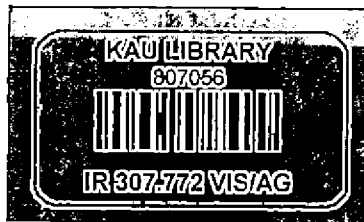


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AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN TRIBAL COLONIES

A CASE STUDY OF TWO MALAYAN TRIBAL COLONIES,
POOVANCHIRA AND PAYYANAM OF
TRICHUR DISTRICT

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FOREWORD

Much has been written about the Scheduled Tribes; macro-level studies on the totality of their problems have lionised such literature. The individual tribal person has been abstracted and the reality of suffering shielded away from public view.

This study of two small tribal communities in stages of rapid transition serves to focus attention on the micro-level. Deprivation and impoverishment, effort and failure, acculturation and exploitation,—all these forces impinge on the 46 families and 223 individuals who are the "Subject matter" ! Such is the condition that the researcher has to turn "change-agent"—human misery cannot tolerate fine distinction between Research and Development.

Kerala Agricultural University proposes to work out modules of innovation, both as a means of researching and studying the agricultural possibilities of their development, as well as an Extension challenge. This study should provide the data-base. I also hope that this study will be of interest to Agricultural specialists, Anthropologists and Economists, as well as to Administrators.

(Sd/-).

T. MADHAVA MENON

Vice Chancellor

Kerala Agricultural University

Vellanikkara

24-11-'86



VELLA, A MALAYAN ELDER



A MALAYAN WOMAN

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN TRIBAL COLONIES

A case study of two Malayan Tribal Colonies, Poovanchira and Payyanam of Trichur district

INTRODUCTION

India is one among the few countries noted for its tribal concentration. The scheduled tribes are relatively more disadvantaged groups than the rest of Indian population. According to 1971 census the total population of the scheduled tribes was 380.15 lakh. They constituted 6.94 per cent of the population of the country i.e. one tribal man for every 15 Indians. The total population of Kerala according to the 1981 census is 254.52 lakh, of which scheduled tribes constitute about 261 lakh or 1.53 per cent of the total population.

The Britishers came into contact with the tribal people during their efforts for the consolidation of the Indian empire and their policy towards the tribal people was a negative one. Its sole aim was to let the tribes live so long they did not cause troubles. The tribal people thus were excluded from the mainstream of national life. The British policy of isolation of tribes had resulted in exploitation of the tribal people by the Zamindars and contractors. They progressively deprived the tribal people of their centuries old rights such as use of fuel and timber, exploitation of MFP, hunting etc., and gradually dislocated the tribal economic base (Dhebar Commission 1960-61).

The main occupation of the tribal people of Kerala consists of collection of minor forest produce and agriculture. Most of the tribal families possess land but large extents of tribal land passed into the hands of the non tribal settlers.

Two important legislations viz., the "Kerala Scheduled Tribes Restriction of Transfer of lands and Restoration of Alienated lands" Act (1975) and the "Bonded Labour systems" (Abolition) 1975 (Central Act) have been enacted, but the legislations have not fulfilled their promise (Report on the Socio-economic survey of the Tribals in Kerala (1976-78)).

Malayans

'Malayan' is one of the 35 recognised Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. The Malayan community of Kerala has already been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes (excluding the area comprising the erstwhile Malabar District) as specified by sub section (2) of section 5 of the State Reorganization Act 1956 (Act 37 of 1956). As per the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Amendment Act, 1976, the 'Malayans' have been classified as Scheduled Tribe (excluding the areas comprised in the former Malabar District). In the erstwhile Malabar district the 'Malayans' have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

Malayans are divided into two sub tribes viz. 'Nattu Malayan' who are probably the original inhabitants in the hill areas, and 'Konga Malayan' who appear to have migrated from the forests of Coimbatore district (Konga Nadu). The word 'Malayan' means hill man. In Trichur district their hamlets are mainly scattered near Peechi dam. They inhabit areas such as Poovanchira, Payyanam, Velengannor, Peechi, Tamaravellachal etc. Apart from Trichur district they are also found in the high ranges adjoining Mangalam Dam and in Vadamancherry and Kizhakkancherry forests of Palghat district. The 'Malayans' were formerly food gatherers and hunters and were semi-nomadic. Now-a-days they have been settled. Some people have migrated to Malappuram district and the local people refer them as 'Alar'. 'Alar' is a term used by wives belonging to Malayans to their husbands. The 'Malayans' and 'Alars' belong to one and the same community (Mathur, 1986). The 'Malayans' in Palghat district like their brethren in the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State, subsist on collection of minor forest produce and food available in the forests. Some of them have become labourers under the settlers. The Malayans

of Palghat and Trichur districts are of the same community. In olden days marriages took place between them. Now a days Konga Malayans and Nattu Malayans do not intermarry.

The 'Malayans' of Cannanore district and found in Kozhikode and Malappuram districts belong to Scheduled Caste. They are one of the main castes (other than the Vannans, Mannans and Velans) who traditionally subsist on Theyyam Thirakkettu (devil dance) in honour of various dieties worshipped by the Nair, Thiyyan and other communities in the above districts. They put on the mask of different dieties and perform the Theyyam Thira and get remuneration for their service from the villagers. They also practice magic and sorcery. In other words, Malayans found in Cannanore, Kozhikode and Malappuram districts and those found in other parts of the State—especially in the Palghat and former Cochin area are not one and the same community.

The present study seeks to present a descriptive picture of the socio-economic status and cultural change of the 'Nattu Malayans' inhabiting in two colonies viz. Poovanchira and Payyanam in Trichur district.

Methodology

Locale of study

All the fortysix families of the two Malayan Colonies (Twenty three at Poovanchira and 23 at Payyanam) constituted the population for the study. The Poovanchira colony is located four kilometers from Chuvanumannu in between the Vellani Mala and Peechi Dam. The Payyanam colony is five kms. away from the Kannara junction and three kms. east of Marackal. The colony is near to the Peechi forest. All the households in the above two colonies were taken up for a detailed survey. The study was conducted during January-February 1986.

Tools for data collection

The data were collected by house visits with the help of a structured interview schedule. Any elder member of the

family was taken as respondent. Data on the living standards and economic status of the tribal people were collected through controlled observation, and personal interviews. Data on the collection of minor forest produce were taken from the official records available at the Trichur-Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society, Eravimangalam. Frequent visits were made to the two colonies to get the rapport of the tribal people.

Findings and discussion

Twenty three families in the Poovanchira Malayan colony constituted a total population of 118. There are 31 adult males and 48 females. Number of children below 18 years is 39 (22 males and 17 females) (appendix-I (a)). The average strength of family is 4.6 (Appendix-I (b) (i)). One 'Malayan' girl of the colony is married to a Christian. One female member of a family has embraced Christianity on her own faith. But in the family ration card her name remains unchanged as Devaki though now she is christened as Mary.

The number of families in the Payyanam colony is 23 with a total population of 115. There are 41 adult males and 37 females. Number of children below 18 years is 37 (22 males and 15 females) (appendix-I (a)). The average strength of family in Payyanam Colony is 5 (appendix-I (b) (ii)). A Malayan girl of this colony is married to an Ezhava.

In both the colonies the intercaste or inter-religious marriages have not caused any social problems or strained the family relationship.

Area of land in possession

At Poovanchira the Forest Department Authorities had surveyed and demarcated land for the colony, but individual possessions were not demarcated. Though it was informed by the tribal people that 60 acres have been earmarked for the colony, the actual land in possession of the twenty three families is only approximately 15 acres (Appendix II (a)).

The land possessed by the families varied and the following table gives the nature of holdings.

Table-1 Nature of land holdings of each family of Poovanchira colony

Extent	No. of families
2 acres and above	1
1 acre and above	8
50 cents and above	5
Below 50 cents	9
Total	23

Total land possessed by the families at Payyanam is approximately 12 acres. The size of holdings varied from 2 acres to 50 cents and below 1. (Table XXI (2).

Table 1.2. Nature of land holdings Payyanam colony

Extent	No. of families
2 acres and above	1
1 acre and above	3
50 cents and above	8
Below 50 cents	11
Total	23

Occupation

Traditionally Malayans are gatherers of minor forest produce and food. (Ananthakrishna Iyer LK 1901). Their semi nomadic habit has ended and they are now settled. The Payyanam Malayan colony which formed a part of the Peechi Forest, and now totally denuded is surrounded by non-tribal settlers who are encroachers of the forest land. The tribal people are engaged by non-tribal settlers for agricultural operations. The prevailing rate of wage is Rs. 20/- for man worker and Rs. 10/- for woman worker. Collection of MFP is no longer their occupation and they have resorted to rearing of milch animals to give them subsidiary income. A milk co-operative society is functioning a Cherumkuzhi at distance of three kms. from the colony.

The Malayan colony at Poovanchira on the other hand is adjacent to the Vellani forests which continues to be fairly

rich in forest wealth though it has been exploited ruthlessly. Poovanchira is densely populated and majority of the population of the area comprises the non-tribal settlers from the erstwhile Travancore State. Like the Tribal people the non-tribal settlers do not enjoy legal title on the land holdings. The settlers employ the tribal people as agricultural labourers. Labour charges prevalent in Poovanchira is Rs. 25/- for man worker and Rs. 15/- for woman. The corresponding rates in the suburbs of Trichur is Rs. 35/- to Rs. 40/- for men and Rs. 20/- to Rs. 22/- for women. Members of a few families are engaged in construction works under the building contractors.

Of the 23 families at Poovanchira 18 families engage themselves in seasonal collection of Minor Forest Produce. From Feb. to May, honey they collect from forest fetches reasonable income to them. The MFP collection is sold to the Girijan Co-operative Society. A collection depot of the Trichur-Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society is functioning at Poovanchira, where a tribal youth is employed.

The MFP collected by the tribal people and the months during which they are collected are shown in table-II.

Table II
Details of MFP collected and the season of collection

Name of Minor Forest Produce	Month during which collected
Mooviya (<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>)	August
Kattuthippali (<i>Piper longum</i>)	November, December
Edampiri (<i>Helicteres isora</i>)	July to September
Incha (<i>Acacia caesia</i>)	July to December
Kurumthotti (<i>Sida acuta</i>)	August-November
Kodithuva (<i>Tragia involucrata</i>)	August-September
Kattukurumulaku (Root) (<i>Piper triocium</i>)	November, December
Marottikuru (<i>Hydrocarpus pentandra</i>)	August
Honey	February-May

Total value of the MFP collected by the tribal people of the Poovanchira colony (Pattikad range) during the last two years and the targeted collection during the year 1985-86 are shown in table-III.

Table-III

Value of MFP collected by the Tribal people of the Poovanchira colony

Year	Value of MFP collection
1983-84	Rs. 8,132-75
1984-85	Rs. 9,347-50
1985-86 (Proposed collection)	Rs. 33,668-00

Source: From the records of the Trichur—Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society.

Details of the quantity and value of different items of MFP collected by the Poovanchira tribal people during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given in Table IV (1) & IV (2).

Table IV (1)

Details of the itemwise collection of MFP by the Poovanchira colony people during the year 1983-84.

Item of MFP	Qty. Kgs.	Cost Rs.
Moovila (<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>)	28	63-00
Cheevikka (<i>Acacia rugata</i>)	1530	2448-00
Kurumthotti (<i>Sida acuta</i>)	335	770-00
Honey	363-400	3604-00
Wax	22.500	270-00
Kodithuva (<i>Tragia involucreta</i>)	8	16-00
Edampiri (<i>Helicteres isora</i>)	14	10-50
Incha (<i>Acacia caesia</i>)	86.500	129-75
Thippali (Root) (<i>Piper longum</i>)	551	821-50
		<u>8132-75</u>

Table IV (2)

Details of itemwise collection of MFP by the Poovanchira Tribal people during the year 1984-85

Items	Quantity	Cost
Moovila (<i>Pseudarthria viscida</i>)	31	95-00
Cheevikka (<i>Acacia rugata</i>)	1413	2321-50
Kurumthotti (<i>Sida acuta</i>)	240	600-00
Honey	419	5028-00
Wax	50.900	763-50
Kattukurumulaku (Root) <i>Piper triocium</i>)	20	16-00
Marottikuru (<i>Hydrocarpus pentandra</i>)	1	2-50
Kodithuva (<i>Tragia involucrata</i>)	7	14-00
Total		9347-50

Source: Trichur—Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society

The Trichur—Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society

The Trichur—Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society is authorised to collect MFP from the Forest Ranges namely Peechi, Pattikad, Machad and Wadakkanchery. The total value of MFP collected by the Society from the four ranges amounted to Rs. 88,061-15 during 1984-85. The Society is not empowered to sell the collection in open market by inviting tenders and accepting the highest bid. It has to sell the collection to the Kerala State Harijan and Girijan Co-operative Federation Ltd. which has branch offices at Kalpetta, Kozhikode, Thodupuzha and Trichur having its headquarters at Trivandrum. The prices of the MFP is fixed by a MFP Committee. The Committee is chaired by the Chief Conservator of Forests. The Society has to pool its entire collection to the Federation. The Federation is expected to sell the collection to the Pharmaceutical Corporation of Kerala Ltd. (Indian Medicines) ("Oushadhi"). If the MFP collections are not stored well quality of produces might deteriorate and it is likely to be rejected by the 'Oushadhi'. If the 'Oushadhi' does not intend to procure the MFP, from the Federation because of its poor

quality the Federation may have to sell the produce in the open market.

The proposed collection of MFP by the Society during 1985-86 from the Pattikkad Range (mainly from Poovanchira) at a total value of Rs. 33,668/- is optimistic taking into consideration its collection during the preceeding years. The sole inhibitive factor is the wide difference in prices offered by the Society and in the open market. As per a communication No. FDC. 2406/85 dt. 15-7-'85 of the Managing Director of the Federation, the tribal people are only entitled to 75% of the prices notified by the Federation for each item of the listed MFP. Twenty five per cent of the value of the produce is to be set apart for meeting the expenses of the Society including the payment of lease to the Forest Department. Accordingly the current purchase value (1985) fixed for different items of MFP are shown in Table V. The lowest rate prevalent in local market is shown in parenthesis

Table V

Table showing the value of different items of MFP fixed by the MFP Committee and the value to be paid to the tribal collectors (List incomplete).

Items of MFP	Rate fixed by the MFP Committee Rs.		Rate to be paid to the Tribal Collectors deducting 25% of cost Rs.
Honey	12.00	(20 00)	10.50
Wax	20.00	(33.00)	18.75
Incha	2.00	(3.50)	1.88
Kunthirikkom	5.00	(11.00)	4.13
Cheevikka †	5.30	(10.00)	3.00
Nellikka	1.00	(2 00)	0.75

Source: Trichur-Thalappilly Girijan Co-operative Society

The available data indicate that the tribal collectors are denied of the reasonable value of produce which they are entitled to get.

Cultivation

The dependence of the tribal people on daily wages may be the reason for neglecting the cultivation of their land. At Poovanchira only five tribal families cultivate rice in an area of approximately three acres. A single crop is taken for want of irrigation facilities. One family has given their land for cultivation of tapioca and banana on share cropping basis to a Harijan neighbour, a converted christian. Only the local varieties of rice (Aliyan, Kunjukunju) are adopted by the tribal by the tribal families. The standing crops in Poovanchira colony include coconut, banana, mango, jack, cashew, arecanut, pepper etc. Different crops that exist in the colony are shown in table VI (1). The forest trees remaining unfelled in the colony are shown in Table-VII (1).

In cultivating the land in possession, the Payyanam colony people show better interest than those in the Poovanchira colony. The area of the colony is lesser in extent compared to the Poovanchira colony. But the cultivation of crops especially coconut, pepper etc. shows a progressive trend. The crops existing in the Payyanam colony and the forest trees standing there are shown in Table VI (2) and VII (2).

Table VI (1)
Different crops cultivated in the Poovanchira Tribal Colony as on 31-1-'86)

Crops	No of plants
Banana (<i>Musa species</i>) different varieties	112
Coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	119
Cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	63
Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>)	32(Vines)
Jack (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	63
Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	6
Papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>)	9
Arecanut (<i>Areca catechu</i>)	7 8
Ciba (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)	3
Annona (<i>Annona squamosa</i>)	1
Citrus (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	2
Curry leaf (<i>Muriaya koenigi</i>)	1
Bilimbi (<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>)	1
Tapioca (<i>Manihot utilisima</i>)	300

Table VI (2)

Different crops cultivated in the Payyanam Colony as on
28-2-86

Crops	No. of plants
Banana (<i>Musa sp.</i>) Different varieties	48
Coconut- (<i>Coccol nucifera</i>)	149
Cashew (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>)	95
Pepper (<i>Piper nigrum</i>)	199 vines
Jack (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>)	55
Tamarind (<i>Tamarindus indica</i>)	16
Papaya (<i>Carica papaya</i>)	4
Areca nut (<i>Areca catechu</i>)	4
Ciba (<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>)	25
Annona (<i>Annona squamosa</i>)	1
Citrus (<i>Citrus sp.</i>)	1
Cury leaf (<i>Muriaya.koenigi</i>)	1
Guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	1

Table VII (1)

Forest trees standing in the Poovanchira colony
(as on 31-1-86)

Name of trees	No.
Karimaruthu (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>)	9
Venteak (<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i>)	12
Erul (<i>Xylia xylocarpa</i>)	58
Punna (<i>Calophyllum elatum</i>)	21
Teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	9
Vaka (<i>Aibizzia sp.</i>)	1
Thani (<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>)	1
Mullan kayani (<i>Bridella retusa</i>)	1
Manja kadamba (<i>Adina cordifolia</i>)	5
Total	117

Table VII (2)
Forest trees standing in the Payyanam Colony
(as on 28-2-1986)

Name of Trees	No.
Karimaruthu (<i>Terminalia tomentosa</i>)	9
Venteak (<i>Lagerstroemia lanceolata</i>)	7
Poovam (<i>Schlichera oleosa</i>)	1
	17

The details of standing crops and forest trees existing in each household of the Poovanchira and Payyanam colony are detailed in appendix III and III (1) respectively.

Cattle and Poultry

The tribal people of the Poovanchira and Payyanam Malayan colony rear a few goats, cow and poultry for household purposes. Credit facilities extended by the Co-operative banks and other nationalised banks made easy for the tribal people to purchase crossbred cows. But the utilisation of the credit facility is far from satisfactory. The details of cattle and poultry owned by the tribal people of the colonies are given in Table VIII (1) and VIII (2) respectively.

Table VIII (1)
Cattle and Poultry owned/reared by the people of the
Poovanchira colony as on 31-1-86

Sl. No.	Name of the head of family	Cattle/ Poultry	No.
1	Kelan	Cow (Jersey)	1
2	Narayanan	Chicks	2
3	Lakshmy	Cow (Jersey)	2
		Goat	3
		Chicks	6
4	Kuttiraman Raman	Goat	6
		Chicks	7
5	Appukuttan	Cow (Jersey)	3
6	Kelan	Cow	1
7	Velayudhan	Chicks	5
8	Lapli Raman	Chicks	5
9	Bhavani	Cow (Jersey)	2
Total = Chicks—25, Goat—9, Cows—9			

Table VIII (2)

Cattle and Poultry owned/reared by the people of Payyanam Colony as on 28-2-86

Sl. No.	Name of head of family	Cattle/ Poultry	No.
1	Kunjan Meenakshy	Chicks	6
		Goat	2
2	Kunjan Velayudhan	Chicks	1
3	Pampan Velayudhan	Chicks	2
4	Ladi Narayanan	Cow (Jersey)	1
5	Raman Velayudhan	Chick	1
6	Kunjan Raman	Cow	2
7	Madhavan Velayudhan	Chicks	2
		Cow (Jersey)	1
8	Velayudhan Madhavan	Cow	1
9	Chozhi Thanka	Goat	1
10	Narayani	Cow (Jersey)	1
11	Kelan	Chicks	1
12	Narayanan	Cow	2
		Goat	1
13	Mathu	Cow (Sindhi)	1
14	Madhavan	Goat	4
		Chicks	4

Total = Chicks—14, Goat—8, Cows—10.

Economic status

The main source of income of the tribal people of the Poovanchira and Payyanam colony is seasonal agricultural labour. They depend upon the non tribal settlers for employment. In the Poovanchira colony during the season of MFP collection they prefer to go for their collection. But the Payyanam tribal people are totally cut off from their age old traditional occupation mainly because of the denudation of the nearby forests and the lower price offered by the Girijan co-operative Society for different items of MFP.

Credit facilities

Twenty two houses in the Poovanchira Malayan colony were constructed availing grants from the Tribal/Harijan

Welfare Department. The houses consist of one bed room, kitchen and veranda. One or two windows and ventilator are provided for each house for minimum ventilation facilities and natural light. Grant received by the colony people for construction of houses is shown in table IX. Latrines are not provided for the houses.

Table IX

Table showing the grant released for construction of houses in the Poovanchira colony

Grant amount @ Rs.	No. of houses constructed
900	5
1500	7
2500	5
4000	5
1100	1

(only basement has been laid)

All the 23 houses in the Payyanam colony were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2500/-per each house. The construction was undertaken by the Tribal Welfare Department. ESP type latrines have been provided to the houses in the colony. All the houses in the Payyanam colony are electrified free of cost and the payment of monthly consumption charges of power is being remitted by the people without default.

Fifteen houses are electrified free of cost in the Poovanchira colony. Power supply was disconnected in all the houses except one for non-payment of the electricity charges.

Bank loans

Nine families in the Poovanchira colony received loans for various purposes such as purchase of milch animals, working bullocks etc. from the State Bank of Travancore. Out of these only two families have discharged their liability. One person has made partial repayment. Three families failed to make repayment. It was stated that cows belonging to three families had died and were exempted from repayment of the loan amount. The details of loan availed by the colony people and repayment made are given in Table X (1).

Table X (1)
Details of loan taken and repayment made by the
Poovanchira colony people

Sl. No.	Name of borrower	Loan Amount Rs.	Purpose	Bank	Whether repaid or not
1	Kelan	2500	Purchase of cow	SBT	Repayment made in full
2	Thankappan	2500	-do-	"	Cow died
3	Narayanan	2500	Purchase of bullock	"	Not repaid
4	Narayanan	2500	Purchase of cow	"	Only Rs. 2'0/- out standing
5	Kelan Kelan	2500	-do-	"	Cow died
6	Appukuttan	2500	-do-	"	Payment made in full
7	Pampan	2500	-do-	"	Cow died
8	Bhavani	2500	-do-	"	Not repaid
9	Raman	2500	-do-	"	Not repaid

At Payyanam colony eight persons took loan from the State Bank of Travancore for different purposes such as purchase of milch animals, establishment of petty shops etc. Out of these, only two persons have partially paid back the loan. Five persons failed to make the repayment, and one person was exempted from repayment since his cow had died. The details are given in Table X (2).

Table X (2)
Details of loan taken and repayment made by the
Payyanam colony people

Sl. No.	Name of borrower	Loan amount Rs.	Purpose	Bank	Whether repaid or not
1	Kunjan Meenakshy	5000	Establishment of petty shop	State Bank Travancore	Not repaid
2	Kunjan Velayudhan	2500	Purchase of cow	-do-	Not repaid
3	Pampan Velayudhan	500	Petty trade	-do-	Cow died Not repaid
4	Ladi Narayanan	2500	Purchase of cow	-do-	Not repaid
5	Madhavan Velayudhan	2500	-do-	-do-	Not repaid
6	Kunchan	2500	Petty shop	-do-	Not repaid
7	Narayanan	3000	Purchase of cow	-do-	Partially repaid
8	Mathu	2500	-do-	-do-	Partially repaid

Educational level

At Poovanchira Malayan colony no Balavadi is functioning to take care of children below five years. A tribal primary school is functioning near the colony. Eight children of the colony attend the school. An Upper Primary School is located at Chuvannamannu, three kms. from the colony. A tribal hostel for boys is also functioning near to the Upper Primary School. A few children belonging to the colony is studying in the hostel. The nearest High School is at Pattikad, at a distance of six kms. from the colony. Out of the 23 children of school going age in Poovanchira colony, 20 (81.4%) attend School. The details are given in Table XI (1)

Table XI (1).

The percentage of children of school going age—
Poovanchira colony

Total number of children	No. of children in the school going age	No. of children attending school	% of children of school going age
49	23	20	81.4

Number of students who attend schools in Poovanchira colony is 20. The details are shown in Table XI (2)

Table XI (2)

Details of Children attending schools in various standards in
Poovanchira colony
Standards

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
3	2	—	3	2	4	6	—	—	—
Total									20

Number of students who dropped studies is 20. The details are given in Table XI (3).

Table XI (3)

Details of students who dropped studies—
Poovanchira colony

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
—	1	6	10	—	2	—	—	—	1
Total									20

At Payyanam a tribal *Balavadi* is functioning with a part-time teacher. 25 children are enrolled in the Balavadi. Daily attendance varies from 10-15. Rs.1/- per day is sanctioned by the Tribal Welfare Department for providing noon meals and refreshment to the children. Though a semi permanent shed is constructed for the Balavadi, it is now in a dilapidated condition. The nearest primary school is located at Cherumkuzhi—two kms away from the colony. The nearest high school is at Peechi at a distance of five kms. A tribal hostel for girls is also functioning at Peechi. Out of 24 children of school going age in Payyanam colony 21 attend school (87.5%). Three children are drop outs. The details are shown in Table XII (1).

Table XII (1)

Table showing the percentage of children of school going age—Payyanam colony

Total number of children	Number of children in the school going age	Number of children attending school	Percentage of children of school going age
37	24	21	87.5

The details of the children studying different standards in the colony is given in Table XII (2) and the number of drop outs are given in Table XII (3).

Table XII (2)

Details of students who attend school in different standards Payyanam Colony

Standards									
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
2	5	1	1	2	3	4	—	—	3
Total									21

Table XII (3)

Details of students who dropped studies—Payyanam colony

Standards									
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
—	—	7	4	6	4	—	—	—	1
Total									22

At Poovanchira colony; of the 21 tribal children who dropped out their studies, seventeen dropped out after reaching standard-V. At Payyanam, of the 22 drop outs, 17 discontinued studies after reaching standard V. The problem of wastage of education due to drop out and stagnation are evident from the above facts. An earlier study conducted by Chaudhari and Battacharya, 1972 revealed that 25% of tribal students stagnate in Std. V, 20% in VI std., 35% in VII std., 41% in VIII std., 54% in IX std. and 79% in X standard.

The Scheduled Tribe students belonging to the Malayan community receive lumpsum grant and other educational benefits. Boarding and lodging facilities are also provided in hostels run by the Department of Tribal Welfare. Still an acute problem of drop out persists. A number of reasons could be attributed to this malady. Illiteracy of parents and lack of guidance from early schooling, poverty, exploitation by the non-tribal communities chiefly by child labour, can be considered as reasons for drop out of scheduled Tribe children in schools. The tribal people also utilise the child labour for collection/refinement of MFP since it fetches immediate income.

Percentage of literacy at Payyanam is 40.8% while that of Poovanchira is only 34.7%.

According to 1971 census literacy percentage of Kerala is 60.42 and that of the Scheduled Tribe communities 25.72. However, a community called Kochuvelan claims a literacy percentage of 75. Kattunaikans lie at an extreme with literacy percentage of 1.76 (Bhupinder Singh, 1985).

Other aspects

In Poovanchira colony, of the 23 households elder members of 20 households smoke beedi, cigarettes etc. Women chew pan (*Piper betel*). Drinking is a common habit among men. Only members of four families are desisting from these vices. Taking Ganja (*Cannabis sativa*) is not popular among the inhabitants of the colony.

At Payyanam except a few all are habituated to take alcoholic drinks. On certain occasions many elders were

seen lying on roads and court yards of their houses in drunken state. Tribal youth in the colony and even young boys are addicted to drugs. They smoke beedi, made out of *Cannabis sativa* which is abundant in the Kannara area. One member of the colony was taken to the Trichur mental hospital in an unbalanced mental condition due to effect of the drug.

One radio set was supplied to the Poovanchira colony for community purposes. But it is being kept in the house of the Secretary of the colony for his personal use. No complaints were raised against this.

The radio set supplied to the Payyanam colony for community purpose is fully utilized. Four families in the colony own their own radio sets.

In the Poovanchira colony land belonging to one Vella is being occupied by one non-tribal, Thankappan. The possession is in consideration of money received by Vella from Thankappan on certain occasions.

In the Payyanam colony land belonging to one diseased Ponthi has been owned and occupied by one Pembilakunnil Chackochan, a non-tribal settler for a long time which may enable him to raise prescriptive right by adverse possession. Wife and two children of the diseased tribal man is settled in the Poovanchira colony.

Conclusion

A comparison drawn between the two Malayan colonies which lie at a distance of about 10 kms. depicts striking dissimilarities. The literacy of the Payyanam colony is above 40% and that of the Poovanchira only 34.7 per cent. According to Bhupindersingh, 40% literacy rate can be regarded as general threshold for economic development. The field observation and personal interviews with the tribal people of Payyanam colony confirms the above prediction. The Payyanam tribal people were found to be co-operating with the investigation work whole heartedly. They showed readiness to implement any development programme initiated by Government agencies. In utilization of the agricultural land the Payyanam colony is ahead of the Poovanchira colony though the area of land in possession is lesser in respect of the Payyanam colony people.

Another striking feature is the effect of deforestation on the economy of the tribal people. The tribal people of Poovanchira still consider collection of MFP as their subsidiary occupation. The factors which still anchor them to the traditional occupation may be the nearness to the forest and easy availability of MFP. At Poovanchira the tribal people have taken to settle cultivation and are fairly set on the road of acculturation. There are 117 jungle trees of different species in Poovanchira and the problem of deforestation is not so acute as that in the Payyanam area.

The traditional occupation of collection of MFP is no longer followed by the Payyanam colony people. They have left their traditional occupational pattern in the process of acculturation with the non-tribal neighbours. Though Payyanam colony lies near to the Peechi forest and the colony was a part of the forest land, jungle trees have altogether disappeared from their lands. Dwindling of the resources of forests especially MFP and their unremunerative prices are the factors which distract the tribal people from their traditional occupation.

The development activities so far initiated by the government agencies include supply of planting materials such as coconut seedlings, rooted pepper cuttings etc. free of cost and supply of agricultural implements, but have not met with success to any desired level. Taking this cardinal principle in to account any policy of Agricultural development aimed at the tribal people should integrate the components of agro-forestry without any artificial articulation. "The traditional agro-forestry tribal tradition is juxtaposed with a relentless, rapidly advancing, modern material culture not only cutting at the roots of the former but leading even to deprivation of age long, basic resources like land, and forest of tribal" (Bhupinder Singh, 1985).

To reiterate, our attempt of afforestation should not adopt monoculture pattern and raise species which are not beneficial to the tribal people but we should select and plant those varieties and species which are valuable from the economic point of view of the tribal people by producing MFP. At least this has to be adopted in and around the tribal belts. Instead of planting quick growing *Eucalyptus*, *Casurina*

and *Accacia* in extensive areas near to the tribal pockets, trees and plants which produce MFP should be selected and planted. Attempts should be made to identify medicinal plants which are becoming extinct and to establish gardens and shrubs of medicinal plants in and around the tribal hamlets.

Apiculture being a remunerative, job training can be imparted to the tribal people in bee-keeping and collection processing and preservation of honey.

Reverting to the idea of initiating the efforts of development activity, the National Committee on the Development of Backward Area (1981) considered that the education should be accepted as the first charge on available resources for tribal development—financial material, and personnel; since it holds the key to the protection and development of tribal community during a critical phase of their history. In evolving the policies and programme of tribal development one cannot lay too much stress on the involvement and the predilections of the beneficiary i.e. the tribal person himself. This is to be achieved by education whether formal or informal. Education should be an instrument of attitudinal and social change. A harmonious balance between a scientific outlook and cultural value might have to be struck. The tribal matrix today is the confluence of disparate culture and the prime requisite is to equip the adult tribal, particularly in the age group of 15 to 35, to withstand the fierce wind that blow chill. This means that he has to be imparted an understanding of the process going around him, three R's before the modern. "Scientific temper", technology and skills for raising productivity can be generated. It has been well-established that for adult education, functional literacy programmes hold the key. This study would indicate that "function" should precede "literacy" as the spear-head. Relevance of the educational effort introduced by the change-agent has to be acknowledged and accepted by the tribal group. Then only will a base of credibility be established.

The Agricultural University and Tribal Research and Training Institute functioning in the State could play an active role in this regard with meaningful collaboration. This is to be achieved by continuous and progressive training of the tribal youths, both in skill oriented and attitudinal aspects.

APPENDIX-I

Details of population Poovanchira colony

Name of head of family	Total family strength	Adult		Children below 18 years	
		Male	Female	_____	
				Male	Female
1 Kelan	5	2	1	1	1
2 Thankappan	4	1	1	1	1
3 Lapli	4	1	2	—	1
4 Vella	4	2	2	—	—
5 Ladi pampan	9	3	3	2	1
6 Narayanan	4	1	1	1	1
7 Kelan Kelan	5	1	3	—	1
8 Narayanan	5	2	2	—	1
9. Kannan Raman	4	1	2	2	—
10 Lakshmy	5	—	3	2	—
11 Kutti Raman Raman	7	1	4	2	—
12 Kuttan	3	1	1	—	1
13 Appukuttan	7	2	4	1	—
14 Kelan	6	1	2	2	1
15 Chandran	4	1	2	1	—
16 Velayudhan	5	1	1	1	2
17 Lapli Raman	7	2	2	2	1
18 Pampan	6	2	3	—	1
19 Narayani	2	—	2	—	—
20 Kelan Madhavan	6	2	2	—	1
21 Meenakshy	3	1	1	1	—
22 Raman	8	2	4	—	2
23 Bhavani	6	1	1	3	1
118		31	48	22	17

APPENDIX I (1)

Details of population Payyanam colony

Name of head of family	Total family strength	Adults		Children	
		Male	Female	below Male	18 years Female
1 Meenakshy	5	1	1	3	—
2 Narayanan					
Narayanan	8	1	1	3	3
3 Kunchan					
Velayudhan	5	1	4	1	—
4 Pamban					
Velayudh	6	4	1	1	—
5 Lady					
Narayanan	3	2	—	1	—
6 Velappan	9	3	1	2	3
7 Kothapparu	1	—	1	—	—
8 Raman					
Velayudhan	3	1	1	—	1
9 Kunchan					
Raman	8	5	2	1	—
10 Velayudhan					
Madhavan	4	1	1	1	1
11 Kunchan	6	4	2	—	—
12 Velayudhan,					
Madavan	6	1	1	3	1
13 Thanka	5	2	3	—	—
14 Raman	4	3	1	—	—
15 Narayani	4	1	—	—	3
16 Narayanan	5	2	3	—	—
17 Kalyani	1		1	—	—
18 Kunchan					
Velayudhan	3	1	2	—	—
19 Kelan	5	1	2	2	—
20 Narayanan	4	1	1	1	1
21 Lapli					
Velayudhan	10	3	3	—	—
22 Mathu	5	2	3	—	—
23 Madhavan	4	1	2	—	1
	115	41	37	22	15

APPENDIX-II

Population of the Poovanchira Malayan colony

No. of families.	Total population	Average per family	Details		Children below 18 yrs	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
23	118	4.6	31	48	22	17

APPENDIX—I(1)

Population of Payyanam Colony

No. of families	Total population	Average per family	Details		Children below 18 years	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
23	115	5	41	37	22	15

APPENDIX III

Details of land owned by each household and crops grown Poovanchira colony

Name of family head	Area of land in possession	Crops grown and other trees	Jungle trees (as on 31.2.85)
1	2	3	4
1 Kelan	75 cents	Banana	40
		Jack	4
		Coconut	20
		Ciba	1
		Muringa	3
		Mango	3
		Cashew	8
		Pepper	5
2 Than-kappan	20 cents	Banana	2
		Pepper	2
		Bilimbi	1
		Jack	2
		Mango	1
		Coconut	7

1	2	3	4	4
3	Lapli 1 Acre	Banana (Palayamkodan) Banana Nendran Pepper Coconut Jack Ciba	4 15 4 6 4 1	Erul—1 Punna—1 Maruthu—1 Manja— kadamba—1 Venteak—1
4	Vella 2 Acres	Pepper Papaya Anona Citrus Mango Jack Coconut Tamarind Arecanut	5 3 1 2 1 2 12 1 5	Erul—14 Punna—4 Teak—1 Venteak—5
5	Lapli Pamban 50 cents	Pepper Coconut Mango Arecanut	1 7 3 1	Erul—4 Punna—1
6	Narayanan 1 acre 50 cents	Coconut Jack Cashew	5 4 3	Karima- ruthu—1 Teak—1 Manja- kadamba—1
7	Kelan Kelan 30 cents	Coconut Banana	5 15	Karimaruthu—2
8	Narayanan 30 cents	Coconut Curry leaf	1 1	— —
9	Kannan Raman 10 cents	Coconut Jack Banana	2 1 1	—
10	Lakshmi 10 cents	Mango Coconut Jack Tamarind Pepper Banana	5 6 1 2 6 10	Punna—1 Erul—3 Venteak—1

	1	2	3	4
11	Kuttiraman Raman	1 acre	Coconut Jack Mango Tamarind Cashew Pepper	6 12 2 2 18 7 Punna—3 Erul—3 Teak—2 Kari- maruthu—1
12	Kuttan	15 cents	—	
13	Appu- kuttan	50 cents	Pepper Arecanut Curry leaf Banana Coconut Jack Mango Tamarind	1 1 1 3 7 3 1 1 Erul—1 Teak—3 Thani—1 Punna—1 Venteak—1
14	Kelan	30 cents	Coconut Jack Banana Papaya Cashew	7 1 2 4 2 Erul—4 Kayani—1 Punna—1
15	Chandran	20 cents	Coconut Jack Mango Cashew	6 1 1 1 Erul—1
16	Velayudhan	1 acre 50 cents	Coconut Cashew Jack Mango	4 4 4 3 Erul—4 Venteak—1 Kari- maruthu—1 Teak—1 Manja- kadamba—1
17	Lapli Raman	25 cents	Coconut	2 Erul—2

	1	2		3	4
18	Pamban	1 acre 50 cents	Coconut Mango Jack Coconut	8 2 2 1	Erul—6 Punna—5 Venteak—1
19	Kelan Madhavan	50 cents	Jack Coconut Pepper Papaya Arecanut	1 3 1 2 1	Erul—3 Punna—1 Karim- aruthu—1 Manja- kadamba—1
20	Narayanan	1 acre	Coconut Cashew	3 2	Erul—4 Karima- ruthu—1
21	Meenakshi	1 acre 50 cents	Mango Jack Cashew	15 20 25	Erul—2 Vaka—1 Teak—1 Punna—2
22	Raman	1 acre	Coconut Jack Mango	1 1 2	Erul—2 Venteak—1
23	Bhavani	10 cents	—	—	Erul—3 Punna—1 Venteak—1 Ciba—1

APPENDIX III (1)

Details of land owned by each household and crops grown—Payyanam Colony

Name of family head	Area of land in possession	Crops grown and other trees as on 31.1.'86	Jungle trees
1 Kunchan Meenakshy	1 acre	Coconut—27 Cashew—25 Mango —3 Jack—1	
2 Narayanan Narayanan	25 cents	Coconut—8 Pepper—5	
3 Kunchan Velayudhan	1 acre	Coconut—17 Pepper—50 Jack—10 Tamarind—1 Papaya—2	Venteak—3 Maruthu—2
4 Pamban Velayudhan	75 cents	Coconut—20 Pepper—38 Mango —6 Cashew—4 Arecanut—5 Jack—18 Banana—10	
5 Ladi Narayanan	10 cents	Coconut—2	
6 Velappan	75 cents	Coconut—8 Banana—6	
7 Kotha paru	50 cents	Coconut—10 Jack—4 Cashew—6 Mango —1 Tamarind—1 Ciba—8	

	1	2	3	4
8	Raman Velayudhan	15 cents	Coconut—9 Tamarind—1 Jack—1 Cashew—1 Mango—1	
9	Kunchan Raman	1 acre	Coconut—21 Cashew—12 Jack—4 Mango—5 Tamarind—6 Ciba—15	Venteak—1
10	Madhavan Velayudhan	25 cents	Coconut—1 Jack—1 Cashew—2 Pepper—1	
11	Kunchan	75 cents	Coconut—12 Mango—1 Tamarind—2 Pepper—1	Maruthu—3 Venteak—1
12	Velayudhan Madhavan	75 cents	Coconut—10 Mango—8 Pepper—4	Venteak—1
13	Chozhi Thanka	25 cents	Coconut—8 Cashew—5 Jack—5 Mango—4 Tamarind—1 Ciba—1 Pepper—5	Poovam—1
14	Raman	15 cents	Coconut—1 Cashew—1	
15	Narayani	10 cents	Coconut—6 Jack—1 Pepper—3 Mango—1	Poovam—1

	1	2	3	4
16	Narayanan	2 acre	Cocount—13 Cashew—30 Pepper—40	Maruth—3 Venteak—1
17	Kalyani	10 cents	Coconut—7	
18	Kunchan Velayudhan	50 cents	Coconut—11 Pepper—9 Jack—4 Mango—2 Guava—1	
19	Kelan	15 cents	Pepper—19 Coconut—7 Mango—3 Tamarind—1	Maruth—1
20	Narayanan	25 cents	Coconut—17 Pepper—5 Mango—1 Jack—1 Tamarind—2 Cashew—4	
21	Lapli Velayudhan	50 cents	Coconut—9 Cashew—3 Tamarind—1 Ciba—1	
22	Mathu	50 cents	Coconut—5 Mango—4	
23	Madhavan	25 cents	Coconut—9 Pepper—11 Tamarind—1 Curry leaf—1 Papaya—2 Mango tree—2	Jack—5 Cashew—1 Anona—1 Banana—2

APPENDIX-IV

Table showing the age and literacy of the inhabitants of Poovanchira colony

Name of head of family	House No.	Other members name	Age	Relation	Literate (L) Illiterate (IL) Studying or Stopped studies
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kelan	422		66	Son-in	
		Kelan	40	Law	IL
		Leela	34	daughter	IL
		Suresh	15	Grand son	Studying VII Std.
		Areesh	11	Grand-daughter	" IV Std.
Thankappan	424		37		IL
		Sarada	32	W	IL
		Jayan	13	S	Studying VII Std.
		Jayani	10	D	" IV Std.
Lapli	425		55		IL
		Narayani	52	W	IL
		Lekshmi	35	D	IL
Vella	425		75		IL
		Kali	65	W	IL
		Chandran	28	G son	Studied Upto V Std.
		Omana	20	G Son & wife	Upto V Std.
Ladi Pamba	426		64		IL
		Ramachi	59	W	IL
		Meenakshi	31	D	IL
		Madhvan	39	S	IL
		Kalyani	25	D in law	IL
		Anilan	22	S	IL
		Radha	12	GD	Studying IV Std.
		Surendran	11	G Son	Studying VI Std.
		Suni	13	GD	" VI Std.

1	2	3	4
Narayanan 431		39	IL
	Devaki	36	W IL
	Suku	16	S Studying VII Std.
	Preeja	13	D Studying V Std.
Kelan Kelan 431 A		35	IL
	Vilasini	25	W IL
	Lakshmi	23	Sister IL
	Amini	70	Mother IL
	Preeja	13	D Studying VI Std.
Narayanan 432		51	IL
	Karthiyani	45	W IL
	Unni- chekkan	22	S Studied upto VII Std.
	Sarojini	21	D Upto III Std.
	Mani	16	S Studying VII Std.
Kannan Raman	433	35	IL
	Kalyani	20	W IL
	Ramesh	4	S
	Rajesh	2	S
Lakshmy	436	66	IL
	Madhavi	38	D IL
	Kochamini	30	D IL
	Santhosh	13	G son Studying V Std.
	Unnikri- shnan	7	G son Studying II Std.
Kuttiraman Raman	438	55	IL
	Kalyani	52	W IL
	Santha	25	D IL
	Sarada	23	D IL
	Chandrika	21	D IL
	Sathiyam	18	S Upto VII Std.
	Rajan	17	S Upto V Std.

1	2	3	4	5	
Kuttan	439		27		IL
		Sarojini	22	W	IL
		Sajini	5	D	
Appu- kuttan	440		55		IL
		Janu	44	W	IL
		Kalyani	78	M	IL
		Ammini	30	D	IL
		Mohanan	25	S	Upto X Std.
		Saru	22	D	Upto III Std.
		Prabhakaran	15	S	Studying VI Std.
Kelan	442		62		IL
		Narayani	42	W	IL
		Omana	22	D	Upto III Std.
		Kuttan	16	S	Studying VII Std.
		Usha	18	D	Upto V Std.
		Subash	3	S	
Chandran	443		65		IL
		Kalyani	60	W	IL
		Omana	28	D	IL
		Babu	18	S	Upto V Std.
Velayu- dhan	443 A		32		IL
		Lakshmy	30	W	IL
		Sunil	8	S	Studying II Std.
		Subhash	6	S	I Std.
		Suja	5	D	
Lapli Raman	444		71		IL
		Kalyani	66	W	IL
		Raman	40	S	IL
		Karthiayani	35	D in law	IL
		Radha	14	G D	Upto II
		Mani	12	G S	Upto III
		Sasi	5	G S	

1	2	3	4
Pampan	53		IL
	Meenakshy 35	W	IL
	Velayudhan 29	S	Upto VI Std.
	Geetha 19	D	Upto V Std.
	Leela 12	D	Upto V Std.
	Subhadra 26	D	Upto III Std.
Narayanan 520	70		IL
	Sumathi 22	D	IL
Kelan			
Madhavan 558	80		IL
	Kochi 70	W	IL
	Madhavan 40	S	IL
	Bhavani 35	D in law	IL
	Sujatha 3	GD	
Meenakshy	40		IL
	Money 20	S	Upto V Std
	Sukumany 18	S	Upto V Std.
Raman 115	60		IL
	Karthiani 50	W	IL
	Mani 30	D	IL
	Narayani 28	D	IL
	Chandrika 20	D	IL
	Valsa 18	D	Upto V Std.
	Leela 17	D	Studying VII Std.
Bhavani	27		IL
	Yakob 35	H	IL
	Jayani 8	S	Studying I Std.
	Jans 6	S	Studying I Std.
	Jasis 3	S	
	Jansy 1	D	
H—Husband W—Wife S—Son GS—Grand son GD—Grand daughter IL—Illiterate			

APPENDIX IV (1)

Table showing the age and literacy of the inhabitants of Payyanam Malayan Colony

Name of head of family	House No.	Other members	Age	Relation	Literate/ Illiterate (IL) Stopped studies or studying
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kunchan Meenakshy	350		26		IL
		Ravi	34	Husband	IL
		Reghu	7	Son	Studying II Std.
		Rajesh	5	Son	Attending Balawadi
		Ratheesh	3	Son	Attending Balawadi
Narayanan Narayanan	385		35		IL
		Omana	30	Wife	IL
		Shaji	9	Son	Studying II Std.
		Sujatha	10	Daughter	Studying V Std.
		Shajitha	8	Daughter	Studying I Std.
		Shibu	5	Son	
		Rajitha	3	Daughter	Attending Balawadi
		Suddeesh	2	"	Attending Balawadi
Kunchan Velayudhan	387		70	Head	IL
		Paru	60	Wife	IL
		Santha	27	daughter	IL
		Rajamani	21	"	IL
		Savithri	23		Upto V Std.
		Surendran	15	Son	Upto VII Std.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Pamban					
Velayudhan	389		61		IL
		Meenakshi	56	Wife	IL
		Sreedharan	33	Son	IL
		Sukumaran	25	Son	Upto V Std.
		Rajan	23	Son	Upto IV Std.
		Vasu	10	Son	Upto IV Std.
Ladi					
Narayanan	390		55		IL
		Chandran	16	Son	Upto III Std.
		Ayyappan	22	Son	Upto VII Std.
Velappan	390		45		IL
		Mani	26	Son	Upto V Std.
		Leela	23	Daughter	IL
		Sundaram	18	Son	Upto V Std.
		Babu	13	Son	Studying VI Std.
		Bindu	10	Son	Studying IV Std.
		Pratheep	5	G. son	
		Preethi	3	G. daughter	
		Preetha	2	G. daughter	
Kothaparu	394		60		IL
Raman					
Veiyudhan	395		35		IL
		Kalayani	30	Wife	Upto III Std.
		Latha	12	Daughter	Studying VI std.
Kunchan					
Raman	396		45		IL
		Paru	40	Wife	IL
		Kunjumon	25	Son	Upto III Std.
		Kumari	18	D. in law	IL
		Asokan	23	Son	Upto VI Std. Studying Motor driving
		Sathyan	16	Son	Studying X Std.
		Suresh	19	Son	Upto VII std.
		Saju	12	Son	Studying III Std.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Madhavan	393		45		IL
		Mani	35	Wife	IL
		Unnikrishnan	16	Son	Studying X
		Sujatha	14	Daughter	„ VII
Kunchan	397		56		IL
		Ammu	42	Wife	IL
		Kuttan	28	Son	IL
		Mohanan	24	Son	Upto VI
		Chandran	22	Son	Upto VII
		Chandrika	16	Daughter	Studying X
Velayudhan					
Madhavan	399		36		IL
		Thanka	32	Wife	IL
		Sheeba	12	Daughter	Studying VI Std.
		Shabu	10	Son	Studying III Std.
		Sheeja	7	Daughter	Studying II Std.
		Shini	5	„	Attending Balawadi
Chozhi					
Thanka	400		38		IL
		Ayya	70	Mother	IL
		Mohanan	22	Son	IL
		Chandran	20	Son	Upto IV std.
		Sakuntala	16.	Daughter	Studying VII Std.
Raman					
401			61		IL
		Janu	52	Wife	IL
		Narayanan	24	Son	IL
		Cheriyā			
		Madhavan	19	Son	Upto VI Std.

1	2	3	4	5
Narayani	402		35	IL
	Sheena		8	Daughter Studying I
	Shini		5	" Studying Balawadi
	Sheeja		4	" —
Narayanan	499		59	IL
	Kalyani		54	Wife IL
	Balan		83	Son Upto III Std.
	Leela		26	Daughter Std. III
	Shanta		21	Daughter Std. III
Kalyani	513		28	IL
Kunhan				
Velayudhan	500		70	IL
	Ketchi		68	Wife IL
	Sarojini		27	Daughter Upto VI tSd.
Kelan	514		70	IL
	Narayani		65	Wife IL
	Thankamani		18	Daughter Upto IV
	Ramakrishnan		17	Son Upto V
	Radhakrishnan		13	Son Studying VII Std.
Narayanan	515		37	IL
	Sarada		34	Wife IL
	Suresh		12	Son Studying VIII Std.
	Beena		10	Daughter Studying V std.
Lapli-				
Velayudhan	807		50	IL
	Lekshmy		45	Wife IL
	Thanka		26	Daughter IL
	Kamalam		19	Daughter IL
	Vijayan		21	Son IL
	Revi		35	Son-in law IL
	Shibu		11	G. daughter Studying II Std.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shini	9	G. daughter	Studying II Std.
		Subramoniam	4	G. son	
		Sandhya	1	G. daughter	
Mathu	808		45		IL
		Chandran	25	Son	IL
		Rajamoni	20	D. in law;	IL
		Ragini	22	Daughter	IL
		Mohanan	19	Son	IL
Madhavan	886		37		IL
		Janaki	35	Wife	IL
		Geetha	17	Daughter	Upto X
		Lekshmy	65	mother	IL

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Report

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