. Approximately, 68 per cent of the population of Scheduled Tribes has no representation among medical degree holders. The community wise data on professional education are given in Annexure: 14

4.3 Enrolment in Pre School Institution

The rate of enrolment in pre school institutions (anganwadies) by the Scheduled Tribe children is very low. The children in the age group 4-5 are 16,233. Of them, 12,342, children have not enrolled in anganwadies. In other words, pre school education is out of reach to 76.03 per cent of children in the Scheduled Tribe communities. The situation is worst in Malappuram, Kasaragod, Palakkad and Wayanad, Districts. The rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is 87.27 per cent in Malappuram District, followed by 85.39 per cent in Kasaragod, 85.27 per cent in Palakkad and 84.31 per cent in Wayanad. The details of enrolment of children in pre school institutions are given in Table 4.6

Table 4.6
Enrolment in Pre School

Sl.No.	District		Number of Children 4-5 Years	Number Enrolled in Anganwadis	Number Not Enrolled in Anganwadis	Percentage of Children not Enrolled
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	603	357	246	40.80
2	Kollam	:	201	146	55	27.36
3	Pathanamthitta	:	202	91	111	54.95
4	Alappuzha	:	88	41	47	53.41
5	Kottayam	:	480	243	237	49.38
6	Idukki	:	1781	841	940	52.78
7	Eranakulam	:	400	130	270	67.50
8	Thrissur	:	238	58	180	75.63
9	Palakkad	:	2009	296	1713	85.27
10	Malappuram	:	722	93	629	87.12
11	Kozhikode	:	361	124	237	65.65
12	Wayanad	:	6315	991	5324	84.31
13	Kannur	:	1279	253	1026	80.22
14	Kasaragod	:	1554	227	1327	85.39
State Total			16233	3891	12342	76.03

Among PVTG, the rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is higher than the State average. It is 96.43 per cent for Kurumbar, 91.18 per cent for Cholanaickan, 89.39 per cent for Kattunayakan, 86.21 per cent for Koraga and 82.88 per cent for Kadar. The rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is above 90 per cent in respect of Eravallan, Kudiya, Mudugar, Thachanadan and Malapanickar communities. In the case of Adiyan, Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Malasar, Malayan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Mavilan communities, the rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is between 80 and 90 per cent. The rate of non enrolment of children in the anganwadies is between 70 and 80 per cent in respect of communities such as Irular, Kurichian, Kurumar, Karimpalan and Vettakuruman. Thus it can be assumed that one of the major reasons for the educational backwardness of Scheduled Tribes is the laxity to provide basic education to the children. The community wise data on non enrolment of children in anganwadies are given in Annexure: 15

The non availability of anganwadies within settlements, distance from settlements to existing anganwadies, inconvenient location of anganwadies, non availability of facilities in anganwadies, dearth of adequate infrastructure etc are the reasons attributed for high rate of non enrolment in anganwadies.

4.4 School Enrolment

The number of students in Scheduled Tribe communities is estimated as 90,902, constituting 21.33 per cent of the tribal population. Wayanad District has the largest number of students (33071), followed by Idukki (10901), Palakkad (10442) and Kasaragod (10267) Districts. Kannur District

has 7340 students. These 5 districts together account for approximately 80 per cent of the tribal students. The district wise details of Scheduled Tribe students are given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7
District Wise Number of Students

Sl No	District	No. of Students	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4010	4.41
2	Kollam	897	0.99
3	Pathanamthitta	1377	1.51
4	Alappuzha	594	0.65
5	Kottayam	3607	3.97
6	Idukki	10901	11.99
7	Eranakulam	2088	2.30
8	Thrissur	1222	1.34
9	Palakkad	10442	11.49
10	Malappuram	2943	3.24
11	Kozhikode	2143	2.36
12	Wayanad	33071	36.38
13	Kannur	7340	8.07
14	Kasaragod	10267	11.29
Total		90902	100

The analysis of the community wise data of students reveal that the number of students are proportionate to the population of the respective community. In Paniyan community the students are 20.20 per cent while the population is 21.77 per cent. The students in Eravallan community is 0.96 per cent and their population is 1.04 per cent. In the case of Malaipandaram, the students are 0.28 per cent as against the population of 0.39 per cent. The community wise data on population and students are given in Annexure:16

4.4.1 General Education Stream

The students in primary classes constitute 70.64 per cent. The students in secondary and higher secondary streams are 14.91 per cent and 7.49 per cent respectively. About 3.81 per cent of students are in graduation and post graduation courses. The students for professional courses are only 0.35 per cent of the total. The details on class/course wise strength of students are given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8
Class/ Course wise Number of Students

Sl.No.	Class/ Course	Number of Student	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Primary	64216	70.64
2	Secondary	13552	14.91
3	Higher Secondary	6805	7.49
4	Graduation	3198	3.52
5	Post Graduation	268	0.29
6	Certificate Course	629	0.69
7	Diploma Course	517	0.57
8	Professional Degrees		
	(1) B Tech	234	0.26
	(2) MBBS	60	0.07
	(3) BAMS	19	0.02
	(4) BHMS	8	0.01
	Sub Total	321	0.35
9	Other Technical Courses	440	0.48
10	Other Professional Courses	702	0.77
11	Others	254	0.28
	Total	90902	100

The students in primary, secondary and higher secondary classes are 84,573, registering 93.04 per cent of the total number of students. More than 80 per cent of the students under these category are in the 5 districts, namely; Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod and Kannur. The details of students in primary, secondary and higher secondary classes in the districts are given in Table 4.9

Table 4.9
Students in Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Classes

Sl.No.	District	Students			Total	%
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2116	881	522	3519	4.16
2	Kollam	581	179	73	833	0.98
3	Pathanamthitta	827	266	132	1225	1.45
4	Alappuzha	337	135	64	536	0.63
5	Kottayam	1785	738	362	2885	3.41
6	Idukki	7195	1652	986	9833	11.63
7	Eranakulam	1367	372	152	1891	2.24
8	Thrissur	829	228	86	1143	1.35
9	Palakkad	7726	1534	858	10118	11.96
10	Malappuram	2169	518	151	2838	3.36
11	Kozhikode	1287	410	224	1921	2.27
12	Wayanad	25852	3517	1992	31361	37.08
13	Kannur	5023	1384	446	6853	8.10
14	Kasaragod	7122	1738	757	9617	11.37
	Total	64216	13552	6805	84573	100

Obviously, the children between the age 06-14 years are to be students in primary and secondary classes. Therefore, a comparison of the students in primary and secondary classes with the children in the age group 06-14 would be worth while in the context of large scale dropout in secondary and higher secondary classes. The total number of children in the age group 06-14 is 71,848. The total students in primary and secondary classes are 77,768. On verification it has been found that 6274

students studying in primary and secondary classes are above the age of 14 years. They are 8.73 per cent of the students in primary and secondary classes. As such it has been concluded that the children in the age group 06-14 studying in primary and secondary classes are only 64,845, and 7005 children (9.75%) have either discontinued their studies or have not joined the schools.

The proportion of children not attending schools is comparatively high among PVTG. It is 15.55 per cent for the group as a whole. Taking into account the individual communities, Cholanaikkan has 36.84 per cent followed by Koraga (23.85%), Kadar (18.07%), Kurumbar (17.80%) and Kattunayakan (14.04%). The proportion of children who have discontinued their studies or not attending school education is high among the communities such as Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya, Malai Pandaram, Malasar, Malayan, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan etc. The community wise data on students in primary and secondary classes are given in Annexure:17

The number of students in higher secondary (+2) course is 6805. It has been reported that the children in the age group 15-17 are 18,065. Normally, they are anticipated to be students in higher secondary classes. However, only 37.67 per cent of the population in the age group 15-17 are students in higher secondary classes. In the case of children among PVTG, only 20.12 per cent are students in higher secondary classes. The shortage of students in higher secondary course is high among Paniyan, Muthuvan and Malavettuvan communities. In Paniyan community only 12.38 per cent of children in the age group 15-17 are students in higher secondary education, followed by Muthuvan (18.23%) and Malavettuvan (21.67 %). The above facts reveal that the dropout syndrome among Scheduled Tribe students is severe at the higher secondary stage of education. The community wise data on students in higher secondary course are given in Annexure:18

4.4.2 Higher Education Stream

The number of Scheduled Tribe students for graduation and post graduation are 3198 and 268 respectively. The total number of students in these two streams are 3466. Approximately 60 per cent of them are in three districts, namely, Wayanad, Idukki and Kottayam. About 27.07 per cent of students in graduation and 57.46 per cent of students in the post graduation levels are from Idukki and Kottayam Districts. The details of Scheduled Tribe Students in graduation and post graduation levels are given in Table 4.10

Table 4.10
Students for Graduation and Post Graduation

Sl.No.	District	Students		Total	%
		Graduation	Post Graduation		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	233	21	254	7.33
2	Kollam	40	4	44	1.27
3	Pathanamthitta	40	7	47	1.36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
4	Alappuzha	:	18	4	22	0.63
5	Kottayam	:	322	56	378	10.91
6	Idukki	:	540	98	638	18.41
7	Eranakulam	:	77	9	86	2.48
8	Thrissur	:	43	7	50	1.44
9	Palakkad	:	141	12	153	4.41
10	Malappuram	:	49	5	54	1.56
11	Kozhikode	:	107	8	115	3.32
12	Wayanad	:	1011	20	1031	29.75
13	Kannur	:	283	7	290	8.37
14	Kasaragod	:	294	10	304	8.77
Total		:	3198	268	3466	100

The students of graduation and post graduation courses from PVTG, numerically smaller communities and certain backward communities which have sizable population are very poor compared to the total students. Among 3198 tribal students for graduate courses only 473 students (14.79%) belong to the 25 communities including PVTG, numerically smaller communities and educationally backward communities such as Eravallan, Malaipandaram, Malasar, Mudugar, Paliyan, Thachanadan, Malapanickar etc.

The total number of students in post graduate courses are 268. Of them, only 3 students belong to PVTG. Eleven communities such as Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya, Maha Malasar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Thachanadan, Koraga, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan have no representation of post graduate students. Though the post graduate students belong to 23 communities it has to be noted that 75 per cent of them belong to four communities. The community wise data on students for graduate and post graduate courses are given on Annexure: 19

4.4.3 Professional Courses

Scheduled Tribe students in professional courses consist of 234 in engineering degree, 60 in medical degree, 19 in ayurveda degree and 8 in homoeo degree. The tribal communities in Kollam and Thrissur Districts have no representation among the students for engineering degree. The tribal students from Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur and Kozhikode have no representation among the students in medical degree course. The tribal students from the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram have not joined for ayurveda degree course. The representation for homoeo degree course has been confined only to 5 districts, namely; Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Eranakulam and Palakkad. Kollam and Thrissur Districts have not the credit of producing tribal students for professional education. Another feature of professional education is the regional concentration of the students in 5 districts. Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Eranakulam and Wayanad Districts together claim approximately 83 per cent of students in professional courses. The details of the students for

professional courses in the districts are given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11
Students for Professional Courses

Sl.No.	District	Students				Total	%
		B Tech	Medical	Ayurveda	Homoeo		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 24	6	-	1	31	9.66
2	Kollam	: -	-	-	-	-	-
3	Pathanamthitta	: 8	-	-	-	8	2.49
4	Alappuzha	: 3	1	-	-	4	1.25
5	Kottayam	: 47	15	5	2	69	21.50
6	Idukki	: 51	19	5	1	76	23.68
7	Eranakulam	: 27	4	3	1	35	10.90
8	Thrissur	: -	-	-	-	-	-
9	Palakkad	: 7	2	-	3	12	3.74
10	Malappuram	: 3	1	-	-	4	1.25
11	Kozhikode	: 6	-	1	-	7	2.18
12	Wayanad	: 44	8	3	-	55	17.13
13	Kannur	: 9	1	1	-	11	3.43
14	Kasaragod	: 5	3	1	-	9	2.80
Total		: 234	60	19	8	321	100

The community wise data reveal that 16 communities have no students for engineering degree course. For medical degree 26 communities and for homoeo degree 29 communities have no participation. Another striking feature of the professional education of tribal students is that there is only one student in the stream (engineering degree) from among the 5 communities of PVTG. The communities like Aranadan, Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya, Maha Malasar, Malai Pandaram, Malayan, Paliyan, Malapanickar, Kadar, Koraga, Kumumbar and Cholanaickan have not been able to send their students for professional education. Besides, 80 per cent of the seats for professional courses are shared by 5 communities of Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on students for professional courses are given in Annexure :20

4.4.4 Other Features of Education

Majority of the tribal students prefer government or aided institutions for their studies. Only a few students of professional courses have selected self financing (govt or private) institutions. The details on institution wise and course wise enrolment of students are given in Table 4.12

Table 4.12
Institution wise and Class/ Course wise Enrolment of Students

Sl.No	Standard/ Course	Number of Students						Total
		Government	Government Aided	Private	Govt. Self Financing	Private Self Financing	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Primary	44974	13215	4868	-	-	1159	64216
2	Secondary	9146	3001	1026	-	-	379	13552
3	Higher Secondary	4433	1069	923	-	-	380	6805
4	Graduation	1402	746	609	-	-	441	3198
5	Post Graduation	136	84	18	-	-	30	268
6	Certificate Course	237	59	247	-	-	86	629
7	Diploma Course	273	60	120	-	-	64	517
8	B Tech	155	37	12	11	18	1	234
9	MBBS	37	12	4	3	4	-	60
10	BAMS	11	3	-	2	3	-	19
11	BHMS	4	2	1	1	-	-	8
12	Other Courses	503	120	287	-	-	232	1142
13	Others	103	22	91	-	-	38	254
	Total	61414	18430	8206	17	25	2810	90902

The residency is a decisive factor for better performance of education. Unfortunately, accommodation could be provided only for 7.07 per cent of students. This may be one of the reasons for the educational backwardness of tribal community. Hostel facilities could not be provided even for the professional students. Consequently, 88 engineering students and 14 medical students are day scholars. The details on the residency of students are given in Table 4.13

Table 4.13
Residency of Students

Sl.No	Standard/ Course	Number of Students										Total
		Pre Matric Hostel	Post Matric Hostel	Hostel Managed by the Institution of Study	MRS	With Relatives	Own Arrangement	Charitable Institutions	Own House	Other Arrangements		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Primary	-	-	-	1141	1196	75	722	61001	181	64216	
2	Secondary	1923	-	-	633	208	28	180	10531	49	13552	
3	Higher Secondary	87	459	349	198	133	45	39	5281	214	6805	
4	Graduation	-	221	483	13	53	58	16	2304	50	3198	
5	Post Graduation	-	23	80	2	6	14	-	138	5	268	
6	Certificate Course	-	21	80	-	11	22	8	477	10	629	
7	Diploma Course	-	24	77	2	12	45	6	346	5	517	
8	B Tech	-	26	80	-	3	31	1	88	5	234	

(1)	(2)	:	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9	MBBS	:	-	2	39	-	-	2	2	13	2	60
10	BAMS	:	-	3	12	-	-	2	-	1	1	19
11	BHMS	:	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	8
12	Other Courses	:	-	83	294	-	21	81	11	631	21	1142
13	Others	:	-	13	52	-	3	9	3	168	6	254
Total		:	2010	875	1550	1989	1646	415	988	80979	450	90902

4.5 Economic Background of Students

4.5.1 Employment Pattern of Parents

The employment pattern of parents of students could broadly be classified into the three board categories such as (1) occupations under forestry sector, (2) occupations under agriculture and allied sectors and (3) occupations under non agriculture and allied sectors. Of the total students, the parents of 7017 students (7.72 %) are engaged in occupations under forestry sector which consist of collection of forest produces and herbal plants, traditional occupations and works in forestry sector. About 5.32 per cent of students in graduation, 6.72 per cent of students in post graduation and 4.36 per cent of students in professional courses belong to families engaged in occupations under forestry sector. The details of students belonging to families engaged in occupations under forestry sector are given in Table 4.14

Table 4.14

Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations under Forestry Sector

Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Students Belonging to Families of Workers Under Forestry Sector					Total	% to Total Students
			Collection of Forest Produces	Traditional Occupation	Collection of Herbal Plants	Worker - Forest Area			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Primary	64216	1167	123	124	3564	4978	7.75	
2	Secondary	13552	239	29	28	877	1173	8.66	
3	Higher Secondary	6805	78	11	16	422	527	7.74	
4	Graduation	3198	29	3	11	127	170	5.32	
5	Post Graduation	268	6	-	-	12	18	6.72	
6	Certificate Course	629	4	-	1	13	18	2.86	
7	Diploma Course	517	5	1	1	34	41	7.93	
8	Professional Courses	321	6	-	-	8	14	4.36	
9	Others	1396	22	1	3	52	78	5.59	
Total		90902	1556	168	184	5109	7017	7.72	

Agriculture and allied sectors, provide employment opportunities to the largest number of parents of students which constitutes 70.35 per cent. Agriculture, animal husbandry and agriculture labour are the sub sectors under this category. Of them, agricultural labour constitutes 84 per cent. Majority of students in all streams belong to families engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. One thousand

nine hundred and fifty five students (62.20 %) in graduation, 114 students (42.54%) in post graduation and 121 students (37.69 %) in professional courses are from families of agricultural workers. The details of students belonging to families engaged in occupations under agriculture and allied sectors are given in Table 4.15

Table 4.15
Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations under Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Students Belonging to Families of Agriculture and Allied Sectors				Total	% to Total Students
			Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Worker – Agriculture Sector			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Primary	64216	5858	284	40853	46995	73.18	
2	Secondary	13552	1606	92	7323	9021	66.57	
3	Higher Secondary	6805	1006	61	3200	4267	62.70	
4	Graduation	3198	676	16	1263	1955	61.13	
5	Post Graduation	268	71	2	41	114	42.54	
6	Certificate Course	629	106	5	294	405	64.39	
7	Diploma Course	517	110	3	143	256	49.51	
8	Professional Courses	321	68	1	52	121	37.69	
9	Others	1396	256	11	553	820	58.74	
	Total	90902	9757	475	53722	63954	70.35	

Non agriculture and allied sectors offer employment to parents of 21.93 per cent of students. The families of 19,931 students are engaged in occupations under this sector. Of them, 9150 are workers in non agriculture sector, followed by 6244 families of government employees. Approximately 33.55 per cent of the students in graduation, 50.75 per cent of students in post graduation and 57.94 per cent of the students in professional courses belong to families engaged in occupations under non agriculture and allied sectors. The details are given in Table 4.16

Table 4.16
Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations Under Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Students Belonging to Families of Workers Under Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors							Total	% to Total Workers
			Petty Trade	Worker-MGNREGS	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	Plantation Labourer	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Primary	64216	95	1540	6131	359	3188	930	12243	19.07	
2	Secondary	13552	26	336	1590	94	1010	302	3358	24.78	
3	Higher Secondary	6805	13	215	747	27	827	182	2011	29.55	
4	Graduation	3198	13	79	326	12	575	68	1073	33.55	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5	Post Graduation	268	2	7	26	1	81	19	136	50.75
6	Certificate Course	629	4	19	67	1	89	26	206	32.75
7	Diploma Course	517	4	11	72	-	106	27	220	42.55
8	Professional Courses	321	1	1	23	1	139	21	186	57.94
9	Others	1396	12	33	168	4	229	52	498	35.67
Total		90902	170	2241	9150	499	6244	1627	19931	21.93

The occupational pattern of parents of professional students reveal that 43.30 per cent of them belong to families of government/quasi government employees. Agriculture is the next sector which provide employment to 21.18 per cent of parents of students in professional courses. Agriculture workers constitute 16.20 per cent of the parents. The details on the occupation of parents of professional students are given in Table 4.17

Table 4.17
Occupation of Parents of Professional Students

Sl.No.	Source of Family Income	Number of Students						
		BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Forestry Sector								
1	Collection of Forest Produces	:	5	1	-	-	6	1.87
2	Worker- Forest Area	:	5	2	-	1	8	2.49
SubTotal			10	3	-	1	14	4.36
Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Agriculture	:	43	14	6	5	68	21.18
2	Animal Husbandary	:	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
3	Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	39	8	4	1	52	16.20
SubTotal			83	22	10	6	121	37.69
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Petty Trade	:	-	1	-	-	1	0.31
2	Worker - MGNREGS	:	-	1	-	-	1	0.31
3	Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	21	2	-	-	23	7.16
4	Plantation Labourer	:	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
5	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	103	27	8	1	139	43.30
6	Permanent Worker in Private Sector	:	5	1	-	-	6	1.87
7	Others	:	10	3	1	-	14	4.36
8	No Income	:	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
SubTotal			141	35	9	1	186	57.95
Total		:	234	60	19	8	321	100

4.5.2 Source of Family Income of Students

The main source of family income of 40,853 students (63.62%) in primary sector is agricultural labour. Non agricultural labour is the source of family income of 6131 students (9.54%) in primary

sector. In the case of students in secondary classes also the main source of family income is agricultural labour which support 7323 students (54.03%). The next source is income from agriculture which supports 1606 students (11.85%) in secondary section. In higher secondary stream also the major source of family income of students is agricultural labour which supports 3200 students (47.02%)

Among the students in the graduation level 1263 (39.49%) are supported by the family income from agricultural labour, 676 (21.14%) by the family income from agriculture and 575 students (17.98 %) belong to the families of government/quasi government employees. In the case of post graduate students 30.22 per cent belong to the families of government/quasi government employees. Like wise, the family income of 103 students (40.02%) in engineering degree, 27 students (45%) in medical degree and 8 students (42.10%) in ayurveda degree is employed in government/quasi government sector. More details on the source of family income of students are given in Annexure:21

There are 43 students in engineering degree courses belonging to the families with main source of income from agriculture. They belong one each to Irular and Kattunayakan, two to Kurumar, three to Uraly, four each to Kanikaran and Kurichian and 28 to Mala Arayan. Thirty nine engineering degree students are reported from the families of agricultural laboures. Of them, one each belong to Irular, Wayand Kadar, Kanikaran, Malasar, Ulladan, Malavettuvan and Vettakurman, two each to Kurumar and Karimpalan, three each to Adiyar, Mala Arayan and Mavilan, six to Paniyan and 13 to Kurichian community. Twenty one students of engineering degree are reported from the families of workers in non agriculture sector. They are distributed one each in Malavedan and Karimpalan, two each in Kurichian and Mavilan, 5 to in Ulladan and 10 to Mala Arayan community.

Among the medical degree students 14 have been identified as belonging to families of farmers (agriculture). They belong one each to Uraly and Kurumar and 12 to Mala Arayan community. The medical degree students from agricultural worker families are 8. They belong one each to Irular, Kurichian and Mannan, two students to Mavilan and 3 students to Kurumar community. The data on community and source of family income of professional students are given in Annexure: 22

4.5.3 Land Possession of Families of Students

There are 3694 students belonging to landless families. They constitute 4.06 per cent of total students. The families of 16,684 students (18.35 %) have below 5 cents land each. In this group there are 18 B Tech students, 5 MBBS students and two students each in BAMS and BHMS. The families of 13, 753 students (15.18 %) possess 5-10 cents of land. Families of 18 B Tech students and 2 MBBS students are under this category.

The students belonging to families in possession of less than 5 cents of land constitute the highest number. About 20.47 per cent of students in the primary stage are in this group. Among the students in secondary, higher secondary, graduation, post graduation and the professional courses, the larger

number are from the families possessing 1.00-2.50 acres of land. There are 2545 students (18.78%) in secondary classes, 1571 students (23.08 %) in higher secondary, 915 students (28.61%) in graduation, 78 students (29.01%) in post graduation, 64 students (27.35%) in engineering degree and 23 students (38.33%) in medical degree belonging to families possessing 1.00-2.50 acres land. The details on land possession of families of students are given in Table 4.18

Table 4.18
Land Possession of Families of Students

Sl.No	Extent of Land Possessed by Family (Area in cents)	Number of Students						
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Courses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Land less Families	:	3115	350	132	36	6	15
2	Below 5 cents	:	13147	2206	827	231	12	41
3	5 - 10 Cents	:	10791	1749	723	252	12	48
4	10 - 25 "	:	9951	2151	1007	437	40	106
5	25 - 50 "	:	5117	1228	626	308	33	57
6	50 - 100 "	:	6912	1790	1059	578	34	117
7	100 - 250 "	:	9317	2545	1571	915	78	164
8	250 - 500 "	:	2796	823	493	279	43	54
9	500 - 1000 "	:	1798	395	229	87	8	16
10	Above 1000 cents	:	1272	315	138	75	2	11
Total		:	64216	13552	6805	3198	268	629

(Continued)

Land Possession of Families of Students (contd)

Sl.No	Extent of Land Possessed by Family (Area in cents)	Number of Students							
		Diploma Courses	B Tech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
1	Land less Families	:	6	15	1	1	-	17	3694
2	Below 5 cents	:	56	18	5	2	2	137	16684
3	5 - 10 Cents	:	40	18	2	-	-	118	13753
4	10 - 25 "	:	68	34	2	5	-	215	14016
5	25 - 50 "	:	53	15	7	1	-	132	7577
6	50 - 100 "	:	88	30	7	4	1	238	10858
7	100 - 250 "	:	134	64	23	5	1	348	15165
8	250 - 500 "	:	47	32	8	-	3	117	4695
9	500 - 1000 "	:	18	5	4	-	1	39	2600
10	Above 1000 cents	:	7	3	1	1	-	35	1860
Total		:	517	234	60	19	8	1396	90902

Among the students belonging to landless families, 3115 are in primary classes. They are 4.85 per cent of the total students in primary section. The students in secondary classes from the landless families are 350, representing 2.58 per cent of the students in secondary classes. 15 B Tech students and one MBBS and BAMS student each from the stream of professional courses also belong to landless families. The professional students from the landless families constitute 5.30 per cent of the total students in professional classes. The details of students belonging to landless families are given in Table 4.19

Table 4.19
Students Belonging to Landless Families

Sl.No	Category	Total Students	Students Belonging to Landless Families	% to Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	64216	3115	4.85
2	Secondary	13552	350	2.58
3	Higher Secondary	6805	132	1.94
4	Graduation	3198	36	1.13
5	Post Graduation	268	6	2.24
6	Certificate Course	629	15	2.38
7	Diploma Course	517	6	1.16
8	Professional Courses			
	(i) B Tech	234	15	6.41
	(ii) MBBS	60	1	1.67
	(iii) BAMS	19	1	5.26
	(iv) BHMS	8	-	-
	Sub Total	321	17	5.30
9	Others	1396	17	1.22
	Total	90902	3694	4.06

The proportion of landless families of students in Malasar community is 22.93 per cent which is the highest in the category. The landless families of students are 1300 among Paniyan community, which is 7.08 per cent of the total students in the community. The proportion of landless families of students is 18.42 per cent in Aranadan, 8.43 per cent in Irular, 6.35 per cent in Kudiya and 6.59 per cent in Malaipandaram. The landless families of students in Kattunayakan is 4.21 per cent of the total students in the community. The community wise data of students belonging to landless families are given in Annexure :23

Among the professional courses, 15 B Tech students and one MBBS and BAMS student each belong to landless families. The 15 landless families of B Tech students belong to Kanikaran (1), Adiyar(2), Kurichian(2), Ulladan(2), Kurumar(2) and Mala Arayan(6) communities. Both the landless families of MBBS and BAMS students belong to Ulladan community. The community wise details of professional students belonging to landless families are given in Table 4.20

Table 4.20
Community of Professional Students belonging to Landless Families

Sl.No.	Community	Professional Courses				Total
		BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	:	2	-	-	2
2	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	:	1	-	-	1
3	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	:	2	-	-	2
4	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	:	6	-	-	6
5	Ulladan	:	2	1	1	4
6	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	:	2	-	-	2
Total		:	15	1	1	17

4.6 The Dropout Syndrome

4.6.1 General Features

The dropout or discontinuance of studies by the students is a major concern in the education of Scheduled Tribe communities. The average rate of dropout is 36.73 per cent of total students. In the general education stream, the rate of dropout is high in secondary classes followed by post graduation course. Altogether 12,874 children have discontinued their studies at the secondary level while the strength of students in secondary classes is 13,552. Like wise, 194 students had left out the institutions without completing their post graduation where as the total students in post graduation is 268. The discontinuance in certificate and diploma courses are also abnormally high. The reason may be non placement of students completing the vocational courses. Fourty four students had discontinued their professional education, ie; engineering degree course. The details on class wise data of students and dropout/discontinuance are given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21
Class wise Details of Students and Dropout/Discontinuance

Sl.No	Class/Course	Students	Dropout	% to Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	64216	15364	23.93
2	Secondary	13552	12874	95.00
3	Higher Secondary	6805	1475	21.68
4	Graduation	3198	492	15.38
5	Post Graduation	268	194	72.39
6	Certificate Course	629	825	131.16
7	Diploma Course	517	1196	231.33
8	Professional Courses	321	44	13.71
9	Others	1396	923	66.12
Total		90902	33387	36.73

In total 33,387 children have discontinued their studies at various stages. The highest rate of dropout is found in Paniyan community. There are 10299 children in Paniyan community who have discontinued their studies. The dropout consist of 6798 students in primary stage, 2507 in secondary stage, 225 in higher secondary, 52 in graduation and 5 in post graduation. In Mavilan community the dropout is 2728 children. The largest number of discontinuance is among the students at

secondary stage followed by the primary students. Sixty students left their post graduation courses. Malavettuvan is another community with the largest number of dropout children. Altogether, 2087 students belonging to Malavettuvan community had left the educational institutions without reaching the destination in their education. Among the Malavettuvan community also the largest number of discontinuance is from the stream of secondary education. Ninety five students who joined for post graduation had left without completing the course. Thus about 80 per cent of the dropout in post graduation was from Malavettuvan and Mavilan. The dropout from Irular community are 1664 including 752 (45.19%) from secondary and 656 from primary classes (39.42%). Muthuvan, Adiyar, Kurumar and Karimpalan are other communities which suffered due to the dropout of students. Four students of Muthuvan community could not complete their engineering degree.

The number of students who left their institutions without completing the studies from PVTG are 2434. Of them, 2038 (83.73%) are from Kattunayakan community. The majority of the dropout in PVTG are from the primary and secondary streams. The dropout students from 10 communities including Paniyan, Kurichian, Mavilan, Malavettuvan, Irular and PVTG are 22,429, which constitutes 67.18 per cent of total dropout. The community wise data on dropout/discontinuance of students are given in Annexure :24

4.6.2 Source of Family Income of Dropout

The family income of students has an important role in the tendency to dropout. The family income of majority of students who have discontinued their studies is agricultural labour. In total 23,428 students (70.17%) belonging to agricultural worker's family had discontinued their studies at various levels. They include 11,333 (48.37%) in primary, 8473 (36.17%) in secondary, 897 (3.83%) in higher secondary, 333 (1.42%) in graduation and 190 (0.81%) in post graduation levels

Non agriculture is another sector of families of dropout students. The students belonging to families of workers in non agricultural sector who had discontinued their studies is 3105. In this category, there are 1294 students in primary classes, 1409 in secondary classes, 146 in higher secondary, 46 in graduate and 12 in post graduate courses. Agriculture is another sector of dropout. Two thousand six hundred and ninety three students belonging to agricultural families are dropout at various levels. Thirty eight students at graduation level, 11 students at post graduation level and 20 students of engineering degree courses have dropped out under this category. The children of agricultural workers, workers in non agricultural sector and farmers are the most affected victims of dropout syndrome. Among the 44 students who had discontinued their engineering studies 20 students belong to agricultural families, 8 are from workers in forest area, 7 belong to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and 3 from agricultural workers. Two students belong to families of non agricultural workers and one each belong to families depending on collection of forest produces, traditional occupation, petty trade and other occupation. The details on the source of family income of dropout/discontinuance are given in Annexure:25

4.6.3 Reasons for Dropout/Discontinuance

Financial constraints, failure/detention, family problems, inaccessibility to institutions, sense of alienation etc are the reasons attributed for the huge dropout of tribal students. Poverty and financial problems in the families have contributed for the discontinuance of the studies of 11,781 students (35.29%) including 249 in graduation, 105 in post graduation and 17 in engineering degree. Failure/ detention has obstructed the studies of 9762 students (29.23%), consisting of 4636 in secondary, 84 in graduation 28 in post graduation and 13 in engineering degree course. The unfavorable situation in the families have adversely affected the educational career of 4932 students (14.77 %). The sense of alienation, originated from the reason of belonging to the weaker section of the society, caused the discontinuance of studies of 1457 students (4.36%). Eighteen students at graduation level and 5 students of engineering degree course are the victims of this social evil. Marriages and customary practices of the community have prevented the educational opportunity of 1124 and 143 students respectively. The details on the reasons for dropout of students are given in Table 4.22

Table 4.22
Reason wise Distribution of Dropout/Discontinuance

Sl. No.	Standard/ Course	Number of Dropout/Discontinuance									Total
		Poverty and Financial Problems	Failure	Distance to Institution	Difficult Journey to Institution	Family Problems	Sense of Alienation	Marriage	Customary Practices of Community	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Primary	5357	3882	868	235	2490	869	356	109	1198	15364
2	Secondary	4325	4636	483	117	1679	400	502	17	715	12874
3	Higher Secondary	587	303	68	18	217	50	131	4	97	1475
4	Graduation	249	84	19	5	69	18	27	1	20	492
5	Post Graduation	105	28	6	3	31	5	4	1	11	194
6	Certificate Courses	339	216	30	6	128	35	19	-	52	825
7	Diploma Courses	452	364	30	15	166	65	19	8	77	1196
8	BTech	17	13	3	-	8	2	1	-	-	44
9	Other courses	346	236	43	12	143	13	65	3	54	915
10	Others	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Total		11781	9762	1552	411	4932	1457	1124	143	2225	33387

The dropout/ discontinuance of studies by students is very high in Wayanad District. About 44.64 per cent of the total dropout is in Wayanad District followed by Kasaragod (13.82%), Kannur (8.99 %), Idukki (8.13%) and Palakkad (8.07 %) Districts. About 40.27 per cent of dropout due to poverty and financial problems is reported from Wayanad, followed by Kasaragod (19.90%) and Palakkad (9.03%) Districts. Approximately 51 per cent of total dropout due to failure/detention is in Wayanad District, followed by 11.09 per cent in Kannur and 10.85 per cent in Kasaragod.

About 42.35 per cent of the total dropout/ discontinuance due to family problems is in Wayanad District, which is 13.87 per cent in Palakkad and 9.71 per cent in Idukki. The district wise details on the reasons for dropout/ discontinuance are given in Table 4.23

Table 4.23
District wise Details on Reasons of Dropout/ Discontinuance

Sl.No.	District	Number of dropout/ Discontinued Students									Total
		Poverty and Financial Problems	Failure	Distance to Institution	Difficult Journey to Institution	Family Problems	Sense of Alienation	Marriage	Customary Practices of Community	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	132	219	33	14	76	2	47	2	45	570
2	Kollam	177	55	21	1	18	17	7	0	7	303
3	Pathanamthitta	124	127	16	6	38	1	6	0	18	336
4	Alappuzha	55	39	1	0	16	0	4	0	19	134
5	Kottayam	98	183	14	9	62	5	16	0	19	406
6	Idukki	801	635	331	51	479	119	80	89	129	2714
7	Eranakulam	244	145	44	5	74	6	24	0	53	595
8	Thrissur	182	201	22	0	71	2	18	1	22	519
9	Palakkad	1064	374	165	52	684	77	133	7	139	2695
10	Malappuram	605	426	108	30	271	59	102	3	68	1672
11	Kozhikode	403	279	23	11	109	38	28	4	26	921
12	Wayanad	4745	4936	553	159	2089	640	465	31	1286	14904
13	Kannur	807	1083	130	48	393	232	94	2	215	3004
14	Kasaragod	2344	1060	91	25	552	259	100	4	179	4614
State		11781	9762	1552	411	4932	1457	1124	143	2225	33387

The salient features of dropout/discontinuance and major reasons in their order of intensity with relation to the communities are discussed below:

- 1 Adiyar : At the secondary level dropout is greater than the existing number of students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the major reasons.
- 2 Aranadan : After secondary level, the entry of students is only in to diploma courses.
: Poverty, family problems and failure are the reasons.
- 3 Eravallan : High rate of discontinuance at secondary level.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 4 Hill Pulaya : At the secondary stage the dropout rate is greater than the existing students.

- 5 Irular : Poverty, family problems and failure are the major reasons.
: High rate of dropout in secondary level followed by graduation.
: Poverty, family problems and failure are the reasons.
- 6 Wayanad Kadar : At the secondary level the discontinuance is abnormally high
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 7 Kanikaran : Representation of students in all streams of education. High rate of
dropout in secondary level. Twelve students had given up their BTech
course.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 8 Kudiya : Though a numerically smaller community dropout in secondary level is
higher than the existing students.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 9 Kurichian : At the secondary stage the number of dropout is greater than the
existing students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 10 Kurumar : Number of dropout in secondary level is greater than the existing
students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the major reasons.
- 11 Maha Malasar : The dropout in secondary level is more or less equal to the strength.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the major reasons.
- 12 Mala Arayan : Representation of students in all stream of education. Discontinuance is
also recorded in all categories. Eight students had discontinued their
B Tech course.
: Failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 13 Malai Pandaram : High rate of dropout in primary and secondary levels.
: Poverty, distance to institutions and family problems are the reasons.
- 14 Malavedan : Dropout is one fourth of strength.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 15 Malasar : 6 out of 7 students had discontinued their graduation course.
: Poverty, family problems and failure are the major reasons.

- 16 Malayan : At the secondary classes the dropout are more than the existing students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 17 Mannan : Discontinuance at the secondary stage is more than the existing number of students.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 18 Muthuvan : Representation of students and discontinuance in all streams of education. Discontinuance of post graduate studies is at the higher rate. The dropout in B Tech has been recorded as 100 per cent.
: Poverty, failure, distance and customs are the reasons.
- 19 Mudugar : Dropout/discontinuance is higher at secondary and graduate levels.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 20 Paliyan : Dropout/discontinuance is more than one third of the strength.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 21 Paniyan : The dropout/discontinuance is one of the highest at secondary, higher secondary and graduation levels.
: Poverty, failure, sense of alienation and family problems are the reasons.
- 22 Ulladan : Dropout at all levels of education.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 23 Uraly : Dropout at all levels of education. The rate of discontinuance of engineering degree course is very high. Seventeen students had given up their B Tech course leaving only 9 students to continue their engineering degree course
: Sense of alienation, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 24 Mala Vettuvan : Very high proportion of dropout in secondary and graduation levels.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 25 Thachanadan : The dropout rate is high at the secondary stage.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.

- 26 Mavilan : Discontinuance is high at secondary level and very high at the post graduate stage. Sixty student had discontinued their post graduate studies while there are only 11 students continuing for post graduation courses.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 27 Karimpalan : The dropout rate is approximately one third of the strength.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 28 Vettakuruman : The dropout rate at the secondary stage is high.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 29 Malapanickar : The number of students beyond secondary is numerically small.
: Failure, poverty and marriage are the reasons.
- 30 Kadar : The discontinuance at secondary level is high against the social backwardness of the community.
: Inaccessibility, poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 31 Kattunayakan : The dropout is highest among PVTG. The discontinuance of studies at the secondary level is high.
: Poverty, failure, sense of alienation and family problems are the reasons.
- 32 Koraga : The dropout rate is high at all levels.
: Sense of alienation, poverty, failure and family problems are the major reasons.
- 33 Kurumbar : The discontinuance at higher secondary and graduation level is high in view of the educational backwardness of the community.
: Poverty, family problems and distance to educational institutions are the major reasons.
- 34 Cholanaickan : The number of students in the community is small. Enrolment is very low and dropout is high.
: Sense of alienation, poverty, distance to educational institutions and family problems are the reasons.

The community wise data on the strength of students in various classes and dropout/discontinuance at different stages are given in Annexure: 26

The community wise and reason wise data on dropout/discontinuance are given in Annexure : 27

4.6.4. Willingness for Re-education

As against 33,387 students who had discontinued their studies, 6105 (18.28%) are willing to restart their education. The largest number of children willing to restart education is from Wayanad District (2628), followed by Kasaragod (949), Palakkad (663), Idukki (457) and Kannur (416) Districts. It is a positive symbol that some of the students who have discontinued their studies for higher education courses like graduation, post graduation and engineering degree are also prepared to complete their respective courses. Besides, 2365 children in primary section, 2521 in secondary section and 512 in higher secondary are also willing to continue their studies. The district wise details on children willing to restart their education are given in Table 4.24

Table 4.24
Children Willing to Restart Education

Sl.No.	District	Number of Children Willing to Restart										
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Course	Diploma Course	Professional Course	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	10	43	15	7	1	3	2	1	20	102
2	Kollam	:	13	25	8	-	1	3	-	-	2	52
3	Pathanamthitta	:	14	58	21	-	-	2	1	-	2	98
4	Alappuzha	:	3	13	12	2	-	2	-	-	1	33
5	Kottayam	:	40	27	9	-	-	4	-	-	8	88
6	Idukki	:	158	202	68	6	1	10	4	3	5	457
7	Eranakulam	:	25	58	22	4	3	2	3	2	3	122
8	Thrissur	:	13	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	10	56
9	Palakkad	:	209	321	24	6	-	1	-	-	102	663
10	Malappuram	:	124	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
11	Kozhikode	:	74	98	42	11	-	2	-	-	1	228
12	Wayanad	:	1257	946	237	23	-	18	18	-	129	2628
13	Kannur	:	311	99	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	416
14	Kasaragod	:	114	512	51	30	18	29	56	-	139	949
State		:	2365	2521	512	95	24	76	84	6	422	6105

There are 1531 children (25.08 %) belonging to Paniyan community willing to continue their studies. The next is Mavilan, with 676 children (11.07%) including 16 for graduation and 8 for post graduation are willing to complete their studies. Kurichyan (509 children), Irular (454 children) and Kurumar (396 children) are other communities who are willing to restart their education. One each from Kanikaran, Mala Arayan, Muthuvan and Ulladan and two from Uraly communities are willing to continue their engineering degree course.

Among the children of PVTG, 523 are willing to continue their studies. They constitute 21.49 per cent of the total dropout from the group. They include 31 children in higher secondary stream (27 Kattunayakan and 4 Koraga), 3 in graduation (one each from Kadar, Koraga and Kurumar) and 2 in post graduation (Koraga). The community wise data on children willing to restart their education are given in Annexure :28

5 LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

5.1 Employment Status

The employment pattern of Scheduled Tribes could broadly be classified into three, namely; forestry sector, agriculture and allied sectors and non agriculture and allied sectors. The forestry sector consist of collection of forest produces, traditional occupations, collection of herbal plants and works related to forestry sector. The agriculture and allied sectors include agriculture, animal husbandry and agricultural labour. The non agriculture and allied sectors consist of petty trade, employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), works under non agriculture sectors, plantation labour, employment under government/quasi government sector and employment in other sectors including private sector. It has been estimated that 8.17 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families are engaged in works under forestry sector, 69.52 per cent in agriculture and allied sectors and 20.53 per cent in non agriculture and allied sectors. 1.77 per cent are no income families.

The Scheduled Tribe population in the age group of above 5 years of age are estimated as 3,84,978. Of them, 1,77,910 (46.21%) are identified as individuals having no income. The remaining 2,070,68 persons (53.79%) have some type of employment. It has been estimated that 17,138, persons (4.45%) of the total are engaged in forestry sector, 1,44,264 persons (37.48%) depend on agriculture and allied sectors and 45,666 persons (11.86%) are workers in non agriculture and allied sectors.

Of the total persons employed, 1,58,935 (76.75%) are workers in various sectors like agricultural labour (1,11,636), non agricultural labour (19,794), MGNREGS (11,752), forest area (10,939) and other sectors (4814). The self employed among the Scheduled Tribes are 39,167 (18.92%). The collection of forest produces and herbal plants, traditional occupations, agriculture, animal husbandry, petty trade etc are the self employment occupations of the Scheduled Tribes. The government/ quasi government employees among Scheduled Tribes are 8966 which is only 4.33 per cent of total workers. The details on the employment pattern of families and persons are given in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1
Employment Pattern of Families and Persons

Sl.No	Sector of Employment	Families		Persons Above 5 Years	
		Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Forestry Sector					
1	Collection of Forest Produces	1967	1.82	4261	1.11
2	Traditional Occupation	366	0.34	1287	0.33
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	330	0.31	651	0.17
4	Worker -Forest Area	6151	5.70	10939	2.84
	SubTotal	8814	8.17	17138	4.45

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2. Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Agriculture	13174	12.20	28514	7.41
2	Animal Husbandry	764	0.71	4114	1.07
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	61122	56.61	111636	29.00
	SubTotal	75060	69.52	144264	37.48
3. Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Petty Trade	205	0.19	340	0.09
2	Worker- MGNREGS	2520	2.33	11752	30.05
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	10956	10.15	19794	5.14
4	Plantation Labour	533	0.49	1321	0.34
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	5973	5.53	8966	2.33
6	Permanent Worker in Private Sector	530	0.49	1759	0.46
7	Permanent Worker in Forest Area	90	0.08	189	0.05
8	Permanent Worker in Plantation Sector	240	0.22	755	0.20
9	Others	1134	1.05	790	0.21
	SubTotal	22181	20.53	45666	11.86
	No Income/Employment	1910	1.77	177910	46.21
	Total	107965	100	384978	100

The total persons engaged in gainful occupations under all sectors could broadly be classified into two namely; workers in the age group 15-59 and workers above 60 years. Again the workers under both category could be grouped into main workers and main workers with subsidiary occupations. Altogether 1,93,965 persons have been identified as main workers in the age group 15-59. The group consist of 15762 workers (8.13 %) in forestry sector, 1,34,250 workers (69.21 %) in agriculture and allied sectors and 43,953 workers (22.66 %) in non agriculture and allied sectors. Among the main workers, 48987 (25.25%) are engaged in subsidiary occupations also. About 7799 persons have subsidiary occupations under forestry sector. They represent 49.48 per cent of main workers in the forestry sector. Like wise 19,604 main workers under agriculture sector have subsidiary occupations. They are 14.60 per cent of the main workers in the sector. The persons with subsidiary occupations in non agriculture and allied sectors are 21,584 constituting 49.11 per cent of the main workers. The details on the workers in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 5.2

Table 5.2
Workers in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No	Sector	Workers in the Age Group 15-59		
		Main Workers	Main Workers with Subsidiary Occupation	% to Main Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forestry Sector				
1	Collection of Forest Produces	3840	3877	100.96
2	Traditional Occupation	1044	349	33.43
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	494	413	83.60
4	Worker -Forest Area	10384	3160	30.43
	SubTotal	15762	7799	49.48

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Agriculture	24501	10084	41.16
2	Animal Husbandry	3436	3024	88.01
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	106313	6496	6.11
	SubTotal	134250	19604	14.60
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Petty Trade	300	101	33.67
2	Worker- MGNREGS	11115	18449	165.98
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	19005	2402	12.64
4	Plantation Labour	1290	200	15.50
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	9605	142	1.48
6	Others *	2638	290	10.99
	SubTotal	43953	21584	49.11
	Total	193965	48987	25.25

*Note : Others include permanent workers in Forests, Plantations and Private Sector.

The number of workers above 60 years of age are estimated to be 12,790. Of them, 1336 are (10.45%) engaged in forestry sector, 9774 are (76.42%) in agriculture and allied sectors and 1680 are (13.14%) in non agriculture and allied sectors. In this category the workers in various strata are 7291 (57.01%) and persons with self employment are 5354 (41.86%). The government/ quasi government employees above 60 years are 145 (1.13%). In this group also there are workers with subsidiary occupations. There are 2674 main workers with subsidiary occupations and they represent 20.91 per cent of the total main workers. Of the total workers with subsidiary occupations 516 are in forestry sector. They constitute 38.62 per cent of the total workers in forestry sector. The workers with subsidiary occupations in agriculture and allied sectors are 1224 which is 12.52 per cent of the total main workers in that sector. The subsidiary occupations in non agriculture and allied sectors are 934 registering 55.60 per cent of the main workers in the sector. The details on the workers above 60 years are given in Table 5.3

Table 5.3
Workers Above 60 Years

Sl.No	Sector	Workers Above 60 Years		
		Main Workers	Main Workers with Subsidiary Occupation	% to Main Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forestry Sector				
1	Collection of Forest Produces	405	248	61.23
2	Traditional Occupation	237	53	22.36
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	155	59	38.06
4	Worker -Forest Area	539	156	28.94
	SubTotal	1336	516	38.62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Agriculture	3856	564	14.63
2	Animal Husbandry	663	306	46.15
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	5255	354	6.74
	SubTotal	9774	1224	12.52
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Petty Trade	38	10	26.32
2	Worker- MGNREGS	633	743	117.38
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	774	141	18.22
4	Plantation Labour	30	13	43.33
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	145	10	6.90
6	Others *	60	17	28.33
	SubTotal	1680	934	55.60
	Total	12790	2674	20.91

*Note : Others include permanent workers in Forests, Plantations and Private Sector.

5.1.1. Workers in Forestry Sector (Age Group 15-59)

The main workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are 15762. They constitute 8.13 per cent of the total main workers in the age group 15-59. The collection of forest produces is one of the sub sectors in the forestry sector. This sub sector supports 3840 workers. Wayanad, Palakkad, Thrissur and Idukki are the major districts which provide scope for collection of forest produces. The traditional occupations, another sub sector offer employment to 1044 persons. Ernakulam, Kasaragod, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram are the districts favourable for promoting traditional occupations. Four hundred and ninety four persons are engaged in the collection of herbal plants as main occupation. They are found mainly in Palakkad, Alappuzha, Wayanad and Kollam Districts. Labour in forest area is one of the components under the forestry sector. It provides employment for 10,384 persons. Majority of them are in Palakkad, Thiruvananthapuram, Idukki and Wayanad Districts.

Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram are the districts which provide more employment under forestry sector. In the order of proportion of workers in the forestry sector with the main workers in the districts, Kollam, Thrissur, Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram are the four districts which have high ratio of workers in the forestry sector. The details on main workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 5.4

Table 5.4

Main Workers in Forestry Sector in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No.	District	Total Main Workers	Main Workers in Forestry Sector					Total	% to Total Workers
			Collection of Forest Produces	Traditional Occupation	Collection of Herbal Plants	Worker - Forest Area			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6805	40	101	10	1777	1928	28.33	
2	Kollam	1810	149	20	29	771	969	53.54	
3	Pathanamthitta	2217	98	-	1	286	385	17.37	
4	Alappuzha	1155	-	15	107	-	122	10.56	
5	Kottayam	5545	24	6	6	81	117	2.11	
6	Idukki	25716	392	60	14	1760	2226	8.66	
7	Eranakulam	3365	278	324	34	325	961	28.56	
8	Thrissur	2391	544	-	72	652	1268	53.03	
9	Palakkad	22672	896	134	116	2277	3423	15.10	
10	Malappuram	5596	243	1	39	514	797	14.24	
11	Kozhikode	4007	12	29	5	62	108	2.70	
12	Wayanad	73802	1089	24	45	1482	2640	3.58	
13	Kannur	16496	33	25	5	187	250	1.52	
14	Kasaragod	22388	42	305	11	210	568	2.54	
	State	193965	3840	1044	494	10384	15762	8.13	

In the collection of forest produces, Kattunayakan community has 588 members followed by Muthuvan (448), Paniyan (446) and Kadar (436). Muthuvan community stands first in promoting traditional occupation. Three hundred and one members of Muthuvan community follow traditional occupation as their main work, followed by Koraga (252), Kanikaran (119) and Kurumbar (104). Ulladan community has the dominant position in collection of herbal plants. One hundred and fortyfive members of Ulladan community follow collection of herbal plants as their main occupation. Seventy nine members of Malayan community, 47 members of Irular and 28 members of Kurichian also follow the collection of herbal plants as their main occupation. The workers belonging to Kanikaran community occupy an important place in forestry sector. Two thousand two hundred and fourty four workers in the forest area are from Kanikaran community. Next comes Irular with 1248 workers followed by Kattunayakan (957 workers) and Muthuvan (889 workers).

Kanikaran community stands first in providing the main workers in forestry sector in the age group of 15-59. Two thousand four hundred and fourteen workers in forestry sector belong to Kanikaran community followed by Muthuvan (1647 workers), Irular (1564 workers) and Kattunayakan (1559 workers). Another feature of the main workers in the forestry sector is that 88.65 per cent of workers in Cholanaickan community, 86.36 per cent of workers in Maha Malasar community, 81.19 per cent of workers among Kadar and 78.79 per cent of workers in Mala Pandaram are depending on forest based activities. The above four communities are comparatively smaller groups. The community wise data on main workers

in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 29

5.1.2 Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Age Group 15-59)

The main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are 1,34,250. They are 69.21 per cent of the total workforce. Among them, 24501 are farmers. They constitute 18.25 per cent of the main workers under agriculture and allied sectors. The largest number of farmers among Scheduled Tribes are found in Idukki District. There are 11,858 farmers in Idukki District followed by Wayanad (6504), Palakkad (2064) and Kottayam (1322). Animal husbandry is another sub sector which provide employment to 3436 farmers (2.56%). Wayanad District has 1316 farmers following animal husbandry as main occupation. Palakkad stands next with 1139 farmers, followed by Idukki (373) and Kannur (141). Agriculture labour is the largest component under the broad category of agriculture and allied sectors. The agriculture labourers are 1,06,313 and they constitute 79.19 per cent of the main workers in agriculture and allied sectors. The major concentration of agriculture workers is in Wayanad (52,227 workers), followed by Kasaragod (17,043 workers), Kannur (12,110 workers) and Palakkad (9832 workers) Districts.

Wayanad District provide the largest number of main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59. In Wayanad District there are 60,047 workers in agriculture and allied sectors, followed by Idukki (18758 workers), Kasaragod (17304 workers) and Kannur (12863 workers). The workers in agriculture and allied sectors in Wayanad District constitute 81.36 per cent of the total workers in the district. This proportion is 77.98 per cent in Kannur, 77.29 per cent in Kasaragod and 72.92 per cent in Idukki. The details on the main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 in the districts are shown in Table 5.5

Table 5.5
Main Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No.	District	Total Main Workers	Main Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors				% to Total Workers
			Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Worker-Agriculture	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6805	1024	31	1517	2572	37.80
2	Kollam	1810	86	24	162	272	15.03
3	Pathanamthitta	2217	137	4	378	519	23.41
4	Alappuzha	1155	4	2	15	21	1.82
5	Kottayam	5545	1322	104	497	1923	34.68
6	Idukki	25716	11858	373	6527	18758	72.94
7	Eranakulam	3365	374	40	236	650	19.32
8	Thrissur	2391	142	21	307	470	19.66
9	Palakkad	22672	2064	1139	9832	13035	57.49
10	Malappuram	5596	139	48	2903	3090	55.22
11	Kozhikode	4007	98	69	2559	2726	68.03
12	Wayanad	73802	6504	1316	52227	60047	81.36
13	Kannur	16496	612	141	12110	12863	77.98
14	Kasaragod	22388	137	124	17043	17304	77.29
	Total	193965	24501	3436	106313	134250	69.21

Among the farmers, Mala Arayan community has the highest number. There are 5046 farmers in Mala Arayan community followed by Kurichain (4965 farmers), and Muthuvan (4308 farmers). A few farmers follow animal husbandry as the main occupation. Irular, Kurichian, Kurumar and Mala Arayan are in the group of farmers in animal husbandry. Agricultural labourers are the largest group among the workers in Scheduled Tribes. Paniyan community provide the largest number of agricultural workers. Among the total workers in agriculture 36039 are (33.90%) Paniyan community. The next is Mavilan which has 10585 agricultural workers (9.96%) followed by Malavettuvan with 7930 workers (7.46%) and Kattunayakan with 6694 (6.30%) workers.

The major contribution to the workforce in agriculture and allied sectors is from Paniyan community. The workers in agriculture and allied sectors in Paniyan community are 36713 (27.35%). Kurichian community is the second largest contributor of workers in agriculture and allied sectors. There are 12360 (9.21%) workers in the sector belonging to Kurichian community. Mavilan community provide 10804 workers (8.05%) where as the share of Kurumar is 7000 (5.21%) workers.

About 89.14 per cent of the main workers in Adiyar community are engaged in occupations under agriculture and allied sectors. This ratio in Eravallan community stands as 88.68 per cent and 86.57 per cent in Paniyan. Among PVTG, Kattunayakan stands first in providing 72.84 per cent of work force in the agriculture and allied sectors. The community wise data on main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 30

5.1.3 Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors (Age Group 15-59)

The main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors are 43,953 registering 22.66 per cent of total workers. Petty trade, is one of the sub sector. Three hundred persons are engaged in petty trade. They are only 0.68 per cent of the total persons engaged in non agricultural operations. This fact reveals the backwardness of Scheduled Tribes in promoting self employment initiatives. Idukki, Palakkad, Wayanad and Kannur are the districts found to be feasible for the promotion of petty trade of Scheduled Tribes. The MGNREGS programme provide employment to 11,115 workers (25.29%). Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and Kasaragod are the districts which offer scope for employment under MGNREGS. The workers in non agriculture sector is the major sub sector which provide occupation to 19005 persons (43.24%). Kasaragod (3105 workers), Palakkad (2304 workers), Kannur (2220 workers) and Wayanad (2304 workers) are the districts which have scope for employment in non agriculture sector. The plantation labourers are another sub sector which has 1290 workers. Palakkad and Wayanad are the two districts which have larger number of plantation labourers. The government/quasi government sector offer employment to 9605 persons

(21.85%). Majority of them are in Wayanad (2236 employees), Idukki (1638 employees), Kottayam (1206 employees) and Thiruvananthapuram (1098 employees) Districts.

Wayanad (11115 workers), Palakkad (6214 workers), Idukki (4732 workers) and Kasaragod (4516 workers) are the districts which provide large scale opportunities to non agricultural workers in the age group 15-59. The proportion of workers in non agricultural sector is high in Alappuzha District (87.62%), followed by Kottayam (63.21%), Pathanamthitta (59.22%) and Ernakulam (52.12%) Districts. The non agricultural workers have less opportunities in Idukki (18.40%), Kannur (20.51%) and Kasaragod (20.17%) Districts. The details of main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 in the districts are given in Table 5.6

Table 5.6
Main Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No.	District	Total Main Workers	Main Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors Sector						Total	% to Total Workers
			Petty Trade	Worker - MGNREGS	Worker- Non Agriculture Sector	Plantation Labour	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	6805	25	494	549	25	1098	114	2305	33.87
2	Kollam	1810	4	4	307	9	146	99	569	31.44
3	Pathanamthitta	2217	10	7	1007	19	194	76	1313	59.22
4	Alappuzha	1155	2	4	777	-	212	17	1012	87.62
5	Kottayam	5545	20	221	1929	-	1206	129	3505	63.21
6	Idukki	25716	59	1715	1027	88	1638	205	4732	18.40
7	Eranakulam	3365	11	10	1179	1	418	135	1754	52.12
8	Thrissur	2391	6	7	430	6	167	37	653	27.31
9	Palakkad	22672	45	1848	2304	594	940	483	6214	27.41
10	Malappuram	5596	4	26	1327	82	205	65	1709	30.54
11	Kozhikode	4007	15	9	878	8	215	48	1173	29.27
12	Wayanad	73802	49	5848	1966	396	2236	620	11115	15.06
13	Kannur	16496	38	302	2220	11	537	275	3383	20.51
14	Kasaragod	22388	12	620	3105	51	393	335	4516	20.17
Total		193965	300	11115	19005	1290	9605	2638	43953	22.66

Among the Scheduled Tribes, Mala Arayan show more initiative in promoting petty trade. There are 61 micro business units run by Mala Arayans, followed by 40 units by Irular, 30 units by Kurichian and 25 units by Kanikaran. Paniyan community is the largest group of workers under MGNREGS programme. Among the workers in this sub sector 2307 are Paniyans followed by Kurichian (1584 workers), Irular (1420 workers) and

Kurumar (1174 workers). Ulladan community has an important role in providing the largest number of non agricultural workers. The community has 3370 workers followed by 2565 workers by Mavilan, 1657 workers by Irular and 1647 workers by Paniyan. Plantation laboures are found more among Irular (446 laboures), Paniyan (216 laboures) and Kattunayakan (62 laboures). The employment in government/quasi government sector is shared mainly by Mala Arayan (2493 employees), Kurumar (1213 employees), Kanikaran (1204 employees) and Kurichian (975 employees) communities. The participation of the five communities of PVTG in government/ quasi government sector is 196 employees which is only 2.04 per cent of the total number of government/quasi government employees. Paniyan, which represent 21.77 per cent of the population share only 3.62 per cent of the employment under government/quasi government sector. The ten numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya, Mahamalar, Malaipandaram, Malasar, Paliyan, Thachanadan and Malapanicker constitute 3.61 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population. Their contribution to government/quasi government employment is only 1.78 per cent.

The contribution of Paniyan community to the labour force in non agriculture and allied sectors is 4693 workers (10.68 %), followed by Ulladan with 4686 workers (10.66 %) Irular with 4549 workers (10.35 %) and Kurichian with 4028 workers (9.16 %). The share of non agricultural workers by the 5 communities of PVTG is 1510 persons (3.44%). The proportion of workers in non agricultural sector to the total workers of the community is 72.54 per cent for Malavedan, 70.96 per cent for Ulladan, 40.53 per cent for Mala Arayan and 37.39 per cent for Kudiya. This proportion is the lowest (4.81%) for Paniyan, followed by Cholanaickan (7.09%), Muthuvan (8.19%) and Malai Pandaram (9.58%). The community wise data on main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 31

5.1.4 Employment Pattern of Families in Settlements

Altogether, 1,02,465 families are located in the settlements (oorurs) as against the total number of 1,07,965 Scheduled Tribe families. They are 94.91 per cent of the total families. Among the families in the settlements, 8073 (7.87 %) are engaged in forest based activities. The families with activities under agriculture are 72,366 (70.63 %) becoming the largest group living in settlements. Seven hundred and eighty eight families (0.77%) are engaged in self employment activities while 2471 families (2.41%) subsist on occupations under MGNREGS programme and 5874 families (5.73%) have employees in government/quasi government sector. 1815 families (1.77 %) are in no income group and 11078 families (10.81%) are engaged in more than one activity. The salient features of the living pattern and occupations of selected communities in settlements are discussed below:

- (1) Paniyans constitute the largest number of families in settlements. Twenty thousand six

hundred and eighty nine families(95.76%) out of 21605 belonging to Paniyan community are living in settlements. Activities based on agriculture is the major occupation (88.61%) of the families. Only 335 families (1.62 %) are engaged in forest based activities.

- (2) Kurichians are the second largest community in settlements. Out of the total number of 8362 Kurichian families 7913 families are in settlements. They are 94.63 per cent of the total families of Kurichians. For Kurichians also the major source of livelihood is agriculture. Six thousand four hundred and ten families (81.01%) are depending on agriculture while 626 (7.91%) have government/quasi government employees.
- (3) Mala Arayan is the next community with highest proportion living in settlements. Seven thousand six hundred and sixty families (96.15%) of Mala Arayans are in settlements as against the total number of 7967 families. Though majority of Mala Arayan families (60.80%) are living with the income from agricultural activities, 1434 families (18.72%) are government /quasi government employees. Mala Arayan has the largest number of government and quasi government employees.
- (4) Irular is another community which has concentration in settlements. Seven thousand five hundred and eighty three Irular families (99.55%) out of 7617 are in settlements. Even though their major occupation is agriculture (4273), 767 workers under the MGNREGS programme are from Irular community. Irular provide 31.04 per cent of workers to MGNREGS.
- (5) Mavilan is the fifth largest group living in settlements. Seven thousand three hundred and ninety five families (95.59%) out of the total number of 7736 are living in settlements. For Mavilan also, the major source of occupation is agriculture based activities. Five thousand five hundred and eighty three families (75.50%) are engaged in the agriculture sector. Two hundred and seventeen families are provided with employment under government/quasi government sector.
- (6) Another feature is that majority of the families in the numerically smaller groups prefer to live in settlements. Details are given below :
 - (i) Seventy nine out of 80 families (98.75%) of Aranadan community are in settlements. Twenty five families depend on agricultural activities.
 - (ii) Nine hundred and fifty two families, as against the total number of 960 (99.17%) of Hill Pulaya are settlement dwellers. Of them, 789 families (82.88%) are depending on agricultural activities.
 - (iii) Among Wayanad Kadar, 154 (88.51%) out of 174 families are living in settlements. Their major occupation is agricultural based activities.

- (iv) As far as Kudiya community is concerned 106 (54.36%) as against the 195 families are settlement dwellers and 70 families are workers in agricultural based activities.
 - (v) All the 40 families of Maha Malasar are living in settlements. Thirty three families (82.50%) subsist on the income from forest based activities.
 - (vi) A total of 446 families (86.77%) out of 514 belonging to Malaipandaram community live in settlements. Three hundred and thirty six families (75.34%) are following forest based activities for their livelihood
 - (vii) Another community living in settlements is Paliyan. Four hundred and twenty one families (99.53%) of Paliyans as against the total number of 423 are living in settlements. Their main occupation is agricultural activities (347) followed by forest based occupations (50).
 - (viii) 380 families (97.19%) out of the total number of 391 belonging to Thachanadan are in the settlements. Thirty families are depending on agricultural based activities.
 - (ix) There are 236 families of Malapanickar. Of them, 215 (91.10 %) are located in settlements and agricultural based activities are major source of their income.
- (7) The communities under PVTG also prefer to live in settlements. Details are discussed below:-
- (a) Altogether 543 families (99.63%) out of the total 545 of Kadar community live in settlements. Of them, 446 families (82.14%) are engaged in forest based activities while only 47 are (8.66%) workers in agricultural sector.
 - (b) About 5002 families, as against the total number of 5137 belonging to Kattunayakan are settlement dwellers. Of them, 4136 (82.69%) follow activities in agriculture, 396 (7.92%) are engaged in forest based occupations and 105 (2.10%) are workers under MGNREGS programme.
 - (c) The proportion of settlement dwellers is low with respect to Koraga community. Only 188 families (42.25%) out of total 445 Koraga families live in settlements. Majority of them (135 families) are workers in agricultural sector while 43 (22.87 %) follow self employment.
 - (d) The majority of families in Kurumbar community are inhabitants of settlements. Five hundred and thirty nine families (99.18%) as against 549 are living in settlements. Three hundred and nineteen families in settlements (59.18%) follow forest based activities while 106 (19.67%) are agricultural workers and 28 (5.19%) are engaged in self employment occupations.

- (e) Cholanaickans are purely settlement dwellers. Ninety seven families (96.04%) as against 101, are residing in settlements. Of them, 83 families (85.57%) are engaged in forest based activities for their livelihood.

Further details on communities and employment pattern of families living in settlements are given in Annexure : 32

5.2 Unemployment

The unemployed persons in the age group 15-59 are 84,207. They constitute 30.27 per cent of the total number of 2,78,172 persons in the age group 15-59. Of the total unemployed persons, 55876 are (66.36 %) in the age group 15-29, 14919 are (17.72%) in the age group 30-44 and 13412 are (15.93%) in the age group 45-59.

The educational qualifications of the unemployed show that 25,533 (30.32 %) have studied up to SSLC. Of them, 19,078 (74.72%) are in the age group 15-29. Thirteen thousand five hundred and eighty seven persons (16.14%) holding SSLC are reported as unemployed. They include 11087 (81.60 %) in the age group 15-29, 1992 (14.66%) in the age group 30-44 and 508 (3.74%) in the age group 45-59. Altogether, 10,700 persons in the unemployed group representing 12.71 per cent are with the qualification of +2. Of them, 9970 (93.18%) are in the age group 15-29, 648 (6.06%) are in the age group 30-44 and 82 (0.77 %) are in the age group 45-59. The degree holders among the unemployed are 2681. They are 3.18 per cent of the total unemployed in the age group 15-59. Among the degree holders 2453 (91.50%) are in the age group 15-29, 201 (7.50%) are in the age group 30-44 and 27 (1.01%) are above 45 years. The post graduates among the unemployed are 386 (0.46%) consisting of 329 in the age group 15-29, 54 in the age group 30-44 and 3 above the age of 45. The details on the educational qualification of the unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 5.7

Table 5.7
Educational Qualification of Unemployed in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No	Educational Status	Unemployed Persons			Total Unemployed	%
		15-29	30-44	45-59		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Illitrates	2832	4003	7151	13986	16.61
2	Neo Literates	477	531	874	1882	2.23
3	Primary	9488	2994	2795	15277	18.14
4	Below SSLC	19078	4489	1966	25533	30.32
5	SSLC	11087	1992	508	13587	16.13
6	PDC/+2	9970	648	82	10700	12.71
7	Graduates	2453	201	27	2681	3.18
8	Post Graduates	329	54	3	386	0.46
9	Others	162	7	6	175	0.22
Total		55876	14919	13412	84207	100

In the category of unemployed persons in the age group 15-59, there are 2512 persons with technical qualifications. They constitute 2.98 per cent of the total unemployed. Of them, 2121

are in the age group 15-29, 321 are in the age group 30-44 and 70 are in the age group 45-59. Among the technically qualified 1266 (50.40%) are certificate holders and 455 (18.11%) are diploma holders. Twenty two engineering degree holders and 14 medical degree holders are also unemployed. Among the unemployed engineering degree holders 19 are in the age group 15-29 and 3 are in age group 30-44. The unemployed medical degree holders include 9 in the age group 15-29, 4 in the age group 30-44 and one in the age group 45-59. The details on the technical education of unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 5.8

Table 5.8
Technical Education of Unemployed in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No.	Technical Education	Number of Persons			Total
		15-29	30-44	45-59	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Vocational Course	1060	159	47	1266
2	Diploma	408	40	7	455
3	Engineering Degree	19	3	-	22
4	Medical Degree	9	4	1	14
5	Other Professional Degree	172	23	3	198
6	Other Technical Qualification	453	92	12	557
Total		2121	321	70	2512

Under the category of unemployed in the age group 15-59, there are 2496 persons with vocational qualification and trade skill. They represent 2.96 per cent of the total unemployed. In this group 1755 (70.31%) persons are in the age group 15-29, 544 (21.79 %) are in the age group 30-44 and 197 (7.89%) are in the age group 45-59. The vocationally qualified and skilled unemployed include 304 engineering certificate holders (12.18%), 251 skilled persons (10.06%) in medical treatment under the three streams, 134 qualified teachers (5.37%), 21 advocates (0.84%) 229 skilled persons (9.17%) in engineering trades, 745 tailors (29.85%), 57 artisans (2.28%), 235 drivers (9.42%) and 520 persons (20.83%) with other qualifications. The details on the vocationally qualified and the skilled unemployed persons in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 5.9

Table 5.9
Vocationally Qualified and Skilled Unemployed in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No	Vocational Qualification/ Skill	Unemployed in the Age Group 15-59			Total
		15-29	30-44	45-59	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Engineering				
(1)	Civil	40	7	7	54
(2)	Mechanical	74	45	40	159
(3)	Electrical	13	1	-	14
(4)	Electronics	17	2	-	19
(5)	Others	54	3	1	58
Sub Total		198	58	48	304
2	Medical				
(1)	Allopathy	12	3	-	15
(2)	Ayurveda	17	1	-	18
(3)	Homoeo	3	-	1	4
(4)	Pharmacy	11	6	2	19
(5)	Nursing	136	14	9	159
(6)	Midwifery	13	2	-	15
(7)	Lab Technician	17	4	-	21
Sub Total		209	30	12	251

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3	Teaching				
(1)	Primary	71	14	1	86
(2)	Secondary	26	6	1	33
(3)	Above Secondary	13	2	-	15
	Sub Total	110	22	2	134
4	Advocate	20	1	-	21
5	Technical				
(1)	Industrial Worker	64	15	19	98
(2)	Electrician	41	3	-	44
(3)	Motor Mechanic	27	2	1	30
(4)	Plumber	31	4	-	35
(5)	Welder	22	-	-	22
	Sub Total	185	24	20	229
6	Tailor	504	217	24	745
7	Artisan				
(1)	Mason	5	2	2	9
(2)	Blacksmith	3	1	1	5
(3)	Carpenter	10	5	2	17
(4)	Painter	16	6	2	24
(5)	Pottery Worker	2	-	-	2
	Sub Total	36	14	7	57
8	Driver	184	45	6	235
9	Others	309	133	78	520
	Total	1755	544	197	2496

The salient features of unemployment among the Scheduled Tribes are discussed below:

- (1) When the absolute number of the unemployed is taken into account, it can be seen that Paniyan community has the largest representation. Fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety four persons of Paniyan community are unemployed. They are 17.21 per cent of the total unemployed.
- (2) The Kurichian community has 7786 (9.25%) unemployed persons
- (3) The unemployed persons in Mavilan community are 6811 (8.09%).
- (4) Kanikaran community has 5596 (6.64%) unemployed persons. About 42.46 per cent of the population in the age group 15-59 of Kanikaran community is unemployed.
- (5) Altogether 5360 persons (6.37%) in Ulladan community are unemployed. They are 44.80 per cent of the population of Ulladans in the age group 15-59.
- (6) Among Irular, the unemployed are 3933 (4.67%).
- (7) The level of unemployment among numerically smaller communities and PVTG in the age group 15-59 has to be viewed seriously . The status of their unemployment is given below:
 - (i) Among Aranadan community 30 persons out of 149 are unemployed.
 - (ii) Among Wayand Kadar, 128 persons as against 437 are unemployed.
 - (iii) The unemployed among Kudiya are 274 as against 611 persons.
 - (iv) Among Maha Malasar 18 persons are unemployed where there are 84 persons in the age group 15-59.

- (v) Among Malapanickar 337 persons are unemployed. They constitute 51.45 per cent of the total persons in the age group 15-59 which is the highest rate of unemployment among the Scheduled Tribe communities.
- (vi) About 3566 persons in 5 communities of PVTG are unemployed. They are 4.23 per cent of the unemployed persons in Scheduled Tribes. Among the 5 communities the unemployed among Cholanaickan is 36.49 per cent, followed by 28.16 per cent among Koraga, 26.31 per cent among Kurumbar, 21.76 per cent among Kattunayakan and 18.06 per cent among Kadar.

The community wise data on the unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 33

The salient features of the educational status of the unemployed are discussed below:

- (1) Paniyan community has the largest number of illiterates and neo literates who are unemployed. There are 4813 persons of the above category in Paniyan community followed by 1296 in Mavilan and 1108 in Irular communities.
- (2) In the case of unemployed persons with primary education also, Paniyan community stands first. Four thousand nine hundred and thirty two persons with primary education are unemployed among Paniyan community, followed by 861 in Mavilan and 810 in Muthuvan communities.
- (3) Among the unemployed with below SSLC, 3471 are (13.59%) Paniyans, 2856 (11.19%) are Kurichians and 2706 (10.60 %) are Mala Arayans.
- (4) Among the unemployed with SSLC, 2197 (16.17%) belong to Mala Arayan, 1528 (11.25%) are Kurichians and 1361 (10.02 %) are Mavilan.
- (5) Among the unemployed persons with higher education such as +2, graduation, post graduation, etc; three communities namely; Mala Arayan, Kurumar, and Kurichian have the highest representation.
- (6) Kattunayakan community has the biggest share in the unemployed persons at all levels of education. Two hundred and fifty seven persons with +2 qualification are unemployed in the 5 communities of PVTG. Of them, 149 (57.98%) belong to Kattunayakan. Twenty three graduates have been identified as unemployed in the group. Among them 14 belong to Kattunayakan. The unemployed 5 postgraduates in the group also belong to Kattunayakan community.

The community wise data on educational status of unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 34

The unemployed persons with certificates in technical branches are high with respect to Mala Arayan, Kanikaran, Ulladan and Mavilan communities. The unemployed persons with diploma in technical subjects are high in Mala Arayan, Ulladan, Mavilan and Kurichaian communities. Out of

the 22 unemployed persons who are graduates in engineering one each belong to Kurichian, Uraly and Mavilan, two each to Kanikaran and Ulladan and 15 to Mala Arayan community. Out of the 14 unemployed graduates in medicine one each belong to Adiyar and Ulladan and 12 to Mala Arayan community. In the case of unemployed persons with other professional degrees and certificates, Mala Arayan, Kanikaran, Ulladan and Mavilan communities have major representation. The community wise data on technical and professional qualification of unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 35

The unemployed persons with certificates in medical treatment belong mainly to Mala Arayan, Kanikaran, Mavilan, Kurichian and Kurumar communities. The unemployed persons with certificates in engineering trade also belong to Mala Arayan, Kanikaran, Kurumar, Ulladan and Kurichian communities. The unemployed artisans belong to 12 communities at the rate of one to Muthuvan, two each to Irular, Paniyan and Vettakuruman, four each to Uraly and Karimpalan, five to Kurichian, six each to Kanikaran and Mala Arayan, seven to Kurumar and nine each to Ulladan and Mavilan communities. The unemployed persons with tailoring skill are found mainly in Mavilan, Kurichian, Ulladan, Mala Arayan and Kanikaran communities. The unemployed persons with driving certificates are mainly found in communities like Mala Arayan, Ulladan, Kurichian and Kanikaran.

Approximately 21.23 per cent of the unemployed with certificates and skills belong to Mala Arayan community followed by 11.70 per cent to Ulladan, 11.42 per cent to Kanikaran and 10.14 per cent to Kurichian. The reason being that these communities have more initiatives in acquiring technical knowledge and skills compared to other communities. The community wise data on vocational qualification and skill of unemployed in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 36

5.3 Indebtedness

Altogether 60430 families of Scheduled Tribes are in debt. They constitute 55.97 per cent of the total families. The indebted families are high in Wayanad District. There are 13,389 (22.16%) in Wayanad, 11481 (19 %) in Idukki, 10,984 (18.18%) in Kasaragod and 5980 (9.90%) in Kannur. Of the total, 9586 families (15.86%) have availed loan from cooperative societies. A total of 12416 families (20.55%) have availed loan from commercial banks and other banks. The Kudumbashree units have extended loan to 12622 families (20.89%). The private money lenders and institutions together have given loan to 20506 families (33.93%) which is the highest source of loan. Other sources including relatives have extended loan to 5300 families (8.77%).

The cooperative societies in Kasaragod District have provided 23.04 per cent of the loan. The commercial banks in Wayanad District have extended 27.46 per cent of the loan from banking sector. The Kudumbashree units in Wayanad District have also shown keen interest in providing 33.12 per cent of the loan from that sector to the Scheduled Tribes in the district. The private money lenders and institutions have influenced the Scheduled Tribes in Idukki, Wayanad, Palakkad and Kasaragod by offering approximately 69 per cent of the loan assistance from the private sector.

The details of the indebted families are shown in Table 5.10

Table 5.10
Source wise Number of Indebted Families

Sl.No	District	Indebted Families According to Source of Loan							Total
		Cooperative Societies	District/ State Cooperative Banks	Other Banks	Kudumbashree	Money Lenders/Institutions	Relatives	Other Sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	555	269	369	389	1002	27	19	2630
2	Kollam	172	33	38	91	380	45	36	795
3	Pathanamthitta	544	53	101	203	482	37	153	1573
4	Alappuzha	97	12	102	36	100	14	4	365
5	Kottayam	779	462	588	305	748	69	173	3124
6	Idukki	1506	853	895	1641	5423	400	763	11481
7	Eranakulam	506	50	144	174	781	33	68	1756
8	Thrissur	112	22	52	49	95	8	4	342
9	Palakkad	293	328	459	332	2418	166	458	4454
10	Malappuram	213	57	153	90	949	16	95	1573
11	Kozhikode	329	152	397	453	521	68	64	1984
12	Wayanad	944	1321	2088	4180	3922	385	549	13389
13	Kannur	1332	484	767	1560	1491	113	233	5980
14	Kasaragod	2209	760	1407	3119	2194	335	965	10984
	State	9586	4856	7560	12622	20506	1716	3584	60430

The families of agricultural labourers are the largest borrowers from all sources. Twenty nine thousand nine hundred and eighteen families, belonging to agricultural labourers have availed loans. They constitute 49.51 per cent of the indebted families among the Scheduled Tribes. Of them, 9987 families (33.38%) depended on private money lenders and institutions. The second major source of loan to agricultural labourers was the Kudumbashree units which extended financial assistance to 7903 families (26.42%). The commercial banks and cooperative societies together have extended loan to 9495 families (33.24%). The farmers are the second largest group in availing loan from various sources. Altogether 10,143 families of farmers are loanees. They are 16.28 per cent of the indebted families. Private money lenders and institutions are the major source in giving loans to farmers. Approximately 39.09 per cent of the indebted families of farming community have availed loan from private money lenders and institutions. The commercial banks and cooperative sector together satisfied 36.85 per cent of the loan requirement of the farming society. The workers in non agricultural sector stands as the third largest group in availing loan assistance from external sources. Altogether 7777 families (12.87%) of workers in non agricultural sector are loanees from different sources. The private money lenders and institutions have played an important role by offering loan to 2299 families (29.55%) of workers in non agricultural sector. The commercial banks had extended loan to 1476 (18.97 %) families while the Kurumbashree units were able to provide loan

assistance to 1409 families (18.11%). The details on indebted families according to occupation and source of loan are given in Table 5.11

Table 5.11
Indebted Families According to Occupation and Source of Loan

Sl.No	Occupation of Families	Families According to Source of Loan					Total	%
		Cooperatives	Commercial Banks	Kudumbasree	Money Lenders/ Institutions	Others Including Relatives		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Forestry Sector								
1	Collection of Forest Produces	83	85	80	486	74	808	1.34
2	Traditional Occupation	20	18	29	103	27	197	0.33
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	33	21	14	48	7	123	0.20
4	Worker -Forest Area	328	465	416	1558	395	3162	5.23
	SubTotal	464	589	539	2195	503	4290	7.10
Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Agriculture	1442	2296	1579	3965	861	10143	16.78
2	Animal Husbandry	52	129	62	150	42	435	0.72
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	4057	5438	7903	9987	2533	29918	49.51
	SubTotal	5551	7863	9544	14102	3436	40496	67.01
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Petty Trade	33	64	32	58	13	200	0.33
2	Worker- MGNREGS	155	239	327	514	134	1369	2.27
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	1953	1476	1409	2299	640	7777	12.87
4	Plantation Labour	23	47	57	103	31	261	0.43
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	1017	1792	479	698	378	4364	7.22
6	Other Workers	317	293	195	406	126	1327	2.20
	SubTotal	3498	3911	2499	4078	1322	15308	25.32
	No Income	73	53	40	131	39	336	0.56
	Total	9586	12416	12622	20506	5300	60430	100

In availing loan assistance, Mavilan community depended mostly on cooperative sector. The cooperative sector has sanctioned loan to 2040 families of Mavilan community which is 21.28 per cent of the loan assistance from cooperatives. Mala Arayan is the next community which had availed more loan from cooperative societies. Mavilan has availed largest number of loans from commercial banks and Kudumbashree units. Muthuvans are the families which depended more on private money lenders and institutions for their financial needs.

Mavilan community stands first by availing 8728 loans (14.44%) from different sources. Mala Arayan, Kurumar and Kurichian are others in the series. The five communities of PVTG together have availed 2310 loans (3.82%). Of this, 1705 families (73.81%) belong to Kattunayakan. About 60.53 per cent of loans were given by the private sector. The community wise data on indebted families are given in Annexure : 37

6 HEALTH

6.1 The Background

Health care is a major problem in far-flung and isolated tribal areas. Lack of food security, sanitation and safe drinking water, poor supply of nutrition, high poverty levels, illiteracy, belief systems and cultural practices and unhealthy life style and new food habits aggravate the poor health status of tribal people. The problem of malnutrition is multi dimensional and inter generational. Health institutions are few and far between.

In the earlier days fruits, tubers, roots and leaves in forest contributed to maintain the food requirement and nutritional status of the tribes. The indigenous health care system prevalent among the tribal communities also helped in providing health care to them. They had their own medicinal system based on herbs collected from nature and processed locally. They had also their own system of diagnosis. But the source base of the ethnic medicines is being depleted.

There are wide variations among different tribal communities and regions in health status and access to health services. In general, the health and nutritional status of the tribal communities in Kerala, especially among children, adolescent girls and women are deficient. The impact achieved by the anganwadies in promoting the nutritional status of children and mothers and the mid day meal provided by the educational institutions is minimal and below.

6.2 Access to Health Care Institutions.

Altogether 2103 tribal settlements have no health care institutions within their premises. This constitute 44.16 per cent of the total settlements. Health care workers are not available for 780 settlements. Health care services such as immunisation, medical camps, cleaning campaigns etc, had never been organised in 1306 settlements. The situation is worst in Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasaragod and Idukki Districts. Details are given in Table 6.1

Table 6.1
Settlements without Health Care Institutions and Services

Sl.No.	District	Total	Number of Settlements		
			Without Health Care Institutions	Services of Health Care workers Not Available	Immunisation, Cleaning etc not Arranged, Health Camps Not Organised
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 226	90	36	55
2	Kollam	: 26	8	3	7
3	Pathanamthitta	: 43	27	9	18
4	Alappuzha	: 34	30	20	21
5	Kottayam	: 101	59	20	24
6	Idukki	: 299	156	71	106
7	Eranakulam	: 61	29	16	29
8	Thrissur	: 59	15	12	20
9	Palakkad	: 426	245	105	162
10	Malappuram	: 229	106	51	72
11	Kozhikode	: 126	84	44	64
12	Wayanad	: 2167	749	235	462
13	Kannur	: 353	177	60	93
14	Kasaragod	: 612	328	98	173
Total		: 4762	2103	780	1306

Access to government health institutions is the major problem faced by most tribes.

The number of settlements beyond the reach of different health institutions are indicated in Table 6.2

Table 6.2
Government Health Institutions Not Available

Sl. No.	Institution	No. of Settlements	Per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Primary Health Centre	1305	27.40
2	Alopathy Hospital	3512	73.75
3	Ayurveda Hospital	4064	85.34
4	Homoeo Hospital	4319	90.70

The backward districts in this respect are Wayanad, Kasaragod, Palakkad, Kannur and Idukki. Details are given in Table 6.3

Table 6.3
Settlements without Service Area of Govt Health Institutions

Sl.No.	District	Total Settlement	Number of Settlements without			
			PHCs	Allopathy Hospital	Ayurveda Hospital	Homeo Hospital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 226	82	143	143	178
2	Kollam	: 26	3	21	16	23
3	Pathanamthitta	: 43	8	38	34	36
4	Alappuzha	: 34	12	28	29	33
5	Kottayam	: 101	34	75	78	66
6	Idukki	: 299	97	267	273	279
7	Eranakulam	: 61	16	43	55	60
8	Thrissur	: 59	23	51	53	57
9	Palakkad	: 426	98	346	394	412
10	Malappuram	: 229	91	166	224	227
11	Kozhikode	: 126	37	98	122	118
12	Wayanad	: 2167	600	1463	1826	1980
13	Kannur	: 253	100	283	302	314
14	Kasaragod	: 612	104	490	515	536
Total		: 4762	1305	3512	4064	4319

6.3 Tribal Medicinal Practitioners

Traditional medicinal practitioners from among tribal communities are found only in 490 settlements and their services are utilised in 643 settlements. Most of the traditional healers are residing in the districts of Wayanad, Kasaragod, Palakkad, Idukki, Kannur and Thiruvananthapuram. Details are given in Table 6.4

Table 6.4
Settlements where Services of Ethnic Medical Practitioners are Available

Sl.No	District	Total Number of Settlements	Settlements where Services of Ethnic Medical Practitioners are Available	Settlements where Ethnic Medical Practitioners are Residing	Settlements where Ethnic Medical Practitioners are Residing in Adjacent Location
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 226	40	28	63
2	Kollam	: 26	3	3	1
3	Pathanamthitta	: 43	7	6	6
4	Alappuzha	: 34	-	-	-
5	Kottayam	: 101	8	9	19
6	Idukki	: 299	64	44	41
7	Eranakulam	: 61	17	8	11
8	Thrissur	: 59	6	3	6
9	Palakkad	: 426	80	77	37
10	Malappuram	: 229	20	6	6
11	Kozhikode	: 126	9	5	9
12	Wayanad	: 2167	260	193	211
13	Kannur	: 353	42	32	34
14	Kasaragod	: 612	87	76	103
	State	: 4762	643	490	547

6.4 Differentially Abled Persons and Patients with Chronic Diseases.

The prevalence of physical disabilities, mental disorders and chronic diseases is higher among Scheduled Tribe communities. The number of differentially abled tribal persons comes to 23059 from 19386 families which is 5.41 per cent of the total tribal population. So also the number of persons affected by chronic diseases is 41037 from 33336 families. This is 9.54 per cent of the total tribal population. Community wise data on differentially abled persons and patients with chronic diseases are given in Annexure : 38

The proportion of differentially abled persons in Malappuram, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Eranakulam, Kannur and Pathanamthitta Districts is above 20 per cent of the population. The number of chronically diseased families in Pathanamthitta District is 50.98 per cent of the tribal population in the district. It is above 40 per cent in Kollam, Alappuzha and Eranakulam Districts. Details are given in Table 6.5

Table 6.5
Families with Differentially Abled and Mentally Retarded Persons and Patients
of Chronic Diseases

Sl.No.	District	Total Families	Number of Families			
			With Differentially Abled and Mentally Retarded Persons	% to Total Families	With Patients of Chronic Diseases	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 5183	876	16.90	1276	24.62
2	Kollam	: 1303	236	18.11	627	48.12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
3	Pathanamthitta	:	1791	383	21.38	913	50.98
4	Alappuzha	:	872	127	14.56	389	44.61
5	Kottayam	:	4353	815	18.72	1649	37.88
6	Idukki	:	14315	2771	19.36	4688	32.75
7	Eranakulam	:	2370	542	22.87	980	41.35
8	Thrissur	:	1481	355	23.97	464	31.33
9	Palakkad	:	13223	2100	15.88	3941	29.80
10	Malappuram	:	3656	1022	27.95	1148	31.40
11	Kozhikode	:	2680	714	26.64	889	33.17
12	Wayanad	:	36135	5433	15.04	10217	28.27
13	Kannur	:	9005	1956	21.72	2301	25.55
14	Kasaragod	:	11598	2056	17.73	3854	33.23
Total		:	107965	19386	17.96	33336	30.88

Out of the differentially abled persons 561 persons are completely bed-ridden. Among the chronically diseased 713 persons are completely bed ridden. Details are given in Table 6.6

Table 6.6
Physical Conditions of Differentially Abled Persons and Patients with Chronic Diseases

Sl.No	District	Differentially Abled Persons			Patients with Chronic Diseases			
		Unable to do Day to Day Activities	Day to Day activities are Done with the help of Others	Completely Bedridden Due to Incapacity	Unable to do Day to Day Activities	Day to Day activities are Done with the help of Others	Completely Bedridden Due to Incapacity	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	414	73	29	551	84	28
2	Kollam	:	116	30	5	343	42	7
3	Pathanamthitta	:	258	47	12	648	82	19
4	Alappuzha	:	72	12	4	226	18	7
5	Kottayam	:	452	64	39	856	88	49
6	Idukki	:	2088	313	94	3365	349	112
7	Eranakulam	:	327	50	9	542	67	13
8	Thrissur	:	135	25	13	178	30	15
9	Palakkad	:	1398	173	80	2760	227	113
10	Malappuram	:	629	81	44	726	89	49
11	Kozhikode	:	391	53	18	426	56	19
12	Wayanad	:	2941	521	121	5456	735	185
13	Kannur	:	1027	189	44	1266	174	41
14	Kasaragod	:	1264	170	49	2360	234	56
State		:	11512	1801	561	19703	2275	713

Community wise data on completely bed ridden patients due to chronic diseases are given in Annexure : 39

6.5 Food Intake

There are 2487 tribal families who are able to manage food only once in a day. The peculiar nature of their life style is the major reason for the intake of food once in a day. The occupation wise breakup of the families is given in Table 6.7

Table 6.7
Occupation wise Breakup of Families Taking Food only Once Daily

Sl. No.	Sector	No. of Families
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Forestry Sector	327
2	Agriculture and Allied Sectors	1541
3	Non agriculture Sectors	383
4	No occupation	236
Total		2487

Details on source of family income and intake of food are given in Table 6.8

Table 6.8
Source of Family Income and Intake of Food

Sl.No.	Source of Income	Total Number of Families	Number of Families According to Daily Intake of Food			
			One Time	Two Times	Three Times	Sumptuous
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Forestry Sector :						
(1)	Collection of Forest Produces	1967	188	790	893	68
(2)	Traditional Occupation	366	17	155	186	6
(3)	Collection of Herbal Plants	330	38	151	132	8
(4)	Worker - Forest Area	6151	84	1721	4113	216
Sub Total		8814	327	2817	5324	298
Agriculture and Allied Sectors						
(1)	Agriculture	13174	165	3526	8383	963
(2)	Animal Husbandary	764	16	338	396	12
(3)	Worker- Agricultural Sector	61122	1360	22537	35277	1915
Sub Total		75060	1541	26401	44056	2890
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors						
(1)	Petty Trade	205	-	41	145	18
(2)	Worker - MGNREGS	2520	45	999	1429	39
(3)	Worker- Non Agriculture Sector	10956	228	2474	7791	459
(4)	Plantation Labourer	533	8	171	326	28
(5)	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	5973	36	442	4487	976
(6)	Permanent Workert in Private Sector	530	4	72	390	64
(7)	Permanent Worker in Forest Area	90	-	25	60	5
(8)	Permanent Worker in Plantation Sector	240	3	32	200	5
(9)	Others	1134	59	334	648	85
Sub Total		22181	383	4590	15476	1679
(10)	No Income	1910	236	885	733	48
Total		107965	2487	34693	65589	4915

6.6 Malnutrition

Altogether 14134 families are apparently affected by malnutrition. This segment constitutes 13.09 per cent of the total families. The largest number of such families are found in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki Districts. But the proportion of malnourished families is highest in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Malappuram Districts. Details are given in Table 6.9

Table 6.9
Families Affected Malnutrition

Sl.No.	District	Total Families	Malnutrition Affected Families	% to Total Families	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	5183	231	4.46
2	Kollam	:	1303	49	3.76
3	Pathanamthitta	:	1791	387	21.61
4	Alappuzha	:	872	170	19.50
5	Kottayam	:	4353	114	2.62
6	Idukki	:	14315	2002	13.99
7	Eranakulam	:	2370	79	3.33
8	Thrissur	:	1481	146	9.86
9	Palakkad	:	13223	2204	16.67
10	Malappuram	:	3656	742	20.30
11	Kozhikode	:	2680	414	15.45
12	Wayanad	:	36135	5773	15.98
13	Kannur	:	9005	994	11.04
14	Kasaragod	:	11598	829	7.15
State		:	107965	14134	13.09

The proportion of families affected by malnutrition is higher among Aranadan, Hill Pulya, Irular, Kudiya, Malaipandaram, Malavedan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Koraga, Kurumbar, Cholanaickan and Kattunayakan communities. The highest being among Koraga (46.74%). The community wise details of families affected by malnutrition are given in Annexure : 40

There are still 604 tribal families gathering their food in the traditional way. But large majority (80.85%) purchase food materials from the market. About 17.65 per cent of families depend both on traditional methods and purchase from open market. There are 797 families who are depending on others for their food. The number of *Ashraya* beneficiary families comes to 137. The largest number of food gatherers are found in Palakkad District. Details are given in Table 6.10

Table 6.10
Families According to Food Collection Practice

Sl. No	District	Number of Families						
		Traditional Methods	Purchase from Vendors	Traditional Methods and Purchase	Depend on Others	Ashraya Beneficiary	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	9	4200	948	25	-	1
2	Kollam	:	1	1154	140	4	1	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
3	Pathanamthitta	:	16	1682	67	23	1	2
4	Alappuzha	:	-	850	8	14	-	-
5	Kottayam	:	27	3383	893	33	4	13
6	Idukki	:	58	9225	4955	50	20	7
7	Eranakulam	:	6	2241	106	15	1	1
8	Thrissur	:	1	1466	8	6	-	-
9	Palakkad	:	211	10418	2333	207	21	33
10	Malappuram	:	43	3286	261	63	-	3
11	Kozhikode	:	41	2471	120	28	8	12
12	Wayanad	:	93	27177	8551	239	75	-
13	Kannur	:	68	8393	499	37	-	8
14	Kasaragod	:	30	11342	165	53	6	2
State		:	604	87288	19054	797	137	85

Irular, Paniyan, Ulladan, Kattunayakan and Kurumbar are the major communities collecting food articles through traditional methods. Community wise details are given in Annexure : 41

6.7 Occurance of Deaths

Out of the 12189 deaths occurred in the last five years, 28 cases were due to poverty, 697 by accident, 432 due to excessive consumption of alcohol /drugs and 48 owing to the attack of wild animals. A total number of 3802 persons died due to lack of proper and timely medical treatment. Out of these, 341 had been infants and 72 related with delivery. Nine hundred and fifty persons committed suicide during the period. The age wise distribution of persons died is given in Table 6.11

Table 6.11
Age wise Distribution of Persons Died.

Sl. No.	Age Group	No. of persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Below 01 Year	298
2	01-03	198
3	04-05	52
4	06-14	218
5	15-29	1210
6	30-44	1921
7	45-59	2601
8	Above 60	5691
Total		12189

Lack of proper medical treatment, infant death due to absence of medical care, death due to accident, consumption of alcohol etc are the reasons for major deaths within five years. Suicide tendency is another phenomenon on the increase among tribals. Details of occurrence of deaths are given in Table 6.12

Table 6.12
. Number of Deaths within Five Years

Sl. No	Age on Death	Number of Families where Death Occurred	Reason for Death									Total	
			Poverty	Due to lack of Proper Medical Treatment	Suicide	Infant Death due to Lack of Proper Treatment	Death related with Delivery	Death Due to Accident	Consumption of Alcohol	Attack by Wild Animals	Normal Death		Other Reasons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	Below 01 Year	: 294	-	4	-	267	-	1	-	1	-	25	298
2	01-03	: 199	-	101	-	74	-	7	-	-	-	16	198
3	04-05	: 52	-	42	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	7	52
4	06-14	: 219	-	140	-	-	-	29	-	-	4	45	218
5	15-29	: 1182	-	532	334	-	46	129	30	4	5	130	1210
6	30-44	: 1907	6	816	348	-	24	235	129	12	15	336	1921
7	45-59	: 2591	2	1301	195	-	2	167	173	12	199	550	2601
8	Above 60 Years	: 5673	20	453	73	-	-	126	100	19	4078	822	5691
Total		: xxx	28	3389	950	341	72	697	432	48	4301	1931	12189

The community wise analysis of the deaths due to lack of proper medical treatment and excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks or drugs, shows that 1054 Paniyans died due to lack of proper medical treatment and 125 Paniyans died of excessive intoxication. Next stands Irular with 469 deaths due to lack of medical treatment and 71 deaths due to consumption of alcohol. Community wise details of deaths due to lack of proper medical treatment and consumption of alcohol are given in Annexure : 42

6.8 Preventive Vaccination

Preventive vaccination have not been administered to the children in 2016 families. Vaccination have been given only partially to the children in 2724 families. The districts lagging behind mostly are Kannur, Wayanad, Idukki and Kasaragod. Details are given in Table 6.13

Table 6.13
Administration of Preventive Vaccination for Children Below 5 Years

Sl.No	District	Number of Families			
		With Children Below 5 Years	Vaccination given to the Children as per Norms	Vaccination given to the Children only Partially	Vaccination Not given to the Children
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1006	893	30	83
2	Kollam	329	253	12	64
3	Pathanamthitta	400	359	33	8
4	Alappuzha	159	124	31	4
5	Kottayam	852	739	54	59
6	Idukki	2864	2263	295	306
7	Eranakulam	597	430	101	66
8	Thrissur	369	307	18	44
9	Palakkad	3233	2528	544	161
10	Malappuram	1214	912	185	117
11	Kozhikode	691	570	77	44
12	Wayanad	10069	8662	1033	374
13	Kannur	2290	1737	172	381
14	Kasaragod	2692	2248	139	305
	State	26765	22025	2724	2016

The largest number of children below 5 years who have not been administered preventive vaccines belong to Irular, Muthuvan, Paniyan, Mavilan, and Kattunayakan communities . Community wise details on children who have not been administered preventive vaccines are given in Annexure : 43

On analysis of data on families spending substantial part of their income for medical treatment and consumption of alcoholic drinks and drugs, it has been found that 67.14 per cent of the families are incurring expenditure for medical treatment of the members. About 37.98 per cent of families are incurring expenditure for consumption of alcoholic drinks and drugs.

Community wise details on families incurring expenditure for medicine and alcohol consumption are given in Annexure : 44

7 BASIC AMENITIES

Shelter (housing), sanitation, drinking water and electrification are the sub sectors dealt with under the broad sector of basic amenities.

7.1 The Housing Status

A total of 97,591 Scheduled Tribe families (90.40%) have own houses. The remaining 10,374 are houseless families residing with relatives or in rental houses or using side portion (*charth/chaippu*) of other houses. The details on the status of residential houses of Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 7.1

Table 7.1
Status of Residential Houses

Sl.No	Status	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Own Houses	97591	90.40
2	Houseless Families		
	2.1 Relative's Houses	5090	4.71
	2.2 Rental Houses	1236	1.14
	2.3 Side Portions (<i>Charth/Chaippu</i>)	2117	1.96
	2.4 Others	1931	1.79
	Sub Total	10374	9.60
	Total	107965	100

Palakkad District has the highest proportion of houseless families. Two thousand two hundred and sixteen families out of the 13,223 in the district are without own houses. In Malappuram 520 families out of the 3626 are without own houses and hence the proportion of houseless is 14.22 per cent. The ratio of families without own houses is 14.14 per cent in Ernakulam District. In Ernakulam 335 families have no houses as against the total of 2320 families. The ratio of families without own houses is 12.66 per cent in Kollam as 165 families are without own houses while the total families in the district are 1303. Other features of the status of residential houses of Scheduled Tribes in the districts are given below:

- (1) About 45.28 per cent of families sharing the houses of their relatives are in Wayanad District.
- (2) Approximately 27.10 per cent of families staying in rented houses are in Idukki District.
- (3) Nearly 43.45 per cent of families residing in '*chaippu/charth*' (side portion of main house) are located in Wayanad District and 28.62 per cent are in Palakkad District.
- (4) About 36.87 per cent of families without own houses are in Wayanad District followed by 21.36 per cent in Palakkad District.

Further details on the status of residential houses in the districts are given in Table 7.2

Table 7.2
District Level Status of Residential Houses

Sl. No.	District	Families According to Status of Residential Houses							
		Own House	Relative's House	Rental House	Side Portion of House (Chaippu/Charth)	Other Arrangement	Total Houseless Families	Total Families	% of Houseless Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4991	109	44	14	25	192	5183	3.70
2	Kollam	1138	96	27	18	24	165	1303	12.66
3	Pathanamthitta	1620	63	42	24	42	171	1791	9.55
4	Alappuzha	788	27	18	9	30	84	872	9.63
5	Kottayam	4016	117	119	29	72	337	4353	7.74
6	Idukki	13300	378	335	116	186	1015	14315	7.09
7	Eranakulam	2035	117	115	17	86	335	2370	14.14
8	Thrissur	1375	68	13	11	14	106	1481	7.16
9	Palakkad	11007	783	225	606	602	2216	13223	16.76
10	Malappuram	3136	289	30	115	86	520	3656	14.22
11	Kozhikode	2550	77	14	10	29	130	2680	4.85
12	Wayanad	32310	2305	129	920	471	3825	36135	10.59
13	Kannur	8363	327	67	132	116	642	9005	7.13
14	Kasaragod	10962	334	58	96	148	636	11598	5.48
Total		97591	5090	1236	2117	1931	10374	107965	9.61

Irular, Kanikaran, Kurichian, Kurumar, Mala Arayan, Paniyan, Ulladan and Mavilan are the major communities among Scheduled Tribes who are without houses. Among the category of sharing the relative's houses, Paniyan is the first community. 1905 families (37.43 %) of Paniyans are staying with their relatives. The next community is Irular. Four hundred and thirty four (8.53 %) Irular families are staying with relatives. Kattunayakan families also come under this group.

Among those who are staying in rented houses, Mala Arayans are the largest group. Two hundred and sixty six families (21.52 %) of Mala Arayan communities are in rented houses. Ulladan is the next community with 190 families (15.37 %) in rented houses. Paniyan is the largest community which sought their accommodation in *chaippu/charth* attached to other houses. Out of 2117 families in this group, Paniyans are 773 (36.51 %), followed by 287 (13.56%) families of Irular, 185 (8.74%) families of Malasar and 153 (7.23%) families of Kattunayakan. The community wise data on the status of residential houses of Scheduled Tribes are given in Annexure : 45

The facilities in the houses of Scheduled Tribes are very poor, There are many houses without kitchen, without space for the stay of all members of the family, without space for keeping domestic animals, working tools etc. The details on the facilities in houses are given in Table 7.3

Table 7.3
Facilities in Own Houses

Sl.No	Particulars	Number of Houses	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Without Kitchen	41750	42.78
2	No Space for the Stay of all Family Members	48226	49.42
3	No Space for Keeping Domestic Animals	85300	87.40
4	No Space for Keeping Firewood, Working Tools etc..	83520	85.58
5	Own Houses (Total)	97591	-

There are 41750 houses (42.78 %) without kitchen. Of them, 15951 houses (38.20 %) are in Wayanad District, 5850 houses (14.01 %) in Idukki and 5245 houses (12.56 %) in Palakkad District. There are 48226 houses without adequate space for the stay of all members of the family. Of them, 18,883 houses (39.12 %) are in Wayanad District, 7582 (15.72 %) are in Palakkad and 5074 (10.50%) are in Idukki . The houses without space for keeping domestic animals are 85,300. In this category also the largest number is in Wayanad District. Twenty nine thousand five hundred and twenty eight houses (34.62 %) are identified in Wayanad District alone without space for keeping the domestic animals. A total of 10,931 houses (12.81%) in Idukki and 10,820 houses (12.68 %) in Palakkad are in this category. Houses without space for keeping working tools are another category of own houses. There are 83,250 houses under this category. In this case also Wayanad stands first with 30161 houses (36.11 %) followed by 10899 houses (13.04 %) in Idukki and 9906 houses (11.90 %) in Palakkad Districts. Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad are the three districts with the largest number of houses without separate kitchen and adequate space and facilities. The district wise details on the facilities in own houses are given in Table 7.4

Table 7.4
District wise Details on Facilities in Own Houses

Sl.No	District	Own Houses (Total)	Without Kitchen	Not Convenient for Stay of the Whole Family	No Space for Keeping Domestic Animals	No Space for Keeping Firewood, Working Tools etc
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4991	1482	1436	3938	3869
2	Kollam	1138	540	600	1100	1119
3	Pathanamthitta	1620	828	706	1413	1554
4	Alappuzha	788	419	295	659	603
5	Kottayam	4016	846	1061	2695	2734
6	Idukki	13300	5850	5074	10931	10899
7	Eranakulam	2035	913	846	1986	1883

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	Thrissur	1375	396	539	1082	972
9	Palakkad	11007	5245	7582	10820	9906
10	Malappuram	3136	1503	1886	3212	3199
11	Kozhikode	2550	1170	1166	2182	1982
12	Wayanad	32310	15951	18883	29528	30161
13	Kannur	8363	3584	4217	6862	6473
14	Kasaragod	10962	3023	3935	8892	8166
	Total	97591	41750	48226	85300	83520

Paniyan community has the highest number of houses without Kitchen. Of the total number of houses without kitchen, 10,700 (25.63%) are occupied by Paniyans, 2950 houses (7.06 %) by Kurichians and 2567 houses (6.48 %) by Kattunayakan. In the case of houses without adequate space for all members of the family also, Paniyan community stands first with 13,165 houses. This represents 27.30 per cent of the total houses under the category. Irular is the community which possesses the next highest number of houses in this group. They have 4430 houses without sufficient space. The majority of houses without space for keeping domestic animals are owned by Paniyan community. They have 19486 houses (22.84 %) without space while the number of such houses occupied by Irular community comes to 6245 (7.32 %). Mavilan community has 5731 houses (6.72 %) without adequate space for keeping domestic animals. The number of houses without space for keeping firewood, working tools etc are also high among Paniyan community. Altogether, 19,342 houses (23.16 %) of Paniyans are under this category. Among PVTG, Kattunayakan is the community which has the largest number of houses without kitchen, adequate space etc. Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular, Kattunayakan etc are the communities which face the housing problems severely. The community wise data on facilities in own houses are given in Annexure : 46

Of the total number of 97,591 own houses, 60244 (61.73 %) are constructed with financial assistance from state government and local governments, 23605 houses (24.19 %) with own fund and 10804 houses (11.07 %) with government/ local government assistance and own fund. The financial assistance from state government and local governments have been received in large scale for construction of houses in Wayanad, Kasaragod, Palakkad and Idukki Districts. In the case of investment of own fund for construction of houses also, these districts stand in the first row. The details on the source of fund for construction of houses in the districts are given in Table 7.5

Table 7.5
Source of Finance for Construction of Houses

Sl.No	District	Number of Houses According to Source of Finance for Construction				
		Government/ Local Govt Assistance	Own Fund	Govt./Local Govt Assistance and Own Fund	Other Source	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 1885	2482	573	51	4991
2	Kollam	: 662	244	199	33	1138
3	Pathanamthitta	: 1050	278	213	79	1620

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
4	Alappuzha	:	493	240	43	12	788
5	Kottayam	:	2198	1398	321	99	4016
6	Idukki	:	6773	5077	1241	209	13300
7	Eranakulam	:	951	829	160	95	2035
8	Thrissur	:	947	208	180	40	1375
9	Palakkad	:	6957	2553	584	913	11007
10	Malappuram	:	2305	662	95	74	3136
11	Kozhikode	:	1353	679	438	80	2550
12	Wayanad	:	23214	5862	2697	537	32310
13	Kannur	:	4469	1228	2291	375	8363
14	Kasaragod	:	6987	1865	1769	341	10962
	State	:	60244	23605	10804	2938	97591

Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular, Kattunayakan and Adiyar are the major communities which depended on external sources of finance for construction of houses. Approximately 88.30 per cent of the houses of Paniyan, 83.82 per cent of houses of Mavilan, 83.03 per cent of houses of Kattunayakan and 89.26 per cent of houses of Adiyar were constructed with financial assistance mainly from government and local governments. The communities under numerically smaller groups such as Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya and Paliyan and certain communities under PVTG such as Kadar and Koraga depended fully on financial assistance from government/ local governments for construction of houses. The major reason of this high dependency is dearth of own resources for construction of houses. The community wise data on construction of houses with government/local government assistance are given in Annexure : 47

Altogether, 13,850 houses, as against the 97591 own houses are incomplete. This is 14.19 per cent of own houses. The incomplete houses consist of those taken up for construction by the Kerala State Housing Board (192 houses), Nirmithi Kendra (2284 houses), Costford (2414 houses), Habitat Technology Group (1727 houses) etc. The houses taken up for construction by the beneficiaries themselves constitute the majority of the incomplete houses. Five thousand three hundred and forty five houses remain (38.59%) incomplete under this category.

The number of incomplete houses are high in Wayanad District. In Wayanad 9861 houses (71.19 %) remain incomplete, followed by 891 houses (6.43 %) in Palakkad and 690 houses (4.98 %) in Idukki. A strategy for solving this issue has to be evolved separately. The details on incomplete houses and agencies involved in construction are given in Table 7.6

Table 7.6
Incomplete Houses and Agencies Involved in Construction

Sl.No	District	Incomplete Houses According to the Agency of Construction									Total	
		Kerala State Housing Board	Nirmithi Kendra	Cost ford	Habitat Technology Group	Beneficiary	Beneficiary Committee	Contractor	Benami Contractor	Other Agency		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	-	-	-	-	294	6	-	-	3	303
2	Kollam	:	4	-	-	-	118	-	2	6	-	130
3	Pathanamthitta	:	3	3	-	-	178	-	6	9	-	199
4	Alappuzha	:	-	-	-	-	37	-	2	-	-	39
5	Kottayam	:	18	-	-	-	292	3	2	-	15	330
6	Idukki	:	79	-	-	-	329	3	98	168	13	690
7	Eranakulam	:	14	-	53	-	83	-	8	-	7	165
8	Thrissur	:	-	-	-	-	101	22	2	2	-	127
9	Palakkad	:	8	71	13	-	357	100	167	37	138	891
10	Malappuram	:	15	-	-	-	43	-	33	3	-	94
11	Kozhikode	:	-	-	-	-	262	6	64	9	31	372
12	Wayanad	:	41	2210	2348	1727	2713	18	679	119	6	9861
13	Kannur	:	8	-	-	-	218	-	44	4	-	274
14	Kasaragod	:	2	-	-	-	320	15	33	3	2	375
State		:	192	2284	2414	1727	5345	173	1140	360	215	13850

The victims of atrocities, differentially abled and mentally challenged and persons with chronic diseases are the special category of people deserving priorities in social and economic development programmes. Among the special category, there are 1290 houseless families. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventeen existing houses of this category are in dilapidated condition which require major repair/renovation. One thousand one hundred and eighty nine families of differentially abled persons are houseless. Thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty four houses of the disabled are in dilapidated condition. The housing status of the persons of special category are given in Table 7.7

Table 7.7
Housing Status of Persons of Special Category

Sl.No	Category	Families According to the Status of Houses		
		Houseless Families	Dilapidated Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	Victims of Atrocities	:	87	681
2	Differentially Abled and Mentally Retarded Persons	:	1189	13984
3	Persons with Chronic Diseases	:	14	152
Total		:	1290	14817

Out of the houseless families of persons deserving special care 347 belong to Paniyan community,

followed by 118 to Irular and 101 to Kattunayakan. The proportion of houseless families is high among certain communities of numerically smaller groups. Among, Aranadan 17.14 per cent of families of special category are houseless. In the case of Maha Malasar the houseless families is 26.67 per cent to the total families under special group. This rate is 16.10 per cent among Malai Pandaram. Among Kadar and Kattunayakan, the two communities of PVTG, the ratios are 10.09 per cent and 10.36 per cent respectively.

The number of dilapidated houses is high in Paniyan community. Among the dilapidated houses of persons under special category, Paniyans have 2754 houses (18.58 %) followed by Mavilan 1204 houses (8.12 %) Irular 811 houses (5.47%) and Kattunayakan 688 houses (4.64%).

The proportion of dilapidated houses is high among certain communities with larger population. About 85.43 per cent of the houses of persons deserving special care under Muthuvan community are in dilapidated condition. This ratio is 83.21 per cent for Uraly, 82.40 per cent for Malavettuvan and 81.07 per cent for Adiyar. Among Kattunayakan and Kurumbar, the ratios are 70.56 per cent and 70.25 per cent respectively. The community wise data on housing status of persons deserving special care are given in Annexure : 48

7.2 Houseless Families and Houses Requiring Replacement or Renovation

Altogether, 10,374 families are absolutely houseless. They constitute 9.61 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families. Besides, there are 16,633 sub families having no independent houses. Taking into account this category also as houseless, the total houseless families would be 27,007 constituting 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe families. Such families are more in Wayanad (3825), Palakkad (2216) and Idukki (1015) Districts. The proportion of houseless families is 16.76 per cent in Palakkad, 14.22 per cent in Malappuram and 14.14 per cent in Ernakulam.

Out of the existing houses 44,540 are to be replaced due to their dilapidated condition. They constitute 41.25 per cent of the total families of Scheduled Tribes. A total of 12,936 houses (29.04%) in Wayanad, 8982 (20.17 %) in Idukki, 5162 (11.60 %) in Kasaragod, 3526 (7.92 %) in Kannur and 3356 (7.53%) in Palakkad need to be demolished due to their dilapidated condition. The proportion of houses which are to be replaced is 69.52 per cent in Idukki, 45.92 per cent in Kottayam, 45.13 per cent in Kollam and 44.51 per cent in Kasaragod.

Another category of the existing shelters is the houses which require repair due to major damages. There are 30,894 houses under this category, which is 28.61 per cent of the total families of Scheduled Tribes. Wayanad District has the largest number of houses requiring major repairs. In Wayanad there are 12,123 houses (39.24%) which are to be repaired, followed by 3388(10.97 %) in Kasaragod and 2240 (7.25 %) in Idukki Districts. The ratio of houses which require repair is 37.18 per cent in Kannur, 33.55 per cent in Wayanad, 33.17 per cent in Pathanamthitta and 31.24 per cent in Malappuram Districts. The details on houseless families and existing houses requiring replacement or repair are given in Table 7.8

Table 7.8
Houseless Families and Houses Requiring Replacement or Repair

Sl.No	District	Total Families	Houseless Families	% to Total Families	Existing Houses Requiring			
					Replacement	% to Total Families	Repair	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	192	3.70	3603	69.52	853	16.46
2	Kollam	1303	165	12.66	588	45.13	314	24.10
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	171	9.55	649	36.24	594	33.17
4	Alappuzha	872	84	9.63	195	22.36	164	18.81
5	Kottayam	4353	337	7.74	1999	45.92	1171	26.90
6	Idukki	14315	1015	7.09	8982	62.75	2240	15.65
7	Eranakulam	2370	335	14.14	912	38.48	558	23.54
8	Thrissur	1481	106	7.16	507	34.23	280	18.91
9	Palakkad	13223	2216	16.76	3356	25.38	3898	29.48
10	Malappuram	3656	520	14.22	1072	29.32	1142	31.24
11	Kozhikode	2680	130	4.85	1053	39.29	821	30.63
12	Wayanad	36135	3825	10.59	12936	35.80	12123	33.55
13	Kannur	9005	642	7.13	3526	39.16	3348	37.18
14	Kasaragod	11598	636	5.48	5162	44.51	3388	29.21
Total		107965	10374	9.61	44540	41.25	30894	28.61

The houseless families are more among Paniyans. They are 3098 in Paniyan community, followed by 1112 in Irular community. The proportion of houseless families is higher in Malasar. It is 34.25 per cent in Malasar community, followed by 20 per cent in Aranadan, 19.65 per cent in Malai Pandaram and 16.88 per cent in Mudugar. The number of houses for demolition are larger in Paniyan community. There are 7518 houses of Paniyan, 3562 houses of Muthuvan and 3352 houses of Mavilan community which are to be demolished. The proportion of houses for replacement is 69.76 per cent in Muthuvan community, 67.34 per cent in Irular, 63.90 per cent in Kurumbar and 60.29 per cent in Mala Arayan community. Altogether, 7618 houses of Paniyans are to be repaired. Irular is the community with the second largest number of houses requiring renovation. Two thousand five hundred and sixty one houses of Irular community need to be repaired. Similarly 2219 houses of Mavilan community are to be repaired. Besides, 1529 houses of Kattunayakan have also to be repaired. The ratio of houses requiring repair is 43.32 per cent in the case of Adiyian and 41.84 per cent in respect of Paliyan. The community wise data on houseless families and houses requiring replacement or repair are given in Annexure : 49

7.3 Electrification

About 26.98 per cent of settlements are yet to be electrified in the State. The proportion of unelectrified settlements is 56.77 per cent in Malappuram District, followed by 43.48 per cent in Idukki and 41.27 per cent in Kozhikode. The details on unelectrified settlements are given in Table 7.9

Table 7.9
Unelectrified Settlements

.No	District	Total Settlements	Unelectrified Settlements	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	226	64	28.32
2	Kollam	26	6	23.08
3	Pathanamthitta	43	7	16.28
4	Alappuzha	34	-	-
5	Kottayam	101	10	9.90
6	Idukki	299	130	43.48
7	Eranakulam	61	18	29.51
8	Thrissur	59	6	10.17
9	Palakkad	426	129	30.28
10	Malappuram	229	130	56.77
11	Kozhikode	126	52	41.27
12	Wayanad	2167	452	20.86
13	Kannur	353	92	26.06
14	Kasaragod	612	189	30.88
	State	4762	1285	26.98

The unelectrified houses of the Scheduled Tribes are 61,098 which is 56.59 per cent of the total houses. The number of unelectrified houses is larger in Wayanad. There are 21,683 (35.48 %) unelectrified houses in Wayanad District, followed by 8878 (14.53 %) in Palakkad, 7134 (11.68 %) in Idukki, 7093 (11.61 %) in Kasaragod and 5020 (8.22 %) in Kannur Districts. The proportion of unelectrified houses to the total number of houses is highest in Malappuram District. In Malappuram this is 75.60 per cent followed by 67.14 per cent in Palakkad, 63.39 per cent in Kollam, 61.16 per cent in Kasaragod and 60.01 per cent in Wayanad.

In electrified settlements the number of unelectrified houses are 37,614 which is 61.56 per cent of the total unelectrified houses. In unelectrified settlements, 20852 houses (34.12 %) are to be provided with electricity. Besides, 2632 houses (4.31 %) located in scattered areas have also to be provided electricity. The details on unelectrified houses are given in Table 7.10

Table 7.10
Unelectrified Houses

Sl.No	District	Total Houses	Unelectrified Houses				% to Total Houses
			In Electrified Settlements	In Unelectrified Settlements	Scattered Houses	Total Unelectrified Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	1486	596	7	2089	40.30
2	Kollam	1303	643	142	41	826	63.39
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	603	265	74	942	52.60
4	Alappuzha	872	140	0	145	285	32.68
5	Kottayam	4353	586	58	194	838	19.25
6	Idukki	14315	3056	4014	64	7134	49.84
7	Eranakulam	2370	311	868	158	1337	56.41
8	Thrissur	1481	647	176	44	867	58.54

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
9	Palakkad	:	13223	5552	3206	120	8878	67.14
10	Malappuram	:	3656	1053	1671	40	2764	75.60
11	Kozhikode	:	2680	697	579	66	1342	50.07
12	Wayanad	:	36135	15418	5329	936	21683	60.01
13	Kannur	:	9005	3022	1746	252	5020	55.75
14	Kasaragod	:	11598	4400	2202	491	7093	61.16
	State		107965	37614	20852	2632	61098	56.59

The largest number of unelectrified houses are those belonging to Paniyan community. Sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy unelectrified houses of Paniyans are distributed in electrified settlements (10702 houses), unelectrified settlements (4772 houses) and scattered area (696 houses). In other words 74.84 per cent of the Paniyan houses are unelectrified. The next largest number of houses without electricity belong to Irular community. Four thousand six hundred and ten houses of Irular have to be electrified. They constitute 60.52 per cent of the total houses of Irular. Muthuvan is the third community which has the largest number of unelectrified houses. Four thousand three hundred and forty five houses of Muthuvan community spread over in settlements and scattered area are to be electrified. About 85.10 per cent of the total houses of Muthuvans are unelectrified.

It is surprising to know that 100 per cent of the houses of Maha Malasar community in the State remain unelectrified. The 40 unelectrified houses of Maha Malasar in the State are located in one forest settlement in Muthalamada Grama Panchayat of Palakkad District. The share of unelectrified houses of Aranadan community is 77.50 per cent, followed by Malaipandaram (76.85%) and Thachanadan (61.35%).

Large number of houses of PVTG also remain unelectrified. Altogether, 5528 houses belonging to the five communities are unelectrified as against the total number of 6771 houses. The unelectrified houses constitute 9.05 per cent of the total unelectrified houses and it is 81.64 per cent of the total houses of PVTG. Kattunayakan has 4213 houses to be electrified which is 82.01 per cent of their total houses. Of them, 2360 houses are located in electrified settlements. It has to be noted that only one house as against the total number of 101 houses of Cholanaickan community has been electrified. Consequently 99.01 per cent of the houses in the forest areas of Chalanaickan remain unelectrified. Five hundred and twenty seven houses, out of the total of 543 houses of Kurumbar and 307 houses as against the total of 445 houses of Koraga community are to be electrified. In the case of Kadar the unelectrified houses are 381, which is 69.91 per cent of their total houses. The community wise data on unelectrified houses are given in Annexure : 50

The unelectrified houses with students deserve special attention. Twenty nine thousand two hundred and twenty three houses with students are unelectrified. They works out to 47.83 per cent of the total unelectrified houses. Of the total unelectrified houses with students 18,180 are (62.21%) located in electrified settlements, 9793 houses (33.51 %) are in unelectrified settlements and 1250

houses (4.28 %) are in scattered area. The ratio of unelectrified houses of students to total number of unelectrified houses is above 50 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kasaragod Districts. The largest number of houses under such category are located in Wayanad District. In Wayanad District the number of unelectrified houses with students are 10771 followed by 3893 in Palakkad, 3283 in Idukki and 2310 in Kasaragod. The details of the unelectrified houses with students in the districts are given in Table 7.11

Table 7.11
Unelectrified Houses with Students

Sl. No	District	Total Unelectrified Houses	Unelectrified Houses with Students				% to Total
			In Electrified Settlements	In Unelectrified Settlements	Scattered	Total Unelectrified Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 2089	718	361	1	1080	51.70
2	Kollam	: 826	305	70	9	384	46.49
3	Pathanamthitta	: 942	278	143	33	454	48.20
4	Alappuzha	: 285	65	0	65	130	45.61
5	Kottayam	: 838	271	31	110	412	49.16
6	Idukki	: 7134	1404	1829	50	3283	46.02
7	Ernakulam	: 1337	158	441	81	680	50.86
8	Thrissur	: 867	305	84	23	412	47.52
9	Palakkad	: 8878	2363	1473	57	3893	43.85
10	Malappuram	: 2764	459	694	11	1164	42.11
11	Kozhikode	: 1342	325	314	37	676	50.37
12	Wayanad	: 21683	7760	2553	458	10771	49.67
13	Kannur	: 5020	1440	760	110	2310	46.02
14	Kasaragod	: 7093	2329	1040	205	3574	50.39
	State	61098	18180	9793	1250	29223	47.83

The largest number of unelectrified houses of students belong to Paniyan community followed by Mavilan, Irular, Muthuvan and Kattunayakan. Among Paniyan, 7675 houses with students remain unelectrified, of which 5194 houses are located in electrified settlements. In the case of Mavilan, 2178 houses with students are unelectrified. Of them, 1690 houses are located in electrified settlements. Two thousand and sixty seven houses with students belonging to Irular community remain unelectrified. A total of 1460 unelectrified houses of students belonging to Irular community are in electrified settlements. Among the Muthuvan community, 2054 houses with students are to be electrified. As far as the Kattunayakan community is concerned, 1839 houses belonging to students remain unelectrified, of which 1046 houses are located in electrified settlements.

The proportion of unelectrified houses with students are above 50 per cent in certain communities such as Thachanadan (59.17%), Malapanickar (56.88%), Kurumbar (52.75%), Adiyar (51.83 %), Mannan (51.66 %) etc. The community wise data on unelectrified houses with students are given in Annexure : 51

7.4 Domestic use of Cooking Fuel and Solar Energy

The main source of cooking fuel in Scheduled Tribe families is firewood. One lakh two thousand three hundred and eighteen families use firewood for cooking purpose. They represent 94.77 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe families. Kerosene is another source of energy in domestic use.

About 1802 families (1.67%) use kerosene for cooking purpose. The majority of families using kerosene are found in Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kannur Districts. Three thousand seven hundred and forty families (3.46%) have gas connection. Of them, 2423 families are (64.79%) in Wayanad, followed by 475 (12.70%) in Idukki, 246 (6.58%) in Kottayam, 176 (4.70 %) in Thiruvananthapuram and 168 (4.49 %) in Ernakulam Districts.

The families using solar energy for lighting purpose are 9960. They are 9.22 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families. The largest number of families using solar energy are located in Idukki District. Two thousand eight hundred and twenty nine families (28.40%) in Idukki District use solar energy, followed by 1952 (19.60-%) in Palakkad, 1697 (17.03 %) in Wayanad and 621 (6.23%) in Thiruvananthapuram Districts. The details on the use of cooking fuel and solar energy are given in Table 7.12

Table 7.12
Use of Cooking Fuel and Solar Energy

Sl.No	District	Families According to Source of Energy for Cooking				Families Using Solar Lights
		Firewood	Kerosene	Cooking Gas	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4955	52	176	0	621
2	Kollam	1270	17	15	1	146
3	Pathanamthitta	1732	10	47	2	260
4	Alappuzha	808	14	46	4	42
5	Kottayam	4028	77	246	2	209
6	Idukki	13543	279	475	18	2829
7	Ernakulam	2162	38	168	2	506
8	Thrissur	1440	26	10	5	217
9	Palakkad	12880	278	56	9	1952
10	Malappuram	3564	56	9	27	341
11	Kozhikode	2640	28	10	2	104
12	Wayanad	33166	526	2423	20	1697
13	Kannur	8746	224	32	3	485
14	Kasaragod	11384	177	27	10	551
	State	102318	1802	3740	105	9960

7.5 Sanitation Facilities

There are 1543 settlements without domestic or public latrines. They are 32.08 per cent of the settlements in the State. Of them 598 are in Wayanad, 270 in Palakkad, 165 in Kasaragod and 162 in Idukki.

Altogether, 51,551 families are without proper latrines. They constitute 47.75 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe families. The number of families without proper latrines are more in Wayanad (16322), Palakkad (9096), Idukki (7808) and Kasaragod (4818) Districts.

The proportion of families without proper latrine is high in Palakkad District. It is 68.79 per cent in

Palakkad, followed by 60.64 per cent in Malappuram, 59.71 per cent in Kollam and 49.69 per cent in Pathanamthitta Districts. The details on non availability of proper latrines in settlements and families are given in Table 7.13

Table 7.13
Non Availability of Sanitation Facilities

Sl.No	District	Number of Settlements		Number of Families			
		Without Domestic or Public Latrines	%	Without Proper Latrines	Total Families	% to Total Families	% of Latrine less Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	67	4.34	2540	5183	49.01	4.93
2	Kollam	8	0.52	778	1303	59.71	1.51
3	Pathanamthitta	8	0.52	890	1791	49.69	1.73
4	Alappuzha	11	0.71	298	872	34.17	0.58
5	Kottayam	16	1.04	1017	4353	23.36	1.97
6	Idukki	162	10.50	7808	14315	54.54	15.15
7	Eranakulam	8	0.52	859	2370	36.24	1.67
8	Thrissur	12	0.78	568	1481	38.35	1.1
9	Palakkad	270	17.50	9096	13223	68.79	17.64
10	Malappuram	112	7.26	2217	3656	60.64	4.3
11	Kozhikode	18	1.17	994	2680	37.09	1.93
12	Wayanad	598	38.76	16322	36135	45.17	31.66
13	Kannur	88	5.70	3346	9005	37.16	6.49
14	Kasaragod	165	10.69	4818	11598	41.54	9.35
	State	1543	100	51551	107965	47.75	100

The number of families without proper latrines are more in Paniyan community. There are 11,551 Paniyan families without latrine. They constitute 53.46 per cent of the total Paniyan families and 22.40 per cent of the total families without latrine. The next community which has the largest number of families without latrine is Irular. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty nine Irular families are without latrine. They are 64.71 per cent of the community and 9.56 per cent of total latrineless families. Muthuvan families are the third largest community. Three thousand nine hundred and seventy one Muthuvan families are without latrine. They are 77.77 per cent of the total families in the community. About 3005 families of Kattunayakan community have no latrines. Among Mavilan, 2861 families are without latrine.

Maha Malasar, though a community with smaller population, has the highest proportion of houses without latrine. Thirty eight families out of the 40 Maha Malasar families are without latrine. The ratio is 60 per cent in Aranadan, 54.87 per cent in Kudiya and 81.71 per cent in Malai Pandaram. Among the communities with sizable population, Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Malasar, Mannan and Mudugar are the communities which have higher ratio of families without latrine.

Among the communities of PVTG, Kurumbar has 83.61 per cent of latrineless families, followed by Cholanaickan (78.22%), Koraga (59.43%) and Kattunayakan (58.50%). The community wise data on families without proper latrine are given in Annexure : 52

The condition of existing sanitation units also is very poor. Most of them are either unhygienic (7157), roofless (8272), without walls (1532) or without water (1567). As such 35.81 per cent of the existing latrines are obsolete requiring repair, renovation or reconstruction. The proportion is 73.17 per cent in Alappuzha District followed by 55.22 per cent in Kasaragod, 51.70 per cent in Malappuram and 49.09 per cent in Palakkad. The details on the condition of existing sanitation units are given in Table 7.14

Table 7.14
Condition of Existing Sanitation Units

Sl. No	District	Families With Latrines	Condition of Existing Latrines						Total Latrines Requiring Repair /Reconstructions	% to Total Families With Latrines
			Unhygienic	Without Roof	Without Walls	No Water	Unhygienic due to Other Reasons			
(1)	(2)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 2643	215	256	12	24	39	546	32.01	
2	Kollam	: 525	41	122	18	3	47	231	44.00	
3	Pathanamthitta	: 901	103	180	22	1	11	317	35.18	
4	Alappuzha	: 574	61	116	206	2	35	420	73.17	
5	Kottayam	: 3336	127	308	19	14	72	540	16.19	
6	Idukki	: 6507	602	901	190	196	297	2186	33.59	
7	Eranakulam	: 1511	109	347	141	11	45	653	43.22	
8	Thrissur	: 913	82	160	33	11	19	305	33.41	
9	Palakkad	: 4127	458	683	213	394	278	2026	49.09	
10	Malappuram	: 1439	305	282	43	14	100	744	51.70	
11	Kozhikode	: 1686	301	293	16	95	99	804	47.69	
12	Wayanad	: 19813	3289	2480	369	481	509	7128	35.98	
13	Kannur	: 5659	583	793	33	113	36	1558	27.53	
14	Kasaragod	: 6780	881	1351	217	208	87	2744	55.22	
	State	: 56414	7157	8272	1532	1567	1674	20202	35.81	

7.6 Availability of Drinking Water

Altogether 17784 families (16.47 %) have their own source of drinking water like wells or tube wells. Thirty five thousand one hundred and twenty families (32.53 %) are depending on public wells or tube wells. About 18799 families (17.41 %) are using natural sources such as river, lake or stream (*neerchal*) for collection of drinking water. Nine thousand nine hundred and seventy nine families use the water from natural ponds (*keni,oali,surenka* etc). The families depending on others for drinking water are 16,693. They are 15.46 per cent of the total families. Fifty four thousand one hundred and sixty four families (50.17 %) have source of water within a distance of 100 meters from their residence. Twenty two thousand one hundred and thirty three families (20.53%) have the distance of 100–250 meters and 9135 families (8.46%) have to move 250- 500 meters for collection of drinking water. About 22,533 families (20.87%) have to cover the distance beyond 500 meters

for collection of drinking water. The details on the source wise distance of drinking water are given in Table 7.15

Table 7.15
Source of Drinking Water to Families

Sl.No	Source	Number of Families According to Distance to Source						Total
		Below 0.01 km	0.01-0.25 km	0.25-0.50 km	0.50-1.00 km	1.00-2.5 km	Above 2.5 km	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Own Well/ Own Tube Well	12495	2371	614	961	652	691	17784
2	Public Well/Public Tube Well	20798	7244	2677	2968	928	505	35120
3	Lake/River/ Neerchal	5403	4070	2118	3126	2923	1159	18799
4	Rain Water Harvesting	550	62	28	35	18	14	707
5	Canal	46	21	8	12	26	14	127
6	<i>Keni/Oali/Stream/ Surenka</i>	3023	2600	1205	1464	1392	295	9979
7	Other Sources	5323	1507	444	625	494	363	8756
	Sub Total	47638	17875	7094	9191	6433	3041	91272
8	Families Depending Others for Drinking Water	6526	4258	2041	2285	1175	408	16693
	Total	54164	22133	9135	11476	7608	3449	107965

Mavilan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Karimpalan are the communities mostly depending on others for drinking water. Two thousand six hundred and fourty two families (15.83 %) of Mavilan, 2396 families (14.35 %) of Paniyan and 1825 families (10.93 %) of Karimpalan are depending on others for drinking water. Among PVTG, 20.22 per cent of the total Koraga families depend up on other sources for drinking water. The community wise data on families depending on others for drinking water are given in Annexure : 53

Altogether, 42,601 families face scarcity of drinking water. They constitute 39.46 per cent of the total families. Scarcity of water during summer season is the problem faced by 33,623 families (72.96%). The details of families facing scarcity of drinking water are given in Table 7.16

Table 7.16
Families Experiencing Scarcity of Drinking Water

Sl. No	Availability of Water	Number of Families Facing Scarcity of Water								Total
		Own Well/ Own Tube Well	Public Well/ Public Tube Well	Pond/ River/ Thodu/ Neerchal	Rain Water Harvesting	Canal	Natural Source (<i>Keni/Oali/Stream/ Surenka</i>)	Depending on Others	Other Sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Scarcity during Summer	4850	9716	6301	130	45	3670	5856	3055	33623
2	Not Available up to Six Months in a Year	621	916	761	54	8	284	906	348	3898
3	Not Available for Less than Six Months in a Year	636	1187	963	66	15	516	1091	606	5080
	Total	6107	11819	8025	250	68	4470	7853	4009	42601

7.7 Access to Houses

Altogether 14,218 houses located in settlements have no proper access. They are 13.88 per cent of the families in settlements. Non availability of direct access to the houses, location in water logging or marshy areas, interruption of access during monsoon etc are the major hurdles. Majority of the houses without proper accessibility are located in Wayanad, Malappuram, Kozhikode and Alappuzha Districts. The details on families in settlements without proper access are given in Table 7.17

Table 7.17
Families in Settlements without Proper Access

Sl.No	District	Number of Houses According to Accessibility						
		No Access	Waterlogged/ Marshy Area	Interrupting Access during Monsoon	Total Houses in Settlement	Total Houses without Road Access	% to Total Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	182	173	190	5148	545	10.59
2	Kollam	:	88	18	2	1231	108	8.77
3	Pathanamthitta	:	93	0	33	1656	126	7.61
4	Alappuzha	:	42	4	5	424	51	12.03
5	Kottayam	:	202	2	66	3631	270	7.44
6	Idukki	:	978	51	526	14095	1555	11.03
7	Eranakulam	:	41	18	104	1693	163	9.63
8	Thrissur	:	99	1	7	1365	107	7.84
9	Palakkad	:	718	53	555	13023	1326	10.18
10	Malappuram	:	529	8	88	3590	625	17.41
11	Kozhikode	:	329	7	41	2579	377	14.62
12	Wayanad	:	4941	202	2057	34540	7200	20.85
13	Kannur	:	652	0	85	8620	737	8.55
14	Kasaragod	:	902	4	122	10870	1028	9.46
State		:	9796	541	3881	102465	14218	13.88

A substantial number of houses located in scattered areas are also without proper access. A total of 1467 houses located in scattered areas have no proper access. They are 26.67 per cent of the houses in scattered area. Four hundred and forty seven houses in Wayanad, 217 in Kasaragod, 188 in Kottayam and 160 in Kannur are without proper access. Approximately 37.62 per cent of houses in Kozhikode District and 37.04 per cent of houses in Pathanamthitta District located in scattered area are without proper access. The details of houses without proper access in scattered area are given in Table 7.18

Table 7.18
Scattered Houses without Proper Access

Sl.No	District	Total Scattered Houses	Houses According to Non Accessibility of Road				Total Houses without Access	% to Total scattered Houses
			No Access	Water Logged/ Marshy Area	Interrupting Access during Monsoon			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 35	1	-	4	5	14.29	
2	Kollam	: 72	4	3	13	20	27.78	
3	Pathanamthitta	: 135	45	-	5	50	37.04	
4	Alappuzha	: 448	107	17	28	152	33.93	
5	Kottayam	: 722	167	1	20	188	26.04	
6	Idukki	: 220	56	1	13	70	31.82	
7	Eranakulam	: 677	29	7	12	48	7.09	
8	Thrissur	: 116	15	4	1	20	17.24	
9	Palakkad	: 200	32	-	1	33	16.50	
10	Malappuram	: 66	14	4	1	19	28.79	
11	Kozhikode	: 101	36	-	2	38	37.62	
12	Wayanad	: 1595	340	9	98	447	28.03	
13	Kannur	: 385	139	-	21	160	41.56	
14	Kasaragod	: 728	215	1	1	217	29.81	
State		: 5500	1200	47	220	1467	26.67	

Among the families without proper access in settlements, Paniyan community have 3896 houses. They are 27.40 per cent of the total families in settlements without proper access. Kattunayakan is the next community which face the problem of inaccessibility. Kurumbar is the community which has the highest proportion of houses in inaccessible areas. About 68.65 per cent of their houses are located in inaccessible locations. Approximately, 43.40 per cent of the houses of Kudiya community has no proper access. Cholanaickan is also a community, which has high percentage of (40.21%) houses without proper access. The proportion is 32.91 per cent for Mudugar, 25.94 per cent for Vetta Kuruman, 25.85 per cent for Kattunayakan and 23.95 per cent for Thachanadan communities. The community wise data on families in settlements without proper access are given in Annexure : 54

8 LAND AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The Background

Land is the most important source of tribal livelihood for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry etc. Traditionally tribal people in the state were in 'possession' of sizable land holdings mostly on community basis. Large scale alienation of tribal lands happened during the last 4-5 decades. The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Alienation and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act 1975 and the subsequent amendments have not been implemented properly. Effective measures have not also been taken to prevent further alienation.

During 2001-02 Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission has been formed in the state with the declared objective of providing land ranging from one acre to five acres to all landless families and families in possession of less than one acre. But the programme could not make much headway. Only 8943.34 acres of land have been distributed to 6777 tribal families so far. 10517 landless families are yet to be allotted land.

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 and Rules 2007 recognising and vesting the forest rights and occupation in forest land for forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes have not also been implemented in the state in letter and spirit.

The details of land holdings of Scheduled Tribes in the state as reported by the respondents in the socio economic survey are explained in the following paragraphs.

8.2 Landless Families

There are 5158 landless families accounting for 4.78 per cent of the total families. The largest number of landless families is in Wayanad District, followed by Palakkad District. Details are given in Table 8.1

Table 8.1
Number of Landless Families

Sl.No	District	Number of Families		
		Total	Landless	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	22	0.42
2	Kollam	1303	50	3.83
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	62	3.46
4	Alappuzha	872	45	5.16
5	Kottayam	4353	148	3.40
6	Idukki	14315	252	1.76
7	Eranakulam	2370	189	7.97
8	Thrissur	1481	35	2.36
9	Palakkad	13223	1568	11.86
10	Malappuram	3656	287	7.85
11	Kozhikode	2680	52	1.94
12	Wayanad	36135	1979	5.48
13	Kannur	9005	221	2.45
14	Kasaragod	11596	248	2.14
	State	107965	5158	4.78

8.3 Extent of Land

Tribal people acquired their land through various means. The biggest source of acquisition has been traditional inheritance. The number of families who have been provided land under various schemes is reported to be 8900. Forest land have been allotted to 11,625 families. There are 9611 families who are in illegal possession of forest land. Puramboke lands are occupied by 985 families. There are 1707 families living in the land of the landlord under whom they were working. Over 1499 families are living in the land encroached upon by them.

Altogether 20320 tribal families (19.77%) are in possession of less than 5 cents of land. About 15191 families (14.78%) are possessing land of 5-9 cents extent. The number of families possessing land of the extent 10-99 cents is reported as 40114 (39%). There are 31668 families (30.80%) in possession of more than 100 cents of land. Details are given in Table 8.2

Table 8.2
Source wise Extent of Land Acquired by Families

Sl.No	Source of Land	Number of Families						Total*
		Below 5 Cents	5-9 Cents	10-24 Cents	25-49 Cents	50-99 Cents	Above 100 Cents	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Land Allotted by Government	2720	1233	1088	619	607	2633	8900
2	Land Allotted for Joint Farming	48	46	42	45	48	469	698
3	Allotment of Surplus Land	407	296	606	460	604	1279	3652
4	Forest Land with Title	471	848	1434	1206	2076	5590	11625
5	Forest Land without Title	469	759	964	637	1107	5675	9611
6	Acquired by Traditional Method	5340	8396	8667	5059	6879	11971	46312
7	Acquired through Own Initiative	1267	2138	2702	1191	1439	2133	10870
8	Right of Kudikidappu	752	672	514	145	201	273	2557
9	Purampoke Land	331	208	166	76	69	135	985
10	Land Owned by Landlord	485	298	295	129	202	298	1707
11	Land of Encroachment	38	47	164	94	235	921	1499
12	Land Allotted for Rehabilitation	105	61	31	16	51	112	376
13	Land Acquired through Other Sources	7887	189	133	47	66	179	8501
Total		20320	15191	16806	9724	13584	31668	107293

* May be more than one source for a family

Only 54294 families (52.81%) are having proper titles over the land under their possession as reported by them in the survey. Details are given in Table 8.3

Table 8.3
Number of Families Possessing Land with Proper Title (Pattas)

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

8.4 Classification of Land

There are 1768 families who have lost their titles over the land possessed. Another group of 1137 families have lost their land., but titles are still with them. It is also revealed that 1014 families have leased out their lands. Details are given in Table 8.4

Table 8.4
Classification of Land According to Status of Title

Sl.No	Extent (Cent)	Number of Families				
		Land and Title in Possession	Land in Possession, Title Lost	Title in Possession, Land Lost	Land Leased Out	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1	Below 10 Cent	:	22731	549	139	136
2	10 - 49 Cent	:	19337	500	162	320
3	50 - 100 Cent	:	9789	288	107	263
4	Above 100 Cent	:	12219	431	729	295
Total		:	64076	1768	1137	1014

The total extent of land with proper title comes to 58745 acres of which 51400 acres are dry land and the remaining 7344 acres wet land. Details are given in Table 8.5

Table 8.5
Families with Land and Title in Possession

Sl.No	Extent (Cent)	Families	Area and Type of Land (Cent)		
			Dry Land	Wet Land	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 10 Cent	: 22731	181848	938	182786
2	10 – 49 Cent	: 19337	483425	96685	580110
3	50 – 100 Cent	: 9789	734175	117468	851643
4	Above 100 Cent	: 12219	3740571	519402	4259973
Total		: 64076	5140019	734493	5874512

8.5 Land Lost and Land Leased Out

The total extent of land with title lost comes to 2053 acres of which 1893 acres are dry land and 160 acres wet land. Details are given in Table 8.6

Table 8.6
Families Possessing Land, but Title Lost

Sl.No	Extent of Land (Cent)	Families	Area and Type of Land (Cent)		
			Dry Land	Wet Land	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 10 Cent	: 549	4392	95	4487
2	10 – 49 Cent	: 500	12500	8785	21285
3	50 – 100 Cent	: 288	21600	2655	24255
4	Above 100 Cent	: 431	150850	4497	155347
Total		: 1768	189342	16032	205374

A total extent of 1459 acres of land having title have been lost to the tribal families. Details are given in Table 8.7

Table 8.7
Families with Title in Possession but Land Lost

Sl.No	Extent of Land (Cent)	Families	Area and Type of Land (Cent)		
			Dry Land	Wet Land	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 10 Cent	: 139	1200	100	1300
2	10 – 49 Cent	: 162	4860	333	5193
3	50 – 100 Cent	: 107	8560	1247	9807
4	Above 100 Cent	: 729	118934	10689	129623
Total		: 1137	133554	12369	145923

The extent of land leased out comes to 1492 acres, 1388 acres dry and 104 acres wet land. Details are given in Table 8.8

Table 8.8
Extent of Land Leased Out

Sl.No	Extent of Land (Cent)	Families	Area and Type of Land (Cent)		
			Dry Land	Wet Land	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 10 Cent	: 136	1088	148	1236
2	10 – 49 Cent	: 320	12160	791	12951
3	50 – 100 Cent	: 263	22355	978	23333
4	Above 100 Cent	: 295	103250	8515	111765
Total		: 1014	138853	10432	149285

8.6 Other Characteristic of Land Possession

On community wise analysis of landless families it has been found that 5.67 per cent of the PVTG are devoid of land. The largest number of landless families in proportion to the total families is among Malasar, in which 28.73 per cent are landless. The largest number of landless is among Paniyan community accounting for 7.82 per cent of their families. Community wise details on landless families are given in Annexure : 55

Among the communities who are occupying forest lands without any title, Muthuvans of Idukki District stands first with 2482 families (25.82%). The percentage of such families among Kanikkar, Irular, Kurumar, Mala Arayan, Mannan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Ulladan, Uraly, Mala Vettuvan, Vettakuruman, Kadar and Kattunayakan is also sizable. Community wise details of forest land without title are given in Annexure : 56

About 985 families are puramboke dwellers. Paniyan, Mavilan, Mala Arayan and Malavettuvan are the communities residing largely in puramboke land. Details are given in Annexure : 57

On analysis as to the residence of tribes in the premises of the land lord, Paniyan comes first with 676 such families. The next positions are occupied by Malavettuvan and Mavilan. Community wise details are given in Annexure : 58

Over 4334 Paniyan families have benefited by various development schemes for allotment of land. Next comes Ulladan with 1380 families and Mavilan with 1174 families. The remaining communities have also benefited by the land distribution schemes at various degrees. Community wise details on distribution of land under various schemes are given in Annexure : 59

8.7 Soil and Water Conservation Activities

Soil and water conservation schemes have been implemented in 926 settlements accounting for 19.45 per cent of the total settlements. The schemes implemented in 121 settlements have been completely damaged and the works in 172 settlements are partially damaged. Soil and water conservation works are needed to be implemented in 3295 settlements. Details are given in Table 8.9

Table 8.9
Soil and Water Conservation Activities

Sl.No	District	Number of Settlements					
		Settlements where Soil and Water Conservation Schemes have been Implemented.	Schemes Implemented have been completely Damaged.	Schemes Implemented Partially Damaged.	Schemes have not been Implemented.	Schemes are Required.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	45	10	7	184	176
2	Kollam	:	10	-	5	16	17
3	Pathanamthitta	:	10	1	7	33	26
4	Alappuzha	:	4	1	-	30	22

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
5	Kottayam	30	4	7	71	75
6	Idukki	61	8	22	238	234
7	Eranakulam	14	-	3	47	35
8	Thrissur	3	1	-	56	40
9	Palakkad	104	8	14	322	272
10	Malappuram	27	6	3	202	140
11	Kozhikode	26	3	3	100	106
12	Wayanad	390	50	60	1777	1405
13	Kannur	78	14	13	275	246
14	Kasaragod	124	15	28	488	501
	State	926	121	172	3839	3295

8.8 Animal Husbandry Practices

Animal Husbandry is a traditional and subsidiary occupation of many tribal families. Animal Husbandry is practised in 1872 settlements by 12516 families. In 481 settlements veterinary services are not available. In 956 settlements services of dairy co-operatives are also not available. There are 1576 settlements where there is scope for encouraging animal husbandry programmes. Details are given in Table 8.10

Table 8.10
Animal Husbandry Practices in Settlements

Sl.No	District	Number of Settlements and Families					
		Settlements where Animal Husbandry Activities are Existing Traditionally.	Families Engaged in Animal Husbandry Activities.	Settlements where Fodder Water etc. are Available for Animal Husbandry Activities.	Settlements where Services from Veterinary Hospitals are not Available.	Settlements where Trained Farmers in Modern Animal Husbandry Activities are Available.	Settlements where Services of Dairy Cooperatives are Not Available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	79	460	130	15	22	58
2	Kollam	12	109	21	1	1	12
3	Pathanamthitta	20	296	25	9	-	18
4	Alappuzha	2	6	4	-	1	1
5	Kottayam	51	406	54	8	15	43
6	Idukki	135	1479	162	51	33	80
7	Eranakulam	12	228	17	7	2	9
8	Thrissur	9	106	32	4	4	5
9	Palakkad	227	2236	151	106	38	109
10	Malappuram	44	169	67	17	9	24
11	Kozhikode	41	489	58	11	7	3
12	Wayanad	854	4165	538	173	148	304
13	Kannur	115	1021	125	22	15	69
14	Kasaragod	271	1346	192	57	46	221
	State	1872	12516	1576	481	341	956

9 FOREST INTERFACE

9.1 Habitation in Forest Areas

The Scheduled Tribes have an inherent relationship with forest and adjacent areas. Hence majority of their settlements and families are located either in reserve forest or adjacent to reserve forest. As seen from the survey 1518 settlements out of the total 4762 are located in forests. It shows that 31.88 per cent of the settlements are in forest area. Five hundred and fifty three in Wayanad District, 216 in Palakkad, 190 in Idukki, 161 in Thiruvananthapuram and 100 in Malappuram are the number of settlements located in forest area . The ratio of settlements in forest areas are high in Thiruvananthapuram (71.24%) District, followed by Thrissur (69.49%), Kollam (69.23%), Idukki (63.55%) and Palakkad (50.70%) Districts. The details on settlements in forest area are given in Table 9.1

Table 9.1
Settlements in Forest Area.

Sl. No	District	Number of Settlements		
		Total	Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	226	161	71.24
2	Kollam	26	18	69.23
3	Pathanamthitta	43	19	44.19
4	Alappuzha	34	-	-
5	Kottayam	101	12	11.88
6	Idukki	299	190	63.55
7	Eranakulam	61	18	29.51
8	Thrissur	59	41	69.49
9	Palakkad	426	216	50.70
10	Malappuram	229	100	43.67
11	Kozhikode	126	30	23.81
12	Wayanad	2167	553	25.52
13	Kannur	353	66	18.70
14	Kasaragod	612	81	13.24
Total		4762	1518	31.88

540 settlements are in reserve forests. This is 35.57 per cent of the settlements in forest area. Another 978 settlements (64.43%) are adjacent to reserve forests. More settlements are located in the reserve forest of Thiruvananthapuram (133 Nos), Idukki (114 Nos), Wayanad (97 Nos) and Palakkad (70 Nos) Districts. In areas adjacent to reserve forest, the settlements are comparatively more in Wayanad (456 Nos), Palakkad (146 Nos), Kasaragod (87 Nos) and Idukki (76 Nos) Districts.

Altogether, 43,466 families are located in the settlements in forest area. They constitutes 40.25 per cent of total families of Scheduled Tribes. The families in forest area are distributed as 17,770 (40.88 %) in reserve forests and 25,696 (59.12 %) in adjacent to reserve forests. Majority of the families in the reserve forest are in Idukki (5118), followed by Thiruvananthapuram (3023), Wayanad (2411) and Palakkad (2110). The families living adjacent to reserve forest are more in

Wayanad (8080), Palakkad (5508), Idukki (4661) and Kasaragod (1549) Districts. Both the categories of families in reserve forest and adjacent to reserve forest put together are larger in Wayanad (10,491) District followed by Idukki (9779) and Palakkad (7618) Districts. The details on distribution of settlements and families in reserve forests and near forest areas are given in Table 9.2

Table 9.2
Distribution of Settlements and Families in Reserve Forest and Other Forest Area

Sl.No	District	Number of Settlements and Families					
		Reserve Forests		Adjacent to Reserve Forests		Total	
		Settlements	Families	Settlements	Families	Settlements	Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	133	3023	28	987	161	4010
2	Kollam	12	793	6	232	18	1025
3	Pathanamthitta	7	308	12	827	19	1135
4	Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kottayam	7	545	5	348	12	893
6	Idukki	114	5118	76	4661	190	9779
7	Eranakulam	17	1202	1	5	18	1207
8	Thrissur	13	465	28	626	41	1091
9	Palakkad	70	2110	146	5508	216	7618
10	Malappuram	33	664	67	1144	100	1808
11	Kozhikode	2	14	28	698	30	712
12	Wayanad	97	2411	456	8080	553	10491
13	Kannur	28	1043	38	1031	66	2074
14	Kasaragod	7	74	87	1549	94	1623
	State	540	17770	978	25696	1518	43466

The forest dwellers in Wayanad District are 43,257 (26.20%), followed by Idukki with 35788 (21.67 %), Palakkad with 27,322 (16.55%) and Thiruvananthapuram with 13,022 (7.89%). The tribals in forest area with respect to the total population is high in Kollam (78.77%), followed by Thiruvananthapuram (76.71%) and Thrissur (72.46%) Districts. The details of tribal population in forests area are given in Table 9.3

Table 9.3
Tribal Population in Forest Area

Sl. No	District	Tribal Population		
		Total	Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16988	13032	76.71
2	Kollam	4484	3532	78.77
3	Pathanamthitta	5970	3634	60.87
4	Alappuzha	2983	-	-
5	Kottayam	16588	3365	20.29
6	Idukki	52565	35788	68.08
7	Eranakulam	8758	4435	50.64
8	Thrissur	5498	3984	72.46
9	Palakkad	46658	27322	58.56
10	Malappuram	14391	7056	49.03
11	Kozhikode	10508	2862	27.24
12	Wayanad	152808	43257	28.31
13	Kannur	37642	8654	22.99
14	Kasaragod	47603	6873	14.44
	Others	2765	1302	47.09
	Total	426208	165086	38.73

Irular is the community which has the largest number of families in forest area. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty eight families (11.34%) of Irular community are located in forests. The second largest is Kanikaran with 4656 families (10.71%). Four thousand six hundred and thirty six families (10.67 %) of Paniyan and 4129 families (9.50 %) of Muthuvan are also reported to be settled in forests. All the families of Maha Malasar are settled in forests. Kurumbar is the next with 99.26 per cent, followed by Cholanaickan (96.04%) and Hill Pulaya (91.4%). Majority of families of Aranadan (80%), Kanikaran (79.29%), Malai Pandaram (78.4%) and Muthuvan (80.87%) are settled in forest areas.

Out of the Scheduled Tribe population 165086 (38.73%) are settled in forests. Of them, the largest number belong to Paniyan community. 19,193 persons of Paniyan community are the inhabitants of forest area. They constitute 11.63 per cent of forest dwellers. Irular is the next largest community with the population of 17339 (10.50%) followed by Muthuvan with 15464 (9.37 %) and Kanikaran with 15342 (9.29 %).. The highest proportion of population of Maha Malasar (100%), Kurumbar (99.51%), Cholanaickan (95.84%) and Hill Pulaya (91.10%) are in forests. The ratio of forest dwellers to the total population between 75 and 90 per cent is among Aranadan, Kanikaran, Malai Pandaram and Muthuvan communities. About 61.98 per cent of families and 62.39 per cent of population of Kattunayakan community are settled in forests. In the case of Kadar, the ratios are 53.21 per cent and 51.37 per cent respectively. The community wise data on families and population in forest area are given in Annexure : 60

9.2 The Literacy of Forests Dwellers

The literacy rate of forest dwellers is estimated as 73.05 per cent as against the general literacy of 74.44 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes. The literacy rate of people settled in forest is lower than the district level rate in certain districts. In Wayanad District the literacy rate of settlers in forests is 69.21 per cent against 71.36 per cent to the total population of Scheduled Tribes in the district. In Idukki, it is 79.98 per cent against 82.70 per cent of general literacy in the district.

Of the settlers in forest area 39,966 are illiterates. The number of illiterates are more in Wayanad District (11,902 persons), followed by Palakkad (10,260 persons) and Idukki (6598 persons) Districts. In certain districts, the percentage of illiterates among the settlers in forest is higher than the percentage of the total illiterates in the districts. In Idukki the percentage of illiterates in the category of forest dwellers is 16.51 as against 8.55 per cent of the total illiterates in the district. In Thiruvananthapuram District, the rates are 3.39 per cent and 1.62 per cent respectively. The details on the literacy of forest dwellers are given in Table 9.4

Table 9.4
Literacy of Forest Dwellers

Sl. No	District	Literacy Rate			Number of Illiterates		
		General	Tribes in		%	Tribes in	
			Forest Area	Total		Forest Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 89.85	88.70	1589	1.62	1355	3.39
2	Kollam	: 81.87	84.16	747	0.76	512	1.28
3	Pathanamthitta	: 88.50	89.05	666	0.68	390	0.98
4	Alappuzha	: 86.57	-	375	0.38	-	-
5	Kottayam	: 94.31	93.53	883	0.90	201	0.50
6	Idukki	: 82.70	79.98	8410	8.55	6598	16.51
7	Eranakulam	: 80.19	73.09	1585	1.61	1058	2.65
8	Thrissur	: 67.88	65.06	1601	1.63	1256	3.14
9	Palakkad	: 57.63	57.94	17743	18.03	10260	25.67
10	Malappuram	: 66.51	63.32	4207	4.28	2216	5.54
11	Kozhikode	: 82.40	81.08	1695	1.72	490	1.23
12	Wayanad	: 71.36	69.21	39349	39.99	11902	29.78
13	Kannur	: 77.26	79.03	7791	7.92	1675	4.19
14	Kasaragod	: 73.14	67.10	11745	11.94	2053	5.14
	State	: 74.44	73.05	98386	100	39966	100

The largest number of illiterates among the forest dwellers are in Irular community. Among the illiterates of Irular, 6481 are settled in forests. They are 16.22 per cent of the total illiterates in the forest area. The next is Paniyan, with 5944 (14.87 %) illiterates in forest area, followed by 4484 (11.22%) in Kattunayakan and 4418 (11.05%) in Muthuvan community. The ratio is 99.64 per cent among Kurumbar, 95.38 per cent in Cholanaickan and 90.67 per cent in Hill Pulaya. The community wise data on illiterates settled in forests are given in Annexure : 61

9.3 Educational Status of Tribes in Forest Area

The total number of educated persons among Scheduled Tribes is 2,72,034. Of them, 1,48,279 (54.51%) are settled in forests. About 36.33 per cent of the SSLC holders, 34.80 per cent of the +2 certificate holders, 30.66 per cent of the graduates and 35.66 per cent of the postgraduates are settled in forest area. The details on the educational status of tribes in forest area are given in Table 9.5

Table 9.5
Educational Status of Tribes in Forest Area

Sl. No	Course	Number of Persons		
		Total	Residents in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	: 127344	48500	38.08
2	Below SSLC	: 92349	35300	38.22
3	SSLC	: 30342	11023	36.33
4	Pre Degree/ +2	: 16374	5699	34.80
5	Graduates	: 4475	1372	30.66
6	Post Graduates	: 822	293	35.65
7	Others	: 328	153	46.65
	Total	: 272034	148279	54.51

Among the tribes in forest area, 83,800 are below SSLC. They are 38.14 per cent of the total persons below SSLC. Of them, 9891 persons (11.80 %) belong to Kanikaran, followed by 9522

(11.36%) to Paniyan, 7731(9.23 %) to Muthuvan and 7386 (8.81%) to Kurichian. The ratio of persons who are below SSLC is lower with respect to the communities such as Eravallan (11.51%), Paniyan (19.77%) Malavettuvan (21.28%), Mavilan (9.34%) and Karimpalan (9.43%). The community wise data on educational status (below SSLC) of settlers in forests area are given in Annexure : 62

The persons of secondary and higher secondary levels of education among the tribes in forest are 16,722 as against the total of 46,716. The tribes in forests constitute 35.80 per cent of the total population with secondary and higher secondary education. The ratio of population in forest areas with the above qualifications is lower among certain communities. Among Kadar, the population settled in forest is 51.37 per cent, where as the persons with secondary and higher secondary education is only 31.78 per cent. In the case of Thachanadan, the population in forest area is 48.15 per cent and the persons with secondary and higher secondary qualifications is 36.03 per cent only. With respect to Muthuvan community the figures are 80.70 per cent and 62.55 per cent respectively. Among the Mudugar also the ratios are 74.61 per cent and 67.22 per cent respectively. The community wise data on educational status (secondary and higher secondary level) of tribes in forest area are given in Annexure : 63

Among the Scheduled Tribes, there are 5297 graduates and post graduates. Of them, 1665 (31.43%) are settled in forest. In the case of PVTG, 50 per cent of the graduates and post graduates are settled in forests. The graduates and post graduates among Kadar and Kattunayakan are not proportionate to their population settled in forest areas. The community wise data on educational status (graduation and post graduation levels) of tribes in forest area are given in Annexure : 64

9.4 Students in Forest Area

The number of students in the families settled in forest area are 35534, representing 39.09 per cent of total Scheduled Tribe students. The students in the families settled in forest are 9332 (25.26 %) in Wayanad, followed by 7227 (20.34 %) in Idukki, 6337 (17.83 %) in Palakkad and 2997 (8.43 %) in Thiruvananthapuram Districts. The proportion of students from the families settled in forest area to the total students in the district is 80.27 per cent in Kollam, 74.74 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram, 71.44 per cent in Trissur and 61.44 per cent in Pathanamthitta. The details of students from families settled in forest areas in the districts are given in Table 9.6

Table 9.6
Students from Families Settled in Forest Area.

Sl. No	District	Number of Students		
		Total Students	Families Settled in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 4010	2997	74.74
2	Kollam	: 897	720	80.27
3	Pathanamthitta	: 1377	846	61.44

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
4	Alappuzha	:	594	-
5	Kottayam	:	3607	722
6	Idukki	:	10901	7227
7	Eranakulam	:	2088	1114
8	Thrissur	:	1222	873
9	Palakkad	:	10442	6337
10	Malappuram	:	2943	1501
11	Kozhikode	:	2143	586
12	Wayanad	:	33071	9332
13	Kannur	:	7340	1809
14	Kasaragod	:	10267	1470
Total		:	90902	35534
				39.09

The enrolment of children in the anganwadies from the families settled in forest is 49.60 per cent. In the case of certain communities this ratio is lower. However, certain other communities such as Irular, Vettakuruman and Kadar the enrolment of children from the families settled in forest areas is not commensurate with the population of the respective community settled in forests. Approximately 51.37 per cent of population belonging to Kadar community is settled in forests where as the ratio of enrolment of children in anganwadies is only 36.84 per cent. About 38.43 per cent of the population of Vettakuruman are settled in forests, but the ratio of their children in anganwadies is only 19.30 per cent. In the case of Irular, the proportion of anganwadi children is 54.93 per cent while their population in forest area is 65.37 per cent. The community wise data on enrolment in Anganwadies by the children of settlers in forest area are given in Annexure : 65

The strength of students belonging to families settled in forests is larger in Irular, Paniyan, Kanikaran, Muthuvan etc. The community wise data on students from families settled in forest area are given in Annexure : 66

9.5 Employment in Forest Area

The collection of forest produce is an occupation of tribes in forest area. In 887 settlements the people are engaged in the collection of forest produces within the forest area. Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad are the districts where there is scope for collection of forest produces within the forests. In 317 settlements tribes collect forest produces from adjacent areas of forests. Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad have the scope for collection of forest produces from the surrounding areas of forests. The residents in 559 settlements go beyond their territory for collection of forest produces. The collection of herbal medicines from outside forest area is another sector which provides employment to forest dwellers. Opportunities are available in 346 settlements for collection of herbal medicines from outside forest area. Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki are the districts which provide employment opportunities for collection of forest produces. The details of settlements engaged in collection of forest produces are given in Table 9.7

Table 9.7
Settlements Engaged in Collection of Forest Produces

Sl.No	District	Number of Settlements				
		Settlements where Residents are Engaged in Collection of Forest in Produces Locally	Settlements where Residents are Engaged in Collection of Forest Produces from Adjacent Areas	Settlements where Residents are Engaged in Collection of Forest Produces from Distant Locations	Settlements where Permission is not Obtained for Collection of Forest Produces	Settlements where Residents are Engaged in Collection of Non Forest Produces from Outside Forest Areas
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	50	17	33	19	10
2	Kollam	14	4	10	7	2
3	Pathanamthitta	10	-	10	2	5
4	Alappuzha	-	-	-	-	-
5	Kottayam	4	-	3	3	-
6	Idukki	156	56	95	49	67
7	Eranakulam	17	5	12	0	3
8	Thrissur	37	10	27	4	13
9	Palakkad	188	45	140	83	103
10	Malappuram	80	30	50	19	20
11	Kozhikode	21	7	14	12	1
12	Wayanad	249	110	139	106	105
13	Kannur	30	14	14	11	7
14	Kasaragod	31	19	12	17	10
	State	887	317	559	332	346

The major occupations in forest area include forest based activities, agriculture based activities, employment under MGNREGS, employment under government sector etc. The agriculture and allied sectors provide employment for 63.57 per cent of families settled in forest areas. Nearly 15.59 per cent of the families in forest are engaged in the forest based activities. The MGNREGS provide employment to 2.89 per cent of the families settled in forest and adjacent areas. The government sector provide employment to 5.29 per cent of families. The details on employment pattern in forest area are given in Table 9.8

Table 9.8
Employment Pattern in Forest Area

Sl. No	Activities	Families			
		Forest Area	Adjacent to Forest Area	Total	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Forest Based Activities	4394	2383	6777	15.59
2	Activities in Agriculture Sector	9881	17749	27630	63.57
3	Self Employment	265	198	463	1.07
4	Employment Under MGNREGS	343	914	1257	2.89
5	Other Occupations	1498	2365	3863	8.89
6	Govt. Employment	866	1433	2299	5.29
7	Others	202	175	377	0.88
	Sub Total	17449	25217	42666	98.18
8	No Income	321	479	800	1.84
	Total	17770	25696	43466	100

There are 15,762 main workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 in Scheduled Tribe communities. Of them, 12,419 (78.79%) are settled in forests. Majority of the main workers in forestry area are located in Palakkad (2663 workers), Wayanad (2163 workers) and Idukki (1870 workers) Districts. About 95.63 per cent of the total workers in Ernakulam and 90.61 per cent of the total workers in Kollam Districts are settled in forest areas. The details of the main workers in the districts under forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 9.9

Table 9.9
Main Workers in Forestry Sector in the Age Group 15-59 Settled in Forest Area

Sl. No	District	Main Workers in Forestry Sector in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settled in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1928	1647	85.43
2	Kollam	969	878	90.61
3	Pathanamthitta	385	325	84.42
4	Alappuzha	122	-	-
5	Kottayam	117	61	52.14
6	Idukki	2226	1870	84.01
7	Ernakulam	961	919	95.63
8	Thrissur	1268	1033	81.47
9	Palakkad	3423	2663	77.80
10	Malappuram	797	645	80.93
11	Kozhikode	108	74	68.52
12	Wayanad	2640	2126	80.53
13	Kannur	250	135	54.00
14	Kasaragod	568	43	7.57
Total		15762	12419	78.79

The main workers settled in forests and engaged in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are mostly from Kanikaran (2110 workers), Muthuvan (1544 workers) and Kattunayakan (1394 workers) communities. Among the communities settled in forests such as Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Maha Malasar, Muthuvan, Paliyan, Vettakuruman, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan, above 90 per cent of the workers are engaged in occupations under forestry sector. The community wise data on main workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 settled in forest area are given in Annexure : 67

The main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are the major group of workers settled in forest areas. There are 48,464 workers under this category and they constitute 36.10 per cent of the total workers under agriculture and allied sectors. Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad are the districts which provide employment opportunities in agricultural sector on a large scale. Of the total workers under this sector 16367 are in Wayanad, 13427 in Idukki and 6672 in Palakkad. The proportion of workers under agriculture and allied sectors settled in forest areas to the total workers in the district is 91.23 per cent in Ernakulam, 86.82 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram, 79.57 per cent in Thrissur and 73.22 per cent in Pathanamthitta District. The

details on main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 settled in forest area are given in Table 9.10

Table 9.10
Main Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59 Settled in Forest Area.

Sl. No	District	Main Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settled in Forest Area	% to Total Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2572	2233	86.82
2	Kollam	272	161	59.19
3	Pathanamthitta	519	380	73.22
4	Alappuzha	21	-	-
5	Kottayam	1923	387	20.12
6	Idukki	18758	13427	71.58
7	Eranakulam	650	593	91.23
8	Thrissur	470	374	79.57
9	Palakkad	13035	6672	51.19
10	Malappuram	3090	1352	43.75
11	Kozhikode	2726	885	32.47
12	Wayanad	60047	16367	27.26
13	Kannur	12863	2853	22.18
14	Kasaragod	17304	2780	16.07
Total		134250	48464	36.10

Paniyan community has the largest number of workers (7140) in the agriculture and allied sectors followed by Muthuvan (5818), Irular (4551) and Kurichian (4327). The workers in agricultural sector settled in forest areas among Kattunayakan are 3826 and they constitute 55.50 per cent of the total workers in the sector from that community. In Kurumbar community the ratio of workers in agriculture and allied sectors settled in forest area is 99.14 per cent, followed by 89.74 per cent in Hill Pulaya, 86.80 per cent in Kanikaran and 79.71 per cent in Muthuvan. The community wise data on main workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 settled in forest area are given in Annexure : 68

The main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors settled in forest area in the age group 15-59 are 15,417 (35.08%). The workers under this category are more in Palakkad (3781 workers), Wayanad (2820 workers), Idukki (2739 workers) and Thiruvananthapuram (1463 workers) Districts. The ratio to total workers is 63.47 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram, followed by 60.98 per cent in Kollam, 60.85 per cent in Palakkad and 57.88 per cent in Idukki. The details on the main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 in forest areas are given in Table 9.11

Table 9.11

Main Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59 Settled in Forest Area.

Sl. No	District	Main Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settled in Forest Area	% to Total Worker
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2305	1463	63.47
2	Kollam	569	347	60.98
3	Pathanamthitta	1313	673	51.26
4	Alappuzha	1012	-	-
5	Kottayam	3505	703	20.06
6	Idukki	4732	2739	57.88
7	Eranakulam	1754	304	17.33
8	Thrissur	653	346	52.99
9	Palakkad	6214	3781	60.85
10	Malappuram	1709	771	45.11
11	Kozhikode	1173	205	17.48
12	Wayanad	11115	2820	25.37
13	Kannur	3383	804	23.77
14	Kasaragod	4516	461	10.21
Total		43953	15417	35.08

More number of workers in non agriculture and allied sectors are contributed by Irular, Mala Arayan, Kurichian and Paniyan communities. Among the workers in non agriculture and allied sectors there are 2792 Irulars, 1430 Mala Arayans, 1334 Kurichians and 1182 Paniyans. In PVTG, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan are the two communities, which depend more on non agriculture sector for occupation. The community wise data on main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 settled in forest area are given in Annexure : 69

9.6 Participation in Forest Conservation Initiatives

Vana Samrakshana Samitis and Eco Development Committees are the two agencies involved in the protection and conservation of forest resources. Five hundred and forty units of Vana Samrakshana Samitis with Scheduled Tribes only as members are identified. The number of Vana Samrakshana Samitis with Scheduled Tribes and others as members comes to 17,770. There are 979 Eco Development Committees with Scheduled Tribes only as members and 25,690 units with Scheduled Tribes and others as members. The details on the Vana Samrakshana Samities and Eco Development Committees are given in Table 9.12

Table 9.12
Vanasamrakshana Samithis and Eco Development Committees.

Sl.No	District		Vanasamrakshna Samithis with Only Scheduled Tribe Members	Vanasamrakshna Samithis with Scheduled Tribes and Others as Members	Eco Development Committees with Only Scheduled Tribe Members	Eco Development Committees with Scheduled Tribes and Others as Members
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	133	3023	29	981
2	Kollam	:	12	793	6	232
3	Pathanamthitta	:	7	308	12	827
4	Alappuzha	:	-	-	-	-
5	Kottayam	:	7	545	5	348
6	Idukki	:	114	5118	76	4661
7	Eranakulam	:	17	1202	1	5
8	Thrissur	:	13	465	28	626
9	Palakkad	:	70	2110	146	5508
10	Malappuram	:	33	664	67	1144
11	Kozhikode	:	2	14	28	698
12	Wayanad	:	97	2411	456	8080
13	Kannur	:	28	1043	38	1031
14	Kasaragod	:	7	74	87	1549
	State		540	17770	979	25690

10 SOCIAL SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

Distribution of ration cards and welfare pensions and nature of atrocities etc are the sub sections discussed in the broad sector social security and development

10.1 Distribution of Ration Cards

About 76.85 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families have ration cards. However, 27.60 per cent of existing ration cards are defective with errors and omissions which require correction and updation. Omission of members of the family in the ration cards, inclusion of a member of one family in another ration card, wrong entry in name, age, relationship etc are the major defects in the ration cards. The number of defective ration cards are more in Wayanad (9684), Palakkad (2500), Idukki (2393) and Kasaragod (2020) Districts. The total number of cards with defective entries are 22902 as against 82970 existing cards. The percentage of defective cards are high in Kollam (37.24%), Kozhikode (34.12%) and Wayanad (34.02%) Districts.

Non possession of the cards under the custody of the owner family is another feature. Altogether, 2503 families are not in possession of their ration cards. Majority of them are in Wayanad (632), Palakkad (344) and Idukki (343) Districts. The families not possessing their cards constitute 3.02 per cent of the total card holders. This ratio is 7.10 per cent in Malappuram, 4.85 per cent in Ernakulam and 4.67 per cent in Kozhikode Districts.

Altogether 24,995 Scheduled Tribe families are without ration cards. They constitute 23.15 per cent of the total families. The largest number of families without ration cards are in Wayanad (7672), Kasaragod (4054) and Palakkad (3968) Districts. About 34.95 per cent of the total families in Kasaragod remain without ration cards. This ratio is 31.78 per cent in Malappuram and 30.01 per cent in Palakkad Districts. The details on the status of ration cards are given in Table 10.1

Table 10.1
Status of Ration Card Holders

Sl.No	District	Number of Families							
		Total Families	With Ration Cards	Cards Requiring updation	% to Card Holders	Cards Not in Possession	% to Card Holders	Families Without Ration Cards	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 5183	4387	617	14.06	92	2.10	796	15.36
2	Kollam	: 1303	1101	410	37.24	31	2.82	202	15.50
3	Pathanamthitta	: 1791	1449	369	25.47	43	2.97	342	19.10
4	Alappuzha	: 872	766	134	17.49	19	2.48	106	12.16
5	Kottayam	: 4353	3836	749	19.53	68	1.77	517	11.88
6	Idukki	: 14315	11416	2393	20.96	343	3.00	2899	20.25
7	Ernakulam	: 2370	1978	498	25.18	96	4.85	392	16.54
8	Thrissur	: 1481	1246	279	22.39	35	2.81	235	15.87

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
9	Palakkad	:	13223	9255	2500	27.01	344	3.72	3968	30.01
10	Malappuram	:	3656	2494	738	29.59	177	7.10	1162	31.78
11	Kozhikode	:	2680	2122	724	34.12	99	4.67	558	20.82
12	Wayanad	:	36135	28463	9684	34.02	632	2.22	7672	21.23
13	Kannur	:	9005	6913	1787	25.85	257	3.72	2092	23.23
14	Kasaragod	:	11598	7544	2020	26.78	267	3.54	4054	34.95
	State	:	107965	82970	22902	27.60	2503	3.02	24995	23.15

The community wise information provide that the largest number of ration card holders requiring updation or correction belong to Paniyan community (5783 cards), followed by Kurichian (2229) and Irular (1519). Among PVTG, 30.99 per cent of the existing cards require updation or correction. The ratio of defective cards is 42.37 per cent in the case of Cholanaickan, 41.30 per cent for Adiyan, 35.99 per cent for Malai Pandaram, 33.33 per cent for Kattunayakan and 31.37 per cent for Kurumbar.

The non possession of own ration cards reflects the poor economic status of the tribal family. The cards might have been pledged to private money lenders for obtaining loan or should have been deposited with the ration distributors. Paniyan form the larger number of families not possessing their own ration cards. Six hundred families of Paniyan community have no ration cards in their custody. The next is Irular (204 families) followed by Muthuvan (190 families). Altogether 231 families of PVTG are not possessing the ration cards under their custody. Even though 59 ration cards have been issued to Cholanaickans, 32 cards are missing, forming that 54.24 per cent of the card holders among Cholanaickans have been denied the benefits of public distribution system.

Non issuance of ration cards to eligible families of Scheduled Tribes is a major defect to be rectified. Altogether, 24,995 families are without ration cards. Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular, Malavettuvan and the PVTG are the major fraction among the Scheduled Tribes without ration cards.

The ratio of families without ration cards to the total families is very high with respect to Cholonaickan (41.58%), Kurumbar (37.57%), Malavettuvan (40.93%), Malasar (39.62%), Eravallan (32.67%) and Aranadan (33.75%). The community wise data on the status of ration cards are given in Annexure : 70

10.2 The BPL Families

BPL Families among Scheduled Tribes are 55,392 which constitute 51.31 per cent of the total families. Wayanad has the largest number of BPL families where 19,283 families (34.81%) are in the BPL list, followed by 6728 families (12.15%) in Palakkad, 5937 families (10.72%) in Idukki, 5830 families (10.52%) in Kasaragod etc. 10 districts in the state have the ratio of BPL families above 50 per cent of the total families. The ratio is very high in Kollam (74.90%), Thrissur (68.80%), Alappuzha (66.63%) and Palakkad (60.04%) Districts. The details on the number of BPL families in the districts are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2
Number of BPL Families

Sl.No	District	Number of Families		
		Total	BPL	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	2878	55.53
2	Kollam	1303	976	74.90
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	974	54.38
4	Alappuzha	872	581	66.63
5	Kottayam	4353	1636	37.58
6	Idukki	14315	5937	41.47
7	Eranakulam	2370	899	37.93
8	Thrissur	1481	1019	68.80
9	Palakkad	13223	6728	50.88
10	Malappuram	3656	1771	48.44
11	Kozhikode	2680	1609	60.04
12	Wayanad	36135	19283	53.36
13	Kannur	9005	5271	58.53
14	Kasaragod	11598	5830	50.27
	State	107965	55392	51.31

BPL families are more in Paniyan (11543), Irular (4119), Mavilan (4062), Malavettuvan (2171) and Karimpalan (2003) communities. There are 3875 BPL families in the five PVTG which constitute 57.22 per cent of the total families in the groups. The ratio of BPL families to the total families is 75.06 per cent in Koraga and 73.58 per cent in Kadar. The community wise data on BPL families are given in Annexure : 71

10.3 Distribution of Election ID Cards

The population above the age of 18 years among the Scheduled Tribes is 2,95,065. Of them, 41,038 (13.91%) persons consisting of 20431 males and 20607 females have not received the Election ID cards. 15816 in Wayanad, 4999 in Palakkad, 4820 in Kasaragod and 3996 in Idukki are the status of persons without ID cards. Malappuram has the highest ratio of non recipients of ID cards. In Malappuram 22.76 per cent of the population have not received the ID cards. In Kollam District the ratio is 19.05 per cent followed by 16.98 per cent in Pathanamthitta and 16 per cent in Palakkad. The details on the distribution of Election ID cards are given in Table 10.3

Table 10.3
Number of Persons without Election ID Cards

Sl.No	District	Number of Persons				
		Above 18 Years	Without ID Cards		Total	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 12403	562	509	1071	8.64
2	Kollam	: 3218	292	321	613	19.05
3	Pathanamthitta	: 4504	383	382	765	16.98
4	Alappuzha	: 2271	117	127	244	10.74
5	Kottayam	: 12728	477	450	927	7.28
6	Idukki	: 38080	1858	2138	3996	10.49
7	Eranakulam	: 6121	312	364	676	11.04
8	Thrissur	: 3795	252	273	525	13.83
9	Palakkad	: 31244	2478	2521	4999	16.00
10	Malappuram	: 9165	1021	1065	2086	22.76
11	Kozhikode	: 7609	520	525	1045	13.73
12	Wayanad	: 103472	7983	7833	15816	15.29
13	Kannur	: 26773	1767	1688	3455	12.90
14	Kasaragod	: 33682	2409	2411	4820	14.31
	State	: 295065	20431	20607	41038	13.91

10.4 Registration under MGNREGS

Altogether, 1,65,188 persons above the age of 18 years, consisting of 82,731 males and 82,457 females have not been registered as workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. They constitute 55.98 per cent of the population. Forty five thousand five hundred and eleven persons in Wayanad District, 22,216 in Kasaragod and 20,783 persons in Idukki are without registration under the scheme. Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Kozhikode are the districts with the highest ratio of non registration under the scheme. The details on the registration under MGNREGS are given in Table 10.4

Table 10.4
Number of Persons without Registration under MGNREGS

Sl.No	District	Number of Persons				
		Above 18 Years	Without Registration under MGNREGS		Total	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	: 12403	4460	4747	9207	74.23
2	Kollam	: 3218	1248	1342	2590	80.48
3	Pathanamthitta	: 4504	1911	1967	3878	86.10
4	Alappuzha	: 2271	905	972	1877	82.65
5	Kottayam	: 12728	4723	4563	9286	72.96
6	Idukki	: 38080	10552	10231	20783	54.58
7	Eranakulam	: 6121	2349	2528	4877	79.68

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	Thrissur	:	3795	1182	1241	63.85
9	Palakkad	:	31244	6870	6473	42.71
10	Malappuram	:	9165	2985	3341	69.02
11	Kozhikode	:	7609	3014	3160	81.14
12	Wayanad	:	103472	22626	22885	43.98
13	Kannur	:	26773	8486	8211	62.37
14	Kasaragod	:	33682	11420	10796	65.96
	State	:	295065	82731	82457	55.98

10.5 Distribution of Welfare Pensions

10.5.1 Widow Pension

The widow pension beneficiaries among the Scheduled Tribes are 3587 as against the total number of 21,561 widows. The beneficiaries are only 16.64 per cent of the total widows. In Wayanad District, only 2.01 per cent of the widows are receiving pension. In Idukki District 6.46 per cent of the total widows are beneficiaries of pension. In Pathanamthitta the ratio is 9.02 per cent, followed by 9.87 per cent in Kottayam. The details on the status of widow pension are given in Table 10.5

Table 10.5
Status of Distribution of Widow Pension

Sl.No	District	Status of Widow Pension			
		Total Widows	Pension Beneficiaries	% to Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1	Thiruvananthapuram	:	1178	178	15.11
2	Kollam	:	257	48	18.68
3	Pathanamthitta	:	377	34	9.02
4	Alappuzha	:	194	22	11.34
5	Kottayam	:	851	84	9.87
6	Idukki	:	2060	133	6.46
7	Eranakulam	:	391	46	11.76
8	Thrissur	:	307	60	19.54
9	Palakkad	:	2506	452	18.04
10	Malappuram	:	937	183	19.53
11	Kozhikode	:	515	85	16.50
12	Wayanad	:	7468	150	2.01
13	Kannur	:	1902	325	17.09
14	Kasaragod	:	2618	437	16.69
	State	:	21561	3587	16.64

The beneficiaries of widow pension in certain communities of Scheduled Tribes is very low compared to their total strength. In Aranandan community only 6.90 per cent of the widows are the beneficiaries. Among Eravallan the beneficiaries are only 8.29 per cent. Only 2.04 per cent of widows belonging to Malaipandaram are receiving the pension benefits. Among Mannan the ratio is 5.28 per cent, followed by 7.48 per cent of Muthuvan and 7.72 per cent

of Uraly. The community wise data on the status of widow pension are given in Annexure : 72

10.5.2 Old Age Pension

The population among Scheduled Tribes above 60 years is 34,948. Of them only 4526 are (12.95%) beneficiaries of old age pension. The beneficiaries are very low compared to their strength in the districts such as Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Kozhikode and Alappuzha. The ratio is 2.17 per cent in Kottayam, 3.37 per cent in Idukki, 3.84 per cent in Pathanamthitta, 6.92 per cent in Kozhikode and 8.93 per cent in Alappuzha. The details on old age pension are given in Table 10.6

Table 10.6
Status of Distribution of Old Age Pension

Sl.No	District	Status of Old Age Pension		
		Total Persons above 60 Years	Pension Beneficiaries	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1424	158	11.10
2	Kollam	301	31	10.30
3	Pathanamthitta	547	21	3.84
4	Alappuzha	224	20	8.93
5	Kottayam	2123	46	2.17
6	Idukki	4683	158	3.37
7	Eranakulam	696	72	10.34
8	Thrissur	384	42	10.94
9	Palakkad	3536	668	18.89
10	Malappuram	997	167	16.75
11	Kozhikode	911	63	6.92
12	Wayanad	11892	1854	15.59
13	Kannur	3216	512	15.92
14	Kasaragod	4024	714	17.74
	State	34958	4526	12.95

The ratio of beneficiaries under the old age pension scheme is only 3.23 per cent among Wayanad Kadar, 2.35 per cent in Mannan, 4.05 per cent in Eravallan, 1.90 per cent in Mala Arayan, 4.38 per cent in Malasar and 4.54 per cent in Malayan. The community wise data on the status of old age pension are given in Annexure : 73

10.5.3 Pension for the Disabled

There are 9130 differentially abled persons among the Scheduled Tribes. Of them only 718 (7.86%) are beneficiaries of the pension for the disabled. The coverage of the beneficiaries is lower in certain districts. The coverage is 2.39 per cent in Idukki, followed by 4.72 per cent in Kottayam, 4.13 per cent in Thrissur, 6.11 per cent in Kollam, 6.97 per cent in Eranakulam etc. The details on distribution of pension for the disabled are given in Table 10.7

Table 10.7
Status of Distribution of Pension for the Differentially Abled Persons

Sl.No	District	Status of Pension for Differentially Abled		
		Total Number of Disabled	Pension Beneficiaries	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	526	42	7.98
2	Kollam	131	8	6.11
3	Pathanamthitta	227	16	7.05
4	Alappuzha	39	20	51.28
5	Kottayam	508	24	4.72
6	Idukki	1547	37	2.39
7	Eranakulam	265	18	6.79
8	Thrissur	218	9	4.13
9	Palakkad	331	57	17.22
10	Malappuram	564	37	6.56
11	Kozhikode	295	33	11.19
12	Wayanad	2957	245	8.29
13	Kannur	904	79	8.74
14	Kasaragod	618	93	15.05
	State	9130	718	7.86

Aranadan, Kudiya, Maha Malasar, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan are the communities which have no beneficiaries of pension for disabled though there are differentially abled persons in the communities. In certain communities the beneficiaries are only nominal. Wayanad Kadar, Malai Pandaram, Paliyan and Kadar are the examples. The beneficiaries are only 2.44 per cent in Hill Pulaya, 1.59 per cent in Malaipandaram, 2.18 per cent in Mannan, 2.02 per cent in Muthuvan and so on. The details are given in Annexure : 74

10.6 Insurance coverage

Altogether 90,977 families of Scheduled Tribes are without coverage of any insurance scheme. Insurance protection has been given only to 16988 families (15.73%). More than 80 per cent of the families in 10 districts remain without insurance coverage. The largest number of families without insurance coverage are in Wayanad District. In Wayanad 87.12 per cent of the total families are to be insured, followed by 88.47 per cent in Palakkad and 82.08 per cent in Idukki. The details on families without insurance coverage are given in Table 10.8

Table 10.8
Families without Insurance Coverage

Sl.No	District	Number of Families		
		Total	Without Insurance Coverage	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	3959	76.38
2	Kollam	1303	1062	81.50
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	1413	78.89
4	Alappuzha	872	703	80.62
5	Kottayam	4353	3198	73.47
6	Idukki	14315	11750	82.08
7	Eranakulam	2370	1967	83.00
8	Thrissur	1481	1155	77.99
9	Palakkad	13223	11698	88.47
10	Malappuram	3656	3186	87.14
11	Kozhikode	2680	2161	80.63
12	Wayanad	36135	31480	87.12
13	Kannur	9005	7416	82.35
14	Kasaragod	11598	9829	84.75
	State	107965	90977	84.27

The community wise information shows that Paniyans form the largest number of families without insurance coverage. Twenty thousand eight hundred and one families of Paniyans are without insurance coverage, followed by 6639 families of Irular and 6288 families of Mavilan. In the case of PVTG 5753 families (84.96 %) have not been insured. The ratio is 95.51 per cent with respect to Koraga, 93.07 per cent among Cholanaickan, 88.05 per cent in Kattunayakan. Among Aranadan it is 96.05 per cent, followed by 94.16 per cent among Malai Pandaram, 91.13 per cent among Vettakuruman and so on. The community wise data on families without insurance coverage are given in Annexure : 75

On the basis of persons covered under insurance scheme it can be seen that 94.43 per cent of the total population of Scheduled Tribes are left out. One lakh fourteen thousand three hundred and sixty six persons (26.83%) in Wayanad, 49,049 persons (11.50%) in Idukki and 44,851 persons (10.52%) in Palakkad are yet to be covered under insurance scheme. In almost all districts the percentage of persons not insured is above 90, with a slight margin in Thiruvananthapuram District. The details on the number of persons not covered under insurance scheme are given in Table 10.9

Table 10.9
Persons Without Insurance

Sl.No	District	Number of Persons		
		Total	Not Insured	% to Total Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	17185	15371	89.44
2	Kollam	4681	4393	93.85
3	Pathanamthitta	6379	5891	92.35
4	Alappuzha	3014	2771	91.94
5	Kottayam	16764	15201	90.68
6	Idukki	52913	49049	92.70
7	Eranakulam	8936	8380	93.78
8	Thrissur	5561	5189	93.31
9	Palakkad	46948	44851	95.53
10	Malappuram	14496	13590	93.75
11	Kozhikode	10627	10034	94.42
12	Wayanad	153181	146366	95.55
13	Kannur	37772	35784	94.74
14	Kasaragod	47791	45643	95.51
	State	426208	402473	94.43

10.7 Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes

In the five year period prior to the survey 1558 persons have become victims of atrocities. The number of incidents are 381 in Palakkad, 338 in Wayanad, 159 in Kasaragod, 146 in Idukki, 108 in Kannur and so on. Physical torture is one of the major item of the atrocity on Scheduled Tribes. About 183 cases of violation of modesty of women have been reported. Wayanad (60 cases), Palakkad (23 cases) and Idukki (19 cases) are the districts where violation of modesty of women had occurred on large scale. Alienation from the community has been reported in 51 cases, most of them from Palakkad (21 incidents) and Wayanad (10 incidents). Torture on women at work place has been reported in 63 cases. Majority of them happened in Wayanad (32 cases) and Palakkad (16 cases) Districts. The district wise details on victims of atrocities are given in Table 10.10

Table 10.10
Victims of Atrocities

Sl.No	District	Number of Victims									Total Victims
		Physical Torture	Damage to Landed Property	Damage to Houses	Violation of Modesty	Damage to House hold Articles	Alienation from Community	Obstruction of Access	Torture on Women at Workplace	Other Crimes under Atrocities Act	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	27	7	3	6	2	-	2	-	7	54
2	Kollam	4	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	11

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
3	Pathanamthitta	54	10	17	3	7	2	2	1	5	101
4	Alappuzha	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	7
5	Kottayam	16	5	4	1	-	3	4	1	-	34
6	Idukki	54	30	10	19	9	5	10	2	7	146
7	Eranakulam	26	2	8	9	4	3	2	-	37	91
8	Thrissur	5	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	11
9	Palakkad	157	45	30	23	22	21	26	16	41	381
10	Malappuram	16	5	5	15	1	2	1	2	14	61
11	Kozhikode	13	8	1	8	-	-	4	1	21	56
12	Wayanad	105	25	11	60	12	10	13	32	70	338
13	Kannur	31	5	9	11	9	-	3	2	38	108
14	Kasaragod	69	28	3	21	5	4	15	6	8	159
State		578	172	103	183	75	51	83	63	250	1558

Majority of the victims of atrocities belong to Irular (327 persons), followed by Paniyan (255), Mavilan (118) and Ulladan (108) communities. One hundred and thirty four persons (25.87%) have been victimised from Irular community due to physical torture. Forty four women (24.04%) belonging to Paniyan community have been subjected to outraging of their modesty. About 10 women from Kattunayakan community have also been the victims of this offence. Alienation from the community has been the torture against 19 persons in Irular and 8 persons in Paniyan. The denial of passage to houses has been reported by 23 families of Irular and 10 families of Paniyan. The torture on women at work place was reported largely against Paniyan (15 cases), followed by Kurichian (8 cases). Four women from Kattunayakan were also the victims of torture at work place. Among PVTG, Kattunayakans are the major victims. Sixty nine out of the 76 victims of the group belong to Kattunayakan community and 6 incidents have been reported against Kurumbar. The community wise data on victims of atrocities are given in Annexure : 76

10.8 Miscellaneous

(1) Destitute Families

Under the category of destitutes, 2948 families have been identified. They are 2.73 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families. There are 585 families in Idukki, 582 in Wayanad and 440 each in Palakkad and Kasaragod Districts. 1377 families are beneficiaries of 'Ashraya'. Of them, 320 families are in Wayanad, 295 in Idukki, 218 in Kasaragod and 170 in Palakkad. 1940 families have been categorised as eligible for destitute package scheme and 956 families are the beneficiaries of the destitute package scheme. The details on destitute families and beneficiaries of 'Ashraya' project are given in Table 10.11

Table 10.11
Destitute Families and Beneficiaries of 'Ashraya' Project

Sl.No	District	Families	Destitute Families	Beneficiary Families of 'Ashraya'	Families Eligible for Destitute Package Scheme	Beneficiary Families of Destitute Package Scheme
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	103	16	71	10
2	Kollam	1303	48	1	39	16
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	13	1	4	1
4	Alappuzha	872	33	-	24	16
5	Kottayam	4353	80	38	48	24
6	Idukki	14315	585	295	327	252
7	Eranakulam	2370	69	43	48	29
8	Thrissur	1481	39	24	24	15
9	Palakkad	13223	440	170	223	97
10	Malappuram	3656	284	112	244	89
11	Kozhikode	2680	76	40	45	24
12	Wayanad	36135	582	320	442	201
13	Kannur	9005	156	99	89	46
14	Kasaragod	11598	440	218	312	136
State		107965	2948	1377	1940	956

(2) Kudumbashree Activities

'Kudumbashree Ayalkoottams' have been formed in 2928 settlements. There are 5200 Ayalkoottams, comprising 1947 with Scheduled Tribes only as members. Details on Kudumbashree activities are given in Table 10.12

Table 10.12
Settlements with Kudumbashree Activities

Sl.No	Kudumbashree Activities	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Total Settlements	4762
2	Settlements Having Kudumbashree Ayalkoottam	2928
3	Kudumbashree Ayalkoottams	5200
4	Settlements where only Scheduled Tribe Members in the Ayalkoottams	1947
5	Settlements where Others are also Members in the Ayalkoottams	1379
6	Settlements where Ayalkoottams Having Thrift Scheme	2810
7	Settlements where Ayalkoottams Provide Loan to Members	2629
8	Settlements where Loan Assistance Given to Units of Ayalkoottams	1869

11 GENDER STATUS

11.1 Female Population

The share of female in tribal population is 50.77 percent (2,16,389). Thiruvananthapuram District has the highest proportion of females with 52.67 per cent, where as in Idukki the proportion of females to males is only 49.91 per cent. The details on the female population in the districts are given in Table 11.1

Table 11.1
Female Population

Sl. No	District	Population		
		Total	Female	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	16988	8948	52.67
2	Kollam	4484	2321	51.76
3	Pathanamthitta	5970	3044	50.99
4	Alappuzha	2983	1527	51.19
5	Kottayam	16588	8339	50.27
6	Idukki	52565	26234	49.91
7	Eranakulam	8757	4423	50.51
8	Thrissur	5498	2859	52.00
9	Palakkad	46658	23495	50.36
10	Malappuram	14391	7436	51.67
11	Kozhikode	10508	5357	50.98
12	Wayanad	152508	77466	50.79
13	Kannur	37642	19173	50.94
14	Kasaragod	47603	24223	50.89
	Sub Total	423443	214847	50.74
	Others	2765	1542	55.77
	Total	426208	216389	50.77

Among the tribal communities, Aranadan has the highest proportion of females. The share of females in Aranadan community is 56.68 per cent of the total population of the community. Aranadan is a numerically smaller community. The ratio of females in Cholanaickan, a PVTG is 45.48, which is the lowest among Scheduled Tribe communities. Cholanaickans are also a numerically smaller community. Paniyan, the largest community among the Scheduled Tribes has the female population of 51.38 per cent. The ratio of females to males is only 49.51 per cent among the Kurichians, which is the second largest population among the Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on female population are given in Annexure : 77

There are 2011 families with single female members. They represent 1.86 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families. The proportion of single female families is high in Alappuzha District (3.90%) followed by Thiruvananthapuram (2.80%) and Palakkad (2.79%) Districts. The ratio is 1.00 per cent in Kasaragod District. The details of single women families in the districts are given Table 11.2

Table 11.2
Single Female Member Families

Sl. No	District	Families		
		Total	Single Female Member Families	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	5183	145	2.80
2	Kollam	1303	31	2.38
3	Pathanamthitta	1791	47	2.62
4	Alappuzha	872	34	3.90
5	Kottayam	4353	102	2.34
6	Idukki	14315	278	1.94
7	Eranakulam	2370	41	1.73
8	Thrissur	1481	35	2.36
9	Palakkad	13223	369	2.79
10	Malappuram	3656	85	2.32
11	Kozhikode	2680	48	1.79
12	Wayanad	36135	502	1.39
13	Kannur	9005	178	1.98
14	Kasaragod	11598	116	1.00
	State	107965	2011	1.86

Single women member family system is a threat to social security as well as a negative index to population growth. The system is more among the numerically smaller communities. In Maha Malasar community, 3 out of the total of 40 families (7.50%) are single women member families. Six out of 101 families (5.94%) of Cholanaickan, a PVTG, is under this category. Among Aranadan the proportion is 3.75 per cent. The community wise data on single women member families of Scheduled Tribes are given in Annexure : 78

11.2 Age and Marital Status

The female population can be classified into five broad categories, such as married, separated, widows, single mothers and others consisting of children, students, unmarried etc. Among the female population 100245 are married (46.33%), 4943 are separated (2.28 %), 21561 are widows (9.96 %) and 928 are single mothers (0.43%). The children, students, unmarried etc under the category of others are 88712 (41 %)

The age distribution of females reveal that 25.65 per cent of them are below 15 years (06-14 years), 65.75 per cent are in the age group 15-59 and 8.60 per cent are above 60 years. The girls below 15 years have not entered into married life. But among the other two groups there are the representation of married, separated, widows, single mothers etc. In the age group 15-17 there are 95 married girls, 13 separated, 3 widows and 5 single mothers. Among the total women who remain to be without the other partners due to divorce or separation, 4559 are in the age group 15-59. They constitute 92.23 per cent of the separated women.

The widows, in the age group 15-59 are 10956, representing 50.81 per cent of the total widows. Eight hundred and seventy nine women (94.72 %) out of the total number of 928 single mothers are in the age group 15-59. These facts reveal the weakness of the social set up of Scheduled Tribes. The fact that 8.60 per cent of the women population is above 60 years and they are mostly women in distress such as separated women, widows and single mothers, also necessitates a package of social security initiatives for the Scheduled Tribe women. The details on age and marital status of women are given in Table 11.3

Table 11.3
Age and Marital Status of Women

Sl. No	Age Classification (Years)	Women Population					Total	%
		Married	Seperated	Widows	Single Mothers	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	00-03	-	-	-	-	12361	12361	5.71
2	04-05	-	-	-	-	7896	7896	3.65
3	06-14	-	-	-	-	35253	35255	16.29
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-	55510	55510	25.65
4	15- 17	95	13	3	5	8622	8736	4.04
5	18-21	5972	172	57	54	10331	16586	7.66
6	22-29	27408	966	611	220	8880	38085	17.60
7	30-44	39257	2240	3712	445	3763	49417	22.84
8	45-59	20375	1168	6573	155	1173	29444	13.61
	Sub Total	93107	4559	10956	879	32769	142270	65.75
9	60-65	4332	222	4178	30	239	9001	4.16
10	66-74	1897	103	3368	14	110	5492	2.54
11	Above 75	909	59	3059	5	84	4116	1.90
	Sub Total	7138	384	10605	49	433	18609	8.60
	Total	100245	4943	21561	928	88712	216389	100.00

The women above 60 years in Mala Arayan community is 2050. They constitute 13.96 per cent of the Mala Arayan women and this is the highest ratio among the Scheduled Tribes. In the case of Paniyan, there are 3956 women above 60 years, which represent 8.30 per cent of their women folk. In Kattunayakan community the women above 60 years are 697, which is 6.94 per cent of the women in Kattunayakan community. Among Kadar and Kurumbar the shares are 3.77 per cent and 3.92 per cent respectively. The community wise data on women above 60 years are given in Annexure : 79

The broad category of women in distress consist of widows, separated women and single mothers. They require social and economic support for improvement of their livelihood. All these three groups together come to 27, 432 registering 12.68 per cent of women population of Scheduled Tribes. Among them, 744 (2.71%) are below 25 years, 1356 (4.94 %) are in the group 25-30 years, 7581 (27.64 %) are in the group 31-45 years, 6714 (24.48) are between 46-59 years and 11037 (40.23%) are above 60 years . The age distribution of women in distress is given in Table 11.4

Table 11. 4
Age Distribution of Women In Distress

Sl.No.	Age Classification	Number of Women In Distress			
		Widows	Separated Women	Single Mothers	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Below 25 Years	172	462	110	744
2	25-30 Years	499	689	168	1356
3	31-45 "	4596	2484	501	7581
4	46-59 "	5689	924	101	6714
5	Above 60 "	10605	384	48	11037
	Total	21561	4943	928	27432

The representation of women in distress among Aranadan is 25 per cent their women population. This seems to be a high proportion but the community itself is a numerically smaller one. In the case of Paniyans, the largest community, the ratio is 13.73 per cent. The women in distress in the Paniyan community constitute 23.86 per cent of the total women in distress. In Mavilan community the ratio of women in distress to the total women is 15.21 per cent. Mavilan community claims 8.84 per cent of the total women under the category of women in distress. The community wise data on women in distress (widows, separated and single mothers) are given in Annexure : 80

The women in distress above 60 years consist of 10605 widows (96.08%), 384 separated women (3.48%) and 48 single mothers (0.43%). The proportion of women in distress above 60 years to the total women in distress in Mala Arayan community is 58.91 per cent, which is higher than the state average. The next community, which has the high ratio of women in distress above 60 years is Kurumar. Kurumar community has the ratio of 48.45 per cent. The community wise data on women in distress above 60 years are given in Annexure : 81

Among 27,432 women under the category of women in distress, 19751 are holding the status of the head of family. They consist of 16,623 widows, 2717 separated women and 477 single mothers. Approximately, 72 per cent of the women in distress are head of families. The data further reveal that 77.10 per cent of widows, 54.97 per cent of separated women and 44.28 per cent of single mothers are holding the status of head of family. In the districts with women in distress as family head, Wayanad stands first (33.56%) followed by Palakkad (12.17%) and Kasaragod (12.11%) Districts. The district wise details on women in distress as head of families are given in Table 11.5

Table 11. 5
Women in Distress as Head of Families

Sl.No.	District	Women In Distress as Head of Families				
		Widows	Separated Women	Single Mothers	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1063	228	29	1320	6.68
2	Kollam	200	50	11	261	1.32
3	Pathanamthitta	289	75	2	366	1.85
4	Alappuzha	172	47	1	220	1.11
5	Kottayam	559	52	10	621	3.14
6	Idukki	1382	276	28	1686	8.54
7	Eranakulam	305	72	12	389	1.97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
8	Thrissur	: 254	35	9	298	1.51
9	Palakkad	: 2040	318	45	2403	12.17
10	Malappuram	: 744	93	11	848	4.29
11	Kozhikode	: 419	62	23	504	2.55
12	Wayanad	: 5651	828	150	6629	33.56
13	Kannur	: 1515	286	14	1815	9.19
14	Kasaragod	: 2030	295	66	2391	12.11
Total		: 16623	2717	411	19751	100.00

There are 5 women under the category of women in distress in Maha Malasar community. They are also head of their respective families. Kadar, one of the PVTG, have the highest proportion (88.03) of families with women in distress as head. The families with women in distress as head among Kadar are 103. The ratio of head of family to total number of women in distress is 86.72 per cent among Malasar, followed by 85.52 per cent in Kanikaran community. The community wise data on women in distress as head of family are shown in Annexure : 82

11.3 Female Literacy and Educational Status

The female literacy is 70.15 per cent as against the general literacy of 74.44 per cent of Scheduled Tribes. The lowest rate of female literacy is recorded in respect of Cholanaickan which is 42.55 per cent. The literacy rate among Kurumbar women is 48.66 per cent followed by 56.09 per cent of Kadar and 56.54 per cent of Kattunayakan. Among PVTG, Koraga women have achieved 75.23 per cent literacy, which is higher than the state average. Four thousand nine hundred and sixty nine women belonging to PVTG are illiterates. Of them, 3836 (77.19%) belong to Kattunayakan community.

The literacy rate of Paniyan women is only 59.96 per cent. Altogether, 16,957 women belonging to Paniyan community are illiterates. Paniyan women constitute 28.97 per cent of the total illiterates among Scheduled Tribe women. The literacy rate of Irular women, which is the fifth largest community of Scheduled Tribes, is 55 per cent.

A total of 58,540 women, belonging to Scheduled Tribes are illiterates. Of them, 38233 women (65.31%) belong to 10 communities, viz; Irular, Kurichian, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Mavilan and the five PVTG. Therefore, community oriented literacy programme is the only solution for removing illiteracy among Scheduled Tribe women. The community wise data on female literacy of Scheduled Tribes are given in Annexure : 83

Altogether, 1,10,507 women have the qualification below SSLC as against the total 1,96,132 women above 5 years of age. Among the Scheduled Tribe women, those who have studied below SSLC is 56.34 per cent. In respect of PVTG, the proportion is below the state average. Among them, the proportion of women who have the educational status below SSLC is 39.01 per cent for Cholanaickans, followed by 41.89 per cent for Kadar. The proportion of women who have qualification below SSLC among Maha Malasar and Aranadans are 36.21 per cent and 38.71 per cent respectively. The community wise data on tribal women below SSLC are given in Annexure :

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There are 15,203 females with SSLC and 8728 with higher secondary (+2) education. These two categories together forms 23931 which constitute 12.20 per cent of the female population of Scheduled Tribes. The total number of Scheduled Tribe persons who have passed SSLC and Plus Two are 46, 716, Thus the females have outnumbered the males in passing SSLC and Plus Two.

The performance of women of PVTG in SSLC and Plus Two examinations are far behind the state average. Among Cholanaickan only 5 girls, as against 141 females above 5 years have passed SSLC. In respect of Kattunayakan only 392 women as against the total number of 8827 females, have passed SSLC and Plus Two, registering their percentage as 4.44. The performance of Paniyan women is very poor in qualifying SSLC and Plus Two examinations.. Only 2.65 per cent of them have these qualifications. Muthuvan with only 4.32 per cent, stands as the next community. The community wise data on SSLC and higher secondary qualification of females are shown in Annexure : 85

Graduates and post graduates among Scheduled Tribe women are 2482 and 508 respectively. There are 4475 graduates and 822 postgraduates in the Scheduled Tribes. As such it can be seen that the females had shown more initiative in higher education than the males. There is much disparity among the communities in acquiring degree and post graduation. PVTG are very backward in higher education. There are only 19 female graduates of PVTG as against the total number of 2482 female graduates. While there are 508 female post graduates, PVTG have only 4 members and that too from Kattunayakan community. Paniyan community which claims 21.28 per cent of the population above 5 years has only 34 graduates and one post graduate. The numerically smaller communities like Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya and Maha Malasar and certain communities with sizable population such as Adiyar, Hill Pulaya, Malasar, Malavettuvan and Thachanadan are yet to produce a female post graduate. The community wise data on female graduates and post graduates among Scheduled Tribes are given in Annexure : 86

The diploma and certificate holders in technical branches are 3686 among the Scheduled Tribes. Of them, 2490 are females, claiming 67.55 per cent of the total. The representation of women belonging to PVTG in acquiring technical knowledge and skill is only 1.41 per cent while their share to the total female population is 5.88 per cent. Paniyan women who claim 22.03 per cent of the total female population of Scheduled Tribes have only 3.73 per cent of technically qualified women. The community wise data on technical education of females are given in Annexure : 87

Among the Scheduled Tribe communities there are 27 female engineering graduates and 37 female medical graduates. The male medical graduates are only 28. Thus the females have proved their predominance in medical education. Among 26 communities there is no female representation of engineering graduates while these communities together contribute 59.86 per cent of the total female population of Scheduled Tribes. Similarly no one among females belonging to 28 communities have obtained medical degree. The females in these communities constitute 77.10 per cent of the total female population. Besides, the females among the 5 PVTG had not gained either

engineering or medical degrees. The community wise and sex wise data on status of professional education are given in Annexure : 88

11.4 Girl Students

The Scheduled Tribe girls between the age 3-5 years are 12,037. Of them, 10,012 have not enrolled in anganwadies, indicating that 83.18 per cent of the girl children have not entered into the pre primary level of education. The rate of non enrolment of the girl children in anganwadies is 93.66 per cent among PVTG. Among Paniyans, 2953 girls in the age group 3-5 years as against the total 3234 girls are out of pre school education (91.31%). Among Mavilan community, the non admission of girls in anganwadies is 87.29 per cent. Eravallan (94.67%), Malasar (93.79%), Mudugar (94.24%) Malavettuvan (90.28%) are other communities which are lagging behind in sending their girls to anganwadies. The community wise data on non enrolment of girls in anganwadies are given in Annexure : 89

Among the Scheduled Tribe students girls represent 49.98 per cent. In certain classes/courses the number of girls are lower than the boys. The girls in primary classes are 31,473 as against 32,743 boys. In diploma courses also the girls are lower than the boys. In the case of engineering degree course, the ratio of girls is lower where as for medical degree course girls are two-fold of the boys. The details on sex wise classification of students are given in Table 11.6

Table 11.6
Sex wise Classification of Students

Sl. No	Class/Course	Number of Students			Ratio of Girls*
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Primary	32743	31473	64216	961
2	Secondary	6742	6810	13552	1010
3	Higher Secondary	3222	3583	6805	1112
4	Graduation	1426	1772	3198	1242
5	Post Graduation	101	167	268	1653
6	Certificate Courses	249	380	629	1526
7	Diploma Courses	278	239	517	859
8	B Tech	145	89	234	613
9	MBBS	20	40	60	2000
10	BAMS	9	10	19	1111
11	BHMS	6	2	8	333
12	Other Technical Courses	214	226	440	1056
13	Other Professional Courses	218	484	702	2220
14	Others	100	154	254	1540
Total		45473	45429	90902	999

*Note : Girls / Thousand boys

The girl students among Scheduled Tribes are 45,429 as against the total number of 90902 students. The ratio of girl students is 1000:999. There is only a marginal difference of 44 girls to equate the females with the male students. Among the numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya and Maha Malasar the ratio of girl students are very low. Even among the communities with larger population such as Paniyan, Kurumar, Kurichian and Irular the proportion

of girl students are low compared to the state average. The proportion of girl students are lower than the state average in the case of Kurumbar and Cholanaickan. The community wise data on girl students are given in Annexure : 90

The girls in the age group 5-14 are estimated as 39,184. The girls in primary classes comes to 31,369. Of them 258 girl students are above the age of 14 years. These figures reveal that 8073 girls in the age 5-14 are not attending school. This is the major reason for the educational backwardness of Scheduled Tribes. The girls not attending schools constitute 20.60 per cent of the girls in the age group 5-14. The non attendance of girls in primary classes is more severe in Paniyan community. In Paniyan community it is 23.19 per cent of the total girls not attending schools. It may be noted that Paniyan students represent only 20.20 per cent of the student community of Scheduled Tribes. Among the major communities such as Mala Arayan, Kurichian and Muthuvan the rate of non attendance of girl students are high. As far as PVTG are concerned, the girls not attending schools constitute 8.45 per cent of the total, where as the students belonging to the group are only 6.19 per cent of the total students. The community wise data of girls not attending the primary education are given in Annexure : 91

There are 1771 girl students for degree courses as against the total 3198 students for degree courses from Scheduled Tribes. The number of girls for post graduation is 167, where as the total students for post graduation are 268. It has to be noted that the girls for graduation and post graduation are 55 per cent and 62 per cent respectively.

Among the numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Maha Malasar and Cholanaickan, no one has entered the higher education stream. The girls from Hill Pulaya, Kadar and Kudia communities are not represented in post graduate courses. This is same with regard to Koraga and Kurumbar, the two PVTG. Paniyan community also has no post graduate students. The community wise and sex wise data on students for graduation and post graduation are given in Annexure : 92

Under the stream of professional education, the representation of girls is low compared to boys. The girls in the professional courses are 141 as against the total 321 students. The share of girls in professional courses is 43.96 per cent of total tribal students. Another striking feature of professional education of Scheduled Tribe girls is that no one has entered for professional education from 19 communities . Eighty nine girls belonging to 12 communities for engineering, 40 girls from 9 communities for medicine, 10 girls from 6 communities for ayurveda and 2 girls from 2 communities for homoeo are doing the professional education. Girls belonging to 19 communities, including PVTG have not entered into professional education. The female population of these 19 communities is estimated as 44, 239 registering 20.44 per cent of the total female population of Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on girl students in professional courses are given in Annexure : 93

11.5 Dropout of Girl Students

The dropout syndrome among Scheduled Tribe girls is very high. It is estimated that 15,224 girls had left out the educational institutions without finishing their studies. They represent 33.51 per cent of the total girl students of Scheduled Tribes. The secondary level of education is the most vulnerable stream of dropout of girl students. The girls who have discontinued their studies at secondary level constitute 85.59 per cent of girl students in secondary classes. The dropout rates in certificate and diploma courses also seem to be on the higher side. Even 11 girls have dropped out of their engineering degree course, resulting huge loss to the society as well as the State. The details on dropout of girls at different stages of studies are given in Table 11.7

Table 11. 7
Dropout of Girls

Sl. No	Course/Class	Girl Students	Dropout	% to Girl Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	31473	6962	22.12
2	Secondary	6810	5829	85.59
3	Higher Secondary	3583	721	20.12
4	Graduation	1772	230	12.98
5	Post Graduation	167	82	49.10
6	Certificate Courses	380	382	100.53
7	Diploma Courses	239	534	223.43
8	B Tech	89	11	12.36
9	MBBS	40	-	-
10	BAMS	10	-	-
11	BHMS	2	-	-
12	Others	864	-	-
Total		45429	15224	33.51

The dropout of girls from the general education and higher education streams are 13,824, which accounts for 90.80 per cent of the total dropout. The dropout syndrome has affected all communities of Scheduled Tribes. The phenomenon is very severe with respect to Paniyan community. Four thousand seven hundred and thirty nine Paniyan girls have given up their studies at different levels. They represent 34.28 per cent of the total dropout girls. The dropout of girl students among PVTG is 7.48 per cent of the total dropout. The community wise data on dropout of girls in general education and higher education streams are given Annexure : 94

When the dropout of girls from technical and professional education streams are examined it can be seen that 1400 girls have discontinued their studies. Majority of them were studying for certificate and diploma courses. A note worthy event is discontinuance of engineering degree course by 11 girl students belonging to 5 communities. The community wise data on dropout among Scheduled Tribe girls in technical and professional education streams are given in Annexure : 95

11.6 Employment Pattern

Traditionally, Scheduled Tribes irrespective of their sex and age are hard working. Scheduled Tribe women had proved their identity in every field of occupation. The sectors of employment engaged by women can broadly be classified into forestry, agriculture and non agriculture. Among the Scheduled Tribe women, there are 81,491 main workers in the age group 15-59, engaged in different occupations. The agricultural labour constitute 53.39 per cent of the total work force. Farming is the next sector, which provides employment for 11.56 per cent of women workers in the age group 15-59. Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) provide employment to 11.12 per cent of the women workers in the age group 15-59. Collection of forest produces and herbal plants, traditional occupation and occupations in forest area together provide employment for 7.87 per cent of women workers. The representation of government/ quasi government employees is 4.34 per cent of the total main workers.

Certain workers, especially the seasonal workers, may be engaged in other types of subsidiary occupations to supplement their income from the main occupation during their spare time. In the age group 15-59, altogether 20,044 women workers have subsidiary occupations. The non agriculture and allied sectors are the major source of subsidiary occupation. Approximately 52.47 per cent of the subsidiary occupations are provided by the non agriculture and allied sectors. The workers under Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are 47.67 per cent of the total workers engaged in subsidiary occupations. Agricultural labour constitute only 12.92 per cent. The details on the main and subsidiary occupations of women in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.8

Table 11. 8
Main and Subsidiary Occupations of Women in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No.	Sector	Women Workers			
		Main Occupation		Subsidiary Occupation	
		Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Forestry Sector					
1	Collection of Forest Produces	1611	1.98	1217	6.07
2	Traditional Occupation	711	0.87	136	0.67
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	302	0.37	150	0.74
4	Worker - Forest Area	3790	4.65	1166	5.81
	Sub Total	6414	7.87	2669	13.32
Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Agriculture	9420	11.56	2660	13.27
2	Animal Husbandry	2842	3.49	1607	8.01
3	Worker- Agricultural Sector	43511	53.39	2590	12.92
	Sub Total	55773	68.44	6857	34.21

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Petty Trade	69	0.08	16	0.08
2	Worker - MGNREGS	9062	11.12	9434	47.07
3	Worker- Non Agricultural Sector	4906	6.02	837	4.17
4	Plantation Labourer	656	0.80	90	0.44
5	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	3535	4.34	39	0.19
	Others	1076	1.32	102	0.50
	Sub Total	19304	23.69	10518	52.47
	Total	81491	100	20044	100

The main workers of tribal women above 60 years are 4757. Of them, 71.60 per cent have their main occupation under agriculture and allied sectors, consisting of agriculture, animal husbandry and agriculture labour. The forestry sector provide employment opportunities for 12.55 per cent of main workers of women above 60 years. The main workers under MGNREGS represent 8.72 per cent. The workers with subsidiary occupations are only 824. Approximately 50 per cent of them are under non agriculture and allied sectors. The details of main and subsidiary occupations of women above 60 years are given in Table 11.9

Table 11. 9
Main and Subsidiary Occupation of Women Above 60 Years

Sl.No.	Sector	Women Workers			
		Main Occupation		Subsidiary Occupation	
		Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Forestry Sector					
1	Collection of Forest Produces	171	3.59	67	8.13
2	Traditional Occupation	117	2.46	12	1.46
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	91	1.91	19	2.31
4	Worker - Forest Area	218	4.58	59	7.16
	Sub Total	597	12.55	157	19.05
Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Agriculture	1073	22.56	146	17.72
2	Animal Husbandry	342	7.19	102	12.38
3	Worker- Agricultural Sector	1991	41.85	10	1.21
	Sub Total	3406	71.60	258	31.31
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors					
1	Petty Trade	8	0.17	1	0.12
2	Worker - MGNREGS	415	8.72	344	41.75
3	Worker- Non Agricultural Sector	240	5.05	50	6.07
4	Plantation Labour	16	0.34	6	0.73
5	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	51	1.07	4	0.49
	Others	24	0.50	4	0.49
	Sub Total	754	15.85	409	49.64
	Total	4757	100	824	100

The women workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are 6414. Of them, 1611 are engaged in collection of forest produces, 302 in collection of herbal plants, 711 are engaged in traditional work, 3790 are workers in forest area. The proportion of forestry workers to total women workers is 56.75 per cent in Thrissur District followed by 47.93 per cent in Kollam and 41.58 per cent in Ernakulam Districts. The details of women main workers in forestry sector are given in table 11.10

Table 11.10
Women Workers in Forestry Sector in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	District	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Forestry Sector					% to Total Women Workers
			Collection of Forest Produces	Traditional Occupation	Collection of Herbal Plants	Worker - Forest Area	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2403	28	81	3	444	556	23.14
2	Kollam	580	40	16	23	199	278	47.93
3	Pathanamthitta	623	40	-	1	106	147	23.60
4	Alappuzha	382	-	5	100	-	105	27.49
5	Kottayam	1497	11	4	3	8	26	1.74
6	Idukki	11157	152	49	3	623	827	7.41
7	Eranakulam	1128	39	299	23	108	469	41.58
8	Thrissur	985	247	-	33	279	559	56.75
9	Palakkad	10355	364	66	64	1062	1556	15.03
10	Malappuram	2170	115	1	26	188	330	15.21
11	Kozhikode	1208	4	6	-	25	35	2.90
12	Wayanad	33091	530	6	16	600	1152	3.48
13	Kannur	6424	21	5	2	66	94	1.46
14	Kasaragod	9488	20	173	5	82	280	2.95
	State	81491	1611	711	302	3790	6414	7.87

The communities with numerically smaller population such as Maha Malasar and Malipandaram are fully engaged in forestry sector. PVTG get more employment opportunities in forestry sector. The community wise data on women workers in forestry sector in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 96

Altogether, 55,773 women main workers depend on agriculture and allied sectors, for their livelihood. Of them, 43511 (78.01%) are agricultural workers. Kannur, Kasaragod, Wayanad and Idukki are the districts, which provide scope for women agricultural workers. In these districts more than 75 per cent of women workers are engaged in occupations like agricultural labour, agriculture and animal husbandry. The details of female workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.11

Table 11.11
Women Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	District	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors				% to Total Women Workers
			Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Workers Agricultural Sector	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2403	486	22	356	864	35.96
2	Kollam	580	16	23	56	95	16.38
3	Pathanamthitta	623	26	4	59	89	14.29
4	Alappuzha	382	1	1	7	9	2.36
5	Kottayam	1497	271	102	56	429	28.66
6	Idukki	11157	4899	330	2724	7953	71.28
7	Eranakulam	1128	80	36	67	183	16.22
8	Thrissur	985	73	17	119	209	21.22
9	Palakkad	10355	945	856	4125	5926	57.23
10	Malappuram	2170	59	41	1151	1251	57.65
11	Kozhikode	1208	50	63	817	930	76.99
12	Wayanad	33091	2172	1103	22112	25387	76.72
13	Kannur	6424	289	136	4708	5133	79.90
14	Kasaragod	9488	53	108	7154	7315	77.10
	State	81491	9420	2842	43511	55773	68.44

Majority of women workers in communities such as Adiyar, Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Paliyan, Paniyan, Thachanadan and Malavettuvan are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. More than 80 per cent of women main workers in the age group 15-59 of these communities are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. Between 60-79 per cent of women main workers in the age group 15-59 in the communities such as Wayanad Kadar, Kurichian, Kurumar, Malasar, Mannan, Muthuvan, Uraly, Mavilan, Karimpalan, Vettakuruman and Malapanickar are also depending on agriculture and allied sectors. Among PVTG, Kattunayakan is the community mostly depending on agricultural sector for livelihood. The community wise data on women workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 97

There are 19304 women main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 consisting of 9062 workers under MGNREGS, 4906 workers in non agricultural sector and 3535 employees in government/quasi government sectors. The proportion of women workers in non agriculture and allied sectors is more in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Kottayam Districts. The proportion of women main workers in non agriculture and allied sectors is lowest in Kannur District (18.63%) followed by Wayanad (19.80%) and Kasaragod (19.95%) Districts. The details on women workers in agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.12

Table 11.12
Women Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	District	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors							% to Total Women Workers
			Petty Trade	Worker - MGNREGS	Worker- Non Agriculture Sector	Plantation Labourer	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2403	12	463	83	4	387	34	983	40.91
2	Kollam	580	1	2	59	5	86	54	207	35.69
3	Pathanamthitta	623	4	6	256	6	86	29	387	62.12
4	Alappuzha	382	-	4	180	-	82	2	268	70.16
5	Kottayam	1497	6	213	317	-	465	41	1042	69.61
6	Idukki	11157	15	1345	301	38	600	78	2377	21.31
7	Eranakulam	1128	2	7	277	-	156	34	476	42.20
8	Thrissur	985	2	6	131	1	69	8	217	22.03
9	Palakkad	10355	13	1353	620	320	384	183	2873	27.75
10	Malappuram	2170	2	24	430	39	70	24	589	27.14
11	Kozhikode	1208	-	8	130	3	73	29	243	20.12
12	Wayanad	33091	5	4815	492	213	761	266	6552	19.80
13	Kannur	6424	6	271	598	6	180	136	1197	18.63
14	Kasaragod	9488	1	545	1032	21	136	158	1893	19.95
	State	81491	69	9062	4906	656	3535	1076	19304	23.69

Malavedan, Ulladan and Mala Arayan are the communities mainly depending on non-agricultural sector for employment opportunities for women. Kadar and Cholanaickan are the communities depending least on non agricultural sector for occupation of women. The community wise data on women workers in non agriculture and allied sectors in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 98

The total main workers of Scheduled Tribes in the age group 15-59 in all sectors of employment are 1,93,965. Of them, 81491 (42.01%) are women. The representation of women is above 50 per cent in traditional occupations, collection of herbal plants, animal husbandry, MGNREGS etc. The details on the proportion of women main workers to total main workers in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.13

Table 11.13
Proportion of Women Main Workers to Total Main Workers in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No	Sector	Main Workers in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Women Main Workers	% to Total Main Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forestry Sector				
1	Collection of Forest Produces	3840	1611	41.95
2	Traditional Occupation	1044	711	68.10
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	494	302	61.13
4	Worker -Forest Area	10384	3790	36.49
	SubTotal	15762	6414	40.69

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Agriculture	24501	9420	38.45
2	Animal Husbandry	3436	2842	82.71
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	106313	43511	40.93
	SubTotal	134250	55773	41.54
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Petty Trade	300	69	23.00
2	Worker- MGNREGS	11115	9062	81.53
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	19005	4906	25.81
4	Plantation Labour	1290	656	50.85
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	9605	3535	36.80
6	Others *	2638	1076	40.79
	SubTotal	43953	19301	43.91
	Total	193965	81491	42.01

In the case of subsidiary occupation the proportion of women workers in the age group 15-59 is 40.92 per cent. There are 20,044 women engaged in subsidiary occupations as against the total number of 48987 tribes engaged in subsidiary occupations. Women workers are more in sectors such as animal husbandry, MGNREGS, traditional occupation etc. The details on the proportion of women subsidiary workers to total subsidiary workers in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.14

Table 11.14
Proportion of Women Subsidiary Workers to Total Subsidiary Worker in the Age Group 15-59

Sl.No	Sector	Subsidiary Workers in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Subsidiary Workers	Women Subsidiary Workers	% to Total Subsidiary Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Forestry Sector				
1	Collection of Forest Produces	3877	1217	31.39
2	Traditional Occupation	349	136	38.97
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	413	150	36.32
4	Worker -Forest Area	3160	1166	36.90
	SubTotal	7799	2669	34.22
Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Agriculture	10084	2660	26.38
2	Animal Husbandry	3024	1607	53.14
3	Worker – Agriculture Sector	6496	2590	39.87
	SubTotal	19604	6857	34.98
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
1	Petty Trade	101	16	15.84
2	Worker- MGNREGS	18449	9434	51.14
3	Worker – Non Agriculture Sector	2402	837	34.85
4	Plantation Labour	200	90	45.00
5	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	142	39	27.46
6	Others	290	102	35.17
	SubTotal	21584	10518	48.73
	Total	48987	20044	40.92

11.7 Unemployment of Women

There are 84207 Scheduled Tribes in the age group 15-59 without any gainful occupation. Of them, 60,776 are women and constitute 72.17 per cent of the unemployed. The unemployed women in the age group 15-29 are 37131, representing 61.09 per cent in the total unemployed women in the age group 15-59. The unemployed women with the educational qualification below SSLC are the largest in the age group 15-29. They are 12652 and they constitute 34.07 per cent of the unemployed women in the age group 15-29. The unemployed women in the age group 30-44 are 13014 constituting 21.41 per cent of the unemployed women in the age group 15-59. In the group also the number of unemployed women with educational qualification below SSLC is high compared to others. Next comes the unemployed woman in the age group 45-59. Among them majority is with primary education.

The proportion of unemployment among educated women is high compared to the total unemployed Scheduled Tribes in the age group 15-59. Nine thousand three hundred and sixty one women with the qualification of SSLC are reported unemployed. Six thousand six hundred and ninety four women having +2 level of education are also enlisted as unemployed. The graduates and post graduates among the unemployed women are 2015. The details on educational status of unemployed women in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.15

Table 11.15
Educational Status of Unemployed Woman in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	Status Educational	Total Unemployed (males+ females)	Unemployed Woman in the Age Group 15-59				% to Total
			15-29	30-44	45-59	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Illiterates	13986	2273	3431	5733	11437	81.77
2	Neo Literates	1882	407	458	684	1549	82.31
3	Primary	15277	6715	2532	2047	11294	73.93
4	Below SSLC	25533	12652	4005	1661	18318	71.74
5	SSLC	13587	7147	1796	418	9361	68.90
6	PDC/+2	10700	6058	573	63	6694	62.56
7	Graduates	2681	1544	171	20	1735	64.71
8	Post Graduates	386	235	43	2	280	72.54
9	Others	175	100	5	3	108	61.71
	Total	84207	37131	13014	10631	60776	72.17

The unemployed women in the age group 15-59 belonging to Paniyan community are 10864. They are 17.87 per cent of the total unemployed women. Five hundred and seven SSLC holders, 243 plus two holders and 27 graduates are enlisted as unemployed women in Paniyan community. In Mavilan community, 4841 women (7.96%), in the age group 15-59 are unemployed. Of them, 980 are SSLC holders, 703 are with plus two certificates, 173 are graduates and 6 postgraduates. The unemployed women in the age group 15-59 among Irular community are 2459 (4.04%). There are

318 SSLC certificate holders, 409 plus two passed, 52 graduates and 5 post graduates among the unemployed women belonging to Irular community. Two thousand seven hundred and one women (4.44%) in the age group 15-59 belonging to Karimpalan community are enlisted as unemployed. Sixty three graduates and 7 post graduates are there in the list of unemployed Karimpalan women.

The unemployed women in the group 15-59 among PVTG come to 2472 (4.06%). They include 232 women with SSLC certificate, 137 with plus two certificate, 14 graduates and 4 post graduates. Nine graduates and 4 post graduates are in Kattunayakan community. The community wise data on educational status of unemployed women in the age group 15-59 belonging to Scheduled Tribes are given in Annexure : 99

The unemployment among women in the age group 15-59 holding technical/professional certificate/degree is very high compared to the total unemployed persons of technically qualified. The unemployed women with technical / professional qualification are 1620 (64.49%) as against the total 2512 unemployed persons with technical/professional qualification. Altogether, 9 girls with engineering degree and 11 girls with medical degree are unemployed. Among the unemployed women with technical/professional qualifications 1306 are in the age group 15-29, 264 are in the age group 30-44 and 50 are between the age of 45-59. The details on technical/professional education of unemployed women in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.16

Table 11.16
Technical/Professional Education of Unemployed Women in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	Technical/Professional Education	Unemployed Women in the Age Group 15-59					% to Total
		Total Technical Unemployed	15-29	30-44	45-59	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Technical Course	1266	667	132	35	834	65.88
2	Diploma Certificate	455	223	28	4	255	56.04
3	Engineering Degree	22	7	2	-	9	40.90
4	Medical Degree	14	8	3	-	11	78.57
5	Other Professional Degree	198	117	17	3	137	69.19
6	Other Technical Qualification	557	284	82	8	374	67.14
Total		2512	1306	264	50	1620	64.49

The community wise verification of the details of technical/professional education of unemployed women reveal that women belonging to PVTG have not been enlisted as unemployed. Women belonging to numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya etc and women in certain communities with comparatively larger population like Paniyan, Irular etc have not also been enlisted as unemployed. At the same time, these communities have already been in the list of unemployed women holding vocational or diploma certificates. The community wise data on technically qualified unemployed women in the age group 15-59 are given Annexure : 100

Another group of unemployed women in the age group 15-59 are the vocationally qualified and skilled. Altogether, 1705 girls who have acquired vocational qualification or skill in trades like

engineering, medical treatment, teaching, tailoring etc remain unemployed. Of them, 1146 (67.21%) are in the age group 15-29, 422 (24.75%) are between the age 30-44 and 137 (8.05%) are in the age group 45-59. Girls with tailoring skill constitute approximately 43 per cent of the vocationally skilled unemployed women. About 149 Girls with nursing education are found as unemployed. The details on unemployment of vocationally qualified and skilled women in the age group 15-59 are given in Table 11.17

Table 11.17
Vocationally Qualified and Skilled Unemployed Women in the Age Group 15-59

Sl. No	Vocational/Skill	Vocational and Skill of Unemployed Women in the Age Group 15-59				
		15-29	30-44	45-59	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Engineering					
(1)	Civil	28	5	7	40	2.35
(2)	Mechanical	45	36	27	108	6.33
(3)	Electrical	7	-	-	7	0.41
(4)	Electronics	9	1	-	10	0.59
(5)	Others	32	2	1	35	2.05
	Sub Total	121	44	35	200	11.73
2	Medical					
(1)	Allopathy	7	2	-	9	0.53
(2)	Ayurveda	9	1	-	10	0.59
(3)	Homoeo	2	-	-	2	0.12
(4)	Pharmacy	8	4	2	14	0.82
(5)	Nursing	128	14	7	149	8.74
(6)	Midwifery	12	2	-	14	0.82
(7)	Lab Technician	17	4	-	21	1.23
	Sub Total	183	27	9	219	12.84
3	Teaching					
(1)	Primary	67	12	1	80	4.69
(2)	Secondary	26	5	1	32	1.88
(3)	Above Secondary	12	2	0	14	0.82
	Sub Total	105	19	2	126	7.39
4	Advocate	9	1	-	10	0.59
5	Industrial Worker	41	11	17	69	4.05
6	Tailor	492	214	24	730	42.82
7	Mason	2	1	1	4	0.23
8	Others	193	105	49	347	20.35
	Total	1146	422	137	1705	100.00

As in the case of professional education, the members of PVTG, numerically smaller communities and educationally back ward communities of Scheduled Tribes have not shown much progress in vocational education/skill development and hence their representation among the unemployed women of vocationally qualified and skilled is practically nil. The community wise data on vocationally qualified and skilled unemployed women in the age group 15-59 are given in Annexure : 101

11.8 Basic Amenities of Women and Women Headed Families

The status of land, shelter, sanitation, drinking water, electrification etc of women and women headed families are discussed below:

The landless families of women in distress are 1439. Three thousand four hundred and fifty four families are under the category of houseless. The status of existing houses of women in distress reveal that 41,504 houses are in dilapidated condition which require repair and maintenance. Among the houseless, women headed families are the largest. In the case of houseless category also the case is not different. Majority of the occupants of dilapidated houses are in the category of daughters attained the age of marriage, followed by widows holding the role of head of family. The details on the housing status of women in distress are given in Table 11.18

Table 11.18
Housing Status of Women in Distress

Sl. No	Category of Women in Distress	Women Families		Dilapidated Houses which Require Repair
		Landless	Houseless	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Single Mothers	1	19	405
2	Single Mothers as Head of Family	22	41	304
3	Widows as Head of Family	385	988	12066
4	Women as Head of Family	566	1099	6810
5	Families with Daughters Attained the Age of Marriage	346	965	16692
6	Families with Separated Women/ Divorced Women/ Widows	119	342	5227
	Total	1439	3454	41504

Of the total number of women in distress, 3454 (5.95%) are houseless. Aranadan, Eravallan, Irular, Malai Pandaram, Malasar and Paniyan are the communities coming under the category of houseless families of women in distress. The women in distress among PVTG are 2749. Of them, 203 families are houseless. The proportion of houseless families to the total families of women in distress is 10.34 in Kurumbar community. The single mother families are one of the category under the houseless. Altogether 19 families are houseless single mother families. They belong to Adiyan, Eravallan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Mavilan and Kattunayakan communities. Another feature of the houseless families of women in distress is that Paniyan, Mavilan and Kattunayakan communities have representation in all categories. The community wise data on houseless families of women in distress are shown in Annexure : 102

The dilapidated houses of (41504) women in distress constitute 71.46 per cent of the total families under that category. Muthuvan and Malavettuvan are the most affected communities of women in distress as more than 80 per cent of their houses require renovation. More than 70 per cent of the

own houses of about 18 communities of Scheduled Tribe women are dilapidated. One thousand eight hundred and seventy eight houses owned by the women in distress belonging to PVTG are dilapidated. This constitutes 4.52 per cent of the total houses of women in distress which require repair and maintenance. The number of houses of Paniyan community requiring renovation is 21.90 per cent of the total houses of women in distress. The community wise data on dilapidated houses of women in distress are given in Annexure : 103

Altogether 16,693 families of Scheduled Tribes are fully depending on others for drinking water. Of them, 4482 (26.84%) are women headed families. The numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya etc and PVTG such as Kadar, Kattunayakan and Koraga are the most affected communities due to the scarcity of drinking water. The community wise data on women headed families depending on others for drinking water are given in Annexure : 104

The Scheduled Tribe families without proper latrines are estimated as 51,551. Of this, 12402 houses (24.06%) are women headed families. The proportion of latrineless houses of women headed families in PVTG is 20.31 per cent. Koraga is the community which has the highest proportion of latrineless houses of women headed families. The community wise data on women headed families without proper latrine are given in Annexure : 105

The number of unelectrified houses of Scheduled Tribes are 61,098. Of them, 14,486 (23.71%) houses are of women headed families. The proportion of unelectrified houses of PVTG stands as 20.24 per cent. Koraga community has the highest proportion of unelectrified houses (28.01%) while Kattunayakan is the community with largest number of unelectrified houses (876). Mavilan is a community which has 1208 unelectrified houses of women headed families. The community wise data on unelectrified houses of women headed families are shown in Annexure : 106

11.9 Social Security Measure

The ration cards facilitate to avail food articles at subsidised rates. In addition it is a document which serves as an ID and even as a proof for family income as far as the Scheduled Tribes are concerned. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty four houses of women headed families are without ration cards. As the total families without ration cards are 24,995, the women headed families constitute 19.70 per cent of the total. In the case of PVTG, 272 families are without ration cards. All communities under the Scheduled Tribes have the representation of women headed families without ration cards. Such families of Irular, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Mavilan together constitute more than 52 per cent of the women headed families without ration cards. The community wise data on women headed families without ration card are shown in Annexure : 107

The BPL (Below Poverty Line) is the bench mark for medical treatment and for availing benefits under rural development and social welfare schemes. As such the classification of families as APL and BPL has to be done more meticulously. Such an exercise has not been done in the case of Scheduled Tribes. Consequently many of the deserving families are outside the BPL list. There fore,

the BPL families among Scheduled Tribes are only 55,392. Of them, 16076 are women headed families (29.02%). Irular (1169 families), Paniyan (3632 families), Ulladan (817 families), Malavettuvan (671 families), Mavilan (1459 families) and Karimpalan are the women headed BPL families. Among PVTG, the number of BPL women headed families are 947 which constitute 24.44 per cent to the total BPL families. The community wise data on women headed BPL families are given in Annexure : 108

12 MAJOR FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

12.1 Demographic Features

- (1) Scheduled Tribes are 1.28 per cent of the total population of the State (Survey 2008-10)
- (2) Wayanad has the largest population (35.93%) of Scheduled Tribes among the districts. Approximately one third of the Scheduled Tribes in Kerala are in Wayanad District.
- (3) Alappuzha is the district with the least population of Scheduled Tribes. The district has only 0.71 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.
- (4) Family size of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is 3.95.
- (5) Sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes is 1000 : 1031.
- (6) Paniyan is numerically the largest community which constitute 21.77 per cent of Scheduled Tribes in the state.
- (7) Maha Malasar is the numerically smallest community among the Scheduled Tribe communities in Kerala.
- (8) Spread of 11 communities are confined to one district. They are Aranadan (Malappuram), Hill Pulaya (Idukki), Kudiya (Kasaragod), Maha Malasar (Palakkad), Malasar (Palakkad), Paliyan (Idukki), Thachanadan (Wayanad), Malapanicker (Malappuram), Koraga (Kasaragod), Kurumbar (Palakkad) and Cholanaickan (Malappuram)
- (9) Maha Malasar are settled only in Muthalamada Gramapanchayat (Palakkad District)
- (10) Ulladan community, though only 4.12 per cent of Scheduled Tribes in the state, are settled in 12 districts and 263 local bodies. They have representation in the largest number of local bodies.
- (11) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) represent 6.17 per cent of the tribal population
- (12) Cholanaickan, a community under PVTG has a unique position among the tribes because it is the only community depending solely on non timber forest produces for livelihood.
- (13) Sex ratio of Cholanaickan is the lowest among the Scheduled Tribes in the State.
- (14) Non tribes in the tribal families constitute 0.65 per cent of the total tribal population.

- (15) Single member families are prevalent among the Scheduled Tribes. Such families constitute 5.22 per cent of the total families. Of the total single member families, 35.69 per cent are of females
- (16) Sub families constitute 15.14 per cent of the total main families.
- (17) Married persons above the age of 60 years are 10.28 per cent of the tribal population. Approximately, 41 per cent of the population under “special group” such as separated, widowers/widows and single mothers are above 60 years.

Population Pyramids and Dependency Ratio

- (18) Irregularities of bumps on either sides of tribal population pyramids both in districts and communities show demographic anomalies and needs to be subjected to detailed study
- (19) The district-wise tribal population pyramids are indicative of low death rate whereas the community wise population pyramids are indicative of moderate and high death rates in some of the communities.
- (20) Unfavorable sex ratio is seen in the district-wise analysis for the age group below 15 years.
- (21) The tribal population pyramid of districts where communities having better pyramid domination shows both pyramids in the same line. For example, in Thiruvananthapuram District Kanikaran is dominant and hence the pyramid of Thiruvananthapuram and Kanikaran have no significant difference. Similarly in Kottayam District, Mala Arayan community is dominant and hence there is no significant difference in the population pyramid of Kottayam District and Mala Arayan community.
- (22) It is seen that lesser the population of tribal communities, higher the abnormalities in the pyramid.
- (23) The tribal population in the age group 15 to 19, both district wise and community wise show some abnormalities which should be subjected to detailed study.
- (24) Population pyramid of Maha Malasar community is highly abnormal in many respects and needs a thorough study in a demographic angle.
- (25) In the population pyramid of Kudiya, (Melekudy) community, irregularities indicate a demographic anomaly of male infant mortality which needs specifically designed demographic studies.
- (26) In the population pyramid of Cholanaickan community, indications point towards low life

expectancy of females

12.2 Habitation

- (1) There are 4762 settlements (oorus) of Scheduled Tribes in the state.
- (2) Inaccessibility of educational institutions from settlements is the major reason for the educational backwardness of Scheduled Tribes.
- (3) Inaccessibility to institutions of basic services and health care institutions is the major hurdle standing against the development of settlements and improvement of the life style of Scheduled Tribes.
- (4) Approximately 70 per cent of settlements are without aganwady within their boundaries. The children in 13 per cent of settlements are beyond the reach of aganwady.
- (5) Majority of tribal population is living in settlements.
- (6) There are homogeneous and heterogeneous settlements.

12.3 Education

(a) Literacy

- (1) Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is 74.44. The lowest literacy rate is recorded for Cholanaickan (39.63%)
- (2) About four-fifth of the illiterates are in five districts, namely; Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasaragod, Idukki and Kannur.
- (3) Approximately 2.59 per cent of illiterates are in the age group 06-14.
- (4) About 25.53 per cent of the total illiterates are above 60 years age.

(b) Status of Educational Attainments

- (1) PVTG and selected communities such as Mavilan and Irular need encouragement for education starting from primary stage.
- (2) PVTG, Adiyar, Eravallan, Malaipandaram, Malayan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Malavettuvan and Vettakuruman have not attained secondary and higher secondary education at the desired level.
- (3) PVTG, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Malayan, Mannan, Mudugar and Muthuvan have not produced adequate number of graduates and post graduates in proportion to their population.

- (4) Professional qualification in engineering is out of reach in the case of communities, representing 42.23 per cent of the tribal population. Twenty six communities, representing 68 per cent of tribal population have not brought out a single medical degree holder yet.
- (c) Pre School Education
- (1) Pre school education is out of reach to 76 per cent of Scheduled Tribe children. Malappuram, Kasaragod, Palakkad and Wayanad are the backward districts.
- (2) Non existence of anganwady, distance to existing anganwady, non availability of facilities and essential logistics in the anganwady, mis-management of the institutions and ignorance of parents to send their children to anganwady etc are the reasons attributed for the high rate of non enrolment in anganwady.
- (d) General Education
- (1) Nearly 9.75 per cent of children in the age group 06-14 had either discontinued their studies or are not attending schools.
- (2) The proportion of children not attending school is comparatively high among PVTG and economically backward communities.
- (3) The dropout syndrome among Scheduled Tribe students is severe at the higher secondary stage of education. It is 62 per cent with respect to Scheduled Tribes in general and 80 per cent among PVTG.
- (e) Higher Education
- (1) Nearly 27 per cent of students in graduation and 57 per cent of students in post graduation are from two districts, viz; Kottayam and Idukki.
- (2) About 85 per cent of students for graduate courses belong to nine communities among Scheduled Tribes.
- (3) Eleven communities have no representation of the post graduate students. Though the post graduate students belong to 23 communities, 75 per cent of them belong to four dominant communities.

(f) Professional Education

- (1) Kollam and Thrissur Districts have not so far achieved the credit of producing any tribal student for professional courses.
- (2) Regional concentration of students for professional courses is the common phenomenon. Eighty three per cent of the students for professional courses are from 5 districts.
- (3) Sixteen communities have no students for engineering degree. For medical degree courses 26 communities have no representation.
- (4) Nearly 80 per cent of seats for professional courses are shared by 5 dominant communities of Scheduled Tribes.

(g) Other Features of Education

- (1) Majority of students prefer government/govt aided institutions for their study.
- (2) Hostel accommodation could be provided only for 7.07 per cent of students.

(h) Economic Background of Students

- (1) Parents of 7.72 per cent of students are engaged in occupations under forestry sector.
- (2) Parents of 70.35 per cent of students depend on agriculture and allied sectors for their livelihood.
- (3) Non agriculture and allied sectors provide employment to parents of 21.93 per cent of students.
- (4) Parents of 43.30 per cent of students for professional courses are employees under government / quasi government sectors. Parents of 21.18 per cent of professional students are farmers and parents of 16.20 per cent students are agricultural labourers.
- (5) Agriculture labour is the main source of family income of students in general education. Sixty four per cent of students in primary classes, 54 per cent of students in secondary classes and 47 per cent of students in higher secondary stream are supported by family income from agricultural labour

- (i) Land Possession of Families of Students.
 - (1) Approximately 4.06 per cent of students belong to landless families.
 - (2) Families of 18.35 per cent of students are in the category of below 5 cents of land each.
 - (3) Majority of students in all streams belong to the families possessing land between 1.00 and 2.50 acres.
- (j) Dropout/Discontinuance
 - (1) Average rate of dropout/discontinuance is 36.73 per cent among tribes in Kerala..
 - (2) Dropout/discontinuance is high at the secondary level of education.
 - (3) Among the communities, the highest rate of dropout/discontinuance is recorded in Paniyan community.
 - (4) About 80 per cent of discontinuance at post graduation level is in two communities, namely; Mavilan and Malavettuvan.
 - (5) Nearly 67 per cent of dropout/discontinuance is from 10 communities. (5 communities of PVTG, Paniyan, Mavilan, Malavettuvan and Irular)
 - (6) Source of family income of 70 per cent of dropout/discontinuance is agricultural labour. Children of agricultural labourers, workers in non agricultural sector and farmers are the most affected victims of dropout/discontinuance phenomenon.
 - (7) Approximately 80 per cent of the dropout/discontinuance of studies are due to the reasons such as poverty and financial problems (35.29%), failure/detention (29.23%) and family problems (14.77%)
 - (8) Nearly 18.28 per cent of children who had discontinued their studies are willing to restart their education.

12.4 Livelihood Pattern

- (1) Among the Scheduled Tribes 53.79 per cent are employed. Of the total population 4.45 per cent are engaged in forestry sector, 37.48 per cent in agriculture and allied sectors and 11.88 per cent in non agriculture and allied sectors.
- (2) Employed persons may be grouped into (1) workers in various sectors (76.75%), (2) self employed (18.92%) and (3) employees under government/quasi government sector (4.33%)

- (3) Among the main workers, 1,93,965 persons are in the age group 15-59.
- (4) The main workers under forestry sector constitute 8.13 per cent.
- (5) The main workers in agriculture and allied sectors are 69.21 per cent of the total workforce.
- (6) The main workers in non - agriculture and allied sectors are 22.66 per cent.
- (7) Kollam, Thrissur, Ernakulam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts have the highest ratio of workers in forestry sector.
- (8) Kattunayakan, Muthuvan, Paniyan and Kadar are the communities mainly engaged in collection of non timber forest produces.
- (9) Muthuvan community in traditional occupations and Ulladan in collection of herbal plants have dominant roles.
- (10) Kanikaran, Muthuvan and Kattunayakan are the communities which provide large number of workers in forestry sector.
- (11) Idukki, Wayanad, Palakkad and Kottayam Districts provide more space for farmers.
- (12) Wayanad District is favorable for cattle rearing (Animal husbandry).
- (13) Wayanad, Kasaragod, Kannur and Palakkad Districts offer more employment opportunities to agricultural workers.
- (14) Mala Arayan, Kurichiyan, Muthuvan and Malavettuvan are the communities with large number of farmers.
- (15) Irular, Kurumar, Mala Arayan and Kurichiyan communities promote cattle rearing
- (16) Paniyan community provide large number of agricultural workers followed by Mavilan, Malavettuvan and Kattunayakan.
- (17) Self employment initiatives among Scheduled Tribes are very few.
- (18) Idukki, Palakkad, Wayanad and Kannur are the districts most favorable for MGNREGS programme.
- (19) Kasaragod, Palakkad, Kannur and Wayanad provide more opportunities for workers under non agricultural sector.

- (20) Plantation labourers are found more in Palakkad and Wayanad
- (21) Majority of the government/quasi government employees are in Wayanad, Idukki, Kottayam and Thiruvananthapuram Districts.
- (22) Mala Arayans show more initiative in promoting petty trades.
- (23) Ulladans are mainly non agricultural workers.
- (24) Plantation labourers are found more among Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan.
- (25) PVTG, Paniyan and the numerically smaller communities have no due representation in government employment and jobs under quasi government sector.
- (26) About 71 per cent of settlement dwellers are engaged in activities under agriculture.
- (27) Nearly 30.27 per cent of the persons in the age group 15-59 are unemployed. Of them, two thirds are between the age 15 - 29. About 16 per cent of the unemployed are above 45 years.
- (28) Among the unemployed 16 per cent are SSLC holders, 12.71 per cent are +2 certificate holders and 3.18 per cent are degree holders. The post graduates among the unemployed constitute 0.46 per cent.
- (29) Twenty two engineering degree holders are among the unemployed.
- (30) Paniyan community represent 17.21 per cent of the total unemployed.

Indebted Families

- (31) About 56 per cent of families are in debt. The indebted families are high in Wayanad followed by Idukki, Kasaragod and Kannur.
- (32) One third of the indebted families have depended on private money lenders and private institutions for loans.
- (33) Approximately 69 per cent of loans from private sector have been availed by the Scheduled Tribes in Idukki, Wayanad, Palakkad and Kasaragod Districts.
- (34) Agricultural workers are the largest borrowers from all sources. Agricultural workers are nearly 50 per cent of the indebted families.
- (35) Mavilan community mostly availed loan from cooperative sector. Muthuvans had depended more on private money lenders and private institutions.

12.5 Health

- (1) Nearly 44 per cent of settlements have no health care institutions within their premises. Health care workers are not available in many of the settlements. Health care services such as immunisation, medical camps, cleaning campaigns etc are ever organised in certain settlements.
- (2) Traditional medical practioners are very few and the ethnic medicines are disappearing due to depletion of forest resources.
- (3) Traditional system of diagnosis and ethnic medicines cannot treat or prevent many diseases due to the modern life style of tribes.
- (4) Prevalence of physical disabilities, mental disorders and chronic diseases are high among tribes compared to the general population.
- (5) Families with differentially abled and mentally retarded persons are 18 per cent of the total families. Thirty one per cent of the tribal families are with patients of chronic diseases.
- (6) Nearly 13 per cent of tribal families have been affected by severe malnutrition. Majority of them are in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki.
- (7) Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Irular, Kudiya, Malaipandaram, Malavedan, Mannan, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Koraga, Kurumbar, Cholanaickan and Kattunayakan are the communities mostly affected by malnutrition.
- (8) Death rates are high due to lack of proper medical treatment and excessive consumption of alcoholic drinks or drugs among Paniyan and Irular communities.
- (9) Preventive vaccination is not being administrated for all children below 5 years. Children belonging to Irular, Muthuvan, Paniyan, Mavilan, Kattunayakan and Cholanaickan communities are the most neglected.

12.6 Basic Amenities

(a) Housing

- (1) About 9.66 per cent families of Scheduled Tribes are houseless.
- (2) Salient features of houseless families are explained below:-
 - (i) Palakkad District has the highest proportion of houseless families.

- (ii) Majority of families sharing the houses of relatives are in Wayanad District.
 - (iii) Majority of families staying in rented houses are in Idukki District.
 - (iv) Families residing in '*chaippu/charth*' of main houses are more in Wayanad District.
 - (v) Paniyan is the largest community which share their shelter with relatives.
 - (vi) Among those who are staying in rented houses, Mala Arayan is the largest community. (Infact they can afford to pay the rent)
 - (vii) Paniyan is the largest community residing in '*chaippu/charth*' attached to other houses.
- (3) Facilities of own houses of Scheduled Tribes are very poor. Houses without kitchen, without space for the stay of all members of the family, houses without space for keeping domestic animals, working tools etc are the drawbacks of houses.
 - (4) Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad are the districts with the largest number of defective houses.
 - (5) Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular and Kattunayakan are the communities which have severe housing problems.
 - (6) Houseless and the sub families together constitute 25 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe families. They require land and houses.
 - (7) Houseless families are more in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki Districts.
 - (8) About 41 per cent of the existing houses are in dilapidated condition.
 - (9) Wayanad, Idukki, Kasaragod and Kannur are the districts which have more houses in dilapidated condition.
 - (10) Houses requiring repair due to major damages is an important category. Twenty nine per cent of the houses are damaged.
 - (11) Houseless families are more among Paniyans. Number of houses for replacement and repair are also more among Paniyan community. Irular is the next community which has the largest number of houses requiring renovation.

(b) Electrification

- (12) About 27 per cent of settlements are unelectrified. The proportion of unelectrified settlements is high in Malappuram, Idukki and Kozhikode Districts.
- (13) Unelectrified houses are 57 per cent of the total houses. Unelectrified houses are larger in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod and Kannur Districts.
- (14) Largest number of unelectrified houses belong to Paniyan, Irular and Muthuvan communities.
- (15) All the houses of Maha Malasar are unelectrified.
- (16) Nearly 82 per cent of the houses of PVTG remain unelectrified.
- (17) About 99 per cent of the houses of Cholanaikkan are unelectrified.
- (18) Approximately 48 per cent of the unelectrified houses belong to families with students.
- (19) Largest number of unelectrified houses with students are located in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and Kasaragod.
- (20) Majority of unelectrified houses of students belong to Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular, Muthuvan and Kattunayakan communities.

(c) Sanitation

- (21) About 48 per cent of families are without sanitation units.
- (22) Number of families without proper latrines are more in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and Kasaragod Districts.
- (23) One fifth of families without latrine belong to Paniyan community.
- (24) Approximately 53 per cent of Paniyan, 65 per cent of Irular, 78 per cent of Muthuvan and 58 per cent of Kattunayakan families are without latrines.
- (25) About 36 per cent of existing latrines require repairs, renovation or replacement.

(d) Drinking Water

- (26) About 16 per cent of families depend others for drinking water.
- (27) Nearly 21 per cent of families have to travel more than 0.5 km for collection of drinking water.
- (28) Mavilan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Karimpalan are the major communities depending on others for drinking water.
- (29) Among PVTG Koraga is the community largely depending on others for drinking water.
- (30) Nearly 40 per cent of families experience problems of drinking water such as scarcity of water during summer and seasonal non availability of water.

(e) Access

- (1) 14 per cent of families in settlements have no proper access to their houses.
- (2) Paniyan, Kattunayakan, Kurumbar, Kudiya and Cholanaickan are the communities facing severe problem of access to their houses.

12.7 Land and Land Development

- (1) About 4.78 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe families are landless. They are more in Wayanad and Palakkad Districts.
- (2) Nearly 20 per cent of families are in possession of less than 5 cents land.
- (3) Seventy per cent of Scheduled Tribe families are in possession of less than one acre land
- (4) Paniyan, Malasar, Ulladan and Kattunayakan are the communities which have largest number of landless families.
- (5) Nearly 26 per cent of forest land without title possessed by the Scheduled Tribes is in Idukki District.
- (6) Soil and water conservation schemes have been implemented only in 20 per cent of settlements.
- (7) Scope for animal husbandry is available in 33 per cent of settlements

12.8 Forest Interface

- (1) Thirty two per cent of settlements are located in forest. Settlements in forest areas are more in Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Thiruvananthapuram and Malappuram Districts.
- (2) About 40.21 per cent of Scheduled Tribe families are located in forest areas. Fourty one per cent of them are in reserve forest and the rest in adjacent areas of reserve forest.
- (3) Twenty four per cent of families settled in reserve forest and adjacent areas to reserve forest are in Wayanad District.
- (4) About 50 per cent of families in reserve forests and adjacent areas of reserve forest are located in three districts, viz; Idukki, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram.
- (5) About 38.73 per cent of Scheduled Tribe population are settled in forest and forest areas.
- (6) Seventy two per cent of population in forest and adjacent to forest areas are in Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram Districts.
- (7) Almost all people belonging to certain numerically smaller communities such as Maha Malasar, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan are forest dwellers.
- (8) Literacy rate of forest dwellers is worked out at 73.05 per cent.
- (9) Illiterates among forest dwellers are more in Wayanad District, followed by Palakkad and Idukki Districts.
- (10) Largest number of illiterates among the tribals in forest belong to Irular community followed by Paniyan, Kattunayakan and Muthuvan.
- (11) Fourty one per cent of the total illiterates among the Scheduled Tribes are forest dwellers.
- (12) Approximately 33.35 per cent of SSLC holders, +2 holders, graduates and post graduates among Scheduled Tribes are forest dwellers.
- (13) Ratio of population in forest area with persons in secondary and higher secondary education is lower with regard to Kadar, Thachanadan, Muthuvan and Mudugar.
- (14) Thirty nine per cent of the total students are from the families settled in forest areas.
- (15) Enrolment of children in anganwadies from the families settled in forest area constitute nearly 50 per cent of total children in Anganwadies.

- (16) Agriculture and allied sector provide the major area of occupation to families settled in forest areas.
- (17) Seventy nine per cent of the main workers under forestry sector in the age group of 15-59 are settled in forest areas.
- (18) Majority of the workers in forestry are in Palakkad, Wayanad and Idukki Districts.
- (19) Majority of the workers in forestry sector are from Kanikaran, Muthuvan and Kattunayakan communities.
- (20) Thirty six per cent of the main workers under agriculture and allied sectors are settled in forest areas.
- (21) Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad are the districts which provide large scale employment to forest dwellers under agriculture and allied sectors.
- (22) Among the total workers in non agriculture and allied sectors, 35 per cent are settled in forest areas.
- (23) Workers under non agriculture and allied sectors are more in Palakkad, Wayanad, Idukki and Thiruvananthapuram Districts.
- (24) Among those settled in forest areas Irular, Mala Arayan, Kurichiyan and Paniyan contribute the largest number of workers under non agriculture and allied sectors.
- (25) Among PVTG Kurumbar are depending more on non agriculture sector for employment

12.9 Social Security and Development

- (1) Majority of ration cards issued to Scheduled Tribes are defective. Omission of members of the family, inclusion of member/members in other ration cards, wrong entry in name, age, sex etc are the defects in the ration cards.
- (2) Non possession of the cards under the custody of owner family is another feature.
- (3) Nearly 23.15 per cent of total families are without ration cards.
- (4) Largest number of families without ration cards are in Wayanad, Kasaragod and Palakkad Districts.
- (5) Largest number of ration cards requiring correction or updation are of Paniyan, followed by Irular.
- (6) Paniyan is the single major community not possessing ration cards.

- (7) Paniyan, Mavilan, Irular and Malavettuvan are the major communities without ration cards.
- (8) About 51 per cent of Scheduled Tribes are BPL families. which is far below the real situation.
- (9) Wayanad has the largest number of BPL families followed by Palakkad, Idukki and Kasaragod Districts.
- (10) BPL families are more among Paniyan, Mavilan, Malavettuvan and Karimpalan communities.
- (11) Only 57 per cent of families in PVTG are included in the BPL list.

Election ID Cards

- (12) Fourteen per cent of population above 18 years have not been issued Election ID Cards.

Registration under MGNREGS

- (13) A large chunk of the adult population are not in the panel of workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
- (14) Wayanad, Kasaragod and Idukki are the districts with largest number of persons without registration under MGNREGS

Pension Benefits

- (15) Only 17 per cent of widows are beneficiaries of widow pension.
- (16) Beneficiaries of widow pension are very low in certain communities compared to their strength.
- (17) Only 13 per cent of population above 60 years are beneficiaries of old age pension.
- (18) Beneficiaries of old age pension are very low compared to their potential strength in the districts such as Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Kozhikode and Alappuzha.
- (19) More than 84 per cent of the families are not covered under any insurance scheme.
- (20) Paniyan, Mavilan, Koraga, Cholanaickan and Kattunayakan are the families which have largest number of families not insured.
- (21) Approximately 95 per cent of population of Scheduled Tribes are not insured.

Atrocities

- (1) Physical torture, damage to property, torture on women at work place etc are the common type of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) Irular, Paniyan, Mavilan and Ulladan are the main victims of atrocities. Among PVTG Kattunayakan is the major victim of atrocities.
- (3) Destitute families among Scheduled Tribe constitute 2.73 per cent of the total.

12.10 Gender Status

- (1) Nearly 50.77 per cent of the tribal population are females.
- (2) Proportion of female population is 52.67 per cent in Thiruvananthapuram and 49.91 per cent in Idukki Districts.
- (3) Ratio of females is highest among Aranadan and the lowest among Cholanaickan.
- (4) Single female families are 1.86 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe families.
- (5) Among the females, 2.28 per cent are separated, 9.96 per cent are widows and 0.43 per cent are single mothers.
- (6) Age distribution of females reveals that 25.65 per cent are girls below 15 years, 65.75 per cent are in the age group 15-59 and 8.60 per cent are above 60 years.
- (7) Ninety two per cent of separated women, 51 per cent of widows and 95 per cent of single mothers are in the age group 15-59
- (8) Approximately 12.68 per cent of female population is women in distress consisting widows, separated and single mothers.
- (9) Nearly 23.86 per cent of women in distress belong to Paniyan community.
- (10) Nearly 40.23 per cent of women in distress are above 60 years.
- (11) Seventy two per cent of women in distress are head of families. In other words 77 per cent of widows, 55 per cent of separated women and 44 per cent of single mothers are head of families.
- (12) Female literacy is 70.15 per cent.
- (13) Female literacy of Cholanaickan is 42.55 per cent which is the lowest.
- (14) Literacy rate of Paniyan women is 60 per cent. Illiterates among Paniyan women constitute 28.97 per cent of the total female illiterates.
- (15) Sixty five per cent of the female illiterates among Scheduled Tribes belong to 10 communities such as Irular, Kurichiyan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Mavilan and the PVTG.
- (16) Performance of Scheduled Tribe females in SSLC and higher secondary is far below the state average.
- (17) Cholanaickan, Kattunayakan, Paniyan and Muthuvan girls are more backward in reaching secondary and higher secondary education.
- (18) Females among PVTG and numerically smaller communities are very backward in attaining higher education.

- (19) Females among 26 communities which together constitute 60 per cent of female population have no engineering graduates. For medical degree also, females belonging to 28 communities, constituting 77 per cent of the female population have no representation.
- (20) Females among PVTG has not produced any engineering or medical graduates.
- (21) Eighty three per cent of the girls between the age 3-5 has not enrolled in anganwady.
- (22) Non enrolment of girl children in anganwadies is 94 per cent among PVTG. Paniyan, Mavilan, Eravallan, Malasar, Mudugar and Malavettuvan are other communities which are not sending their girl children to anganwadies.
- (23) Among Scheduled Tribe students, 49.98 per cent are girls.
- (24) Among Kurumbar, Cholanaickan, the numerically smaller communities like Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya and Maha Malasar and among the communities with sizeable population such as Paniyan, Kurumar, Kurichiyan and Irular the proportion of girl students is lower than the state average.
- (25) Twenty one per cent of girls in the age group 5-14 are not attending school education.
- (26) Twenty three per cent of girls not attending schools belong to Paniyan community.
- (27) Girls not attending schools are more among PVTG and certain major communities such as Kurichiyan and Muthuvan.
- (28) Girls from numerically smaller communities such as Aranadan, Maha Malasar and Cholanaickan have not entered into the stream of higher education.
- (29) Girls from communities such as Paniyan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya, Kadar, Koraga and Kurumbar have no post graduate students.
- (30) Representation of girl students in professional education is only 44 per cent.
- (31) Girls belonging to 19 communities, including PVTG, have not entered into professional education.
- (32) Dropout among girls works out to 34 per cent of total girl students.
- (33) Secondary level of education is the most affected stream due to dropout of girls.
- (34) Thirty four per cent of the total dropout belong to Paniyan community.
- (35) Agricultural workers are the major fraction among women workers in the age group 15-59
- (36) Non agricultural sector is the major source of subsidiary occupation of women in the age group 15-59
- (37) Seventy two per cent of the women workers above 60 years are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors.

- (38) Women workers in Maha Malasar, Malaipandaram and PVTG are mainly supported by forestry sector.
- (39) Kannur, Kasaragod, Wayanad and Idukki Districts provide more scope for women workers in agriculture and allied sectors.
- (40) More than 80 per cent of women workers belonging to Adiyar, Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Paliyan, Thachanadan and Malavettuvan are engaged in occupation under agriculture and allied sector.
- (41) Among PVTG, Kattunayakan women are largely depending on agriculture and allied sectors.
- (42) Proportion of women workers in non agricultural and allied sectors is more in Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha and Kottayam Districts.
- (43) Women workers belonging to Malavedan, Ulladan and Mala Arayan communities are mainly depending on non agricultural sector for employment
- (44) Forty two per cent of the main workers in the age group 15-59 among Scheduled Tribes are women.
- (45) Proportion of women workers is above 50 per cent in traditional occupations, collection of herbal plants, cattle rearing, MGNREGS etc.
- (46) Under the category of subsidiary workers women are 41 per cent.
- (47) Unemployed women in the age group of 15-59 are 72 per cent of the total unemployed among Scheduled Tribes.
- (48) Of the total unemployed women, 61 per cent are in the age group of 15- 29
- (49) Below SSLC is the qualification of majority of the unemployed women in the age group 15- 29.
- (50) Unemployed women belonging to Paniyan community are about 18 per cent of the total unemployed women.
- (51) Unemployed women with certificate/diploma are 64 per cent of the total unemployed persons with technical qualifications.
- (52) Girls with tailoring skill constitute 43 per cent of the vocationally skilled unemployed women.
- (53) Dilapidated houses of women in distress constitute 71 per cent of the total houses in dilapidated condition.
- (54) Twenty seven per cent of families depending on others for drinking water are women headed families.

- (55) Twenty four per cent of the total families without proper sanitary latrines belong to women headed families.
- (56) Twenty four per cent of the total unelectrified houses belong to women headed families. Twenty eight per cent of the unelectrified houses of women headed families belong to Paniyan community
- (57) Twenty per cent of the total families without ration cards are from women headed families.
- (58) Ration cardless families of Irular, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Mavilan together constitute more than 52 per cent of the women headed families without ration cards.
- (59) Twenty nine per cent of the total BPL families are women headed.

13 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

13.1 **General**

(1) *Development of Human Resources :*

The status of Scheduled Tribe communities in respect of human development factors, that were crucial in Kerala's development experience, like high literacy, favourable demographic indicators, better standards of health, demonstrates marked disparities with the general population in the state. It has been substantiated that Scheduled Tribe communities are the most disadvantaged groups among the outlier communities in all human development indices. Hence the conventional approach to Scheduled Tribes development focusing on economic growth has to be shelved. A comprehensive attempt encompassing all aspects of development of human resources at individual community level has to be adopted.

(2) *Equitable and Judicious Development Approach :*

The development of Scheduled Tribe communities in the state across the 34 groups has not taken place equitably as shown by indicators of education, health, employment, basic amenities etc. The special provisions for the advancement of Scheduled Tribes granted by the Constitution have not benefited the target population in proportion to their representation and backwardness. A paradigm shift in the policies and programmes has to be adopted to bring about equitable development among the Scheduled Tribes. For this the general living conditions of tribal families on community wise basis may be assessed taking into consideration various indicators of living standards such as type of housing, availability of drinking water, sanitary latrine, electricity, possession of durable assets, level of literacy, health condition, food habits, occupation etc. The poorest of the poor among the tribal communities may be identified using the indices developed and a comprehensive development package may be formulated on the basis of the disaggregated data, giving emphasis to community as well as area specific programmes. The reservation policy for Scheduled Tribes may also be reviewed on the above lines.

(3) *Scheduled Tribes Empowerment Policy :*

There is no integrated and holistic policy for Scheduled Tribes development in the state. As such there is no guiding principle for the various stakeholders to follow. In order to address the core issues, fix bench marks in various aspects of tribal development and make tribals active partners in the development process, a 'Scheduled Tribes Empowerment Policy' in the state may be adopted. A legislation may be enacted accordingly, which would mandate certain key principles, processes and institutions that are critical for the

effective implementation of development plans.

(4) *Ooruvikasana Samithi :*

Oorukuttams (Settlement Sabhas) have been accepted as democratic niches for tribal communities within the local government system. *Oorukuttams* should enjoy considerable autonomy in decision making on the utilisation of resources earmarked for their development. The system needs to be institutionalised and empowered to function as the vital agency for formulation and implementation of all programmes meant for the inhabitants of the settlements. This would enable the convergence of all development programmes at the *oorukuttam* level.

An elected executive committee by name ‘ *Ooruvikasana Samithi*’ (OVR) have to undertake all the activities in the settlement. The *Ooruvikasana Samithis* have to be registered under the Charitable Societies Act. The *Ooruvikasana Samithies* may be federated at the ward and local body (*grama panchayat*) levels.

The broad functions of *Ooru Vikasana Samithis* are explained below

- (i) OVR would act as nodal agency for tracking the students right from pre primary education and upto higher education level, until acquiring appropriate placement;
- (ii) OVR has to maintain a data base of youths, with which they can monitor the tribes for finding them a decent livelihood support programme;
- (iii) Labour Bank of trained tribes in various trades need to be created, maintained and updated by the OVR’s, as also undertaking the skill development and job orientation programmes.

(5) *Rational Allocation of Plan Funds to Local Governments :*

The allocation of Tribal Sub Plan funds to local governments may take into consideration the new inclusion of a few communities and transfer of certain communities to Scheduled Tribes from the Scheduled Castes as per the amendment of 2002.

(6) *Strengthening the Administrative Setup :*

The administrative jurisdiction of field level officers of Scheduled Tribes Development Department need to be strengthened scientifically and in accordance with the field level situation. The highly tribal populated *grama panchayat* in the state is Thirunelli, which has the tribal population of 13,185 and managed by a Tribal Extension Officer. Similarly the newly formed Parapp Block Panchayat (Kasaragod District) has no independent Tribal Extension Officer. In Alappuzha District the tribal population is only 3014 and is under a

Tribal Extension Officer. The total Scheduled Tribe population in the five districts of Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur and Kollam is less than the tribal population in Thirunelli Grama panchayat. However, more Tribal Extension Officers and Tribal Development Officers have been distributed in the above districts. These anomalies have to be rectified. The administrative setup has to be revamped based on strength of tribal population so as to avoid further marginalisation of the vulnerable and poorest among the poor in the tribal population.

(7) *Formulation of Personnel Policy :*

The Scheduled Tribes Development Department is the authorised nodal agency for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the state. As such the department should have the capacity and diversity to take up the task with missionary zeal. To ensure this, a separate personnel policy for the department has to be formulated. The salient features of the policy are explained below :-

- (a) Emphasis may be given to select persons with adequate qualifications and aptitude to work among tribal people.
- (b) Incentives to persons posted in tribal areas may be offered and their morale may be assessed frequently;
- (c) Field experience for a fixed period may be made mandatory for promotion from middle level cadre; and
- (d) Newly recruited functionaries should be given inception training.

(8) *Equitable Representation in Opportunities :*

Equitable delivery of services to all segments of Scheduled Tribes has not been envisaged as of now. In view of this fact, a policy for equitable representation in opportunities, judicious distribution of assets and ensuring the rights based voice and choice of tribes need to be assured.

(9) *Redefining 'Integration' :*

At present, everything concerned with the development of Scheduled Tribes in the state is the responsibility of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department . This approach may be changed drastically. The role of Scheduled Tribes Development Department may be confined to that of a nodal agency. All the development departments and public sector undertakings like Kerala State Electricity Board, Kerala Water Authority etc; should play pivotal roles in the development of Scheduled Tribes in the state. The State Planning Board may take the leading role in integrating the activities of various agencies in the development of Scheduled Tribes. The programmes of line department and local governments may be organically integrated.

(10) *Updation of the Data Base :*

Updation of the data base may be made a mandatory function of the local governments/Scheduled Tribes Development Department.

13.2 Thrust Areas of Development

The key thrust areas identified for the development of Scheduled Tribes are education, health, housing, basic infrastructure, livelihood promotion, forest interface, social security etc. The strategies to be followed for the development of the key areas are speltout below:

13.2.1 Education

- (1) There should be a system that encompasses the provision for tribal children right from their pre- primary to the level as he deem fit, for enrolling in any nearby reputed educational institution according to the whims and fancies of his parents.
- (2) It is generally recognised that focus should be given to education as it is an instrument not only to heighten the awareness levels but enable the Scheduled Tribes to access better employment and human development. Hence the quality of education need to be enhanced considerably.

- (3) The acceptance of Model Residential Schools and Ashram Schools as institutions providing quality education has to be kept intact in the long run. For this, an independent administrative setup has to be established, revitalising the existing educational society under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Department. The students coming out of the residential schools have to be followed up, fostered and supported to build up bright career.
- (4) There is wide disparity of literacy level among districts, communities, males and females and general population. Hence the strategy should be area specific and community specific. Region specific, age oriented and community focused programmes of literacy is also required.
- (5) There is heavy dropout at the secondary, higher secondary, professional and technical levels. The gender relations and socio economic aspects of the households are important factors. The children of the poor, uneducated and lowly occupied parents seldom get into higher education stream. A package of services for higher education and professional education of students belonging to the lowest strata of communities has to be introduced. The package should encompass all the components required for improvement of education and development of human resources of Scheduled Tribes. The Right to Education Act has opened a new window of opportunity in this regard.
- (6) A multi pronged approach has to be worked out to redeem the problem of hostel accommodation of students. Admission of more students in reputed private residential schools, increase in intake capacity of prematric and postmatric hostels, improvement of existing facilities etc are some of the suggestions.
- (7) Though 50 per cent of Tribal Sub Plan outlay is at the disposal of local governments due importance has not been given by them for betterment of education of Scheduled Tribe students. This has to be reversed. Human Resources Development should be at the top of the agenda in Tribal Sub Plan of local governments.
- (8) More opportunities for the students to enable them to take up vocational education have to be provided. Key areas are nursing, paramedical courses, hotel and catering management, engineering trades, computer software, hardware, eco-tourism etc.
- (9) The qualified and trained tribal female youths settled in hamlets may be engaged as teachers/helpers in anganwadies so as to ensure their employment and avoid communication problems.

- (10) In the field of higher education and professional courses, there is an unhealthy competition between unequals which is against the fundamental principles of development. Therefore, there should be a policy change giving preferential treatment to communities who have not produced a graduate, postgraduate, engineer or doctor. It has been stipulated in higher education that one per cent of seats in colleges should be reserved for PVTG. Similar to that a sub rotation model has to be shaped for promoting professional education among the numerically smaller communities, PVTG and economically weaker communities of Scheduled Tribes.
- (11) At the national level, the National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared a module for training of teachers posted in tribal concentrated areas. Such an effort has not been tried out in Kerala. The dropout syndrome could be arrested through landing a multi faceted programme like that introduced at the national level. The programme should have space for primer for primary education to solve language issues, training of teachers, starting hostels in tribal areas, offering quality education to students, introducing income generation schemes for low income parents, concerted and focused effort by all concerned with a missionary zeal.
- (12) The capital development of Scheduled Tribes (education, skill, employment, land, houses, assets etc) should be the core objective of all development plans.

13.2.2 Health :

- (1) The tribes in Kerala suffer from chronic nutritional deficiency and malnutrition. Recent incidents in different parts of the state confirm that this condition persists inspite of several schemes implemented by the state and central governments and a host of non governmental organisations.
- (2) The incidence of physical deformities and mental disorders among the tribal communities are also found on a higher rate. So also the proportion of chronically diseased people among tribals is much high when compared with the main stream population of the state.
- (3) A state wide study may be designed and undertaken :-
 - To assess clinically the health and nutritional status of tribal children below 18 years and women, using anthropometric measurements,
 - To estimate the prevalence of anemia by hemoglobin estimation
 - To identify the obstructive factors impinging on the service delivery system and
 - To develop appropriate intervention strategies.

- (4) A life cycle approach may be adopted to meet the health needs of the tribes.
- (5) A new pattern of health institutions may be established in major tribal concentrations and these outpatient clinics may be linked with the nearest multi specialty hospitals.
- (6) A cadre of health workers may be drafted, trained and deployed in disease prone areas to function as grassroots level links between the tribes and the health care institutions.
- (7) Traditional medical practitioners among tribal communities may be recognised and financially assisted to settle them in the practice and to raise medicinal herbal gardens.
- (8) More anganwadies may be opened in tribal settlements, relaxing norms and the present feeding pattern may be reviewed and streamlined to suit the taste and food habits of the tribal communities.
- (9) Starvation, malnutrition and chronic nutritional deficiency are reported and anganwadies of respective areas should take special care of such cases.
- (10) Safe drinking water may be made available to all tribal families round the year.
- (11) Domestic latrines may be set up in the premises of every tribal household.
- (12) All Scheduled Tribes may be brought under the coverage of a comprehensive health insurance scheme, drawn up as a special component of the existing scheme.
- (13) Counselling and de-addiction centers may be opened in predominant tribal areas.
- (14) Preventive measures should be given emphasis rather than depending on curative aspects.
- (15) Traditional and ethnic medicines should be promoted.
- (16) Intellectual Property Rights should be conferred to tribal medical practitioners through appropriate legislation.

13.2.3 Housing

A new strategy for providing dwelling houses to all Scheduled Tribes need to be formulated. The salient features of the strategy may be as follows:-

- (1) Financial support may be provided for improving the existing shelters and construction of new houses not only for houseless families but also for those living in dilapidated houses which are beyond renovation or repair.
- (2) The practice of providing uniform rate of subsidy for house construction may be dispensed with. The plinth area required for particular family may be worked out on the basis of number of members in the family and the subsidy for the family may be fixed accordingly. The plinth area and rate of subsidy may be prepared in slab pattern. The model developed by 'AHADS' in Attappady can be adopted.
- (3) Weightage in the rate of subsidy may be given for difficult and inaccessible areas.
- (4) Houses for Tribes in isolated interior forests, may be constructed with locally available materials, taking into consideration the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries and utilising their indigenous technology.
- (5) A component of skill development may be introduced in every housing project for training the tribes in construction works.
- (6) Dilapidated and irreparable houses may be demolished and new houses provided.
- (7) Single room houses may be expanded for providing living space to all the family members.
- (8) Kitchen may be provided to all the existing houses, with provision for chiminey.
- (9) The responsibility of construction of houses may be entrusted with 'Ooruvikasana Samithis' or other local groups of tribes.
- (10) Convergences with MGNREGS may be established for all housing schemes.
- (11) permit system for obtaining building materials at lower price may be introduced.
- (12) A concerted effort to complete the unfinished houses has to be initiated.

13.2.4 Basic Infrastructure

(a) Land and Land Development

A multi pronged approach is required to solve the land problems of Scheduled Tribes. The salient features are explained below :

- (1) Concerted effort is required to provide land to all landless tribal families and families in possession of nominal land holdings in rural areas, where they depend on agriculture for subsistence, fixing the minimum extent as one acre per family. The land may be provided in their vicinity as far as possible.
- (2) Lands alienated and leased out by the Scheduled Tribes may be restored, according to the merit of each case, paying compensation where ever required, from the funds available with the Local Governments under Tribal Sub Plan.
- (3) Implementation of the Forest Rights Act may be streamlined and geared up, so that the forest land under possession of tribes for generations are fully allotted to them.
- (4) Titles may be provided to the tribes who are occupying Purampokku or such other titleless land.
- (5) Tribes, who have been evicted from their traditional lands for the implementation of major projects may be rehabilitated by the project authorities.
- (6) Tribal families living inside wildlife sanctuaries may be provided land of a minimum extent of one acre in the periphery of forest and rehabilitated.
- (7) Existing land in the possession of tribes may be put to optimum use preferably through organic agriculture giving priority to locally relevant crops as decided by the tribal farmers in their Oorukoottams and under MGNREGS or other Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (8) Soil and water conservation works may be undertaken in the tribal land, as per integrated watershed master plans.
- (9) Animal husbandry programmes may be launched on a massive scale in the feasible areas identified providing necessary veterinary and marketing support.
- (10) While identifying the eligible families for land distribution under any of the programmes, the sub families living with the main families may also be taken into account.
- (11) Land and houses are to be provided to all sub families.

(b) Drinking Water

- (1) Issues related with drinking water are numerous and complex. The need is a comprehensive and integrated understanding and management of water resources incorporating supply, demand and institutional approaches.
- (2) Small and local schemes manageable by the community may be preferred.
- (3) Natural sources in tribal areas may be protected and tapped by simple gravitational methods. In this regard the traditional knowledge (*Nattarivu*) on sources and trapping may be utilised.
- (4) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities may be intensified on water usage, water pollution and water borne diseases.
- (5) Priority may be assigned for renovation of existing schemes rather than taking up new projects.
- (6) Implementing agency of newly sanctioned water supply projects should be made liable and punishable through legislation in case of default or defective execution of the project. (Such a provision is in existence in Andhra Pradesh)
- (7) There should be a monitoring committee to ensure uninterrupted supply of water. The OVR can take up this responsibility.

(c) Sanitation

- (1) A special programme, similar to Total Sanitation Programme, has to be launched in tribal areas giving emphasis on creating awareness through IEC to bring out attitudinal and behavioural changes in sanitation and hygiene practices.
- (2) Cultural habits of tribes should be taken into consideration while providing sanitation units to the families.
- (3) Availability of water in sanitary units may be ensured
- (4) The subsidy component has to be raised suitably and services of Non Governmental Organisations (NGO) and accredited agencies may be utilised in construction of sanitary units.

13.2.5 Livelihood Promotion

- (1) Skill base and educational capacity of the tribes need to be improved and developed.
- (2) Principle of multi skilling may be followed for income diversification.
- (3) Diversification gives new livelihood opportunities ensuring regular income from multiple sources.
- (4) Alternate income sources should be identified.
- (5) Over-emphasis on traditional occupations will be harmful for upward social mobility of Scheduled Tribes.
- (6) Training and skill development programmes to equip the Scheduled Tribes to avail the employment opportunities thrown up by the new economic situation may be drawn up.
- (7) Existing skill base of the Scheduled Tribe labour force with special reference to younger generation should be upgraded so as to enable them to get demanding and economically viable jobs and ensure secure livelihood.
- (8) It may be ensured that at least one member of every family is decently and gainfully employed, at least for 200 days in a year.
- (9) Tribal Skill Sub Mission may be set up in predominant tribal areas for the skill up gradation and employment of Scheduled Tribe youths.
- (10) Tribal youth centers may also be developed as model institutions for training, career guidance and counselling.
- (11) Community Based Organisations (CBOs) of women in the Self Help Group (SHG) pattern may be formed, developed and strengthened for providing necessary credit and livelihood opportunities.
- (12) Community specific initiatives for promoting the livelihood are the need of numerically smaller groups, PVTG and economically weaker sections of Scheduled Tribes. Such initiative would protect and improve the present capital assets like land, human resources etc of Scheduled Tribes and enable them to switch over to new avenues of employment.

13.2.6 Forest Interface

- (1) Implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 may be accelerated
- (2) It may be ensured that the tribes could be engaged freely in collection of non timber forest produces and enjoy all other provisions envisaged as 'Right to Community Forest Resources as amended in the Act 2012.
- (3) Forest labour including fire line clearance, selection felling, raising nurseries etc should be restricted to forest dwellers only.
- (4) Quarterly review and monitoring of the implementation of the Act jointly by the Forest Department and the Scheduled Tribes Development Department may be made mandatory.

13.2.7 Social Security and Development.

A package of care services to ensure comfortable life to the socially deprived groups (widows, single mothers, aged persons, women in distress etc) have to be initiated.

13.3 Conclusion

This report is the first in the development history of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. This has the unique feature of explaining the anthropological views of life style of tribes, population pyramid, dependency ratio, dropout syndrome, gender status etc. The report would enable the development administrators, planners, social activists and others, who have deep concern over the development of Scheduled Tribes to understand the inherent aspects of social and economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the state and take appropriate actions.

The observations and policy recommendations contained in this report do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department or the Government of Kerala.

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LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KERALA.

(As Amended by The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act. 2002 (Act.10 Of 2003) vide para – VII- Kerala – Second Schedule notified in the Gazette of India, dt. 8.1.2003)

Sl. No.	English	Malayalam
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Adiyan	: ഡടിയൻ
2.	Arandan (Aranadan)	: ഡരനാടൻ
3.	Eravallan	: ഇരവാലൻ
4.	Hill Pulaya (Mala Pulayan. Kurumba Pulayan, Karavazhi Pulayan, Pamba Pulayan)	: ഹിൽ ഡുലയ, (മല ഡുലയൻ, കുറുമ്പ ഡുലയൻ, കരവഴി ഡുലയൻ, പമ്പ ഡുലയൻ)
5.	Irular, Irulan	: ഇരുളർ, ഇരുളൻ
6.	Kadar (Wayanad Kadar)	: കാടർ, വയനാട് കാടർ
7.	(xxx)	:
8.	Kanikaran, Kanikkar	: കാണിക്കാരൻ, കാണിക്കാർ
9.	Kattunayakan	: കാട്ടുനായിക്കൻ
10.	Kochuvelan	: കൊച്ചുവേലൻ
11.	(xxx)	:
12.	(xxx)	:
13.	Koraga	: കൊറഗ
14.	(xxx)	:
15.	Kudiya Melakudi	: കുടിയ, മേലക്കുടി
16.	Kurichchan (Kurichiyen)	: കുരിച്ചൻ, കുരിച്ചിയൻ
17.	Kurumans(Mullu Kuruman)	: കുറുമൻ, മുളള കുറുമൻ, മല കുറുമൻ
18.	Kurumbas (Kurumbar, Kurumban)	: കുറുമ്പർ, കുറുമൻ
19.	Maha Malasar	: മഹാമല-ർ
20.	Malai Arayan (Mala Arayan)	: മലൈ ഡരയൻ, മല ഡരയൻ
21.	Malai Pandaram	: മലൈ പണ്ടാരം
22.	Malai Vedan (Malavedan)	: മലൈ വേടൻ, മല വേടൻ
23.	Malakkuravan	: മലക്കുറവൻ
24.	Malasar	: മല-ർ
25.	Malayan, Nattu Malayan, Konga Malayan (excluding the areas comprising the Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad and Kozhikode Districts)	: മലയൻ, നാട്ടു മലയൻ, കൊങ്ങ മലയൻ (കാ-ർഗോഡ്, കണ്ണൂർ, വയനാട്, കോഴിക്കോട് എന്നീ ഡില്ലകൾ ഒഴികെ)

(1)	(2)	(3)
26.	Malayarayar	: മലയരയർ
27.	Mannan (to be spelt in malayalam script in parenthesis)	: മന്നാൻ
28.	(xxx)	:
29.	Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan	: മുതുവാൻ, മുഡുഗർ, മുഡുവാൻ
30.	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: പള്ളിയൻ, പള്ളിയാർ, പളിയൻ
31.	(xxx)	:
32.	(xxx)	:
33.	Paniyan	: പണിയൻ
34.	Ulladan (Ullatan)	: ഉള്ളാടൻ
35.	Uraly	: ഊരാളി
36.	Mala Vettuvan (in Kasaragod and kannur Districts)	: മലവേട്ടുവാൻ (കാ-ർഗോഡ്, കണ്ണൂർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റുകളിൽ)
37.	Ten Kurumban, Jenu Kurumban	: തേൻ കുറുമ്പൻ, ജേനു കുറുമ്പൻ
38.	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopan	: തച്ചനാടൻ, തച്ചനാടൻ മുപ്പൻ
39.	Cholanaickan	: ചോലനായിക്കൻ
40.	Mavilan	: മാവിലൻ
41.	Karimpalan	: കരിംപലൻ
42.	Vetta Kuruman	: വെട്ടു കുറുമൻ
43.	Mala Panickar	: മല പണിക്കർ

Annexure : 2

SPREAD OF COMMUNITIES IN GRAMAPANCHAYATS

Sl.No.	Community/District	Gramapanchayat/Municipality	Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annexure 2.1 Adiyam Community			
(1)	Kottayam	(1) Mundakkayam	: 1
(2)	Idukki	(2) Udumbannur	: 1
		(3) Velliyamattom	: 1
(3)	Eranakulam	(4) Eloor (municipality)	: 19
(4)	Kozhikode	(5) Valayam	: 3
(5)	Wayanad	(6) Mananthavady	: 3113
		(7) Vellamunda	: 15
		(8) Thirunelly	: 5089
		(9) Edavaka	: 181
		(10) Thavinjhal	: 49
		(11) Pozhuthana	: 14
		(12) Panamaram	: 1871
		(13) Mullamkolly	: 4
		(14) Pulpally	: 860
		Total	: 11221
Annexure 2.2 Aranadan Community			
(1)	Malappuram	(1) Amarambalam	: 32
		(2) Karulai	: 83
		(3) Moothedam	: 14
		(4) Vazhikkadavu	: 19
		(5) Edakkara	: 5
		(6) Kalikave	: 7
		(7) Chokkad	: 74
		(8) Pothukkallu	: 13
		Total	: 247
Annexure 2.3 Eravallan Community			
(1)	Kottayam	(1) Melukavu	: 6
(2)	Palakkad	(2) Eruthempathy	: 38
		(3) Kozhinjampara	: 465
		(4) Nalleppilly	: 31
		(5) Perumatty	: 1497
		(6) Muthalamada	: 2159
		(7) Pattencherry	: 217
		(8) Elavancherry	: 5
		Total	: 4418
Annexure 2.4 Hill Pulaya Community			
(1)	Idikki	(1) Marayoor	: 1436
		(2) Kanthalloor	: 1797
		(3) Santhanpara	: 5
		(4) Chinnakanal	: 171
		(5) Kattappana	: 6
		Total	: 3415

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annexure 2.5 Irular Community			
(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Vellarada	: 4
(2)	Idikki	(2) Mariyapuram	: 5
(3)	Palakkad	(3) Kanjirapuzha	: 4
		(4) Agali	: 9474
		(5) Pudur	: 6703
		(6) Sholayur	: 9076
		(7) Muthalamada	: 24
		(8) Nelliampathy	: 69
		(9) Nenmara	: 5
		(10) Akathethara	: 5
		(11) Malampuzha	: 245
		(12) Puthusseri	: 907
(4)	Malappuram	(13) Kannamangalam	: 4
		Total	: <u>26525</u>
Annexure 2.6 Wayanad Kadar Community			
(1)	Wayanad	(1) Mananthavady	: 7
		(2) Vellamunda	: 144
		(3) Thondernad	: 94
		(4) Edavaka	: 78
		(5) Thavinjhal	: 4
		(6) Vythiri	: 13
		(7) Pozhuthana	: 57
		(8) Thariyode	: 180
		(9) Padinjharethara	: 53
		(10) Muppainadu	: 16
		(11) Poothadi	: 27
		Total	: <u>673</u>
Annexure 2.7 Kanikaran Community			
(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Thiruvananthapuram (Corporation)	: 103
		(2) Pazhayakunnummel	: 40
		(3) Pulimath	: 22
		(4) Pullampara	: 64
		(5) Pangode	: 991
		(6) Nanniyode	: 1524
		(7) Peringammala	: 2650
		(8) Manickal	: 22
		(9) Aryanad	: 489
		(10) Poovachal	: 292
		(11) Vellanad	: 239
		(12) Vithura	: 3875
		(13) Uzhamalakkal	: 51
		(14) Kuttichal	: 1205
		(15) Tholicode	: 2425
		(16) Kattakkada	: 70
		(17) Anad	: 14
		(18) Panavoor	: 246
		(19) Vembayam	: 153
		(20) Maranalloor	: 125
		(21) Vilappil	: 185
		(22) Vilavoorkkal	: 22
		(23) Kalliyoor	: 29
		(24) Ottasekharamangalam	: 107

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(25) Aryancode	: 15
		(26) Kallikkadu	: 459
		(27) Kunnathukal	: 37
		(28) Vellarada	: 212
		(29) Amboori	: 1181
		(30) Nedumangad (Municipality)	: 47
		(31) Neyyattinkara (Municipality)	: 18
(2)	Kollam	(32) Thalavoor	: 6
		(33) Piravanthur	: 10
		(34) Kulathupuzha	: 1956
		(35) Alayamon	: 5
		(36) Thenmala	: 3
		(37) Chithara	: 462
		(38) Punaloor (Municipality)	: 4
(3)	Pathanamthitta	(39) Naranammoozhy	: 3
		(40) Pandalam	: 2
(4)	Idukki	(41) Velliyamattom	: 4
		(42) Kattappana	: 6
(5)	Eranakulam	(43) Kochi (Corporation)	: 48
		(44) Kalamassery (Municipality)	: 7
(6)	Kozhikode	(45) Puthuppady	: 3
(7)	Kannur	(46) Alakode	: 16
		(47) Padiyur Kalliad	: 4
		(48) Aralam	: 4
		Total	: <u>19455</u>

Annexure 2.8 Kudiya, Melakudi Community

(1)	Kasaragod	(1) Vorkady	: 64
		(2) Puthige	: 198
		(3) Meencha	: 13
		(4) Paivalike	: 366
		(5) Enmakaje	: 89
		(6) Belloor	: 13
		(7) Panathady	: 168
		Total	: <u>911</u>

Annexure 2.9 Kurichchan, Kurichian Community

(1)	Eranakulam	(1) Eloor (Municipality)	: 8
		(2) Poothrika	: 5
		(3) Arakuzha	: 4
(2)	Kozhikode	(4) Chekkiad	: 220
		(5) Valayam	: 225
		(6) Vanimel	: 914
		(7) Naripatta	: 199
		(8) Perambra	: 2
		(9) Chakkittapara	: 4
		(10) Kottur	: 8
		(11) Koodaranji	: 3
		(12) Kodenchery	: 2
(2)	Wayanad	(13) Mananthavady	: 1861
		(14) Vellamunda	: 2219
		(15) Thirunelly	: 1537
		(16) Thondernad	: 2830
		(17) Edavaka	: 1766
		(18) Thavinjhal	: 4772
		(19) Meenangadi	: 51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(20) Nenmeni	: 8
		(21) Ambalavayal	: 87
		(22) Sulthanbathery	: 3
		(23) Noolpuzha	: 4
		(24) Kottathara	: 2647
		(25) Vengappally	: 674
		(26) Vythiri	: 16
		(27) Muttil	: 225
		(28) Pozhuthana	: 731
		(29) Thariyode	: 964
		(30) Padinjharethara	: 779
		(31) Meppadi	: 103
		(32) Muppainadu	: 4
		(33) Panamaram	: 2571
		(34) Poothadi	: 53
		(35) Mullamkolly	: 36
		(36) Pulpally	: 32
		(37) Kaniambetta	: 1172
		(38) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 121
(4)	Kannur	(39) Payyavoor	: 111
		(40) Sreekandapuram	: 5
		(41) Triprangottur	: 346
		(42) Chittariparamba	: 898
		(43) Kunnothuparamba	: 36
		(44) Pattiam	: 1339
		(45) Aralam	: 633
		(46) Kanichar	: 1178
		(47) Kelakom	: 350
		(48) Kottiyoor	: 315
		(49) Kolayad	: 3550
		(50) Malur	: 234
		(51) Peravoor	: 42
		(52) Mattannur (Municipality)	: 12
		Total	: 35909

Annexure 2.10 Kurumar, Mullakurumar Community

(1)	Alappuzha	(1)	Muhamma	: 4
(2)	Eranakulam	(2)	Eloor (Municipality)	: 13
		(3)	Nedumbassery	: 5
(3)	Palakkad	(4)	Agali	: 5
(4)	Malappuram	(5)	Chaliyar	: 181
		(6)	Chungathara	: 15
		(7)	Moothedam	: 90
		(8)	Vazhikkadavu	: 21
		(9)	Pothukalle	: 11
(5)	Kozhikode	(10)	Chakkittapara	: 8
		(11)	Narikunni	: 4
		(12)	Koodaranji	: 4
		(13)	Kattippara	: 31
(6)	Wayanad	(14)	Mananthavady	: 7
		(15)	Thirunelly	: 13
		(16)	Thavinjhal	: 90
		(17)	Meenangadi	: 4010
		(18)	Nenmeni	: 2741
		(19)	Ambalavayal	: 1494
		(20)	Sulthanbathery	: 1184

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(21) Noolpuzha	: 3765
		(22) Vengappally	: 13
		(23) Vythiri	: 87
		(24) Muttil	: 817
		(25) Pozhuthana	: 327
		(26) Thariyode	: 8
		(27) Meppadi	: 676
		(28) Muppainadu	: 28
		(29) Panamaram	: 258
		(30) Poothadi	: 2659
		(31) Mullamkolly	: 122
		(32) Pulpally	: 1345
		(33) Kaniambetta	: 1196
		(34) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 143
		Total	: 21375

Annexure 2.11 Maha Malasar Community

(1) Palakkad	(1) Muthalamada	: 143
	Total	: 143

Annexure 2.12 Mala Arayan, Malayarayar Community

(1) Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Peringammala	: 2
	(2) Amboori	: 51
(2) Kollam	(3) Thenmala	: 2
(3) Pathanamthitta	(4) Ranni Pazhavangadi	: 86
	(5) Ranni Perunad	: 637
	(6) Vadasserikkara	: 7
	(7) Chittar	: 14
	(8) Naranammoozhy	: 98
	(9) Vechuchira	: 110
	(10) Aruvapulam	: 6
(4) Alappuzha	(11) Chennampallipuram	: 3
	(12) Panavally	: 5
	(13) Thaiccattussery	: 3
	(14) Pattanakkad	: 4
	(15) Mannanchery	: 4
(5) Kottayam	(16) Thalayazham	: 4
	(17) Vechoor	: 3
	(18) Ettumanoor	: 4
	(19) Kumarakom	: 8
	(20) Bharananganam	: 4
	(21) Melukavu	: 2866
	(22) Moonilavu	: 2905
	(23) Poonjar	: 8
	(24) Erattupetta	: 7
	(25) Poonjar Thekkekara	: 227
	(26) Thalappulam	: 3
	(27) Teekoy	: 82
	(28) Thalanad	: 813
	(29) Thidanad	: 24
	(30) Kooroppada	: 4
	(31) Pampady	: 4
	(32) Kidangoor	: 4
	(33) Panachikkad	: 7
	(34) Vijayapuram	: 3
	(35) Karukachal	: 6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(36) Erumeli	: 1001
		(37) Kanjirappally	: 9
		(38) Koottickal	: 194
		(39) Mundakayam	: 1466
		(40) Koruthode	: 1279
		(41) Vaikom (Municipality)	: 4
(6)	Idukki	(42) Adimaly	: 689
		(43) Konnathady	: 393
		(44) Vellathooval	: 129
		(45) Chinnakanal	: 171
		(46) Mankulam	: 69
		(47) Pampadumpara	: 11
		(48) Senapathy	: 63
		(49) Karunapuram	: 4
		(50) Nedumkandam	: 17
		(51) Udumbanchola	: 70
		(52) Vannappuram	: 1437
		(53) Udumbanoor	: 2035
		(54) Velliyamattom	: 3425
		(55) Karimannoor	: 37
		(56) Kudayathoor	: 361
		(57) Idukki Kanjikuzhy	: 692
		(58) Vathikudy	: 170
		(59) Arakulam	: 3244
		(60) Kamakshy	: 73
		(61) Vazhathope	: 138
		(62) Mariyapuram	: 57
		(63) Kattappana	: 52
		(64) Upputhara	: 363
		(65) Vandanmedu	: 2
		(66) Kanchiyar	: 22
		(67) Erattayar	: 4
		(68) Ayyappancovil	: 12
		(69) Chakkupallam	: 4
		(70) Muttom	: 809
		(71) Peruvanthanam	: 230
		(72) Kumily	: 19
		(73) Kokkayar	: 922
		(74) Peerumedu	: 230
		(75) Elappara	: 52
		(76) Vandiperiyar	: 152
(7)	Eranakulam	(77) Kochi (Corporation)	: 7
		(78) Ayyampuzha	: 19
		(79) Rayamangalam	: 10
		(80) Koovappady	: 3
		(81) Okkal	: 7
		(82) Edathala	: 14
		(83) Thrikkakara	: 38
		(84) Kumbalam	: 4
		(85) Vadavucode Puthen Cruz	: 7
		(86) Mazhuvannoor	: 11
		(87) Paingottur	: 3
		(88) Kavalangad	: 7
		(89) Pothanikkad	: 4
		(90) Kuttampuzha	: 669
		(91) Elanji	: 5
		(92) Palakuzha	: 5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(93) Pampakuda	: 4
		(94) Nedumbassery	: 4
		(95) Avoly	: 7
		(96) Valakom	: 28
		(97) Ayavana	: 4
		(98) Kalamassery (Municipality)	: 18
		(99) Muvattupuzha (Municipality)	: 20
		(100) North Paravur (Municipality)	: 1
		(101) Aluva (Municipality)	: 11
(8)	Thrissur	(102) Pananchery	: 78
(9)	Palakkad	(103) Sholayur	: 4
		(104) Kizhakkancherry	: 5
(10)	Malappuram	(105) Mankada	: 3
(11)	Kozhikode	(106) Kozhikode (Corporation)	: 4
		(107) Koodaranji	: 4
(12)	Wayanad	(108) Mananthavady	: 27
		(109) Thirunelly	: 106
		(110) Ambalavayal	: 7
		(111) Pozhuthana	: 26
(13)	Kasargod	(112) Kayyur Cheemeni	: 4
		(113) Balal	: 2
		(114) Kodombellur	: 65
		(115) Kallar	: 19
		(116) Kanjhangad (Municipality)	: 6
		Total	: <u>29399</u>

Annexure 2.13 Malai Pandaram Community

(1)	Kollam	(1) Piravanthur	: 440
		(2) Thenmala	: 77
		(3) Ariencavu	: 522
		(4) Chithara	: 9
		(5) Punaloor (Municipality)	: 3
(2)	Pathanamthitta	(6) Ranni Perunad	: 203
		(7) Chittar	: 11
		(8) Seethathodu	: 125
		(9) Naranammoozhy	: 3
		(10) Aruvapulam	: 201
		(11) Pramadam	: 2
		(12) Thannithodu	: 9
(3)	Kottayam	(13) Koruthode	: 8
(4)	Idukki	(14) Mankulam	: 3
		(15) Kumily	: 4
		(16) Peerumedu	: 4
		(17) Vandiperiyar	: 38
		Total	: <u>1662</u>

Annexure 2.14 Malavedan Community

(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Pangode	: 4
(2)	Kollam	(2) Sasthamcotta	: 4
		(3) West Kallada	: 22
		(4) Thalavoor	: 21
		(5) Piravanthur	: 105
		(6) Alayamon	: 2
		(7) Karavallur	: 22
		(8) Thenmala	: 333
		(9) Chithara	: 6
		(10) Kummil	: 1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(11) Punalur (Municipality)	: 244
(3)	Pathanamthitta	(12) Anicadu	: 13
		(13) Kottangal	: 4
		(14) Kallooppa	: 16
		(15) Kunnathanam	: 2
		(16) Mallappally	: 4
		(17) Ayiroor	: 28
		(18) Eraviperoor	: 22
		(19) Koipuram	: 15
		(20) Thottapuzhassery	: 7
		(21) Omallur	: 32
		(22) Elanthur	: 27
		(23) Cherukole	: 29
		(24) Naranganam	: 87
		(25) Ranni Pazhavangadi	: 62
		(26) Ranni	: 97
		(27) Ranni Angadi	: 4
		(28) Ranni Perunad	: 24
		(29) Vadasserikkara	: 44
		(30) Chittar	: 35
		(31) Naranammoozhy	: 1257
		(32) Vechuchira	: 62
		(33) Pramadam	: 138
		(34) Thannithodu	: 61
		(35) Malayalapuzha	: 2
		(36) Kalanjoor	: 18
		(37) Pallickal	: 64
		(38) Kulanada	: 7
(4)	Alappuzha	(39) Neelamperoor	: 4
		(40) Mavelikkara Thekkekara	: 16
		(41) Vallikunnam	: 6
(5)	Kottayam	(42) Kaduthuruthy	: 3
		(43) Kallara	: 2
		(44) Ettumanoor	: 17
		(45) Athirampuzha	: 6
		(46) Arpookara	: 8
		(47) Neendoor	: 39
		(48) Kadaplamattom	: 27
		(49) Kanakkari	: 67
		(50) Kuravilangad	: 14
		(51) Uzhavoor	: 16
		(52) Ramapuram	: 30
		(53) Bharananganam	: 11
		(54) Karoor	: 66
		(55) Kadanad	: 61
		(56) Melukavu	: 41
		(57) Moonilavu	: 56
		(58) Poonjar	: 4
		(59) Thalappulam	: 13
		(60) Thidanad	: 46
		(61) Kooroppada	: 6
		(62) Meenadam	: 49
		(63) Kidangoor	: 6
		(64) Ayarkunnam	: 8
		(65) Panachikkad	: 4
		(66) Vakathanam	: 3
		(67) Chirakkadavu	: 55

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(68) Nedumkunnam	: 23
		(69) Vellavoor	: 16
		(70) Karukachal	: 6
		(71) Erumeli	: 470
		(72) Kanjirappally	: 24
		(73) Manimala	: 124
		(74) Mundakayam	: 10
		(75) Koruthode	: 87
		(76) Kottayam (Municipality)	: 4
(6)	Idukki	(77) Pampadumpara	: 4
		(78) Karunapuram	: 3
		(79) Nedumkandam	: 79
		(80) Vannappuram	: 8
		(81) Velliyamattom	: 9
		(82) Idukki Kanjikuzhy	: 3
		(83) Arakulam	: 4
		(84) Vazhathope	: 3
		(85) Kattappana	: 29
		(86) Muttom	: 11
		(87) Karimkunnam	: 28
		(88) Purapuzha	: 33
(7)	Eranakulam	(89) Avoly	: 16
		(90) Kalloorkkad	: 26
		(91) Ayavana	: 28
		(92) Manjalloor	: 7
(8)	Thrissur	(93) Trikkur	: 31
(9)	Palakkad	(94) Karimba	: 3
(10)	Kasargod	(95) Kodombellur	: 4
		(96) East Eleri	: 26
		Total	: 4728

Annexure 2.15 Malasar Community

(1)	Palakkad	(1) Eruthempathy	: 319
		(2) Kozhinjampara	: 400
		(3) Perumatty	: 655
		(4) Vadakarapathy	: 930
		(5) Muthalamada	: 1272
		(6) Nelliampathy	: 428
		(7) Pudukseri	: 197
		Total	: 4201

Annexure 2.16 Malayan Community

(1)	Pathanamthitta	(1) Chittar	: 3
(2)	Idukki	(2) Adimaly	: 7
(3)	Eranakulam	(3) Vengoor	: 385
		(4) Kuttampuzha	: 154
		(5) Paipra	: 5
(4)	Thrissur	(6) Thekkumkara	: 38
		(7) Chelakkara	: 75
		(8) Pazhayannur	: 275
		(9) Nadathara	: 65
		(10) Pananchery	: 1069
		(11) Puthur	: 221
		(12) Mattathur	: 78
		(13) Varandarappilly	: 603
		(14) Kodassery	: 218
		(15) Athirappilli	: 325

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(5)	Palakkad	(16) Kadampazhipuram	: 30
		(17) Mannarkkad	: 16
		(18) Thenkara	: 122
		(19) Nalleppilly	: 97
		(20) Perumatty	: 170
		(21) Muthalamada	: 164
		(22) Pattencherry	: 40
		(23) Ayiloor	: 383
		(24) Nelliampathy	: 104
		(25) Elavancherry	: 45
		(26) Nenmara	: 107
		(27) Vandazhy	: 194
		(28) Erimayur	: 13
		(29) Kavassery	: 32
		(30) Kizhakkancherry	: 295
		(31) Tarur	: 53
		(32) Vadakkancheri	: 37
		(33) Kannambra	: 127
		Total	: 5550

Annexure 2.17 Mannan Community

(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Vellarada	: 5
(2)	Idukki	(2) Adimaly	: 3056
		(3) Konnathady	: 14
		(4) Vellathooval	: 161
		(5) Pallivasal	: 46
		(6) Santhanpara	: 295
		(7) Chinnakanal	: 46
		(8) Mankulam	: 970
		(9) Devikulam	: 4
		(10) Pampadumpara	: 107
		(11) Senapathy	: 220
		(12) Nedumkandam	: 43
		(13) Udumbanchola	: 557
		(14) Vannappuram	: 5
		(15) Idukki Kanjikuzhy	: 330
		(16) Vathikudy	: 233
		(17) Vazhathope	: 908
		(18) Mariyapuram	: 7
		(19) Kattappana	: 88
		(20) Upputhara	: 9
		(21) Kanchiyar	: 951
		(22) Erattayar	: 38
		(23) Ayyappankoil	: 11
		(24) Kumily	: 962
		(25) Kokkayar	: 3
(3)	Eranakulam	(26) Kuttampuzha	: 173
(4)	Thrissur	(27) Athirappilli	: 103
		Total	: 9345

Annexure 2.18 Muthuvan ,Muduvan Community

(1)	Idukki	(1) Adimaly	: 2794
		(2) Bysonvalley	: 672
		(3) Vellathooval	: 12
		(4) Marayoor	: 2133
		(5) Munnar	: 171
		(6) Kanthalloor	: 927

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(7) Vattavada :	882
		(8) Santhanpara :	186
		(9) Chinnakanal :	876
		(10) Mankulam :	1142
		(11) Devikulam :	192
		(12) Edamalakkudy :	2097
		(13) Rajakumari :	217
		(14) Kattappana :	4
(2)	Ernakulam	(15) Koovappady :	10
		(16) Kuttampuzha :	2389
(3)	Thrissur	(17) Nenmenikkara :	2
		(18) Athirappilli :	280
(4)	Palakkad	(19) Muthalamada :	150
(5)	Malappuram	(20) Amarambalam :	57
		(21) Chaliyar :	402
		(22) Chungathara :	26
		(23) Karulai :	12
		(24) Vazhikkadavu :	52
		(25) Chokkad :	66
		(26) Pothukkallu :	157
		(27) Mampad :	837
		(28) Edavanna :	298
		(29) Urgangattiri :	953
(6)	Kozhikode	(30) Chakkittapara :	27
		(31) Kottur :	5
		(32) Thiruvambadi :	17
		(33) Koodaranji :	497
		(34) Puthuppady :	5
		(35) Omassery :	4
		(36) Kodiyathur :	18
		(37) Karasseri :	594
		Total :	19163

Annexure 2.19 Mudugar Community

(1)	Pathanamthitta	(1) Kodumon :	4
(2)	Palakkad	(2) Karimba :	199
		(3) Kanjirapuzha :	694
		(4) Tachampara :	203
		(5) Thenkara :	254
		(6) Agali :	2123
		(7) Pudur :	764
		(8) Sholayur :	60
		(9) Malampuzha :	288
		(10) Puduppariyaram :	74
(3)	Kannur	(11) Cherupuzha :	5
		Total :	4668

Annexure 2.20 Paliyan Community

(1)	Idukki	(1) Pampadumpara :	4
		(2) Vazhathope :	14
		(3) Kattappana :	174
		(4) Upputhara :	1
		(5) Vandanmedu :	501
		(6) Chakkupallam :	371
		(7) Kumily :	419
		Total :	1484

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annexure 2.21 Paniyan Community			
(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Vilavoorkkal	: 4
(2)	Eranakulam	(2) Eloor	: 4
(3)	Palakkad	(3) Akathethara	: 134
		(4) Malampuzha	: 506
		(5) Puduppariyaram	: 91
(4)	Malappuram	(6) Nilamboor (Municipality)	: 555
		(7) Amarambalam	: 516
		(8) Chaliyar	: 1356
		(9) Chungathara	: 1477
		(10) Karulai	: 600
		(11) Muthedam	: 333
		(12) Vazhikkadavu	: 363
		(13) Edakkara	: 727
		(14) Chokkad	: 238
		(15) Pothukkallu	: 988
		(16) Mampad	: 263
		(17) Wandoor	: 39
		(18) Nediyrupu	: 1
		(19) Urgangattiri	: 57
		(20) Edappatta	: 5
(5)	Kozhikode	(21) Vanimel	: 315
		(22) Kayakkodi	: 24
		(23) Kavilumpara	: 251
		(24) Maruthomkara	: 57
		(25) Naripatta	: 3
		(26) Chakkittapara	: 280
		(27) Panangad	: 3
		(28) Koorachundu	: 52
		(29) Thiruvambadi	: 344
		(30) Koodaranji	: 41
		(31) Koduvally	: 6
		(32) Puthuppady	: 477
		(33) Omassery	: 7
		(34) Kattippara	: 139
		(35) Mukkom	: 23
		(36) Kodencheri	: 835
(6)	Wayanad	(37) Mananthavady	: 2294
		(38) Vellamunda	: 3938
		(39) Thirunelly	: 1784
		(40) Thondernad	: 2217
		(41) Edavaka	: 2995
		(42) Thavinjhal	: 2648
		(43) Meenangadi	: 2529
		(44) Nenmeni	: 4130
		(45) Ambalavayal	: 2859
		(46) Sulthanbathery	: 3397
		(47) Noolpuzha	: 4558
		(48) Kottathara	: 2424
		(49) Vengappally	: 2233
		(50) Vythiri	: 568
		(51) Muttil	: 3756
		(52) Pozhuthana	: 2383
		(53) Thariyode	: 1331
		(54) Padinjharethara	: 2259
		(55) Meppadi	: 1323

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(56) Muppainadu	: 931
		(57) Panamaram	: 5492
		(58) Poothadi	: 3453
		(59) Mullamkolly	: 849
		(60) Pulpally	: 3429
		(61) Kaniambetta	: 3070
		(62) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 2266
(7)	Kannur	(63) Payyavoor	: 201
		(64) Padiyur Kalliad	: 751
		(65) Ulikkal	: 630
		(66) Kottayam	: 9
		(67) Tripangottur	: 4
		(68) Chittariparamba	: 239
		(69) Mangattidam	: 5
		(70) Pattiam	: 65
		(71) Aralam	: 3069
		(72) Ayyankunnu	: 747
		(73) Thillankeri	: 382
		(74) Payam	: 689
		(75) Keezhur Chavasseri	: 708
		(76) Kanichar	: 808
		(77) Kelakom	: 786
		(78) Kottiyoor	: 831
		(79) Muzhakkunnu	: 1023
		(80) Kolayad	: 688
		(81) Malur	: 27
		(82) Peravoor	: 851
		(83) Kadirur	: 6
		(84) Panoor	: 22
		(85) Koothuparamba (Municipality)	: 16
		Total	: 92787

Annexure 2.22 Ulladan Community

(1)	Thiruvananthapuram	(1) Vellarada	: 6
(2)	Kollam	(2) Kollam	: 35
		(3) Oachira	: 8
		(4) Kulasekharapuram	: 17
		(5) Karunagappally (Municipality)	: 70
		(6) Thodiyoor	: 36
		(7) Sasthamkotta	: 3
		(8) Kunnathur	: 18
		(9) Piravanthur	: 9
		(10) Alayamon	: 4
		(11) Thekkumbhagom	: 5
		(12) Neendakara	: 7
		(13) Thrikkadavoor	: 2
		(14) Kottamkara	: 10
		(15) Chithara	: 1
(3)	Pathanamthitta	(16) Anicadu	: 29
		(17) Kunnathanam	: 26
		(18) Mallappally	: 90
		(19) Kuttoor	: 12
		(20) Nedumpram	: 18
		(21) Peringara	: 10
		(22) Ayiroor	: 6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(23) Eraviperoor	: 46
		(24) Koipuram	: 8
		(25) Thottapuzhassery	: 5
		(26) Ezhumattoor	: 27
		(27) Elanthur	: 7
		(28) Cherukole	: 6
		(29) Ranni Pazhavangadi	: 4
		(30) Ranni Perunad	: 411
		(31) Vadasserikkara	: 9
		(32) Chittar	: 670
		(33) Seethathodu	: 13
		(34) Naranammoozhy	: 551
		(35) Vechuchira	: 267
		(36) Aruvapulam	: 9
		(37) Aranmula	: 3
		(38) Thiruvalla (Municipality)	: 30
		(39) Pathanamthitta	: 28
		(Municipality)	
(4)	Alappuzha	(40) Arookutty	: 13
		(41) Chennampallippuram	: 91
		(42) Panavally	: 146
		(43) Perumbalam	: 34
		(44) Thaiccattussery	: 88
		(45) Kadakkarappally	: 3
		(46) Vayalar	: 57
		(47) Pattanakkad	: 96
		(48) Kuthiathodu	: 56
		(49) Kodamthuruthu	: 41
		(50) Ezhupunna	: 50
		(51) Aroor	: 120
		(52) Mararikulam North	: 172
		(53) Kanjikuzhi	: 40
		(54) Thanneermukkam	: 225
		(55) Muhamma	: 63
		(56) Cherthala South	: 216
		(57) Aryad	: 70
		(58) Mannanchery	: 71
		(59) Mararikulam South	: 157
		(60) Purakkad	: 30
		(61) Ambalapuzha South	: 57
		(62) Ambalapuzha North	: 28
		(63) Punnapra South	: 60
		(64) Punnapra North	: 39
		(65) Budhanur	: 11
		(66) Mannar	: 35
		(67) Chingoli	: 33
		(68) Karthikappally	: 1
		(69) Kumarapuram	: 158
		(70) Haripad	: 6
		(71) Pallippad	: 19
		(72) Cheruthana	: 21
		(73) Veeyapuram	: 99
		(74) Pathiyoor	: 128
		(75) Kandalloor	: 33
		(76) Cheppad	: 13
		(77) Muthukulam	: 17
		(78) Krishnapuram	: 74

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(79) Devikulangara	: 7
		(80) Cherthala (Municipality)	: 37
		(81) Kayamkulam (Municipality)	: 38
		(82) Alappuzha (Municipality)	: 177
(5)	Kottayam	(83) Thalayazham	: 10
		(84) Chempu	: 14
		(85) Maravanthuruthu	: 31
		(86) TV Puram	: 147
		(87) Vechoor	: 8
		(88) Udayanapuram	: 53
		(89) Kaduthuruthy	: 5
		(90) Njeezhoor	: 10
		(91) Thalayolaparambu	: 42
		(92) Velloor	: 10
		(93) Ettumanoor	: 5
		(94) Aimanam	: 58
		(95) Arpookara	: 6
		(96) Neendoor	: 10
		(97) Kumarakom	: 87
		(98) Thiruvvarpu	: 75
		(99) Kanakkari	: 5
		(100) Kuravilangad	: 8
		(101) Bharananganam	: 11
		(102) Karoor	: 4
		(103) Kadanad	: 47
		(104) Melukavu	: 8
		(105) Poonjar	: 44
		(106) Erattupetta	: 10
		(107) Poonjar Thekkekara	: 4
		(108) Thalappulam	: 15
		(109) Thidanad	: 4
		(110) Akalakunnam	: 36
		(111) Elikkulam	: 9
		(112) Kooroppada	: 54
		(113) Pampady	: 58
		(114) Pallikkathode	: 123
		(115) Meenadom	: 61
		(116) Kidangoor	: 149
		(117) Puthuppally	: 226
		(118) Panachikkad	: 240
		(119) Vijayapuram	: 9
		(120) Kurichi	: 119
		(121) Madappally	: 28
		(122) Thrikkodithanam	: 15
		(123) Vakathanam	: 138
		(124) Chirakkadavu	: 37
		(125) Kangazha	: 10
		(126) Nedumkunnam	: 15
		(127) Vellavoor	: 52
		(128) Vazhoor	: 21
		(129) Karukachal	: 46
		(130) Erumeli	: 493
		(131) Kanjirappally	: 17
		(132) Koottickal	: 31
		(133) Manimala	: 47
		(134) Mundakayam	: 599
		(135) Koruthode	: 122

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(136) Vaikom (Municipality)	: 2
		(137) Kottayam (Municipality)	: 53
(6)	Idukki	(138) Adimaly	: 308
		(139) Konnathady	: 4
		(140) Munnar	: 3
		(141) Santhanpara	: 32
		(142) Chinnakanal	: 10
		(143) Edamalakkudy	: 5
		(144) Karunapuram	: 24
		(145) Nedumkandam	: 3
		(146) Udumbanchola	: 17
		(147) Rajakumari	: 4
		(148) Vannappuram	: 180
		(149) Velliyamattom	: 88
		(150) Kudayathoor	: 22
		(151) Idukki Kanjikuzhy	: 1414
		(152) Vathikudy	: 219
		(153) Kamakshy	: 6
		(154) Vazhathope	: 26
		(155) Kattappana	: 102
		(156) Upputhara	: 271
		(157) Kanchiyar	: 36
		(158) Ayyappankoil	: 18
		(159) Muttom	: 66
		(160) Kumaramangalam	: 11
		(161) Edavetty	: 38
		(162) Karimkunnam	: 11
		(163) Kumily	: 7
		(164) Kokkayar	: 99
		(165) Vandiperiyar	: 1
(7)	Eranakulam	(166) Kochi (Corporation)	: 282
		(167) Chendamangalam	: 7
		(168) Kottuvally	: 436
		(169) Ezhikkara	: 53
		(170) Vadakkekara	: 87
		(171) Chittattukara	: 45
		(172) Karumalloor	: 131
		(173) Varapuzha	: 4
		(174) Alangad	: 24
		(175) Eloor (Municipality)	: 112
		(176) Kadungallur	: 4
		(177) Mookkannur	: 75
		(178) Thuravoor	: 7
		(179) Karukutty	: 15
		(180) Ayyampuzha	: 40
		(181) Kanjoor	: 33
		(182) Mudakuzha	: 4
		(183) Vengoor	: 54
		(184) Koovappady	: 5
		(185) Vengola	: 250
		(186) Vazhakkulam	: 89
		(187) Kizhakkambalam	: 56
		(188) Edathala	: 82
		(189) Keezhmad	: 22
		(190) Cheranallur	: 5
		(191) Thrikkakkara (Municipality)	: 9
		(192) Njarakkal	: 53

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(193) Nayarambalam	: 4
		(194) Elamkunnappuzha	: 141
		(195) Pallippuram	: 33
		(196) Chellanam	: 7
		(197) Maradu (Municipality)	: 100
		(198) Kumbalam	: 19
		(199) Udayamperur	: 155
		(200) Mulumthuruthy	: 46
		(201) Chottanikkara	: 20
		(202) Amballur	: 6
		(203) Poothrika	: 153
		(204) Thiruvaniyoor	: 6
		(205) Vadavucode Puthen Cruz	: 111
		(206) Mazhuvannoor	: 84
		(207) Aikaranad	: 49
		(208) Kunnathunad	: 1
		(209) Paingottur	: 4
		(210) Nellikkuzhi	: 16
		(211) Pindimana	: 9
		(212) Kottappady	: 48
		(213) Kavalangad	: 21
		(214) Keerampara	: 32
		(215) Pothanikkad	: 27
		(216) Pallarimangalam	: 6
		(217) Kuttampuzha	: 616
		(218) Elanji	: 4
		(219) Koothattukulam	: 106
		(220) Piravam	: 15
		(221) Thirumarady	: 11
		(222) Palakuzha	: 32
		(223) Pampakuda	: 46
		(224) Ramamangalam	: 3
		(225) Parakkadavu	: 15
		(226) Avoly	: 30
		(227) Arakuzha	: 17
		(228) Paipra	: 46
		(229) Kalloorkkad	: 56
		(230) Ayavana	: 4
		(231) Manjalloor	: 50
		(232) Marady	: 42
		(233) Kalamassery (Municipality)	: 137
		(234) Kothamangalam (Municipality)	: 3
		(235) Angamali (Municipality)	: 10
		(236) Tripunithura (Municipality)	: 14
		(237) Muvattupuzha (Municipality)	: 43
		(238) North Paravur (Municipality)	: 86
		(239) Perumbavoor (Municipality)	: 8
(8)	Thrissur	(240) Nadathara	: 86
		(241) Puthur	: 71
		(242) Engandiyur	: 18
		(243) Nattika	: 7
		(244) Alagappa Nagar	: 66
		(245) Mattathur	: 136
		(246) Nenmenikkara	: 10
		(247) Pudukkad	: 4
		(248) Trikkur	: 22

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(249) Varandarappilly	: 46
		(250) Vellangallur	: 11
		(251) Velukara	: 57
		(252) Edavilangu	: 9
		(253) Eriyad	: 4
		(254) Kodassery	: 359
		(255) Melur	: 5
		(256) Athirappilli	: 44
(9)	Malappuram	(257) Mampad	: 5
(10)	Kozhikode	(258) Kavilumpara	: 11
(11)	Wayanad	(259) Mananthavady	: 4
		(260) Thondernad	: 14
		(261) Sulthanbathery	: 4
		(262) Poothadi	: 72
(12)	Kasargod	(263) West Eleri	: 4
		Total	: 17557

Annexure 2.23 Uraly Community

(1)	Kottayam	(1) Erattupetta	: 4
		(2) Poonjar Thekkekara	: 319
		(3) Teekoy	: 314
		(4) Thalanad	: 30
		(5) Mundakayam	: 4
(2)	Idukki	(6) Adimaly	: 85
		(7) Santhanpara	: 3
		(8) Chinnakanal	: 9
		(9) Vannappuram	: 684
		(10) Udumbanoor	: 544
		(11) Velliyamattom	: 1796
		(12) Karimannoor	: 13
		(13) Idukki Kanjikuzhy	: 491
		(14) Vathikudy	: 12
		(15) Arakulam	: 456
		(16) Kamakshy	: 2
		(17) Vazhathope	: 215
		(18) Mariyapuram	: 14
		(19) Upputhara	: 1777
		(20) Kanchiyar	: 150
		(21) Ayyappancovil	: 308
		(22) Kumily	: 12
		(23) Elappara	: 13
		(24) Vandiperiyar	: 239
(3)	Eranakulam	(25) Kochi (Corporation)	: 4
		(26) Varappetty	: 3
		(27) Kuttampuzha	: 49
		(28) Palakuzha	: 2
		(29) Paipra	: 4
		(30) Kothamangalam (Municipality)	: 3
		Total	: 7559

Annexure 2.24 Malavettuvan Community

(1)	Kannur	(1) Eramam Kuttur	: 306
		(2) Peringome Vayakkara	: 330
		(3) Cherupuzha	: 553
		(4) Udayagiri	: 86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(5) Alakode	: 79
		(6) Edakkad	: 6
		(7) Aralam	: 4
	(2) Kasargod	(8) Pullurperiya	: 142
		(9) Kayyur Cheemeni	: 10
		(10) Karadka	: 155
		(11) Kuttikkol	: 2547
		(12) Delampady	: 806
		(13) Bedaduka	: 892
		(14) Balal	: 3445
		(15) Kallar	: 1227
		(16) Kodombellur	: 2091
		(17) Panathady	: 649
		(18) East Eleri	: 2076
		(19) West Eleri	: 2585
		(20) Kinanoor Karinthalam	: 1731
		(21) Kanjhangad (Municipality)	: 8
		Total	: 19728

Annexure 2.25 Thachanadan (Thachanadan Mooppan) Community

(1) Kozhikode	(1) Chakkittapara	: 3
(2) Wayanad	(2) Thavinjhal	: 4
	(3) Ambalavayal	: 410
	(4) Vythiri	: 1
	(5) Muttill	: 39
	(6) Pozhuthana	: 27
	(7) Meppadi	: 478
	(8) Muppainadu	: 656
	(9) Poothadi	: 4
	(10) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 27
	Total	: 1649

Annexure 2.26 Mavilan Community

(1) Kannur	(1) Kangole Alapadamba	: 46
	(2) Eramam Kuttur	: 24
	(3) Peringome Vayakkara	: 52
	(4) Cherupuzha	: 1027
	(5) Chengalai	: 173
	(6) Chapparapadavu	: 40
	(7) Naduvil	: 95
	(8) Udayagiri	: 230
	(9) Alakode	: 499
	(10) Eruvassey	: 668
	(11) Payyavoor	: 1019
	(12) Sreekandapuram	: 428
	(13) Padiyur Kalliad	: 7
	(14) Ulikkal	: 127
	(15) Edakkad	: 105
	(16) Chembilode	: 4
	(17) Peralasseri	: 4
	(18) Aralam	: 61
	(19) Mattannur (Municipality)	: 3
(2) Kasargod	(20) Ajanoor	: 445
	(21) Madikkai	: 1248
	(22) Pallikkara	: 829
	(23) Pullurperiya	: 2812

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(24) Kayyur Cheemeni	: 302
		(25) Pilicode	: 146
		(26) Kuttikkol	: 1908
		(27) Delampady	: 129
		(28) Bedaduka	: 2721
		(29) Balal	: 3000
		(30) Kallar	: 2253
		(31) Kodombellur	: 4596
		(32) Panathady	: 1576
		(33) East Eleri	: 179
		(34) West Eleri	: 2253
		(35) Kinanoor Karinthalam	: 1570
		(36) Kanjhangad (Municipality)	: 587
		Total	: 31166

Annexure 2.27 Karimpalan Community

(1) Malappuram	(1) Edappal	: 11
(2) Kozhikode	(2) Changaroth	: 128
	(3) Kayanna	: 81
	(4) Koothali	: 5
	(5) Perambra	: 5
	(6) Chakkittapara	: 51
	(7) Balusseri	: 152
	(8) Naduvannur	: 9
	(9) Ulliyeri	: 4
	(10) Kottur	: 961
	(11) Unnikulum	: 228
	(12) Panangad	: 382
	(13) Chelannur	: 129
	(14) Kakkur	: 251
	(15) Nanmanda	: 1246
	(16) Narikunni	: 176
	(17) Madavoor	: 214
	(18) Koduvally	: 276
	(19) Thamarasseri	: 43
	(20) Omassery	: 86
	(21) Kattippara	: 64
	(22) Kodenchery	: 8
	(23) Vadakara (Municipality)	: 82
(3) Wayanad	(24) Ambalavayal	: 4
	(25) Vengappally	: 128
	(26) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 13
(4) Kannur	(27) Chengalai	: 26
	(28) Chapparapadavu	: 228
	(29) Naduvil	: 3131
	(30) Udayagiri	: 1607
	(31) Alakode	: 1365
	(32) Eruvassey	: 447
	(33) Payyavoor	: 455
	(34) Sreekandapuram	: 270
	(35) Padiyur Kalliad	: 139
	(36) Ulikkal	: 1220
	(37) Ancharakandy	: 28
	(38) Mangattidam	: 33
	(39) Pattiam	: 4
	(40) Aralam	: 558
	(41) Ayyankunnu	: 232

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(42) Keezhallur	: 36
		(43) Koodali	: 32
		(44) Payam	: 12
		(45) Keezhur Chavasseri	: 129
		(46) Mattannur (Municipality)	: 74
		(47) Koothuparamba (Municipality)	: 5
		Total	: 14768

Annexure 2.28 Vetta Kuruman Community

(1) Alappuzha	(1) Aroor	: 4
(2) Kozhikode	(2) Valayam	: 3
	(3) Balusseri	: 3
(3) Wayanad	(4) Mananthavady	: 160
	(5) Thirunelly	: 1354
	(6) Thondernad	: 10
	(7) Edavaka	: 6
	(8) Thavinjhal	: 29
	(9) Meenangadi	: 295
	(10) Nenmeni	: 443
	(11) Ambalavayal	: 698
	(12) Sulthanbathery	: 110
	(13) Noolpuzha	: 520
	(14) Kottathara	: 78
	(15) Vythiri	: 8
	(16) Muttil	: 120
	(17) Pozhuthana	: 26
	(18) Meppadi	: 94
	(19) Panamaram	: 572
	(20) Poothadi	: 573
	(21) Mullamkolly	: 439
	(22) Pulpally	: 212
	(23) Kaniambetta	: 408
	(24) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 317
	Total	: 6482

Annexure 2.29 Mala Panicker Community

(1) Malappuram	(1) Nilamboor (Municipality)	: 86
	(2) Amarambalam	: 104
	(3) Chungathara	: 56
	(4) Moothedam	: 33
	(5) Vazhikkadavu	: 17
	(6) Edakkara	: 59
	(7) Chokkad	: 66
	(8) Mampad	: 84
	(9) Karuvarakundu	: 2
	(10) Edavanna	: 5
	(11) Trikkalangode	: 50
	(12) Thuvloor	: 57
	(13) Wandoor	: 159
	(14) Vazhakkad	: 51
	(15) Kavannur	: 38
	(16) Muthuvalloor	: 9
	(17) Anakkayam	: 15
	(18) Kannamangalam	: 40
	(19) Manjeri (Municipality)	: 51
	Total	: 982
	Sub Total	: 397170

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Annexure 2.30 Kadar Community			
(1)	Thrissur	(1) Mattathur	: 269
		(2) Varandarappilly	: 9
		(3) Athirappilli	: 804
(2)	Palakkad	(4) Muthalamada	: 477
		(5) Ayiloor	: 67
		(6) Nelliampathy	: 52
		(7) Vandashy	: 168
		(8) Kishakkancherry	: 2
(3)	Kozhikode	(9) Kodanchery	: 126
		Total	: 1974
Annexure 2.31 Kattunayakan Community			
(1)	Idukki	(1) Nedumkandam	: 4
(2)	Palakkad	(2) Alanallur	: 88
		(3) Kottoppadam	: 571
		(4) Kumaramputhur	: 115
		(5) Kanjirapuzha	: 5
		(6) Thenkara	: 8
(3)	Malappuram	(7) Amarambalam	: 167
		(8) Chaliyar	: 136
		(9) Karulai	: 218
		(10) Moothedam	: 96
		(11) Vazhikkadavu	: 94
		(12) Kalikave	: 35
		(13) Chokkad	: 112
		(14) Pothukkallu	: 681
		(15) Mampad	: 10
		(16) Karuvarakundu	: 192
		(17) Edappatta	: 68
		(18) Keezhattur	: 13
		(19) Thazhekcode	: 146
		(20) Vettathur	: 20
		(21) Mankada	: 25
		(22) Pulamanthole	: 14
(4)	Kozhikode	(23) Thirur (Municipality)	: 7
		(24) Maruthomkara	: 89
		(25) Naripatta	: 4
		(26) Chakkittapara	: 1
		(27) Thiruvambadi	: 2
		(28) Kodenchery	: 23
(5)	Wayanad	(29) Mananthavady	: 50
		(30) Vellamunda	: 120
		(31) Thirunelly	: 3220
		(32) Thondernad	: 16
		(33) Thavinjhal	: 257
		(34) Meenangadi	: 845
		(35) Nenmeni	: 612
		(36) Ambalavayal	: 326
		(37) Sulthanbathery	: 974
		(38) Noolpuzha	: 2366
		(39) Kottathara	: 49
		(40) Vengappally	: 44
		(41) Vythiri	: 167
		(42) Muttil	: 354
		(43) Pozhuthana	: 271

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		(44) Thariyode	: 277
		(45) Padinjharethara	: 108
		(46) Meppadi	: 390
		(47) Muppainadu	: 236
		(48) Panamaram	: 333
		(49) Poothadi	: 2555
		(50) Mullamkolly	: 1395
		(51) Pulpally	: 1977
		(52) Kaniambetta	: 38
		(53) Kalpetta (Municipality)	: 71
		Total	: 19995
Annexure 2. 32 Koraga Community			
(1) Kasargod		(1) Mangalpady	: 34
		(2) Vorkady	: 247
		(3) Puthige	: 36
		(4) Meencha	: 84
		(5) Manjewswaram	: 390
		(6) Paivalike	: 188
		(7) Enmakaje	: 106
		(8) Madhur	: 83
		(9) Kumbala	: 170
		(10) Badiyadka	: 253
		(11) Belloor	: 14
		(12) Kasaragod (Municipality)	: 39
		Total	: 1644
Annexure 2. 33 Kurumbar Community			
(1) Palakkad		(1) Agali	: 46
		(2) Pudur	: 2205
		Total	: 2251
Annexure 2. 34 Cholanaikkan Community			
(1) Malappuram		(1) Amarambalam	: 20
		(2) Karulai	: 185
		(3) Vazhikkadavu	: 204
		Total	: 409
		Sub Total	: 26273
		TOTAL	: 423443

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES, POPULATION AND SEX RATIO

Sl.No.	Community	Families	Population			%	Sex Ratio
			Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	5389	5832	11221	2.63	1082
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	107	140	247	0.06	1308
3	Eravalan	: 1255	2210	2208	4418	1.04	999
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	1709	1706	3415	0.80	998
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	13163	13362	26525	6.22	1015
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	348	325	673	0.16	934
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	9212	10243	19455	4.56	1112
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	458	453	911	0.21	989
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 8362	18129	17780	35909	8.43	981
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	10625	10750	21375	5.01	1012
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	74	69	143	0.03	932
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	14716	14683	29399	6.89	998
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	821	841	1662	0.39	1024
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	2285	2443	4728	1.11	1069
15	Malasar	: 1267	2115	2086	4201	0.99	986
16	Malayan	: 1461	2711	2839	5550	1.30	1047
17	Mannan	: 2511	4588	4757	9345	2.19	1037
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	9685	9478	19163	4.50	979
19	Mudugar	: 1274	2225	2443	4668	1.10	1098
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	741	743	1484	0.35	1003
21	Paniyan	: 21605	45112	47675	92787	21.77	1057
22	Ulladan	: 4864	8560	8997	17557	4.12	1051
23	Uraly	: 2099	3848	3711	7559	1.77	964
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	9744	9984	19728	4.63	1025
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	814	835	1649	0.39	1026
26	Mavilan	: 7736	15229	15937	31166	7.31	1046
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	7254	7514	14768	3.46	1036
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	3193	3289	6482	1.52	1030
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	458	524	982	0.23	1144
	Sub Total	: 101194	195523	201647	397170	93.18	1031
	PVTG	:					
30	Kadar	: 545	967	1007	1974	0.46	1041
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	9953	10042	19995	4.69	1009
32	Koraga	: 445	802	842	1644	0.39	1050
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	1128	1123	2251	0.53	996
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	223	186	409	0.10	834
	Sub Total	: 6771	13073	13200	26273	6.17	1010
	Others	: -	1223	1542	2765	0.65	-
	Total	: 107965	209819	216389	426208	100	1031

Annexure : 4

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON SINGLE MEMBER FAMILIES

Sl.No.	Community	Total Family	Single Member Family			Per centage to Total
			Female	Male	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	2576	53	48	101	3.92
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	80	3	6	9	11.25
3	Eravalan	1255	23	61	84	6.69
4	Hill Pulaya	960	33	40	73	7.60
5	Irular, Irulan	7617	235	417	652	8.56
6	Wayanad Kadar	174	3	2	5	2.87
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5872	163	406	569	9.69
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	195	1	2	3	1.54
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8362	86	123	209	2.50
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5252	27	106	133	2.53
11	Maha Malasar	40	3	2	5	12.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	7957	155	241	396	4.98
13	Malai Pandaram	514	20	21	41	7.98
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1313	30	58	88	6.70
15	Malasar	1267	45	89	134	10.58
16	Malayan	1461	28	71	99	6.78
17	Mannan	2511	41	85	126	5.02
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5106	63	114	177	3.47
19	Mudugar	1274	29	59	88	6.91
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	423	9	28	37	8.75
21	Paniyan	21605	366	526	892	4.13
22	Ulladan	4864	126	234	360	7.40
23	Uraly	2099	65	68	133	6.34
24	Mala Vettuvan	4586	26	116	142	3.10
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	391	3	7	10	2.56
26	Mavilan	7736	91	256	347	4.49
27	Karimpalan	3765	86	150	236	6.27
28	Vetta Kuruman	1703	49	58	107	6.28
29	Mala Panickar	236	-	9	9	3.81
	Sub Total	101194	1862	3403	5265	5.21
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	545	20	31	51	9.36
31	Kattunayakan	5137	105	141	246	4.79
32	Koraga	445	14	29	43	9.66
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	543	4	16	20	3.68
34	Cholanaickan	101	6	3	9	8.91
	Sub Total	6771	149	220	369	5.44
	Total	107965	2011	3623	5634	5.22

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON SUB FAMILIES

Sl.No	Community	Families	Sub Families	% to Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2576	580	22.52
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	80	9	11.25
3	Eravalan	1255	137	10.92
4	Hill Pulaya	960	59	6.15
5	Irular, Irulan	7617	913	11.99
6	Wayanad Kadar	174	19	10.92
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5872	420	7.15
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	195	26	13.33
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8362	1530	18.30
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5252	716	13.63
11	Maha Malasar	40	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	7957	1075	13.51
13	Malai Pandaram	514	29	5.64
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1313	189	14.39
15	Malasar	1267	61	4.81
16	Malayan	1461	171	11.70
17	Mannan	2511	205	8.16
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5106	430	8.42
19	Mudugar	1274	119	9.34
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	423	26	6.15
21	Paniyan	21605	4898	22.67
22	Ulladan	4864	646	13.28
23	Uraly	2099	196	9.34
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan, Thachanadan	4586	1011	22.05
25	Mooppan	391	67	17.14
26	Mavilan	7736	1460	18.87
27	Karimpalan	3765	680	18.06
28	Vetta Kuruman	1703	219	12.86
29	Mala Panickar	236	47	19.92
	Sub Total	101194	15938	15.75
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	545	40	7.34
31	Kattunayakan	5137	603	11.74
32	Koraga	445	23	5.17
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	543	25	4.60
34	Cholanaickan	101	4	3.96
	Sub Total	6771	695	10.26
	Total	107965	16633	15.41

COMMUNITY WISE PATTERN OF SETTLEMENTS (OORUS)

Sl.No.	Community	Settlements (Oorus)	
		Number*	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Adiyan	177	2.76
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	15	0.23
3	Eravalan	70	1.09
4	Hill Pulaya	26	0.41
5	Irular, Irulan	193	3.02
6	Wayanad Kadar	35	0.55
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	246	3.84
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	11	0.17
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyen	614	9.58
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	415	6.47
11	Maha Malasar	2	0.03
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	265	4.13
13	Malai Pandaram	25	0.39
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	71	1.11
15	Malasar	85	1.33
16	Malayan	85	1.33
17	Mannan	80	1.25
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	189	2.95
19	Mudugar	80	1.25
20	Palleyan, Palliyen, Palliyar, Paliyan	12	0.19
21	Paniyan	1586	24.75
22	Ulladan	239	3.73
23	Uraly	92	1.44
24	Mala Vettuvan	356	5.55
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	46	0.72
26	Mavilan	489	7.63
27	Karimpalan	155	2.42
28	Vetta Kuruman	175	2.73
29	Mala Panickar	24	0.37
	Sub Total	5858	91.40
	PVTG		
30	Kadar	21	0.33
31	Kattunayakan	479	7.47
32	Koraga	18	0.28
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	23	0.36
34	Cholanaickan	10	0.16
	Sub Total	551	8.60
	Total	6409	100

* Remarks: The number of settlements with presence of a community will be multiple and hence the variation.

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON LITERACY RATE

Sl.No	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	Illiterates	Literate Persons			Literacy Rate
				Neo Literates	Formally Educated	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	10055	3393	243	6420	6663	66.26
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	209	106	1	102	103	49.28
3	Eravalan	3956	1963	174	1819	1993	50.38
4	Hill Pulaya	3080	1061	265	1758	2023	65.55
5	Irular, Irulan	23965	9583	988	13394	14382	60.01
6	Wayanad Kadar	613	83	6	524	530	86.46
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	17726	1757	237	15727	15964	90.06
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	852	173	59	620	679	79.69
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	32896	5324	669	26903	27572	83.82
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	19736	2670	511	16555	17066	86.47
11	Maha Malasar	124	70	2	52	54	43.55
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	27369	878	291	26200	26491	96.79
13	Malai Pandaram	1388	670	31	687	718	51.73
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	4235	579	134	3522	3656	86.32
15	Malasar	3744	1857	232	1655	1887	50.4
16	Malayan	4923	1810	112	3001	3113	63.23
17	Mannan	8507	2326	445	5736	6181	72.66
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	17171	5327	1199	10645	11844	68.98
19	Mudugar	4014	1439	206	2369	2575	64.15
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Paliyar, Paliyan	1363	296	12	1055	1067	78.28
21	Paniyan	81936	28521	2858	50557	53415	65.19
22	Ulladan	16142	1865	325	13952	14277	88.45
23	Uraly	6994	758	141	6095	6236	89.16
24	Mala Vettuvan	17784	5786	1441	10557	11998	67.47
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1500	289	104	1107	1211	80.73
26	Mavilan	28816	6415	1872	20529	22401	77.74
27	Karimpalan	13547	1876	778	10893	11671	86.15
28	Vetta Kuruman	5830	1891	118	3821	3939	67.56
29	Mala Panickar	914	155	30	729	759	83.04
	Sub Total	359389	88921	13484	256984	270468	75.25
30	PVTG Kadar	1704	703	69	932	1001	58.74
31	Kattunayakan	17436	7084	719	9633	10352	59.37
32	Koraga Kurumbar	1483	321	126	1036	1162	78.35
33	(Kurumbas)	1888	824	72	992	1064	56.36
34	Cholanaickan	323	195	12	116	128	39.63
	Sub Total	22834	9127	998	12709	13707	60.02
	Others	2755	338	76	2341	2417	87.73
	Total	384978	98386	14558	272034	286592	74.44

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MALE LITERACY

Sl.No.	Community	Male Population		
		Above 5 years	Literates	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 4825	3487	72.27
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 91	51	56.04
3	Eravalan	: 1978	1076	54.40
4	Hill Pulaya	: 1537	1078	70.14
5	Irular, Irulan	: 11989	7815	65.18
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 317	282	88.96
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 8481	7798	91.95
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 437	372	85.13
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 16670	14852	89.09
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 9812	9098	92.72
11	Maha Malasar	: 66	32	48.48
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 13835	13478	97.42
13	Malai Pandaram	: 735	396	53.88
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2112	1875	88.78
15	Malasar	: 1896	1012	53.38
16	Malayan	: 2395	1632	68.14
17	Mannan	: 4206	3318	78.89
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 8718	6554	75.18
19	Mudugar	: 1932	1344	69.57
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 673	569	84.55
21	Paniyan	: 39725	28138	70.83
22	Ulladan	: 7948	7238	91.07
23	Uraly	: 3576	3266	91.33
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 8727	6202	71.07
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 729	617	84.64
26	Mavilan	: 14083	11736	83.33
27	Karimpalan	: 6690	6011	89.85
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 2887	2131	73.81
29	Mala Panickar	: 421	357	84.80
	Sub Total	: 177491	141815	79.89
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 844	525	62.20
31	Kattunayakan	: 8643	5389	62.35
32	Koraga	: 724	591	81.63
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 997	611	63.85
34	Cholanaickan	: 187	69	36.90
	Sub Total	: 11355	7185	63.27
	Total	: 188846	149000	78.90

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON ILLITERATES

Sl.No.	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	Per centage to Total	Illiterates	%	% To Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	10055	2.61	3393	3.45	33.74
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	209	0.05	106	0.11	50.72
3	Eravalan	3956	1.03	1963	2.00	49.62
4	Hill Pulaya	3080	0.80	1061	1.08	34.45
5	Irular, Irulan	23965	6.23	9583	9.74	39.99
6	Wayanad Kadar	613	0.16	83	0.08	13.54
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	17726	4.60	1757	1.79	9.91
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	852	0.22	173	0.18	20.31
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	32896	8.54	5324	5.41	16.18
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	19736	5.13	2670	2.71	13.53
11	Maha Malasar	124	0.03	70	0.07	56.45
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	27369	7.11	878	0.89	3.21
13	Malai Pandaram	1388	0.36	670	0.68	48.27
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	4235	1.10	579	0.59	13.67
15	Malasar	3744	0.97	1857	1.89	49.60
16	Malayan	4923	1.28	1810	1.84	36.77
17	Mannan	8507	2.21	2326	2.36	27.34
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	17171	4.46	5327	5.41	31.02
19	Mudugar	4014	1.04	1439	1.46	35.85
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1363	0.35	296	0.30	21.72
21	Paniyan	81936	21.28	28521	28.99	34.81
22	Ulladan	16142	4.19	1865	1.90	11.55
23	Uraly	6994	1.82	758	0.77	10.84
24	Mala Vettuvan	17784	4.62	5786	5.88	32.53
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1500	0.39	289	0.29	19.27
26	Mavilan	28816	7.49	6415	6.52	22.26
27	Karimpalan	13547	3.52	1876	1.91	13.85
28	Vetta Kuruman	5830	1.51	1891	1.92	32.44
29	Mala Panickar	914	0.24	155	0.16	16.96
	Sub Total	359389	93.34	88921	90.38	24.74
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	1704	0.44	703	0.71	41.25
31	Kattunayakan	17436	4.53	7084	7.20	40.62
32	Koraga	1483	0.39	321	0.33	21.64
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1888	0.49	824	0.84	43.64
34	Cholanaickan	323	0.08	195	0.20	60.37
	Sub Total	22834	5.93	9127	9.28	39.97
	Others	2755	0.72	338	0.34	-
	Total	384978	100	98386	100	25.55

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS BELOW SSLC

Sl.No.	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	Percentage	Below SSLC	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	: 10055	2.61	5777	2.63
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 209	0.05	91	0.04
3	Eravalan	: 3956	1.03	1590	0.72
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3080	0.80	1638	0.75
5	Irular, Irulan	: 23965	6.23	10435	4.75
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 613	0.16	410	0.19
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 17726	4.60	12016	5.47
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 852	0.22	432	0.20
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 32896	8.54	21229	9.66
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 19736	5.13	10931	4.98
11	Maha Malasar	: 124	0.03	49	0.02
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 27369	7.11	15500	7.06
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1388	0.36	622	0.28
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4235	1.10	2819	1.28
15	Malasar	: 3744	0.97	1425	0.65
16	Malayan	: 4923	1.28	2547	1.16
17	Mannan	: 8507	2.21	5048	2.30
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 17171	4.46	9726	4.43
19	Mudugar	: 4014	1.04	1931	0.88
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1363	0.35	900	0.41
21	Paniyan	: 81936	21.28	48164	21.92
22	Ulladan	: 16142	4.19	10351	4.71
23	Uraly	: 6994	1.82	4701	2.14
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 17784	4.62	9234	4.20
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1500	0.39	969	0.44
26	Mavilan	: 28816	7.49	15357	6.99
27	Karimpalan	: 13547	3.52	8678	3.95
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 5830	1.51	3379	1.54
29	Mala Panickar	: 914	0.24	545	0.25
	Sub Total	: 359389	93.34	206494	94
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	: 1704	0.44	821	0.37
31	Kattunayakan	: 17436	4.53	8857	4.03
32	Koraga	: 1483	0.39	909	0.41
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1888	0.49	783	0.36
34	Cholanaickan	: 323	0.08	104	0.05
	Sub Total	: 22834	5.93	11474	5.22
	Others	: 2755	0.72	1725	0.79
	Total	: 384978	100	219693	100

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT SECONDARY
AND HIGHER SECONDARY LEVELS**

Sl.No.	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	SSLC	PDC/+2	Total	Percentage to Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	10055	423	173	596	5.93
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	209	9	1	10	4.78
3	Eravalan	3956	135	72	207	5.23
4	Hill Pulaya	3080	68	36	104	3.38
5	Irular, Irulan	23965	1543	1177	2720	11.35
6	Wayanad Kadar	613	65	45	110	17.94
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	17726	2206	1133	3339	18.84
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	852	88	74	162	19.01
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	32896	3358	1920	5278	16.04
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	19736	2993	2129	5122	25.95
11	Maha Malasar	124	2	1	3	2.42
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	27369	5461	3026	8487	31.01
13	Malai Pandaram	1388	44	17	61	4.39
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	4235	499	154	653	15.42
15	Malasar	3744	132	82	214	5.72
16	Malayan	4923	289	148	437	8.88
17	Mannan	8507	465	169	634	7.45
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	17171	557	260	817	4.76
19	Mudugar	4014	270	151	421	10.49
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1363	106	39	145	10.64
21	Paniyan	81936	1696	609	2305	2.81
22	Ulladan	16142	2104	1069	3173	19.66
23	Uraly	6994	870	389	1259	18.00
24	Mala Vettuvan	17784	823	427	1250	7.03
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1500	103	33	136	9.07
26	Mavilan	28816	3078	1654	4732	16.42
27	Karimpalan	13547	1384	646	2030	14.98
28	Vetta Kuruman	5830	283	140	423	7.26
29	Mala Panickar	914	110	54	164	17.94
	Sub Total	359389	29164	15828	44992	12.52
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	1704	63	44	107	6.28
31	Kattunayakan	17436	515	234	749	4.30
32	Koraga	1483	77	43	120	8.09
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1888	117	73	190	10.06
34	Cholanaickan	323	9	3	12	3.72
	Sub Total	22834	781	397	1178	5.16
	Others	2755	397	149	546	19.82
	Total	384978	30342	16374	46716	12.13

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT GRADUATE AND
POST GRADUATE LEVELS**

Sl.No.	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	Percentage	Graduation	Per centage	Post Graduation	Per centage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 10055	2.61	36	0.80	3	0.36
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 209	0.05	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: 3956	1.03	18	0.40	1	0.12
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3080	0.80	2	0.04	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 23965	6.23	188	4.20	27	3.28
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 613	0.16	4	0.09	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 17726	4.60	325	7.26	38	4.62
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 852	0.22	21	0.47	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 32896	8.54	352	7.87	26	3.16
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 19736	5.13	429	9.59	53	6.45
11	Maha Malasar	: 124	0.03	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 27369	7.11	1641	36.67	505	61.44
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1388	0.36	2	0.04	1	0.12
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4235	1.10	36	0.80	12	1.46
15	Malasar	: 3744	0.97	11	0.25	2	0.24
16	Malayan	: 4923	1.28	15	0.34	1	0.12
17	Mannan	: 8507	2.21	37	0.83	13	1.58
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 17171	4.46	54	1.21	7	0.85
19	Mudugar	: 4014	1.04	14	0.31	1	0.12
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1363	0.35	6	0.13	3	0.36
21	Paniyan	: 81936	21.28	74	1.65	-	-
22	Ulladan	: 16142	4.19	363	8.11	52	6.33
23	Uraly	: 6994	1.82	101	2.26	21	2.55
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 17784	4.62	66	1.47	-	-
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1500	0.39	2	0.04	-	-
26	Mavilan	: 28816	7.49	390	8.72	22	2.68
27	Karimpalan	: 13547	3.52	160	3.58	15	1.82
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 5830	1.51	17	0.38	1	0.12
29	Mala Panickar	: 914	0.24	14	0.31	5	0.61
	Sub Total	: 359389	93.34	4378	97.82	809	98.39
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 1704	0.44	3	0.07	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 17436	4.53	16	0.36	5	0.61
32	Koraga	: 1483	0.39	7	0.16	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1888	0.49	12	0.27	1	0.12
34	Cholanaickan	: 323	0.08	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 22834	5.93	38	0.86	6	0.73
	Others	: 2755	0.72	59	1.32	7	0.85
	Total	: 384978	100	4475	100	822	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DIPLOMA AND CERTIFICATES HOLDERS

Sl.No.	Community	Population (Above 5 Years)	Percentage	Diploma and Certificate Holders	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	: 10055	2.61	17	0.46
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 209	0.05	2	0.05
3	Eravalan	: 3956	1.03	16	0.43
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3080	0.80	8	0.22
5	Irular, Irulan	: 23965	6.23	351	9.52
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 613	0.16	1	0.03
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 17726	4.60	349	9.47
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 852	0.22	15	0.41
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 32896	8.54	210	5.70
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 19736	5.13	278	7.54
11	Maha Malasar	: 124	0.03	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 27369	7.11	920	24.96
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1388	0.36	9	0.24
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4235	1.10	55	1.49
15	Malasar	: 3744	0.97	25	0.68
16	Malayan	: 4923	1.28	28	0.76
17	Mannan	: 8507	2.21	31	0.84
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 17171	4.46	56	1.52
19	Mudugar	: 4014	1.04	45	1.22
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1363	0.35	5	0.14
21	Paniyan	: 81936	21.28	155	4.21
22	Ulladan	: 16142	4.19	386	10.47
23	Uraly	: 6994	1.82	66	1.79
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 17784	4.62	73	1.98
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1500	0.39	4	0.11
26	Mavilan	: 28816	7.49	330	8.95
27	Karimpalan	: 13547	3.52	113	3.07
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 5830	1.51	14	0.38
29	Mala Panickar	: 914	0.24	19	0.52
	Sub Total	: 359389	93.34	3581	97.16
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	: 1704	0.44	10	0.27
31	Kattunayakan	: 17436	4.53	38	1.03
32	Koraga	: 1483	0.39	6	0.16
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1888	0.49	17	0.46
34	Cholanaickan	: 323	0.08	-	-
	Sub Total	: 22834	5.93	71	1.92
	Others	: 2755	0.72	34	0.92
	Total	: 384978	100	3686	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Sl.No.	Community	Population	Per centage	Engineering Degree	Percentage	Medical Degree	Percentage	Others	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adiyan	: 10055	2.61	-	-	1	1.54	1	0.21
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 209	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: 3956	1.03	-	-	-	-	1	0.21
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3080	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 23965	6.23	4	4.21	2	3.08	16	3.42
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 613	0.16	-	-	-	-	1	0.21
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 17726	4.60	5	5.26	3	4.62	31	6.62
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 852	0.22	-	-	-	-	3	0.64
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 32896	8.54	7	7.37	-	-	26	5.56
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 19736	5.13	2	2.11	5	7.69	38	8.12
11	Maha Malasar	: 124	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 27369	7.11	52	54.74	48	73.85	198	42.31
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1388	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4235	1.10	-	-	2	3.08	11	2.35
15	Malasar	: 3744	0.97	-	-	-	-	1	0.21
16	Malayan	: 4923	1.28	2	2.11	1	1.54	1	0.21
17	Mannan	: 8507	2.21	2	2.11	-	-	6	1.28
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 17171	4.46	-	-	-	-	11	2.35
19	Mudugar	: 4014	1.04	-	-	-	-	1	0.21
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1363	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 81936	21.28	-	-	-	-	11	2.35
22	Ulladan	: 16142	4.19	9	9.47	3	4.62	28	5.98
23	Uraly	: 6994	1.82	2	2.11	-	-	17	3.63
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 17784	4.62	-	-	-	-	4	0.85
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1500	0.39	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Mavilan	: 28816	7.49	5	5.26	-	-	39	8.33
27	Karimpalan	: 13547	3.52	1	1.05	-	-	10	2.14
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 5830	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Mala Panickar	: 914	0.24	-	-	-	-	2	0.43
	Sub Total	: 359389	93.34	91	95.8	65	100	457	97.62
	PVTG								
30	Kadar	: 1704	0.44	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 17436	4.53	1	1.05	-	-	2	0.43
32	Koraga	: 1483	0.39	-	-	-	-	1	0.21
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1888	0.49	2	2.11	-	-	1	0.21
34	Cholanaickan	: 323	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 22834	5.93	3	3.16	-	-	4	0.85
	Others	: 2755	0.72	1	1.05	-	-	7	1.50
	Total	: 384978	100	95	100	65	100	468	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON ENROLMENT IN ANGANVADIES

Sl.No.	Community	Children between 4 and 5 years	Enrolment in Anganavadi	Not Enrolled in Anganvadi	Percentage to Total Childrens
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	466	78	388	83.26
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	17	3	14	82.35
3	Eravalan	202	15	187	92.57
4	Hill Pulaya	129	51	78	60.47
5	Irular, Irulan	967	213	754	77.97
6	Wayanad Kadar	30	6	24	80.00
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	700	437	263	37.57
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	20	1	19	95.00
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	1143	233	910	79.62
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	605	156	449	74.21
11	Maha Malasar	8	7	1	12.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	807	391	416	51.55
13	Malai Pandaram	112	59	53	47.32
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	191	71	120	62.83
15	Malasar	193	20	173	89.64
16	Malayan	261	45	216	82.76
17	Mannan	357	207	150	42.02
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	855	279	576	67.37
19	Mudugar	246	24	222	90.24
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	46	15	31	67.39
21	Paniyan	4257	569	3688	86.63
22	Ulladan	543	269	274	50.46
23	Uraly	213	120	93	43.66
24	Mala Vettuvan	754	111	643	85.28
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	59	5	54	91.53
26	Mavilan	881	160	721	81.84
27	Karimpalan	467	139	328	70.24
28	Vetta Kuruman	257	57	200	77.82
29	Mala Panickar	29	2	27	93.10
	Sub Total	14815	3743	11072	74.73
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	111	19	92	82.88
31	Kattunayakan	1046	111	935	89.39
32	Koraga	58	8	50	86.21
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	168	6	162	96.43
34	Cholanaickan	34	3	31	91.18
	Sub Total	1417	147	1270	89.62
	Others	1	1	-	-
	Total	16233	3891	12342	76.03

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON POPULATION AND STUDENTS

Sl.No.	Community	Population*	%	Students	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	: 11221	2.63	2429	2.67
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 247	0.06	38	0.04
3	Eravalan	: 4418	1.04	877	0.96
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3415	0.80	620	0.68
5	Irular, Irulan	: 26525	6.22	6086	6.70
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 673	0.16	160	0.18
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 19455	4.56	4540	4.99
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 911	0.21	189	0.21
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 35909	8.43	8167	8.98
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 21375	5.02	4874	5.36
11	Maha Malasar	: 143	0.03	37	0.04
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 29399	6.90	6550	7.21
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1662	0.39	258	0.28
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4728	1.11	1051	1.16
15	Malasar	: 4201	0.99	868	0.95
16	Malayan	: 5550	1.30	1188	1.31
17	Mannan	: 9345	2.19	2113	2.32
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 19163	4.50	4077	4.49
19	Mudugar	: 4668	1.10	1062	1.17
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1484	0.35	326	0.36
21	Paniyan	: 92787	21.77	18364	20.20
22	Ulladan	: 17557	4.12	3745	4.12
23	Uraly	: 7559	1.77	1567	1.72
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 19728	4.63	4078	4.49
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppa	: 1649	0.39	408	0.45
26	Mavilan	: 31166	7.31	6849	7.53
27	Karimpalan	: 14768	3.46	3083	3.39
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 6482	1.52	1423	1.57
29	Mala Panickar	: 982	0.23	224	0.25
	Sub Total	: 397170	93.19	85251	93.78
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	: 1974	0.46	428	0.47
31	Kattunayakan	: 19995	4.69	4225	4.65
32	Koraga	: 1644	0.39	297	0.33
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 2251	0.53	616	0.68
34	Cholanaickan	: 409	0.10	60	0.07
	Sub Total	: 26273	6.16	5626	6.19
	Others	: 2765	0.65	25	0.03
	Total	: 426208	100	90902	100

* Note : Total Population

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STUDENTS IN PRIMARY
AND SECONDARY CLASSES**

Sl.No.	Community	Children 6-14 Years	Students in Primary & Secondary Classes	Students above 14 years age studying in Primary and Secondary Classes	Percentage to Total Children	Students in Primary & Secondary Classes in the age group 6 –14	Children in the age group 6-14 who have discontinued studies or not attending School	Percentage to Total Children
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	: 2134	2231	97	4.55	1977	157	7.36
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 39	36	-	-	31	8	20.51
3	Eravalan	: 744	798	54	7.26	657	87	11.69
4	Hill Pulaya	: 569	581	12	2.11	494	75	13.18
5	Irular, Irulan	: 4735	5279	544	11.49	4277	458	9.67
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 114	134	20	17.54	109	5	4.39
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 2948	3433	585	19.84	2784	164	5.56
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 155	164	9	5.81	139	16	10.32
9	Kurichechan, Kurichiyar	: 5581	6594	1013	18.15	5416	165	2.96
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 2742	3318	576	21.01	2692	50	1.82
11	Maha Malasar	: 35	36	1	2.86	33	2	5.71
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 3722	4235	513	13.78	3427	295	7.93
13	Malai Pandaram	: 277	230	-	-	197	80	28.88
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 819	900	81	9.89	763	56	6.84
15	Malasar	: 772	812	40	5.18	681	91	11.79
16	Malayan	: 960	1048	88	9.17	824	136	14.17
17	Mannan	: 1634	1926	292	17.87	1541	93	5.69
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 3749	3796	47	1.25	3103	646	17.23
19	Mudugar	: 933	962	29	3.11	803	130	13.93
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 241	289	48	19.92	225	16	6.64
21	Paniyan	: 17804	17668	-	-	15562	2242	12.59
22	Ulladan	: 2557	2967	410	16.03	2428	129	5.04
23	Uraly	: 1094	1227	133	12.16	1039	55	5.03
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 3483	3776	293	8.41	3042	441	12.66
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 327	368	41	12.54	316	11	3.36
26	Mavilan	: 4750	5648	898	18.91	4411	339	7.14
27	Karimpalan	: 2237	2529	292	13.05	2090	147	6.57
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1190	1285	95	7.98	1120	70	5.88
29	Mala Panickar	: 165	184	19	11.52	154	11	6.67
	Sub Total	: 66510	72454	6230	9.37	60335	6175	9.28
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	: 415	392	-	-	340	75	18.07
31	Kattunayakan	: 4030	4002	-	-	3464	566	14.04
32	Koraga	: 260	270	10	3.85	198	62	23.85
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 545	573	28	5.14	448	97	17.80
34	Cholanaickan	: 76	59	-	-	48	28	36.84
	Sub Total	: 5326	5296	38	0.71	4498	828	15.55
	Others	: 12	18	6	25.00	12	-	-
	Total	: 71848	77768	6274	8.73	64845	7003	9.75

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STUDENTS IN HIGHER SECONDARAY COURSE

Sl.No.	Community	Students		
		Children in the Age 15-17	Students in +2	% to Children
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	520	116	22.31
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	3	-	-
3	Eravalan	152	58	38.16
4	Hill Pulaya	137	32	23.36
5	Irular, Irulan	1179	572	48.52
6	Wayanad Kadar	29	14	48.28
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	848	563	66.39
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	37	15	40.54
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	1673	831	49.67
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	852	714	83.80
11	Maha Malasar	7	1	14.29
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayyar	1115	827	74.17
13	Malai Pandaram	61	21	34.43
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	183	88	48.09
15	Malasar	163	40	24.54
16	Malayan	225	84	37.33
17	Mannan	434	128	29.49
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	1042	190	18.23
19	Mudugar	209	73	34.93
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	91	22	24.18
21	Paniyan	3627	449	12.38
22	Ulladan	687	363	52.84
23	Uraly	294	185	62.93
24	Mala Vettuvan	923	200	21.67
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppa	69	22	31.88
26	Mavilan	1473	592	40.19
27	Karimpalan	589	258	43.80
28	Vetta Kuruman	251	89	35.45
29	Mala Panickar	38	20	52.63
	Sub Total	16911	6567	38.83
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	82	24	29.27
31	Kattunayakan	828	153	18.48
32	Koraga	85	19	22.35
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	131	34	25.95
34	Cholanaickan	22	1	4.55
	Sub Total	1148	231	20.12
	Others	6	7	116.67
	Total	18065	6805	37.67

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STUDENTS FOR GRADUATION AND POST GRADUATION

Sl.No.	Community	Students					
		Total	%	Graduation	%	Post Graduation	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 2429	2.67	43	1.34	2	0.75
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 38	0.04	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: 877	0.96	5	0.16	2	0.75
4	Hill Pulaya	: 620	0.68	4	0.13	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 6086	6.70	111	3.47	7	2.61
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 160	0.18	4	0.13	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 4540	4.99	267	8.35	24	8.96
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 189	0.21	5	0.16	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 8167	8.98	431	13.48	14	5.22
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 4874	5.36	538	16.82	8	2.99
11	Maha Malasar	: 37	0.04	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 6550	7.21	636	19.89	146	54.48
13	Malai Pandaram	: 258	0.28	1	0.03	1	0.37
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1051	1.16	28	0.88	1	0.37
15	Malasar	: 868	0.95	7	0.22	1	0.37
16	Malayan	: 1188	1.31	30	0.94	5	1.87
17	Mannan	: 2113	2.32	37	1.16	1	0.37
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4077	4.49	49	1.53	3	1.12
19	Mudugar	: 1062	1.17	8	0.25	1	0.37
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 326	0.36	7	0.22	1	0.37
21	Paniyan	: 18364	20.20	135	4.22	-	-
22	Ulladan	: 3745	4.12	191	5.97	16	5.97
23	Uraly	: 1567	1.72	99	3.10	7	2.61
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4078	4.49	53	1.66	-	-
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 408	0.45	9	0.28	-	-
26	Mavilan	: 6849	7.53	265	8.29	11	4.10
27	Karimpalan	: 3083	3.39	151	4.72	10	3.73
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1423	1.57	21	0.66	1	0.37
29	Mala Panickar	: 224	0.25	5	0.16	3	1.12
	Sub Total	: 85251	93.78	3140	98.22	265	98.87
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 428	0.47	6	0.19	2	0.75
31	Kattunayakan	: 4225	4.65	40	1.25	1	0.37
32	Koraga	: 297	0.33	6	0.19	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 616	0.68	5	0.16	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: 60	0.07	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 5626	6.19	57	1.79	3	1.12
	Others	: 25	0.03	1	0.03	-	-
	Total	: 90902	100	3198	100	268	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STUDENTS FOR PROFESSIONAL COURSES

Professional courses							
Sl.No.	Community	BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 5	-	-	-	5	1.55
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: -	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: -	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hill Pulaya	: -	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 5	2	-	2	9	2.80
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 1	-	-	-	1	0.31
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 25	6	1	1	33	10.28
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: -	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichyan	: 29	1	2	-	32	9.97
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 10	8	1	-	19	5.92
11	Maha Malasar	: -	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 106	28	8	3	145	45.17
13	Malai Pandaram	: -	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2	-	-	-	2	0.62
15	Malasar	: 1	-	-	-	1	0.31
16	Malayan	: -	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mannan	: -	2	-	-	2	0.62
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 3	1	-	-	4	1.25
19	Mudugar	: -	-	-	1	1	0.31
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: -	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 7	-	-	-	7	2.18
22	Ulladan	: 19	5	4	-	28	8.72
23	Uraly	: 4	4	-	1	9	2.80
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1	-	-	-	1	0.31
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: -	-	1	-	1	0.31
26	Mavilan	: 8	3	1	-	12	3.74
27	Karimpalan	: 5	-	1	-	6	1.87
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 2	-	-	-	2	0.62
29	Mala Panickar	: -	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 233	60	19	8	320	99.69
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: -	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 1	-	-	-	1	0.31
32	Koraga	: -	-	-	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: -	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: -	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 1	-	-	-	1	0.31
	Total	: 234	60	19	8	321	100

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME OF STUDENTS

Sl.No	Source of Family Income	Number of Students					
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Courses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Forestry Sector							
(1)	Collection of Forest Produces	1167	239	78	29	6	4
(2)	Traditional Occupation	123	29	11	3	-	-
(3)	Collection of Herbal Plants	124	28	16	11	-	1
(4)	Worker - Forest Area	3564	877	422	127	12	13
	Sub Total	4978	1173	527	170	18	18
Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
(1)	Agriculture	5858	1606	1006	676	71	106
(2)	Animal Husbandary	284	92	61	16	2	5
(3)	Worker- Agriculture Sector	40853	7323	3200	1263	41	294
	Sub Total	46995	9021	4267	1955	114	405
Non Agriculture Sector							
(1)	Petty Trade	95	26	13	13	2	4
(2)	Worker - MGNREGS	1540	336	215	79	7	19
(3)	Worker- Non Agriculture Sector	6131	1590	747	326	26	67
(4)	Plantation Labourer	359	94	27	12	1	1
(5)	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	3188	1010	827	575	81	89
(6)	Permanent Workert in Private Sector	243	53	56	14	1	12
(7)	Permanent Worker in Forest Area	58	9	8	4	-	1
(8)	Permanent Worker in Plantation Sector	125	49	17	7	-	3
(9)	Others	299	117	52	24	12	7
	Sub Total	12038	3284	1962	1054	130	203
(10)	No Income	205	74	49	19	6	3
	Total	64216	13552	6805	3198	268	629

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME OF STUDENTS (CONTD)

Sl.No	Source of Family Income	Number of Students						Total
		Diploma Courses	B Tech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Others	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Forestry Sector								
(1)	Collection of Forest Produces	5	5	1	-	-	22	1556
(2)	Traditional Occupation	1	-	-	-	-	1	168
(3)	Collection of Herbal Plants	1	-	-	-	-	3	184
(4)	Worker - Forest Area	34	5	2	-	1	52	5109
	Sub Total	41	10	3	-	1	78	7017
Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
(1)	Agriculture	110	43	14	6	5	256	9757
(2)	Animal Husbandary	3	1	-	-	-	11	475
(3)	Worker- Agricultural Sector	143	39	8	4	1	553	53722
	Sub Total	256	83	22	10	6	820	63954
Non Agriculture Sector								
(1)	Petty Trade	4	-	1	-	-	12	170
(2)	Worker - MGNREGS	11	-	1	-	-	33	2241
(3)	Worker- Non Agricultural Sector	72	21	2	-	-	168	9150
(4)	Plantation Labourer	-	1	-	-	-	4	499
(5)	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	106	103	27	8	1	229	6244
(6)	Permanent Workert in Private Sector	6	5	1	-	-	13	404
(7)	Permanent Worker in Forest Area	1	-	-	-	-	-	81
(8)	Permanent Worker in Plantation Sector	2	-	-	-	-	5	208
(9)	Others	14	10	3	1	-	28	567
	Sub Total	216	140	35	9	1	492	19564
(10)	No Income	4	1	-	-	-	6	367
	Total	517	234	60	19	8	1396	90902

COMMUNITY AND FAMILY INCOME OF PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS

Sl.No.	Community	Source of Family Income	No of Students				
			BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	(1) Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 3	-	-	-	3
		(2) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 2	-	-	-	2
		Sub Total	: 5	-	-	-	5
2	Irular, Irulan	(1) Agriculture	: 1	-	-	1	2
		(2) Worker -Agriculture Sector	: 1	1	-	-	2
		(3) Worker - Forest Area	: 1	-	-	1	2
		(4) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 2	1	-	-	3
		Sub Total	: 5	2	-	2	9
3	Wayanad Kadar	(1) Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	: 1	-	-	-	1
4	Kanikaran , Kanikkar	(1) Collection of Forest Produces	: 2	-	-	-	2
		(2) Agriculture	: 4	-	-	-	4
		(3) Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 1	-	-	1	2
		(4) Worker- Forest Area	: 1	1	-	-	2
		(5) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 15	5	-	-	20
		(6) Permanent Worker in Private Sector	: 1	-	-	-	1
		(7) Others	: -	-	1	-	1
		(8) No Income	: 1	-	-	-	1
Sub Total	: 25	6	1	1	33		
5	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	(1) Agriculture	: 4	-	-	-	4
		(2) Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 13	1	2	-	16
		(3) Worker- Non Agriculturel Sector	: 2	-	-	-	2
		(4) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 10	-	-	-	10
		Sub Total	: 29	1	2	-	32
6	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	(1) Agriculture	: 2	1	-	-	3
		(2) Worker - Agriculture Sector	: 2	3	-	-	5
		(3) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 6	4	1	-	11
		Sub Total	: 10	8	1	-	19

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
7	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	(1) Collection of Forest Produces	:	3	1	-	-	4
		(2) Agriculture	:	28	12	4	2	46
		(3) Animal Husbandary	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(4) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	3	-	-	-	3
		(5) Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	10	2	-	-	12
		(6) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	51	11	4	1	67
		(7) Permanent Worker in Private Sector	:	4	-	-	-	4
		(8) Others	:	6	2	-	-	8
		Sub Total	:	106	28	8	3	145
8	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	(1) Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(2) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	2	-	-	-	2
9	Malasar	(1) Worker - Agricultural Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	1	-	-	-	1
10	Mannan	(1) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	-	1	-	-	1
		(2) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	-	1	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	-	2	-	-	2
11	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	(1) Worker - Forest Area	:	2	-	-	-	2
		(2) Others	:	1	1	-	-	2
		Sub Total	:	3	1	-	-	4
12	Mudugar	(1) Agriculture	:	-	-	-	1	1
		Sub Total	:	-	-	-	1	1
13	Paniyan	(1) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	6	-	-	-	6
		(2) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	7	-	-	-	7
14	Ulladan	(1) Agriculture	:	-	-	2	-	2
		(2) Petty Trade	:	-	1	-	-	1
		(3) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(4) Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	5	-	-	-	5
		(5) Plantation Labourer	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(6) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	12	3	2	-	17
		(7) Permanent Worker in Private Sector	:	-	1	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	19	5	4	-	28

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
15	Uraly	(1) Agriculture	:	3	1	-	1	5
		(2) Worker - Forest Area	:	1	1	-	-	2
		(3) MGNREGS	:	-	1	-	-	1
		(4) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	-	1	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	4	4	-	1	9
16	Mala Vettuvan	(1) Worker – Agriculture Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	1	-	-	-	1
17	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	(1) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	-	-	1	-	1
		Sub Total	:	-	-	1	-	1
18	Mavilan	(1) Worker – Agriculture Sector	:	3	2	1	-	6
		(2) Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	2	-	-	-	2
		(3) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	1	1	-	-	2
		(4) Others	:	2	-	-	-	2
		Sub Total	:	8	3	1	-	12
19	Karimpalan	(1) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	2	-	-	-	2
		(2) Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(3) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	1	-	1	-	2
		(4) Others	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	5	-	1	-	6
20	Vetta Kuruman	(1) Worker - Agriculture Sector	:	1	-	-	-	1
		(2) Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	2	-	-	-	2
	PVTG	:	:					
21	Kattunayakan	(1) Agriculture	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Sub Total	:	1	-	-	-	1
		Total	:	234	60	19	8	321

COMMUNITY WISE DATA OF STUDENTS BELONGING TO LANDLESS FAMILIES

Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Students Belonging to Landless Families							% to Total Students
			Primary & Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation & Post Graduation	Certificate & Diploma Course	Others	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1	Adiyan	2429	106	3	2	1	4	116	4.78	
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	38	7	-	-	-	-	7	18.42	
3	Eravalan	877	68	1	-	-	-	69	7.87	
4	Hill Pulaya	620	34	-	-	-	-	34	5.48	
5	Irular, Irulan	6086	481	23	3	3	3	513	8.43	
6	Wayanad Kadar	160	6	-	-	-	-	6	3.75	
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	4540	11	4	2	-	2	19	0.42	
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	189	11	1	-	-	-	12	6.35	
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8167	131	9	1	1	4	146	1.79	
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4874	58	3	6	1	2	70	1.44	
11	Maha Malasar	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	6550	119	16	11	2	6	154	2.35	
13	Malai Pandaram	258	17	-	-	-	-	17	6.59	
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1051	46	1	-	-	-	47	4.47	
15	Malasar	868	191	7	-	1	-	199	22.93	
16	Malayan	1188	74	3	1	-	-	78	6.57	
17	Mannan	2113	19	1	-	-	1	21	0.99	
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4077	28	-	-	-	-	28	0.69	
19	Mudugar	1062	71	3	1	-	-	75	7.06	
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	326	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.31	
21	Paniyan	18364	1279	14	4	1	2	1300	7.08	
22	Ulladan	3745	192	29	8	4	8	241	6.44	
23	Uraly	1567	8	3	-	1	-	12	0.77	
24	Mala Vettuvan	4078	108	-	1	1	1	111	2.72	
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	408	22	-	-	-	-	22	5.39	
26	Mavilan	6849	97	5	1	3	1	107	1.56	
27	Karimpalan	3083	41	1	1	-	-	43	1.39	
28	Vetta Kuruman	1423	29	-	-	-	-	29	2.04	
29	Mala Panickar	224	6	-	-	-	-	6	2.68	
	Sub Total	85251	3261	127	42	19	34	3483	4.09	
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	428	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.23	
31	Kattunayakan	4225	174	3	-	1	-	178	4.21	
32	Koraga	297	10	-	-	-	-	10	3.37	
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	616	19	1	-	1	-	21	3.41	
34	Cholanaickan	60	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.67	
	Sub Total	5626	204	5	-	2	-	211	3.75	
	Others	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	90902	3465	132	42	21	34	3694	4.06	

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE

Sl.No.	Community	Dropouts/Discontinuance					
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Courses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 648	369	35	6	-	70
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 10	4	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: 51	96	3	1	-	-
4	Hill Pulaya	: 200	99	13	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 656	752	86	50	-	11
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 4	33	1	1	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 99	438	54	28	4	11
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 13	45	5	2	1	5
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiy an	: 873	1670	169	27	1	42
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 274	601	174	24	-	4
11	Maha Malasar	: 7	4	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 101	186	43	7	5	10
13	Malai Pandaram	: 44	39	10	1	1	2
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 67	168	24	1	1	2
15	Malasar	: 80	93	5	6	-	1
16	Malayan	: 146	235	9	2	-	1
17	Mannan	: 277	416	41	3	-	1
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1007	414	60	11	5	6
19	Mudugar	: 133	168	7	10	-	2
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 32	80	4	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 6798	2507	225	52	5	307
22	Ulladan	: 249	524	80	11	1	14
23	Uraly	: 85	190	30	5	5	16
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 506	784	122	133	95	155
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 38	84	3	1	-	1
26	Mavilan	: 541	1487	94	74	60	95
27	Karimpalan	: 648	277	55	16	-	2
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 304	255	24	4	-	18
29	Mala Panickar	: 13	56	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 13904	12074	1376	476	184	776
	PVTG	:					
30	Kadar	: 64	74	-	2	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 1308	569	73	4	-	29
32	Koraga	: 19	50	10	5	9	15
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 38	32	2	3	-	2
34	Cholanaickan	: 10	16	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 1439	741	85	14	9	46
	Others	: 21	59	14	2	1	3
	Total	: 15364	12874	1475	492	194	825

(Contd..)

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE (CONTD)

Sl.No.	Community	Dropouts/Discontinuance						Total
		Diploma Courses	B Tech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Others	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Adiyan	106	-	-	-	-	35	1269
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
3	Eravalan	-	-	-	-	-	3	154
4	Hill Pulaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
5	Irular, Irulan	-	-	-	-	-	109	1664
6	Wayanad Kadar	-	-	-	-	-	2	41
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	11	12	-	-	-	59	716
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	4	-	-	-	-	13	88
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	163	-	-	-	-	172	3117
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	2	-	-	-	-	28	1107
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	8	8	-	-	-	38	406
13	Malai Pandaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	-	-	-	-	-	2	265
15	Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	4	189
16	Malayan	-	-	-	-	-	32	425
17	Mannan	-	-	-	-	-	2	740
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	10	4	-	-	-	2	1519
19	Mudugar	-	-	-	-	-	20	340
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
21	Paniyan	368	-	-	-	-	37	10299
22	Ulladan	4	3	-	-	-	24	910
23	Uraly	7	17	-	-	-	24	379
24	Mala Vettuvan	223	-	-	-	-	69	2087
	Thachanadan, Thachanadan							
25	Mooppan	3	-	-	-	-	2	132
26	Mavilan	177	-	-	-	-	200	2728
27	Karimpalan	1	-	-	-	-	1	1000
28	Vetta Kuruman	34	-	-	-	-	13	652
29	Mala Panickar	-	-	-	-	-	-	69
	Sub Total	1121	44	-	-	-	891	30846
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	-	-	-	-	-	5	145
31	Kattunayakan	44	-	-	-	-	11	2038
32	Koraga	28	-	-	-	-	1	137
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	-	-	-	-	-	11	88
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
	Sub Total	72	-	-	-	-	28	2434
	Others	3	-	-	-	-	4	107
	Total	1196	44	-	-	-	923	33387

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME OF DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE

Sl.No.	Source of Family Income	Dropouts/Discontinuance					
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Courses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Forestry Sector							
1	Collection of Forest Produces	: 229	133	16	9	2	3
2	Traditional Occupations	: 30	45	12	2	3	3
3	Collection of Herbal Plants	: 27	29	4	1	-	-
4	Worker - Forest Area	: 616	664	61	28	8	7
	SubTotal	902	871	93	40	13	13
Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
1	Agriculture	: 1098	1158	189	38	11	35
2	Animal Husbandary	: 70	73	7	3	-	-
3	Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 11333	8473	897	333	150	699
	SubTotal	12501	9704	1093	374	161	734
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
1	Petty Trade	: 13	19	7	1	-	1
2	Worker - MGNREGS	: 259	252	22	8	2	9
3	Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	: 1294	1409	146	46	12	44
4	Plantation Labourer	: 105	93	3	3	-	1
5	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	: 123	322	88	11	3	12
6	Others	: 130	177	23	8	3	11
	SubTotal	1924	2272	289	77	20	78
	No Income	: 37	27	-	1	-	-
	Total	15364	12874	1475	492	194	825

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME OF DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE (contd)

Sl.No.	Source of Family Income	Dropouts/Discontinuance						
		Diploma Courses	B Tech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Forestry Sector								
1	Collection of Forest Produces	: 6	1	-	-	-	19	418
2	Worker - Forest Area	: 9	8	-	-	-	69	1470
3	Traditional Occupations	: 12	1	-	-	-	1	109
4	Collection of Herbal Plants	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	62
	SubTotal	28	10	-	-	-	90	2050
Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Agriculture	: 41	20	-	-	-	103	2693
2	Animal Husbandary	: 2	-	-	-	-	17	172
3	Worker- Agriculture Sector	: 1030	3	-	-	-	510	23428
	SubTotal	1073	23	-	-	-	630	26293
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors								
1	Petty Trade	: -	1	-	-	-	2	44
2	Worker - MGNREGS	: 10	7	-	-	-	36	605
3	Worker- Non Agricultural Sector	: 55	2	-	-	-	97	3105
4	Others	: 30	1	-	-	-	60	1213
	SubTotal	95	11	-	-	-	192	4899
5	No Income	: -	-	-	-	-	3	68
	Total	1196	44	-	-	-	916	33387

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON THE STRENGTH OF STUDENTS AND DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE

Sl.No	Class/Course	Strength of Students	Dropouts/discontinuance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(1) Adiyam			
1	Primary	1943	648
2	Secondary	288	369
3	Higher Secondary	116	35
4	Graduation	43	6
5	Post Graduation	2	-
6	Certificate Course	9	70
7	Diploma Course	7	106
8	Professional Courses	5	-
9	Others	16	35
Total		2429	1269
(2) Arandan, Aranadan			
1	Primary	28	10
2	Secondary	8	4
3	Higher Secondary	-	-
4	Graduation	-	-
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	-	-
7	Diploma Course	2	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	-	-
Total		38	14
(3) Eravallan			
1	Primary	658	51
2	Secondary	140	96
3	Higher Secondary	58	3
4	Graduation	5	1
5	Post Graduation	2	-
6	Certificate Course	4	-
7	Diploma Course	1	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	9	3
Total		877	154
(4) Hill Pulaya			
1	Primary	525	200
2	Secondary	56	99
3	Higher Secondary	32	13
4	Graduation	4	-
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	1	-
7	Diploma Course	1	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	1	-
Total		620	312

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(5) Irular, Irulan			
1	Primary	4369	656
2	Secondary	910	752
3	Higher Secondary	572	86
4	Graduation	111	50
5	Post Graduation	7	-
6	Certificate Course	22	11
7	Diploma Course	23	-
8	Professional Courses	9	-
9	Others	63	109
Total		6086	1664
(6) Wayanad Kadar			
1	Primary	110	4
2	Secondary	24	33
3	Higher Secondary	14	1
4	Graduation	4	1
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	2	-
7	Diploma Course	2	-
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	3	2
Total		160	41
(7) Kanikaran, Kanikkar			
1	Primary	2439	99
2	Secondary	994	438
3	Higher Secondary	563	54
4	Graduation	267	28
5	Post Graduation	24	4
6	Certificate Course	51	11
7	Diploma Course	40	11
8	Professional Courses	33	12
9	Others	129	59
Total		4540	716
(8) Kudiya, Melakudi			
1	Primary	129	13
2	Secondary	35	45
3	Higher Secondary	15	5
4	Graduation	5	2
5	Post Graduation	-	1
6	Certificate Course	3	5
7	Diploma Course	1	4
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	1	13
Total		189	88

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(9) Kurichian, Kurichiyan			
1	Primary	5019	873
2	Secondary	1575	1670
3	Higher Secondary	831	169
4	Graduation	431	27
5	Post Graduation	14	1
6	Certificate Course	78	42
7	Diploma Course	56	163
8	Professional Courses	32	-
9	Others	131	172
Total		8167	3117
(10) Kurumar, Mullakurumar			
1	Primary	2825	274
2	Secondary	493	601
3	Higher Secondary	714	174
4	Graduation	538	24
5	Post Graduation	8	-
6	Certificate Course	98	4
7	Diploma Course	40	2
8	Professional Courses	19	-
9	Others	139	28
Total		4874	1107
(11) Maha Malasar			
1	Primary	32	7
2	Secondary	4	4
3	Higher Secondary	1	-
4	Graduation	-	-
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	-	-
7	Diploma Course	-	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	-	-
Total		37	11
(12) Mala Arayan, Malayarayar			
1	Primary	3018	101
2	Secondary	1217	186
3	Higher Secondary	827	43
4	Graduation	636	7
5	Post Graduation	146	5
6	Certificate Course	94	10
7	Diploma Course	140	8
8	Professional Courses	145	8
9	Others	327	38
Total		6550	406

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(13) Malai Pandaram			
1	Primary	201	44
2	Secondary	29	39
3	Higher Secondary	21	10
4	Graduation	1	1
5	Post Graduation	1	1
6	Certificate Course	2	2
7	Diploma Course	2	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	1	-
Total		258	97
(14) Malai Vedan, Malavedan			
1	Primary	677	67
2	Secondary	223	168
3	Higher Secondary	88	24
4	Graduation	28	1
5	Post Graduation	1	1
6	Certificate Course	6	2
7	Diploma Course	5	-
8	Professional Courses	2	-
9	Others	21	2
Total		1051	265
(15) Malasar			
1	Primary	679	80
2	Secondary	133	93
3	Higher Secondary	40	5
4	Graduation	7	6
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	4	1
7	Diploma Course	1	-
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	2	4
Total		868	189
(16) Malayan			
1	Primary	838	146
2	Secondary	210	235
3	Higher Secondary	84	9
4	Graduation	30	2
5	Post Graduation	5	-
6	Certificate Course	2	1
7	Diploma Course	3	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	16	32
Total		1188	425

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(17) Mannan			
1	Primary	1603	277
2	Secondary	323	416
3	Higher Secondary	128	41
4	Graduation	37	3
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	8	1
7	Diploma Course	5	-
8	Professional Courses	2	-
9	Others	6	2
Total		2113	740
(18) Muthuvan, Muduvan			
1	Primary	3221	1007
2	Secondary	575	414
3	Higher Secondary	190	60
4	Graduation	49	11
5	Post Graduation	3	5
6	Certificate Course	8	6
7	Diploma Course	6	10
8	Professional Courses	4	4
9	Others	21	2
Total		4077	1519
(19) Mudugar			
1	Primary	827	133
2	Secondary	135	168
3	Higher Secondary	73	7
4	Graduation	8	10
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	2	2
7	Diploma Course	2	-
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	13	20
Total		1062	340
(20) Paliyan, Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar			
1	Primary	228	32
2	Secondary	61	80
3	Higher Secondary	22	4
4	Graduation	7	-
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	1	-
7	Diploma Course	3	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	3	-
Total		326	116

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(21) Paniyan			
1	Primary	15995	6798
2	Secondary	1673	2507
3	Higher Secondary	449	225
4	Graduation	135	52
5	Post Graduation	-	5
6	Certificate Course	17	307
7	Diploma Course	10	368
8	Professional Courses	7	-
9	Others	78	37
Total		18364	10299
(22) Ulladan			
1	Primary	2227	249
2	Secondary	740	524
3	Higher Secondary	363	80
4	Graduation	191	11
5	Post Graduation	16	1
6	Certificate Course	42	14
7	Diploma Course	60	4
8	Professional Courses	28	3
9	Others	78	24
Total		3745	910
(23) Uraly			
1	Primary	934	85
2	Secondary	293	190
3	Higher Secondary	185	30
4	Graduation	99	5
5	Post Graduation	7	5
6	Certificate Course	10	16
7	Diploma Course	7	7
8	Professional Courses	9	17
9	Others	23	24
Total		1567	379
(24) Mala Vettuvan			
1	Primary	3157	506
2	Secondary	619	784
3	Higher Secondary	200	122
4	Graduation	53	133
5	Post Graduation	-	95
6	Certificate Course	18	155
7	Diploma Course	5	223
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	25	69
Total		4078	2087

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(25) Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan			
1	Primary	316	38
2	Secondary	52	84
3	Higher Secondary	22	3
4	Graduation	9	1
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	2	1
7	Diploma Course	-	3
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	6	2
Total		408	132
(26) Mavilan			
1	Primary	4372	541
2	Secondary	1276	1487
3	Higher Secondary	592	94
4	Graduation	265	74
5	Post Graduation	11	60
6	Certificate Course	104	95
7	Diploma Course	59	177
8	Professional Courses	12	-
9	Others	158	200
Total		6849	2728
(27) Karimpalan			
1	Primary	1914	648
2	Secondary	615	277
3	Higher Secondary	258	55
4	Graduation	151	16
5	Post Graduation	10	-
6	Certificate Course	28	2
7	Diploma Course	23	1
8	Professional Courses	6	-
9	Others	78	1
Total		3083	1000
(28) Vetta Kuruman			
1	Primary	1120	304
2	Secondary	165	255
3	Higher Secondary	89	24
4	Graduation	21	4
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	5	18
7	Diploma Course	3	34
8	Professional Courses	2	-
9	Others	17	13
Total		1423	652

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(29) Mala Panickar			
1	Primary	132	13
2	Secondary	52	56
3	Higher Secondary	20	-
4	Graduation	5	-
5	Post Graduation	3	-
6	Certificate Course	1	-
7	Diploma Course	3	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	8	-
Total		224	69
(30) Kadar			
1	Primary	317	64
2	Secondary	75	74
3	Higher Secondary	24	-
4	Graduation	6	2
5	Post Graduation	2	-
6	Certificate Course	-	-
7	Diploma Course	3	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	1	5
Total		428	145
(31) Kattunayakan			
1	Primary	3596	1308
2	Secondary	406	569
3	Higher Secondary	153	73
4	Graduation	40	4
5	Post Graduation	1	-
6	Certificate Course	5	29
7	Diploma Course	1	44
8	Professional Courses	1	-
9	Others	22	11
Total		4225	2038
(32) Koraga			
1	Primary	208	19
2	Secondary	62	50
3	Higher Secondary	19	10
4	Graduation	6	5
5	Post Graduation	-	9
6	Certificate Course	-	15
7	Diploma Course	1	28
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	1	1
Total		297	137

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(33) Kurumbar, Kurumbas			
1	Primary	491	38
2	Secondary	82	32
3	Higher Secondary	34	2
4	Graduation	5	3
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	2	2
7	Diploma Course	2	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	-	11
		Total	88
		616	-
(34) Cholanaickan			
1	Primary	53	10
2	Secondary	6	16
3	Higher Secondary	1	-
4	Graduation	-	-
5	Post Graduation	-	-
6	Certificate Course	-	-
7	Diploma Course	-	-
8	Professional Courses	-	-
9	Others	-	-
		Total	26
		60	-

COMMUNITY WISE AND REASON WISE DATA ON DROPOUT/DISCONTINUANCE

Sl.No.	Community	Dropouts/discontinuance									Total
		Poverty and Financial Problems	Failure	Distance to Institution	Difficult Journey to Institution	Family Problems	Sense of Alienation	Marriage	Customary Practices of Community	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Adiyan	339	416	43	4	262	42	32	3	128	1269
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	5	3	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	14
3	Eravalan	55	43	13	3	32	1	1	-	6	154
4	Hill Pulaya	76	44	43	6	76	39	8	-	20	312
5	Irular, Irulan	686	224	96	32	387	45	93	3	98	1664
6	Wayanad Kadar	12	17	1	1	6	-	1	-	3	41
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	214	259	46	15	81	3	51	2	45	716
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	51	19	5	5	6	1	-	-	1	88
9	Kurichchan, Kurichyan Kurumar,	780	1364	151	46	365	84	129	15	183	3117
10	Mullakurumar	264	455	27	5	139	11	84	1	121	1107
11	Maha Malasar Mala Arayan,	7	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	11
12	Malayarayar	133	143	32	10	52	2	10	-	24	406
13	Malai Pandaram Malai Vedan,	60	7	12	-	9	2	1	-	6	97
14	Malavedan	112	81	4	-	31	17	10	-	10	265
15	Malasar	73	31	7	1	64	3	8	-	2	189
16	Malayan	132	164	15	1	73	5	16	1	18	425
17	Mannan	288	208	56	13	117	20	19	-	19	740
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	437	248	241	29	244	59	64	88	109	1519
19	Mudugar Palleyan, Palliyan,	97	34	37	7	105	17	20	4	19	340
20	Palliyar, Paliyan	28	57	8	2	14	-	2	-	5	116
21	Paniyan	3675	3013	370	92	1449	580	238	12	870	10299
22	Ulladan	324	343	19	10	130	6	24	1	53	910
23	Uraly	91	170	21	6	46	7	13	-	25	379
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan,	1060	373	48	15	295	154	44	2	96	2087
25	Thachanadan Mooppan	62	23	6	5	20	4	6	2	4	132
26	Mavilan	1256	803	51	12	317	126	63	1	99	2728
27	Karimpalan	295	412	17	9	96	73	31	4	63	1000
28	Vetta Kuruman	230	207	18	8	83	43	20	-	43	652
29	Mala Panickar	11	34	4	1	9	-	10	-	-	69
	Sub Total	10853	9197	1391	338	4515	1344	999	139	2070	30846
	PVTG										
30	Kadar	61	28	13	-	32	1	3	-	7	145
31	Kattunayakan	679	469	129	70	347	107	97	3	137	2038
32	Koraga	97	26	0	-	5	-	1	1	7	137
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	52	4	7	-	20	1	2	-	2	88
34	Cholanaickan	9	1	9	1	3	2	1	-	-	26
	Sub Total	898	528	158	71	407	111	104	4	153	2434
	Others	30	37	3	2	10	2	21	-	2	107
	Total	11781	9762	1552	411	4932	1457	1124	143	2225	33387

COMMUNITY WISE DATA OF CHILDREN WILLING TO RESTART EDUCATION

Sl.No.	Community	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	B Tech	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adiyan	: 63	37	10	2	-	-	16	128
2	Eravalan	: 2	4	1	-	-	-	3	10
3	Hill Pulaya	: 25	21	5	-	-	-	-	51
4	Irular, Irulan	: 134	225	20	4	-	-	71	454
5	Wayanad Kadar	: -	8	-	-	-	-	1	9
6	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 11	50	18	7	1	1	21	115
7	Kudiya, Melakudi	: -	6	3	1	-	-	9	19
8	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 120	224	70	13	-	-	82	509
9	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 91	191	87	16	-	-	11	396
10	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 32	68	25	2	2	1	19	149
11	Malai Pandaram	: 11	9	6	-	1	-	2	29
12	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 11	27	11	1	-	-	3	53
13	Malasar	: 12	15	1	1	-	-	-	29
14	Malayan	: 18	34	3	-	-	-	12	67
15	Mannan	: 40	64	14	1	-	-	1	120
16	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 106	59	13	1	1	1	6	187
17	Mudugar	: 33	43	1	-	-	-	16	93
18	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 3	10	1	-	-	-	-	14
19	Paniyan	: 979	451	61	2	-	-	38	1531
20	Ulladan	: 35	111	48	7	1	1	10	213
21	Uraly	: 7	32	11	1	-	2	11	64
22	Mala Vettuvan	: 83	136	17	11	7	-	66	320
23	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 2	12	3	-	-	-	2	19
24	Mavilan	: 99	385	27	16	8	-	141	676
25	Karimpalan	: 75	62	11	5	-	-	1	154
26	Vetta Kuruman	: 72	61	7	-	-	-	9	149
27	Mala Panickar	: 2	5	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Sub Total	: 2066	2350	474	91	21	6	547	5555
	PVTG								
28	Kadar	: 8	20	-	1	-	-	3	32
29	Kattunayakan	: 273	130	27	-	-	-	8	438
30	Koraga	: 2	5	4	1	2	-	7	21
31	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 12	7	-	1	-	-	7	27
32	Cholanaickan	: 2	3	-	-	-	-	-	5
	Sub Total	: 297	165	31	3	2	-	25	523
	Others	: 2	6	7	1	1	-	-	17
	Total	: 2365	2521	512	95	24	6	582	6105

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN FORESTRY SECTOR
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Main Worker in Forestry Sector						% to Total Workers
		Total Main Workers	Collection of Forest Produces	Traditional Occupation	Collection of Herbal Plants	Worker - Forest Area	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	5533	11	-	2	5	18	0.33
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	118	13	-	12	15	40	33.90
3	Eravalan	2138	-	1	1	12	14	0.65
4	Hill Pulaya	1826	15	1	-	117	133	7.28
5	Irular, Irulan	13105	240	29	47	1248	1564	11.93
6	Wayanad Kadar	309	1	1	-	-	2	0.65
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	7583	41	119	10	2244	2414	31.83
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	337	1	2	1	37	41	12.17
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	16668	45	3	28	204	280	1.68
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	10376	68	6	3	125	202	1.95
11	Maha Malasar	66	-	-	-	57	57	86.36
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	11056	70	17	8	321	416	3.76
13	Malai Pandaram	731	259	-	-	314	573	78.39
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1679	3	1	25	93	122	7.33
15	Malasar	2123	26	-	1	453	480	22.61
16	Malayan	2349	280	3	79	629	991	42.19
17	Mannan	4455	115	6	-	436	557	12.50
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	9744	448	301	9	889	1647	16.90
19	Mudugar	2053	115	-	47	81	243	11.84
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	748	18	-	-	64	82	10.96
21	Paniyan	42408	446	36	27	493	1002	2.36
22	Ulladan	6604	25	47	145	229	446	6.75
23	Uraly	3617	26	20	2	211	259	7.16
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan, Thachanadan	9229	13	10	5	66	94	1.02
25	Mooppan	792	3	2	-	22	27	3.41
26	Mavilan	14573	20	45	5	60	130	0.89
27	Karimpalan	6339	15	19	5	13	52	0.82
28	Vetta Kuruman	3211	92	5	2	245	344	10.71
29	Mala Panickar	318	-	-	-	16	16	5.03
	Sub Total	180088	2409	674	464	8699	12246	6.80
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	989	436	-	9	358	803	81.19
31	Kattunayakan	9464	588	1	13	957	1559	16.47
32	Koraga	773	12	252	1	54	319	41.27
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	930	278	104	-	169	551	59.25
34	Cholanaickan	141	102	-	-	23	125	88.65
	Sub Total	12297	1416	357	23	1561	3357	27.31
	Others	1580	15	13	7	124	159	10.06
	Total	193965	3840	1044	494	10384	15762	8.13

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Main Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
Sl.No.	Community	Total Main Workers	Agriculture	Animal Husbandary	Worker-Agricultural Sector	Total	% to Total Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	5533	43	51	4838	4932	89.14
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	118	14	1	19	34	28.81
3	Eravalan	2138	3	112	1781	1896	88.68
4	Hill Pulaya	1826	101	82	1396	1579	86.47
5	Irular, Irulan	13105	1508	940	4544	6992	53.35
6	Wayanad Kadar	309	22	14	191	227	73.46
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	7583	1060	49	1512	2621	34.56
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	337	9	-	161	170	50.45
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	16668	4965	575	6820	12360	74.15
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	10376	1316	472	5212	7000	67.46
11	Maha Malasar	66	-	-	3	3	4.55
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	11056	5046	176	937	6159	55.71
13	Malai Pandaram	731	24	5	59	88	12.04
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1679	38	-	301	339	20.19
15	Malasar	2123	7	6	1370	1383	65.14
16	Malayan	2349	35	21	931	987	42.02
17	Mannan	4455	1392	65	1612	3069	68.89
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	9744	4308	54	2937	7299	74.91
19	Mudugar	2053	325	58	735	1118	54.46
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	748	79	5	546	630	84.22
21	Paniyan	42408	478	196	36039	36713	86.57
22	Ulladan	6604	779	86	607	1472	22.29
23	Uraly	3617	2091	63	431	2585	71.47
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan, Thachanadan	9229	19	38	7930	7987	86.54
25	Mooppan	792	10	8	640	658	83.08
26	Mavilan	14573	112	107	10585	10804	74.14
27	Karimpalan	6339	185	99	3996	4280	67.52
28	Vetta Kuruman	3211	60	27	2356	2443	76.08
29	Mala Panickar	318	7	4	158	169	53.14
	Sub Total	180088	24036	3314	98647	125997	69.97
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	989	13	6	63	82	8.29
31	Kattunayakan	9464	128	72	6694	6894	72.84
32	Koraga	773	8	-	208	216	27.94
33	Kurumar (Kurumbas)	930	139	5	88	232	24.95
34	Cholanaickan	141	-	-	6	6	4.26
	Sub Total	12297	288	83	7059	7430	60.39
	Others	1580	177	39	607	823	52.08
	Total	193965	24501	3436	106313	134250	69.22

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN NON AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59

Sl.No.	Community	Main Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors								% to Total Workers
		Total Main Workers	Petty Trade	Worker - MGNREGS	Worker- Non Agricultural Sector	Plantation Labourer	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employe	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	5533	2	260	201	26	79	15	583	10.54
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	118	-	-	37	1	2	4	44	37.29
3	Eravalan	2138	1	108	73	-	28	18	228	10.66
4	Hill Pulaya	1826	5	24	66	-	14	5	114	6.24
5	Irular, Irulan	13105	40	1420	1657	446	666	320	4549	34.71
6	Wayanad Kadar	309	-	36	19	-	17	8	80	25.89
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	7583	25	493	621	30	1204	175	2548	33.60
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	337	1	20	22	39	17	27	126	37.39
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	16668	30	1584	1202	44	975	193	4028	24.17
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	10376	20	1174	476	48	1213	243	3174	30.59
11	Maha Malasar	66	-	-	2	-	3	1	6	9.09
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	11056	61	707	1024	3	2493	193	4481	40.53
13	Malai Pandaram	731	-	1	41	4	10	14	70	9.58
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1679	3	11	1082	4	68	50	1218	72.54
15	Malasar	2123	-	20	59	43	67	71	260	12.25
16	Malayan	2349	5	7	190	23	96	50	371	15.79
17	Mannan	4455	7	436	213	79	66	28	829	18.61
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	9744	9	141	385	19	165	79	798	8.19
19	Mudugar	2053	-	130	408	56	70	28	692	33.71
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	748	1	12	19	1	2	1	36	4.81
21	Paniyan	42408	11	2307	1647	216	348	164	4693	11.07
22	Ulladan	6604	12	166	3370	30	906	202	4686	70.96
23	Uraly	3617	3	472	150	-	118	30	773	21.37
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan,	9229	-	144	837	2	45	120	1148	12.44
25	Thachanadan Mooppan	792	1	43	11	25	14	13	107	13.51
26	Mavilan	14573	18	412	2565	10	375	259	3639	24.97
27	Karimpalan	6339	21	65	1602	7	181	131	2007	31.66
28	Vetta Kuruman	3211	2	211	85	24	73	29	424	13.20
29	Mala Panickar	318	-	-	94	3	25	11	133	41.82
	Sub Total	180088	278	10404	18158	1183	9340	2482	41845	717.18
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	989	2	9	10	11	65	7	104	10.52
31	Kattunayakan	9464	5	479	300	62	85	80	1011	10.68
32	Koraga	773	-	79	143	-	8	8	238	30.79
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	930	1	77	16	8	37	8	147	15.81
34	Cholanaickan	141	-	-	-	8	1	1	10	7.09
	Sub Total	12297	8	644	469	89	196	104	1510	74.89
	Others	1580	14	67	378	18	69	52	598	37.85
	Total	193965	300	11115	19005	1290	9605	2638	43953	22.66

COMMUNITY ANDEMPLOYMENT PATTERN OF FAMILIES LIVING IN SETTLEMENTS

Sl.No	Community	Occupation of Families Living in Settlements								Total
		Total Families of the community	Forest Based Activities	Activities in Agriculture Sector	Self Employment	Employment Guarantee Scheme	Govt Employment	Other Activities	No Income	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	1	2347	4	18	48	68	19	2505
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	15	25	11	1	2	129	3	79
3	Eravalan	: 1255	10	1118	2	36	25	31	17	1239
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	71	789	6	7	4	62	13	952
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	843	4273	81	767	430	-	283	7583
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	-	125	-	8	11	-	2	154
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	1885	1907	110	174	903	131	210	5810
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	5	70	1	-	6	-	1	106
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 8362	102	6410	42	135	626	27	62	7913
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	100	3597	16	158	836	11	50	5022
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	33	-	-	-	4	-	3	40
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	356	4657	54	127	1434	163	169	7660
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	336	68	-	-	9	3	9	446
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	62	254	14	-	44	34	31	1070
15	Malasar	: 1267	240	801	-	9	52	-	27	1219
16	Malayan	: 1461	534	541	51	1	49	18	35	1355
17	Mannan	: 2511	384	1725	7	136	42	39	25	2491
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	878	3586	81	37	114	55	55	5085
19	Mudugar	: 1274	107	733	33	54	43	-	35	1258
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	50	347	2	3	2	6	4	421
21	Paniyan	: 21605	335	18333	35	377	196	87	273	20689
22	Ulladan	: 4864	186	842	64	43	384	117	96	3220
23	Uraly	: 2099	173	1634	19	101	51	16	12	2056
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	26	3928	10	19	34	38	69	4460
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	19	307	-	8	18	-	2	380
26	Mavilan	: 7736	25	5583	30	57	217	110	108	7395
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	10	2389	24	11	115	100	53	3658
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	30	1437	5	35	45	-	23	1615
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	11	116	-	-	18	5	7	215
	Sub Total	: 101194	6827	67942	702	2322	5762	10845	1696	96096
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	: 545	446	47	1	4	34	1	-	543
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	396	4136	14	105	56	33	102	5002
32	Koraga	: 445	2	135	43	2	-	1	2	188
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	319	106	28	38	21	-	13	539
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	83	-	-	-	1	4	2	97
	Sub Total	: 6771	1246	4424	86	149	112	233	119	6369
	Total	: 107965	8073	72366	788	2471	5874	11078	1815	102465

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON UNEMPLOYED IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59

Sl.No.	Community	Age Group 15-59		
		Total Persons	Unemployed	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	7052	1519	21.54
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	149	30	20.13
3	Eravalan	2842	700	24.63
4	Hill Pulaya	2239	413	18.45
5	Irular, Irulan	17038	3933	23.08
6	Wayanad Kadar	437	128	29.29
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	13176	5595	42.46
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	611	274	44.84
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	24454	7786	31.84
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	15284	4908	32.11
11	Maha Malasar	84	18	21.43
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	19707	8562	43.45
13	Malai Pandaram	1035	304	29.37
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	3061	1382	45.15
15	Malasar	2675	552	20.64
16	Malayan	3522	1173	33.30
17	Mannan	6277	1822	29.03
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	12320	2576	20.91
19	Mudugar	2824	771	27.30
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1033	285	27.59
21	Paniyan	56902	14494	25.47
22	Ulladan	11964	5360	44.80
23	Uraly	5264	1647	31.29
24	Mala Vettuvan	12657	3428	27.08
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1061	269	25.35
26	Mavilan	21384	6811	31.85
27	Karimpalan	9966	3627	36.39
28	Vetta Kuruman	4062	851	20.95
29	Mala Panickar	655	337	51.45
	Sub Total	259735	79645	30.66
30	PVTG Kadar	1207	218	18.06
31	Kattunayakan	12096	2632	21.76
32	Koraga	1076	303	28.16
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1262	332	26.31
34	Cholanaickan	222	81	36.49
	Sub Total	15863	3566	22.48
	Others	2574	996	38.69
	Total	278172	84207	30.27

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Educational Status of Unemployed								Total
		Illiterates and Neo Literates	Primary Education	Below SSLC	SSLC	PDC/+2	Graduates	Post Graduates	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	: 361	392	429	176	120	30	3	8	1519
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 16	9	1	2	1	-	-	1	30
3	Eravalan	: 288	79	202	64	52	12	1	2	700
4	Hill Pulaya	: 115	122	111	33	28	1	-	3	413
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1108	476	914	547	765	100	10	13	3933
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 12	20	41	30	24	1	-	-	128
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 342	676	2409	1195	768	185	14	6	5595
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 61	60	51	46	43	11	-	2	274
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 981	873	2856	1528	1290	237	8	13	7786
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 599	349	1226	1089	1304	296	34	11	4908
11	Maha Malasar	: 13	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	18
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 182	547	2706	2197	1864	884	242	30	8652
13	Malai Pandaram	: 117	72	72	25	15	1	1	1	304
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 164	247	532	301	106	25	6	1	1382
15	Malasar	: 233	61	121	75	52	8	-	2	552
16	Malayan	: 296	277	308	164	118	9	-	1	1173
17	Mannan	: 400	394	658	217	118	28	4	3	1822
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 587	810	655	287	188	28	4	17	2576
19	Mudugar	: 275	115	181	90	101	6	1	2	771
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 39	42	127	45	26	4	1	1	285
21	Paniyan	: 4813	4932	3471	789	427	52	-	10	14494
22	Ulladan	: 453	966	1958	1025	691	233	25	9	5360
23	Uraly	: 150	304	527	341	252	65	7	1	1647
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 953	693	1048	417	282	33	-	2	3428
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 60	36	96	50	25	2	-	-	269
26	Mavilan	: 1296	861	1917	1361	1095	255	9	17	6811
27	Karimpalan	: 424	579	1310	733	474	92	7	8	3627
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 180	153	278	134	90	14	1	1	851
29	Mala Panickar	: 44	54	124	65	38	10	1	1	337
	Sub Total	: 14562	14203	24330	13026	10357	2622	379	166	79645
30	RYIG	: 71	48	38	26	32	2	-	1	218
31	Kattunayakan	: 910	685	589	276	149	14	5	4	2632
32	Koraga	: 59	100	87	28	27	2	-	-	303
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 147	42	48	39	47	5	-	4	332
34	Cholanaickan	: 40	13	20	6	2	-	-	-	81
	Sub Total	: 1227	888	782	375	257	23	5	9	3566
	Others	: 79	186	421	186	86	36	2	-	996
	Total	: 15868	15277	25533	13587	10700	2681	386	175	84207

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF
UNEMPLOYED IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Technical/Professional Education of Unemployed						Total
		Certificate Course	Diploma	B Tech Degree	Medical Degree	Other Professional Degree	Other Technical Certificates	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	: 4	3	-	1	-	-	8
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: -	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Eravalan	: 5	1	-	-	1	2	9
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3	2	-	-	-	-	5
5	Irular, Irulan	: 81	18	-	-	6	24	129
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 159	18	2	-	13	64	256
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 8	3	-	-	-	2	13
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 64	30	1	-	9	29	133
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 70	28	-	-	8	15	121
11	Maha Malasar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 287	150	15	12	86	184	734
13	Malai Pandaram	: 4	1	-	-	-	1	6
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 19	9	-	-	9	37	74
15	Malasar	: 6	3	-	-	1	2	12
16	Malayan	: 7	-	-	-	1	7	15
17	Mannan	: 15	7	-	-	3	-	25
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 28	3	-	-	8	9	48
19	Mudugar	: 10	2	-	-	1	2	15
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1	2	-	-	-	1	4
21	Paniyan	: 38	22	-	-	4	7	71
22	Ulladan	: 158	58	2	1	15	52	286
23	Uraly	: 37	7	1	-	10	12	67
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 24	10	-	-	-	7	41
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Mavilan	: 151	39	1	-	14	42	247
27	Karimpalan	: 50	15	-	-	2	38	105
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1	2	-	-	-	1	4
29	Mala Panickar	: 6	6	-	-	2	-	14
	Sub Total	: 1238	440	22	14	193	538	2445
30	Kadar PYTG	: 3	2	-	-	-	-	5
31	Kattunayakan	: 8	3	-	-	1	3	15
32	Koraga	: 1	-	-	-	1	4	6
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1	4	-	-	1	2	8
	Sub Total	: 13	9	-	-	3	9	34
	Others	: 15	6	-	-	2	10	33
	Total	: 1266	455	22	14	198	557	2512

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND SKILL
OF UNEMPLOYED IN THE AGE GROUP OF 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Vocational Qualification and Skill of Unemployed									
		Medical	Engineering	Technical	Artisan	Tailoring	Driving	Others	Total	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
1	Adiyan	:	2	3	1	-	11	3	5	25	1.00
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	:	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.04
3	Eravalan	:	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	0.08
4	Hill Pulaya	:	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	0.20
5	Irular, Irulan	:	16	13	7	2	11	9	34	92	3.68
6	Wayanad Kadar	:	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	0.16
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	:	39	33	30	6	64	19	94	285	11.42
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	:	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.08
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	:	24	25	20	5	112	25	42	253	10.14
	Kurumar,	:	20	29	12	7	45	11	67	191	7.65
10	Mullakurumar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Maha Malasar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mala Arayan,	:	51	91	68	6	83	82	149	530	21.23
12	Malayarayar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Malai Pandaram	:	1	-	2	-	5	1	3	12	0.48
	Malai Vedan,	:	1	2	10	-	37	5	12	67	2.68
14	Malavedan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Malasar	:	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.04
16	Malayan	:	-	-	-	-	19	-	8	27	1.08
17	Mannan	:	5	5	2	-	15	4	11	42	1.68
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	:	4	1	9	1	5	4	16	40	1.60
19	Mudugar	:	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	7	0.28
20	Palleyan, Palliyar,	:	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	5	0.20
	Palliyar, Paliyan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	:	5	21	10	2	26	8	18	90	3.61
22	Ulladan	:	20	29	31	9	102	36	65	292	11.70
23	Uraly	:	8	12	2	4	9	-	8	43	1.72
24	Mala Vettuvan	:	5	-	4	-	19	1	11	40	1.60
25	Thachanadan,	:	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	0.16
	Thachanadan Mooppan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Mavilan	:	25	6	8	9	120	6	63	237	9.50
27	Karimpalan	:	14	10	7	4	38	9	22	104	4.17
28	Vetta Kuruman	:	3	6	-	2	7	2	6	26	1.04
29	Mala Panickar	:	-	-	3	-	5	2	1	11	0.44
	Sub Total	:	245	292	226	57	741	235	642	2438	97.68
	PVTG	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kadar	:	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0.08
31	Kattunayakan	:	4	10	1	-	3	-	4	22	0.88
32	Koraga	:	-	-	-	-	1	-	22	23	0.92
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	:	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.12
34	Cholanaickan	:	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	8	0.32
	Sub Total	:	6	12	3	-	4	-	33	58	2.32
	Total	:	251	304	229	57	745	235	675	2496	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DEBT FAMILIES

Sl.No.	Community	Debt Families According to Sources of Loan							Total
		Cooperative Societies	District/ State Cooperative Bank	Other Banks	Kudumbashree	Money Lenders/ Institutions	Relatives	Other Sources	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adiyan	46	45	72	192	80	5	8	448
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	7	1	5	1	20	1	2	37
3	Eravalan	69	7	22	17	227	3	5	350
4	Hill Pulaya	27	24	38	128	321	37	63	638
5	Irular, Irulan	73	252	369	214	14341	92	285	2719
6	Wayanad Kadar	25	18	27	35	20	1	2	128
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	668	281	396	454	1148	43	30	3020
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	39	7	18	22	42	11	-	139
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	698	581	911	1337	876	117	117	4637
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	361	589	1001	1691	748	134	203	4727
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	14
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	1412	860	1082	996	1619	237	381	6587
13	Malai Pandaram	13	7	11	17	220	28	47	343
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	349	32	71	48	220	12	33	765
15	Malasar	22	19	14	27	183	15	92	372
16	Malayan	93	25	49	33	216	12	5	433
17	Mannan	206	100	69	275	1160	66	183	2059
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	257	77	192	376	2662	90	235	3889
19	Mudugar	20	25	29	45	265	29	33	446
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	8	11	12	58	206	18	94	407
21	Paniyan	221	223	308	769	2152	105	234	4012
22	Ulladan	1078	199	364	423	957	79	117	3217
23	Uraly	292	193	186	228	612	25	76	1612
24	Mala Vettuvan	536	215	295	1150	971	93	315	3575
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	9	21	22	49	100	6	13	220
26	Mavilan	2040	663	1250	2486	1439	226	624	8728
27	Karimpalan	816	243	563	1064	1052	119	136	3993
28	Vetta Kuruman	30	42	55	189	183	10	24	533
29	Mala Panickar	30	5	14	6	7	3	7	72
	Sub Total	9445	4765	7445	12330	19140	1618	3377	58120
	PVTG								
30	Kadar	2	5	7	20	19	5	25	83
31	Kattunayakan	100	78	92	262	1032	44	97	1705
32	Koraga	11	5	14	6	169	36	75	316
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	22	3	2	4	95	13	10	149
34	Cholanaickan	6	-	-	-	51	-	-	57
	Sub Total	141	91	115	292	1366	98	207	2310
	Total	9586	4856	7560	12622	20506	1716	3584	60430

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DIFFERENTIALY ABLED PERSONS AND PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

Sl.No.	Community	Population	Defferentialy Abled Persons	% to Population	Patients with Chronic Diseases	% to Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 11221	236	2.10	927	8.26
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 247	41	16.60	44	17.81
3	Eravalan	: 4418	114	2.58	140	3.17
4	Hill Pulaya	: 3415	189	5.53	506	14.82
5	Irular, Irulan	: 26525	1337	5.04	3253	12.26
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 673	31	4.61	85	12.63
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 19455	1140	5.86	1818	9.34
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 911	46	5.05	44	4.83
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 35909	1298	3.61	3016	8.43
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 21375	1372	6.42	1948	9.11
11	Maha Malasar	: 143	19	13.29	20	13.99
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 29399	1894	6.44	3836	13.05
13	Malai Pandaram	: 1662	126	7.58	341	20.52
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 4728	320	6.77	748	15.82
15	Malasar	: 4201	194	4.62	219	5.21
16	Malayan	: 5550	326	5.87	377	6.79
17	Mannan	: 9345	794	8.50	1388	14.85
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 19163	1201	6.27	1427	7.45
19	Mudugar	: 4668	300	6.43	494	10.58
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 1484	37	2.49	120	8.09
21	Paniyan	: 92787	4178	4.50	6605	7.12
22	Ulladan	: 17557	1233	7.02	2800	15.95
23	Uraly	: 7559	459	6.07	803	10.62
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 19728	1000	5.07	1764	8.94
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 1649	102	6.19	163	9.88
26	Mavilan	: 31166	1804	5.79	3400	10.91
27	Karimpalan	: 14768	1115	7.55	1403	9.50
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 6482	279	4.30	502	7.74
29	Mala Panickar	: 982	95	9.67	116	11.81
	Sub Total	: 397170	21280	5.36	38307	9.65
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	: 1974	137	6.94	167	8.46
31	Kattunayakan	: 19995	1089	5.45	1467	7.34
32	Koraga	: 1644	173	10.52	182	11.07
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 2251	218	9.68	495	21.99
34	Cholanaickan	: 409	18	4.40	23	5.62
	Sub Total	: 26273	1635	6.22	2334	8.88
	Others	: 2765	144	5.21	396	14.32
	Total	: 426208	23059	5.41	41037	9.54

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON COMPLETELY BED RIDDEN PATIENTS DUE TO CHRONIC DISEASES

Sl.No.	Community	Bed Ridden Patients
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Adiyan	: 13
2	Eravalan	: 2
3	Hill Pulaya	: 10
4	Irular, Irulan	: 66
5	Wayanad Kadar	: 1
6	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 33
7	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 1
8	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 32
9	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 29
10	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 59
11	Malai Pandaram	: 8
12	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 12
13	Malasar	: 6
14	Malayan	: 10
15	Mannan	: 18
16	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 43
17	Mudugar	: 13
18	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 3
19	Paniyan	: 113
20	Ulladan	: 45
21	Uraly	: 19
22	Mala Vettuvan	: 24
23	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 2
24	Mavilan	: 43
25	Karimpalan	: 24
26	Vetta Kuruman	: 7
27	Mala Panickar	: 6
	Sub Total	: 642
	PVTG	
28	Kadar	: 3
29	Kattunayakan	: 34
30	Koraga	: 5
31	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 22
	Sub Total	: 64
	Others	: 7
	Total	: 713

Annexure : 40

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES AFFECTED BY MALNUTRITION

Sl.No.	Community	Families Affected by		
		Total Families	Malnutrition	% of Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	233	9.05
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	31	38.75
3	Eravalan	: 1255	172	13.71
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	184	19.17
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	1318	17.30
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	6	3.45
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	241	4.10
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	48	24.62
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	502	6.00
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	188	3.58
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	3	7.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	204	2.56
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	107	20.82
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	254	19.35
15	Malasar	: 1267	119	9.39
16	Malayan	: 1461	156	10.68
17	Mannan	: 2511	834	33.21
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	877	17.18
19	Mudugar	: 1274	241	18.92
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	4	0.95
21	Paniyan	: 21605	4682	21.67
22	Ulladan	: 4864	394	8.10
23	Uraly	: 2099	102	4.86
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	315	6.87
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	52	13.30
26	Mavilan	: 7736	445	5.75
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	232	6.16
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	269	15.80
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	8	3.39
	Sub Total	: 101194	12221	12.08
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	41	7.52
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	1374	26.75
32	Koraga	: 445	208	46.74
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	249	45.86
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	41	40.59
	Sub Total	: 6771	1913	28.25
	Total	: 107965	14134	13.09

Annexure : 41

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES COLLECTING FOOD ARTICLES THROUGH
TRADITIONAL METHODS**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	Families Collecting Food Articles Through Traditional Methods	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	3	0.50
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	3	0.50
3	Eravalan	: 1255	3	0.50
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	128	21.19
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	10	1.66
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 8362	28	4.64
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	17	2.81
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	1	0.17
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	33	5.46
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	16	2.65
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	2	0.33
15	Malasar	: 1267	1	0.17
16	Malayan	: 1461	-	-
17	Mannan	: 2511	2	0.33
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	11	1.82
19	Mudugar	: 1274	13	2.15
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 21605	110	18.21
22	Ulladan	: 4864	40	6.62
23	Uraly	: 2099	9	1.49
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	5	0.83
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	2	0.33
26	Mavilan	: 7736	24	3.97
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	13	2.15
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	6	0.99
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	2	0.33
	Sub Total	: 101194	482	79.80
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	6	0.99
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	38	6.29
32	Koraga	: 445	6	0.99
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	64	10.60
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	8	1.32
	Sub Total	: 6771	122	20.20
	Total	: 107965	604	100.00

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DEATH OF PERSONS DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS DUE TO
LACK OF PROPER MEDICAL TREATMENT AND CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL**

Sl.No.	Community	Number of Death Due to			
		Lack of Proper Medical Treatment	%	Consumption of Alcohol	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	144	3.86	6	1.39
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-		-	-
3	Eravalan	35	0.94	4	0.93
4	Hill Pulaya	38	1.02	5	1.16
5	Irular, Irulan	469	12.57	71	16.44
6	Wayanad Kadar	6	0.16	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	49	1.31	13	1300.00
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	4	0.11	1	0.23
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	193	5.17	15	3.47
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	238	6.38	17	3.94
11	Maha Malasar	2	0.05	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	54	1.45	3	0.69
13	Malai Pandaram	15	0.40	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	27	0.72	9	2.08
15	Malasar	41	1.10	2	0.46
16	Malayan	40	1.07	3	0.69
17	Mannan	88	2.36	3	0.69
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	215	5.76	17	3.94
19	Mudugar	67	1.80	9	2.08
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	10	0.27	-	-
21	Paniyan	1054	28.26	125	28.94
22	Ulladan	61	1.64	11	2.55
23	Uraly	47	1.26	3	0.69
24	Mala Vettuvan	136	3.65	20	4.63
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	33	0.88	1	0.23
26	Mavilan	222	5.95	38	8.80
27	Karimpalan	48	1.29	13	3.01
28	Vetta Kuruman	54	1.45	5	1.16
29	Mala Panickar	4	0.11	1	0.23
	Sub Total	3384	90.99	395	91.44
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	27	0.72	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	240	6.43	28	6.48
32	Koraga	16	0.43	4	0.93
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	50	1.34	4	0.93
34	Cholanaickan	3	0.08	1	0.23
	Sub Total	336	9.01	37	8.56
	Total	3730	100	432	100.00

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON NON ADMINISTRATION OF PREVENTIVE
VACCINATION TO CHILDREN**

Sl.No.	Community	Number of Families with Children					
		Below 5 years	Vaccination not fully Administred	Vaccination not Administred	Total	% to Children Below 5 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Adiyan	: 742	55	13	68	9.16	
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 24	4	1	5	20.83	
3	Eravalan	: 283	68	2	70	24.73	
4	Hill Pulaya	: 207	28	11	39	18.84	
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1705	282	44	326	19.12	
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 34	2	1	3	8.82	
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1175	32	101	133	11.32	
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 39	3	9	12	30.77	
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 2027	165	91	256	12.63	
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1136	107	27	134	11.80	
11	Maha Malasar	: 8	-	5	5	62.50	
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 1417	100	115	215	15.17	
13	Malai Pandaram	: 153	22	44	66	43.14	
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 332	19	20	39	11.75	
15	Malasar	: 269	20	39	59	21.93	
16	Malayan	: 391	38	34	72	18.41	
17	Mannan	: 537	45	58	103	19.18	
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1312	196	189	385	29.34	
19	Mudugar	: 406	63	18	81	19.95	
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 80	13	4	17	21.25	
21	Paniyan	: 6774	788	506	1294	19.10	
22	Ulladan	: 963	108	53	161	16.72	
23	Uraly	: 393	29	13	42	10.69	
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1234	76	131	207	16.77	
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 98	15	2	17	17.35	
26	Mavilan	: 1619	68	188	256	15.81	
27	Karimpalan	: 805	55	87	142	17.64	
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 433	46	17	63	14.55	
29	Mala Panickar	: 47	1	3	4	8.51	
	Sub Total	: 24643	2448	1826	4274	17.34	
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 169	10	11	21	12.43	
31	Kattunayakan	: 1604	184	110	294	18.33	
32	Koraga	: 100	6	14	20	20	
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 206	54	38	92	44.66	
34	Cholanaickan	: 43	22	17	39	90.7	
	Sub Total	: 2122	276	190	466	21.96	
	Total	: 26765	2724	2016	4740	17.71	

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES INCURRING EXPENDITURE FOR MEDICAL
TREATMENT AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	Number of Families			
			Incurring Expenditure for Medical Treatment	% to Total Families	Incurring Expenditure for Alcohol Consumption	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	546	21.20	1276	49.53
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	72	90.00	57	71.25
3	Eravalan	: 1256	1173	93.39	513	40.84
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	826	86.04	320	33.33
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	7018	92.14	3557	46.70
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	56	32.18	31	17.82
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5871	3574	60.88	864	14.72
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	160	82.05	42	21.54
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	3534	42.26	1419	16.97
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	3703	70.51	1966	37.43
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	31	77.50	32	80.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	3400	42.73	419	5.27
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	462	89.88	316	61.48
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	1191	90.71	486	37.01
15	Malasar	: 1267	1118	88.24	735	58.01
16	Malayan	: 1461	1358	92.95	575	39.36
17	Mannan	: 2511	2312	92.07	1018	40.54
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	4328	84.76	2051	40.17
19	Mudugar	: 1274	1215	95.37	554	43.49
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	413	97.64	136	32.15
21	Paniyan	: 24609	11322	46.01	11658	47.37
22	Ulladan	: 4864	4387	90.19	1131	23.25
23	Uraly	: 2099	1224	58.31	183	8.72
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	3577	78.00	2491	54.32
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 891	255	28.62	164	18.41
26	Mavilan	: 7736	6319	81.68	3053	39.46
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	3120	82.87	1251	33.23
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	878	51.56	812	47.68
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	209	88.56	46	19.49
	Sub Total	: 101194	67781	66.98	37156	36.72
	PVTG	:				
30	Kadar	: 545	466	85.50	392	71.93
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	3369	65.58	2909	56.63
32	Koraga	: 445	300	67.42	223	50.11
33	Kurumar (Kurumbas)	: 543	524	96.50	274	50.46
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	52	51.49	52	51.49
	Sub Total	: 6771	4711	69.58	3850	56.86
	Total	: 107965	72492	67.14	41006	37.98

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON THE STATUS OF RESIDENTIAL HOUSES

Sl.No	Community	Families According to Status of Residential Houses					
		Own House	Relatives House	Rental House	Side Portion of a House (Chaippu/Charth)	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 2309	172	10	55	30	2576
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 64	6	2	3	5	80
3	Eravalan	: 1071	57	24	36	67	1255
4	Hill Pulaya	: 855	61	26	9	9	960
5	Irular, Irulan	: 6505	434	157	287	234	7617
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 159	7	3	2	3	174
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5628	141	54	19	30	5872
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 172	11	5	1	6	195
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 7868	315	52	67	60	8362
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 4959	132	39	69	53	5252
11	Maha Malasar	: 35	5	-	-	-	40
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7297	213	266	26	155	7957
13	Malai Pandaram	: 413	32	3	17	49	514
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1167	76	25	24	21	1313
15	Malasar	: 833	70	20	185	159	1267
16	Malayan	: 1311	63	12	25	50	1461
17	Mannan	: 2390	60	33	17	11	2511
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4856	121	25	49	55	5106
19	Mudugar	: 1059	111	9	42	53	1274
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 402	7	6	4	4	423
21	Paniyan	: 18507	1905	57	773	363	21605
22	Ulladan	: 4319	187	190	48	120	4864
23	Uraly	: 1925	43	76	21	34	2099
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4307	137	22	53	67	4586
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 364	10	5	6	6	391
26	Mavilan	: 7334	210	54	50	88	7736
27	Karimpalan	: 3625	69	23	9	39	3765
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1582	47	9	43	22	1703
29	Mala Panickar	: 216	16	3	-	1	236
	Sub Total	: 91532	4718	1212	1940	1792	101194
	PVTG	:					
30	Kadar	: 501	34	3	2	5	545
31	Kattunayakan	: 4550	304	16	153	114	5137
32	Koraga	: 409	15	1	9	11	445
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 509	16	4	11	3	543
34	Cholanaickan	: 90	3	-	2	6	101
	Sub Total	: 6059	372	24	177	139	6771
	Total	: 97591	5090	1236	2117	1931	107965

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FACILITIES IN OWN HOUSES

Sl.No	Community	Own Houses (Total)	Number of Houses			
			Without Kitchen	Not Convenient for Stay of the Whole Family	No Space for Keeping Domestic Animals	No Space for Keeping Firewood, Working Tools etc
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 2309	1251	1573	2278	2365
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 64	33	43	54	60
3	Eravalan	: 1071	977	717	1026	926
4	Hill Pulaya	: 855	277	245	638	565
5	Irular, Irulan	: 6505	2161	4430	6245	5706
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 159	60	54	126	109
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5628	1733	1720	4476	4434
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 172	29	45	128	139
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 7868	2950	3303	5816	5317
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 4959	1182	1647	3330	3865
11	Maha Malasar	: 35	16	7	34	23
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7297	1986	1737	5151	5014
13	Malai Pandaram	: 413	286	323	459	453
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1167	578	514	1039	1187
15	Malasar	: 833	777	667	1061	938
16	Malayan	: 1311	586	585	1037	942
17	Mannan	: 2390	1651	1190	2010	2117
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4856	2137	2313	4429	4456
19	Mudugar	: 1059	468	867	1077	1087
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyan, Paliyan	: 402	130	176	403	393
21	Paniyan	: 18507	10700	13165	19486	19342
22	Ulladan	: 4319	1836	1766	3852	3725
23	Uraly	: 1925	937	600	1451	1469
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4307	1504	1813	3644	3469
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 364	239	187	294	308
26	Mavilan	: 7334	1887	2548	5731	5237
27	Karimpalan	: 3625	1361	1424	2685	2587
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1582	858	862	1405	1431
29	Mala Panickar	: 216	49	79	167	179
	Sub Total	: 91532	38639	44600	79532	77843
	PVTG	:				
30	Kadar	: 501	174	191	340	316
31	Kattunayakan	: 4550	2567	2873	4450	4393
32	Koraga	: 409	85	93	388	357
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 509	213	399	498	494
34	Cholanaickan	: 90	72	70	92	90
	Sub Total	: 6059	3111	3626	5768	5650
	Total	: 97591	41750	48226	85300	83520

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES WITH
GOVERNMENT/LOCAL GOVT ASSISTANCE**

Sl.No	Community	Total Own Houses	Constructed with Govt./Local Govt. Assistance			
			Govt./Local Govt. Assistance Only	More than one sources including Govt./Local Govt. Assistance	Total	% to Own Houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 2309	1923	138	2061	89.26
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 64	57	2	59	92.19
3	Eravalan	: 1071	741	141	882	82.35
4	Hill Pulaya	: 855	740	27	767	89.71
5	Irular, Irulan	: 6505	4236	977	5213	80.14
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 159	68	35	103	64.78
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5628	2223	770	2993	53.18
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 172	123	22	145	84.30
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyam	: 7868	3713	2048	5761	73.22
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 4959	2408	1301	3709	74.79
11	Maha Malasar	: 35	17	-	17	48.57
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7297	2915	1108	4023	55.13
13	Malai Pandaram	: 413	231	86	317	76.76
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1167	890	132	1022	87.57
15	Malasar	: 833	479	109	588	70.59
16	Malayan	: 1311	1006	153	1159	88.41
17	Mannan	: 2390	1428	242	1670	69.87
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4856	2064	307	2371	48.83
19	Mudugar	: 1059	510	195	705	66.57
20	Palleyan, Palliyam, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 402	337	29	366	91.04
21	Paniyan	: 18507	15339	1003	16342	88.30
22	Ulladan	: 4319	2702	545	3247	75.18
23	Uraly	: 1925	1173	262	1435	74.55
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4307	2933	592	3525	81.84
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 364	202	51	253	69.51
26	Mavilan	: 7334	4210	1937	6147	83.82
27	Karimpalan	: 3625	1642	1168	2810	77.52
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1582	1204	119	1323	83.63
29	Mala Panickar	: 216	76	20	96	44.44
	Sub Total	: 91532	55590	13519	69109	75.50
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	: 501	420	15	435	86.82
31	Kattunayakan	: 4550	3625	153	3778	83.03
32	Koraga	: 409	377	12	389	95.11
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 509	178	39	217	42.63
34	Cholanaickan	: 90	54	4	58	64.00
	Sub Total	: 6059	4654	223	4877	80.49
	Total	: 97591	60224	13742	73986	75.81

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON HOUSING STATUS OF PERSONS DESERVING SPECIAL CARE

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families*	Houses of Persons Deserving Special Care			
			House less	% to Total Families	Dilapidated Houses	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 243	10	4.12	197	81.07
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 35	6	17.14	20	57.14
3	Eravalan	: 110	13	11.82	60	54.55
4	Hill Pulaya	: 167	11	6.59	120	71.86
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1381	118	8.54	811	58.73
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 25	1	4.00	19	76.00
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1054	42	3.98	904	85.77
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 39	3	7.69	24	61.54
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 1204	46	3.82	924	76.74
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1184	33	2.79	663	56.00
11	Maha Malasar	: 15	4	26.67	11	73.33
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 1607	91	5.66	1204	74.92
13	Malai Pandaram	: 118	19	16.10	84	71.19
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 304	22	7.24	224	73.68
15	Malasar	: 178	30	16.85	122	68.54
16	Malayan	: 288	14	4.86	150	52.08
17	Mannan	: 655	24	3.66	498	76.03
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1050	41	3.90	897	85.43
19	Mudugar	: 269	44	16.36	208	77.32
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 34	2	5.88	26	76.47
21	Paniyan	: 3758	347	9.23	2754	73.28
22	Ulladan	: 1105	82	7.42	648	58.64
23	Uraly	: 393	21	5.34	327	83.21
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 909	40	4.40	749	82.40
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 87	1	1.15	67	77.01
26	Mavilan	: 1606	61	3.80	1202	74.84
27	Karimpalan	: 990	19	1.92	759	76.67
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 264	14	5.30	189	71.59
29	Mala Panickar	: 75	3	4.00	52	69.33
	Sub Total	: 19147	1162	6.07	13913	72.66
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	: 109	11	10.09	41	37.61
31	Kattunayakan	: 975	101	10.36	688	70.56
32	Koraga	: 138	5	3.62	54	39.13
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 158	11	6.96	111	70.25
34	Cholanaickan	: 17	-	-	10	58.82
	Sub Total	: 1397	128	9.16	904	64.71
	Total	: 20544	1290	6.28	14817	72.12

Note : Families with persons deserving special care.

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON HOUSELESS FAMILIES AND HOUSES REQUIRING REPLACEMENT OR REPAIR

Sl.No	Community	Total Families	Houseless Families	% to Total	Existing Houses Requiring			
					Replacement	% to Total	Repair	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	267	10.36	892	34.63	1116	43.32
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	16	20.00	12	15.00	31	38.75
3	Eravalan	: 1255	185	14.74	278	22.15	403	32.11
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	105	10.94	453	47.19	204	21.25
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	1112	14.60	1515	19.89	2561	33.62
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	15	8.62	76	43.68	45	25.86
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	243	4.14	3954	67.34	1034	17.61
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	23	11.79	33	16.92	71	36.41
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	494	5.91	3398	40.64	2735	32.71
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	293	5.58	1084	20.64	1642	31.26
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	5	12.50	20	50.00	3	7.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	660	8.29	4797	60.29	1244	15.63
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	101	19.65	222	43.19	121	23.54
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	146	11.12	532	40.52	364	27.72
15	Malasar	: 1267	434	34.25	344	27.15	228	18.00
16	Malayan	: 1461	150	10.27	394	26.97	452	30.94
17	Mannan	: 2511	121	4.82	1423	56.67	520	20.71
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	250	4.90	3562	69.76	769	15.06
19	Mudugar	: 1274	215	16.88	525	41.21	313	24.57
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Paliyar, Paliyan	: 423	21	4.96	114	26.95	177	41.84
21	Paniyan	: 21605	3098	14.34	7518	34.80	7618	35.26
22	Ulladan	: 4864	545	11.20	1430	29.40	1383	28.43
23	Uraly	: 2099	174	8.29	1257	59.89	380	18.10
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	279	6.08	2230	48.63	1471	32.08
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	27	6.91	181	46.29	101	25.83
26	Mavilan	: 7736	402	5.20	3352	43.33	2219	28.68
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	140	3.72	1590	42.23	1181	31.37
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	121	7.11	619	36.35	593	34.82
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	20	8.47	94	39.83	62	26.27
	Sub Total	: 101194	9662	9.55	41899	41.40	29041	28.70
	PVTG	:						
30	Kadar	: 545	44	8.07	162	29.72	92	16.88
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	587	11.43	2031	39.54	1579	30.74
32	Koraga	: 445	36	8.09	57	12.81	113	25.39
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	34	6.26	347	63.90	58	10.68
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	11	10.89	44	43.56	11	10.89
	Sub Total	: 6771	712	10.52	2641	39.00	1853	27.37
	Total	: 107965	10374	9.61	44540	41.25	30894	28.61

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON UNELECTRIFIED HOUSES

Sl.No	Community	Total Houses	Unelectrified Houses				% to Total Houses
			Electrified Settlements	Un electrified Settlements	Scattered Houses	Total Un electrified Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	1293	115	41	1449	56.25
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	35	26	1	62	77.50
3	Eravalan	: 1255	683	51	14	748	59.60
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	355	391	6	752	78.33
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	3289	1302	19	4610	60.52
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	43	23	11	77	44.25
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	1825	666	14	2505	42.66
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	18	42	51	111	56.92
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	2022	810	172	3004	35.92
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	1148	267	75	1490	28.37
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	-	40	-	40	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	1034	354	47	1435	18.03
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	215	124	56	395	76.85
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	551	17	103	671	51.10
15	Malasar	: 1267	581	399	27	1007	79.48
16	Malayan	: 1461	579	313	50	942	64.48
17	Mannan	: 2511	994	526	15	1535	61.13
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	776	3555	14	4345	85.10
19	Mudugar	: 1274	496	494	13	1003	78.73
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	109	1	-	110	26.00
21	Paniyan	: 21605	10702	4772	696	16170	74.84
22	Ulladan	: 4864	980	304	461	1745	35.88
23	Uraly	: 2099	431	495	10	936	44.59
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	1797	1428	98	3323	72.46
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	182	51	7	240	61.38
26	Mavilan	: 7736	3049	777	229	4055	52.42
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	985	456	57	1498	39.79
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	838	318	47	1203	70.64
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	50	51	8	109	46.19
	Sub Total	: 101194	35060	18168	2342	55570	54.91
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 545	68	311	2	381	69.91
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	2360	1734	119	4213	82.01
32	Koraga	: 445	107	39	161	307	68.99
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	19	504	4	527	97.05
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	-	96	4	100	99.01
	Sub Total	: 6771	2554	2684	290	5528	81.64
	Total	: 107965	37614	20852	2632	61098	56.59

Annexure : 51

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON UNELECTRIFIED HOUSES OF STUDENTS

Sl.No	Community	Unelectrified Houses of Students					
		Total Un Electrified Houses	In Electrified Settlements	In Unelectrified Settlements	In Scattered Area	Total	% to Total Unelectrified Houses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 1449	678	55	18	751	51.83
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 62	9	11	-	20	32.26
3	Eravalan	: 748	280	22	7	309	41.31
4	Hill Pulaya	: 752	123	153	3	279	37.10
5	Irular, Irulan	: 4610	1460	592	14	2067	44.84
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 77	18	13	4	35	45.45
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 2505	900	399	3	1302	51.98
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 111	9	25	21	55	49.55
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiy an	: 3004	1118	419	97	1634	54.39
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1490	577	134	39	750	50.34
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	-	18	-	18	45.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayaray ar	: 1435	470	179	36	685	47.74
13	Malai Pandaram	: 395	83	55	14	152	38.48
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 671	248	7	66	321	47.84
15	Malasar	: 1007	189	186	12	387	38.43
16	Malayan	: 942	291	125	21	437	46.39
17	Mannan	: 1535	507	277	9	793	51.66
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4345	357	1687	10	2054	47.27
19	Mudugar	: 1003	220	207	5	432	43.07
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliy ar, Paliyan	: 110	54	-	-	54	49.09
21	Paniyan	: 16170	5194	2155	326	7675	47.46
22	Ulladan	: 1745	482	146	223	851	48.77
23	Uraly	: 936	187	250	8	445	47.54
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 3323	908	662	53	1623	48.84
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopp an	: 240	107	32	3	142	59.17
26	Mavilan	: 4025	1690	379	109	2178	54.11
27	Karimpalan	: 1498	491	232	21	744	49.67
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1203	382	143	21	546	45.39
29	Mala Panickar	: 109	28	30	4	62	56.88
	Sub Total	: 55570	17061	8593	1147	26801	48.26
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 381	27	151	1	179	46.98
31	Kattunayakan	: 4213	1046	739	54	1839	43.65
32	Koraga	: 307	39	9	47	95	30.94
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 527	7	270	1	278	52.75
34	Cholanaickan	: 100	-	31	-	31	31.00
	Sub Total	: 5528	1119	1200	103	2422	43.81
	Total	: 61098	18180	9793	1250	29223	47.83

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES WITHOUT PROPER LATRINE

Sl.No.	Community	Families	Families Without Latrine	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	1147	44.53
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	48	60.00
3	Eravalan	: 1255	968	77.13
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	731	76.15
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	4929	64.71
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	55	31.61
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	2893	49.27
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	107	54.87
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	2487	29.74
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	1424	27.11
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	38	95.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	1888	23.73
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	420	81.71
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	677	51.56
15	Malasar	: 1267	1038	81.93
16	Malayan	: 1461	719	49.21
17	Mannan	: 2511	1590	63.32
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	3971	77.77
19	Mudugar	: 1274	882	69.23
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	128	30.26
21	Paniyan	: 21605	11551	53.46
22	Ulladan	: 4864	1559	32.05
23	Uraly	: 2099	1123	53.50
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	2112	46.05
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	231	59.08
26	Mavilan	: 7736	2861	36.98
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	1153	30.62
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	744	43.69
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	55	23.31
	Sub Total	: 101194	47529	46.97
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	324	59.45
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	3005	58.5
32	Koraga	: 445	160	35.96
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	454	83.61
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	79	78.22
	Sub Total	: 6771	4022	59.40
	Total	: 107965	51551	47.75

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES DEPENDING OTHERS FOR DRINKING WATER

Sl.No.	Community	Families	Families without Independent Source of Drinking Water	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	154	5.98
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	13	16.25
3	Eravalan	: 1255	237	18.88
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	2	0.21
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	425	5.58
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	33	18.97
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	822	14.00
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	24	12.31
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	1073	12.83
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	312	5.94
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	6	15.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	1177	14.79
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	34	6.61
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	450	34.27
15	Malasar	: 1267	256	20.21
16	Malayan	: 1461	301	20.60
17	Mannan	: 2511	438	17.44
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	207	4.05
19	Mudugar	: 1274	139	10.91
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	34	8.04
21	Paniyan	: 21605	2396	11.09
22	Ulladan	: 4864	1351	27.78
23	Uraly	: 2099	291	13.86
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	1825	39.80
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan			
	Mooppan	: 391	57	14.58
26	Mavilan	: 7736	2642	34.15
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	1358	36.07
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	92	5.40
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	62	26.27
	Sub Total	: 101194	16211	16.02
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	16	2.94
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	375	7.30
32	Koraga	: 445	90	20.22
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	1	0.18
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	-	-
	Sub Total	: 6771	482	7.12
	Total	: 107965	16693	15.46

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES IN SETTLEMENTS WITHOUT PROPER ACCESS

Sl. No	Community	Total Families in Settlements	Families in Settlements without Proper Access				Total	% to Total Families in Settlement
			No Access	Water Logged /Marshy Location	Access Interrupting During Monsoon			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Adiyan	: 2505	369	-	201	570	22.75	
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 79	3	-	-	3	3.80	
3	Eravalan	: 1239	16	-	9	25	2.02	
4	Hill Pulaya	: 952	-	-	3	3	0.32	
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7584	184	9	210	403	5.31	
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 154	26	-	8	34	22.08	
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5810	217	191	192	600	10.33	
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 106	16	-	30	46	43.40	
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 7913	936	9	210	1155	14.60	
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5022	501	11	201	713	14.20	
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	-	-	-	-	-	
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7660	521	21	136	678	8.85	
13	Malai Pandaram	: 446	70	-	9	79	17.71	
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1070	36	-	15	51	4.77	
15	Malasar	: 1219	31	-	2	33	2.71	
16	Malayan	: 1355	85	-	18	103	7.60	
17	Mannan	: 2491	154	2	63	219	8.79	
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5085	566	33	383	982	19.31	
19	Mudugar	: 1258	279	10	125	414	32.91	
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 421	-	-	-	-	-	
21	Paniyan	: 20689	2623	143	1130	3896	18.83	
22	Ulladan	: 3220	213	19	50	282	8.76	
23	Uraly	: 2056	140	3	103	246	11.96	
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4460	428	3	46	477	10.70	
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 380	52	-	39	91	23.95	
26	Mavilan	: 7395	579	1	56	636	8.60	
27	Karimpalan	: 3658	299	1	31	331	9.05	
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1615	263	13	143	419	25.94	
29	Mala Panickar	: 215	13	-	-	13	6.05	
	Sub Total	: 96097	8620	469	3413	12502	13.01	
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	: 543	7	-	2	9	1.66	
31	Kattunayakan	: 5002	980	45	268	1293	25.85	
32	Koraga	: 188	5	-	-	5	2.66	
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 539	146	26	198	370	68.65	
34	Cholanaickan	: 97	38	1	-	39	40.21	
	Sub Total	: 6369	1176	72	468	1716	26.94	
	Total	: 102465	9796	541	3881	14218	13.88	

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON LANDLESS FAMILIES

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	Land less Families	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	118	4.58
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	13	16.25
3	Eravalan	: 1255	123	9.80
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	71	7.40
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	791	10.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	5	2.87
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	27	0.46
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	13	6.67
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	179	2.14
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	128	2.44
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	1	2.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	183	2.30
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	29	5.64
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	74	5.64
15	Malasar	: 1267	364	28.73
16	Malayan	: 1461	86	5.89
17	Mannan	: 2511	31	1.23
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	53	1.04
19	Mudugar	: 1274	110	8.63
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	6	1.42
21	Paniyan	: 21605	1689	7.82
22	Ulladan	: 4864	296	6.09
23	Uraly	: 2099	15	0.71
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	113	2.46
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	18	4.60
26	Mavilan	: 7736	131	1.69
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	44	1.17
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	57	3.35
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	6	2.54
	Sub Total	: 101194	4774	4.72
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	10	1.83
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	317	6.17
32	Koraga	: 445	25	5.62
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	25	4.60
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	7	6.93
	Sub Total	: 6771	384	5.67
	Others	: -	-	-
	Total	: 107965	5158	4.78

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES POSSESSING FOREST LAND WITHOUT TITLE

Sl.No	Community	Families Settled in Forest Area	Families Possessing Forest Land without Title	%	% to Families Settled Forest Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	991	8	0.08	0.80
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	64	2	0.02	3.12
3	Eravalan	129	1	0.01	0.77
4	Hill Pulaya	874	242	2.52	27.68
5	Irular, Irulan	4928	332	3.45	6.74
6	Wayanad Kadar	49	-	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	4656	824	8.57	17.69
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	36	-	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	3061	169	1.76	5.52
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	1366	284	2.95	20.79
11	Maha Malasar	40	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3145	563	5.86	17.90
13	Malai Pandaram	403	38	0.40	9.42
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	596	79	0.82	13.25
15	Malasar	460	30	0.31	6.52
16	Malayan	996	180	1.87	10.07
17	Mannan	1808	445	4.63	24.61
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4129	2482	25.82	60.11
19	Mudugar	942	311	3.24	33.01
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	241	3	0.03	1.24
21	Paniyan	4636	767	7.98	16.54
22	Ulladan	1423	440	4.58	30.92
23	Uraly	1460	759	7.90	51.99
24	Mala Vettuvan	1017	37	0.38	3.64
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	193	36	0.37	18.65
26	Mavilan	671	64	0.67	9.54
27	Karimpalan	326	13	0.14	3.99
28	Vetta Kuruman	665	255	2.65	38.34
29	Mala Panickar	51	1	0.01	1.96
	Sub Total	39356	8365	87.04	21.25
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	290	176	1.83	60.68
31	Kattunayakan	3184	995	10.35	31.25
32	Koraga	-	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	539	56	0.58	10.38
34	Cholanaickan	97	19	0.20	19.58
	Sub Total	4110	1246	12.96	38.31
	Total	43466	9611	100	22.11

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON PURAMPOKKU SETTLERS

Sl.No.	Community	Families	Families Settled in Purampokku	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	21	2.13
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	1	0.10
3	Eravalan	: 1255	36	3.65
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	11	1.12
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	1	0.10
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	26	2.64
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	13	1.32
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	84	8.53
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	11	1.12
15	Malasar	: 1267	52	5.28
16	Malayan	: 1461	17	1.73
17	Mannan	: 2511	16	1.62
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	8	0.81
19	Mudugar	: 1274	26	2.64
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	1	0.10
21	Paniyan	: 21605	399	40.51
22	Ulladan	: 4864	44	4.47
23	Uraly	: 2099	2	0.20
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan, Thachanadan	: 4586	63	6.40
25	Mooppan	: 391	-	-
26	Mavilan	: 7736	106	10.76
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	4	0.41
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	3	0.30
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	2	0.20
	Sub Total	: 101194	947	96.14
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	1	0.10
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	35	3.55
32	Koraga	: 445	2	0.20
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	-	-
	Sub Total	: 6771	38	3.86
	Total	: 107965	985	100

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES POSSESSING LAND OF LAND LORDS AND
ENCROACHMENT LAND**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	Families Processing			
			Land Lord's Land	%	Encroachment Land	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	42	2.46	30	2.00
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	4	0.23	1	0.07
3	Eravalan	: 1255	57	3.34	1	0.07
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	1	0.06	2	0.13
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	57	3.34	38	2.54
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	2	0.12	13	0.87
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	-	-	-	-
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	1	0.06	1	0.07
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	53	3.10	220	14.68
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	4	0.23	23	1.53
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	5	0.29	48	3.20
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	5	0.29	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	3	0.18	2	0.13
15	Malasar	: 1267	40	2.34	3	0.20
16	Malayan	: 1461	81	4.74	11	0.73
17	Mannan	: 2511	1	0.06	19	1.27
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	12	0.70	29	1.93
19	Mudugar	: 1274	21	1.23	17	1.13
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 21605	676	39.58	588	39.23
22	Ulladan	: 4864	10	0.59	13	0.87
23	Uraly	: 2099	3	0.18	3	0.20
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	270	15.81	66	4.40
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	1	0.06	89	5.94
26	Mavilan	: 7736	227	13.29	76	5.07
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	8	0.47	16	1.07
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	12	0.70	16	1.07
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	5	0.29	-	-
	Sub Total	: 101194	1601	93.74	1325	88.39
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	: 545	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	106	6.21	173	11.54
32	Koraga	: 445	1	0.06	1	0.07
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	-	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 6771	107	6.26	174	11.61
	Total	: 107965	1708	100	1499	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON ALLOTMENT OF LAND UNDER DEVOLEPMENT SCHEMES

Sl. No.	Community	Beneficiary Families				Total	%
		Government Allotment	Joint Faming Projects	Surplus Land Distribution	Rehabilitatio n Project		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	76	1	142	12	231	1.70
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	11	2	2	-	15	0.11
3	Eravalan	449	10	60	-	519	3.81
4	Hill Pulaya	127	2	33	-	162	1.19
5	Irular, Irulan	75	152	143	1	371	2.72
6	Wayanad Kadar	6	-	6	-	12	0.09
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	55	5	9	-	69	0.51
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	16	1	15	1	33	0.24
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	292	45	220	2	559	4.10
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	161	60	38	10	269	1.97
11	Maha Malasar	1	-	-	-	1	0.01
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	291	14	64	29	398	2.92
13	Malai Pandaram	126	-	1	-	127	0.93
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	370	4	2	6	382	2.80
15	Malasar	112	1	80	-	193	1.42
16	Malayan	106	2	34	25	167	1.23
17	Mannan	297	7	11	1	316	2.32
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	389	17	66	1	473	3.47
19	Mudugar	53	59	37	-	149	1.09
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	8	5	-	-	13	0.10
21	Paniyan	2694	210	1301	129	4334	31.81
22	Ulladan	1241	9	83	47	1380	10.13
23	Uraly	105	4	7	31	147	1.08
24	Mala Vettuvan Thachanadan, Thachanadan	317	14	322	28	681	5.00
25	Mooppa	44	1	5	-	50	0.37
26	Mavilan	522	23	607	22	1174	8.62
27	Karimpalan	221	16	153	11	401	2.94
28	Vetta Kuruman	173	3	51	1	228	1.67
29	Mala Panickar	2	-	2	-	4	0.03
	Sub Total	8340	667	3494	357	12858	94.36
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	110	4	13	-	127	0.93
31	Kattunayakan	310	15	143	18	486	3.57
32	Koraga	97	6	2	-	105	0.77
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	-	5	-	-	5	0.04
34	Cholanaickan	43	1	-	1	45	0.33
	Sub Total	560	31	158	19	768	5.64
	Total	8900	698	3652	376	13626	100.00

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES AND POPULATION IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	District	Families			Population		
		Total	In Forest Area	%	Total	In Forest Area	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	2576	991	38.47	11221	4352	38.78
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	80	64	80.00	247	204	82.59
3	Eravalan	1255	129	10.28	4418	513	11.61
4	Hill Pulaya	960	874	91.04	3415	3111	91.10
5	Irular, Irulan	7617	4928	64.70	26525	17339	65.37
6	Wayanad Kadar	174	49	28.16	673	181	26.89
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5872	4656	79.29	19455	15342	78.86
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	195	36	18.46	911	165	18.11
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8362	3061	36.61	35909	13008	36.22
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5252	1366	26.01	21375	5568	26.05
11	Maha Malasar	40	40	100.00	143	143	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	7957	3145	39.52	29399	11254	38.28
13	Malai Pandaram	514	403	78.40	1662	1237	74.43
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1313	596	45.39	4728	2000	42.30
15	Malasar	1267	460	36.31	4201	1566	37.28
16	Malayan	1461	996	68.17	5550	3715	66.94
17	Mannan	2511	1808	72.00	9345	6800	72.77
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5106	4129	80.87	19163	15464	80.70
19	Mudugar	1274	942	73.94	4668	3483	74.61
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	423	241	56.97	1484	809	54.51
21	Paniyan	21605	4636	21.46	92787	19193	20.69
22	Ulladan	4864	1423	29.26	17557	5066	28.85
23	Uraly	2099	1460	69.56	7559	5236	69.27
24	Mala Vettuvan	4586	1017	22.18	19728	4427	22.44
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	391	193	49.36	1649	794	48.15
26	Mavilan	7736	671	8.67	31166	2730	8.76
27	Karimpalan	3765	326	8.66	14768	1269	8.59
28	Vetta Kuruman	1703	665	39.05	6482	2491	38.43
29	Mala Panickar	236	51	21.61	982	204	20.77
	Sub Total	101194	39356	38.89	397170	147664	37.18
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	545	290	53.21	1974	1014	51.37
31	Kattunayakan	5137	3184	61.98	19995	12474	62.39
32	Koraga	445	-	-	1644	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	543	539	99.26	2251	2240	99.51
34	Cholanaickan	101	97	96.04	409	392	95.84
	Sub Total	6771	4110	60.70	26273	16120	61.36
	Others	-	-	-	2765	1302	47.09
	Total	107965	43466	40.26	426208	165086	38.73

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON ILLITERATES SETTLED IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	Community	Number of Illiterates		
		Total	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	3393	1308	38.55
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	106	79	74.53
3	Eravalan	1963	247	12.58
4	Hill Pulaya	1061	962	90.67
5	Irular, Irulan	9583	6481	67.63
6	Wayanad Kadar	83	15	18.07
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	1757	1506	85.71
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	173	40	23.12
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	5324	2926	54.96
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	2670	25	0.94
11	Maha Malasar	70	70	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	878	382	43.51
13	Malai Pandaram	670	511	76.27
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	579	190	32.82
15	Malasar	1857	628	33.82
16	Malayan	1810	1168	64.53
17	Mannan	2326	1735	74.59
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5327	4418	82.94
19	Mudugar	1439	1096	76.16
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	296	188	63.51
21	Paniyan	28521	5944	20.84
22	Ulladan	1865	484	25.95
23	Uraly	758	509	67.15
24	Mala Vettuvan	5786	1515	26.18
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	289	135	46.71
26	Mavilan	6415	625	9.74
27	Karimpalan	1876	112	5.97
28	Vetta Kuruman	1891	769	40.67
29	Mala Panickar	155	25	16.13
	Sub Total	88921	34093	38.34
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	703	382	54.34
31	Kattunayakan	7084	4484	63.30
32	Koraga	321	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	824	821	99.64
34	Cholanaickan	195	186	95.38
	Sub Total	9127	5873	64.35
	Others	338	-	-
	Total	98386	39966	40.62

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS BELOW SSLC OF SETTLERS
IN FOREST AREA**

Sl. No	Community	Educational Status Below SSLC (Including Primary)		
		Total Persons	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	5777	2209	38.24
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	91	85	93.41
3	Eravalan	1590	183	11.51
4	Hill Pulaya	1638	1496	91.33
5	Irular, Irulan	10435	6699	64.20
6	Wayanad Kadar	410	115	28.05
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	12016	9891	82.32
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	432	88	20.37
9	Kurichchan, Kurichyan	21229	7386	34.79
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	10931	2895	26.48
11	Maha Malasar	49	49	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	15500	6116	39.46
13	Malai Pandaram	622	484	77.81
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	2819	1204	42.71
15	Malasar	1425	574	40.28
16	Malayan	2547	1735	68.12
17	Mannan	5048	3682	72.94
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	9726	7731	79.49
19	Mudugar	1931	1486	76.95
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	900	442	49.11
21	Paniyan	48164	9522	19.77
22	Ulladan	10351	2847	27.50
23	Uraly	4701	3330	70.84
24	Mala Vettuvan	9234	2011	21.78
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	969	465	47.99
26	Mavilan	15357	1434	9.34
27	Karimpalan	8678	818	9.43
28	Vetta Kuruman	3379	1240	36.70
29	Mala Panickar	545	118	21.65
	Sub Total	206494	76335	36.97
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	821	431	52.50
31	Kattunayakan	8857	5326	60.13
32	Koraga	909	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	783	783	100
34	Cholanaickan	104	102	98.08
	Sub Total	11474	6648	57.94
	Others	1725	824	47.77
	Total	219693	83800	38.14

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT SECONDARY AND HIGHER
SECONDARY LEVEL OF SETTLERS IN FOREST AREA**

Sl. No	Community	Educational Status at Secondary and Higher Secondary Level		
		Total	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	596	217	36.41
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	10	10	100.00
3	Eravalan	207	24	11.59
4	Hill Pulaya	104	90	86.54
5	Irular, Irulan	2720	1651	60.70
6	Wayanad Kadar	110	30	27.27
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	3339	2155	64.54
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	162	5	3.09
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	5278	1892	35.85
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5122	1231	24.03
11	Maha Malasar	3	3	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	8487	3143	37.03
13	Malai Pandaram	61	49	80.33
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	653	322	49.31
15	Malasar	214	86	40.19
16	Malayan	437	295	67.51
17	Mannan	634	451	71.14
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	817	511	62.55
19	Mudugar	421	283	67.22
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	145	105	72.41
21	Paniyan	2305	511	22.17
22	Ulladan	3173	1043	32.87
23	Uraly	1259	813	64.58
24	Mala Vettuvan	1250	193	15.44
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	136	49	36.03
26	Mavilan	4732	312	6.59
27	Karimpalan	2030	134	6.60
28	Vetta Kuruman	423	159	37.59
29	Mala Panickar	164	34	20.73
	Sub Total	44992	15801	35.12
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	107	34	31.78
31	Kattunayakan	749	454	60.61
32	Koraga	120	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	190	186	97.89
34	Cholanaickan	12	12	100.00
	Sub Total	1178	686	58.23
	Others	546	235	43.04
	Total	46716	16722	35.80

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT GRADUATION AND POST GRADUATION LEVEL OF SETTLERS IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	Community	Educational Status of Graduation and Post Graduation		
		Total	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	39	9	23.08
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	19	-	-
4	Hill Pulaya	2	2	100.00
5	Irular, Irulan	215	129	60.00
6	Wayanad Kadar	4	1	25.00
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	363	174	47.93
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	21	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichian	378	138	35.98
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	482	124	26.56
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	2146	627	29.22
13	Malai Pandaram	3	3	100.00
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	48	20	41.67
15	Malasar	13	1	7.69
16	Malayan	16	8	50.00
17	Mannan	50	31	62.00
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	61	34	55.74
19	Mudugar	15	11	73.33
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	9	7	77.78
21	Paniyan	74	22	29.73
22	Ulladan	415	125	30.12
23	Uraly	122	80	65.57
24	Mala Vettuvan	66	15	22.73
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	2	-	-
26	Mavilan	412	22	5.34
27	Karimpalan	175	11	6.29
28	Vetta Kuruman	18	8	44.44
29	Mala Panickar	19	6	31.58
	Sub Total	5187	1610	31.04
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	3	1	33.33
31	Kattunayakan	21	8	38.10
32	Koraga	7	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	13	13	100.00
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-
	Sub Total	44	22	50.00
	Others	66	33	50.00
	Total	5297	1665	31.43

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON ENROLMENT IN ANGANWADIES BY THE CHILDREN OF SETTLERS
IN FOREST AREA**

Sl. No	Community	Enrolment of Children in Anganwadies		
		Total	Children of Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	78	30	38.46
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	3	3	100.00
3	Eravalan	15	3	20.00
4	Hill Pulaya	51	55	107.84
5	Irular, Irulan	213	117	54.93
6	Wayanad Kadar	6	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	437	384	87.87
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	1	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichyan	233	70	30.04
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	156	36	23.08
11	Maha Malasar	7	7	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	391	178	45.52
13	Malai Pandaram	59	47	79.66
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	71	29	40.85
15	Malasar	20	16	80.00
16	Malayan	45	33	73.33
17	Mannan	207	184	88.89
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	279	260	93.19
19	Mudugar	24	16	66.67
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	15	7	46.67
21	Paniyan	569	130	22.85
22	Ulladan	269	95	35.32
23	Uraly	120	80	66.67
24	Mala Vettuvan	111	20	18.02
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	5	4	80.00
26	Mavilan	160	12	7.50
27	Karimpalan	139	16	11.51
28	Vetta Kuruman	57	11	19.30
29	Mala Panickar	2	-	-
	Sub Total	3743	1843	49.24
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	19	7	36.84
31	Kattunayakan	111	70	63.06
32	Koraga	8	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	6	6	100.00
34	Cholanaickan	3	4	133.33
	Sub Total	147	87	59.18
	Others	1	-	-
	Total	3891	1930	49.60

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STUDENTS FROM FAMILIES SETTLED IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	Community	Number of Students		
		Total Students	From Families Settled in Forest Area	% to Total Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2429	955	39.32
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	38	38	100.00
3	Eravalan	877	95	10.83
4	Hill Pulaya	620	552	89.03
5	Irular, Irulan	6086	3993	65.61
6	Wayanad Kadar	160	50	31.25
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	4540	3492	76.92
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	189	39	20.63
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8167	2850	34.90
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4874	1288	26.43
11	Maha Malasar	37	37	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	6550	2516	38.41
13	Malai Pandaram	258	198	76.74
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1051	428	40.72
15	Malasar	868	354	40.78
16	Malayan	1188	797	67.09
17	Mannan	2113	1516	71.75
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4077	3231	79.25
19	Mudugar	1062	815	76.74
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	326	162	49.69
21	Paniyan	18364	3860	21.02
22	Ulladan	3745	1057	28.22
23	Uraly	1567	1117	71.28
24	Mala Vettuvan	4078	869	21.31
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	408	182	44.61
26	Mavilan	6849	654	9.55
27	Karimpalan	3083	293	9.50
28	Vetta Kuruman	1423	518	36.40
29	Mala Panickar	224	46	20.54
	Sub Total	85251	32002	37.54
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	428	248	57.94
31	Kattunayakan	4225	2610	61.78
32	Koraga	297	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	616	615	99.84
34	Cholanaickan	60	59	98.33
	Sub Total	5626	3532	62.78
	Others	25	-	-
	Total	90902	35534	39.09

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN FORESTRY SECTOR IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59
SETTLED IN FOREST AREA**

Sl. No	Community	Main workers in Forestry Sector in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	18	12	66.67
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	40	38	95.00
3	Eravalan	14	10	71.43
4	Hill Pulaya	133	127	95.49
5	Irular, Irulan	1564	1214	77.62
6	Wayanad Kadar	2	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2414	2110	87.41
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	41	8	19.51
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	280	192	68.57
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	202	150	74.26
11	Maha Malasar	57	57	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	416	223	53.61
13	Malai Pandaram	573	480	83.77
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	122	89	72.95
15	Malasar	480	412	85.83
16	Malayan	991	804	81.13
17	Mannan	557	475	85.28
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	1647	1544	93.75
19	Mudugar	243	202	83.13
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	82	81	98.78
21	Paniyan	1002	674	67.27
22	Ulladan	446	244	54.71
23	Uraly	259	208	80.31
24	Mala Vettuvan	94	30	31.91
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	27	24	88.89
26	Mavilan	130	6	4.62
27	Karimpalan	52	4	7.69
28	Vetta Kuruman	344	324	94.19
29	Mala Panickar	16	-	-
	Sub Total	12246	9742	79.55
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	803	475	59.15
31	Kattunayakan	1559	1394	89.42
32	Koraga	319	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	551	549	99.64
34	Cholanaickan	125	116	92.80
	Sub Total	3357	2534	75.48
	Others	159	145	91.19
	Total	15762	12419	78.79

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 SETTLED IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	Community	Main workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	4932	1976	40.06
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	34	28	82.35
3	Eravalan	1896	207	10.92
4	Hill Pulaya	1579	1417	89.74
5	Irular, Irulan	6992	4551	65.09
6	Wayanad Kadar	227	50	22.03
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2621	2275	86.80
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	170	18	10.59
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	12360	4327	35.01
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	7000	2005	28.64
11	Maha Malasar	3	3	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	6159	2928	47.54
13	Malai Pandaram	88	49	55.68
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	339	144	42.48
15	Malasar	1389	229	16.49
16	Malayan	987	493	49.95
17	Mannan	3069	2154	70.19
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	7299	5818	79.71
19	Mudugar	1118	806	72.09
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	630	282	44.76
21	Paniyan	36713	7140	19.45
22	Ulladan	1472	860	58.42
23	Uraly	2585	1800	69.63
24	Mala Vettuvan	7987	1893	23.70
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	658	316	48.02
26	Mavilan	10804	1039	9.62
27	Karimpalan	4280	422	9.86
28	Vetta Kuruman	2443	759	31.07
29	Mala Panickar	169	27	15.98
	Sub Total	126003	44016	34.93
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	82	10	12.20
31	Kattunayakan	6894	3826	55.50
32	Koraga	216	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	232	230	99.14
34	Cholanaickan	6	6	100.00
	Sub Total	7430	4072	54.80
	Others	832	378	45.43
	Total	134250	48466	36.10

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON MAIN WORKERS IN NON AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59 SETTLED IN FOREST AREA

Sl. No	Community	Main workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Age Group 15-59		
		Total Main Workers	Settlers in Forest Area	% to Total Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	583	171	29.33
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	44	31	70.45
3	Eravalan	228	36	15.79
4	Hill Pulaya	114	107	93.86
5	Irular, Irulan	4549	2792	61.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	80	23	28.75
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2548	1694	66.48
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	126	52	41.27
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	4028	1334	33.12
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	3174	670	21.11
11	Maha Malasar	6	5	83.33
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	4481	1430	31.91
13	Malai Pandaram	70	36	51.43
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1218	452	37.11
15	Malasar	260	141	54.23
16	Malayan	371	220	59.30
17	Mannan	829	571	68.88
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	798	620	77.69
19	Mudugar	692	523	75.58
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	26	13	50.00
21	Paniyan	4693	1182	25.19
22	Ulladan	4686	913	19.48
23	Uraly	773	555	71.80
24	Mala Vettuvan	1148	188	16.38
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	107	48	44.86
26	Mavilan	3639	251	6.90
27	Karimpalan	2007	117	5.83
28	Vetta Kuruman	424	161	37.97
29	Mala Panickar	133	38	28.57
	Sub Total	41835	14396	34.41
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	104	31	29.81
31	Kattunayakan	1011	597	59.05
32	Koraga	238	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	147	141	95.92
34	Cholanaickan	10	10	100.00
	Sub Total	1510	779	51.59
	Others	598	240	40.13
	Total	43953	15417	35.08

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON THE STATUS OF RATION CARD HOLDERS

Sl.No.	District	Number of Families							
		Total	With Ration Cards	Cards Requiring updation	% to Card Holders	Cards Not in Possession	% to Card Holders	Without Ration Cards	% to Total Families
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adiyan	2576	2046	845	41.30	35	1.71	530	20.57
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	80	53	22	41.51	1	1.89	27	33.75
3	Eravalan	1255	845	246	29.11	17	2.01	410	32.67
4	Hill Pulaya	960	769	220	28.61	21	2.73	191	19.90
5	Irular, Irulan	7617	5541	1519	27.41	204	3.68	2076	27.25
6	Wayanad Kadar	174	154	43	27.92	1	0.65	20	11.49
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5872	4996	827	16.55	107	2.14	876	14.92
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	195	146	39	26.71	8	5.48	49	25.13
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	8362	6949	2229	32.08	103	1.48	1413	16.90
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5252	4632	1048	22.63	67	1.45	620	11.81
11	Maha Malasar	40	33	5	15.15	-	-	7	17.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	7957	7085	1166	16.46	131	1.85	872	10.96
13	Malai Pandaram	514	364	131	35.99	27	7.42	150	29.18
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1313	1064	283	26.60	31	2.91	249	18.96
15	Malasar	1267	765	195	25.49	32	4.18	502	39.62
16	Malayan	1461	1105	262	23.71	39	3.53	356	24.37
17	Mannan	2511	1911	425	22.24	45	2.35	600	23.89
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5106	3581	1116	31.16	190	5.31	1525	29.87
19	Mudugar	1274	914	275	30.09	39	4.27	360	28.26
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	423	334	58	17.37	7	2.10	89	21.04
21	Paniyan	21605	15764	5783	36.68	600	3.81	5841	27.04
22	Ulladan	4864	4145	869	20.97	109	2.63	719	14.78
23	Uraly	2099	1810	379	20.94	53	2.93	289	13.77
24	Mala Vettuvan	4586	2709	819	30.23	97	3.58	1877	40.93
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	391	335	87	25.97	12	3.58	56	14.32
26	Mavilan	7736	5440	1344	24.71	175	3.22	2296	29.68
27	Karimpalan	3765	3003	729	24.28	95	3.16	762	20.24
28	Vetta Kuruman	1703	1297	345	26.60	19	1.46	406	23.84
29	Mala Panickar	236	198	49	24.75	7	3.54	38	16.10
	Sub Total	101194	77988	21358	27.39	2272	2.91	23206	22.93
	PVTG								
30	Kadar	545	439	75	17.08	14	3.19	106	19.45
31	Kattunayakan	5137	3795	1265	33.33	134	3.53	1342	26.12
32	Koraga	445	350	73	20.86	25	7.14	95	21.35
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	543	339	106	31.27	26	7.67	204	37.57
34	Cholanaickan	101	59	25	42.37	32	54.24	42	41.58
	Sub Total	6771	4982	1544	30.99	231	4.64	1789	26.42
	Total	107965	82970	22902	27.60	2503	3.02	24995	23.15

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON BPL FAMILIES

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	BPL	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	1504	58.39
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	38	47.50
3	Eravalan	: 1255	654	52.11
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	547	56.98
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	4119	54.08
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	78	44.83
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	3440	58.58
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	114	58.46
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	4574	54.70
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	2637	50.21
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	33	82.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	2724	34.23
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	307	59.73
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	823	62.68
15	Malasar	: 1267	542	42.78
16	Malayan	: 1461	840	57.49
17	Mannan	: 2511	1184	47.15
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	2158	42.26
19	Mudugar	: 1274	595	46.70
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	248	58.63
21	Paniyan	: 21605	11543	53.43
22	Ulladan	: 4864	2421	49.77
23	Uraly	: 2099	944	44.97
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	2171	47.34
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 391	222	56.78
26	Mavilan	: 7736	4062	52.51
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	2003	53.20
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	860	50.50
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	132	55.93
	Sub Total	: 101194	51517	50.91
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	401	73.58
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	2803	54.56
32	Koraga	: 445	334	75.06
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	284	52.30
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	53	52.48
	Sub Total	: 6771	3875	57.22
	Total	: 107965	55392	51.31

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STATUS OF WIDOW PENSION

Sl.No.	Community	Total Widows	Pension Beneficiaries	% Total Widows
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 631	140	22.19
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 29	2	6.90
3	Eravalan	: 217	18	8.29
4	Hill Pulaya	: 148	24	16.22
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1484	347	23.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 34	5	14.71
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1320	203	15.38
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 41	6	14.63
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 1467	223	15.20
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 979	188	19.20
11	Maha Malasar	: 5	-	
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 1316	95	7.22
13	Malai Pandaram	: 49	1	2.04
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 290	50	17.24
15	Malasar	: 219	22	10.05
16	Malayan	: 285	52	18.25
17	Mannan	: 436	23	5.28
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 575	43	7.48
19	Mudugar	: 269	28	10.41
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 81	7	8.64
21	Paniyan	: 5044	1070	21.21
22	Ulladan	: 1150	125	10.87
23	Uraly	: 259	20	7.72
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 983	125	12.72
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 102	13	12.75
26	Mavilan	: 1875	385	20.53
27	Karimpalan	: 716	116	16.20
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 362	82	22.65
29	Mala Panickar	: 64	15	23.44
	Sub Total	: 20430	3428	16.78
	PVTG			15.60
30	Kadar	: 109	17	13.30
31	Kattunayakan	: 887	118	19.05
32	Koraga	: 42	8	15.29
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 85	13	37.50
34	Cholanaickan	: 8	3	14.06
	Sub Total	: 1131	159	16.64
	Total	: 21561	3587	22.19

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STATUS OF OLD AGE PENSION

Sl.No.	Community	Pension Above 60 Years	Pension Beneficiaries	% to Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 869	160	18.41
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 21	4	19.05
3	Eravalan	: 370	15	4.05
4	Hill Pulaya	: 272	42	15.44
5	Irular, Irulan	: 2192	571	26.05
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 62	2	3.23
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1602	170	10.61
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 86	6	6.98
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 2861	220	7.69
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1710	161	9.42
11	Maha Malasar	: 5	2	40.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 3940	75	1.90
13	Malai Pandaram	: 76	10	13.16
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 355	32	9.01
15	Malasar	: 297	13	4.38
16	Malayan	: 441	20	4.54
17	Mannan	: 596	14	2.35
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1102	81	7.35
19	Mudugar	: 257	36	14.01
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 89	-	
21	Paniyan	: 7230	1381	19.10
22	Ulladan	: 1621	128	7.90
23	Uraly	: 636	21	3.30
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1644	341	20.74
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 112	11	9.82
26	Mavilan	: 2682	430	16.03
27	Karimpalan	: 1344	182	13.54
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 578	107	18.51
29	Mala Panickar	: 94	11	11.70
	Sub Total	: 33144	4246	12.81
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 82	13	15.85
31	Kattunayakan	: 1310	232	17.71
32	Koraga	: 147	24	16.33
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 81	9	11.11
34	Cholanaickan	: 25	2	8.00
	Sub Total	: 1645	280	17.02
	Others	: 169	-	-
	Total	: 34958	4526	12.95

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON STATUS OF PENSION FOR DISABLED PERSONS

Sl.No.	Community	Total Number of disabled	Pension Beneficiaries	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 83	17	20.48
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 24	-	-
3	Eravalan	: 44	3	6.82
4	Hill Pulaya	: 82	2	2.44
5	Irular, Irulan	: 67	42	62.69
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 12	1	8.33
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 578	46	7.96
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 5	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 483	59	12.22
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 741	50	6.75
11	Maha Malasar	: 3	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 928	30	3.23
13	Malai Pandaram	: 63	1	1.59
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 165	11	6.67
15	Malasar	: 59	5	8.47
16	Malayan	: 132	6	4.55
17	Mannan	: 275	6	2.18
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 544	11	2.02
19	Mudugar	: 81	6	7.41
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 10	1	-
21	Paniyan	: 1894	151	7.97
22	Ulladan	: 541	59	10.91
23	Uraly	: 213	12	5.63
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 240	33	13.75
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 50	2	4.00
26	Mavilan	: 564	82	14.54
27	Karimpalan	: 448	34	7.59
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 137	17	12.41
29	Mala Panickar	: 52	9	17.31
	Sub Total	: 8518	696	8.17
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 63	1	1.59
31	Kattunayakan	: 454	19	4.19
32	Koraga	: 40	2	5.00
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: 7	-	-
	Sub Total	: 565	22	3.89
	Others	: 47	-	-
	Total	: 9130	718	7.86

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FAMILIES WITHOUT INSURANCE COVERAGE

Sl.No.	Community	Total Families	Families Without Insurance	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 2576	2369	91.96
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 80	77	96.25
3	Eravalan	: 1255	1153	91.87
4	Hill Pulaya	: 960	885	92.19
5	Irular, Irulan	: 7617	6639	87.16
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 174	140	80.46
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 5872	4462	75.99
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 195	157	80.51
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 8362	5970	71.39
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 5252	3589	68.34
11	Maha Malasar	: 40	40	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 7957	5579	70.11
13	Malai Pandaram	: 514	484	94.16
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 1313	1132	86.21
15	Malasar	: 1267	1193	94.16
16	Malayan	: 1461	1297	88.77
17	Mannan	: 2511	2152	85.70
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 5106	4650	91.07
19	Mudugar	: 1274	1186	93.09
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 423	294	69.50
21	Paniyan	: 21605	20801	96.28
22	Ulladan	: 4864	3901	80.20
23	Uraly	: 2099	1714	81.66
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 4586	4097	89.34
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan	: 391	364	93.09
	Mooppan	:		
26	Mavilan	: 7736	6288	81.28
27	Karimpalan	: 3765	2885	76.63
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 1703	1552	91.13
29	Mala Panickar	: 236	174	73.73
	Sub Total	: 101194	85224	84.22
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 545	313	57.43
31	Kattunayakan	: 5137	4523	88.05
32	Koraga	: 445	425	95.51
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 543	398	73.30
34	Cholanaickan	: 101	94	93.07
	Sub Total	: 6771	5753	84.96
	Total	: 107965	90977	84.27

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES

Sl.No	Community	Physical Torture	Damage to Landed Property	Destruction of Houses	Outraging Molasty of Women	Damage to Household Articles	Alienation from Community	Denial of Passage	Torture on Women at Work Place	Other crimes under Atrocities Act	Total Victims of Atrocities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Adiyan	: 7	1	-	9	-	-	-	7	2	26
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
3	Eravalan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	Hill Pulaya	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Irular, Irulan	: 134	43	29	18	20	19	23	8	33	327
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 28	7	3	6	2	1	2	-	7	56
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 19	6	1	12	1	1	2	8	12	62
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 10	8	2	3	0	1	1	-	11	36
11	Maha Malasar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 24	6	7	5	1	4	9	1	8	65
13	Malai Pandaram	: 10	3	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	21
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 20	6	9	4	4	-	-	-	4	47
15	Malasar	: 10	-	-	5	-	1	2	5	-	23
16	Malayan	: 7	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	2	17
17	Mannan	: 26	22	5	-	5	2	-	1	2	63
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 26	2	3	18	4	2	2	2	21	80
19	Mudugar	: 7	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	13
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
21	Paniyan	: 82	18	13	44	17	8	10	15	48	255
22	Ulladan	: 46	8	10	2	7	4	8	1	22	108
23	Uraly	: 5	2	3	10	1	1	-	-	-	22
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 23	8	-	12	2	2	7	2	8	64
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Mavilan	: 51	21	3	13	3	2	8	4	13	118
27	Karimpalan	: 10	4	2	3	3	-	2	-	20	44
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 6	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	10	21
29	Mala Panickar	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
	Sub Total	: 559	168	94	173	73	48	79	59	229	1482
30	PVTG Kadar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 18	4	8	10	2	3	4	4	16	69
32	Koraga	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	7
34	Cholanaickan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 19	4	9	10	2	3	4	4	21	76
	Total	: 578	172	103	183	75	51	83	63	250	1558

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FEMALE POPULATION

Sl. No	Community	Population		
		Total	Female	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	11221	5832	51.97
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	247	140	56.68
3	Eravalan	4418	2208	49.98
4	Hill Pulaya	3415	1706	49.96
5	Irular, Irulan	26525	13362	50.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	673	325	48.29
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	19455	10243	52.65
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	911	453	49.73
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	35909	17780	49.51
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	21375	10750	50.29
11	Maha Malasar	143	69	48.25
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	29399	14683	49.94
13	Malai Pandaram	1662	841	50.60
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	4728	2443	51.67
15	Malasar	4201	2086	49.65
16	Malayan	5550	2839	51.15
17	Mannan	9345	4757	50.90
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	19163	9478	49.46
19	Mudugar	4668	2443	52.34
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1484	743	50.07
21	Paniyan	92787	47675	51.38
22	Ulladan	17557	8997	51.24
23	Urally	7559	3711	49.09
24	Mala Vettuvan	19728	9984	50.61
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1649	835	50.64
26	Mavilan	31166	15937	51.14
27	Karimpalan	14768	7514	50.88
28	Vetta Kuruman	6482	3289	50.74
29	Mala Panickar	982	524	53.36
	Sub Total	397170	201647	50.77
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	1974	1007	51.01
31	Kattunayakan	19995	10042	50.22
32	Koraga	1644	842	51.22
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	2251	1123	49.89
34	Cholanaickan	409	186	45.48
	Sub Total	26273	13200	50.24
	Others	2765	1542	55.77
	Total	426208	216389	50.77

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON SINGLE FEMALE FAMILIES

Sl. No	Community	Families		
		Total	Single Female Families	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2576	53	2.06
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	80	3	3.75
3	Eravalan	1255	23	1.83
4	Hill Pulaya	960	33	3.44
5	Irular, Irulan	7617	235	3.09
6	Wayanad Kadar	174	3	1.72
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5872	163	2.78
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	195	1	0.51
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	8362	86	1.03
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	5252	27	0.51
11	Maha Malasar	40	3	7.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	7957	155	1.95
13	Malai Pandaram	514	20	3.89
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1313	30	2.28
15	Malasar	1267	45	3.55
16	Malayan	1461	28	1.92
17	Mannan	2511	41	1.63
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	5106	63	1.23
19	Mudugar	1274	29	2.28
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	423	9	2.13
21	Paniyan	21605	366	1.69
22	Ulladan	4864	126	2.59
23	Uraly	2099	65	3.10
24	Mala Vettuvan	4586	26	0.57
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	391	3	0.77
26	Mavilan	7736	91	1.18
27	Karimpalan	3765	86	2.28
28	Vetta Kuruman	1703	49	2.88
29	Mala Panickar	236	-	-
	Sub Total	101194	1862	1.84
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	545	20	3.67
31	Kattunayakan	5137	105	2.04
32	Koraga	445	14	3.15
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	543	4	0.74
34	Cholanaickan	101	6	5.94
	Sub Total	6771	149	2.20
	Total	107965	2011	1.86

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN ABOVE 60 YEARS

Sl. No	Community	Women		% to Total
		Total	Above 60 years	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	5832	492	8.44
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	140	15	10.71
3	Eravalan	2208	196	8.88
4	Hill Pulaya	1706	139	8.15
5	Irular, Irulan	13362	1139	8.52
6	Wayanad Kadar	325	32	9.85
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	10243	885	8.64
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	453	48	10.60
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	17780	1422	8.00
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	10750	910	8.47
11	Maha Malasar	69	2	2.90
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	14683	2050	13.96
13	Malai Pandaram	841	38	4.52
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	2443	195	7.98
15	Malasar	2086	147	7.05
16	Malayan	2839	235	8.28
17	Mannan	4757	334	7.02
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	9478	565	5.96
19	Mudugar	2443	160	6.55
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	743	59	7.94
21	Paniyan	47675	3956	8.30
22	Ulladan	8997	917	10.19
23	Uraly	3711	317	8.54
24	Mala Vettuvan	9984	877	8.78
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	835	65	7.78
26	Mavilan	15937	1480	9.29
27	Karimpalan	7514	708	9.42
28	Vetta Kuruman	3289	317	9.64
29	Mala Panickar	524	49	9.35
	Sub Total	201647	17749	8.80
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	1007	38	3.77
31	Kattunayakan	10042	697	6.94
32	Koraga	842	72	8.55
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1123	44	3.92
34	Cholanaickan	186	9	4.84
	Sub Total	13200	860	6.52
	Others	1542	-	-
	Total	216389	18609	8.60

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN IN DISTRESS

Sl.No.	Community	Female Population*	Women in Distress				% to Female Population
			Widows	Separated	Single Mothers	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 5832	631	219	97	947	16.24
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 140	29	5	1	35	25.00
3	Eravalan	: 2208	217	45	2	264	11.96
4	Hill Pulaya	: 1706	148	27	9	184	10.79
5	Irular, Irulan	: 13362	1484	386	52	1922	14.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 325	34	8	-	42	12.92
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 10243	1320	328	58	1706	16.66
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 453	41	8	-	49	10.82
9	Kurichchan, Kurichyan	: 17780	1467	297	36	1800	10.12
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 10750	979	68	20	1067	9.93
11	Maha Malasar	: 69	5	-	-	5	7.25
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 14683	1316	208	24	1548	10.54
13	Malai Pandaram	: 841	49	28	1	78	9.27
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2443	290	100	4	394	16.13
15	Malasar	: 2086	219	22	-	241	11.55
16	Malayan	: 2839	285	57	14	356	12.54
17	Mannan	: 4757	436	88	9	533	11.20
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 9478	575	206	17	798	8.42
19	Mudugar	: 2443	269	60	15	344	14.08
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 743	81	13	-	94	12.65
21	Paniyan	: 47675	5044	1274	227	6545	13.73
22	Ulladan	: 8997	1150	272	23	1445	16.06
23	Uraly	: 3711	259	61	14	334	9.00
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 9984	983	179	76	1238	12.40
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 835	102	19	3	124	14.85
26	Mavilan	: 15937	1875	432	117	2424	15.21
27	Karimpalan	: 7514	716	177	30	923	12.28
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 3289	362	82	21	465	14.14
29	Mala Panickar	: 524	64	7	3	74	14.12
	Sub Total	: 201647	20430	4676	873	25979	12.88
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 1007	109	7	1	117	11.62
31	Kattunayakan	: 10042	887	231	48	1166	11.61
32	Koraga	: 842	42	20	6	68	8.08
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 1123	85	8	-	93	8.28
34	Cholanaickan	: 186	8	1	-	9	4.84
	Sub Total	: 13200	1131	267	55	1453	11.01
	Total	: 214847	21561	4943	928	27432	12.77

*Note : Excluding the Females of Other Communities.

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN IN DISTRESS ABOVE 60 YEARS

Sl.No	Community	Total Number of Women in Distress	Women in Distress above 60 Years				% to Total Women in Distress
			Widows	Separated	Single Mothers	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 947	319	22	7	348	36.75
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 35	11	1	-	12	34.29
3	Eravalan	: 264	111	6	-	117	44.32
4	Hill Pulaya	: 184	76	2	-	78	42.39
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1922	686	26	5	717	37.30
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 42	17	1	-	18	42.86
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1706	606	14	3	623	36.52
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 49	24	2	-	26	53.06
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 1800	770	33	-	803	44.61
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1067	509	6	2	517	48.45
11	Maha Malasar	: 5	1	-	-	1	20.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 1548	861	44	7	912	58.91
13	Malai Pandaram	: 78	21	1	-	22	28.21
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 394	120	5	-	125	31.73
15	Malasar	: 241	95	3	-	98	40.66
16	Malayan	: 356	137	3	1	141	39.61
17	Mannan	: 533	205	2	-	207	38.84
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 798	261	7	3	271	33.96
19	Mudugar	: 344	117	5	4	126	36.63
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 94	41	1	-	42	44.68
21	Paniyan	: 6545	2435	85	9	2529	38.64
22	Ulladan	: 1445	611	12	1	624	43.18
23	Uraly	: 334	138	5	-	143	42.81
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1238	479	11	-	490	39.58
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 124	45	-	-	45	36.29
26	Mavilan	: 2424	846	33	1	880	36.30
27	Karimpalan	: 923	357	13	3	373	40.41
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 465	187	17	2	206	44.30
29	Mala Panickar	: 74	33	1	-	34	45.95
	Sub Total	: 25979	10119	361	48	10528	40.53
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 117	28	1	-	29	24.79
31	Kattunayakan	: 1166	400	21	-	421	36.11
32	Koraga	: 68	22	1	-	23	33.82
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 93	32	-	-	32	34.41
34	Cholanaickan	: 9	4	-	-	4	44.44
	Sub Total	: 1453	486	23	-	509	35.03
	Total	: 27432	10605	384	48	11037	40.23

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN IN DISTRESS AS HEAD OF FAMILY

Sl.No.	Community	Total Number of Women in Distress	Head of Family				% to Total Women in Distress
			Widows	Separated	Single Mothers	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	: 947	467	104	48	619	65.36
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 35	19	2	-	21	60.00
3	Eravalan	: 264	175	27	1	203	76.89
4	Hill Pulaya	: 184	108	15	6	129	70.11
5	Irular, Irulan	: 1922	1200	212	29	1441	74.97
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 42	24	6	-	30	71.43
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 1706	1168	254	37	1459	85.52
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 49	31	2	-	33	67.35
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 1800	1138	186	11	1335	74.17
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 1067	802	32	9	843	79.01
11	Maha Malasar	: 5	5	-	-	5	100.00
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 1548	832	107	12	951	61.43
13	Malai Pandaram	: 78	40	20	1	61	78.21
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 394	239	64	3	306	77.66
15	Malasar	: 241	191	18	-	209	86.72
16	Malayan	: 356	230	37	11	278	78.09
17	Mannan	: 533	299	59	6	364	68.29
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 798	412	118	11	541	67.79
19	Mudugar	: 344	211	32	11	254	73.84
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 94	63	7	-	70	74.47
21	Paniyan	: 6545	3829	563	69	4461	68.16
22	Ulladan	: 1445	888	155	15	1058	73.22
23	Uraly	: 334	175	40	10	225	67.37
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1238	718	92	19	829	66.96
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 124	81	13	1	95	76.61
26	Mavilan	: 2424	1487	246	46	1779	73.39
27	Karimpalan	: 923	582	112	18	712	77.14
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 465	270	48	10	328	70.54
29	Mala Panickar	: 74	49	3	1	53	71.62
	Sub Total	: 25979	15733	2574	385	18692	71.95
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	: 117	98	5	-	103	88.03
31	Kattunayakan	: 1166	693	124	23	840	72.04
32	Koraga	: 68	33	8	3	44	64.71
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 93	61	5	-	66	70.97
34	Cholanaickan	: 9	5	1	-	6	66.67
	Sub Total	: 1453	890	143	26	1059	72.88
	Total	: 27432	16623	2717	411	19751	72.00

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FEMALE LITERACY

Sl.No.	Community	Female Population (Above 5 Year)		
		Total	Literates	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	5272	3215	60.98
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	124	55	44.35
3	Eravalan	1991	923	46.36
4	Hill Pulaya	1567	960	61.26
5	Irular, Irulan	12165	6691	55.00
6	Wayanad Kadar	314	265	84.39
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	9494	8411	88.59
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	416	308	74.04
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	16414	12886	78.51
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	9966	8003	80.30
11	Maha Malasar	58	22	37.93
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	14021	13488	96.20
13	Malai Pandaram	744	392	52.69
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	2269	1907	84.05
15	Malasar	1879	896	47.68
16	Malayan	2581	1525	59.09
17	Mannan	4359	2910	66.76
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	8560	5379	62.84
19	Mudugar	2115	1252	59.20
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	696	503	72.27
21	Paniyan	42349	25392	59.96
22	Ulladan	8547	7371	86.24
23	Uraly	3487	3033	86.98
24	Mala Vettuvan	9100	5829	64.05
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	774	597	77.13
26	Mavilan	14903	10819	72.60
27	Karimpalan	6950	5748	82.71
28	Vetta Kuruman	2983	1839	61.65
29	Mala Panickar	497	405	81.49
	Sub Total	184595	131024	70.98
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	879	493	56.09
31	Kattunayakan	8827	4991	56.54
32	Koraga	759	571	75.23
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	931	453	48.66
34	Cholanaickan	141	60	42.55
	Sub Total	11537	6568	56.93
	Total	196132	137592	70.15

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON BELOW SSLC LEVEL EDUCATION OF WOMEN

Sl.No.	Community	Females		
		Female Population Above 5 years	Below SSLC	% to Female Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 5272	2890	54.82
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 124	48	38.71
3	Eravalan	: 1991	816	40.98
4	Hill Pulaya	: 1567	894	57.05
5	Irular, Irulan	: 12165	5305	43.61
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 314	204	64.97
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 9494	6231	65.63
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 416	228	54.81
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 16414	10079	61.40
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 9966	5237	52.55
11	Maha Malasar	: 58	21	36.21
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 14021	7826	55.82
13	Malai Pandaram	: 744	357	47.98
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2269	1475	65.01
15	Malasar	: 1879	791	42.10
16	Malayan	: 2581	1248	48.35
17	Mannan	: 4359	2573	59.03
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 8560	4973	58.10
19	Mudugar	: 2115	1022	48.32
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 696	420	60.34
21	Paniyan	: 42349	24227	57.21
22	Ulladan	: 8547	5305	62.07
23	Uraly	: 3487	2239	64.21
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 9100	5084	55.87
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 774	536	69.25
26	Mavilan	: 14903	8149	54.68
27	Karimpalan	: 6950	4475	64.39
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 2983	1585	53.13
29	Mala Panickar	: 497	309	62.17
	Sub Total	: 184595	104547	56.64
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 879	433	49.26
31	Kattunayakan	: 8827	4581	51.90
32	Koraga	: 759	501	66.01
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 931	390	41.89
34	Cholanaickan	: 141	55	39.01
	Sub Total	: 11537	5960	51.66
	Total	: 196132	110507	56.34

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON SSLC AND HIGHER SECONDARY
QUALIFICATION OF FEMALES**

Sl.No.	Community	Females				
		Female Population Above 5 years	SSLC	+2	Total	% to Female Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	: 5272	215	86	301	5.71
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 124	7	-	7	5.65
3	Eravalan	: 1991	61	40	101	5.07
4	Hill Pulaya	: 1567	35	21	56	3.57
5	Irular, Irulan	: 12165	714	556	1270	10.44
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 314	36	24	60	19.11
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 9494	1245	696	1941	20.44
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 416	39	28	67	16.11
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 16414	1596	1014	2610	15.90
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 9966	1422	1084	2506	25.15
11	Maha Malasar	: 58	1	-	1	1.72
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 14021	2725	1605	4330	30.88
13	Malai Pandaram	: 744	24	8	32	4.30
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2269	302	99	401	17.67
15	Malasar	: 1879	60	38	98	5.22
16	Malayan	: 2581	169	96	265	10.27
17	Mannan	: 4359	232	81	313	7.18
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 8560	253	117	370	4.32
19	Mudugar	: 2115	136	81	217	10.26
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 696	53	24	77	11.06
21	Paniyan	: 42349	813	310	1123	2.65
22	Ulladan	: 8547	1153	640	1793	20.98
23	Uraly	: 3487	478	236	714	20.48
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 9100	461	245	706	7.76
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 774	44	15	59	7.62
26	Mavilan	: 14903	1547	894	2441	16.38
27	Karimpalan	: 6950	776	390	1166	16.78
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 2983	158	82	240	8.05
29	Mala Panickar	: 497	64	23	87	17.51
	Sub Total	: 184595	14819	8533	23352	12.65
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	: 879	31	26	57	6.48
31	Kattunayakan	: 8827	272	120	392	4.44
32	Koraga	: 759	41	26	67	8.83
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 931	35	23	58	6.23
34	Cholanaickan	: 141	5	-	5	3.55
	Sub Total	: 11537	384	195	579	5.02
	Total	: 196132	15203	8728	23931	12.20

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON FEMALE GRADUTES AND POST GRADUTES

Sl.No.	Community	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	17	-	17	0.57
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	3	1	4	0.13
4	Hill Pulaya	2	-	2	0.07
5	Irular, Irulan	90	16	106	3.55
6	Wayanad Kadar	1	-	1	0.03
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	203	29	232	7.76
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	11	-	11	0.37
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	175	13	188	6.29
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	224	29	253	8.46
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	964	331	1295	43.31
13	Malai Pandaram	1	1	2	0.07
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	23	7	30	1.00
15	Malasar	5	-	5	0.17
16	Malayan	10	1	11	0.37
17	Mannan	17	5	22	0.74
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	21	2	23	0.77
19	Mudugar	10	1	11	0.37
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	4	1	5	0.17
21	Paniyan	34	1	35	1.17
22	Ulladan	232	33	265	8.86
23	Uraly	62	11	73	2.44
24	Mala Vettuvan	37	-	37	1.24
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	2	-	2	0.07
26	Mavilan	205	9	214	7.16
27	Karimpalan	91	10	101	3.38
28	Vetta Kuruman	12	1	13	0.43
29	Mala Panickar	7	2	9	0.30
	Sub Total	2463	504	2967	99.23
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	2	-	2	0.07
31	Kattunayakan	11	4	15	0.50
32	Koraga	3	-	3	0.10
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	3	-	3	0.10
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	19	4	23	0.77
	Total	2482	508	2990	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF FEMALES

Sl.No.	Community	Technical Education of Females				
		Vocational	Diploma	Others	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	7	3	2	12	0.48
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	1	-	-	1	0.04
3	Eravalan	6	2	2	10	0.40
4	Hill Pulaya	3	1	-	4	0.16
5	Irular, Irulan	160	11	24	195	7.83
6	Wayanad Kadar	1	-	-	1	0.04
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	183	21	70	274	11.00
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	7	1	1	9	0.36
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	79	26	40	145	5.82
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	103	28	36	167	6.71
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	307	135	207	649	26.06
13	Malai Pandaram	2	1	1	4	0.16
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	18	8	44	70	2.81
15	Malasar	8	1	-	9	0.36
16	Malayan	16	-	5	21	0.84
17	Mannan	13	3	1	17	0.68
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	23	2	5	30	1.20
19	Mudugar	24	2	4	30	1.20
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1	2	-	3	0.12
21	Paniyan	58	27	8	93	3.73
22	Ulladan	155	39	53	247	9.92
23	Uraly	33	8	17	58	2.33
24	Mala Vettuvan	33	9	13	55	2.21
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	2	1	-	3	0.12
26	Mavilan	150	34	56	240	9.64
27	Karimpalan	44	10	34	88	3.53
28	Vetta Kuruman	7	3	3	13	0.52
29	Mala Panickar	6	1	-	7	0.28
	Sub Total	1450	379	626	2455	98.59
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	6	1	-	7	0.28
31	Kattunayakan	10	5	4	19	0.76
32	Koraga	2	-	4	6	0.24
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	3	-	-	3	0.12
34	Cholanaickan	1	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	21	6	8	35	1.41
	Total	1471	385	634	2490	100

COMMUNITY WISE AND SEX WISE DATA ON PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Sl.No	Community	Professional Degree						
		Engineering			Medical			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Adiyan	:	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hill Pulaya	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	:	4	-	4	2	-	2
6	Wayanad Kadar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	:	4	1	5	-	3	3
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	:	4	3	7	-	-	-
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	:	1	1	2	3	2	5
11	Maha Malasar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	:	38	14	52	20	28	48
13	Malai Pandaram	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	:	-	-	-	-	2	2
15	Malasar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malayan	:	2	-	2	-	1	1
17	Mannan	:	1	1	2	-	-	-
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Mudugar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Ulladan	:	5	4	9	2	1	3
23	Uraly	:	1	1	2	-	-	-
24	Mala Vettuvan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Mavilan	:	3	2	5	-	-	-
27	Karimpalan	:	1	-	1	-	-	-
28	Vetta Kuruman	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Mala Panickar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	:	64	27	91	28	37	65
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	:	1	-	1	-	-	-
32	Koraga	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	:	2	-	2	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	:	3	3	-	-	-	-
	Total	:	68	27	95	28	37	65

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON NON ENROLMENT OF GIRLS IN ANGANWADIES

Sl.No	Community	Number of Girls		
		3-5 Years	Not Enrolled in Anganwadies	% to Girls in 3-5 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	: 356	315	88.45
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 9	7	77.78
3	Eravalan	: 150	142	94.67
4	Hill Pulaya	: 88	60	68.18
5	Irular, Irulan	: 724	627	86.60
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 16	10	62.50
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 532	289	54.32
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 26	26	100
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 809	704	87.02
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 465	384	82.58
11	Maha Malasar	: 7	2	28.57
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 578	368	63.67
13	Malai Pandaram	: 80	50	62.50
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 136	101	74.26
15	Malasar	: 145	136	93.79
16	Malayan	: 183	158	86.34
17	Mannan	: 256	136	53.13
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 570	418	73.33
19	Mudugar	: 191	180	94.24
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 23	19	82.61
21	Paniyan	: 3234	2953	91.31
22	Ulladan	: 411	262	63.75
23	Uraly	: 162	99	61.11
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 545	492	90.28
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 45	43	95.56
26	Mavilan	: 669	584	87.29
27	Karimpalan	: 360	275	76.39
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 190	164	86.32
29	Mala Panickar	: 19	17	89.47
	Sub Total	: 10979	9021	82.16
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	: 89	80	89.89
31	Kattunayakan	: 760	712	93.68
32	Koraga	: 45	42	93.33
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 136	131	96.32
34	Cholanaickan	: 28	26	92.86
	Sub Total	: 1058	991	93.66
	Total	: 12037	10012	83.18

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON GIRL STUDENTS

Sl. No	Community	Number of Students			Ratio of Girls*
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adiyan	1177	1255	2432	1066
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	20	18	38	900
3	Eravalan	441	436	877	988
4	Hill Pulaya	304	316	620	1039
5	Irular, Irulan	3127	2959	6086	946
6	Wayanad Kadar	86	74	160	860
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2179	2361	4540	1083
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	107	82	189	766
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	4128	4039	8167	978
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	2438	2433	4871	997
11	Maha Malasar	24	13	37	541
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3266	3284	6550	1005
13	Malai Pandaram	113	145	258	1283
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	524	527	1051	1005
15	Malasar	417	451	868	1081
16	Malayan	570	618	1188	1084
17	Mannan	1061	1052	2113	991
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	2207	1870	4077	847
19	Mudugar	512	550	1062	1074
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	166	160	326	963
21	Paniyan	9322	9042	18364	969
22	Ulladan	1846	1899	3745	1028
23	Uraly	806	761	1567	944
24	Mala Vettuvan	1946	2132	4078	1095
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	202	206	408	1019
26	Mavilan	3393	3456	6849	1018
27	Karimpalan	1521	1562	3083	1026
28	Vetta Kuruman	691	732	1423	1059
29	Mala Panicar	106	118	224	1113
	Sub Total	42700	42551	85251	997
	PVTG				
30	Kadar	202	226	428	1118
31	Kattunayakan	2058	2167	4225	1052
32	Koraga	148	149	297	1006
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	321	295	616	919
34	Cholanaickan	32	28	60	875
	Others	12	13	25	1083
	Sub Total	2773	2878	5651	1038
	Total	45473	45429	90902	999

*Notes : Number of girls per thousand boys.

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON GIRL STUDENTS NOT ATTENDING PRIMARY CLASSES

Sl.No.	Community		Girls in age Group 5-14	Girls in Primary Classes	Girls in Primary Classes above 14 years	Girls in age Group 5-14 not attending School	%
(1)	(2)	:	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	:	1174	979	-	195	2.42
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	:	22	11	-	11	0.14
3	Eravalan	:	429	330	1	100	1.24
4	Hill Pulaya	:	321	256	7	72	0.89
5	Irular, Irulan	:	2575	2140	30	465	5.76
6	Wayanad Kadar	:	58	51	-	7	0.09
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	:	1652	1196	5	461	5.71
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	:	71	56	-	15	0.19
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	:	2955	2403	-	552	6.84
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	:	1490	1399	1	92	1.14
11	Maha Malasar	:	11	10	-	1	0.01
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	:	2023	1423	8	608	7.53
13	Malai Pandaram	:	182	107	1	76	0.94
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	:	437	310	2	129	1.60
15	Malasar	:	451	351	5	105	1.30
16	Malayan	:	552	419	11	144	1.78
17	Mannan	:	898	774	24	148	1.83
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	:	2004	1509	62	557	6.90
19	Mudugar	:	529	422	4	111	1.37
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	:	125	111	5	19	0.24
21	Paniyan	:	9641	7793	24	1872	23.19
22	Ulladan	:	1395	1081	7	321	0.40
23	Uraly	:	552	426	10	136	1.68
24	Mala Vettuvan	:	1925	1589	16	352	4.36
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	:	176	158	-	18	0.22
26	Mavilan	:	2533	2118	18	433	5.36
27	Karimpalan	:	1223	952	3	274	3.39
28	Vetta Kuruman	:	655	560	-	95	1.18
29	Mala Panickar	:	90	68	-	22	0.27
	Sub Total	:	36149	29002	244	7391	91.55
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	:	241	159	2	84	1.04
31	Kattunayakan	:	2290	1842	5	453	5.61
32	Koraga	:	145	97	-	48	0.59
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	:	319	245	7	81	1.00
34	Cholanaickan	:	40	24	-	16	0.20
	Sub Total	:	3035	2367	14	682	8.45
	Total	:	39184	31369	258	8073	100

**COMMUNITY WISE AND SEX WISE DATA ON STUDENTS FOR
GRADUATION AND POST GRADUATION**

Sl.No	Community	Students						
		Graduation			Post Graduation			
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1	Adiyan	:	25	18	43	1	1	2
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	:	3	2	5	1	1	2
4	Hill Pulaya	:	1	3	4	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	:	57	54	111	3	4	7
6	Wayanad Kadar	:	1	3	4	-	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	:	108	159	267	5	19	24
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	:	1	4	5	-	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyen	:	207	224	431	5	9	14
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	:	249	289	538	4	4	8
11	Maha Malasar	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	:	273	363	636	55	91	146
13	Malai Pandaram	:	-	1	1	-	1	1
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	:	9	19	28	-	1	1
15	Malasar	:	4	3	7	-	1	1
16	Malayan	:	12	18	30	2	3	5
17	Mannan	:	22	15	37	-	1	1
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	:	29	20	49	2	1	3
19	Mudugar	:	4	4	8	-	1	1
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	:	2	5	7	1	-	1
21	Paniyan	:	72	63	135	-	-	-
22	Ulladan	:	75	116	191	5	11	16
23	Urally	:	44	55	99	6	1	7
24	Mala Vettuvan	:	20	33	53	-	-	-
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	:	4	5	9	-	-	-
26	Mavilan	:	102	163	265	5	6	11
27	Karimpalan	:	72	79	151	4	6	10
28	Vetta Kuruman	:	5	16	21	-	1	1
29	Mala Panickar	:	1	4	5	1	2	3
	Sub Total	:	1402	1738	3140	100	165	265
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	:	2	4	6	-	2	2
31	Kattunayakan	:	18	22	40	1	-	1
32	Koraga	:	2	4	6	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	:	2	3	5	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	:	24	33	57	1	2	3
	Others		1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	:	1427	1771	3198	101	167	268
	Percentage		45	55	100	38	62	100

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON GIRL STUDENTS IN PROFESSIONAL COURSES

Sl.No.	Community	Total Students for Professional courses	Girl Students				Total	% to total students
			BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	: 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Hill Pulaya	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	: 9	2	1	-	-	3	33.3
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 33	10	4	1	1	16	48.48
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiy an	: 32	16	-	1	-	17	53.12
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 19	2	8	1	-	11	57.89
11	Maha Malasar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 145	39	19	5	-	63	43.44
13	Malai Pandaram	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 2	2	-	-	-	2	10
15	Malasar	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malayan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mannan	: 2	-	1	-	-	1	50
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 4	1	1	-	-	2	50
19	Mudugar	: 1	-	-	-	1	1	100
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	: 7	1	-	-	-	1	14.28
22	Ulladan	: 28	7	2	1	-	10	35.71
23	Uraly	: 9	3	3	-	-	6	66.67
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Moopp an	: 1	-	-	1	-	1	100
26	Mavilan	: 12	3	1	-	-	4	33.33
27	Karimpalan	: 6	3	-	-	-	3	50
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Mala Panickar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 320	89	40	10	2	141	44.06
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Kattunayakan	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Koraga	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	: 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	: 321	89	40	10	2	141	43.96

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DROPOUT OF GIRLS IN GENERAL EDUCATION AND HIGHER EDUCATION STREAMS

Sl.No.	Community	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adiyan	311	172	16	3	-	502
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	1	4	-	-	-	5
3	Eravalan	21	44	1	-	-	66
4	Hill Pulaya	79	50	10	-	-	139
5	Irular, Irulan	252	335	37	22	-	646
6	Wayanad Kadar	1	13	-	1	-	15
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	29	178	27	14	1	249
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	3	21	1	-	-	25
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	353	773	75	16	1	1218
10	Mullakurumar	108	258	93	14	-	473
11	Maha Malasar	5	2	-	-	-	7
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	35	60	16	6	3	120
13	Malai Pandaram Malai Vedan,	20	17	5	1	-	43
14	Malavedan	27	84	23	-	1	135
15	Malasar	35	38	4	2	-	79
16	Malayan	61	101	2	1	-	165
17	Mannan	103	192	19	2	-	316
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	425	164	19	3	-	611
19	Mudugar Palleyan, Palliyan,	57	78	3	4	-	142
20	Palliyar, Paliyan	7	29	3	-	-	39
21	Paniyan	3418	1196	96	26	3	4739
22	Ulladan	99	214	52	6	1	372
23	Uraly	17	75	8	1	4	105
24	Mala Vettuvan	187	382	52	59	37	717
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	17	40	1	1	-	59
26	Mavilan	223	642	44	32	26	967
27	Karimpalan	265	128	41	6	-	440
28	Vetta Kuruman	132	121	14	2	-	269
29	Mala Panickar	7	35	-	-	-	42
	Sub Total	6298	5446	662	222	77	12705
	PVTG						
30	Kadar	34	26	-	1	-	61
31	Kattunayakan	584	274	38	1	-	897
32	Koraga	12	19	7	1	4	43
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	15	3	1	3	-	22
34	Cholanaickan	3	8	-	-	-	11
	Sub Total	648	330	46	6	4	1034
	Others	16	53	13	2	1	85
	Total	6962	5829	721	230	82	13824

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DROPOUT OF GIRLS IN TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION STREAMS

Sl.No.	Community	Certificate Course	Diploma Course	B Tech	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	36	57	-	23	116
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	-	-	-	1	1
4	Hill Pulaya	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	6	-	-	51	57
6	Wayanad Kadar	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	5	5	5	25	40
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	3	-	-	8	11
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	18	66	-	90	174
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4	1	-	13	18
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3	-	1	11	15
13	Malai Pandaram	-	-	-	-	-
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1	-	-	1	2
15	Malasar	-	-	-	1	1
16	Malayan	-	-	-	22	22
17	Mannan	-	-	-	2	2
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	2	3	2	1	8
19	Mudugar	-	-	-	13	13
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	-	-	-	-	-
21	Paniyan	162	192	-	14	368
22	Ulladan	6	-	1	10	17
23	Uraly	7	2	2	14	25
24	Mala Vettuvan	70	85	-	40	195
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1	2	-	1	4
26	Mavilan	32	71	-	106	209
27	Karimpalan	2	-	-	1	3
28	Vetta Kuruman	8	13	-	5	26
29	Mala Panickar	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	366	497	11	453	1327
	PVTG					
30	Kadar	-	-	-	3	3
31	Kattunayakan	8	22	-	7	37
32	Koraga	4	13	-	1	18
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1	-	-	5	6
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	13	35	-	16	64
	Others	3	2	-	4	9
	Total	382	534	11	473	1400

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN WORKERS IN FORESTRY SECTOR
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Forestry Sector	% to Total Women Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2647	10	0.38
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	63	23	36.51
3	Eravalan	907	6	0.66
4	Hill Pulaya	857	54	6.30
5	Irular, Irulan	6173	724	11.73
6	Wayanad Kadar	120	2	1.67
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2657	664	24.99
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	101	19	18.81
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	6693	100	1.49
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4315	63	1.46
11	Maha Malasar	29	27	93.10
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3760	117	3.11
13	Malai Pandaram	269	218	81.04
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	520	59	11.35
15	Malasar	954	232	24.32
16	Malayan	969	401	41.38
17	Mannan	1870	202	10.80
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4530	756	16.69
19	Mudugar	908	105	11.56
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	342	34	9.94
21	Paniyan	18822	457	2.43
22	Ulladan	2138	233	10.90
23	Uraly	1466	71	4.84
24	Mala Vettuvan	3897	36	0.92
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	358	12	3.35
26	Mavilan	6157	49	0.80
27	Karimpalan	2371	19	0.80
28	Vetta Kuruman	1453	154	10.60
29	Mala Panickar	88	3	3.41
	Sub Total	75434	4850	6.43
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	462	388	83.98
31	Kattunayakan	4258	691	16.23
32	Koraga	322	180	55.90
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	408	218	53.43
34	Cholanaickan	45	40	88.89
	Sub Total	5495	1517	27.61
	Others	562	47	8.36
	Total	81491	6414	7.87

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN WORKERS IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Agriculture and Allied Sectors	% to Total Women Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2647	2288	86.44
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	63	20	31.75
3	Eravalan	907	765	84.34
4	Hill Pulaya	857	739	86.23
5	Irular, Irulan	6173	3359	54.41
6	Wayanad Kadar	120	77	64.17
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2657	894	33.65
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	101	39	38.61
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	6693	4601	68.74
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4315	2767	64.13
11	Maha Malasar	29	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3760	1884	50.11
13	Malai Pandaram	269	26	9.67
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	520	92	17.69
15	Malasar	954	632	66.25
16	Malayan	969	429	44.27
17	Mannan	1870	1201	64.22
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4530	3454	76.25
19	Mudugar	908	467	51.43
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	342	291	85.09
21	Paniyan	18822	15601	82.89
22	Ulladan	2138	579	27.08
23	Uraly	1466	933	63.64
24	Mala Vettuvan	3897	3385	86.86
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	358	289	80.73
26	Mavilan	6157	4588	74.52
27	Karimpalan	2371	1778	74.99
28	Vetta Kuruman	1453	1030	70.89
29	Mala Panickar	88	53	60.23
	Sub Total	75434	52261	69.28
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	462	31	6.71
31	Kattunayakan	4258	2970	69.75
32	Koraga	322	68	21.12
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	408	123	30.15
34	Cholanaickan	45	2	4.44
	Sub Total	5495	3194	58.13
	Others	562	318	56.58
	Total	81491	55773	68.44

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN WORKERS IN NON AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Total Women Workers	Women Workers in Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors	% to Total Women Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	2647	349	13.18
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	63	20	31.75
3	Eravalan	907	136	14.99
4	Hill Pulaya	857	64	7.47
5	Irular, Irulan	6173	2090	33.86
6	Wayanad Kadar	120	41	34.17
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2657	1099	41.36
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	101	43	42.57
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	6693	1992	29.76
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	4315	1485	34.41
11	Maha Malasar	29	2	6.90
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	3760	1759	46.78
13	Malai Pandaram	269	25	9.29
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	520	369	70.96
15	Malasar	954	90	9.43
16	Malayan	969	139	14.34
17	Mannan	1870	467	24.97
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4530	320	7.06
19	Mudugar	908	336	37.00
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	342	17	4.97
21	Paniyan	18822	2764	14.68
22	Ulladan	2138	1326	62.02
23	Urally	1466	462	31.51
24	Mala Vettuvan	3897	476	12.21
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	358	57	15.92
26	Mavilan	6157	1520	24.69
27	Karimpalan	2371	574	24.21
28	Vetta Kuruman	1453	269	18.51
29	Mala Panickar	88	32	36.36
	Sub Total	75434	18323	24.29
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	462	43	9.31
31	Kattunayakan	4258	597	14.02
32	Koraga	322	74	22.98
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	408	67	16.42
34	Cholanaickan	45	3	6.67
	Sub Total	5495	784	14.27
	Others	562	197	35.05
	Total	81491	19304	23.69

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF UNEMPLOYED WOMEN
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Illiterates and Non Literates	Primary	Below SSLC	SSLC	PDC/+2	Graduates	Post Graduates	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	276	264	285	120	68	14	-	7	1034
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	14	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	25
3	Eravalan	236	63	142	32	33	2	1	1	510
4	Hill Pulaya	83	80	73	20	18	1	-	3	278
5	Irular, Irulan	839	304	527	318	409	52	5	5	2459
6	Wayanad Kadar	11	18	28	24	12	1	-	-	94
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	308	569	1904	872	535	131	14	6	4339
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	53	49	37	30	22	7	-	2	200
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	863	661	2027	997	822	137	4	7	5518
10	Mullakurumar	525	251	859	729	808	176	22	6	3376
11	Maha Malasar	12	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	130	433	2083	1520	1130	594	183	17	6090
13	Malai Pandaram	105	59	58	17	8	1	1	1	250
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	135	199	427	235	73	18	4	-	1091
15	Malasar	174	39	74	44	27	5	-	1	364
16	Malayan	237	199	214	115	84	7	-	1	857
17	Mannan	353	293	458	146	70	14	2	1	1337
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	477	477	385	165	89	16	1	10	1620
19	Mudugar	228	87	124	61	59	4	1	2	566
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	27	26	69	29	18	3	-	1	173
21	Paniyan	4045	3650	2386	507	243	27	-	6	10864
22	Ulladan	358	762	1506	735	475	160	18	5	4019
23	Uraly	129	240	358	227	161	39	4	1	1159
24	Mala Vettuvan	754	542	723	310	195	21	-	1	2546
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	46	28	70	31	12	2	-	-	189
26	Mavilan	1050	604	1313	980	703	173	6	12	4841
27	Karimpalan	317	436	1009	545	318	63	7	6	2701
28	Vetta Kuruman	143	109	186	88	64	11	1	1	603
29	Mala Panickar	34	51	106	55	20	6	1	-	273
	Sub Total	11961	10505	17432	8954	6476	1685	275	103	57392
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	52	40	26	14	18	2	-	1	153
31	Kattunayakan	709	471	370	169	83	9	4	2	1817
32	Koraga	49	82	58	25	18	2	-	-	234
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	119	25	27	19	18	1	-	2	211
34	Cholanaickan	31	9	12	5	-	-	-	-	57
	Sub Total	960	627	493	232	137	14	4	5	2472
	Others	64	163	393	175	81	36	1	-	913
	Total	12985	11295	18318	9361	6694	1735	280	108	60776

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON TECHNICALLY QUALIFIED UNEMPLOYED WOMEN
IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Technical Certificate	Technical Diploma	Engineering Degree	Medical Degree	Other Professional Degree	Other Technical Qualification	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adiyan	3	1	-	-	-	-	4
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
3	Eravalan	2	1	-	-	-	2	5
4	Hill Pulaya	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
5	Irular, Irulan	50	6	-	-	3	16	75
6	Wayanad Kadar	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	112	10	1	-	9	47	179
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	7	1	-	-	-	-	8
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	47	17	-	-	5	20	89
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	54	18	-	-	7	12	91
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	163	89	5	10	64	110	441
13	Malai Pandaram	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	13	6	-	-	6	31	56
15	Malasar	4	1	-	-	1	-	6
16	Malayan	6	-	-	-	1	4	11
17	Mannan	12	3	-	-	2	-	17
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	14	2	-	-	5	3	24
19	Mudugar	7	1	-	-	1	1	10
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
21	Paniyan	28	16	-	-	3	4	51
22	Ulladan	106	27	1	1	11	30	176
23	Uraly	24	4	1	-	5	10	44
24	Mala Vettuvan	17	7	-	-	-	7	31
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
26	Mavilan	102	22	1	-	7	33	165
27	Karimpalan	30	9	-	-	2	25	66
28	Vetta Kuruman	1	2	-	-	-	1	4
29	Mala Panickar	3	1	-	-	1	-	5
	Sub Total	812	247	9	11	133	357	1569
	PVTG							
30	Kadar	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
31	Kattunayakan	5	1	-	-	1	3	10
32	Koraga	1	-	-	-	1	4	6
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub Total	8	2	-	-	2	7	19
	Others	14	6	-	-	2	10	32
	Total	834	255	9	11	137	374	1620

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON VOCATIONALLY QUALIFIED AND SKILLED UNEMPLOYED
WOMEN IN THE AGE GROUP 15-59**

Sl.No.	Community	Engineering	Medical	Teaching	Advocate	Technical	Tailor	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adiyan	1	1	-	-	-	9	2	13
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Eravalan	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
4	Hill Pulaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	8	12	2	1	3	8	19	53
6	Wayanad Kadar	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	27	36	9	1	12	60	70	215
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	17	23	11	-	3	108	16	178
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	18	15	12	-	1	45	31	122
11	Maha Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	50	44	29	8	20	77	66	294
13	Malai Pandaram	-	1	-	-	1	4	1	7
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	1	1	-	-	5	36	6	49
15	Malasar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Malayan	-	-	3	-	-	18	4	25
17	Mannan	5	4	1	-	-	14	9	33
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	1	4	2	-	3	5	11	26
19	Mudugar	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
21	Paniyan	16	5	5	-	5	25	6	62
22	Ulladan	15	16	12	-	5	95	31	174
23	Uraly	7	7	5	-	-	9	2	30
24	Mala Vettuvan	-	4	2	-	1	17	5	29
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
26	Mavilan	5	22	22	-	4	119	24	196
27	Karimpalan	7	13	7	-	3	38	7	75
28	Vetta Kuruman	4	2	2	-	-	7	4	19
29	Mala Panickar	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6
	Sub Total	185	211	125	10	68	705	317	1621
	PVTG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kadar	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
31	Kattunayakan	9	3	-	-	1	3	3	19
32	Koraga	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	18
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	6
	Sub Total	10	4			2	4	26	46
	Others	5	4	1	-	2	16	10	38
	Total	200	219	126	10	72	725	347	1705

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON HOUSELESS FAMILIES OF WOMEN IN DISTRESS

Sl. No.	Community	Category of Houseless Families							Total	% to total Families of Women in Distress
		Total Families of Women in Distress	Single Mother Family	Single Mothers as Head	Widows as Head	Women as Head	Families with Daughters	Houses of Seperated Women		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	: 1692	4	4	29	31	29	13	110	6.50
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 55	-	-	1	3	1	2	7	12.73
3	Eravalan	: 459	1	-	19	14	9	3	46	10.02
4	Hill Pulaya	: 446	-	-	8	11	6	1	26	5.83
5	Irular, Irulan	: 3517	-	5	89	135	64	30	323	9.18
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 93	-	-	1	4	-	-	5	5.38
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 3230	-	2	39	34	26	7	108	3.34
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 145	-	-	3	2	4	1	10	6.90
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	: 4865	-	-	49	40	64	20	173	3.56
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 3359	-	-	16	20	33	2	71	2.11
11	Maha Malasar	: 14	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	28.57
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 4040	-	2	49	53	95	19	218	5.40
13	Malai Pandaram	: 211	-	-	8	24	3	3	38	18.01
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 791	-	-	17	33	6	7	63	7.96
15	Malasar	: 445	-	-	30	26	15	3	74	16.63
16	Malayan	: 793	-	1	15	21	20	3	60	7.57
17	Mannan	: 1107	-	1	13	17	22	5	58	5.24
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1698	-	1	20	17	19	6	63	3.71
19	Mudugar	: 574	-	3	29	25	6	2	65	11.32
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 188	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	1.60
21	Paniyan	: 12333	9	11	308	322	304	128	1082	8.77
22	Ulladan	: 2831	-	4	62	60	66	19	211	7.45
23	Urally	: 1007	-	-	15	21	18	7	61	6.06
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 2512	2	-	20	24	20	17	83	3.30
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 233	-	-	3	4	-	1	8	3.43
26	Mavilan	: 5416	2	4	46	52	59	17	180	3.32
27	Karimpalan	: 2294	-	-	16	21	17	7	61	2.66
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 828	-	1	12	11	9	2	35	4.23
29	Mala Panickar	: 157	-	-	1	2	2	-	5	3.18
	Sub Total	: 55333	18	39	921	1030	918	325	3251	5.88
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	: 208	-	-	5	1	4	-	10	4.81
31	Kattunayakan	: 2107	1	2	51	60	37	11	162	7.69
32	Koraga	: 263	-	-	1	6	5	3	15	5.70
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 145	-	-	10	2	1	2	15	10.34
34	Cholanaickan	: 26	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3.85
	Sub Total	: 2749	1	2	67	69	47	17	203	7.38
	Total	: 58082	19	41	988	1099	965	342	3454	5.95

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON DILAPIDATED HOUSES OF WOMEN IN DISTRESS

		Category of Family with Dilapidated Houses								
Sl. No		Total Families of Women in Distress	Single Mother Family	Single Mothers as Head	Widows as Head	Women as Head	Families with Daughters Attained the Age of Marriage	Houses of Seperated Women	Total	% to total Familes of Women in Distress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adiyan	: 1692	40	39	379	185	477	223	1343	79.37
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	: 55	-	-	12	6	2	6	26	47.27
3	Eravalan	: 459	-	1	106	40	90	26	263	57.30
4	Hill Pulaya	: 446	3	6	82	46	142	41	320	71.75
5	Irular, Irulan	: 3517	16	15	740	321	616	284	1992	56.64
6	Wayanad Kadar	: 93	-	-	16	13	26	10	65	69.89
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	: 3230	19	33	1016	636	852	183	2739	84.80
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	: 145	-	-	17	5	46	8	76	52.41
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	: 4865	24	8	866	469	1962	307	3636	74.74
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	: 3359	6	7	438	131	1105	107	1794	53.41
11	Maha Malasar	: 14	-	-	1	1	3	-	5	35.71
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	: 4040	12	9	665	505	1479	460	3130	77.48
13	Malai Pandaram	: 211	-	1	26	64	44	11	146	69.19
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	: 791	-	2	168	150	174	56	550	69.53
15	Malasar	: 445	-	-	113	39	80	18	250	56.18
16	Malayan	: 793	1	8	126	83	163	39	420	52.96
17	Mannan	: 1107	3	2	229	145	327	132	838	75.70
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	: 1698	5	10	345	250	628	215	1453	85.57
19	Mudugar	: 574	2	7	147	64	119	59	398	69.34
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	: 188	-	-	50	14	59	20	143	76.06
21	Paniyan	: 12333	118	45	2857	1315	3283	1474	9092	73.72
22	Ulladan	: 2831	8	8	518	303	606	224	1667	58.88
23	Uraly	: 1007	1	9	135	164	403	74	786	78.05
24	Mala Vettuvan	: 2512	50	18	601	339	781	289	2078	82.72
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	: 233	2	1	54	23	68	18	166	71.24
26	Mavilan	: 5416	53	35	1056	722	1569	414	3849	71.07
27	Karimpalan	: 2294	11	13	439	343	732	151	1689	73.63
28	Vetta Kuruman	: 828	9	8	196	93	203	91	600	72.46
29	Mala Panickar	: 157	2	1	33	8	58	10	112	71.34
	Sub Total	: 55333	385	286	11431	6477	16097	4950	39626	71.61
	PVTG									
30	Kadar	: 208	1	-	48	9	32	6	96	46.15
31	Kattunayakan	: 2107	19	18	530	270	484	240	1561	74.09
32	Koraga	: 263	-	1	12	41	39	7	100	38.02
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	: 145	-	-	41	11	28	23	103	71.03
34	Cholanaickan	: 26	-	-	4	2	11	1	18	69.23
	Sub Total	: 2749	20	19	635	333	594	277	1878	68.32
	Total	: 58082	405	305	12066	6810	16691	5227	41504	71.46

**COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES DEPENDING
OTHERS FOR DRINKING WATER**

Sl. No	Community	Families Depending others for Drinking Water		
		Total	Women Headed	% to Total Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	154	44	28.57
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	13	6	46.15
3	Eravalan	237	42	17.72
4	Hill Pulaya	2	-	-
5	Irular, Irulan	425	-	-
6	Wayanad Kadar	33	9	27.27
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	822	314	38.20
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	24	6	25.00
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	1073	244	22.74
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	312	67	21.47
11	Maha Malasar	6	2	33.33
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	1177	229	19.46
13	Malai Pandaram	34	10	29.41
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	450	143	31.78
15	Malasar	256	61	23.83
16	Malayan	301	83	27.57
17	Mannan	438	91	20.78
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	207	42	20.29
19	Mudugar	139	44	31.65
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	34	4	11.76
21	Paniyan	2396	655	27.34
22	Ulladan	1351	412	30.50
23	Uraly	291	57	19.59
24	Mala Vettuvan	1825	490	26.85
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	57	17	29.82
26	Mavilan	2642	863	32.66
27	Karimpalan	1358	386	28.42
28	Vetta Kuruman	92	29	31.52
29	Mala Panickar	62	14	22.58
	Sub Total	16211	4364	26.92
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	16	4	25.00
31	Kattunayakan	375	88	23.47
32	Koraga	90	26	28.89
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	1	-	-
34	Cholanaickan	-	-	-
	Sub Total	482	118	24.48
	Total	16693	4482	26.84

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES WITHOUT PROPER LATRINE

Sl. No	Community	Families Without Proper Latrine		
		Total	Women Headed Families	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	1147	343	29.90
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	48	19	39.58
3	Eravalan	968	188	19.42
4	Hill Pulaya	731	145	19.84
5	Irular, Irulan	4929	1175	23.84
6	Wayanad Kadar	55	14	25.45
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2893	991	34.26
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	107	26	24.30
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	2487	476	19.14
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	1424	286	20.08
11	Maha Malasar	38	6	15.79
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	1888	373	19.76
13	Malai Pandaram	420	118	28.10
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	677	253	37.37
15	Malasar	1038	211	20.33
16	Malayan	719	182	25.31
17	Mannan	1590	300	18.87
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	3971	531	13.37
19	Mudugar	882	229	25.96
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar, Paliyan	128	26	20.31
21	Paniyan	11551	2934	25.40
22	Ulladan	1559	481	30.85
23	Uraly	1123	221	19.68
24	Mala Vettuvan	2112	533	25.24
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	231	53	22.94
26	Mavilan	2861	964	33.69
27	Karimpalan	1153	322	27.93
28	Vetta Kuruman	744	171	22.98
29	Mala Panickar	55	14	25.45
	Sub Total	47529	11585	24.37
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	324	74	22.84
31	Kattunayakan	3005	627	20.87
32	Koraga	160	46	28.75
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	454	64	14.10
34	Cholanaickan	79	6	7.59
	Sub Total	4022	817	20.31
	Total	51551	12402	24.06

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON UNELECTRIFIED HOUSES OF WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES

Sl. No	Community	Unelectrified Houses		
		Total	Women Headed Families	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	1449	390	26.92
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	62	21	33.87
3	Eravalan	748	139	18.58
4	Hill Pulaya	752	119	15.82
5	Irular, Irulan	4610	1061	23.02
6	Wayanad Kadar	77	18	23.38
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	2505	909	36.29
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	111	26	23.42
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	3004	614	20.44
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	1490	280	18.79
11	Maha Malasar	40	7	17.50
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	1435	267	18.61
13	Malai Pandaram	395	114	28.86
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	671	239	35.62
15	Malasar	1007	202	20.06
16	Malayan	942	235	24.95
17	Mannan	1535	291	18.96
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	4345	590	13.58
19	Mudugar	1003	268	26.72
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	110	20	18.18
21	Paniyan	16170	4021	24.87
22	Ulladan	1745	540	30.95
23	Uraly	936	175	18.70
24	Mala Vettuvan	3323	832	25.04
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	240	60	25.00
26	Mavilan	4055	1208	29.79
27	Karimpalan	1498	422	28.17
28	Vetta Kuruman	1203	275	22.86
29	Mala Panickar	109	24	22.02
	Sub Total	55570	13367	24.05
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	381	72	18.90
31	Kattunayakan	4213	876	20.79
32	Koraga	307	86	28.01
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	527	78	14.80
34	Cholanaickan	100	7	7.00
	Sub Total	5528	1119	20.24
	Total	61098	14486	23.71

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN HEADED FAMILIES WITHOUT RATION CARD

Sl. No	Community	Families Without Ration Cards		
		Total	Women Headed Families	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	530	124	23.40
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	27	9	33.33
3	Eravalan	410	54	13.17
4	Hill Pulaya	191	31	16.23
5	Irular, Irulan	2076	413	19.89
6	Wayanad Kadar	20	6	30.00
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	876	216	24.66
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	49	9	18.37
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	1413	253	17.91
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	620	99	15.97
11	Maha Malasar	7	2	28.57
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	872	122	13.99
13	Malai Pandaram	150	41	27.33
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	249	72	28.92
15	Malasar	502	84	16.73
16	Malayan	356	78	21.91
17	Mannan	600	114	19.00
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	1525	162	10.62
19	Mudugar	360	77	21.39
20	Palleyan, Palliyan, Palliyar, Paliyan	89	19	21.35
21	Paniyan	5841	1176	20.13
22	Ulladan	719	158	21.97
23	Uraly	289	53	18.34
24	Mala Vettuvan	1877	380	20.25
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan Mooppan	56	13	23.21
26	Mavilan	2296	623	27.13
27	Karimpalan	762	190	24.93
28	Vetta Kuruman	406	67	16.50
29	Mala Panickar	38	7	18.42
	Sub Total	23206	4652	20.05
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	106	15	14.15
31	Kattunayakan	1342	213	15.87
32	Koraga	95	27	28.42
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	204	13	6.37
34	Cholanaickan	42	4	9.52
	Sub Total	1789	272	15.20
	Total	24995	4924	19.70

COMMUNITY WISE DATA ON WOMEN HEADED BPL FAMILIES

Sl. No	Community	BPL Families		
		Total	Women Headed Families	% to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adiyan	1504	497	33.05
2	Arandan (Aranadan)	38	21	55.26
3	Eravalan	654	161	24.62
4	Hill Pulaya	547	122	22.30
5	Irular, Irulan	4119	1169	28.38
6	Wayanad Kadar	78	26	33.33
7	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	3440	1286	37.38
8	Kudiya, Melakudi	114	26	22.81
9	Kurichchan, Kurichiyar	4574	1103	24.11
10	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	2637	625	23.70
11	Maha Malasar	33	5	15.15
12	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	2724	614	22.54
13	Malai Pandaram	307	83	27.04
14	Malai Vedan, Malavedan	823	325	39.49
15	Malasar	542	140	25.83
16	Malayan	840	272	32.38
17	Mannan	1184	246	20.78
18	Muthuvan (Muduvan)	2158	417	19.32
19	Mudugar	595	173	29.08
20	Palleyan, Palliyar, Palliyar,			
20	Paliyan	248	57	22.98
21	Paniyan	11543	3632	31.46
22	Ulladan	2421	817	33.75
23	Uraly	944	205	21.72
24	Mala Vettuvan	2171	671	30.91
25	Thachanadan, Thachanadan			
25	Mooppan	222	70	31.53
26	Mavilan	4062	1459	35.92
27	Karimpalan	2003	612	30.55
28	Vetta Kuruman	860	250	29.07
29	Mala Panickar	132	45	34.09
	Sub Total	51517	15129	29.37
	PVTG			
30	Kadar	401	101	25.19
31	Kattunayakan	2803	686	24.47
32	Koraga	334	98	29.34
33	Kurumbar (Kurumbas)	284	60	21.13
34	Cholanaickan	53	2	3.77
	Sub Total	3875	947	24.44
	Total	55392	16076	29.02

APPENDIX

Appendix

LOCAL BODY WISE POPULATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

SL.No.	Local Body	Disbursed Tribes				Tribes in Settlements				Total Scheduled Tribes				
		Families	Male	Female	Total	Families	Male	Female	Total	Settlement	Families	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
GRAMA PANCHAYATS														
1. Thiruvananthapuram District														
1	Pazhayakunnummel	-	-	-	-	12	17	23	40	1	12	17	23	40
2	Pulimath	-	-	-	-	5	9	13	22	1	5	9	13	22
3	Pullampara	-	-	-	-	14	32	32	64	1	14	32	32	64
4	Pangode	-	-	-	-	336	505	513	1018	9	336	505	513	1018
5	Nanniyode	-	-	-	-	458	743	829	1572	15	458	743	829	1572
6	Peringammala	-	-	-	-	804	1225	1445	2670	23	804	1225	1445	2670
7	Manickal	-	-	-	-	7	10	12	22	1	7	10	12	22
8	Aryanad	-	-	-	-	146	241	252	493	8	146	241	252	493
9	Poovachal	-	-	-	-	93	146	156	302	12	93	146	156	302
10	Vellanad	6	13	10	23	64	114	111	225	3	70	127	121	248
11	Vithura	5	6	10	16	1247	1838	2054	3892	67	1252	1844	2064	3908
12	Uzhamalakkal	-	-	-	-	18	20	33	53	1	18	20	33	53
13	Kuttichal	3	5	3	8	359	592	608	1200	25	362	597	611	1208
14	Tholicode	-	-	-	-	717	1122	1303	2425	14	717	1122	1303	2425
15	Kattakkada	-	-	-	-	19	36	41	77	3	19	36	41	77
16	Anad	4	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	7	14
17	Panavoor	-	-	-	-	76	119	140	259	3	76	119	140	259
18	Vembayam	-	-	-	-	41	73	82	155	4	41	73	82	155
19	Maranalloor	-	-	-	-	37	53	72	125	4	37	53	72	125

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
20	Vilappil	-	-	-	-	51	87	99	186	4	51	87	99	186
21	Vilavoorkkal	-	-	-	-	7	10	16	26	1	7	10	16	26
22	Kalliyoor	-	-	-	-	6	13	16	29	1	6	13	16	29
23	Ottasekharamangalam	-	-	-	-	27	57	50	107	2	27	57	50	107
24	Aryancode	4	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	10	15
25	Kallikkadu	-	-	-	-	149	225	234	459	2	149	225	234	459
26	Kunnathukal	-	-	-	-	9	19	19	38	1	9	19	19	38
27	Vellarada	-	-	-	-	63	114	115	229	5	63	114	115	229
28	Amboori	-	-	-	-	358	604	648	1252	13	358	604	648	1252
2.	Kollam District													
29	Oachira	3	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	8
30	Kulasekharapuram	3	10	7	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	7	17
31	Karunagappally	-	-	-	-	21	35	37	72	1	21	35	37	72
32	Thodiyoor	-	-	-	-	11	16	21	37	1	11	16	21	37
33	Sasthamkotta	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	8
34	West Kallada	6	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	10	22
35	Kunnathur	6	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	9	18
36	Thalavoor	-	-	-	-	7	11	17	28	1	7	11	17	28
37	Piravanthur	8	11	12	23	152	284	274	558	3	160	295	286	581
38	Kulathupuzha	4	6	6	12	537	942	1043	1985	10	541	948	1049	1997
39	Alayamon	4	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	13
40	Karavaloore	-	-	-	-	8	15	13	28	1	8	15	13	28
41	Thenmala	-	-	-	-	132	212	227	439	2	132	212	227	439
42	Ariencavu	16	26	30	56	148	256	246	502	2	164	282	276	558
43	Thekkumbhagom	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
44	Neendakara	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	8
45	Thrikadavoor	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
46	Kottamkara	3	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	5	10
47	Chithara	1	4	2	6	139	219	265	484	3	140	223	267	490
48	Kummil	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
3. Pathanamthitta District														
49	Anicadu	-	-	-	-	11	22	22	44	1	11	22	22	44
50	Kottangal	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
51	Kallooppara	3	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	9	18
52	Kunnathanam	-	-	-	-	7	16	13	29	1	7	16	13	29
53	Mallappally	1	2	3	5	19	50	42	92	1	20	52	45	97
54	Kuttoor	3	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	12
55	Nedumpuram	4	10	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	8	18
56	Peringara	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	10
57	Ayiroor	8	19	17	36	-	-	-	-	-	8	19	17	36
58	Eraviperoor	-	-	-	-	18	36	34	70	1	18	36	34	70
59	Koipuram	7	12	11	23	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	11	23
60	Thottapuzhassery	3	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	13
61	Ezhumattoor	-	-	-	-	6	13	15	28	1	6	13	15	28
62	Omallur	-	-	-	-	9	15	20	35	1	9	15	20	35
63	Elanthoor	1	4	4	8	6	14	14	28	1	7	18	18	36
64	Cherukole	-	-	-	-	8	17	18	35	1	8	17	18	35
65	Naranganam	-	-	-	-	22	46	42	88	2	22	46	42	88
66	Ranni Pazhavangadi	3	6	5	11	39	84	65	149	3	42	90	70	160
67	Ranni	-	-	-	-	26	48	52	100	1	26	48	52	100

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
68	Ranni Angadi	1	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5
69	Ranni Perunad	19	40	39	79	387	692	677	1369	4	406	732	716	1448
70	Vadasserikkara	6	8	12	20	14	18	25	43	1	20	26	37	63
71	Chittar	-	-	-	-	238	378	417	795	3	238	378	417	795
72	Seethathodu	34	65	60	125	5	7	7	14	1	39	72	67	139
73	Naranammoozhy	1	2	2	4	559	930	1044	1974	8	560	932	1046	1978
74	Vechuchira	10	19	21	40	123	215	218	433	6	133	234	239	473
75	Aruvapulam	3	7	5	12	73	102	116	218	3	76	109	121	230
76	Pramadom	-	-	-	-	43	66	85	151	1	43	66	85	151
77	Thannithodu	-	-	-	-	22	29	42	71	1	22	29	42	71
78	Malayalapuzha	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
79	Pandalam	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
80	Kalanjoor	4	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	10	22
81	Kodumon	1	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
82	Pallickal	-	-	-	-	21	32	32	64	1	21	32	32	64
83	Aranmula	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	4
84	Kulanada	1	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	7
4. Alappuzha District														
85	Arookutty	4	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	13
86	Chennampalippuram	17	25	26	51	14	22	23	45	1	31	47	49	96
87	Panavally	8	15	18	33	36	60	60	120	2	44	75	78	153
88	Perumbalam	10	20	14	34	-	-	-	-	-	10	20	14	34
89	Thaicattussery	14	19	22	41	18	26	25	51	2	32	45	47	92
90	Kadakkarappally	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3
91	Vayalar	11	11	16	27	11	17	13	30	2	22	28	29	57

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
92	Pattanakkad	6	8	12	20	22	39	41	80	1	28	47	53	100
93	Kuthiathodu	-	-	-	-	16	25	32	57	1	16	25	32	57
94	Kodamthuruthu	6	12	10	22	5	10	9	19	1	11	22	19	41
95	Ezhupunna	11	13	19	32	6	11	7	18	1	17	24	26	50
96	Aroor	6	11	14	25	27	48	52	100	1	33	59	66	125
97	Mararikulam North	33	59	58	117	16	23	32	55	2	49	82	90	172
98	Kanjikuzhi	13	19	21	40	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	21	40
99	Thanneermukkam	19	32	30	62	53	76	88	164	3	72	108	118	226
100	Muhamma	12	19	18	37	8	14	18	32	1	20	33	36	69
101	Cherthala South	20	37	38	75	45	67	76	143	4	65	104	114	218
102	Aryad	23	32	38	70	-	-	-	-	-	23	32	38	70
103	Mannanchery	14	23	22	45	10	13	17	30	1	24	36	39	75
104	Mararikulam South	34	61	61	122	10	16	19	35	1	44	77	80	157
105	Purakkad	6	11	7	18	5	6	7	13	1	11	17	14	31
106	Ambalapuzha South	2	3	3	6	15	29	23	52	2	17	32	26	58
107	Ambalapuzha North	8	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	13	28
108	Punnapra South	11	18	17	35	8	8	18	26	1	19	26	35	61
109	Punnapra North	11	22	18	40	-	-	-	-	-	11	22	18	40
110	Neelamperoor	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
111	Budhanur	2	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	11
112	Mannar	9	20	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	15	35
113	Chingoli	10	16	19	35	-	-	-	-	-	10	16	19	35
114	Karthikappally	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
115	Kumarapuram	4	8	5	13	37	64	82	146	1	41	72	87	159
116	Haripad	2	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
117	Pallippad	4	9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	10	19
118	Cheruthana	4	14	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	7	21
119	Mavelikkara Thekkekara	4	3	13	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	13	16
120	Veeyapuram	26	49	51	100	-	-	-	-	-	26	49	51	100
121	Vallikunnam	1	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6
122	Pathyoor	15	31	39	70	19	31	29	60	1	34	62	68	130
123	Kandalloor	8	17	16	33	-	-	-	-	-	8	17	16	33
124	Cheppad	5	4	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	13
125	Muthukulam	5	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	9	18
126	Krishnapuram	18	36	38	74	-	-	-	-	-	18	36	38	74
127	Devikulangara	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	7
5. Kottayam District														
128	Thalayazham	6	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	4	14
129	Chempu	4	10	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	4	14
130	Maravanthuruthu	7	15	16	31	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	16	31
131	TV Puram	7	12	9	21	40	59	68	127	3	47	71	77	148
132	Vechoor	3	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	4	11
133	Udayanapuram	15	27	26	53	-	-	-	-	-	15	27	26	53
134	Kaduthuruthy	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	8
135	Kallara	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
136	Njeezhoor	3	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	10
137	Thalayolaparambu	14	22	20	42	-	-	-	-	-	14	22	20	42
138	Velloor	3	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	10
139	Ettumanoor	6	16	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	10	26
140	Aimanam	4	5	9	14	11	24	20	44	2	15	29	29	58

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
141	Athirampuzha	1	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6
142	Arpookara	3	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	14
143	Neendoor	11	20	29	49	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	29	49
144	Kumarakom	3	7	5	12	22	41	42	83	1	25	48	47	95
145	Thiruvvarpu	14	22	21	43	9	15	17	32	1	23	37	38	75
146	Kadaplamattom	5	15	13	28	-	-	-	-	-	5	15	13	28
147	Kanakkari	12	26	30	56	6	10	9	19	1	18	36	39	75
148	Kuravilangad	4	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	9	22
149	Uzhavoor	-	-	-	-	4	11	5	16	1	4	11	5	16
150	Ramapuram	7	16	14	30	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	14	30
151	Bharananganam	7	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	13	26
152	Karoor	14	33	37	70	-	-	-	-	-	14	33	37	70
153	Kadanad	5	12	14	26	23	44	38	82	3	28	56	52	108
154	Melukavu	11	22	25	47	742	1450	1448	2898	18	753	1472	1473	2945
155	Moonilavu	41	77	96	173	740	1451	1409	2860	20	781	1528	1505	3033
156	Poonjar	2	4	4	8	12	26	23	49	1	14	30	27	57
157	Erattupetta	5	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	11	22
158	Poonjar Thekkekara	36	77	71	148	113	209	200	409	6	149	286	271	557
159	Thalappulam	9	14	18	32	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	18	32
160	Teekoy	12	24	24	48	96	186	186	372	6	108	210	210	420
161	Thalanad	-	-	-	-	222	414	431	845	8	222	414	431	845
162	Thidanad	18	36	38	74	-	-	-	-	-	18	36	38	74
163	Akalakunnam	8	16	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	20	36
164	Elikulam	2	7	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	10
165	Kooroppada	18	31	33	64	-	-	-	-	-	18	31	33	64

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
166	Pampady	7	11	15	26	10	16	20	36	1	17	27	35	62
167	Pallikkathode	28	63	60	123	-	-	-	-	-	28	63	60	123
168	Meenadom	19	37	43	80	8	16	15	31	1	27	53	58	111
169	Manarkkad	8	17	17	34	40	65	63	128	2	48	82	80	162
170	Ayarkkunnam	2	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	8
171	Puthuppally	52	105	122	227	-	-	-	-	1	52	105	122	227
172	Panachikkad	45	101	104	205	13	30	23	53	1	58	131	127	258
173	Vijayapuram	4	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	7	12
174	Kurichi	34	56	63	119	-	-	-	-	-	34	56	63	119
175	Madappally	-	-	-	-	7	15	13	28	1	7	15	13	28
176	Thrikkodithanam	5	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	9	15
177	Vakathanam	23	47	62	109	7	14	18	32	1	30	61	80	141
178	Chirakkadavu	17	36	33	69	7	9	14	23	1	24	45	47	92
179	Kangazha	2	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	10
180	Nedumkunnam	11	16	22	38	-	-	-	-	-	11	16	22	38
181	Vellavoor	20	36	32	68	-	-	-	-	-	20	36	32	68
182	Vazhoor	5	13	8	21	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	8	21
183	Karukachal	16	26	32	58	-	-	-	-	-	16	26	32	58
184	Erumeli	50	110	112	222	469	867	895	1762	6	519	977	1007	1984
185	Kanjirappally	13	25	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	13	25	25	50
186	Koottickal	8	13	16	29	54	99	100	199	3	62	112	116	228
187	Manimala	-	-	-	-	43	82	92	174	1	43	82	92	174
188	Mundakayam	12	18	26	44	549	1018	1018	2036	5	561	1036	1044	2080
189	Koruthode	-	-	-	-	384	730	766	1496	6	384	730	766	1496

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
6.	Idukki District													
190	Adimaly	13	20	26	46	1805	3459	3468	6927	28	1818	3479	3494	6973
191	Konnathady	4	12	8	20	105	205	190	395	3	109	217	198	415
192	Bysonvalley	2	5	5	10	157	329	333	662	4	159	334	338	672
193	Vellathooval	10	18	20	38	77	130	134	264	2	87	148	154	302
194	Pallivasal	-	-	-	-	14	26	21	47	1	14	26	21	47
195	Marayoor	6	12	9	21	982	1798	1764	3562	23	988	1810	1773	3583
196	Munnar	3	9	6	15	45	84	75	159	1	48	93	81	174
197	Kanthalloor	-	-	-	-	770	1360	1374	2734	18	770	1360	1374	2734
198	Vattavada	-	-	-	-	219	466	416	882	5	219	466	416	882
199	Santhanpara	-	-	-	-	136	270	254	524	5	136	270	254	524
200	Chinnakanal	-	-	-	-	351	675	609	1284	6	351	675	609	1284
201	Mankulam	-	-	-	-	587	1103	1081	2184	13	587	1103	1081	2184
202	Devikulam	-	-	-	-	49	95	101	196	1	49	95	101	196
203	Edamalakkudy	-	-	-	-	563	1070	1033	2103	27	563	1070	1033	2103
204	Pampadumpara	4	10	7	17	34	55	54	109	1	38	65	61	126
205	Senapathy	-	-	-	-	74	144	139	283	3	74	144	139	283
206	Karunapuram	-	-	-	-	7	17	14	31	1	7	17	14	31
207	Nedumkandam	4	5	12	17	40	73	56	129	3	44	78	68	146
208	Udumbanchola	4	7	8	15	184	312	318	630	8	188	319	326	645
209	Rajakumari	-	-	-	-	61	111	110	221	1	61	111	110	221
210	Vannappuram	-	-	-	-	654	1156	1167	2323	8	654	1156	1167	2323
211	Udumbanoor	-	-	-	-	701	1306	1274	2580	12	701	1306	1274	2580
212	Velliyamattom	-	-	-	-	1487	2679	2645	5324	14	1487	2679	2645	5324
213	Karimannoor	4	7	9	16	10	17	17	34	1	14	24	26	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
214	Kudayathoor	-	-	-	-	96	187	196	383	6	96	187	196	383
215	Idukki Kanjikuzhy	-	-	-	-	792	1515	1472	2987	17	792	1515	1472	2987
216	Vathikudy	8	14	18	32	173	306	314	620	7	181	320	332	652
217	Arakulam	48	93	94	187	966	1743	1792	3535	19	1014	1836	1886	3722
218	Kamakshy	11	19	26	45	10	17	22	39	2	21	36	48	84
219	Vazhathope	-	-	-	-	376	660	669	1329	6	376	660	669	1329
220	Mariyapuram	10	21	26	47	8	15	21	36	1	18	36	47	83
221	Kattappana	44	87	103	190	70	139	133	272	4	114	226	236	462
222	Upputhara	-	-	-	-	652	1220	1232	2452	14	652	1220	1232	2452
223	Vandanmedu	-	-	-	-	138	245	263	508	4	138	245	263	508
224	Kanchiyar	1	3	3	6	307	571	607	1178	4	308	574	610	1184
225	Erattayar	-	-	-	-	13	22	20	42	1	13	22	20	42
226	Ayyappankovil	-	-	-	-	95	164	185	349	3	95	164	185	349
227	Chakkupallam	-	-	-	-	113	197	178	375	1	113	197	178	375
228	Muttom	16	29	29	58	233	393	435	828	3	249	422	464	886
229	Kumaramangalam	3	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	12
230	Edavetty	10	21	20	41	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	20	41
231	Karimkunnam	13	21	21	42	-	-	-	-	-	13	21	21	42
232	Purapuzha	-	-	-	-	8	15	19	34	1	8	15	19	34
233	Peruvanthanam	-	-	-	-	61	104	126	230	2	61	104	126	230
234	Kumily	1	1	4	5	393	681	740	1421	3	394	682	744	1426
235	Kokkayar	-	-	-	-	272	526	550	1076	6	272	526	550	1076
236	Peerumedu	-	-	-	-	75	117	117	234	1	75	117	117	234
237	Elappara	-	-	-	-	15	34	31	65	2	15	34	31	65
238	Vandiperiyar	1	2	3	5	117	234	214	448	3	118	236	217	453

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
7.	Ernakulam District													
239	Chendamangalam	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	8
240	Kottuvally	32	45	47	92	111	162	196	358	10	143	207	243	450
241	Ezhikkara	12	22	32	54	-	-	-	-	-	12	22	32	54
242	Vadakkekara	20	37	52	89	-	-	-	-	-	20	37	52	89
243	Chittattukara	3	6	6	12	8	16	18	34	1	11	22	24	46
244	Karumalloor	13	23	24	47	20	40	44	84	1	33	63	68	131
245	Varapuzha	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4
246	Alangad	7	10	14	24	-	-	-	-	-	7	10	14	24
247	Eloor	41	71	86	157	-	-	-	-	-	41	71	86	157
248	Kadungallur	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4
249	Mookkannur	20	29	46	75	-	-	-	-	-	20	29	46	75
250	Thuravoor	1	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	8
251	Karukutty	3	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	8	15
252	Ayyampuzha	13	26	33	59	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	33	59
253	Kanjoor	-	-	-	-	8	20	13	33	1	8	20	13	33
254	Mudakuzha	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
255	Vengoor	17	27	27	54	102	202	183	385	1	119	229	210	439
256	Rayamangalam	3	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	11
257	Koovappady	4	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	9	18
258	Okkal	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	8
259	Vengola	20	39	42	81	53	89	97	186	4	73	128	139	267
260	Vazhakkulam	9	20	15	35	12	28	26	54	1	21	48	41	89
261	Kizhakkambalam	5	8	14	22	9	12	22	34	1	14	20	36	56
262	Edathala	24	41	56	97	-	-	-	-	-	24	41	56	97

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
263	Keezhmad	7	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	11	22
264	Cheranallur	2	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	6
265	Thrikkakkara	11	28	19	47	-	-	-	-	-	11	28	19	47
266	Njarakkal	16	24	31	55	-	-	-	-	-	16	24	31	55
267	Nayarambalam	2	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	4
268	Elamkunnapuzha	25	42	51	93	17	31	23	54	2	42	73	74	147
269	Pallippuram	10	15	18	33	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	18	33
270	Chellanam	1	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	7
271	Kumbalam	-	-	-	-	6	10	13	23	1	6	10	13	23
272	Udayamperur	19	39	41	80	19	37	40	77	2	38	76	81	157
273	Mulumthuruthy	4	5	6	11	9	15	21	36	1	13	20	27	47
274	Chottanikkara	4	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	12	20
275	Amballur	3	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	6
276	Poothrika	11	24	29	53	27	52	54	106	3	38	76	83	159
277	Thiruvaniyoor	1	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	6
278	Vadavucode Puthen Cruz	13	20	35	55	16	31	32	63	2	29	51	67	118
279	Mazhuvannoor	11	22	24	46	11	26	23	49	2	22	48	47	95
280	Aikaranad	6	8	9	17	9	18	17	35	1	15	26	26	52
281	Kunnathunad	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
282	Paingottur	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	8
283	Nellikuzhi	4	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	9	17
284	Pindimana	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	9
285	Kottappady	11	26	22	48	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	22	48
286	Kavalangad	8	16	13	29	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	13	29
287	Varappetty	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
288	Keerampara	7	18	14	32	-	-	-	-	-	7	18	14	32
289	Pothanikkad	8	18	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	13	31
290	Pallarimangalam	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	6
291	Kuttampuzha	6	10	9	19	1100	2080	2023	4103	16	1106	2090	2032	4122
292	Elanji	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	9
293	Koothattukulam	-	-	-	-	26	50	56	106	1	26	50	56	106
294	Piravam	4	7	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	9	16
295	Thirumarady	3	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	11
296	Palakuzha	8	20	21	41	-	-	-	-	-	8	20	21	41
297	Pampakuda	12	30	22	52	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	22	52
298	Ramamangalam	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3
299	Nedumbassery	2	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	9
300	Parakkadavu	3	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	8	15
301	Avoly	2	2	5	7	13	23	24	47	1	15	25	29	54
302	Arakuzha	6	10	11	21	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	11	21
303	Valakom	7	11	17	28	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	17	28
304	Paipra	11	26	29	55	-	-	-	-	-	11	26	29	55
305	Kalloorkkad	11	24	31	55	7	15	16	31	1	18	39	47	86
306	Ayavana	3	6	5	11	6	12	13	25	1	9	18	18	36
307	Manjalloor	5	13	10	23	10	20	19	39	1	15	33	29	62
308	Marady	2	3	4	7	12	18	20	38	1	14	21	24	45
8.	Trissur District													
309	Thekkumkara	-	-	-	-	11	15	24	39	1	11	15	24	39
310	Chelakkara	-	-	-	-	22	37	38	75	1	22	37	38	75
311	Pazhayannur	-	-	-	-	73	130	150	280	3	73	130	150	280

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
312	Nadathara	21	48	49	97	12	27	29	56	1	33	75	78	153
313	Pananchery	7	17	20	37	277	529	594	1123	15	284	546	614	1160
314	Puthur	5	12	12	24	72	131	149	280	4	77	143	161	304
315	Engandiyur	-	-	-	-	6	9	9	18	1	6	9	9	18
316	Nattika	2	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3	7
317	Alagappa Nagar	11	19	19	38	9	13	16	29	1	20	32	35	67
318	Mattathur	8	16	19	35	109	216	233	449	6	117	232	252	484
319	Nenmanikkara	3	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7	12
320	Pudukkad	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4
321	Trikkur	15	25	28	53	-	-	-	-	-	15	25	28	53
322	Varandarappilly	7	7	17	24	165	310	333	643	8	172	317	350	667
323	Vellangallur	3	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	11
324	Velukara	10	16	15	31	9	12	14	26	1	19	28	29	57
325	Edavilangu	2	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	9
326	Eriyad	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
327	Kodassery	8	14	12	26	149	274	283	557	3	157	288	295	583
328	Melur	1	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5
329	Athirappilli	11	18	23	41	451	744	784	1528	14	462	762	807	1569
9. Palakkad District														
330	Kadampazhipuram	-	-	-	-	9	12	18	30	1	9	12	18	30
331	Alanallur	-	-	-	-	24	44	44	88	2	24	44	44	88
332	Karimba	5	5	10	15	48	85	103	188	6	53	90	113	203
333	Kottappadam	-	-	-	-	159	289	282	571	9	159	289	282	571
334	Kumaramputhur	-	-	-	-	32	57	58	115	3	32	57	58	115
335	Kanjirapuzha	6	12	9	21	203	325	359	684	8	209	337	368	705

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
336	Mannarkkad	-	-	-	-	6	4	12	16	1	6	4	12	16
337	Tachampara	-	-	-	-	62	89	114	203	4	62	89	114	203
338	Thenkara	-	-	-	-	110	183	201	384	7	110	183	201	384
339	Agali	-	-	-	-	3348	5751	5993	11744	73	3348	5751	5993	11744
340	Pudur	4	4	7	11	2643	4793	4880	9673	67	2647	4797	4887	9684
341	Sholayar	-	-	-	-	2594	4631	4599	9230	52	2594	4631	4599	9230
342	Eruthempathy	6	12	9	21	109	181	156	337	8	115	193	165	358
343	Kozhinjampara	5	5	10	15	251	427	433	860	11	256	432	443	875
344	Nalleppilly	-	-	-	-	40	70	63	133	4	40	70	63	133
345	Perumatty	21	39	47	86	671	1143	1103	2246	28	692	1182	1150	2332
346	Vadakarapathy	10	12	17	29	312	447	467	914	18	322	459	484	943
347	Muthalamada	2	3	5	8	1193	2186	2196	4382	46	1195	2189	2201	4390
348	Pattencherry	-	-	-	-	74	122	137	259	4	74	122	137	259
349	Ayiloor	9	13	15	28	121	222	208	430	8	130	235	223	458
350	Nelliampathy	33	71	71	142	138	273	246	519	12	171	344	317	661
351	Elavancherry	14	23	27	50	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	27	50
352	Nenmara	8	13	19	32	22	46	36	82	2	30	59	55	114
353	Vandazhy	9	21	16	37	87	167	159	326	5	96	188	175	363
354	Erimayur	5	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	8	13
355	Kavassery	-	-	-	-	9	14	18	32	1	9	14	18	32
356	Kizhakkancherry	9	14	15	29	70	140	133	273	6	79	154	148	302
357	Tarur	-	-	-	-	17	26	27	53	1	17	26	27	53
358	Vadakkancheri	-	-	-	-	7	16	21	37	1	7	16	21	37
359	Kannambra	-	-	-	-	37	67	60	127	3	37	67	60	127
360	Akathethara	8	20	23	43	29	47	49	96	3	37	67	72	139

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
361	Malampuzha	6	13	8	21	301	521	513	1034	17	307	534	521	1055
362	Puduppariyaram	6	8	9	17	43	77	71	148	3	49	85	80	165
363	Pudusseri	34	79	76	155	254	499	462	961	12	288	578	538	1116
10. Malappuram District														
364	Amarambalam	4	7	5	12	206	428	458	886	21	210	435	463	898
365	Chaliyar	3	6	3	9	564	1014	1079	2093	34	567	1020	1082	2102
366	Chungathara	3	7	9	16	398	737	827	1564	28	401	744	836	1580
367	Karulai	9	18	12	30	273	523	548	1071	15	282	541	560	1101
368	Moothedam	-	-	-	-	151	271	297	568	15	151	271	297	568
369	Vazhikkadavu	-	-	-	-	207	386	387	773	13	207	386	387	773
370	Edakkara	-	-	-	-	178	364	433	797	15	178	364	433	797
371	Kalikavu	-	-	-	-	13	22	20	42	1	13	22	20	42
372	Chokkad	-	-	-	-	138	267	289	556	6	138	267	289	556
373	Pothukal	-	-	-	-	472	910	950	1860	22	472	910	950	1860
374	Mambad	6	15	15	30	281	552	626	1178	15	287	567	641	1208
375	Karuvarakundu	-	-	-	-	48	99	95	194	3	48	99	95	194
376	Edavanna	5	14	13	27	68	144	146	290	3	73	158	159	317
377	Trikkalangode	4	11	7	18	5	14	18	32	1	9	25	25	50
378	Thuvoor	-	-	-	-	13	26	31	57	1	13	26	31	57
379	Wandoor	-	-	-	-	55	92	106	198	2	55	92	106	198
380	Nediyirupu	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
381	Vazhakkad	-	-	-	-	11	21	30	51	1	11	21	30	51
382	Urangattiri	-	-	-	-	271	503	524	1027	13	271	503	524	1027
383	Kavannur	3	6	5	11	6	12	15	27	1	9	18	20	38
384	Muthuvalloor	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	9

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
385	Anakkayam	3	5	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	15
386	Edapatta	-	-	-	-	19	34	39	73	1	19	34	39	73
387	Keezhattur	3	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	13
388	Thazhekode	-	-	-	-	39	76	71	147	5	39	76	71	147
389	Vettathur	-	-	-	-	5	8	12	20	1	5	8	12	20
390	Mankada	2	4	4	8	6	11	11	22	1	8	15	15	30
391	Pulamanthol	4	4	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	14
11. Kozhikode District														
392	Kannamangalam	-	-	-	-	8	22	23	45	1	8	22	23	45
393	Edappal	1	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	7	12
394	Chekkiad	3	4	8	12	55	115	95	210	2	58	119	103	222
395	Valayam	6	9	13	22	50	102	112	214	4	56	111	125	236
396	Vanimel	34	75	65	140	266	555	544	1099	9	300	630	609	1239
397	Kayakkodi	-	-	-	-	6	15	10	25	1	6	15	10	25
398	Kavilumpara	8	18	17	35	43	108	119	227	4	51	126	136	262
399	Maruthomkara	-	-	-	-	38	72	74	146	2	38	72	74	146
400	Naripetta	4	4	10	14	43	93	103	196	2	47	97	113	210
401	Changaroth	-	-	-	-	37	65	63	128	2	37	65	63	128
402	Kayanna	-	-	-	-	21	42	39	81	2	21	42	39	81
403	Koothali	-	-	-	-	3	2	3	5	1	3	2	3	5
404	Perambra	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	7	1	4	3	4	7
405	Chakittapara	-	-	-	-	100	191	191	382	5	100	191	191	382
406	Balusseri	-	-	-	-	42	83	80	163	1	42	83	80	163
407	Naduvannur	2	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	4	9
408	Ulliyeri	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
409	Kottur	-	-	-	-	250	479	499	978	6	250	479	499	978
410	Unnikulum	-	-	-	-	56	109	123	232	4	56	109	123	232
411	Panangad	5	4	9	13	97	191	182	373	7	102	195	191	386
412	Koorachundu	2	4	6	10	9	19	23	42	1	11	23	29	52
413	Chelannur	2	4	2	6	31	60	65	125	2	33	64	67	131
414	Kakkur	-	-	-	-	63	119	133	252	3	63	119	133	252
415	Nanmanda	-	-	-	-	331	613	640	1253	8	331	613	640	1253
416	Narikunni	-	-	-	-	44	83	98	181	1	44	83	98	181
417	Thiruvambadi	-	-	-	-	86	160	204	364	4	86	160	204	364
418	Koodaranji	1	2	2	4	144	282	283	565	8	145	284	285	569
419	Madavoor	-	-	-	-	55	108	106	214	1	55	108	106	214
420	Koduvally	-	-	-	-	78	136	149	285	2	78	136	149	285
421	Puthupaddy	12	21	20	41	113	219	227	446	10	125	240	247	487
422	Thamarasseri	-	-	-	-	11	24	19	43	1	11	24	19	43
423	Omassery	-	-	-	-	27	45	53	98	1	27	45	53	98
424	Kattippara	3	6	6	12	60	111	121	232	5	63	117	127	244
425	Kodiyathur	4	6	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	12	18
426	Karasseri	3	4	5	9	155	284	305	589	12	158	288	310	598
427	Mukkom	-	-	-	-	7	11	13	24	1	7	11	13	24
428	Kodancherry	10	25	16	41	236	457	513	970	12	246	482	529	1011
12. Wayanad District														
429	Mananthavady	154	346	328	674	1543	3370	3547	6917	104	1697	3716	3875	7591
430	Vellamunda	32	79	74	153	1396	3101	3202	6303	103	1428	3180	3276	6456
431	Thirunelli	87	182	187	369	3029	6234	6582	12816	141	3116	6416	6769	13185
432	Thondernad	61	146	147	293	1130	2490	2407	4897	73	1191	2636	2554	5190

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
433	Edavaka	67	161	180	341	995	2323	2372	4695	80	1062	2484	2552	5036
434	Thavinhal	152	328	331	659	1643	3654	3560	7214	113	1795	3982	3891	7873
435	Meenangadi	60	106	141	247	1794	3706	3798	7504	106	1854	3812	3939	7751
436	Nenmeni	45	86	90	176	1907	3731	4037	7768	118	1952	3817	4127	7944
437	Ambalavayal	27	57	49	106	1460	2770	3017	5787	83	1487	2827	3066	5893
438	Sulthanbathery	41	79	74	153	1478	2710	2818	5528	80	1519	2789	2892	5681
439	Noolpuzha	87	189	178	367	2644	5365	5483	10848	148	2731	5554	5661	11215
440	Kottathara	4	7	11	18	1207	2578	2613	5191	72	1211	2585	2624	5209
441	Vengappally	54	115	113	228	618	1427	1437	2864	58	672	1542	1550	3092
442	Vythiri	13	23	24	47	200	402	411	813	10	213	425	435	860
443	Muttil	115	231	234	465	1193	2382	2466	4848	83	1308	2613	2700	5313
444	Pozhuthana	37	86	73	159	864	1839	1873	3712	39	901	1925	1946	3871
445	Thariyode	70	166	149	315	594	1228	1219	2447	47	664	1394	1368	2762
446	Padinharethara	63	139	145	284	616	1432	1484	2916	47	679	1571	1629	3200
447	Meppadi	34	68	76	144	707	1438	1487	2925	45	741	1506	1563	3069
448	Muppainadu	6	11	16	27	451	903	943	1846	24	457	914	959	1873
449	Panamaram	182	400	392	792	2382	5126	5225	10351	169	2564	5526	5617	11143
450	Poothadi	33	62	68	130	2337	4616	4662	9278	137	2370	4678	4730	9408
451	Mullamkolly	12	30	23	53	626	1411	1389	2800	39	638	1441	1412	2853
452	Pulpally	74	154	148	302	1741	3721	3845	7566	121	1815	3875	3993	7868
453	Kaniambetta	47	100	94	194	1296	2803	2889	5692	84	1343	2903	2983	5886
13.	Kannur District													
454	Kangole Alapadamba	-	-	-	-	13	27	19	46	1	13	27	19	46
455	Eramam Kuttur	9	16	16	32	71	146	152	298	4	80	162	168	330
456	Peringome Vayakkara	30	59	64	123	64	124	136	260	5	94	183	200	383

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
457	Cherupuzha	17	29	39	68	336	716	803	1519	21	353	745	842	1587
458	Chengalai	9	10	17	27	38	86	86	172	2	47	96	103	199
459	Chapparapadavu	12	22	21	43	54	114	111	225	4	66	136	132	268
460	Naduvil	25	54	51	105	776	1532	1605	3137	29	801	1586	1656	3242
461	Udayagiri	-	-	-	-	467	944	981	1925	14	467	944	981	1925
462	Alakode	26	63	72	135	451	887	953	1840	14	477	950	1025	1975
463	Eruvassey	-	-	-	-	270	543	588	1131	11	270	543	588	1131
464	Payyavor	11	20	20	40	428	869	879	1748	12	439	889	899	1788
465	Sreekandapuram	2	5	5	10	156	347	352	699	8	158	352	357	709
466	Padiyur kalliad	22	43	41	84	194	411	406	817	7	216	454	447	901
467	Ulikkal	5	9	13	22	492	986	992	1978	21	497	995	1005	2000
468	Edakkad	2	7	4	11	28	50	51	101	1	30	57	55	112
469	Chembilode	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4
470	Peralasser	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
471	Ancharakandy	-	-	-	-	8	18	10	28	1	8	18	10	28
472	Kottayam	1	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	9
473	Triprangottur	-	-	-	-	78	181	171	352	2	78	181	171	352
474	Chittariparamba	12	25	27	52	255	540	546	1086	7	267	565	573	1138
475	Kunnathuparamba	-	-	-	-	7	18	19	37	1	7	18	19	37
476	Mangattidam	3	5	4	9	8	14	15	29	1	11	19	19	38
477	Pattiam	2	2	3	5	341	676	732	1408	8	343	678	735	1413
478	Aralam	9	24	24	48	1140	2087	2194	4281	18	1149	2111	2218	4329
479	Ayyankunnu	5	8	10	18	233	489	472	961	11	238	497	482	979
480	Keezhallur	7	20	16	36	-	-	-	-	-	7	20	16	36
481	Thillankeri	3	9	10	19	74	179	184	363	6	77	188	194	382

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
482	Koodali	2	3	3	6	7	14	12	26	1	9	17	15	32
483	Payam	13	25	30	55	135	301	345	646	11	148	326	375	701
484	Keezhur Chavasseri	15	39	37	76	173	393	368	761	11	188	432	405	837
485	Kanichar	33	79	78	157	402	876	953	1829	27	435	955	1031	1986
486	Kelakom	12	34	22	56	246	547	533	1080	15	258	581	555	1136
487	Kottiyoor	9	18	21	39	260	548	561	1109	12	269	566	582	1148
488	Muzhakkunnu	19	54	44	98	185	447	478	925	16	204	501	522	1023
489	Kolayad	7	12	16	28	1003	2087	2155	4242	38	1010	2099	2171	4270
490	Malur	7	13	14	27	57	113	121	234	1	64	126	135	261
491	Peravoor	33	67	64	131	161	360	402	762	11	194	427	466	893
492	Kadirur	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	6
493	Panoor	5	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	9	22
14. Kasaragod District														
494	Mangalpady	8	18	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	16	34
495	Vorkady	43	95	84	179	44	61	71	132	3	87	156	155	311
496	Puthige	52	113	121	234	-	-	-	-	-	52	113	121	234
497	Meenja	24	47	50	97	-	-	-	-	-	24	47	50	97
498	Manjewswaram	95	181	209	390	-	-	-	-	-	95	181	209	390
499	Paivalike	29	61	63	124	101	217	213	430	13	130	278	276	554
500	Enmakaje	38	87	79	166	7	14	15	29	1	45	101	94	195
501	Madhur	-	-	-	-	21	33	50	83	1	21	33	50	83
502	Kumbala	2	4	4	8	40	83	79	162	3	42	87	83	170
503	Badiyaduka	51	75	81	156	28	51	46	97	2	79	126	127	253
504	Ajanoor	-	-	-	-	102	227	218	445	3	102	227	218	445
505	Madikkai	-	-	-	-	309	607	646	1253	15	309	607	646	1253

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
506	Pallikkara	13	31	29	60	171	401	377	778	8	184	432	406	838
507	Pullurperiya	4	8	7	15	702	1470	1480	2950	37	706	1478	1487	2965
508	Kayyur Cheemeni	-	-	-	-	99	150	169	319	6	99	150	169	319
509	Pilicode	-	-	-	-	45	64	82	146	1	45	64	82	146
510	Belloor	4	3	10	13	5	6	8	14	1	9	9	18	27
511	Karaduka	-	-	-	-	33	76	79	155	3	33	76	79	155
512	Kuttikol	72	161	142	303	965	2048	2121	4169	55	1037	2209	2263	4472
513	Delampady	25	57	58	115	179	418	403	821	17	204	475	461	936
514	Bedaduka	113	230	227	457	776	1588	1577	3165	41	889	1818	1804	3622
515	Balal	24	48	46	94	1562	3107	3269	6376	84	1586	3155	3315	6470
516	Kallar	17	28	31	59	842	1700	1796	3496	43	859	1728	1827	3555
517	Kodombelur	75	152	163	315	1574	3070	3324	6394	89	1649	3222	3487	6709
518	Panathady	1	5	3	8	610	1200	1237	2437	31	611	1205	1240	2445
519	East Eleri	4	10	10	20	537	1127	1143	2270	31	541	1137	1153	2290
520	West Eleri	17	29	39	68	1146	2350	2446	4796	68	1163	2379	2485	4864
521	Kinanoor Karinthalam	17	26	35	61	809	1599	1652	3251	49	826	1625	1687	3312
MUNICIPALITIES														
1	Nedumangad	4	8	7	15	7	16	17	33	1	11	24	24	48
2	Neyyattinkara	5	9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	9	18
3	Punaloor	-	-	-	-	76	124	140	264	2	76	124	140	264
4	Thiruvalla	7	15	17	32	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	17	32
5	Pathanamthitta	9	12	17	29	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	17	29
6	Cherthala	8	21	18	39	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	18	39
7	Kayamkulam	3	4	8	12	6	16	10	26	1	9	20	18	38
8	Alappuzha	16	28	24	52	37	67	64	131	3	53	95	88	183

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
9	Vaikom	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	6
10	Kottayam	16	24	33	57	-	-	-	-	-	16	24	33	57
11	Maradu	4	8	7	15	26	43	46	89	1	30	51	53	104
12	Kalamassery	15	32	23	55	32	55	56	111	2	47	87	79	166
13	Kothamangalam	2	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	7
14	Angamali	3	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	10
15	Tripunithura	4	6	8	14	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	8	14
16	Muvattupuzha	16	33	30	63	-	-	-	-	-	16	33	30	63
17	North Paravur	9	15	20	35	16	33	33	66	1	25	48	53	101
18	Perumbavoor	2	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	8
19	Aluva	3	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	5	12
20	Manjeri	-	-	-	-	12	20	31	51	1	12	20	31	51
21	Thirur	1	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	7
22	Nilamboor	12	30	23	53	143	288	300	588	9	155	318	323	641
23	Vadakara	-	-	-	-	18	40	44	84	1	18	40	44	84
24	Kalpetta	-	-	-	-	727	1428	1531	2959	43	727	1428	1531	2959
25	Mattannur	-	-	-	-	19	46	45	91	1	19	46	45	91
26	Koothuparamba	4	11	10	21	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	10	21
27	Kanjhangad	-	-	-	-	152	287	321	608	6	152	287	321	608
28	Kasaragod	-	-	-	-	11	23	16	39	1	11	23	16	39
CORPORATIONS														
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4	9	12	21	18	33	49	82	1	22	42	61	103
2	Kollam	11	19	16	35	-	-	-	-	-	11	19	16	35
3	Cochin	85	152	162	314	8	16	15	31	1	93	168	177	345
4	Kozhikkode	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4
Total		5452	10892	11275	22167	102513	198927	205114	404041	4762	107965	209819	216389	426208

