

**THE MICRO-LEVEL IMPACT OF
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES
AMONG
THE KADAR TRIBE OF KERALA**

Project Report



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Thevara, Kochi - 13

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Kerala Research Programme on Local Level Development

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AKNOWLEDGEMENT

Humbly acknowledging the grace of The God Almighty, I hereby record my grateful appreciation to a number of persons who rendered much assistance to me in different ways for the completion of this project work. I acknowledge with great gratitude the guidance, suggestions, encouragement and moral support provided by Dr. K.Narayanan Nair, Programme coordinator, KRPLLD. I am extremely grateful to him.

I am thankful to Prof. P.R. Gopinathan Nair, KRPLLD, for his timely encouragements and inspiration at the different stages of my work. I also thank Dr. Christopher, KRPLLD for his valuable suggestions. I acknowledge my sincere thanks to the staff of KRPLLD for their help in various stages of my work.

I express my sincere thanks to Mr. Binoy John, Lecturer Department of Economics, St. Josephs College Devagiri for his valuable help in analyzing the data. I thank office staff of Norma, social and Market research for their assistance for the computer analysis of the data. I am indebted to Research assistant Mr. Sunoj George and investigators Mr. Joshy Mathew, Mr. Raju, Mr. Babu and Miss Jasmin for the completion of this work.

I have also received help from a number of people living and working in Palakkad and Thrissur Districts. Without their support and encouragement, this work would not have appeared in the present form. I also extend my sincere thanks Panchayat President of Ayilur, officials of the Forest Department and Tribal Development Department for providing necessary data and assistance in my work.

I express my sincere gratitude to the Principal and Management of Sacread Heart College, Thevara, for providing all necessary facilities and encouraging me through out my project work. I also extend my sincere thanks to the Head of the Department of Economics, Sacread Heart College, Thevara, Fr. A.J Saviance, Dr. V.T. Jose, Dr. K.V. Raju, and my colleagues in the department and college for their valuable suggestions and encouragement.

I extend my sincere thanks to the librarians of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, Pondicherry University Library, Pondicherry, Kerala University Library, Kariavattom, Thiruvananthapuram, KIRTADS Library, Kozhikode, Center for Development Studies Library, Ulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, and Sacred Heart College Library, Thevara, Kochi for the valuable help they rendered to me in this endeavour.

Sibi Zacharias

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ABBREVIATIONS

AMRID	Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DLCs	District Level Committees
DLWGS	District level working groups
DWCRA	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EDC	Eco-Development Committees
FEI	Family Education Index
GSCS	Girijan Service Cooperative Society
IAY	Indira Avas Yojana
IHDP	Intensive Habitat Development Programme
IRDP	Integrated Rural Development Programme
ITDP	Integrate Tribal Development Project
JRY	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
KIRTADS	Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies for SC/ST
KSDC	Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ ST
MADA	Modified Area Development Approach
MFP	Minor Forest Produce
MGLC	Multi Grade Learning Centre
NTFP	Non timber forest produce
NWFP	Non Wood Forest Produce
PRA	Participatory Rural Analysis
PTG	Primitive Tribal Group
SC	Scheduled Castes
SCA	Special Central Assistance
SCP	Special Component Plan
ST	Scheduled Tribe
TDO	Tribal development Officer
TLPS	Tribal Lower Primary School
TRYSEM	Training of Rural Youth for Self- Employment
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
VSS	Vana Samrkshana Samiti

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study of Micro level of impact of tribal development programmes among the Kadar Tribe of Kerala has the following specific objectives:

(I) to examine the various tribal development schemes implemented among Kaders, (II) to analyze the present economic conditions of the Kaders such as employment or occupation, income, property ownership and housing, (III) to study the present social conditions of the Kaders such as education, general awareness, participation in public activities and access to public institutions, (IV) to examine how effective is the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies, in protecting the economic interests of the Kaders, (V) to evaluate the participation of Kaders in the Panchayati Raj institutions, (VI) to analyze the impact of various development schemes in the socio- economic development of the Kaders.

Kaders are one among the primitive tribes of Kerala who are exclusively living in forest areas. The area of study is confined to Palakkad and Trichur districts of Kerala because the Kadar settlements of Kerala are found only in the forest areas of these two districts. Primary data was collected by application of an interview schedule and by interviews and observation. The method used for sample selection in this study is cluster-sampling method. The purposive sampling method is followed in the selection of clusters. The data was analyzed using advanced statistical tools.

The analysis of the data showed that the educational schemes implemented for the Kaders have positive impact. There is considerable increase in literacy level and education. But these schemes failed in providing higher education for Kaders; no one from among the Kaders has passed a Degree yet.

The physical achievement of the housing scheme was good as 75.9% of the Kaders now own Government constructed houses. But the non-utilization of these houses by many of the Kadersf raises doubts about the success of the

scheme.13.8% of the houses has latrine facility but only very few use latrines. In many houses they use latrines for storing firewood.

The scheme for providing solar lamps was also failed in most of the settlements. The solar lamps in most of the settlements are not in working condition. After its inception, the authorities have not taken any step for maintain it.

The money spent for construction of wells for providing drinking water in Kadar settlements is found to be a waste. Since they still do not trust water from well they use water from near by rivulets. In many places Kadars use the wells for depositing waste materials.

The analysis of the land distribution scheme for Kadar shows that it is effective as far as house construction purposes is concerned. All schemes for developing Kadars through agriculture are found to be futile.

Milch Cows and Goats were supplied to Kadars during various plan periods. This scheme also failed because the forest areas where Kadars live are not safe for keeping domestic animals.

The only employment-generating programme reported to have implemented among Kadars is a Kora Grass-weaving Center started at Kuriarkutty during 1974-1985 periods. This scheme failed due lack of marketing facilities for the product.

Kadars are not utilizing banking and bank loan facilities available for various purposes. Their ignorance and illiteracy are major factors that hold back them from the proper management of their economic affairs.

The Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited and the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies which were formed for the specific purpose of protecting the interests of tribals

engaged in forest produce collection have failed in protecting the interests of the Kadars.

The Panchayat Raj institutions, which were meant for decentralization of administration with popular participation in decision making, has failed to make any impact on Kadars.

The expenditure patters of the Kadars reflect their very poor quality of life. From July to December their income is not sufficient for even to have one meal a day. 13% of their income is spent for liquor. They don't care to buy domestic utensils; this may be due to scarcity for money or their general nature.

An analysis of the impact of the tribal welfare programmes disclose that, some of the programmes have failed totally, some others were partially successful, and others have achieved its physical target. But the actual utilization of the benefits of the schemes is not achieved as expected. When the reasons for this is examined, need of developing some basic faculties for Kadars is exposed to us.

Therefore the following suggestions have been advanced for the socio-economic development of Kadars:

Very low cognitive level is the basic handicap of the Kadars. Therefore, make available the services of dedicated and experienced teachers and voluntary organizations to impart practical and nature-oriented dasses, which suit the occupation and life style of the Kadars. There is urgent need to take effective administrative steps to stop exploitation of Kadars by NWFP contractors and other middlemen. A revision of the structure and functioning of Girijan Service Cooperative Societies, which handle non-wood forest produce (nwfp) collections, has to be conducted urgently by the authorities. NWFP processing units with value addition and export orientation should be initiated by the appropriate bodies, to deal with the valuable forest resources including herbals, very near to the hamlets of the tribals. Since it is necessary to encourage the active participation of the tribals in the working of the Panchayat Raj institutions,

provide them special training suited to their cognitive levels. Finally attempts should be made to enhance their political and social awareness. We should also encourage the literate Kadars to read newspapers regularly by supplying newspapers free of cost to Kadar settlements.

The above-mentioned remedies may not, of course, produce an immediate change in the conditions of the Kadars. The process of development is always gradual and time consuming. If sincere attempts are made, as outlined above, the Kadars may move ahead towards modernization and development in all fields.

Chapter1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Tribals are the most vulnerable sections of the population in India. They are exploited by the most age-old social and cultural handicaps coupled with environmental factors. The age old exploitation and repression of the tribals have considerably cut them off from the main stream of socio-economic development of the country as a whole.

During the British rule in India by passing the “Crown's Control Over Forests Act” in 1865 they took away the autonomy of tribals over the forests making them “encroachers” on land that had been theirs for ages. With one legislative change, they became trespassers in their own forests victimized by externally motivated systems of forest management that directly violated various facets of their economic and cultural survival. Their forests and other resources in their areas were increasingly seen as commodities, their lands expropriated as private property and their growing dependence on ruthless money lenders linked with powerful feudal landlords and local politicians led to massive land alienation, and permanent or seasonal migration.

Added to this environmental transition was the imposition of an alien judicial system and “law and order” machinery that subjugated them further compounds their vulnerability and subservience. Their own, highly subtle and organically embedded systems of conflict resolution were undermined. As a result of all these changes the tribals lost their self-respect and dignity to a considerable amount, and are in an identity crisis at present.

Before independence the tribal areas were loosely administered with a very little or no accent on development. After independence the central and state governments have given adequate thrust on developing the living standards of

tribals in parity with that of other citizens. The constitution of India has made definite provisions for the welfare and uplift of the tribal people.

1.2 Constitutional Provisions for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

The provisions in the Constitution make it incumbent on the State to "take care" of Scheduled Tribes. In articles 15 and 16 (which refer to fundamental rights of citizens) exceptions are made to ensure that what is needed for Scheduled Tribes to be done. For example, though equality of opportunity is the policy of the State, an exception is made for reservations. Article 244 enables the State to make special arrangements for development of Scheduled Tribes. Article 275-1 enables the State (the central government particularly) to set aside financial provisions to be used for tribal development. If there are some schemes from the state government and the central government approves it then the central government is bound to finance the scheme. So we get all ingredients for the State in terms of the legality and financial arrangements. The State cannot have any excuse that they are not empowered enough. The V schedule is a unique aspect of the Constitution - it empowers the governor of a state to suspend any act of parliament or state legislature if he thinks it is not in the interest of the Scheduled Tribes. This he can do even with retrospective effect. A similar aspect is not found anywhere else in the constitution. The VI schedule enables an autonomous district level body to be formed where there are a large percentage of tribal groups. This has been formulated especially for northeastern region, which is unique in many respects. Districts in the northeast can be mini-states - they have a lot of financial, legislative, executive, and judicial power.

Following are the provisions in the Indian constitution to safeguard the interests of the tribals:

Art.46 offers promotion of educational and economic interests of scheduled tribes.

Art. 244 Provides special administrations of scheduled tribe areas

Art. 275 Provides for grants-in-aid from consolidated fund of India to states for implementation of tribal development programmes.

Art. 330- Reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the house of the people.

Art. 332- Reservation of seats for scheduled tribes in the legislative assemblies of the states

Art. 334 - Reservation of seats further extended to thirty years (w.e.f. 25.1.1980)

Art. 335 Allows special claims to scheduled tribes to services and posts under the union or of a state.

Art. 338 direct the president to appoint a special officer for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes to investigate all matters relating to the safe guards provided under the constitution.

Art.339 gives control to the union over the administration of scheduled areas and the welfare of scheduled tribes.

From the first Five-year plan onwards the central and state governments implemented various special Programmes for Tribal Development. During the second Five-year plan many multi purpose tribal projects were created in selected tribal areas. On the recommendation of the Varrier Elwin Committee tribal development block system had been implemented under the third Five-year Plan. In the fourth Five-year Plan Period, land colonization schemes were established, co-operative societies for tribal development were introduced and a number of concessions were offered to the tribals by forest, excise, and revenue departments in their respective fields.

A Tribal sub plan (TSP), which emphasizes on area development for areas of tribal concentration and family oriented programmes for dispersed tribals was implemented during the fifth plan. During the sixth Five-year plan a definite target of assisting 50 percent of the Scheduled Tribe families in the country to cross poverty line was adopted. During this plan period 181, ITDP's 245 MADA Pockets and 72 primitive tribe projects were put into operation in India.

During the Seventh Five- year plan the tribal development strategy was a judicious mix of area-cum family development. Emphasis was laid in the Seventh Plan on the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two national level institutions were set up: (i) Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation in 1987 as an apex body for State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations; and (ii) National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, primarily to act as a catalytic agent in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot projects.

The Special Central Assistance (SCA) to States/UTs, as an additive to SCP and TSP, was enhanced during the Eighth Plan so as to strengthen the efforts of States in filling up the gaps under the family-based income generation projects. The SCA to TSP was enhanced from Rs.756 crore in the Seventh Plan to Rs.1250 crore in the Eighth Plan, showing a rise by 65 per cent.

While both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lag behind the general population on most of the social and economic development indicators and in several areas the developmental needs are common, there are some important aspects in which the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes differ. For instance, the Scheduled Castes suffer not only from economic backwardness but also from social disabilities. The Scheduled Tribes' problems arise from geographical isolation characterized by low level of techno-economic development and wide variation in the levels of living between different areas and different tribal groups but all the same assiduously retaining their distinct socio-cultural identity in a large measure. The programmes during the Eighth Plan were therefore, attuned to meet specific needs of these communities.

Efforts were being initiated to fill the critical gaps in providing the basic minimum services to those living below the poverty line. These special efforts are

expected to ensure that every habitation with concentration of these Groups will have access to potable drinking water, nutrition supplements with both macro and micro nutrients, primary health care services, primary education facilities, sanitation and housing for the shelter less poor.

The programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the Ninth Plan strived to ensure 'People-Centered Development' and 'People's Participation, with effective involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Steps were taken for the devolution of financial as well as administrative powers to the local self-governments, so that the marginalized groups were also given the opportunity to participate not only in formulating the need-based programmes, but also in their effective implementation, supervision and monitoring. By this it was expected not only to go a long way in empowering these Groups but also the implementation of various developmental programmes carried out in the true sense of co-operative federalism.

1.3 Demographic and other general features of Scheduled Tribes

The total population of Scheduled Tribes in India was 67.76 lakh in 1991 that is 8.01 per cent of the total population. The Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala was 3.20 lakh that is 1.10 per cent of the total population. The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes in the State was 996, while it was 972 at the all India level. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes was 57.20 per cent when compared to 29.60 per cent among Scheduled Tribes in the country. The enrolment ratio of Scheduled Tribe students in schools is higher than the all India levels.

The proportion of Scheduled Tribes below poverty line in rural areas was 37.34 per cent in Kerala during 1993-94, while the corresponding figure in the national level was 51.94 per cent. The work participation rate of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is lower to the Scheduled Tribes in other parts of the country.

Table 1.1 Select Indicators of General population and Scheduled Tribes in India and Kerala

Sl. No.	Indicators	Period	India		Kerala	
			Total	ST	Total	ST
1	Population (Million)	1991	846.30	67.76	29.10	0.32
2	Sex Ratio	1991	927	972	1036	996
3	Literacy Rate (per cent)	1991	52.20	29.60	89.80	57.20
4	Enrolment Ratio	1997-98				
	(a) I- V Classes		89.70	90.70	90.00	107.50
	(b) VI- VIII Classes		58.50	43.20	95.40	84.50
5	School dropout Rates (I-VIII Classes)	1993-94	52.80	77.70	0.90	31.40
6	(a) Primary Health Centres(No.)	1996	21853	3258	959	62
	(b) Health Sub Centres (no.)	1996	132778	20355	5094	268
	(c) ICDS Projects	1998-99	4200	750	120	1
7	Work Participation Rate (per Cent)	1991	37.50	49.30	31.40	46.00
8	Below Poverty line (Rural- per cent)	1993-94	37.27	51.94	25.76	37.34
9	Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	1999	543	41	20	----
10	Members of Legislative Assembly	1999	4072	530	140	1

Source: " Tribes in India" (A Data Sheet) Planning Commission, 2000

1.4 District- Wise Distributions of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

The Scheduled Tribe population Kerala is not evenly distributed. About 36 per cent of the tribal population is living in the Wayanad district. The lowest percent of tribal population is in Alappuzha District. The details of Scheduled Tribe population of compared to general population are given below.

Table 1.2 District wise distributions of STs in Kerala

Sl. No.	District	Total Population (Lakh)	Sheduled Tribes (Number)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	29.46	16181
2	Kollam	24.07	3884
3	Pathanamthitta	11.88	6922
4	Alapuzha	20.01	2801
5	Kottayam	18.28	17996
6	Idukki	10.78	50269
7	Ernakulam	28.17	4941
8	Thrissur	27.37	4051
9	Palakkad	23.82	35465
10	Malappuram	30.96	10555
11	Kozhikode	26.19	5407
12	Wayanad	6.72	114969
13	Kannur	22.51	18243
14	Kasargod	10.71	29283
Total		290.98	320967

Source: Census 1991

1.5 Primitive Tribes

The scheduled Tribes commission set up under the chairmanship of Sri U.N. Dhebar in 1960 and a study team appointed by the planning commission headed by P.Shilu Ao (one time chief minister of Nagaland) in 1969 generally classified the tribal communities in India basing on the occupation and culture type as (a) Forestry and food gathering (b) shifting cultivation(c) settled agriculture (d) hired and bonded labour (e) animal husbandry (f) Household industry (g) miscellaneous occupations.

They identified the tribal communities in the occupation of hunting, food gathering and shifting cultivation (Pre- agricultural economic stage of evolution) as primitive tribes. The Dhebar commission and the Shilu Ao team recommended the Government of India that primitive tribal communities should be taken as a special category for which special programmes would have to be initiated as quickly as possible for their all-round development. The Government

of India recognized Cholanaikan, Kattunaikans, Kurumbas, Kadras and Koranga tribes of Kerala as primitive tribes. They constitute nearly 5 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the state.

Table 1.3 District-wise Distribution of Primitive Tribal Group Settlements (1996-97)

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of PTG Settlements	No. Families	Population
1	Kasargode	52	417	1349
2	Thrissur	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

Source: Directorate of ST Development

The distribution of Primitive Tribes in Block Panchayats and Grama Panchayats are given below. Majority of the tribal families reside in rural areas (96.51%). More than 75% of the primitive tribals are engaged in work in the agriculture and allied sectors. But actual cultivators constitute only 16.66%.

Table 1.4 Block Panchayats & Grama Panchayats with PTG population

District	Total No. of Block Panchayats	Total No. of Grama Panchayats	No. of Block Panchayats With PTG population	No. of Grama Panchayats/ Villages With PTG population
Malappuram	14	94	3	9
Palakkad	13	90	4	4
Wayanad	3	24	3	32
Kasargode	4	37	1	12
Thrissur	17	98	1	3
Kozhikode	12	76	1	1
Total	63	419	13	61

Source: Directorate of ST Development

1.6 Income Distribution of PTGs in Kerala (District-Wise)

Table 1.5 Annual income of PTG Families

Income ▶ District ▼	<=5000	5000& <=10,000	>10,000& <=15000	>15000& <=20000	>20000& <=25000	>25000	Total Families
Malappuram	335	0	0	0	0	0	335
Palakkad	471	26	0	0	6	1	504
Wayanad	2855	18	10	0	2	0	2885
Kozhikode	24	6	0	0	0	0	30
Thrissur	231	2	1	0	0	1	235
Kasargod	416	0	0	0	0	1	417
Total	4332	52	11	0	8	3	4406

Source: Directorate of ST Development

1.7 Statement of the problem

The problem investigated in the present study is the Micro-level impact of the tribal welfare schemes and programmes on the socio-economic development of the Kaders (Primitive tribe) of Kerala.

The administrators and planners devoted so much of time and energy for Macro, Meso, and Micro level planning to achieve sustainable development of scheduled tribes. The government had spent Thousands of crores Rupees for various tribal welfare programmes. There is a lot of statistics, which shows the huge expenditure for Tribal development schemes.

But still tribal development remains as an enigma. The condition of the primitive tribes is comparatively worse. There is Special Central Assistance from government of India for primitive tribes. An amount of, Rs.90.44 lakhs have been spend for the housing of PTG's during IX plan period using funds under article 275[1]. As advised by government of India a detailed project report /Action plan for the development of primitive tribes during IX plan period has been prepared.

The literacy level, income and living conditions of the primitive tribes in comparison with other tribes are much discouraging. This may be due to many reasons.

In order to get a clear view of this issue this study attempts to examine the present actual socio-economic conditions of the Kadars, one among the primitive tribes of Kerala, and various tribal development schemes implemented among them. This study would provide valuable information's to planners and administrations in their future pursuit for sustainable development of primitive tribes.

1.8 Review of literature

Studies on tribal communities may be classified into various categories. One way of classification is as Studies on tribal economy, and Studies on tribal society and culture. Studies on tribal economy are of two types, one is the economic anthropology and the other is the scientific study of the tribal economy. The earlier tribal studies were all anthropological in nature. The economic anthropology is found in all general studies on tribal society. Another classification can be made as studies on tribal societies of Kerala, and studies on tribal societies outside Kerala.

1.9 Studies on tribes of Kerala

Edgar Thurston, in his *Castes and Tribes of Southern India* 7 volumes (1909), and *Ethnographic Notes on Southern India* [1907] made a systematic and detailed survey of the whole of south India. In this monumental study he gives a detailed account of the changing pattern of life of the tribes of Kerala. The focus of attention in Thurston's study was on customs, religious beliefs way of life, manners, superstitions, physical features etc. Thurston gives somewhat a reasonable description of the Kadars of Kerala. In his study of Kadars he gives an account of their way of life, social culture physical features, material culture,

occupational culture and economic anthropology. In this study Thurston points out that collection of minor forest produce was the major occupation of Kadar and according to him the total value of minor forest produce collected in 1897-98, in the South Coimbatore division which includes the Anamalai was Rs.7,886. So even though his study was not specifically on Kadar economy it gives some information on Kadar's economic conditions also.

AnanthaKrishna Iyer L.K. in 1909 under took an ethnographic survey of the hill and jungle tribes and low caste people of Cochin and published "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" in four volumes. This work was a general study on the socio-cultural milieu of the various tribes and castes of the Travancore – Cochin area. In this work Anantha Krishna Iyer describes in detail the life of the Kadar. Together with the way of life, culture, customs, religious beliefs and physical features of Kadar, he also gives some ideas of their economic life. According to him the major occupation of the Kadar was collection of forest produces. He assess that the total income derived from minor forest produce by Cochin Kadar is about Rs. 3,000 a year.

Luiz (1962) made a careful study of the 48 tribal communities of Kerala in his book *Tribes of Kerala*. He gives a fairly good account of life culture and changing pattern of their social life in the context of socio-economic changes to the general society. The author in this work gives a brief account of the Kadar settlements, the physical characters of the Kadar, their material culture, food gathering methods, deities, marriage and family life, taboos etc. The author gives only very brief information about the economic life of the Kadar. He says that the majority of Kadar subsists by collecting honey wax and other hill produces and the income they receive is extremely disappointing.

Ehrenfels, made an extensive study of the Kadar tribe to publish his Kadar of Cochin in 1952. He states that Kadars are one among the very few South Indian hill tribes still conforming to the pattern of pre-agricultural and pre pastoral food gathering. This ethnographical study of Kadars covered a wide range of their life and activities. The family, religion, sexual life, food habits, language, geographical environment, habitats, material culture, Social customs, economic anthropology etc. were examined and described in this work. The author estimated the annual income of a Kadar family as little over Rs.400 per annum (during 1947-48). The only source of income of the Kadar family is the money they receive from the exchange for the minor forest produce to the contractor. The annual expenditure of a Kadan family was estimated as Rs.440/-. However the author admitted that he doubts about the validity of these information since forest produce contactors enumerated accounts to him. The contractors dictate the price of the forest produces and Kadars in fact were denied the deserving prices for their produces.

The Encyclopedia of Dravidian Tribes Vol.II., published by the International school of Dravidian Linguistics (1996) gives a brief account of the present conditions of the Kadar tribe of Kerala. P.R.G. Mathur describes the changes, which took place in the last fifty years to the life style and culture of Kadar tribe very briefly. The author provides the details about the number of Kadar settlements, house holds etc as on March 1986 in this article. One of the observations of Mathur Contrary to the study of Ehrenfels is that, there are seven clans designated as *Jati* exists among the Kadars. Deepak Tyagi in the same volume of this book examines the studies of various anthropologists regarding the physical Anthropology, Anthropometry, Anthroposcopy, blood groups, Dermatoglyphics, Racial Strains etc of the Kadars. In this volume Zacharias Thundiyl gives a short account of the Kadar language also.

M.Kunhaman undertook few studies on various aspects of the tribals of Kerala. One of his important studies was about the differences in socio-economic development among hill tribes of various regions of Kerala. This study analyses the land distribution among tribals, tribal agriculture, tribal farmers participation in the product market etc. on an inter district basis. He pointed out that in spite of the several welfare and developmental programmes adopted by both the central and the state governments for tribal welfare, they still remain the most backward section of the society. Kunhamans study reveals that, however their condition is not uniformly dismal along the entire eastern mountain belt where they are mostly found. He found that same tribal groups in the region have achieved reasonable socio-economic development compared to other tribals. The same author examined the changes in the pattern of tribal leadership among some selected tribal groups of different culture type in another work. However Kunhamans study does not cover Kadar tribes.

Mathur (1977), made an elaborate study of the tribal situation in Kerala. This study explains the socio-linguistic evolution and culture of the Kerala tribes. He has covered a wide range of issues confronted by the tribals of Kerala like land alienation, indebtedness, bonded labor, status of tribal women etc. Thus study provides a considerable amount of statistical information regarding the tribes. In this study the author provides information about the various aspect of the economic life of the tribals as well as about their family life, religious beliefs etc.

S.S.Sarkar and his four colleagues, Roy Chakravarthi, Banerjee and Bhattacharjee, Department of Anthropology, university of Calcutta under took a physical survey of the Kadar tribe during (1957-58). They surveyed four Kadar settlements namely Itttianai, Orukumbunkutti, Kuriarkutti and Parambikulam and collected data for anthropometric and somatological data. There were disputes among Anthropologists regarding the social background of the Kadar tribe since long

time. The analysis of the anthropologic data by Ray, Bhattachargee and Banerjee and dermatoglyphics by Chakaravarti revealed that Kadar belong to the same vedid or Asteroid ethnic stock like paniyan, the Kanikar etc.

B.Ananda Banu (1989) made an ethnographic study of the Cholanaikans, a primitive tribe of Kerala. This study describes in detail their life style, material culture techniques of acquiring food etc. The author enumerates the different technique Cholanaikams uses for hunting fishing and collection of roots and tubers. This study gives an account of different forest produces collected by Cholanaikans. The expenditure pattern of the Cholonaikams are also described in this study

Kerala Institute for Research, Training and Development Studies of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (KIRTADS) made a study of the present condition of the Kadar tribe of Kerala in 1999 and has made an action plan for the years 1999-2000, 2000-'01, and 2001-'02.

A review of earlier literature on Kadar tribe gives us valuable information about their traditional culture, social and economic life etc. The review reveals that Kadars social and economic life are inextricably linked with collection and exchange of hill produces or minor forest produces from very early years onwards.

According to Edgar Thurston the total value of minor forest produce collected by Kadars during 1897-98 in the South Coimbatore division, which includes the Anamalai, was Rs.7, 886. According to Anantha Krishna Iyer L.K.(1909) the total income derived from minor forest produce by Cochin Kadars is about Rs. 3,000 a year. According to Efranfels, who made an extensive study of the Kadar tribe to publish his Kadar of Cochin in 1952 the annual income of a Kadar family is little over Rs.400 per annum (during 1947-48).

The information from the books of the above authors shows that Kadars collect forest produce worth of huge amount and at the same time their population were very low (According to the census reports, in 1911 Cochin Kadars were only 447 in number). So they must have had very high per capita income as per the above information if they had received the full benefit of their collections. But some authors found that the contractors dictate the price of the forest produces and Kadars in fact were denied the deserving prices for their produces. All the above authors describe the living conditions of the Kadars at the time of their study as extremely disappointing.

The present study addresses the following questions: What are the various tribal development schemes implemented among Kadars? What is their present socio-economic condition? Have the living conditions of the Kadars improved after implementation the schemes? What are the present occupations and income of Kadars? What is the present system of collection of forest produce? Is the the Girijan Co-operative society effective in the protection of the tribal interest?

1.10 Objectives of the study

The objectives and focus of the present study

1. To examine the various tribal development schemes implemented among Kadars.
2. To analyze the present economic conditions of the Kadars: employment or occupation, income, property ownership, housing etc.
3. To study the present social conditions of the Kadars: education, general awareness, participation in public activities, access to public institution, demography etc.
4. To examine how effective is the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies, in protecting the economic interests of the Kadars.
5. To analyze the impact of various development schemes in the socio-economic development of the Kadars.

6. To evaluate the participation of Kadars in the Panchayati Raj institutions.

1.11 Study area

The area of study is confined to Palakkad and Trichur districts of Kerala on the ground that the Kadar settlements of Kerala are found only in the forest areas of these two districts.

1.12 Methodology.

Data

The data for the present study are collected from both primary as well as secondary sources. The primary sources are participant observation, discussions and interviews with officials of various departments, political leaders and social workers of the area etc. Data collections from major respondents are by using pre-structured and tested interview schedule, personal interviews and participatory rural analysis (PRA).

The secondary sources include the office records of various tribal development agencies, information available from agencies such as KIRTADS, KSDC, Forest research institutes, books and journals, publications of the State Planning Board and Department of Tribal Development etc.

Samples

The method used for sample selection in this study is cluster-sampling method. The purposive sampling method is followed in the selection of clusters. The total population of the Kadar tribe in Kerala is 1590. There are 446 Kadar families with a total of 754 male and 836 female members. On the basis of the data already collected on their population size, geographical position, and access to public institutions the Kadar settlements in Kuriarkutty, Thaliyakal, Kalchadi, Vazhachal and Anapanthm were selected for the in-depth study. A total of 266 persons from 58 households from these settlements constitute the sample of this study.

In the second stage by following the same purposive sampling method the Kalchadi settlement (cluster) was selected for the one-year day-to-day estimate of income and expenditure of the Kadar families. A pre-structured interview schedule has been prepared for data collection from the sample clusters (settlements). Another table has been prepared for collecting data's regarding day today expenditure and income of Kadar families in the sample settlement selected in the second stage.

Sample profile

Table 1.6 Average Household Size

Settlement	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Kuriyarkutty	5.07	15	2.219
Thaliyakallu	4.50	14	1.092
Kalchady	4.67	6	3.141
Vazhachal	3.08	12	1.379
Anapantham	5.64	11	2.656
Total	4.59	58	2.169

Total average household size is 4.59 highest 5.64 of Anapantham colony and lowest is 3.08 at Vazhachal colony.

Table 1.7 Nature of Family- (settlement wise)

Settlement	Nature of Family		Total
	Joint	Nuclear	
Kuriyarkutty	3 20.0%	12 80.0%	15 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	0 .0%	14 100.0%	14 100.0%
Kalchady	1 16.7%	5 83.3%	6 100.0%
Vazhachal	0 .0%	12 100.0%	12 100.0%
Anapantham	6 54.5%	5 45.5%	11 100.0%
Total	10 17.2%	48 82.8%	58 100.0%

17.2% of the families are joint families and 82.8% are nuclear families. This shows that general nature of the family system is not joint family but nuclear family.

Table 1.8 Sex Compositions

Settlement	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
Kuriyarkutty	33 43.4%	43 56.6%	76 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	31 49.2%	32 50.8%	63 100.0%
Kalchady	13 46.4%	15 53.6%	28 100.0%
Vazhachal	16 43.2%	21 56.8%	37 100.0%
Anapantham	32 51.6%	30 48.4%	62 100.0%
Total	125 47.0%	141 53.0%	266 100.0%

Table 1.9 Age Composition

Settlement	Age Composition					Total
	Below 5	5 to 18	18 to 35	35 to 60	Above 60	
Kuriyar kutty	8 10.5%	16 21.1%	23 30.3%	23 30.3%	6 7.9%	76 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	4 6.3%	29 46.0%	17 27.0%	9 14.3%	4 6.3%	63 100.0%
Kalchady	2 7.1%	8 28.6%	11 39.3%	6 21.4%	1 3.6%	28 100.0%
Vazhachal	3 8.1%	6 16.2%	18 48.6%	9 24.3%	1 2.7%	37 100.0%
Anapantham	10 16.1%	17 27.4%	17 27.4%	13 21.0%	5 8.1%	62 100.0%
Total	27 10.2%	76 28.6%	86 32.3%	60 22.6%	17 6.4%	266 100.0%

10.2% of the total samples are in the age group below 5 years, 28.6% are in the 5 to 18 age group, 32.3 % are in the 18 to 35 age group, 22.6% are in the 35 to 60 age group and 6.4% are in the above 60 age group. 47% of the samples are males and 53% are Females

Table 1.10 Marital Status

Settlement	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Divorced	
Kuriyarkutty	33 43.4%	39 51.3%	4 5.3%	0 .0%	76 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	18 28.6%	40 63.5%	5 7.9%	0 .0%	63 100.0%
Kalchady	10 35.7%	15 53.6%	2 7.1%	1 3.6%	28 100.0%
Vazhachal	20 54.1%	14 37.8%	3 8.1%	0 .0%	37 100.0%
Anapantham	30 48.4%	28 45.2%	3 4.8%	1 1.6%	62 100.0%
Total	111 41.7%	136 51.1%	17 6.4%	2 .8%	266 100.0%

41.7% of the population in the sample families is married, 51.1% are unmarried and 6.4% are widow.

1.13 Field work

The fieldwork was conducted with different stages. A pilot study was conducted in a sample Kadar settlement. The investigator and the assistants camped near by the Kadar settlement for several days and accompanied the Kadars in their trips for nwfp collection in the deep forests. We visited some of the temporary Kadar settlements in the deep forest by walking about twelve kilometers and observed their mode of collection of forest produces, life style and habit. Most of the time in a year Kadar live in these temporary encampments, where they sleep either in some natural rock caves or sheds built up of bamboo leaves. Still they are nomadic, they shift from one place to another according to the availability of forest produces. The investigation team conducted informal interviews with Kadars of different age group including male and female. The team interviewed

the teacher of the Anganwady situated in the settlement and the society agent who collects nwpf from Kadars and collected valuable information. The Panchayat President, Members of Panchayat, social workers, political leaders and knowledgeable persons of the locality were also consulted for gathering information's.

Kadars by nature are nomadic, they wander in the forest in search of forest produce and so they don't live most of the time in their permanent settlement, where the government has constructed houses for them. They live in the temporary encampments in the deep forest most of the time in a year. So conduct interviews with the Kadars requires so much of time and effort. Even though the Kadar population of Kerala is limited in number it is spread over 15 settlements in the dense forest areas from Parambikulam and Kuryarkutty to Sholayar and the Poringalkuthu. So it is not practical to study all the settlements in detail for data collection. Even if you reach these settlements you may not be able to contact the Kadars since they are frequently on their food and nwpf gathering trips to the deep forest.

However the investigator and his team visited all the 15 Kadar settlements in Kerala and collected details of Kadar population, their accessibility to public institutions etc. A detailed Map of the Kadar territory was prepared. All the Kadar settlements are in the forest area, and a few like Kuriarkutty Anapantham etc are deep in the forest. In the Parambikulam Wild life Sanctuary there are three Kadar settlements.

The team visited the Kadar settlements during July and August and has observed that in most of the settlements, people face starvation in spite of the occasional rice supply by the Tribal Department. They have to travel very long distance through to reach a hospital or educational institution. The Kadars of Anakayam colony has shifted their settlement to Sholayar area near to the Ambalapara colony recently, since the wild elephants destroyed their colony. They have constructed a few of their conventional huts there with reed leaves.

The investigation team conducted informal interviews with Kadars of different age group including male and female. We applied PRA tools to collect some of the basic data. The team interviewed the Forest officials – DFO of Nemmara, Parambikulam, Vazhachal, Chalakudy, Range Officers, Other forest staff, TDO of Palakkad, Chalakkudy, social workers, political leaders etc. We interviewed the teachers of the Balawady's situated in the Kadar settlements, social activists, and the society agents who collect nwfpr from Kadars and collected valuable information. We also consulted local Panchayath Presidents and members for gathering information's.

Since it is not practical to study all the settlements in detail, for an in-depth study of the Kadars the investigating team concentrated to the five sample settlements and spent more time there to meet maximum Kadar respondents.

Two members of the investigating team visited the Kalchady Kadar settlement regularly to collect the daily income and expenditure patterns and observe their life. The Kalchady settlement was selected for such a study because from our preliminary study we observed that all sorts of sheer exploitations are going on nakedly in this place.

1.14 Limitations of the study

The major limitations of the study were constrains of time and access problems to reach remote places in the forest to collect data from the Kadar respondents. They live in the temporary encampments in the deep forest during their trips to collect forest produce. The reluctance of the Tribal department and Forest department officials to supply the required datas was also a major hidrance to the study.

1.15 Plan of the report

The first introductory chapter describes the constitutional provisions guaranteeing welfare of tribals, the review of the literature, objectives of the

study, methodology, samples and area of study. The second chapter gives an overview of the Tribal welfare schemes. Third chapter give an account of the past and present Kadar Tribe of Kerala. Fourth chapter analyses the impact of various Tribal development Schemes. The fifth chapter provides a summary of the findings and Conclusion.

Chapter 2

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES: AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In Kerala State the Scheduled Tribe Development Department is the major agency involved in the implementation of development programmes benefiting Scheduled Tribes. The Department provides educational concessions, scholarships and other kinds of assistance to tribal students from primary to post-graduate level. Many schools and hostels for ST students are functioning under the ST Department. In educational institutions 5 percent of seats are reserved for scheduled Tribe students.

There is IHDP (Intensive Habitat development Programme) for integrated development of most backward scheduled tribe habitats. The ST Department assists construction and repairing of existing houses. The Kerala Government has initiated several steps to provide better medical facilities to the scheduled tribes of the state. Conduct of District-State level festivals of scheduled tribes, assistance to scheduled tribe Mahila Samajams, assistance for marriage of scheduled tribe girls, implementation of prevention of Atrocities Act, inter-caste marriage grant etc. are other schemes.

The Kerala State Development Corporation for SC/ST (K.S.D.C) and Kerala institute for Research Training and Development studies for SC/ST (KIRTADS) implement various programmes for the benefit of scheduled tribes.

Besides the schemes implemented by the Scheduled Tribe Development Department, other developmental departments are implementing schemes for ST people by ear- marking a portion of annual plan outlay under Tribal sub plan

(TSP). The government of India releases a lump sum amount as Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal sub plan for utilizing to alleviate poverty among the ST people. Poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY, IAY, DWCRA etc. gives assistance to ST people also.

2.2 Schemes for Primitive Tribes

The government of India identified some tribal communities with pre-agricultural stage of development, stagnant population and very low literacy level as primitive tribes. In Kerala Cholanaickens, Kattunaickens, Kurumbas, Kadars and Korangas are in the list of primitive tribes. They constitute nearly 4.8% of the total scheduled tribe population in the state.

There is Special Central Assistance from government of India for primitive tribes. During 1999-2000 special emphasis was given for the rehabilitation of landless and houseless primitive tribes. An amount of, Rs.90.44 lakhs have been earmarked for the housing of PTG's using funds under article 275[1]. As advised by government of India a detailed project report /Action plan for the development of primitive tribes during IX plan period has already been prepared and it has been modified in consultation with the KIRTADS. PTG development programmes from 1999-2000 were on the basis of this Action plan.

The new scheme of the Government of India for PTGs has three components viz. The component of the ST Department: component of voluntary organization: and that of KIRTADS the state TRI. Separate government of India funds are anticipated to be received for this purpose. The State has already received Rs.8.154 lakhs in favour of a voluntary organization namely RASTA Wayanad as against their proposals submitted to Government of India.

2..3 Monitoring

District level working groups [DLWGS] monitors the TSP Schemes in all districts. But at present it is monitored by the newly constituted District Level Committees [DLCs]. The District Collectors will furnish the monthly progress

report on TSP Schemes to the Government and ST Development Department. The Department heads are also sending progress reports to government and to the Directorate of ST Development Department. The SC/ST development department of the government is monitoring the implementation of TSP Schemes with the assistance of the planning and monitoring cell of planning department, which is under the administrative control of the secretary to government for SC/ST Department. At the state level, review meetings of the heads of departments are also conducted. The role formulation and implementation of TSP in the state was fully vested with the planning department. However the planning department [Central planning & Monitoring unit] also monitors TSP Scheme along with the general sector schemes.

2.4 Scheduled Tribe Development Programmes

Education

It is clear that backwardness in education is an important cause for economic backwardness. It is in the light of this fact; the Central and State Governments attach greater importance to scheduled tribes' economic progress. From infancy on wards greater emphasis is being paid to education programs. Major part of the money set apart for economic development is being spent on education.

Balavadis

Under this scheme several Balavadis were set up. The scheme is meant to develop aptitude in learning; to encourage children for accelerating the development of their intellectual capacity to make them strongly attached to hygienic circumstances.

Nursery Schools/ Single-Teacher Schools

The Scheduled Tribe Development Department runs many Nursery Schools and Single Teacher Schools. The children studying in Nursery Schools are given, free mid day meals and dress in addition to lump sum grant.

Educational facilities up to the High School level

Apart from giving full fee concession to all scheduled tribe students, lump sum grant and special stipend are also being given to them. In the case of students who fail in the final examinations of one class are being given half the amount of lump sum grants

Hostel facilities

One hundred and eleven pre-metric schools are being run to help the education of scheduled tribe students. It is those students who do not stay within reasonable distance from the schools are the beneficiaries. 30 students are given accommodation in each hostel. On the basis of available space, more students are admitted to hostels. In the hostels 10% of accommodation is being reserved for students of other communities. The inmates are provided with free meals, two pairs of dress in a year, educational aids and notebooks.

Financial assistance for Boarding

The Scheduled Tribes students who seek admission in Boarding are being paid Rs.200/- per month apart from free uniform clothes.

Grant to Parents

The parent who sends his/her kid regularly to school will get an annual grant of Rs. 100/-

Assistance for study at Tutorials

Students who fail in the S.S.L.C examinations are given assistance in the following manner. Lump sum grant Rs 100, Monthly Stipend Rs 600 (60 x 10), Tuition fees Rs 450 Assistance is being made available to students who fail in Pre-degree examinations also.

Model Residential Schools

In order to provide high quality education to students belonging to scheduled tribes, model residential schools have been opened, one at Nallurnadu in Wayanad for boys and another at Kattela in Thiruvananthapuram for girls. A maximum of 30 students are benefited by this provision by which 27 students

from among the schedule cast scheduled Tribe candidates and three from other candidates belonging to other communities are selected on the basis of a state level admission test. Thus total of 30 students are given admission in these schools. There is a proposal to start more schools of this kind.

Provision for Clothing

Every year 2 pairs of uniform is given to each student belonging to lower primary classes of the tribal schools.

College Education

Students of the scheduled tribes are being exempted from paying fees including the examination fee. In addition to the above, they are given lump sum grant and monthly stipend at various rates. The stipend for first 4 months is given as advance immediately after the college opening, in view of the possible delay in scrutinizing the applications.

Programmes for Training in Job

In order to make increased employment facilities scheduled tribes students 26 employment training centers have been established for their benefits under the employment authorities. The period of training is two years. 12 young men are given training at a time. The trainees are being given Rs 200 per month in the first year and Rs 150 in the second year as lump sum grant; they are also given Rs 150 per month as stipend. The materials required for training purposes are also given.

Financial assistance for appearing for interview

Traveling allowance will be given to the candidates who appear for interviews conducted against vacancies in the central and state government services. They are paid either the exact bus fare or second class train charges.

Pre-examination training centers

For training candidates for appointment to the vacancies notified by the Kerala Public Service Commission, Union Public Service Commission, Banks and other

institutions of public sector; 3 Pre-Examination Training Centers are functioning in Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Kozhikode districts. The candidates are given monthly stipend for this training. Applications for this are to be submitted to the principals of the centers in prescribed forms.

Self- Employment

Candidates who have undergone training in technical subjects are being given financial assistance for self-employment to the tune of Rs 3000. The Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Development Corporation carry out various projects in this connection.

Assistance for AMRID

To find out training for self-employment, vocational training, camps of leadership training and providing tutorial facilities for students failing in S.S.L.C and Pre-degree examinations etc. have been taken up along with efforts to undertake various development activities for the young men and women belonging to Wayanad district. The Ambedkar Memorial Rural Institute for Development (AMRID) at Kalpetta is being given assistance for various above said development activities.

Housing Project

The Scheduled Tribe Development Department undertakes the construction of houses with tiled or concrete roofs, at a cost of Rs. 9000 and Rs. 12000 respectively. These amounts may be enhanced by 20% if the house is constructed in a remote area. There is provision for construction of bathroom; smokeless kitchen and electrification are also allowed in the houses built. Special efforts are taken to avoid middlemen and encourage owners to do the construction by themselves.

Assistance for maintaining thatched houses and for covering roof with tiles

An assistance of Rs. 200/- is given to Scheduled Tribe men for maintaining their thatched houses. For roof tiling there is a provision for giving Rs. 2500/-

Financial help for electrification of houses

Financial assistance is given to electrify the houses of persons belonging to scheduled tribes at the rate of Rs. 400 per house.

Financial assistance for repairing the houses and wells

Financial assistance is given at Rs 3000 for repairing 7 years or more old houses of ST people. In order to repair wells assistance up to a maximum of Rs 500 is also offered.

Land for constructing houses

A provision is open to purchase land to scheduled tribe people for constructing house

Rational financial assistance

At times of exceptional urgency financial assistance is given for expenditure connected with death, medical treatment and rites performed after a death.

Financial assistance for marriage of poor scheduled tribe girls

Financial assistance not exceeding Rs. 5000 in each case is made available to poor scheduled tribe girls. People with annual income of Rs 6000 only are eligible for the assistance.

Health Protection

The scheduled tribe people generally dislike the adoption of modern medicine system. But because of continued indoctrination and the sweeping social changes their dislike towards the modern medicine system is gradually vanishing. In the dwelling places of the scheduled tribe people 17 Ayurvedic dispensaries, one Ayurvedic hospital, 3 Allopathy hospitals and 5 Midwifery centers are functioning at present. In Thiruvananthapuram and Thodupuzha mobile medical units are functioning. Research about the diseases prevalent among the scheduled tribes and awareness campaigns on these diseases Propaganda are also going on. Every year medical camps are being conducted in selected places involving expert medical practitioners.

Rubber Cultivation

From 1968 onwards rubber cultivation is being undertaken in tribal settlements with the help of the Rubber Board. This rubber cultivation scheme, which was introduced in Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts, were extended to other districts also.

Special Central Assistance

By augmenting tribal sub plan schemes, various programmes are being undertaken every year. For this, special assistance received from the Center is being utilized. The schemes are helpful for economic development. The programmes aiming economic development are being given priority. Other programmes, which can serve as a link in the development of scheduled tribe areas, are also promoted.

Major programmes, which are being implemented

1. Financial assistance is given to landless scheduled tribe people for purchasing agricultural land.
2. The most backward tribal settlements are selected and programmes implemented for all round development of the place.
3. In the lands belonging to scheduled tribes rubber cultivation is done with the help of Rubber Board.
4. Various programmes are implemented for agricultural development of scheduled tribes.
5. Unemployed young men and women are given financial assistance for self-employment.
6. Special employment schemes implemented for women belonging to scheduled tribes.
7. Tribal farmers are provided with Bullocks meant for ploughing the land.
8. Training schemes are implemented for educated young men and women for securing employment.

9. Special programs are undertaken for the benefit of aboriginal tribes.

Under the tribal sub plan schemes; all the state departments spent 2 % of their developmental resources for schemes beneficial to scheduled tribes. All the schemes coming under the tribal sub plan programmes including those of the scheduled tribe development department are being implemented with the approval of the district working group under the chairmanship of the district collector. In the planning of these programmes also this committee has a major role to deliver. Intensive Habitat Development Programme (I.H.D.P) The all-round development of the areas, which have been denied basic facilities, is the purpose of this scheme. Through these programmes time-bound progress is achieved in the fields of transport, drinking water, electricity, public health, agricultural development, housing and economic growth. A portion of the tribal sub plan allocation and the amount spent by every department for Jawahar Rosgar Yojana Scheme is earmarked for this purpose. The requirements of the project area are determined in a survey and programmes to be implemented are approved by the district working group and those are implemented on a time-bound basis.

2.5 Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited

An important people friendly policy to the harvest, processing and marketing of NTFPs (non timber forest produce) was introduced in Kerala, in the late nineteen seventies. Even when the forests were managed mainly for production of timber, the NTFPs, (then called Minor Forest Products or MFP) had a major role in the livelihood, employment generation and poverty alleviation besides generating revenue to Government. The system of management of NTFP at that time all over India was to lease out the right of collection and marketing to the highest bidder. In the State of Kerala, around 110

items of NTFP (like honey and wax, medicinal plant products, dammar, bark of certain specified species, fibers and flosses, edible items, tanning materials etc. – Bamboos and canes were excluded as these were considered as industrial raw materials) were being offered for lease, administrative unit wise. Lessees collected NTFP engaging mainly forest dwelling tribal communities. These traditionally forest dependent communities got only wages for the work, depending on the quantity and quality of the produce collected.

In 1978 the Government of Kerala made a policy decision to discontinue the system, as it was not beneficial to the forest dwelling tribals. The right of collection and marketing was thereupon allotted to Tribal Co-operative Societies at half the previous year's lease rent for a particular administrative unit of area. Forest department assisted the tribals in constituting societies and rendered all help in collection, semi-processing and storage of the products. The Government also constituted Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited, an apex body of the Tribal Societies, to co-ordinate the work of various societies and to help them financially and technically. A committee constituted by Government fixed collection charges payable to the tribals and the minimum sale value of each item every year. The Committee consisted of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Chief Executive of the Federation, Director of Indigenous Medicines, and a representative of the Government in the Finance department. The Federation advance working capital to societies. Physical and financial performance of each society is liable for periodic scrutiny. The societies were free to market the produce collected and to earn income. The surplus money out of the operation could be used for the common welfare of the tribal community. The system worked well. In early 1990s the system was modified to allow totally free collection of NTFPs from the units allotted to the societies.

2.6 Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and Vana Samrakshana Samitis (VSS)

When the Eco-Development Committees (EDCs) and Vana Samrakshana Samitis (VSS) were formed by the government (Government order No. G.O (M.S) 08/98, 16-1-1998), the collection of NTFPs from Wild Life Sanctuaries (Protected Areas) are put under the management of Eco-Development Committees (EDCs), and in other forest areas to the VSS (Vana Samrakshana Samitis), which have both tribal and non-tribal members of the locality. As the part of participatory forest management programme, the EDCs and VSS assist the Department of Forests & Wildlife in the management of the forest in their locality.

The VSS/EDC can pass local laws regarding the preservation, harvesting, distribution, processing and marketing of NWFPs. One of the major purposes of these bodies is to ensure the sustainability of the natural forest resources. The NWFP's can be given to VSS members as wages for their services in forest protection activities. The produces can be marketed outside after its local use. Twenty five per cent of the income from the sale of NWFP will be deposited as a fixed fund for the VSS.

The executive secretary of the VSS/EDC is a Forester/ Guard of that area who is appointed by the DFO on the recommendation of the concerned Range Officer. Two members each (including a woman) from a family are allowed to become members of VSS/EDC. A president is elected from among the members. On behalf of the members of the VSS/EDC the president and executive secretary will sign an MOA at the time of its formulation. This MOA is a document stating that the members of this forum will take up the social responsibility of the protection of forest in their locality.

The administrative system above the VSS/EDC is the FDA (Forest Development Agency) for each forest division. The Forest Conservator of the area will be the head of FDA and the DFO of the area will be the Chief Executive Secretary. There is a State Level Co-ordination Committee of the FDA for which the Chief Secretary is the Chairman and the Secretary for the Department of

Forest is the Convener. The other members of the Committee are: Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, other Chief Conservators and Secretaries of other related departments.

Chapter 3

KADAR TRIBE OF KERALA

3.1 Introduction

The term Kadar was derived from the Malayalam word, 'Kadu' meaning forest. The tribe obviously got the name because they exclusively live in forest. The "Kadar land" lays between 10 degree 20 minutes and 48 minutes north and 76 degree 30 minutes and 55 minutes east, at the tri-junction of the Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu and the Palakkad and Thrissur districts of Kerala.¹ They are also known as Cochin Kadars since their territory was under the former Cochin state. The Kadars of Cochin is different from a community known by the same name living in Waynad area. In appearance and physical characteristics both the sections have nothing in common.

Kadars are of average height, robust, deep chested, long armed, dark in colour, slightly flat-faced, have platyrrhine noses and curly hair. Some are still seen with filed or chipped teeth though the practice is fast disappearing.²

Nothing is known about the origin and history of the Kadar. They narrate a legend to establish that they are the progeny of a *Mala Vedan* and *Mala Korathy* who lived in a cave near Karimalagopuram.³ Kadars of Cochin State is the most

¹ P.R.G. Mathur, "Kadar", in T.Madava Menon, ed., *The Encyclopaedia of Dravidian tribes*, (Thiruvananthapuram, 1996), vol.2, p.77

² A A D Luiz, *The Tribes of Kerala* (Delhi, 1962), p.59.

³ Ibid., p.60.

primitive of the south Indian forest tribes. They show more traces of Negrito ancestry than any other tribe.⁴

Kadars had a very good relation with the erstwhile Cochin rulers. Whenever the *Raja* toured in the forest, they follow him, carry him from place to place in '*Manjals*' and in fact did everything for him. His Highness in turn was much attached to them, fed them, gave them clothes, ornaments, combs and looking glasses. Above all, he treated them with great affection using always, kind words to them.⁵

Family is the basic unit of social organization among Kadars. A person with his wife and children live in a hut of his own. The parents rear the children till they are grown up. After marriage, the daughter's with their spouses stay on in the same hut. All the members work together and contribute their share of maintenance. When a person is capable of putting up a separate hut, he along with his wife and children may shift to the newly built one. There is no clan system among the Kadars. For the purpose of marriage, settlement was taken as a unit and settlement exogamy was strictly followed. But nowadays it was found that they do not strictly follow any such rules.

A Kadar settlement is known as '*Pathy*' and generally consists of 10 to 40 huts. The choice of a settlement site depends on many factors. It should be near a water source, generally a stream or rivulet and in the forest. All the Kadar settlements are either in the deep forest or in the forest boundary. Earlier, Kadars were nomadic and had no permanent settlements since they had to wander in the forest for collection of forest produce. Mean while they lived in leaf huts. They keep dogs, which accompany them on their paths of Jungle.⁶ Even nowadays, Kadars keep dogs and live in leaf huts in deep forests during their

⁴ J H Hutton, "Racial Affinities of the People of India", *Census of India* 1931, (Delhi), vol.1 & 3, 1986 (Reprint)

⁵ L.A.Krishna Iyer , *The Tribes and castes of Cochin* (Reprint) (Delhi, 1981), vol.1, p.21

⁶ U.R, Ehrenfels, *Kadar of Cochin*, (Madras, 1952), p.8

camps for forest produce collection. Today, most of them lead a settled life in *pakka* houses constructed under tribal development schemes. But still a few are leading their old nomadic life in the forest.

From time immemorial, Kadar inhabits the wild forests exploiting its resources. Their primary occupation was collection and gathering of forest produce. Collection and gathering is known in the local parlance as 'thettam'. It is a very well organized affair and is subject to certain understanding and conventions. Every Kadar settlement has a well-defined conventional jurisdiction for 'thettam'. Knowingly a group will not trespass into the 'domain' of another group. During collection of forest produce they stay in the forest for several days in the temporary huts, constructed by using local materials like bamboo poles reed leaves etc. They will return to their permanent settlement after the collections are over. Some Kadars of Kalchadi, Thaliyakallu and Cherunelli area are found occupying rock shelters during their collection pursuits.

The minor forest produce collected can be categorized into two; one meant for consumption and the other meant for sale in the girijan service cooperative societies. Consumable articles include roots like Noota, Thali, Nara, Chandara, Chei, kanmira, chavala and fruits like jack, cashew, mango, etc. Articles meant for sale are honey, cane, ginger, pepper, cardamom, turmeric, wax, mustard, muttipal, Thelly, Chinikka, inchapatta, arrow root, Nellikka, flowers of Pathiri plant, lemon grass, Kanjirakuru, Kakkankaya etc

The skill of Kadar in collecting honey is proverbial. The season for collecting honey is March to May. Kadar collects honey from tall trees and precipitous mountain rocks without much difficulty. Kurumthen, Karimthen, Kolthen, Perimthen and Cheruthen are the various names given to the different types honey collected during different months and from the hives of distinct species of bees.

Kadars still follow most of their traditional way of living and customs. In every settlement there is a small seclusion shed (Theendari Chala) meant for the menstruating women, which is normally little away from the other houses. Most of the deliveries also take place at this hut; Midwives and clinics are only rarely consulted. For ten days after child berth the mother is treated as polluted. No male members are permitted to go nearer to the seclusion shed.

In every Kadar hut there will be a few kora-grass mats to sleep. They use other types of mats also for sleeping. Coats and other type of furniture are very rare in Kadar houses. A few Kadars own radio or watch. One family owns a Television. Digging stick known as 'parakolu', 'kooankolu', 'vettukathy' (chopper), 'pichathi' (kitchen knife) and small axe known as 'kaikodali' are the equipments used by Kadars to find their livelihood. Koorakolu is a long digging stick with a pointed end. Parakolu is a long digging stick with a piece of iron fitted at one end.

In former days Kadar used bamboo vessels for cooking and preserving food. Now- a -days they use earthen and aluminum vessels for the same. Many of the Kadars use bamboo vessels for preserving honey oil etc.

The staple food of the Kadar at present is rice. Their staple food consisted of only jungle roots and fruits till the beginning of the twentieth century. They consumed jungle roots like *Kanikizhangu*, *Narukizhangu*, *Thalikizhangu*, *Channanakizhangu*. Among the animal food they use, turtle meat was the most important. They also ate wild boars, sambar, deer, black monkey, mongoose, rabbits etc. For catching birds they used a special type of bow by which they hurl small stones with good accuracy. They had their own techniques of fishing also. Beef and buffalo meat were taboo.

Government auctioned the right of minor forest produce collection to the private contractors during the beginning of the twentieth century. The arrival of the forest contractors to the so far untouched Kadar territories for collection of minor forest produce opened up Kadar habitats to outside world. The contractors followed the barter system instead of paying wages to the Kaders who were employed for collecting the forest produces. The contractors organized barter shops (Mattakada) in the Kadar settlements. Invariably articles like rice, bidi, provisions, betel-leaves, dried fish, cloths etc. were bartered against minor

forest produces. Another important factor influenced the Kadar culture and food habits are the construction of a tramline for transporting timber from the Kadar territory. Kaders of the young generation worked there. Kaders changed their conventional food habits from the influence of this interaction.

In olden days the Kadar men and women were dressed very scantily. They made use of leaves and fibers to cover their nakedness. Today they dress like any other plains man or woman. Kaders unlike many other tribes are not fond of ornaments. The Kadar woman wear only very few ornaments. They use *thoda* (ear pin), *mukkuthi* (nose screws), *kallumala* or chains of cheap metal, rubber, glass or plastic bangles.

3.2 The Economy

The Kadar economy revolves around collection of non-wood forest produce (nwfp) and forest labour. The evergreen forests of the Kadar territory are rich in nwfp. The evergreen forests around hamlets viz; Thaliyakallu, Kalchadi, Kuriarkutty, Anapantham, Vachumaram, Malakkappara, Poringalkuthu are rich in nwfp.

Honey, wax, dammer, Pathiri, cheenikai, Makkumka, Herbals, wild roots etc. are the forest produces collected by Kadars. Most of the forest produces are very costly but the Kadars are forced to sell them at a very low price due to ignorance. Many of the Kadars are still in the Pre-Agricultural stage of economic evolution. Most of them have no aptitude for agriculture. Some of them go for forest works, which is only occasional. Only very few go for agricultural labour in the neighbouring estates. Income from Collection of forest produce is the sole source of livelihood for majority of the Kadar families.

Table 3.1 NWFP collected during different seasons

Month	Item	Botanical name
January	Shikakai (Cheenikai) Wattle (inja) Wild Ginger Padakizhangu Wild Pepper White Dammer (Thelli) Kalloorvanchi Arrow root	----- Acaia instia Zingibes sp. Cyclea peltata Pipea Sp. Vateria indica -----
February	Shikakai White Dammer Wild Mango Uruvanchi (soap seed) Karukumut Honey Bee wax	----- Vateria indica Mangifera indica ----- ----- ----- ----- -----
March	Van then (Honey) Wild mango Kurunthen (Honey)	----- Mangifera indica -----

	Uruvanchi (soap seed) Kol then (Honey) Nutmeg mace (Pathiri) Bee wax	----- ----- Myristica sp. -----
April	Nutmeg mace (Pathiri) Kurunthen (Honey) Van then (Honey) Jack fruit Marottikuru Bee wax	Myristica sp. ----- ----- Artocarpus heterophyllus Hydnocarpus -----
May	Marottikuru Bee wax Nutmeg mace (Pathiri) Van then (Honey)	Hydnocarpus ----- Myristica sp. -----
June	Nutmeg mace (Pathiri) Kurunthen (Honey) Kudampuli	Myristica sp ----- Garcinia
July	Makkumkaya Karimthen (Honey) Rattle (chooral)	Entada Scanders ----- Calamus rotung
August	Ginger Sago palmseed (Inthakuru) Chathaveri Rattle (chooral) Makkumkaya Pana Noore	Zingiber officinalin Ajcas aercinalis Asparagus officinalis Calamus rotung Entada Scanders Carypha sp.
September	White Dammer (Thelli) Makkumkaya Pana Noore Rattle (chooral) Kanjan kizhangu Chandana kizhangu	Vateria indica Entada Scanders Carypha sp. Calamus rotung ----- -----
October	Maramanjol kol Cardamum White Dammer (Thelli)	Cosciniun fenestratus Elataria Cardamomum Vateria indica
November	Orila Karimkuringi Amal pori Indian sarasaparilla (Nannari) Gooseberry (Nellikka)	Desmodium gangeticum Strobilanthus heynianus Rawolfia serpentina Hemidesmus indicus Phyllanthus

December	Padakizhangu	Cyclea peltata
	Wild Pepper	Pipea Sp.
	White Dammer (Thelli)	Vateria indica
	Gooseberry (Nellikka)	Phyllanthus
	Kalloorvanchi	-----
	Kasthuri manjal	Curcuma aromatica
	Kokkuvella	-----

3.3 Encroachments on the Kadar territory

The deep forests of the old Cochin state and Anamalai hills were the homeland of the Kadars. Since they lived in inaccessible forests they had almost no interaction with the outside world. The first major encroachment on the Kadar territory was the construction of a tramway by the Cochin administration for transporting timber. It was gradually extended and had reached the heart of the Kadar country at the feet of Karimalai hill where the forest station Kuriyarkutty has been erected. The British rulers completed this tramway during the second quarter of the Twentieth century. They transported timber from the forest through the heartland of Kadar territory, from Chalakudy to the foot of Karimala hills with the support of the erstwhile Cochin Government. Considerable volumes of valuable woods like rosewood, teak etc. were transported to England from Parambikulam and Sholayar forest through this tramway. The tramway was about 65 km long. The tramway and transportation of timber exposed the Kadars to non-tribal labourers and minor officials of the tramway. Apart from this the increase in the activities of the forest department also resulted in more interaction of Kadars with outside world.

The hydroelectric projects of Poringalkuthu, Sholayar and Parambikulam, and Irrigation projects of Pothundi and Mangalam in Kadar territory also accelerated encroachment on the Kadar territory. Some of their traditional territories have been submerged by reservoirs. The interaction with the non-tribal labourers who

came for construction of these dams had influenced the changes in the life style of the Kaders.

3.4 General profile of Kadar settlements in Kerala

According to the census reports, in 1911 there were 447 Kaders in Cochin, in 1921(274), in 1931(267), and in 1941 (627). The 1981 census report shows that the Kadar population of Keala was 1503. These demographic statistics seems to be incorrect due to the fact that Kaders reside in deep forest as well as they are nomadic and have the habit of shifting their settlements from one place to other in search of minor forest produce.

The investigation team visited all the 15 Kadar settlements in Kerala and collected details of Kadar population, their accessibility to public institutions etc. A detailed Map of the Kadar territory was also prepared. In Kerala Kaders are now found in 15 settlements of the Palakkad and Trissur districts. Kuriarkutty, Parambikulam dam site, Parambikulam earth dam, Thekkady, Kalchady, Cherunelli, and Thaliyakallu are the settlements in Palakkad district. Anapantham, Vazhachal, Pokayilappara, Poringalkuthu, Vachumaram, Anakayam (Sholayar), Ambalapara (Sholayar) and Malakkappara are the settlements in the Thrissur district. Their total number is 1590. They are also found in the Coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu.

3.2 Details of Kadar population of Kerala

Sl No.	Name of the Colony	Families	Male	Female	Total
1	Palakkad District Kuriarkutty	60	130	136	266
2	Kadas Colony (Parambikulam)	13	24	25	49
3	Earth dam (Parambikulam)	32	55	57	112
4	Thekkady	18	33	32	65

5	Kalchady	17	29	37	66
6	Cherunelli	7	17	20	37
7	Thaliyakallu	38	55	63	118
	Thrissur District				
8	Anapantham	53	106	113	219
9	Vazhachal	60	85	98	183
10	Pokayilappara	19	29	29	58
11	Poringalkuthu	22	32	35	67
12	Vachumaram	36	50	57	107
13	Anakayam (Sholayar)	14	21	25	46
14	Ambalapara (Sholayar)	19	23	33	56
15	Malakkappara	38	65	76	141
	Total	446	754	836	1590

Source: Survey data

All the Kadar settlements in Kerala are in the forest, and a few like Kuriarkutty Anapantham, Thekkady etc are deep in the forest. In the Parambikulam Wild life Sanctuary there are three Kadar settlements. They live an adventurous life in the middle of wild animals and poisonous reptiles. In most of the settlements people face the problem of starvation during July and August, in spite of the occasional rice supply by the Tribal Department. They have to travel very long distance through dangerous forest tracks to reach a hospital or educational institution. The Kadars of Anakayam colony has shifted their settlement to Sholayar area near to the Ambalapara colony recently, as the wild elephants destroyed their colony. They have constructed a few of their conventional huts there with reed leafs and still under process of building a few more. The present details of the Kadar colonies of Kerala are examined below.

Palakkad District

1. Kuriarkutty colony

Kuriarkutty colony is situated in the Parambikulam wild life sanctuary. It is about ten Km deep inside the forest away from Parambikulam. There are sixty

Kadar families living in this colony. Total population is 266 with 130 males and 136 females. The colony was established in 1957. GRBT School with hostel facility was started in 1957. Now the school and hostel are shifted to Chungam, Parambikulam which is near to the main road and quarters of the forest officers. There is an *ayurveda* dispensary in Kuriarkutty colony to meet the medical needs of the Kadars.

Table 3.3 Accessibility of Kuriarkutty colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance Km .
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Kuriarkutty	Nil
2.Primary School	Sungam	24
3. High School	Muthalamada	83
4. Plus Two	Muthalamada	83
5. College	Chittur	101
6.Bus rout	Parambikulam	10
7.Primary Health Centre	Kuriarkutty	Nil
8. Govt. Hospital	Chittur	101
9.Market	Parambikulam	10
10.Ration Shop	Thunakadavu	13 .
11Bank	Muthalamada	83
12.Post Office	Parambikulam	10
13.Telephone Booth	Parambikulam	10
14.Girijan co-operative society	Thekkady	42
15.Nearest Town	Kamrathumchalla	83

Source: survey data

The Kadars of this settlement are mainly engaged in forest labour such as boundary clearance, trekking route clearance in wild life sanctuary and occasional timber loading. The colonists were members of the Thekkady Girijan Service Cooperative Society (TGSCS), which is functioning at Thekkady located 42 km away. Earlier an nwfp collection center had been functioning at Kuriarkutty. At present none of them are members of the society and collect nwfp. Two drinking water wells were dug during 1960-61 and another in 1985-86. Now the wells are unusable. The colonists collect drinking water by digging

water holes from the banks of the river flowing nearby. A few of the houses are seen using solar power.

2. Kadas Colony Parambikulam

Parambikulam Kadars Colony is near to the Parambikulam bus terminal. PWD staff quarters, Forest Range Office, Post Office are very near to this settlement. There are thirteen Kadar families in this settlement. These families are living mixed with non tribals including a few Scheduled Caste families. There is a total of 49 Kaders, including 24 males and 25 females living in this settlement. No housing scheme has been taken up in this colony. They live in thatched huts. Per family they have only 1.2 cents of land. None of the Kaders of this settlement is found engaged in agriculture. Kadar youths of this settlement had undergone training in Pisci culture practices and were provided fishing nets on loan basis. But fishing venture came to an end as crocodiles tore nets. Still fishing by other conventional methods are a source of food for the Kaders. Even though no electricity connection is provided to Kadar families, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has installed some tube lights in the colony as part of street lighting.

Table 3.4 Accessibility of Kadas Colony Parambikulam to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Parambikulam	Nil
2. Primary School	Sungam	14
3. High School	Muthalamada	73
4. Plus Two	Muthalamada	73
5. College	Chittur	91
6. Bus rout	Parambikulam	.5
7. Primary Health Centre	Parambikulam	Nil.
8. Govt. Hospital	Chittur	91
9..Market	Parambikulam	.5
10.Ration Shop	Thunakadavu	5
11.Bank	Kamrathumchalla	73
12.Post Office	Parambikulam	.5
13.Telephone Booth	Parambikulam	.5
14.Girijan co-operative society	Thekkady	32
15.Nearest Town	Kamrathumchalla	73

Source: survey data

conventional methods are a source of food for the Kadars. Even though no electricity connection is provided to Kadar families, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has installed some tube lights in the colony as part of street lighting.

The occupation of the Kadars of this settlement is forestry work such as logging, thinning and weeding in teak plantations, fire line clearance, timber loading in trucks etc. They get almost regular work through out the year.

3. Earth Dam Colony Parambikulam

The Parambikulam Earth Dam Colony is situated about three km away from Parambikulam bus terminal. It is near to Parambikulam Earth Dam. There are 32 families with a total population of 112 Kadars (55 male and 57 female). They have only a total of one acre land for the whole families. They live by collecting nwfp from the near by forests and occasional forest work. The items of nwfp collected from this area are: Honey, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, Beewax, Kudampuli, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol, Nellikka, Kasthuri manjal, Chandana kizhangu etc. They sell nwfp to private parties since the GSCS collection center is thirty-five km away at Thekkady. The colony has no electricity supply.

Table 3.5 Accessibility of Earth Dam Colony Parambikulam to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Parambikulam	3
2. Primary School	Sungam	17
3. High School	Muthalamada	76
4. Plus Two	Muthalamada	76
5. College	Chittur	94
6. Bus rout	Parambikulam	3
7. Primary Health Centre	Parambikulam	3
8. Govt. Hospital	Chittur	94

9.Market	Parambikulam	3
10.Ration Shop	Thunakadavu	8.
11.Bank	Kamrathumchalla	76
12.Post Office	Parambikulam	3
13.Telephone Booth	Parambikulam	3
14.Girijan co-operative society	Thekkady	35
15.Nearest Town	Kamrathumchalla	76

Source: survey data

4. Thekkady Colony

The Thekkady Kadar settlement is located in Pandippara area of the Nemmara Special Forest Range. There are 18 Kadar families in this settlement. Some Malayan and Maha Malasar families are also living in this multi-ethnic colony. The total population of Kadars in this settlement is 65 with 33 male and 32 females. A Government Tribal Lower Primary School is functioning here since 1978. An anganwadi is also functioning in the settlement. For drinking water they depend on the near by rivulet, since the wells constructed by the Government is not usable.

Kadars generally are not interested in cultivation; Kadars of this settlement are also not interested in cultivation; they subsist mainly on nwfp collection. The items of nwfp collected from this area are: Honey, vellari, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, white dammer, Palmuthuku, Nannari, Beewax, Kudampuli, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol kol, Nellikka, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Chandana kizhangu etc The head quarters of theTGSCS are located at this place. The society collects nwfp from the forest ranges of Kollengode, Parambikulam, Thunakadavu and Karimala ranges.

Table 3.6 Accessibility of Thekkady Colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance-km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Thekkady	0
2.Primary School	Thekkady	0
3. High School	Muthalamada	49

4. Plus Two	Muthalamada	49
5. College	Chittur	67
6. Bus.rout	Sethumada*	11
7. Primary Health Centre	Parambikulam	32
8. Govt. Hospital	Chittur	67
9. Market	Sethumada*	13
10. Ration Shop	Thekkady	0
11. Bank	Kamrathuchalla	49
12. Post Office	Parambikulam	32
13. Telephone Booth	Parambikulam	32
14. Girijan Co-operative Society	Thekkady	0
15. Nearest Town	Kamrathuchalla	49

Source: survey data

* in Tamil Nadu

N.B. (Distance '0' indicates that institution exists in the settlement itself)

5. Kalchady

Kalchady settlement of the Kadars is located at the Kairady village of Ayilur Panchayat of Palakkad District. Adipparanda, which is the nearest bus stop, is 5 kms. away from Kalchady and is about 45 km away from Palakkad city. The 17 Kadar families in the Kalchady settlement live in 12 houses. Total population of the settlement is 66 with 29 male and 37 female.

Four houses were constructed from the panchayat funds in 1997-98 and the Forest department constructed 8 concrete houses during 1999-2000. Only very few Kadar families are found in these houses because still they are nomadic. They build temporary shelters in different places of the forest and stay for a few days for collection of forest produces and when the collection is over, they will shift to some other places in search of produces. There are temporary encampments at Chakkala and Mankayam, which Kadars use for long time for convenient collection of nwfsp.

Most of the time in a year Kadar live in the temporary encampments, where they sleep either in some natural rock caves or sheds built up of bamboo leaves.

Still they are nomadic, they shift from one place to another according to the availability of forest produces.

Table 3.7 Accessibility of Kalchady colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance- km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Kalchady	Nil
2.Primary School	Adipparanda	5
3. High School	Nemmara	16
4. Plus Two	Nemmara	16
5. College	Nemmara	16
6.Bus rout	Maruthumchodu	3
7.Primary Health Centre	Kairady	8
8. Govt. Hospital	Nemmara	16
9.Market	Adipparanda	5
10.Ration Shop	Maruthumchodu	3
11.Bank	Adipparanda	5
12.Post Office	Kairady	8
13.Telephone Booth	Adipparanda	5
14.Girijan co-operative society	Adipparanda	5
15.Nearest Town	Nemmara	16

Source: Survey data

5. Cherunelli Kadar colony

Cherunelli colony is situated 19 km away from Nemmara on the Nellyampathy route. There are seven Kadar families living in this settlement. Total population is 37 with 17 male and 20 female members. All the seven families have brick houses constructed by the Government thatched with asbestos sheet. The major income for the Kadars of this settlement is from labour from near by rubber estates. The nwfp collection is their secondary income. The items of nwfp collected from this area are: Honey, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Nellikka, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Beewax, Kudampuli, Makkumkaya etc.

Table 3.8 Accessibility of Cherunelli colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance- km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Pulayanpara	11
2.Primary School	Pulayanpara	11
3. High School	Pulayanpara	11
4. Plus Two	Nemmara	19
5. College	Nemmara	21
6.Bus rout	Cherunelli	1
7.Primary Health Centre	Pothundy	10
8. Govt. Hospital	Nemmara	19
9.Market	Nemmara	.19
10.Ration Shop	Kaikatti	10
11.Bank	Kaikatti	10
12.Post Office	Kaikatti	10
13.Telephone Booth	Kaikatti	10
14.Girijan Co-operative Society	Cherunelli	3
15.Nearest Town	Nemmara	19

Source: Survey data

7. Thaliyakal Colony

Thaliyakal is an isolated Kadar settlement. It is situated in the Nemmara Special Forest Range. The route to reach Thaliyakal is through Mangalam dam from Vadakencherry. From Mangalam dam there is 6 km jeep road up to Kadappara and then to walk 6 km through forest to reach the settlement. There are 38 families living in this settlement. The total population is 118 with 55 male and 63 females.. Eventhough 17 of the families possesses 30 acres of land but only 4 of the families have residable houses. Their main source of income is nwfp collection. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, vellari, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjalkol, Nellika, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Chandana kizhangu Nannari, Beewax, Kudampuli etc.

Table 3.9 Accessibility of Thaliyakal colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance-km
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Kadappara	6
2.Primary School	Mangalam dam	12
3. High School	Mangalam dam	12
4. Plus Two	Vandazhi	16
5. College	Nemmara	28
6.Bus rout	Mangalam dam	12
7.Primary Health Centre	Vadakencherry	26
8. Govt. Hospital	Nemmara	28
9.Market	Mangalam dam	12
10.Ration Shop	Ponkandam	10
11.Bank	Mangalam dam	12
12.Post Office	Mangalam dam	12
13.Telephone Booth	Mangalam dam	12
14.Girijan Co-operative Society.	Kadappara	6
15.Nearest Town	Vadakencherry	26

Source: survey data

8. Anapantham Colony

Anapantham colony is 16 km. away from Vellikulangara in deep forest. This colony comes under the Chalakudy division of the forest. Kadars of this colony spend a considerable amount of their time in the forest for collection of forest produce. They stay in far away forests in temporary huts and are not always available at the colony. It was learned that they occasionally visit their relatives at Kalchady and Thaliyakallu settlements with family by traveling through dense forests. The distance to reach these colonies by road is about 80 km, but they can reach there through forest by traveling 1/4 of the distance.

The Kadars of this colony go for NWFP collection in rotation, so that a few families will always be present in the settlement. The Kadars do not get work through out the year since nwfp collection is seasonal. The forest department

employs them for forest works, this too is not regular, and every year they get only a few works. Kadars of Anapantham do not go for any other work since their settlement is 16 km. inside the forest. The main items of nwfpc collected from this area are Honey, cheenikai, Padakizhangu, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjai kol, Nellika, Kasthuri manjal, Chandana kizhangu, pepper, Beewax, etc.

The total number of families is 53 and population 219 with 106 male and 113 female. There are 39 government-constructed houses in the settlement. Most of the houses use solar lamps.

Table 3.10 Accessibility of Anapantham colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance-km
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Anapantham	Nil
2. Primary School	Vellikulangara	15
3. High School	Vellikulangara	17
4. Plus Two	Pariyaram	29
5. College	Chalakyudy	34
6. Bus rout	Vellikulangara	16
7. Primary Health Centre	Kodali	21
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakyudy	34
9. Market	Vellikulangara	16
10. Ration Shop	Vellikulangara	16
11. Bank	Vellikulangara	16
12. Post Office	Vellikulangara	16
13. Telephone Booth	Vellikulangara	16
14. Girijan Co-operative Society	Anapantham	Nil
15. Nearest Town	Chalakyudy	34

Source: Survey data

9. Vazhchal Colony

Vazhachal colony is located by the side of Chalakyudy - Sholayar road near the Vazhachal waterfalls. There are 60 Kadar families residing in that colony. Total population is 183 comprising of 85 males and 98 females. Apart from Forest Range Office and Forest's School, there is a TLP School and hostel also near by

the settlement. There are teashops and provision shops near the settlement. Kadars of this settlement has more opportunities than the Kadars of the other settlements to interact with the outside world. Their major source of income is wage received for forest work and agricultural work. They get regular work. The nwfp collection is rare among the Kadars of this settlement. The items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, whitedammer, Maramanjol, Nellika, Kasthuri manjal, Chandana kizhangu, Nannari, Beewax, Kudampuli etc. Majority of the houses have electricity supply. Drinking water is collected from the nearby Chalakkudy River.

Table 3.11 Accessibility of Vazhachal colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vazhchal	Nil
2. Primary School	Vazhachal	Nil
3. High School	Vettilappara	13
4. Plus Two	Chalakyudy	36
5. College	Chalakyudy	36
6. Bus rout	Vazhachal	Nil
7. Primary Health Centre	Vettilappara	13
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakyudy	36
9. Market	Vettilappara	13
10. Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	6
11. Bank	Vettilappara	13
12. Post Office	Puliyilappara	6
13. Telephone Booth	Vettilappara	13
14. Girijan Co-operative Society	Vazhchal	Nil
15.. Nearest Town	Chalakyudy	36

Source: Survey data

10. Pokayilappara Colony

This colony is located near to Forest department quarters and Vazhachal bridge on the Chalakyudy- Sholayar road. There are 19 families in this colony. Total population is 58 consisting of 29 males and 29 females. All the 19 families have

houses. Their source of income is forest labour and nwfp collection. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, cheenikai, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol kol, Kasthuri manjal, Chandana kizhangu, Beewax, etc. There is no electricity connection in this settlement. Their drinking water source is Chalakudy River.

Table 3.12 Accessibility of Pokayilappara colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vazhachal	3
2. Primary School	Vazhachal	3
3. High School	Vettilappara	16
4. Plus Two	Chalakudy	39
5. College	Chalakudy	39
6. Bus rout	Pokayilappara	Nil
7. Primary Health Centre	Vettilappara	16
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakudy	39
9. Market	Vettilappara	16
10. Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	3
11. Bank	Vettilappara	16
12. Post Office	Puliyilappara	3
13. Telephone Booth	Vettilappara	16
14. Girijan Co-operative Society	Vazhachal	3
15. Nearest Town	Chalakudy	39

Source: Survey data

11. Poringalkuthu Dam Site Colony

Poringalkuthu dam site colony is located near the Poringalkuthu dam on the left side. There are 22 families in this settlement. Total population is 67 consisting of 32 male and 35 female members. Two-acre plots are allotted to each family. The Kadar families of this settlement are engaged both in agriculture and nwfp collection. They cultivate coconut, mango and jackfruit trees in their land. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Maramanjol kol, Nellikai, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom,

Chandana kizhangu Nannari, Beewax etc. The colony has no electricity supply. For drinking water they depend river water.

Table 3.13 Accessibility of Poringalkuthu dam site colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vazhchal	10
2.Primary School	Vazhchal	10
3. High School	Vettilappara	23
4. Plus Two	Chalakudy	46
5. College	Chalakudy	46
6.Bus rout	Puliyilappara	4
7.Primary Health Centre	Vettilappara	23
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakudy	46
9.Market	Vettilappara	23
10.Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	4
11.Bank	Vettilappara	23
12.Post Office	Puliyilappara	4
13.Telephone Booth	Vettilappara	23
14.Girijan Co-operative Society	Vazhachal	10
15.Nearest Town	Chalakudy	46

Source: Survey data

12. Vachumaram Colony

This colony comes under Kollathirimeedu Forest Range. The colony is situated at the Vachumaram junction of the Chalakudy-Sholayar road. There is a consumer store and a nwfp collection center by the road side. Along with the 36 Kadar families some Malayan tribe families are also living in this colony. The total population of Kadars in this settlement is 107 comprising of 50 males and 57 females. 35 Kadar families have Government constructed houses. The main source of income of the colonists is nwfp collection. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, vellari, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol kol, Nellika, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Chandana kizhangu Nannari, Beewax, Kudampuli etc. They also get

forestry work. The houses in the colony are electrified with solar energy. Even though one bore well and a well are constructed, still the colonists depend the near by river for drinking water.

Table 3.14 Accessibility of Vachumaram colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vachumaram	Nil
2.Primary School	Vazhachal	14
3. High School	Vettilappara	27
4. Plus Two	Chalakydy	50
5. College	Chalakydy	50
6.Bus rout	Vachumaram	1
7.Primary Health Centre	Vettilappara	27
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakydy	50
9.Market	Vettilappara	27
10.Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	8
11.Bank	Vettilappara	27
12.Post Office	Puliyilappara	8
13.Telephone Booth	Vettilappara	27
14.Girijan Co-operative Society	Vachumaram	1
15.Nearest Town	Chalakydy	50

Source: Survey data

13. Anakkayam [Sholayar Power House] Colony

Anakayam colony was established in 1997 to rehabilitate the Kadars of the water logged areas of Poringalkuthu dam reservoir. The original settlement of these Kadar families was at Mukkupuzha. The Kadars of Anakayam colony has recently shifted their settlement to Sholayar area near to the Ambalapara colony as the wild elephants destroyed their huts. They have constructed a few of their conventional huts there with reed leafs and still under process of building a few more. There are 14 families in the new colony. Total population is 46 with 21 males and 25 females. The mainstay of the people is nwfp collection. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, Uruvanchi, Pathiri,

whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Chandana kizhangu Nannari, Beewax, etc.

Table 3.15 Accessibility of Anakkayam Colony [Sholayar Power house] to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vachumaram	13
2.Primary School	Vazhachal	27
3. High School	Vetilappara	40
4. Plus Two	Chalakudy	64
5. College	Chalakudy	64
6.Bus rout	Anakayam	.5
7.Primary Health Centre	Vetilappara	40
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakudy	64
9.Market	Vetilappara	40
10.Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	22
11.Bank	Vetilappara	40
12.Post Office	Sholayar	4
13.Telephone Booth	Vetilappara	40
14.Girijan Co-operative Society	Vachumaram	13
15.Nearest Town	Chalakudy	64

Source: Survey data

14. Sholayar Power House (Ambalapara Colony)

Sholayar Power House colony is situated in the midst of the forest 5 km away from Sholayar. 19 families are living in this colony. Their total population is 56 consisting of 23 male and 33 female members. There are 18 Government constructed houses in the colony. The source of income for the colonists is nwfp collection. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol, Nellikai, Kasthuri manjal, Chandana kizhangu, Beewax, etc. Three families who are the earliest occupants of the settlement cultivate tapioca plantain etc. in their two-acre land.

Table 3.16 Accessibility of Sholayar Power House (Ambalappara colony) to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Vachumaram	14
2.Primary School	Vazhachal	28
3. High School	Vettilappara	41
4. Plus Two	Chalakydy	65
5. College	Chalakydy	65
6.Bus rout	Ambalappara	.5
7.Primary Health Centre	Vettilappara	41
8. Govt. Hospital	Chalakydy	65
9.Market	Vettilappara	41
10.Ration Shop	Puliyilappara	23
11.Bank	Vettilappara	41
12.Post Office	Sholayar	5
13.Telephone Booth	Vettilappara	41
14.Girijan Co-operative Society	Vachumaram	14
15.Nearest Town	Chalakydy	65

Source: Survey data

15. Malakkapara Colony

Malakkappara colony is situated near Kerala- Tamil Nadu boarder. This colony is located at a high altitude than all other Kadar colonies. Malakkappara is not a traditional colony of the Kadars. This colony was established in 1973 by amalgamating 203 acres of tea estate. The Sholayar Pattikavarga Service Co-operative Society looks after all affaires related to the settlement. There are 38 Kadar families living in the settlement. Total population is 141, comprising of 65 male and 76 female members. In this colony there are 45 houses, which mean 7 of the houses have no occupants.

Out of the total 203 acres of land, coffee is planted in 85 acres and cardamom in 40 acres. Pepper is cultivated in 52 acres as intercrop. Medicinal

plants are cultivated in another 45 acres. Even though this plantation is mainly aimed to provide labour opportunities to the Kadars generally they are more interested in nwfp collection than the plantation work. This area is rich in nwfp. The main items of nwfp collected from this area are Honey, vellari, Uruvanchi, Pathiri, whitedammer, Palmuthuku, Makkumkaya, Maramanjol kol, Nellika, Kasthuri manjal, Cardamom, Chandana kizhangu Nannari, Beewax, Kudampuli etc. Drinking water is supplied through pipe system.

Table 3.17 Accessibility of Malakkappara Colony to Public institutions

Institution	Place	Distance km.
1. Anganwady/ Balawady	Malakkappara	Nil
2.Primary School	Malakkappara #	4
3. High School	Vetilappara	66
4. Plus Two	Chalakydy	89
5. College	Chalakydy	89
6.Bus rout	Malakkappara	Nil
7.Primary Health Centre	Vetilappara	66
8. Govt. Hospital	Chlakydy	89
9.Market	Valpara*	23
10.Ration Shop	Malakkappara	1
11.Bank	Vetilappara	66
12.Post Office	Malakkappara	3
13.Telephone Booth	Malakkappara	3
14. Girijan Co-operative Society	Malakkappara	Nil
15.Nearest Town	Chalakydy	89

Source: Survey data

* Place in Tamilnadu

Tamil Medium

Chapter 4
IMPLEMENTATION OF
TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES AMONG
KADARS AND THE IMPACT

4.1 Introduction

The previous chapters give the picture of economic and social backwardness of Kadars. Their literacy level, quality of life, general awareness etc. is low. During rainy seasons Kadars suffer from starvation. Even a starvation death was reported during the year 2001, from the Thekkady Kadar settlement. The very high volume of tribal development schemes and programmes implemented by the government among tribals and the present condition of poverty and indebtedness of Kadars raises doubts about whether the benefits of the schemes have reached the Kadars or not. If the various tribal development schemes were implemented among Kadars, it is necessary to study how far it was effective in removing their socio-economic backwardness. An in-depth study of tribal welfare programmes in the four sample settlements (Kuriarkutty, Kalchady, Thaliyakal, Vazhachal and Anapantham) will give an answer to the above questions.

4.2 Welfare programmes implemented in the sample settlements.

Land

A total of 109.75 acres of land was allotted to them. 60 acres of land was allotted during 1951-1961 period, 37.75 acres during 1974-1985 and 12 acres during 1985-1997.

Housing

A total of 170 houses were allotted to Kadars of the four sample settlements during different plan periods. 44 houses during 1951-1961 period, 24 houses during 1961-1974 period, 42 houses during 1974-1985, 31 houses during 1985-1997 and 29 houses during 1997-2002.

Electricity

Solar Lamps were supplied to all families of Kuriarkutty, Thaliyakal and Anapantham during 1985-1997. None of the lamps are working at present. The authorities have done nothing for the maintenance of the solar lamps in these settlements after its inception. 35 houses of Vazhachal colony were electrified during the same period. This is still working.

Drinking Water

For providing drinking water to Kadars Government has constructed one well each at Kuriarkutty and Kalchady settlements, two bore-wells at Vazhachal, and two wells at Anapantham. Water supply through pipeline is also provided to families at Anapantham colony. This water is not from the well but from natural streams flowing from a higher place near to the settlement.

Education

A TLP School, hostel and staff quarters were constructed at Kuriarkutty during The Second Plan period. During the Seventh Plan period a TLP School with hostel facilities started at Vazhachal and a M.G.L.C. School at Kalchady.

Balawady

During 1974-1985 periods a Balawady was started at Vazhachal. Balawady was started at Kuriarkutty and Kalchady during 1985-1997 periods. Balawady was started at Anapantham during the Ninth Plan period.

Employment

The only employment-generating programme reported to implement among Kadars of the sample settlements is a kora grass-weaving center started at Kuriarkutty during 1974-1985 periods.

Girijan Service Cooperative Society

G.S.C. Society collection center started at Kuriarkutty and Vazhachal during Fifth Plan period. Another G.S.C. S. collection center was started at Anapantham during the Seventh Plan period.

Agriculture

In the First and Second Plan period 50 acres of land in Kuriarkutty colony was enclosed with proper fencing to protect from wild life. Coconut samplings and other seeds were supplied at the colony. A pump house was constructed and irrigation facilities were provided.

During the Seventh Plan period Agricultural Department planted rubber in 12 acre of land owned by Kadars of Kalchady at Veezhilly and Paliyamangalam and handed over it to them. During the Ninth plan period agricultural implements were supplied at Thaliyakal Kadar settlement.

Animal Husbandry

17 Milch Cows were supplied in these settlements during 1974-1985, 20 Goats during 1985-1997 and 20 goats during 1997-2002.

Table 4.1 Tribal Welfare Schemes Implemented In the Sample Settlements

Schemes	Kuriarkutty	Kalchady	Thaliyakal	Vazhachal	Anapantham
Housing Houses Constructed	51	12	30	38	39
Land Acres Allotted	60	13	30	3.75	3
Agriculture	Irrigation Facilities, pump house constructed. Fencing for 50 acres, coconut	Rubber planted in 12 acres	Agricultural implements supplied	-	-

	samplings, seeds supplied				
Education	Constructed school building, Hostel, Staff Quarters	MGLC School	-	TLP School Hostel	-
Drinking water	Constructed 1 well	1 well	-	2 bore-wells	2 wells Water supply
Animal Husbandry	-	20 Goats Supplied	17 Cows, 5 Goats supplied	-	Goats, Cows supplied
G.S.C. society	Collection Centre Established	-	-	Collection Centre Established	Collection Centre Established
Balawady	Established	Established	-	Established	Established
Employment	Kora grass Weaving center	-	-	-	-
Electricity	Solar lamps installed	-	Solar lamps installed	Solar lamps installed	Solar lamps installed

Table 4.2 Tribal Welfare Schemes Implemented During Various Five Year Plans in the Sample Settlements

Schemes	First to Second Plan period 1951-1961	Third to Fourth Plan period 1961-1974	Fifth to Sixth Plan period 1974-1985	Seventh to Eighth Plan period 1985-1997	Ninth Plan period 1997-2002
Housing Houses Constructed	44	24	42	31	29
Land Land allotted in acres	60	-	37.75	12	-
Agriculture	Irrigation Facilities pump house constructed. Fencing for 50 acres, coconut samplings, seeds supplied at Kuriarkutty	-	-	Rubber planted in 12 acres at Kalchady	Agricultural implements supplied at Thaliyakal
Education	L.P. School,	-	-	TLP School	-

Infrastructure	hostel Staff quarters at Kuriarkutty			& hostel at Vazhachal ,M.G.L.C School, Kalchady	
Drinking water Construction of wells	-	-	-	3 wells and 2 bore-wells	1 well
Animal Husbandry Cows and Goats supplied	-	-	Milch Cows 17	20 Goats	20 Goats
G.S.C. society	-	-	Collection center Started, Kuriarkutty and Vazhachal	Collection center Started, Anapantham	-
Balawady	-	-	Balawady started Vazhachal	Balawady started Kuriarkutty, Kalchady	Balawady started Anapantham
Employment	-	-	Kora grass mat weaving centre started at Kuriarkutty	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	Solar lamps supplied To all families of Kuriarkutty, Thaliyakal, Anapantham. Electric supply to 35 Houses of Vazhachal	-

4.3 Impact of Tribal Development programmes

Land

89.7% of the Kadars have land property. 56.9% have up to 10 cents of land, 3.4% have 10 to 25 cents, and 29.3% have above 1-acre land. Land was allotted to Kadars of different settlements from the first plan period on wards. Land was allotted to Kadars of the five sample settlements during 1951-1961, 1974-1985 and 1985-1997 periods.

Table 4.3 Area of land possessed (in cents)

Settlement	Mean	N	Std. Deviation
Kuriyarkutty	9.87	15	.516
Thaliyakallu	185.71	14	53.452
Kalchady	70.83	6	52.954
Vazhachal	6.33	12	2.348
Anapantham	7.91	11	8.432
Total	57.52	58	81.181

Source: Survey data

Table 4.4 Status of Employment of Heads of house holds and area of land owned classified

Status of Employment	Area of land classified				Total
	No land	0-10 Cents	10-25 Cents	Above 100 Cents	
Unemployed	3 33.3%	3 33.3%	1 11.1%	2 22.2%	9 100.0%
Collection of nwfp	3 15.0%	2 10.0%	0 .0%	15 75.0%	20 100.0%
Agri. Labourers	0 .0%	4 80.0%	1 20.0%	0 .0%	5 100.0%
Coolie	0 .0%	20 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	20 100.0%
Govt. Employee	0 .0%	3 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 100.0%
Semi Govt. Employee	0 .0%	1 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%

Total	6 10.3%	33 56.9%	2 3.4%	17 29.3%	58 100.0%
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Source: Survey data

Among the Heads of sample house holds 33.3% of the unemployed own no land, another 33.3% own up to 10 cents of land, 11.1% own 10 to 25 cents of land where as 22.2% own above 100 cents of land. Among the Heads of house holds who are engaged in collection of nwfp's 15% have no land, 10% own up to 10 cents of land and 75% own above 100 cents of land. Among the Heads of house holds who are agricultural labourers 80% own up to 10 cents of land, 20% own 10 to 25 cents of land and none among them are land less or own more than 100 cents of land. 100% the Heads of house holds who are coolies own up to 10 cents of land. None among them is landless. Same is the case with the Heads of households who are Government employees or semi Government employees. 100% among them also own up to 10 cents of land.

The analysis of the land distribution scheme for Kadaras shows that among those who own above 1 acres of land 75% are engaged in nwfp collection and 22.2% are unemployed. They have no interest to agriculture so one is engaged in agriculture. Among the agricultural labourers 80% own land only up to 10 cents which not sufficient for any cultivation. Among coolies 100% own land only up to 10 cents. So the land distribution scheme is not effective as far as for developing agricultural skills among Kadaras. It is effective only as far as house construction purposes are concerned.

Housing

The Tribal Department is giving special emphasis for the rehabilitation of landless and houseless primitive tribes. An amount of, Rs.90.44 lakhs have been earmarked for the housing of PTG's from funds of SCA during 1999-2000. The housing schemes for the Kadaras are implemented consistently during all plan periods.

Table 4.5 Sample settlements wise answer to the question:
where are you staying at present?

Settlement	Where are you staying at present?			Total
	Own house	Temporary hut in the forest	Others	
Kuriyarkutty	14 93.3%	0 .0%	1 6.7%	15 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	12 85.7%	2 14.3%	0 .0%	14 100.0%
Kalchady	5 83.3%	1 16.7%	0 .0%	6 100.0%
Vazhachal	11 91.7%	1 8.3%	0 .0%	12 100.0%
Anapantham	11 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	11 100.0%
Total	53 91.4%	4 6.9%	1 1.7%	58 100.0%

Source: survey data

At present 91.4% Kadars own houses, 6.9% live in temporary huts in the forest. 75.9% of the Kadars have residable houses. 65.5% of the houses are of either tiled or concrete roof. 69% of the houses have cement floor and 13.8% houses have latrines. Only 6.9% of houses have more than one bedroom.

Table 4.6 Sample settlements wise answer to the question:
Is your house residable at present?

Settlement	Is your house residable at present?		Total
	Yes	No	
Kuriyarkutty	14 93.3%	1 6.7%	15 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	4 28.6%	10 71.4%	14 100.0%
Kalchady	5 83.3%	1 16.7%	6 100.0%

Vazhachal	11 91.7%	1 8.3%	12 100.0%
Anapantham	10 90.9%	1 9.1%	11 100.0%
Total	44 75.9%	14 24.1%	58 100.0%

Table 4.7 Status of Employment of Heads of the family and ownership of residable houses

Status of Employment	If yes, is that residable at present?		Total
	Yes	No	
Unemployed	8 88.9%	1 11.1%	9 100.0%
Collection of MFP	9 45.0%	11 55.0%	20 100.0%
Agricultural Labourers	5 100.0%	0 .0%	5 100.0%
Coolie	18 90.0%	2 10.0%	20 100.0%
Govt. Employee	3 100.0%	0 .0%	3 100.0%
Semi Government Employee	1 100.0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%
Total	44 75.9%	14 24.1%	58 100.0%

100% of the Government employees, Semi Government employees and Agricultural labourers own residable houses. 90% of the coolies and 88.9% of the unemployed among Kadars owned residable houses. But only 45% of the Kadars who are engaged in nwfp collection own residable houses.

The above details show that the implementation of the housing schemes are effective generally considering the fact that the Kadars are original inhabitants of the forests and they never had a decent housing. None among them were able to

build a decent house of their own. Government has constructed for them tiled or concrete roof houses. But among the Kadars who are engaged in nwfp collection 55% do not own a residable house.

Apart from the above data, information gathered from observation and interviews discloses that many of the Kadars do not maintain these houses properly. This is due to their way of living. Those Kadars who are engaged in nwfp collection require staying in temporary encampments in the forest. So the Government constructed houses are not their permanent place of residence.

The investigation team observed that, the Kadars of Kalchady, Malakkappara, Thaliyakallu etc. are out in the forest most of the time during the nwfp seasons. At Malakkappara a few good houses are found vacant because the owners of this houses were not interested to occupy the same. Later the family that own one of these houses was found at Anakayam colony. The Kadan accompanied us in the trip identified them. They were found living in a flimsy hut. We asked them; why you are staying here leaving back a good house? They answered: *We don't like that place, we prefer living here. This place is better than the colony; by living here we have more access to nwfp and can earn more money than those who live in the colony.* This conversation reveal that still some Kadars give more preference to the convenience of nwfp collection than a good house.

At Thaliyakal the Tribal Department has constructed 30 houses. But only 4 houses are remaining in usable condition. Some of these houses collapsed due to poor construction, Kadars themselves burned some others. The houses at Thaliyakal were constructed at a rate of 12000 Rupees per house. Houses at Kalchady, Anapantham, Malakkappara are stronger and better.

13.8% of the houses have latrine facility but only very few use latrines. In many houses they use latrines for storing firewood. This scheme also failed to make any impact on Kadars.

Table 4.8 Status of Employment of Head of the family and

ownership of electrified house

Status of Employment	Is your house electrified?			Total
	Yes	No	Solar Energy	
Unemployed	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	0 .0%	9 100.0%
Collection of nwfp	1 5.0%	7 35.0%	12 60.0%	20 100.0%
Agricultural Labourers	3 60.0%	0 .0%	2 40.0%	5 100.0%
Coolie	5 25.0%	4 20.0%	11 55.0%	20 100.0%
Govt. Employee	3 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	3 100.0%
Semi Government Employee	1 100.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%
Total	17 29.3%	16 27.6%	25 43.1%	58 100.0%

The Government has electrified 72.4% of the houses, among which 43.1% are by solar lights. 100% of the Government employees, Semi Government employees and Agricultural labourers have electrified houses. 55.6% of the unemployed did not get their houses electrified. 35% of the nwfp collectors also did not get their houses electrified. Among the 65% of their electrified houses 60% are electrified with solar lamps.

In the Vazhachal Kadar settlement the Tribal department has electrified 35 houses. In other settlements solar lamps were supplied. But this scheme failed in most of the settlements. The investigation team found that the solar lamps in most of the settlements are not in working condition. Most of the lamps are found in totally destroyed and unusable condition.

An analysis of the impact of these programmes reveals that, though the physical achievement of the programme is reasonably good; the utilization of the benefits of the schemes are not achieved as expected.

Nutrition

Rice is the staple food of the Kadars. Their staple food consisted of only jungle roots and fruits till the beginning of the twentieth century. They consumed jungle roots like *Kanikizhangu*, *Narukizhangu*, *Thalimizhangu*, *Channanakizhangu* etc. When available, 92.9% of them consume food three times a day. Only 8.27% consume meat or fish one time a week and 3.01% consume egg one time a week. Only 1.13% consumes milk daily. The above data make obvious that the nutrition level of the food consumed by Kadars is very low. In spite of this and seasonal scarcity for money and food still the Kadars are healthy, only .02% among them is found affected by some disease per month. It is because they consume a lot of honey, roots with medicinal values and the unpolluted environment where they live.

Table 4.9 Details of food consumption and nutrition (Figures in percentages)

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Eat 3 times a day	100	100	100	100	69.4	92.9
Meat-1time a week	14.5	0	7.2	8.11	9.68	8.27
Fish-1time a week	14.5	0	18	0	9.68	8.27
Egg-1time a week	0	0	7.2	0	9.68	3.01
Milk-daily	0	0	11	0	0	1.13

Source: Survey Data

Drinking Water

Tribal Development Department has taken special care for providing drinking water facilities for Kadars. In almost all settlements wells are constructed. But these wells are not used by the Kadars since traditionally they have apathy to well water, they trust only flowing water. So they use water from near by rivulets. In many places Kadars use the wells for depositing waste materials.

Traditionally all Kadar settlements are near by some rivulets. In Malakkappara and Anapantham colonies, there is provision for pipe water. This water is not from wells but from natural streams flowing from higher places near to the settlements. These two schemes are found effectively utilized by Kadars. As Kadars do not use well water, the money spent for construction of wells in Kadar settlements is found to be futile. If the tribal department was aware of the Kadar habits, they could have used the money wasted for construction of wells, for water supply in the settlements through pipeline from natural streams. This is possible in all Kadar settlements since all Kadar settlements are near some revulet.

Education

It is clear that backwardness in education is an important cause for economic backwardness. Major part of the money set apart for economic development of tribes is being spent on education. Let us examine the educational levels of Kadars of different age groups.

Table 4.10 Education Status and Age Composition

Education Status	Age Composition				Total
	5 to 18	18 to 35	35 to 60	Above 60	
Illiterate	17 22.4%	44 51.2%	37 61.7%	15 88.2%	113 47.3%
Literate with out schooling	2 2.6%	5 5.8%	5 8.3%	1 5.9%	13 5.4%
Primary	42 55.3%	22 25.6%	14 23.3%	1 5.9%	79 33.1%
Middle	6 7.9%	5 5.8%	2 3.3%	0 .0%	13 5.4%
High School	5 6.6%	4 4.7%	2 3.3%	0 .0%	11 4.6%
SSLC	2 2.6%	6 7.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	8 3.3%
PDC	2 2.6%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	2 .8%

Total	76 100.0%	86 100.0%	60 100.0%	17 100.0%	239 100.0%
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There is steady decline of illiteracy level from 88.2% among Kadars of the age group above 60 years to 22.4% of the age group of 5 to 18 years. There is also consistent progress in the percentage of educated Kadars among lower age groups. This data reveals that there is considerable progress in literacy and education among the Kadar tribe. The association between the attributes was statistically examined with the help of chi-Square test, which was found highly significant.

Table 4.11 Sex wise distribution of Education Status

Education Status	SEX		Total
	Male	Female	
Illiterate	45 40.2%	68 53.5%	113 47.3%
Literate	5 4.5%	8 6.3%	13 5.4%
Primary	42 37.5%	37 29.1%	79 33.1%
Middle	9 8.0%	4 3.1%	13 5.4%
High School	6 5.4%	5 3.9%	11 4.6%
SSLC	4 3.6%	4 3.1%	8 3.3%
PDC	1 .9%	1 .8%	2 .8%
Total	112 100.0%	127 100.0%	239 100.0%

The above table shows that comparatively female Kadars have lower levels of education and literacy than their male counter parts. However in the higher levels these differences are lesser.

Table 4.12 Education Status and Status of Employment

Education Status	Status of Employment						Total
	Unemployed	Collection of nwfp	Collection of nwfp & coolie	Coolie	Govt. Employee	Semi Government Employee	
Illiterate	25 25.8%	44 45.4%	11 11.3%	15 15.5%	1 1.0%	1 1.0%	97 100.0%
Literates	3 27.3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	7 63.6%	1 9.1%	0 .0%	11 100.0%
Primary	3 7.9%	3 7.9%	6 15.8%	26 68.4%	0 .0%	0 .0%	38 100.0%
Middle	2 25.0%	4 50.0%	0 .0%	1 12.5%	1 12.5%	0 .0%	8 100.0%
High School	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	4 57.1%	0 .0%	0 .0%	7 100.0%
SSLC	5 83.3%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 16.7%	0 .0%	0 .0%	6 100.0%
PDC	1 50.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 50.0%	0 .0%	2 100.0%
Total	40 23.7%	52 30.8%	18 10.7%	54 32.0%	4 2.4%	1 .6%	169 100.0%

The above table shows that the highest percent of illiterates are from among those who collect nwfp. 83.3% of the SSLC passed and 50% of the PDC passed Kadars are unemployed. None of the Kadars who have passed SSLC and above are engaged in nwfp collection. These data reveals that the educated Kadars are reluctant to go for nwfp collection. The reasons may be either they were unable to develop the skills required for nwfp collection since they were away from forests during their school days or they lost their interested in this occupation because of their interaction with outside world. The above data also exposes that there is an increase in number of Kadars seeking other employments than their traditional occupation of nwfp collection. 32% of the Kadars are now employed as coolies.

The association between the attributes was statistically examined with the help of chi-Square test, which was found highly significant at zero percent level. A family education index was prepared for the analysis of the data. Children below the age of 5 are excluded from the index. The scores allotted for the index are as follows: 0 scores for illiterate members of the family, 1 for literates without schooling, 4 for primary school education, 7 for upper primary, 9 for high school, 10 for SSLC pass and 12 for Plus two. The total score of the family members is divided by the number of family members for getting the index. This index will give a clear picture of the educational status of the Kadar families.

Table 4.13 Family Education Index-
Frequency table

Value of FEI	Frequency	Percent
.00	18	31.0
1.22	1	1.7
1.33	6	10.3
1.50	1	1.7
1.60	1	1.7
1.80	1	1.7
1.90	1	1.7
2.00	3	5.2
2.33	1	1.7
2.38	1	1.7
2.40	2	3.4
2.67	2	3.4
2.80	1	1.7
2.83	1	1.7
3.00	1	1.7
3.20	1	1.7
3.33	2	3.4
3.57	1	1.7
3.67	1	1.7
4.00	4	6.9
4.33	1	1.7

4.75	1	1.7
5.50	1	1.7
5.71	1	1.7
6.20	1	1.7
6.43	1	1.7
6.86	1	1.7
7.25	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: survey data

The above frequency table shows that 31 % of the families have no index scores i.e. none among the members of these families are literates or educated. This gives the shocking picture of the educational conditions of the Kadar.

Table 4.14 Settlement wise FEI Classes

Settlement	fei coded				Total
	0	0 to 2	2 to 4	Above 4	
Kuriyarkutty	1 6.7%	2 13.3%	6 40.0%	6 40.0%	15 100.0%
Thaliyakallu	4 28.6%	5 35.7%	5 35.7%	0 .0%	14 100.0%
kalchady	4 66.7%	1 16.7%	0 .0%	1 16.7%	6 100.0%
vazhachal	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	0 .0%	12 100.0%
Anapantham	5 45.5%	2 18.2%	3 27.3%	1 9.1%	11 100.0%
Total	18 31.0%	14 24.1%	18 31.0%	8 13.8%	58 100.0%

Table 4.15 Settlement wise distribution of education level

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Edu. Level	%	%	%	%	%	%
Illiterates	25.9	83.9	88.9	37.9	83.78	58
Read & write	3.7	0	11.1	20.7	0	5.92
Primary school	44.4	6.45	0	0	5.4	16.6
Middle school	3.7	6.45	0	34.5	8.1	10.1

H.S	11.1	3.23	0	3.45	0	4.73
S.S.L.C	9.26	0	0	0	0	2.96
Plus-Two	1.85	0	0	3.45	2.7	1.78
Degree/Above	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Adult literacy among Kadars is only 42 percent. However Kuriarkutty and Vazhachal settlements which have school and hostel facilities recorded very high adult literacy rates; 75.1% and 62.1% respectively. The school and hostel are now shifted from Kuriarkutty to Sungam. 5.9 % of the adult Kadars can read and write without schooling. They are the beneficiaries of the total literacy campaign. 16.6% have primary education, 10.1% have middle school education, and 4.73% have High school education. Only 2.96 % have passed S.S.L.C and 1.78 % has studied up to Plus-Two level. No one has a degree or some other qualification. Even though Kuriarkutty is a remote settlement deep in the forest, having a school and hostel in their settlement benefits them. The very low adult literacy rate of Kalchady, Anapantham and Thaliyakal reflect the real condition of the Kadars. The adult literacy rate of Kalchady is 11.1%, which of Thaliyakal is 16.1% and of Anapantham is 16.2% only.

The Schemes for educational development of tribals begins with Balawadies. Balavadi training is meant to develop aptitude in learning and to encourage children for accelerating the development of their intellectual capacity to make them strongly attached to hygienic conditions. The children studying in Nursery Schools are given, free mid day meals and dress in addition to lump sum grant. We have observed that, during starvation season's even elders share these meals to escape from full day starvation. The balawadi system is working fairly well in eight out of the fifteen Kadar colonies.

The Government is giving full fee concession to all scheduled tribe students; lump sum grant and special stipend are also being given to them. They are also being offered all other concessions in full. The parent who sends his/her kid

regularly to school will get an annual grant of Rs. 100/-. Every year 2 pairs of uniform is given to each student belonging to lower primary classes of the tribal schools. Pre-metric hostels are being run to help the education of scheduled tribe students. The inmates are provided with free meals, two pairs of dress in a year, educational aids and notebooks. The Scheduled Tribes students who seek admission in boarding are being paid Rs.200/- per month apart from free uniform clothes. From the survey it was found that 79.3% of the Kadar families have received the above said educational assistances. 27% of the Kadars have utilized free hostel facilities also.

For college education Students of the scheduled tribes are being exempted from paying fees including the examination fee. In addition to the above, they are given lump sum grant and monthly stipend at various rates. Only 1.78% of Kadars have studied up to the Plus-Two levels. None of the Kadars have passed the Plus-Two. So no one from among the Kadar tribe has studied in the Degree level.

Kadars are lagging behind other non-primitive tribal communities and general public of Kerala in literacy and educational levels. However the analysis of the above data shows that considering the past conditions of the Kadars, the educational schemes implemented for the Kadars have positive impact.

General Awareness

Only 35% among Kadars know the name of our country, 45% our state, 67.5 % the district they live. Only 53% know the name of the Chief Minister of Kerala. 79% have heard about Gram Sabha and only 56% are aware of the Tribal welfare schemes.

Table 4.16 General Awareness

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchdy	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Knowledge of –	%	%	%	%	%	%
Country	59	23	22	45	8	35
State	76	32	28	62	5	45
District	81	71	72	79	16	67.5
Chief Minister	67	52	67	72	11	53
Gram Sabha	87	90	89	90	46	79
Welfare scheme	72	71	67	55	11	56

Source: survey data

Table 4.17 Age Composition wise answer to the question:
Are you informed about the welfare schemes from Govt ?

Age Composition	Are you informed about the welfare schemes from Govt		Total
	Yes	No	
18 to 35	55 59.8%	37 40.2%	92 100.0%
35 to 60	33 55.0%	27 45.0%	60 100.0%
Above 60	7 41.2%	10 58.8%	17 100.0%
Total	95 56.2%	74 43.8%	169 100.0%

The above data shows that the younger generations are more informed about the welfare schemes than the elders

Table 4.18 Age Composition wise answer to the question:
Do you know to which district you belong?

Age Composition	Do you know to which district you belong?		Total
	Yes	No	
18 to 35	70 76.1%	22 23.9%	92 100.0%
35 to 60	37 61.7%	23 38.3%	60 100.0%
Above 60	7 58.8%	10 100.0%	17 100.0%
Total	114 67.5%	55 32.5%	169 100.0%

The above data shows that the younger generations are more informed about the district, which they belong, than the elders.

Table 4.19 Age Composition wise answer to the question:
Do you know to which state you belong?

Age Composition	Do you know to which state you belong		Total
	Yes	No	
18 to 35	47 51.1%	45 48.9%	92 100.0%
35 to 60	25 41.7%	35 58.3%	60 100.0%
Above 60	4 23.5%	13 76.5%	17 100.0%
Total	76 45.0%	93 55.0%	169 100.0%

The above data reveals that the younger generations are more informed about the state, which they belong, than the elders

Table 4.20 Age Composition wise answer to the question:

Do you know to which country you belong?

Age Composition	Do you know to which country you belong?		Total
	Yes	No	
18 to 35	38 41.3%	54 58.7%	92 100.0%
35 to 60	18 30.0%	42 70.0%	60 100.0%
Above 60	3 17.6%	14 82.4%	17 100.0%
Total	59 34.9%	110 65.1%	169 100.0%

The above data reveals that the younger generations are more informed about the country, which they belong, than the elders

Table 4.21 Age Composition wise answer to the question:
Do you know who is our chief minister?

Age Composition	Do you know who is our chief minister		Total
	Yes	No	
18 to 35	54 58.7%	38 41.3%	92 100.0%
35 to 60	30 50.0%	30 50.0%	60 100.0%
Above 60	5 29.4%	12 70.6%	17 100.0%
Total	89 52.7%	80 47.3%	169 100.0%

The above data reveals that the younger generations are more informed about who is our Chief Minister, than the elders.

The some total of the above data expose the fact that the younger generation of Kadars has more general awareness than the elders. From the above data it is

clear that there is gradual increase in the level of general awareness among Kadars. The better general awareness of younger generations can be endorsed as the positive impact of Tribal welfare programmes.

Table 4.22 Sex wise answer to the question:
Are you informed about the benefit schemes from Govt?

Sex	Are you informed about the benefit schemes from Govt		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	53 69.7%	23 30.3%	76 100.0%
Female	42 45.2%	51 54.8%	93 100.0%
Total	95 56.2%	74 43.8%	169 100.0%

69.7% of the male members are informed about the Tribal welfare schemes where as only 45.2% of female members are informed about the same.

Table 4.23 Sex wise answer to the question:
Do you know to which district you belong?

Sex	Do you know to which district you belong ?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	62 81.6%	14 18.4%	76 100.0%
Female	52 55.9%	41 44.1%	93 100.0%
Total	114 67.5%	55 32.5%	169 100.0%

81.6% of the male members know which district they belong, where as only 55.9% female members know the same.

Table 4.24 Sex wise answer to the question:
Do you know to which state you belong?

Sex	Do you know to which state you belong		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	43 56.6%	33 43.4%	76 100.0%
Female	33 35.5%	60 64.5%	93 100.0%
Total	76 45.0%	93 55.0%	169 100.0%

56.6% of the males know to which state they belong, at the same time only 35.5% of the females know to which state they belong.

Table 4.25 Sex wise answer to the question:
Do you know to which country you belong?

Sex	Do you know to which country you belong?		Total
	Yes	No	
Male	38 50.0%	38 50.0%	76 100.0%
Female	21 22.6%	72 77.4%	93 100.0%
Total	59 34.9%	110 65.1%	169 100.0%

50% of the males know to which country they belong, where as only 22.6% of the females know about the same.

Table 4.26 Sex wise answer to the question:
Do you know who is our chief minister?

Sex	Do you know who is our chief minister		Total
	Yes	No	

Male	50 65.8%	26 34.2%	76 100.0%
Female	39 41.9%	54 58.1%	93 100.0%
Total	89 52.7%	80 47.3%	169 100.0%

65.8% of the male Kadars know who is our Chief Minister, but only 41.9% of the females know this. The some total of the above data divulge that general awareness level of the Kadar females is lower than their males.

Access to mass media

84% of the Kadars listen to radio, 60% see television and 70% see films. Only 23% among them read newspapers and 25% read magazines. The above data shows that Kadars of Kuriarkutty and Vazhachal have more interest to make contact with the mass media. The better education and literacy level among the Kadars of these settlements supplement their interest. Because of the same reasons the general awareness levels of these two settlements are also at higher levels than other sample settlements.

Table 4.27 Settlement wise Access to mass media

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Media	%	%	%	%	%	%
Radio	100	90.3	50	86	70	84
Television	91	16	0	76	68	60
Newspaper	46	13	0	34	0	23
Magazines	50	13	0	34	3	25
Cinema	96	29	44	90	62	70

Occupation of the Kadars

30.8% of the Kadars are engaged in nwfp collection, 32 % are coolies engaged in forest work, 10.7% do both works and 2.4 % have government employment. All the government employees among Kadars are working in the forest department

as guard or watchman. 23.7% of the Kadars do not go for any work. None among them is either a farmer or a skilled worker.

Table 4.28 Status of Employment Settlement wise distribution

Status of Employment	Settlement					Total
	Kuriyarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	
Unemployed	12 22.2%	2 6.5%	5 27.8%	7 24.1%	14 37.8%	40 23.7%
Collection of MFP	0 .0%	29 93.5%	13 72.2%	0 .0%	10 27.0%	52 30.8%
Collection of MFP & coolie	8 14.8%	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	10 27.0%	18 10.7%
Coolie	34 63.0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	20 69.0%	0 .0%	54 32.0%
Govt. Employee	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 3.4%	3 8.1%	4 2.4%
Semi Government Employee	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	1 3.4%	0 .0%	1 .6%
Total	54 100.0 %	31 100.0%	18 100.0%	29 100.0%	37 100.0 %	169 100.0%

Source: survey data

The Kadars have to compete with other tribes and non-tribes for forest work. In some settlements they are not at all getting any forest work. So there is starvation among Kadars during rainy season. They consume wild roots to survive in these seasons.

Girijan Service Cooperative Society

About 12 per cent Scheduled Tribe families in the state are engaged in NWFP (Non-Wood Forest Produce) collection. In 1978 the right to collect NWFP from

forests were taken away from the private contractors and exclusively assigned to the allotted to Girijan Service Co-operative Societies. 82 scheduled tribes co-operative societies are functioning. Out of this 30 societies have been given the right to procure small forest products. Forest department assists the tribals in constituting societies and render all help in collection, semi-processing and storage of the products. The Government also constituted Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited, an apex body of the Tribal Societies, to co- ordinate the work of various societies and to help them financially and technically. The Federation advances working capital to societies. Physical and financial performance of each society was liable for periodic scrutiny. The societies were free to market the produce collected and to earn income. The surplus money out of the operation could be used for the common welfare of the tribal community.

Table 4.29 Details of Girijan Service Cooperative Society

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakal	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
G.S.C.Society	%	%	%	%	%	%
Membership	0	0	0	24	62	18
Exercised vote	0	0	0	17	54	15

Source: Survey data

The data from survey reveals that only 18% of the Kadars are having membership of the G.S.C.S. in which all the nwfp collecting tribals are suppose to be members. Only 15% exercised voting in the society meetings. None of the Kadars from Kuriarkutty, Thaliyakal and Kalchady that are major nwfp collection centers are members of the G.S.C.S.

Even though the old system of contractors employing tribals for nwfp collection for wages was stopped in 1978, still private contractors control the collection of nwfps in almost all Kadar settlements. Neither the Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited, nor the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies took up their responsibility to help the tribals financially and technically. There is provision for the use of surplus money out of the profits of the society to be used for the common welfare of the tribal community. None of the Kadars have received any financial assistance from the society so far. So the above data collected from survey and interviews show that the Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited and the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies have not succeeded in protecting the interests of the Kadars. A detailed study of the nwfp collection and exchange in Kalchady settlement reveals more facts

Income

The Kadar economy revolves around collection of non-wood forest produces (nwfp) and forest labour. The evergreen forests areas where Kadars reside are rich in nwfp. However the availability nwfp is seasonal. The forest woks are also not available during all seasons. 34.5% of the Kadar families are with an annual income below Rs.11000, which is considered as below poverty line. 39.7% of the families have a monthly income between Rs. 1000 to 2000, only 17.2% have monthly income above 2000.

Table 4.30 Settlement wise Income of Kadar

Income Classified	Settlement					Total
	Kuriyarkutty	Thaliyakallu	kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	
Below 1000	2 13.3%	14 100.0%	2 33.3%	0 .0%	7 63.6%	25 43.1%
1000 to 2000	13 86.7%	0 .0%	4 66.7%	4 33.3%	2 18.2%	23 39.7%
Above 2000	0 .0%	0 .0%	0 .0%	8 66.7%	2 18.2%	10 17.2%
Total	15 100.0%	14 100.0%	6 100.0%	12 100.0%	11 100.0%	58 100.0

							%
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Source: survey data

Only 13.8% of the Kadar families have bank accounts. At Kuriarkutty 6.7% families, Thaliyakal 7.14% families, Kalchady 50% families and Anapantham 27.27% families have bank accounts. None of the sample families from vazhachal have bank account. The 50% of the sample families of Kalchady settlement who have bank account are not aware about this. Rs.8000 each was deposited in their names in the Canara bank Adipparanda for purchase of Cow under the IRDP scheme. The bank pass- book is in the custody of the local nwfp contractor and the Kadars do not know about this amount.

Generally the Kadars do not have the nature of saving money. Only 5% of the Kadars have savings in the bank. That may be due to illiteracy and ignorance or their basic nature. During the nwfp collection seasons some Kadars collect nwfp worth of more than five thousand rupees. This money is either spent without wisdom or cheated of by others. And during rainy seasons many of the families starve. Only 5% of the Kadars have liabilities with the bank. The above data shows that they are not utilizing banking and bank loan facilities available for various purposes. Their ignorance and illiteracy are major factors that hold back them from the proper management of their economic affairs.

Table 4.31 Family education index and Income

FEI	Income Classified			Total
	Below 1000	1000 to 2000	Above 2000	
0	9 50.0%	7 38.9%	2 11.1%	18 100.0%
0 to 2	6 42.9%	5 35.7%	3 21.4%	14 100.0%
2 to 4	9 50.0%	4 22.2%	5 27.8%	18 100.0%
Above 4	1 12.5%	7 87.5%	0 .0%	8 100.0%

Total	25 43.1%	23 39.7%	10 17.2%	58 100.0%
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Table 4.32 Correlation between Family Education Index and Total Income of the family per month

		Total income per month
Family Education Index	Pearson Correlation	.135
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.311
	N	58

For the analysis of the relationship of the family income and education levels of the Kadars the family education index was calculated. Many earlier studies on education and income relations have proved that there is considerable positive relationship between educational levels and income. The above table shows that in the case of Kadars there is no relationship between educational levels and income as in the case of the normal societies. The coefficient of correlation shows that there is no significant relationship between education and income of the Kadars, the value of correlation is only .135!

Employment generating programmes

The only employment-generating programme reported to have implemented among Kadars is a Kora Grass-weaving Center started at Kuriarkutty during 1974-1985 periods. This scheme failed due lack of marketing facilities for the product and lack of initiative from the part of the Kadars. Employment generating programmes, which are linked with the environment they live, and their skills would have produced a different result.

Domestic articles

The possession and enjoyment of domestic articles is a scale of measurement of the quality of life. 51.7 % of the Kadars own radios, 12.1% own tape recorder and 1.72% own sewing machine. None among the Kadars use a Television, Telephone

or gas stove. Among the sample settlements Kadars of Kalchady own none of the above items. The above data reveals that Kadars' quality of life is much lower to the quality of life of the people of Kerala general.

Table 4.33 Settlement wise possession of domestic articles

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Items	%	%	%	%	%	%
Radio	26.7	71.4	0	50	90.91	51.7
Tape recorder	13.3	7.14	0	8.33	27.27	12.1
T.V	0	0	0	0	0	0
Telephone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas stove	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sewing machine	0	0	0	8.3	0	1.72

Source: Survey data

Agriculture

Many tribal communities of Kerala earn their daily bread from agriculture. Kadars generally has no aptitude for agriculture; none among them are farmers. All schemes for developing Kadars through agriculture are found to be futile. The experience in Kuriarkutty settlement and Kalchady demands a thorough analysis of the issue. At Kuriarkutty Kadars blame wild life and Forest department for the failure of the venture. But there is no doubt that, Kadars lack of interest was the major factor responsible for the failure. The Department has supplied agricultural implements at some Kadar settlements; but it was also not useful for them. At Kalchady, during the Seventh Plan period Agricultural Department planted rubber in 12 acre of land owned by Kadars at Veezhilly and Paliyamangalam and handed over it to them. The local nwfp contractor manages the rubber tapping and sale of rubber sheet. Kadars do not get any income from this land; they never go there or enquire about it. So lack of aptitude and ignorance of Kadars are major hindrance to the success of the agricultural schemes for developing them.

Animal Husbandry

Milk Cows and Goats were supplied to Kadars during various plan periods. At present 3.45% of Kadars have Cows, 8.62% have goats and 1.72% has Chicken. This scheme also failed because the forest areas where Kadars live are not safe for keeping domestic animals.

Table 4.34 Settlement wise possession of live stock assets

Settlement	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Families having-	%	%	%	%	%	%
Cattle	13.3	0	0	0	0	3.45
Goats	6.67	0	50	18.33	0	8.62
Hen/Duck	6.7	0	0	0	0	1.72
Pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Survey data

Political Participation

73% of the Kadars have participated at least once in voting in the previous elections. But most of the Kadars said that, they have participated in voting not because of political interest but due to persuasion by local party leaders. Only 1% have attended the Gram Sabha meeting. There are provisions to form Uru Sabhas for remote settlements. The above data reveals that the authorities have not taken interest in forming Uru Sabhas in the Kadar settlements and the Kadars were not given required training to participate in the local self-government process.

The programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the Ninth Plan strived to ensure 'People-Centered Development' and 'People's Participation, with effective involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Steps were taken for the devolution of financial as well as administrative powers to the local self-governments, so that the marginalized groups were also given the opportunity to participate not only in formulating the need-based programmes, but also in their effective

implementation, supervision and monitoring. By this it was expected not only to go a long way in empowering these Groups but also the implementation of various developmental programmes carried out in the true sense of co-operative federalism.

The Panchayat Raj institutions, which were meant for decentralization of administration with popular participation in decision making, has failed to make any impact on Kadars. The data given below shows that only 1% Kadars have attended the Gram Sabha meetings.

Table 4.35 Political Participation

Political Participation	Kuriarkutty	Thaliyakallu	Kalchady	Vazhachal	Anapantham	Total
Voting	87	77	94	90	27	73
Gram Sabha Meeting	0	0	0	0	5	1

Source: Survey data

4.4 Findings of the one-year study of Kadars of Kalchady colony

Kalchady settlement of the Kadars is located at the Kairadi village of Ayilur Panchayat of Palakkad District. Adipparanda, which is the nearest bus stop, is 5 kms. away from Kalchady and is about 45 km away from Palakkad city. The 17 Kadar families in the Kalchady settlement live in 12 houses.

Only very few Kadar families are found in the Government constructed houses in the settlement because most of the time in a year Kadar live in the temporary encampments, where they sleep either in some natural rock caves or sheds built up of bamboo leaves. They build temporary shelters in different places of the forest and stay for a few days for collection of forest produces and when the collection is over, they will return to their permanent settlements for the sale of

the items. There are temporary encampments at Chakkala and Mankayam, which Kadars use for long time for convenient collection of nwfp.

The Kalchady settlement was selected for an in-depth study of the daily income and expenditure patterns. This settlement was selected for such a study, because from our preliminary study we observed the exploitations, which are going on in this place. Two members of the investigating team visited the Kalchady Kadar settlement regularly from 2001 March to 2002 February to collect daily income and expenditure data.

Income from NWFP

The major source of income for the Kalchady Kadars is nwfp. About 95% of their income is from nwfp; only 5% of the income is from other sources. They are reluctant to go for agricultural labour, only a few Kadars go for agricultural work, that too very rarely. The items of nwfp collected by Kalchady Kadars are *honey, cheenikai, Kattupadavalam, dammer, white dammer, vellari, rattan, ginger, kudampuli, pathiri, palmuthuku, uruvanchi, reed, nellikai, nannari, padakizhangu and cardamom.*

Table 4.36 Total NWFP collection from Kalchady (2001 March to 2002 February)

NWFP Code	Items	Weight Kg	Collection Price (average)	Price received for NWFP
1	Honey	646.00	50.10	32400.00
2	Cheenikai	2998.00	9.80	29420.00
3	Kattupadavalam	77.00	66.50	5120.00
4	Dammer	130.50	37.50	4888.00
5	White dammer (Thelli)	20.00	41.50	830.00
6	Vellari	219.00	34.50	7572.00
7	Rattan	-----	75	75.00
8	Ginger	113.00	5.10	578.00
9	Kudampuli	174.00	57.20	9950.00
10	Pathiri	100.00	106.25	10625.00
11	Palmuthuku	272.50	3.80	1036.00
12	Uruvanchi	180.00	8	1440.00
13	Reed	-----	1375	1375.00
14	Nellikka	40.00	10.25	410.00
15	Nannari	8.00	10	80.00
16	Padakizhangu	6.00	50	300.00
17	Cardamom	3.00	75	225.00
		Total		106324.00

Source: Survey data

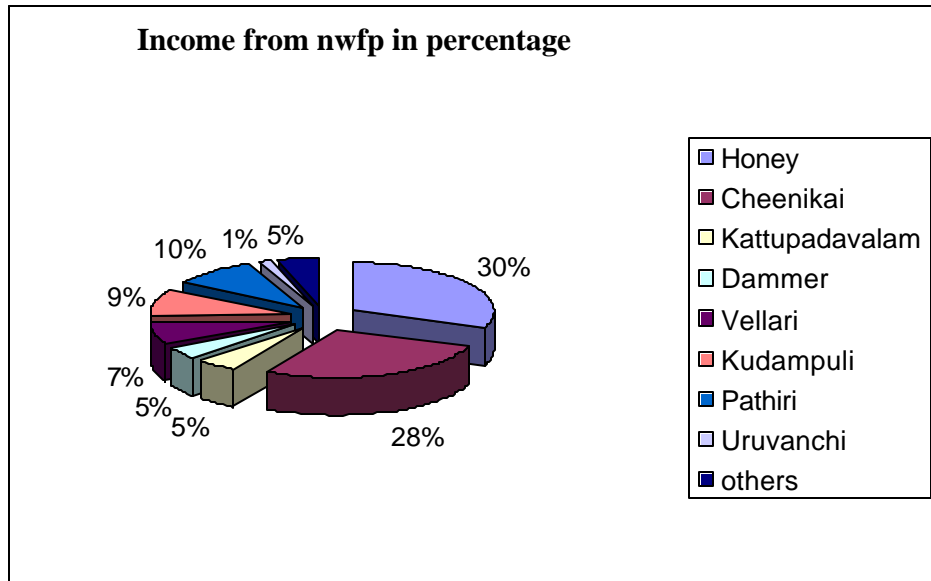


Figure 4.1 Income from Non-Wood Forest Produce in Percentage

The above chart shows the percentage of income from nwfp for one year. 30% of their income from nwfp is from honey, 28% from *cheenikai*, 10% from *Pathiri*, 9% from *Kudampuli*, 7% from *vellari*, 5% from *kattupadavalam*, 5% from *dammer* and 1% from *uruvanchi*. 5% of the income of nwfp is from various other items.

Even though the old system of contractors employing tribals for nwfp collection for wages was stopped in 1978, still private contractors control the collection of nwfps in almost all Kadar settlements. In Kalchady also for the last thirty years the same contractor collects the nwfp from the Kadars. He pays prices lower than the society rates. He will sell the products to G.S.C.Society or in the open market according to his convenience.

The one-year study of the income of Kalchady Kadars from nwfp reveals that since they were paid lower prices than the society prices they lost 19% of their income. The contractor cleverly pockets the profit. The nwfp items collected from forest are having high value in the open market. When the price that they have received is compared to market prices again they lose 75% from their income.

Table 4.37 Price received for NWFP and difference with Society price and market price

nwfp Code	Items	Price received for NWFP Rs.	Society Price Rs.	Market Price Rs.	Difference with	
					Society price Rs.	Market price Rs.
1	Honey	32400.00	38760.00	64600.00	6360.00	32200.00
2	Cheenikai	29420.00	35976.00	47968.00	6556.00	18548.00
3	Kattupadavalam	5120.00	6160.00	7700.00	1040.00	2580.00
4	Dammer	4888.00	7830.00	11092.50	2942.00	6204.50
5	White dammer	830.00	860.00	1200.00	30.00	370.00
6	Vellari	7572.00	7665.00	9417.00	93.00	1845.00
7	Rattan	75.00	75.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
8	Ginger	578.00	678.00	1017.00	100.00	439.00
9	Kudampuli	9950.00	10440.00	20880.00	490.00	10930.00
10	Pathiri	10625.00	10800.00	14000.00	175.00	3375.00
11	Palmuthuku	1036.00	2997.50	2997.50	1961.50	1961.50
12	Uruvanchi	1440.00	1620.00	2160.00	180.00	720.00
13	Reed	1375.00	1375.00	1375.00	0.00	0.00
14	Nellikka	410.00	420.00	440.00	10.00	30.00
15	Nannari	80.00	280.00	320.00	200.00	240.00
16	Padakizhan gu	300.00	300.00	390.00	0.00	90.00
17	Cardamom	225.00	225.00	750.00	0.00	525.00
	Total	106324.00	126461.50	186382.00	20137.50	80058.00

Source: compiled from Table. 4.36

The above table shows the difference in prices between the actual prices the Kalchady Kaders received from the contractor, the society price and the market price. This data substantiate that neither the Girijan Service Cooperative Society nor the Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited, an apex body of the Tribal Societies serve the purpose of protecting the interest of the Kaders.

Other sources of income

For Kalchady Kadars only 5% of their income is from other source. Some among them go for agricultural labour during rainy seasons when nwfp are not available. It is very rare that a Kalchady Kadan go for work other than nwfp collection. Even if they starve most of them are reluctant to go for other works.

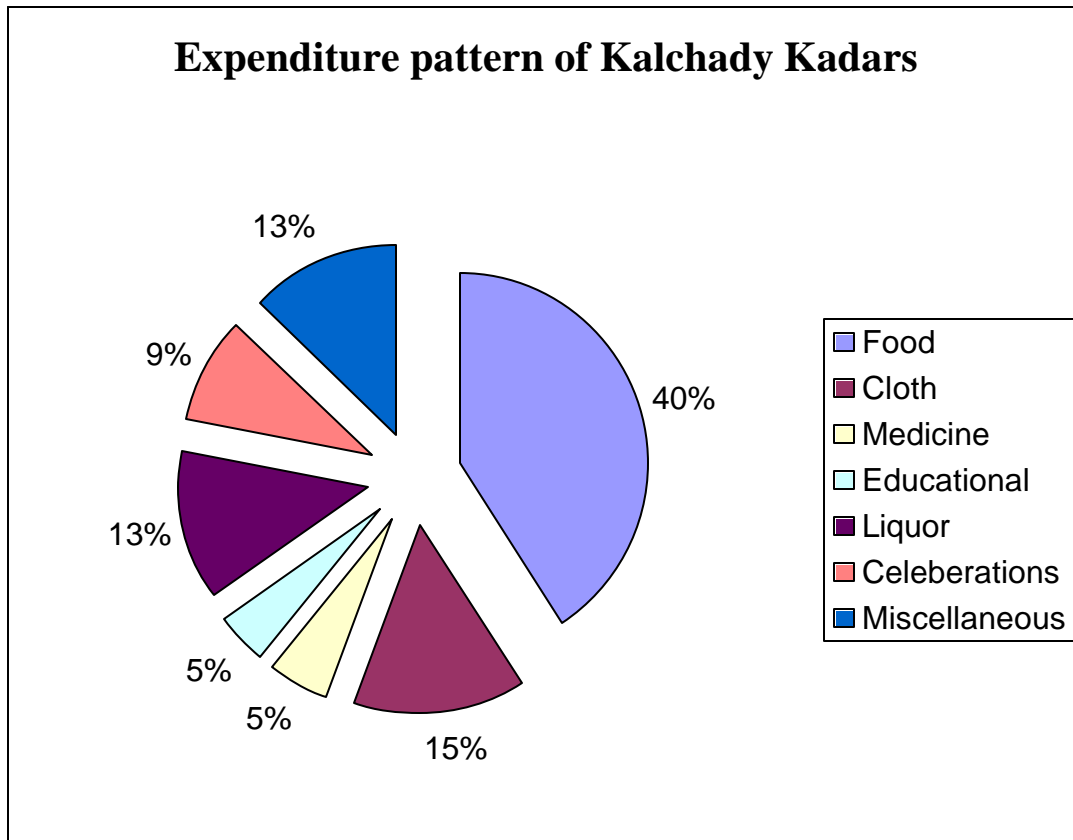


Figure 4.2 Expenditure Pattern of Kalchady Kadars

Expenditure pattern

Kadars of Kalchady spend 40% of their income for food, 15% for cloths, 13% for liquor, 9% for celebrations, 5% for education and another 5% medicines. They use only 0.2% of their income for purchase of domestic utensils.

Table 4.38 Average monthly income and expenditure of Kadar families of Kalchady (2001-2002)

Month	Income (Rs) Mean	Expenditure (Rs) Mean
March	3390	1873
April	877	1206
May	1065	893
June	1145	889
July	845	592
August	421	329
September	280	232
October	532	531
November	530	530
December	546	576
January	1840	1740
February	2131	1791

Source: Survey data

January to March is the season of nwpf; during these months Kadar have good income. The average income of the Kalchady Kadar during the month of March is Rs. 3390 and during September it is only Rs. 280.

Their expenditure patterns reflect their very poor quality of life. From among the meager income they have 40% is spent for food. From July to December their income is not sufficient for even to have one meal a day. 13% of their income is spent for liquor. This will again add to the misery of the Kadar families. They don't care to buy domestic utensils; this may be due to scarcity for money or their general nature.

Regression of Expenditure on Income

To get a clear picture of the expenditure behaviour of the Kadar in relation to their income, a regression analysis was performed. The analysis can give us idea on the change in family monthly expenditure due to a unit change in the family monthly income.

In the regression model, family monthly expenditure was taken as the dependent variable and family monthly income as the independent variable. Scatter plot of the variables gave us the idea that appropriate functional form would be linear and therefore, the model was estimated using the method of Ordinary Least Squares (OLS). The summary of the regression analysis is given in the Table 4.35.

R square, the measure of fitness of the model, was calculated .770. It gives the idea that the model that we have assumed reasonably fits or represents the data. The overall significance of the model was given by the F test, which assures the model is highly significant.

The result of the regression analysis shows that the standardized value of the coefficient of income is .888. t test shows that the coefficient is significant at zero percent level. It means that an additional rupee of income to a Kadar family will lead to an expenditure of Re .88. In the terminology of economics, this concept is called marginal propensity to consume (MPC). The value obtained from the results shows that MPC of the Kadar tribe is very high, which leaves with them almost zero level of savings.

Table 4.39 Regression results of expenditure on income

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.888(a)	.788	.770	2018.87417

a Predictors: (Constant), Income

Anova

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	181712385.942	1	181712385.942	44.583	.007(a)
	Residual	48910234.862	12	4075852.905		
	Total	230622620.804	13			

a Predictors: (Constant), Income

b Dependent Variable: Expenditure

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-329.012	1081.634		-.304	.766
	Income	.781	.117	.888	6.677	.003

a Dependent Variable: Expenditure

The income from Rubber

Twelve families in this settlement own 1 acre of planted rubber each. The plantation is situated at Veezhilly and Paliyamangalam about 12 km away from the Kalchady settlement. The agricultural department planted rubber in this land and handed over it to them.

Table 4.40 Income from 12 acres of Rubber owned by Kalchadi Kadars (2001-2002)

Month 2001-02	Tapping Days/ Month	Kg/ month	Average price/ Kg	Total Price	Expense Tapping	Expenses smoking etc.	Expenses Total	Income/ Month
Mar	6	72	29	2088	600	72	672	1416
Apr	23	276	32	8832	2300	276	2576	6256
May	21	336	34	11424	2100	336	2436	8988
Jun	22	396	35	13860	2200	396	2596	11264
Jul	22	440	36	15840	2200	440	2640	13200
Aug	18	360	36	12960	1800	360	2160	10800
Sept.	24	528	32	16896	2400	528	2928	13968
Oct	26	572	28	16016	2600	572	3172	12844
Nov.	28	672	25	16800	2800	672	3472	13328
Dec.	22	528	25	13200	2200	528	2728	10472
Jan.	16	320	26	8320	1600	320	1920	6400
Feb.	4	64	28	1792	400	64	464	1328
Total	232	4564	30.24	138028	23200	4564	27764	110264

Now this is being managed as like all other affairs related to Kadars of Kalchady by the local tribal nwpf collection contractor. The total income from rubber is estimated to be Rs. 110264. None of the owners of this property receive any

income from this. The Kadars who are starving during the off seasons are either not aware about the income from the rubber or they are afraid of facing the displeasure of the contractor. He has full control over the economic and social life of the Kadars.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

The government had spent thousands of crores Rupees for various tribal welfare programmes. There is a lot of statistics, which shows the huge expenditure for Tribal development schemes. But still tribal development remains as an enigma. In this circumstance the present study attempts to examine the socio-economic conditions of the Kadars, one among the primitive tribes of Kerala, and the impact of various tribal development schemes implemented among them.

The specific objectives of the study were (I) to examine the various tribal development schemes implemented among Kadars, (II) to analyze the present economic conditions of the Kadars such as employment or occupation, income, property ownership and housing, (III) to study the present social conditions of the Kadars such as education, general awareness, participation in public activities and access to public institutions, (IV) to examine how effective is the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies, in protecting the economic interests of the Kadars, (V) to evaluate the participation of Kadars in the Panchayati Raj institutions, (VI) to analyze the impact of various development schemes in the socio- economic development of the Kadars.

The present study addresses the following questions: What are the various tribal development schemes implemented among Kadars? What is their present socio-economic condition? Have the living conditions of the Kadars improved after implementation the schemes? Is the Girijan Co-operative society effective in the protection of the tribal interest in forest produce collection and exchange? How do Kadars participate in the Panchayati Raj institutions?

Government has implemented various programmes for the welfare of Kadar tribes during different plan periods. For development of education, schools, hostels and staff quarters were constructed at some of the Kadar settlements even in deep forest. Full fee concession, lump sum grant, special stipend, annual grant for the parents, 2 pairs of uniform, notebooks etc. other education development schemes received by Kadars. Housing scheme was implemented consistently in Kadar settlements during all plan periods. Schemes for assistance to repair existing houses and for construction of new houses were implemented. Allotment of land for housing and agricultural purposes, agricultural assistance, assistance for animal husbandry, formation of Girijan Service Cooperative Society for managing nwfp collection and sale, starting balawadies, employment-generating programmes, drinking water facilities and electrification of houses are other welfare schemes implemented for the Kadars.

A review of earlier literature on Kadar tribe gives us valuable information about their traditional culture, social and economic life etc. The review reveals that Kadar's social and economic life revolved around the collection and exchange of hill produces or minor forest produces from very early years onwards. Their life in deep forest and basic nature did not allow them to do any other work. Kadars were not interested even in shifting cultivation which most of the primitive tribes do.

In some of the settlements like Kalchady and Thliyakallu Kadars still are engaged only in nwfp collection and none of them does any other work. In Kuriarkutty on the other hand none of them are solely engaged in nwfp collection and in Vazhachal no one is engaged in nwfp collection. It was found from the present study that only 30.8% of the total Kadars are now engaged in nwfp collection as their one and only occupation, 32 % are coolies engaged in

forest work, 10.7% do both works. 2.4% have government employment. So this study reveals that the Kadars are shifting gradually from their sole occupation of forest produce collection to other occupations.

The information collected from personal interviews provides the reason for this shifting. The major reasons are; (1) there is increasing scarcity for the forest produce; (2) in forest areas come under wild life sanctuaries there are legal restrictions for collection of forest produce; (3) those who have schooling and had opportunity for greater interactions with modern society are generally reluctant to spend their time in forest through out the year for nwfp collection.

According to Edgar Thurston the total value of minor forest produce collected by Kadars during 1897-98 in the South Coimbatore division, which includes the Anamalai, was Rs.7886. According to Anantha Krishna Iyer L.K (1909) the total income derived from minor forest produce by Cochin Kadars is about Rs. 3000 a year. According to Ehnranfels, who made an extensive study of the Kadar tribe to publish his *Kadar of Cochin* in 1952 the annual income of a Kadar family is little over Rs.400 per annum (during 1947-48). The above data informs that Kadars had very high income at those times.

All the above authors were of the opinion that the living conditions of the Kadars are very poor. Since the contractors dictate the price of the forest produces and Kadars in fact were denied the deserving prices for their produces. The one-year study at Kalchady and information from other Kadar settlements revealed that the same conditions prevail even after the old system of contractors employing tribals for nwfp collection for wages was stopped as early as in 1978. In early 1990's the society system was introduced and during 2001, the system of Vana Samrakshana Samithi was also introduced. These two systems enable direct collection of NWFP's by tribals with out any role for the contractor. But it is a pity

that still private contractors control the collection of nwfps in all Kadar settlements.

34.5% of the Kadar families are with an annual income below Rs.11000, which is considered as below poverty line. 39.7% of the families have a monthly income between Rs. 1000 to 2000, only 17.2% have monthly income above 2000. Apart from the above said income, in many Kadar settlements, they were cheated a major portion of their income by the contractors. The case study of Kalchady revealed that apart from cheating about 19% of the deserving price for the nwfp they have collected, the contractor cheat them the income from their rubber plantation also. Only 13.8% of the Kadar families have bank accounts. Generally the Kadars do not have the nature of saving money. Only 5% of the Kadars have savings in the bank.

Kadars generally has no aptitude for agriculture; none among them are farmers. All schemes for developing Kadars through agriculture are found to be futile. The experience in the Kalchady settlement is a typical example. Kadars of Kalchady were unable to manage or even get the income from the land, in which agricultural department has planted rubber for them.

The implementation of the housing scheme was effective among Kadars considering the fact that they are original inhabitants of the forests and they never had a decent housing. None of them were able to build a decent house of their own. But information gathered from observation and interviews disclosed that most of the Kadar houses are not in good condition.

This is due to many reasons. The Government constructed houses are all in the boundary of the forest or at places convenient for road travel. Those Kadars who are engaged in nwfp collection require staying in temporary encampments in the deep forest. So Government constructed houses are not their permanent place of

residence. In many settlements Kadars who are given good houses still opt to live in their conventional huts for convenience of NWFP collection.

Many of the houses are poorly constructed. Even though there are schemes for repairing of houses, which are readily sanctioned by the authorities, the money is not properly used; the middlemen take away a considerable portion of it. The absence of the Kadars from their houses for NWFP collection most of the time a year adds to the degeneration of the houses. All these factors lead to the poor maintenance of the Kadar houses. 13.8% of the houses have latrine facility but only very few use latrines. In many houses they use latrines for storing firewood. This scheme became a failure because the authorities have done nothing to make the Kadars aware of hygienic living.

The Government has electrified 72.4% of the houses, among which 43.1% are by solar lights. 100% of the Government employees, Semi Government employees and Agricultural labourers have electrified houses. 55.6% of the unemployed did not get their houses electrified. 35% of the nwfp collectors also did not get their houses electrified. Among the 65% of their electrified houses 60% are electrified with solar lamps.

In the Vazhachal Kadar settlement the Tribal department has electrified 35 houses. In other settlements solar lamps were supplied. But this scheme failed in most of the settlements. The investigation team found that the solar lamps in most of the settlements are not in working condition. After its inception the authorities have done nothing to maintain it. Most of the lamps are found in totally destroyed and unusable condition.

An analysis of the impact of these programmes reveals that, though the physical achievements of these programmes were initially good; due to the neglect of the authorities in maintaining the facilities which are provided to the Kadars, the utilization of the benefits of these schemes is not achieved as expected.

Tribal Development Department has taken special care for providing drinking water facilities for Kadars. In almost all settlements wells are constructed. But these wells are not used by the Kadars since traditionally they have apathy to well water, they trust only flowing water. So they use water from near by rivulets. As Kadars do not use well water, the money spent for construction of wells in Kadar settlements is found to be futile.

In Malakkappara and Anapantham colonies, there is provision for pipe water. This water is not from wells but from natural streams flowing from higher places near to the settlements. These two schemes are found effectively utilized by Kadars. If the tribal department was aware of the Kadar habits, they could have used the money wasted for construction of wells, for water supply in the settlements through pipeline from natural streams. This is possible in all Kadar settlements since all Kadar settlements are near some rivulet.

There is steady decline of illiteracy level from 88.2% among Kadars of the age group above 60 years to 22.4% of the age group of 5 to 18 years. There is also consistent progress in the percentage of educated Kadars among lower age groups. This data reveals that there is considerable progress in literacy and education among the Kadar tribe.

Comparatively female Kadars have lower levels of education and literacy than their male counter parts. However in the higher levels these differences are lesser. The highest percent of illiterates are from among those who collect nwfp. 83.3% of the SSLC passed and 50% of the PDC passed Kadars are unemployed. None of the Kadars who have passed SSLC and above are engaged in nwfp collection. These data reveals that the educated Kadars are reluctant to go for nwfp collection. The reasons may be either they were unable to develop the skills required for nwfp collection since they were away from forests during their school days or they lost their interested in this occupation because of their interaction with outside world. The above data also exposes that there is an increase in number of Kadars seeking other employments than their traditional occupation of nwfp collection. 32% of the Kadars are now employed as coolies.

The nutrition level of the food consumed by Kadars is very low. In spite of this and seasonal scarcity for money and food still the Kadars are healthy, only .02% among them is found affected by some disease per month. It is because they consume a lot of honey, roots with medicinal values and the unpolluted environment where they live.

Only 35% among Kadars know the name of our country, 45% our state, 67.5% the district they live. Only 53% know the name of the Chief Minister of Kerala. 79% have heard about Gram Sabha and only 56% are aware of the Tribal welfare schemes. 73% of the Kadars have participated at least once in voting in the previous elections. Only 1% attends the Gram Sabha meeting.

Even though the old system of contractors employing tribals for nwfp collection for wages was stopped in 1978, still private contractors control the collection of nwfps in almost all Kadar settlements. The case study in Kalchady reveals the extent of this exploitation. The Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited and the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies have not succeeded in protecting the interests of the Kadars. Only 18% of the Kadars are having membership of the G.S.C.S. in which all the nwfp collecting tribals are suppose to be members. Only 15% exercised voting in the society meetings

The programmes for the Scheduled Tribes in the Ninth Plan strived to ensure 'People-Centered Development' and 'People's Participation, with effective involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, in pursuance of the recent Constitutional (73rd and 74th) Amendments. Steps were taken for the devolution of financial as well as administrative powers to the local self-governments, so that the marginalized groups were also given the opportunity to participate not

only in formulating the need-based programmes, but also in their effective implementation, supervision and monitoring. The Panchayat Raj institutions, which were meant for decentralization of administration with popular participation in decision making, has failed to make any impact on Kadars. Only 1% Kadars attend the Gram Sabha meetings.

5.2 Conclusions

The analysis of the data shows that the educational schemes implemented for the Kadars have positive impact. There is considerable increase in literacy level and education. But these schemes failed in providing higher education for Kadars; no one from among the Kadars has passed a Degree yet.

The physical achievement of the housing scheme was good as 75.9% of the Kadars now own Government constructed houses. But most of the Kadar houses are not in good condition. This is due to many reasons. In many settlements Kadars who are given good houses still opt to live in their conventional huts for convenience of NWFP collection. The authorities are not taking care to maintain these houses properly.

13.8% of the houses has latrine facility but only very few use latrines. In many houses they use latrines for storing firewood. This scheme became a failure because the authorities have done nothing to make the Kadars aware of hygienic living.

The scheme for providing solar lamps was also failed in most of the settlements. The investigation team found the solar lamps in most of the settlements not in working condition. After its inception the authorities have done nothing to maintain it. Most of the lamps are found in totally destroyed and unusable condition.

The money spent for construction of wells for providing drinking water in Kadar settlements are found to be a waste. Since they still do not trust water from well they use water from near by rivulets. In many places Kadars use the wells for depositing waste materials. If the tribal department was aware of the

Kadar habits, they could have used the money spend for construction of wells, for water supply in the settlements through pipeline from natural streams. This is possible in all Kadar settlements since all Kadar settlements are near some rivulet.

The analysis of the land distribution scheme for Kadar shows that it is effective as far as house construction purposes is concerned. All schemes for developing Kadars through agriculture are found to be futile

Milch Cows and Goats were supplied to Kadars during various plan periods. This scheme also failed because the forest areas where Kadars live are not safe for keeping domestic animals .

The only employment-generating programme reported to have implemented among Kadars is a Kora Grass-weaving Center started at Kuriarkutty during 1974-1985 periods. This scheme failed due lack of marketing facilities for the product.

Kadars are not utilizing banking and bank loan facilities available for various purposes. Their ignorance and illiteracy are major factors that hold back them from the proper management of their economic affairs.

The Kerala State Federation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Co-operative Limited and the Girijan Service Cooperative Societies have failed in protecting the interests of the Kadars.

The Panchayat Raj institutions, which were meant for decentralization of administration with popular participation in decision making, has failed to make any impact on Kadars.

The expenditure patters of the Kadars reflect their very poor quality of life. From July to December their income is not sufficient for even to have one meal a day. 13% of their income is spent for liquor. They don't care to buy domestic utensils; this may be due to scarcity for money or their general nature.

An analysis of the impact of the tribal welfare programmes among Kadars discloses that, some of the programmes have failed totally, some others were partially successful, and others have achieved its physical target. But the actual utilization of the benefits of the schemes is not achieved as expected. There are a few observable reasons for this.

1. Lack of commitment and neglect of authorities and officials dealing with tribal welfare.
2. There are no proper follow-ups after the implementation of most of the tribal welfare programmes.
3. Most of the tribal welfare programmes are implemented without proper understanding of the Kadar culture, habits and needs.
4. The middlemen take away a major part of the benefits of the Kadar welfare programmes. The NWFP contractors who are the most influential persons in NWFP collecting settlements exploits Kadars with out any resistance from them.
5. Kadars have very low general awareness due to their environmental and cultural handicaps.

5.3 Suggestions and Recommendations

There are a number of tribal welfare schemes for the upliftment of tribals. These schemes are applicable to Kadars also. What we require is, not suggesting new schemes but the effective implementation of the existing schemes. The following measures are proposed for the advancement of Kadars:

1. Take urgent administrative or legal steps to stop the presence of NWFP contractors in the Kadar settlements from where NWFP are collected. The newly introduced system of VSS/EDC's shall be utilized under the strict supervision of the forest department and local Panchayat authorities to support the economic and social needs of the Kadars.

2. NWFP processing units with value addition and export orientation should be started at Kadar colonies with abundant supply of forest produce. This may be initiated under the supervision of VSS/EDCs, to deal with the valuable forest resources including herbals.
3. Since it is necessary to encourage the active participation of the tribals in the working of the *Panchayat Raj* institutions, provide them special training suited to their cognitive levels. The Government can also seek the help of genuinely interested voluntary organizations to work among Kadars to improve their education, civic awareness, health awareness and standard of living.
4. Most of the tribal welfare programmes are implemented without proper understanding of the Kadar culture, habits and needs. The failure of the programmes of agricultural schemes, well for drinking water, electrification with solar lamps, latrine facilities etc. are examples. Cultural habits cannot be changed immediately by some schemes. Awareness programmes and suitable training shall change the cultural habits of Kadars that are hindrances to their development gradually. The Government can entrust this duty to genuinely interested voluntary organizations.
5. After the implementation of a welfare programme, the authorities should do the required followups for maintaining its benefits. A local level (Panchayat level) monitoring cell for assessing the implementation of Tribal welfare schemes have to be constituted in every Panchayats with tribal population. The already existing state level cell and district level and panchayat level monitoring cells have to publish the yearly performance of the tribal welfare schemes.
6. Very low cognitive level is the basic handicap of the Kadars. Education is the key to human development, as it leads to creation of awareness of rights, which works as a force against all sorts of exploitation. In spite of

all governmental efforts, the education level among the Kadars is very low. It is, therefore, necessary to make available the services of interested and dedicated teachers to impart practical and nature-oriented classes, which suit the occupation and life style of the Kadars. Additional incentives may be provided to them.

7. Provide at least one television set each to a Kadar Settlement. That will enhance their political and social awareness. Encourage the literate Kadars to read newspapers regularly by supplying newspapers free of cost to Kadar settlements.

Some of the above-mentioned remedies are urgent, whereas others may not of course produce an immediate change in the conditions of the Kadars. If sincere attempts are made, the Kadars may however move ahead towards progress in all fields gradually.

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Appendix I – Interview Schedule

The Micro Level Impact of Tribal Development Programmes

Among the Kadar Tribe of Kerala

Date

Time

Name of Investigator

1. District		2. Block		3. Village/Settlement
4. House No.		5. Name of Head		6. Household Size
7. Nature of Family				

Codes

Q.No.7, 1=Joint, 2 = Nuclear

Section 2 : Details of Family Members

8	9	10	11	12	
Member ID	Name	Relationship with HoH	Sex	Age	M
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Codes

Q.No.10, 1= HoH, 2=Spouse of HoH, 3 = Son, 4 = Daughter, 5=Brother , 6= Sister, 7 = Father, 8 = Mother, 9 = Grand child, 10 = Grand daughter, 11 = Grand son, 12 = Grand daughter (Specify)

Q No.11,1=Male, 2 = Female

Q.No. 1 = Married, 2 = Unmarried, 3 = Widow/Widower, 4=Divorced, 5=Others(Specify)

Section 3: Details of Education

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Member ID	Education	Can You read/Write	Can you do simple arithmetic	Have you ever been enrolled in a school	If no, state the reason	Any financial help in enrolling your child in school	How many days in a week you attend school	What other days
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Codes

Q.No.15, 1= Illiterate, 2=Literate, 3 = Primary, 4 = Middle, 5=High School, 6= SSLC, 7 = PDC, 8 = Certificate, 9 = Graduate, 1

Q No.16, 17, 18, 20, 23, 24, 1=Yes, 2 No

Section 4 : Details of General Awareness

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Member ID	Do you listen to radio	Do You ever seen a television?	How often do you watch TV?	Do you read/ listen to New papers	Do you read/ listen to Weeklies	Are you informed about the benefit schemes from Govt.	Do you know to which district you belong	Do you know to which state you belong	Do y know whi cour yo belo
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									

Codes

Q.No. 26,27,29-36, 1= Yes, 2 = No

Section 5 : Details of Employment and Income

38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Member ID	Status of Employment	If employed, wage per day	Inf enagaged in MFP, who gives you remuneration	Do you get payments as per govt. specifiation	Are you a member of Girijan co-opeartive society	If yes, do you exercise your voting right in society elections ?
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						

Codes

Q.No.39, 1= Unemployed, 2=Collection of MFP, 3 = Agricultural Labours, 4 =Skilled Workers, 5=Farmer, 6= Coolies 7 = Gov
9 = Pvt. Sector, 10 = Others (Specify)

Q No.42, 43, 44, 1 = Yes, 2= No

Section 6 : Details of Health

46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Member ID	Are you physically disabled	If yes, reason for it	If disabled by accident did you seek medical aid	If not, why	Had you any illness in the last month	If yes, did you seek medical aid	If not, why?	Did you get any financial aid for treatment
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Codes

Q No.47,49,51,54,55,56,1 = Yes, 2 =No

Q.No.48, 1= By birth, 2=by accident during work, 3 = by accident during non-work, 4 =by age

Section 7: Details of Nutrition

57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
Member ID	How many times you eat a day	How many times you eat meat in a week	How many times you eat fish in a week	How many times you eat egg in a week	How many times you consume milk in a day	Which is your major food item?	From whom you buy rice?	From whom you buy other food items?
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Codes

Q No.64,65, 1 = Ration ship, 2 = Other govt. agencies, 3 = Pvt. Shops, 4= others

Q.No. 66, 1= Yes, 2 = No

Section 8: Details of Participation in Public Activities

67	68	69	70	71
Member ID	Have you heard of Grama Sabha	How often you attend Grama Sabha	Do you vote in elections	Which festival y attend regularl
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				

Codes

Q.No.68, 70 1 = Yes, 2 No

Section 9 : Details of Housing

73	Where are you staying at present	
74	Do you own a house	
75	If Yes, is that `residable' at present	
76	Type of house	
77	Type of roof	
78	Type of floor	
79	Which agency assisted you to build the house	
80	How many bed rooms are there in your house	
81	Is there latrine in your house	
82	Is your house electrified	
83	Your available source for drinking water	

Codes

Q.No.73 1 = Own house, 2 = Rented house, 3 = Temporary hut in forest, 4= Caves, 5 others

Q.No.74, 1 = Yes, 2 No.

Q.No.75, 1= Yes 2 = No

Q.No.76, 1 = Pacca, 2 = Kutcha, 3 Hut

Q.No.77, 1 = Thatched, 2 = Tiled, 3 = Terrace

Q.No.78, 1=Concrete, 2 = Mud, 3 = Dung, 4 = Others

Q.No.79, 1 = Self, 2 = ST Development dept., 3 = Panchayat, 4 = Other departments, 5 = Voluntary agencies, 6 =

Q.No.81, 1 = Yes, 2 No.

Q.No.82, 1 = Yes, 2 No.

Q.No.83, 1 = Own well, 2 = Common well, 3 = Pond, 4 = Water supply scheme, 5 Others

Section 10 : Details of Asset Holding

84	Area of land possessed (in cents)	
85	Nature of Land	
86	From whom you received the land?	
87	Do you cultivate in your land	
88	If yes, which is the main crop	
89	Amount of ornaments possessed	
90	No. of cows/buffaloes	
91	No.of goats	
92	No.of hens/ducks	
93	No. of pigs	
94	Do you own Radio	
95	Do you own Tape Recorder	
96	Do you own Television	
97	Do you own Telephone	
98	Do you own Gas Stove	
99	Do you own Sewing Machine?	

Codes

Q.No.85, 1 = Own land, 2 = Govt. land, 3 = Forest land, 4= Pattayam land 5 = Others

Q.No. 86, 1=Pvt Persons, 2 = Govt. 3 = Forest, 4 = others

Q.No.87, 1 = Yes, 2 = No

Q.No.94-99, 1 = Yes, 2 = No

Section 11 : Details of Savings and Liabilities

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
Member ID	Do you have a saving account	If Yes, where	Total savings per month	Total liabilities	How much loan you have taken	Purpose of loan	Source of loan	Security given for loan
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

Codes

Q.No. 101, 1= Yes, 2 = No

Q.No. 102, 1 = Banks, 2= Co-operative Society, 3 = Post office, 4=Pvt. Financiers, 5=Others

Q.No. 107, 1 = Bank, 2=Co-operative Society, 3 = Pvt. Financiers, 4= Others

Q.No. 110, 1= Daily, 2 = Weekly, 3= Monthly, 4 = Season wise, 5= Yearly, 6=Others

Appendix II

DISTANCE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FROM DIFFERENT KADAR COLONIES OF KERALA

[Distance in km]

Name Hamlet/Colony	Anganwady	LP/UP School	H S	Plus Two	College	Bus Route	Nearest Town
<u>Palakkad District</u> Kuriarkutty	Nil	24 11*	83	83	101	10	83 47*
Kadas colony Parambikulam	Nil	14 .5*	73	73	91	.5	73 37*
Parambikulam Earth dam	3	17 3*	76	76	94	3	76 40*
Thekkady	Nil	Nil	49	49	67	11	49 13*
Kalchady	Nil	5	16	16	16	3	16
Cherunelli	11	11	11	19	21	2	19
Thaliyakallu	6	12	12	16	28	12	26
<u>Thrissur District</u> Anapantham	Nil	15	17	29	34	16	34
Vazhachal	Nil	Nil	13	36	36	Nil	36
Pokayilappara	3	3	16	39	39	Nil	39
Poringalkuthu	10	10	23	46	46	4	46
Vachumaram	Nil	14	27	50	50	1	50
Anakayam [Sholayar]	13	27	40	64	64	.5	64
Ambalapara [Sholayar]	14	28	41	65	65	.5	65
Malakkappara	Nil	4*	66	89	89	Nil	89

* In Tamil Nadu

DISTANCE TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (continuation)
[Distance in km]

Namofthe Hamlet/Colon y	P H C	Govt. Hospital	Market	Ration Shop	Bank	Post Office	Telepho ne Booth	GSCS
<u>Palakkad</u> <u>District</u> Kuriarkutty	10	101	10	11	83	10	10	42
Kadas colony Parambikulam	Nil	91	.5	.5	73	.5	.5	32
Parambikulam Earth dam	3	94	3	3	76	3	3	36
Thekkady	32	67	13	Nil	49	32	32	Nil
Kalchady	8	16	5	3	5	8	5	5
Cherunelli	10	19	19	10	10	10	10	3
Thaliyakallu	26	28	12	10	12	12	12	6
<u>Thrissur</u> <u>District</u> Anapantham	21	34	16	16	16	16	16	Nil
Vazhachal	13	36	13	6	13	6	13	Nil
Pokayilappara	16	39	16	3	16	3	16	3
Poringalkuthu	23	46	23	4	23	4	23	10
Vachumaram	27	50	27	8	27	8	27	1
Anakayam [Sholayar]	40	64	40	22	40	4	40	13
Ambalapara [Sholayar]	41	65	41	23	41	5	41	14
Malakkappara	66	89	23	1	66	3	3	Nil

