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DECLARATION

I, Dr. M.NAZER (Principal Investigator) Reader and Research Adviser in the Research Department of Commerce of Khadir Mohideen College, Adirampattinam-614 701, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu state, hereby declare that the Research Project work, "A Study of Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka states", has been originally carried out by me with the financial assistance of Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi-110 001 under the Socio Economic Research Division. The work has not been submitted elsewhere for any other Degree or Diploma or Research purposes.

Signature of the Principal Investigator

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List Of Abbreviations

AICRPF	- All India Coordinated Research Project on Ethno-biology
AMCS	- Artisans Multipurpose Co-operative Societies
BDO	- Block Development Officer
CADA	- Common Area Development Authority
CBFP	- Community Based Forestry Programme
CCB	- Central Cooperative Bank
CCF	- Community Credit Facilitators
CF	- Conservator of Forest
DCB	- District Cooperative Bank
DCCS	- District Credit Cooperative Societies
DMS	- District Marketing Societies
DRDA	- District Rural Development Authority
FD	- Forest Department
GOI	- Government Of India
IRDP	- Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITDA	- Integrated Tribal Development Agency
ITDP	- Integrated Tribal Development Programme
KVIB	- Khadi and Village Industries Board
LA	- Land Alienation
LAMPS	- Large Sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Societies
LDBs	- Land Development Banks
LL	- land Lord
MFP	- Minor Forest Produce
NABARD	- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAFED	- National Agricultural Federation
NCA	- National Commission on Agriculture
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organisation
PACB	- Primary Agricultural Cooperative Bank
PACS	- Primary Agricultural Credit societies
PCCS	- Primary Cooperative Credit Societies
PDS	- Public Distribution System
PLDB	- Primary Land Development Bank
PO	- Project Officer
PTG	- Primitive Tribal Groups
RCMS	- Regional Cooperative Marketing Societies
RFO	- Range Forest Officer
RIDF	- Rural Infrastructure Development Fund
RRB	- Regional Rural Bank
SC	- Scheduled Caste
SCA	- Special Central Assistance
SFDA	- Small Farmers Development Agencies
SHG	- Self Help Group
SSP	- State Sub-Plan
ST	- Scheduled Tribe
TAC	- Tribal Advisory Council
TDB	- Tribal Development Bank
TDCC	- Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation
TDO	- Tribal Development Officer
THADCO	- Tamil Nadu Housing Adi Dravidar Development Corporation
TRDM	- Tribal Resettlement Development Mission
TRIFED	- Tribal Federation
TRYSEM	- Training for Rural Youth for Self-Employment
TSP	- Tribal Sub-Plan
VA	- Voluntary Agencies

CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

WHO ARE TRIBALS?

The word “tribal” or Adivasi brings to our mind a picture of half-naked men and women, with arrows and spears in their hands, feathers in their heads, and speaking an unintelligible language, their lives often combined with myths of savagery and cannibalism. However, any person having visited a tribal village will be surprised and thrilled to see a community living close to nature, peace-loving, equitable and with advanced cultural/social forms. Our knowledge about the tribals is very limited, leading us to believe many myths at the cost of their dignity. Even when majority of the communities in the world kept changing their life-styles, competed with each other and developed materialistic instincts to keep pace with the “progress” of the world, there were communities still living in line with their traditional values, customs and beliefs. The exploitative mindset of the mainstream society made these communities recede often into forests and high-altitude mountains, where they could continue to live in peace with Nature and their unpolluted surroundings. As the so-called civilized communities of the mainstream society neither could comprehend the values and ideals of these communities nor had the patience to understand their lifestyles, the mainstream world branded them variously as natives, uncivilized people, Aborigines, Adivasis, Tribals, Indigenous people etc. In India, we mostly refer them as Adivasis/Girijans. In spite of the merciless treatment by the “civilized” men and the socio-economic perils faced by these communities all over the world, the tribals continue to live in the continents of Africa, Asia, North and South America and Australia.

Defining a Tribe:

The Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1911, defines a tribe as a “collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so”. Another definition of a tribe by D.N. Majumdar is that “a tribe is a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutuality of obligations”.

Different scholars have attempted to provide definitions of a tribe. Some of them provided by eminent scholars are as follows:

Gillin and Gillin: Any pre-literate local group may be termed as tribe, whose members reside in a common area, speak a common language and have common culture.

Dr. W.H.R. Rivers: Tribe is a simple type of social group whose members speak a common dialect and work together at the time of war.

R.N. Mukherjee: A tribe is that human group, whose members have common interest, territory, language, social law and economic occupation.

Characteristics of the Tribe:

From the above definitions provided by eminent scholars, the following characteristics of tribe can be noted.

1. Tribe is a group of families.

2. Each tribe has a name.
3. Members of a tribe speak common language or dialect.
4. Members of the tribe reside in a common territory.
5. Members of the tribe observe taboos related to marriage.
6. Members of a tribe have a common occupation.
7. Members of the tribe have well developed system of reciprocal exchange.
8. A tribe has a common culture.
9. Members of the tribe work together of the time of war.

From the study of the anthropological literature, it appears that the term tribe has been used for those groups of human beings, whose place of residence is situated in remote areas like hills, forest, sea coasts and islands; and whose style of life is quite different from the present day civilized men. Local indigenous people residing in these places of the world are termed a tribe or tribal, to distinguish them from other people of the world.

Anthropology and tribal study are closely related. Anthropology as a discipline of subject and research has come into existence to study the local indigenous people of Africa, Asia, Australia and New world. It is because of this fact that some scholars criticize Anthropology as 'Tribalogy'.

Like other societies, tribal society is also not static, rather is quite dynamic. The rate of change in tribal society is very slow. That is why they have been backward and poor in comparison to other people. Since they have been materially backward and economically poor, attempts have been made by the Government to develop them. Today the government of all places of the world are paying special attention towards the development of the tribal, i.e., one finds the existence of induced or planned change in tribal society.

The Tribal Diaspora

India is one of the few nations in the world with a thriving tribal population in different parts of the country. There are 537 different tribal communities spread all over India. As per official data, (only) 258 tribal communities speaking about 106 different languages are notified as Scheduled Tribes. As per the 1991 census, the tribal population is 6.77 crore comprising about 8.08 percent of the total population of the country. Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population with 1.54 crore, followed by Maharashtra with 0.73 crore and Orissa with 0.70 crore. About 82 percent of the total tribal population is concentrated in central and western parts of the country whereas only 11 percent is dispersed in small pockets in the southern states.

The tribal population is increasing along with the Indian population but at a rate lower than the general population. This indicates that there is no systematic persecution though there may be exploitation. The growth in the tribal population during the last 100 years has been set out at Annexure 1.2. The decennial growth rates are significantly lower than the average general population growth. This is a healthy sign as in most developed or developing countries, the indigenous people are being wiped out. The problems of the Indians in Brazil and Gypsies in Eastern Europe are well documented.

The basic tribal occupations, which are intertwined with their lifestyles, need to be studied in some detail to have an idea of their way of life and their economy. It would be unwise to try and generalize about tribal lifestyles as each tribe is unique and has its own system of coping with their multitude of problems relating to their environment, culture and practices, productive technologies and inclusive system of cooperation, non-

monetised economy and their stubborn insistence on retaining their value-system in a fast-changing world. If tribals are not to be marginalized further in a free-market economy without safety nets, their strengths have to be studied and built upon.

India has the largest concentration of tribal people anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa. The tribals are children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the Eco-system. India, with a variety of Eco-system, presents a varied tribal population throughout its length and breadth.

Distribution

The areas inhabited by the tribals constitute a significant part of the under-developed areas of the country. The tribals live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. A smaller portion of their population has now settled in permanent villages as well as in towns and cities

The concentration of tribal people is in all States and Union Territories in India except the State of Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh. The predominant tribal populated States of the country (tribal population more than 50% of the total population) are: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

The Major Tribes in India

There are 533 tribal communities living in India as per the notified Schedule under Article 342 of the Constitution of India with the largest number of 62 being in the State of Orissa. Some of the major tribes of different States are:

Table: 1.1 MAJOR TRIBES IN INDIA

States	Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	Bhil, Chenchu, Gond, Kondas, Lambadis, Sugalis etc.
Assam	Boro, Kachari, Mikir (Karbi), Lalung, Rabha, Dimasa, Hmar, Hajong etc.
Bihar & Jharkhand	Asur, Banjara, Birhor, Korwa, Munda, Oraon, Santhal etc.
Gujarat	Bhil, Dhodia, Gond, Siddi, Bordia etc.
Himachal Pradesh	Gaddi, Gujjar, Lahuala, Swangla, etc.
Karnataka	Bhil, Chenchu, Gond, Kuruba, Kammara, Kolis, Koya, Mayaka, Toda etc.
Kerala	Adiyam, Kammara, Kondakappus, Malais, Palliyar etc.
Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh	Bhil, Birhor, Damar, Gond, Kharia, Majhi, Munda, Oraon, Parathi etc.
Maharashtra	Bhil, Mhunja, Chodhara, Dhodia, Gond, Kharia, Nayaka, Oraon, Pardhi, Rathwa etc.
Meghalaya	Garos, Khasi, Jaintia etc.
Orissa	Birhor, Gond, Juang, Khond, Korua, Mundari, Oraon, Santhal, Tharu etc.
Rajasthan	Bhil, Damor, Garasta, Meena, Salariya etc.
Tamil Nadu	Irular, Kammara, Kondakappus, Kota, Mahabhar, Palayan, Toda etc.
Tripura	Chakma, Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Lusai, Liang, Santhal etc.
West Bengal	Asur, Birhor, Korwa, Lepcha, Munda, Santhal etc.

Mizoram	Lusai, Kuki, Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Mikir etc.
Arunachal Pradesh	Dafla, Khampti, Singpho etc.
Goa	Dhodi, Siddi (Nayaka)
Daman & Diu	Dhodi, Mikkada, Varti etc.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Jarawa, Nicobarese, Onges, Sentineless, Shompens, Great Andamanese
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	As in Daman & Diu
Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal	Bhoti, Buxa, Jaunsari, Tharu, Raji
Nagaland	Naga, Kuki, Mikir, Garo etc.
Sikkim	Bhutia, Lepcha
Jammu & Kashmir	Chaddangpa, Garra, Gujjar, Gaddi etc.

Source: Annual Report, 2000-2001, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India

Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs):

Among the Scheduled Tribes, there are some tribes who are more backward than others. They have been classified as Primitive Tribes. They are characterised by

- Low level Literacy
- Declining or Stagnant Population
- Pre-agricultural level of technology and economic backwardness

PTGs are spread over 17 States / UTs and are 75 communities in number. Their total population is 24,12,664 as per 1991 census.

In order to develop them to the level of other Scheduled Tribe Communities, a new Central Sector Scheme was introduced in 1998-99.

The new scheme is very flexible and provides for integrated development of these communities through convergence of education, health and income generating schemes.

PTG women are extremely fond of ornaments and decorate themselves with tattoo marks on their body. The women wear metal collars, necklaces made of coins, todas etc., made of German silver.

Simplicity, beauty and earthliness are the dominant factors of the arts of PTGs. To acquaint this famous art to the public Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the first time make efforts to publish the Calendar 2002 highlighting the rich cultural heritage of PTGs of India.

Table: 1.2 LIST OF APPROVED PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS

1. ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Bodo Gadaba	5. Gutob Gadaba	9. Konda Savaras
	2. Bondo Poraja	6. Khond Poraja	10. KuttiaKondhs
	3. Chenchu	7. Kolam	11. Parangiperja
	4. Dongaria Khonds	8. Kondareddis	12. Thoti
2. BIHAR }	13. Asur	16. Hill Kharia	19. Paharias
3. JHARKHAND }	14. Birhor	17. Korwa	20. Sauria Paraharia
	15. Birjia	18. Mal Pharia	21. Savar
4. GUJARAT	22. Kathodi	24. Padhar	26. Kolgha
	23. Kotwalia	25. Siddi	

5. KARNATAKA	27. Jenu Kuruba	28. Koraga	
6. KERALA	29. Cholanaikan (A section of Kattunaikan)	30. Kadar 31. Kattunaikan	32. Kurumbas 33. Koraga
7. MADHYA PRADESH	34. Abujh Maria	37. Hill Korwa	40. Birhor
8. CHATTISGARH	35. Baiga 36. Bharia	38. Kamar 39. Sahariya	
9. MAHARASHTRA	41. Katkaria (Kathodi)	42. Kolam	43. Maria Gond
10. MANIPUR	44. Maram Naga		
11. ORISSA	45. Birhor 46. Bondo 47. Didayi 48. Dongria –Khond 49. Juang	50. Kharia 51. Kutia Khond 52. Lanjia Saura 53. Lodha 54. Mankirdia	55. Paudi Bhuyan 56. Saura 57. Chuktia Bhunjia
12. RAJASTHAN	58. Seharis		
13. TAMIL NADU	59. Kattunaikans 60. Kotas	61. Kurumbas 62. irulas	63. Paniyans 64. Todas
14. TRIPURA	65. Reangs		
15. UTTAR PRADESH	66. Buxas	67. Rajis	
16. WEST BENGAL	68. Birhor	69. Lodha	70. Totos
17. ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas	73. Onges 74. Sentenelese	75. Shompens

Demographical Changes

Table: 1.3 TRIBAL POPULATION FROM 1951 TO 1991

Census years	Total population, in millions	Population of ST, in millions	% of ST
1951	361.1	19.1	5.29
1961	439.2	30.1	6.85
1971	548.2	38.0	6.93
1981	685.2	51.6	7.53
1991	846.3	67.8	8.10

Source: Census of India, 1991, Director of Census Operation, Tamil Nadu

According to 1991 Census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes in the country is 67.8 million, which is 8.1 percent of the total population of the country. The population of Scheduled Tribes has been found increasing after 1951.

Table: 1.4 State wise distribution of Tribal Population of India – 1991

Sl. No.	States	Population, in lakhs		% of ST to total
		Total	ST	
	India	8,463	677	8.08
STATES				
1	Andhra Pradesh	665	42	6.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9	5	63.66
3	Assam	224	29	12.82
4	Bihar	864	66	7.66
5	Goa	12	0	0.03
6	Gujarat	413	62	14.92
7	Haryana	165	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	52	2	4.22
9	Jammu & Kashmir	77	NA	NA
10	Karnataka	450	19	4.26
11	Kerala	291	3	1.10
12	Madhya Pradesh	662	154	23.70
13	Maharashtra	789	73	9.27
14	Manipur	18	6	34.41
15	Meghalaya	18	15	85.53
16	Mizoram	7	7	94.75
17	Nagaland	12	11	87.70
18	Orissa	317	70	22.21
19	Punjab	203	-	-
20	Rajasthan	440	55	12.44
21	Sikkim	4	1	22.36
22	Tamil Nadu	559	6	1.03
23	Tripura	28	8	30.95
24	Uttar Pradesh	1391	3	0.21
25	West Bengal	681	38	5.59
UNION TERRITORIES				
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	0.27	9.54
27	Chandigarh	6	-	-
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1.09	78.99
29	Daman & Diu	1	0.12	11.54
30	Delhi	94	-	-
31	Lakshadweep	1	0.5	93.15
32	Pondicherry	8	-	-

Source: Census of India, 1991, Director of Census Operation, Tamil Nadu

Table: 1.5 Tribal Languages in India – 1961 Census

Dravidian Adivasi Languages	Number of People Speaking
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Tulus	1,52,000
Kodagus	45,000
Kandhas	5,86,000
Oraons	10,38,000
Malto	71,000
Todas	600
Bodaga	67,286
Gadaba	54,454
Austrie Family	
Santali	25,00,000
Mundari	6,50,000
Ho	4,50,000
Kharia	1,80,000
Bhumij	1,13,000
Savara	1,96,000
Korku	1,60,000
Khasis	2,34,000
Nicobarese	
Tibeto-Chinese Family	10,000
Lepcha	25,000
Kanauri	26,000
Kimati	88,000
Magari	18,000
Murmi	43,000
Tharees	37,000
Bhotiyas	10,000
Newari	3,00,000
Mikirs	1,26,000
Nagas	3,49,000
Lushais	60,000
Manipuris	3,92,000
Meros	2,00,000
Khamptis	5,000

Table: 1.6: Percentage of Growth in Tribal Population

Sl. No.	Census year	Nomenclature	Tribal population, in crores	General population, in crores	Percentage of total population	Percentage of growth in tribal population
Pre-Partition						
1	1891	Tribal Religion	1.60	23.6	6.7	-
2	1901	Animists	1.60	23.6	6.7	-
3	1911	Tribal Animists and	1.60	25.2	6.3	4

		Tribal Religion				
4	1921	Hill and Forest Tribes	1.60	25.1	6.3	-
5	1931	Primitive Tribes	2.24	27.9	8.0	7
6	1941	Tribes	2.47	31.9	7.7	3
7	1951	Scheduled Tribe	1.91	36.12	6.23	10.5
8	1961	Scheduled Tribe	2.99	43.91	6.80	32.7
9	1971	Scheduled Tribe	3.87	54.79	7.06	0.27
10	1981	Scheduled Tribe	5.10	68.52	7.44	0.38
11	1991	Scheduled Tribe	6.77	84.63	8.08	0.64

Source: Official records of the Directorate of Tribal Development, Tamil Nadu

Tribal Occupations

I. Hunting, Collecting and Gathering Type

They live by hunting, fishing, collecting roots, tubers, fruits, nuts and flowers. Leaves and fibers are used for making ropes while bamboo is used for baskets and for huts. Honey and wax are collected.

II. Cattle – Herder Type

The rearing of domestic animals is widely prevalent among tribals for their livelihood. Goats, bullocks and buffaloes are common while cows are few in number in tribal villages. Each of them has various uses. The goat is slaughtered for its meat on festive occasions and is even sold in case of contingencies like sickness, death etc. Many tribal people invest in cattle and their savings are ‘mobile’ though not very liquid. In times of need, cattle are sold in the cattle-markets.

III. The Simple Artisan Type

A number of tribes subsist on crafts and cottage industries like basket-making, tool-making (iron and wooden) and spinning and weaving, metal-work etc. There is crafts-wise specialization and the craftsman are resident in the villages of other tribes. Handicrafts are a subsidiary occupation for most of the ‘advanced tribals’.

IV. Hill and Shifting Cultivation Type

The practice of hill and shifting cultivation is very common in many tribal areas. Shifting cultivation is essentially a regulated sequence of procedures designed to open up and bring under cultivation patches of forest lands, usually on hilly slopes. In shifting cultivation, the cultivators follow a pattern of cycle of activities which are as follows: (i)

selection of a patch of hill slope or forest land and distribution of allotment of the same to the intended cultivators, (ii) worshipping of concerned deities and making sacrifices, (iii) cutting of trees, bushes, ferns etc., existing on the land before summer months, (iv) piling of logs, bushes and ferns on the land, (v) burning of the withered logs, ferns, shrubs etc., to ashes on a suitable day, (vi) cleaning of the patch of land before the onset of monsoon and spreading of the ashes evenly on the land after a shower or two, (vii) sowing of seeds with regular commencement of rains, (viii) crude budding and weeding activities after sprouting of seeds, (ix) watching and protecting the crops, (x) harvesting and collecting crops, (xi) threshing and storing of corns, grains, etc. (xii) merry-making and (xiii) selling of crops.

V. Settled Agricultural Type

About 70 percent of the total tribal working population is cultivators, mostly of the subsistence variety. There are 3 types of land, upland, lowland and kitchen-garden varieties (mostly by women). There is total cooperation on a reciprocal basis during transplanting, sowing and harvesting of varieties of coarse grains as also rice, pulses and chillies.

However, tribal communities practicing settled agriculture suffer from various problems, viz., (i) unproductive and uneconomical holdings, (ii) land alienation (iii) indebtedness, (iv) lack of irrigation facilities, (v) lack of power, (vi) absence of adequate roads and transport, (vii) lack of access to bank credit facilities, (viii) seasonal migration to other places for wages earning, (ix) lack of extension services and (x) lack of education and inadequate scope for modernization of their skills.

VI. Industrial Urban Worker Type

A sizeable chunk of the tribal population in India have moved to mining industrial and urban areas for a secured living through wage-labour.

In some instances, industrialization and mining operations have led to uprooting of tribal villages and the displaced have become industrial nomads. They have lost their traditional occupation, agricultural land, houses and immovable assets. They become unemployed and face unfair competition with others in the Labour market. Their aspirations gradually escalated, although they invariably failed to achieve what they aspired for. Thus, the net result is frustration.

RESERVATION POLICIES FOR TRIBALS IN INDIA

In article 334 of the Indian Constitution the reservation of seats for tribals in Lok Sabha and Assemblies was originally only for ten years. It has been subsequently extended for more years through a series of amendments of the Constitution upto January 2010. The following table presents the number of reserved seats along with the total seats.

Table: 1.7
State-Wise List Of Number Of Seats Reserved For Sts In The Assemblies And
Parliament And St Population (1991 Census)

State/Union Territory	<u>Lok Sabha</u> Total	<u>Seats</u> ST	<u>Assembly</u> Total	<u>Seats</u> ST	ST Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madhya Pradesh	40	09	320	75	15,399,034
Maharashtra	48	04	288	22	7,318,218
Orissa	21	05	147	34	7,032,214
Bihar	54	05	324	28	6,616,914
Gujarat	26	04	182	26	6,161,775
Rajasthan	25	03	200	34	5,474,881
Andhra Pradesh	42	02	294	15	4,199,481
West Bengal	42	02	294	17	3,808,760
Assam	14	02	126	16	2,874,441
Karnataka	28	--	224	02	1,915,927
Meghalaya	02	02	60	55	1,571,927
Nagaland	01	01	147	34	1,060,822
Tripura	02	01	60	17	855,345
Mizoram	01	01	40	38	653,565
Manipur	02	01	60	19	632,173
Tamil Nadu	39	--	234	03	574,194
Arunachal Pradesh	02	01	60	59	550,351
Kerala	20	--	140	01	320,967
Uttar Pradesh	85	--	425	01	287,901
Himachal Pradesh	04	--	68	03	218,349
Sikkim	01	--	32	15	90,901
Goa	02	--	30	--	376
Union Territories					
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	01	--	--	109,380
Lakshdweep	01	01	--	--	48,163
Andaman – Nicobar	01	--	--	--	26,770
Daman & Diu	01	01	--	--	11,724

Source: Commission of Sc and ST, Govt. of India, New Delhi & Census Report 1991.

Out of 534 seats in Lok Sabha, 46 seats are reserved for ST. It gave them an opportunity for tribals to participate in the decision-making process of Indian administration. In the various state governments reservation in legislature has produced capable ministers from them. In the absence of reservation policy only a few of ST might have been in a position to get elected to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly.

It accelerated the process of socio-economic changes in India, specially improving the conditions of the tribals. Besides reserved seats and posts they are getting economic incentives, such as scholarships, books and loans for self-employment. The future of national progress and achievement of an egalitarian society depend on the rapid upliftment of these backward sections of the people. The constitution has set its goal to achieve equality and it can be explain in terms of rising percentage of employees in the various categories of Central Government services. These gainful employments have not only improved their economic conditions but have also provided them opportunity to

get and maintain administrative power and responsibility. In 1953 only six tribals were in Class-I services of Government of India and now their number has been raised to 1,727. They would have failed to obtain even 100 posts in open competition on the basis of merit. In 1994 in various services of Government of India they were 1,95,802 in number and 5.48 per cent of the total employees. This miracle became possible only due to educational incentives and reserved posts. The following table presents detailed figures.

Table: 1.8 Percentage Of St Employment In Central Government Services In 1953, 1965 1974 And 1994

Category	1953	1-1-1965	1-1-1974	1-1-1985	1-1-1994
Class – I	6 (0.10)	-- (0.27)	155 (0.57)	1300 (0.89)	1727 (2.92)
Class – II	21 (0.24)	-- (0.34)	258 (0.49)	2315 (1.57)	2902 (2.81)
Class – III	2548 (0.47)	-- (1.14)	33383 (2.13)	118100 (8.61)	128228 (5.38)
Class – IV (Excluding Sweepers)	14512 (1.80)	-- (3.39)	47679 (3.84)	59000 (15.12)	62945 (6.15)
Total	--	--	81475 (2.81)	--	195802 (5.48)

Source: Report of the Backward class commission (Kaka Kallekar, 1955) & Department of Administrative Reforms Report 1994.

There is a perceptible improvement in the representation of ST in Central Services, but the position is still unsatisfactory. This is generally attributed to the general reluctance of the tribal people to be away from their area of habitation, which are often remote and inaccessible. The Government of India issued instructions that ST employees should as far as practicable be posted near their hometowns. The Railways, the Department of Posts, the Department of Telecommunications, etc., having establishments in remote areas, recruit personnel from tribal areas by deputing special teams at least for Group C and D posts and offer them jobs near their home towns. It may improve their employment situation in the near future. Government of India and various agencies such as the Tribal development departments regularly monitor the policies implementation and thereafter make suitable changes. On the basis of Indira Sawhney judgement, the reservation policy in promotion, was discontinued. As a result of the representations of the various SC/ST organisations to the Central Government in 1995, 77th Amendment of the Constitution of India in Act and Article 16 (4A) was inserted to provide reservation s in promotion and 16 (4B) in 2000 to fulfill their backlog vacancies.

Public Enterprises

The number of ST employees in the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) has been found to be about 162 lakhs as compared to the total employees numbering 2110 lakhs on 1-1-1993, which was more than 7.11 per cent of the total employees. The group-wise details are given below:

Table: 1.9 Public Sector Undertakings

Group	Total	STs	Percentage
A	191,236	3,600	1.88
B	162,250	5,473	3.28
C	1,197,782	100,852	8.42
D excluding sweepers	533,646	52,075	9.76
Total	2,084,914	162,000	7.77
Group D Sweepers	25,362	801	3.18
Grand Total	2,110,276	162,801	7.71

Source: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, 1994.

Even though the overall percentages have been achieved in respect of ST in services in the public sector, their representation in Group A and B posts continues to remain on the lower side. It is well known fact that there are limited in the PSUs and majority of the posts are filled either by promotion or by fresh recruitment. In the absence of any induction at the middle levels there is hardly any chance of improvement in the present situation when majority of the organisations have reached the saturation point and not much of expansion is occurring. Some improvement is therefore, possible if stress is laid on inductions at the middle levels.

Public Sector and Nationalised Banks

Only after the banking industry was nationalised in 1969, reservation for ST in services was introduced in the banking institutions. The application of reservation orders was restricted to direct recruitment only. In regard to the promotion posts, the managements were reluctant to allow reservation for ST on the plea that the promotion policies in the banks were based on certain agreements with the trade unions of the employees under the Industrial Disputes Act, which could not be modified without the consent of the unions and were binding on the management. In order to ensure that the stand of the banking sector was in conformity with the Government of India to provide employment opportunities to the tribals in Banking Sector. It was also emphasized that the agreements between the bank managements and the employees' trade unions should suitably modified so that these did not come in the way of implementation of reservation orders in posts filled by promotion. Subsequently, the Department of Banking (now Banking Division of the Department of Economic Affairs) issued instructions on 31-12-1977 to all the Nationalised and Public Sector Banks to ensure application of reservation orders to promotion posts as well.

As a result of the implementation of reservation orders effectively the representation of ST employees in the services under the banks improved progressively. As per the latest information available the presentation of SC is quite good in the clerical and subordinate categories. In the case of officers the position of SC is slightly better than what exists in services under the Central Government and the Public Sector undertakings. The available information as on 1-1-94 showing the representation of ST in the services under the Nationalised/Public Sector Banks including financial institutions is given below:

Table: 1.10 Employment in Nationalised / Public Sector Banks

Cadre	Total including SC/ST	ST	Percentage
Officers	249,016	8,333	3.34
Clerks	470,873	21,500	4.56
Sub-staff (excluding sweepers)	181,619	10,609	5.84
Total	901,508	40,442	4.48
Sweepers	34,200	1,810	5.29
Grand Total	935,708	42,252	4.66

Source: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, 1994

It could be seen from the above table that the representation of ST is still very poor even at the level of subordinate staff and needs to be urgently reviewed in the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance for remedial measures. Reservation in promotion in services under the banks is restricted only to Scale-I, i.e., in promotion from clerical posts to officers' grade. There is no reservation within officers' category even when promotions are based on 'seniority-cum-fitness' criterion, on the plea that there is always an element of selectivity while considering candidates for promotion based either on written tests or through interview, as per the directions of the banking division. The Reserve Bank of India scheme of promotion based on 'Seniority-cum-suitability' is covered by the reservation policy upto grade C, i.e., Scale-III. Suitability of candidates being considered for promotion is normally judged either based on an examination or interview. Promotions of Staff Officers from Grade-A to Grade-B under the All India merit test and those from Grade-C to Grade-D and beyond in the RBI are based on selection.

University Services

The government's instructions on reservation for ST could not be issued and implemented in the Universities prior to 1975 when the UGC in a circular letter issued to the Vice-Chancellors in August 1975 had agreed in principle that reservation might be provided for ST in recruitment to posts of Lecturers in the Universities and colleges. Several circulars on the subject of reservation in admission/appointment from the UGC to the Universities followed. The revised percentage of reservation for ST i.e., 7.5 per cent was also communicated to the Universities in August 1982 with the instruction to apply the percentage in admission to various courses of studies and appointment to non-teaching and also teaching posts. The instructions of the Government of India banning dereservation of posts reserved for STs, have been brought to the notice of Universities and it has been impressed upon them to launch special drive, covering both direct recruitment and promotion so that the actual representation of STs reaches the prescribed reservation quota.

Table: 1.11 Employment in Central Universities

Category	Total No. including SC/ST	ST	Percentage
A. Teaching Posts			
i) Professors	1,155	06	0.52

ii) Readers/Assoc. Professors	1,774	16	0.90
iii) Lecturers/Directors of Physical Education	1,491	48	3.22
iv) Research Associates/Tutors/Demonstrators	257	02	0.78

Source: Ministry of Welfare, Government of India, 1994

TRIBAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

Scheduled Tribes form one of the most backward sections of our country. Though there has been a gradual increase in their literacy rates since independence, the present position is far from satisfactory. On an average, the difference between the literacy rate of the General category and that of STs has been around 20%.

Though it is a fact that literacy rate among tribals has gone up yet the decadal rate of growth of literacy is very slow as compared to the literacy rate of the general population. The literacy rate has increased by 6.78% in the decade 1971-81 and 16.00% during 1981-91 for the general population but in the case of Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate has risen by 5.05% and 13.25% only for the period 1971-81 and 1981-91 respectively. The gap between literacy rates of general population and STs has increased from 20% in 1981 to 23% in 1991. The literacy position is more unsatisfactory in case of ST females, which is only 18.19% as against 39.23% for non SC/ST women i.e. 8 out of every 10 ST women are illiterate.

The difference (about 17%) in drop out rate is almost at the same level for Primary Education for the years 1980-81 and 1988-89, while for Middle Education it is about 14%. For Secondary Education, the drop out has increased from 9% to 11% for Scheduled Tribes as compared to the general population. So the rate of dropouts still remains much higher than the General population. It could be understood from the following table:

Table: 1.12
Dropout Rates amongst SCs And STs at various stages of Education

Category	Classes I – V		Classes I – VIII		Classes I - X	
	1980-81	1989-90	1980-81	1990-91	1980-81	1990-91
General	58.70	48.08	72.70	63.40	82.46	71.34
SC	60.16	49.03	76.84	72.09	86.91	80.58
ST	75.66	63.81	86.71	80.10	91.18	86.00

Source: Educational development of SCs & STs (1995) unpublished data of the Dept. of Education.

At the Higher Education level, the participation of STs amounts to only 3.9% as against their population percentage of 8.08%.

The enrolment ratios of ST girls and boys have continued to show a progressive trend along with the rest of the population. The other revealing factor was the better pace of progress maintained by STs at primary level (43.0%) over SCs (29.7%), especially that of ST girls (49.0%) over SC girls (37.3%) during 1981 to 1996. Above all, the overall progress made by STs in terms of enrolment ratios at primary and middle

levels between 1980-81 and 1995-96 has been impressive, and they could be much better than the general population.

Table: 1.13
Gross Enrolment Ratios of SCs and STs and General Population

Levels / Years Tribes	General Population			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1980-81 I-V (6-11 yrs)	95.8	64.1	80.5	1105.4	57.8	82.2	94.2	45.9	70.0
VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)	54.3	28.6	41.9	41.4	16.2	29.1	26.2	10.8	19.5
1990-91 I-V (6-11 yrs)	114.0	85.5	100.1	122.7	80.6	102.2	126.8	78.6	103.4
VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)	76.6	47.0	62.1	61.4	33.3	47.7	51.3	27.5	39.7
1995-96 I-V (6-11 yrs)	114.5	93.3	104.3	127.6	95.1	111.9	30.0	94.9	113.0
VI-VIII (11-14 yrs)	79.5	54.9	67.6	74.9	46.8	61.3	61.6	37.6	50.0
Pace of Progress (I-V) Primary level	18.7	29.2	23.8	22.2	37.3	29.7	35.8	49.0	43.0
VI-VIII (Middle level)	25.2	26.3	25.7	33.5	30.6	32.2	33.4	26.8	30.5

Source: Selected Education statistics, 1995-96, Dept. of Education, New Delhi.

Like all other sectors of socio-economic life, educationally the tribal people are at different levels of development but on the whole formal education has made very little impact on tribal groups. In the light of the previous efforts it is not shocking because prior to 1950, the Government of India had not direct programme for the education of the tribals. With the adoption of the constitution, the promotion of education of Scheduled Tribes has become a special responsibility of the Central as well as the State Governments. The rate of education among the tribals is not very encouraging.

Factors affecting Tribal Education:

Social Factors:

More allocation of funds and opening of schools do not go far in providing education to the tribals. Formal education has not been necessary for the members of tribal societies to discharge their social obligations. Hence they should be prepared to accept education and it should be presented to them in such a way as to cut the barriers of superstition and prejudice.

There is still a widespread feeling among the tribals that education makes their boys defiant and insolent and alienates them from the rest of their society, while the girls turn modern or go astray. Since some of their educated boys felt alienated and cut off their bonds with their families and villages after getting education and good employment. Some of the tribal groups vehemently oppose the spread of education in their midst. Besides, some of their superstitions and myths also play their part. Some tribal groups believe that their gods shall be angry if they send their children to schools run by 'outsiders'.

Economic Factors:

Some economic factors too are responsible for lack of interest shown by the tribal people in getting education. Since most of the tribal people are living in poverty, it is not easy for most of them to send their children to schools.

Lack of interest in formal education:

In many states tribal children are taught through the same books which form the curriculum of non-tribal children of the urban and rural areas of the rest of the state. Obviously, the content of such books rarely appeals to the tribal children who come from different cultural backgrounds.

(i) Under the traditional tribal set up a child enters adulthood with confidence. He knows his environment thoroughly, knows how to construct his own house, cultivate his field, weave his cloth; in short he acquires all the skills to lead a reasonably comfortable life within the limitations of his culture. The simple skill of reading and writing acquired in an over formal school is no match for this. We cannot afford to push him back to his environment naked. Therefore, a curriculum should be framed in the welfare of tribal people.

Certain tribal activities like agriculture, dancing, hunting, tribal games and archery must be allowed to find fullest expression in the extra-curricular activities of the school, thus providing some continuity of the traditional values and forms of organisation.

A scheme is to be worked out through which the school children will be able to link up the school and the teacher with their parents and the tribal activities. The school has to act as a centre of dispersal of simple technical know-how beyond the skills of reading and writing to become an effective agent of social change. This student-teacher-parent continuum should be able to generate a congenial atmosphere, so that the broad purpose of education, which is to enable an average citizen to comprehend the social, political, economic and other processes and forces around him, is fully served.

Suitable Teachers:

Lack of suitable teachers is one of the major reasons for the slow growth of education in tribal areas. Most of the teachers employed for imparting education to the tribal children show little appreciation of tribal way of life and value system. They approach tribal people with a sense of superiority and treat them as 'savage and uncivilized' and hence fail to establish proper rapport with their students. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission's report says that a teacher in the tribal areas must have a thorough knowledge of tribal life and culture. He must speak tribal language. Only so can he be in a position to act as a friend, philosopher and guide to the tribal people. Actually the gulf between teachers and taught can be best reduced by appointing teachers from the tribal community itself or a separate cadre of teachers for tribal areas, with some inducements, should be created to serve the educational needs of the tribal society.

Lack of facilities:

Following observations are made:

One of the major problems in tribal education is that of language. Most of the tribal languages and dialects are in the most rudimentary stage and there is hardly any written literature. Most of the states impart education to tribal and non-tribal children alike through the medium of the regional language, which makes the education uninteresting and also hurts tribal sentiments.

Nature of habitat:

Most of the tribal villages are scattered. This entails long travels to attend schools. Unless the school is situated very close to their villages and its site approved by the local people the result shall not be encouraging.

School building also plays an important role in the growth of education among the tribal folk. Due to mismanagement, bungling and sometimes financial constraints, the building and sometimes financial constraints, the building is seldom suitable to run an educational institution.

Number of teachers:

Most of the primary schools run in the tribal areas are "Single teacher-managed whose presence in the school is more an exception than a rule".

The enthusiasm of tribal people in the education of their children also depends considerably on the timing of school hours in different seasons. It should not clash with their important socio-economic activities.

To many observers of the situation, the problem of education in tribal areas is the problem of wastage. It is not that wastage and stagnation are peculiar to the tribal communities alone but the extent of wastage is much larger in their case. The problem of absenteeism is a serious one in tribal areas. One sees a large number of students on the rolls but the actual attendance is really low, and the number of students passing out at the final examinations is even lower. The real problem is *to create such economic conditions as could be conducive to the students developing sufficient interest in their studies.*

Education being the most effective instrument of empowering the Socially Disadvantaged Groups, all out efforts should be made to improve the educational status of these groups, especially that of the women and the Girl Child. In fact, the educational backwardness, prevalent amongst these people, necessitates an added thrust on their education, training and skill upgradation, as it will bring forth not only social empowerment but also economic empowerment.

Table : 1.14
Statement showing the total population, Scheduled Tribe
Population with percentage in the population in 1981 and 1991 Census

S. No	States/UT	Total		Scheduled Tribes			
		1981	1991	1981	%	1991	%
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(9)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,35,49,673	6,65,08,008	31,76,001	5.93	41,99,481	6.31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839	8,64,558	4,41,167	69.82	5,50,351	63.66
3.	Assam	1,98,96,843	2,24,14,322	21,85,845	10.99	28,74,441	12.82
4.	Bihar	6,99,14,734	8,63,74,465	58,10,867	8.31	66,16,914	7.66
5.	Goa	10,86,730	11,69,793	10,721	0.99	376	0.03
6.	Gujarat	3,40,85,799	4,13,09,582	48,48,586	14.22	61,61,775	14.92
7.	Haryana	1,29,22,618	1,64,63,648	-	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	42,18,818	51,70,877	1,97,263	4.61	2,18,349	4.22
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	59,87,389	77,18,700	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
10.	Karnataka	3,71,35,714	4,49,77,201	18,25,203	4.91	19,15,691	4.26
11.	Kerala	2,54,53,680	2,90,98,518	2,61,475	1.03	3,20,967	1.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5,21,78,844	6,61,81,170	119,87,031	22.97	1,53,99,034	23.27
13.	Maharashtra	6,27,84,171	7,89,37,187	57,72,038	9.19	73,18,281	9.27
14.	Manipur	14,20,953	18,37,149	3,87,977	27.30	6,32,173	34.41
15.	Meghalaya	13,35,819	17,74,778	10,76,345	80.58	15,17,927	85.53
16.	Mizoram	4,93,757	6,89,756	4,61,907	93.55	6,53,565	94.75

17.	Nagaland	7,74,930	12,09,546	6,50,885	83.99	10,60,822	87.70
18.	Orissa	2,63,70,271	3,16,59,736	59,15,067	22.43	70,32,214	22.21
19.	Punjab	1,67,88,915	2,02,81,969	-	-	-	-
20.	Rajasthan	3,42,61,862	4,40,05,990	41,83,124	12.21	54,74,881	12.44
21.	Sikkim	3,16,385	4,06,457	73,623	23.27	90,901	22.36
22.	Tamil Nadu	4,84,08,077	5,58,58,946	5,20,226	1.07	5,74,194	1.03
23.	Tripura	20,53,058	27,57,205	5,83,920	28.44	8,53,345	30.95
24.	Uttar Pradesh	11,08,62,013	13,91,12,287	2,32,705	0.21	38,08,760	0.21
25.	West Bengal	5,45,80,647	6,80,77,965	30,70,672	5.63	38,08,760	5.59
<i>Union Territories</i>							
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1,88,741	2,80,661	22,361	11.85	26,770	9.54
2	Chandigarh	4,51,610	6,42,015	-	-	-	-
3	Dadra & Nagar	1,03,676	1,38,477	81,714	78.82	1,09,380	78.99
4	Daman & Diu	-	1,01,586	-	-	11,724	11.54
5	Delhi	62,20,406	94,20,644	-	-	-	-
6	Lakshadweep	40,249	51,707	37,760	93.82	48,163	93.15
7	Pondicherry	6,04,471	8,07,785	-	-	-	-
	India	68,51,84,692	84,63,02,688	5,38,14,483	7.85	6,77,58,380	8.08

Source : Census of India 1991

Table: 1.16
Statement Showing the Details of Special Component plan outlay Expenditure During 1997-98 & 1998-99
and SCP Outlay During 1999-2000.

(Rs. in Crore)

		1997-98				1998-99				1999-2000		
Sl. N O.	State/UT	State Plan outlay	SCP Outlay	%of SCP outlay	SCP Exp	State Plan outlay	SCP Outlay	%of SCP outlay	SCP Exp	State Plan outlay	SCP Exp	%of SCP outlay
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Andhra Pradesh	3585.05	339.72	9.48	111.05	4687.94	573.46	12.23	632.48	5552.99	575.25	10.36
2	Assam	1192.97	88.63	7.43	88.63	1203.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
3	Bihar	2200.00	354.79	16.13	0.00	3768.00	627.97	16.67	0.00	3630.00	594.36	16.37
4	Gujarat	4500.00	171.52	3.81	0.00	5450.00	199.55	3.66	165.38	6550.00	260.82	3.98
5	Goa	230.00	2.19	0.95	1.99	171.34	1.84	1.07	1.81	188.56	2.65	1.41
6	Haryana	1576.04	202.65	12.86	165.63	2260.00	365.37	16.17	315.28	2300.00	407.47	17.72
7	Himachal Pradesh	1008.00	121.11	12.01	126.63	1425.00	172.81	12.13	162.43	1600.00	190.09	11.88
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1550.00	155.40	10.03	84.93	1900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.06	12.97	18.00
9	Karnataka	4545.01	385.10	8.47	308.82	5353.00	400.50	7.48	318.24	5888.00	442.77	7.52
10	Kerala	2855.0	310.23	10.8	306.69	3100.00	304.01	9.81	297.80	3250.00	301.46	9.28

		0		7								
11	Madhya Pradesh	3656.00	307.30	8.41	198.07	3005.42	315.79	10.51	263.09	3315.81	390.23	11.77
12	Maharashtra	8325.00	600.00	7.21	361.69	11600.73	608.00	5.24	482.65	6641.82	640.00	9.64
13	Manipur	410.00	4.13	1.01	0.23	425.00	0.22	0.05	0.20	475.00	7.04	1.48
14	Orissa	2810.00	282.04	10.04	0	3084.43	322.15	10.44	304.31	3309.17	347.78	10.51
15	Punjab	2100.01	210.00	10.00	134.59	2500.00	220.00	8.80	57.02	2680.00	242.00	9.03
16	Rajasthan	3500.00	660.01	18.86	607.42	4100.00	688.74	16.80	606.95	5022.18	797.41	15.88
17	Sikkim	200.00	4.22	2.11	0.00	193.60	0.06	0.03	0.06	137.00	0.52	0.38
18	Tamil Nadu	4042.60	752.23	18.61	234.35	4500.49	825.53	18.34	713.27	5251.12	997.41	18.99
19	Tripura	437.00	40.58	9.29	41.97	440.00	40.88	9.29	43.45	490.00	49.48	10.10
20	Uttar Pradesh	7080.00	1484.00	20.96	1082.55	10260.96	2159.81	21.05	1349.23	11400.00	2394.00	21.00
21	West Bengal	3922.87	300.38	7.66	204.91	4594.85	235.30	5.12	174.69	5753.25	1414.14	24.58
22	Chandigarh	116.87	10.21	8.74	8.31	0.00	12.87	9.37	9.37	151.39	14.19	9.37
23	Delhi	2325.00	205.01	8.82	95.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3000.00	245.30	8.18
24	Pondicherry	218.00	35.47	16.27	0.00	241.00	0.33	0.14	0.33	312.00	0.44	0.14
	Total	62395.42	7026.92	11.26	4153.62	74264.76	8075.19	10.87	5898.04	7697.35	10278.30	13.35

Table: 1.17
Statement Showing State Annual Plan and Flow of Funds to Tribals Sub Plan of TSP States/UTs.

S. No	State/Uts	% of ST Popul ation (1991 Cens us)	1997-98			1998-99			1997-98		
			State Plan Sub-Plan	Flow to Tribal	%	State Plan Sub-Plan	Flow to Tribal	%	State Plan Sub-Plan	Flow to Tribal	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.31	3533.00	191.93	5.43	4678.94	158.09	3.38	5479.50	152.59	2.78
2	Assam	12.82	1192.97	132.65	11.12	1128.70	108.66	9.62	1306.23	126.35	9.67
3	Bihar	7.66	-	-	-	2348.42	726.76	30.94	3630.00	1044.53	28.77*
4	Gujarat	14.92	4500.00	489.06	10.87	5450.00	666.72	12.23	7550.00	853.08	13.02
5	Himachal Pradesh	4.22	1008.00	90.72	9.00	1440.00	122.67	8.51	1600.00	135.00	8.43*
6	Jammu & Kashmir	11.00	1550.00	231.12	14.91	-	-	-	522.26	56.94	10.90
7	Karnataka	4.26	4545.01	84.98	1.87	5353.00	76.18	1.42	5887.99	88.25	1.50
8	Kerala	1.10	2855.00	19.42	0.68	3100.00	61.17	1.97	3250.00	60.11	1.85*
9	Madhya Pradesh	23.27	1526.75	590.54	38.68	3700.00	634.32	17.14	4600.05	847.27	21.18
10	Maharashtra	9.27	5836.20	550.00	9.42	11600.73	561.00	4.83	3341.82	580.59	8.74

11	Manipur	34.41	410.00	160.77	39.21	-	-	-	-	-	*
12	Orissa	22.21	2683.9 5	576.62	21.48	2071.23	643.85	31.09	2488.88	627.88	25.23*
13	Rajasthan	12.44	3504.1 3	390.17	11.13	3800.00	384.55	10.12	5022.27	42.31	8.50
14	Sikkim	22.36	51.57	11.56	22.41	193.60	17.24	8.91	90.81	25.01	27.54*
15	Tamil Nadu	1.63	-	-	-	4500.00	46.24	1.03	6251.12	58.49	1.11*
16	Tripura	30.95	437.00	125.94	23.81	440.00	120.51	27.38	-	-	-
17	Uttar Pradesh	0.21	7080.0 0	32.00	0.45	10260.9 6	49.10	0.48	11400.0 0	42.45	0.37*
18	West Bengal	5.59	3922.3 4	102.79	2.63	4594.85	79.92	1.74	5787.25	424.24	7.33*
19	A & N lands	9.54	255.00	25.52	10.06	320.00	41.22	12.88	400.00	62.50	15.60*
20	Daman & Diu	11.54	59.57	2.73	4.58	33.39	1.40	4.19	34.06	2.71	8.04
	Total (All TSP States)	7.85	449504 9	3808.6 2	8.47	65013.8 2	4499.5 8	6.92	69342.1 9	5615.33	8.09

Note : * Flow to T.S.P is equal or higher than ST population percentage.

Table: 1.18

**Grants Released, Expenditure Reported and Unspent Balances Remaining Under
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan During 1995-96 to 1999-2000**

SI. N O.	State/UT	Released 1995-99	Exp.Rep orted19 95-99	Unspent 95-99	%Exp. Repor- ted	Released 99-2000	Expendi- ture 99-2000	Unspen t 99- 2000	Unspent 95-2000	Alloca- tion 2000- 2001	1 Inst. 2000- 2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Andhra Pradesh	9737.85	8026.18	1711.67	82.42	2182.94	729.29	1453.65	3165.32	2182.94	727.57
2	Assam	6599.46	4826.18	1772.66	73.14	2443.50	258.00	1453.85	3226.31	2443.50	814.42
3	Bihar	3638.22	4370.42	-732.20	120.13	4779.13	0.00	4779.13	4046.93	5133.68	1711.06
4	Gujarat	12025.68	11716.00	309.68	97.42	3139.98	3114.51	25.74	335.42	31339.98	1046.56
5	Himachal Pradesh	2375.39	2216.14	159.25	93.30	514.05	0.00	514.05	673.30	514.05	257.03
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2699.20	3193.65	-494.48	118.32	776.38	725.55	50.83	-443.65	776.38	388.19
7	Karnataka	2416.13	1950.39	465.74	80.72	616.13	889.31	273.18	192.56	616.13	205.36
8	Kerala	839.20	757.77	181.43	80.68	218.63	400.06	218.63	400.06	218.63	72.87
9	Madhya Pradesh	35959.37	30379.78	5579.59	84.48	9797.15	10585.25	-788.10	4791.49	9952.48	3317.16
10	Maharashtra	13024.70	12020.62	1004.08	92.29	2974.57	0.00	2974.57	3978.65	2974.57	991.42

	Tra										
11	Manipur	2957.27	2941.27	16.00	99.46	608.65	0.00	608.65	624.65	608.65	202.86
12	Orissa	20857.67	19277.37	1580.30	92.42	5698.283	7660.140	-1961.86	-381.56	5188.40	1729.29
13	Rajastha n	11103.21	10162.56	940.65	91.53	2915.24	1259.77	1655.47	2596.12	2915.24	971.65
14	Sikkim	358.60	314.35	44.25	87.66	86.26	86.38	-o.10	44.15	86.28	28.76
15	Tamil Nadu	1052.87	1065.67	-12.80	101.22	258.27	258.27	0.00	-12.80	258.27	86.08
16	Tripura	3022.22	2886.64	135.58	95.51	831.57	1067.57	-236.00	-100.42	831.57	277.16
17	Uttar Pradesh	364.92	265.69	99.23	72.81	99.85	57.54	42.31	141.54	99.85	33.28
18	West Bengal	7143.77	5855.24	1288.53	81.96	1759.40	0.00	1759.40	3047.93	1759.40	586.41
19	A&N Islands	459.29	415.79	43.50	90.53	255.40	0.00	255.40	298.90	200.85	66.94
20	Daman & Diu	225.96	171.43	54.55	75.86	44.60	20.60	24.00	78.55	99.15	33.05
	Total	136961.00	122813.79	14147.21	89.67	40000.00	20712.18	12566.24	26703.45	40000.00	13547.12

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS (1991)
FIGURES AT A GLANCE

PARTICULARS	INDIA (1991)			TAMILNADU(1991)		
	TOTAL	STs	%	TOTAL	STs	%
Population (in Million 1991)	846.3	67.8	8.3	55.86	0.57	1.0
Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males) 1991	927.0	720		974.0	960	
Literacy Rate (1991)	52.2	29.6		62.7	27.9	
Literacy Rate Female	--	--		51.3	20.2	
<u>Enrolment Ratios (1997 – 98)</u>						
I – V Classes	89.7	90.7		108.5	96.8	
VI – VIII Classes	58.5	43.2		93.6	70.1	
<u>School Dropout Rates (1993 – 94)</u>						
I – VIII Classes	52.8	77.7		36.3	71.8	
<u>Health and Child Care:</u>						
Primary Health Centres (1996)	21853	3258	14.9	1436	15	
Health Sub-Centre (1996)	132778	20255	15.3	8681	111	
ICDs Project (1998 – 99)	4200	750	17.8	432	3	
Work Participation Rate (% - 1991)	37.5	49.3	--	43.3	52.1	
Below Poverty Line (Rural % - 1993 – 94)	37.3	51.9		32.48	44.37	
Members of Parliament (Loksabha – 1999)	545	41	7.5	39	Nil	
Members of Legislative Assemblies (1999)	4072	539	13.2	234	3	
Members in PRIs (1991 – 97)	1792332	225090	12.6	47887	NA	
No. of I.A.S (As on 1-3-2000)	5227	258	4.9	334	11	
No. of I.P.S (As on 1.11.1999)	3207	231	7.2	177	6	
Displaced Persons (in Lakhs 1951 – 90)	213	85.4	40.1			
Resettled Persons (in lakhs 1951 – 90)	53.8	21.2	39.4			
Land Alienated (as of January 1999)						
Area Alienated (Area in Acres)	N.A	917590	--			
Area Restored (Area in Acres)	N.A	537610	--			
Crime Rate (Actual Number – 1998)	1779111	4276	0.2			

Source: Tribes in India (Data Sheet), Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

Table:1.15
Literacy Rates 1991

S.No.	State/Union Territory	General			Scheduled Tribes		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Andhra Pradesh	44.09	55.13	32.72	17.16	25.25	8.68
2	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	51.45	29.69	34.45	44.00	24.94
3	Assam	52.89	61.87	43.03	49.16	58.93	38.98
4	Bihar	38.48	52.49	22.89	26.78	38.40	14.75
5	Goa	75.51	83.64	67.09	42.78	54.43	29.01
6	Gujarat	61.29	73.13	48.64	36.45	48.25	24.20
7	Haryana	55.85	69.10	40.47	-	-	-
8	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	75.36	52.17	47.09	62.74	31.18
9	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	karnataka	56.04	67.26	44.34	36.01	47.95	23.57
11	kerala	89.81	93.62	86.13	57.22	63.38	51.07
12	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	58.42	28.85	21.54	32.16	10.73
13	Maharashtra	64.87	76.56	52.32	36.79	49.09	24.03
14	Manipur	59.89	71.63	47.60	53.63	62.39	44.48
15	Meghalaya	49.10	53.12	44.85	46.71	49.78	43.63
16	Mizoram	82.27	85.61	78.60	82.71	86.66	78.70
17	Nagaland	61.65	67.62	54.75	60.59	66.27	54.51
18	Orissa	49.09	63.09	34.68	22.31	34.44	10.21
19	Punjab	58.51	65.66	50.41	-	-	-
20	Rajasthan	38.55	54.99	20.44	19.44	33.29	4.42
21	Sikkim	56.94	65.74	46.69	59.01	66.80	50.37
22	Tamil Nadu	62.66	73.75	51.33	27.89	35.25	20.23
23	Tripura	60.44	70.58	49.65	40.37	52.88	27.34
24	Uttar Pradesh	41.60	55.73	25.31	35.70	49.95	19.85
25	West Bengal	57.70	67.81	46.56	27.28	40.07	4.98
1	Andaman & Nicobar	73.02	78.99	65.46	56.62	64.16	48.74
2	Chandigarh	77.81	82.04	72.34	-	-	-
3	Dadra & Nagar	40.71	53.56	26.98	28.21	40.75	15.94
4	Daman & Diu	71.20	82.66	59.40	52.91	63.58	41.49
5	Delhi	75.29	82.01	66.99	-	-	-
6	Lakshadweep	81.78	90.18	72.89	80.58	89.50	71.72
7	Pondichery	74.74	83.68	65.63	-	-	-
	India	52.19	64.20	39.19	29.60	40.65	18.19

Source : Census of India 1991 final population total (paper 2 of 1992)

DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS: A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES

<i>(1) Demography</i>							<i>(2) Literacy & Education</i>									
Total STs	Population (Million-1991)			Sex Ratio(1991)			Literacy Rates(%1991)				Gross Enrolment Ratios				Dropout Rates 1993-94	
	Total	STs	%	PTGs	Total	STs	Total		Female		Classes I-V		Classes VI-VIII		Classes I-VIII	
	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs								
INDIA	846.3	67.76	8.1	1.3(2%)	927	972	52.2	29.6	39.3	18.2	89.7	90.7	58.5	43.2	52.8	77.7
TAMILNADU	55.86	0.57	1.0	0.03	974	960	62.7	27.9	51.3	20.2	108.5	96.8	93.6	70.1	36.3	71.6

<i>(3) Health & Child Care</i>							<i>(4) Work Participation & Economic Status</i>								
Total STs	Pri. Health Centres(1996)		Health Sub Centres (1996)		ICDs Project (1998-99)		WPR(1991) (Total Workers)		Occupational Status(1991)				Below Poverty Line (Rural - % 1993-94)		
	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	STs
	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	STs
INDIA	21853	3258 (14.9%)	132778	20355 (15.3%)	4200	750 (17.8)	37.5	49.3	38.7	54.5	26.1	32.7	37.27	51.94	
TAMILNADU	1436	15	8681	111	432	3	43.3	52.1	24.8	37.4	34.6	43.8	32.48	44.37	

<i>(5) Crime</i>			<i>(6) Decision Making</i>						<i>(7) Special Strategies / Mechanisms</i>						
Total	Incidence of Crime against (% 1998)		Political			Administration			STs	Flow of additional Funds (Rs. in Crores)					
			Loksaba		Leg. Assly. (2000)	IAS (1.3.2000)		IPS (1.11.99)		Annual Plan – 1999 – 2000					
	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	STs	Total	Total	state	Flow to plan outlay	TSP	SCA to TSP	Article 275 (1)
INDIA	100	100	543	41 (4.9%)	4072	530 (13.2%)	5227	258	3207	231	194	70242.24	5932.43	400	100
TAMILNADU	8.39	0.72	39	Nil	234	3	334	11	177	6	9	5251.12	58.49	2.58	0.56

Source: Data Sheets, Tribes in India, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

PTG : Primitive Tribal Groups

WPR: Work Participation Rate

TSP : Tribal Sub-Plan

SCA : Special Central Assistance

ICDS : Integrated Child Development Services

PRTS : Panchayat Raj Institutions

ITDPS: Integrated Tribal Development Projects

CHAPTER – II

DESIGN AND EXECUTION OF THE STUDY

1. *INTRODUCTION*
2. *SCOPE OF THE STUDY*
3. *REVIEW OF LITERATURE.*
4. *SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM.*
5. *RESEARCH GAP.*
6. *JUSTIFICATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY.*
7. *OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY*
8. *HYPOTHESES.*
9. *DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS*
10. *METHODOLOGY.*
11. *LIMITATIONS.*
12. *CHAPTER SCHEME.*

CHAPTER - II

THE DESIGN AND EXECUTION OF THE STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION:

India has the second largest tribal population of the world next only to the African countries, as two hundred and fifty tribal groups live in isolated regions and constitute 7.76 per cent of the total population of the country. The Scheduled Tribes (ST) differs considerably from another race, language, culture and beliefs in their myths and customs. The groups are speaking about 105 languages and 225 subsidiary languages.

Most of the tribal communities are living in the remotest corners of the state and in the hilly forest regions. The forest area in India extended to about 75 million hectares, which in terms of geographical area is approximately 22 per cent of the total land. Out of this, 9.5 million hectares is fallow and 7 million hectares is under shrub formation. Thus, an actual forest area is less than 17 per cent. The total area under forest in Tamil Nadu is 21,072 sq.km. of which 17,264 sq.km. is reserved forest and 3,808 sq.kms is reserved land. This constitutes 16 per cent of the total geographical area of the State.

The Scheduled Tribes in 25 States / Union Territories of India can be divided into two categories. The State of Tamil Nadu comes under the category of having less than 50 per cent of tribal population and the group consists of 7 States/Union Territories, namely, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa and Daman Diu. The Tribal population in Tamil Nadu constitutes 1.09 per cent of the State's total population. There are 36 tribal communities living in the state. These tribes are widely distributed over the 16 districts in the state. This wide dispersal of ST population in certain districts made it difficult for identifying area meant for providing special administration and development inputs in the State. In all the dispersal areas, Scheduled Tribes constitute less than 1 per cent of the general population in the respective districts.

Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka can be broadly classified into five economic categories based on their predominant economic activity, viz., (i) settled cultivators—traditional Malayalis, (ii) shifting cultivators—Sholaga, (iii) pastoral people—Todas, (iv) Artisans—Koyas and Koragas and (v) food gathering, hunting, fishing and food collection—Irula, Kurumba, Mudugar, Malasar, Urali, Paliyans.

2. SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

India is one of the countries having a large concentration of tribal population. In this, it ranks second in the world and comes next only to Africa. The extreme economic and educational backwardness of the tribals in the country has drawn the attention of the state and Central Governments. The Anthropologists have studied the socio-cultural system and taboos of the tribals and have produced volumes of literature. Many socio-economic measures to uplift the tribals were initiated by India under the Colonial British rule. The efforts of various commissions and legislative measures have proved futile. A number of developmental activities intended for protecting the tribals from exploitation and meant for helping them to further their socio-economic development have not yielded fruitful results as expected. The post-independence era witnessed a large number of developmental measures, policies and programmes that focussed on the overall development of the tribal areas. Ever since the planning process was initiated in the country through five-year plans, the tribal uplift in the country has gained importance. The Constitutional provisions and legislative measures both during the British rule and during the Post-independent period to protect the tribal rights, property, culture, had a significant bearing on the overall tribal economy and socio-cultural system but they

failed to have any impact on the improvement of the economic conditions of the tribal population.

After the initiation of the planned development programmes in the country from the first five year plan during 1960s till the present Xth five year plan, many programmes were implemented for the socio-economic upliftment of the tribals both by the State and the Central Governments. The effectiveness and impact of these programmes have not been thoroughly evaluated in the country except in a few pockets. There are a few studies made particularly in Tamil Nadu by the government agencies that have evaluated the impact of these tribal development programmes. However, these studies fail to bring out the chronic inadequacies in the implementation of the programmes. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate thoroughly the tribal development programmes in the state of Tamil Nadu, which has the highest tribal population. This project attempts to study the tribal concentrated districts in the state on selective basis with a view to thoroughly evaluating the socio-cultural & economic impact of the various tribal development programmes at the grass-root level.

3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There is a large and mounting body of literature on the tribals of India. Anthropologists, Sociologists, historians and economists have studied the tribal problems from various angles using different methodologies. Hence, our knowledge of the tribal scenario in the country has definitely been improving over the years. In this part we propose to review the major works on tribal development. However, prior to doing that, it is considered essential to make a few observations on the literature on tribals in general so that we will be able to place the development issues in their larger contexts. While speaking about the literature on tribals the most important thing to be borne in mind is the fact that it was anthropologists who initiated tribal studies and thereby brought to the attention of the society, the concentration of forces and process pertaining to them. In fact, more than undertaking scholarly investigations, they were rendering yeomen service, by going to the inaccessible and inhospitable forest regions, staying among the tribals, braving inclement weather and wild animals, studying the tribals at close quarters using the method of participant observation and bringing to the attention of the larger society the problems of the people hitherto unknown. These initiatives have facilitated general administration and have triggered off the formulation and implementation of programmes supporting to ameliorate the conditions of the tribals. In the colonial period anthropological studies were functionally connected with administration. This ameliorated the frame of reference and impressions about tribals in the subsequent periods to a very great extent.

Another view, which came to be classified as a result of the scheme of classical anthropology, was that the tribes were a homogeneous, undifferentiated groups of people. The view prompted the policy makers and administrators to adopt uniform policies and programmes for the tribals.

According to Ghanshyam Sha the process of change had started long ago. Indeed this process of change is irreversible. S.N. Misra, for example, while speaking about the economic formations and their dissolutions among the tribals of Arunachal Pradesh, maintains that the traditional tribal economic basis is still predominant. One important feature of the tribal scenario in India is its fast transformation. The basic factor for this transformation process operates at the level of economy. The tribals are increasingly giving up their traditional occupations. K.P. Singh pointed out way back in 1982 that the

tribals practising 'shifting cultivations' constituted only 8.7% of the total tribal people in the country.

A striking feature of the voluminous literature on Tribals is the focus on three basic problems that confront the tribals viz. (1) Land alienation (2) Bonded Labour (3) Indebtedness. In a sense, these three are interrelated problems. Many writers hold that law is the principal cause for the structural retrogression of the tribal existence.

Various methods are used by non-tribals to circumvent the laws to acquire the lands of tribals. Prabakar Reddy lists them out as (1) Benami transfers (2) Transfer to non tribals in the form of lease (3) Transfer in the name of tribal servants (4) Marital alliance with a tribal lady for the sake of transfer of land in her name (5) Transfer without any record (6) Encroachment by force. Once they need money, the Scheduled Tribes approach the moneylenders and traders and borrow money from them. When they are not in a position to pay back, the latter exploits them. This results in the dispossession of their lands.

Studying the socio-economic adjustments of tribals of Tripura, B.P. Misra has found that intra and inter-tribe differences never assumed serious proportions; it is only the contact with the non-tribals that has always been responsible for the distress of the tribals.

Another salient feature of tribal existence in India is the problem of indebtedness, which is the natural outcome of the exploitation of tribals. This fact has been succinctly brought out by N.N. Vyal in his systematic study on bondage and exploitations in Tribal India. Analyzing the socio-economic dimensions of indebtedness and exploitation among tribal and other communities, it has also been observed that massive welfare programmes that are introduced do not reach the tribes.

In fact, in many countries the rulers resort to formulating and implementing welfare programmes and thereby they create the impression that they have great concern for the poor. Politicians indeed vie with one another in proposing and undertaking welfare programmes. In view of the above observations a visible and sustaining policy oriented towards the creation of an equitable and non-exploitative social order is essential for development. Development is a constructive and multi-dimensional process stemming from the creative genius of the people. In this sense development programmes should play a catalytic role in activating the latent energies of the society.

Since independence the Central and State governments have been formulating and implementing several programmes of tribal welfare. But, according to Ajit Singh, these programmes have made little change in the life of tribals. Brethem Singh rightly maintains that there must be something wrong either with the development programmes or with the tribals themselves. He points out that these programmes are by and large bureaucratic because they are planned from above and are implemented by non-committed officials.

The tribals are seldom involved in the formulation and implementation of the programmes. Today, as K.L. Kothari asserts, the tribes are caught between two conflicting problems: (i) a keen desire to retain their separate identity and (ii) willingness to join the national mainstream. Kulkarni categorically states that if the primitive man differs from the civilized man, it is because the primitive community differs from the others in matters such as values and beliefs.

In fact, as Nirmal Sengupta maintains, the process of rapid industrialization since independence has added another dimension to the problems of the tribals as the majority of the tribal concentrations in the country are in areas endowed with natural

resources. According to Geethamenon, the impact of the loss of common property resources is very severe on tribal women. In an article appropriately titled "Tribal women victims of the development process", Amiya K. Kishan, a tribal leader, educationist and a former Union Minister, says that today tribes are being decimated by both genocide and ethnocide. When the tribals are uprooted from their forests to make way for modern industries, it is genocide and when their culture is systematically destroyed, it is ethnocide.

In the foregoing paragraphs, we have made an attempt to review the important works on tribal development. A significant fact that has emerged from the review is the lack of consensus regarding the perception of the problems and the solutions thereof and the judgement on the outcome of the developmental efforts made so far. It seems that the tribals like to be upwardly mobile. This being so, the crucial question would be whether the development agencies have properly played the facilitating role expected of them. Therefore, the present study will be helpful in providing information on the questions taken up for discussion. It is hoped that such a study would be helpful to planners, policy makers, administrators, N.G.O's, self-help groups, development agencies and social organizations in implementing the welfare and developmental programmes for Tribal upliftment in a useful way.

In order to improve the structure and organisation of co-operatives in the tribal areas on the one side and to examine the problem of exploitation of tribals on the other side, a Committee on cooperative Structure in Tribal areas recommended the organisation of Integrated Credit-cum-Marketing Co-operative Societies termed LAMP Co-operative Societies at the primary level to meet multifarious requirements of tribals.

By way of giving a package of services, these societies ensure a faster growth rate of tribal economy in our country. With a view to analyzing the performance of co-operatives particularly LAMP societies in tribal areas, many research studies have been conducted by individual researchers, State Governments, Reserve Bank of India and other research organisations. Some of the earlier attempts made on these lines are reviewed below.

According to the study conducted by P.V. Rao (1974), the socio-economic conditions of Girijans in Andhra Pradesh had improved a lot due to various welfare measures implemented by the Girijan Co-operative Corporation, which is an apex organisation of 30 primary co-operative societies, making a modest beginning in 1956, and becoming operative in 13 districts of the State through 290 domestic requisite depots for the benefit of tribals.

A. Van Exem (1978) discussed the working of Chotanagpur Catholic Mission Co-operative Society in Ranchi. It is a primary society organised by Fr. J. Hoffmann, a German Missionary in 1909, to free the tribals from the clutches of moneylenders by way of providing financial assistance on the one side and giving moral and economic training on the other side which would in the course of time enable them to manage their own financial business.

A study of 10 LAMP societies (1979) was carried out by the Reserve Bank of India in the State of Rajasthan and this led to the main findings that the area of LAMP was too large. They were weak in their functioning, were manned by insufficient staff, the membership and the turnover were low and lacked co-ordination with the District Central Co-operative Banks. For revitalization of these societies in order to make them purposeful, the study pointed out many recommendations relating to their jurisdiction, membership pattern, conversion of existing primary credit societies into LAMPS etc.

An evaluation study of 60 LAMP societies (1980) was conducted by the Bihar State Planning Board through constitution of four teams, one each for administrative structure, credit, marketing and consumer goods. After critical review of the LAMPS in the state, the planning board made various invaluable suggestions for the development of the above societies as Unified Credit-cum-Marketing Centres.

Hemchand Jain and A.K. Sarawgi (1981) in their study pointed out the structural and operational changes in farm business of the selected tribal farmers after their utilisation of credit obtained from the co-operatives. The study examined some of the important aspects of farm credit that are having important bearing on the pace of agricultural production in tribal areas. It also investigated the impact of farm loans given by the co-operative organisations on farm income, production and employment of selected tribal farmers.

Another study viz, performance review of 404 LAMP societies in India (1981) was conducted by the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development in the States of Assam (10), Bihar (68), Gujarat (21), Karnataka (10), Madhya Pradesh (29), Maharashtra (65), Nagaland (2), Orissa (21), Rajasthan (44), Tamil Nadu (9), Uttar Pradesh (103), West Bengal (19), Goa, Diu and Daman (1) and Manipur (2). The study aimed at ascertaining whether they had shown better performance than their counterparts' viz., the primary agricultural credit societies in ameliorating the lot of tribals and weaker sections.

The Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Co-operative Management, Pune in its evaluation report (1982) has presented various aspects relating to performance as well as difficulties of LAMP societies. The institute team made a comprehensive study of one of LAMP societies in each of five states of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar and also recommended various suggestions on the basis of observations made during the course of the above study.

An attempt was made by both Jain H.C. and Sarawgi A.K. (1982) to analyse the impact of farm credit arranged by Co-operatives as well as commercial banks on farm production, income and employment opportunities of the sample tribal farmers in Madhya Pradesh. This study also explored the significance of tribal development programmes in the context of provision of credit made and the findings are also hopeful to farm financing institutions and planners to understand the credit problems faced by the tribal farmers in the state.

The Cultural Research Institute, West Bengal also conducted another sample evaluation survey of 10 LAMP societies in the State (1982) to examine the awareness of tribals about activities of LAMPS, managerial aspects of LAMPS, implementation of different sectoral schemes, etc. After brief review, the institute suggested that the board of directs of LAMPS should be more active, loans should be given in kind and not in cash, loan facility for animal husbandry schemes should be given preference, operational area of LAMPS should be more manageable and there should be proper planning in collection of minor forest-produce to create more employment opportunities for the tribals.

In 1983, the government of Tamil Nadu have ordered the Economist Group to conduct an evaluation study of 13 LAMP societies and their 15 branches in the state. This group analysed the importance of LAMPS with reference to the coverage of tribal population, quality of services offered, administrative, financial and operational efficiency of the LAMPS in the state and finally suggested various recommendations for healthy functioning of these societies in near future.

Pawar and others in their study dealt with the borrowing pattern of tribals from various sources, together with utilisation of loans, repayment of loans and impact of borrowings on farm income, expenditure, savings, etc. From this study it can be concluded that the extent of availability of credit from institutional sources was relatively very low in case of the tribal farms. Looking to the deficit budgets of the tribal farm families, the authors were of the opinion that suitable measures for supplying production and consumption credit in required quantum and on easy terms be resorted from the institutions like co-operative organisations in order to ameliorate economic conditions of the tribal farm families.

According to the study conducted by Dinbandhu Mahal in Orissa, the Tribal development Corporation in the state has rendered various praiseworthy services such as procurement and marketing of surplus agricultural and minor forest produces of tribal members and supply of basic consumer goods to the tribals through its fair price shops for the development of tribal community under the co-operative fold. He was of the opinion that corporation sold its procedures inside and outside the state as well as outside India also for the benefit of tribal farmers. It is also pertinent to mention that the procured commodities from tribals are sold by the corporation through negotiation at competitive rates and also through tenders.

It is clear from the above studies that literature on the role of LAMP Co-operative Societies in tribal development is too limited and incomprehensive because most of the studies high-lighted only on overall performance of the LAMPS in different selected tribal regions. But at the same time it is more important to examine the cause and effect relations between the relevant services and development of tribal economy. Further it is learnt that only a few researchers had made an attempt to study exclusively the role of LAMPS and their impact on the socio-economic development of the tribal communities. Hence the present research study made an attempt to explore this matter.

4. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

In India, different tribal groups are living in various degrees of economic backwardness. They live generally in inhospitable terrain where productivity of the soil is low and their hamlets are found in the interior forest areas along with the hill streams. There are no communication facilities between the various isolated tribal groups, as well as between the tribal and the world at large. Normally they are below the poverty line, because their average daily income has been estimated about Rs.2. Their lands are dry, alienated and there are not irrigation facilities. They do not utilize chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides etc., in their lands. Tribal area agriculture is therefore somewhat different from other areas mainly on account of the difference in natural topography. And also the typical topography of undulating and hilly areas has made tribal area agriculture less profitable.

In addition, to relieve the tribals from the clutches of poverty and the exploitation by the moneylenders and private contractors in the tribal areas, a greater emphasis is being given by the Union Government and the State Governments to the implementation of various economic programmes for their economic upliftment. All these programmes, which help in minimizing incidence of exploitation, such as those in the fields of marketing, credit, supply of consumer goods and even informal rationing ensuring commodities at reasonable prices should have the highest priority.

Generally, the Organisation of LAMP Co-operative Society may influence the development of tribal economy in many ways. By way of providing integrated services in the tribal areas, these societies may help the tribal people to increase their income level,

savings and investment and agricultural production. Besides, they may improve their agricultural practices, generate the additional employment opportunities, increase the wage rate of tribal labour, and to make more and more contact with the officials and non-officials. Hence, the researcher is interested to examine the working of these societies in the survey area and their above benefits to the tribal community and answers to the questions like, *What are the services officered by the LAMPS for the development of tribal community? What are the areas in which tribal development is more or large? And, is the role-played by the LAMPS in the development of tribal economy desirable or not?* With a view to finding out the answers for the aforesaid questions, an attempt is being made by the researcher to study the role of LAMPS in tribal development in an empirical manner.

5. RESEARCH GAP

Only a few studies have been undertaken during the past years on tribal development and their land alienation. Each study has its own limitations. One common lacuna was that many studies were case studies covering tribal problems in general. Secondly the authors of various studies did not provide uniform data. Some relied on State government figures and some on Central government figures. They were not based on primary data.

Present study is devoid of such limitations and examined the following:

1. The living conditions, life-style and socio-economic characteristics of tribals.
2. The problems and causes for land alienation and indebtedness among tribals and scope for stopping land alienation and indebtedness among tribals.
3. The role of LAMP cooperatives in relation to tribal development in Tamil Nadu.
4. The Problems of Tribals.

6. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Tribal population occupies a significant place in Indian economy. Since independence a number of schemes have been introduced to improve the living conditions and emancipation of the tribals. Planned efforts have also been taken for tribal development. But the conditions and status of this population are yet to improve.

The Mid-term appraisal of ninth five-year-plan pointed out it is important to understand that tribal communities are vulnerable because they are poor, assetless and illiterate compared to the general population; often the distinct vulnerability arises from their inability to negotiate the cope with consequences of their forced integration with the mainstream economy, society, cultural and political system, from all of which they were historically protected by their relative isolation. After independence, the requirements of planned development brought with them dams, mines, industries and roads – all located on tribal lands. With these came the concomitant processes of displacement, literal and metaphorical. Tribal institutions and practices were forced into uneasy existence which gave way to market or formal state institutions. Tribals found themselves at a profound disadvantage in the face of an influx of better-equipped outsiders into tribal areas. The repercussions for the already fragile socio-economic livelihood base of the tribals were devastating – ranging from loss of livelihoods, land alienation on a vast scale, to hereditary bondage.

The planning commission has pointed out two important problems faced by the tribal population namely land alienation and indebtedness. As very few studies have been conducted on these issues, ***the present study has greater relevance on the following grounds.***

1. In 1997-98 the department of rural development at the centre conducted a study on the problem of land alienation. The reports of the department confirm the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals but the benami transaction have not been highlighted anywhere. The present study fills this void and focuses on this issue.
2. The traditional skills in gathering the forest produce by the tribals lost significance with the introduction of state ownership of forest. So, from the position of food gatherers, the tribals were reduced to wage earners. The present study examines this issue also.
3. Cooperatives, Banks and similar agencies meant for the tribal development have not yielded any fruitful results. The mid-term appraisal says, "As the tribals have an innate fear based on bitter past experience of banks, cooperative institutions and other government sources of credit, they prefer the moneylender despite his usurious interest rates. Most banks and cooperatives are unwilling to provide consumption loans. The performance of these institutions is studied and the reason for the failure to uplift the tribals is also examined in this study.
4. One of major problems faced by the tribals is indebtedness. The apathy and indifference shown by the institutional financing agencies have driven the tribals to the moneylenders. The present study throws more light on the indebtedness, its causes and magnitude.
5. The indifference and unhelpful nature of officials of various departments connected to tribal development have not alleviated the sufferings of the tribal population. The present study aims to explore the nature of disinterest, disinterest of the officials, types of coordination that exist among various departments and the awareness of the tribals about government help

7. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- i) To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of tribals.
- ii) To explore and explain the performance of tribal development programmes.
- iii) To examine the forms of land alienation and assess the magnitude of the problem of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people and institutions.
- iv) To analyse the causes of Land alienation and Indebtedness.
- v) To study the role of LAMP cooperatives in the development of Tribal economy in Tamil Nadu.
- vi) To focus the socio-economic problems of Tribals
- vii) To examine the adequacy of laws and legal and administrative machinery for preventing alienation of tribal lands by non-tribals and their restoration to the tribals.
- viii) To suggest suitable corrective and remedial measures.

8. HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED:

In accordance with the objectives of the study the following hypotheses have been formulated to test their validity.

1. Land alienation takes place using the ignorance of the tribals.
2. Tribals are ignorant of various rights and privileges bestowed on them.
3. Land alienation has the connivance of the officials.

4. The role of middlemen cum brokers poses a dangerous threat to the survival of the tribals in future.
5. Land alienation and indebtedness are interrelated.
6. Cooperatives and commercial banks have not helped to mitigate the indebtedness of the tribals.
7. A procedural delay of banks and cooperatives drives the tribals to the moneylenders.
8. Apathy and neglect of bank officials are the major hurdles for the tribals in getting their services.
9. Delayed credit, corruption and inadequate loans amounts made the institutional agencies unpopular.
10. Ignorance of procedures and rigidities in collection of loans by banking institutions fostered the pace of forced sale of lands.
11. Indebtedness leads to loss of land and makes the tribals bonded labours.
12. The integrated services of LAMPS and their impact on annual income, indebtedness, employment opportunities and agricultural practices of the tribals are interrelated.

9. WORKING DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

The definitions of some of the important concepts, which are used in this study, are given below:

- (1) **Tribals:** The definition of the term 'tribe' as it has emerged from the attempts of scholars on tribal life is "a social group usually with a definite area, dialect, cultural homogeneity and unifying social organisation". A tribe ordinarily has an ancestral patron deity. The families or groups composing the larger tribal units are linked through "blood ties", as the term is commonly used, and through religious, social and socio-economic functions.
- (2) **Alienation:** This is a process through which the tribals lose/sell their land to non-tribals. With the loss of ownership of traditional land to others, they lose their livelihood and identity.
- (3) **Indebtedness:** Long pending or accumulated loans to be repayable to the borrowers. Such borrowers are money-lenders, banks and cooperatives.
- (4) **Tribal zone:** A forest area noted by the government exclusively for the tribal population. Outsiders are not expected to intrude into such areas. Such zones are notified to keep the identity of the tribal population.
- (5) **Disadvantaged group:** A group of population, which is neglected and may not have enjoyed the fruits of the planned benefits.
- (6) **Bonded Labour:** Subjecting oneself unconditionally to exploitation by the powerful. The basic rights and civic freedom would be denied.
- (7) **Shifting Cultivation:** Changing the place and crop of cultivation. This is due to poor rainfall, lack of investment. Shifting cultivation cannot guarantee an income to the tribals. This may ultimately lead to land alienation and indebtedness.
- (8) **Tribal forest rights:** The basic rights of tribals to acquire the forest produce and sell them in the market.
- (9) **Minor forest produce:** Secondary forest products like honey, herbs, and firewood that are legally allowed to be collected and sold in the market by the tribals.
- (10) **Intellectual property rights of the tribals:** "This is arising out of the process of Liberalisation and Globalisation. This results in the deprivation of their ownership

rights over indigenous knowledge of various resources especially medicinal plants and their use”.

(11) **Displacement:** Replacement of tribal population from their original place of settlement. This may be due to construction of dams, power projects and new industries.

(12) **Land Alienation defined:** As per the guidelines of the government of India sale and mortgage of tribal lands to non-tribal people are considered as alienation of lands. Even leasing out lands against loans to non-tribal people are considered as alienation of lands, on the assumption that the tribals are unable to redeem their debts and get back their lands. Incidence of sale, mortgage and leasing out lands to tribals to take place, but they are beyond the purview of this survey. Loss of tribal lands to any government department including the forest department and private institution, voluntary organisations is also considered as alienation of tribal lands and so falls within the purview of this survey.

10. METHODOLOGY:

The operational methodology adopted for this study was as follows:

(A) Selection of the Study Area:

The study covers the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. However micro aspects of tribal life and economic development have also been included in the study. For this purpose the study was conducted at four levels applying historical and survey research methods. The first was regional level where mainly historical research method was adopted. At the second level, tribals, blocks, one in each region was selected for in-depth study. At the third level, hamlets with high tribal concentration, ten hamlets in each selected district were selected. At the fourth and lowest level a sample of tribal households was selected for in-depth study of the impact of development particularly the impact of financial institutions on the tribal life and economy and land alienation.

For selection of hamlets in the districts, three criteria have been adopted and they are as follows:

1. Proximity of the hamlets with infrastructural facilities.
2. Remote hill areas with non-availability of infrastructural facilities like post-office, bus stop, educational, medical, banking services, electricity, road, agricultural and animal husbandry support.
3. Politicized tribal areas suitable for studying political awareness of the tribals and the impact of politicization.

(B) Sample Selection:

Lack of time and resources hampered studying all the households in the selected hamlets. Therefore, it was decided to study 20 households, in each selected hamlet (10 hamlets in one district). The households were selected on the basis of simple random sampling method and were drawn from the total beneficiaries in each hamlet. The sample consisted of 1000 households in five districts in a state. In total 3000 respondents were interviewed in 3 states for collecting primary data.

For in-depth study ten main villages in each selected district were selected on the basis of the highest tribal concentration vis-a-vis availability of most of the financial institutions like credit cooperatives, banks and other financial institutions and land alienation. The selection of the sample households in these villages was done on random sampling method. However care has been taken to ensure proportionate representation to the households belonging to the different classes, communities or social/ethnic groups of the tribals in the sample. A sample of 200 households was taken in each selected village. In total ten villages were covered in a district under the study. Altogether 200

household heads were administered Schedules and they formed the total number of the sample in the study.

(C) Data Collection

The study is based on both historical and survey research method. The analysis of the overall status of the tribal life and its development status in the state is based on the secondary sources of the information like the published work, reports and government documents at state, regional and block levels.

Since the focus of the study is on the impact of institutional changes on tribal life, the village was made the unit of analysis. The author was faced with a hard choice from among the following three methods for obtaining data:

- (1) Total dependence and block records and other secondary sources of data
- (2) Interviews with all officials concerned and to aggregating their responses on a particular variable
- (3) Interviews with selected respondents of a village.

While the interview method was opted for in-depth study, the first two methods were also used to enhance the quality of the data; the heads of the selected households, were interviewed through a specifically designed Schedule to obtain primary data about their family background, social and economic aspects of the family and their experience with various financial institutions.

To avoid stereotype, unreliable responses and to get valid information, this researcher held as many informal and extended interviews as possible with elderly persons and resourceful people of the villages. Discussions were also held village level workers, cooperative officials and extension officials, to generate data and their opinions regarding developmental activities in the villages. The experience revealed that friendly talk, outdoor trips, gossiping were some of the best means of collection of information. All information thus collected was counter-checked with reliable persons and other available records.

The broad contents of the schedules are as follows:

1. Socio-economic profile of the respondents
2. Occupational and living conditions
3. Nature of agriculture/labour involvement
4. Membership in cooperatives and other organisations
5. Nature of land holdings, continuity in holding and present conditions of lands
6. Indebtedness if any- causes, magnitude of such indebtedness
7. Borrowings from cooperatives, financing institutions, commercial banks and money lenders
8. Repayment of loans
9. Marketing of agricultural products—sale of minor forest products—agencies involved—Role of intermediaries
10. Impact of assessment of the institutional agencies on the tribals.

(D) Variables of the Study

Keeping the specific objectives of the study in view, following variables have been studied:

- A. Social Variables:
 1. Marital Status
 2. Educational Status
- B. Population

1. Population and Growth pattern
2. Age and Sex-wise composition
3. Literacy
4. Occupation
- C. Economic Activities
 1. Land distribution pattern and Alienation
 2. Cropping pattern
 3. Live stock
 4. Assets
- D. Socio-Economic Structure
 1. Pattern of income generation, distribution and consumption
 2. Employment pattern in different socio-economic groups of different regions
- E. Socio-Economic Infrastructure
 1. Roads and transportation
 2. Marketing facilities
 3. Banking and commercial activities
 4. Electrification
 5. Education
 6. Health and sanitation
 7. Drinking water facilities
- F. Extension Services
 1. ITDA
 2. Block
 3. Financial Institutions
 4. Other Institutions
- G. Impact Variable
 1. Opinions on Institutions
 2. Awareness
 3. Problems faced

(E) Analysis

The study is mainly based on descriptive analysis of the literature, reports and data collected from the secondary and primary sources. The data collected through secondary sources and through the questionnaire were edited and analysed manually. Statistical methods were avoided and more emphasis was given for a qualitative description in the report writing. Wherever necessary cartographic representation through maps charts and figures have also been included.

(F) Statistical Design

The study is not a case study. It is a survey. It is an empirical study based mainly on the primary data. Survey method is followed for this study. Fifteen districts are selected for this study in three states. They are:

Sl. No.	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Karnataka
1	Thiruvannamalai	Malappuram	Chitradurga
2	Salem	Palakkadu	Mysore
3	Dharmapuri	Wayanad	Tumkur
4	Nilgiris	Kozhikode	Raichur

5	Kanyakumari	Trisoor	Kolar
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From each district 200 tribal households were selected. In Tamil Nadu the tribals were classified as members of LAMPS and Non-members.

Total number of districts selected : 15
Total number of household selected: 3000

11. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

A. Primary Study:

The primary data were collected through survey method by administering a household interview schedule to the head of the household. The respondents have generally provided information from their memory. Absence of maintenance of accounts by the households in rural areas (especially in tribal households) was conspicuous. In spite of all the efforts made to elicit correct information by careful probing during interview, it would be wrong to assume that any lapse of memory on the part of the respondents was fully overcome in regard to the minute details about the quantum of inputs used, output produced, pattern of expenditure incurred in various ways and so on by cross-checking. Therefore, the outcome of the analysis of primary data is within the limitations of the responses to various questions in the schedule.

2. Some of the respondents were initially reluctant to give correct information regarding their land and income from collection of minor forest produce with the apprehension that they may be penalized for the violation of Forest Laws. A few others were not willing to divulge correct information about the quantum of loans borrowed from private moneylenders as the moneylenders had previously threatened them not to disclose the matter, however, special efforts were made by using the good offices of the local village development officers and by arranging meetings with the help of local leaders in the villages for creating a friendly atmosphere for building confidence in the respondents. Thus, efforts were made to minimize the limitations of the survey method.

3. Another important limitation is that the data were mostly collected for five years. However, the data relating to land ownership, ways of employment and income may vary from year to year. The data for a single year, therefore, cannot claim to represent the actual picture of the district with absolute accuracy.

B. Secondary Data

This information has been supplemented by referring to a number of books, official reports from the Centre and State, journals and other relevant matters, both published and unpublished.

During the stay in the Tribal hamlets, this researcher faced many problems connected with officials, transport and food. Many officials in tribal areas were not available during office-hours. Unfilled posts in offices were another reason for the non-availability of officials. Regarding transport, many villages were not connected with bus routes. Even in villages with bus routes, the frequency was less. Regarding food, the researcher had to take food in tribal houses during his visits to the villages. Loneliness and lack of recreation were the main contributory factors for a kind of "Psychological stress".

12. CHAPTER SCHEME

The Chapterisation of the research study is as follows:

Chapter – I Introduction:

It deals in depth with various tribal protective measures, major tribal communities in India, list of Primitive Tribal Groups, State-wise distribution of tribal population, growth rate, development strategies, tribals occupation, characteristics, languages, economy, constitutional and legislative provisions, reservation policies, tribal education and development programmes for the benefit of tribals.

Chapter – II Design and Execution of the study:

The chapter deals with the methodology consisting of the scope of the study, research gap, justification of the study, statement of the problem, review of literature, hypothesis, objectives, sampling variables, tools and methods of data collection, analysis of framework and limitations of the study.

Chapter – III Land Alienation and Indebtedness:

This chapter covers the problem of land alienation and indebtedness and its causes, consequences and ways of checking them in a detailed manner.

Chapter – IV Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in Tamil Nadu.

This chapter is divided into five parts. Part A analyses the tribal settlement and their location. Part B deals with land alienation and legislation. Part C focusses on the extent and forms of land alienation. Part D examines the causes for land alienation and indebtedness. Part E studies the role of LAMP cooperatives in the development of tribal economy.

Chapter – V Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in Kerala:

This Chapter is classified into four parts. They are:

Part – A – deals with the Profile of Tribals in Kerala

Part – B - deals with the socio-economic status of Tribals and Primitive Tribes

Part – C – points out the extent, forms and causes of land alienation and indebtedness

Chapter – VI Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in Karnataka State:

Part – A – deals with Tribals and Development Programmes

Part – B – examines Socio-economic status of Tribals

Part – C – studies the Causes of Indebtedness

Part – D – deals with the Land Alienation – Extent and Causes

Chapter – VII Problems of Tribals

This chapter deals with various problems of Tribals in a detailed manner.

Chapter – VIII Summary and Conclusions

CHAPTER – III

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

A. LAND ALIENATION

1. LAND ALIENATION – DEFINITION
2. PROBLEM OF LAND ALIENATION
3. CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION
4. CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION
5. WAYS OF CHECKING LAND ALIENATION

B. INDEBTEDNESS

1. THE PROBLEM OF INDEBTEDNESS
2. CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS
3. CONSEQUENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS
4. WAYS TO REMOVE INDEBTEDNESS

CHAPTER – III

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS

A. LAND ALIENATION

1. LAND ALIENATION DEFINED:

As per the guidelines of the government of India sale and mortgage of tribal lands to non-tribal people are considered as alienation of lands. Even leasing out lands against loans to non-tribal people are considered as alienation of lands, on the assumption that the tribals are unable to redeem their debts and get back their lands. Incidence of sale, mortgage and leasing out lands to tribals to take place, but they are beyond the purview of this survey. Loss of tribal lands to any government department including the forest department and private institution, voluntary organisations is also considered as alienation of tribal lands and so falls within the purview of this survey.

2. THE PROBLEM OF LAND ALIENATION:

Tribals of our country reside in such a territory, which is marked by the presence of hills, forest, islands, mountains, seacoasts etc. They live in a special geographical territory. That is why, some scholars see tribe as a territorial group. Tribals have to face a number of problems due to their isolated residences situated in remote areas. But they are closely and emotionally related to their lands and forest. They do not like any outsiders in their territory. The alienation of tribal lands took place in British rule and also in post-independence period. When British were able to establish their rule in India, the system of Zamindari, big and small, was created to collect taxes on land under their jurisdiction. Zamindari system was also introduced in the tribal area. Zamindars were integral parts of local administration. They came from non-tribal communities. They employed their men for the collection of levies and taxes their lands were auctioned. Being pleased with their courtiers, Zamindars used to give the best land of tribal villages to their courtiers as Jagir (Gift). Thus, the courtiers and servants of Zamindar became jagirdars of the tribal village lands. Zamindars also invited a number of non-tribals in the tribal areas for doing agriculture and performing work under jajmani system. In this way, land alienation was started for the first time during the British rule through the system of Zamindari and Jagirdari.

Another attempt of land alienation in the British period was made for the establishment of railways, roads, government offices, officers' residences, stations, schools, hospitals, colleges, administrative towns, residence of administrators etc. Forests were cut for the preparation of ships and palatial buildings and furniture. Establishment of Zamindari system, administrative towns, offices, residences, colonies, Schools, Hospitals, Colleges, Railway station, Post-office, etc., attracted outsiders to pay a visit in tribal areas. They not only came for service, business, money lending etc., but they also purchased the lands of tribals and became resident of the tribal areas. In course of time, they purchased more and more lands in tribal areas. Now they are lords of the tribal area and tribals are their servants. Tribals have to earn wages by performing agricultural works on the same lands, which their forefathers used to possess.

There were two types of ownership of lands in tribal areas. Forestlands were treated as common lands over which group of villages had ownerships. Individual families possessed the village lands. Not only the village lands but forestlands were also

alienated. By establishing government administration in forests, the British government snatched away the traditional rights of tribals on forestlands. Although alienation of tribal land in a big scale was started in British rule, but the transfer of tribal land continued unabated.

After Independence, the government for the establishment of towns and industries, making dams and reservoirs, exploitation of mineral resources also etc., acquired the tribal lands. Thus, Industrialisation, urbanisation and exploitation of mineral resources and hydel power became the causes of transfer of land belonging to tribals in post independence period. Urbanisation and Industrialisation brought the cases of displacement among the tribals. Thousands and thousands of the hectares of tribal land were acquired for setting industrial complex, residential flats, schools, hospitals, water supply, electricity supply, road construction, market complex etc.

3. CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION:

The main causes of land alienation and landlessness among the tribals are as follows:

1. Poor economic conditions
2. Drinking habit
3. Indebtedness
4. Urbanisation
5. Industrialisation
6. Christianity
7. Lack of land records
8. Administrative inefficiency
9. Delay in getting judgement
10. Housing Boards and Housing cooperatives
11. Voluntary organisation and NGOs
12. Obtaining papers related to the ownership of land in back-date by the non-tribals
13. Oral mortgage of lands in the hands of non-tribals
14. Non-possession of Judgement
15. Interest not shown by tribal pleaders or not taking interest due to heavy bribe
16. Fear from Police and Court
17. Urban development
18. Establishing marriage with tribal women
19. Share cropping

4. CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION:

Land alienation has given birth to several allied problems among the tribals, which are as follows:

1. Increased poverty among the tribals
2. Decreased the occasion of employment
3. Migration of tribals
4. Exploitation of tribal labourers
5. Exploitation of tribal women
6. Created tension between tribals and non-tribals
7. Increased the distance between the rich and the poor tribals
8. Developed extremism and naxalism in tribal areas
9. Brought law and order problem in tribal areas, directly or indirectly
10. Brought the incidence of beggary and prostitution in the tribal areas.

5. WAYS OF CHECKING LAND ALIENATION:

The incidence of land alienation in tribal society can be checked by the following ways:

1. Administration and government should take strong steps to return the land of tribals from the hands of non-tribals.
2. There should be prohibition on taking the tribal lands on lease by the government, housing board, housing cooperatives, voluntary organisation, NGOs, widow home, aged home etc.
3. There should be a prohibition on oral mortgage, sale and share cropping of tribal lands by non-tribals.
4. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of tribal lands through establishing marriage with a tribal woman.
5. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of poor tribals land in the hands of rich tribals.
6. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of tribal land through the adoption of non-tribal child.
7. A proper compensation should be given for acquiring tribal lands with service facilities and rehabilitation provisions

B. INDEBTEDNESS

1. THE PROBLEM OF INDEBTEDNESS: Tribals are facing the problem of poverty and indebtedness. Poverty is a socio-pathological problem. It is a relative term, because every body feels him as poor when he compares himself with persons having more property and wealth. But poverty as a socio-pathological problem is related to the maintenance of basic or minimum needs of survival. When a person is not able to provide required calorie to his body, he is termed as poor. There are three basic needs of the survival. These are food, clothes and shelter. The majority of poor tribals are half fed, semi-naked, and do not possess proper house. Person unable to meet the 2200 calories per day comes under below poverty line.

Poverty and indebtedness are related. They are interrelated and interdependent, because the poor have to incur loan from the moneylenders. On loan, the poor have to pay interest. The rate of interest – remains exorbitant. The moneylenders exploit and oppress the poor in a number of ways. According to sample survey, indebtedness among the tribals was 34.42 percent in the year 2000-01. Average loan on each family was Rs.2000 to 3000 in the year 2000-2001.

Source of Loan: The tribals take majority of loan from the moneylenders with whom they meet daily and have face-to-face relation. They know each other by name, face and village. The moneylenders are free to pay loan for any purposes. Some of them take loan from their relative, friends and neighbours. According to a survey more than 60 percent tribal families are indebted to moneylenders, whereas other were indebted to friends, relatives, and neighbours. Tribals do not like to take loan from the banks and cooperatives, because they do not want to run after officials for getting loan. Another reason is that for non-productive purposes banks do not provide loan.

Rate of Interest: The tribals have to pay heavy rate of interest on loan taken from the Moneylenders. After one year, the interest is compounded and the interest also becomes the principals. They have to pay an interest of Rs.3 to Rs.5 per hundred per month. When some loan is taken from friends and relatives, no interest is charged. But such loans are returned in few months.

Purpose of Loan: Tribals have to take loan from the moneylenders for the unproductive purposes like marriage, death, festivals, ceremonies, rituals, worship, treatment of diseases etc. They also take loan for consumption purposes.

Repayment of Loan: Tribals treat the repayment of loan as their pious duty on this earth. According to their belief system, anybody is free to take loan. But it is the pious duty to repay the loan with interest. They repay the loan after agriculture, getting wages and for selling forest produce. They repay atleast loan agreed on principals. If they are unable to pay the interest plus principals, they have to perform some labour in the house of moneylenders. If a man does not repay loan in his life, it is the duty of his son to repay the loan taken by his father. If a man or his sons do not repay the loan, they have to take rebirth in dog or ox to perform duty at the door of the moneylenders.

2. CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS: The following are the main causes of poverty and indebtedness among the tribals:

1. Land alienation
2. Illiteracy
3. Unemployment
4. Increase in population
5. Lack of cultivable land
6. Decrease in forest employment
7. Lack of means of irrigation
8. Exploitation by moneylenders and middlemen
9. Lack of loan from Banks for unproductive purposes
10. Expensive customs
11. Drinking habit
12. Extravagancy
13. Easy availability of loan in the house of the moneylenders
14. Lower price of agricultural and forest produce
15. Impact of Modern fashion
16. Increasing health problems

3. CONSEQUENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS: The poverty and Indebtedness lead to following problems in the tribal society:

1. Existence of child labour
2. Existence of bonded labour

3. Existence of migrant labour
4. Psychological frustrations
5. Crime
6. Prostitution
7. Physical and mental torture
8. Exploitation and oppression

4. WAYS TO REMOVE INDEBTEDNESS: The poverty and indebtedness in tribal societies can be removed by the following ways:

1. The provisions made under Fifth Schedule of Constitution should be implemented properly to check the exploitation by moneylenders in tribal areas.
2. Existing rules related to prohibition of exploitation should be renewed and their weaknesses must be removed.
3. LAMPS and PACS and Commercial Banks should be made stronger to provide credit and loans to tribals.
4. The Purchase of agricultural produce and forest produce should be done at proper price.
5. Arrangement of loans from cooperative societies and bank at nominal interest.
6. Government officials should take proper interest in removing exploitation and oppression of the tribals.
7. Essential commodities should be supplied in tribal areas through the establishment of fair price shop and a proper vigil should be kept on them.
8. Arrangement should be made for providing work and wages to the tribals round the year.
9. Strong steps should be taken against exploiters and oppressors of the tribals.
10. Attempt should be made to remove extravagancy among the tribals.
11. Health education should be imparted among the tribals.
12. There should be a complete prohibition on drinking in the tribal areas.
13. Tribals should be cautioned not to spend too much on fashion.

CHAPTER – IV

LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS IN TAMIL NADU

- PART – A TRIBAL ENVIRONMENT*
- PART – B LAND ALIENATION AND LEGISLATION*
- PART – C EXTENT, FORMS AND CAUSES OF LAND
ALIENATION*
- PART – D CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS*
- PART – E ROLE OF LAMP COOPERATIVES IN THE
DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL ECONOMY*

CHAPTER IV

PART - A **TRIBAL ENVIRONMENT**

TRIBAL TOPOGRAPHY:

Tamil Nadu can be broadly divided into two geographical divisions, viz., (1) the Eastern coastline and (2) the mountaineous region in the North and west where a large majority of Scheduled Tribal people is living. The famous ranges of the western Ghats (Sahyadri hills) run southwards along the whole length of the western border of Tamil Nadu untill they terminate at the Cape Comorin which is the southern most tip of the state. The Eastern Ghats originating in Orissa and passing through Andhra Pradesh enter Tamil Nadu and run across the districts of Thiruvannamalai, Salem and Coimbatore. They finally join the Western Ghats to form the world famous Nilgiri Plateau where equally famous Primitive tribes like Toda, Kurumba and Kota are living. The average elevation of the Eastern Ghats is 2000 feet and their highest peaks are about 6000 feet. This Ghats range is very much broken in the districts of Thiruvannamalai, Salem and Coimbatore and it reaches the Biligire-Rangam hills in Coimbatore district before joining the Western Ghats. No important rivers originate from the Eastern Ghats of this state.

The important hill groups like the Jawwadhu hills and Yelagiri hills of Thiruvannamalai district, the Kalrayan hills of Vellore district, the Pachamalais (Green Hills), the Kollimalais and Yercaud ranges of Salem district, the Anaimalais (Elephant Hills) of Coimbatore district, the Sitteri hills of Dharmapuri district, the Palani of Madurai district are an offshoot of either the Eastern or the Western Ghats.

The Jawwadhu hills are the Loftiest Mountains of the Eastern Ghats and spread over the eastern part of Tirupattur taluk, the northern portion of Chengam taluk and western part of Polur taluk in Thiruvannamalai district. The general elevation of Jawwadhu hills is about 2500 feet. The Yelagiri hills are located in the Central part of Tirupattur taluk. Malayali, Irula and Kurumans are the chief tribes inhabiting these hills. The Kalrayan hill range runs from North to South in the western part of Kallakurichi taluk of Villupuram district and the Northern part of Attur taluk of Salem District. The boundary between the Villupuram and Salem districts runs through the top of the Kalrayan hill range. The altitude of Kalrayan hills varies from 2000 to 3000 feet. These hills rise abruptly like a wall, shutting off the Kallakurichi town from the West. Gingee hills, another important group of hills are located in Gingee taluk of Villupuram district. The Gingee hills run South West wards for about 14 miles from Gingee town.

A large part of Gingee hills are covered with Reserved Forests. The Kalrayan hills are relatively smooth and covered with soils suitable for plant growth whereas the Gingee hills are characterized by jagged skyline and consist of masses of bare rock and big boulders.

The Salem Kalrayan hills consist of two divisions. The Northern portion with an average altitude of 2700 feet is called 'Chinna Kalrayan' and the Southern portion with an altitude of about 4000 feet is called 'Periya Kalrayan'. Kollimalais containing peaks of over 4000 feet, are located in Salem district.

Shervaroyan hills are another important hill range spread over an area of 150 sq-miles in Salem district. The Vanniar stream divides this range into different portions. One portion consists of Yercaud hills with an altitude of about 4500 feet (Yercaud taluk). The Pachamalais (Green hills) is the second portion, which extends to the Perambalur taluk

of Tiruchirappalli district. This hilly area is geographically continuous to Kolli hills. Bamboos up to an altitude of 3000 feet are found on these hills.

Malayali, Irula and Kurumans are the chief tribes found in the hilly areas of Salem district.

The Coimbatore district is bounded on the North by the arm of Western Ghats over an area of 60 miles towards the east. This area consists of tall hills called Biligiri-Rangam and Hasanur hills on the Karnataka border and Burgur and Palamalai hills on the border of Salem district. On the west are the Vellingiri and Boluvampatti hills, which are an extension of the Western Ghats. On the south, another arm of the Western Ghats stretches from the Anamalais on the border of Kerala upon the Palani hills in Dindigal district. Irula, Sholaga and Malasar, are the chief tribes inhabiting these hilly areas.

The Sitteri hills of Dharmapuri district are inhabited by Malayalis, Irulas and Kurumans. Palliyan, Pulayan and Muduvan tribes are found in the Palani hills of Dindigal district.

The Nilgiri hills are formed at the junction of the ranges of the Eastern and Western Ghats, which run southwards at a converging angle in the state. It consists of the great plateau spread over an area of 35 miles long and 20 miles broad at an average altitude of 6500 feet, and three other outlying tracts, viz., 1) a strip of malarious jungle at the northern foot of the plateau, (2) the Oucherlony valley on the west and (3) the area further west called south East- Wayanad, Nilgiri Hills which were endowed with thick valuable forests in the early 19th century, are now transformed into tea and coffee plantations and rich fields for cultivation of tribes like Toda, Kurumba, Kota, Irula and Paniya. Several non-tribal groups immigrated into the Nilgiri plateau reducing the tribal people to a minority group.

Spread of S.T. Population:

As per 1991 census count, Scheduled Tribes have strength of 5.70 lakhs in Tamil Nadu. They constitute 1.03% of the general population in the state. A large majority of scheduled tribal people lives in hitherto inaccessible hilly areas mentioned above and only a few are living in the plains areas. These scheduled Tribes are widely distributed over 16 districts in the state. This wide dispersal of S.T. population in certain districts made it difficult for identifying and demarcating contiguous tribal areas as scheduled areas mean for providing special administrative and development inputs in the state.

The distribution of scheduled Tribal population among the different district in the state is presented in table No. 4.1. Based on this, the tribal topography may be broadly divided into three categories, viz., (1) Tribal concentration areas (2) dispersed tribal area and primitive tribal area.

The largest concentration of scheduled Tribal population is found in the northern districts of the state. Salem district has the largest concentration (24%) of S.T. population in the state. Thiruvannamalai District accounts for 18%, Villupuram district 10% and Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts 9% each, of the total Scheduled Tribal population in the state. The above areas are therefore classified as tribal concentration areas.

Chengalput district also accounts for 9% of total Scheduled Tribal population in the state. Irular, the main tribe in this district does not live in compact settlements in this district. They live in small groups working as labourers in factories and rice mills in towns. Hence it may be described as a dispersed tribal situation.

Coimbatore district accounts for 4% while Erode, Madurai and Tirunelveli district accounts for about 3% each, of total Scheduled Tribal population in the state. The other

districts, excluding Nilgiris, account for less than 2% of total Scheduled Tribal population in the state. These districts including Chengalpattu district represent dispersed tribal situation.

Although Nilgiris has 4% of total Scheduled Tribal population in the state, it is described as primitive tribal area because of the presence of ancient and pre agricultural Tribes like Toda, Kurumba and Kota in the district. Irular, Paniya and Kattunaikan are the other primitive tribes in the area.

It is important to note that S.Ts constitute a marginal group in terms of their proportion to general population in any district in the state.

Looking to tribal concentration areas, S.Ts constitute 4% of general population in Salem district, 2% in Thiruvannamalai district and 1% in district. In Nilgiris (Primitive tribal areas), S.Ts account for 3% of general population in the district. In all the dispersed areas, S.Ts constitute less than 1% of general population in their respective districts.

Table: 4.1
District-wise Population of Tribals in Tamil Nadu
(1991 Census)

S. No.	District	Tribal Population
1.	Kancheepuram	28,179
2.	Tiruvallur	29,693
3.	Vellore	49,857
4.	Thiruvannamalai	62,067
5.	Dharmapuri	47,684
6.	Cuddalore	7,504
7.	Villupuram	50,505
8.	Salem	46,171
9.	Namakkal	19,194
10.	Erode	19,194
11.	Nilgiris	25,048
12.	Coimbatore	26,158
13.	Dindigal	9,511
14.	Tiruchirappalli	15,553
15.	Perambalur	10,592
16.	Karur	2,157
17.	Thanjavur	5,489
18.	Nagappattinam	2,435
19.	Thiruvarur	5,489
20.	Pudukottai	769
21.	Sivagangai	1,198
22.	Virudhunagar	2,978
23.	Ramanathapuram	1,570
24.	Madurai	10,911
25.	Theni	1,826
26.	Tirunelveli	8,975
27.	Tuticorin	3,174
28.	Kanyakumari	6,158
29.	Chennai	7,930

Source: Director of Tribal Welfare, annual Tribal Sub-Plan 2002-2003, Chennai, p-7.

TRIBAL COMPOSITION

There are 36 tribal communities in Tamil Nadu. Out of these the 14 numerically dominant groups form 96.33 per cent of the total tribal population of Tamil Nadu. Only two tribes, namely, Malayali and Irular have population size of above one Lakh. Together they form 68.66 per cent of the total tribal population in Tamil Nadu with Malayali constituting a major proportion of 45.6 per cent. Only three other tribes have 10,000 plus population in the state. The remaining nine tribes have populations in the range of 3000 to 10000. Out of the 22 scheduled tribes having small population size (2000 and below). 16 have population size below 1000, with five of them returning double digit figures.

Table 4.2
Tribal Populations in Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Population		
		Persons	Male	Female
	All tribes	4,58,462	2,33,718	2,24,744
1	Adiyan	913	468	445
2	Aranadan	141	64	77
3	Eravallan	1,109	574	535
4	Irular	1,05,757	54,229	51,528
5	Kadar	762	400	362
6	Kammara	524	264	260
7	Kanikaran	3,698	1,878	1,820
8	Kaniyan, Kanyan	1,038	539	499
9	Kattunayakar	26,383	13,385	12,998
10	Kochu Velan	43	21	22
11	Konda Kapus	1,624	790	834
12	Konda Reddis	31,517	15,799	15,718
13	Koraga	421	224	197
14	Kota	604	299	305
15	Kudiya, Melakudi	91	51	40
16	Kurichehan	7,160	3,642	3,518
17	Kurumbar	4,354	2,171	2,183
18	Kurumans	14,932	7,560	7,372
19	Maha Malasar	239	127	112
20	Malai Aranyan	470	229	241
21	Malai Pandaram	1,026	508	518
22	Malai Vedan	7,098	3,615	3,483
23	Malakkuravan	7,079	3,551	3,528
24	Malasar	4,162	2,185	1,977
25	Malaili	2,09,039	1,06,826	1,02,213
26	Malayekandi	70	31	39
27	Mannan	40	18	22
28	Mudugar, Muduvan	696	353	343
29	Muthuvan	310	163	147

30	Palleyan	19	9	10
31	Palliyans	1,818	928	890
32	Palliyar	1,615	806	809
33	Paniyan	6,393	3,178	3,215
34	Sholaga	4,827	2,514	2,313
35	Toda	875	434	441
36	Uraly	9,225	4,676	4,549

Source: Census of India, 1991.

LANGUAGES & DIALECTS:

Linguistically tribals in Tamil Nadu speak Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and old dialects of these languages. The isolation provided by the hills and inaccessible forests preserved some forms of old dialects of the Dravidian Language family. Malayali, Toda, Sholaga, Kurumbas, Kadar, Paniyan, Pulayan, Irular, Malai Malasar, Muduvans and Malaikuravans are a few such examples. A majority of the tribals in Tamil Nadu lives on hilly ranges; viz., Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats and the discontinuous hill tracts adjoining the Tamil Nadu plains, and the areas adjoining the hills. Irular, the second important scheduled tribe, found in Chengalput district are scattered in large number on the plains. Only a small proportion of tribals (12.0 per cent) are found in urban areas compared to 34.15 per cent urban inhabitants for the whole population of Tamil Nadu state.

Socio-economic and cultural complexities distinguish tribal groups in Tamil Nadu. The tribal communities have diverse subsistence patterns. Todas and Paniyans in Nilgiris are basically pastoral. Kadars, a food gathering tribe, have now taken to plantation work and agricultural labour. Kurumba, Urali, Pulayan and Malai Malasar depend on hunting, gathering forest produce including honey and also cultivate on a small scale. The tribals living on the hill ranges such as Malayali, Kota, Irulars are mainly dry land cultivators depending on monsoon with a few patches of irrigated land and coffee plots as well. Irulars are also expert snake-catchers and are employed by the neighbouring agricultural caste to catch the rodents destroying the crops. Forest plays a vital role in the economy of all the forest dwelling communities irrespective of their subsistence activity. Forest is utilized for grazing their cattle, wood for fuel, implements and huts, medicinal herbs for curing diseases, and to obtain minor forest produce satisfying various needs such as food, fibre and for sale.

Most of the tribes depend directly on the environment. The rocky terrain, low fertility, fluctuations in monsoon rains, lack of perennial water sources and low technology level, compound the problems faced by the tribals. The inaccessible nature of tribal habitats hinders the communication of new ideas and contains the reach of development agencies. Even where intensive tribal development programmes are more in number from the various schemes than the hamlets situated in the interior areas. Where the plain people have made in-roads into the tribal habitats, they have reduced the tribals to farm, plantation labourers or bonded labourers and reduced the land available for subsistence. It was only in 1976 that 24,945 tribals were released from the jagirdars of Kalrayan Hills of Thiruvannamalai district. And the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has made this observation in the twenty ninth report (1987-89) with regard to Paniyan, a scheduled tribe, working as bonded labourers in coffee plantations. "Their habitation is kept knowingly away from the road deep-in

forests so that they may not come in contact with people from outside....". It is said that it is possible to count the hair on the head of a Paniyan but it is not possible to calculate his debt, after all who can count and for how long." Bonded labourers were also found amongst the Sholigar and Urali tribes in Talavadi Taluk of Coimbatore district.

According to 1991 census 44.47 per cent of tribal workforce are cultivators, which is much higher than the 27.52 per cent returned for the total population on Tamil Nadu. Similarly the proportion of scheduled tribe agricultural labourers is 31.97 per cent, which is higher than the state percentage (29.89 per cent). A higher proportion of agricultural labourers indicates a bulk of tribals without land depending on others for their livelihood. This is a disturbing phenomenon emerging on the tribal scenario. Traditionally tribals owned the land, water and forest resources on a community basis. Till recently, and in some hill ranges of Tamil Nadu even now, no proper survey records are available. With the emergence of private ownership of land, forest restriction and intrusion of the non-tribals, a gradual process of alienation of a section of the tribals started from the land and forest hitherto owned and operated by them. Intra-tribal difference in land ownership is also on the increase. The increase in population size and the limited land available leads to fragmentation and disputes within a lineage.

All the tribal groups have their traditional political structure and are custom bound. The common rights over village precincts, grazing land, and the traditional village Panchayaths had regulated forest resources. The imposition of forestry laws and rules, formation of statutory Panchayaths, and accessibility to courts have in some places diluted the authority of traditional functionaries in the recent years. Nadu system, which is a relic of the elaborate political network utilized by successive empires during the medieval India, still survives in the hilly ranges inhabited by Malayali, the dominant tribal group. Jagirdari system superimposed on these Nadu structures has lost its significance.

SCHEDULING TRIBES

The arbitrary criteria adopted for scheduling tribes has created serious anomalies, with many groups, still claiming scheduled tribe status, while some communities which made considerable progress are still in the list. The area restriction for the purpose of according recognition to a particular tribe has also created confusion depriving the persons belonging to the same tribe but having in other districts, the benefits of concessions and privileges. Interstate discrepancies are also noticed, especially in those groups living on either side of the interstate boundary. For example a Kannada speaking Kurumba is a scheduled tribe in Karnataka but is categorized under OBC in Dharmapuri and Vellore districts (Kurumbas in Nilgiris are included in Scheduled tribe list). While it is a fact that the current system of scheduling without any clear-cut and scientific criteria, has left out a few genuine tribal groups, one also needs to be cautioned against proliferation of associations taking up the cause of their community without any valid reason, just to avail the concessions. Badaga living Nilgiris district is one such instance. Badaga, a migrant Kannada speaking agricultural caste from the plains, formed a welfare association and is making vigorous efforts for scheduled tribe status. While the Narikkurava with a very simple and low technology and nomadic lifestyle is not included under scheduled tribe.

DEVELOPMENTAL PLANNING

The diverse social, economic and cultural patterns combined with the differential group size and scattered nature of the tribes make the development plans for the tribals in Tamil Nadu a difficult task. Moreover, no systematic study has been done so far to

understand the conditions of all the tribal groups. Exceptions are the tribals living in Nilgiris. Many western scholars have studied these tribal groups repeatedly, and some tribes like Toda have been, perhaps, over studied for their “exotic” cultural aspects. Several published and unpublished study reports and a number of articles in national and international journals pertaining to the tribes in Nilgiris are available. For the other tribals groups, Thurston’s *Caste and Tribes in South India 1909*) still remains the basic source material. The reports compiled by the Adi Dravida and Tribal welfare department are not up to date and are sketchy. The reports prepared by the Tribal Research Centre at Ooty are yet to be published. In the absence of accurate and up to date information on various tribals, it is really astonishing how the Tamil Nadu government is able to implement various programmes meant for tribal development. The lack of understanding of the social, economic and cultural aspects of the various tribal groups and their felt needs have created a chasm between the intended and actual development situation.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

After independence, initially, there was no separate programme for the development of tribals. As it was in other parts of the country the community development programme that aimed at all-round development in rural areas, was expected to take care of the development of the tribals. From 1976-77 onwards, Tribal Sub-Plan under the relaxed norms was introduced. Today there are nine Integrated Tribal Development Projects under TSP covering the tribal pockets in five districts of Tamil Nadu. These projects cover a total area of 2,058 sq.km and a tribal population of 2,10,057 forming 40 per cent of the state’s total tribal population. All the nine ITDPs cover the various hills located in the five districts and mainly inhabited by the Malayali. The objective of the tribal sub-plan is to assist the tribal families to cross the poverty line and to develop the infrastructure in the sub-plan areas for better living conditions. Funds under TSP are allocated for various sectors like agriculture, horticulture, soil conservation, sericulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cooperation, minor irrigation, communication, village industries, education, health, social welfare, electrification, housing, drinking-water and tribal research.

Table 4.3
TOTAL AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION AND AREA COVERED
UNDER ITDPS

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Tribal Pockets (ITDPs)	Area Sq.Km	1991 Population	
				Total	Tribal
1.	Salem	Kolli Hills	225	38,499	30,665
2.	Salem	Yercaud Hills	148	33,358	21,676
3.	Salem	Karayan Hills	319	21,395	20,665
4.	Salem	Aranuthu Malai	29	11,879	6,604
5.	Salem	Pachaaralai	110	24,161	6,538
6.	Vellore-Thiruvannamalai	Jawadhu Hills	310	59,488	49,962
7.	Cuddalore-Villupuram	Kalrayan Hills	600	32,756	29,991
8.	Dharmapuri	Sitheri Hills	188	29,890	23,076
9.	Tiruchirappalli	Pachamalai	129	23,397	20,835
	Total		2,058	2,74,823	2,10,057

The remaining 60 per cent of the tribals in Tamil Nadu are covered under the following schemes.

1. Primitive tribes
2. Hill area development programme
3. Western Ghats development programme
4. Programmes for dispersed tribals

Six tribal groups are covered under the schemes implemented for the benefit of primitive tribes. They form 31.49 per cent of the total tribes in Tamil Nadu. While Kota, Toda, Kurumba and a majority of Paniyans are found in Nilgiris hills, Irular and Kattunaikans are scattered over a wide area. The Irula, the largest primitive tribe, is found in all northern and western districts of the state.

Table 4.4 POPULATIONS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

Sl. No.	Name of the Tribe	Population 1991
1	Kotas	604
2	Paniyan	6,393
3	Todas	875
4	Kurumbas	4,354
5	Irulars	1,05,757
6	Kattunaikans	26,383
	Total	1,44,366

Source: Basic data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu..

“Kattunaikan is spread over in small numbers in a number of districts” with Nilgiris and Madurai having a sizable proportion. Besides, the family-oriented schemes like supply of buffaloes, milch animals, beehives, construction of houses and irrigation wells, pre-schools, LAMP society, pre-vocational guidance centres have been started for the development of these primitive tribes.

The hill area development programme has been in progress since 1974-75 in the Nilgiris district. The Western Ghats development programme was started in 1975-76 to cover the rest of the Western Ghats area apart from the Nilgiris district. These two programmes are basically utilized to preserve the ecological balance and develop the infrastructure. Various schemes operating under this programme include soil conservation, animal husbandry, afforestation, horticulture, irrigation, silvipasture development, etc. Since the major inhabitants of these hilly areas are tribals, the overall development of the area augments the developmental efforts through other schemes.

“In Tamil Nadu about 25,135 families (total population 1,26,667 according to 1991 census) are dispersed tribals and they are generally poor, illiterate and unskilled. Various schemes implemented distribute milch animals, sheep, beehives, construct houses and provide infrastructural facilities for the tribal pockets”.

PART – B

LAND ALIENATION AND LEGISLATION

Article 46 of the Constitution clearly lays down the responsibility on the State to protect the Scheduled Tribes from Social Injustice and all forms of exploitation. The Tribal sub-plans, accordingly, envisage various measures for eliminating exploitation of tribal people. Development of tribal economy with additional income generating schemes and provision of efficient credit and market systems are expected to weaken the traditional hold of traders and moneylenders on tribal people. Promotion of literacy and educational standards among tribals also would greatly contribute to this end. Nevertheless, it is felt essential to formulate laws against all forms of exploitation of tribal people.

Linkage between private money-lending and debt bondage leading to sale or mortgage of tribal lands to non-tribal people is well known. There is therefore need to frame legislation not only against alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people, but also legislation regulating private money-lending and redemption of debt bondage. Several states have already passed such legislation in these subjects. In Tamil Nadu, the following Acts are in operations:

1. The Madras money-lenders Act of 1937
2. The Madras Pawn Brokers Act of 1943
3. The Madras Debt Conciliation Act of 1936
4. The Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Act of 1955
5. Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act of 1976
6. Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act of 1980
7. Tamil Nadu Debt Relief Act of 1982.

All the above Acts are meant to protect the backward people against exploitation in the general population. As the provisions in the above acts are found to be inadequate to cover the tribal situation, the Government of Tamil Nadu is actively contemplating to introduce fresh legislation dealing with regulation of private money lending and debt redemption for the benefit of tribal people.

Tribal lands can be broadly divided into two categories viz., (1) Private lands with full-fledged rights and (2) Government assigned lands. Revenue promboke or forest promboke are assigned to the tribal people in several cases government gave conditional pattas on these lands to the tribal assignees. As per the terms and conditions of this assignment, the tribal assignee should himself cultivate these lands and should not transfer, donate, sell and mortgage (Usufructuary type) these lands for a period of ten years. Any violation of these conditions would empower the state government to confiscate these lands. The Revenue board standing orders containing the above terms and conditions governing assigned lands are felt to be adequate to deal with cases of alienation of assigned lands.

Nevertheless several cases of alienation of assigned lands came to over notice. In Kallampalayam village of Kothagiri taluk (Nilgiris) some of the assigned lands were encroached upon non-tribal people. The tribals became restless and requested the District Administration to restore these lands to them. The District Administration took prompt action in restoring these lands to the original tribal assignees. In Bokkapuram hamlet of Sholur Kokkal revenue village, the Nilgiris District Administration failed to take action against encroachments by non-tribals, even though the tribal assignees complained to the government. The administrative machinery itself is not strong enough

to constantly supervise the cultivation of assigned land by tribal people themselves. In such cases, the tribal people themselves should take the initiative in bringing cases of alienation of assigned lands to the notice of the district administration. Although the tribal people come forward to report cases of encroachments, they do not do so in the case of mortgage or sale or lease of assigned lands to non-tribals, as they received money in lieu of land.

Todas of Nilgiris are given lands for cultivation on annual permit basis. But a large majority of Todas lease out their lands to non-tribal people. Several Todas during our survey refused to disclose leasing out their lands to non-tribals, although we could notice the actual cultivation of Toda lands by non-tribal people.

Alienation of lands assigned to tribal people particularly house sites is found even in urban areas. In Tiruttani town of Chengalput district, the department of Adi Dravidar welfare assigned house sites at the rate of three cents for 136 Irulas. During our visit, we found only 30 Irulas living in the layout and the remaining house sites were reported to have been sold to non-tribals. Although the non-tribals have constructed buildings on these sites, the government did not take any action on the plea that the tribal assignees have not given any compliant.

With regard to private lands, there is no rule or Act regulating alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people. The magnitude of the problem of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals is discussed in detail in the sixth chapter. The survey shows that the incidence of alienation of private tribal lands is more compared to the alienation of assigned lands to non-tribals. The state government is seized of this problem and is contemplating to bring out legislation for the prevention of alienation of tribal lands. A Draft Bill for the purpose of prevention of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals and for the restoration of lands alienated has already been prepared and sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Welfare in their D.O. No.83311/TDL/76-108 dated 29.8.'86 for their concurrence. It is understood that the draft bill will be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly after obtaining the concurrence of the Government of India.

PART – C

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LANDS – FORMS

The various forms of Land Alienation found in tribal settlements are Outright sales, Mortgage, Lease and Encroachment.

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

In this district, 42 percent of the total land alienated falls under the category of outright sale, 16 percent in the form of mortgage, 26 percent through lease and about 16 percent by encroachment. Although the lands disposed off by the tribals by outright sale includes dry, wet, homestead and forest promboke lands the dry and the wetlands have been traded only under lease and mortgage. The encroachment lands belong completely to the dry land category. The landless category has lost a major proportion of its lands through outright sales and by way of encroachment. The total extent of land encroached is also higher in its case when compared to the other categories of farmers. In general, it is observed in this district that the major proportion of alienation takes in the form of sales followed by encroachment. All these together have rendered a sizeable portion of the landed households to landless. (Table No.4.5 – 4.5A)

SALEM DISTRICT:

Out of the 1615.37 acres of land alienated, 1346.45 acres representing 83 percent of the total transaction is in the form of outright sales in Salem district. Encroachment accounts for about 10 percent and lease only 1 percent of the total land alienated. All the categories of farmers have sold a major portion of their lands and this includes Revenue promboke lands also. The landless class accounts for the major extent of land transacted under the Revenue promboke category. Under mortgaging too, this category is the only one reported mortgaging of Revenue promboke lands. Encroachment is also reported by all households and the extent is higher (about 116.07 acres of dry land) and next comes the encroachment of Revenue promboke lands (30.65 acres) out of these 10 acres belong to the landless category. In this district a major proportion of tribal lands are alienated in the form of outright sale. Encouragement of the land of landless forms a major proportion of the land encroached. So as in the case of tribals of the other districts, the landless are the worst affected class because of encroachment. (Table No.4.6 to 4.9)

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

In Dharmapuri District the Malayalis have alienated more than ¾ of their land by way of outright sale. Apart from sale, encroachment by others has taken away about 15 percent and the rest 8 percent has been mortgaged. The large farmers have preferred mortgaging of their lands rather than outright sale, whereas others have reported that a major proportion of their land has been alienated through outright sale. Encroachment is reported only by the landless Malayalis and the large farmers and the extent of alienation is the highest in the landless. It is because the entire lands encroached in the case of landless are conditionally assigned lands and it is natural that on encroachment they have become landless. (Table No.4.10 and 4.10- A)

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

The type of alienation observed in the Nilgiri District differs from the general pattern observed in Tamil Nadu. In this district the tribals sold out rightly about ¼ of their total extent of land alienated. The tribals here seem to prefer only mortgages and leases and these together represent about 66 percent of their total lands alienated.

Encroachment by others also forms 8 percent of the total alienation. Except the landless category other category of farmers sold out only less than 23 percent of their total land, the percentage being still less than 20 in the case of large and medium farmers. The category of lands transacted forms a higher proportion of dry lands followed by wet and garden lands. In this district the tribals sold out only a meager extent of assigned lands. (Table No. 4.11)

Regarding mortgage, except the landless, others have alienated a major portion of their land under mortgage and the proportion is higher with the medium farmers (73 percent) followed by large (58 percent) marginal and small farmers (about 51 percent). While under mortgage too, dry lands occupy the highest proportion followed by wetlands the tribals of this district have resorted to mortgaging even the assigned lands. (Table No. 4.12)

Lease is comparatively less preferred in Tamil Nadu State, Nilgiris, too presents the same picture. Only about 15 percent of the total alienated land is under lease here. It is observed that only the small and large farmers have an inclination towards this. (Table No.4.13)

Encroachment of tribals' lands is not of any order and it forms only 8 percent of the total alienated lands. Apart from the encroachment of dry lands reported the tribals of this district have referred to the assigned lands being encroached by others to a tune of 12% (Table No. 4.14). The picture obtained in Nilgiris shows that the tribals of this district prefer only mortgage and lease of their lands rather than outright sales, which form only about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their total lands alienated. However the landless category has gone for outright sale of their lands.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

In Kanyakumari district, the extent of land alienation is not much when compared to other districts and only 2 percent of the households have reported alienation. The outright sale and lease of lands alone are reported here. Outright sale accounts for $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total land alienated; the rest $\frac{3}{4}$ is alienated in the form of lease. In this district the landless and the small farmers together have leased out 5.68 acres of land and the marginal and medium farmers together sold out 11 acres of land. (Table No.4.15)

LAND ALIENATION IN TAMIL NADU (Five Districts Only):

Looking at the different forms of alienation (Table No. 4.16) among the five districts in terms of area alienated that Salem ranks first regarding mortgage. Under leasing, Kanyakumari district ranks first where the extent of alienation noticed is also of a lesser extent. Dharmapuri district stands first in encroachment followed by other district. In general the alienation of tribal lands has been mainly in the form of outright sales in four of the districts covered in this study. In Tamil Nadu 58.79% of tribal lands alienated by sales 16.41%, 15.19% and 9.61% tribals land alienated by mortgage, lease and encroachment respectively.

LAND ALIENATION TO DIFFERENT AGENCIES:

The discussion regarding the nature and extent of alienation of tribal lands naturally leads to a discussion on the different agencies to which land is alienated. The major agencies are divided into three categories viz., non-tribals, institutions and government departments. To obtain a clear picture of the total situation, the non-tribals have been further classified into local and outsiders.

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

The non-tribals share about 87 percentage of the total transactions made. In this district the institutional agencies have purchased the tribal lands and it accounted for 11 percent of the total transactions reported by the tribals. Also one tribal household reported to have become landless because of grabbing by institutional agencies.

The general pattern of transactions reveals that the non-tribals claimed majority of transaction, which was of the order of 95 percent for the state as a whole. Regarding individual districts Kanyakumari and Dharmapuri accounted for the cent percent (100 percent), closely followed by Nilgiris (99 percent), Salem (96 percent) and Thiruvannamalai districts (86 percent).

SALEM DISTRICT:

In Salem district 96 percent of the total transactions are made with non-tribals. The government departments have been involved in 3.51 percent of the total transaction and the voluntary organisations share amounts to a meager 0.66 percent of the total transactions. In the case of non-tribals, the outsiders have been involved in majority of the transactions (85 percent) and the local non-tribals are reported to have shared about 11 percent of the total transactions made. Invariably the outside non-tribals have been involved in transactions to a larger extent entered by the medium farmers. In this district although 456 cases have been identified no tribal has become landless because of purchase of tribal lands by government departments. However the percentage of purchases by government departments also increases from 4.50 percent in the case of marginal farmers to 9.38 percent of the total transactions of the large farmers. In general the non-tribals have been involved in majority of transaction of land transacted from the tribals. In particular the outside non-tribals share, represents the major proportion of the total transactions reported in this district.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

In Dharmapuri district the local non-tribals have claimed quite a high number of transactions equally followed by non-tribal outsiders. The non-tribals share the entire transactions. In this district no one has reported purchase or encroachment of tribal lands by government departments and institutional agencies.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In Nilgiri district about 99 percent of the total transactions have reported involvement of non-tribals. The institutions and government agencies together share a meager 1 percent of the total transactions reported. Although the outside non-tribals have shared about 37 percent of the total transactions, quite contrary to the picture obtained throughout the state, the local non-tribals have been involved in major proportion (60 percent) of the transactions reported. Analysis of the non-tribals has a declining share as the size of holding increases. The percentages of transactions of non-

tribal outsiders are higher in the case of medium farmers and it records the highest percentage in the case of large farmers total transactions. Although the overall position shows that local non-tribals do figure in the major proportion of cases reported, the outside non-tribals have grabbed a majority of holdings of medium and large farmers. From this it can be understood that non-tribals outsiders have stepped in wherever comparatively a larger area of land was sold or mortgaged by the tribals.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Kanyakumari district accounts for the least percentage of alienated households. Five cases of land alienation are reported in this district and all of them alienated their lands to non-local and non-tribals.

LAND ALIENATION IN TAMIL NADU BY AGENCIES

Regarding the transactions (Table No. 4.17) made by the institutional agencies Thiruvannamalai district ranks first (11 percent) Nilgiris and Salem records a meager percentage of the total transactions with the institutional agencies. The government departments' role in the total land transactions of the tribals forms only about 2 percent of the total transactions. In this regard, Salem and Thiruvannamalai districts have recorded more than 2 percent of the total transactions, whereas it forms only 0.60 percent in Nilgiris. Out of the total transactions reported, only the non-tribals have cornered a major percentage, followed by institutional agencies and government departments. In Tamil Nadu in the selected districts 96.20% of land alienated to Non-Tribals 2.47% land alienated for institutions and 1.33% of tribals land acquired by government departments.

TABLE No. 4.5**LAND ALIENATION IN DIFFERENT FORMS: THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

<i>Holding size</i>	LEASE				ENCROACHMENT			<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>Total H.Hs</i>	<i>Alienated H.Hs</i>
	<i>DRY</i>	<i>WET</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>DRY</i>	<i>Total</i>				
Landless	3.00 (100)	--	3.00 (100)	(3.99)	28.50 (100)	28.50 (100)	(37.95)	75.10 (100)	63	17 (24.98)
Marginal Farmer	2.50 (100)	--	2.50 (100)	(3.20)	2.00 (100)	2.00 (100)	(2.56)	78.03 (100)	153	43 (28.10)
Small Farmer	5.50 (50.00)	5.50 (50.00)	11.00 (100)	(11.62)	18.00 (100)	18.00 (100)	(19.00)	94.70 (100)	130	26 (20.00)
Medium Farmer	--	--	--		--	--	--	23.97 (100)	46	15 (32.61)
Large Farmer	60.00 (66.67)	30.00 (33.33)	90.00 (100)	(65.45)	15.00 (100)	15.00 (100)	(10.91)	137.50 (100)	15	11 (73.33)
Total	71.0 (66.67)	35.50 (33.33)	106.50 (100)	(26.02)	63.50 (100)	63.50 (100)	(15.50)	409.30 (100)	407 (100)	112 (27.52)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.5-A**LAND ALIENATION IN DIFFERENT FORMS: THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**

(Extent in acres)

SALE						MORTGAGE			
<i>Holding size</i>	<i>DRY</i>	<i>WET</i>	<i>Home stead</i>	<i>Forest Promboke</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>DRY</i>	<i>WET</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	
Landless	29.10 (90.63)	3.00 (9.37)	--	--	32.10 (100)	11.50 (100)	--	11.50 (100)	(15.32)

Marginal Farmer	49.90 (97.88)	--	0.08 (0.16)	1.00 (1.96)	50.98 (100)	(65.34)	22.55 (100)	--	22.55 (100)	(28.70)
Small Farmer	34.65 (87.17)	5.10 (12.83)	--	--	39.75 (100)	(41.98)	24.75 (95.38)	1.20 (4.62)	25.95 (100)	(27.40)
Medium Farmer	21.95 (100)	--	--	--	21.95 (100)	(91.57)	2.02 (100)	--	2.02 (100)	(8.43)
Large Farmer	20.00 (72.73)	7.50 (27.27)	--	--	27.50 (100)	(20.00)	5.00 (100)	--	5.00 (100)	(3.64)
Total	155.60 (90.32)	15.60 (9.05)	0.08 (0.05)	1.00 (0.58)	172.28 (100)	(42.10)	65.82 (98.21)	1.20 (1.79)	67.02 (100)	(16.38)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.6

LAND ALIENATION THROUGH: SALE SALEM DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	190.24 (85.09)	4.95 (2.21)	--	13.83 (6.19)	--	14.55 (6.51)	--	223.57 (100)	(73.28)
Marginal Farmer	308.72 (93.29)	4.66 (1.40)	0.05 (0.02)	14.05 (4.44)	--	2.80 (0.85)	--	330.00 (100)	(79.44)
Small Farmer	411.08 (98.07)	1.42 (0.34)	--	5.00 (1.20)	--	1.65 (0.38)	--	419.15 (100)	(88.46)
Medium Farmer	256.46 (98.41)	3.15 (1.21)	--	1.00 (0.38)	--	--	--	260.61 (100)	(87.97)
Large Farmer	106.66 (95.07)	2.48 (2.22)	0.05 (0.04)	--	--	3.00 (2.67)	--	112.19 (100)	(90.72)

Total	1273.16 (94.56)	16.66 (1.24)	0.10 (0.01)	34.53 (2.56)	--	22.00 (1.63)	--	1346.45 (100)	83.35)
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(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.7

LAND ALIENATION THROUGH MORTGAGE: SALEM DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	20.75 (53.90)	--	--	13.75 (35.71)	--	4.00 (10.39)	--	38.50 (100)	(12.62)
Marginal Farmer	11.45 (81.15)	1.41 (9.99)	--	1.25 (8.86)	--	--	--	14.11 (100)	(3.39)
Small Farmer	21.60 (83.20)	1.86 (7.16)	--	2.50 (9.64)	--	--	--	25.96 (100)	5.48)
Medium Farmer	8.75	--	--	5.5 (38.60)	--	--	--	14.25 (100)	(4.80)
Large Farmer	2.00 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.00 (100)	(1.62)
Total	64.55 (68.08)	3.27 (3.44)	--	23 (24.25)	--	4.00 (4.22)	--	94.82 (100)	(5.87)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.8

LAND ALIENATION THROUGH LEASE: SALEM DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	--	--	--	--	--	2.00 (100)	--	2.00 (100)	(0.66)
Marginal Farmer	3.50 (88.61)	0.45 (11.39)	--	--	--	--	--	3.95 (100)	(0.95)
Small Farmer	10.78 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.78 (100)	(2.28)
Medium Farmer	2.00 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.00 (100)	(0.68)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	16.28 (86.92)	0.45 (2.40)	--	--	--	2.00 (10.68)	--	18.73 (100)	(1.16)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.9**LAND ALIENATION THROUGH ENCROACHMENT: SALEM DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	Garden	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total		Grand Total	Total H.Hs	Alienated H.Hs
Landless	25.00 (60.98)	6.00 (14.63)	10.00 (24.39)	--	41.00 (100)	(13.44)	305.07 (100)	125	50 (40.00)
Marginal Farmer	62.95 (93.12)	2.65 (3.92)	2.00 (2.96)	--	67.60 (100)	(16.22)	416.59 (100)	222	137 (61.71)
Small Farmer	8.25 (46.09)	--	9.65 (53.91)	--	17.90 (100)	(3.78)	473.79 (100)	179	117 (65.36)
Medium Farmer	10.40	--	9.00	--	19.40	(6.55)	296.26	111	79

	(53.61)		(46.39)		(100)		(100)		(71.17)
Large Farmer	9.47 (100)	--	--	--	9.47 (100)	(7.66)	123.66 (100)	47	28 (59.57)
Total	116.07 (74.71)	8.65 (5.557)	30.65 (19.72)	--	155.37 (100)	(9.62)	1615.37 (100)	684 (100)	411 (60.09)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.10

LAND ALIENATION IN DIFFERENT FORMS: DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

(Extent in acres)

Holding size	SALE				MORTGAGE			
	DRY	WET	REVENUE PROMBOKE	TOTAL		DRY	TOTAL	
Landless	48.50 (86.30)	3.00 (5.34)	4.70 (8.36)	56.20 (100)	(73.74)	--	--	--
Marginal Farmer	20.50 (100)	--	--	20.50 (100)	(93.18)	1.50 (100)	1.50 (100)	(6.82)
Small Farmer	30.50 (100)	--	--	30.50 (100)	(88.66)	3.90 (100)	3.90 (100)	(11.34)
Medium Farmer	9.30 (100)	--	--	9.30 (100)	(100)	--	--	--
Large Farmer	3.30 (100)	--	--	3.30 (100)	25.11)	6.84 (100)	6.84 (100)	(52.05)
Total	112.10 (93.57)	3.00 (2.50)	4.70 (3.93)	119.80 (100)	77.27)	12.24 (100)	12.24 (100)	(7.87)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.10-A

LAND ALIENATION IN DIFFERENT FORMS: DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

(Extent in acres)

ENCROACHMENT							
Holding size	DRY	Revenue Poramboke	TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL	Total H.Hs	Alienated H.Hs
Landless	--	20.0 (100)	20.0 (100)	(26.25)	76.20 (100)	25	10 (40.00)
Marginal Farmer	--	--	--	--	22.00 (100)	19	6 (31.58)
Small Farmer	--	--	--	--	34.40 (100)	31	9 (29.03)
Medium Farmer	--	--	--	--	9.30 (100)	12	4 (33.33)
Large Farmer	3.00 (100.00)	--	3.00 (100.00)	(22.84)	13.14 (100)	6	6 (33.33)
Total	3.00 (13.04)	20.00 (86.96)	23.00 (100)	(14.84)	155.04 (100)	93	31 (33.33)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.11**LAND ALIENATION THROUGH: SALE NILGIRIS DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	25.66 (48.43)	14.25 (26.89)	--	13.08 (24.68)	--	--	--	52.99 (100)	(62.75)
Marginal Farmer	32.40 (57.23)	13.38 (23.64)	--	10.68 (18.87)	--	0.15 (0.26)	--	56.61 (100)	(22.77)
Small	3.10	6.68	--	3.98	--	--	--	13.76	(13.27)

Farmer	(22.53)	(48.55)		(28.92)			(100)	
Medium Farmer	7.75 (55.08)	4.50 (31.98)	--	1.82 (12.94)	--	--	14.07 (100)	(19.74)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	68.91 (50.14)	38.81 (28.24)	--	29.56 (21.51)	--	0.15 (0.11)	137.43 (100.00)	(25.26)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.12

LAND ALIENATION THROUGH: MORTGAGE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	24.50 (83.19)	4.25 (14.43)	--	0.70 (2.38)	--	--	--	29.45 (100)	(34.88)
Marginal Farmer	64.07 (50.51)	45.48 (35.85)	--	5.80 (4.57)	--	11.50 (9.07)	--	126.85 (100)	(51.03)
Small Farmer	26.00 (49.29)	22.00 (41.71)	--	3.75 (7.10)	--	1.00 (1.90)	--	52.75 (100)	(50.86)
Medium Farmer	43.30 (82.79)	4.00 (7.65)	--	5.00 (9.56)	--	--	--	52.30 (100)	(73.36)
Large Farmer	21.00 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.00 (100)	(58.33)
Total	178.87 (63.35)	75.73 (26.82)	--	15.25 (5.40)	--	12.5 (4.43)	--	282.35 (100.00)	(51.90)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.13**LAND ALIENATION THROUGH: LEASE NILGIRIS DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Homestead	GARDEN	Fallow	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total	
Landless	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Marginal Farmer	12.25 (42.46)	9.85 (34.14)	--	--	--	6.75 (23.40)	--	28.85 (100)	(11.60)
Small Farmer	27.00 (85.72)	1.50 (4.76)	--	--	--	3.00 (9.52)	--	31.50 (100)	(30.37)
Medium Farmer	4.00 (84.21)	0.75 (15.79)	--	--	--	--	--	4.75 (100)	(6.66)
Large Farmer	15.00 (100)	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.00 (100)	(41.67)
Total	58.25 (72.72)	12.10 (15.11)	--	--	--	9.75 (12.17)	--	80.10 (100)	(14.72)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.14**LAND ALIENATION THROUGH: ENCROACHMENT NILGIRIS DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

Holding size	DRY	WET	Home stead	Fallow	Garden	Revenue Poramboke	Forest Poramboke	Total		Grand Total	Total H.Hs	Alienated H.Hs
Landless	1.00 (50.00)	1.00 (50.00)	--	--	--	--	--	2.00 (100)	(2.37)	84.44 (100)	182	33 (18.13)
Marginal Farmer	30.40 (83.75)	2.50 (6.89)	--	--	0.70 (1.72)	2.70 (7.44)	--	36.30 (100)	(14.60)	248.61 (100)	331	157 (47.43)
Small Farmer	3.00 (52.63)	--	--	--	--	2.70 (47.37)	--	5.70 (100)	(5.50)	103.71 (100)	73	36 (49.32)

Medium Farmer	--	--	--	--	0.17 (100)	--	--	0.17 (100)	0.24)	71.29 (100)	25	18 (72.00)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.00 (100)	3	3 (100.00)
Total	34.40 (77.88)	3.50 (7.92)	--	--	0.87 (1.97)	5.40 (12.23)	--	44.17 (100.00)	(8.12)	544.05 (100.00)	614	247 (40.23)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No. 4.15

LAND ALIENATION IN DIFFERENT FORMS: KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

(Extent in acres)

SALE			LEASE		GRAND TOTAL	Total H.H	Alienated H.H
Holding size	DRY	TOTAL	DRY	TOTAL			
Landless	--	--	2.00 (100)	2.00 (100)	2.00 (100)	46	1 (2.17)
Marginal Farmer	6.00 (100)	6.00 (100)	--	--	6.00 (100)	77	1 (1.30)
Small Farmer	--	--	3.68 (100)	3.68 (100)	3.68 (100)	95	2 (2.11)
Medium Farmer	5.00 (100)	5.00 (100)	--	--	5.00 (100)	4	1 (25.0)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	11.00 (100)	11.00 (100) (65.95)	5.68 (100)	5.68 (100)	16.68 (100)	222	5 (2.25)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

Table No: 4.16**FORMS OF LAND ALIENATION BY DISTRICTS***(In Percentage)*

Districts	Sale	Mortgage	Lease	Encroachment	Total
Thiruvannamalai	42.10	16.38	26.02	15.50	100.00
Salem	83.35	5.87	1.16	9.62	100.00
Dharmapuri	77.27	7.89	--	14.84	100.00
Nilgiris	25.26	51.90	14.72	8.12	100.00
Kanyakumari	65.95	--	34.05	--	100.00
Tamil Nadu (in sample districts only)	293.93	82.04	75.95	48.08	500.00
Percentage (Tamil Nadu)	58.79	16.41	15.19	9.61	100.00

Table No. 4.17**PERCENTAGE OF LAND ALIENATION BY AGENCIES**

S. No.	District	Non-Tribals	Institution	Govt Departments	Total
1	Thiruvannamalai	86	11	3	100
2	Salem	96	1	3	100
3	Dharmapuri	100	--	--	100
4	Nilgiris	99	0.35	0.65	100
5	Kanyakumari	100	--	--	100
	Tamil Nadu (Sample districts only)	481.00 (96.20)	12.35 (2.47)	6.65 (1.33)	500 (100)

CAUSES FOR LAND ALIENATION

The causes for alienation of tribal lands are classified into 6 categories, viz., (1) Domestic consumption, (2) Debt redemption, (3) Medical expenses, (4) Social and religious functions, (5) Alcoholism and (6) Others. 'Others' category includes the individual inability to cultivate lands, lack of irrigation facilities, pre-ponderance of non-tribals surrounding tribal lands, continuous crop failure, joint patta problems, locational disadvantages (long distance of tribal lands from their settlements) etc.

DISTRICT-WISE:

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

In this district, three villages are covered. First two villages are in the Jawwadhu hills and the third one is located in the Yelagiri hills. In Polur taluk, Jamnamarathur in the Kovilur revenue village is the headquarters of the Jawwadhu hills development block. Because of its locational advantage and infrastructural facilities many of the non-tribals have settled there and over the years they have purchased the lands of the tribals. The major cause of alienation is overspending and borrowing rather than other reasons. The Yelagiri hill is an ideal location and it is fast developing tourist spot. So the land value is on the increase on the hills. The tribals living in this village who are accustomed to excess spending and alcoholism resort to borrowings and this naturally leads to the disposal of tribal lands. In this village a Christian priest has also purchased about 10 acres of lands of the tribals, who runs a school. The general picture of the district shows that excess domestic expenditure over income accounts for a major proportion of the causes of alienation, the other equally important reason being debt repayment. Medical expenses causing alienation, represents only a meager percentage of the total. (Table No.4.18).

SALEM DISTRICT:

In Salem district, 4 revenue villages have been covered. In these villages the Government Horticulture Department has purchased 27 acres and the Sericulture Department has also purchased tribal lands. The non-tribals have purchased even conditionally assigned lands and they are cultivating commercial crops. In this village land purchased by force accounts for a sizeable percentage of alienation. The non-tribals have slowly acquired small areas of lands, and this process has gradually led towards their consolidation into even big estates. Some of the government servants working in the hills have also purchased the tribal lands. In this village the land transaction among the fellow tribals also accounts for a sizeable proportion of the total alienated lands.

In Yercaud taluk, two revenue villages are covered and these two are the plantation areas. Majority of the lands are under different estates. The estate owners have capitalised the tribals' innocence and illiteracy and have consolidated many of the tribal lands. The non-tribal moneylenders too have played an exploitative role. Their collection of exorbitant interest, has forced many tribals to resort to distress sale of their lands to estate owners. The village officers too have contributed to this process, which have misled the tribals to alienate their lands in favour of estate owners. In this process, they have enriched themselves sizably by way of commission from the estate owners over sales.

The other village falls under Attur taluk i.e., Chinnakalrayan-vadakkunadu in the Kalrayan hills of Salem district. In this village many of the tribals have borrowed money from the non-tribal moneylenders, the exorbitant interest rate being 160 percent per

year. To repay the first loan they resort to a second loan and in this process they have sold their lands to the moneylenders.

The picture obtained through Table No.4.19 also reveals that 56 percent of alienation is due to domestic consumption, 24 percent due to repayment of debts, 12 percent owing to other reasons such as joint patta, forceful eviction etc. Only about 1 percent because of medical expenses and a meager percentage of the total because of alcoholism. Invariably all have reported alienation because of excess domestic expenditure over income.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

The village studied is situated in the most backward Sitteri hills that too at the foot of the hills. The area is accessible to non-tribals who are living in Attur taluk of Salem district. Regarding the causes, about 51 percent is attributed to domestic consumption followed by debt repayment (21 percent). 18 percent reported other reasons like crop failure, inability to maintain their lands etc., whereas 10 percent represents social ceremonies (Table No.4.20). Upto the level of small farmers from below, the major causes of alienation are excess domestic expenditure followed by debt repayment. In the case of medium farmers the other reasons dominate (60 percent) whereas debt repayment comes next (40 percent). On the other hand the large farmers attribute to a major extent to other reasons for which the excess domestic expenditure comes as next major cause. In general, in this district, the major cause of alienation is excess domestic expenditure over income, repayment of debts, social ceremonies and other reasons. The illiteracy and ignorance of the tribals facilitate exploitation and alienation of tribal lands. It has been recorded in the survey that an ex-village Munsif has deceived the illiterate and gullible tribes and confiscated a sizeable portion of their lands.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In Nilgiri district, the study covered three revenue villages. Out of the three revenue villages, two are plantation areas and the other one is an agricultural village at the foot of the Nilgiri hills, i.e., Kallampalayam village of Kothagiri taluk. In this district too, domestic consumption (61 percent) is the main reason quoted for land alienation, followed by debt repayment (13 percent), social and religious functions (11 percent), Medical expenses (7 percent), other reasons (6 percent) and Alcoholism (2 percent). The landless and marginal farmers respectively have quoted 62 and 70 percent of alienation because of consumption expenditure, whereas it decreases to 46 percent in the cases of small farmers, 37 with medium and 33 in the case of large farmers. Percentages of cases reporting redemption of debts, medical expenses and 'others' have shown a steady increase with land class. (Table: 4.21)

In Udhagamandalam taluk, it is reported that land alienation took place mainly because of alcoholism. The illiteracy and innocence of the tribals have been capitalised by the estate owners of the area. The estate owners have consolidated most of the tribal lands by way of providing easy credits, alcohol and by way of promising employment opportunities in their estates.

In Guddalur taluk, the people who have migrated from Kerala have grabbed majority of the tribal lands. The easy credit facilities provided by these people to the tribals, particularly to those given to the habit of drinking has been the main reason of alienation. Whenever the tribals face some financial difficulty, the non-tribals from Kerala come forward to rescue them and in the process the alienation of their lands takes place.

In Kallampalayam revenue village of Kothagiri taluk, because of its locational advantage, many of the non-tribal settlers have occupied the tribal lands and the tribals have become landless workers for the non-tribals.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

The extent of land alienation is very low in this district. Out of the 232 households only 5 have reported alienation of their lands to a total extent of 16.68 acres in this district. Most of the Kanikaran cultivate forest promboke and revenue promboke lands. So many of them depend upon minor forest produces and casual employment. Because it is a hilly-region, surrounded by forests this village has not attracted many non-tribal settlers. In spite of this the non-tribals living in plains of the same village are not slowly grabbing the tribal lands. Out of the total five cases of alienation, 3 of them have done so because of excess domestic expenditure over income and 2 of them have reported 'other reasons' (Table No.4.22) In General the tribals of Kanyakumari district are not much exposed to alienation.

TABLE No.4.18**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION: THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	8 (66.67)	2 (16.67)	1 (8.33)	--	--	1 (8.33)	12 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	26 (59.09)	8 (18.18)	--	3 (6.82)	--	7 (15.91)	44 (100.00)
Small Farmer	26 (89.66)	--	--	1 (3.45)	--	2 (6.90)	29 (100.00)
Medium Farmer	6 (28.57)	8 (38.10)	--	2 (9.52)	--	5 (23.81)	21 (100.00)
Large Farmer	4 (30.77)	3 (23.08)	--	--	--	6 (46.15)	13 (100.00)
Total	70 (58.82)	21 (17.65)	1 (0.84)	6 (5.04)	--	21 (17.65)	119 (100.00)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No.4.19**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION: SALEM DISTRICT**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	40 (57.97)	24 (34.78)	--	3 (4.35)	--	2 (2.90)	69 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	102 (62.58)	34 (20.86)	4 (2.45)	7 (4.29)	--	16 (9.82)	163 (100.00)
Small Farmer	83 (50.00)	44 (26.51)	1 (0.60)	15 (9.04)	--	23 (13.86)	166 (100.00)
Medium Farmer	56 (58.95)	20 (21.05)	--	4 (4.21)	1 (1.05)	14 (14.74)	95 (100.00)
Large Farmer	17 (48.57)	6 (17.14)	--	4 (11.43)	--	8 (22.86)	35 (100.00)
Total	298 (56.44)	128 (24.24)	5 (0.95)	33 (6.25)	1 (0.19)	63 (11.93)	528 (100.00)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No.4.20**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION: DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	8 (66.67)	3 (25.00)	--	1 (8.33)	--	--	12 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	4 (66.67)	1 (16.67)	--	--	--	1 (16.67)	6 (100.00)
Small Farmer	7 (53.85)	2 (15.38)	--	3 (23.08)	--	1 (7.69)	13 (100.00)
Medium Farmer	--	2 (40.00)	--	--	--	3 (60.00)	5 (100.00)
Large Farmer	1 (33.33)	-- --	--	-- --	-- --	2 (66.67)	3 (100.00)
Total	20 (51.28)	8 (20.51)	--	4 (10.26)	--	7 (17.95)	39 (100.00)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No.4.21**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION: NILGIRI DISTRICT**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	32 (61.54)	11 (21.15)	1 (1.92)	6 (11.54)	1 (10.92)	1 (1.92)	52 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	116 (69.46)	16 (9.58)	9 (5.39)	18 (10.78)	5 (2.99)	3 (1.00)	167 (100.00)
Small Farmer	24 (46.15)	8 (15.30)	5 (9.62)	7 (13.46)	-- --	8 (15.30)	52 (100.00)
Medium Farmer	11 (36.67)	6 (20.00)	5 (16.67)	2 (6.67)	-- --	6 (20.00)	30 (100.00)
Large Farmer	1 (33.33)	-- --	1 (33.33)	-- --	-- --	1 (33.33)	3 (100.00)
Total	104 (60.53)	41 (13.49)	21 (6.91)	33 (10.86)	6 (1.97)	19 (6.25)	304 (100.00)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No.4.22**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION: KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	--	--	--	--	--	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	1 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	--	1 (100.00)
Small Farmer	1 (50.00)	--	--	--	--	1 (50.00)	2 (100.00)
Medium Farmer	1 (100.00)	--	--	--	--	--	1 (100.00)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	3 (60.00)	--	--	--	--	2 (40.00)	5 (100.00)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

TABLE No.4.22-A**CAUSES OF LAND ALIENATION IN TAMIL NADU**

Holding Size	Domestic Consumption	Debt Repayment	Medical Expenses	Social/Religious functions	Alcoholism	Others	Total
Landless	88	40	02	10	01	05	146 (14.67)
Marginal Farmer	249	59	13	28	05	27	381 (38.29)
Small Farmer	141	54	06	26	--	35	262 (26.33)
Medium Farmer	74	36	05	08	01	28	152 (15.27)
Large Farmer	23	09	01	04	--	17	54 (5.53)
Total	575 (57.78)	198 (19.89)	27 (2.71)	76 (7.64)	07 (0.70)	112 (11.25)	995 (100)

(Based on the Data collected from the sample tribals)

(Figures in parenthesis denote percentages to total)

According to the table No. 4.22(A), in Tamil Nadu 57.78% tribals alienated their lands for domestic consumption. Another 19.89% for debt repayment, 11.25% for other purposes. 10% accounts for the Medical, Social functions and Alcoholism respectively.

14.67% tribals alienated their lands and become landless. As for as marginal farmers, small farmers, medium farmers and large farmers concerned they have alienated their lands 38.29%, 26.33%, 14.17% and 5.53% respectively for various causes.

PART – C

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LANDS TO NON-TRIBALS: EXTENT

In the rapidly growing economics, a large number of people particularly the weaker section lag behind the pace of growth and development and fail to share the benefits of growth. It is ironical to note that introduction of development inputs and infrastructural facilities in tribal areas have led to the infiltration of several non-tribal groups cornering these development inputs and forcing the tribals out of their lands by various methods. This chapter therefore brings out the magnitude of the extent of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals.

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

In this district, out of the 203 households covered 57 have reported alienation of lands (28%) to an extent of 204.64 acres (22% of the total holding). In this district 8 households have disposed off 37.55 acres of their entire land and have become landless. They form about 25 percent of the existing landless category. Although no definite trend is observed, the percentage of households alienated their lands is higher with the large farmer (85%) followed by medium (34%) marginal (28%) and small (20%). The extent of total land alienated also shows a decreasing trend along with the form size upto medium farmers and again shows an increasing trend. (Table 4.22(1))

SALEM DISTRICT:

Salem district has the largest concentration of tribals has been studied with a sample of 228 tribal households in this district. The highest proportion of tribal households has reported alienation of their lands in Salem district. Out of the 228 households covered 137 (60%) have reported alienation of 538.45 acres, which forms about 36 percentages of their total holdings. (Table No.4.22(2)) In this district 17 households became landless by way of alienating an extent of 101.69 acres. These households form 40 percent of the present landless category. In other categories, as the land-size increases the percentage of households reporting alienation has also increased upto the medium size after which it shows a declining trend with the large farmers. On the other hand the extent of land alienated has decreased with the increase in the farm size.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

In the Dharmapuri district about 1/3 of the total households have alienated their lands to an extent of 155.04 acres forming 34 percent of their holdings. In this village 10 farmers have joined the list of landless category, which disposed off 76.20 acres of their entire land and they formed 40 percent of the present of the landless category studied in this village. In this Kullampatti village under Harur taluk in Sitheri hills, out of the 19 marginal farmers 6 have alienated their lands to an extent of 22 acres, which forms 44 percent of their total holdings. In the case of small farmers 29 percent (9 out of 31) have reported alienation of their lands to a total extent of 34.40 acres (23 percent of their total extent). On the other hand 5 of the medium and large farmers have disposed off about 10.15 percentage of their holdings respectively. The percentage of area alienated has shown a declining trend with the increase in the holding size except in the case of large farmers, where the percent is higher than that for the medium farmers. (Table No.4.22(3))

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In the Nilgiri District, out of the 307 households covered in 3 revenue villages, 123 have been deprived of their lands, which form about 40 percent of the total households covered by the study. The percentage of households that alienated their lands is found to be increasing along with land size from 18 percent in the case of landless category to 47% with marginal farmers, 49 % in the case of small farmers 69 percent in the case of medium farmers and finally to cent percent in the case of large farmers. On the other hand the extent of lands parted with, has been cent percent with landless category, 36 percent with marginal and around 30 percent with other category of farmers. (Table No.4.22(4))

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Kanyakumari district presents a comparatively better picture, in which out of the 200 households studied, only 5 have alienated their holdings (2.25 percentage) and it forms 3% of the total lands held by the tribals. In this district only one household has joined the landless category by way of disposing off its 2 acres of land and another household has declined to the level of marginal farm having alienated 6 acres of land. There is no large farmer in this district. The other categories like small and medium farmers too have not alienated much of their lands. Only 2 small farmers have sold out 3.68 acres of land where it is only one in the medium category who has parted with 2 acres of land. (Table No. 4.22(5))

TABLE No.4.22(1)

**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED –
THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT**

(Extent in Acres)

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	32	8 (25)	--	37.55 (100.00)	37.55 (100.00)
2	Marginal Farmers	76	22 (28.94)	112.41 (74.24)	39.01 (25.76)	151.43 (100.00)
3	Small Farmers	65	13 (20.00)	244.61 (83.78)	47.35 (16.22)	291.96 (100.00)
4	Medium Farmers	23	8 (34.78)	167.42 (93.32)	11.98 (6.68)	179.41 (100.00)
5	Large Farmers	7	6 (85.70)	203.30 (74.73)	68.75 (25.27)	272.05 (100.00)
	Total	203	57 (28.00)	727.74 (78.05)	204.64 (21.95)	932.40 (100.00)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

TABLE No.4.22(2)**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – SALEM DISTRICT***(Extent in Acres)*

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	42	17 (40)	--	101.69 (100)	101.69 (100)
2	Marginal Farmers	74	45 (61)	115.69 (45.45)	138.86 (54.55)	254.55 (100)
3	Small Farmers	60	40 (66)	219.71 (58.18)	157.93 (41.82)	377.64 (100)
4	Medium Farmers	37	26 (70)	262.13 (72.64)	98.75 (27.36)	360.88 (100)
5	Large Farmers	16	9 (59)	352.76 (89.54)	41.22 (10.46)	393.98 (100)
	Total	229	137 (60.09)	950.29 (63.83)	538.45 (36.17)	1488.74 (100)

*Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals**Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages*

TABLE No.4.22(3)

**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – DHARMAPURI
DISTRICT KULLAMPATTI VILLAGE**

(Extent in Acres)

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	25 (100)	10 (40.00)	--	76.20 (100.00)	76.20 (100.00)
2	Marginal Farmers	19 (100)	6 (31.58)	28.00 (56.00)	22 (44.00)	50 (100.00)
3	Small Farmers	31 (100)	9 (29.00)	113.72 (76.78)	34.40 (23.22)	148.12 (100.00)
4	Medium Farmers	12 (100)	4 (33.33)	85.65 (90.21)	9.30 (9.79)	94.95 (100.00)
5	Large Farmers	6 (100)	2 (33.33)	76.44 (85.33)	13.14 (14.67)	89.58 (100.00)
	Total	93 (100)	31 (33.33)	303.81 (66.21)	155.04 (33.79)	458.85 (100.00)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

TABLE No.4.22(4)

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – NILGIRI DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	91	16 (18)	--	42.22 (100.00)	42.22 (100.00)
2	Marginal Farmers	165	78 (47.27)	221.97 (64.10)	124.30 (35.90)	346.27 (100.00)
3	Small Farmers	36	18 (50.00)	142.98 (73.39)	51.85 (26.61)	194.83 (100.00)
4	Medium Farmers	13	9 (69.23)	92.90 (72.27)	35.64 (27.73)	128.54 (100.00)
5	Large Farmers	2	2 (100.00)	42.00 (70.00)	18.00 (30.00)	60.00 (100.00)
	Total	307	123 (40.00)	499.85 (64.74)	272.01 (35.26)	771.86 (100.00)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

TABLE No.4.22(5)

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

(Extent in Acres)

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	46 (100)	1 (2.17)	--	2.00 (100.00)	2.00 (100.00)
2	Marginal Farmers	55 (100)	1 (1.81)	100.64 (94.37)	6.00 (4.08)	106.64 (100.00)
3	Small Farmers	95 (100)	2 (2.1)	350.25 (98.96)	3.58 (1.04)	353.93 (100.00)
4	Medium Farmers	4 (100)	1 (25.0)	26.76 (84.26)	5.00 (15.74)	31.76 (100.00)
5	Large Farmers	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	200 (100.00)	5 (2.25)	477.65 (97)	16.68 (3)	494.33 (100.00)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

TABLE No.4.22(6)**EXTENT OF ALIENATION OF LANDS BY DISTRICTS**

<i>District</i>	No. of Households	No. of H.Hs alienated lands	No. of HHs became landless	H.Hs %	Extent %
Thiruvannamalai	203	57	8	28	22
Salem	228	137	17	60	36
Dharmapuri	93	31	10	33	34
Nilgiris	307	123	16	40	35
Kanyakumari	200	5	1	2	3
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	1031	353	52	34	

The table presents in brief that Salem district, which has the highest concentration of tribals, stands first in regard to the percentage of households, which alienated their lands, and the extent of land alienated and the households that became landless because of alienation. The number of households, which has become landless because of alienation, is also closely connected with the percentage of households that alienated their lands and also the percentage of the extent of area alienated. The correlation coefficient between number of households alienating land and number of households becoming landless is significant at 0.88 levels. The above discussion regarding districts leads to the analysis of the individual tribe-wise situation obtained in this state.

S.T. HOUSEHOLDS ALIENATED LANDS

Out of 1031 tribal households, 353 households constituting 34%, have alienated their lands to the tune of 1186.72 acres, forming 31% of their total holdings in Tamil Nadu. The average area alienated comes to 1.15 acres for a tribal household in general and 3.36 acres for the alienated household. It is important to note that 52 tribal households have completely alienated their lands to the extent of 259.66 acres and jointed the ranks of landless tribal people. The households that lost lands and became landless constitute 25% of the total landless tribal households in the state.

The incidence of alienation of lands does not show any clear trend in terms of households, but in terms of area, the percentage has steadily declined with the farm size from 41% among the marginal farmers to 14% among the large farmers, 29% and 22% of lands of small and medium farmers, respectively are alienated.

In terms of households, 41% and 37% of marginal and small farmer categories, respectively, as against 50% each of medium and large farmer categories have alienated their lands. This clearly shows that the weakest among the tribals, i.e., marginal and small farmers are the worst hit by the problem of land alienation.

TABLE No.4.22(7)

LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – TAMIL NADU STATE*(Extent in Acres)*

Sl. No	Size of the Holding	Total H.Hs	No. of Alienated Land H.Hs	Land owned at the time of survey	Total Land alienated	Total Land owned Before alienation
1	Landless	236	52 (24.54)	--	259.66 (100.00)	259.66 (100.00)
2	Marginal Farmers	389	152 (41.30)	578.71 (59.39)	330.17 (40.61)	908.88 (100.00)
3	Small Farmers	286	82 (37.07)	1071.27 (71.16)	295.11 (28.84)	1366.38 (100.00)
4	Medium Farmers	89	48 (50.16)	634.86 (77.75)	160.67 (22.25)	795.53 (100.00)
5	Large Farmers	31	19 (49.10)	674.50 (86.37)	141.11 (13.63)	815.61 (100.00)
	Total	1031 (100.00)	353 (34.23)	2959.34 (69.37)	1186.72 (30.63)	4146.06 (100.00)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

PART – D

INDEBTEDNESS

INTRODUCTION:

One of the worst forms of exploitation to which the tribal people have been exposed is through traditional money lending. Traditional indebtedness of tribals is one of the major factors for explaining their poverty, accounting for land alienation to non-tribals. Most of the tribal families are “born in debt, live in debt and die in debt”. Amongst all the problems the tribals face, indebtedness is a major cause of their exploitation.

The most important reason of their indebtedness appears to be their dependence mainly on the primitive agriculture. The subsistence type of agriculture mostly dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, poor conditions of the soil, uneconomic holding, primitive methods of cultivation and above all the absence of any viable subsidiary employment opportunities render the tribal economy perpetually a deficit one. Their wasteful customs of marriage, death and religious ceremonies, further aggravate the deficit nature of their economy and compel them to borrow. The tribals rely entirely upon the moneylenders for borrowing and settlement of his dues. Their faith and trust in them is quite astonishing. One reason is that the moneylender gives easy credit when it is needed most. The tribal does not seem to believe in the law of limitation, nor in defending himself in a court of law, nor in distrusting the moneylender’s word. The cumulative result of this three-sided oppression is crushing. The moneylenders, traders and others who offer money readily to them at their difficult times, through at exorbitant interest rates, help only to aggravate the problem. Small amounts of money borrowed at very high rates of interest at different times snowball into a sum beyond their capacity and that of their successors to repay, and this ultimately leads to the loss of lands of tribals to moneylenders.

TABLE No.4.23
SOURCES OF BORROWING: THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Sources of Borrowing	Total No. of H.Hs	Indebted H.Hs	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Amount Repaid (Rs.)	Amt outstanding (excl.interest in Rs.)
1	Money Lenders	85 (42.5)	78 (92)	2,60,000	1,45,000	1,15,000
2	Cooperatives	40 (20)	15 (37.5)	1,25,000	65,000	60,000
3	Commercial Banks	30 (15)	13 (43.33)	1,50,000	75,000	75,000
4	Friends & Relatives	10 (5)	02 (20)	25,000	10,000	15,000
5	Other Sources	35 (17.5)	18 (51)	1,90,000	1,02,000	88,000
	Total	200 (100%)	126 (63%)	7,50,000 (100%)	3,97,000 (53%)	3,53,000 (47)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

It could be seen from the above Table No. 4.23 that in Thiruvannamalai district out of the 200 sample tribals 126 are in indebtedness (63%). They borrowed Rs. 7,50,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 53% of loan amount and 47% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The reasons are immediate receipt of money, close proximity to moneylenders, no need to fulfill too many procedures, to furnish security. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 20% and 15% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 5%. Only 17.5% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing (60%) the loan amount for the specific purposes. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks.

TABLE No.4.24

SOURCES OF BORROWING: SALEM DISTRICT

Sl. No	Sources of Borrowing	Total No. of H.Hs	Indebted H.Hs	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Amount Repaid (Rs.)	Amt outstanding (excl.interest in Rs.)
1	Money Lenders	100 (50)	79 (79)	1,80,000	70,000	1,10,000
2	Cooperatives	30 (15)	15 (50)	90,000	60,000	30,000
3	Commercial Banks	25 (12.5)	07 (28)	1,00,000	42,000	58,000
4	Friends & Relatives	15 (7.5)	07 (46)	17,500	10,000	7,500
5	Other Sources	30 (15)	12 (40)	1,20,000	95,000	25,000
	Total	200 (100%)	120 (60%)	5,07,500 (100%)	2,77,000 (55%)	2,30,500 (45)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

It could be seen from the above Table No. 4.24 that in Salem district out of the 200 sample tribals 120 are in indebtedness (60%). They borrowed Rs. 5,07,500 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 55% of loan amount and 45% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The reasons are immediate receipt of money, close proximity to moneylenders, no need to fulfill too many procedures, to furnish security. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 15% and 12.5% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 7.5%. Only 15% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing the loan amount for the specific purposes.

TABLE No.4.25**SOURCES OF BORROWING: DHARMAPURI DISTRICT**

Sl. No	Sources of Borrowing	Total No. of H.Hs	Indebted H.Hs	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Amount Repaid (Rs.)	Amt outstanding (excl.interest in Rs.)
1	Money Lenders	95 (47.5)	87 (92)	1,90,000	1,10,000	80,000
2	Cooperatives	35 (17.5)	17 (49)	70,000	25,000	45,000
3	Commercial Banks	20 (10)	11 (55)	80,000	15,000	65,000
4	Friends & Relatives	20 (10)	08 (40)	30,000	22,000	8,000
5	Other Sources	30 (15)	19 (63)	45,000	30,000	15,000
	Total	200 (100%)	126 (63%)	7,50,000 (100%)	3,97,000 (53%)	3,53,000 (47)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

Table No. 4.25 shows that in Dharmapuri district out of the 200 sample tribals 142 are in indebtedness (71%). They borrowed Rs. 4,15,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 53% of loan amount and 47% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The reasons are, immediate receipt of money, close proximity to moneylenders, no need to fulfill too many procedures, and to furnish security. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 17.5% and 10% respectively. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 10%. Only 15% tribals borrow money from other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing (60%) the loan amount for the specific purposes.

TABLE No.4.26**SOURCES OF BORROWING: NILGIRI DISTRICT**

Sl. No	Sources of Borrowing	Total No. of H.Hs	Indebted H.Hs	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Amount Repaid (Rs.)	Amt outstanding (excl.interest in Rs.)
1	Money Lenders	105 (53)	95 (90)	2,10,000	1,40,000	70,000
2	Cooperatives	30 (20)	19 (63)	90,000	42,000	48,000
3	Commercial Banks	25 (12.5)	20 (80)	1,25,000	69,000	56,000
4	Friends &	08 (4)	01 (12.5)	24,000	24,000	---

	Relatives					
5	Other Sources	32 (16)	22 (69)	96,000	70,000	26,000
	Total	200 (100%)	157 (78%)	5,45,000 (100%)	3,45,000 (53%)	2,00,000 (47)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

Table No. 4.26 portrays that in Nilgiri district out of the 200 sample tribals 157 are in indebtedness (78%). They borrowed Rs. 5,45,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 63% of loan amount and 37% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The reasons are immediate receipt of money, close proximity to moneylenders, no need to fulfill too many procedures, to furnish security. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 15% and 12.5% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 4%. Only 16% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing (60%) the loan amount for the specific purposes. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks.

TABLE No.4.27

SOURCES OF BORROWING: KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT

Sl. No	Sources of Borrowing	Total No. of H.Hs	Indebted H.Hs	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Amount Repaid (Rs.)	Amt outstanding (excl. interest in Rs.)
1	Money Lenders	58 (29)	42 (72)	63,000	51,000	12,000
2	Cooperatives	62 (31)	22 (35)	1,86,000	44,000	1,42,000
3	Commercial Banks	38 (19)	18 (47)	1,52,000	58,000	94,000
4	Friends & Relatives	22 (11)	07 (32)	33,000	22,000	11,000
5	Other Sources	20 (10)	03 (15)	35,000	28,000	7,000
	Total	200 (100%)	126 (63%)	7,50,000 (100%)	3,97,000 (53%)	3,53,000 (47)

Source: Based on Data collected from the sample tribals

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentages

It could be seen from the above Table No. 4.27 that in Kanyakumari district out of the 200 sample tribals 92 are in indebtedness (46%). They borrowed Rs. 4,69,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 43% of loan amount and 57% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The

reasons are immediate receipt of money, close proximity to moneylenders, no need to fulfill too many procedures, to furnish security. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 31% and 19% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 11%. Only 10% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing (60%) the loan amount for the specific purposes. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks.

TABLE No.4.28
AMOUNT BORROWED BY TRIBALS AS LOAN

Amount in Rs.	Thiruvannamalai	Salem	Dharmapuri	Nilgiris	Kanyakumari	Total	Percentage
				500 to 1,000			122
110	108	106	64	510	51.0		
1,001 to 2,000	60	64	72	86	100	382	38.2
2,001 to 3,000		10	14	12	04		24
06.4							
3,001 & above	08	12	08	04	12	44	04.4
200	200	200	200	1000	100		

Source: Primary Data

The table above indicates that 51% of tribals in the selected districts borrow money is between Rs.500 to Rs.1000. 38.2% of tribals borrow between Rs.1001 to 2000. 6.4% of tribals avail loan between Rs.2001 to 3000 only. 4.4% of tribals avail loan Rs.3001 and above. Due to the compulsion of timely repayment with interest and low source of income, the tribals prefer to borrow between Rs.500 to 1000.

TABLE No.4.29
SECURITY GIVEN AGAINST LOAN

Dharmapuri	Nilgiris	Kanyakumari	Total	Percentage	Security		Thiruvannamalai	Salem	
					Land		14	24	30
20	24	112	11.2						
House 16	36	24	24	16	116	11.6			
Salary	40	50	76	80	80	326	32.6		
Faith	110	90	60	70	80	410	41.0		
Livestock	20	Nil	10	06	Nil	036	03.6		
Total	200	200	200	200	200	1000	100		

Source: Primary Data

The table above indicates that there are 41.0% tribals who have borrowed money on faith. Another 32.6% have pledged their wages, salary as security against the loan; 11.2% and 11.6% tribals borrow money on the securities of land and house respectively. The percentage of other items as security like jewellery and household articles is very negligible. The amount borrowed and the security offered is inter-related. Therefore it could be inferred that the tribals in the study are advanced money merely on faith only.

TABLE No.4.30
PURPOSE OF BORROWING

Salem	Dharmapuri	Nilgiris	Kanyakumari	Total	Percentage	Purpose of Borrowing			Thiruvannamalai
						Agriculture	40	20	
	20	10	114	11.4					24
Business			04	16	14	20	16	070	07.0
Purchasing implements			20	24	12	16	06	78	07.8
Marriage, Death, Festival, & domestic difficulties			100	120	110	110	130	560	56.0
Medical	14	10		14	24	10	72	07.2	
House Construction		12	06	14	12	08	52	05.2	
Education of Children		10	04	12	08	20	54	05.4	
Total		200	200	200	200	200	1000	100.0	

Source: Primary Data

Socio-religious reasons prevail over all others when we analyse the purpose of borrowing. Most of the tribals in the study (56%) have borrowed money to meet certain social obligations like marriage and death. This clearly indicates the overwhelming influence of tradition over the tribals. To some extent these figures substantiate the fact that the lower strata of the society is perhaps more prone to traditional values. At one end they have no savings since many of them have only a 'hand to mouth' existence. At the other end they have to fulfill all social obligations for which spending become inevitable. Therefore, they are forced to go to moneylenders. Only 11.4% have drawn loans for purposes of agriculture. Those who have borrowed for purchasing bullocks and implements account for only 7.8%. In the case of 5.2% tribal debts were incurred on house construction and purchase of site. 5.4% of tribals in the sample borrow money to educate their children. For 7.2% of borrow money for ill health of family and 7% borrow money for business.

From the above analysis, it could be seen that the tribals borrowed and spent money mostly towards meeting social and religious obligations and such occasions necessitate perhaps small amounts. Since they have no resources other than labour, repayment of loans becomes difficult and indeed a hard task. Many of them are striving

hard to meet even the interest part of their loans and the clever landlords who are generally their financiers take advantage of their miserable plight.

TABLE No.4.31

Rate of Interest on Loans

Dharmapuri	Nilgiris	Kanyakumari	Total	Percentage	Interest Rate		Thiruvannamalai	Salem
					No Interest		04	08
18	32	24	086	08.6				
Between 3 & 5%		90	80	60	28	48	306	30.6
Between 6 & 9%	40	30	44	58	40	212	21.2	
Between 10 & 14%		36	42	24	40	64	206	20.6
Between 15 & 18%		20	24	36	24	14	118	11.8
19% & above		10	16	18	18	10	072	07.2
					Total		200	200
200	200	1000	100.0					200

Source: Primary

Data

Rate of Interest:

Generally moneylender will not allow loans to be carried over for long. It is said that the tribals in the study have preferred relatively small sums, from moneylenders but they are repaying the loan amount with high rate of interest. The high rate of interest, poor liquidity, and unfavourable repayment terms makes the tribals as remain perpetual debtors. The table above indicates that 30.6% of tribals borrow loan at the rate 3 to 5% rate of interest; 8.6% of the tribals avail loans without interest; 21.2% of the tribals borrow loan at 6 to 9% rate of interest; 20.6% of tribals avail loan at 10 to 14% rate of interest; 11.8% of tribals borrow at 15 to 18% of interest. Only 7.2% of tribals get loan at the rate of 19% or more interest.

Opinion on the sources of Borrowing:

The respondents in the study, through not familiar with the banking institutions, consider it profitable to avail credit facilities from them. The same thing is true even of co-operative institution. However, except from moneylenders, it is not easy for the tribals to draw loans from either bank or co-operative society. Only 19.3% respondents said that it is easy and profitable to borrow from a bank. About 12.9% consider it easy and profitable to borrow from a co-operative society.

It is but natural that after having tested the desirability of taking loans from moneylenders, only 11.6% tribals respondents say that it is easy and profitable. The reasons for such a large number of respondents considering it easy to borrow from moneylenders are very many. The simple terms of borrowing, easy accessibility, immediate payment and accommodative nature at the time of repayment might have

Source: Primary Data

PART – E

ROLE OF THE LAMP CO-OPERATIVES IN DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL ECONOMY

DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS:

Tribal Beneficiaries are the members of LAMP societies and they have availed almost all the integrated services offered by the LAMPS for their economic upliftment.

Tribal Non-Beneficiaries:

Tribal Non-Beneficiaries are also the members of the LAMPS. While, they have not only failed to avail themselves of all the integrated services offered by the LAMPS but also they have discontinued their contact with the LAMPS.

Socio-Economic Profile of the Tribals:

It covers the type and size of the family, educational status, social participation, educational aspiration, occupation, size of operational holding, conditions of houses, irrigation facilities, cropping pattern, value of total assets, annual income, expenditure, savings and investment and indebtedness.

LAMPS:

The Large sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose co-operative Societies (LAMPS) are organised at the village level to meet the credit and other requirements of the tribal people. These societies are federated into District Central Co-operative Banks. These Central Co-operative Banks in turn are federated into Apex Co-operative Bank at the state level.

Performance of the LAMPS:

The performance of the LAMP societies is examined by reviewing the coverage of tribal families, nature and quality of integrated services offered by these societies, number of tribals who have availed these services and the working result of the societies.

Integrated Services of the LAMPS:

The Integrated services of LAMPS include the supply of concessional finance such as short-term, medium term and long-term credit for production and consumption purposes, supply of agricultural requisites, supply of essential consumer articles and marketing of agricultural and minor forest products of the tribals under one roof.

Role of the LAMPS:

The term Role of the LAMPS has been defined by assessing the extent of integrated services provided by the societies for tribal development in the survey region.

LAMPS AND INTEGRATED SERVICES TO THE SAMPLE TRIBALS

In general, the LAMP societies render a package of services under one roof for the welfare of tribal people since the inception onwards. By way of providing easy credit, these societies meet the financial requirement of the tribals at concessional rate. Besides credit, supply of agricultural inputs at subsidized rate and essential consumer goods at fair price is another important function of the LAMPS in the tribal areas. Again, the marketing of agricultural and minor forest produce is also a vital to be looked into by the LAMPS for the best advantages of tribal communities.

(1) PERIOD OF AVAILING THE INTEGRATED SERVICES BY THE SAMPLE TRIBALS FROM THE LAMPS:

TABLE No.4.33
PERIOD OF AVAILING SERVICES
BY THE SAMPLE TRIBALS FROM THE LAMPS

S. No.	PERIOD OF AVAILING SERVICES (in years)	TRIBAL BENEFICIARIES		TRIBAL NON-BENEFICIARIES		TOTAL TRIBALS
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1	Upto 2 years	30	6.0	70	14.0	100 (10.0)
2	2—4 years	95	19.0	265	53.0	360 (36.0)
3	4—6 years	120	24.0	95	19.0	215 (21.5)
4	Above 6 years	255	51.0	70	14.0	325 (32.5)
	Total	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000

It is clear from the Table that majority of the tribal beneficiaries viz., 51 per cent and 24 per cent of them in the survey area had been availing the services from the LAMPS for over and above the 6 years and over 4 years to 6 years respectively. As far as tribal non-beneficiaries were concerned, 67 per cent of them had been availing themselves of the integrated services from the LAMPS for the past four years only even though they were also admitted as members of the LAMPS from the beginning itself, due to their lack of interest.

(2) INTEGRATED SERVICES AVAILED BY THE SAMPLE TRIBALS:

(1) Availing of Credit facilities:

Table 4.34 reveals the quantum of financial assistance availed by the sample tribals in number of times from the LAMPS in the study area.

It could be seen from the table that the average amount of the loan availed by the tribal beneficiaries from the LAMPS was higher viz., Rs.5,498 than the tribal non-beneficiaries viz., Rs.4595 in the survey area, because most of the tribal non-beneficiaries pointed out that the burden of hereditary private debt, complicate loan procedures followed by the LAMPS and delay in sanction of the loans by the LAMPS were instrumental in forcing them to turn to the private traders and moneylenders again and again. Out of the sample tribals, about 56 per cent of the tribal beneficiaries received the loan from the LAMPS to the extent of Rs.3,501 to 5,000 for various purposes. Whereas 49 per cent of the tribal non-beneficiaries borrowed the loan from the LAMPS to the maximum amount of Rs.5,000/- only.

(2) Purchasing of agricultural inputs by the sample tribals:

Table 4.35 reflects the performance of the LAMPS in supplying the agricultural requisites to the sample tribals in the survey area.

It can be seen from the table that as high as 62 per cent of the tribal beneficiaries favoured the purchase of agricultural inputs regularly from the LAMPS against just 12 per cent of the tribal non-beneficiaries. In addition, the average value of the inputs purchases by the former group was higher than the latter group, viz., Rs.983 and Rs.595 respectively. The fundamental reason is that majority of the latter group beneficiaries not only purchased small quantity of agricultural inputs but also they were not regular purchasers of the inputs from the LAMPS, because most of them purchased the required inputs on credit from the private traders in the survey area.

(3) Marketing of agricultural produce by the sample tribals:

The table 4.36 portrays that only 30 per cent of the total sample tribals used to market their surplus agricultural produce through the LAMPS regularly in the survey area. The remaining sample tribals marketed their surplus produce both regularly and irregularly through the LAMPS according to their convenience. In addition, all the LAMPS in the study area were also not in the position to purchase entire surplus produce brought by the tribals to the societies due to their limited financial resource and lack of marketing support from their sister co-operatives. When compared to the tribal non-beneficiaries, a good number of tribal beneficiaries, viz., 48 per cent of the sample tribals marketed their surplus agricultural produce regularly through the LAMPS. While a majority of tribal non-beneficiaries were willing to market their surplus produce even at a low price mainly through the private traders and merchants in order to clear their old debts and to get easy payment. Hence the average value of agricultural produce marketed by these people through the LAMPS was less than the former group, viz., 997 and Rs.1810 respectively in the study area.

(4) Collecting and marketing of minor forest produce by the sample tribals:

One of the fundamental aims of the all the LAMPS for elimination of exploitation of tribals would be that the tribal should be able to get the correct price for whatever he brings to the market, whether it is the agricultural produce or the minor forest produce. Before organisation of the LAMPS, the tribals sold their produce either at the local markets or to the petty merchants and traders. They transported their produce to the market either by head load or by bus or by bullock cart. The trader or the moneylender or shopkeeper who was not of the tribal community, followed a variety of traditional weights and measures like vallam, marrakkal kandigai in the tribal areas in order to manipulate the weights and measures to suit their purposes. Even now the above traditional practices are prevailing in most of the tribal areas, because the barter system is still dominating the tribal market. In this connection, the government for the purchase of minor forest produce collected by the tribals through the LAMPS and the state organisation so that they are adequately compensated for their labour launched a special drive. The total value of collecting and marketing of minor forest produce through the LAMPS by the sample tribals in the survey area is shown in the table 4.37.

According to the table about 60 percent of the tribal beneficiaries marketed their collecting minor forest produce regularly through the LAMPS on an annual average of Rs.1692 against only 6% of the tribal non-beneficiaries on an annual average of Rs.525. On the other side majority of the tribal non-beneficiaries (58%) marketed their collection of minor forest produce through the LAMPS irregularly on an annual average value of Rs.1125 in the area under study. The main reason for such an irregularity found in the tribal market is that the private traders and merchants usually made an agreement with the tribal people 2 or 3 months before harvesting season by giving small amount as an advance money and forcing them to supply all their collecting minor forest produce at

the price fixed by the former. And also, it is found that there was no uniform pattern among the LAMPS in the survey area either on the purchase of agricultural and minor forest produce or on the marketing of these produces due to poor marketing support from the co-operative marketing societies.

(5) Purchasing of essential consumer articles by the sample tribals:

It is observed from the table 4.38 that all the sample tribals in both groups invariably purchased the controlled and non-controlled commodities from the VSP shops in the survey area. But at the same time average value of goods purchased by the beneficiary group was higher than the non-beneficiary group, viz., Rs.130 and Rs.63 respectively due to regular income earned by the former group. In addition, about 54 per cent of the tribal beneficiaries purchased their essential consumer articles from these shops by paying cash ranged from Rs.50 to above Rs.150. Whereas 64 percent of the tribal non-beneficiaries purchased their essential articles by paying cash to the extent of Rs.50 only due to their poor income. Therefore most of these people purchased their household articles on credit from the private traders and this amount will be adjusted later by selling their surplus agricultural produce and minor forest produce to them at price offered by these people.

(3) SAMPLE TRIBALS' SATISFACTION ABOUT INTEGRATED SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LAMPS:

It is found that a good number of sample tribals, viz., 81 percent of non-beneficiaries and 29 percent of beneficiaries were not satisfied with some of the services like supply of credit due to cumbersome procedures, supply of agricultural inputs due to inadequate supply of required variety, and marketing of surplus produce due to limited purchase. Hence, the level of satisfaction was higher among the tribal beneficiaries than among the non-beneficiaries in the area under study.

ROLE OF THE LAMP SOCIETIES IN DEVELOPING TRIBAL ECONOMY

(1) Generating the Annual Income of the Sample Tribals:

The table 4.39 shows that the extent of increased annual income of the sample tribals in the survey area.

The table implies that invariably the entire sample tribals in the survey area accepted that their income had increased to a considerable extent after the setting up of the LAMPS in their areas. But, the extent of increased income was higher among the former group than the latter group. For instance, 42 percent and 35 percent of the tribal beneficiaries felt that their income had increased to a medium (Rs.3001-4500) and high (Rs.4501-6000) and very high (above Rs.6000) level respectively. As far as non-beneficiaries were concerned, only 39 percent and 16 percent have come under the medium and high-income category respectively and remaining 45 percent were under the low increased group.

The main reason for this difference is that the majority of the former group had been receiving concessional finance continuously from the LAMPS for taking up seasonal agricultural operations and other allied activities like dairy, poultry, bee-keeping etc., regularly on the one side and marketing of their surplus produce through the LAMPS on the other side to augment their income level unlike the latter group, because majority of the non-beneficiaries were dependent on private moneylenders and merchants for getting their credit and marketing of their produce for a long period.

(2) Increase in the Level of Savings and Investment of the Sample Tribals:

Broadly speaking almost all the sample tribals pointed out that there is a possibility of increasing their savings and investments by utilising the integrated services given by the LAMPS. When compared to the non-beneficiaries, the tribal beneficiaries were in a position to save and invest more and more out of their income by way of subscription of share capital from the LAMPS, deposit the surplus money in the near by banks, purchase of land, purchase of agricultural implements, purchase of livestock, purchase of jewels etc. An examination from the table 4.40 that about 43 per cent of the total beneficiaries had under the medium group (Rs.1501-2250) of savings and investment and 28 per cent of them were under the high (Rs.2251-3000) and very high group (above Rs.3000) due to their regular income coming from the agricultural operations and other allied activities. In addition, their average level of savings and investment had also, ranged from Rs.1137 to 3360 and the remaining non-beneficiaries were in a position to save and invest only to a small extent, viz., upto Rs.495 and the remaining non-beneficiaries were under the medium level of savings and investment to the maximum extent of Rs.1794 to their limited income as well as hereditary burden of indebtedness to the private money-lenders and merchants in the study area.

(3) Increase in the Financial Assistance given by the LAMPS to the Sample Tribals:

It is observed from the table 4.41 that all the sample tribals in the area under study had increased their dependence on LAMPS for getting loans and advances both for productive and unproductive purposes in order to avoid the borrowings from the private moneylenders. But the level of increased financial assistance received by the tribals from the LAMPS was different between the beneficiary and non-beneficiary group. An examination of the above table shows that nearly 44 per cent of the beneficiary groups have fallen under the high and very high increased group and the remaining 36 per cent of the same group under the medium group. In other words, majority of these group tribals avoided borrowing money from the private moneylenders. On the other hand, 41 per cent of the other groups were under the low increased group and rest of the 59 per cent only under the medium, high and very high increased group. Their average level of increased financial assistance from the LAMPS was also lesser (Rs.3729) than the former group (Rs.4665).

Till recently a considerable number of tribal non-beneficiaries depended on the private moneylenders to meet their credit needs as well as to market their produce, because they had not turned to the LAMPS to get the fresh loan due to their old dues. Thus it becomes obvious that the tribal beneficiaries not obtained larger amounts of loan per household from the LAMPS but also reduced their dependence on the non-tribals for getting the credit than the tribal non-beneficiaries in the survey area.

(4) Generation of the Employment Opportunities of the Sample Tribals:

A look into table 4.42 shows that nearly 84 percent of the tribal beneficiaries said that the employment days had increased on an average of 4.0 to 5.0 hours per day against the average increased hours of 2.0 to 2.5 only as mentioned by 75 percent of the tribal non-beneficiaries. There are many reasons behind the rise in the employment duration in the beneficiary areas than in the non-beneficiary area, because the tribal beneficiaries were very much interested in adopting modern methods of cultivation unlike the other group, to apply the agricultural inputs as suggested by the LAMPS and also to avail the short term and medium term concessional credit from the LAMPS without reluctance like the latter group regularly for taking up seasonal agricultural operations as well as other subsidiary activities like dairy, poultry, piggery, bee-keeping

etc., during the off-season to augment their employment opportunities in the survey area.

(5) Improvement in the Standard of Living of the Sample Tribals:

It is apparent from table 4.43 that there is a significant trend in improving standard of living of the sample tribals in both groups in the area under study due to the integrated services arranged by the LAMPS. However, the impact of the LAMPS in improving the living standard of the tribals was more in the beneficiary areas than in the non-beneficiary areas. For instance nearly 70 percent of the tribals in the former group told that their standard of living had improved by medium, high and very level. From this, it could be realised that the level of living of these tribals had improved in such a level due to their constant income, level of savings and investment, availability of easy credit from the LAMPS, marketing of their surplus produce through the LAMPS, availability of agricultural inputs and consumer goods at fair price from the LAMPS. In contrary to this, majority of non-beneficiaries, viz., 56 percent of the tribals informed that their level of living had improved to the extent of low level and only 30 percent and 10 percent of the tribal agreed that their living standard had improved by medium and high level respectively, because of their limited earnings, poor savings capacity, heavy burden of the private debt, hereditary dependence on the private merchants and traders both for marketing of their produce and purchase of their consumer goods on credit from these people.

(1) Correlation Coefficient Analysis:

(i) Integrated services and increased income: The table 4.44 portrays the inter-relationship of independent and dependent variables for the sample tribals in the area under study.

As seen from the above table that the integrated services such as supply of concessional credit, supply of agricultural requisites, marketing of agricultural produce and minor forest produce were all positively related with the increased income level of the sample tribals. A further look into the table 4.44 revealed that there was significant positive correlation at the 5 percent level between the above-integrated services and income level of the tribals in the area under study. In fact, these integrated services highly influenced the earning capacities of the tribals both directly and indirectly. Because of this reason, the level of income of the sample tribals depends on the availing services given by the LAMPS. It is found that the level of increasing was higher among the tribal beneficiaries that ranged from 0.324 to 0.622 ('r' value) than the non-beneficiaries. This has been found inconsistent with the hypothesis (i), i.e., "Integrated services offered by the LAMPS and high annual income of the tribals are interrelated".

(iii) Integrated services and increased financial assistance: The interrelationship between the above two variables are analysed in the table 4.46.

It is clear from the table 4.46 that there was a significant relationship between the variables like integrated services and increased financial assistance. In addition, these two variables were positively related at the 5 percent level. From this, it is implied that the increased financial assistance given by the LAMPS to the tribals depends upon the supply of concessional credit, agricultural requisites, consumer good and marketing of agricultural produce and minor forest produce. Comparatively speaking the flow of credit from the LAMPS was greater to the beneficiary group (viz., 'r'=0.333) than the other group (viz., 'r'=0.211) due to availing the above services. In other words, more and more tribals in both groups were relieved from the clutches of private moneylenders and

traders by availing the concessional credit from the LAMPS. Thus, the hypothesis (iii) viz., “By way of providing easy credit, the LAMPS help the tribals to free them from the clutches of moneylenders” was accepted in the research study.

The strength and weakness of the LAMPS in the survey area analysed above suggest that despite their shortcomings the LAMPS generally have made a positive contribution towards the improvement in the living standards of the tribals. Apart from this, access to institutional credit and marketing supports, reduced interest burden on loan assistance, increased opportunities for employment and income generation, better income, easy availability of articles of essential consumption at reasonable prices, improvement in their bargaining position with traders—all these have helped in upgrading the economic status of the tribals over the years. Hence the LAMPS are taking vigorous steps to bring about an all round development of the tribal community in the hill areas. In short, the LAMP Co-operative Societies are acclaimed as effective instruments for socio-economic upliftment of the tribal people by providing easy and concessional integrated services in the hill tracts.

TABLE No. 4.34
Quantum of Concessional Credit availed by the Sample Tribals from the LAMPS and Number of Times they availed

S. No.	No. of Loan times amount availed	Tribal Beneficiaries					Tribal Non-beneficiaries				
		Upto 3500	3501 – 5000	Above 5000	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>	Upto 3500	3501 - 5000	Above 5000	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
1	Once	5 (7.1)	10 (3.5)	10 (6.7)	75 (5.0)	5,410	105 (58.3)	120 (48.98)	55 (73.33)	280 (56.0)	4,875
2	Twice	30 (42.9)	150 (53.6)	85 (56.6)	265 (53.0)	5,716	40 (22.3)	95 (38.8)	15 (20.0)	150 (30.0)	4,700
3	Thrice	15 (21.4)	105 (37.5)	45 (30.0)	165 (33.0)	5,310	35 (19.44)	30 (12.24)	5 (6.7)	70 (14.7)	4,210
4	More than thrice	20 (28.6)	15 (5.4)	10 (6.4)	45 (9.0)	5,474	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	70 (100.0)	280 (100.0)	150 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	5,478	180 (100.0)	245 (100.0)	75 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	4,595

Range: Rs. 3,317 to 5,870

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No.4.35
Total Value of Agricultural Requisites purchased by the Sample Tribals from the LAMPS

S. No.	Particular s	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>						<i>Tribal Non-beneficiaries</i>					
		<i>Upto 1000</i>	<i>1001 – 2000</i>	<i>2001 – 3000</i>	<i>Above 3000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Upto 1000</i>	<i>1001 - 2000</i>	<i>2001 - 3000</i>	<i>Above 3000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Averag e</i>
1	Regular	50 (58.8)	185 (3.5)	50 (66.7)	25 (71.4)	310 (62.0)	1485	20 (20.0)	35 (11.9)	5 (33.3)	--	60 (12.0)	570
2	Irregular	10 (11.8)	25 (53.6)	5 (6.7)	--	40 (8.0)	585	65 (65.0)	195 (66.7)	10 (66.7)	10 (100.0)	280 (56.0)	660
3	Regular & Irregular	25 (29.4)	95 (37.5)	20 (26.6)	10 (28.6)	150 (30.0)	880	15 (15.0)	65 (22.0)	--	--	80 (16.0)	560
4	Non- Purchaser	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80 (16.0)	--
	Total	85 (100.0)	305 (100.0)	75 (100.0)	35 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	983	100 (100.0)	295 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	10 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	595

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.36
Total value of Agricultural produce marketed by the sample tribals through the LAMPS

S. No.	Particulars	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>					<i>Tribal Non-beneficiaries</i>				
		<i>Upto 500</i>	<i>501 – 1000</i>	<i>Above 1000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Upto 500</i>	<i>501 - 1000</i>	<i>Above 1000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
1	Regular	135 (61.3)	85 (36.2)	20 (44.4)	240 (48.0)	2,571	30 (11.32)	15 (12.00)	95 (86.36)	140 (9.0)	816
2	Irregular	40 (18.1)	35 (14.9)	10 (22.2)	85 (17.0)	1,170	165 (62.26)	80 (64.00)	10 (9.09)	255 (51.0)	1,224
3	Regular & Irregular	45 (20.6)	115 (48.9)	15 (33.4)	175 (35.0)	1,689	70 (26.42)	30 (24.00)	5 (4.55)	105 (21.0)	951
4	Not for Sale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	220 (100.0)	235 (100.0)	45 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1,810	265 (100.0)	125 (100.0)	110 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	997

Range: Rs. 948 to 3,381

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.37
Total value of Minor Forest Produce collected and marketed by the Sample Tribals through the LAMPS

S. No.	Particulars	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>					<i>Tribal Non-beneficiaries</i>				
		<i>Upto 500</i>	<i>501 – 1000</i>	<i>Above 1000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Upto 500</i>	<i>501 - 1000</i>	<i>Above 1000</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Average</i>
1	Regular	170 (60.7)	115 (59.0)	15 (60.0)	300 (60.0)	1,692	25 (8.5)	5 (6.7)	--	30 (6.0)	525
2	Irregular	30 (10.7)	15 (7.7)	--	45 (9.0)	915	220 (74.6)	60 (80.0)	10 (100.0)	290 (58.0)	1,125
3	Regular & Irregular	80 (28.6)	65 (33.3)	10 (40.0)	155 (31.0)	1,503	50 (16.9)	10 (13.3)	--	60 (12.0)	951
4	Not for Sale	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	120 (24.0)	--
	Total	280 (100.0)	195 (100.0)	25 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	1,370	265 (100.0)	125 (100.0)	110 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	997

Range: Rs. 765 to 3,213

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.38
Annual Value of Consumer Goods purchased by the Sample Tribals from the VSP Shops

S. No.	Particulars	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>					<i>Tribal Non-beneficiaries</i>				
		Controlled Items only	Non-controlled Items only	Controlled & Non-controlled items	Total	Average	Controlled Items only	Non-controlled Items only	Controlled & Non-controlled items	Total	Average
1	Upto Rs.50	75 (71.4)	35 (53.8)	120 (36.4)	230 (46.0)	45	195 (83.0)	10 (50.0)	115 (46.9)	320 (64.0)	26
2	Rs.51 – 100	30 (28.6)	25 (38.5)	105 (31.8)	160 (32.0)	98	40 (17.0)	10 (50.0)	100 (40.9)	150 (30.0)	56
3	Rs. 101 – 150	--	5 (7.7)	65 (19.7)	70 (14.0)	142	--	--	30 (12.2)	30 (6.0)	107
4	Above Rs.150	--	--	40 (12.1)	40 (8.0)	234	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	105 (100.0)	65 (100.0)	330 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	130	235 (100.0)	20 (100.0)	245 (100.0)	500 (100.0)	63

Range: Rs. 21 to 196

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.39
Extent of Increased Gross Annual Income of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	Extent of increased annual income (in Rs.)	Tribal Beneficiaries			Tribal Non-Beneficiaries			Total Tribals
		Number	Percentage	Average	Number	Percentage	Average	
1	Low (Upto 3000)	115	23.0	2493	225	45.0	1245	340 (34.0)
2	Medium (3001 - 4500)	210	42.0	4236	195	39.0	3570	405 (40.5)
3	High (4501 - 6000)	110	22.0	5445	80	16.0	4710	190 (19.0)
4	Very High (above 6000)	65	13.0	7860	--	--	--	65 (6.5)
	Total	100	100	5009	500	100	3175	1000 (100.0)

Range: Rs. 1245 - 8532

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.40
Extent of Increased Savings and Investment of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	Extent of increased savings & Investment (in Rs.)	Tribal Beneficiaries			Tribal Non-Beneficiaries			Total Tribals
		Number	Percentage	Average	Number	Percentage	Average	
1	Low (Upto 1500)	145	29.0	1137	255	51.0	495	400 (40.0)
2	Medium (1501 - 2250)	215	43.0	1941	245	49.0	1794	460 (40.6)
3	High (2251- 3000)	90	18.0	2565	--	--	4710	90 (9.0)
4	Very High (above 3000)	50	10.0	3360	--	--	--	50 (5.0)
	Total	500	100	2250	500	100	1145	1000 (100.0)

Range: Rs. 447 - 3945

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.41
Extent of Increased Financial Assistance received by the Sample Tribals from the LAMPS

S. No.	Extent of increased financial assistance (in Rs.)	Tribal Beneficiaries			Tribal Non-Beneficiaries			Total Tribals
		Number	Percentage	Average	Number	Percentage	Average	
1	Low (Upto 3000)	100	20.0	2550	205	41.0	1125	305 (30.5)
2	Medium (3001 - 4500)	180	36.0	4110	245	49.0	3030	425 (42.5)
3	High (4501- 6000)	125	25.0	5550	30	6.0	4695	155 (15.5)
4	Very High (above 6000)	95	19.0	8850	20	4.0	6060	115 (11.5)
	Total	500	100	5265	500	100.0	3728	1000 (100.0)

Range: Rs. 885 - 8430

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.42
Extent of Increased Employment Opportunities of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	Extent of increased financial assistance (in Rs.)	Tribal Beneficiaries			Tribal Non-Beneficiaries			Total Tribals
		Number	Percentage	Average (hours)	Number	Percentage	Average (hours)	
1	Upto one hour per day	--	--	--	125	25.0	1.0	125 (12.5)
2	1 – 2 hours per day	--	--	--	260	52.0	2.0	260 (26.0)
3	2 – 3 hours per day	80	16.0	2.5	115	23.0	2.5	195 (19.5)
4	3 – 4 hours per day	350	70.0	4.0	--	--	--	350 (35.0)
5	Above 4 hours per day	70	14.0	5.0	--	--	--	70 (7.0)
	Total	500	100	4.0	500	100.0	2.0	1000 (100.0)

Range: 1 – 5 hours

Note : Figures in parentheses denote the percentages to column total

source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.43
Extent of Improved Standard of Living of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	Extent of improved standard of living (in scores)	Tribal Beneficiaries		Tribal Non-Beneficiaries		Total Tribals
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1	Low (Upto 50)	150	30.0	280	56.0	430 (43.0)
2	Medium (55 – 75)	225	45.0	170	34.0	395 (39.5)
3	High (76 – 100)	75	15.0	50	10.0	125 (12.5)
4	Very High (above 100)	50	10.0	--	--	50 (5.0)
	Total	500	100.0	500	100.0	1000 (100.0)

Range: 35 – 150

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage to column total

Source: Based on data collected from 1000 sample tribals

TABLE No. 4.44
Interrelationship between the Integrated Services and Increased Income of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	<i>Integrated Income Services</i>	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>			<i>Tribal Non-Beneficiaries</i>			Remarks
		<i>Correlation co-efficient (r)</i>	<i>'t' Value</i>	<i>Table value at 5% level</i>	<i>Correlation co-efficient (r)</i>	<i>'t' Value</i>	<i>Table value at 5% level</i>	
1	Supply of concessional credit	0.512	5.90	1.96	0.312	3.25	1.96	Significant
2	Supply of agricultural requisites	0.431	4.73	1.96	0.231	2.35	1.96	Significant
3	Supply of consumer goods	0.163	1.64	1.96	0.155	1.55	1.96	Insignificant
4	Marketing of agricultural produce	0.622	7.86	1.96	0.205	2.07	1.96	Significant
5	Marketing of minor forest produce	0.324	3.39	1.96	0.202	2.04	1.96	Significant

TABLE No. 4.45
Interrelationship between the Integrated Services and Increased Savings and Investment of the Sample Tribals

S. No.	Integrated Services	Savings & Investment	Tribal Beneficiaries			Tribal Non-Beneficiaries			Remarks
			Correlation co-efficient (r)	't' Value	Table value at 5% level	Correlation co-efficient (r)	't' Value	Table value at 5% level	
1	Supply of concessional credit		0.404	4.37	1.96	0.218	2.21	1.96	Significant
2	Supply of agricultural requisites		0.249	2.55	1.96	0.203	2.05	1.96	Significant
3	Supply of consumer goods		(-)0.198	(-)2.00	1.96*	(-)0.235	(-)2.39	1.96	Significant
4	Marketing of agricultural produce		0.428	4.69	1.96	0.238	2.46	1.96	Significant
5	Marketing of minor forest produce		0.267	2.74	1.96	0.226	2.29	1.96	Significant

- - *Negatively Correlated*

TABLE No. 4.46
Interrelationship between the Integrated Services and Increased Financial Assistance given by the
LAMPS
to the Sample Tribals

S. No.	<i>Integrated Services</i>	<i>Financial Assistance</i>	<i>Tribal Beneficiaries</i>			<i>Tribal Non-Beneficiaries</i>			Remarks
			<i>Correlation co-efficient (r)</i>	<i>'t' Value</i>	<i>Table value at 5% level</i>	<i>Correlation co-efficient (r)</i>	<i>'t' Value</i>	<i>Table value at 5% level</i>	
1	Supply of concessional credit		0.642	8.29	1.96	0.245	2.50	1.96	Significant
2	Supply of agricultural requisites		0.343	3.61	1.96	0.202	2.04	1.96	Significant
3	Supply of consumer goods		0.223	2.26	1.96	0.199	2.01	1.96	Significant
4	Marketing of agricultural produce		0.245	2.50	1.96	0.206	2.08	1.96	Significant
5	Marketing of minor forest produce		0.213	2.16	1.96	0.204	2.06	1.96	Significant
	Overall		0.333	3.50	1.96	0.211	2.14	1.96	Significant

CHAPTER – V

LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS IN KERALA

PART – A PROFILE OF TRIBALS

*PART – B SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS AND
PRIMITIVE TRIBES*

*PART – C LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS
EXTENT, FORMS AND CAUSES*

PART – D LAND ALIENATION & LEGISLATION

CHAPTER – V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND LAND ALIENATION AMONG TRIBALS IN KERALA

PART – A

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KERALA

As per 1991 census there were 3.21 lakhs Scheduled Tribes in the State. It is estimated that by 2001 the tribal population would increase to nearly 3.91 lakhs. The Tribal population in the State is only 1.1% of the total population in the State. The literacy status of STs was 57.22% in 1991 as against the general literacy rate of 89.81%. Major portion of the STs are seen in the districts Wayanad, Idukky and Palakkad. The poverty ratio of the ST families estimated as on 31.03.1998 was 35.89%. This was 48.47% as per the State Survey in 1992. Nearly 23% of the tribal families are living within forest areas.

There are 35 tribal communities in the State. Among them Paniyar (nearly 20%) forms the majority. The Paniya and Adiya communities in Wayanad District are very backward and most of them landless agricultural labourers. There are 5 Primitive tribal groups (PTGs) viz., Kattunaikan, Cholanaikan, Koragas, Kadar and Kurumbas. These Groups are the most vulnerable communities among the tribals and are all below poverty Line. They constitute 5% of the total tribal population in the State. As per the survey conducted in 1996-97 the population of PTGs was 16678 consisting of 4406 families. Among the PTGs Kattunaikans (3162 families) form the majority and the Cholanaikan (88 families) the minority. It is suspected that Cholanaikan who live within interior forest areas of Nilambur are decreasing in population Malayaraya (Kottayam and Idukky), Kanikkar (Trivandrum), Kurichar (Wayanad), Marati (Kazhargod) are a few tribal communities in the State who have shown appreciable level of Socio-Economic Advancement compared to other communities. It is seen that majority of the labour force in tribal community are in the agriculture and allied sectors and most of them are agricultural labourers and cultivators form nearly 16% only . The participation of the tribals in the industrial sector is almost. The health & nutrition status of the PTGs, Adiya, Paniya, Malamandaram etc. is far below the general level.

TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN KERALA

There are living 35 tribal communities are.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Adiyar, | 2. Arandan, | 3. Eravalan, | 4. Hill,Pulyan, |
| 5. Erular,Irulan, | 6. Kadar, | 7. Kammara, | 8. Koraga, |
| 9. Kanikaran, Kanikar, | 10. Kattunayakan, | 11. Kochuvelan, | 12. Kodakapus, |
| 13. Konda Reddis, | 14. Kota | 15. Kudiya, Melakudi, | 16. Kurichchan, |
| 17. Kurumans | 18. Kurumbas, | 19. Mahamalaras, | 20. Malai Arayan, |
| 21. Malai Pandaram | 22. Malai Vedan, | 23. Malakkuravan | 24. Malasar, |
| 25. Malayan, | 26. Malayarayar, | 27. Mannan | 28. Marati |
| 29. Muthuvan, Mudugar, Muduvan | 30. Palleyan, | 31. Palliyan, | |
| 32. Palliyar, | 33. Paniyan, | 34. Ulladan, | 35. Urali. |

PRIMITIVE TRIBES IN KERALA:-

Tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage development, stagnant population and very low literacy are recognized as primitive tribes by Government of India. As per the survey conducted by the ST Development Department in 1996-97, the populations of primitive Tribes was 16,678 comprising of 4406 families in 398 settlements, Cholanaikan, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas are the primitive Tribes in Kerala and they constitute nearly 5% of the total scheduled tribe population in the State. Of them majority are Kattunaikans [71.17%] and are mainly in Wayanad district. The Cholanaikan are the PTG groups with smallest population [384]. The areas of habitats of the primitive tribes are Nilambur [Cholanaikan and Kattunaikans] Attappady [Kurumbas], Wayanad and Kozhikode [Kattunaikans] Trisoor [Kadars], Parambikulam – Palakkad [Kadar] and Kasaragod [Koragas]. In 1991 census the average decennial growth rate of primitive tribes is estimated as 18.71% considering the period from 1981 to 1996-97. This rate is also slightly less than the decadal growth rate.

TABLE NO: 5.1
DISTRICT WISE TRIBAL POPULATION AND LITERACY RATE
TRIBAL POPULATION

District	POPULATION				LITERACY RATE		
	Male	Female	Total	%	Male	Female	Total
Kasargod	14,841	14,442	29,283	9.12	74.77	57.86	66.38
Kannur	9,167	9,076	18,243	5.68	65.26	51.92	58.59
Wayanad	57,386	57,583	114,969	35.81	57.89	43.45	50.67
Kozhikode	2,654	2,753	5,407	1.68	57.14	45.79	51.46
Malappuram	5,123	5,342	10,555	3.29	37.99	12.13	25.06
Palakkadu	17,927	17,538	35,465	11.05	40.12	29.46	34.79
Thrissor	1,990	2,061	4,051	1.26	55.48	47.54	51.51
Ernakulam	2,551	2,390	4,941	1.54	81.49	72.11	76.80
Idukky	25,512	24,757	50,269	15.66	68.16	57.28	62.72
Kottayam	8,902	9,094	17,996	5.61	89.98	84.44	88.69
Alappuzha	1,407	1,394	2,801	0.87	79.74	69.17	74.48
Patahanamthitta	3,459	3,463	6,992	2.18	75.89	70.53	73.21
Kollam	1,941	1,941	3,884	1.21	68.53	56.24	64.42
Thiruvananthapuram	7,860	8,321	16,181	5.04	81.78	66.71	74.00
Total	160,812	160,155	320,967	100	66.73	54.61	60.67

Source: Records of the Scheduled Tribe development, Krishibhavan, Thiruvananthapuram

TRIBAL PREDOMINANT AREAS IN THE STATE

The Scheduled Tribe Population is even more unevenly distributed in the Districts. Among the Districts Wayanad has the highest tribal Population nearly 36% of the Tribal Population. Idukky and Palakkad account for another 26%. The lowest representation of tribal population is in Alappuzha District [1991 Census].

PROBLEMS THAT INHABIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ST'S AND SUGGESTIONS TO TAKE SUITABLE MEASURES FOR BRINGING THE TRIBALS TO THE GENERAL STREAM OF DEVELOPMENT

It is embarrassing to note that desired level of development of tribals could not be achieved even after if we spent large quantum of money from various sources. This is due to various factors, including the cultural milieu of the tribals. Each tribal community has their own traditional belief and customs. Paniyans of Wayanad district form the major community among tribals [21.81%]. Intellectually they are very backward and can be rated even behind the level of primitive tribes. Absence of saving habits and drug addition are common all communities. Till recent years, majority of the tribals were not aware of the benefits given to them through various sources. This short fall had given room for various forms of limitations. Even now the tribals participation in development programmes is limited. Because of this the implementing agency failed often to find the real needs of the tribals. This paved way for unsustainable utilisation of the benefits.

One draw back of the present strategy of development is that it could not convert a tribal to an independent, innovative and ambitious person. In a good number of programmes we can see a kind of spoon-feeding in which the tribals intellect and other capabilities never develop.

There is no difference of opinion that education and employment in an organised sector would gradually change the socio-economic status of them and consequently the growth profiles of the next generation will be much faster. We may think of earmarking and depositing a portion of TSP funds in public or private undertaking with a view to reserve certain posts [say class IV] in these institutions, rather than wasting huge amount of money for infrastructure, which have no direct benefit to the tribals.

Lack of close monitoring at grass root level regarding the aspect "What happened to the benefits provided, whether they are utilized by the intended beneficiary properly" is one of the main draw back of the present system.

Wrong caste claims and usurpation of benefits by non-tribals have become a phenomenon now. Suitable laws may be framed to punish the culprits.

APPROACH AND STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS IN KERALA

The 10th Five Year Plan envisages a slightly different approach in Kerala. As far as Tribals development is concerned Tribals own neighbourhood groups [Oorukootams] are formed as basic units for the formulation and implementation of TSP and other Tribals Development Programmes.

A new approach and strategies for the sustainable development of tribals in Kerala. In view of this the following suggestions are made.

Top most priority should be given to elimination of poverty and reduction of unemployment among the tribals. Majority of the tribal population does not still enjoy the basic standards of Good life. Elimination of poverty requires macro as well as micro strategies. For this there have to be separate component plan for Scheduled Tribes and the disabled including family specific plans for improving quality of life as well as protecting and upgrading the land resources, value addition to the non-timber Forest Produce, high quality education, proper health, social security support etc. Non-conventional institutional options have to be tried out in the case of education, health,

and economic development and so on where NGO's with good track record could play a positive role. Preservation of tribal culture and fostering of their traditional knowledge have to be ensured hand in hand with their empowerment and all round socio-economic development.

The Draft Comprehensive Master Plan prepared by the Government should be implemented in a time bound manner with greater emphasis on the primitive tribal groups with stress on Education, Land based Development, Implementation of Protective measures with added legal support etc. It is commitment of the State Government to distribute land to all landless tribals and to rehabilitate them in a phased manner and to help them to sustain their land. High priority should be given to the construction of Houses, electrification, Drinking Water, Sanitation facilities etc.

The future tribal educational programmes would aim at primary and secondary educational facilities to all ST students through Institutions like MRS, centre of excellence, etc. Strengthening of pre-primary education with adequate nutritional care, merit upgradation programmes for equipping the ST students for appearing various Entrance Examinations and Civil Services Examinations, more emphasis on technical education including Information Technology, revision of mess charges on the tribal hostels etc., are major strategies proposed.

The priority / thrust areas envisaged for the future Tribal Development are:

1. Provision of minimum needs to the poor STs aimed at systematic human resource development so as to enable the youths to seek employment.
2. All landless tribals / marginal farmers among the tribals are to be provided with cultivable land depending on availability and implement sustainable development programmes.
3. Micro enterprises would be promoted among tribal women through Kudumbashree.
4. Tribal Sub-Plan programmes will be integrated with anti-poverty sub-plan.
5. Socio-Economic development programme for the benefit of poorest of the poor to bring them above poverty line.
6. Ensuring of high quality education to tribal students.
7. Pre-primary education and residential education will be strengthened further.
8. The existing tuition scheme will be modified to cater to the needs of all tribal students.
9. Programmes for assisting dropouts and improving enrolment will be formulated.
10. All Houseless families will be given houses in a phased manner.
11. The rate of Scholarships [Lump sum grant / stipend etc] will be revised frequently.
12. The problems of tribal families living within forest areas will be solved in collaboration with forest department.
13. Health care facilities will be strengthened by improving existing Health Extension Programmes in tribal areas tie-up with Health Department.
14. High priority for the completion of pre-metric hostels and improving of their infrastructure facilities and revision of mess charges etc.
15. Massive awareness and literacy programmes with involvement of NGOs will be organised in the tribal areas.
16. Programmes aimed at improving the brilliance of talented ST students will be formulated and implemented.
17. Training programmes such as IT Training will be arranged for the tribal students and programmes for ensuring jobs for tribals in the IT sector will be formulated.

18. The participation of the tribals in the industrial sector, even in the small scale and traditional sector is virtually nil. To change this situation suitable strategies can be formulated.
19. The socio-economic conditions of the communities like Adiya, Paniya, Primitive Tribes, Hill Pulayan, Malapandaram etc., are very pathetic. In view of this specific, exclusive programmes can be chalked out for the development of these communities.
20. The problems of the families living in tribal rehabilitation projects like Sugandhagiri, Pookot Dairy Project, Attapady Cooperative farming society etc., will be solved with the participation of these families.
21. It is proposed to give Health Insurance coverage to all backward tribal families in a phased manner.
22. Remoteness is one hurdle, which prevents the overall and comprehensive development of tribals. This eludes the tribals from the infrastructural needs such as road, drinking water, electrification, hospital facilities, educational facilities etc. A comprehensive plan can be formulated to solve these problems.
23. Empowerment of tribals.

INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS [ITDPS]

The ITDP Project Areas are

1. Nedumangad [Trivandrum District]
2. Idukky District
3. Nilambur [Malappuram District]
4. Kanjirappally [Kottayam District]
5. Attappady [Palakkad District]
6. Kalpetta [Wayanad District]
7. Kannur District

Remaining ITDP areas in the State are include in the Dispersed Tribal areas.

1. Punalur [Alappuzha & Kollam Districts]
2. Ranni [Pathanamthitta District]
3. Moovattupuzha [Eranakulam District]
4. Chalakkuzhy [Trisoor District]
5. Palakkad District
6. Thamarassery [Kozhikode District]
7. Manannthavady [Wayanad District]
8. Sulthan Bathery [Wayanad District]

PLAN SCHEMES IMPLEMENTING BY THE SCHEDULED TRIBE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT UNDER TRIBAL SUB PLAN

A. PLAN STATE SCHEMES

1. Resettlement of Landless Tribals
2. Economic Development Schemes through project based Activities.
3. Package programme for the Rehabilitation of backward tribes.
4. Food Support Programme during Monsoon.
5. Treatment and Rehabilitation of ST's affected by various diseases.
6. Financial assistance to Marriage of ST Girls.

7. Implementation of Kerala State Registration of Transfer of Lands and
8. Restoration of Alienated land Act 1999.
9. Implementation of Prevention of Atrocities Act-1989.
10. Insurance programme for Tribals.
11. Special Incentive to Brilliant Students.
12. Repairs and Maintenance of Tribal Hostel.
13. Construction of Hostels for Boys and Girls.
14. Purchase of Land for construction of hostels.
15. Running and construction of 18 Model Residential/Ashram Schools.
16. Grants to High school going SSLC/Plus-2 failed students for studying in tutorial
17. Incentive to talented Youths in Arts and Sports.
18. Schemes for providing better educational facilities to bright ST students.
19. Bharath /Kerala Darshan programme to ST Students.
20. Post-metric hostels for Tribal Students.
21. Health project [Mananthavady,Attappady,Idukky]
22. Housing [General /primitive Housing]
23. Tribal Youth festivals and Development Of Sports Infrastructure
24. Training On Information Technology
25. Extension of Kudumbashree to Tribal areas
26. Organisations and Training of Oorukootams
27. Opening of Grain Banks System in Tribal Ares

B. 100% CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

1. Post-Metric Scholarship
2. Vocational Training Institutes
3. Award of Research Fellowship in various aspects of Tribal Development
4. Upgradation of merits of ST students
5. New Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Primitive Tribes
6. Drinking Water Supply in Tribal Area
7. Enhancement of facilities in tribal areas
8. Special Central Assistance to TSP – various economic development schemes.

PART – B

SOCIO – ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS IN KERALA

POPULATION

In the 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes was 3,20,967, which constitute 1.10% of the total population in the State. This is expected to reach at least 4.03 Lakh by the end of 2001. They belong to 35 distinct communities including the primitive tribal groups such as Cholanaikan, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas. They constitute nearly 4.8% of the Scheduled Tribe population. There are 69,444 ST households in the State while in 1981 it was only 52,421. The present number of ST households is estimated around 84,000. The decadal growth rate of the ST population in 1981-91 was 22.75% while for the general population it was only 14.75%. The growth rate in number of households in general population show an increase of 24.64% while in Tribals, it was 32.47%. The sex ratio of scheduled tribes in the state was 996. The Scheduled Tribes population is even more unevenly distributed in the districts. Wayanad has the highest tribal concentration in the State, which is nearly 36% of the tribal population. Idukky and Palakkad account for another 26%. The lowest Tribal population in the state is the Alappuzha district.

Majority of the tribal families below poverty line is seen in the Wayanad, Idukky and Palakkad Districts. Adiya, Paniya and Kattunaikan are the three tribal communities in Wayanad district who are still in a very underdeveloped stage compared to other tribal communities there. Adiya and Paniya together form 53% of the tribal population in Wayanad. [The ST population of Wayanad District was 1.11 lakhs in 1991 census]. Kurichya and Kuruma are the other two major tribal communities of Wayanad who have attained a satisfactory level of socio-economic advancement compared with these two communities. The pity is that the Adiya & Paniya were all landless agricultural labourers and slaves, till two decades ago and their full rehabilitation programmes are still underway. Kattunaikan families are primitive tribes and they have shown potential signs of quicker transition to the mainstream of development. Unlike the Kattunaikans, the Adiya and Paniya are found less sensitive to the tribal development programmes especially in the field of education.

The Attappady Block of Palakkad district is the only tribal block in the State, [one of the seven ITDPs in the State] where all kinds of tribal problems usually crop up. The tribal population of the District is 35,465 [1991 census] Kurumbas, Mudugas, Kadars and Irulars are the four major tribal communities in the district. Kurumbas and Kadars are Primitive Tribes.

Muthuvan, Urali, Hill Pulaya, Mannan, Ulladan and Malayaraya are the communities in Idukky. Among them Malayaraya are forward in all aspects compared to others. Around 92% of the tribal workers in the district are still engaged in the agricultural and allied sectors. The main bottleneck of tribal development in Idukky District is inaccessibility of settlements.

There are 5 primitive tribal groups viz. Kattunaikan, Cholanaikan, Kurumbas, Kadars & Koragas. According to a survey conducted by the ST Development Department, their population was 16,678 during 1996-97.

LITERACY

The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe was said to be 57.22% in 1991 against the general literacy rate of 89.90%. Among the major states of India, Kerala has the highest

literacy rate for Scheduled Tribe Population. Tribal literacy rate is high in the districts – Kottayam, Ernakulam, Alappuzha, Thiruvananthapuram and Pathanamthitta [around more than 70%] where as in Palakkad and Malappuram it is relatively low. However the tempo has to be sustained so as to scale up the literacy of tribes further by ensuring that all children in the age group of 6 to 11 years are enrolled in school.

As a part of the total literacy programme of the State, a sub-project for Tribal literacy programme was launched in September 1991. The tribal literacy programmes claims that the literacy rate of tribals in 1993 was 80.73%. But this status could not be consolidated and further improved because of the absence of proper follow up programmes. This is evident from the PTG survey of 1996-97; the overall literacy rate of the PTG was only 26.1%. Effective steps should be taken by the department for the improvement of literacy among tribals as a basic development.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

The occupational pattern of Scheduled Tribes reveals their economic backwardness. Majority of the tribals in the state are residing in rural areas. Among the tribal population agricultural labourers represent 55.47%, cultivators represent 16.66% and the remaining are distributed in various other occupations. Most of the Tribal agricultural labourers have been victims of land alienation 17,156 tribal families live in interior forests in 671 settlements and are engaged in the collection of Minor Forest Produces and forest protection works.

Out of the total tribals, agricultural labourers constitute 44.04% in Wayanad district. In respect of cultivators, Idukky has the rank first [38.55%], Wayanad [21.48%], Thiruvananthapuram [11.98%] and Palakkad [11.03%]. The work participation rate of the tribals is high. The tribals have the monopoly in collection of minor forest produces. Food gathering, hunting and fishing are their main sources of income. They have their own indigenous system of medicine as well as still majority of them have firm belief in it. The number of tribals engaged in the organised sector including Government/Public sector is only minimal.

As far as the industrial sector is concerned the tribal participation is almost nil. Similarly the self-employment venture of tribals in the services sector is also very poor. Here we have to empower the tribals with skill development training EDP, Working capital etc., and back up services in establishing suitable marketing mechanism for their products. In the services and organised sectors there exists a lot of scope for further development of tribals. Involvement of tribals in the technical and professional education is highly essential for their development.

Seasonal unemployment particularly in the monsoon seasons is one of the main problems being faced by the tribal families in the State. More than 75% of the tribal families are agrarian based and as such the ups and downs occurring in the agriculture sector naturally affects the tribals also.

EDUCATION

Earlier, the welfare activities in the state for tribals mostly concentrated on educational programmes. Economic development of these communities leading to the creation of substantial assets and ownership of instruments of production through income generating training programmes received attention only from the sixth five-year plan period. Compared to the general educational level the status of tribal education is

far below. The main reason for the low level of education among tribes is the peculiar nature of their habitations.

The social and economic conditions prevailing in the tribal settlements are not conducive for better education. Lack of sufficient educational institutions in tribal areas, poverty, inability to catch the children from pre-primary level, lack of nutritional and health care programmes, poor enrolment and drop out from high education etc., curtail the effective educational development among Scheduled Tribes. Moreover, the parents of the tribal children being generally illiterate cannot insist on their children attending classes regularly.

In order to improve education among Scheduled Tribes, the primary efforts should be on eradication of poverty. The parents of the tribal children have to be provided with regular employment for earning income to meet their day-to-day requirements, which will help to send their children to school. Scheduled Tribe students have to be provided with boarding and lodging. Opening of more crèches/ Balwadies/ Nursery Schools, in tribal areas will not only promote early childhood education, but also lessen the burden of elder children in looking after the younger as and when the parents go for work. Lack of teachers in remote areas, general failure of tuition schemes, lack of skill development etc., are certain priority issues in the field of tribal education. A study made by the ST development department revealed that nearly 10% of the tribal habitats are very remote and lack even primary school facility within a radius of 2 Kms. In fact the position has improved to some extent during the past 9 years time. However the school facilities in primitive tribal areas are poor; 71.95% of the PTGs are lacking School facilities within 1 KM area.

The state has started multi-learning centres and single teacher schools for improving primary & pre-primary education in remote tribal areas. But the functioning of the Anganwadies in these areas needs further strengthening and proper improvement.

In the 10th plan, the tribal educational programmes would aim at primary and secondary educational facilities for all eligible ST students especially those living in remote areas [main objectives is improvement of enrolment rates and arresting of drop out rates] improved facilities for high quality education and research for talented ST students; centres of Excellence etc., strengthening of pre-primary education with adequate nutritional care, merit up-gradation programmes for equipping the ST students for appearing various entrance examinations and civil services examinations; more emphasis on technical education including Information Technology, restructuring of the present tuition programmes for failed as well as regular ST students. A thorough rejuvenation of tribal hostels necessary by improving the Academic qualification for wardens and cooks etc. High priority will be given for the completion of pre-metric hostels.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION:

Various measures are taken for timely medical attention to Scheduled Tribes. Since the tribal settlements are situated far away from hospitals and health centres; the STs are not able to make use of available medical facilities. The tribals are suffering from several kind of diseases such as TB , Leprosy, Scabies, Waterborne diseases etc. The Health Services Department run 63 primary health centres in the tribal areas. Besides these, the ST development department has 5 mid wifery centres, 17 Ayurveda Dispensaries, 3 Allopathy Dispensaries, 1 Ayurveda Hospital, 2 mobile Medical Units, 1 Allopathy Hospital at Mananthavady and 3 Allopathy Clinics in Idukky and one in

Attappady. However there are a few remote tribal settlements in the districts of Idukky, Palakkad, Trisoor, Wayanad and Malappuram where such facilities are still lacking.

In spite of the health facilities already existing in tribal areas, tribals of certain localities are found to be suffering from communicable as well as malnutrition based diseases. The tribals are facing severe problems including inability to get timely treatment for patients who need emergency treatment. The health extension work is rather poor in tribal areas. It is seen that the health service institutions in tribal areas always lack the services of dedicated doctors and paramedical staff. The recommendation to offer a package of incentives for attracting them is already under the consideration of the state. In this case government may take suitable policy decisions like giving weightage to tribal area service in Medical PG admission, high special allowance for paramedical staff, good quality quarters, vehicle facilities etc. This additional cost involved can be met from funds under article 275[1].

The existing norms for sanctioning of PHCs /CHCs in the tribal areas may be suitably revised in consultation with State Health service department. The UNICEF aided tribal health project started during 2000-01 can solve this problem in a phased manner. During the 10th plan, the hospitals under the Wayanad Tribal Health Care Society at Mananthavady and Idukky Health Project hospitals will be made full fledged by starting special units and improving the function of existing OP clinics.

HOUSING

Housing is a critical problem for Scheduled Tribes. At the close of the 8th Five-year Plan the estimated number of houseless ST families was 12,700. Besides them there were 17,000 tribal families with dilapidated houses and also demanded houses during 9th plan period. Housing was the first priority item during 9th plan and budgeted an amount of Rs.1323.00 lakhs for housing and a total number of 2938 houses constructed by the ST department alone. Out of this, Rs.313.32 lakhs budgeted for primitive tribes housing and completed 569 houses. The Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Rural Development Department, Forest Department, KSDC for SC/ST, Housing Board, Local Bodies are the major agencies, involved in tribal housing in the State. Local Bodies alone could sanction and construct more than 20,000 houses during 9th plan [1997-2002]. The newly introduced Maithri Housing programme of Housing Board [1999 onwards] is highly beneficial to STs.

For the proper execution and monitoring of housing programmes, uniform rates for the various agencies engaged with tribal housing will be introduced. The survey done by the ST development department in 2000-2001 reveals that there were 9374 houseless ST families in the State. It is anticipated that all houseless ST families can be provided with houses during the 10th plan period. As a part of the improvement of the tribal housing programme the state government have decided and enhanced the rate of housing grant from Rs. 42,000 to Rs.75,000.

MINOR FOREST PRODUCE COLLECTION

The nodal role for the collection and marketing of MFPs in the State is vested with the SC/ST Co-operative Development Federation. Nearly 35 ST Co-operative societies are engaged with collection of MFPs through the tribals who are member of the societies. These societies are affiliated to the Co-operative federation for SC/ST. The Government of India have recommended that 80% of the sales value of the MFP's be given to the collecting tribals through the federation and societies.

During the 10th Plan it has been proposed to strengthen the MFP collection and marketing with the active participation of tribals so that it would benefit them as sustainable means of livelihood. Adequate training should be given to the tribals for the processing and marketing of the MFP's through the active NGOs working in the tribal areas.

ATROCITIES

Compared to other States large-scale atrocities are not seen in the state. In order to prevent atrocities against the tribals, effective steps have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The single mother problem of Wayanad District is one of the most sympathetic cases of atrocities against the tribals. There is around 275 such mother (unwed) in the state. It is a major social problem among the tribals. Through the ongoing tribals development programmes and other special packages, the unwed mother and their children's can be rehabilitated. Government of India has also indicated programmes for the rehabilitation of the unwed mothers under the Centrally Sponsored Programme "SWADHER" implemented through the social welfare department.

PRIMITIVE TRIBES

Tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage development, stagnant population and very low literacy are recognized as primitive tribes. As per the survey conducted in 1996-97, the population of primitive tribes was 16,678 comprising of 4406 families in 39 settlements, Cholanaikan, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas are the primitive tribes in Kerala and they constitute nearly 5% of the total ST population in the State.

The problem of remoteness, ill health, absence of educational facilities, landless and houseless families, seasonal unemployment and poverty, lack of essential facilities such as power connection, isolation from the mainstream etc., are still confronting the PTGs. During the 10th plan primary and secondary education will be ensured to all PTG students through Ashram Schools and tribal hostels. A special package programme can be developed for the comprehensive development of the PTGs' in addition to the ongoing development programmes.

SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

1. INTRODUCTION

Tribal groups with pre-agricultural stage of development, diminishing/ dwindling population and very low literacy rates are defined as Primitive Tribes Groups (PTGs). Cholanaikan, Kurumbas, Kattunaikans, Kadars and Koragas are the 5 primitive tribe groups in Kerala. They constitute nearly 5% of the total tribals in the State. Kattunaikans are mainly seen in Wayanad district. Their other areas of habitation are Malappuram and Kozhikode districts. Cholanaikan are said to be a sub- community of the Kattunaikans and are seen only in Malappuram District. Nearly 59% of the Kadar population is found in Trisoor district and the balance in Palakkad district. Kurumbas are living in the Attappady Block of Palakkad district. The Koraga habitations are in the plain areas of Kasargode district.

Through we gave special attention to the development of PTGs from the very beginning of tribal development in the State, their achievements in the fields of

education, health, housing, land and other assets, drinking water & sanitation, electrification, income generation etc. are not much appreciable. The ensuing paragraphs give a brief account of the present status of the tribals (as per the Survey).

2. PRESENT STATUS OF CHOLANAIKAN

As per the present survey [1996-97] the Cholanaikan population is found consisting of 206 males and 178 females. The total number of families is 88. Cholanaikan have the lowest literacy rate of 9.17%.

As all the families are living within forests, electronic connection cannot be given after stretching electric lines. Solar power is the only remedy in these areas. It is reported that all Cholanaikan habitats are free from drinking water problem. Since they are using the water from streams, ponds and well Cholanaikan habitats. They are found to be affected by diseases like leprosy, arthritis, fever etc. They have no hesitation in using allopathic drugs.

They economic status of the Cholanaikan is very poor. All families are living below poverty line. They are now engaged in MFP collection, casual wage labour, mainly in forest areas etc. In olden days they were basket making as well. Even though all Cholanaikan posses land, the land area in their possession is too small [5 cents to only 50 cents] to provide even the substance level of income to them. In these holding they cultivate plantain, tapioca, pepper etc. Mailadipotti [30 families & population – 139], mailadipara [8 families & population –27], Alackan [18 families and population – 72] and punchakolly [33 families and population –147] are the 4 Cholanaikan settlements in Malappuram district.

3. PRESENT STATUS OF KURUMBAS

According to the Survey, there are 332 Kurumba households with a total population of 1602[819 male and 783 female]. Their sex ratio is 956, which is comparatively low. The literacy rate is estimated as 32.36 with higher rates among the male.

In spite of the fact that only 4% of the Kurumba families have high school facilities within a radius 5 Kms. The number of SSLC passed Kurumba youths was 17. Still more than 41% families have no primary schools within 5Kms. Due to lack of school facilities, 143 Kurumba children are found 'not enrolled'

As per the survey, 37.35% Kurumba families are ration cardless. Remoteness and lack of awareness of these families are the main reasons for this. It is seen that 93.37% Kurumba families have own houses. But more than 70% are demanding new houses. This clearly reveals the poor quality of the houses owned by them. Around one third of the families have received houses from various Government agencies .No families have latrine facilities

It is seen that 82.22% of the Kurumba families are possessing land with a minimum area of one acre or more. But these lands are not able to provide them a minimum level of income for their live hood. More than 43% of the Kurumbas have no motorable road within 8 Kms. Edavaniyoor, Galasy, Kadukumanna, Meluthudukki and Thazethudukki are the most remote Kurumba settlements. All Kurumba families lack power connection in their households. As there are several practical difficulties for stretching electric line to these areas, solar electrification is the only remedy. Around 40% Kurumbas are facing the problem of scarcity of drinking water. They stand in the second place as against the Kadar in relation to the gravity of the problem.

Only 6.92% Kurumbas have hospital facilities within accessible distances. This has dear relationship with the incidence of epidemics and consequent deaths among the Kurumbas. The reason for the death of 5 Kurumbas was reported as T.B. It is reported that Kurumbas are reluctant to use allopathic medicines.

As per the survey, one Government servant is found in the Kurumba community. The occupational status of all others is reported as 'Coolie'. They are reported to have high interest in Co-operative movement. Around 76% are members of tribal co-operative. Kurumbas are also engaged in MFP collection. They use, rice, tapioca, ragi, jowar, and vegetables as their food items.

All the 15 Kurumba settlements are seen in the Puthoor Panchayat of Attappady Block. Anaway, Gottiyarkandi, MelayThudukki, Kurukkathikallu, Thazhethudukki and Kadukumannan are the major Kurumba settlements.

4. PRESENT STATUS OF KATTUNAIKANS

As per the present survey the number of Kattunaikans in the state is 11871, consisting of 5991 males and 5880 females. Sex ratio is 981. The literacy rate of Kattunaikans is very low [20.77%]. They are seen in 3162 families and form the highest group among the PTGs. The areas of habitation of Kattunaikans are in Wayanad, Malappuram and Kozhikode districts. Their population is distributed in the proportion 91:8:1 in these districts. Literacy rate of Kattunaikans in Kozhikode is slightly better.

There are 25 SSLC passed Kattunaikans and 61 SSLC failed Kattunaikans. Only 7.58% Kattunaikans have primary schools within a reach of one km from their colonies. In Malappuram district only 1% families have primary schools with in a radius of 1 km. In Wayanad district, however, the parentage is slightly better; ie.8.28%. in Kozhikode district all Kattunaikans have school facilities very near to their settlements, viz. Kudilpara. It is seen that nearly 59% Kattunaikan families have high school facilities within 5kms. In spite of this, their literacy rate is very low. All Kattunaikans in Malappuram district lack High School facilities within 5 Kms. Even then, the literacy rate of Kattunaikans in Malappuram is slightly better. It is observed that out of the 559 tribal children found to be 'not enrolled', 53.31% are from Kattunaikan. 30.11% of the Kattunaikan families lack ration-cards and around 55% families are lacking Vikas Pathras.

The percentage of houseless Kattunaikan families is 18.59. the percentage is slightly more in Malappuram [i.e.21.05]. in Kozhikode district all the 29 families, except 1, have own houses.

"Landless Kattunaikan families" is a big problem to reckon with. They constitute 34.69% of the total families. The land distribution pattern of Kattunaikan is such that 82.56% families are having less than or equal to 50 cents of land in their possession. It is discernible that 65.13% families fall in the category with less than or equal to 25 cents.

The landless problem is more serious in Malappuram district though the percentage of landless Kattunaikan families is only 16.59. Here, more than 95% families possess only less than or equal to 50 cents of land each. In Kozhikode only 2 families are found landless. In Kozhikode also (24 out of 28 families) major portion of the families possess only less than or equal to 50 cents of land each.

Kattunaikans cultivate plantain, ginger, tapioca, coconut, coffee, pepper, paddy etc. in their available lands. Agriculture is only a subsidiary activity for them. Major source of income is derived from casual wage labour, forest woks, MFP collection etc.

As far as the accessibility of Kattunaikan settlements from motorable roads is concerned, it is seen that around 65% families are having this facility within a radius of 1 km. The habitations of 149 Kattunaikan families are located in very remote pockets. The problem of remoteness is high in the case of Kattunaikans of Malappuram. Here we have to walk more than 8 Kms to reach the settlements in the case of 27.53% settlements. This problem is not so serious in Kozhikode district.

Power problem among the Kattunaikans is severe. 90.57% families have no electricity in their settlements. Fortunately, all families in Kozhikode district have electric connection in their settlements. Only 2% families in Malappuram have electric connection in their settlements.

Drinking water problem is seen among 29.57% Kattunaikan families. In Malappuram district it is only 12.15%. All families in Kozhikode have drinking water facility.

The health scenario of Kattunaikans is not up to the mark. Still 9.80% families have no health care facility within 8 Kms distance. Only 48.70% have such facilities even within 3 Kms. The problem is significant in Malappuram.

They are affected by various diseases like T.B, leprosy, Cancer, sickle cell anaemia, hepatitis etc. the survey could prima facie found 38 TB patients and 4 leprosy patients among the Kattunaikans.

Almost all Kattunaikan families are below poverty line. Only 2 families are reported to have annual income more than Rs. 20000.

The entire Wayanad District has only one PTG, i.e., Kattunaikans. The distribution of Kattunaikan population in Wayanad is given below.

Blocks	No. of settlements	Population	Families
Kalpetta	40	1543	408
Mananthavady	69	2726	684
S.Bathery	183	6501	1793
Total	292	10770	2885

5. PRESENT STATUS OF KADAR

As per the survey, there are 1472 Kadars, consisting of 744 male and 728 female. The number of Kadar families is 407. The number of Kadar families in Trisoor and Palakkad is 235 and 172 respectively. The respective population is 876 and 596. the general trend of low sex ratio among the tribals is seen among the Kadars also. According to the survey it is 978. The literacy rate of Trisoor Kadar is low [38.80%] compared with the Palakkad Kadars [43.84%]. It is seen that 12 Kadars have passed SSLC. Lack of educational infrastructure within walkable distance is the main lacunae for the educational development of kadars. 33.90% of the Kadar families are lacking school facilities within a radius of 5 Kms. Kadar settlements in Palakkad district have more accessibility problems than those in Trisoor district. In Palakkad district 81.39% of the tribal students have to walk more than 8 Kms to reach their nearest schools. But the percentage is only 39.57 in Trisoor district.

All Kadar families in Palakkad district lack high school facilities within 8kms. The position in Trisoor is, however, slightly better.

It is seen that 26 Kadar children in Palakkad district and 44 of them in Trisoor district are found 'not enrolled' in schools. A single teacher school has started functioning in the Kadar tribal areas of Trisoor. Similar centers have to be started in the tribal areas

of Parambikulam also. 13.02 % Kadar families are found to have no ration cards. The problem is serious in Trissoor district.

The landless problem is very acute among Kaders [76.90%]. In Palakkad more than 91% are landless. The size of the lands occupied by the families is less than 25 cents respect of 81.91% families. In this sphere also Kadar families of Palakkad are lagging behind their Trissoor counterparts. In the available lands they cultivate crops like rubber, coconut, plantain etc.

Around 45 percent Kadar families lack motorable roads within a reach of 21 km. 28.25 percent families are living in very remote forest areas [more than 8 Kms to be walked to reach the nearest road]. The remoteness is comparatively low in Palakkad. However, we could not provide pro-rata development benefits to the Kaders in Palakkad district as compared to those in Trissoor. 73.21 % of the Kadar families are lacking electric connection in their settlements. In Palakkad district all the Kadar families are lacking electric connection. However, only 54% of the Trissoor Kadar families have absence of electric connection in their settlements. Drinking Water problem is very acute in the Kadar settlements.

While the proportion of tribal settlements with water problem for all the 5 PTGs is 30.59% , it is 54.05% among the Kadar settlements. The problem is more serious among the Kadar families in Trissoor.

Health care facilities are absent in the remote Kadar settlements. Around 25 percent of the Kadar families have no health service facilities within a circle of 8 Kms. In Palakkad district, T.B. is seen as one of main causes of death among the Kadar families. This is more severe among the families in Trissoor.

It is seen that only 2 % of the Kadar families have annual family income more than Rs.20, 000. The economic status of the Kadar families in Palakkad is slightly better than those in Trissoor district. The Kadar families are showing interest in Agriculture. But they have no sufficient land base for this purpose. In the existing available land they use to cultivate vegetables, coconut, rubber, plantain etc. Their staple food is rice, supplemented by other items like tapioca, wheat etc.

The following Kadar colonies are remote. In view of the lack of infrastructure and relative backwardness of these colonies, greater care is needed for the development of these colonies during 10th plan.

Majority of the Kadar families (95.57%) are engaged with MFP collection. They are all members of ST Co-operatives. A few are engaged in forest protection works as watchers.

6. PRESENT STATUS OF KORAGAS

The tribal development efforts made by the state since independence, especially under the TSP strategy, have brought in some changes in the life style, culture and socio-economic status of Koragas.

The survey revealed that Koragas has the highest literacy rate among the PTGs (i.e.54.07%). There are 12 SSLC passed Koragas. 42.20% of the Koraga families have school facilities within one km radius. Among the Koraga children only 5 children are found without being enrolled in schools. Only 3.84% Koraga families are found ration-cardless. The percentage of houseless and landless Koraga families is 13.67 and 10.55 respectively.

It is seen that the Koragas are cultivating crops like paddy, coconut, cashew, vegetables etc. Although they own/possess land in the range from 5 cents to even 10

acres, a major portion is uncultivable and infertile. The proportion of Koraga families who possess more than 50 cents of land each is 34.05%. A clear shift in occupational pattern from crocodile catching, begging and scavenging etc., to basket making, agriculture, other casual wage labour etc. is seen. They use to cultivate paddy, cashew, coconut, vegetables etc among them. But these activities are not adequate to provide them the subsistence level of income.

More than 95% of the Koraga families have motorable road within a radius of 1 km. There are hardly any remote settlements in the area. The percentage of Koraga families with power problem is only 25.90. Whereas the same with water problem is 14.39% only.

A good number of Koragas have been affected by diseases like T.B, Viral fever etc. Hospital infrastructures nearer to the settlements are not poor. The survey could find 11 TB patients. They use Allopathy medicine without any hesitation. All Koraga families are found to be living below poverty line. 99% of the families are reported to be in the annual income group less than or equal to Rs.5000/- . Only one family is having annual income more than Rs.25000/-

SECTOR-WISE FINDINGS OF THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES

1. POPULATION & LITERACY

According to the survey, the total population of primitive tribes in the state is 16,678. (The actual population can be 5% more, considering the coverage of 5% less in the survey). This population is distributed over 4406 tribal families with an average household size of 3.79. It is far below the general tribal household size of 4.62 during 1991 for tribals as a whole. The population of primitive tribes during 1981 census was 12,921. The average decennial growth rate of primitive tribes is estimated as 18.17% considering the period from 1981 to 1999-2000. This rate is also slightly less than the decadal growth rate for all tribals found during 1991 census [22.75%]. The estimated population of tribals in the State during 1996-97 is 3,59,176. Hence the primitive tribes population arrived at during 1996-97 through the survey is 4.89% of this.

Among the primitive tribes, Kattunaikans form the majority. Their total population is 11,871 [71.17%]. Cholanaikans are the smallest group among them. They number only 384 with 88 families. The population of Kurumbas, Kadars and Korages are 1,602, 1,472 and 1,349 respectively.

Unlike the State's population, the sex ratio of primitive tribes is low [978]. This is true in the case of tribals as a whole also. However, in the case of Koragas, females outnumber males [1007].

The proportion of tribal children in the age group (0-5) is 9.97% of the total PTG population. This proportion was 15.02% during 1991 in respect of the total tribal population in the State.

The literacy rate of primitive tribes during 1996-97 is found to be 26.10%. The highest literacy rate of 54.07% is found among the Koragas. Cholanaikans have the lowest literacy rate of 9.71%. The literacy of Kattunaikans are also poor [20.77%]. However, Kadar and Kurumbas show better literacy rates of 40.79 and 32.36 respectively.

2. EDUCATION

As per the PTG survey 1996-97, the number of primitive tribes who passed SSLC is 66 only. Whereas the number of SSLC failed PTGs is 142. It is seen that no person has passed SSLC from the Cholanaikan community. Though the Kattunaikans form the majority, they could produce only 25 SSLC holders.

It is seen that 28.05% of the tribal families have school facilities within a radius of 1 KM. More than 17% of the families lack such facilities within a radius of 5 Kms. Cholanaikan families totally lack school facilities. They have to walk more than 8 Kms for reaching the nearest primary school. The Kadars of Trisoor district & Palakkad districts, the Kurumbas of Palakkad districts also have difficulty in school access within 5 Kms. The Kattunaikans however, has comparatively lesser problem with regard to school infrastructure facilities.

As regards the high school facilities, 8.69% only have facility within one Km. Around 49% of families lack this facility within 5 km radius. In the case of Cholanaikan, Kurumbas and Kadars this problem is very significant. However, Kattunaikans have better facilities when compared with other [around 59% have high school facility in 5 Kms radius].

The survey revealed that 559 PTG children did not join the schools even after completing 6 years of age. This is estimated as 28% of the total likely PTG children in the age group [6-12]. The rate is alarming and calls for immediate attention for the formulation of long standing projects for the enrolment and continued education of these children. This problem is uniformly distributed over the 4 PTG communities, except Koragas for which only five children remain non-enrolled. Distance of schools, lack of interest/awareness, financial backwardness etc., are the reasons for this. This problem is very serious among the Kattunaikans. Out of the 559 tribals children 298 [53.33%] are from Kattunaikans.

3. HEALTH

The health infrastructure in PTG areas is not appreciable. 1.33% families only have dispensaries /PHCs in their settlements itself. The proportion of ST families with this facility in 1 Km radius is 16.09%. It is distressing to note that nearly 21% of the ST families have to walk more than 8 Kms for reaching either a dispensary or a PH centre. Cholanaikan, Kurumba and Kadars have more difficulty in access to hospital facilities.

It was observed that 117 PTG deaths occurred during the last one year preceding the date of survey. TB, Heart Attack, Fever, Stomach problems, viral fever etc., are the major causes for these deaths. It is worthwhile to note that no infant deaths were reported during the reference period. Therefore this aspect needs detailed investigation, particularly in the context that the percentage of PTG children in the age groups (0-5) is found to be only 9.97%.

Among the 118 tribal disease cases reported, 55 patients were affected by TB, 5 by Cancer, 5 by Sick cell anaemia, 10 by Leprosy, 4 by hepatitis and 39 by other diseases. This reveals the fact that tribals in general and PTGs in particular are affected by deadly diseases like TB, Leprosy and cancer etc. TB is highly prevalent among Kattunaikans and Koragas. Sick cell anaemia is seen among Kattunaikans only. Leprosy patients are seen among Kadars and Kattunaikans. Adequate health extension work with IEC activities only can solve this vicious health hazard among these tribals. The actual health situation would have been much worse, as an exclusive health survey only can reveal the health situation realistically.

4. HOUSING

According to the Survey 19.33% of the PTG families have no own houses. 52.99% families reported that they had received houses from Government under various housing programmes. 42.16% families still have no good houses. In spite of the facilities provided by the Government, 53.29% said that they were in need of new houses. It is seen that only 4.49% families have sanitation facilities. All Kurumbas, Cholanaikan and almost all Kadar are not in the habit of using sanitary latrines. The housing conditions of Kurumbas are found to be worse. The demand for new houses from them is 72.89%. Kattunaikans stand second to them with 56.54%.

5. LAND

Out of the 4,406 PTG families, 1,512 are landless [34.32%]. It is seen that no Cholanaikan families are landless. Majority of the Kurumba families also possess land. But the landless problem is significant among the Kadar families. As per the survey 76.90% Kadar families are landless. 34.69% of the Kattunaikan families are also landless.

The land distribution pattern of PTGs shows that 37.60% of the PTGs possess only less than 25 cents of land. However, 17.95% PTG families have land in the range 50 cents and above. Among this group, 10.96% HAVE MORE THAN 1 ACRE OF LAND IN THEIR POSSESSION. Kurumba families of Palakkad district mainly characterise this group with more than 1 acre of land [82.22% of the Kurumbas]. Though a good number of Kurumba & Koraga families possess more than one acre of land, a large portion of their land areas are barren or uncultivable land [rocky, latrite stone etc.]

6. ROAD

The survey revealed that 10.07% of the PTG families [444 families] are living in remote inaccessible areas. They have to walk more than 8 Kms to reach the nearest motorable road. However, nearly 79% PTG families have motorable road within a radius of 3 Kms. This achievement is, in fact, due to the intermittent efforts made through the TSP strategy over the years. It is a real achievement that 10% of the PTG families have motorable road through their colonies.

Remoteness is mostly seen in the Kurumba and Cholanaikan habitats followed by Kadar. All the Koraga habitats are accessible by motorable roads.

7. ELECTRIFICATION [POWER]

Out of the 4,406 PTG families, 3,690 [83.74%] families have no power connection in the habitat/settlement in which they are living. It is a pity to see that any of the Cholanaikan or Kurumba habitats has not been electrified as on the date of survey in 1996-97. It is worthwhile noticing that more than 74% of the Koraga families have power in their settlements. The progress of electrification in Kadar habitats is around 29%, in spite of their remoteness in location. In the case of the Kattunaikans, however, only 9.42% have power within their settlements. Like the Cholanaikans, the Kattunaikans in Malappuram district are worst affected by power problem.

8. DRINKING WATER

It is seen that 30.59% of the PTG families have drinking water problems in their habitats. The problem is comparatively high among the Kadar, especially those in Trissoor district [60%]. Cholanaikans have been reported to be completely free from this

problem. Since the Cholanaikans are depending on the streams for drinking water, we have to justify as how far they can depend on the quality of the water, they are using. The problem is less significant among the Kattunaikan families.

9. INCOME

It is seen that out of the 4,406 PTG families, 4,332 families fall in the group with annual income less than or equal to Rs.5,000/-. This is 98.32% of the total PTG families during 1996-97. It is distressing to note that only 11 families [0.25%] have annual family income more than Rs.15,000. Considering the BPL rates [Rs.22,000] prevailed during VIII plan period, we can infer that 99.75% of the PTG families were living below poverty line during 1996-97.

The income distribution shows marginal improvement in the case of Kadars and among a small faction of the Kattunaikans. 11 persons are found to have regular salaried income. All others are either casual labourers, occasional forest workers, or those engaged in MFP collection in dense forest areas.

10. RATION CARD OWNERSHIP/VIKAS PATHRA AVAILABILITY

According to the survey 26.51% of the PTG families have no ration cards during 1996-97. Kurumbas of Palakkad and Kattunaikan of Wayanad stand first with 37.35% and 31.54% respectively with regard to non-availability of ration cards. The problem is trivial between the Cholanaikan [26.14%] and the Kadars of Palakkad [17.44%]. Only 9.79% of the Kadar families in Trisoor lack ration cards, even though they are living in dense forest areas. The survey warrants us to take immediate action for distributing ration cards to the remaining 1168 families also.

The Vikas Pathra is a Ration card like document, which was distributed to all the tribal families during 1992-93. The purpose of this document is to help the tribal families record all the benefits received by them from various tribal development sources, as also their basic demographic particulars in this document. Though this document was given to all tribal families including PTG families, the survey shows that 53.60% families were lacking this document during 1996-97. This is a clear indicator, which shows the ignorance of PTGs about the various programmes implemented by various departments and Panchayaths, and their poor circumstances, which might have led to the loss of the Vikas Pathras.

On analyzing community-wise it is seen that the entire Cholanaikan families are lacking Vikas Pathras. In the case of Kurumbas 98.49% are in this group, whereas in the case of Koragas 97.37% families are having Vikas Pathras. This is a clear sign of the increase in consciousness among the Koragas' families compared with others.

11. FOOD HABITS

11.1 Cholanaikan

Rice is reported as the major staple food of Cholanaikans. It is supplemented by roots, tubers, seeds, fruits meat etc. They rarely use intoxicating drinks. They use to take meals 3 times a day.

11.2 Kattunaikan

All Kattunaikans use rice as their staple food supplemented by fish, vegetables, tapioca, wheat etc. They usually take light food in the evening. In the noon they use

kanji and in the evening rice with dishes. Use of wheat by them is a clear sign of the change in life style occurred as a result of their contact with the mainstream over the years.

11.3 Kurumbas

As the Kurumbas are cultivators, they produce a portion of their food grains in their own lands. But almost all Kurumbas reported that they were coolies, at the time of the survey. Till recently, ragi was their staple food. Now a discernible change from ragi to rice is seen among all Kurumba families. They also use chama, edible roots, fruits, vegetables, meat etc. Kurumbas consume liquor frequently. They take meals thrice daily.

11.4 Kadars

Rice is the staple food of Kadars. They use tapioca, wheat, tubers, vegetables, meat, fish etc. Use of wheat shows their change in food habits as a result of their contact with the non-tribals. They consume liquor rarely.

11.5 Koragas

Like other PTGs, the staple food of Koragas is rice. They use 'Pazhankanji', the balance food of the evening, in the morning. Their cooking is mainly in the evening. Meat, dried & fresh fish, roots & tubers are their supplementary food items. A majority of the Koragas is addicted to alcohol. They chew betel leaf. Koraga men are chain smokers.

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY SETTLEMENT-WISE

1. A SETTLEMENT-WISE ANALYSIS OF PTGs

1.1 General

According to the PTG survey 1996-97, there are 398 primitive tribes settlements in the state. The total PTG families being 4,406, the average households per settlement are found as 11 and the average population per settlement is estimated as 41. The district-wise distribution of PTG settlements in 1996-97 is given below.

TABLE NO. 5.2 TOTAL POPULATION OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of PTG Settlements</i>	<i>No. of families</i>	<i>Population</i>
1. Kasaragod	52	417	1349
2. Trisoor	9	235	876
3. Wayanad	292	2885	10770
4. Malappuram	23	335	1370
5. Palakkad	21	504	2198
6. Kozhikode	1	30	115
Total	398	4406	16678

73.36% of the PTG settlements are seen in Wayanad district. Kasaragod ranks second with 52 settlements. There is only one settlement in Kozhikode district. The highest number of PTG families per settlement is seen in Kozhikode district (30). Trisoor and

Palakkad rank second and third with 26 and 21 families respectively. Kasaragod, Wayanad and Malappuram have comparatively lesser families per settlement.

The highest population per settlement is also found in Kozhikode district [115]. Palakkad and Trisoor are in the second and third position with 104 and 99 families respectively. Kasaragod has the least population per settlement.

A list of Grama Panchayaths with highest PTG concentration and the population therein are given below.

Name of District	Grama Panchayat	Community	No. of Settlement	Population
Malappuram	Karulai	Cholanaikan	5	377
	Vazhikadavu	Cholanaikan	2	219
	Edakkara	Kattunaikan	2	209
	Chunkathara	Kattunaikan	4	208
Palakkad	Puthoor	Kurumba	15	1602
	Muthalamada	Kadar	4	425
Wayanad	Meppadi	Kattunaikan	6	199
	Muttil	Kattunaikan	8	339
	Panamaram	Kattunaikan	9	243
	Thirunelli	Kattunaikan	50	2189
	Ambalavayal	Kattunaikan	11	262
	Kidanganadu	Kattunaikan	24	978
	Meenangadi	Kattunaikan	21	567
	Mullankolli	Kattunaikan	8	622
	Nenmeni	Kattunaikan	14	301
	Noolpuzha	Kattunaikan	34	1288
	Poothadi	Kattunaikan	33	1281
	Pulpalli	Kattunaikan	24	791
Trisoor	Athirappalli	Kadar	2	234
	Pariyam	Kadar	5	430
Kasargod	Badiyadka	Koraga	6	325
	Manjeswara	Koraga	1	402
Kozhikode	Maruthonkara	Kattunaikan	1	115

It is seen that Thirunelli Grama Panchayath in Wayanad is having the highest PTG concentration with 50 settlements and 2189 population. Puthoor grama Panchayath in Attappady [Palakkad] stands in the 2nd place with 15 settlements and 1602 population. The other Panchayaths with comparatively higher PTG population are Noolpuzha in Wayanad [1288], Poothadi in Wayanad [1281], Kidanganadu in Wayanad [978] and Pulpalli in Wayanad [791].

The following table gives the distribution of block Panchayaths and Grama Panchayaths with primitive tribes population.

<i>District</i>	<i>Total No. of Block Panchayaths</i>	<i>Total No. of Grama Panchayaths</i>	<i>No. of Block Panchayaths with PTG population</i>	<i>No. of Grama Panchayaths or villages with PTG population</i>
Malappuram	14	94	3	9

Palakkad	13	90	4	4
Wayanad	3	24	3	32
Kasaragod	4	37	1	12
Trisoor	17	98	1	3
Kozhikode	12	76	1	1
Total	63	419	13	61

It is seen that the primitive tribes population is distributed over almost all the Grama Panchayaths in Wayanad district. In Kasaragod district 12 out of 37 Grama Panchayaths have PTG population. Malappuram and Palakkad occupy the third and fourth position with 9 and 4 Grama Panchayaths having PTG population. Assuming that almost all Panchayaths in Wayanad district have PTG population the percentage of Grama Panchayaths with PTG population in the state is estimated as 12.64% of the total Grama Panchayaths of 6 districts having PTG population.

1.2 Remote Settlements

If we assume that PTG settlements with motorable road beyond 8 Kms distance as one of the criteria for remoteness there are 18 such settlements. The list of these is given separately.

Even if motorable road is passing through the Malakkapara settlement in Paraiyam Panchayath of Trisoor district, we have to travel 100 Kms from Chalakkudi through dense forests for reaching this settlement. Majority of the remote settlements are found in Malappuram, Palakkad and Trisoor districts.

TABLE No. 5.3

POPULATION & LITERACY**POPULATION & LITERACY OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES AS PER THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES SURVEY 1996-97***(COMMUNITY-WISE)*

Sl. No.	Name of Community	No. of house holds	<i>Population</i>				<i>Literates</i>			(0-5) Age group	Literacy rate	Area of Habit	Jurisdiction of PO/TDO
			Male	Female	Total	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Total				
1	Cholanaikan	88	206	178	384	864	11	20	31	46	9.17	Nilambur	Nilambur
2	Kurumbas	332	819	783	1602	956	283	170	453	202	32.36	Attappadi	PO. Attappadi
3	Kattunaikans	3162	5991	5880	11871	981	1156	1073	2228	1145	20.77	Wayanad Nilambur Kozhikode	PO/TDO in Wayanad PO, Nilambur TDO, Thamarasery
4	Kadars	407	744	728	1472	978	294	235	529	175	40.79	Trisoor Palakkad	TDO, Muvattupuzha TDO, Palakkad
5	Koragas	417	672	677	1349	1007	338	340	678	95	54.07	Kasargod	TDO, Kasaragod
	Total	4406	8432	8246	16678	978	2081	1838	3919	1663	26.10		

*(PO=Project Officer, ITDP, and TDO= Tribal Development Officer)***POPULATION & LITERACY OF PRIMITIVE TRIBES AS PER THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES SURVEY 1996-97***(DISTRICT-WISE)*

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of Community	No. of house holds	<i>Population</i>			Sex Ratio	<i>Literates</i>			Literacy rate	(0-5) Age	Remarks***
				Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total			
1	Malappuram	1. Cholanaikan	88	206	178	384	864	11	20	31	9.17	46	The survey could not cover the anticipated 5% Pri. Tribes found as dispersed mainly in the adjoining districts of 6 districts where the survey has been done
		2. Kattunaikan	247	485	501	986	1033	97	111	208	23.74	110	
2	Palakkad	1. Kurumbas	332	819	783	1602	956	283	170	453	32.36	202	
		2. Kadars	172	294	302	596	1027	123	101	224	43.84	85	
3	Wayanad	Kattunaikan	2885	5452	5318	10770	975	1045	945	1990	20.43	1029	
4	Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	54	61	115	1130	13	17	30	27.52	6	
5	Trisoor	Kadar	235	450	426	876	947	171	134	305	38.80	90	
6	Kasargod	Koragas	417	672	677	1349	1007	338	340	678	54.07	95	
		Total	4406	8432	8246	16678	978	2081	1838	3919	26.10	1663	

TABLE No.5.4**EDUCATION****DISTRICT-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SSLC FAILED PTGs 1999-2000**

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Community	No. of SSLC Failed
1	Malappuram	Cholanaikan Kattunaikan	0 4
2	Palakkad	Kurumba Kadars	36 19
3	Wayanad	Kattunaikan	61
4	Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0
5	Trisoor	Kadar	7
6	Kasargod	Koragas	15
	Total		142

COMMUNITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SSLC FAILED PTGs 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Name of Community	No. of SSLC passed
1	Cholanaikan	0
2	Kurumbas	17
3	Kattunaikan	25
4	Kadar	12
5	Koragas	12

TABLE NO. 5.5**AVAILABILITY OF L.P. SCHOOLS IN PTG TRIBAL AREAS (COMMUNITY-WISE)**

Sl.No	Name of Community	Families having	School facilities	within a radius of
		1 Km	5 Kms	More than 5 Kms
1	Cholanaikan	0	0	88
2	Kattunaikan	901	2856	306
3	Kurumbas	79	194	138
4	Kadar	80	173	234
5	Koragas	176	415	2
	Total	1236	3638	768

**AVAILABILITY OF L.P. SCHOOLS IN TRIBAL AREAS (PTG)
DISTRICT-WISE**

Sl.No	District	Name of Community	Families having	School facilities	within a radius of
			1 Km	5 Kms	more than 5 Kms
1	Malappuram	Cholanaikan	0	0	88
		Kattunaikan	9	70	177
2	Palakkad	Kurumbas	79	194	138

		Kadars	16	31	141
3	Wayanad	Kattunaikan	892	2756	129
4	Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0	30	0
5	Trisoor	Kadar	64	142	93
6	Kasargod	Koraga	176	415	2
		Total	1236	3638	768

TABLE No. 5.6

**AVAILABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES IN PTG TRIBAL AREAS
COMMUNITY-WISE**

Name of Community	Families having 1 Km	high school facility 5 Kms	within a radius of more than 5 Kms	Total families
Cholanaikan	0	0	88	88
Kattunaikan	294	1857	1305	3162
Kurumbas	0	13	319	332
Kadars	0	3	404	407
Koragas	89	380	37	417
Total	383	2253	2153	4406

**AVAILABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOL FACILITIES IN PTG TRIBAL AREAS
DISTRICT-WISE**

Sl. No	Name of District	Name of Community	Families having High School facility within a radius of			Total Families
			1 Km Kms	5 Kms	>5	
1	Malappuram	Cholanaikan	0	0	88	88
		Kattunaikan	0	0	247	247
2	Palakkad	Kurumbas	0	13	319	332
3	Wayanad	Kadars	0	0	172	172
4	Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0	30	0	30
5	Trisoor	Kadar	0	3	232	235
6	Kasargod	Koraga	89	380	37	417
		Total	383	2253	2153	4406

TABLE No.5.7

**No. OF PTG CHILDREN WHO DID NOT JOIN SCHOOLS AFTER
COMPLETION OF 6 YEARS [COMMUNITY-WISE]**

Sl.No	Community	No. of Children	Reasons for non-enrolment
1	Cholanaikan	43	Absence of schools, school distance, lack of interest of parents
2	Kattunaikan	298	Lack of interest, school distance, financial problem
3	Kurumba	143	Financial problem, long distance,

			<i>ignorance etc</i>
4	Kadars	70	Financial problem, long distance
5	Koragas	5	Ignorance, Physical disability etc
	Total	559	

DISTRICT-WISE No. OF PTG CHILDREN WHO DID NOT JOIN SCHOOLS EVEN AFTER COMPLETION OF 6 YEARS [DISTRICT-WISE]

Sl.No	Distict	Community	No.of Students	Reasons for non-enrolment
1	Malappuram	Cholanaikan Kattunaikan	43 109	Absence of schools, school distance, lack of interest of parents & financial problem
2	Palakkad	Kurumbas Kadars	143 26	Financial problem, long distance, ignorance
3	Wayanad	Kattunaikan	189	Lack of interest, school distance, financial problem etc.
4	Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0	—Do—
5	Trisoor	Kadar	44	Financial problem, long distance
6	Kasargod	Koragas	5	Ignorance, physical disability etc

TABLE No.5.8

RATION CARD

OWNERSHIP OF RATION CARD (COMMUNITY-WISE)

Sl.No	Name of community	Total families	No.of families with ration card	No. of families without ration card	% of PTG families without ration card
1	Cholanaikan	88	65	23	26.14
2	Kattunaikan	3162	2205	952	30.11
3	Kurumba	332	208	124	37.35
4	Kadar	407	354	53	13.02
5	Koragas	417	401	16	3.84
	Total	4406	3233	1168	26.51

OWNERSHIP OF RATION CARD (DISTRICT-WISE)

District	Name of community	Total families	No. of families	No. of families	% of PTG families without ration card
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			<i>with ration card</i>	<i>without ration card</i>	
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	88	65	23	26.14
	Kattunaikan	247	211	36	14.57
Palakkad	Kurumbas	332	208	124	37.35
	Kadars	172	142	30	17.44
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	2885	1970	910	31.54
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	24	6	20.00
Trissoor	Kadar	235	212	23	9.79
Kassargod	Koraga	417	401	16	3.84
	Total	4406	3233	1168	26.51

TABLE No. 5.9 HOUSING**HOUSING NEED OF PTGs IN 1999-2000 (COMMUNITY-WISE)**

Name of Community	No. of PTGs who (families)							
	Total families	have no own house	have own house	have no good house	have good houses from govt.	received houses	need new facility	have latrine
Cholanaikan	88	26	62	26	62	62	26	0
Kattunaikan	3162	588	2574	1498	1664	1593	1788	184
Kurumba	332	22	310	82	250	105	242	0
Kadar	407	159	248	165	242	220	163	3
Koragas	417	57	360	87	330	355	129	11
Total	4406	852	3554	1858	2548	2335	2348	198

HOUSING NEED OF PTGs IN 1999-2000 (DISTRICT-WISE)

District	Community	No. of PTGs who (families)							
		Total families	have no own house	have own house	have no good house	have good house	have houses from govt.	received new houses	need latrine facility
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	88	26	62	26	62	62	26	0
	Kattunaikan	247	52	195	78	169	161	88	19
Palakkad	Kurumbas	332	22	310	82	250	105	242	0
	Kadars	172	102	70	102	70	71	71	0
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	2885	535	2350	1419	1466	1403	1699	165
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	1	29	1	29	29	1	0
Trisoor	Kadar	235	57	178	63	172	149	92	3
Kasargod	Koragas	417	57	360	87	330	355	129	11
Total		4406	852	3554	1858	2548	2335	2348	198

TABLE No.5.10 ROAD

1. DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM MOTORABLE ROAD (COMMUNITY-WISE)

<i>No. of families who have motorable road within a radius of</i>							
Community	<i>0 Km</i>	<i>1 Km</i>	<i>3 Kms</i>	<i>5 Kms</i>	<i>8 Kms</i>	<i>Total families</i>	<i>Remote families</i>
Cholanaikan	0	0	0	0	51	88	37
Kattunaikan	250	2039	2692	2856	3013	3162	149
Kurumba	5	19	105	131	189	332	143
Kadar	157	222	269	289	292	407	115
Koragas	75	398	415	417	417	417	0
Total	487	2678	3481	3693	3962	4406	444

2. DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM MOTORABLE ROAD (DISTRICT-WISE)

<i>No. of families who have motorable road within a radius of</i>								
<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>0 Km</i>	<i>1 Km</i>	<i>3 Kms</i>	<i>5 Kms</i>	<i>8 Kms</i>	<i>Total families</i>	<i>Remote families</i>
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	0	0	0	0	51	88	37
	Kattunaikan	22	54	54	91	179	247	68
Palakkad	Kurumba	5	19	105	131	189	332	143
	Kadar	93	140	140	141	144	172	28
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	228	1985	2608	2735	2804	2885	81
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0	0	30	30	30	30	0
Trisoor	Kadar	64	82	129	148	148	235	87
Kasargod	Koraga	75	398	415	417	417	417	0
	Total	487	2678	3481	3693	3962	4406	444

TABLE No.5.11.1
LAND PARTICULARS OF PTGs - COMMUNITY-WISE

(land in acres)

District	Name of Community	Total No. of families	No. of Families who		No. of PTG families who own land in the range				
			Own land	Do not own land	<=0.05	>0.05 & <=0.25	>0.25 & <=0.50	>0.50 & <=1.0	>1.0
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	88	88	0	47	41	0	0	0
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	3162	2065	1097	285	1060	360	189	171
Palakkad	Kurumba	332	274	58	0	0	0	1	273
	Kadar	407	94	313	25	52	2	15	0
Kozhikode	Koraga	417	373	44	1	146	84	103	39
	Total	4406	2894	1512	358	1299	446	308	483

Source: Records of district tribal welfare department

TABLE No.5.11.2
LAND PARTICULARS OF PTGs - DISTRICT-WISE

(land in acres)

District	Name of Community	Total No. of families	Own land	Do not own land	<=0.05	>0.05 & <=0.25	>0.25 & <=0.50	>0.50 & <=1.0	>1.0
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	88	88	0	47	41	0	0	0
	Kattunaikan	247	206	41	8	171	18	6	3
Palakkad	Kadar	172	14	158	0	0	0	14	0
	Kurumba	332	274	58	0	0	0	1	273
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	2885	1831	1054	277	870	337	179	168
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	28	2	0	19	5	4	0

	Koraga	417	373	44	1	146	84	103	39
Trissoor	Kadar	235	80	155	25	52	2	1	0
	Total	4406	2894	1512	358	1299	446	308	483

Source: Records of district tribal welfare department

TABLE No.5.12
POWER

**1. AVAILABILITY OF POWER (ELECTRICITY) IN SETTLEMENT
(COMMUNITY-WISE)**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>Total families</i>	<i>No of families with power in settlement</i>	<i>No of families without power in settlement</i>
1	Cholanaikan	88	0	88
2	Kattunaikan	3162	298	2864
3	Kurumba	332	0	332
4	Kadar	407	109	298
5	Koraga	417	309	108
	Total	4406	716	3690

2. AVAILABILITY OF POWER (ELECTRICITY) IN SETTLEMENT (DISTRICT-WISE)

<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of families with power in settlement</i>	<i>No. of families without power in settlement</i>	<i>Total No of families</i>
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	0	88	88
	Kattunaikan	5	242	247
Palakkad	Kurumba	0	332	332
	Kadar	1	171	172
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	263	2622	2885
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	0	30
Trissoor	Kadar	108	127	235
Kasargod	Koragas	309	108	417
	Total	716	3690	4406

TABLE No.5.13
DRINKING WATER

**1. AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER IN SETTLEMENTS
(COMMUNITY-WISE)**

<i>Community</i>	<i>No of families with water in settlement</i>	<i>No of families without water in settlement</i>	<i>Total No of families</i>	<i>% of ST families with water problem</i>
Cholanaikan	88	0	88	0.00
Kattunaikan	2227	935	3162	29.57
Kurumba	199	133	332	40.06
Kadar	187	220	407	54.05
Koraga	357	60	417	14.39
Total	3058	1348	4406	30.59

**2. AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER IN SETTLEMENTS
(DISTRICT-WISE)**

<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No of families with water in settlement</i>	<i>No of families without water in settlement</i>	<i>Total No of families</i>	<i>% of ST families with water problem</i>
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	88	0	88	0.00
	Kattunaikan	217	30	247	12.15
Palakkad	Kurumba	199	133	332	40.06
	Kadar	93	79	172	45.93
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	1980	905	2885	31.37
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	30	0	30	0.00
Trissoor	Kadar	94	141	235	60.00
Kasargod	Koraga	357	60	417	14.39
	Total	3058	1348	4406	30.59

5.14 HEALTH

1. AVAILABILITY OF HOSPITALS IN TRIBAL SETTLEMENTS (COMMUNITY-WISE)

<i>Community</i>	<i>No of families who have hospital facilities within a radius of</i>					<i>Total families</i>
	<i>0 Km</i>	<i>1 Km</i>	<i>3 Kms</i>	<i>5 Kms</i>	<i>8 Kms</i>	
Cholanaikan	0	0	0	0	51	88
Kattunaikan	18	573	1540	2259	2852	3162
Kurumba	0	1	1	1	23	332
Kadar	41	55	87	90	105	407
Koragas	0	80	256	350	408	417
Total	59	709	1884	2700	3439	4406

2. AVAILABILITY OF HOSPITALS IN TRIBAL SETTLEMENTS (DISTRICT-WISE)

<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No of families who have hospital facilities within a radius of</i>				<i>Total families</i>
		<i>1 Km</i>	<i>3 Kms</i>	<i>5 Kms</i>	<i>8 Kms</i>	
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	0	0	0	51	88
	Kattunaikan	5	5	26	167	247
Palakkad	Kurumba	1	1	1	23	332
	Kadar	14	46	46	61	172
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	568	1535	2233	2655	2885
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	0	0	0	30	30
Trissoor	Kadar	41	41	44	44	235
Kasargod	Koragas	80	256	350	408	417
	Total	709	1884	2700	3439	4406

TABLE No.5.15

1. No. OF PTG DEATHS INCLUDING INFANT DEATHS IN THE YEAR 1996

<i>Community</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>		<i>No. of child deaths</i>	<i>Reasons for death</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Cholanaikan	1	\$\$	0	Arthrities	\$\$
Kattunaikan	82		0	T.B, Heart attack, fever, suicide, stomach pain problems	As no infant deaths reported detailed survey/ study needed
Kurumbas	5		0	T.B	
Kadars	22		0	T.B. Accident etc	
Koragas	7		0	Old age, T.B. Viral fever	
Total	117		0		

2. No. OF PTG DEATHS INCLUDING INFANT DEATHS IN THE YEAR 1996

<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>No of deaths</i>	<i>No. of child deaths</i>	<i>Reason for death</i>
Malappuram	Cholanaikan	1	0	Arthritis
	Kattunaikan	14	0	T.B
Palakkad	Kurumbas	5	0	T.B., old age
	Kadars	10	0	
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	64	0	T.B. Mental disease
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan	4	0	
Trisoor	Kadar	12	0	Viral fever
Kasargod	Koraga	7	0	Viral fever, old age, TB
	Total	117		

TABLE No.5.16
OCCURRENCE OF DISEASE AMONG PTGs (*COMMUNITY-WISE*) LAST ONE YEAR

N o o f P T G s a f f e c t e d b y									
<i>Community</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Sickle cell anemia</i>	<i>Leprosy</i>	<i>Skin disease</i>	<i>Hepatitis</i>	<i>Fever</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cholanaikan				1				1	2
Kattunaikan	38	3	5	4		4		29	83
Kurumba	2								2
Kadars	4	2		5				4	15
Koragas	11							5	16
Total	55	5	5	10	0	4	0	39	118

OCCURRENCE OF DISEASE AMONG PTGs (*DISTRICT-WISE*) LAST ONE YEAR

N o o f P T G s a f f e c t e d b y										
<i>District</i>	<i>Community</i>	<i>T.B.</i>	<i>Cancer</i>	<i>Sickle cell anemia</i>	<i>Leprosy</i>	<i>Skin disease</i>	<i>Hepatitis</i>	<i>Fever</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Malappuram	Cholanaikan				1				1	2
	Kattunaikan	5			4		4		5	18
Palakkad	Kadar								3	3
	Kurumba	2								2
Wayanad	Kattunaikan	33	3	5					20	61
Kozhikode	Kattunaikan								4	4
Trissoor	Kadar	4	2		5				1	12
Kasargod	Koragas	11							5	16
	Total	55	5	5	10	0	4	0	39	118

TABLE No.5.17
INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PTGs (*COMMUNITY-WISE*)

No of families with annual income

<i>Community</i>	<i><=5000</i>	<i>5001-10000</i>	<i>10001 - <=15000</i>	<i>15001 – 20000</i>	<i>20001 – 25000</i>	<i>>25000</i>	<i>Total families</i>
Cholanaikan	88	0	0	0	0	0	88
Kattunaikan	3126	24	10	0	2	0	3162

Kurumbas	331	1	0	0	0	0	332
Kadars	371	27	1	0	6	2	407
Koragas	416	0	0	0	0	1	417
Total	4332	52	11	0	8	3	4406

INCOME DISTRIBUTION OF PTGs (*DISTRICT-WISE*)

<i>Community</i>	<i>No of families with annual income</i>						<i>Total families</i>
	<i><=5000</i>	<i>5001-10000</i>	<i>10001 - <=15000</i>	<i>15001 – 20000</i>	<i>20001 – 25000</i>	<i>>25000</i>	
MALAPPURAM - Cholanaikan	88	0	0	0	0	0	88
Kattunaikan	247	0	0	0	0	0	247
PALAKKAD - Kurumbas	331	1	0	0	0	0	332
- Kadars	140	25	0	0	6	1	172
WAYANAD - Kattunaikan	2855	18	10	0	2	0	2885
KOZHIKODE - Kattunaikan	24	6	0	0	0	0	30
TRISSOOR - Kadar	231	2	1	0	0	1	235
KASARAGOD - Koragas	416	0	0	0	0	1	417
Total	4332	52	11	0	8	3	4406

PART – C

LAND ALIENATION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KERALA

Alienation of land is a serious problem faced by the scheduled tribes. The number of landless tribals has increased during the last decade and several reasons can be attributed to this phenomenon.

Scheduled tribes largely depend upon non-tribals to meet their credit requirements. The socio-economic survey of tribals, reveals that tribals alienate their lands mainly for meeting their domestic expenses and for clearing their past debts. Other causes for land alienation are marriage ceremonies and medical treatments.

LAND ALIENATION: BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The tribal population of Kerala can be classified into two broad categories according to the status of their land holdings viz.,

1. Landless Tribals
2. Landed Tribals.

Landless Tribals are those who own no land at all or those with tiny holdings say upto 5 cents. Their landlessness arose due to various reasons.

- (i) Traditionally landless, being the descendents of slaves or bonded labourers, or agricultural labourers such as Adiyas, Panys, Eravallens, Palliyan etc.
- (ii) Being nomadic character and were engaged in hunting and collection of forest produces such as Koragas, Malai Pandarams, and Cholanaikans etc.
- (iii) Who become pauperized due to land alienations, such as Kanikkars, Malayarayas, Muthuvans, Irulars, Mudugas, Kurumars, Kurinchiars.
- (iv) Who become dispossessed of the land holdings within the forests due to encroachments by non-tribal population, such as Kannikkars, Malayarays, Mannans, Muthuvans etc.

The present government in its election manifesto has given a promise to the people of Kerala that it will give one acre of land to the landless tribal family if voted to power. On 16th October 2000 Government of Kerala had taken a decision to give 1 to 5 acres of land to landless tribals depending on the availability of land following an agitation spearheaded by Adivasi Gothra Maha Sabha.

Demand for agricultural land from this category of landless population is reasonable, and State has the responsibility to solve their problems. Presently, this is being attended to by the TRDM. Government of Kerala had sent proposals to Government of India for seeking prior approval for distributing 12,196 hectors of vested forestland to the tribals. Government has not got the clearance so far. The previous Government also sought permission from the Government of India to distribute 10,000 hectors of vested forestland to the landless tribals. But it also failed.

Landed Tribals can be categorized into two.

- (i) Those who are outside the forest and
- (ii) Those who are living within the forest.

Those living outside forest area can further be classified into two (i) Those with marginal landholdings, say, between 5 cents and one acre, (ii) Those with holdings exceeding one acre. The problem of small landholding is also being attended to by

TRDM, through the decision for providing upto 1 acre of land to those own less than one acre of land.

Claims of Tribals living with in the forest

On 13.03.2003 Sri. T.R. Balu, Honourable Union Minister for Environment and Forest told the Lok Sabha that the Centre has written to all the States to send proposals with records, for settlement of the issue of rights of tribals on forest land in a time bound manner. The minister clarified that provisions of the Forest [Conservation] Act 1980 did not interface with or restrict in any manner the rights, concessions and privileges of the tribals. "If the State government submit such proposals with relevant records, the issue of rights of tribals on forest land can be settled", T.R. Balu said in Parliament.

Government of India recognizes the rights of tribals living within the forests. Specific guidelines are issued from time to time protecting the tribals rights in the forest, such as right for pattas/ leases/ grants for forest lands, collection of NTFP, labour in forestry related activities, elimination of intermediaries in forestry operations, joint forest management, right of compensation for depredation by wild animals etc. Guidelines are also available for regularization of encroachments on forests, eviction and resettlement if necessary. Thus, under the existing guidelines, the tribal families are entitled for resettlement if they live within the core regions of the forest such as wildlife Sanctuaries. Families living elsewhere with the forests are entitled to get Record of Rights to the land possessed by them if they were occupying these lands prior to 1980. Hence, for protecting the tribals' rights on forest, the State Government faces no impediments.

Actually, the State Government of Kerala had taken up the issue of Record of rights to tribal families living in forest at least twice in the past, once, during the 1980s under the 20 point programme, and later on during 1997. During 1997, Government had issued specific Government Orders also for the purpose. Yet, it seems most families entitled to get record of rights have not received it.

Suggestions for solving the land problems of tribals living in the Forest:

The following suggestions are offered for solving the land problem of tribal families living within the forest. Approximately, 17,156 tribal families live in interior forests in 671 settlements and are engaged in the collection of minor forest products and forest protection works. As per the statement made by the Union Minister, if the proposals with records of these 17,156 families are sent to the government of India the issue of record of rights can be solved. It will be a major breakthrough as for the land problem of tribals in Kerala is concerned.

1. Under the Government order, the tribal families were to be issued record of rights by the Revenue Department after joint verification of the sites by the Revenue and Forest Departments. This procedure may be restarted, and the committees revived incorporating *Nominees of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department* also.

2. Any Tribal family occupying forestland found ineligible for record of right under the existing rules may be resettled outside the forest.

On the basis of the 1997 Government Order the present Government had distributed Record of Rights of 400 acres of reserve forest land to 168 Muthuvan families in Kuttampuzha of Ernakulam districts.

LEGISLATION OF TRIBAL LAND

Kerala Scheduled Tribes [Restriction of Transfer of land and Restoration of Alienated Lands Act 1975]

The exact records showing the land alienated by the tribals are not readily available. However data available in the Revenue Department is as follows:

1	No. of cases	8088
2	Extend of area involved in 8088 cases	6817.28 ha
3	Cases in which restoration ordered	1201
4	Extend of land in 1201 cases	183.93 ha
5	No. of cases in which actual restoration occurred	3 cases

Thus it is seen that the 1975 Act did not benefit the Tribals.

The current year's Annual Plan [2003-04]- Tribal Sub-Plan

The flow to Tribal sub-plan during the current year is Rs.88.50 crores. This is 2.29% of the State Plan outlay. In addition to this, the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.35.50 crores as Additional Central Assistance for packages of projects for development of Scheduled Tribes. The packages includes Rs.5 crore for resettlement of landless tribals, Rs.5.50 crore for water supply in Wayanad, Rs. 5 crore for Guaranteeing Quality Education to Tribals, Rs.10 crore for Health Insurance Scheme for tribal families and Rs.10 crore for Provision of Basic needs to primitive tribes. The total quantum of plan funds available for ST development including all Schemes of Central Assistance(SCA) during 2003-2004 is Rs.140.27 crores.

Special Programme for Resettlement of Landless Tribals:

At the time of setting the tribal agitation in the State during October 2001, the State had given an assurance to the tribals for resettling and rehabilitating the landless tribals in the lands identified in various parts of the state. The estimated number of landless ST families is 22,780. Those with less than one acre of land is 32,131.

During October 2001, the state constituted a body namely, "*Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM)*" for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Landless and other eligible tribal families with less than 1 acre of land. The District Collectors have so far identified 21,775 acres of land.

The TRDM has been able to distribute 1740.20 acres of land so far, benefiting 810 ST families. The land distribution was done in the districts of Idukky, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannoor.

During the current year Rs.4 crores has been budgeted under TSP for the resettlement and rehabilitation of landless tribals. Besides this Rs.5 crores has been received as Additional SCA from Government of India for this purpose. The TRDM has formulated a project for a period of 3 years for the rehabilitation of the identified families. The total cost of the project is Rs.172 crores. The TRDM has formulated a tribal Master plan for the full rehabilitation of landless and other eligible families. The total estimated cost envisaged in the Master plan is Rs.1,450 crores.

Distribution of Surplus/Bhoodhan Land

As far as Kerala is concerned the State has not given any land to the tribals under the Bhoodhan movement. The land distributed in Kerala under the Bhoodhan movement even in the general sector is negligible.

As for the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1962, the SC/ST families are eligible for 50% of the lands identified as surplus land in the state. The state has so far identified 1,39,892 acres of surplus land and 66,731 acres distributed. Under this programme tribal families were given 5,601 acres covering 8,089 tribal beneficiaries. The balance 73,161 acres of surplus land still remain undistributed.

Degraded Waste Lands:

As the density of population in Kerala is very high [642 persons per square Km] the extent of wasteland in the state is small compared to other states. Even this small fraction is under the ownership or possession of the non—tribals. Therefore, it would be difficult to identify and give degraded wastelands to the tribal families in Kerala.

KERALA SCHEDULED TRIBES [RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER OF LANDS AND RESTORATION OF ALIENATED LANDS] ACT 1975 and 1999.

The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction of Transfer of lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands (Act 1975, and 1999 passed by the legislative Assembly on 11.08.1975, was brought into force with effect from 01.01.1982 vide Government notification dated 18.10.1986. The Act was intended for restricting the transfer of land by members of Scheduled Tribes in the State, and also for the restoration of lands alienated by such members.

The exact records showing the land alienated by the tribals are not readily available. The State Revenue Department had received 8088 applications so far from the tribals with request to restore their alienated lands, under the provisions of the Kerala State Restriction of Transfer of Lands & Restoration of Alienated Lands Act 1975. Of this the department had issued orders to restore the extent of land involved in 1201 cases. The area involved in the 8088 cases was 6817.28ha. The area corresponding to the 1201 cases ordered was 183.93 ha.. The department has disposed of 8087 cases out of the 8088 cases so far received. Unfortunately the department could actually restore land only in 3 cases.

From 1995-96 onwards a plan scheme viz. “implementation of Kerala Scheduled Tribes [Restriction of Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands] Act 1975” is in existence with token provision. It is meant for incurring the expenditure associated with the restoration of lands over and above the same anticipated to be incurred by the Revenue Department.

Amendment of the 1975 Act

The State Legislative Assembly passed a bill in 1996 and amended the Act in 1996. The amended Act gave validity for the land alienation took place upto 01.01.1986. The non-tribals who purchased or encroached land extending up to one hectare would not have been exited under the Amended Act. In this case, the Revenue Department would have to locate alternative land and assign to the affected tribals. In the case of land involving more than one hectare, the non-tribals would have been given an option to avoid eviction by paying suitable compensation fixed by the Revenue Authorities. The affected tribals would have been given maintenance allowance @ Rs. 25,000/-. The amended Act was rejected by the President of India.

KERALA SCHEDULED TRIBES [RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF LANDS RESTORATION OF ALIENATED LANDS] ACT 1999.

Since the President of India rejected the Amended Act of 1996, the State Government framed a new Act viz. 'Kerala Scheduled Tribes [Restriction of Transfer of lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands] Act 1999 [Act 12 of 1999] the Act has been brought into force with effect from 24.01.1986.

As per this Act all transactions of tribal lands to non-tribals between 01.01.1960 and 24.01.1986 are invalid. But if the area of land transferred to the non-tribal is less than 2 hectares such transactions are not invalid. In such cases the affected tribal is entitled to get an equal extent of land from Govt.

The Act says that if the land alienated by the tribal is less than 1 acre he will be given a minimum of one acre of land by Government; however, small the land lost by him.

The Act also mentioned that all landless tribals in the State would be given a minimum of 1 acre of land in the same district within a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this Act [i.e. 09.03.1999]. Moreover all tribals in the State who possess less than one acre of land is eligible for getting as much land from Govt so as to make the minimum land possessed by them at least one acre.

A welfare fund has been envisaged under the Act for the welfare and rehabilitation of the tribals affected by the Land alienation problem. Priority will be given for the construction of Houses to houseless tribals.

The provisions of the above Act of 1999 was challenged in the High Court by a group of tribals and the Court issued stay Orders in implementing the provisions of the Act. The State Govt has now filed appeal petition in the Supreme Court against this verdict. Therefore the implementation of the new Act is depending on the final verdict of the Supreme Court.

Demand for 5 acres of land for all landless families was the main issue raised by the tribals during their agitation from August to October 2001. At the time of setting the tribal agitation Government agreed the demand of tribals and promised to setting up of a Tribal Mission and Formulation of a master plan during 10th plan.

TRIBAL MISSION

The State has constituted a Tribal Mission in November 2001 as per G.O [P] No. 63/2001/SCSTDD dt, 09.11.2001 mainly for facilitating the distribution of the identified lands to the tribals in a phased manner within a stipulated period of time and to help them resettle sustainably using the land they received as basic input.

The Mission is empowered to distribute land to tribals from minimum of one acre to a maximum of 5 acres subject to the availability of land and to resettle them by providing all necessary amenities. The structure of the TRDM is furnished below.

a. Cabinet Sub Committee:-

A Cabinet Sub Committee with the Honourable Chief Minister as Chairman has been constituted for formulating policies in respect of the resettlement programmes and for the State Level Monitoring of the Programmes.

b. Empowered Committee: -

District Missions are formed for the District Level co-ordination of activities of the Mission with the concerned District Collector as Chairman and the District Police Superintendent, District Planning Officer, District Panchayat Secretary, District Ayurveda Officer, District Conservator of Forest, Deputy Collector [L.A], District Ayurveda Officer, District Social Welfare Officer, Deputy Director Education, Project Officer[DRDA], Executive Engineer of Roads, Bridges, Irrigation, Water Authority, Electricity, Joint Registrar [Co-operation] District Town Planning Officer, District Officer [Ground Water], District Supply Officer, manager [NABARD], Lead Bank Representative, TDO/PO [ITDP] as members.

TRIBAL MASTER PLAN

Government have decided to formulate and implement a Master Plan for Tribals during 10th plan under the supervision of the State Planning Board with the main objective of rehabilitating the ST families who receive lands under the Tribal Mission. As per order No. 5539/2001/MS/SPB dt, 15.11.2001, the State Planning Board constituted a Master Plan Committee and a draft Master Plan prepared in December 2001. The plan was prepared ensuring the involvement of tribals. The draft Master Plan was discussed with a group of selected tribal representatives and modifications were made on the basis of it. The total financial target set tentatively for the Master Plan is Rs. 1450 crores.

PROCEDURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN TRIBAL RESETTLEMENT SITES

All the developmental activities proposed in the resettlement site are to be discussed and finalised in the Adivasy Vikasana Oorukoottams. The priorities of the development activities are to be fixed in consultation with the Oorukoottams. The district level line department gives the technical support and other back up services. The respective department in consultation with the Oorukoottams will prepare the development plan for each developmental activity.

The District Tribal Mission will formulate a comprehensive development plan for each resettlement area based on the proposal received from various departments by integrating the activities in a suitable manner. (Oorukoottam means Association of Tribals)

LAND DISTRIBUTED TO THE TRIBALS BY TRDM (TRIBAL RESETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT MISSION)

During the initial phases of land distribution a total extent of 2,558.58 acres has been distributed among 1,708 families in Kollam, Idukky, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kannur and Wayanad districts. The details of land distributed as on Septembet 2003 and decided for distribution are furnished in Table No.5.18

TABLE No.5.18
LAND DISTRIBUTED TO THE TRIBALS BY TRDM

District	Location	Extent/ Family acre	No. of Families	Total Extent
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1.00	37	37.00
Kannur	Pazhassi	1.10	132	145.20

	Koodali Kolayad Cheruvancherry	1.00	17	17.00
Kozhikode	Muthukad	1.00	41	41.00
	Vattachira farm	5.00	42	210.00
Ernakulam	Kuttampuzha	--	168	400.00
Idukky	Marayoor	1.50	242	363.00
	Pooppara	5.00	72	360.00
	Kundala	1.00	47	47.00
	Alakkode	1.00	3	3.00
	Chinnakana	1.00	301	471.00
		2.50	68	
Alappuzha	Cherthala	0.23 average	33	7.62
Kottayam	Madukka	1.00	19	19.00
Kollam	Kuriyattumala & Kottarakakkara	0.89 average	128	114.68
	Total		1,350	2,235.50

Source: Records of TRDM, Thiruvananthapuram

Extensive development works have been undertaken in the allotted land, Grants for construction of Houses @ Rs.75,000 per family, Assistance for land development, agricultural activities, roads, water supply have been included in these works. So far an amount of Rs.5,51,72,673 has been allotted for the purpose.

The State Government has obtained Government of India assistance under Food for Work Programme, which has been extended to cover all tribal settlements. This year the Government is also implementing a scheme for Rs.3.5 crores under SGRY and supply of food items are being ensured for all tribals.

Departing from old practice the Government decided to appoint 300 Forest Guards exclusively from among tribals. 157 guards comprising of both men and women belong to tribal communities have been appointed under the Forest Department in the last two months and efforts are being made to post the remaining personnel also.

Government has also decided to take over Aralam Farm from Government India. The Council of Minister has decided that half of this farm [Total extent 7,612 acres] will be distributed among landless tribals after transfer of ownership to the State Government is completed.

Government have also decided to distribute assignable land falling within the Sugandhagiri [3,705 acres] and Pookote [1,037 acres] projects to landless tribals. Government of India has sanctioned an extent of 7,693.2257 ha. [19,0002.26 acres] of vested forest land for distribution.

Government has also decided to purchase private land as part of distribution of land to landless tribals. The areas decided are 1000 acres in Pathanamthitta District, 3,250 acres in Palakkad district and 814.44 acres in Wayanad district.

The details of land distributed and decided for distribution are appended in the following Tables.

TABLE No.5.19(1)

LAND DISTRIBUTED TO TRIBAL FAMILIES UPTO 25TH SEPTEMBER 2003

District	Location	Extent/ Family acre	No. of families	Total extent acre	Type of land	Date of distribution
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1.00	39	39	Revenue	10.5.03
	Sugandhagiri	RR to 3 persons	0	0		
Kannur	Pazhassi	1.10	132	145.20	Irrigation P	23.3.02
Kozhikode	Koodali, Kolayad, Cheruvancherry	1.00	17	17.00	Surplus land	Oct-02
	Muthukad	1.00	41	41.00	Escheat land	20.9.02
	Vattachira Farm	5.00	42	210.00	Tribal Project	10.4.03
		5.00	6	30.00		6.9.03
		1.00	6	30.00		6.9.03
	Perambra	1.00	202	202		6.9.03
Ernakulam	Kuttampuzha		168	400.00	Tribal settlement	Record of rights
Idukki	Marayoor	1.50	242	363.00	Revenue	1.1.02
	Kundala	5.0	72	360.00	Revenue	1.1.02
	Pooppara	1.00	47	47.00	Revenue	16.4.02
	Alakkode	1.00	3	3.00	Revenue	7.10.02
	Chinnakanal	1.00	301			29.4.03
		2.50	68	471.00		28.4.03
		1.00	39	39.00	Revenue	4.9.03
Alappuzha	Cherthala Kallada IP	25 cent	33	7.62	Surplus Land	6.2.03
			79	20.08	Irrigation P	30.5.03
Kottayam	Madukka	1.00	19	19.00	Revenue	12.10.02
Kollam	Kuroyottyumala		128	100.00	AH dept	26.4.03
	Kottarakkara			14.68	Surplus land	6.4.03
		Total	1708	2558.58		

Source: Official Records of Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM), Thiruvananthapuram.

TABLE 5.19(2)**LAND DISTRIBUTED TO TRIBAL FAMILIES UPTO 09.12.03**

DISTRICT	LOCATION	AREA / FA	No. of Families	Total Area (Acre)
Wayanad	Kunnathidavaka	1.00	40	40
	Sugandhigiri	RR to 3 persons	0	0

Kannur	Pazhassi	1.10	132	145.20
	Koodali, Kolayad, Cheruvancherry	1.00	17	17.00
	Kandamkunnu - Neeraveli		6	5.80
	Thrippangottur	1.00	10	10.00
Kozhikode	Muthukad	1.00	41	41.00
	Vattachira Farm	5.00	39	195
		5.00	6	30.00
		1.00	30	30.00
	Perambra	1.00	202	202
Ernakulam	Kuttampuzha		168	400.00
Idukki	Marayoor	1.50	242	363.00
	Kundala	5.00	72	360.00
	Pooppara	1.00	47	47.00
	Alakkode	1.00	3	3.00
	Chinnakanal	1.00	301	
		2.50	68	471
		1.00	34	34.00
		1.00	30	30.00
	Chinnakanal	1.00	277	277.00
Alappuzha	Cherthala Kallada IP	25 cent	33	7.62
			79	20.08
Kottayam Kollam	Madukka Kuroyottumala Kottarakkara	1.00	19 128	19.00 100.00
				14.68
		Total	2024	2862.38

Source: Official Records of Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM), Thiruvananthapuram.

TABLE No.5.20
LANDS DECIDED FOR DISTRIBUTION AS PER G.O.(Rt).640/2003
SCSTDD DATED 7.8.03

S. No.	District	Total Extent	Details	Extent (acres)
1	TVM	585.67	Mannurkara	3.52
			Kallara	2.15
			Vithura	580
2	Kollam	95.05	Kadakkal	1.05
			Thingal karikakam	94.00
3	Pathanamthitta	1296.26	Revenue lease lands	296.26
			Purchase	1000
4	Kottayam	229.2157	Meenachil	7.43
			Kanjirappalli	0.8357

			Koruthode	4.44
			Kootickal	28.97
			Poonjarvadakkekara	148.02
5	Idukki	199.61	Poonjarthekekara	39.52
6	Ernakulam	59.063	Vagamon village	199.61
			Kanayanoor	8.253
			Manjallur	1.205
			Arakkuzha	0.315
			Marad	1.576
			Memuri	0.920
			Manallur village	2.64
			Arakkuzha	0.50
			Marad	0.23
			Marad	0.31
			Memuri	1.12
			Nerimangalam farm	42.00
7	Trisoor	384.68	Thalappalli	15.68
			Anamala society	166.00
			Sholayar GSCS	203.00
8	Palakkad	63.19	Vallanki Chittur	50.00
			Muthalamada	13.19
			Purchase	32.50
9	Malappuram	61.35	NLR, Peri, Tirur taluks	61.35
10	Wayanad	827.49	Revenue Porombok	12.05
			Micha boomi	1.00
			Southern plantain	232.00
			Kuwait estate	10.00
			VNS estate	274.44
			Everest group of estate	225.00
			Green valley estate	73.00
11	Kannur	69.93	Mokeri	5.00
			Kolayad	1.00
			Kandamkunnu	5.80
			Thrippangottur	41.78
			Patanur	0.73
			Chavasserri	0.25
			Padiyoor	14.00
			Chemvancheri	0.58
			Erussi	0.79
			Total	7121.6147

TABLE No.5.21
DETAILS OF LAND (in acres) DISTRIBUTED TO TRIBAL FAMILIES

Revenue Divisions	No. of application	Allowed	Area allowed in acres	Total Compensation amount (in lakhs)	No. of appeals filed	No. of appeals pending	Less than 50 cents	50 cents to 1 acre	1-2 acres	2-5 acres	More than 5 acres	Total
Trivandrum	437	215	225.00	10.00	44	42	110	50	30	20	5	215
Kollam	218	210	245.00	3.54	3	--	121	41	45	2	1	210
Thiruvilla	349	33	52.91	58.69	24	24	8	6	11	6	2	33
Kottayam	482	421	656.00	325.00	24	24	117	120	69	104	11	421
Palai	57	10	13.39	7.14	3	--	3	2	2	3	--	10
Idukki	132	51	57.71	35.87	5	4	23	14	8	4	2	51
Devikulam	1071	508	801.00	500.00	49	48	148	123	132	93	12	508
Alappuzha	13	8	1.25	0.44	1	--	8	--	--	--	--	8
Fort Cochin	7	4	0.23	0.51	3	--	4	--	--	--	--	4
Trissoor	110	26	15.00	18.36	4	4	14	6	5	1	--	26
Ottapalam	2432	1147	3345.00	367.00	24	24	76	63	219	554	235	1147
Palakkad	101	62	75.00	1.23	21	21	28	13	5	9	2	57
Kozhikode	5	1	0.87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Porinthalmanna	120	62	119.09	--	3	--	32	3	5	21	1	62
Mananthavady	2279	1806	2178.00	--	118	22	684	430	351	244	97	1806
Tellichery	48	38	19.85	2.02	27	--	28	4	6	--	--	38
Kanhangod	161	84	151.00	61.84	68	66	29	21	16	13	5	84
Total	8088	4738	7967.00	1994.00	466	325	1475	898	904	1074	373	4724

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LANDS TO NON-TRIBALS

EXTENT AND FORMS

The main focus of this chapter is to analyse the extent and the forms of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people in Kerala. This problem is basis for understanding the extent of exploitation suffered by the tribal people in the midst of non-tribal farmers and moneylenders. In the rapidly growing economics, a large number of people particularly the weaker section lag behind the pace of growth and development and fail to share the benefits of growth. It is ironical to note that introduction of development inputs and infrastructural facilities in tribal areas have led to the infiltration of several non-tribal groups cornering these development inputs and forcing the tribals out of their lands by various methods. This chapter therefore beings out the magnitude of the problem of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals and the various forms of land alienation prevalent in tribal areas.

TABLE No. 5.22**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – MALAPPURAM DISTRICT**

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	59	11 (18.00)	--	28.14 (100.00)	28.14 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	109	52 (47.00)	147.98 (64.00)	82.87 (36.00)	230.85 (100.00)
Small Farmer	25	12 (48.00)	95.32 (73.00)	34.57 (27.00)	129.89 (100)
Medium Farmer	09	06 (66.00)	61.93 (72.00)	23.76 (28.00)	85.69 (100.00)
Large Farmer	02	01 (50.00)	28 (70.00)	12.00 (30.00)	40.00 (100.00)
Total	204	82 (40)	333.23 (65)	181.34 (35)	514.57 (100.00)

Figures in the parentheses denote percentages to total

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT:

From the above table, out of the 204 households covered in 3 revenue villages, 82 have been deprived of their lands, which form about 40 percent of the total households covered by the study. The percentage of households that alienated their lands is found to be increasing along with land size from 18 percent in the case of landless category to 47% with marginal farmers, 49 % in the case of small farmers 66 percent in the case of medium farmers and finally to 50 percent in the case of large farmers. On the other hand the extent of lands parted with, has been cent percent with landless category, 36 percent with marginal and around 30 percent with other category of farmers.

TABLE No. 5.23**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – KOZHIKODE DISTRICT**

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	23	2 (8.69)	--	2.00 (100)	2.00 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	37	2 (5.40)	46.96 (88.67)	6.00 (11.33)	52.96 (100.00)
Small Farmer	48	6 (12.5)	116.75 (97.03)	3.68 (2.97)	120.43 (100)
Medium Farmer	2	01 (50.00)	8.92 (81.69)	2.00 (18.31)	10.92 (100.00)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--
Total	110	11 (10.00)	172.63 (92.66)	13.68 (7.34)	186.31 (100.00)

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentages to total

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Kozhikode district presents a comparatively better picture, in which out of the 110 households studied, only 11 have alienated their holdings (10 percentage) and it forms 7.34% of the total lands held by the tribals. In this district only one household has joined the landless category by way of disposing off its 2 acres of land and another household has declined to the level of marginal farm having alienated 6 acres of land. There is no large farmer in this district. The other categories like small and medium farmers too have not alienated much of their lands. Only 6 small farmers have sold out 3.68 acres of land where it is only one in the medium category who has parted with 2 acres of land.

TABLE No. 5.24**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – TRISSOOR DISTRICT**

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	85	14 (16.47)	--	28.93 (100.00)	28.93 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	22	7 (31.81)	34.18 (70.07)	14.60 (29.93)	48.78 (100.00)
Small Farmer	16	2 (12.5)	57.95 (86.11)	9.35 (13.89)	67.30 (100)
Medium Farmer	01	--	3.15 (100.00)	--	3.15 (100.00)
Large Farmer	--	--	--	--	--
Total	123 (100.00)	23 (18.70)	95.28 (64)	52.88 (36)	148.16 (100.00)

Figures in the parenthesis denote percentages to total

TRISSOOR DISTRICT

As per Table No.5.20, out of the 123 households covered in the district 23 households (18 percent) have alienated 36 percent of their holdings. Of the total households studied 14 households have joined the category by way of completely disposing off their lands and it forms about 16 percent of the present land category. They have disposed off 28.93 acres of their land. About 30 percent of marginal farmers and 13 percentages of small farmers have alienated 14 and 95 acres of their land respectively.

TABLE No. 5.25**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – PALAKKADU DISTRICT**

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	25 (100.00)	10 (40.00)	--	26.20 (100.00)	26.20 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	19 (100.00)	06 (31.58)	28.00 (56.00)	22.00 (44.00)	50.00 (100.00)
Small Farmer	31 (100.00)	09 (29.00)	62.72 (77.61)	18.10 (22.39)	80.82 (100)
Medium Farmer	16 (100.00)	04 (25.00)	48.65 (83.96)	9.30 (16.04)	57.95 (100.00)
Large Farmer	09 (100.00)	02 (22.00)	46.22 (77.87)	13.14 (22.13)	59.36 (100.00)
Total	100 (100.00)	31 (31.00)	185.59 (67.71)	88.54 (32.29)	274.13 (100.00)

Figures in the parentheses denote percentages to total

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

In the Palakkad district about 1/3 of the total households have alienated their lands to an extent of 88.54 acres forming 32 percent of their holdings. In this village 10 farmers have joined the list of landless category, which disposed off 26.20 acres of their entire land and they formed 40 percent of the present of the landless category studied in this district. In this district, out of the 19 marginal farmers 6 have alienated their lands to an extent of 22 acres, which forms 44 percent of their total holdings. In the case of small farmers 29 percent (9 out of 31) have reported alienation of their lands to a total extent of 18.10 acres (22 percent of their total extent). On the other hand 4 of the medium and large farmers have disposed off about 22 and 16 percentage of their holdings respectively.

TABLE No. 5.26**DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – WAYANAD DISTRICT**

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	42	16 (40.00)	--	101.69 (100.00)	101.69 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	74	46 (61.71)	115.69 (45.00)	138.86 (54.55)	254.55 (100.00)
Small Farmer	60	39 (65.36)	219.71 (58.00)	157.93 (41.82)	377.64 (100)
Medium Farmer	36	26 (71.17)	262.13 (68.82)	118.75 (31.18)	380.88 (100.00)
Large Farmer	16	09 (59.57)	352.76 (74.43)	121.22 (25.57)	473.98 (100.00)
Total	228 (100.00)	136 (59.00)	950.29 (60.00)	638.45 (40.00)	1588.74 (100.00)

Figures in the parentheses denote percentages to total

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Wayanad district has the largest concentration of tribals has been studied with a sample of 228 tribal households in this district. The highest proportion of tribal households has reported alienation of their lands in Wayanad district. Out of the 228 households covered 136 (59%) have reported alienation of 638.45 acres, which forms about 40 percentages of their total holdings.

TABLE NO.5.27
EXTENT OF ALIENATION OF LANDS BY DISTRICTS

S. No.	District	No. of Households	No. of H.Hs Alienated lands	No. of H.Hs become landless	H.Hs %	Extent %
1	Malappuram	204	82	11	40	35
2	Kozhikode	110	11	02	10	07
3	Trissoor	123	23	14	18	36
4	Palakkad	100	31	10	31	32
5	Wayanad	228	136	16	59	40
	Kerala	765	283	53	37	

The table above presents in brief that Wayanad district, which has the highest concentration of tribals, stands first in regard to the parentage of households, which alienated their lands, and the households that become landless because of alienation. The number of households, which has become landless because of alienation, is also closely connected with the percentage of households that alienated their lands and also the percentage of the extent of area alienated.

TABLE No. 5.28
LAND HOLDINGS: PRESENT AND ALIENATED – KERALA STATE

(Extent In Acres)

Size of Holding	Total H.H (1)	No. of Alienated (Land) H.Hs (2)	Land owned at the time of survey (3)	Total Land Alienated (4)	Total land owned before Alienation 5 (3 + 4)
Landless	234	53 (22.64)	--	186.96 (100)	186.96 (100.00)
Marginal Farmer	261	113 (43.29)	372.81 (59)	264.33 (41)	637.14 (100.00)
Small Farmer	180	68 (37.77)	552.45 (71)	223.63 (29)	776.08 (100)
Medium Farmer	64	37 (57.81)	384.78 (71)	153.81 (29)	538.59 (100.00)
Large Farmer	26	12 (46.15)	426.98 (74)	146.36 (26)	573.34 (100.00)
Total	204 (100.00)	283 (37)	1737.02 (64)	975.09 (36)	2712.11 (100.00)

Figures in the parentheses denote percentages to total

Out of 765 tribal households, 283 households constituting 37%, have alienated their lands to the tune of 975.09 acres, forming 36% of their total holdings in Kerala. The average area alienated comes to 1.34 acres for a tribal household in general and 3.44 acres for the alienated households. It is important to note that 53 tribal households have completely alienated their lands to the extent of 186.96 acres and joined the ranks of landless tribal people. The households that lost lands and become landless tribals in the State are shown in the Table 5.28.

The incidence of alienation of lands does not show any clear trend items of households, but in terms of area, the percentage has steadily declined with the farm size from 41% among the marginal farmers to 26% among the large farmers, 29% of lands of small and medium farmers, respectively are alienated.

In terms of households, 43% and 37% of marginal and small farmer categories respectively, as against 57% and 46% each of medium and large farmer categories have alienated their lands. This clearly shows that the weakest among the tribals, i.e., marginal and small farmers are the worst hit by the problem of land alienation.

PART – D

LAND ALIENATION AND LEGISLATION

IN KERALA STATE

The Kerala Chief Minister, A.K. Antony, has said that the Cabinet has decided to constitute a committee with the Chief Secretary as convener to identify land in the possession of the Government for distribution to the tribals, within a month.

The Chief Secretary could seek the help of whichever officials he wanted to identify the land. All departments should submit the list of available land under them. He said this while talking to press persons after the cabinet meeting today.

Restoration of alienated tribal lands, in excess of two acres, as per the 1999 Act, had not been specifically considered by the Cabinet under this proposal. The Chief Minister said the Government had already distributed 1,743 hectares to 843 tribal families. Almost an equal area would be distributed in April. The Government was committed to giving land to all landless tribals.

He suggested that the Forest (Conservation) Act be amended in view of difficulties in allocating land to tribals. The Chief Minister said the Act and other laws had taken away several rights of tribals with respect to forests. This was the reason for unrest among tribals all over India. There was no justification for the argument that tribals should be under more restrictions for protecting the country's environment.

The Chief Minister said the problem of alienated land of tribals existed in several States. They could not be given alternative land, as diversion of forests was strictly controlled. The Centre too had limitations in giving clearance for diversion of large areas of forest land because of orders of the Supreme Court of India, he said.

He also added that much of the land identified earlier for distribution to the tribals by officials had been found to be forests in the technical sense. This had led to stalling of the distribution process. The statements of the Congress leaders that the officials had misled the Government were only a manner of stating this.

He said the Agriculture Minister had been asked to examine and settle the issues relating to the encroachment of forests by the tribals in Nelliampathy. He said he had not received complaints that tribal children, who had been witness to or victims of police brutality at Muthanga, were traumatised.

LEGISLATION:

The tribal people's demand for land rights in Kerala has been a cry in the wilderness. Not that attempts have not been made to provide land to ensure a decent livelihood to the tribes. It was the prime objective of the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act, 1975. But this has not happened even two and a half decades later. The reason – those who would have to return land to the tribals constituted a powerful vote bank. The political coalitions in Kerala led by the Congress and the CPI (M) have found it politically convenient not to implement the law.

Wayanad has the highest concentration of Adivasis in the State – nearly 1.2 lakhs, according to the latest survey conducted by the Tribal Welfare Department. Last financial year alone, at least Rs.5.7 crores were spent under Plan and non-Plan programmes by the State department of Tribal Welfare and to pay the salary of the department employees in Wayanad. This was in addition to several other schemes meant to benefit the Adivasis.

Yet, it is evident to even casual visitors to tribal settlements in Wayanad that the Adivasis lead a precarious existence. But the main tribal communities, Kuruchiars and Paniyars, once had a glorious past. The Kuruchiars are known to have fought the British forces for nearly nine years from 1805 along with the Pazhassi Raja. The Kurumars once owned large tracts of land. But all the glory has faded from Wayanad's tribal landscape.

The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Act of 1975 came into effect from January 1982 in the State and it was included in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution making it non-justiciable. It made all transfer of property "possessed, enjoyed or owned" by tribals to non-tribal people between 1960 and January 1, 1982, invalid and ordered restoration of such land to Adivasis. But the law remained on paper.

In 1993, Nalla Thampi Thera, a non-tribal in Wayanad, gave a fillip to the Adivasi struggle when the Kerala High Court passed an order on his public interest litigation directing the State Government to implement the 1975 Act. In 1996, the High Court set a deadline of September 30 to evict the non-tribals. The government responded with an amendment to the 1975 legislation. By the 1990's, the signs of discontent emerged from the tribal people especially in Wayanad where some extremist groups had been active.

Flexing their political muscle, the settlers forced the LLLDF and the UDF to amend the "impractical" provisions of the 1975 Act under which they should hand over land in their possession back to the Adivasis. The result was the Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Land and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Amendment Bill 1996 passed by the State Assembly almost unanimously (there was only one dissenting vote). But the President returned the Bill. Another Bill was passed in 1999, which said only alienated land in excess of two hectares possessed by encroachers would be returned to the tribals. The Kerala High Court however rejected the Bill. The State Government has gone in appeal to the Supreme Court and obtained a stay order.

The Adivasis are no longer asking for restoration of alienated land. Instead, they want five acres for all landless families. There was a proposal to give 85 percent of the forests taken over by the Government to the tribals. But the Centre's Forest Protection Act, 1980, made it difficult to implement. A demand has been made to interpret the law in such a way that settlement of Adivasis inside forests could be made a part of forest protection measures.

This experiment has been tried with some success in the Sugandhagiri project in Wayanad where Adivasis have been provided decent wages and daily work in a cooperative society, which grows cardamom.

CHAPTER – VI

LAND ALIENATION AND INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS IN KARNATAKA

*PART – A PROFILE OF TRIBALS AND DEVELOPING
PROGRAMMES*

PART – B SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS

PART – C CAUSES OF INDEBTEDNESS

PART – D LAND ALIENATION EXTENT AND CAUSES

ABLE No.6.1
GENERAL INFORMATION

1	Total area of the State	1,91,743 Sq. Kms
2	Forest area of the State	38,284 Sq. Kms
3	No. of Districts	27
4	Total Population of the State (1991 Census)	4,49,77,201
5	Total Population of the State (2001 Census)	5,27,33,958
6	Scheduled Tribe Population (1991)	19,15,691
7	General Literacy (2001)	67%
8	Literacy among Scheduled Tribes (1991)	36.01
9	Distribution of Scheduled Tribes in the State	In all the Districts
10	No. of Integrated Tribal Development Programmes	5 Mysore (including Chamarajanagar) Kodagu Dakshina Kannada Udupi Chikamangalur

BUDGET PROVIDED FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES
DURING 2003-2004

A. STATE SECTOR

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	Departmental Programmes	7.86	0.11	7.97
2	TSP Pooled Funds	17.98	--	17.98
3	TSP (State)	65.21	--	65.21
4	SC/ST Development Corporation	9.00	--	9.00
	Total	100.05	0.11	100.16

B. DISTRICT SECTOR

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	Departmental Programmes	6.43	14.68	21.11
2	TSP (District Sector)	24.27	--	24.27

	Total	30.70	14.68	45.38
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C. CENTRAL SECTOR

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Total
1	SCA to TSP (State Sector)	10.00
2	SCA to TSP (District Sector)	11.48
3	Central Sponsored Schemes	7.14
	Total	28.62

GRAND TOTAL: 174.16

(A + B + C)

LIST OF THE PROJECTS SANCTIONED UNDER ARTICLE 275(1) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA DURING 2002-2003

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Programmes	Amount Sanctioned	Achievement	
			Physical	Financial
1	Providing drinking water to tribal colonies	50.00	23 Col	50.00
2	Mobile Medical units to tribal colonies	30.00	6 units	30.00
3	Providing drainage and sanitation to tribal colonies	50.00	43 works	50.00
4	Providing approach roads to ST colonies	125.00	101 works	125.00
5	Setting up of honey processing unit by Tribal LAMP societies	10.00	2 Units	10.00
6	Providing Solar Street Lights and Bio Diesel Lights to ST colonies	30.00	117	30.00
7	Construction of Community halls in Tribal Colonies	10.00	2 Units	10.00
8	Providing Lift Irrigation, Drip Irrigation and Sprinkler sets	50.00	174 Ben	50.00
9	Ganga Kalyana	125.00	6 CIW 168 I.I.W	125.00
10	Land Development Schemes	30.00	300	30.00
11	Solar Fencing for Land Holdings of Scheduled Tribes	25.00	16.6 K.M	25.00
12	Up-gradation of Ashram schools 4 th Standard to 7 th Standard	100.00	20 class rooms	100.00
13	Providing Infrastructure facility to Tribal craftsmen	40.00	400 Ben 4 Workshed	40.00
14	Land Purchase scheme for landless Scheduled Tribes	25.00	97.00 acres	25.00
15	Innovative Project	204.35	--	204.35

	Total	904.35	904.35
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TABLE No.6.2
LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA

There are 50 Tribal Communities living. They are:

1	Adiyan	26	Koya, Bhine oya, Rjkoya
2	Barda	27	Kudiya, Melakudi
3	Bavacha, Bamcha	28	Kuruba (<i>In Kodagu district</i>)
4	Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi	29	Kurumans
	Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil,	30	Maha Malasar
	Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	31	Malaikudi
		32	Malasar
5	Chenchu, Chenchwar	33	Malayekandi
6	Chodhara	34	Maleru
7	Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	35	Maratha (<i>In Kodagu district</i>)
8	Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi	36	Marati (<i>In Dakshina Kannada district</i>)
		37	Meda, Medari, Gowriga, Burud
9	Gond, Naipid, Rajgond	38	Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka, Naik, Nayak, Beda, Bedar, & Valmiki
10	Gowdalu		
11	Hakkipikki		
12	Hasalaru		
13	Irular	39	Palliyan
14	Iruliga	40	Paniyan
15	Jenu Kuruba	41	Pardhi, Advichincher, Phanse
16	Kadu Kuruba		Pardhi, Har
17	Kammara (<i>In Dakshina Kannada dist & Kollegal Taluk of Chamarajanagar dist</i>)	42	Patelia
18	Kaniyan, Kanyan (<i>In Kollegal Taluk of Chamarajanagar dist</i>)	43	Rathawa
19	Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari	44	Sholaga
20	Kattunayakan	45	Sholigaru
21	Kokna, Kokni, Kukna	46	Toda
22	Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	47	Varli
23	Konda Kapus	48	Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
24	Koraga	49	Yerava
25	Kota	50	Siddi (<i>in Uttara Kannada Dist</i>)

TABLE No.6.3
DISTRICTWISE SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION
(1991 Census)

Sl.No.	District	Total Population	Scheduled Tribe Population
01	Bangalore (U)	48,39,162	53,631
02	Bangalore (R)	16,73,194	49,305
03	Chitradurga	13,12,717	2,22,763
04	Davangere	12,22,430	1,55,600
05	Kolar	22,16,889	1,53,019
06	Shivamogga	10,86,737	32,948
07	Tumkur	23,05,819	1,62,632
08	Belgaum	35,83,606	83,076
09	Bijapur	15,33,448	17,360
10	Bagalakote	13,63,861	22,175
11	Dharwad	7,26,597	23,396
12	Gadag	7,15,042	20,534
13	Haveri	12,69,213	61,169
14	Uttar Kannada	12,20,240	10,168
15	Bellary	16,56,000	1,47,869
16	Bidar	12,55,799	1,04,215
17	Gulburga	25,82,169	1,06,935
18	Raichur	13,51,809	1,20,444
19	Koppala	9,58,078	59,828
20	Chikkmagalur	10,17,283	26,534
21	Dakshina Kannada	15,67,820	64,493
22	Udupi	11,26,444	41,666
23	Hassan	15,69,684	16,581
24	Kodagu	4,84,455	40,312
25	Mandya	16,44,274	11,936
26	Mysore	22,81,653	63,399
27	Chamarajanagara	8,83,365	38,703
	Total	4,49,77,201	19,15,691

Source: Records of Dept. of Scheduled Tribe welfare, Bangalore.

EDUCATION

SCHEDULED TRIBES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Under the Educational Sector, various programmes are implemented to provide educational facilities to Scheduled Tribe students. The department is maintaining 278 institutions with an intake capacity of 17640 students. Free boarding, Lodging, Stationary, Uniforms, Beddings and other facilities are being provided to the inmates of these institutions. The details are given below:

TABLE No.6.4

Sl.No.	Institution	Number	Total Strength
1	Govt. Pre -Matric boys hostels	73	3620
2	Govt. Pre -Matric girls hostels	30	1300
3	Govt. Post-Matric boys hostels	8	400
4	Govt. Post-Matric girls hostels	3	150
5	Grant-in-aid boys hostels (Pre-Matric)	22	1156
6	Grant-in-aid girls hostels (Pre-Matric)	2	65
7	Recognised private college hostels	3	150
8	Ashram Schools	122	9700
9	Educational Complex (KREIS)	10	360
10	Central residential schools (KREIS)	3	339
11	Model Residential Schools	2	400
	Total	278	1640

HOUSING

Houses are being provided to the houseless Scheduled Tribe families at a unit cost of Rs.20,000 per house in the state under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Ashraya Housing Scheme and ITDP Housing Scheme. The details of progress achieved under these schemes are as follows:

TABLE No.6.5

Sl. No	Year	Ambedkar Housing		Ashraya Housing		ITDP Housing	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	1999-2000	5000	4777	3999	3999	1597	1218
2	2000-2001	5000	4607	3900	5617	1971	1038
3	2001-2002	5000	3638	4200	3464	2700	2454
4	2002-2003	5000	896	16537	856	---	---
5	2003-2004	5000	---	10000	---	---	---
	Total	25000	13978	38636	13936	6268	4710

PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS IN KARNATAKA

Primitive tribal groups are the Scheduled Tribes who practices Pre-agricultural level of technology, having low literacy percentage, with stagnant or diminishing population. In Karnataka state, Jenukuruba and Koraga tribes are recognized as primitive tribal groups.

JENUKURUBA:

Jenukuruba tribe peoples are short statured having a broad head with a broad nose and short face. They are non-vegetarians. Ragi and rice are their staple cereals.

Collecting honey, herbs, roots & fruits are the traditional occupation of Jenukuruba tribes. Their language, locally called Jenu Nudi, a dialect of Kannada.

Jenukuruba tribe is concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Kodagu. As per the recent survey, total Jenukuruba tribe population 23597. The district and Taluk wise population is as follows:

(Figures in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	District/Taluk	No. of families	Male	Female	Total
A	Mysore				
1	H.D. Kote	2423	4897	4368	9265
2	Hunsur	1281	2746	2414	5160
3	Nanjangudu	125	255	236	491
4	Periyapatna	617	1077	1150	2227
	Total	4446	8975	8168	17143
B	Chamarajanagar				
1	Gundlupet	248	416	412	828
C	Kodagu				
1	Somwarpet	551	852	888	1740
2	Virajpet	1206	2152	1734	3886
	Total	1757	3004	2622	5626
	Grand Total	6451	12395	11202	23597

Literacy: The total literacy among Jenukurubas is 17.09%

The female literacy among Jenukurubas is 19.29%

The male literacy among Jenukurubas is 15.10%

KORAGA:

Koraga, a very quite and inoffensive race, small and slight, the men seldom exceeding five feet six inches, black skinned, thick lipped, noses broad and flat and with bushy rough hairs. Their principal occupation is basket making. Most of them are labourers. It is generally believed that the Koraga speaks language of their own. In Dakshina Kannada they speak Tulu, Kannada, Konkani and Marathi. Koragas have their own cultural practices. Drum and dance besides flute are the two aides that enable the Koragas to give expression to their cultural traits.

Koraga tribe is concentrated in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. As per the recent survey the total population of the Koraga tribe is 11566. The district and taluk wise population is as follows:

Sl.No.	District/Taluk	No.of families	Male	Female	Total
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A	Dakshina Kannada				
1	Bantwal	170	296	267	563
2	Belthangadi	98	152	136	288
3	Mangalore	716	1372	1419	2791
4	Sulya	47	77	74	151
5	Puttur	104	170	174	344
	Total	1135	2067	2070	4137
B	Udupi				
1	Udupi	959	1975	1875	3850
2	Karkal	354	666	678	1344
3	Kundapura	607	1135	1100	2235
	Total	1920	3776	3653	7429
	Grand Total	3055	5843	5723	11566

Literacy: Total literacy among Koragas is 38.12%
 Female literacy among Koragas is 36.38%
 Male literacy among Koragas is 39.82%

LARGE SIZED MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (LAMPS)

Collection and marketing of minor forest produce (M.F.P) is the main occupation and source of income for the tribals. In order to eliminate the exploitation of tribals in the process of marketing of M.F.P, the LAMP Societies have been established in Tribal areas. There are 21 LAMP Societies in the state. These LAMP Societies work as primary societies.

Besides collection of Minor Forest Produce, the LAMP societies are also extends small term and medium term loans to the members in order to take up agricultural activities and crafts. These societies also supply food grains to the tribals, educational institutions run by the department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare.

In all the LAMPS, the directors of the Board are elected only among the Tribal members. The government is providing Financial assistances to LAMPS in the form of Share Capital/Loan/Subsidy.

All these LAMP Societies formed, a Karnataka State LAMPS Cooperative Societies Federation Limited headed by a Tribal President. The LAMPS Federation is having its Head Quarters in Mysore.

The list of LAMP Societies are given in the following Table:

**TABLE No.6.6
DETAILS OF LAMP SOCIETIES**

Sl. No	Name of the LAMP Society	No. of ST members enrolled	Membership Share	Gout Share	Total Share
	Mysore District				
1	Hunsur	6430	2.30	12.08	14.30
2	H.D. Kote	4475	0.97	10.13	11.10
	Chamarajanagar District				
3	Chamarajanagar	1300	0.49	14.00	14.49

4	B.R. Hills	865	0.74	16.74	17.48
5	Gundlupet	1701	0.35	13.05	13.40
6	Hanur	3536	0.04	13.62	14.02
	Kodagu District				
7	Basavanahalli	2998	2.07	15.30	17.37
8	Thirimatti	4350	0.77	10.14	10.19
9	Bhagamandal	2422			17.88
	Chikamagalur District				
10	Mudigere	4364	3.06	22.12	25.18
11	Koppa	2820	2.81	32.9	35.71
	Dakshina Kannada District				
12	Sulya	1179	2.10	18.66	20.76
13	Puttur	1328	3.95	21.75	25.70
14	Belthangadi	44.24	0.65	6.47	7.12
15	Bantwala	3152	1.42	12.67	14.09
16	Mangalore Udupi	750	0.18	6.66	6.84
17	Udupi	6002	14.06	23.27	37.33
18	Kandapur	2835	3.32	18.70	20.70
19	Karkala Mandya District	5624	3.91	17.74	21.65
20	Muthathi Uttara Kannada	85			
21	Bhatkala	1789	7.46	4.33	11.79

PART – B

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS

This chapter provides a analysis of Demographic and Socio-economic status, Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditure pattern and Financial position of 1000 sample tribal households in the five districts of the State of Karnataka.

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS:

(a) POPULATION:

The total population of the selected households in five districts is 1000 of which 513 are males and 487 are females. The population in different districts is presented in the following *Table*.

TABLE No. – 6.7

POPULATION AMONG THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS IN THE DISTRICTS

S. No.	Name of the Districts	Male	Female	Total
1.	Chitradurga	100	90	190
2.	Mysore	103	100	203
3.	Tumkur	110	105	215
4.	Raichur	105	95	200
5.	Kolar	95	97	192
Total		513	487	1000

Source: Primary & Secondary Data

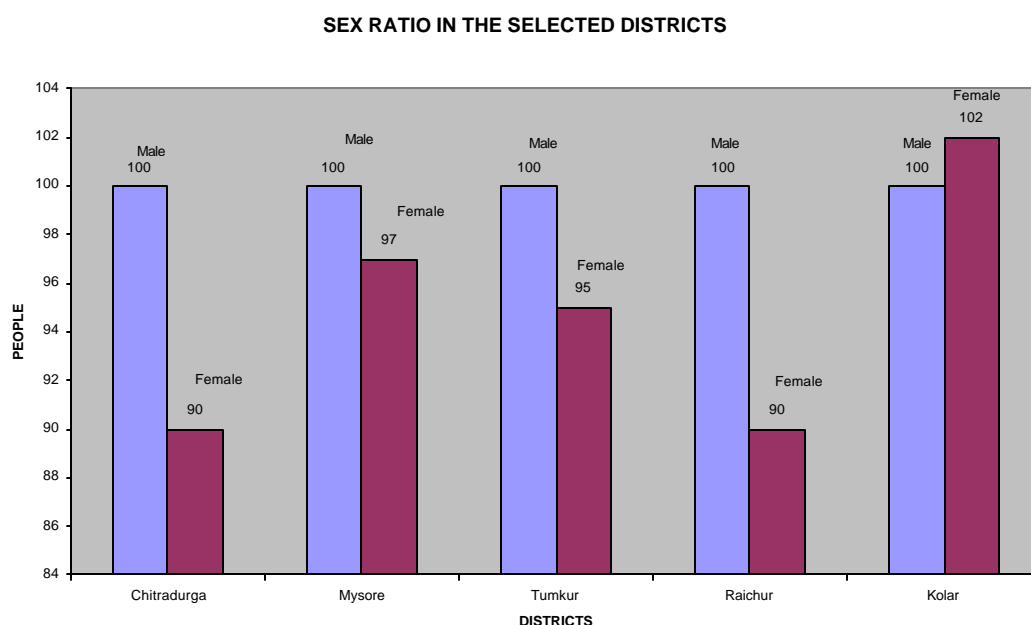
(b) SEX RATIO:

The sex ratio among the selected households in the districts is presented in *Table* – 28.

TABLE No. 6.8
SEX RATIO IN THE SELECTED DISTRICTS

S. No.	Name of the Districts	No. of Females per 100 males
1.	Chitradurga	90
2.	Mysore	97
3.	Tumkur	95
4.	Raichur	90
5.	Kolar	102

Source: Secondary Data



The sex ratio among the households in Kolar District is the highest with 102 females per 100 males while Chitradurga, Mysore, Tumkur and Raichur are 90, 97, 95 and 90 respectively.

(c) MARITAL STATUS:

Of the total population of 1000 of the sample households' 470 members are married. In other words 47 percent of the total persons in the selected households are married indicating early marriages prevalent in the tribal households. The child and early marriages appear to be the highest among the sample households in Tumkur district compared to other districts.

(d) TYPE OF FAMILY:

Of the total sample households 71.3 per cent belong to nuclear family and 28.7 per cent are joint families. In case of Tumkur district, the number of nuclear families is highest with 82 per cent while in Kolar and Raichur 65 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. Unlike the rural households where the joint family structure is more prevalent, the tribal households are mostly nuclear in nature. The joint family system among tribals is practiced to a less extent compared to the rural set up in the country. This is because of their location in remote hilly tracks where eking out their livelihood is the major problem, which is in conformity with the geographical environmental adoption for their livelihood, and any larger family happens to be a liability than an asset in such situations. It was also observed that immediately after marriage, the couple is separated in order to let them live in a separate house. Even though they are living separately, some households reported that the cultivation of land is managed jointly and the output is distributed during harvest time among the family members.

(e) SIZE OF FAMILY:

The size of family is also one of the indicators of development. Among tribal communities smaller size families are most common because of prevalence of nuclear type of family in most cases unlike joint family system in most of the rural areas in the country. The family size among the sample households in the selected districts is presented in *Table No.6.9*.

TABLE No.6.9
SIZE OF FAMILY AMONG THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

No.	Districts	Family Size				Total	S.
		1 – 2	3 – 5	6 – 9	10 & above		
	Chitradurga	20	100	60	20	100	1.
2.	Mysore	12	98	70	20	100	
3.	Tumkur	18	110	66	6	100	
4.	Raichur	06	114	74	6	100	
5.	Kolar	12	114	64	10	100	
	<i>Total</i>	68	536	334	62	500	

<i>Average</i>	(6.8)	(53.6)	(33.4)	(6.2)	(100)
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Source: based on data collected from 1,000 sample tribals

The average size of the family is of 5 members for the total sample households. The size of the family is smaller with 1 – 2 members in Raichur District while it is larger in case of 10 and above members in Chitradurga and Mysore Districts.

(f) LITERACY:

The average literacy rate among the total sample households is 13.65 per cent. The literacy is relatively the highest in Kolar District with 22.71 per cent and Tumkur is having the least literacy rate of 10.4 per cent. The literacy rate in Chitradurga, Mysore and Raichur Districts are 12.55, 11.87 and 10.71 respectively. The literacy among the sample households is lower than the percentage of literacy among the tribes in the entire districts of the state, which is 26 per cent as per 1991 Census. The highest literacy among the selected households in the study area indicates improvement in the literacy rate over the years after 1991 because of various education promotional measures undertaken by the State and Central Governments in the tribal areas. For improving literacy rate among tribals, government should implement more promotional measures.

(g) WORKFORCE:

Of the total population of 3330 among the sample households, 1929 members are the earning members constituting 58 per cent of the total population. In Chitradurga district percentage of workforce to the total number of persons among the sample households is 61.45 per cent with highest number of working persons, while in Kolar, Raichur, Tumkur and Mysore the percentage of workforce is more or less same with 58.96, 57.93, 55 and 56.7 per cents respectively.

The average number of persons employed in household among the sample households is 5 members. Tumkur is having 4 members, Raichur 3 members, Mysore 4, Chitradurga 5 and Kolar 4 members per household. In other words, it is a common phenomenon among tribal households that both husband and wife are the common earners and the children are also employed in various avocations for supporting the family. The households classified according to the number of working members in the selected districts are presented in Table 30.

TABLE NO.6.10
NUMBER OF WORKING MEMBERS IN THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

S. No.	No. of working members	District – wise Number of Households					Total	Percentage
		Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar		
1.	No working member	2	2	--	4	2	10	1.0
2.	One member	6	6	--	4	4	20	2.0
3.	Two members	70	60	66	60	74	330	33.0
4.	Three members	74	74	58	40	54	300	30.0
5.	Four members	32	24	32	50	32	170	17.0
6.	Five members	10	12	26	24	18	90	9.0
7.	Six members	4	10	10	12	14	50	5.0
8.	Seven members	--	8	8	4	--	20	2.0
9.	Eight members	2	4	--	2	2	10	1.0
Total		200	200	200	200	200	1000	100

Source: Primary Data

As it can be observed from Table No.6.10 that the largest number of households are falling within the 2 – 4 members. There are two households in Mysore district having 7 – 8 earning members. Two and Eight earning members in the households among the sample are 1.0 and 2.0 per cent.

(h) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION:

The occupational classification of the sample households is given in the Table No. 6.11. In that 28.4 per cent of the total households are engaged as cultivators as their main occupation, 39.8 per cent of the households are engaged as wage labour in agriculture and non-agriculture activities, 5 per cent as rickshaw pullers and others are engaged in business, Government / Private service, basket making and tailoring. 15 percent of the total households are engaged in Forest Produce Collection, as their main occupation. The occupational pattern of sample households in all the selected districts is more or less the same.

TABLE No. 6.11
MAIN OCCUPATION OF TRIBALS IN THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

S. No.	Occupation	Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	Total	Percentage
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1. Cultivation	34	44	46	80	80	284	28.4
2. Wage Labour	126	96	102	30	22	398	39.8
3. Rickshaw puller (Horse Cart)	06	08	16	20	--	050	05.0
4. Basket Making	08	10	12	16	02	050	05.0
5. Tailoring	16	04	10	--	--	30	03.0
6. Forest produce collection	--	34	06	50	30	150	15.0
7. Govt/Private service	04	02	04	--	04	018	01.8
8. Small Business	06	02	04	04	02	020	02.0
Total	200	200	200	200	200	1000	100%

Source: Primary Data

(i) TYPE OF HOUSE:

Of the total sample households 1.6 per cent of the families do not own a house. The maximum number of households constituting 73 per cent of the total sample families are owning thatched huts with mud walls; while the mud walls with tiled roof is observed in 25.4 percent of the total sample households. The tiled roof of the households is the improvement over the thatched roof and there is considerable change in the structure. This change of housing structure is perhaps because of the economic development programmes and the habitation improvement programmes undertaken by the Government over the years. The type of housing among the sample households in different districts is presented in Table 6.12.

TABLE No. 6.12
CATEGORY OF HOUSE

S.No	Type of House	Chitradurga No. of Households	Mysore No. of Households	Tumkur No. of Households	Raichur No. of Households	Kolar No. of Households	Total No. of
1.	No House	6	--	4	6	--	8 (1.6%)
2.	Mud Walls with thatched roofs	130	126	168	162	144	365(73%)
3.	Mud Walls with tiled roofs	64	74	28	32	56	127(25.4%)
Total		200	200	200	200	200	500 100%

Source: Primary Data

Under the weaker section, housing scheme the Government of Karnataka provides tiled roofs. The beneficiary constructs mud walls; required number of roofs and doors can be acquired from the forest. Very few houses with tiled roofs are constructed without government help. Almost everybody expressed desire to have tiled roofs because of the problem of acquiring thatching grass from the forest due to scarcity and once in three years it has to be replaced, which will cost at least one thousand rupees. If the existing

thatched-roof houses are supplied tiles without construction of new mud walls more houses can be provided with tiles and the burden of replacing the thatching grass will be minimised. Since the tribals are living in hills and forest areas, the houses are constructed through respective Panchayat Unions.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

ASSETS:

Assets owned by the tribals are classified into movable and immovable assets. Under the first category, the movable assets, livestock, agriculture implements are taken into account. Under the immovable category, land, house and other property are included. They are analyzed in the following pages:

(i) LAND:

Agricultural land is the principal asset among the rural and tribal households. Acquiring of other type of assets mostly depend for its quality and quantity on the possessing of land. Agricultural land among the tribal households can be classified into irrigated, unirrigated. The land owned by the sample households is presented in *Table – 6.13*. The average land holding size among the sample households in the study area is 4.33 acres.

TABLE No. 6.13

AVERAGE LAND OWNED BY THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS IN THE STUDY AREA

Type of Land	Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	Average area (in acres)
Irrigated	1.26	1.41	1.06	2.96	3.56	2.05
Unirrigated	1.34	1.84	2.00	1.86	1.12	1.63
Fallow	1.00	1.00	1.25	--	--	0.65

Source : Primary data

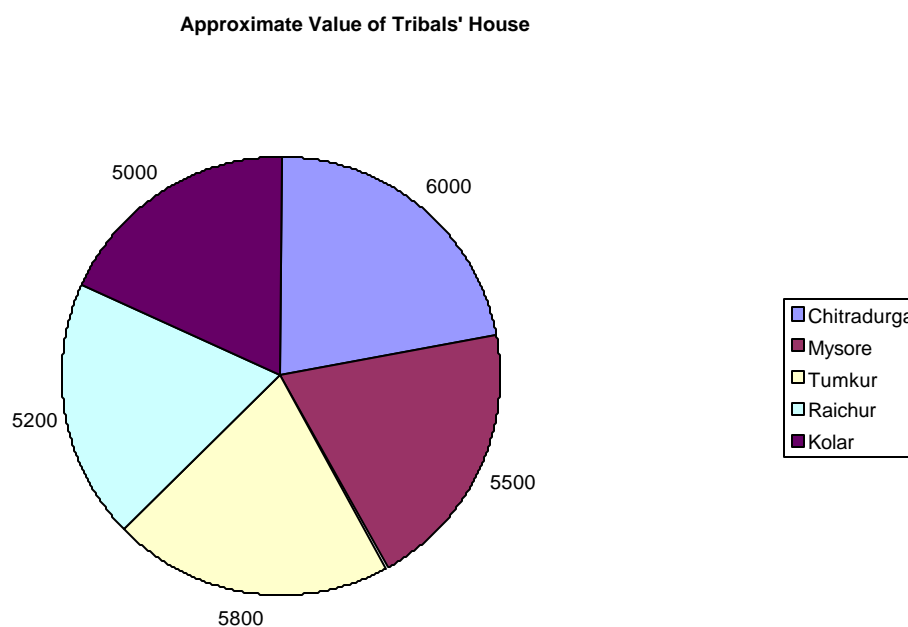
The table above shows that on an average 2.05 acres of land is irrigated every year by the tribals in the selected districts and 1.63 acres of land not irrigated due to water scarcity and 0.65 acres of land is not suitable for cultivation due to poor soil conditions and threat of wild animals.

The major source of irrigation in the tribals' track of the selected district in the study is through the perennial streams originating on the mountaintops and the fields are demarcated into small plots terraced by a stonewall, high on the steep elevation. Agriculture in the tribal hill slopes is mostly been terraced cultivation. There are also vertical flows of water from the flooded irrigated field in which case a small opening is created for release of excess water into the field below. The irrigation pattern of horizontal and vertical flow of water continues all the way down the mountains flow. In some villages, check dams were constructed to store water for extending the area under irrigation. Paddy, Bananas, Maize, Coconut and Arecanut are grown on the irrigated land by the tribals.

Table No. 6.14
APPROXIMATE VALUE OF TRIBALS' HOUSE

S. No.	Types of Houses	Approximate Value of Tribals' House (in Rs.)					Average value
		Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	
1.	Mud walls with thatched roofs	6000	5500	5800	5200	5000	5500
2.	Mud walls with tiled roofs	7000	7500	7900	7300	7500	7440
3.	Terraced small house	20000	20000	22000	24000	25000	22200

Source: Primary Data



The average value of mud walls with thatched-roofs house is Rs.5,500/- and tiled roofs value is Rs.7,440/-. The average value of small terraced house is Rs.22,000/- The terraced house is constructed by the government free of cost to tribals.

TABLE No. 6.15

ASSETS OF LIVE STOCK

S.No.	Livestock	Chitradurga % of house hold Livestock	Mysore % of house hold Livestock	Tumkur % of house hold Livestock	Raichur % of house hold Livestock	Kolar % of house hold Livestock	% of house hold Live stock (Ave)	Average value in Rs.
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1.	Buffalow	41	53	55	54	50	50.6	6000
2.	Cow	23	31	38	68	60	44.0	4000
3.	Bullock	28	34	21	17	11	22.0	4500
4.	Sheep	52	56	40	27	NIL	35.0	2000
5.	Goat	21	27	23	22	58	30.2	1500
6.	Poultry (Chicken)	93	100	95	82	88	91.6	60

Total Value Rs. 18,060/-

Source: Primary Data

The table above indicates that 50.6% and 44% of the sample households in the selected districts own and rear buffalows and cows for milk respectively. 22% bullock for ploughing, 35% sheep and 30.2 goats and 91.6% percent poultry for selling them and getting money for medical treatment, Celebrations of festivals, Children's education and house construction. The value of the total livestock is estimated at Rs.18,060.

TABLE No. 6.16
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

S.No.	Items	Chitradurga % of house holds owning	Mysore % of house holds owning	Tumkur % of house holds owning	Raichur % of house holds owning	Kolar % of house holds owning (Rs.)	Average value in hold owning	Average % of house
1.	Wooden Plough	55	32	31	28	23	1500	33.8
2.	Spade	100	100	100	100	100	200	100
3.	Sickles	100	100	100	100	100	150	100
4.	Crowbar	86	95	88	90	91	200	90
5.	Axe	98	98	97	98	99	100	98
6.	Knives	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7.	Spear	52	38	31	93	95	200	61.8

Source: Primary Data

The agricultural implements owned by the sample households are wooden ploughs, spade, sickles crowbar, axe, knives and spears. The total value of this is estimated is at Rs.2,450. Almost all the tribals possess spades, sickles and knives in their households.

IV. OTHER ASSETS:

The other assets consist of household utensils, furniture, Gold etc. The average value of the other assets owned by the tribals is estimated at more or less Rs.1,000/-.

V. TOTAL ASSETS:

The total value of the assets is presented in the following table:

TABLE No. 6.17
VALUE OF ASSETS

S.No.	Names of the Assets	Average Value in Rs.
1.	House (Thatched Roofs)	5,500
2.	Land	15,000

3.	Livestock	8,060
4.	Agricultural Implements	2,450
5.	Other Assets	5,500
<hr/>		
Total Value	46,510	
<hr/>		

The total value of all the assets owned by the tribals' households in the selected districts is of approximately, Rs.46, 010. They depend upon livestock, Agricultural and forest produce and daily wages for the income.

The data on the assets of the sample households indicate that the AD &TWD and other development programmes have definitely created substantial benefits to the tribal households by providing both movable and immovable assets discussed above under various programmes has definitely enhanced the value of the household asset by providing a tiled house. The other benefits accrued under the programme are distribution of agricultural land of stabilizing the cultivation, animal husbandry and livestock programmes and distribution of agricultural implements for adopting improved agricultural practices by the tribal households.

LIABILITIES:

One of the worst forms of exploitation to which the tribal people have been exposed is through traditional money lending. Traditional indebtedness of tribals is one of the major factors for explaining their poverty, accounting for land alienation to non-tribals. Most of the tribal families are "born in debt, live in debt and die in debt". Amongst all the problems the tribals face, indebtedness is a major cause of their exploitation.

The most important reason of their indebtedness appears to be their dependence mainly on the primitive agriculture. The subsistence type of agriculture mostly dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, poor conditions of the soil, uneconomic holding, primitive methods of cultivation and above all the absence of any viable subsidiary employment opportunities render the tribal economy perpetually a deficit one. Their wasteful customs of marriage, death and religious ceremonies, further aggravate the deficit nature of their economy and compel them to borrow. The tribals rely entirely upon the moneylenders for borrowing and settlement of his dues. Their faith and trust in them is quire astonishing. One reason is that the moneylender gives easy credit when it is needed most. The tribal does not seem to believe in the law of limitation, nor in defending himself in a court of law, nor in distrusting the moneylender's word. The cumulative result of this three-sided oppression is crushing. The moneylenders, traders and others who offer money readily to them at their difficult times, through at exorbitant interest rates, help only to aggravate the problem. Small amounts of money borrowed at very high rates of interest at different times snowball into a sum beyond their capacity and that of their successors to repay, and this ultimately leads to the loss of lands of tribals to moneylenders.

FINANCIAL POSITION

1. MONTHLY INCOME OF THE SELECTED:

The financial position of the Tribal households in the study is reckoned by referring to their monthly income. Particular mechanism in assessing the family earning could not be adopted in the present study because the factors involved in knowing the financial position of a family are complex and undependable. Some socio-economic surveys have adopted certain methods like the consumption level of the family, available labour force, income and the liquidity position of each family.

Since the present study aims at probing into both the social and economic conditions of the Tribals in the selected district, no particular method was found feasible. The respondents were asked to give the approximate monthly or yearly figures either in terms of cash or kind. There is no way of knowing the real figures, through some cross checking was possible. Thus it has to be taken on the face value.

A uniform procedure was adopted after the field work. All figures were converted wherever necessary to monthly family earnings. Irrespective of the nature of the jobs, and the mode of earnings, the amount has been represented on monthly basis. However, even this method of arriving at the family income is not without drawbacks.

In the first place, since the assessment is based on voluntary disclosure by the respondents, the method adopted cannot be foolproof. Secondly, there is not scope for verifying the authenticity of the figures given by them. The people in the hill area of the district, especially, the poor and the downtrodden have little idea of income and other such details. Many respondents agricultural / casual labourers were surprised to answer such enquiries. Any kind of accounts keeping appeared to be new to them, though they could always have a rough idea of requirements and hence expenditure. As far as possible, a balance is struck between income and expenditure. It was also observed by the research investigators that some of the respondents deliberately understated the real earnings of their families. They were afraid that the outcome of the study might influence the government to change its policy, which may harm in many ways. As the official benefits are given only to those families whose monthly income is less than Rs.1000/-, this probably is one of the main reasons for evasive replies. Although Rs.1000/- as monthly income in these days is hardly sufficient, respondents in a different perspective see the problem.

It was possible to observe and estimate the authenticity of the figures given by the respondents. In quite a number of cases, the Tribals evaded the actual income. Observation of living conditions, material possessions, land and livestock, consumption pattern and expenditure including indebtedness will not help to arrive at an objective assessment.

Many respondents are landless agricultural/casual labourers (80.0%). They also do not get employment throughout the year. In addition to these facts, the wages paid to them differ from one area to another depending on the nature of job, season, sex and age of the labourers.

Considering all these factors, the study took into account only the approximate monthly income for each household and included all the responses received under various categories. Accordingly, the lowest monthly income of the households is represented by Rs.500/-

TABLE No. 6.18
MONTHLY INCOME OF THE SELECTED TRIBAL HOUSEHOLD

Income Range	Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	Total	Percentage
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Rs.2,001 & above	106	110	96	116	130	552	55.2
Rs.1,001 to 2,000	82	84	92	80	66	404	40.4
Rs.501 to 1,000	10	08	08	Nil	04	30	03.0
Rs.500 or Less	02	04	04	04	Nil	14	01.4
Total	200	200	200	200	200	1000	100.0

Source: Primary Data

About 55.2% households in the study have an average monthly income of Rs.2001/- and above. (40.4%) have an income of Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 per month. Another 3% households come in the group of Rs.500 to Rs.1000 per month. It is to note that 14% households are living on a monthly income of only Rs.500 or less. As the income slab rises, the percentage of households in each category falls. However, as expected, households with higher level of monthly income are mostly concentrated in towns and cities.

Since almost all the families in the sample depend on the earnings of the members, the financial position and the number of persons employed are interlinked, though other variables like the liquidity position, consumption pattern and commitment to other social contingencies are equally important. Quantitative analysis is not feasible for most of them. The fact that nearly 58.0% of Tribal households are having one or two persons working as many as 90.0% of the sample are illiterates, about 53.0 households are having a monthly income of Rs.1000 and more and some 77% tribals are living in thatched huts, consuming mostly rice, wheat and ragi. This reveals the poor economic conditions of the Tribals families. Nevertheless, the 6.0% government and public sector employees are in a sense, better placed with assured source of income. Incidentally, they are the people who have higher monthly income and good education.

The main sources of income are derived from agriculture, sheep and goats, Milchcattle, fishing, poultry, Minor forest produce and wages.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

Monetary institutions like banks and co-operatives are helpful to the Tribals in the State. It was made clear that banks are only a recent phenomenon in rural areas. For the Tribals living in hill areas of the State (65%) they are of no help. 50% of the tribal have no knowledge about banks or any other financial agencies. The banks insist on collateral securities or other securities before advancing any loan. Though in recent years many concessions are reported to have been granted to the tribals, they are of limited help to them. Being economically very poor, the tribals in the state do not possess either landed property or other forms of securities to get monetary assistance from banks. They also do not have the required education to understand the various implications of banking transactions.

TABLE No. 6.19
MEMBERSHIP IN THE CO-OPERATIVES

Response	Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	Total	Average
Yes	166	136	126	144	174	756	75.6 %

No		30	44	40	36	26	166	17.6 %
No Response	04	20	34	10	Nil	68	06.8 %	
Total		200	200	200	200	200	1000	100.0

Source: Primary Data

There are 500 households selected for this study, out of them 75.6% of tribals have membership in the co-operative societies, 17.7% of tribals have no membership and 6.8% of tribals do not have any knowledge about co-operatives. In Kolar district 87% of tribals, have good knowledge about the importance and uses of the co-operative services for marketing their produce and for other kind of utilizations. The lowest membership is found in Tumkur district, only with 63% of people having membership in the societies.

TABLE No. 6.20
Number of Tribals having Bank Account

Bank A/c	Chitradurga	Mysore	Tumkur	Raichur	Kolar	Total	Average
Yes	98	84	82	96	154	514	51.4 %
No	70	80	80	76	46	352	35.2 %
Do Not Know / No Response	32	36	28	Nil	134	13.4 %	
Total	200	200	200	200	200	1000	100.0

Source: Primary Data

The table above indicates that on an average 51.4% of tribals have accounts in the banks; 35.2% of tribals do not have any accounts in the banks, Another 13.4% of tribals do not respond to the questionnaire, because they do not have a knowledge about banking. Almost all the tribals operate saving bank accounts. In Kolar district a large number of tribals hold bank accounts (77%). Lowest account holders are found in Tumkur district only 41%.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

TRIBAL SUBPLAN FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

I. AGRICULTURAL AND ALLIED SERVICES

CROP HUSBANDRY – AGRICULTURE:

Under this sector it is proposed to provide agriculture inputs, plant protection equipments and power tillers to Tribal farmers. An amount of Rs.43.00 lakhs is earmarked for the benefit of 800 scheduled tribe farmers.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION:

The different soil conservation works such as land development, bench terracing, gully checks, farm ponds, check dam, ravine reclamation structures nala bunding and

division channel with drop structures are implemented to sustain the production and stabilize the income of Tribal farmers.

CROP HUSBANDRY – HORTICULTURE:

Under this scheme it is proposed to establish ½ acre fruit and coconut gardens and to main ½ acre gardens established during 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. Rs.28.00 lakhs is earmarked for the above schemes benefiting 795 scheduled tribe farmers during 2002-2003.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:

Under these sector breed milch animals, sheep units are provided to Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries at 75% subsidy and 25% loan component from Banks or approved financial institutions.

A sum of Rs.36.00 lakhs is proposed during the current year to benefit 475 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries as per the unit cost approved by NABARD.

FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE:

The following programmes are proposed to be taken up during the annual plan 2002-2003 with an outlay of Rs.230.00:

1. Maintenance of one year old SSP (Hect)
2. Maintenance of 2 year old SSP (Hect)
3. Maintenance of Seedlings (in lakhs)
4. Raising of social security plantations (Hect)
5. Supply of Bamboo's (No. in Lakhs)
6. Supply of poles (No. in Lakhs)
7. Supply of housing materials
8. Raising of seedlings through Decentralised nurseries (No. in Lakhs)
9. Raising of seedlings through Departmental nurseries (No. in Lakhs)
10. Advance work for social security plantation.
11. Advance work for cane estates.

KSCARD BANK

During the annual plan it is proposed to take up the following programmes with an allocation of Rs.13.00 lakhs.

1. Minor irrigation
2. Farm Mechanisation
3. Sericulture
4. Horticultural Plantations
5. Diversified
6. General Schemes

II – RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1. SWARNA JAYANTHI GRAMA SWARAJGAR YOJANA:

A new programme known as “Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarajgar Yojana” has been launched from April 1999 to rectify the situation under integrated rural development programme. This is holistic programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of the poor into self-help groups, training credit technology, Infrastructure and Marketing. SGSY aims at establishing a large number of Micro Enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. The objective under SGSY is to bring every assisted family above the poverty line in 3 years. During the year 2002-2003 a sum of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been provided.

2. JAWAHAR GRAMA SAMRIDHI YOJANA:

The foremost objective of this programme is generation of additional gainful employment for un-employed and under employed both men and women preferably belong to Scheduled Caste. The secondary objective includes creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural economic infrastructure and assets in favour of rural poor with emphasis on Scheduled Caste, providing direct and continues and improving over-all standard of living in rural areas. All Scheduled Caste seeking employment will be accommodated.

The funds under JGSY are utilised for construction of School building, Anganvadi buildings and water harvesting structures and for raising of plantations under social forestry. The Grama Panchayaths were given full freedom to select the works depending on their local needs.

With both State and Central Plans in the ratio of 80:20 it is targeted to cover 7,576 man-days of employment generation creating valuable assets for Scheduled Tribes. An amount of Rs.31.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget.

III. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL:

MINOR IRRIGATION (Surface Water):

Under this programme, irrigation works such as small pick-ups, life irrigation schemes are taken up after identifying the areas where Scheduled Tribe population is located in high percentage and also endure the availability of water. The scheme is implemented in all districts in the State. A provision of Rs.18.00 lakhs has been made during the year.

CADA:

Rs.89.00 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for implementation of Developmental Schemes under Command Area Development Authority for the benefit of Scheduled Tribe farmers.

IV – ENERGY

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

From 1983-84 onwards all the Scheduled Tribe huts attached to village hamlets are invariably electrified along with the main villages/hamlets. Wherever additional poles are to be provided to draw electric lines to Scheduled Tribe colonies or Houses, the cost on these materials will be met out of Special Component Plan funds to avoid delay. During 2002-2003 it is proposed to take up the following schemes with an outlay of Rs.1,578.00 lakhs.

1. Electrification of ST colonies, Haadis etc.
2. Irrigation of Pump sets.
3. Bhagya Jyothi installations

NON-CONVENTIONAL SOURCES OF ENERGY:

Energy is an essential component of the wheels of progress and it is the constant endeavours the government to exploit all sources of energy including non-conventional sources of energy. In this direction, the rural areas offer immense scope to tap non-conventional sources of energy including solar energy, wind energy and biomass based energy. Proper utilisation of these resources through better environment and good health. Priority will be given to Scheduled Tribe in the implementation of National Project on biogas development and National Project Chulhas. During the annual plan an allocation of Rs.31.00 lakhs is earmarked for this sector.

V. INDUSTRIES AND MINERALS

(VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES)

Under this sector it is proposed to take up living-cum-work sheds for Tribal artisans under VISHWA programme, through Zilla Panchayath. It is also proposed to give subsidy to KVIB unit through KVIB. For this purpose a budget provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs is made in the current annual plan.

SERICULTURE:

Under this sector Seri-culturists belonging to Scheduled Tribe are given benefits under Subsidy for construction of silkworm rearing house.

An independent rearing house is a technical input to harvest a good crop. It will be disinfestable. It will have proper ventilation. Financial assistance will be provided for the Seri-culturists on 40% loan and 60% subsidy basis as per the unit costs approved by NABARD. A sum of Rs.23.00 lakhs has been provided for the benefit of 225 Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries during the current plan.

PART – C

NATURE AND EXTENT OF INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS

Indebtedness is one of the core problems in agrarian economy. Tribals are no exception to this. In this study it was found that all the respondents were indebted with either formal or informal agencies or both. As much as 30 % of the respondents, were indebted to both formal and informal agencies. This was because (i) for some of the respondents the indebtedness was due to the indebtedness of forefathers (especially with the moneylenders) and (ii) poor income. It was found during survey that on an average the indebtedness caused by forefathers was Rs.28, 500, while the indebtedness due to poor income was RS. 54,500. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee 1954 pointed out that the Indian farmer was born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. The sample respondents were also sailing on the same boat.

1. INFORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT

LAMPS have been organized to provide all sorts of credit facilities to the tribals. The branches of commercial banks, and the PACBs also cater the credit needs of tribals in plain areas. But their services have not reached all the poor tribals. The professional moneylenders, village traders, commission agents and landlords capitalize this credit gap. These informal agencies have established umbilical relationship with the tribals through their friendly dealings and sweet-coated languages. They use to mingle with the tribals by using the relationships Anna (brother), Mama (Uncle) and Akka (Sister). The formal agencies could not break the relationship through their time bound and procedure-oriented services. After giving loan to individuals the moneylender will not ask for repayment of entire loan, he will ask only the interest portion. Payment of interest portion was not difficult for the tribals. In this study it was found that moneylenders constitute the major source of credit for majority of the sample respondents (TABLE-6.21).

TABLE No. 6.21
INFORMAL SOURCES OF CREDIT

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Category	Number of Respondents
1	Money Lenders	459 (49.0)
2	Friends	114 (12.2)
3	Relatives	99 (10.6)
4	Village Traders	102 (10.9)
5	Land Lords	162 (17.3)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

2. AGE OF INDEBTEDNESS

From the table it could be found that about 16 per cent of the respondent was indebted to informal agencies for more than 10 years. This shows that indebtedness is

hereditary phenomenon among tribals. This needs immediate intervention from Government and NGOs (TABLE – 6.22).

TABLE No. 6.22
AGE OF INDEBTEDNESS WITH INFORMAL AGENCIES

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Years	Number of Respondents
1	0 – 2	225 (24.0)
2	3 – 4	339 (36.3)
3	5 – 6	147 (15.7)
4	7 – 8	75 (8.0)
5	9 – 10 & above	150 (16.0)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

3. CAUSES FOR INDEBTEDNESS

It is very important to analyze the causes for indebtedness of the tribal. Because borrowing for productive purposes would reduce their debt burden. But it was found that borrowings for unproductive purposes i.e., family consumption expenses, medical expenses and wards educational expenses, was high among the sample respondents. Also, more than six per cent of the respondents borrow new loan for repaying the existing loan. It was found that in majority of the cases the sample respondents gave importance for clearing the debts of moneylender or village traders by borrowing from other agencies. Cases were also found that the loan obtained from LAMPS and PACBs had been used for clearing the debts with the moneylenders. It is to be noted here that though the tribals could relieve themselves from one moneylender after clearing all dues payable to him immediately after some time they fell in the trap of another moneylender (TABLE – 6. 23).

TABLE No. 6.23
CAUSES FOR INDEBTEDNESS

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Farm / Business expenses	168 (18.0)
2	Family Expenses	396 (42.3)
3	Medical Expense	222 (23.0)
4	Educational Expenses	75 (8.0)
5	Clearance of Old debts	75 (8.0)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

4. DISTANCE BETWEEN TRIBAL SETTLEMENTS AND PLACE OF MONEYLENDERS

Distance is not at all a factor for the moneylenders to establish contact with tribals. Especially in district like Mysore, where weekly shandai (weekly market) is a common feature, tribals use these shandai to market their agricultural produce or minor forest produce collected by them. Though LAMPS arrange for marketing of these

produces, these shandais attract tribals, since, these centres serves as meeting place of different group of tribals. Also they use these shandais to purchase their basic necessities. Moneylenders, commission agents and brokers use these centres to provide credit facilities to tribals and recover the old debts. Apart from these agencies tribals borrow from local moneylenders also. A small amount borrowed from different agencies very shortly piled up to big amount (TABLE – 6.24).

TABLE No. 6.24
DISTANCE BETWEEN THE MONEYLENDERS AND RESPONDENTS RESIDENCE

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Distance (in Kms)	Number of Respondents
1	0 – 2	108 (23.5)
2	3 – 4	135 (29.4)
3	5 – 6	111 (24.3)
4	7 – 8	60 (13.0)
5	9 – 10	45 (9.8)
	Total	459 (100)

Source: Based on data collected from the 1000 sample tribals

(Note: Figures in parenthesis denote the percentage)

5. SECURITY FOR OBTAINING LOAN FROM INFORMAL AGENCIES

Repeatedly land and wards had been the security for obtaining loan from informal sources. In the case of land, no formal deed was executed between moneylenders and the tribals; only the oral agreement formed in front of local panchatdars controls the transaction. In the event of failure on the part of tribals in repaying the loan in time the moneylender will have right on the land (TABLE –6.25).

Child labour was another problem. Though, the Government and NGOs seriously working to abolish bonded labour, this system was prevailing in different forms among tribals. The tribals use to get an amount (normally Rs.5000 to Rs.10000) from landlords. In turn the sons or daughters of tribals would work in the farms of landlords for one year. This agreement would be renewed after one year for an enhanced rate and this would continue till the marriage of the son or daughter was held. This was not considered as a problem in turn they felt that they got regular employment for one year and with advance payment.

TABLE No. 6.25
SECURITY FOR BORROWINGS WITH INFORMAL AGENCIES

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Land	330 (35.3)
2	Jewels	570 (60.9)
3	Sons working as agricultural coolie	36(3.8)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

6. BORROWING FROM FORMAL LENDING AGENCIES

Formal agencies that provide credit facilities to the tribals in the study area were PACBs, LAMPS, commercial Bank and SHGs. SHGs have been playing a major role in

providing need based credit to tribal women. By seeing the success of women SHGs, men also started their own SHGs. Though, these SHGs were successful in organizing the tribals and providing the needed credit tribals' debt burden had not been reduced. However, for the majority of respondents SHGs were the major source of borrowing among the formal agencies (TABLE –6. 26).

.....last month our animator gave loan for all of us according to our demand. We were happy that loans were available to us at our doorstep and we and not the animator decided the rate of interest.

Survey conducted among the respondents of Kolar district.

TABLE No. 6.26
RESPONDENTS PREFERENCE OF FORMAL AGENCIES FOR BORROWING
(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	PACB / LAMPS	414 (44.13)
2	Commercial Banks	150 (16.02)
3	SHGs	372 (39.74)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

7. DISTANCE BETWEEN FORMAL AGENCIES AND TRIBALS' SETTLEMENTS

Distance is the important factor, which decides the access to credit from formal agencies. When the formal agencies are nearby they may be easily accessible to borrowers. In this study it was found that very few respondents had been residing nearby formal agencies especially the SHGs. For many of the respondents the formal agencies were 3 to 4 kms away (TABLE – 6.27). The moneylenders properly capitalize this gap.

TABLE No. 6.27
DISTANCE BETWEEN FORMAL AGENCY AND RESPONDENTS RESIDENCE
(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Distance (Kms)	Number of Respondents
1	0 – 2	372 (36.5)
2	3 – 4	291 (28.5)
3	5 – 6	168 (16.5)
4	7 – 8	66 (14.5)
5	9 – 10	39 (0.4)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

8. REASONS FOR SELECTING FORMAL AGENCIES

TABLE No. 6.28
REASONS FOR SELECTING THE FORMAL AGENCY
(Figures in Numbers)

Sl.	No. of Respondents			
	CB	PACB/	SHG	Total

No.	Particulars		LAMPS		
1	To increase savings	48	33	150	231 (25)
2	To get loan	42	81	63	186 (19.8)
3	To improve economic status	--	--	96	96 (10.25)
4	To get consumption credit	24	30	39	93 (9.2)
5	To get loan waiver	36	189	--	225 (24.03)
6	Lesser Interest	--	36	15	51 (5.44)
7	Shorter Distance	--	45	9	54 (5.76)
	Total	150	414	372	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

Thrift and self-help is the core values of cooperatives. Inculcating the savings habit and developing entrepreneurship culture among the members is the primary objective of SHGs. Providing banking facilities in rural areas is the purpose of branch banking of commercial banks. But the sample respondents look in different angle. They felt that formal agencies were functioning only to provide loans. And after getting loan they can wait for Government announcements to write off their loans. But at the same time majority of the respondents opined that they selected formal agencies to increase their savings (TABLE- 6.28). This result has come because of SHGs. During the study it was found that some of the NGOs working among tribals find it very difficulty in organizing them to form SHGs, as already some fake NGOs spoiled the interest of tribal members by getting commission for every Government schemes availed by the tribal members.

9. ACCESS TO CREDIT

Informal agencies were the easy accessible source of credit to sample respondents. In the FGD the respondents revealed that no formal time, no formal procedure, no restrictions on the quantum of loan and the rate of interest, easy repayment procedure, no collateral security insisted for small borrowings, often repayments be made through agricultural produce or minor forest produce, serving as unapproved agents for getting loans from banks or some other benefits under government schemes etc., were the special features of informal sources (TABLE – 6.29).

TABLE No. 6.29
EASY ACCESSIBLE SOURCE OF CREDIT TO BORROWERS

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Money Lenders	286 (30.6)
2	Friends	71 (7.6)
3	Relatives	62 (6.6)
4	Village Traders	30 (3.2)
5	Landlords	69 (7.4)
6	PACB / LAMPS	202 (21.6)
7	Commercial Banks	94 (10)
8	SHG	122 (13)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

Another reason was after getting loan from formal agencies some of the sample respondents have not repaid the dues properly. Hence, they became defaulters. On enquiry it was found that the local moneylenders made them not to repay the loan by saying that the Government would waive the loans. Once the tribal member became defaulters to formal agencies, then no other way except to depend moneylenders for their credit needs. Hence sample respondents felt that moneylenders were more adjustable source of credit.

10. ADVANTAGES WITH THE INFORMAL SOURCES

TABLE No. 6.30
ADVANTAGES IN APPROACHING THE INFORMAL SOURCES

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Fulfillment of urgent needs	369 (39.4)
2	Access to credit at the doorstep	261 (27.9)
3	Access in Time	306 (32.7)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

The sample respondents felt that they could feel certain advantage in borrowing from informal sources. Because, fulfillment of urgent credit needs, availability of credit at the doorstep, access to credit in time, maintaining the confidentiality of the borrower and his borrowings were reported to be the advantages with the informal agencies. Among these fulfillment of urgent credit needs stood atop among all other advantages (TABLE – 6.30).

11. DISADVANTAGES WITH THE INFORMAL SOURCES

The sample respondents were not having plain faith on the informal agencies. They could realize the disadvantages with their dealings. They were higher rate of interest, shorter duration to repay (especially weekly repayments), unhealthy practices during delayed repayments, no consideration for unexpected losses, etc., Among them higher rate of interest was the major problem. Moneylenders charge Rs.4 or Rs.5 for every Rs. 100 per month. This was normal rate of interest. Sometimes this may go up to Rs.10 per every Rs.100 per month. Hence, the rate of interest goes beyond 40% per annum. Though the sample respondents felt this problem, they have not looked this as serious one as they were convinced with the timely availability of the credit (TABLE – 6.31).

We were borrowing from moneylenders quiet long time. We could repay the loan during next harvest season. The moneylenders themselves would arrange for marketing of our produce, hence they were convenient for us.

Survey conducted among the sample respondents of Tumkur district.

TABLE No. 6.31
DISADVANTAGES WITH THE INFORMAL SOURCES

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Distance (Kms)	Number of Respondents
1	Higher rate of interest	461 (50.0)
2	Shorter duration of repay	126 (13.5)
3	Unhealthy practices during the delay repayments	48 (5.0)
4	No consideration for unexpected losses	291 (31.5)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

12 REPAYMENT BEHAVIOR

Repayment behavior of the borrower has been decided by many factors. Among them are, income from investment, persuasion by others to repay, relationship with financial agencies, rate of interest, types of loan, distance between the agency and the borrower and above all, the willingness of the borrower to repay. Further, certain borrowers use to fully repay the loan while others use to partially repay the loan. Generally the institutional borrower did not repay their loan as they are expecting waiving schemes from government. The respondents those who have not repaid their loans stated that due to continuous drought they expected waiving of loans by Government. However, majority of the sample respondents fully repaid their loans of formal agencies (TABLE – 6.32).

TABLE No. 6.32
REPAYMENTS FOR INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Fully Paid	450 (48)
2	Partially Paid	339 (36)
3	Not yet Paid	225 (24)
	Total	936 (100)

Source: Primary Data

13. REASONS FOR FULL REPAYMENT

There are three reasons reported for the full repayment of loans. They were viz.,(i) to borrow another loan,(ii) to maintain credibility and (iii) the group pressure. The reason ‘group pressure’ was found among the SHG members. In the SHG among other things members were very much particular in repayment of the old debts. The reason ‘to borrow another loan’ was found common among the borrowers of commercial banks, PACBs and LAMPs. The reason ‘to maintain credibility’ was the reason mostly found among the borrowings made from moneylenders (TABLE – 6.33).

TABLE No. 6.33
REASONS FOR FULL REPAYMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	To borrow another loan	225 (50)
2	To maintain credibility	180 (40)
3	Group Pressure	45 (10)
	Total	450 (100)

Source: Primary Data

14. SOURCES OF MONEY TO REPAY THE LOAN

It was found that those respondents who repaid their loans to moneylenders and SHGs, they repaid out of new loan whereas those respondents who repaid their dues to commercial banks, PACBs and LAMPs they did out of their income.

15. CAUSES FOR NON-REPAYMENT OF LOAN

Though continuous droughts were the major cause for non-repayment of loans by borrowers, other causes like expecting loan waiver, increased family expenditure, and non-remunerative price for the produce were also reported (TABLE – 6.34). The local pressure groups excel control over the tribals in this regard. It was found that though in some cases respondents were willing to repay the loan, others compelled them to wait for some time stating that Government had plan to waive the loans. In majority cases the information givers were moneylenders. During the informal discussions, the bank officials opined that due to the continuance of waiving schemes of the Government they could not go for recovery. It was found that due to waiving schemes, some of the PACBs become non-functional. In turn the some of the sample respondents opined that there was no pressure from bank official to repay the loan. How to trade off this gap?

TABLE No. 6.34
CAUSES FOR NON-REPAYMENT OF LOAN OF INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Continuous Drought	69 (30.6)
2	Expecting loan waiver	36 (16)
3	Family Expenses	48 (21.4)
4	Non-remunerative price	36 (16)
5	No pressure from banks	36 (16)
	Total	225 (100)

Source: Primary Data

PART – D

LAND ALIENATION – EXTENT AND CAUSES

Agriculture and the natural forest is the backbone of tribal economy. Tribals' entire life span has been centered on these two major means of production. They owned the land in their own rights. Historical evidences are ample which proves that the process of depeasantization among tribals that have taken place from time to time due to the commoditization of the tribal economy in which land plays a role. Hence, the pattern of problems associated with tribal land has to be understood from wider perspective.

LAND ALIENATION LAWS IN KARNATAKA

ACT: The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978.

PROVISION: Prohibits transfer of certain lands granted to persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

Enactments / Regulations of Money Lending/ Debt Redemption in

1. The Mysore Moneylenders Act, 1961.
2. The Mysore Pawn Brokers Act, 1961
3. The Bombay Moneylenders Act, 1946
4. The Coorg Moneylenders Act, 1939
5. The Madras Pawn Brokers Act, 1943
6. The Hyderabad Moneylenders Act, 1938
7. The Mysore Agriculturalist Relief Act, 1928
8. The Mysore Debt conciliation Act, 1937

1. CONCEPT OF LAND ALIENATION

Land alienation as a concept is used by many social scientists in India, merely as a sociological phenomenon. Since land alienation is the crux of the depeasantization of the tribals, the concept assumes utmost importance in the analysis of tribal rights. The problem of land alienation is a much deeply connected phenomenon with full of contradictions related to the existing socio-economic order. In this connection the concept of land alienation may be interpreted to understand a specific problem of the tribals whose land becomes the primordial source of exploitation and results in the creation of a society where exploitative production relations exit.

2. FORMS OF LAND ALIENATION

Agricultural land is the major source of tribals' livelihood, as their other assets being extremely meager. Moneylenders, traders, the landlords, the rich farmers exploit the tribals most. It is an established fact that there is a large-scale alienation of tribal lands and grabbers invariably in all cases are the non-tribes. This phenomenon has further been ruined by the emergence of new forces of production. Commenting on this, the National Commission on Backward-Areas Development (1980) says, "In a number of areas new industrial and mining complexes, many major irrigation projects were located in the tribal areas resulting in the submergence of extensive lands belonging to the tribals". The survey conducted among sample respondents revealed the following forms of land alienation.

a. Lack of proper land records:

Lack of proper records on tribal lands is the major factor for land alienation. There always been a tussle between tribals and the officials on separating tribal land from forestland. This helps the non-tribals to manipulate the records.

b. Labour migration

The continuous failure of monsoon forced the tribals in the study area to migrate for nearby cities for employment. The regular employment in the cities arrests the interest of the tribals on land and practically land becomes the assets of non-tribal.

c. Mortgage of land

Another form of land alienation is related to the mortgaging of the land. To raise loans for various needs the tribals have to give their land as mortgage to the local moneylenders or to the rich farmers.

d. Encroachments

Encroachment is another factor for alienation of tribals' lands. The new entrants in all the places where there were no proper land records do this. Also the slackness in the implementation of the restrictive provisions encourages the non-tribals to occupy the tribal lands. Lands alienation, which takes place in various ways, has assumed alarming proportion threatening the right to life of the tribal population. Though the problem lies elsewhere, it is being unfortunately always interpreted as the handiwork of certain individuals like the moneylender, traders, land lords, etc, without understanding the class connection of these individuals. Hence, the process of land alienation is not an accidental one, but a slow and steady process. The major findings of the study in this regard are analyzed hereunder.

3. LAND ALIENATION

The problem of land alienation had been found among more than one fifth of the respondents (TABLE – 6.35). In all the cases ownership on land had been transferred to non-tribals. The data available on the socio-economic status of tribals in Karnataka completely ignored this problem. But local NGOs smelt this problem and were taking steps to sensitize appropriate agencies to safeguard the interest of the tribals.

TABLE No. 6.35
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS' LAND ALIENATED

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Type	Number of Respondents
1	YES	112 (22.4)
2	NO	388 (77.6)
	Total	500 (100)

Source: Primary Data

4. OWNERS OF TRIBAL LAND

Landlords stood first in the list of those who have taken tribal lands. This list given in the table is synonymous to the list of informal sources of credit available to tribals. It apparently shows that land alienation had been highly due to old debts. Also, the causes like continuous monsoon failure, increased cost of cultivation and the lack of interest among younger generation in agriculture were also noticed (TABLE 6.36 & 37).

TABLE No. 6.36
OWNERS OF TRIBALS' LAND

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	Money Lenders	48 (14.3)
2	Land Lords	195 (58)
3	Village Traders	54 (16)
4	Relatives & Friends	39 (11.7)
	Total	336 (100)

Source: Primary Data

TABLE No. 6.37
REASONS FOR TRANSFERRING LAND

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Particulars	Number of Respondents
1	To redeem old debts	99 (29.4)
2	Continuous drought	81 (24.2)
3	Increased cost of cultivation	63 (18.7)
4	To meet family expenses	51 (15.2)
5	Younger generation not interested in agriculture	42 (12.5)
	Total	336 (100)

Source: Primary Data

5. EXTENT OF LAND ALIENATION

The extent of land alienated had been not beyond 2 acres. It was found that those respondents who sold their land in the 2 acres category had become land less agricultural labours (TABLE – 6.38).

TABLE No. 6.38
EXTENT OF LAND ALIENATED

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Size (acres)	Number of Respondents
1	Below 0.50	75 (22.3)
2	1 – 2.0	189 (56.3)
3	2 and above	72 (21.4)
	Total	336 (100)

Source: Primary Data

6. TYPE OF LAND ALIENATED

The sample respondents sold both irrigated and unirrigated land. But it revealed less significant in terms of value due to continuous drought. The respondents said that the cost of land per acre was Rs.75000, whereas the cost of unirrigated land was Rs.60000. But no one respondent had sold his land for making further investments (TABLE – 6.39).

.... we have not sold the land but transferred the ownership of the land to redeem the old debts. Hence, we got meager amount while disposing the land.

Survey conducted among the sample respondents of Kolar district.

TABLE No. 6.39
TYPES OF LAND ALIENATED

(Figures in Numbers)

S. No.	Type	Number of Respondents
1	IRRIGATED	138 (41.01)
2	UNIRRIGATED	198 (58.9)
	Total	336 (100)

Source: Primary Data

7. CONCLUSION

Being the natural owners of forests and its adjoining lands the tribals have been deprived of their rights slowly. They have been forced to live from their earlier 'self-reliant' status to a 'dependent' one. Migration to urban centres for employment and indebtedness to informal sources of credit still continues. Appropriate intervention strategies needed case by case to arrest these problems. It seems that the emergences of SHGs among tribals have given a new hope.

CHAPTER – VII

PROBLEMS OF TRIBALS

1. *LAND ALIENATION*
2. *POVERTY AND INDEBTEDNESS*
3. *BONDED LABOUR*
4. *SHIFTING CULTIVATION*
5. *HOUSING*
6. *EDUCATION*
7. *DRINKING ALCOHOL*
8. *COMMUNICATION*
9. *UNEMPLOYMENT*
10. *HEALTH AND SANITATION*
11. *MALNUTRITION*
12. *LABOUR MIGRATION*

CHAPTER - VII

PROBLEMS OF TRIBALS

Tribal lands have been acquired by the Government for various development purposes. Contractors, moneylenders, missionaries etc., have also acquired the land of the tribals for their own benefits. As a result, the problem of landlessness has come into existence in tribal areas. The economy of tribals is subsistence oriented. The concept of saving is not known because they generally produce perishable things, which cannot be stored for a long period. The non-tribals and moneylenders have entered in the tribal areas that purchase the things produced by the tribals at low rate. They provide loan to the tribal at exorbitant rate of interest. Thus, they exploit the tribals on account of such practices tribals have to face the problem of poverty.

In hilly and forested areas, tribals build their houses with the help of mud, wood, grass, leave, bamboos, etc. These houses are easily destroyed by heavy rain, air and fire. They have to face the problem of housing. Previously forest was the chief source of gainful employment of the tribals round the year. But the establishment of Government administration in the forest and enactment of forest acts snatching away the traditional rights of tribals over the forests has brought the problem of unemployment among the tribals. Now-a-days, reciprocal exchanges are in the way of vanishing. Tribals have to incur loan from the moneylenders. The moneylenders charge high rate of the interest on loan. Being unable to pay the loan and interest and to take more loans before the expiry of the first loan, forced the tribals to become bonded labour in the house of moneylenders. As bonded labour they lose all kind of freedom. They are paid very nominal wages and have to work at beck and call of the moneylenders. In this way, the lord of the forest has become the slave of the moneylenders. They are facing the problem associated with bonded labour system. The tribals have been practicing the shifting cultivation since time immemorial. But the establishment of government administration, a number of problems have come up before the tribals related to shifting cultivation.

Tribals are poor. They have to struggle hard for their existence. They keep their children engaged in the household chores since very childhood. Although some government schools are situated in their areas, but the importance of bread more than education forces them to make their children as child labour and earn little from their wages. As a result, the tribals have to face the problem of illiteracy.

The tribals have to face the problems related to health. They live in such a houses, which do not have excess of air and light. They do not have drainage system. The village roads are made dirty. They drink water from dirty ponds. As a result they have to face a number of problems related to health and sanitation.

The tribals have to face the problem related to malnutrition. Previously, tribals used to do hunting and gathering in the forests. They used to solve the problem of balanced diet from the practice of hunting and gathering in the forest. But now they are dependent only on small agriculture and wage earning. The income from small agriculture and wage earning is not sufficient to meet the requirement of balanced diet. Majority of them are below the poverty line and are facing malnutrition.

The areas which tribals live do not provide employment to the tribals round the year. During the agricultural season, they get employment in their own small lands.

Those who do not have sufficient land, get employment as agriculture labour. After land, forest was another means of employment round the year. But decrease in forest areas due to illegal cutting of trees, the establishment of government administration and policies have snatched away the employment of the tribals. Now they have to migrate at other places for work. As migrant labour, they have to face a number of problems.

Thus, for the purpose of study, the tribal problems can be divided into the following headings:

1. Land Alienation (*discussed in Chapter-III*)
2. Poverty and Indebtedness (*discussed in Chapter-III*)
3. Bonded Labour
4. Shifting Cultivation
5. Housing
6. Education
7. Drinking
8. Communication
9. Unemployment
10. Health and Sanitation
11. Malnutrition
12. Labour Migration

3. THE PROBLEM OF BONDED LABOUR:

Bonded labour system is such a system in which a labourer takes loan from the moneylender or landlord, and in turn, agrees to serve him till the principal amount and interest charged on it was not paid back. Thus, loan or indebtedness is the root cause behind the existence of this labour system. It is loan for which a labourer accepts the bondage of the moneylender. It is not bad for entering into bondage of the moneylender, but it is the situation of exploitation and oppression under the bondage. The moment a labourer takes loan from the moneylender and accepts to render labour as bonded labour, he loses freedom of all kinds. He cannot move freely in the village. He cannot go outside the village. He cannot work according to his will. He cannot bargain his labour at market value. He gets only nominal wages and food. During peak agricultural season, he is not expected to be absent. During off-season, he can perform his own work, if there is no work in the house of the master.

In this system, a labourer can become free by paying loan and interest to his lord. But getting low wages and taking loans frequently lands a labourer into the situation of perpetual bondage. Previously, only agricultural lords possessed bonded labour. But now-a-days, brick-kiln owner, cow-shed owner, hotel owner and small scale industry owners are possessing bonded labour for their purposes. Not only tribals, but also the members of scheduled castes and weaker sections, are also victim of this inhuman labour system.

Although in this system labourer is dependent on master and a master is dependent on labourer, but the system is beneficial for the master or lord. Through the medium of loan, the lord is able to get a servant for the performance of agricultural and household chores at nominal wages. Besides labourer, he also utilizes the services of labourers' wives and children on many occasions. Thus, he gets a permanent servant till the loan and interest is not paid back.

BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT 1976:

Government of India was fully aware of the existence of Bonded Labour system. But it was thought that the momentum of economic development and the development of social consciousness would end this system spontaneously. But such situation never came. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes commission in its reports between 1960 to 1974 continuously highlighted the existence of bonded labour system and recommended to abolish this system at the earliest. The report revealed that scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women were the worst victim of this system. The existence of Bonded labour system was not only highlighted in agricultural areas but also in non-agricultural areas but also in non-agricultural sectors like hotel, cow-shed, domestic servants, small industry, weaving industries, skin industry, Bangle industry, etc. Voluntary organisation, media persons, social activists and social scientists also highlighted the evils inherent in bonded labour system.

On the recommendations of the then Cabinet and the Prim Minister, Honourable President promulgated an ordinance named Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance in 1975. This ordinance assumed the form of Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976. According to this Act, Bonded labour system was declared as social and economic evil. There was also provision for the punishment to the lords involved in keeping bonded labour. All loans on the heads of bonded labour were made free. In order to up root this system, there were three kinds of provisions. These provisions were as follows:

1. Provision of Identification
2. Provision of Release
3. Provision of Rehabilitation

1. PROVISION OF IDENTIFICATION: Identification of bonded labour was really a troublesome job, because there were no written records in this regard. Another reason was that no bonded labour wanted to come for identification due to fear of attack from the master. The government had constituted a vigilance committee for the identification of bonded labour with the help of D.M./D.C., B.D.O., V.A.O., and the Local people of the Gram Panchayath. With sincere efforts of the vigilance committees, some bonded labourers were identified. But the number of identified bonded labour was much less than the estimated number of bonded labour by NSS (National Statistical Survey). This fact also came into existence that the masters themselves also reported some bonded labourers, so that their labourers could avail government benefit.

2. PROVISION OF RELEASE: The government was fully aware that only identification process was not going to solve the problem of Bonded Labour. The need was to release them from the clutches of the moneylenders. With the help of government machinery and with the help of vigilance committee, bonded labourers were released. But all identified bonded labourers could not be released.

3. PROVISION OF REHABILITATION: Government was aware of the fact that only identification and release process would not change the lot of bonded labour. There urgent need to rehabilitate them. Through centrally sponsored scheme, attempts were made to rehabilitate the bonded labourers. Three types of schemes were formulated and implemented for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. These were as follows:

1. Land based scheme

2. Non-land based scheme
3. Craft based scheme

- 1. LAND BASED SCHEME:** Under the scheme each beneficiary was given 1.5 acre of land, a pair of oxen, agricultural implement set, seed fertilizer, pesticide etc. some amount in cash was also given for the construction of well, levelling and boundary of the plot. Bonded labourers were supposed to be settled in the form of villages nearby the lands.
- 2. NON-LAND BASED SCHEME:** Under this scheme each beneficiary was to be covered under dairy, goatery, piggery, poultry etc to supplement their income. Under this scheme a beneficiary family was given a cow, 12 chicks, 6 pigs and 3 goats. There was provision for training in animal husbandry and livestock rearing. The service of veterinary doctor was also made available to them.
- 3. CRAFT BASED OCCUPATION SCHEME:** Under this scheme, the beneficiary family was given a bullock cart, rickshaw, horse driven vehicle, loudspeaker to give on hire, bicycle etc., to earn money from these craft based occupation.

Under the rehabilitation scheme, there was provision to buy the things produced by bonded labour through cooperative society. The administration was empowered to keep watch on the rehabilitation scheme to prevent the return of bonded labour under the bondage of the landlord.

Landlessness, lack of employment, indebtedness, lack of food, and illiteracy are the causes responsible for the existence of this barbaric practice. So long as a person is dependent upon other for livelihood and survival, it is impossible to root this system out of the society.

4. THE PROBLEM OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION:

In this type of cultivation, a specific plot is selected for the purpose of cultivation in a year. When the cultivation is over, the plot is left barren for some years. In another year, another plot is selected for doing the cultivation. Thus, in each year, a specific plot is chosen for doing cultivation. In this cultivation, the plot of cultivation is changed every year. That is why, this cultivation is known as shifting cultivation. This cultivation is widely prevalent in tribal areas.

Each year, shifting cultivation done over nearly in 10-lack hectare of land. Nearly 6.4 Lakh families subsist on the basis of shifting cultivation. Nearly 50-Lakh hectare of land is under shifting cultivation in our country.

The economy of shifting cultivation has been subsistence oriented. This cultivation is not profit-oriented. Here cultivation is done through tradition. Forest and bushes are cleared for this cultivation. Felling of trees and bushes brings the problem of soil erosion. There is also threat of environmental imbalance due to shifting cultivation. The imbalance caused in environment is also harmful for the health. That is why the government has decided policy for controlling the cultivation.

5. THE PROBLEM OF HOUSING:

Tribals of our country have faced problems related to house. House provides shelter to human being. It provides protection to human being during heavy rain, excessive cold and extreme summer. That is why house has been included in three basic needs of men, i.e., food, cloth and shelter. The house of tribals depends up the environment they live and the economy they practice.

The tribes, subsisting on hunting and gathering, move from place to place on the hills and forest. As their economy is an example of wandering economy, they are not in a position to build a permanent house. Another point is that in the environment in which they live, they do not get raw materials for the erection of permanent house. They erect huts with the help of grasses, bushes, leaves, bamboo, woods etc. In these huts, they have only an entrance to go in and come out. The entrance is closed during night or when they go for gathering during day with the help of a cover prepared from bamboo rope. These huts protect the tribals from rain, cold and heat. They also feel protected from the wild animals during night. The greatest precaution is taken from the fire. The fire destroys these huts in no time. Although they take every precaution to save their huts from the fire, but incidence of fire in their huts appears frequently destroying not only their huts, but their lives too. Wild animals like elephants, sambhar, wild bull, etc., attack their houses and destroy them.

Now-a-days, hunters and gatherers are facing a lot of problems in getting bamboo, grasses, leaves, bushes etc., for the erection of their huts at different places of their stay for the purpose of hunting and gathering.

As they are wandering tribe and cannot settle permanently, their houses cannot be built under Indira Awas Yojna. Some colonies for these hunters and gatherers, under Indira Awas Yojna were built, but they could not stay there because those houses were not fulfilling their cultural needs.

The shifting cultivators have to face the same situation of housing problem like hunter and gatherers. The economy of shifting cultivators is also a wandering economy. They also shift from one place to another each year for shifting cultivation. As they shift their place and each year for cultivation, they are not in a position to build permanent house. They have to make huts with grasses, woods, bamboos, leaves, ropes, etc. These huts are sometime blown away by the storms. Sometimes, they are destroyed by fire and sometimes by the wild animals.

The settled agricultural tribes live in plain area. They built their houses with mud, bamboo, wood, rope etc. Houses are thatched with phoos (grass, leaves, straw etc) or tiles. Majority of houses are single storey. But some houses are double storied too. Each house has a courtyard and veranda. These houses are built permanently. But in these houses too one does not find windows, drainage, bathroom, and lavatory. In houses one finds a pit where utensils are washed. The house is built not from the health and sanitation point of view. Houses are not airy. They remain dark because there is no window. The street remains narrow and dirty. The rooms in the house are not sufficient. Generally house has one room with a veranda. They live, cook and sleep in the same room. The same room also works as store. Some times, they have to adjust in the same room with chickens, goats, cattle etc.

The artisan tribes also have to face the same problem of house as that of agricultural tribes. They live and work with agricultural tribes in the villages. They also built permanent houses with mud, wood, bamboo, grass, straw etc., with thatch or tiles, like other agricultural tribes in the village. They have also problems in getting wood, bamboo, branches, and grasses for ropes etc., from the forest for the purpose of erecting houses. Their houses are also mostly of single storey. Their houses, too, do not have windows, drains, rooms, latrine etc.

The tribals, working as mining and industrial labour, too do not have proper house to live in. They live in slums and in unhygienic condition. The situation of tribals

working as agricultural labour is also very pitiable. They do not have proper house. As migrant labour, they are forced to live in wretched condition.

Thus the picture of house, in which tribals live, presents a very gloom picture. Many of them do not have permanent house due to their wandering and migratory nature. Those who have permanent houses, their houses are not hygienic. They lack windows, rooms, latrine, drains, kitchens etc. The rooms are not sufficient. Roofs of the houses require repairing each year. They are facing problems in getting forest materials for the construction and repair of their houses, due to implementation of new forest policies and Acts.

Cultural practices, wandering economy, division of land in each generation, and non-coverage under Indira Awas Yojna, are the main reasons behind the poor housing conditions of the tribals.

The housing problem of tribals can be solved by making them settled, providing forest materials free of cost, and covering them under Indira Awas Yojna and providing interest free loan for house construction.

6. THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION:

After independence, following the provisions of our constitution under Articles 15(4) and 46, our Central as well as State government have established primary, middle and high schools in tribal areas. A number of voluntary organisations have also come forward in tribal area for the purpose of educational development in tribal areas. As a result, the literacy among the tribals has been achieved to some extent, but still far away from the national literacy rate. Again, there is also vast difference in literacy rates of male and female.

In the year 1971, the literacy rate among the scheduled tribes was 11.30 percent, which increased to 16.35 percent in 1981 and 29.6 percent in 1991. The literacy rate among the tribal males was 17.63 percent in 1971, which increased to 24.52 percent in 1981. The literacy rate among female of tribals was 4.85 percent in 1971, which increased to 8.04 in 1981. In the year 1991 the literacy rate in male tribals was 40.65 percent.

So far as educational problem in tribals is concerned, it is closely related to their cultural practices and economy. The hunter and gatherer tribes wander from one place to another in search of hunting birds and animals as well as the collection of food from the jungle. Shifting cultivators also change the place of residence each year to the purpose of doing shifting cultivation. In this situation, they have to face the problem of non-enrolment in the schools, because permanent settlement is a must for the enrolment in school. Agricultural tribes and Artisan tribes live permanently in the villages. Their children are enrolled in the schools, but they have to face the problem of non-attendance and dropouts due to their poverty and workload during peak agricultural season and the season of collection of some minor forest produce under Government or private contractors. Tribals, working as migrant labour, move from one place to another in search of work. They move with their family. In this situation, they have to face the problem of non-enrolment, non-attendance and dropouts.

CAUSES OF LOW LITERACY AMONG THE TRIBALS: The following are the main causes of low literacy among the tribals:

1. Non-enrolment, non-attendance and dropouts due to cultural practices and migration for work.

2. Poverty
3. Syllabus not according to tribal area/environment
4. Lack of educational institutions in remote tribal areas
5. Medium of teaching not in tribal languages
6. Examination system
7. Absence of teachers
8. Lack of coordination between parents and teachers
9. Time-table of the school not according to workload of the tribals
10. Lack of Tribal Education Policy
11. Holidays not according to tribal economy
12. No proper implementation of various schemes of educational development

MEANS TO REMOVE LOW LITERACY: The existence of low literacy can be removed by the following means:

1. Attempt to rehabilitate the families of hunter, gatherers and shifting cultivators in permanent villages.
2. Establishment of community residential schools in all tribal areas only for the tribals.
3. Inclusion of local events and culture in the syllabus,
4. Appointment of female teachers of the community.
5. Teaching in tribal languages.
6. Examination in tribal languages.
7. Time-table of school according to workload of tribal communities.
8. Arrangement of holidays according to tribal economy.
9. Arrangement of free accommodation, food, dresses and reading materials.
10. Proper implementation of different educational development schemes.
11. Establishment of non-formal educational institutions.
12. Establishment of vocational education institutions.
13. Encouragement of sports in the schools.
14. Encouragement of music and dance by the schools.
15. Encouragement of craft making by the schools.
16. Formation of a separate tribal education policy.

CONSEQUENCES OF ILLITERACY: The existence of illiteracy brings the following consequences in tribal society:

1. Blind faith / belief in superstitions
2. No attempt to root out social evils
3. Belief in Dain (witch), Spirits
4. Poverty
5. Crime
6. Juvenile delinquency
7. Exploitation
8. Oppression
9. Lack of modern occupation
10. Lack of awareness to their rights
11. Victim of different kind of diseases
12. Lack of interest in scientific knowledge

7. THE PROBLEM OF DRINKING:

The members of tribal societies are bound by their traditions. According to their traditions drinking of Haria (popularly called rice-beer, a local beer prepared from rice, maze flour, oat flour etc.), is an integral part of their culture. During the performance of ceremonies, festivals, rituals, social feast, marriage feast, death feast etc, sharing of Haria by the community members is a must. Offering of Haria is a valuable part of the hospitality shown to a guest. Whenever a guest pays a visit, he or she is asked to wash feet and hands. After some time, Haria, Gur, loaf-sugar fried and gram are brought to pay hospitality. If a guest is not served Haria is his hospitality, he takes it ill. In tribal societies gathering of relatives, friends, kith and kins takes place on the occasions like birth, name giving, ear-boring, marriage, death and festive occasions. On these occasions, Haria is prepared to serve among the members of the society. The tribals have great weakness for the liquor. They become victims of exploitation and oppression for the liquor. The contractors provide them liquor and take work from 14 to 18 hours in a day. At the time of election, the political parties purchase their votes serving money for drinking.

The drinking habit of tribals brings following types of problems among the tribals.

1. Poverty
2. Sale and mortgage of land
3. Child labour and Bonded labour
4. Crime and murder
5. Juvenile delinquency
6. Sex crime and prostitution
7. Psychological frustrations
8. Mental disorder
9. Exploitation
10. Oppression
11. Personality disorganization
12. Family disorganization
13. Health problems
14. Premature death
15. Sale of votes
16. Sale of working hours

CAUSES OF DRINKING AMONG THE TRIBALS:

1. Cultural practices and values
2. Religious values
3. Opening of liquor shops in tribal areas by getting license from the government
4. Credit facilities for drinking in the liquor shops
5. Psychological frustrations
6. Acceptance of the society
7. Encouragement by kith and kins
8. Social demand
9. Existence of Contractors
10. Existence of land-brokers
11. Money by Political parties
12. No proper action by the excise department

WAYS OF ABOLISHING DRINKING IN TRIBALS: Drinking can be stopped in tribals by the following ways:

1. Permission for the preparation of Haria only on festive and ceremonial occasions.
2. Total ban on the preparation of liquor.
3. Not providing license to the liquor shop owners.
4. Making the tribals aware of the evil consequences of the drinking habit.
5. Imparting health education.

8. THE PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION:

The tribals live in such a territory, which is surrounded by hills, mountains, rivers, lakes, streams, islands, etc. In tribal territories, hills, streams, forests, seas, rivers, island are found to be working as a natural barrier of communication.

Tribals are poor. They have struggle hard to maintain their existence. That is why they are rarely in a position to buy radio and T.V. set to get information from distance places. Radio needs battery to run. Even in remote areas of tribals radios can be seen in very numbers. Those few radios found are out of order due to shortage of batteries and other mechanical problems. T.V. requires battery or electricity. The remote tribals areas are not electrified. They do not have money to buy T.V. and battery. As a result, tribals, have to miss the news of their importance national importance and international importance. They do not have money to avail the facilities of telephone services. Tribals of remote areas are completely cut off from the electronic media.

Tribals are illiterates. Therefore they are not able to study newspapers, articles, books, journals, booklets etc. They are not in a position to get benefit from the print media.

In absence of electronic and print media, tribals have missed a lot of information of not only national and international importance, but many important messages related to their programmes of development.

Lack of communication leaves them unaware of several news, which can play significant role in their life. Through electronic and print media, a number of programmes related to the removal of social evils like child marriage, value of daughter, infanticide, foeticide are communicated. A lot of news related to the pregnant expectant and lactating mothers are conveyed. Messages on general health and reproductive health are communicated. Programmes of economic and educational development are also communicated to the people. News related to natural calamities like flood, starvation, epidemic etc., are sent to the public. But in absence of such means of communication, tribals are found to miss their important messages.

As tribal societies are illiterate, poor and traditional in nature, therefore, a cultural and traditional media can play significant role in the communication of messages in tribal areas.

Important messages related to economic, health and educational development can be communicated easily among the tribals through organising processions, play, dance, drama, etc., in schools, haats or villages. They should be organised in local languages involving the local people. Some T.V. shows or cinema related to social evils and development programmes can also be organised on market day or in the neighbouring schools.

CAUSES OF COMMUNICATIONAL PROBLEMS: The main causes related to the communicational problems in tribal societies are as follows:

1. Illiteracy
2. Poverty
3. Lack of electricity
4. Lack of communicational means
5. Natural barriers
6. Cultural practice
7. Wandering economy

CONSEQUENCES OF COMMUNICATIONAL LOSS: The tribals have to bear the following consequences due to lack of communications:

1. Lack of information on social-cultural values
2. Social evils like child-marriage, female infanticide
3. National and international news
4. Child development programmes
5. Woman development programme
6. Health programme
7. Reproductive Health programme
8. Family welfare schemes
9. Sex-related disease programme
10. Information on AIDS
11. Educational development
12. Economic development
13. Health Education
14. Causes of natural calamities like flood, storm, epidemic
15. Information about the functioning of the government development programmes and political parties

WAYS OF IMPROVING COMMUNICATION IN TRIBALS:

Communication in tribal areas can be improved by following means:

1. Connecting the tribal areas with roads and bridges.
2. Establishment of Radio centre in community hall.
3. Establishment of T.V. in Panchayath Office.
4. Connecting the Panchayath headquarters with telephone lines.
5. Establishing information centre at Panchayath Office, place of weekly markets and primary schools.
6. Organisation of T.V. show on social evils, family welfare, maternity and child care, sex diseases, AIDS etc., at Panchayath Office, place of heat or community hall.
7. Organising T.V. programmes and shows on various schemes of development.
8. Organising village level procession.
9. Organising plays related to development programme and other important messages to be communicated.
10. Communicating important news like their rights through organisation of drama, dance, etc.
11. Publication of reports, books, papers in tribal languages.
12. Establishment of library at Panchayath Office or community hall.

9. THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT:

The tribals, who once called as the lord of the land, forest, islands, etc., of the territory in which they lived, are now facing the problem of unemployment. Due to transfer of land in the hands of outsiders and also due to acquiring of land by the government for various development processes, the incidence of landlessness or near landlessness has emerged in tribal areas. Oral sale and mortgage of tribal lands in the hands of local landlords is still going on. The lands which tribals, now, possess do not provide employment to them round the year. Lack of irrigation facilities force them to remain unemployed after the harvesting of the paddy crops, because Rabi and Garma crops are not cultivated due to lack of irrigation facilities.

The lands owned by the landlords also do not provide them employment after the harvesting of paddy crops. Landlords are growing vegetables in same fields where they have their well and diesel machine, but they do not employ labourers in large scale for this purpose.

After land, forest is used to provide gainful employment to the tribal round the year. In each season, minor forest produce was available and tribals remained engaged in the collection of those minor forest produce. But the forest has been brought under the government administration. The government administration and new forest policies have snatched away the traditional rights of the tribal over the forest. However, they are employed by the government agencies or private contractors for the collection of national and non-nationalised items of forest produce. But the tribals get employment in the collection of those minor forest produce only for specified period. Thus, they do not get employment regularly.

As forest labour, they do not get work round the year. In remote areas, tribals do not get work as Coolie because there is no construction work like urban areas where tribal men and women work of Coolie.

The division of land in each generation and the pressure of population on the land have reduced the employment opportunities among the tribals.

As mining and industrial labour, they are facing the problem of unemployment because the mine and industry owners bring non-tribal labour from other areas who perform work more efficiently. The problem of employment is being faced not only by the tribals or rural areas who are illiterate, but the educated tribal youths of urban areas are also facing the problem of unemployment due to politics of the government towards the job.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRIBALS: The following are the main causes of unemployment among the tribals:

1. Land Alienation
2. Lack of sufficient cultivable lands
3. Lack of means of irrigation
4. Division of land in each generation
5. No scope for Rabi crops
6. Decrease in forest areas
7. Recent forest policies
8. Lack of forest based industries
9. Lack of cottage industries
10. Lack of work as casual labour
11. Lack of attraction towards animal husbandry and live stocks due to migratory nature

12. Lack of scientific agriculture
13. Lack of vocational education
14. Faulty policies of the government towards employment

CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRIBAL SOCIETY:

1. Poverty
2. Labour migration
3. Juvenile delinquency
4. Increase in crime
5. Sex crime
6. Sex trade or prostitution
7. Suicide
8. Adverse effect on mental health
9. Psychological frustration
10. Starvation
11. Beggary
12. Personality disorganisation
13. Drinking
14. Family disorganisation
15. Social disorganisation
16. Bonded labour, child labour

WAYS TO REMOVE UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRIBALS: The problem of unemployment in tribals can be solved by the following means:

1. Modernisation of agriculture
2. Proper means of irrigation
3. Employment in agriculture round the year
4. Agriculture by scientific method
5. Attraction towards cash crops
6. Regular work as casual labour in forest and fields
7. Development of forest
8. Development of forest produce
9. Establishment of forest based industries
10. Encouragement towards animal husbandry
11. Establishment of Cottage industry
12. Participation of tribals in local industries
13. Craft based occupation
14. Development of floriculture and sericulture

10. THE PROBLEM OF HEALTH AND SANITATION:

Our tribal brethren have to face a number of problems related to health and sanitation. The tribals live in a specific territory. Their culture, style of life and economy are different. Their distinctive culture, residence style of life and economy are also responsible for the problems of health and sanitation. Tribals live in the villages surrounded by hills, forest, sea, islands, rivers etc. In these areas, they lack communication facilities. Due to lack of communication facilities, they are not able to attain the benefits of the programmes related to general health, reproductive health,

children, expectant mother, lactating mother, family welfare, communicable disease, sex linked diseases, AIDS etc.

Tribals live in such an area where one has to face a number of difficulties in going and coming. Due to this difficulties, government doctors, nurses, health servants etc., posted at health centres, health sub-centres or referral hospitals do not want to live in tribal area. They go there just to get their salaries not to serve the people. They maintain only the register to fulfill the formalities to get their salaries released.

The system of supply of medicine at the health centres and sub-centres is also faulty. It takes much time in reaching at centres. On many occasions, the medicine reaches the centre after expiry date. Even these medicines are also distributed among the poor tribals who do not have knowledge about the modern treatment and medicines. The good quality of medicines is used by the staff for their own purposes or for earning extra money.

Tribals have their own medicine men for the treatment of diseases. The medicine men have knowledge of medicinal plants. They also prepare medicine from the medicinal plants and bones, teeth, tails, skin, horns, oil of wild animals and birds. They also perform magic to curb the illness. They have knowledge of different types of diseases based on age and sex. They know which type of indigenous medicine will cure which type of disease. But the treatment of medicine men is time taking and not scientific. Their treatment causes death to a numbers of tribals each year in absence of proper knowledge of diagnosis and medicine.

Some quacks are also found working in the tribal areas. They have some knowledge of disease and modern medicine. They visit in tribal villages with their treatment bags and earn money by seeing patients and supplying modern medicines. These persons having little knowledge of disease, treatment medicines are responsible for several deaths of tribals each year.

Tribals are poor. Their houses are made up of simple raw materials available in their environment with simple technology. Their houses do not have windows, rooms, kitchen, drains, latrines etc. Their houses are unhygienic. But being poor they are bound to live in the same house. Unhygienic conditions affect the health of the tribals. They are found suffering from a number of diseases. The houses of tribals lack windows and holes for the entrance of air and light in the house. This affects the skin and health of the tribals.

The tribals generally do not have pumps for drinking water. They have to depend on ground water or well. Still majority of tribals have to use the water of pond for cooking, eating and drinking purposes. But no attention is paid towards the sanitation and cleanliness of the ponds. They wash clothes of the bank of the same pond. Animals are also washed in the pond. Dirty clothes, slippers, etc., are found floating in the ponds. Such activities make the water of the pond contaminated. When the water is used for cooking, eating and drinking purposes, it affects the health of the tribals adversely by causing diseases like Jaundice, diarrhea, pox, typhoid, gastric, etc. The banks of the ponds, well and hand pumps are also not maintained, due to which there is contamination of water and spread of diseases among the tribals like T.B., cough, pneumonia, etc. Tribals do not perform bath regularly. They also do not wash their cloths regularly. As a result, they have to suffer from skin diseases like wounds, scabies etc. During summer seasons ponds get dried and tribals have to walk miles and miles for fetching the drinking water. Sometimes, they have to use very dirty water for the purpose of drinking.

Arrival of large number of outsiders has taken place in tribal areas, which are service-holders, administrators, contractors, moneylenders, businessmen, traders etc. They have utilised the services of tribal girls and women as maidservant. They have also exploited tribal girls and women sexually by paying little money. This practice has brought the incidence of pre-marital conception, abortion and delivery due to which the reproductive health of tribal women has been affected adversely. This practice has also brought sex linked disease in tribal societies.

Urbanisation and Industrialisation have brought the existence of urban and industrial cities. These cities discharge their waste into the neighbouring rivers. The villages situated on the bank of those rivers, utilise the water of river for cooking, eating, drinking and washing purposes. The dirty water of the rivers creates diseases like diarrhea, Jaundice, pox, malaria, filaria, asthma, typhoid and skin diseases.

The tribals are very poor. They do not have money to feed their body. That is why they do not pay proper attention on the pregnant women, expectant mother and lactating mothers.

In majority of cases deliveries takes place in houses under the supervision of senior women. Hence in several cases, the mother and child both have lose their lives.

Tribals have to migrate at distance places in search of work. As migrant labour they have to live in wretched conditions. They are not given food properly. They are served liquor and intoxicants to utilise their labour 14 to 18 hours in a day or even more. This affects the health of the tribal labourers. Tribal women as migrant labour are also exploited physically. They return home with poor health and sex linked diseases.

From the above accounts, it is clear that tribals have to face the problem of health and sanitation.

CAUSES OF ILL HEALTH IN TRIBALS: The main causes of ill health in tribals are as follows:

1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Malnutrition
4. Bonded labour
5. Child labour
6. Immigrant labour
7. Belief in spirit
8. Physical and sexual exploitation of women
9. Urbanisation and Industrialisation
10. Belief in folk-medicine men
11. Belief in quacks
12. Lack of Communication
13. Lack of awareness towards health related programmes
14. Lack of health education
15. Lack of pure drinking water and hand pumps
16. Lack of proper houses
17. Dirty environment in which they live
18. Apathy shown by the staff of health centres
19. Drinking habit
20. Pollution in Environment
21. Not proper implementation of family welfare programme

WAY OF SOLVING HEALTH PROBLEMS: The health problems of tribals can be solved by the following ways:

1. To bring the health centres and sub-centres under the control the Panchayath or women committee.
2. To impart health education among the tribals.
3. To provide medicine free of cost.
4. Special care for pregnant and lactating women.
5. Highlight the evil of consequences of extra and illegal sex relation.
6. Prohibition on sale of liquor.
7. To develop faith in modern treatment.
8. To launch movement against the belief in witchcraft and spirit.
9. Construction of proper houses.
10. Installation of hand pumps for drinking water.
11. Cleanliness to ponds and wells and spray of disinfectant.
12. Making of proper walls around ponds and wells.
13. To implement family welfare schemes strictly.
14. To implement various programmes of health development for children and women strictly.
15. To create awareness towards sex-linked diseases.

11. THE PROBLEM OF MALNUTRITION:

The tribals have to face the problem of malnutrition. Majority of tribals are illiterate and poor. They do not have sufficient yield from their fields from which they can meet the consumption need of whole year. Due to recent forest policies, nationalisation of minor forest produce and control of non-nationalised items of MFP by local contractors or traders, tribals are now not in a position to collect a number of edible roots, shoots, barks, leaves, flowers, fruits, etc., which they used to consume raw or cooked. This has affected the calorie value taken by the tribals adversely. Now they are not in a position to feed their bodies with seasonal MFP available in their forest environment. As a result, tribals are now facing the problem of nutrient deficiencies and mal-nutrition.

Previously, tribals used to do hunting in the forest. They used to eat flesh of birds and animals, and used to provide their bodies with animal protein. But now they are prohibited. As a result they have to suffer from protein deficiencies.

Tribals are now totally dependent on wage earning as different kind of labour. From the wages, they are not able even to meet their both ends. How can they think of to purchase vegetable, pulse and meat? Their daily diet consists of Mar-bhat with salt. When they have vegetable in their kitchen garden, they eat vegetable otherwise they avoid eating vegetable. They cook pulse rarely. Thus, they do not take protein in their food. They do not take vegetable, meat, etc., they in-take of fat in the form of edible oil is also very low.

Due to land alienation and poverty, they have to work as bonded labour. Their children have to work as child labour. As a bonded and child labour, they get food which are considered inferior in the house of the landlord. They are also not given enough food.

Care of pregnant women, expectant and lactating mothers are not taken properly due to poverty. They have to face the problem of malnutrition and associated diseases.

Cultural factors are also responsible for malnutrition in women of the tribal societies. During expectancy and lactations, they have to observe a number of taboos on food due to which they also become mal-nutrient.

According to cultural traditions of the tribals, when the food is ready, it is first served to children and the aged. The youths of the family are invited to share food. As women are involved in serving, food, they are expected to share food at the last. Sometimes, there is enough food for women to eat. The left over food is consumed in the morning. But on many occasions, they have to face the situation of food shortage. In this situation they remain hungry or half-fed. The situation brings mal-nutrition among the women of tribal society.

CAUSES OF MAL-NUTRITION: The main causes associated with malnutrition among the tribals are as follows:

1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Bonded labour
4. Child labour
5. Migrant labour
6. Lack of animal food due to migratory nature
7. Lack of training in keeping livestock like goats, chicks, ducks etc.
8. Drinking liquor
9. Prohibition on collection of Minor Forest Produce
10. Cultural factors
11. Low earning of wages

WAYS OF REMOVING MALNUTRITION: Malnutrition in tribals can be removed by the following ways:

1. Increasing employment opportunity and per capital income
2. Implementation of minimum wages strictly
3. Implementation of Bonded Labour Act and Child Labour Act properly and strictly
4. Ban on purchase of liquor by tribals
5. Attempt to settle tribals for the purpose of animal husbandry and livestock
6. Allowing tribals for free collection of edible MFP without any restriction
7. To create general awareness towards health and nutrition
8. To take special care of expectant and lactating women
9. To make some on evil cultural practice
10. Encouragement for vegetable consumption

12. THE PROBLEM OF LABOUR MIGRATION:

Tribals have to face the problem of labour migration. The land available in tribal areas gives only one crop i.e., paddy. After the harvesting of paddy tribals become unemployed. There are non-tribals in the tribals' areas that own land. But they are not in a position to provide work and wages to the tribals round the year. They have their own wells and diesel machine to cultivate cash crops like vegetables, but they hire few numbers of labours in the cultivation of cash crops. Another source of income besides land in tribal areas was forest. Forest used to provide them gainful engagement round the year. But decrease in forest cover year after year and enactment of recent forest acts have snatched away the forest from the tribals. Now, labour is the only source of

livelihood for majority of tribals. In tribal areas, the labour market is very limited. Naturally, they have to visit other market to sell their labour. Some of these places are situated within the district such as district town, building construction, road construction, wood craft, bamboo coup, brick kiln etc. But many of them have to go to other districts and stay for work and wages. In this way, intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration of tribal labour takes place.

The migrant labours have to face a number of problems. They have to go and return by investing money from their own pockets. Sometimes the contractors come to meet them and pay them some money in advance to reach at the place of work. The advance money is adjusted against the payment. Sometimes, they have to visit several places without any information from the contractors with a hope that they will get work somewhere.

The migrant labours have to stay in wretched condition. They are not given proper place to live. They have to live in tent established by plastic sacks in open field. They have fear of snakes and scorpions bite. They have to make the arrangement of light from their own pocket. They are given rice to cook food. The price of the rice is adjusted at the time of payment of wages or they have to purchase the items of consumption from the shop owner. They have to work from dawn to dusk or till late night. The contractors or the master want to utilise their services as long hours as possible. On an average, migrant labours have to work 14 to 18 hours in a day. In order to utilize the services of labourers for more hours, the master or contractors provide them some money as prize to share liquor. They are pleased with the money and perform work for more hours with sincerity.

The migrant labours have to work under the bondage of the master or contractors. They cannot move freely. They cannot work for another contractor or master. They cannot bargain their labour at market value. They have to receive what masters pay them. They cannot leave the place of work without completing the work. If they want to leave the place of work before completion, they are not paid their wages. Without receiving payment it becomes difficult for them to come back and they have to perform work under compulsion.

Migrant labour are exploited and oppressed in a number of ways if they do not fulfill the desires of the master or contractors. Physical exploitation of migrant woman labour also comes into existence. The migrant women labours have to please the contractors and his men to get work regularly and to receive some more payment. The weakness of liquor and money compels them to bear the physical exploitation.

Some such cases of migrant labourer have come into existence in which they were forced to work as bonded labour for 10 days continuously. They were not allowed to meet any one. They were not given money to come back. They were given intoxicants to fetch more and more labour. They become ill and are not work-worthy, only then they are allowed to come back.

The migrant labours do not inform the Panchayath headquarters or block headquarters about their migration. They also do not inform the police of the place where they go to work. As a result, they have to depend upon the mercy of the contractors. Sometimes, the contractors neither pay them wages nor fare to return. In this situation, they have to return without fare and working here and there.

EVIL CONSEQUENCES OF LABOUR MIGRATION: The migration of labour brings the following evil consequences in the tribal societies:

1. Bonded labour
2. Child labour
3. Exploitation
4. Oppression
5. Sexual exploitation
6. Sexual diseases
7. Ill health due to intoxicant and low quality of food
8. No compensation on illness and disability

WAYS TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF LABOUR MIGRATION: The problem of labour migration in tribals can be solved by the following ways:

1. Increasing the employment opportunities
2. Establishment of cottage and small-scale industries
3. Establishment of forest based industries
4. Establishment of assured means of irrigation
5. Encouraging the tribal for animal husbandry, goat rearing, poultry etc
6. Formulation of migrant labour act to check the exploitation and oppression.

CHAPTER – VIII

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

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INTRODUCTION:

The study is aimed at examining the problem of Land Alienation and Indebtedness among Tribals in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka States. The specific objectives are to assess the extent of alienation of Tribal lands to non-tribal people and institutions, to identify the extent, forms and causes for land alienation and indebtedness and to examine the adequacy of laws and administrative machinery for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoring them to tribals.

RESEARCH GAP

Only a few studies have been undertaken during the past years on tribal development and their land alienation. Each study has its own limitations. One common lacuna was that many studies were case studies covering tribal problems in general. Secondly the authors of various studies did not provide uniform data. Some relied on State government figures and some on Central government figures. They were not based on primary data.

Present study is devoid of such limitations and examined the following:

1. The living conditions, life-style and socio-economic characteristics of tribals.
2. The extent, forms and causes for land alienation and indebtedness among tribals and scope for stopping land alienation and indebtedness among tribals.
3. The role of LAMP cooperatives in relation to tribal development in Tamil Nadu.
4. The Problems of Tribals.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE PRESENT STUDY

Tribal population occupies a significant place in Indian economy. Since independence a number of schemes have been introduced to improve the living conditions and emancipation of the tribals. Planned efforts have also been taken for tribal development. But the conditions and status of this population are yet to improve.

The Mid-term appraisal of ninth five-year-plan pointed out it is important to understand that tribal communities are vulnerable because they are poor, assetless and illiterate compared to the general population; often the distinct vulnerability arises from their inability to negotiate the cope with consequences of their forced integration with the mainstream economy, society, cultural and political system, from all of which they were historically protected by their relative isolation. After independence, the requirements of planned development brought with them dams, mines, industries and roads– all located on tribal lands. With these came the concomitant processes of displacement, literal and metaphorical. Tribal institutions and practices were forced into uneasy existence, which gave way to market or formal state institutions. Tribals found themselves at a profound disadvantage in the face of an influx of better-equipped outsiders into tribal areas. The repercussions for the already fragile socio-economic livelihood base of the tribals were devastating – ranging from loss of livelihoods, land alienation on a vast scale, to hereditary bondage.

The planning commission has pointed out two important problems faced by the tribal population namely land alienation and indebtedness. As very few studies have been conducted on these issues, the present study has greater relevance on the following grounds.

1. In 1997-98 the department of rural development at the centre conducted a study on the problem of land alienation. The reports of the department confirm the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals but the benami transaction have not been highlighted anywhere. The present study fills this void and focuses on this issue.
2. The present study examines the socio-economic status of tribals and the impact of development programmes.
3. Cooperatives, Banks and similar agencies meant for the tribal development have not yielded any fruitful results. The mid-term appraisal says, "As the tribals have an innate fear based on bitter past experience of banks, cooperative institutions and other government sources of credit, they prefer the moneylender despite his usurious interest rates. Most banks and cooperatives are unwilling to provide consumption loans. The performance of these institutions is studied and the reason for the failure to uplift the tribals is also examined in this study.
4. One of major problems faced by the tribals is indebtedness. The apathy and indifference shown by the institutional financing agencies have driven the tribals to the moneylenders. The present study throws more light on the indebtedness, its causes and magnitude.
5. The indifference and unhelpful nature of officials of various departments connected to tribal development have not alleviated the sufferings of the tribal population. The present study aims to explore the nature of disinterest, disinterest of the officials, types of coordination that exist among various departments and the awareness of the tribals about government help.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- i) To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of tribals.
- ii) To explore and explain the performance of tribal development programmes.
- iii) To examine the extent and forms of land alienation and assess the magnitude of the problem of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people and institutions.
- iv) To analyse the causes of Land alienation and Indebtedness.
- v) To study the role of LAMP cooperatives in the development of Tribal economy in Tamil Nadu.
- vi) To focus the socio-economic problems of Tribals
- vii) To examine the adequacy of laws and legal and administrative machinery for preventing alienation of tribal lands by non-tribals and their restoration to the tribals.
- viii) To suggest suitable corrective and remedial measures.

HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED:

In accordance with the objectives of the study the following hypotheses have been formulated to test their validity.

1. Land alienation takes place using the ignorance of the tribals.
2. Tribals are ignorant of various rights and privileges bestowed on them.
3. Land alienation has the connivance of the officials.
4. The role of middlemen cum brokers poses a dangerous threat to the survival of the tribals in future.
5. Land alienation and indebtedness are interrelated.

6. Cooperatives and commercial banks have not helped to mitigate the indebtedness of the tribals.
 7. A procedural delay of banks and cooperatives drives the tribals to the moneylenders.
 8. Apathy and neglect of bank officials are the major hurdles for the tribals in getting their services.
 9. Delayed credit, corruption and inadequate loans amounts made the institutional agencies unpopular.
 10. Ignorance of procedures and rigidities in collection of loans by banking institutions fostered the pace of forced sale of lands.
 11. Indebtedness leads to loss of land and makes the tribals bonded labours.
- The integrated services of LAMPS and their impact on annual income, indebtedness, employment opportunities and agricultural practices of the tribals are interrelated.

METHODOLOGY:

A survey of tribal settlements belonging to 5 districts each of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka was conducted. In Kerala Kasargode district was also taken for the analysis of Socio-Economic status of PTGs. The selected districts for the study were:

S. No.	TAMIL NADU	KERALA	KARNATAKA
1	Thiruvannamalai	Malappuram	Chitradurga
2	Salem	Wayanad	Mysore
3	Dharmapuri	Kozhikode	Tumkur
4	Nilgiri	Trisoor	Raichur
5	Kanyakumari	Kasargode (only PTGs)	Kolar
		Palakkad	

In the selected districts, all the tribal settlements and all the tribal households found in the main villages as well as hamlets were surveyed. Complete coverage of tribal settlement was relaxed in the case of tribals settled in the interior forests. This survey was altogether covered 3000 tribal households drawn from the fifteen districts of the states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka. The sample design was based mainly on revenue villages.

Data were collected through schedules and questionnaire. The present report is therefore based mainly on the analysis of data collected from 3000 tribal households in the three states and on the data drawn from government records and reports. The data were collected during 1999-2000.

The results of the study are presented in eight chapters including introduction and conclusion. The second chapter presents the Design and Execution of the study. A brief resume of causes and consequences of land alienation and indebtedness is presented in the third chapter. Chapters four, five and six discuss protective legislation, Tribal setting areas, extent, forms, causes of land alienation, socio-economic status of Tribals, causes of indebtedness. The role of LAMP cooperatives in the development of Tribal economy, Tribal welfare development programmes are also analysed in these chapters. The seventh chapter is a minute description of the problems of the tribals.

TAMIL NADU:

Tribal people were always exploited by non-tribal traders by using false weights and measures and paying low prices even after the introduction of money economy. The illiterate and ignorant tribals being unaware of this exploitation established rapport with

these non-tribal traders who also used to lend them money at exorbitant rate of interest against the security of their produces.

TRIBAL TOPOGRAPHY:

As per 1991 census, tribals have strength of 5.70 lakhs in Tamil Nadu. They constitute 1.03% of the general population in the state. These scheduled tribes are widely distributed over 16 districts in the state. The tribal topography may be broadly divided into three categories viz., (1) Tribal Concentration areas, (2) Dispersed Tribal area and (3) Primitive Tribal area. The largest concentration of Tribal population is found in the northern districts of the state. Salem district has the largest concentration of tribal population in the state. Villupuram district accounts for second and Thiruvannamalai for the third in population. Dharmapuri and Tiruchirappalli districts 9% each of the total Tribal population in the state. Coimbatore district accounts for 4% while Erode, Madurai and Tirunelveli district account for about 3% each. Nilgiri has 4% of total tribal population in the state.

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS:

Linguistically tribals in Tamil Nadu speak Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada and old dialects of these languages.

OCCUPATION:

According to 1991 census 44.47 per cent of tribal workforce are cultivators, which is much higher than the 27.52 per cent returned for the total population on Tamil Nadu. Similarly the proportion of scheduled tribe agricultural labourers is 31.97 per cent, which is higher than the state percentage (29.89 per cent) A higher proportion of agricultural labourers indicates a bulk of tribals without land depending on others for their livelihood.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:

From 1976-77 on wards, Tribal Sub-Plan under the relaxed norms was introduced. Today there are nine Integrated Tribal Development Projects under TSP covering the tribal pockets in five districts of Tamil Nadu. These projects cover a total area of 2,058 sq.km and a tribal population of 2,10,057 forming 40 per cent of the state's total tribal population.

The remaining 60 per cent of the tribals in Tamil Nadu are covered under the following schemes.

1. Primitive tribes
2. Hill area development programme
3. Western Ghats development programme
4. Programmes for dispersed tribals

“In Tamil Nadu about 25,135 families (total population 1,26,667 according to 1991 census) are dispersed tribals and they are generally poor, illiterate and unskilled. Various schemes implemented distribute milch animals, sheep, beehives, construct houses and provide infrastructural facilities for the tribal pockets”.

TRIBAL ECONOMY:

Scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu can be broad classified into five economic categories based on their predominant economic activity, viz., 1) settle cultivators 2) shifting cultivators 3) pastoral people 4) artisans and 5) food gathering and hunting people.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LAND ALIENATION:

Poor economic conditions, Drinking Alcohol, Indebtedness, Urbanisation, Industrialisation, Lack of land records, Administrative inefficiency, Delay in getting judgement, Oral mortgage of lands in the hands of non-tribals, Interest not shown by tribal pleaders, Fear from police and court, Establishing marriage with tribal women, Share cropping. The consequences of land alienation are increased poverty, decreasing employment, migration and exploitation of tribal labourers.

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

In this district, 42 percent of the total land alienated falls under the category of outright sale, 16 percent in the form of mortgage, 26 percent through lease and about 16 percent by encroachment.

SALEM DISTRICT:

Out of the 1615.37 acres of land alienated, 1346.45 acres representing 83 percent of the total transaction is in the form of outright sales in Salem district. Encroachment accounts for about 10 percent and lease only 1 percent of the total land alienated. In this district a major proportion of tribal lands are alienated in the form of outright sale. Encouragement of the land of landless forms a major proportion of the land encroached.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

In Dharmapuri District the Malayalis have alienated more than 50% of their land by way of outright sale. Apart from sale, encroachment by others has taken away about 15 percent and the rest 8 percent has been mortgaged. The large farmers have preferred mortgaging of their lands rather than outright sale.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In the Nilgiri district, the tribals seem to prefer only mortgages and leases and these together represent about 66 percent of their total lands alienated. Encroachment by others also forms 8 percent of the total alienation.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

In Kanyakumari district, the extent of land alienation is not much when compared to other districts and only 2 percent of the households have reported alienation. The outright sale and lease of lands alone are reported here.

LAND ALIENATION IN TAMIL NADU (Five Districts Only):

Looking at the different forms of alienation among the five districts in terms of area alienated that Salem ranks first regarding mortgage. Under leasing, Kanyakumari district ranks first where the extent of alienation noticed is also of a lesser extent. Dharmapuri district stands first in encroachment followed by other district. In general the alienation of tribal lands has been mainly in the form of outright sales in four of the districts covered in this study. In Tamil Nadu 58.79% of tribal lands alienated by sales 16.41%, 15.19% and 9.61% tribals land alienated by mortgage, lease and encroachment respectively.

LAND ALIENATION TO DIFFERENT AGENCIES:

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

The non-tribals share about 87 percentage of the total transactions made. In this district the institutional agencies have purchased the tribal lands and it accounted for 11 percent of the total transactions reported by the tribals.

SALEM DISTRICT:

In Salem district 96 percent of the total transactions are made with non-tribals. The government departments have been involved in 3.51 percent of the total transaction

and the voluntary organisations share amounts to a meager 0.66 percent of the total transactions. In the case of non-tribals, the outsiders have been involved in majority of the transactions (85 percent) and the local non-tribals are reported to have shared about 11 percent of the total transactions made.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

In Dharmapuri district the local non-tribals have claimed quite a high number of transactions equally followed by non-tribal outsiders. The non-tribals share the entire transactions. In this district no one has reported purchase or encroachment of tribal lands by government departments and institutional agencies.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In Nilgiri district about 99 percent of the total transactions have reported involvement of non-tribals. The institutions and government agencies together share a meager 1 percent of the total transactions reported. Although the outside non-tribals have shared about 37 percent of the total transactions, quite contrary to the picture obtained throughout the state, the local non-tribals have been involved in major proportion (60 percent) of the transactions reported.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Kanyakumari district accounts for the least percentage of alienated households. Five cases of land alienation are reported in this district and all of them alienated their lands to non-local and non-tribals.

LAND ALIENATION IN TAMIL NADU BY AGENCIES

Regarding the transactions made by the institutional agencies Thiruvannamalai district ranks first (11 percent) Nilgiris and Salem records a meager percentage of the total transactions with the institutional agencies. The government departments' role in the total land transactions of the tribals forms only about 2 percent of the total transactions. In this regard, Salem and Thiruvannamalai districts have recorded more than 2 percent of the total transactions, whereas it forms only 0.60 percent in Nilgiris. Out of the total transactions reported, only the non-tribals have cornered a major percentage, followed by institutional agencies and government departments. In Tamil Nadu in the selected districts 96.20% of land alienated to Non-Tribals 2.47% land alienated for institutions and 1.33% of tribals land acquired by government departments.

CAUSES FOR LAND ALIENATION

The causes for alienation of tribal lands are classified into 6 categories, viz., (1) Domestic consumption, (2) Debt redemption, (3) Medical expenses, (4) Social and religious functions, (5) Alcoholism and (6) Others.

THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:

The district shows that excess domestic expenditure over income accounts for a major proportion of the causes of alienation, the other equally important reason being debt repayment. Medical expenses causing alienation, represents only a meager percentage of the total.

SALEM DISTRICT:

The picture reveals that 56 percent of alienation is due to domestic consumption, 24 percent due to repayment of debts, 12 percent owing to other reasons such as joint patta, forceful eviction etc. Only about 1 percent because of medical expenses and a meager percentage of the total because of alcoholism. Invariably all have reported alienation because of excess domestic expenditure over income.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT:

Regarding the causes, about 51 percent is attributed to domestic consumption followed by debt repayment (21 percent). 18 percent reported other reasons like crop failure, inability to maintain their lands etc., whereas 10 percent represents social ceremonies.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In this district too, domestic consumption (61 percent) is the main reason quoted for land alienation, followed by debt repayment (13 percent), social and religious functions (11 percent), Medical expenses (7 percent), other reasons (6 percent) and Alcoholism (2 percent).

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Out of the total five cases of alienation, 3 of them have done so because of excess domestic expenditure over income and 2 of them have reported 'other reasons'. In General the tribals of Kanyakumari district are not much exposed to alienation.

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LANDS TO NON-TRIBALS: EXTENT***THIRUVANNAMALAI DISTRICT:***

In this district, out of the 203 households covered 57 have reported alienation of lands (28%) to an extent of 204.64 acres (22% of the total holding). In this district 8 households have disposed off 37.55 acres of their entire land and have become landless. They form about 25 percent of the existing landless category. Although no definite trend is observed, the percentage of households alienated their lands is higher with the large farmer (85%) followed by medium (34%) marginal (28%) and small (20%). The extent of total land alienated also shows a decreasing trend along with the farm size upto medium farmers and again shows an increasing trend.

SALEM DISTRICT:

Salem district has the largest concentration of tribals has been studied with a sample of 228 tribal households in this district. The highest proportion of tribal households has reported alienation of their lands in Salem district. Out of the 228 households covered 137 (60%) have reported alienation of 538.45 acres, which forms about 36 percentages of their total holdings. (Table No.4.22(2)) In this district 17 households became landless by way of alienating an extent of 101.69 acres. These households form 40 percent of the present landless category. In other categories, as the land-size increases the percentage of households reporting alienation has also increased upto the medium size after which it shows a declining trend with the large farmers. On the other hand the extent of land alienated has decreased with the increase in the farm size.

NILGIRI DISTRICT:

In the Nilgiri District, out of the 307 households covered in 3 revenue villages, 123 have been deprived of their lands, which form about 40 percent of the total households covered by the study. The percentage of households that alienated their lands is found to be increasing along with land size from 18 percent in the case of landless category to 47% with marginal farmers, 49 % in the case of small farmers 69 percent in the case of medium farmers and finally to cent percent in the case of large farmers.

KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT:

Kanyakumari district presents a comparatively better picture, in which out of the 200 households studied, only 5 have alienated their holdings (2.25 percentage) and it forms 3% of the total lands held by the tribals. In this district only one household has joined the landless category by way of disposing off its 2 acres of land and another household has declined to the level of marginal farm having alienated 6 acres of land. There is no large farmer in this district. The other categories like small and medium farmers too have not alienated much of their lands.

S.T. HOUSEHOLDS ALIENATED LANDS

Out of 1031 tribal households, 353 households constituting 34%, have alienated their lands to the tune of 1186.72 acres, forming 31% of their total holdings in Tamil Nadu. The average area alienated comes to 1.15 acres for a tribal household in general and 3.36 acres for the alienated household. It is important to note that 52 tribal households have completely alienated their lands to the extent of 259.66 acres and joined the ranks of landless tribal people. The households that lost lands and became landless constitute 25% of the total landless tribal households in the state.

In terms of households, 41% and 37% of marginal and small farmer categories, respectively, as against 50% each of medium and large farmer categories have alienated their lands.

Sale of lands is the most common form of alienation of tribal lands and it accounts for 69 percent of total lands alienated by tribals to non-tribals. Mortgage of lands accounts for 15 percent of total alienated lands.

Mortgage appears to be more common among the weaker sections compared to medium and large farmers. The percentage of area mortgaged has steadily declined from 19 percent among the marginal farmers to 10 percent among the large farmers.

Leasing out lands accounts for 6 percent of total land alienated by tribals. This form of alienation is more common among the large farmers (compared to others) where 29 percent of total alienated lands are reported to have been leased out.

Forceful encroachments of tribal lands by non-tribal people and to some extent by government departments and private organisations and estates, is the worst form of exploitation found in tribal settlements. Encroachments account for 11 percent of total land lost by tribal people. The weaker sections among the tribal are more affected by encroachments. The proportion of area under encroachments steadily declines with land size from 14 percent among marginal farmers to 8 percent among large farmers.

25 percent of the present landless tribal people lost all their lands by sale (67 percent), encroachments (17 percent), mortgage (15 percent) and lastly leasing out (2 percent). Tribal lands are alienated to non-tribal people and private institutions and government departments. The non-tribals share in the alienation of tribal lands comes to 95 percent as against 2.38 percent to government departments and 2.72 percent to private institutions like Christian missionaries.

An important point that emerges from this survey is that a large portion of alienated lands to non-tribals has gone to non-tribals who are not living in the area. Agriculture in tribal areas has become a promising area of investment for non-tribals living in the nearby villages and towns. This problem is found common in the tribal areas of Salem, Villupuram and Erode districts.

Alienation of lands to meet consumption expenditure and repayment of debts account for 57 percent and 20 percent of the total cases, respectively. It is important to note that the weaker sections among tribals have reported deficit incomes and a large majority of these people reported consumption and repayment of debts as the main causes for

alienation of their lands. The percentage of cases reporting these two reasons steadily comes down with the land size.

Social and religious functions, "other cases" and medical expenses account for 8 percent, 12 percent and 3 percent respectively, of total reasons for alienation of lands.

Alcohols as stated earlier occupy the second place in the expenditure pattern and interestingly it accounts for atleast 1 percent of the cases of land alienation; this is particularly the case with the weaker sections among tribals.

As it stands now there are several acts in the state regulating money lending and debt bondage, which the government found inadequate to deal with the special situation prevailing in tribal settlements. There is no Act in the state to protect the tribals against alienation of their lands. The state government have realised the gravity of the problem and have prepared a Draft Bill for the purpose of prevention of alienation of tribal lands to non-tribals and for the restoration of alienated lands to tribals. The Draft Bill was submitted to the Government of India in August 1986 for their concurrence, before it is introduced in the State Legislative Assembly.

The Revenue Board, however, have issued standing orders to the effect that lands assigned to tribal people should not be transferred, donated, or alienated under any form to non-tribals for a period of 10 years. These rules apply to only assigned lands, which constitute about 28 percent of total lands of tribal people.

There is no special administrative machinery to regulate alienation of these lands. The officials of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department with the help of Land Acquisition Tahsildars at the district level in the midst of their multifarious duties, are supposed to supervise and check the cases of alienation of assigned lands. With the result, we came across several cases where the concerned officials have failed to implement even the existing rules inspite of complaints from tribals and a few cases where the Government acted promptly in restoring alienated lands to tribals.

The tribal people show interest in complaining to the Government against encroachments by non-tribal people and private institutions, but they do not naturally report about other forms of alienation as they had already received money in lieu of land.

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INDEBTEDNESS:

The causes are illiteracy, unemployment, increase in population, lack of cultivable land, decrease in forest employment, exploitation of moneylenders, lack of bank loans, extensive customs, drinking habit, extravagancy and increasing health problems.

The consequences of indebtedness are Child labour, Bonded labour, Migrant labour, Psychological frustrations, Crime, Prostitution, Physical and mental torture exploitation and oppression.

DISTRICT-WISE ANALYSIS OF INDEBTEDNESS

In Thiruvannamalai district out of the 200 sample tribals 126 are in indebtedness (63%). They borrowed Rs. 7,50,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 53% of loan amount and 47% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 20% and 15% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 5%. Only 17.5% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing (60%) the loan amount for the specific purposes. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks.

In Salem district out of the 200 sample tribals 120 are in indebtedness (60%). They borrowed Rs. 5,07,500 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 55% of loan amount and 45% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 15% and 12.5% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 7.5%. Only 15% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources. Almost all the tribals are not utilizing the loan amount for the specific purposes.

In Dharmapuri district out of the 200 sample tribals 142 are in indebtedness (71%). They borrowed Rs. 4,15,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 53% of loan amount and 47% outstanding with interest. A large number of tribals are borrowed loan from moneylenders. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 17.5% and 10% respectively. Due to long distance, time-consuming, illiteracy, security and other procedures, the tribals are not so interested in availing loan facilities from cooperatives and commercial banks.

In Nilgiri district out of the 200 sample tribals 157 are in indebtedness (78%). They borrowed Rs. 5,45,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 63% of loan amount and 37% outstanding with interest. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 15% and 12.5% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 4%. Only 16% tribals borrow money from other sources. Majority of the tribals find difficulties to raise loan from any other sources.

In Kanyakumari district out of the 200 sample tribals 92 are in indebtedness (46%). They borrowed Rs. 4,69,000 as loan from the various sources. They repaid 43% of loan amount and 57% outstanding with interest. The cooperatives and commercial banks lending money only 31% and 19% respectively. Friends and Relatives are favoured credit facilities to tribals only to 11%. Only 10% tribals borrow money from other sources.

AMOUNT BORROWED BY TRIBALS AS LOAN

51% of tribals in the selected districts borrow money is between Rs.500 to Rs.1000. 38.2% of tribals borrow between Rs.1001 to 2000. 6.4% of tribals avail loan between Rs.2001 to 3000 only. 4.4% of tribals avail loan Rs.3001 and above. Due to the compulsion of timely repayment with interest and low source of income, the tribals prefer to borrow between Rs.500 to 1000.

SECURITY GIVEN AGAINST LOAN

41.0% tribals who have borrowed money on faith. Another 32.6% have pledged their wages, salary as security against the loan; 11.2% and 11.6% tribals borrow money on the securities of land and house respectively. The percentage of other items as security like jewellery and household articles in very negligible.

PURPOSE OF BORROWING

Most of the tribals in the study (56%) have borrowed money to meet certain social obligations like marriage and death. This clearly indicates the overwhelming influence of tradition over the tribals. Only 11.4% have drawn loans for purposes of agriculture. Those who have borrowed for purchasing bullocks and implements account for only 7.8%. In the case of 5.2% tribal debts were incurred on house construction and purchase of site. 5.4% of tribals in the sample borrow money to educate their children. For 7.2% of borrow money for ill health of family and 7% borrow money for business.

RATE OF INTEREST ON LOANS

30.6% of tribals borrow loan at the rate 3 to 5% rate of interest; 8.6% of the tribals avail loans without interest; 21.2% of the tribals borrow loan at 6 to 9% rate of interest; 20.6% of tribals avail loan at 10 to 14% rate of interest; 11.8% of tribals borrow at 15 to 18% of interest. Only 7.2% of tribals get loan at the rate of 19% or more interest.

OPINION ON THE SOURCES OF BORROWING:

19.3% respondents said that it is easy and profitable to borrow from a bank. About 12.9% consider it easy and profitable to borrow from a co-operative society. 11.6% tribals' respondents say that it is easy and profitable. For majority of the tribals in the study, friends and relatives are of no help financially.

ROLE OF THE LAMPS IN DEVELOPING TRIBAL ECONOMY

In Chapter IV, role played by the LAMPS in tribal development is analysed in a detailed manner. In addition, an attempt is also made in the same chapter to examine the extent of Tribal Development between the beneficiary and non-beneficiary group in the study region. In fact the integrated services given by the LAMPS were positively related with the tribal development. Following are some of the major inferences identified with the help of statistical analysis discussed in the chapter.

1. A good number of tribal beneficiaries viz., 85, 54 and 94 percent had enjoyed short term, medium term and consumption credit respectively from the LAMPS more than twice. While among the non-beneficiaries nearly 74 and 53 percent had availed medium term and consumption credit only once except short-term credit in the survey area.
2. About 62 percent of the tribal beneficiaries had regularly purchased agricultural inputs from the LAMP societies against only 12 percent of non-beneficiaries.
3. On the whole, the average value of agriculture produce marketed through the LAMPS by the tribal beneficiaries was higher than the non-beneficiaries.
4. For marketing of minor forest produce, nearly 60 percent of the beneficiary group marketed their produce regularly with the help of the LAMP society.
5. Generally, almost all the sample tribals in both groups purchased their essential consumer articles from the shops operated by the LAMPS in the area under study. But at the same time average value of articles purchased from these shops by the tribal non-beneficiaries was less than the purchase value of beneficiaries.
6. Finally, the level of satisfaction about integrated services given by these societies was higher among the tribal beneficiaries than among the tribal non-beneficiaries in the survey region.
7. The LAMP societies working in the study region enrolled all the tribal families as members of the societies. The cent percent coverage of tribal families shows that not only the tribal people recognised the LAMP society as one of the effective organisations to improve their socio-economic conditions but also try to protect themselves from the exploitation of the private moneylenders and traders in the field of credit and marketing with the help of these co-operatives. Among the tribal members of all the LAMPS in the area under study, more than 85 percent of them were agricultural labourers, tenants, marginal farmers and small farmers.

8. Unlike the tribal non-beneficiaries, about 75 percent of the beneficiaries had been availing the integrated services for over 4 years to above 6 years in order to fulfill their multifarious requirements.
9. Almost all the sample tribals of the study pointed out that their gross annual income had increased to a considerable extent after the starting of the LAMP societies in the survey area. However, the extent of increased income level was higher among the beneficiary group, that ranged from Rs.4,155 to Rs.1,110.
10. About 71 percent of the tribal beneficiaries were in a position to save and invest out of their regular income earning from agriculture and other allied activities.
11. When compared to the tribal non-beneficiaries, a good number of tribal beneficiaries received more and more concessional credit from the LAMP societies for productive as well as unproductive purposes in order to avoid the dependence on the private moneylenders.
12. The advent of LAMP societies was found to be a catalyst to the employment generation in the tribal areas.
13. By way of implementing various developmental programmes in the tribal areas, the LAMP societies play an important role increasing the wage rate of tribal labourers that ranged from Rs75 to Rs.125 per day in the study area.
14. The level of adoption of improved agricultural practices was considerably superior in the beneficiary areas to that in the non-beneficiary areas. Among the adopters, as high as 70 percent of the beneficiaries were medium (48%), High (15%) and Very High (7%) adopter.
15. It could be seen in the survey area that the living standard of about 70 percent of tribal beneficiaries had improved.

SOME SPECIFIC PROBLEMS:

During the course of this study, the researcher observed that there are some specific problems faced by the LAMP societies on the one side and the tribals on the other. These problems are analysed one by one in the following paragraphs:

1. Problems from the Tribals' point of view:

- (i) Of the total number of tribal members in the survey area, nearly 40 to 50 percent of them were not in the position to get the further financial assistance from the LAMP societies, because of their old dues to the previous co-operative societies, which were functioning before the organisation of the LAMPS.
- (ii) A good number of tribals viewed that they have to turn to other agencies, mostly unorganized sector for getting their credit for various purposes at exorbitant rate of interest due to complex loan procedures followed by the LAMP societies on the one side and also unnecessary delay made by the societies on the other side.
- (iii) For the marketing of their surplus produce, a majority of the tribals told that they prefer private traders due to low level of procurement made by the societies and lack of advance payment given by the societies.
- (iv) Due to their ignorance, most of the tribals in the non-beneficiary areas were reluctant to participate in the various developmental activities introduced by the societies in the area under study.
- (v) About 5 percent of the tribals in the survey area reported that they were facing problem for repayment of loan dues to the LAMP societies due to poor linking of credit with marketing facilities available in the tribal areas and non-availability of offering the repayment of dues in the kind form to the LAMP societies.

(vi) In order to meet the consumption and other social purposes, a vast majority of the tribals in some of the interior villages of the survey area told that they still depend on the private moneylenders and traders, because the consumption loan given by the society was not only insufficient but also untimely one.

2. Problems from the LAMP society point of view:

(i) It is noted that each LAMP society covered wider area of operation; the societies were in the critical position to cover the entire tribal population under the cooperative fold and to provide a package of services in time.

(ii) All the LAMP societies invariably felt that it is the problem of them to follow the same loan procedures adopted by other co-operatives in the plains for sanction of the term loans in time as required by the tribals in the hill areas.

(iii) Due to the limited resource and non-repayment of dues by the tribals, the societies in some places stopped issuing the further consumption loan, and only a few societies gave such loan, that too only to the limited extent.

(iv) Generally, almost all the LAMPS expressed their inability to purchase the entire surplus produce brought by the tribals to the societies due to poor support from sister marketing co-operatives for marketing the same. And also, in sometimes the LAMPS approached the private traders for selling the above produce for the benefit of the tribals.

(v) Supply of agricultural inputs particularly fertilizers and pesticides is the another major problem faced by the LAMPS in the study region, because most of the tribals in the non-beneficiary areas adopted only age old cultivation methods due to lack of irrigation facilities and fertility of the land.

(vi) The village shops are located in different places in the hill areas. Hence it is a big problem for the LAMP societies to transport the essential consumer goods from one place to another place and distribute the same in time to the tribals with the help of available transport facilities in the hill areas.

(vii) Finally, the real benefit of services rendered by the LAMPS will not be reached to the tribals in some of the tribal belts due to their social backwardness and lack of awareness about the developmental programmes introduced by the societies.

RECOMMENDATIONS /SUGGESTIONS

LAND ALIENATION:

1. The State Government may pass legislation immediately prohibiting alienation of tribal lands to non-tribal people and providing for restoration of alienated lands to respective tribals.
2. Pending such legislation, patta transfers for all the lands sold by tribals to non-tribals should be stopped forthwith by issuing standing orders by the Revenue Board.
3. The incidence of alienation is less in assigned lands compared to private patta lands. In view of this, it may not be advisable to issue full-fledged pattas on such lands even though the stipulated ten-year period has expired. Full-fledged pattas may be given to such lands only when the tribes involved have shown enough interest and attachment to cultivation.
4. The rules and regulations of institutional credit agencies have to be suitably modified to facilitate easy adequate and timely credit to conditional patta holders.
5. Special administrative machinery should be created at the district and taluk levels to identify cases of land alienation and special courts should be established to dispose of the cases expeditiously and provide free legal aid to the tribals.

6. State government should pass legislation or issue an ordinance abolishing all debts of tribal people to non-tribal people and also regulating private money lending in tribal areas.
7. Efforts should be made to increase the flow of institutional credit to tribal people. There is need to further strengthen the LAMP cooperative structures in tribal areas. Rules and regulations should be modified to facilitate easy, adequate and timely credit to tribal people both for consumption and productive purposes.
8. The infrastructural facilities of co-operatives in tribal areas (godowns, vehicles etc.) have to be further strengthened to make them viable institutions in the face of stiff competition from the private agencies. These structures should be strengthened in such a way that they ultimately eliminate the private trader-cum-moneylender from the tribal areas.
9. As alcoholism is found to be one of the reasons for alienation of tribal lands and indebtedness, steps should be taken to eliminate or at least minimise.
10. Purchase of tribal lands by private institutions has to be checked and lands used for commercial purposes should be confiscated immediately.
11. As the tribal people are generally illiterate and ignorant of the provisions of various rules and regulations, efforts should be made to educate and enlighten them. Efforts should also be made to provide free legal aid to all tribals and the legal aid cells upto the taluk level have to be further strengthened.
12. Legal protection without proper development would not yield the desired results. Efforts should therefore be directed to formulate suitable development plans and to implement them in such a way that the development inputs are not cornered by non-tribal people.
13. Administration and Government should take strong steps to return the land of tribals from the hands of non-tribals.
14. There should be a prohibition on taking the tribal lands on lease by the Government, Housing Board, Housing Cooperatives, Voluntary organisation, NGOs, Widow home, Aged home etc.
15. There should be a prohibition on oral mortgage, sale and share cropping of tribal lands by non-tribals.
16. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of tribal lands through establishing marriage with a tribal woman.
17. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of poor tribals land in the hands of rich tribals.
18. Attempt should be made to check the transfer of tribal land through the adoption of non-tribal child.
19. A proper compensation should be given for acquiring tribal lands with service facilities and rehabilitation provisions.

INDEBTEDNESS:

1. Existing rules related to prohibition of exploitation should be renewed and their weaknesses must be removed.
2. LAMPS and PACS should be made stronger to provide credit and loans to tribals.
3. The purchase of agricultural produce and forest produce should be done at proper price.
4. Arrangement of loans from cooperative societies and bank at nominal interest.

5. Government officials should take proper interest in removing exploitation and oppression of the tribals.
6. Essential commodities should be supplied in tribal areas through the establishment of fair price shop and a proper vigil should be kept on them.
7. Arrangements should be made for providing work and wages to the tribals round the year.
8. Strong steps should be taken against exploiters and oppressors of the tribals.
9. Attempt should be made to remove extravagancy among the tribals.
10. Health education should be imparted among the tribals.
11. There should be a complete prohibition on drinking in the tribal areas.
12. Tribals should be cautioned not to spend too much on fashion.

ROLE OF LAMPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL ECONOMY

In conclusion, the present study listed out the following suggestions on the basis of observations made by the researcher as well as recommendations given by the sample tribals in the survey region.

- (1) **Development of Viable Marketing system:** It is suggested by the sample tribals that the LAMP societies should make all possible efforts to market the entire surplus produce brought by the tribals. In this connection, state level marketing federation and other sister marketing co-operatives should also come forward to extend their full support for marketing all the produce produced by the LAMPS in the tribal areas. Again, all the sample tribals are of the opinion that the societies should also give advance money liberally like private traders in view of bringing all the tribals under co-operative umbrella to sell their produce through the society only.
- (2) **Promotion of Village and Cottage Industries:** It is suggested that the traditional resources and local skills may be tapped and activities like soap making, basket making, mat weaving, bee-keeping, bamboo and cane work, jaggery making etc., may be encouraged in the tribal areas with the help of the LAMP society. The promotion of these industries in the study area may provide the opportunity for diversifying the occupational pattern of the tribals on the one side and for developing the tribal economy on the other side.
- (3) **Introduction of the Co-operative Education and Training Programme:** In general, almost all the sample tribals suggested that it is necessary to educate the members and to train managerial personnel from amongst the tribals in order to their catalytic leadership for the success of the LAMPS in the tribal areas. In the field of co-operative education, therefore, the tribals should be oriented in the field of tribal sociology, adult education, co-operative policies and programmes etc. And also, suitable persons on the managerial cadres should be recruited from the tribals for the systematic growth and development of managerial personnel for the successful functioning of the LAMP societies in the tribal areas.
- (4) **Development of Sericulture Industry:** Sericulture is a labour intensive and export oriented cottage industry playing a very dominant role in generating additional employment opportunities in the tribal areas. As observed by the researcher that the appropriate temperature, climate and favourable physio-geographical conditions existing in the survey area are ideal for undertaking Sericultural activities in the above tribal areas more profitably. Hence it is suggested

by all the sample tribals that some concrete efforts will have to be made to encourage the tribals for taking up this industry in the tribal belts in view of not only generating their regular employment opportunities but also increasing their earning capacities. In this context, the LAMP societies should provide liberal financial and marketing support to the tribals for taking up Seri-cultural practices to a large extent in the study region.

- (5) **Improvement of the Transport Facilities:** In the area under study, it was observed by the researcher that the difficult conditions of transportation are also major hindrances for a well balanced development of the LAMP societies in the tribal areas, because in some of the interior tribal areas the LAMP society has faced acute problem of the transportation to take up the work connected with procurement, supply and distribution of agricultural inputs and consumer articles. As a result, the transportation, cost is usually exorbitant and invariably cuts into the societies' profit margins. Thus, it is recommended that each LAMP society functioning in the tribal areas should be provided with sufficient transport vehicles viz., at least one jeep and one lorry or one tempo for facilitating the transport of goods from one hill area to another.

CONCLUSION:

Co-operative organisation has played a vital role as an instrument of tribal development in the country. It has significantly contributed to reduce poverty and economic inequalities, to promote solidarity and fraternity and to bring about a peaceful revolution to the tribals in a new socio-economic order. The success of various development programmes regarding advancement and welfare of the poor and economically backward people of our country almost in every society to specifically in tribal society depends on the co-operative structure and the extension of the principles of co-operation to wider areas. As the co-operatives are the democratic institutions organised and managed by the tribal people themselves with a common goal for elimination of economic disparities amongst all the sections of tribal community. And yet, for the co-operative organisation to be as operational as it should be, a higher degree of people's participation and a greater sense of accountability by the co-operatives are essential. Democratization and professionalisation in co-operatives deserve consideration for increasing operational efficiency in the rural and tribal areas.

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN KERALA

As per 1991 census there were 3.21 lakhs Scheduled Tribes in the State. The Tribal population in the State is only 1.1 % of the total population in the State. The literacy status of STs was 57.22% in 1991 as against the general literacy rate of 89.81%. Major portion of the STs are seen in the districts Wayanad, Idukky and Palakkad. The poverty ratio of the ST families estimated as on 31.03.1998 was 35.89%. This was 48.47% as per the State Survey in 1992. Nearly 23% of the tribal families are living within forest areas.

There are 35 tribal communities in the State. Among them Paniyar (nearly 20%) forms the majority. The Paniya and Adiya communities in Wayanad District are very backward and most of them landless agricultural labourers. There are 5 Primitive tribal groups (PTGs) viz., Kattunaikan, Cholanaikan, Koragas, Kadar and Kurumbas. These

Groups are the most vulnerable communities among the tribals and are all below poverty Line. They constitute 5 % of the total tribal population in the State. As per the survey conducted in 1996-97 the population of PTGs was 16678 consisting of 4406 families.

TRIBAL PREDOMINANT AREAS IN THE STATE

The Scheduled Tribe Population is even more unevenly distributed in the Districts. Among the Districts Wayanad has the highest tribal Population nearly 36% of the Tribal Population. Idukky and Palakkad account for another 26%. The lowest representation of tribal population is in Alappuzha District [1991 Census].

SOCIO - ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS IN KERALA POPULATION

In the 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Tribes was 3,20,967, which constitute 1.10% of the total population in the State. This is expected to reach at least 4.03 Lakh by the end of 2001. They belong to 35 distinct communities including the primitive tribal groups such as Cholanaikan, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadars and Koragas. They constitute nearly 4.8% of the Scheduled Tribe population. There are 69,444 ST households in the State while in 1981 it was only 52,421. The present number of ST households is estimated around 84,000.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Majority of the tribals in the state are residing in rural areas. Among the tribal population agricultural labourers represent 55.47%, cultivators represent 16.66% and the remaining are distributed in various other occupations. Most of the Tribal agricultural labourers have been victims of land alienation 17,156 tribal families live in interior forests in 671 settlements and are engaged in the collection of Minor Forest Produces and forest protection works. Out of the total tribals, agricultural labourers constitute 44.04% in Wayanad district. In respect of cultivators, Idukky has the rank first [38.55%], Wayanad [21.48%], Thiruvananthapuram [11.98%] and Palakkad [11.03%].

SECTOR-WISE FINDINGS OF THE PRIMITIVE TRIBES

(Please refer Page Nos. 222 to 230)

LAND ALIENATION: BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Alienation of land is a serious problem faced by the scheduled tribes. The number of landless tribals has increased during the last decade and several reasons can be attributed to this phenomenon. The socio-economic survey of tribals, reveals that tribals alienate their lands mainly for meeting their domestic expenses and for clearing their past debts. Other causes for land alienation are marriage ceremonies and medical treatments.

The tribal population of Kerala can be classified into two broad categories according to the status of their land holdings viz.,

1. Landless Tribals
2. Landed Tribals.

Landless Tribals are those who own no land at all or those with tiny holdings say upto 5 cents.

Landed Tribals can be categorized into two. Those who are outside the forest and Those who are living within the forest.

Special Programme for Resettlement of Landless Tribals:

During October 2001, the state constituted a body namely, “*Tribal Resettlement and Development Mission (TRDM)*” for the purpose of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Landless and other eligible tribal families with less than 1 acre of land. The District Collectors have so far identified 21,775 acres of land.

The TRDM has been able to distribute 1740.20 acres of land so far, benefiting 810 ST families. The land distribution was done in the districts of Idukky, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Kozhikode and Kannoor.

During the current year Rs.4 crores has been budgeted under TSP for the resettlement and rehabilitation of landless tribals. Besides this Rs.5 crores has been received as Additional SCA from Government of India for this purpose. The TRDM has formulated a project for a period of 3 years for the rehabilitation of the identified families. The total cost of the project is Rs.172 crores. The TRDM has formulated a tribal Master plan for the full rehabilitation of landless and other eligible families. The total estimated cost envisaged in the Master plan is Rs.1,450 crores.

Distribution of Surplus/Bhoodhan Land

As for the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1962, the SC/ST families are eligible for 50% of the lands identified as surplus land in the state. The state has so far identified 1,39,892 acres of surplus land and 66,731 acres distributed. Under this programme tribal families were given 5,601 acres covering 8,089 tribal beneficiaries. The balance 73,161 acres of surplus land still remain undistributed.

KERALA SCHEDULED TRIBES [RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER OF LANDS AND RESTORATION OF ALIENATED LANDS] ACT 1975 and 1999.

The exact records showing the land alienated by the tribals are not readily available. The State Revenue Department had received 8088 applications so far from the tribals with request to restore their alienated lands, under the provisions of the Kerala State Restriction of Transfer of Lands & Restoration of Alienated Lands Act 1975. Of this the department had issued orders to restore the extent of land involved in 1201 cases. The area involved in the 8088 cases was 6817.28ha. The area corresponding to the 1201 cases ordered was 183.93 ha.. The department has disposed of 8087 cases out of the 8088 cases so far received. Unfortunately the department could actually restore land only in 3 cases.

KERALA SCHEDULED TRIBES [RESTRICTION OF TRANSFER OF LANDS RESTORATION OF ALIENATED LANDS] ACT 1999.

As per this Act all transactions of tribal lands to non-tribals between 01.01.1960 and 24.01.1986 are invalid. But if the area of land transferred to the non-tribal is less than 2 hectares such transactions are not invalid. In such cases the affected tribal is entitled to get an equal extent of land from Govt.

The Act also mentioned that all landless tribals in the State would be given a minimum of 1 acre of land in the same district within a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this Act [i.e. 09.03.1999]. Moreover all tribals in the State who possess

less than one acre of land is eligible for getting as much land from Govt so as to make the minimum land possessed by them at least one acre.

A welfare fund has been envisaged under the Act for the welfare and rehabilitation of the tribals affected by the Land alienation problem. Priority will be given for the construction of Houses to houseless tribals.

TRIBAL MISSION

The State has constituted a Tribal Mission in November 2001 as per G.O [P] No. 63/2001/SCSTDD dt, 09-11-2001 mainly for facilitating the distribution of the identified lands to the tribals in a phased manner with in a stipulated period of time and to help them resettle sustainably using the land they received as basic input.

The Mission is empowered to distribute land to tribals from minimum of one acre to a maximum of 5 acres subject to the availability of land and to resettle them by providing all necessary amenities.

LAND DISTRIBUTED TO THE TRIBALS BY TRDM (TRIBAL RESETTLEMENT DEVELOPMENT MISSION)

During the initial phases of land distribution a total extent of 2,558.58 acres has been distributed among 1,708 families in Kollam, Idukky, Kottayam, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Kozhikode, Kannur and Wayanad districts.

Extensive development works have been undertaken in the allotted land, Grants for construction of Houses @ Rs.75,000 per family, Assistance for land development, agricultural activities, roads, water supply have been included in these works. So far an amount of Rs.5,51,72,673 has been allotted for the purpose. 157 guards comprising of both men and women belong to tribal communities have been appointed under the Forest Department in the last two months and efforts are being made to post the remaining personnel also.

Government has also decided to purchase private land as part of distribution of land to landless tribals. The areas decided are 1000 acres in Pathanamthitta District, 3,250 acres in Palakkad district and 814.44 acres in Wayanad district.

ALIENATION OF TRIBAL LANDS TO NON-TRIBALS – EXTENT AND FORMS – DISTRICT-WISE

MALAPPURAM DISTRICT:

204 households covered in 3 revenue villages, 82 have been deprived of their lands, which form about 40 percent of the total households covered by the study. The percentage of households that alienated their lands is found to be increasing along with land size from 18 percent in the case of landless category to 47% with marginal farmers, 49 % in the case of small farmers 66 percent in the case of medium farmers and finally to 50 percent in the case of large farmers.

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

Kozhikode district presents a comparatively better picture, in which out of the 110 households studied, only 11 have alienated their holdings (10 percentage) and it forms 7.34% of the total lands held by the tribals. In this district only one household has joined the landless category by way of disposing off its 2 acres of land and another household has declined to the level of marginal farm having alienated 6 acres of land.

TRISSOOR DISTRICT

123 households covered in the district 23 households (18 percent) have alienated 36 percent of their holdings. Of the total households studied 14 households have joined the category by way of completely disposing off their lands and it forms about 16 percent of the present land category. They have disposed off 28.93 acres of their land. About 30 percent of marginal farmers and 13 percentages of small farmers have alienated 14 and 95 acres of their land respectively.

PALAKKAD DISTRICT

In the Palakkad district about 1/3 of the total households have alienated their lands to an extent of 88.54 acres forming 32 percent of their holdings. In this village 10 farmers have joined the list of landless category, which disposed off 26.20 acres of their entire land and they formed 40 percent of the present of the landless category studied in this district. In this district, out of the 19 marginal farmers 6 have alienated their lands to an extent of 22 acres, which forms 44 percent of their total holdings. In the case of small farmers 29 percent (9 out of 31) have reported alienation of their lands to a total extent of 18.10 acres (22 percent of their total extent). On the other hand 4 of the medium and large farmers have disposed off about 22 and 16 percentage of their holdings respectively.

WAYANAD DISTRICT

Wayanad district has the largest concentration of tribals has been studied with a sample of 228 tribal households in this district. The highest proportion of tribal households has reported alienation of their lands in Wayanad district. Out of the 228 households covered 136 (59%) have reported alienation of 638.45 acres, which forms about 40 percentages of their total holdings.

Out of 765 tribal households, 283 households constituting 37%, have alienated their lands to the tune of 975.09 acres, forming 36% of their total holdings in Kerala. The average area alienated comes to 1.34 acres for a tribal household in general and 3.44 acres for the alienated households. It is important to note that 53 tribal households have completely alienated their lands to the extent of 186.96 acres and joined the ranks of landless tribal people.

The incidence of alienation of lands does not show any clear trend items of households, but in terms of area, the percentage has steadily declined with the farm size from 41% among the marginal farmers to 26% among the large farmers, 29% of lands of small and medium farmers, respective are alienated.

In terms of households, 43% and 37% of marginal and small farmer categories respectively, as against 57% and 46% each of medium and large farmer categories have alienated their lands. This clearly shows that the weakest among the tribals, i.e., marginal and small farmers are the worst hit the problem of land alienation.

RECOMMENDATIONS / SUGGESTIONS

1. All landless tribals / marginal farmers among the tribals are to be provided with cultivable land depending on availability and implement sustainable development programmes.
2. Micro enterprises would be promoted among tribal women through Kudumbashree.
3. Tribal Sub-Plan programmes will be integrated with anti-poverty sub-plan.
4. Socio-Economic development programme for the benefit of poorest of the poor to bring them above poverty line.
5. Ensuring of high quality education to tribal students.

6. Pre-primary education and residential education will be strengthened further.
7. The existing tuition scheme will be modified to cater to the needs of all tribal students.
8. Programmes for assisting dropouts and improving enrolment will be formulated.
9. All Houseless families will be given houses in a phased manner.
10. The rate of Scholarships [Lump sum grant / stipend etc] will be revised frequently.
11. The problems of tribal families living within forest areas will be solved in collaboration with forest department.
12. Health care facilities will be strengthened by improving existing Health Extension Programmes in tribal areas tie-up with Health Department.
13. High priority for the completion of pre-metric hostels and improving of their infrastructure facilities and revision of mess charges etc.
14. Massive awareness and literacy programmes with involvement of NGOs will be organised in the tribal areas.
15. Programmes aimed at improving the brilliance of talented ST students will be formulated and implemented.
16. Training programmes such as IT Training will be arranged for the tribal students and programmes for ensuring jobs for tribals in the IT sector will be formulated.
17. The participation of the tribals in the industrial sector, even in the smallscale and traditional sector is virtually nil. To change this situation suitable strategies can be formulated.
18. The socio-economic conditions of the communities like Adiya, Paniya, Primitive Tribes, Hill Pulayan, Malapandaram etc., are very pathetic. In view of this specific, exclusive programmes can be chalked out for the development of these communities.
19. The problems of the families living in tribal rehabilitation projects like Sugandhagiri, Pookot Dairy Project, Attapady Cooperative farming society etc., will be solved with the participation of these families.
20. It is proposed to give Health Insurance coverage to all backward tribal families in a phased manner.
21. Remoteness is one hurdle, which prevents the overall and comprehensive development of tribals. This eludes the tribals from the infrastructural needs such as road, drinking water, electrification, hospital facilities, educational facilities etc. A comprehensive plan can be formulated to solve these problems.

Suggestions for solving the land problems of tribals living in the Forest:

22. Under the Government order, the tribal families were to be issued record of rights by the Revenue Department after joint verification of the sites by the Revenue and Forest Departments. This procedure may be restarted, and the committees revived incorporating *Nominees of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department* also.
 23. Any Tribal family occupying forestland found ineligible for record of right under the existing rules may be resettled outside the forest.
- On the basis of the 1997 Government Order the present Government had distributed Record of Rights of 400 acres of reserve forestland to 168 Muthuvan families in Kuttampuzha of Ernakulam districts.

KARNATAKA

There are 50 Tribal communities living in Karnataka.

SCHEDULED TRIBES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Under the Educational Sector, various programmes are implemented to provide educational facilities to Scheduled Tribe students. The department is maintaining 278 institutions with an intake capacity of 17640 students. Free boarding, Lodging, Stationary, Uniforms, Beddings and other facilities are being provided to the inmates of these institutions.

HOUSING

Houses are being provided to the houseless Scheduled Tribe families at a unit cost of Rs.20,000 per house in the state under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Ashraya Housing Scheme and ITDP Housing Scheme.

In Karnataka state, Jenukuruba and Koraga tribes are recognized as primitive tribal groups. Jenukuruba tribe is concentrated in the districts of Mysore, Chamarajanagar and Kodagu.

Koraga tribe is concentrated in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts. As per the recent survey the total population of the Koraga tribe is 11566.

LARGE SIZED MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (LAMPS)

Collection and marketing of minor forest produce (M.F.P) is the main occupation and source of income for the tribals. In order to eliminate the exploitation of tribals in the process of marketing of M.F.P, the LAMP Societies have been established in Tribal areas. There are 21 LAMP Societies in the state. These LAMP Societies work as primary societies.

Besides collection of Minor Forest Produce, the LAMP societies also extend small term and medium term loans to the members in order to take up agricultural activities and crafts. These societies also supply food grains to the tribals, educational institutions run by the department of Scheduled Tribe Welfare.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF TRIBALS

DEMOGRAPHIC DETAILS:

(a) POPULATION:

The total population of the selected households in five districts is 1000 of which 513 are males and 487 are females.

(b) SEX RATIO:

The sex ratio among the households in Kolar District is the highest with 102 females per 100 males while Chitradurga, Mysore, Tumkur and Raichur are 90, 97, 95 and 90 respectively.

(c) MARITAL STATUS:

Of the total population of 1000 of the sample households' 470 members are married. In other words 47 percent of the total persons in the selected households are married indicating early marriages prevalent in the tribal households. The child and early marriages appear to be the highest among the sample households in Tumkur district compared to other districts.

(d) TYPE OF FAMILY:

Of the total sample households 71.3 per cent belong to nuclear family and 28.7 per cent are joint families. In case of Tumkur district, the number of nuclear families is highest with 82 per cent while in Kolar and Raichur 65 per cent and 67 per cent respectively. Unlike the rural households where the joint family structure is more prevalent, the tribal households are mostly nuclear in nature.

(e) SIZE OF FAMILY:

The average size of the family is of 5 members for the total sample households. The size of the family is smaller with 1 – 2 members in Raichur District while it is larger in case of 10 and above members in Chitradurga and Mysore Districts.

(f) LITERACY:

The average literacy rate among the total sample households is 13.65 per cent. The literacy is relatively the highest in Kolar District with 22.71 per cent and Tumkur is having the least literacy rate of 10.4 per cent. The literacy rate is in Chitradurga, Mysore and Raichur Districts are 12.55, 11.87 and 10.71 respectively.

(g) WORKFORCE:

Of the total population of 3330 among the sample households, 1929 members are the earning members constituting 58 per cent of the total population. In Chitradurga district percentage of workforce to the total number of persons among the sample households is 61.45 per cent with highest number of working persons, while in Kolar, Raichur, Tumkur and Mysore the percentage of workforce is more or less same with 58.96, 57.93, 55 and 56.7 per cents respectively.

The average number of persons employed in household among the sample households is 5 members. Tumkur is having 4 members, Raichur 3 members, Mysore 4, Chitradurga 5 and Kolar 4 members per household. The largest number of households is falling within the 2– 4 members. There are two households in Mysore district having 7– 8 earning members. Two and Eight earning members in the households among the sample are 1.0 and 2.0 per cent.

(h) OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION:

28.4 per cent of the total households are engaged as cultivators as their main occupation, 39.8 per cent of the households are engaged as wage labour in agriculture and non-agriculture activities, 5 per cent as rickshaw pullers and others are engaged in business, Government / Private service, basket making and tailoring. 15 percent of the total households are engaged in Forest Produce Collection, as their main occupation.

(i) TYPE OF HOUSE:

Of the total sample households 1.6 per cent of the families do not own a house. The maximum number of households constituting 73 per cent of the total sample families are owning thatched huts with mud walls; while the mud walls with tiled roof is observed in 25.4 percent of the total sample households.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets owned by the tribals are classified into movable and immovable assets. Under the first category, the movable assets, livestock, agriculture implements are taken into account. Under the immovable category, land, house and other property are included. The average land holding size among the sample households in the study area is 4.33 acres. On an average 2.05 acres of land is irrigated every year by the tribals in the selected districts and 1.63 acres of land not irrigated due to water scarcity and 0.65 acres of land is not suitable for cultivation due to poor soil conditions and threat of wild animals.

The average value of mud walls with thatched-roofs house is Rs.5,500/- and tiled roofs value is Rs.7,440/-. The average value of small terraced house is Rs.22,000/- The terraced house is constructed by the government free of cost to tribals.

ASSETS OF LIVE STOCK

50.6% and 44% of the sample households in the selected districts own and rear buffalows and cows for milk respectively. 22% bullock for ploughing, 35% sheep and 30.2 goats and 91.6% percent poultry for selling them and getting money for medical treatment, Celebrations of festivals, Children's education and house construction. The value of the total livestock is estimated at Rs.18,060.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The agricultural implements owned by the sample households are wooden ploughs, spade, sickles crowbar, axe, knives and spears. The total value of this is estimated is at Rs.2,450. Almost all the tribals possess spades, sickles and knives in their households.

IV. OTHER ASSETS:

The other assets consist of household utensils, furniture, Gold etc. The average value of the other assets owned by the tribals is estimated at more or less Rs.1,000/-. The total value of all the assets owned by the tribals' households in the selected districts is of approximately, Rs.46, 010. They depend upon livestock, Agricultural and forest produce and daily wages for the income.

LIABILITIES:

Most of the tribal families are "born in debt, live in debt and die in debt". Amongst all the problems the tribals face, indebtedness is a major cause of their exploitation.

The most important reason of their indebtedness appears to be their dependence mainly on the primitive agriculture. The subsistence type of agriculture mostly dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, poor conditions of the soil, uneconomic holding, primitive methods of cultivation and above all the absence of any viable subsidiary employment opportunities render the tribal economy perpetually a deficit one. Their wasteful customs of marriage, death and religious ceremonies, further aggravate the deficit nature of their economy and compel them to borrow. The tribals rely entirely upon the moneylenders for borrowing and settlement of his dues.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF INDEBTEDNESS AMONG TRIBALS

In this study it was found that all the respondents were indebted with either formal or informal agencies or both. As much as 30 % of the respondents, were indebted to both formal and informal agencies. This was because (i) for some of the respondents the indebtedness was due to the indebtedness of forefathers (especially with the moneylenders) and (ii) poor income. It was found during survey that on an average the indebtedness caused by forefathers was Rs.28, 500, while the indebtedness due to poor income was RS. 54,500. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee 1954 pointed out that the Indian farmer was born in debt, live in debt and die in debt. The sample respondents were also sailing on the same boat.

1. MONTHLY INCOME OF THE SELECTED:

About 55.2% households in the study have an average monthly income of Rs.2001/- and above. (40.4%) have an income of Rs.1001 to Rs.2000 per month. Another 3% households come in the group of Rs.500 to Rs.1000 p er month. It is to note that 14%

households are living on a monthly income of only Rs.500 or less. As the income slab rises, the percentage of households in each category falls. However, as expected, households with higher level of monthly income are mostly concentrated in towns and cities.

There are 500 households selected for this study, out of them 75.6% of tribals have membership in the co-operative societies, 17.7% of tribals have no membership and 6.8% of tribals do not have any knowledge about co-operatives. In Kolar district 87% of tribals, have good knowledge about the importance and uses of the co-operative services for marketing their produce and for other kind of utilizations. The lowest membership is found in Tumkur district, only with 63% of people having membership in the societies. On an average 51.4% of tribals have accounts in the banks; 35.2% of tribals do not have any accounts in the banks, another 13.4% of tribals do not respond to the questionnaire, because they do not have knowledge about banking. Almost all the tribals operate saving bank accounts. In Kolar district a large number of tribals hold bank accounts (77%). Lowest account holders are found in Tumkur district only 41%.

2. AGE OF INDEBTEDNESS

From the table it could be found that about 16 per cent of the respondent was indebted to informal agencies for more than 10 years. This shows that indebtedness is hereditary phenomenon among tribals.

3. CAUSES FOR INDEBTEDNESS

It is very important to analyze the causes for indebtedness of the tribal. Because borrowing for productive purposes would reduce their debt burden. But it was found that borrowings for unproductive purposes i.e., family consumption expenses, medical expenses and wards educational expenses, was high among the sample respondents. Also, more than six per cent of the respondents borrow new loan for repaying the existing loan. It was found that in majority of the cases the sample respondents gave importance for clearing the debts of moneylender or village traders by borrowing from other agencies.

4. DISTANCE BETWEEN TRIBAL SETTLEMENTS AND PLACE OF MONEYLENDERS

Distance is not at all a factor for the moneylenders to establish contact with tribals. Especially in district like Mysore, where weekly shandai (weekly market) is a common feature, tribals use these shandai to market their agricultural produce or minor forest produce collected by them. Though LAMPS arrange for marketing of these produces, these shandais attract tribals, since, these centres serve as meeting place of different group of tribals. Also they use these shandais to purchase their basic necessities. Moneylenders, commission agents and brokers use these centres to provide credit facilities to tribals and recover the old debts.

5. SECURITY FOR OBTAINING LOAN FROM INFORMAL AGENCIES

In the case of land, no formal deed was executed between moneylenders and the tribals; only the oral agreement formed in front of local panchatdars controls the transaction. In the event of failure on the part of tribals in repaying the loan in time the moneylender will have right on the land.

Child labour was another problem. Though, the Government and NGOs seriously working to abolish bonded labour, this system was prevailing in different forms among tribals. The tribals use to get an amount (normally Rs.5000 to Rs.10000) from landlords. In turn the sons or daughters of tribals would work in the farms of landlords

far one year. This agreement would be renewed after one year for an enhanced rate and this would continue till the marriage of the son or daughter was held.

6. BORROWING FROM FORMAL LENDING AGENCIES

Formal agencies that provide credit facilities to the tribals in the study area were PACBs, LAMPS, commercial Bank and SHGs. SHGs have been playing a major role in providing need based credit to tribal women. By seeing the success of women SHGs, men also started their own SHGs. Though, these SHGs were successful in organizing the tribals and providing the needed credit tribals' debt burden had not been reduced. However, for the majority of respondents SHGs were the major source of borrowing among the formal agencies.

7. DISTANCE BETWEEN FORMAL AGENCIES AND TRIBALS' SETTLEMENTS

Distance is the important factor, which decides the access to credit from formal agencies. When the formal agencies are nearby they may be easily accessible to borrowers. In this study it was found that very few respondents had been residing nearby formal agencies especially the SHGs. For many of the respondents the formal agencies were 3 to 4 Kms away. The moneylenders properly capitalize this gap.

8. REASONS FOR SELECTING FORMAL AGENCIES

Providing banking facilities in rural areas is the purpose of branch banking of commercial banks. But the sample respondents look in different angle. They felt that formal agencies were functioning only to provide loans. And after getting loan they can wait for Government announcements to write off their loans. But at the same time majority of the respondents opined that they selected formal agencies to increase their savings.

9. ADVANTAGES WITH THE INFORMAL SOURCES

The sample respondents felt that they could feel certain advantage in borrowing from informal sources. Because, fulfillment of urgent credit needs, availability of credit at the doorstep, access to credit in time, maintaining the confidentiality of the borrower and his borrowings were reported to be the advantages with the informal agencies. Among these fulfillment of urgent credit needs stood atop among all other advantages.

10. DISADVANTAGES WITH THE INFORMAL SOURCES

The sample respondents were not having plain faith on the informal agencies. They could realize the disadvantages with their dealings. They were higher rate of interest, shorter duration to repay (especially weekly repayments), unhealthy practices during delayed repayments, no consideration for unexpected losses, etc. Among them higher rate of interest was the major problem. Moneylenders charge Rs.4 or Rs.5 for every Rs. 100 per month. This was normal rate of interest. Sometimes this may go up to Rs.10 per every Rs.100 per month. Hence, the rate of interest goes beyond 40% per annum. Though the sample respondents felt this problem, they have not looked this as serious one as they were convinced with the timely availability of the credit.

11. REPAYMENT BEHAVIOR

Repayment behavior of the borrower has been decided by many factors. Among them are, income from investment, persuasion by others to repay, relationship with financial agencies, rate of interest, types of loan, distance between the agency and the borrower and above all, the willingness of the borrower to repay. Further, certain borrowers use to fully repay the loan while others use to partially repay the loan. Generally the institutional borrower did not repay their loan as they are expecting waiving schemes from government.

12. REASONS FOR FULL REPAYMENT

There are three reasons reported for the full repayment of loans. They were viz., (i) to borrow another loan, (ii) to maintain credibility and (iii) the group pressure. The reason 'group pressure' was found among the SHG members. In the SHG among other things members were very much particular in repayment of the old debts.

13. SOURCES OF MONEY TO REPAY THE LOAN

It was found that those respondents who repaid their loans to moneylenders and SHGs, they repaid out of new loan whereas those respondents who repaid their dues to commercial banks, PACBs and LAMPs they did out of their income.

14. CAUSES FOR NON-REPAYMENT OF LOAN

Though continuous droughts were the major cause for non-repayment of loans by borrowers, other causes like expecting loan waiver, increased family expenditure, and non-remunerative price for the produce were also reported.

15. FORMS OF LAND ALIENATION

Agricultural land is the major source of tribals' livelihood, as their other assets being extremely meager. Moneylenders, traders, the landlords, the rich farmers exploit the tribals most. It is an established fact that there is a large-scale alienation of tribal lands and grabbers invariably in all cases are the non-tribes.

Lack of proper land records, Labour migration

Mortgage of land, Encroachments

16. OWNERS OF TRIBAL LAND

It apparently shows that land alienation had been highly due to old debts. Also, the causes like continuous monsoon failure; increased cost of cultivation and the lack of interest among younger generation in agriculture were also noticed.

17. EXTENT OF LAND ALIENATION

The extent of land alienated had been not beyond 2 acres. It was found that those respondents who sold their land in the 2 acres category had become land less agricultural labours.

18. TYPE OF LAND ALIENATED

The sample respondents sold both irrigated and unirrigated land. But it revealed less significant in terms of value due to continuous drought. The respondents said that the cost of land per acre was Rs.75000, whereas the cost of unirrigated land was Rs.60000. But no one respondent had sold his land for making further investments.

RECOMMENDATIONS / SUGGESTIONS:

1. The Government should implement suitable schemes to protect the tribals from financial exploitation and vulnerability.
2. Mere sanctioning of loans, granting of house sites and agricultural land, educational concessions and employment opportunities will not solve the problem, since above not in a position to safeguard themselves against the majority of the tribals are not in a position to safeguard themselves against the economic ills and evil designs of the dominant communities.
3. There is a need to generate self employment opportunities for the disabled among the tribals instead of selling raw materials to traders at meager rates, they can be motivated and trained to prepare finished or semi-finished products for better sale.
4. The tribals should be relived from the clutches of the money ledgers, poverty and debts. Concerted efforts on the part of government machinery are essential.

5. All concessions and welfare schemes should be implemented and channelised through the district administrative machinery.
6. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the allotted amount reaches the target group.
7. The Police, District Administration and Judiciary should help tribals in finance related problems.
8. There is a need to develop and encourage time saving technology that can help tribals find time to participate in social economic and political activities.
9. There is a need to strengthen support services and provide necessary inputs at subsidized rates to make them self-sufficient.
10. Banking and cooperative services should be extended to the tribals for their economic uplift.
11. The government departments' officials, NGOs, voluntary organizations should also meet the tribal people in their dwelling places and know their requirements. On the basis of their needs they may recommend new schemes for implementation. It is an ideal way to solve the problems of tribals. As the tribals are not able to meet the officials in their offices and they have to lose a day's work and earnings, due to their visit.
12. The storage of forest produce is a main problem of the tribal. They cannot store the goods for a long, save them from decay and to sell them for a better price. This vulnerable situation is exploited by the wholesalers who offer very low rates. Construction of godowns at the tribal market sites will fetch a reasonable price for their produce.
13. Facilities for board and lodging at the market should be provided to the tribals coming for buying and selling of their produce.
14. The concerted and coordinated various departments should ensure a great participation of tribals in various economic development programmes.
15. The traditional rights of tribals to the use of minor forest produce may be restored to them.
16. The allotted funds should be fully utilized for executing the tribal development schemes at the district level.
17. The funds should be not appropriated at the department level for non-priority schemes.
18. The unspent amount should not lapse at the end of every financial year.
19. Land alienation problems also need to be solved through the medium of tribal administration. Land reform legislation should be strictly enforced so as to bring about economic uplift of the tribals.
20. Small-scale industries in tribal areas should be introduced.
21. Health care of girls, pregnant women, nursing and protection of old women should be organized by the government or NGO, with the help of the self help group at the village level.
22. There is a need to raise women's social and economic status by providing education, organizing economic activities and agriculture related activities.
23. The State should apportion at least 30% of its total developmental fund for empowering of women. Effects should also be made to ensure that the allotted amount reaches the target groups.

24. To improve the educational and economic status of the tribal parents, opportunities for basic and adult education with training leading to better employment should be provided.
25. Hostel facilities to tribal students should be surveyed and improved.
26. Tribal welfare department may design and launch new programmes to generate employment opportunities for tribals.
27. The Director of Employment and Training may provide effective career guidance service to the tribal students so as to help them to make a self assessment of their abilities, aptitudes and plan for the career.
28. Ignorant and illiteracy among tribals should be minimized and rooted out, by providing proper education and awareness programme. Government should make available adequate grants for education of girl children.
29. There is a need to generate self-employment opportunities for tribal disabled people. The disabled tribals of the age group 5-18 years should be selected and given vocational education so that they can be ready for gainful employment. The parents of these children cannot afford the cost of their education and hence the entire burden is to be borne either by the government or the NGOs.
30. The private sectors should be given incentives to setup their units in the tribal areas and they should be encouraged to employ tribals. Suitable tax concessions should be given to them.
31. Under the Government order, the tribal families were to be issued record of rights by the Revenue Department after joint verification of the sites by the Revenue and Forest Departments. This procedure may be restarted, and the committees revived incorporating Nominees of the Scheduled Tribes Development Department also.
32. Any Tribal family occupying forestland found ineligible for record of right under the existing rules may be resettled outside the forest.

ANNEXURE

APPENDICES

APPENDIX – I
VILLAGE SCHEDULE DATA
TABLES ON VILLAGE SCHEDULE DATA LAND SURVEY PARTICULARS

Total Villages	Surveyed	Pattas given	Pattas to be given

DISTRIBUTION OF CEILING LANDS TO TRIBAL FAMILIES

	No. of villages	Allotted	Given Possession	Court Case
No. of beneficiary families				
Extent				

TYPES OF LAND IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

- a) Land under cultivation
- b) Land under irrigation
- c) Fallow land
- d) Forest: Total
- Reserve
- Protected....
- e) Garden land
- f) Grazing land
- g) Others
- Total

LAND ALIENATION PARTICULARS:

No. of Cases ...
 Period ...
 Clashes /conflicts due to land alienation Yes/No/Nil

OWNERSHIP OF LANDS BY TRIBALS

	Tribals	Non-tribals	Total
Land owned			

FOREST LAND RELEASED TO TRIBALS FOR CULTIVATION

No. of families ...
 Extent (in Acres) ...

VILLAGES WITH EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Sl. No.	Type of School	No. of villages
1	Primary School	
2	Middle School	
3	High School	
4	No School	

POWERSTRUCTURE IN VILLAGES

Sl.No.		Present	Absent
1	School Teacher		
2	Fair price shopkeeper		
3	Panchayath Chief		
4	VAO		
5	Village Chowkidar		
6	Chief of village cooperative society		
7	Money lender		
8	M.L.A		

FACILITIES IN SAMPLE VILLAGES

Items	Range of distance (Kms)					
	Nil	upto 5	6-10	11-25	25+	No
1. Nearest City/Town						
2. Nearest Bus station						
3. Nearest Railway station						
4. Nearest Police station						
5. Bank						
6. Panchayath						
7. Medical						
8. Cooperative Society						
9. Post office						
10. Telegraph						
11. Telephone						
12. Electricity						
13. Road						

APPENDIX – II
SCHEDULE FOR THE STUDY OF LAND ALIENATION AMONG TRIBALS
OF TAMIL NADU

- INVESTIGATOR'S NAME _____
- SUPERVISED & CHECKED BY _____
1. District _____ Taluk _____
- Development Block _____ Revenue Village Code _____
2. Settlement / Hamlet _____
3. Name of the Tribe _____ Sub-Tribe _____
- Clan _____
4. Name of the Family Head _____
5. Main Occupation of the Household _____
6. Total Annual Income of the Family from
- Land – Agriculture
 - Employment (Regular) Salaries
 - Wage earning (Casual employment)
 - Artisan works
 - Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Piggery etc.
 - Collection of Minor Forest Produces
 - Any other
 - Total
7. Total Annual Expenditure for the family
- Food
 - Clothing
 - Housing
 - Health
 - Education
 - Rituals
 - Social functions
 - Litigation
 - Household durable consumer goods
 - Others
 - Total

8. DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

S. No.	Name	Relation ship with the Head	Age	Sex	Educational status	Marital status	Occupation		Whether member of a Coop society/ LAMP
							Primary	Second ary	

9. LAND HOLDING (PARTICULARS) AT THE TIME OF SURVEY:

No.	Category of land	Total Land holding (in acres)
1	Dry land	
2	Wet land	
3	Jhum Land (Shifting cultivation)	

4	Homestead land	
5	Garden land	
6	Fallow land	
7	Encroachment land	
8	Total	

10. Mention if land of any category was sold, leased out, mortgaged, transferred to non-tribals:- YES / NO

11. If YES, details regarding alienation of lands:

Form of	Year	Extent in Acres	Category of land	to whom alienated Name & Address	Amount released	Purpose of alienation

12. Whether the respondent is aware of any legislation prohibiting transfer of tribal land to non-tribals? YES / NO

If YES, what made him to part with his/her land?

13. Has he approached any revenue/Govt Official for restoration of his/her alienated land? YES / NO

If YES, at his/her own initiative or motivated by somebody else? Mention if there is any result in the restoration of alienated land?

14. Whether any case has been instituted in the court of law to regain the possession of alienated land? YES / NO

If YES, give details (whether the situation remains as before or actually land has been restored to him and it is now under his possession and he is cultivating it)

15. In the case of restoration, whether the non-tribal who occupied the land earlier has any linkage with the respondent now? Give details regarding nature of linkages.

16. What were the economic conditions of the respondent prior to transfer of land etc. (give details)

17. What were the consequences forced on the Tribal respondent during the period of alienation? (give details)

18. What is the present economic condition of the land owner after restoration?

19. Whether he has to spend any amount on litigation for restoration of his/her land? Give the amount.

- Give the time taken for litigation
- Restoration and delivery of possession of land and time taken
- Time taken for disposal of cases

20. Extent of indebtedness of the families

- Amount borrowed and rate of interest?
- From whom it was borrowed?
- Whether the lender is a tribal or non-tribal or an institution?

d) Amount repaid.

DETAILS REGARDING PRESENT (OUTSTANDING) DEBT BURDEN OF THE
FAMILY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year of Borrowing	Cash	Kind	Interest rate	Source of borrowing	Repay ment	Purpose of borrowing
				T / NT / Institution		

21. Experiences and opinions of the respondent regarding the method of preventing alienation of lands and restoration of alienated lands.

a) Who do you prefer in case of need for borrowing?

1. Cooperative YES/NO

2. Banks YES/NO

3. Government Institutions YES/NO

b) Did you borrow loans from

1. Cooperative Societies YES/NO

2. Banks YES/NO

3. Any Govt Institutions YES/NO

c) What are the reasons for preferring private institutions for borrowings?

22. Remarks of the investigator, if any, on the problem.

Name of the Investigator _____

Date: _____

APPENDIX - III
SURVEY OF ALIENATION OF TRIBALLANDS
VILLAGES SCHEDULE

1. Name of the Village _____ Block _____
 Code No. _____ Taluk _____ District _____ State _____
2. Total Population **1991 Census**

CLASS OF PEOPLE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	LANDLESS PEOPLE
Tribal				
Scheduled Caste				
Other Caste				
Muslims				
Others				
Total				

3. Whether land survey has been done? YES / NO
- a) If YES, date of the survey done _____
- b) Whether Pattas were given? _____
- c) If yes, when? _____
4. Total area of the village (in hectares) _____
5. a) Whether any ceiling government land allotted? YES / NO
- b) If YES, to how many tribals _____
- Extent Allotted _____
- c) How many tribals took possession of this land _____
6. Information regarding different types of land in the village:
- i) Land under cultivation
- ii) Land under irrigation
- iii) Fallow land
- iv) Land under forest
1. Reserved Forest
2. Protected Forest
- v) Garden land
- vi) Grazing land
- vii) Others
7. Land Alienation cases in the village, How many tribal households were affected?
 When it took place? _____
8. Any incidents of clash because of land disputes (Record the entire history)
9. Land owned (in hectares) by
- | Tribals | Non-tribals | Total |
|---------|-------------|-------|
| | | |
10. Land released by forest department to tribals for cultivation?
- | No. of families | Extent released (Acres) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| | |
11. Types of Land Alienation – Area (other than acquisition) in the village
- a) By Sale

- b) Auction by Banks
- c) Forcible occupation by money lenders
- d) Forcible occupation by contractors / others
- e) Encroachment by non-tribals
- f) By any other false methods (specify)
- g) Mortgage
- h) Lease

Extent	No. of families involved

12. a) Land acquired by Private Industries
b) Compensation paid
d) Rehabilitation of families
13. a) Land acquired for public purposes:
i) Irrigation Dam
ii) Canal
iii) Industry
iv) Housing Society
v) Any other scheme
vi) Compensation paid or any other rehabilitation scheme provided, give details
b) Land acquired by voluntary organisations. Give details
14. Land rendered un-cultivable by industrial pollution.
15. If there a school in the village? YES / NO
If YES, give details
TYPE OF SCHOOL:
No. OF TRIBAL STUDENTS AT THE TIME OF SURVEY
BOYS GIRLS TOTAL
16. Whether voluntary organisations are working? If so, mention work done by that organisation.
17. Power structure, Whether belong to ST or not?
1) School Teacher
2) Fair price shopkeeper
3) Panchayath Chief
4) Village level worker (VLW)
5) Village Chowkidar
6) Chief of village cooperative society
7) Money lender
18. How many persons migrated for job and % of tribals?
19. Nearest City / Town
20. Nearest Bus station
21. Nearest Railway station
22. Other facilities
1) Post office YES/NO
2) Telegraph YES/NO
3) Telephone YES/NO
4) Electricity YES/NO
5) Road YES/NO
23. Nearest Police station
24. If there a cooperative society YES/NO

25. Other institutions:

1) Bank

YES/NO

2) Panchayath

YES/NO

3) Medical

YES/NO

APPENDIX – IV
SURVEY OF TRIBALS DISPLACED BY ACQUISITION OF THEIR LAND
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

SCHEDULE

1. Name of the Project
2. Location
3. Period of Implementation
4. Details of land acquired for the project

Name of village	Quality of land acquired (in acres)	Classification of land acquired	Date of acquisition

5. Persons displaced by acquisition of land for the project:

	No. involving	Acres of land
Tribal		
Non-tribal		

6. Position of land-holdings of persons displaced by acquisition of land for the project:

- a) No. of persons rendered landless
 - i) Tribals
 - ii) Non-tribals
- b) No. of persons left with more than 2 acres of land
 - i) Tribals
 - ii) Non-tribals
- c) No. of persons left with land between 1 to 2 acres
 - i) Tribals
 - ii) Non-tribals
- d) No. of persons left with land upto 1 acres
 - i) Tribals
 - ii) Non-tribals

7. Details of compensation paid and other rehabilitation scheme implemented for rehabilitation of persons displaced by acquisition for land for the project.

8. Any other rehabilitation programmes?

- Land
- Job
- Other

9. Assessment of financial condition of the families before & after acquisition of land for the project

10. Assessment of the financial condition of the families after acquisition of their lands for the project and implementation of the rehabilitation schemes for their rehabilitation.

Whether compensation was paid, if any.

- a) When it was paid
- b) Amount paid
- c) Still to be paid / Since then.

TRIBAL RIGHTS IN THE FOREST

- 1) Right to take water for agricultural purposes.
- 2) Digging of wells and canals for agricultural purposes.
- 3) Free grazing in open forests (under passes)
- 4) Removal of stones and earth for domestic or agricultural use.
- 5) Removal of timber, bamboos, reeds, canes, etc., for construction and repair of houses and for agricultural implements.
- 6) Collection of dead wood for domestic use.
- 7) Collection of grass for cattle and for covering their huts.
- 8) Fishing and hunting excluding protected fauna
- 9) Cultivation of forestland.

PHOTOS EXPLANATION

1. View of Tribals hut near Road Side (Kerala State)
2. View of Tribals hut in interior dense forest (Kerala)
3. Tribal is working in the garden with Principal Investigator
4. Dwellings of Tribals in a forest in Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu
5. Principal Investigator with Tribals family
6. Principal Investigator in front of a damaged huge of Tribals (in Interior Forest)
7. A Young Tribal is collecting dead wood
8. A full grown Pepper plant of income to tribals in Kerala & Tamil Nadu
9. Principal Investigator with the children of Tribals

APPENDIX – V
SCHEDULE FOR THE LAMP SOCIETIES

I. Identification and Location of the Society

- a) Number and name of the society
- b) Date of registration
- c) Date of commencement of business
- d) Location of the society

II. Area of operation

Sl. No.	Total revenue villages	Number of revenue villages covered by the society	Percentage of coverage

III. Give a brief history since inception

IV. Membership pattern of the society

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Hill tribes								
2.	Non-hill tribes								
3.	Government								
	Total								

V. Capital Structure

1. Share Capital
2. Authorised share capital
3. Paid up share capital
4. Value of a share
5. Maximum number of shares that a member can hold
6. Subscription of paid up share capital

Sl.No.	Details	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Hill tribes								
2.	Non-hill tribes								
3.	Government								
	Total								

7. Brief explanation of a share capital subsidy scheme:

8. Position of deposit and other reserves: *(In Thousand Rupees)*

Sl.No.	Details	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Reserve Fund								
2.	Other Reserves								
3.	Deposits								
	Total								

9. Borrowings: *(Amount in Thousand Rupees)*

Sl.No.	Agencies	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Central Coop bank								
2.	Commercial bank								
3.	Government								

	Total								
--	-------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

VI. Integrated Services to the Hill Tribes:

1. Concessional financial assistance:

2. Extent of total loans and advances *(amount in lakhs rupees)*

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	ST loans								
2.	MT loans								
3.	Consumption loan								
	Total								

3. Classification of loans and advances to tribal and non-tribal borrowers:

(Amount in thousand rupees)

Sl.No.	Category of borrowers	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	ST loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								
1.	MT loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								
1.	Consumption loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								

4. Overdue Position:

(Amount in thousand rupees)

Sl.No.	Term Loans	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	ST loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								
1.	MT loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								
1.	Consumption loans								
2.	Tribals								
3.	Non-tribals								
	Total								

5. Purchase and marketing of agricultural produce:

(amount in thousand rupees)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Tribals								
	Purchased								
	Marketed								

	Total								
2.	Non-Tribals								
	Purchased								
	Marketed								
	Total								

6. Brief explanation of a scheme of interest rebate for marketing of agricultural produce:

7. Collection and marketing of minor forest produce:

(amount in thousand rupees)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Tribals Collected Marketed No. of beneficiaries								
2.	Non-Tribals Collected Marketed No. of beneficiaries								
3	Lease taken by society Lease amount Market Value No. of beneficiaries								

8. Supply of Agricultural inputs

(amount in thousand rupees)

(Both Tribals and Non-Tribals)

Sl.No.	Details	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	Fertilizer								
2.	Seeds								
3.	Pesticides								
4.	Agri. Implements								
	Total								

9. Brief explanation of a scheme of kind portion subsidy introduced for hill tribes

10. Distribution of consumer goods

11. A short note on village shop programme functioning in tribal areas

12. Details of village shops

(amount in thousand rupees)

Sl.No.	Details	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
1.	No. of village shop								
2.	Daily average sale								
3.	Annual turnover								
4.	No of tribals benefited								
5.	No of non-tribals benefited								
6.	Profit / Loss								

13. Brief explanation of developmental schemes implemented by the society with the help of other departments for the welfare of tribals:

14. A brief note on the management and Staff pattern of the society
15. A short note on extent of financial assistance given by the state government, central cooperative bank and NCDC to the LAMP society
16. A few words on Overall Financial Performance of the LAMPS.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR THE RESPONDENTS

I. IDENTIFICATION:

1. Name of the Interviewee:
2. Date of Interview :
3. Name of the Village :

II. FAMILY DETAILS:

1. Details about the head of the family:

- a) Name b) Age c) Religion
d) Caste e) Mother tongue f) Type of Family

2. Household composition and occupation:

Sl. No.	Name of the Person	Relation to the head of the family	Age	Marital status	Educational qualification	Occupation	
						Main	Subsidiary

III. ECONOMIC STATUS AND LEVEL OF LIVING:

- ### 1. Size of operational land holdings

Sl.No	Type of ownership	Area in acres	Value in Rupees
1	Owned land		
2	Leased in		
3	Leased Out		
4	Free distribution by Govt		
5	Total size of operational holding		

- ## 2. Irrigation:

- ### 3. Method of irrigation and area covered

Sl.No	Source of Irrigation	Area irrigated in acres	No. of months for getting adequate water for irrigation
1	Well		
2	Pond		
3	Canal		
4	River		
5	Check dam		
6	Others		

- #### 4. Method of lifting water from wells:

(Area irrigated in acres)

Kapilalai

Electric pumpsets

Oil engines

- ## 5. Housing Facilities:

[illegible]

6.Value of other properties:

Sl. No.	Details	Number	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Furniture and utensils		
2.	Vehicles		
3.	Livestock & Poultry		
4.	Farm machines & equipment		
5.	Others		
	Total		

IV CROPPING PATTERN:

Sl. No.	Main Crops	Cultivated area in acres			Production Performance (in bags)		
		Wet	Rainfed	Total	Wet	Rainfed	Total
1	Food Crop						
2	Non-Food crop						
	Total						

V ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES:

1. Have you adopted improved agricultural practices in the cultivation of various crops during the last year? YES / NO

2. If YES, give details

Sl.No	Name	Acreage			Since when you are using	Did you get it adequately and in time YES NO	At whose instance and source	Price/ Free supply
		Wet	Rainfed	Total				
1								
2								
3								
4								

3. If NO, state reasons.

VI. MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE AND MINOR FOREST PRODUCE:

1. Marketing of agricultural produce

2. What were the agricultural produces marketed by you during the last year?

S.No.	Name of the agricultural produce	Agency	How long	Value of produce marketed		Reasons
				Qty	Value	
1						
2						
3						
4						
	Total					

3. Have you faced any problem for marketing of agricultural produce?
YES / NO

4. If YES mention the problem
5. Collection and marketing of minor forest produce
6. What were the minor forest products collected by you and your family members during the last year?

S.No.	Name of the produce	No. of persons engaged in a month	Name of the marketing agency	How long	Value of produce collected Qty Value
1					
2					
3					
4					
	Total				

VII EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES:

S.No.	Source of Employment	No of persons getting employment	No of days employed in a month	Wage Rate	Total income earned

VIII GROSS ANNUAL INCOME, EXPENDITURE, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT AND INDEBTEDNESS:

1. Source of Annual Income

Sl. No	Items	Annual Income (in Rs.)
1	Agriculture and Allied activities	
2	Collection of minor forest products	
3	Dairy	
4	Poultry	
5	Sheep-rearing	
6	Piggery	
7	Daily wages	
8	Business	
9	Self employment / craft	
10	Others (specify)	
	Total	

2. Expenditure

3. Classification of Expenditure:

Sl. No	Items	Value (in Rs.)
1	Agriculture and Allied activities	
2	Livestock, Forestry and Poultry	
3	Craft/ Business/Self employment	
4	Household consumption	
5	Others (specify)	
	Total	

4. Whether your annual income is sufficient to meet all the above mentioned expenditures?

SUFFICIENT ()

NOT SUFFICIENT ()

5. If it is not sufficient, how to meet the deficit amount?

6. Savings and Investments:

S. No.	Pattern of Savings	Amount (in Rs.)	Period	Rate of Interest
1	Cash on hand			
2	Loans given out			
3	Deposits in Bank			
	(a) Cooperatives			
	(b) Non-cooperative			
4	Post office savings			
5	N.S. Certificates			
6	Chit funds			
7	Jewels, Gold, silver			
8	Subscription of shares			
9	Finance corp'n			
10	Others (specify)			
	Total			

7. Indebtedness of the family:

Details about indebtedness

S. No.	Source of finance	Loan amount	Purpose	Security	Period	Rate of Interest	Repaying amount
1	Cooperatives						
2	Government						
3	Commercial Bank						
4	Moneylenders						
5	Friends & relatives						
6	Big landlords						
7	Traders						
	Total						

8. Have you been able to repay the loan dues regularly?

YES NO

9. If NO, state the reasons for non-repayment of loan dues

IX. LAMPS AND ITS SERVICES:

1. Membership

Are you a member of LAMPS Cooperative society? YES / NO

If YES, When did you join in the society?

How many shares have you purchased?

2. Services rendered by the LAMPS

Are you aware of the services rendered by the LAMPS?

If YES, will you kindly explain these services?

Have you received any one of the above-mentioned services from the LAMPS?

Details of services received from LAMPS

a) Concessional Finance

S. No.	Term Loans	Purpose	Security	Amount	Period	Rate of Interest	Repaid or not	Reasons non-repay
--------	------------	---------	----------	--------	--------	------------------	---------------	-------------------

								ment
1	ST Loan							
2	MT Loan							
3	Consumption Loan							
	Total							

b) Essential consumer articles:

S.No.	Name of the articles	Get it adequately and in time Yes No	Price of the articles High Fair	Weighment of the articles Good Bad

c) Agricultural requisites:

S.No.	Name of the agricultural requisites	Crops and applied area Crop Area	Get it adequately and in time Yes No	Supply as Loan Free	Remarks

d) Marketing of agricultural produce and minor forest produce:

S.No.	Name of the produce	Value	Market adequately and in time Yes No	Agency	Problems of marketing	Remarks

e) Employment opportunities through LAMPS:

S.No	Name of the work	No. of persons getting employment	No of days getting employment in a month	Wage rate

f) What are the concessions and other services rendered by the LAMPS for you?

g) Have you faced any problem in getting the above-mentioned services from LAMPS?

YES / NO

h) Any suggestion for further improvement of the services rendered by the LAMPS..

X. IMPACT OF LAMPS:

1. Increased annual income:

a) Has Your annual income increased after the introduction of LAMPS in your area?
YES / NO

b) If YES, give details..

S.No.	Field	Increased Amount	How it will be increased	Through which agency	From when	Income before organisation
1						
2						
3						
4						

2. Increased annual expenditure:

a) Has your annual expenditure increased after the introduction of LAMPS in your area?

YES / NO

b) If YES give details:

Sl. No	Item of expenditure	Increased amount	How to meet the increased amount before/after	From when	Expenditure before organisation	Reasons for increase
1	Agriculture and Allied activities					
2	Livestock, Forestry					
3	and Craft/					
4	Business/Self					
5	employment/briber					
	Household consumption					
	Others (specify)					
	Total					

3. Increased savings and Investment:

a) Have your annual savings and investment increased after the introduction of LAMPS in your area?

YES / NO

b) If YES, give details.

S. No	Increased amount	Pattern of savings & Investment	Period of savings & investment	Purpose	Savings amount
1	Before organisation of the LAMPS				
	a)				
	b)				
	c)				
2	After Organisation of the LAMPS				
	a)				
	b)				
	C)				

4. Indebtedness:

a) Do you think that the LAMPS arrange for financial assistance in time and adequately for your economic development? **YES/NO**

b) IF YES give details.

S. No.	Amount	Agency	Purpose	Security	Period	Rate of Interest	Repaid or not
1	Before Organisation of LAMPS						
2	After Orgn of LAMPS						

5. Increased employment opportunities and wage rate:

a) Do you think that the employment opportunities and wage rate have increased after introduction of LAMPS in your area? **YES / NO**

b) If YES give details

S. No	Source of employment	No of persons getting employment	No of days worked in a month	Wage rate	Remarks
1	Before organisation of LAMPS a) Male b) Female c) Children Total				
2	After organisation of LAMPS a) Male b) Female c) Children Total				

X. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION:

1. Particulars regarding association with organisation:

S. No	Category of organisation	Name of Institution	No of family members	Position held Status From To		
1	Cooperatives a) LAMP cooperative society b) Primary land dev. Bank c) Co-operative union d) Marketing society e) Other co-operatives					
2	Local Government a) Panchayath Board b) Panchayath Union c) Dist Development council d) Others (specify)					
3	Associate Organisations a) Youth Club b) Young farmers association c) Women's club d) Others (specify)					
4	Other Organisations a) Commercial Banks b) Educational institutions c) Religious Institutions d) Caste Organisations e) Caste Organisations f) Others (Specify)					

2. If you are not associated with the above organisations, state the reasons.

XII. CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS

1. Did you contact any officials and non-officials during the last year?

YES / NO

If YES, give details.

Sl. No.	Designation	(i) Know him by name and designation (ii) Heard his name and designation	(i) Spoken to him quite often (ii) Occasionally (iii) Never (iv) Not applicable	(i) Helpful (ii) Not helpful (iii) Can't say (iv) Not applicable

(a) Officials

1. Tribal Officer
2. Gramsevak / Revenue Inspector
3. Agricultural fieldmen
4. Agriculture maistry
5. Extension officer for cooperation
6. Block development officer
7. Managing director of LAMPS
8. Deputy registrar of cooperative societies
9. Cooperative sub-registrar
10. Other officers (specify)

(b) Non-Officials

1. Local political leader
2. Village leader
3. LAMPS president
4. Youth club president
5. Board of directors of LAMPS
6. Women's club president
7. Others (specify)

If NO state reasons.

TRIBAL PRODUCE

The Tribals collect a large number of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) to eke out their livelihood / supplement their income. All forest products other than timber, firewood and bamboo are included under minor forest produce. The different types of MFP items collected by the tribals using very primitive methods are broadly set out as under:

Food and Beverage	Mangoes, Jack fruit, kendu, tamarind, edible roots and tubers, green leaves, mahua, date-palm, salap juice and wild animals and rodents
Oil seeds	Cashew nuts, sal, neem, mahua, karanj, kusum, char and others
Medicinal herbs	Anantamool, chereita, dhunku, patal garuda, gaja pipal, ramdantan, bhuin nima, shekoy, dhaki flower, arrowroot, honey, wild onum, nux vomica
Fuel wood	Brush wood and other woods
Grass	Broom grass sabai grass
House building and Agricultural material	Small timber, thatch grass, creepers and bomboo
Household/Cottage industries	Siali leaves, arrowroot, karanj seeds, green bark, tamarind seeds, sabai grass, broom grass, tassar cocoons, honey, wax and bamboo
Produce of economic importance	Soapnut, honey and wax, tssar cocoons, mahua flowers, shikakai, kucjila, neem, nageswar, sal seeds, simul cotton genduli gum, lac, char seeds, aswand, asok and sisal bark
Fibers & Fossiles	Sialifibre, simul cotton, jungle jute, kharma creepers, swan creepers
Tan & Dye stuff	Myrobalans, fenfena bark, sunaribark, sialibark, kakala bark, datari bark
Leave	Kendu leaves, sal leaves, siali leaves

MFP generates Rs.300 crore annually and provides 70 percent employment in the forestry sector. It generates 2 million man-days of work annually which can increase to 4.5 million man-days. After agriculture, the maximum income for tribal people is generated from MFP collection, processing and marketing.

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