

**Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017**

**Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)  
2015-16  
Edavaka Village Panchayat**

Formulation



Edavaka Village Panchayat Wayanad District

Academic Support & Publishing



Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

2016

Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017

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Tribal Sub Plan 2015-2016  
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## Preface



**H.B. Pradeep Master**  
President (2010-2015)  
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The Tribal Sub Plan is prepared to identify the problems faced by the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat, to take necessary steps to address the problems and to formulate suitable development strategy to address the problems. The document will be an asset to the development sector. It will enable the Edavaka Village Panchayat to evolve a long term perspective for the development of Scheduled Tribes and to give special consideration to perspective planning. *Bathama Pullai, Engale Padippurai, Gotbradisha, Kandi Engale Kandi, Nanga Moravanum Morathiyum* are examples of innovative ethnic projects for the development of tribes.

In order to achieve the objectives of local planning that we started as part of decentralized governance, comprehensive local planning is essential. Through the Tribal Sub Plan, we have attempted to initiate a development strategy that ensures social justice by addressing the problems of the marginalized groups. We have succeeded in identifying the problems and needs of the tribes and in consolidating the suggestions for addressing them, from the tribes themselves. We are proud of the fact that we are able to include development projects that can really satisfy the needs of and address the issues faced by the tribal population.

Edavaka Village Panchayat ventured on this initiative based on the Tribal Development Perspective published by the Wayanad District Panchayat which was the outcome of the Survey Report published with the academic assistance of KILA. We would like to express our gratitude to Dr.P.P.Balan, Director of KILA for his guidance in preparing this Special Tribal Sub Plan that focuses on the development of the tribes of the Panchayat ensuring social justice and Dr. J.B.Rajan, Assistant Professor of KILA for the academic support for the preparation of the document. We are also thankful to T.Ushakumari, Vice President of Wayanad District Panchayat for her sustained support, E.G. Joseph, Extension Faculty of KILA, T.Gopinathan, Faculty of Edavaka Centre of Excellence, M.V. Mahesh, Committed Social Worker, Tribal Chiefs, representatives of different tribes, Panchayat Council, members of Working Group for tribal development, K.C. Sukumaran, Panchayat Secretary, Boban Chacko, Assistant Secretary, Asha Baiju, Data Entry Operator, Tribal Promoters, MSW students of Central University, National Service Scheme volunteers of Mary Matha Collage, Mananthavady, the Faculty of Centre of Excellence and the staff of Edavaka Village Panchayat for their whole hearted co-operation in preparing the document.

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**Dr.P.P.Balan**  
Director, KILA



The capacity development of all local governments of Wayanad is being done by KILA. In the training programmes conducted by KILA for the District Panchayat and the local governments of Wayanad under BRGF the focus was on tribal development. Motivated by the training programmes Meenangadi and Edavaka Village Panchayats took the initiative to prepare Tribal Development Sub Plans and KILA provided them academic support.

This is an innovative step in tribal development. A model is created here for other panchayats to follow KILA also feels happy to publish a model of Tribal Sub Plan that covers all dimensions of the issue. This is a model that others can follow. It is hoped that the work of the two village Panchayats would motivate others to undertake similar tasks.

Dr.P.P.Balan

## Relevance of Sub- Plan



**Dr.J.B.Rajan**  
Project Director  
KILA



Kerala started implementing the local governments system based on democratic decentralisation effectively since the beginning of the Ninth Five Year Plan. But we have not yet achieved the social and economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes their status has not improved much. They still belong to the marginalised sections of the society. So it has become a necessity to prepare a separate Sub Plan for the tribals. KILA organised a special training with focus on preparation of plan for tribal development, but only Meenagadi and Edavaka Village Panchayats of Wayanad district took the initiative to prepare Tribal Sub Plan during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The academic support for the preparation of plan was provided by KILA. The Tribal Sub Plan would enable the Panchayats to formulate effective projects for tribal development. At the same time it would be a model for other Panchayats having scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. It is hoped that this Tribal Sub Plan would be useful for the development of scheduled castes and tribes and provide a model for other Panchayats.

Dr.J.B.Rajan

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# Chapter 1

## Edavaka Village Panchayat – Tribal Sub Plan

### 1.1 Background

The constitution of India in Sub-Section 342 gives special privileges and protection to the Scheduled Tribes. As the first four Five Year Plans did not succeed in the attempt to address the development needs of the tribals; On April 1975, Central government convened a meeting of the ministers of all States and introduced the Tribal Sub Plan, an exclusive development plan for tribals, from the Fifth Five Year Plan onwards. It was observed that the development of tribals cannot be achieved by the plans of tribal development alone, but an orchestrated attempt by other development departments is necessary for the purpose. Therefore all departments concerned should prepare plans for the development of tribals. This new approach was communicated to all states by the Central Planning Commission as guidelines for the next Five Year Plan. It was directed that departments like Agriculture, Health, Education, Animal Husbandry and Co-operation must formulate plans or allocate separate fund for tribal development and evaluate how far the tribals are benefited by it.

The hallmark of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is “development and conservation”. Since the Fifth Five Year Plan the Parliament and the State Legislatives approve the Tribal Sub Plan along with the Annual development plan. Special fund is allocated for TSP on condition that it should not be allocated for any other purpose, nor should it be spent for general schemes that have some tribal beneficiaries. From Fifth Five Year Plan to eighth Five Year Plan, allocation of fund, formulation, implementation and monitoring of TSP were done by a District level Working Group with District Collector as the Chairman, heads of development departments as members and the District Planning Officer as the Convener. But the plan implementation by the Tribal Development Department and other Departments overseen by the Working Group was not efficient or effective. So the Kerala government decided to restructure the formulation and implementation of TSP by giving more participation to Elected members who know better the needs of the people and can plan and implement development and welfare schemes for them. Ever since the launching of the Peoples Plan Campaign, from Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) 50 percent of tribal development fund is allocated to Local Self Government (LSGs).

The Local Self Governments have a long way to go before they can identify the gaps in the development of tribes and take steps to fill those gaps in the case of the marginalized sections of society. They have not yet succeeded in preparing integrated development plan for the tribes that would ensure social justice and address the development issues of all marginalized groups. To tide over this situation, the Wayanad District Panchayat published a document entitled “Development Perspective of the Tribals of Wayanad” which is a vision document prepared with the academic support of KILA. Following the development perspective detailed in the document, Edavaka Village Panchayat decided to formulate a Tribal Sub Plan with the support of the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat and the academic support of KILA. The Sub Plan focuses on identifying the development gaps and taking steps to fill the gaps particularly in education, health, employment and income generation and infrastructure development sectors.

### 1.2 Brief History of Edavaka Village Panchayat

The Edavaka Village Panchayat was constituted in 1962 under the Malabar District Board. Comprised within the Mananthavady Block Panchayat, Edavaka Village Panchayat extends over two revenue villages

namely Edavaka and Nallurnadu. The Panchayat is divided into 19 wards, that is electoral constituencies. The land is fertile with paddy fields, hills, riverbanks stretching almost 20 Kms, streams, marshy land and water bodies. This is the only Village Panchayat in Wayanad District without forest or vested forest land. *Paniyan, Kurichyan, Adiyen, Wayanad Kadar* and *Vettakekuruman* are the tribes living in the Panchayat. Among them *Paniyan* tribe is the highest in population and *Kurichyan* comes second. The remaining three tribes are comparatively small in number. The late K.K. Kannan, former MLA of North Wayanad (presently known as Mananthavady) and Cheurvayal Raman winner of State Award given by State Biodiversity Board for preservation of indigenous paddy species and good practices in agriculture are residents of the Panchayat and both of them belong to *Kurichyan* tribe.

**Table 1 : Edavaka Village Panchayat – At a Glance**

Year of Constitution	1962
Area (Square KM)	47.26
Revenue villages	Edavaka, Nallurnadu
Block Panchayat Divisions	Edavaka, Kallody, Dwaraka
Block Panchayat	Mananthavady
District Panchayat Division	Edavaka
District Panchayat	Wayanad
Grade	First
Number of Wards	19
Number of families	7472
Population	27891 (2011 Census)
Scheduled Caste	436
Scheduled Tribe	5265
<b>Boundaries :</b>	
North	Manathavady River
East	Thavinhal, Manathavady, Panamaram Village Panchayats
West	Thondarnadu Village Panchayats
South	Vellamunda Village Panchayat

Source : Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey - 2015

### 1.3 Importance of Tribal Sub Plan

Like other Panchayats of the State Edavaka Village Panchayat also used to spend the funds allotted under TSP following the guidelines issued by the governments from time to time. Projects were formulated on the basis of the development needs identified and prioritized by the Grama Sabhas and *Oorukoottams* with the support of the Working Groups. The projects were limited to the availability of funds under TSP. Projects having long term perspective integrating TSP funds with General fund, funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Sponsored Schemes and other development funds were not formulated. If attempts had been made from the beginning of IX Five Year Plan to identify all development needs from the *Oorukoottams*, to empower *Oorukoottams* to perform their functions, to highlight their problems and possible solutions in the combined meeting of Working Groups and to make necessary interventions, most of their development needs would have been addressed by now. The perspective TSP published by the Wayanad District Panchayat has brought

out the intensity of the problem. Edavaka Village Panchayat decided to formulate a model TSP motivated by the insight gained from the document.

#### **1.4 Goals and Objectives**

To transform the TSP of Edavaka Village Panchayat into a Tribe Friendly Plan that would bring in comprehensive development for the tribes by formulating integrated development plans on the basis of objectives database.

1. To analyses the status of each tribe in the Panchayats.
2. To evolve suitable strategy to solve the development issues of tribals at different levels.
3. To formulate development plans suitable for the integrated development of the tribes of Panchayats.

#### **1.5 Approach and Methodology**

The social, cultural and economic problems of the 5265 tribals scattered in about 80 *hamlets* of the Panchayat were subject to participatory analysis on the basis of statistics and solutions were identified. The approach adopted is suitable to prepare a comprehensive development plan document for the whole tribal populations of the Panchayat.

The outstanding feature of their process is that intervention made it possible to devise a comprehensive development plan on the basis of a micro analysis of the development problems faced by the tribes of the Panchayat. The methodology adopted is suitable to the participatory approach. Starting with primary consultations, various methods were made use of to suit the process.

The TSP for the Twelfth Five Year Plan from 2012 to 2017 is prepared following the perspective Tribal Development Plan Document prepared by Wayanad District Panchayat in 2008 with the academic support of KILA. The perspective Plan Document divides the development interventions into four sectors and envisages to achieve comprehensive development of all tribes living in Wayanad District. Edavaka Village Panchayat has tried to prepare a village Panchayats level TSP within the framework made by the District Panchayat. The methodology followed is suitable to such an approach.

The first phase consisted of a series of primary consultation meetings. Then the development interventions for the Scheduled Tribes were divided into four sectors and each of the four sectors was subjected to detailed analysis. Data regarding the present status of Scheduled Tribes were collected, the TSPs from 2011 to 2015 were assessed and the findings were discussed with Scheduled Tribes living in *Ooru (hamlets)*. A report in four chapters was prepared consolidating the information collected through the process mentioned above.

##### **1.5.1 Phase 1-Preparations**

The first phase consisted of a meeting of the Panchayat Council, Scheduled Tribe Working Group members and the Resource Team in which the Action Plan was approved. A series of meetings and trainings were organized according to the Action Plan.

##### **1.5.2 Phase 2-Data Collection**

The data necessary for the preparation of TSP were collected in two ways.

### **a) Primary Data Collection**

The Study Team designed two formats to collect primary data. The first format was for recording information directly collected from each family of the *Ooru (hamlets)* and the second one was for consolidating the collected information and presenting it as a status report in the *Oorukkoottams*. The survey was conducted from 01.12.2014 to 31.12.2014. The work was done by the Scheduled Tribe promoters of the Panchayat and the National Service Schemes Volunteers of Mary Matha College, Mananthavady.

### **b) Secondary Data Collection and analysis**

The data available in the perspective Tribal Development plan of Wayanad District Panchayat were used for the study. The data found in the TSPs of the panchayat, especially the annual plans of 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15, have been useful for the preparation of TSP. The information regarding the projects implemented under TSP and Project that could not be implemented was collected and how far the physical and financial objectives of the projects were realized was examined and the findings included in the document. The data collected is given in Tables in Chapter 2. Similarly the projects to be implemented in future, suggested by the Development Seminar and recorded in the minutes of the Scheduled Tribe Working Group are given in the same chapter. A report prepared by Edavaka Village Panchayat namely “Edavaka Excellence “is also a secondary source of the information.

### **1.5.3 Phase 3-Preparation of Tribal Sub Plan**

The third phase is the preparation of the Tribal Sub Plan consolidating the information collected from primary and secondary sources. The Resource Team divided the TSP into four chapters and relevant data are brought under the four chapters. The first chapter includes the profile of the Panchayat, the objectives and the methodology, organizing and participants and limitations, the second chapter includes the present status and analysis of the status based on the available data, the third chapter includes the development gaps in the wards of the Panchayat and the problem analysis and solutions to the problems as shown in the development perspective and the last chapter namely the TSP includes the development projects and their resources.

### **1.5.4 Phase 4-Validations of Reports**

The reports were presented at different levels for validation. The validation process helped in rectifying the defects and ensuring the integrity of the document. The reports were presented in the meetings of *Oorukkoottams*, Working Groups, Chiefs of *Oorukkoottams* and Volunteers.

### **1.6 Organisation/Participation**

The Wayanad District Panchayat prepared the perspective Tribal Development Plan in 2013 in collaboration with KILA. Edavaka Village Panchayat prepared its TSP with the academic support of KILA following the development perspective of the District Panchayat. People from different walks of life participated in the preparation of TSP. The Panchayat Council, academicians of KILA, Scheduled Tribe Working Group, Volunteers of Edavaka Excellence Centre, Chiefs and members of *Oorukkoottams*, Panchayat officials, Committed Social Workers and Scheduled Tribe Promotors participated in the venture. The activities relating to Organization are given in Table2.

### **1.7 Limitations**

All problems of Scheduled Tribes cannot be covered in the TSP.



**Table 2: Activities Connected with the Preparation of TSP**

Sl.No.	Date	Activity	Participants
1	4.11.2014	Decided to prepare the TSP of Edavaka V.P	Panchayat Council, Experts of KILA, Working Groups for Scheduled Tribes, Committed Social workers
2	11.11.2014	Discussed and finalized Action Plan	Resource Group consisting of Experts of KILA and Committed Social Workers.
3	15.11.2014	One Day Workshop	Panchayat Council, Working Groups, Resource Team, Promoters, Kudumbasree Workers, Aasha Workers
4	20.11.2014	Preparation of Survey Forms	Resource Team
5	1.12.2014	Training of Survey Team	Resource Team, Promoters
6	5.12.2014	First phase of Survey, Scrutiny of Survey Forms	Resource Team, Promoters
7	11.12.2014	Evaluation of Activities, Planning of Future Activities	Resource Team
8	20.12.2014	Survey Training to N.S.S Volunteers of Mary Matha College	Resource Team, NSS Volunteers
9	23.12.2014to25.12.2014	Secondary Data Analysis	Resource Team
10	26.12.2014to29.12.2014	Preparation of Study Reports	Resource Team
11	31.12.2014	Consolidation of Primary Data	Resource Team
12	1.1.2015	Meeting of Edavaka Centre of Excellence	Resource Team, Members of Edavaka Centre of Excellence
13	2.1.2015to5.1.2015	Preparation of Study Report	Resource Team
14	2.1.2015to5.1.2015	Presentation of Draft TSP at KILA	President of Village Panchayat, Dr.J.B.Rajan Project Director, Sri. Mohan Kumar, Expert, Sri. Prathap Singh Project Associate, Resource Team, Representatives of VP
15	7.1.2015to19.1.2015	Restructuring of TSP, Preparation of draft TSP	Resource Team
16	20.1.2015	Meeting of the heads of tribal groups ( Ooru Mooppans)- Presentation and discussion of draft TSP	Heads of Tribal Groups, Resource Team
17	21.1.2015to22.1.2015	Modifications of Draft TSP	Resource Team
18	23.1.2015	Joint meeting of Working Groups	Panchayat Council, Working Groups,Resource Team
19	24.1.2015to25.1.2015	Modification of Draft TSP	Resource Team
20	26.1.2015	Submission of TSP to KILA	Resource Team



## Chapter 2

# Present Status of Scheduled Tribes

### 2.0 Introduction

The tribes of Edavaka Village Panchayat consist mainly of five tribes namely *Paniyan*, *Kurichyan*, *Adiyan*, *Wayanad Kadar* and *Vettakkuruman*. They have different rites and rituals and style of life. They differ from one another with respect to social, cultural and economic aspects. The *Paniyan* and *Kurichyan* are dominant among the tribes. The *Kurichyan* are comparatively more developed socially and economically than others. The *Kurichyan* tribe depends on agriculture for their livelihood, whereas the others depend on non-agricultural activities. Instead of approaching the development issues of tribes as a question of economic development, the issues are to be analyzed in the perspective of human development index to address the issues relating to Education, Health, Employment and Income Generation and Infrastructure (Wayanad District Tribal Development Perspective). The present status of the tribes of the Panchayat relating to the four development sectors is analyzed in this chapter.

### 2.1 Population

#### 2.1.1 Tribal Population – Ward-wise

1295 families belonging to 86 tribal hamlets spread across 19 wards live in the Panchayat. Total tribal population is 5265; 2594 men and 2671 women. As per present statistics regarding tribal population the highest number of tribals resides in Ward 1 and the lowest member is found in Ward 12. There are 587 persons belonging to 141 families residing in Ward 1 and 41 persons belonging to 8 families in Ward 12. None of the tribes is seen in Ward 6 and 18 (Table 3).

**Table 3: Scheduled Tribe Population – Ward-wise and Tribe-wise**

Ward No	Name of Wards	Families	Population	Percentage
1.	Orappu	141	587	11.15
2.	Ellumandham	80	294	5.28
3.	Ozhakkodi	39	169	3.21
4.	Pandikkadavu	45	181	3.44
5.	Chamadippoyil	42	143	2.72
6.	Paingattiri	0	0	0
7.	Payode	57	207	3.93
8.	Dwaraka	73	291	5.53
9.	Cheruvayal	143	567	10.77
10.	Kammaana	94	363	6.89
11.	Pulikkad	95	434	8.24
12.	Peechamkode	8	41	0.78
13.	Thonichal	96	359	7.18
14.	Palamukku	82	341	6.48
15.	Kunnamangalam	91	385	7.31
16.	Pallikkal	0	0	0
17.	Kallodi	49	236	4.48
18.	Ayilamoola	82	304	5.77
19.	Valery	78	344	6.53
<b>Total</b>		<b>1295</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015, Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.1.2 Tribal Population – Ward-wise and Tribe-wise

A comprehensive survey of the Scheduled Tribes was conducted by KILA in 2008. As per the statistics of the survey there are 5036 persons belonging to 1062 families residing in Edavaka Village Panchayat. According to the survey conducted by the Panchayat for the preparation of TSP in 2015 there are 5265 persons belonging to 1295 Scheduled Tribe families in the Panchayat. The most common among them are *Paniyan*, *Kurichyan* and *Adiyan* and a few persons belonging to *Ulladan* tribe. The tribal population of the Panchayat consists of 3188 persons in 767 *Paniyan* families, 1793 persons in 455 *Kurichyan* families, 197 persons in 51 *Adiyan* families, 71 persons in 17 Wayanad *Kadar* families, 14 Persons in 4 *Vettakuruman* families and two persons belonging to *Ulladan* tribe (Table.4).

**Table 4: Scheduled Tribe Population – Ward-wise and Tribe-wise**

Name of wards	Scheduled Tribe Communities											
	Paniyan		Kurichyan		Adiyan		Vettakuruman		Wayanad Kadar		Ulladan	
	No. of Family	Population	No. of Family	Population	No. of Family	Population	No. of Family	Population	No. of Family	Population	No. of Family	Population
Orappu	70	300	71	287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ellumandham	36	135	44	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ozhakkodi	13	59	26	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pandikkadavu	40	164	4	13	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Chamadippoyil	36	126	3	9	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payode	46	159	11	48	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0
Dwaraka	28	100	41	175	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Cheruvayal	49	194	94	373	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kammaana	28	103	19	72	47	188	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulikkad	77	357	12	50	0	0	0	0	6	27	0	0
Peechamkode	8	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thonichal	83	335	4	11	1	1	1	4	7	27	0	0
Palamukku	64	273	18	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kunnamangalam	34	152	57	233	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kallodi	47	229	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	4	0	0
Ayilamoola	53	212	29	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Valery	55	249	22	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>3188</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015, Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16

## 2.1.3 Tribal Population - Ward-wise and Age-wise

Table 5 gives details of Scheduled Tribe population of the Panchayat both Ward-wise and Age-wise. The population is divided into five categories according to their age; up to 5 years, 6 to 17, 18 to 40, 41 to 60 and above 60 years, and two categories according to sex. There are 507 persons in the first category, 1255 persons in the second, 2125 persons in the third, 968 in the fourth and 410 persons in the fifth category. The maximum number of persons is seen in the age group between 18 to 40 years.

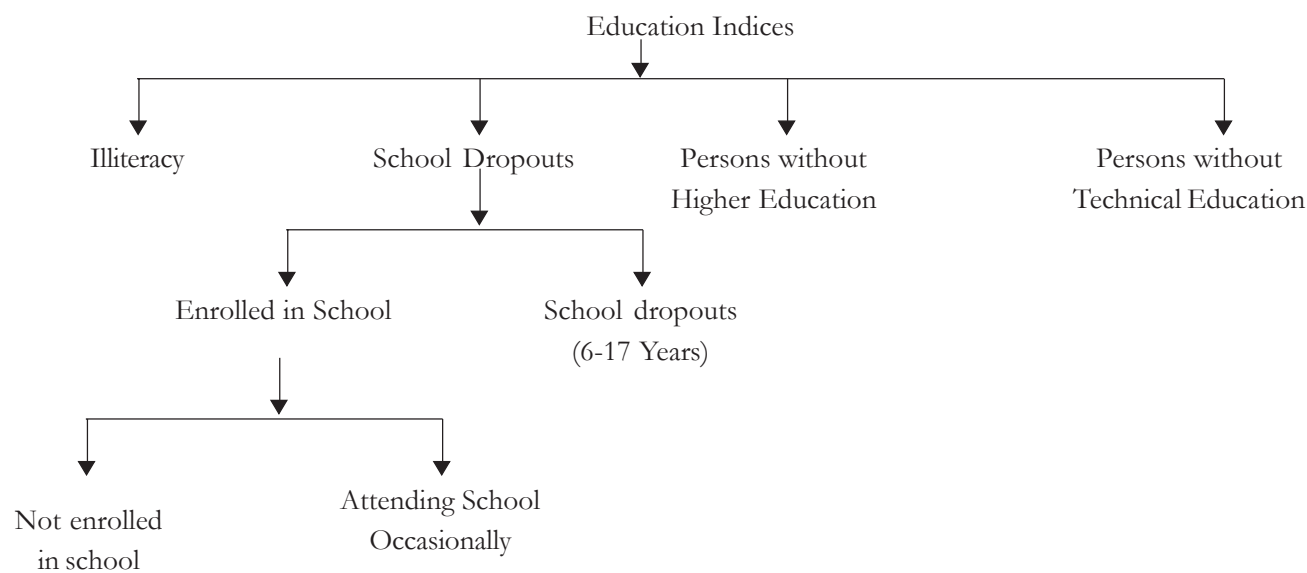
**Table 5: Tribal Population – Ward-wise and Age-wise**

Name of wards	0-5Ages			06-17			18-40			41-60			Above60		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Orappu	20	22	42	72	59	131	115	113	228	58	70	128	17	41	58
Ellumandham	17	10	27	32	25	57	49	67	116	28	27	55	14	25	39
Ozhakkodi	5	10	15	16	17	33	27	38	65	20	16	36	11	9	20
Pandikkadavu	6	7	13	35	24	59	37	23	60	14	20	34	6	9	15
Chamadippoyil	4	7	11	13	14	27	37	32	69	9	16	25	6	5	11
Payode	13	10	23	24	30	54	34	43	77	18	17	35	10	8	18
Dwaraka	15	14	29	34	32	66	55	61	116	34	27	61	8	11	19
Cheruvayal	33	30	63	68	49	117	116	131	247	51	53	104	19	17	36
Kammana	14	14	28	35	39	74	68	85	153	44	40	84	13	11	24
Pulikkad	28	21	49	73	47	120	82	75	157	39	44	83	10	15	25
Peechamkode	3	4	7	7	4	11	7	9	16	3	2	5	2	0	2
Thonichal	17	18	35	46	45	91	73	95	168	36	31	67	6	11	17
Palamukku	17	20	37	46	44	90	59	73	132	32	23	55	11	16	27
Kunnamangalam	13	20	33	40	42	82	86	85	171	31	30	61	20	18	38
Kallodi	10	13	23	35	44	79	39	44	83	21	16	37	6	8	4
Ayilamoola	15	21	36	43	29	72	62	64	126	25	23	48	12	10	22
Valery	21	15	36	43	49	92	64	77	141	27	23	50	10	15	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>1115</b>	<b>2125</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>410</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015, Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.2 Education

Illiteracy, dropouts below 18 years, children who were not enrolled in school, persons without higher education and persons without technical education are the five indices used for analyzing the educational status of the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat. There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward number 6 (Paingattiri) and Ward 16 (Pallikal). Hence the comparative study is limited to the remaining 17 wards.



## 2.2.1 Illiteracy

According to the Scheduled Tribe survey conducted by KILA in 2008, the percentage of illiteracy in Edavaka Village Panchayat is 20.75%. The percentage of illiteracy in Wayanad district is 28.64. Compared to the percentage of illiteracy of the district the Panchayat is in a better position. The Panchayat conducted a survey in 2015 to assess illiteracy and the Ward-wise details of the survey are given in Table 6.

Ward-wise analysis of the percentage of illiteracy shows that there is comparatively higher percentage of illiteracy among Scheduled Tribes in Ward 17 (Kallody), 14 (Palamukku), 13 (Thonichal), 7 (Payode) and 5 (Chamadippoyil). Ward 10 (Kammaana), 8 (Dwaraka) and 2 (Ellumandam) are just behind the wards mentioned before. Intensive Literacy Campaign must be conducted in the wards. In the case of other wards Literacy Campaign can be taken up later. (See Table 6 and Chart 1)

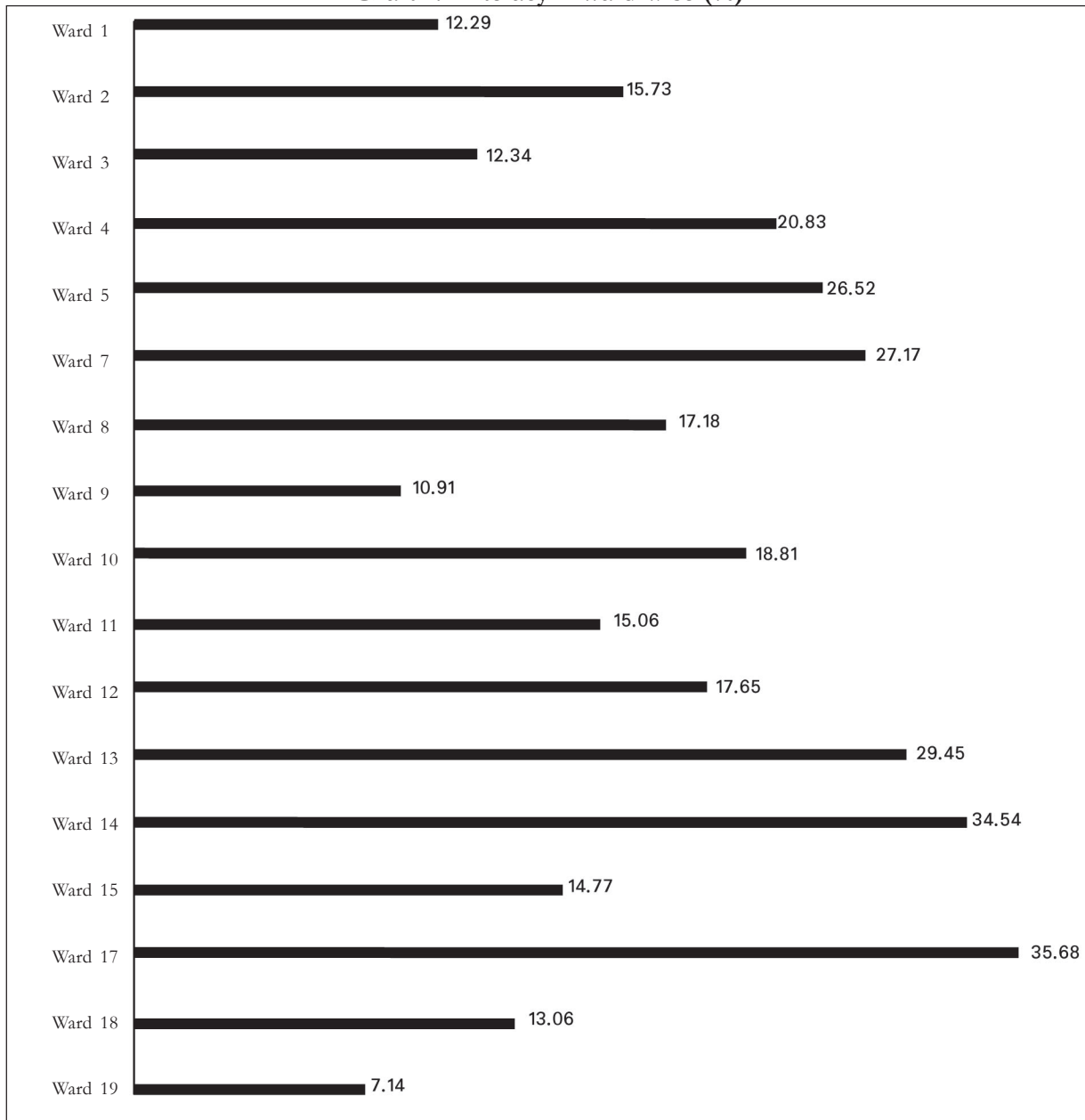
**Table 6: Illiteracy - Ward-wise**

Ward No	Name of wards	Population above 5 Years	Illiterate	Percentage
1	Orappu	545	67	12.29
2	llumandham	267	42	15.73
3	Ozhakkodi	154	19	12.34
4	Pandikkadavu	168	35	20.83
5	Chamadippoyil	132	35	26.52
7	Payode	184	50	27.17
8	Dwaraka	262	45	17.18
9	Cheruvayal	504	55	10.91
10	Kammaana	335	63	18.81
11	Pulikkad	385	58	15.06
12	Peechamkode	34	6	17.65
13	Thonichal	343	101	29.45
14	Palamukku	304	105	34.54
15	Kunnamangalam	352	52	14.77
17	Kalodi	213	76	35.68
18	Ayilamoola	268	35	13.06
19	Valery	308	22	7.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>4758</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>18.20</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no ST population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 1: Illiteracy – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## **2.2.2 School Dropouts**

School dropouts are categorized into two. First category includes children enrolled in school and dropped out between 6 to 17 years of age and the second category children who are enrolled in school, but never attend class or attend class irregularly. The analysis is done on the basis of admission register of Anganwadi, LP, UP and High School, Higher Secondary School and institutions of Higher Education.

### **2.2.2.1 Enrolled Students – Absent and Irregular**

There are 175 students who do not go to school though they are enrolled. 209 students attend school irregularly (Table7).

**Table 7: Enrolled Students – Absent and Irregular**

No	Institution	Absent	Irregular
1	Anganwadi	20	40
2	L.P School	40	46
3	U.P School	60	38
4	High School	45	45
5	Higher Secondary School	8	5
6	Higher Education	2	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>175</b>	<b>209</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
 Note: There is no Tribal population in Ward 6 and 16.

**2.2.2.2 Dropouts (Age between 6 and 17)**

Maximum number of dropouts age between 6-17 is in *Palamukku* ward (25 students). There are 13 students each in *Payode* and *Kamma* wards. In *Kunnamangalam* ward 15 students have dropped out. Minimum number of dropouts (2) is seen in *Ozhakkodi* ward. (Table 8 and Chart 2).

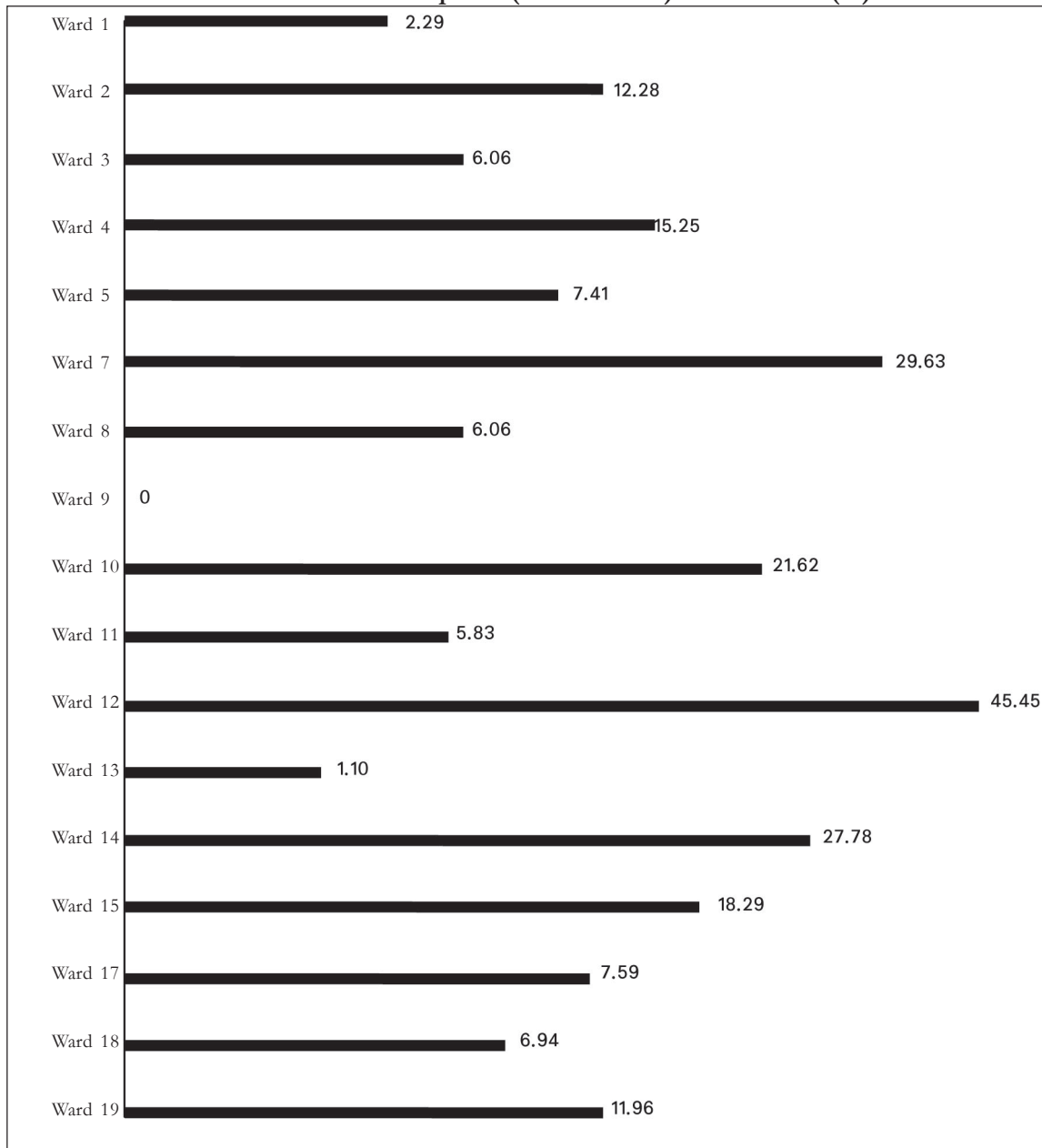
**Table 8: School Dropouts**

Ward No.	Ward Name	Age between 6 – 17 years	School Dropouts (6 to 17)			Percentage
			M	F	Total	
1	Orappu	131	2	1	3	2.29
2	Ilumandham	57	7	0	7	12.28
3	Ozhakkodi	33	2	0	2	6.06
4	Pandikkadavu	59	5	4	9	15.25
5	Chamadippoyil	27	2	0	2	7.41
7	Payode	54	7	9	16	29.63
8	Dwaraka	66	0	4	4	6.06
9	Cheruvayal	117	0	0	0	0
10	Kamma	74	8	8	16	21.62
11	Pulikkad	120	3	4	7	5.83
12	Pecchamkode	11	2	3	5	45.45
13	Thonichal	91	1	0	1	1.10
14	Palamukku	90	12	13	25	27.78
15	Kunnamangalam	82	7	8	15	18.29
17	Kallodi	79	3	3	6	7.59
18	Ayilamoola	72	4	1	5	6.94
19	Valery	92	5	6	11	11.96
<b>Total</b>		<b>1255</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>10.68</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
 Note: There is no ST population in Ward 6 and 16.



**Chart 2: School Dropouts (6 to 17 Years) – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015, Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.2.3 Persons not having Higher Education

According to the Perspective Scheduled Tribe Development Plan 2013 of Wayanad District, 99.08% of the Scheduled Tribe population of Edavaka Village Panchayat does not get Higher Education (Those who have Secondary Education, but not yet enrolled for Graduation, Post Graduation etc.) As per the survey conducted in 2015 only 45 students – 17 boys and 28 girls – of the Panchayat got higher education. The TSP survey shows that 98.72% of the Scheduled Tribe populations of the Panchayat did not have access to higher education. (Table 9 and Chart 3)

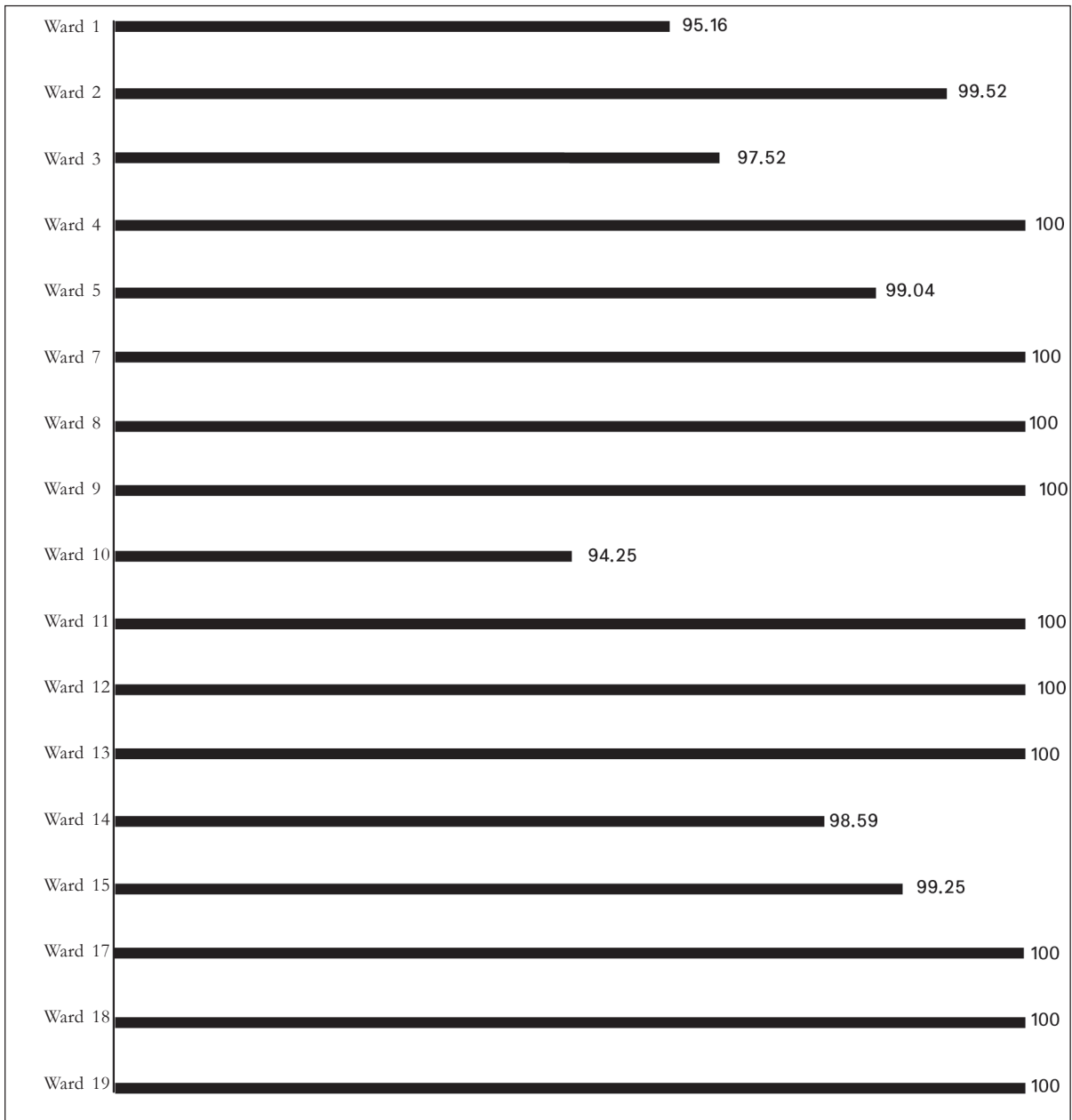
**Table 9: Persons not having Higher Education**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population Age above 18 Years	Persons Without higher education	Percentage
1	Orappu	414	394	95.16
2	Ellumandham	210	209	99.52
3	Ozhakkodi	121	118	97.52
4	Pandikkadavu	109	109	100
5	Chamadippoyil	105	104	99.04
7	Payode	130	130	100
8	Dwaraka	196	196	100
9	Cheruvayal	387	387	100
10	Kamma	261	246	94.25
11	Pulikkad	265	265	100
12	Peechamkode	23	23	100
13	Thonichal	252	252	100
14	Palamukku	214	211	98.59
15	Kunnamangalam	270	268	99.25
17	Kallodi	134	134	100
18	Ayilamoola	196	196	100
19	Valery	216	216	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3503</b>	<b>3458</b>	<b>98.72</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 3: Persons not having Higher Education – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.2.4 Persons not having Technical Education

The perspective Development Plan (2013) of Wayanad District shows that 99.37% of the Scheduled Tribe population do not have access to Technical Education (Those who are having Secondary Education but not yet controlled for technical education like Diploma Courses, Industrial Training Courses Engineering) The authorities have failed in attracting Scheduled Tribe youth and offering courses suitable to them. According to TSP survey, 99.54% of Tribal population has no access to Technical Education (Table 10 and Chart 4)

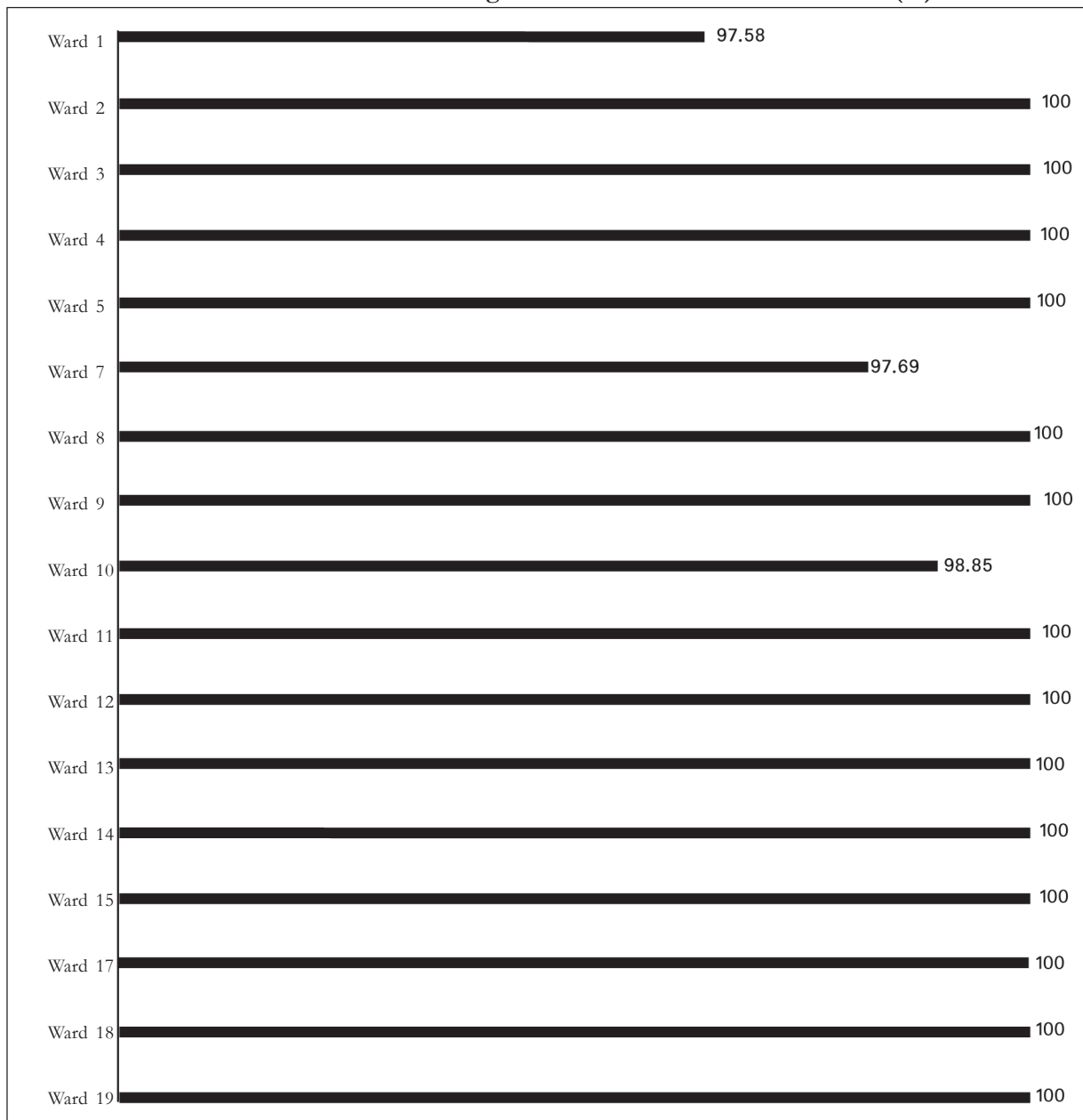
**Table 10: Persons not having Technical Education**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	ST Population age above 18 Years	Person Without Technical education	Percentage
1	Orappu	414	404	97.58
2	Ellumandham	210	210	100
3	Ozhakkodi	121	121	100
4	Pandikkadavu	109	109	100
5	Chamadippoyil	105	105	100
7	Payode	130	127	97.69
8	Dwaraka	196	196	100
9	Cheruvayal	387	387	100
10	Kamma	261	258	98.85
11	Pulikkad	265	265	100
12	Peechamkode	23	23	100
13	Thonichal	252	252	100
14	Palamukku	214	214	100
15	Kunnamangalam	270	270	100
17	Kallodi	134	134	100
18	Ayilamoola	196	196	100
19	Valery	216	216	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>3503</b>	<b>3487</b>	<b>99.54</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 4: Persons not having Technical Education – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Tribals in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.3 Health

The indices used for analyzing the health status of Scheduled Tribes of Edavaka Village Panchayat are Chronic Patients, Differently Abled Persons, Persons Using Tobacco, Persons Consuming Alcohol, Senior Citizens and Access to Health Services.



### 2.3.1 Chronic Patients

According to the survey conducted by KILA in 2008, the percentage of chronic patients in Wayanad District is 7.98 and that of Edavaka Village Panchayat is 6.35. Wayanad details of chronic patients were collected in the survey conducted in 2015. The highest number of chronic patients is in *Ozhakkody* ward (10.06%), the second in *Kamma* ward (9.92) and the third is *Dwaraka* ward (6.87%). Compared to the Survey finding of 2008 the survey finding of 2015 shows decrease in the number of chronic patients. (Table 11 and Chart 5)

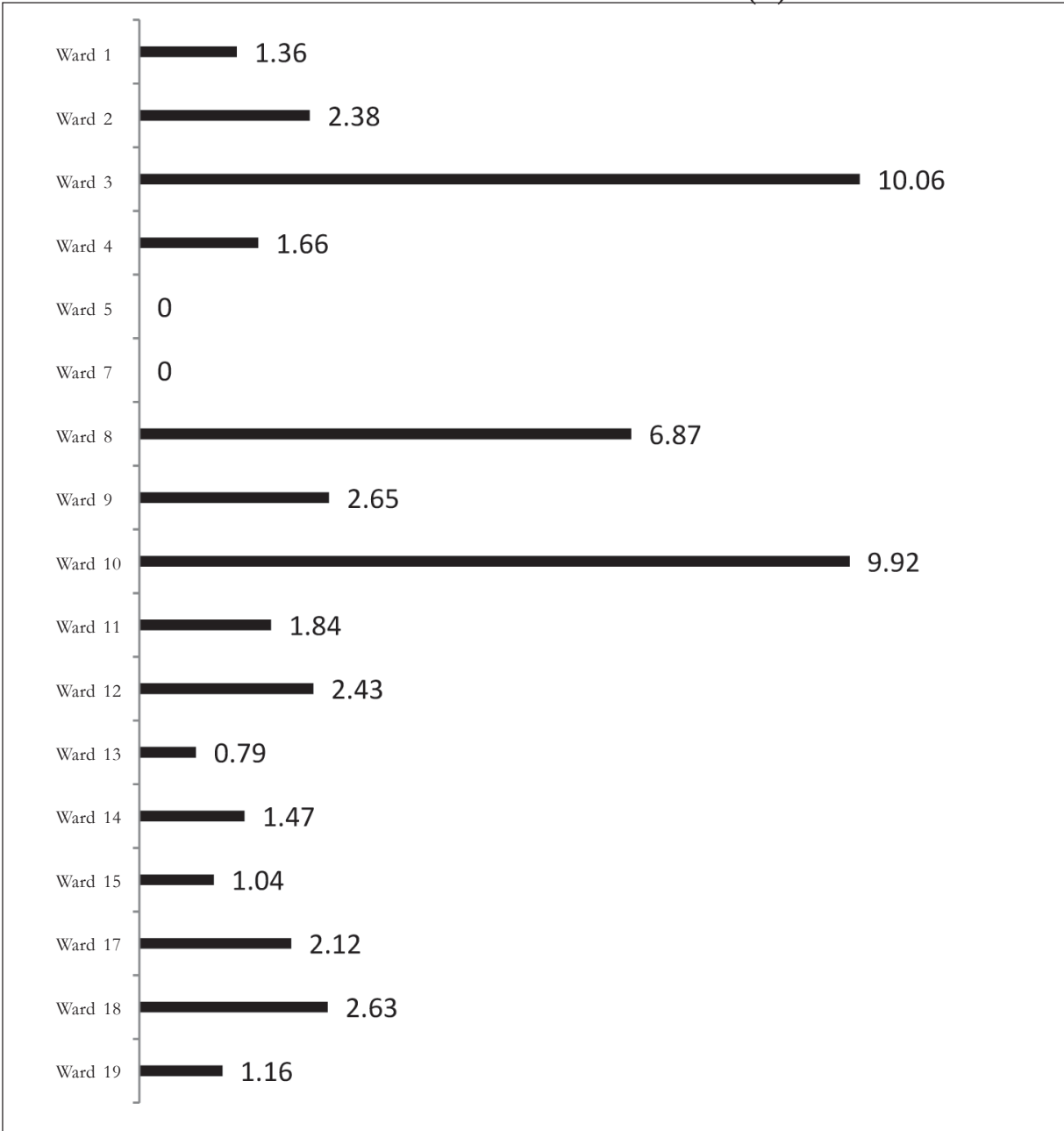
**Table 11: Chronic Patients - Ward-wise**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	Chronic Patients			Percentage
			M	F	Total	
1	Orappu	587	1	7	8	1.36
2	Ellumandham	294	3	4	7	2.38
3	Ozhakkodi	169	6	11	17	10.06
4	Pandikkadavu	181	1	2	3	1.66
5	Chamadippoyil	143	0	0	0	0
7	Payode	207	0	0	0	0
8	Dwaraka	291	6	14	20	6.87
9	Cheruvayal	567	8	7	15	2.65
10	Kamma	363	17	19	36	9.92
11	Pulikkad	434	5	3	8	1.84
12	Peechamkode	41	1	0	1	2.43
13	Thonichal	378	0	3	3	0.79
14	Palamukku	341	2	3	5	1.47
15	Kunnamangalam	385	2	2	4	1.04
17	Kallodi	236	2	3	5	2.12
18	Ayilamoola	304	3	5	8	2.63
19	Valery	344	2	2	4	1.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>5265</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2.74</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 5: Chronic Patients – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.3.2 Differently Abled Persons

According to the survey conducted by KILA in 2008 the percentage of differently abled persons in Scheduled Tribe population of the Edavaka Village Panchayat is 2.48. As per the family survey conducted by Edavaka Village Panchayat in 2015, there were 65 differently abled persons in the Panchayat (1.23%). Out of the 65 persons 29 are males and 36 females.

An analysis of the problem of differently abled persons in the Scheduled Tribe population shows that the problem is most serious in *Peechamkode* ward. Next come *Palamukku* and *Thonichal* wards. There is no such person in *Chamadipoyil* and *Kallodi* wards. (Table 12 and Chart 6)

**Table 12: Differently Abled Persons**

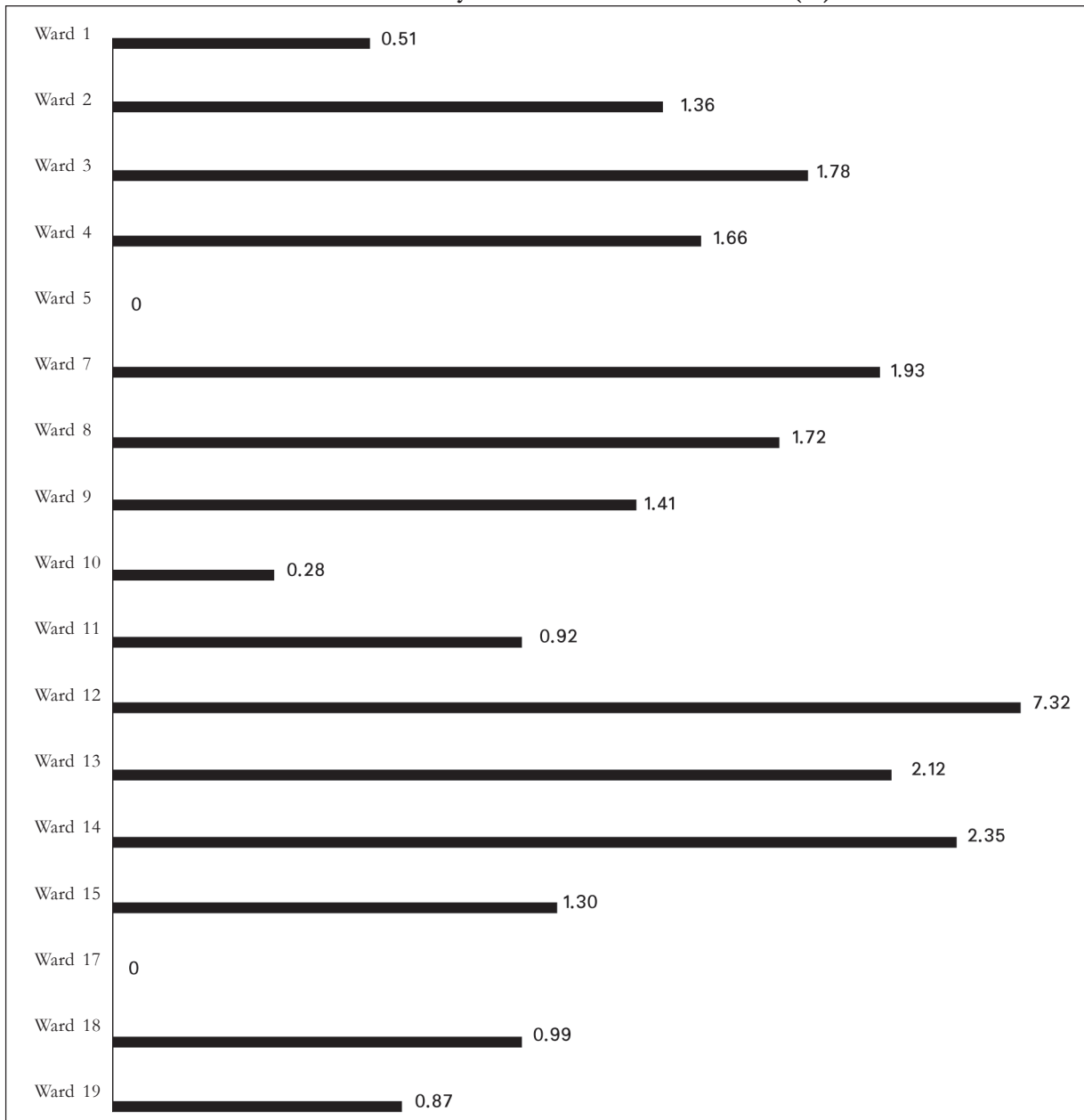
Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	Differently Abled Persons			Percentage
			M	F	Total	
1	Orappu	587	3	0	3	0.51
2	Ellumandham	294	1	3	4	1.36
3	Ozhakkodi	169	1	2	3	1.78
4	Pandikkadavu	181	1	2	3	1.66
5	Chamadipoyil	143	0	0	0	0
7	Payode	207	3	1	4	1.93
8	Dwaraka	291	0	5	5	1.72
9	Cheruvayal	567	4	4	8	1.41
10	Kammana	363	0	1	1	0.28
11	Pulikkad	434	3	1	4	0.92
12	Peechamkode	41	1	2	3	7.32
13	Thonichal	378	4	4	8	2.12
14	Palamukku	341	2	6	8	2.35
15	Kunnamangalam	385	4	1	5	1.30
17	Kallodi	236	0	0	0	0
18	Ayilamoola	304	0	3	3	0.99
19	Valery	344	2	1	3	0.87
<b>Total</b>		<b>5265</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.23</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



**Chart 6: Differently Abled Persons – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.3.3 Persons Using Tobacco

Use of Tobacco is rampant among the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat. 2247 persons – 1165 males and 1082 females – are addicted to the vice(64.15 %). *Peechamkode* ward has the maximum number of persons that smoke, chew or use tobacco products (86.96%). The highest number of females using tobacco is found in *Orappu* ward. *Thonichal*, *Valery* and *Pandikkadavu* wards come just behind *Orappu* ward. The least number of such persons is seen in *Ozhakkody* ward(42.15%). (Table 13 and Chart 7)

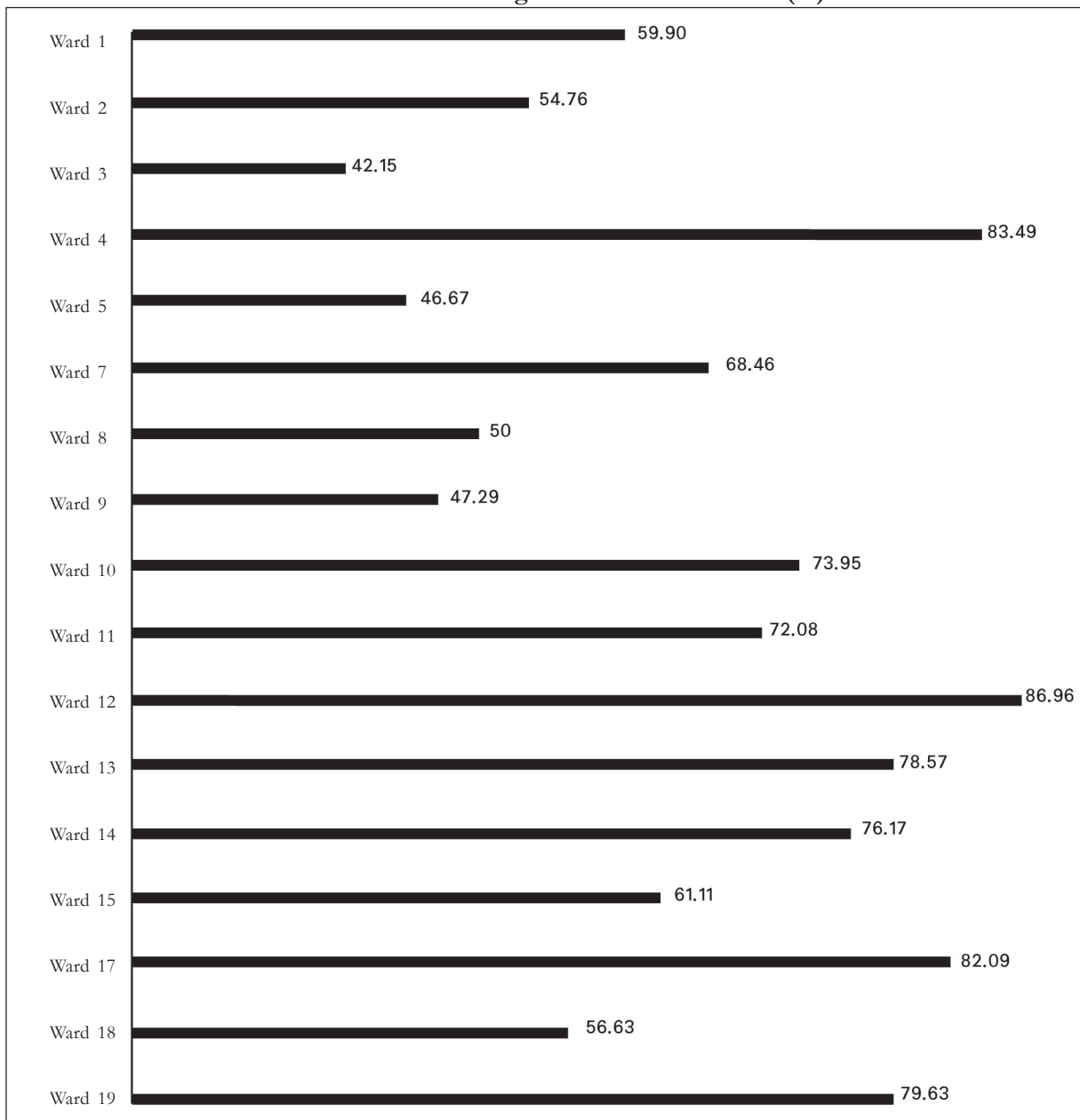
**Table 13: Persons Using Tobacco**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population (age above 18 Years)	Persons Using Tobacco			Percentage
			M	F	Total	
1	Orappu	414	133	115	248	59.90
2	Ellumandham	210	63	52	115	54.76
3	Ozhakkodi	121	29	22	51	42.15
4	Pandikkadavu	109	43	48	91	83.49
5	Chamadippoyil	105	26	23	49	46.67
7	Payode	130	46	43	89	68.46
8	Dwaraka	196	58	40	98	50
9	Cheruvayal	387	111	72	183	47.29
10	Kammaana	261	95	98	193	73.95
11	Pulikkad	265	98	93	191	72.08
12	Peechamkode	23	10	10	20	86.96
13	Thonichal	252	89	109	198	78.57
14	Palamukku	214	80	83	163	76.17
15	Kunnamangalam	270	100	65	165	61.11
17	Kallodi	134	50	60	110	82.09
18	Ayilamoola	196	58	53	111	56.63
19	Valery	216	76	96	172	79.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>3503</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>64.15</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 7: Persons Using Tobacco - Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.3.4 Persons Using Alcohol

The details of Scheduled Tribe persons using alcohol are collected wardwise and are given in Table 14. According to the survey conducted in 2015, the percentage of alcoholics among tribes is 30.43. Ward-wise analysis shows that 44.39% in *Palamukku*, 43.52% in Valery and 38.52 in *Kunnamangalam* are addicted to alcohol. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population using alcohol in nine wards is below that of the Panchayat average. Alcoholism in females is reported in two wards and the highest number is found in *Ayilamoola* ward. The number of males that completed 18 years in the Panchayat is 1681. Among them, 1051 males are regular drunkards. It means that 62.52% of male population of the Panchayat is regular drunkards. (See Table 14 and Chart 8)

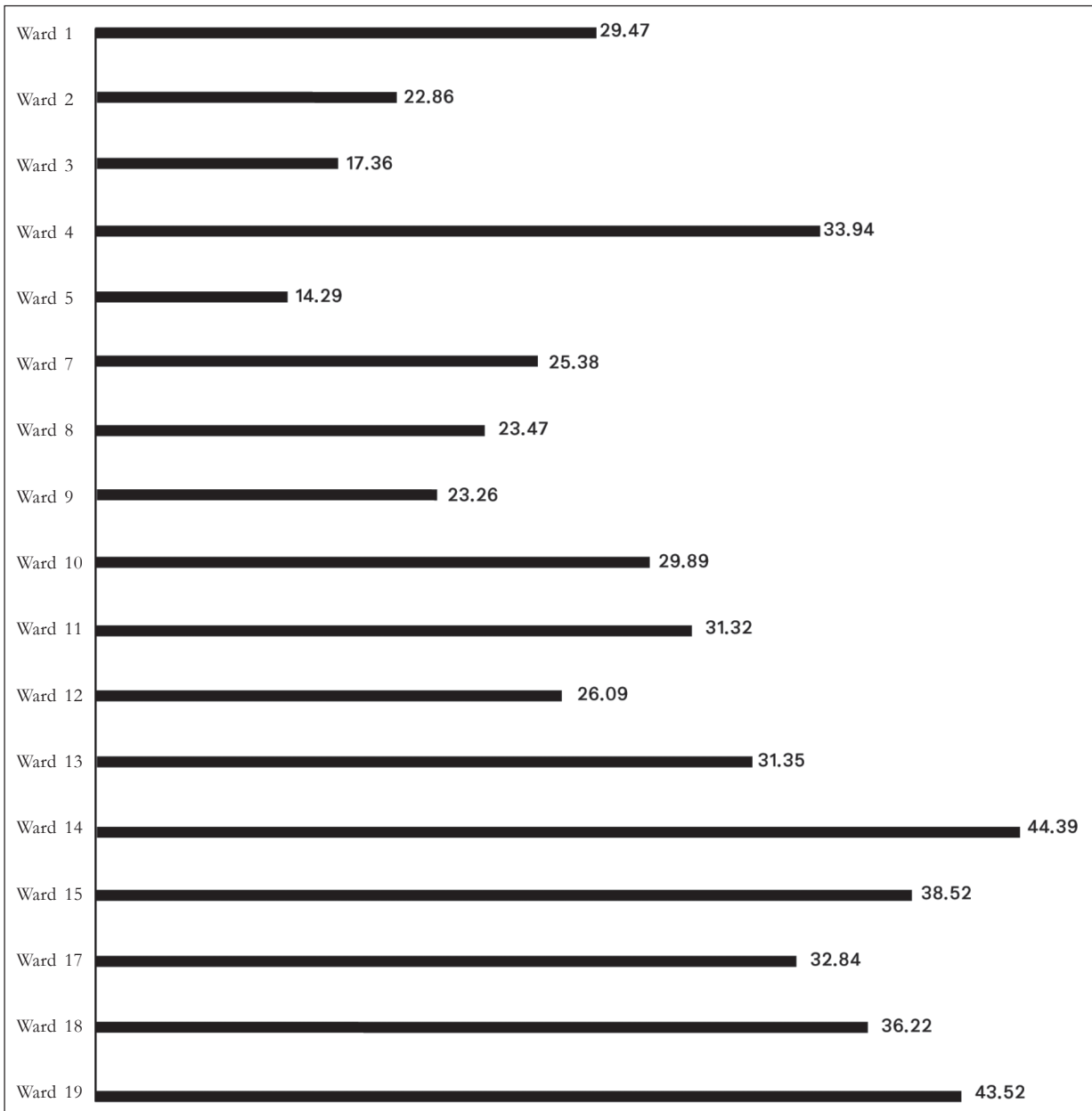
**Table 14: Persons using Alcohol**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population (age above 18 Years)	Persons Using Alcohol			Percentage
			M	F	Total	
1	Orappu	414	122	0	122	29.47
2	Ellumandham	210	48	0	48	22.86
3	Ozhakkodi	121	21	0	21	17.36
4	Pandikkadavu	109	37	0	37	33.94
5	Chamadippoyil	105	15	0	15	14.29
7	Payode	130	33	0	33	25.38
8	Dwaraka	196	46	0	46	23.47
9	Cheruvayal	387	90	0	90	23.26
10	Kammaana	261	78	0	78	29.89
11	Pulikkad	265	83	0	83	31.32
12	Peechamkode	23	6	0	6	26.09
13	Thonichal	252	79	0	79	31.35
14	Palamukku	214	95	0	95	44.39
15	Kunnamangalam	270	104	0	104	38.52
17	Kallodi	134	44	0	44	32.84
18	Ayilamoola	196	57	14	71	36.22
19	Valery	216	93	1	94	43.52
<b>Total</b>		<b>3503</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>30.43</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 8: Persons Using Alcohol – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.3.5 Senior Citizens

According to the Integrated Survey of Scheduled Tribe conducted in 2008 the percentage of senior citizens in the district is 7.76. At the same time the percentage of senior citizens in Edavaka Village Panchayat is 8.48 Which shows that the condition of senior citizens in the VP is better than that of the senior citizens of the district. The percentage of senior citizens came down to 6.99 in the survey conducted in 2015. The highest number of senior citizens is found in *Ellumandam* Ward(13.27%) (Table 15 and Chart 9).

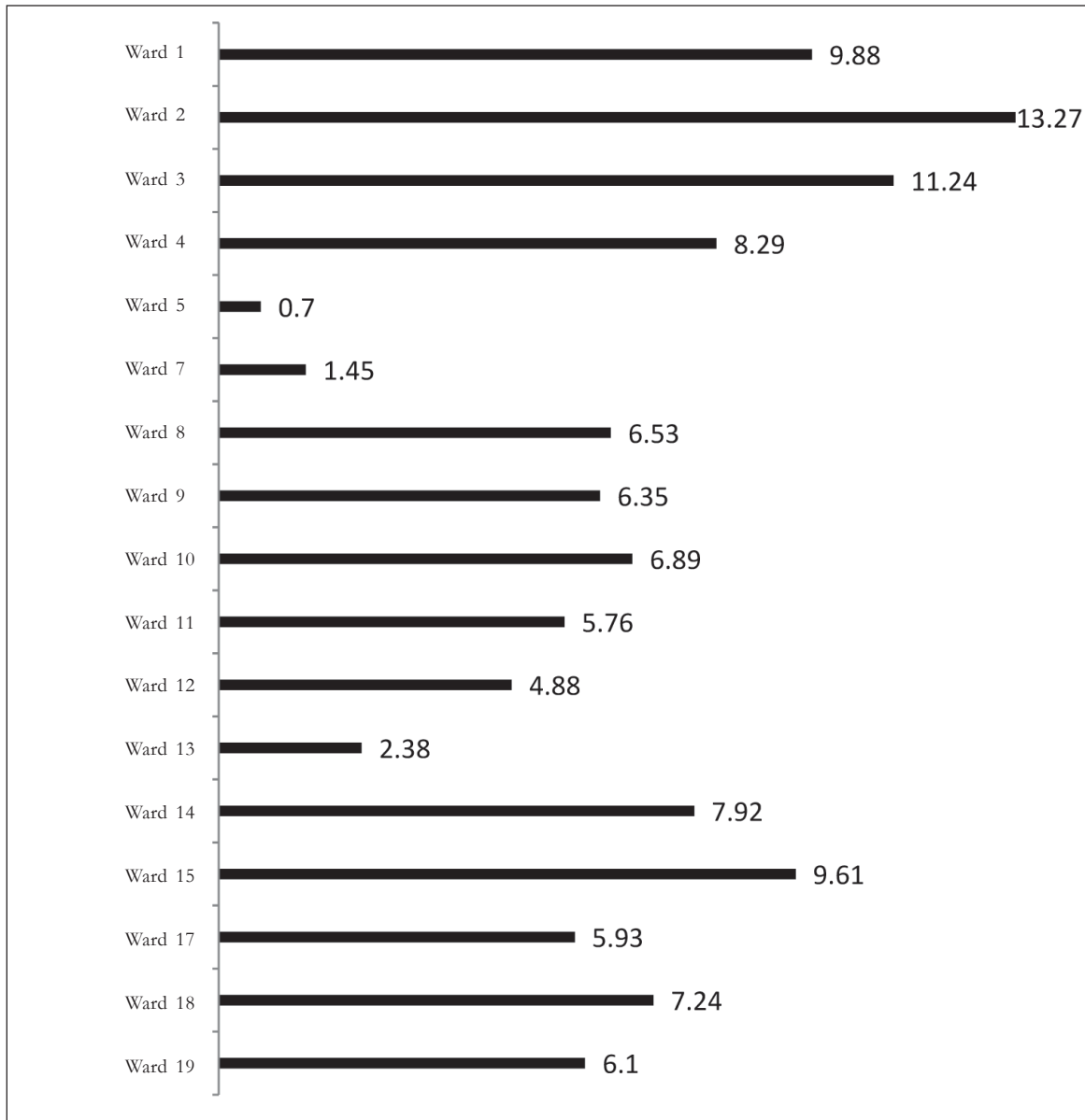
**Table 15: Senior Citizens**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	No. of Senior Citizens	Percentage
1	Orappu	587	58	9.88
2	Ellumandham	294	39	13.27
3	Ozhakkodi	169	19	11.24
4	Pandikkadavu	181	15	8.29
5	Chamadippoyil	143	1	0.70
7	Payode	207	3	1.45
8	Dwaraka	291	19	6.53
9	Cheruvayal	567	36	6.35
10	Kamma	363	25	6.89
11	Pulikkad	434	25	5.76
12	Peechamkode	41	2	4.88
13	Thonichal	378	9	2.38
14	Palamukku	341	27	7.92
15	Kunnamangalam	385	37	9.61
17	Kallodi	236	14	5.93
18	Ayilamoola	304	22	7.24
19	Valery	344	21	6.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>5265</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>6.99</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 9: Senior Citizens – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.3.6 Access to Health Services

There is a Primary Health Centre, an Ayurveda Hospital and a Homeo Dispensary and five Health Sub Centers in the Panchayat. *Nallurnadu* Community Health Centre is situated in the Panchayat. Details are given in Table 16

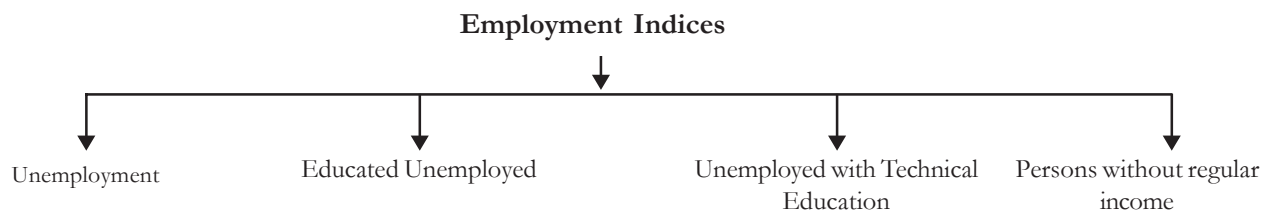
**Table 16: Access to Health Services**

Sl No	Name of Institutions	Wards and Oorus that have access to the institution
1	Primary Health Centre, Pallikkal	Kallodi, Ayilamoola and Palamukku Wards
2	Ayurvedic Dispensary, Dwaraka	Dwaraka, Pulikkal and Thonichal Wards
3	Homeo Dispensary, Walery	Walery, Ayilamoola and Kallodi Wards
4	Health Sub Centre, Kallody	Kallodi, Ayilamoola and Walery Wards
5	Health Sub Centre, Paimgattiri	Thonichal, Payode and Palamukku Wards
6	Health Sub Centre, Kammana	Kammana Ward
7	Health Sub Centre, Kunnamangalam	Kunnamangalam Ward
8	Health Sub Centre, Thonichal	Thonichal and Payode Wards
9	Tribal Community Health Centre, Nallurnad Puthiyadamkunnu (Old Health Project Mananthavady)	The institution transferred by scheduled Tribe Department to Health Department is now under the control of Mananthavady Block Panchayat. Cancer is treated in the hospital and all Oorus utilize the service.

Besides the institutions mentioned above, the people of *Pandikkadavu*, *Chamadippoyil* and *Ozhakkodi* wards can easily access the District Hospital situated in Mananthavadi. The tribes residing in *Peechamkode*, *Dwaraka*, *Pulikkad* and *Kunnamangalam Oorus* can easily access the *Peechamkode* Community Health Centre under Mannathavadi Block Panchayat.

### 2.4 Employment and Income

The four indices used for the status study of employment in the Panchayat are the unemployed, the educated unemployed, the unemployed with technical education and persons without regular income. (Table 17)





**Table 17: Employment Status - At a Glance**

Ward No	Name of Wards	Population Between 18-60	Unemployed between 18 and 60 years	Unemployed above 18 years with SSLC or higher qualification	Unemployed with technical education	Persons between 18 and 60 without regular income
1	Orappu	356	19	3	5	348
2	Ellumandham	171	34	21	3	169
3	Ozhakkodi	101	11	8	0	96
4	Pandikkadavu	94	9	2	0	94
5	Chamadippoyil	94	12	3	6	92
7	Payode	112	16	10	8	108
8	Dwaraka	177	22	35	6	170
9	Cheruvayal	351	18	47	2	347
10	Kamma	237	16	43	1	232
11	Pulikkad	240	21	24	1	235
12	Peechamkode	21	6	1	0	21
13	Thonichal	235	32	10	0	230
14	Palamukku	187	28	2	1	185
15	Kunnamangalam	232	18	4	0	226
17	Kallodi	120	16	2	0	117
18	Ayilamoola	174	28	11	0	169
19	Valery	191	24	13	1	185
<b>Total</b>		<b>3093</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3026</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.4.1 Unemployed - Ward-wise

10.66% of the employable persons in the Panchayat is unemployed and they continue to depend on others for their livelihood because of different reasons. The highest percentage of such unemployed persons is found in Ward 12, where six out of a total of 21 remain unemployed. In the case of Ward 11 where there is the highest number of employable persons between 18 and 60 years, only 8.75% is unemployed. In 12 wards of the Panchayat more than 10% remains unemployed.

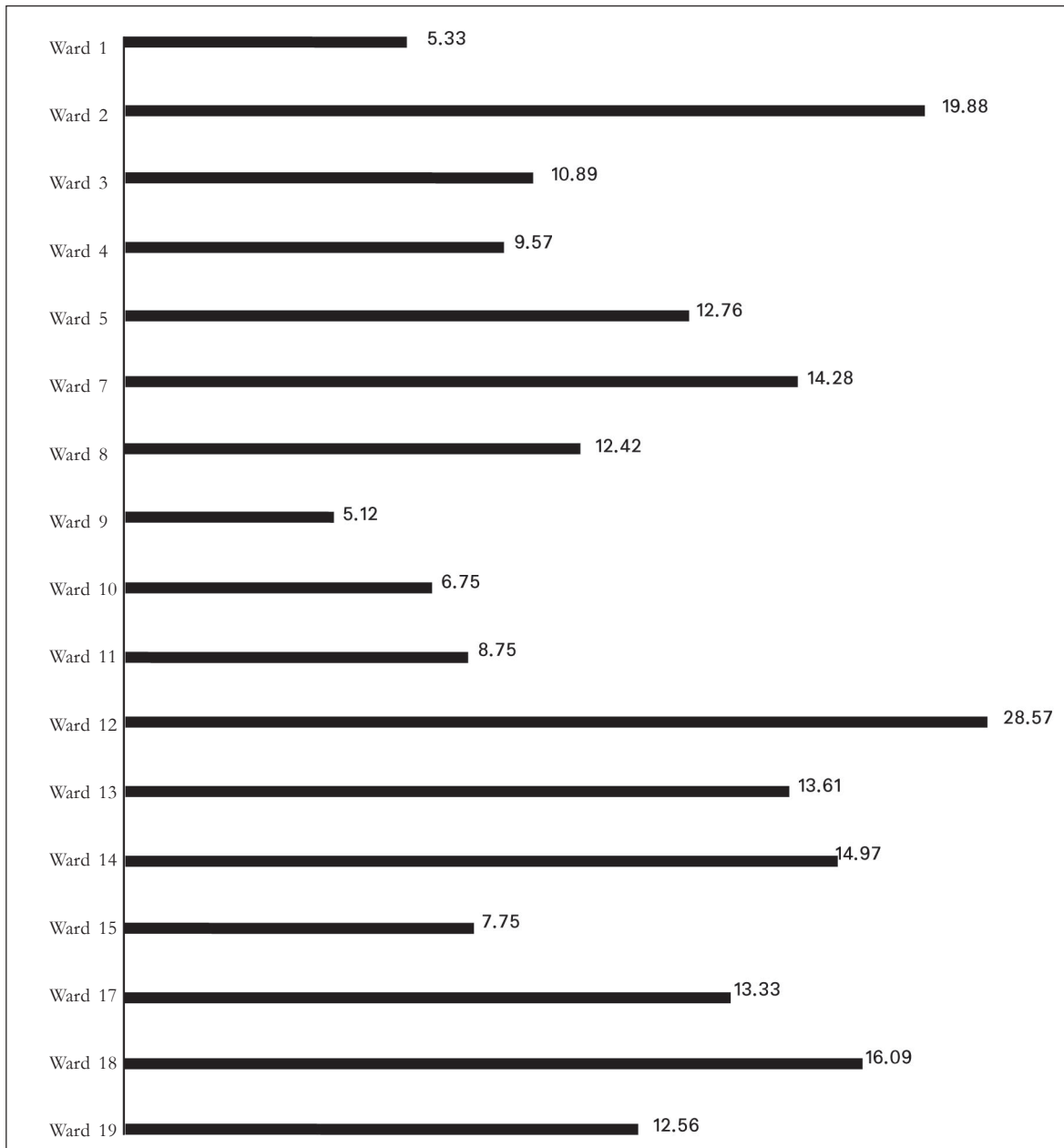
**Table 18: Unemployed**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Population (between 18 and 60 years)	Unemployed	Percentage
1	Orappu	356	19	5.33
2	Ellumandham	171	34	19.88
3	Ozhakkodi	101	11	10.89
4	Pandikkadavu	94	9	9.57
5	Chamadippoyil	94	12	12.76
7	Payode	112	16	14.28
8	Dwaraka	177	22	12.42
9	Cheruvayal	351	18	5.12
10	Kammana	237	16	6.75
11	Pulikkad	540	21	8.75
12	Peechamkode	21	6	28.57
13	Thonichal	235	32	13.61
14	Palamukku	187	28	14.97
15	Kunnamangalam	232	18	7.75
17	Kalodi	120	16	13.33
18	Ayilamoola	174	28	16.09
19	Valery	191	24	12.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>3093</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>10.66</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 10: Unemployed - Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.4.2 Educated Unemployed

52.30% of the educated unemployed resides in *Dwaraka*, *Kammana* and *Cheruvayal* wards. Out of the 765 persons in the three wards between the age of 18 and 60, educated unemployed are 125. There are 239 unemployed persons above 18 years who have S.S.L.C. and higher qualification. Among them the highest number (47 persons) is in *Cheruvayal* Ward and *Kammana* Ward comes second with 43 persons. 90 educated unemployed persons live in the two neighboring wards, is a serious matter requiring special consideration. It comes to 38.14% of the total educated unemployed persons having S.S.L.C. or higher educational qualification in the Panchayat (Table 19 and Chart 11).

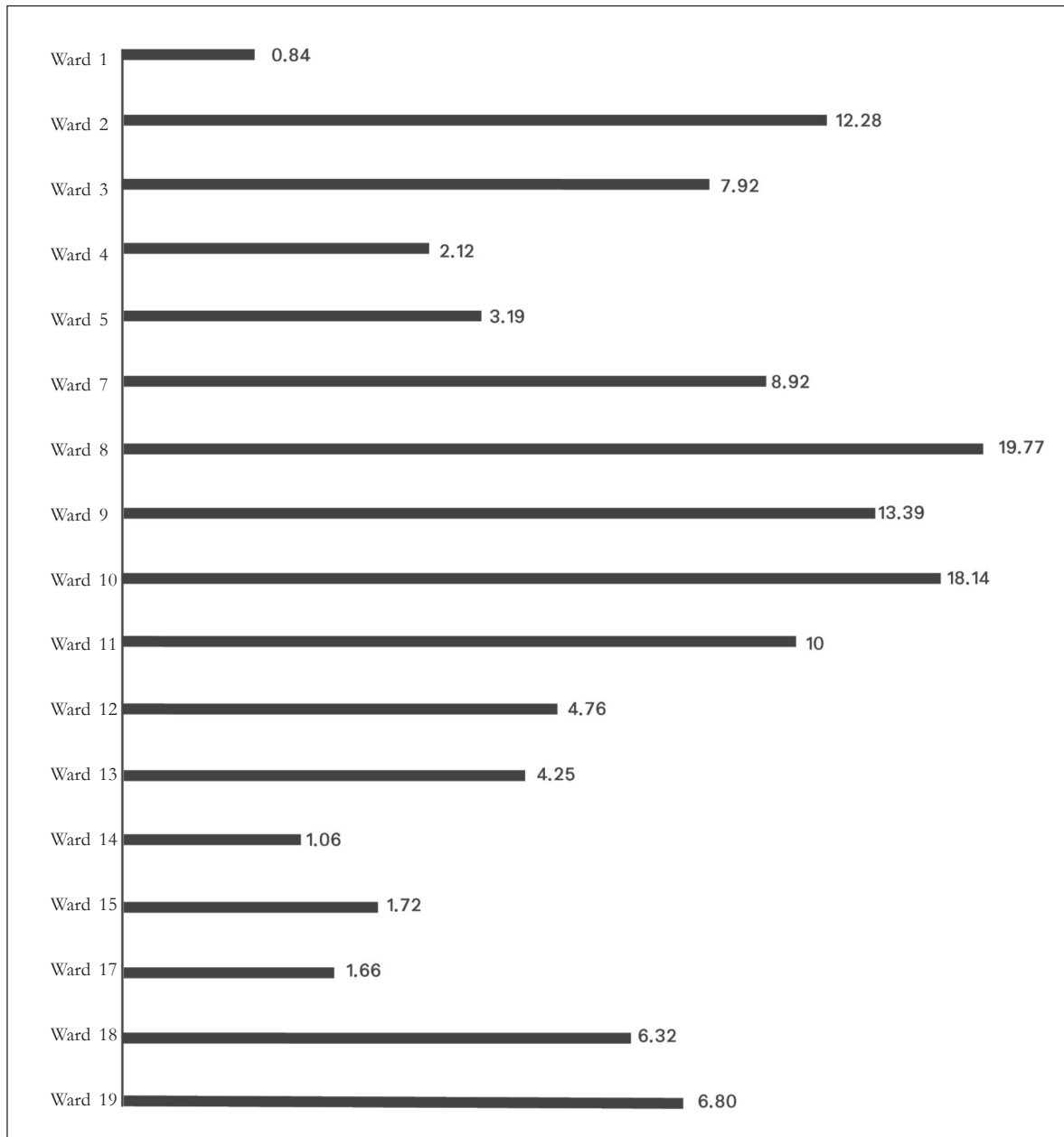
**Table 19: Educated Unemployed**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Population (age between 18-60n years)	Unemployed with S.S.L.C. or higher qualification	Percentage
1	Orappu	356	3	0.84
2	Ellumandham	171	21	12.28
3	Ozhakkodi	101	8	7.92
4	Pandikkadavu	94	2	2.12
5	Chamadippoyil	94	3	3.19
7	Payode	112	10	8.92
8	Dwaraka	177	35	19.77
9	Cheruvayal	351	47	13.39
10	Kammana	237	43	18.14
11	Pulikkad	240	24	10
12	Peechamkode	21	1	4.76
13	Thonichal	235	10	4.25
14	Palamukku	187	2	1.06
15	Kunnamangalam	232	4	1.72
17	Kalodi	120	2	1.66
18	Ayilamoola	174	11	6.32
19	Valery	191	13	6.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>3093</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>7.72</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 11: Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.4.3 Unemployed Persons Having Technical Education

There are 34 persons having technical qualification that suffer because of unemployment. There are no such persons in seven wards. Govt. Technical High School, Little Flower Industrial Training Centre and P.K. Kalan Memorial College of Applied Science are institutions functioning in the Panchayat that provide technical education. It has to be examined why the Scheduled Tribe students of the region do not join these institutions whereas other students join them. It may be assumed that the reason for Scheduled Tribe students not seeking technical education is that the technically qualified persons around them are unemployed. The highest number of technically qualified unemployed persons is seen in *Payode* Ward (Table 20, Chart 12).

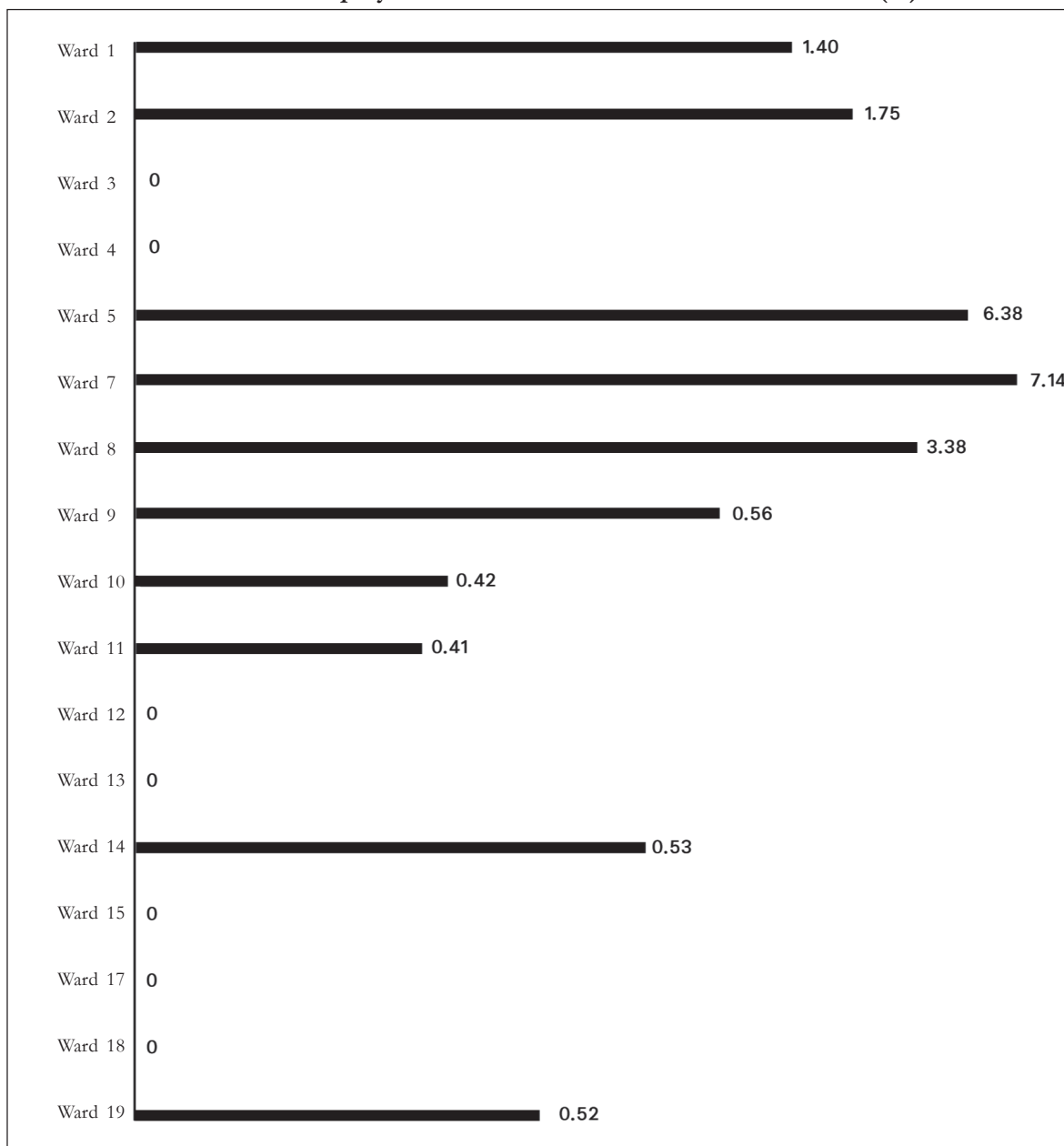
**Table 20: Unemployed with Technical Education**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Population (age between 18-60 years)	Unemployed with Technical Education	Percentage
1	Orappu	356	5	1.40
2	Ellumandham	171	3	1.75
3	Ozhakkodi	101	0	0
4	Pandikkadavu	94	0	0
5	Chamadippoyil	94	6	6.38
7	Payode	112	8	7.14
8	Dwaraka	177	6	3.38
9	Cheruvayal	351	2	0.56
10	Kamma	237	1	0.42
11	Pulikkad	240	1	0.41
12	Peechamkode	21	0	0
13	Thonichal	235	0	0
14	Palamukku	187	1	0.53
15	Kunnamangalam	232	0	0
17	Kalodi	120	0	0
18	Ayilamoola	174	0	0
19	Valery	191	1	0.52
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.09</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 12: Unemployed with Technical Education – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

#### 2.4.4 Persons Without Regular Income

Out of the employable population between 18 and 60 years, 97.83% does not have regular employment and income. The Scheduled Tribe population of Ward 4 and 12 as a whole does not have regular income. The reasons for such a state have to be analyzed at ward level. The political, social and economic dimensions of the problem need to be carefully analyzed. Short term and long term programmes are necessary to liberate them from poverty and provide them with sustainable livelihood means (Table 21, Chart 13).

**Table 21: Persons Without Regular Income**

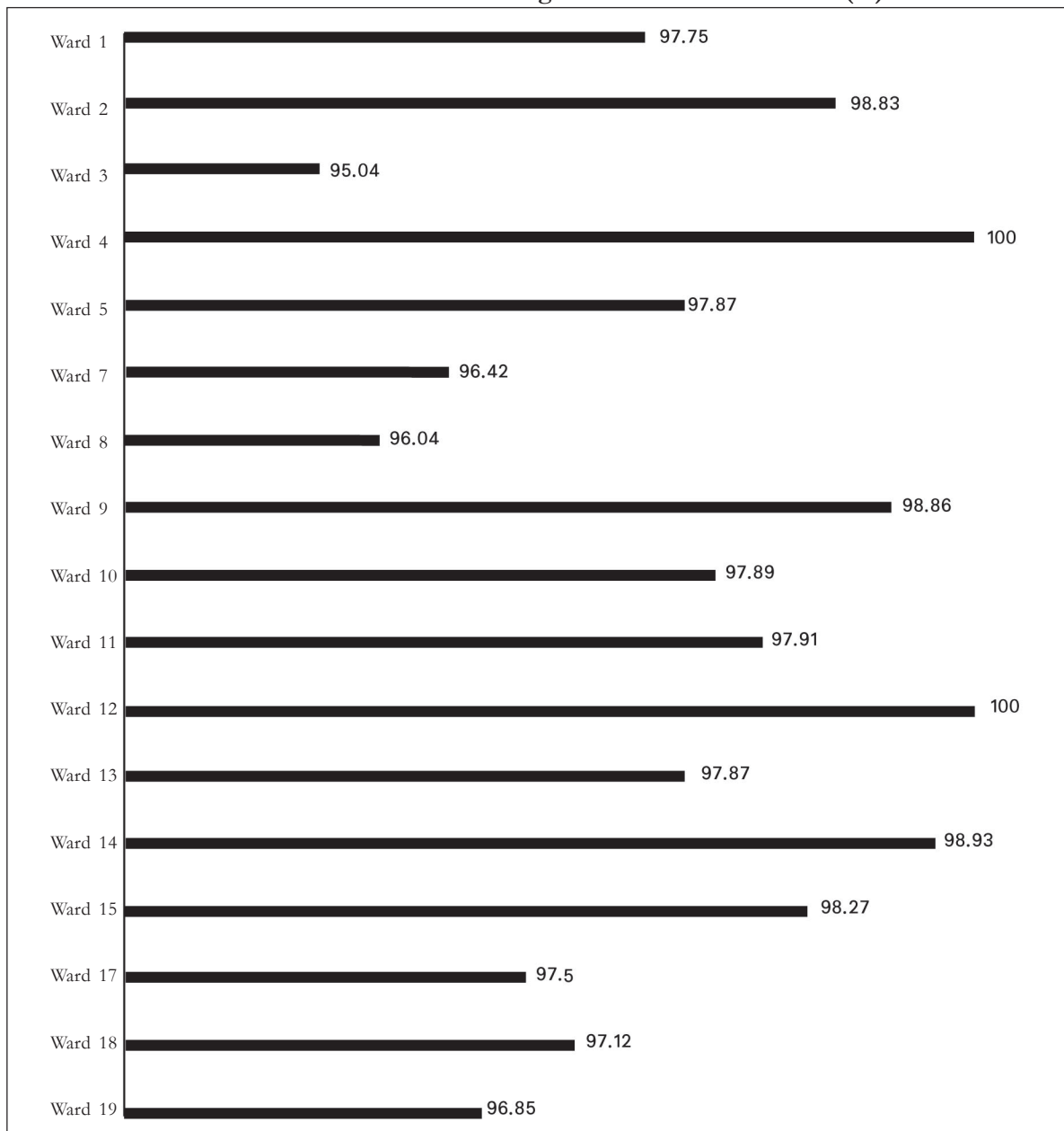
Ward No.	Name of Wards	Population (age between 18-60 years)	Persons without Regular Income	Percentage
1	Orappu	356	348	97.75
2	Ellumandham	171	169	98.83
3	Ozhakkodi	101	96	95.04
4	Pandikkadavu	94	94	100
5	Chamadippoyil	94	92	97.87
7	Payode	112	108	96.42
8	Dwaraka	177	170	96.04
9	Cheruvayal	351	347	98.86
10	Kammana	237	232	97.89
11	Pulikkad	240	235	97.91
12	Peechamkode	21	21	100
13	Thonichal	235	230	97.87
14	Palamukku	187	185	98.93
15	Kunnamangalam	232	226	98.27
17	Kallodi	120	117	97.5
18	Ayilamoola	174	169	97.12
19	Valery	191	185	96.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>3093</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>97.83</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



**Chart 13: Persons Without Regular Income – Ward-wise (%)**

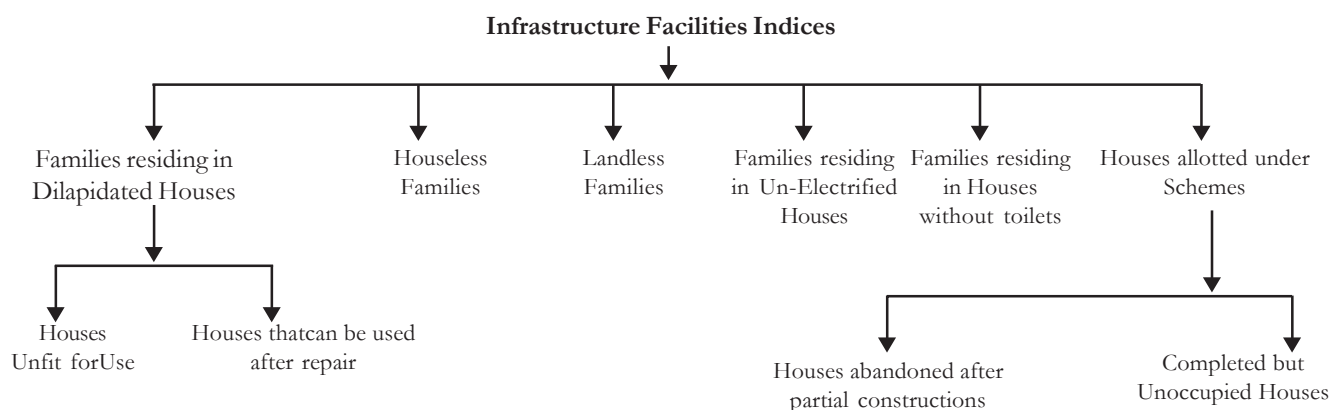


Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.5 Infrastructure Facilities

The indices used for analyzing the status of infrastructure facilities available to Scheduled Tribes are, families living in dilapidated houses, houseless families. Landless families, unelectrified houses and houses without toilets. Dilapidated houses are further subdivided into two; houses not fit for living and houses that can be repaired and made fit for living. In the case of houses allotted under various Housing Schemes the number of houses that were left incomplete for one reason or another and the number of unoccupied houses after completion are given in Table 22.



**Table 22: Status of Infrastructure Facilities**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	Dilapidated Houses		Houseless families	landless families	Un-electrified houses	Houses without latrine	Houses allotted under Schemes	
			Unfit for living	Can be used after repair					Partially constructed	Construction completed but not occupied
1	Orappu	141	4	5	14	15	24	44	10	1
2	Ellumandham	80	10	22	15	7	11	10	4	2
3	Ozhakkodi	39	1	2	3	2	11	7	2	2
4	Pandikkadavu	45	2	2	5	5	9	6	3	2
5	Chamadippoyil	42	5	8	6	8	4	15	3	0
7	Payode	57	13	9	3	10	22	12	0	1
8	Dwaraka	73	4	4	23	17	12	20	4	0
9	Cheruvayal	143	18	16	51	51	15	47	0	1
10	Kammaana	94	19	0	27	15	33	45	1	3
11	Pulikkad	95	18	19	25	21	23	30	4	0
12	Peechamkode	8	0	0	3	2	3	5	2	0
13	Thonichal	96	1	1	11	6	32	34	4	0
14	Palamukku	82	1	0	30	22	43	27	5	1
15	Kunnamangalam	91	5	1	21	25	16	25	2	0
17	Kallodi	49	3	0	12	6	30	29	0	0
18	Ayilamoola	82	16	1	14	1	24	15	1	3
19	Valery	78	10	0	16	9	30	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1295</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.5.1 Families Residing in Dilapidated Houses

According to the survey conducted by KILA in 2008, the percentage of families living in dilapidated houses at State level is 54.13% and at district level it is 53.13%. In Edavaka Village Panchayat the percentage is 44.44. In the Survey conducted for the TSP 2015 the percentage has come down from 44.44 to 16.98. In this Survey Dilapidated Houses were divided into two categories. One is houses that are totally uninhabitable and the other is houses that can be made habitable by repairing them. There are 220 houses in the two categories. It comes to 16.98 of the total number of houses in the Panchayat. The maximum number of such houses is in *Ellumandam* ward 40% of houses in the ward is dilapidated. Similar situations prevail in *Payode* ward. (Table 23 and Chart 14)

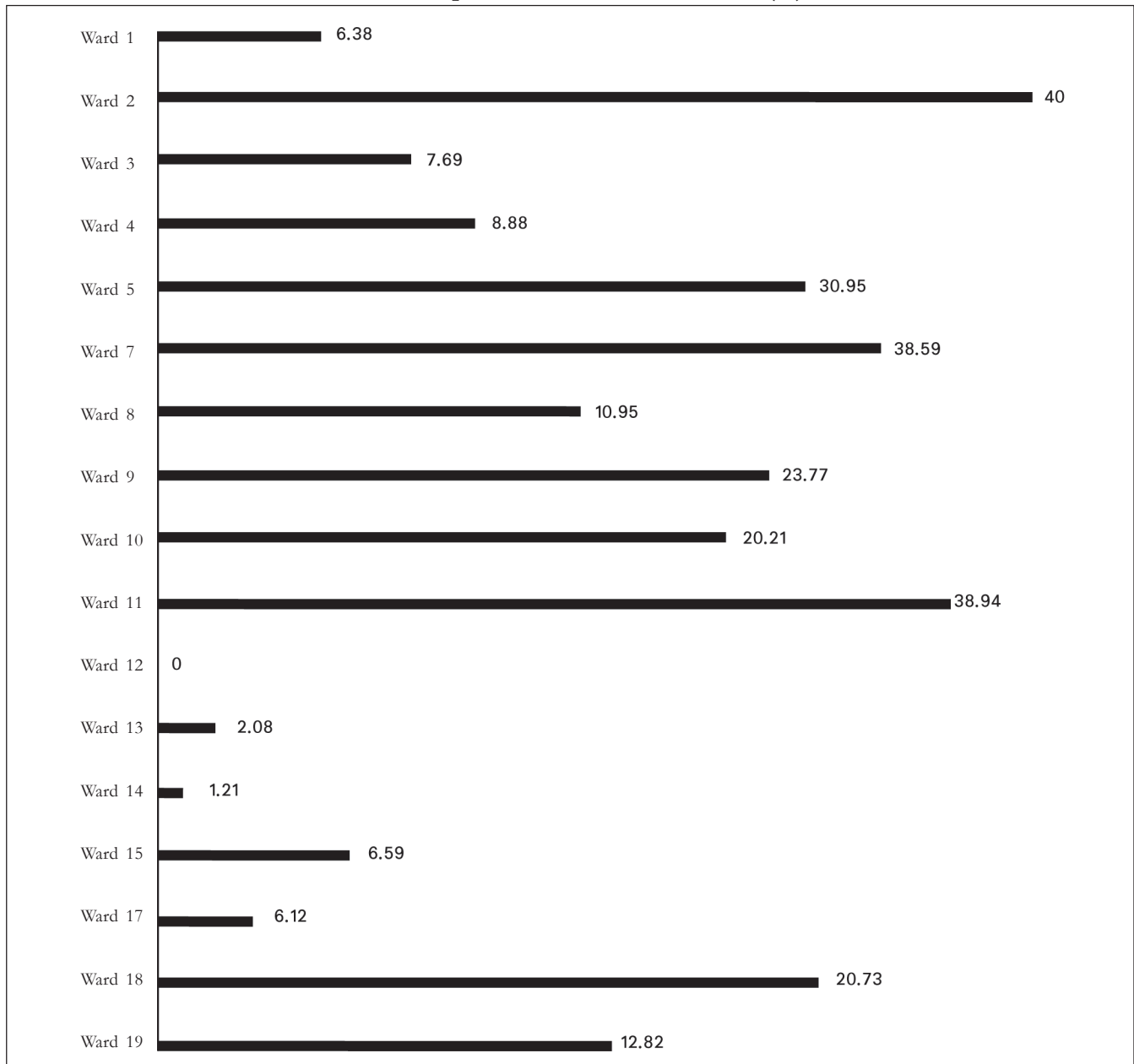
**Table 23: Families Residing in Dilapidated Houses**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	Dilapidated Houses	Houses that can be and used	Inhabitable houses	Percentage
1	Orappu	141	4	5	9	6.38
2	Ellumandham	80	10	22	32	40.00
3	Ozhakkodi	39	1	2	3	7.69
4	Pandikkadavu	45	2	2	4	8.88
5	Chamadippoyil	42	5	8	13	30.95
7	Payode	57	13	9	22	38.59
8	Dwaraka	73	4	4	8	10.95
9	Cheruvayal	143	18	16	34	23.78
10	Kamma	94	19	0	19	20.21
11	Pulikkad	95	18	19	37	38.94
12	Peechamkode	8	0	0	0	-
13	Thonichal	96	1	1	2	2.08
14	Palamukku	82	1	0	1	1.21
15	Kunnamangalam	91	5	1	6	6.59
17	Kallodi	49	3	0	3	6.12
18	Ayilamoola	82	16	1	17	20.73
19	Valery	78	10	0	10	12.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>16.99</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 14: Dilapidated Houses – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.5.2 Houseless Families

According to the survey conducted by the Panchayat in 2015 the percentage of houseless families is 19.45. This is higher than the percentage at District and State level of such families of 2008. The highest percentage of houseless families of the Panchayat is seen in *Peechamkode* ward. It is followed by *Palamukku* and *Cheruvayal* wards. (Table 24 and Chart 15)

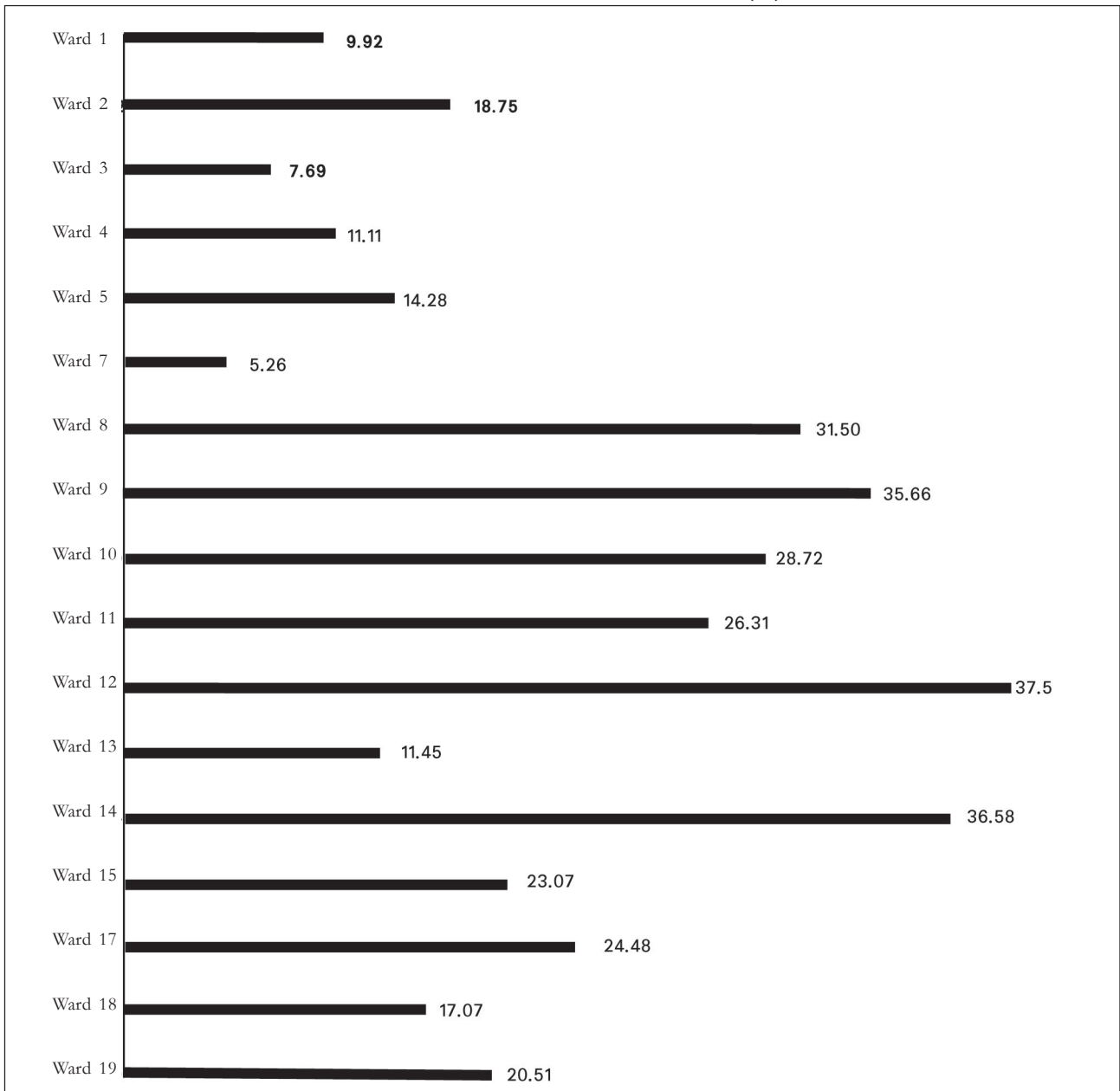
**Table 24: Houseless Families**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	No.of Houseless families	Percent-age
1	Orappu	141	14	9.92
2	Ellumandham	80	15	18.75
3	Ozhakkodi	39	3	7.69
4	Pandikkadavu	45	5	11.11
5	Chamadippoyil	42	6	14.28
7	Payode	57	3	5.26
8	Dwaraka	73	23	31.50
9	Cheruvayal	143	51	35.66
10	Kammaana	94	27	28.72
11	Pulikkad	95	25	26.32
12	Peechamkode	8	3	37.5
13	Thonichal	96	11	11.46
14	Palamukku	82	30	36.59
15	Kunnamangalam	91	21	23.08
17	Kallodi	49	12	24.49
18	Ayilamoola	82	14	17.07
19	Valery	78	16	20.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>1295</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>19.46</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 15: Houseless Families – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.5.3 Landless Families

According to the survey conducted by the VP in 2015, the percentage of Landless Families in the Panchayat is 17.06. Landless Families in *Cheruvayal* ward is 35.66% of the ST families (Table 25, Chart 16).

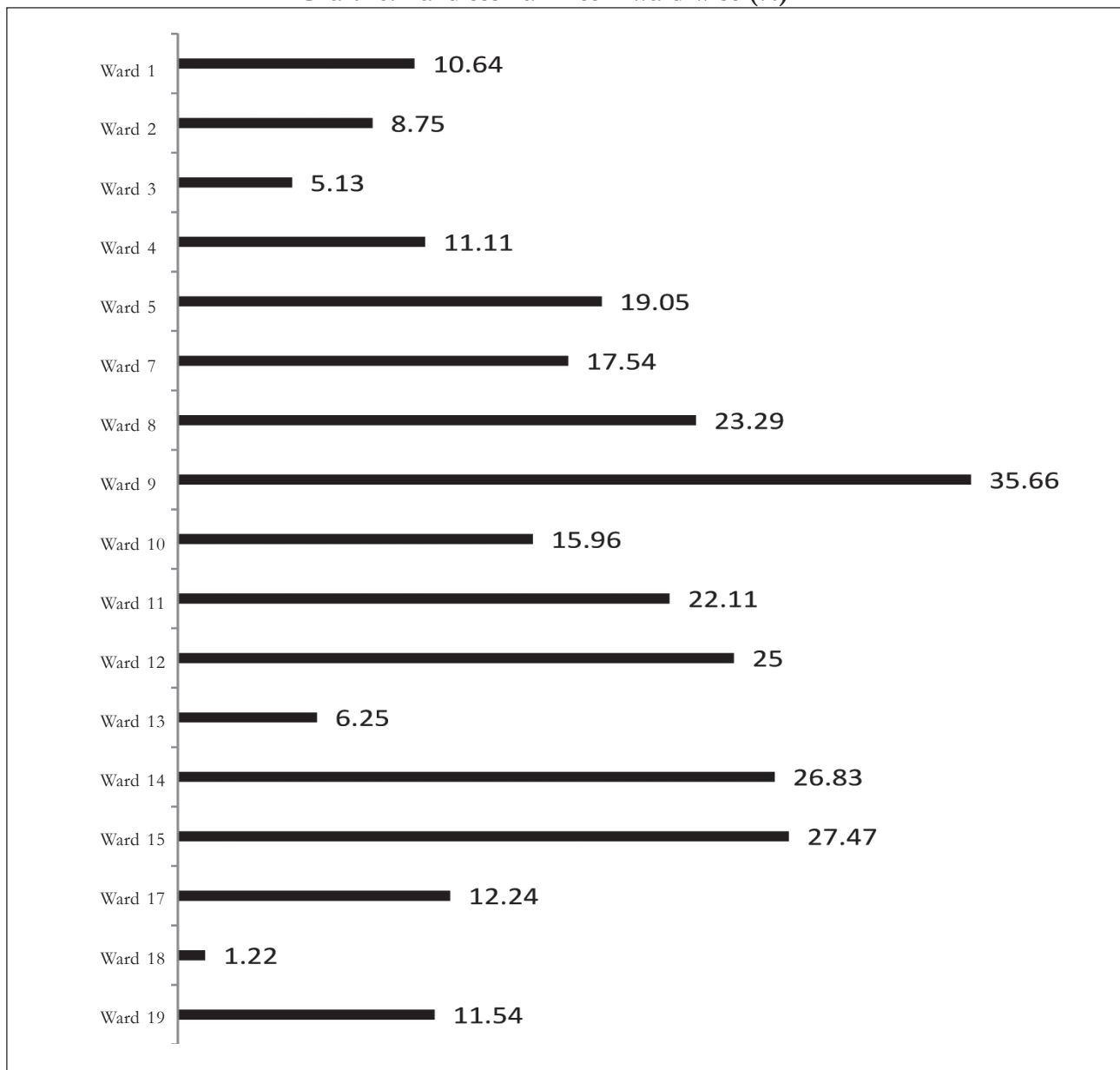
**Table 25: Landless Families**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	No. of landless families	Percentage
1	Orappu	141	15	10.64
2	Ellumandham	80	7	8.75
3	Ozhakkodi	39	2	5.13
4	Pandikkadavu	45	5	11.11
5	Chamadippoyil	42	8	19.05
7	Payode	57	10	17.54
8	Dwaraka	73	17	23.29
9	Cheruvayal	143	51	35.66
10	Kammaana	94	15	15.96
11	Pulikkad	95	21	22.11
12	Peechamkode	8	2	25
13	Thonichal	96	6	6.25
14	Palamukku	82	22	26.83
15	Kunnamangalam	91	25	27.47
17	Kallodi	49	6	12.24
18	Ayilamoola	82	1	1.22
19	Valery	78	9	11.54
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>17.07</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 16: Landless Families – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



## 2.5.4 Un-Electrified Houses - Ward-wise

According to the Scheduled Tribe Survey conducted by Edavaka Village Panchayat in 2015 the percentage of families living in un-electrified house is 26.41. In the Survey conducted by KILA in 2008, the percentage is 44.35. More than 50% of Scheduled Tribe families in *Kallody* and *Palamukku* wards live in un-electrified houses (Table 26, Chart 17).

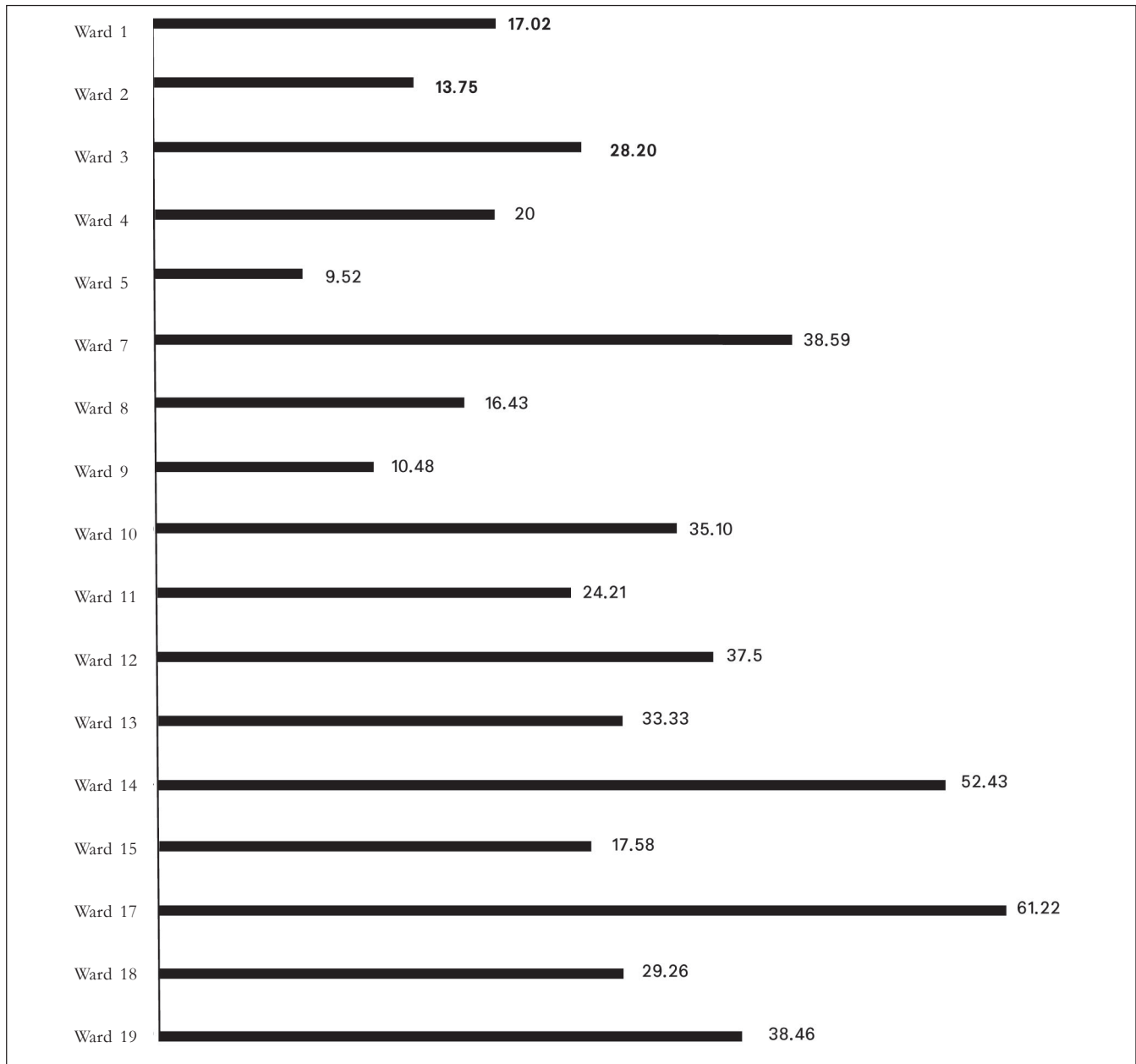
**Table 26: Un-Electrified Houses**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	Un-Electrified houses	Percentage
1	Orappu	141	24	17.02
2	Ellumandham	80	11	13.75
3	Ozhakkodi	39	11	28.21
4	Pandikkadavu	45	9	20.00
5	Chamadippoyil	42	4	9.52
7	Payode	57	22	38.60
8	Dwaraka	73	12	16.44
9	Cheruvayal	143	15	10.49
10	Kammaana	94	33	35.11
11	Pulikkad	95	23	24.21
12	Peechamkode	8	3	37.50
13	Thonichal	96	32	33.33
14	Palamukku	82	43	52.44
15	Kunnamangalam	91	16	17.58
17	Kallodi	49	30	61.22
18	Ayilamoola	82	24	29.26
19	Valery	78	30	38.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>26.41</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 17: Un-Electrified Houses – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 2.5.5 Houses without Toilets

According to the Survey conducted by the Panchayat in 2015, the percentage of houses without toilets in 28.72. But in the Survey of KILA in 2008 it is 58.29. The problem is reverse in *Peechamkode* and *Kallosy* wards. More than 50% of the families of the two wards live in houses without toilets. (Table 27, Chart 18)

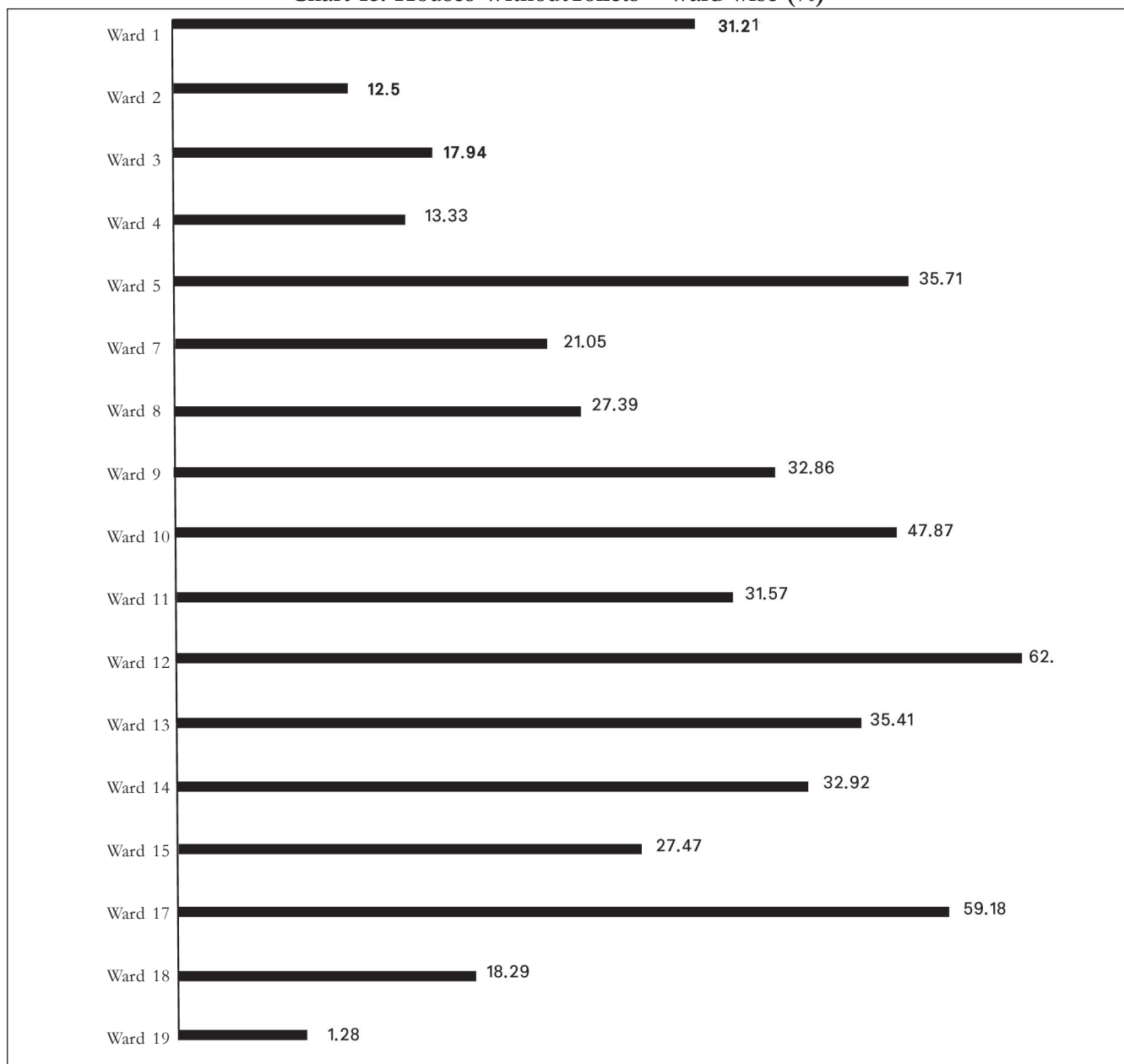
**Table 27: Houses without Toilets**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Families	Houses Without Toilets	Percentage
1	Orappu	141	44	31.21
2	Ellumandham	80	10	12.50
3	Ozhakkodi	39	7	17.95
4	Pandikkadavu	45	6	13.33
5	Chamadippoyil	42	15	35.71
7	Payode	57	12	21.05
8	Dwaraka	73	20	27.40
9	Cheruvayal	143	47	32.87
10	Kammaana	94	45	47.87
11	Pulikkad	95	30	31.58
12	Peechamkode	8	5	62.50
13	Thonichal	96	34	35.42
14	Palamukku	82	27	32.93
15	Kunnamangalam	91	25	27.47
17	Kallosy	49	29	59.18
18	Ayilamoola	82	15	18.29
19	Valery	78	1	1.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>28.73</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 18: Houses Without Toilets – Ward-wise (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.5.6 Housing Related Problems

The status of houses constructed under different schemes is analyzed here. The details of partially constructed houses and fully constructed, but unoccupied houses are given in Table 28. Housing problem is severest in *Peechamkode* ward. The Survey reveals that 46 houses constructed under different housing schemes of the Panchayat are left incomplete for different reasons and 16 houses that are completed are unoccupied.

**Table 28: Housing Related Problems**

Ward No.	Name of Wards	Total Number of Houses	Incomplete Houses	Completed But Unoccupied Houses	Other Problems related to Housing	Percentage
1	Orappu	141	10	1	11	7.80
2	Ellumandham	80	4	2	6	7.50
3	Ozhakkodi	39	2	2	4	10.26
4	Pandikkadavu	45	3	2	5	11.11
5	Chamadippoyil	42	3	0	3	7.14
7	Payode	57	0	1	1	1.75
8	Dwaraka	73	4	0	4	5.48
9	Cheruvayal	143	0	1	1	0.70
10	Kammaana	94	1	3	4	4.26
11	Pulikkad	95	4	0	4	4.21
12	Peechamkode	8	2	0	2	25.00
13	Thonichal	96	4	0	4	4.17
14	Palamukku	82	5	1	6	7.32
15	Kunnamangalam	91	2	0	2	2.20
17	Kalodi	49	0	0	0	-
18	Ayilamoola	82	1	3	4	4.88
19	Valery	78	1	0	1	1.28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4.79</b>

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 2.6 Evaluation of Previous Annual Plans Years (2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14)

**Table 29: Projects Implemented during Preceding Years**

**Financial year: 2011-12 Sector: Infrastructure**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Plakkandy Footbridge	35,010	35,010	Completed	Scheduled Tribes of Plakkandy area
Puthur KunhamanVayal Footbridge	35,000	35,000	Completed	Scheduled Tribes of Puthur area
Puthur Kelu Vayal Footbridge	35,000	35,000	Completed	Scheduled Tribes of Puthur Kunhaman area
EMS HousingScheme	63,20,000	63,20,000	Completed	125 families

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16

**Table 30: Education Projects Implemented in 2012-13**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Distribution of Uniform, Bag, Umbrella and Footwear to Scheduled Tribe Students	19,23,731	19,23,737	Completed	781
Distribution of Breakfast to Scheduled Tribe Students.	14,40,313	14,40,313	Completed	School Students

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16

**Table 31: Health Projects Implemented in 2012-13**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Anganwadi NutritionProgramme	18,96,300	18,96,300	Completed	Anganwadi Students

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16

**Table 32: Employment and Income Generation Projects Implemented in 2012-13**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Drum Playing Self Employment	3,55,300	3,55,300	Completed	16 ST Youth

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16

**Table 33: Infrastructure Development Projects Implemented in 2012-13**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Housing	30,00,000	30,00,000	Completed	8 ST Widows
Share of Indira Avas Yojana	54,26,000	54,26,000	Completed	Houseless ST families
Wiring of ST cultural centre at Veettichal ST colony	15,000	15,000	Completed	ST Community
EMS Housing Scheme (Spill Over)	4,500	4,500	Completed	
Installation of motor for Bore well	50,000	50,000	Completed	ST families of Edachery colony
Construction of Anganwadi	7,05,504	7,05,504	Completed	Children of Agraharam Colony
Installation of motor for Bore well	41,532	41,532	Completed	ST families of Pathilkunnu colony
Edachery Borewell Supplementary works	80,000	80,000	Completed	ST families of Edachery colony
Water connection in Pathilkunnu colony	85,918	85,918	Completed	ST families of Pathilkunnu colony
Construction of toilets spill over	58,000	58,000	Completed	12 ST families
Construction of side walls	2,00,000	2,00,000	Completed	People of Vengaram colony

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Table 34: Education Projects Implemented in 2013-14**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Distribution of study aids	16,15,706	16,15,706	Completed	739 ST Students
Breakfast for Students.	12,74,848	12,74,848	Completed	ST Students

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Table 35: Health Projects Implemented in 2013-14**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Nutrition in Anganwadis	12,77,972	12,77,972	Completed	4000 Students

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Table 36: Employment and Income Generation Projects Implemented in 2013-14**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
Sinkarimelam Enterprise	2,34,800	2,34,800	Completed	ST Women

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Table 37: Infrastructure Development Projects in 2013-14**

Project	Allotment Rs	Utilization Rs	Completed or Not	Beneficiaries
IAY Housing	27,30,000	27,30,000	Completed	ST families
House Repair	8,00,000	8,00,000	Completed	ST families
Jalanidhi	52,00,000 TSP	52,00,000	Not Completed	723 ST families
Sanitary Unit	4,80,000	4,80,000	Completed	60 ST families
Construction of Anganwadi building Spill Over	9,88,992	9,88,992	Completed	
Housing	44,00,000 (20 houses)	44,00,000	14 houses Completed	14 ST Widows
Repair of Kindergarten	10,65,240		Completed	Kuttikkuri Colony
Payment of Jalanidhi Share	10,65,240 TSP	10,65,240	Incompleted	
Payment of Jalanidhi Share	13,96,964	13,96,964	Incompleted	
Completion of Agraharam Anganwadi	5,95,000	5,95,000	Completed	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

While evaluating the development schemes implemented by Edavaka Village Panchayat during 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 it can be seen that 35 Scheduled Tribe development projects belonging to four development sectors were implemented during the period. The percentage of expenditure in education sector is 11.4, in employment and income sector 5.71, in infrastructure development sector 71.4 and in health sector 5.75. Comparatively more projects are implemented in infrastructure development sector. Care should be taken to implement more projects in other development sectors in future years.

While assessing human development indices pertain to Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat in the past, only Panchayat level achievements and gaps relating to education, health, employment and income generation, housing, drinking water, sanitation and electrification were taken into consideration. In order to prepare TSP, besides Panchayat level data, ward level analysis and data collection are necessary. This chapter includes data regarding the status of Scheduled Tribes relating to different development sectors at ward level. The problem analysis, action plan and integrated schemes are given in Chapter 3 and 4.



## Chapter 3

# Problem Analysis And Development Perspective

### 3.1 Gaps in Education Sector

Under education sector the main problems analyzed are illiteracy, school dropouts and those relating to higher education and technical education. According to the survey conducted in 2015 by the Panchayat illiteracy percentage is 16.73. School dropouts are categorized into two; students who never enrolled and students who attend school occasionally. In Higher Education and Technical Education Scheduled Tribe students are backward.

#### 3.1.1 Illiteracy – Ward wise

While comparing the percentage of illiteracy in each ward to the percentage at Panchayat level in seven wards the percentage is higher than that of the Panchayat (Table 38, Chart 19).

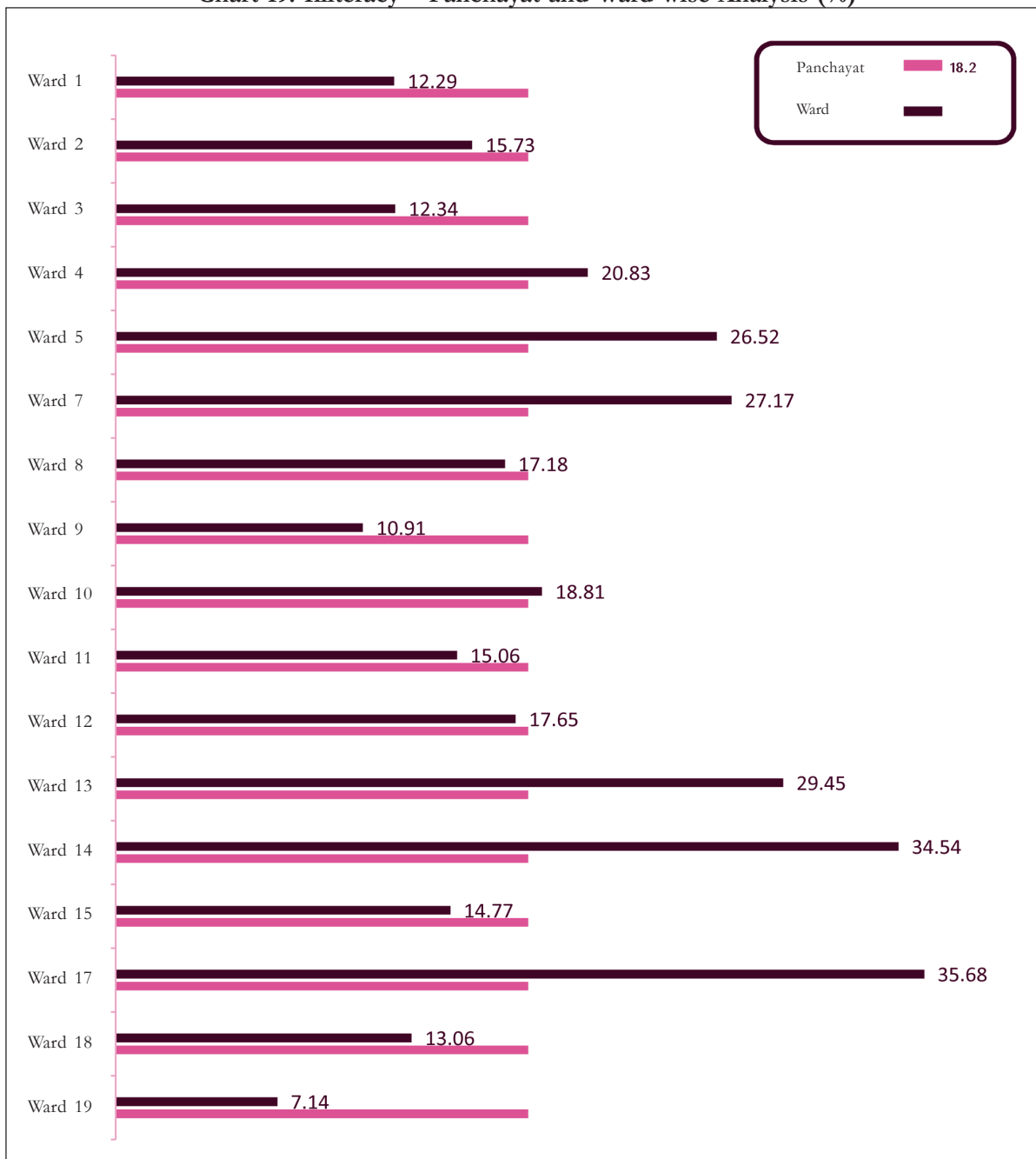
**Table 38: Illiteracy - Gap between Wards**

Name of Wards	Children above 5 years	No of illiterates	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	545	67	12.29	5.91% Less
Ellumandham	267	42	15.73	2.47% Less
Ozhakkodi	154	19	12.34	5.86% Less
Pandikkadavu	168	35	20.83	2.63 % More
Chamadippoyil	132	35	26.52	8.32 % More
Payode	184	50	27.17	8.97 % More
Dwaraka	262	45	17.18	1.02 % Less
Cheruvayal	504	55	10.91	7.29 % Less
Kamma	335	63	18.81	0.61 % More
Pulikkad	385	58	15.06	3.14 % Less
Peechamkode	34	6	17.65	0.55 % Less
Thonichal	343	101	29.45	11.25 % More
Palamukku	304	105	34.54	16.34 % More
Kunnamangalam	352	52	14.77	3.43 % Less
Kalodi	213	76	35.68	17.48 % More
Ayilamoola	268	35	13.06	5.14 % Less
Valery	308	22	7.14	11.06 % Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>4758</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>18.20</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 19: Illiteracy – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.1.2 School Dropouts – Irregular Attendance

16.65% of *Adivasi* children of the Panchayat goes to school occasionally. While analyzing dropout problem two types of dropouts are found. One category is children who do not go to school at all and the other category is children who attend school occasionally (Table 39, Chart 20)

**Table 39: Children Attending School-Occasionally – Gap among Wards**

Name of Wards	No. of children (6-17 Years)	Children attending school occasionally	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	131	42	32.06	15.41% More
Ellumandham	57	8	14.04	2.61% Less
Ozhakkodi	33	6	18.18	1.53% More
Pandikkadavu	59	13	22.03	5.38% More
Chamadippoyil	27	1	3.70	12.95% Less
Payode	54	5	9.26	7.39% Less
Dwaraka	66	7	10.61	6.04% Less
Cheruvayal	117	9	7.69	8.96% Less
Kammana	74	7	9.46	7.19% Less
Pulikkad	120	12	10	6.65% Less
Peechamkode	11	2	18.18	1.53% More
Thonichal	91	16	17.58	0.93% Less
Palamukku	90	6	6.67	9.98% Less
Kunnamangalam	82	30	36.59	19.94% More
Kalodi	79	15	18.99	2.34% More
Ayilamoola	72	9	12.5	4.15% Less
Valery	92	21	22.83	6.18% More
<b>Total</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>16.65</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 20: Dropouts Irregular Attendance – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.1.3 Dropouts – Discontinuation

Among the students enrolled in various schools 13.94% does not go to school (Table 40, Chart 21)

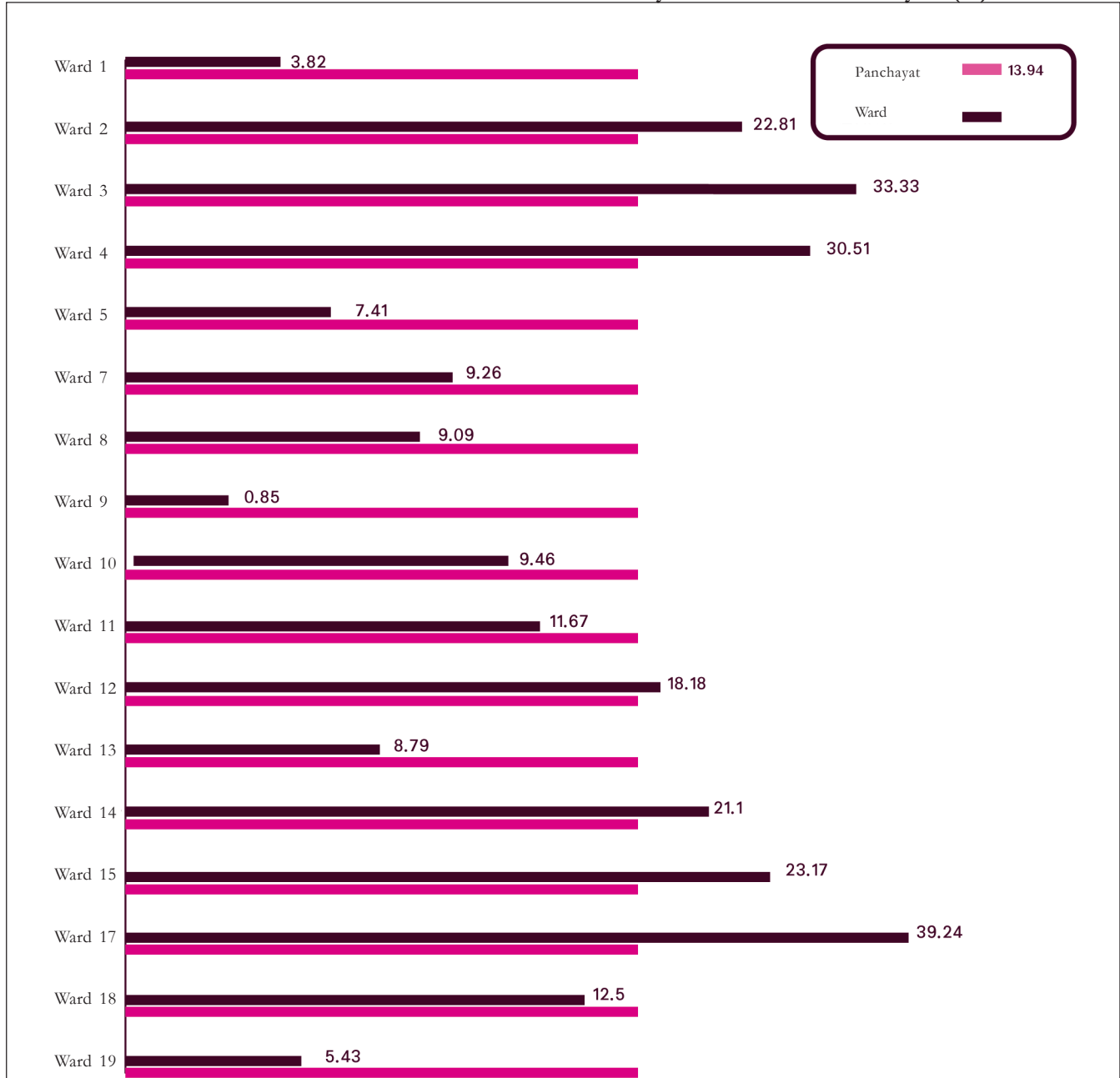
**Table 40: Children not Attending School – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Number of Children (6-17 Years)	Children not attending school	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	131	5	3.82	10.12% Less
Ellumandham	57	13	22.81	8.87% More
Ozhakkodi	33	11	33.33	19.39% More
Pandikkadavu	59	18	30.51	16.57% More
Chamadippoyil	27	2	7.41	6.53% Less
Payode	54	5	9.26	4.68 % Less
Dwaraka	66	6	9.09	4.85% Less
Cheruvayal	117	1	0.85	13.09% Less
Kammana	74	7	9.46	4.48% Less
Pulikkad	120	14	11.67	2.27% Less
Peechamkode	11	2	18.18	4.24% More
Thonichal	91	8	8.79	5.15% Less
Palamukku	90	19	21.11	7.17% More
Kunnamangalam	82	19	23.17	9.23% More
Kallogdi	79	31	39.24	25.3% More
Ayilamoola	72	9	12.5	1.44% More
Valery	92	5	5.43	8.51% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>1255</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>13.94</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 21: Children not Enrolled in School - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

## 3.2 Health Status

### 3.2.1 Chronic Patients

145 persons among a total Scheduled Tribe population of 5265 are chronic patients. It comes to 2.75 percentage of the population. The highest number of chronic patients is found in *Ozhakkody* ward and next comes *Kammana* ward. There is no one in *Chamadippoyil* ward. In other wards the percentages of chronic patients is less than the Panchayat average. (Table 41, Chart 22)

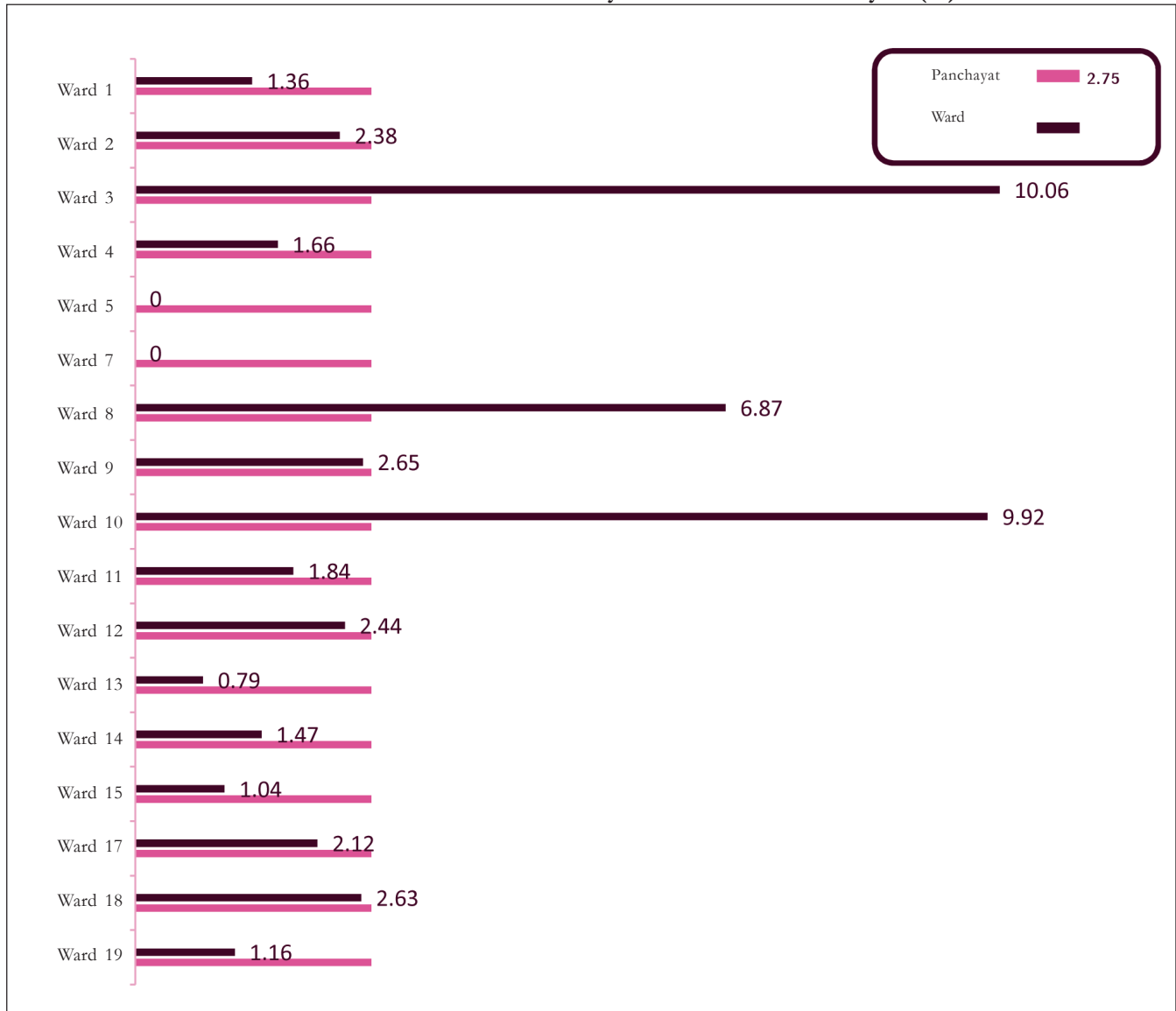
**Table 41: Chronic Patients – Ward-wise Gaps**

Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	No of chronic patients	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	587	8	1.36	1.39% Less
Ellumandham	294	7	2.38	0.37% Less
Ozhakkodi	169	17	10.06	7.31% more
Pandikkadavu	181	3	1.66	1.09% Less
Chamadippoyil	143	0	0	No Chronic Patients
Payode	207	0	0	No Chronic Patients
Dwaraka	291	20	6.87	4.12% More
Cheruvayal	567	15	2.65	0.10% Less
Kammana	363	36	9.92	7.17% More
Pulikkad	434	8	1.84	0.91% Less
Peechamkode	41	1	2.44	0.31% Less
Thonichal	378	3	0.79	1.96% Less
Palamukku	341	5	1.47	1.28% Less
Kunnamangalam	385	4	1.04	1.71% Less
Kallodi	236	5	2.12	0.63% Less
Ayilamoola	304	8	2.63	0.12% Less
Valery	344	4	1.16	1.59% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2.75</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 22: Chronic Patients – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



### 3.2.2 Differently Abled Persons

In the Scheduled Tribe population of the Panchayat 65 persons are differently abled. It comes to 1.23% of the Scheduled Tribe population. Differently abled persons are seen in 15 wards of the Panchayat. There are no differently abled persons in *Chamadippoyil* and *Kallody* wards (Table 42, Chart 23).

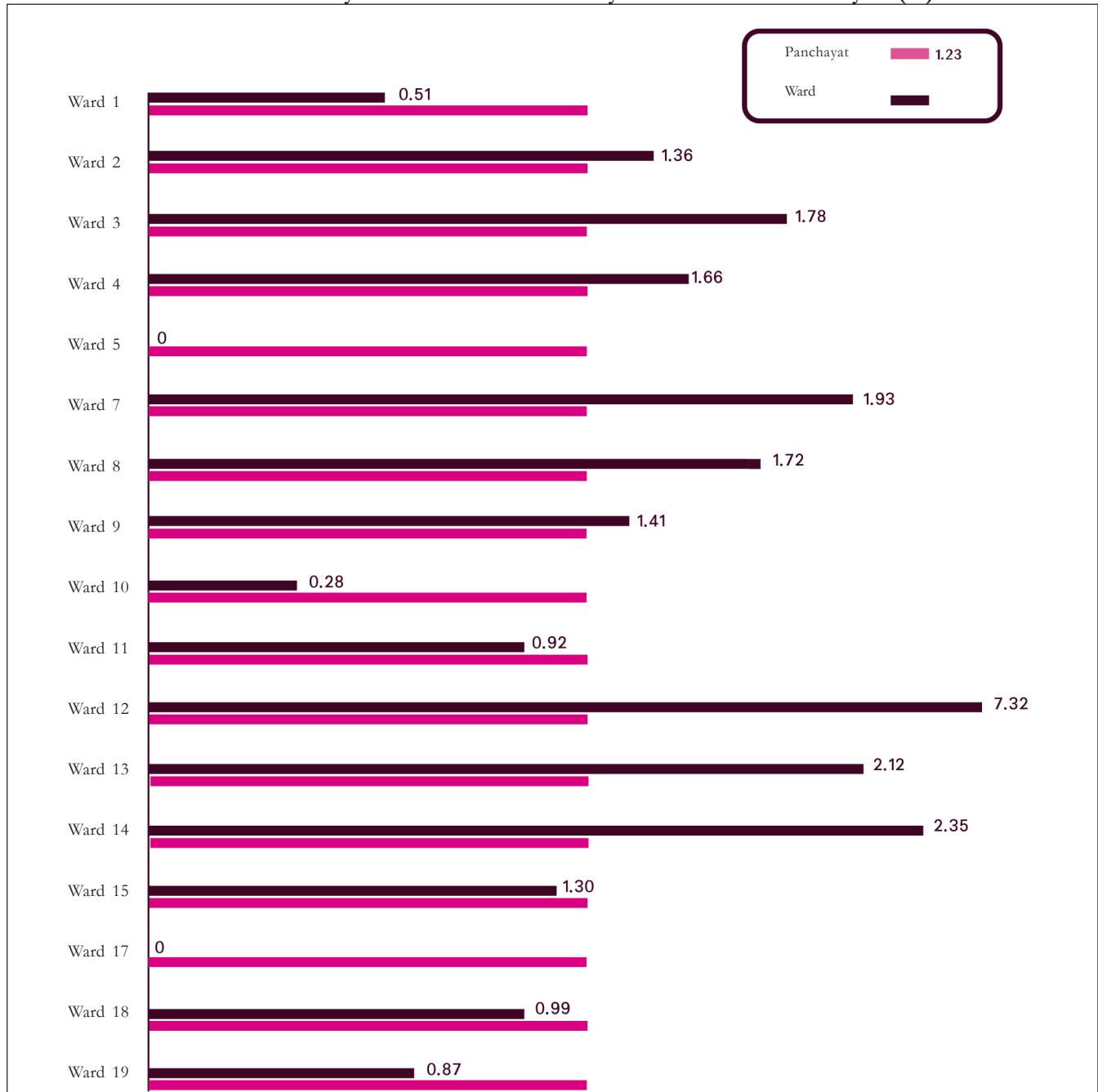
**Table 42: Differently Abled Persons - Ward-wise Gaps**

Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	Differently abled persons	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	587	3	0.51	0.72% Less
llumandham	294	4	1.36	0.13% More
Ozhakkodi	169	3	1.78	0.55% More
Pandikkadavu	181	3	1.66	0.43% More
Chamadippoyil	143	0	0	No Differently abled persons
Payode	207	4	1.93	0.70 % More
Dwaraka	291	5	1.72	0.49 % More
Cheruvayal	567	8	1.41	0.18 % More
Kammaana	363	1	0.28	0.95% Less
Pulikkad	434	4	0.92	0.31% Less
Peechamkode	41	3	7.32	6.09% More
Thonichal	378	8	2.12	0.89% More
Palamukku	341	8	2.35	1.12% More
Kunnamangalam	385	5	1.30	0.07% Mores
Kallodi	236	0	0	No Differently abled persons
Ayilamoola	304	3	0.99	0.24 % Less
Valery	344	3	0.87	0.36 % Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1.23</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 23: Differently Aabled Persons - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
 Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.2.3 Persons Using Tobacco

2247 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe population of the Panchayat use tobacco products. It comes to 42.68 percentages. In ten wards of the Panchayat the percentage of persons using tobacco is less than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 43, Chart 24).

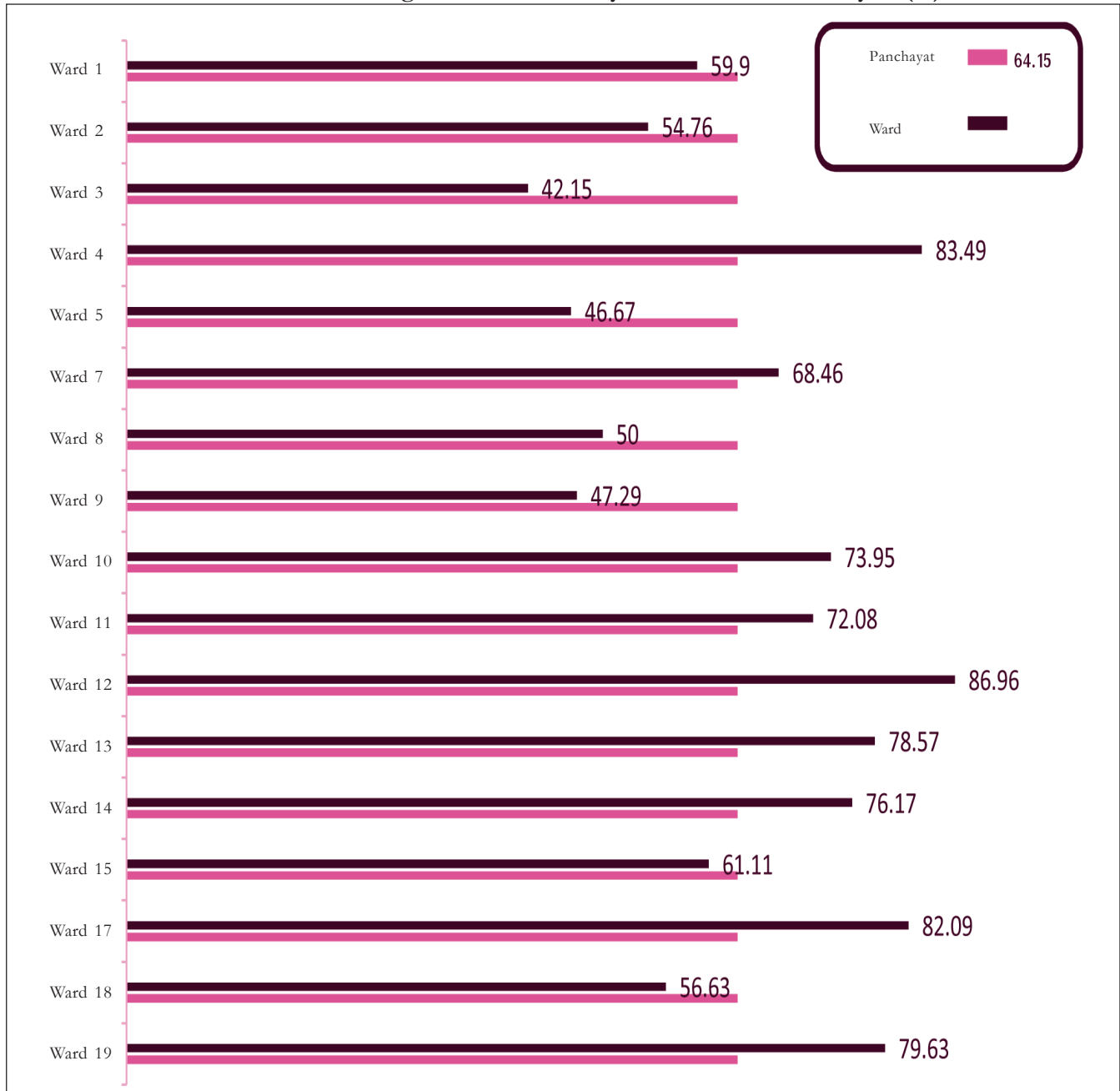
**Table 43: Persons Using Tobacco Products - Ward-wise Gaps**

Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population above 18Years	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	414	133	115	248	59.90	4.25%Less
llumandham	210	63	52	115	54.76	9.39%Less
Ozhakkodi	121	29	22	51	42.15	22.00%Less
Pandikkadavu	109	43	48	91	83.49	19.34%More
Chamadippoyil	105	26	23	49	46.67	17.48%More
Payode	130	46	43	89	68.46	4.31%More
Dwaraka	196	58	40	98	50.00	14.15%Less
Cheruvayal	387	111	72	183	47.29	16.86%Less
Kammana	261	95	98	193	73.95	9.80%More
Pulikkad	265	98	93	191	72.08	7.93%More
Peechamkode	23	10	10	20	86.96	22.81%More
Thonichal	252	89	109	198	78.57	14.42%More
Palamukku	214	80	83	163	76.17	12.02%More
Kunnamangalam	270	100	65	165	61.11	3.04%Less
Kalodi	134	50	60	110	82.09	17.94%More
Ayilamoola	196	58	53	111	56.63	7.52%Less
Valery	216	76	96	172	79.63	15.48%More
<b>Total</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1082</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>64.15</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 24: Persons Using Tobacco - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.2.4 Persons Using Alcohol

1066 persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe population use alcohol (20.25%). (Table 44, Chart 25)

**Table 44: Persons Using Alcohol - Ward-wise Analysis**

Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population above 18 Years	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	414	122	0	122	29.47	0.96%Less
Ellumandham	210	48	0	48	22.86	7.57%Less
Ozhakkodi	121	21	0	21	17.36	13.07%Less
Pandikkadavu	109	37	0	37	33.94	3.51%More
Chamadippoyil	105	15	0	15	14.29	16.14%Less
Payode	130	33	0	33	25.38	5.05%Less
Dwaraka	196	46	0	46	23.47	6.96%Less
Cheruvayal	387	90	0	90	23.26	7.17%Less
Kammana	261	78	0	78	29.89	0.54%Less
Pulikkad	265	83	0	83	31.32	0.89%More
Peechamkode	23	6	0	6	26.09	4.34%Less
Thonichal	252	79	0	79	31.35	0.92%More
Palamukku	214	95	0	95	44.39	13.96%More
Kunnamangalam	270	104	0	104	38.52	8.09%More
Kalodi	134	44	0	44	32.84	2.41%More
Ayilamoola	196	57	14	71	36.22	5.79%More
Valery	216	93	1	94	43.52	13.09%More
<b>Total</b>	<b>3503</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>30.43</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 25: Persons Using Alcohol - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
 Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.2.5 Senior Citizens

Out of the Scheduled Tribe population of 5265, of the Panchayat 368 are senior citizens. The percentage of senior citizens at Panchayat level is 6.99. *Ellumandam* Ward has the highest percentage of senior citizens (13.27) and *Ozhakody* ward with 11.24% comes just behind. The lowest number is in *Chamadipoyil* ward. (Table 45, Chart 26)

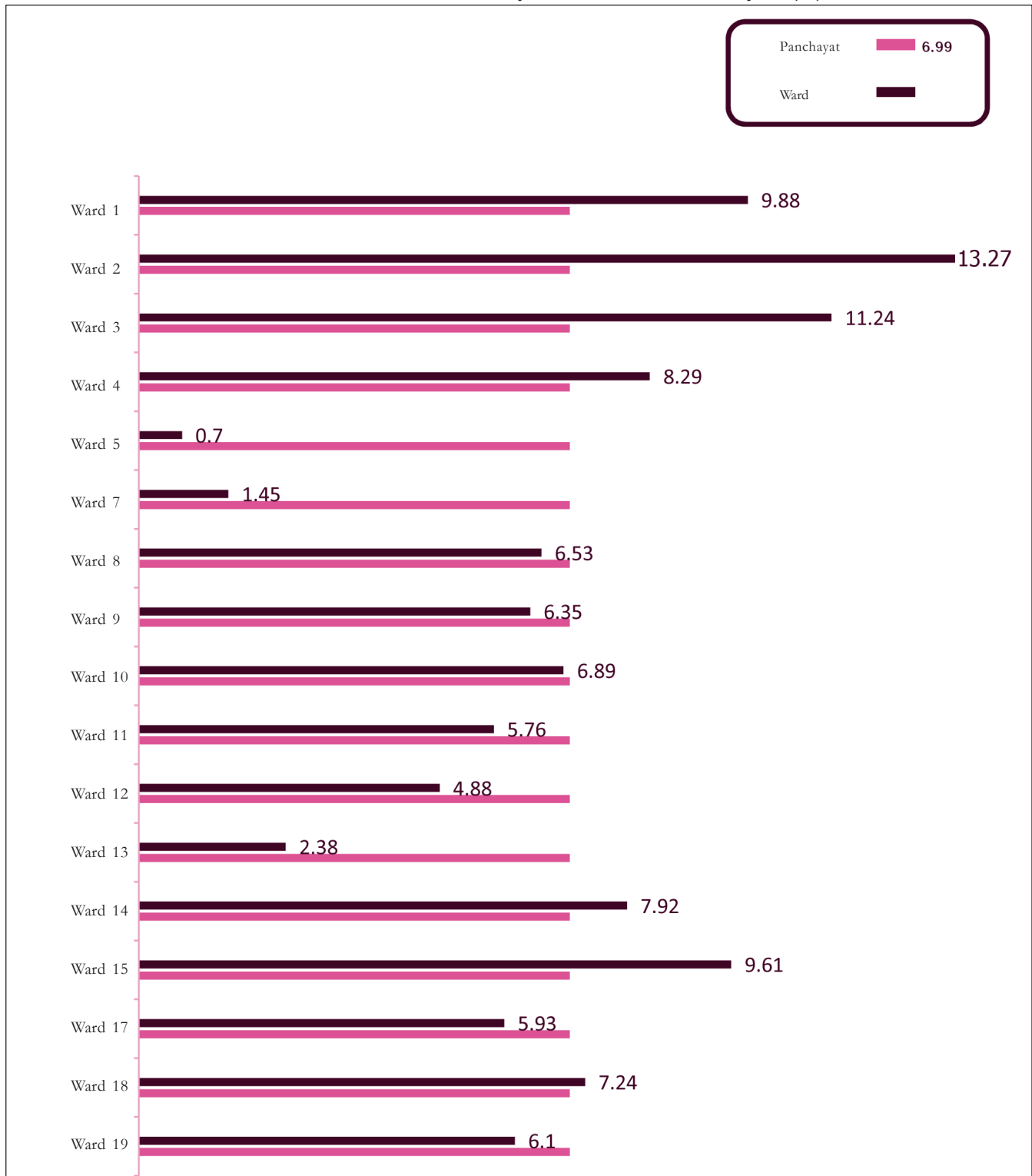
**Table 45: Senior Citizens - Ward-wise Analysis**

Name of Wards	Scheduled Tribe Population	Senior Citizens	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	587	58	9.88	2.89 % More
Ilumandham	294	39	13.27	6.28% More
Ozhakkodi	169	19	11.24	4.25% More
Pandikkadavu	181	15	8.29	1.30% More
Chamadippoyil	143	1	0.70	6.29% Less
Payode	207	3	1.45	5.54 % More
Dwaraka	291	19	6.53	0.46% Less
Cheruvayal	567	36	6.35	0.64% More
Kammaana	363	25	6.89	0.10 % Less
Pulikkad	434	25	5.76	1.23% Less
Peechamkode	41	2	4.88	2.11% Less
Thonichal	378	9	2.38	4.61% Less
Palamukku	341	27	7.92	0.93% More
Kunnamangalam	385	37	9.61	2.62% More
Kalodi	236	14	5.93	1.06% Less
Ayilamoola	304	22	7.24	0.25% More
Valery	344	21	6.10	0.89% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>5265</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>6.99</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 26: Senior Citizens - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,  
 Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



### 3.3 Employment and Income - Ward-wise Gaps

Employment and Income Generation must be given more importance. 10.66 percentage of the population of the Panchayat is unemployed, 239 persons are Educated Unemployed, 34 are unemployed persons with technical education and 97.83% is without permanent income.

#### 3.3.1 Unemployed - Gaps at Panchayat level

10.66 percentage of the population of the Panchayat is unemployed. In some words the percentage is higher than the Panchayat average. (Table 46, Chart 27)

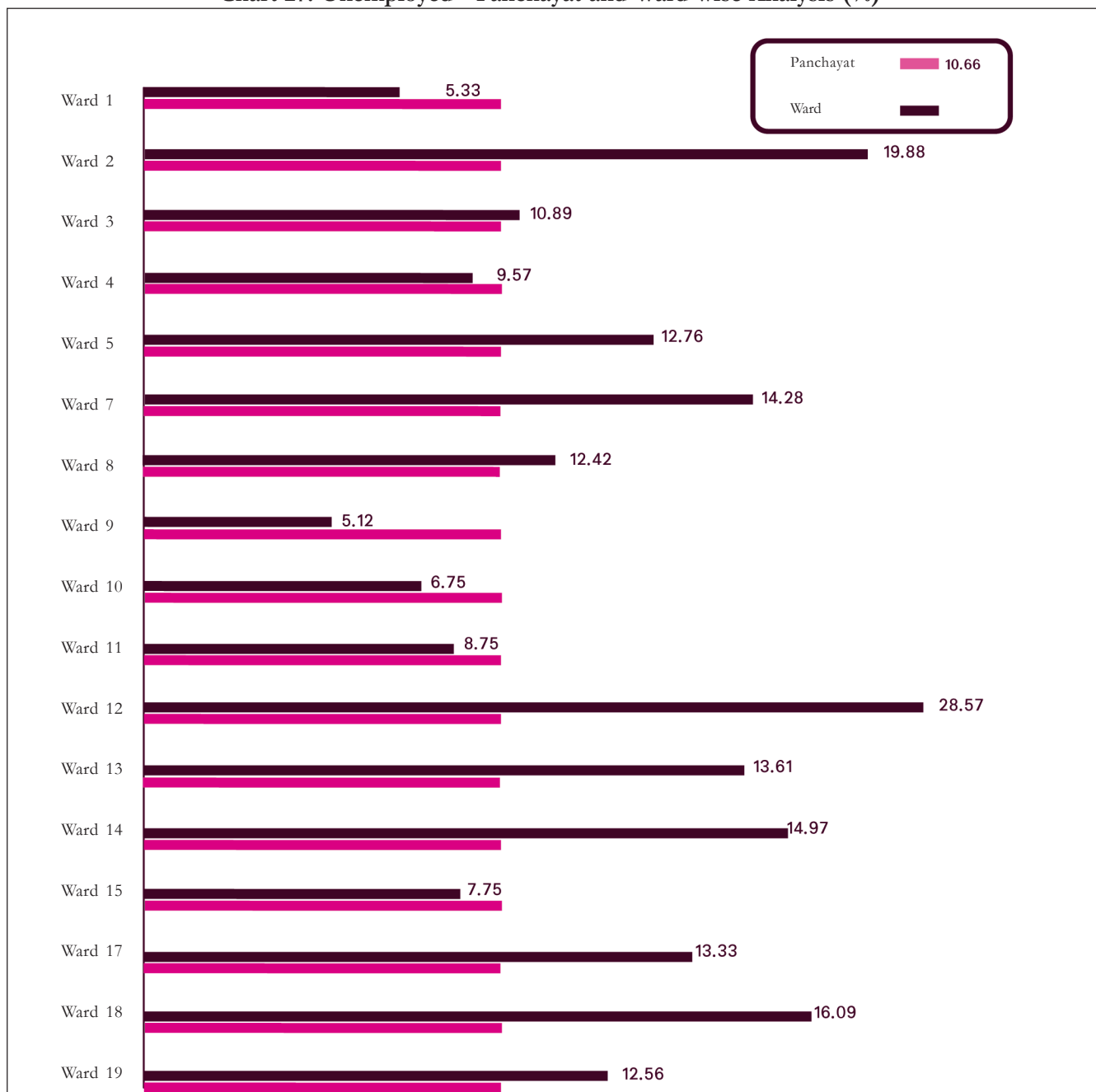
**Table 46: Unemployed - Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Population age between 18 -60 Years	Unemployed	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	356	19	5.33	5.33% Less
Ilumandham	171	34	19.88	9.22 % More
Ozhakkodi	101	11	10.89	0.23 % More
Pandikkadavu	94	9	9.57	1.09% Less
Chamadippoyil	94	12	12.76	2.1 % More
Payode	112	16	14.28	3.62 % More
Dwaraka	177	22	12.42	1.76 % More
Cheruvayal	351	18	5.12	5.54% Less
Kammaana	237	16	6.75	3.91% Less
Pulikkad	540	21	8.75	1.91% Less
Peechamkode	21	6	28.57	17.91 % More
Thonichal	235	32	13.61	2.95 % More
Palamukku	187	28	14.97	4.31 % More
Kunnamangalam	232	18	7.75	2.91% Less
Kallodi	120	16	13.33	2.67 % More
Ayilamoola	174	28	16.09	5.43 % More
Valery	191	24	12.56	1.9 % More
<b>Total</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>10.66</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 27: Unemployed - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.3.2 Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise

Out of the total population of the Panchayat between 18 and 60 years, 7.72% is educated unemployed. Comparatively *Ellumandam* and *Payode* wards have higher percentage of educated unemployed persons. (Table 47, Chart 28)

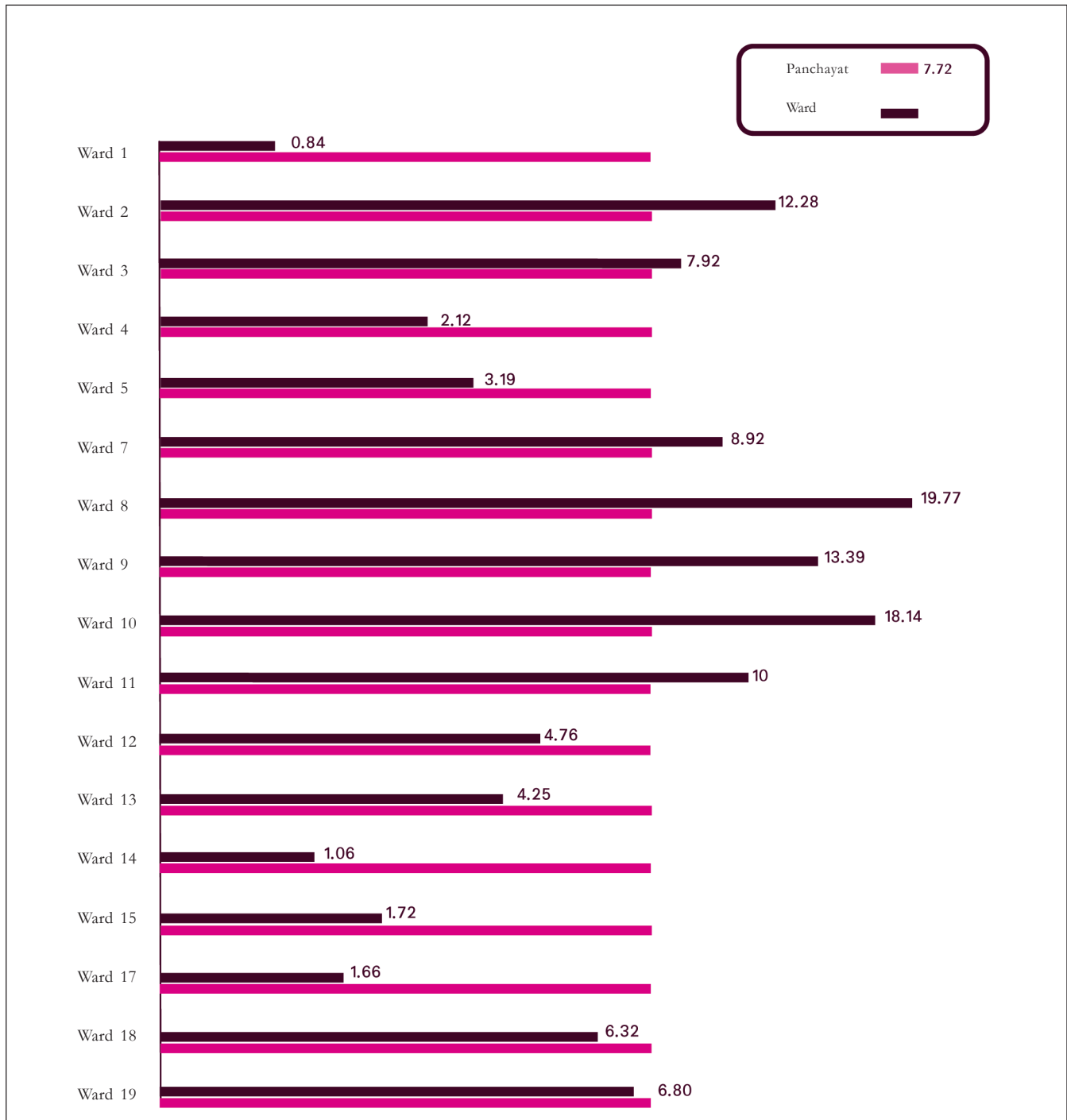
**Table 47: Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Population age between 18 -60 Years	Educated, Unemployed Persons	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	356	3	0.84	6.88% Less
Ellumandham	171	21	12.28	4.56 % More
Ozhakkodi	101	8	7.92	0.2 % More
Pandikkadavu	94	2	2.12	5.6% Less
Chamadippoyil	94	3	3.19	4.53% Less
Payode	112	10	8.92	1.2 % More
Dwaraka	177	35	19.77	12.05 % More
Cheruvayal	351	47	13.39	5.67 % More
Kammaana	237	43	18.14	10.42 % More
Pulikkad	240	24	10	2.28 % More
Peechamkode	21	1	4.76	2.96% Less
Thonichal	235	10	4.25	3.47% Less
Palamukku	187	2	1.06	6.66% Less
Kunnamangalam	232	4	1.72	6% Less
Kalodi	120	2	1.66	6.06% Less
Ayilamoola	174	11	6.32	1.4% Less
Valery	191	13	6.80	0.92% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>7.72</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 28: Educated Unemployed Persons - Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.3.3 Unemployed having Technical Education

Out of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the Panchayat between 18 and 60 years, 1.10% is unemployed with technical education. The percentage of such persons in 9 wards is higher than the Panchayat average. (Table 48, Chart 29)

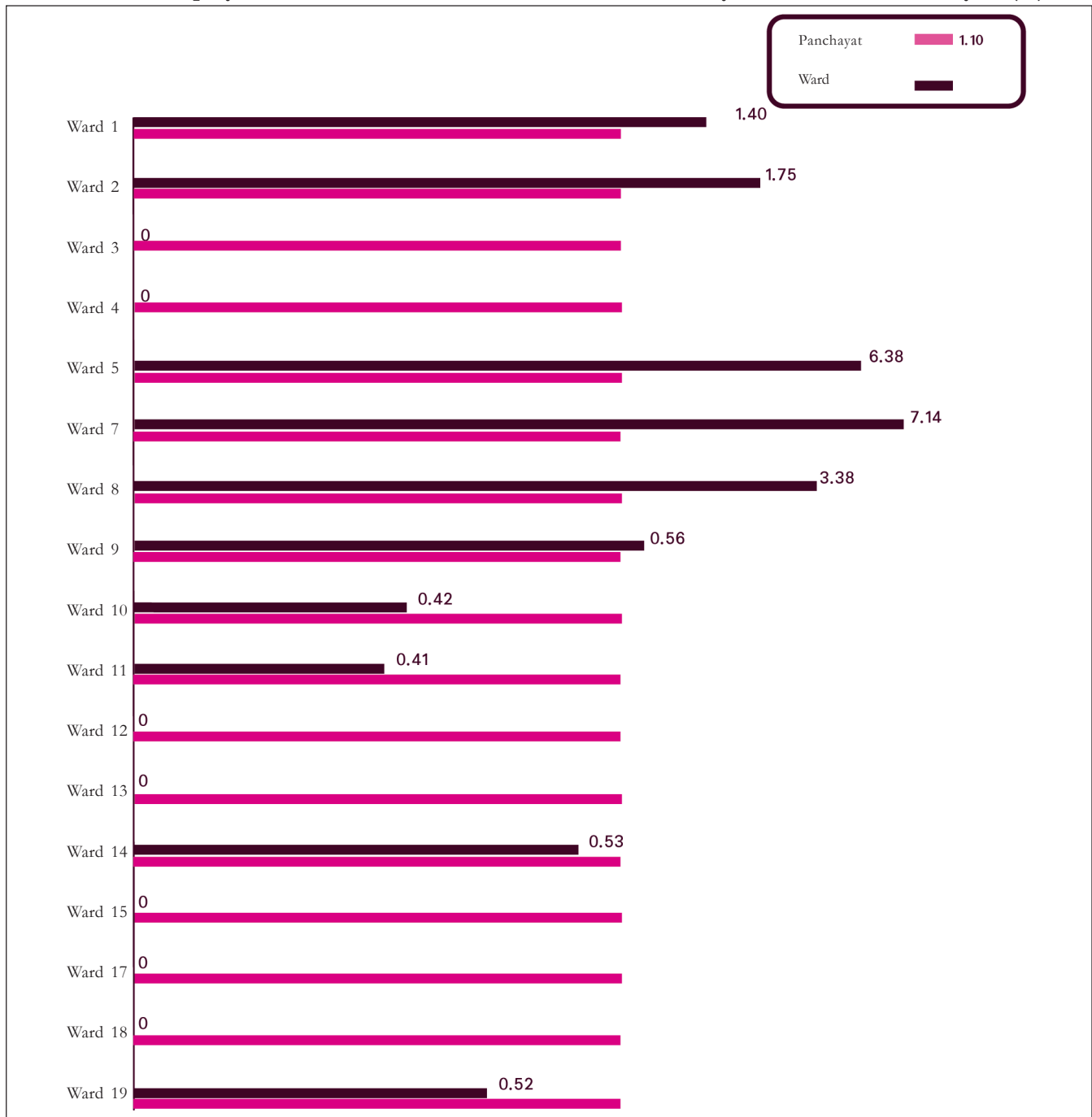
**Table 48: Unemployed Persons with Technical Education – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Population age between 18 -60 Years	Unemployed Persons with Technical Education	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	356	5	1.40	0.30 % More
llumandham	171	3	1.75	0.65% More
Ozhakkodi	101	0	0	No one with Technical Education People
Pandikkadavu	94	0	0	No one with Technical Education People
Chamadippoyil	94	6	6.38	5.28 % More
Payode	112	8	7.14	6.04 % More
Dwaraka	177	6	3.38	2.08 % More
Cheruvayal	351	2	0.56	0.54 % Less
Kammana	237	1	0.42	0.68 % Less
Pulikkad	240	1	0.41	0.67% Less
Peechamkode	21	0	0	No one with Technical Education People
Thonichal	235	0	0	No one with Technical Education People
Palamukku	187	1	0.53	0.57 % Less
Kunnamangalam	232	0	0	No Technical Education People
Kalodi	120	0	0	No Technical Education People
Ayilamoola	174	0	0	No Technical Education People
Valery	191	1	0.52	0.58% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1.09</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 29: Unemployed Persons with Technical Education – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.3.4 Persons without Regular Income

97.83% of the TSP population of the Panchayat between 18 and 60 years does not have regular income. In most wards the percentage is almost equal to the Panchayat percentage and in 10 wards the percentage is higher Ward-wise difference is given in Table 50. (Table 49, Chart 30)

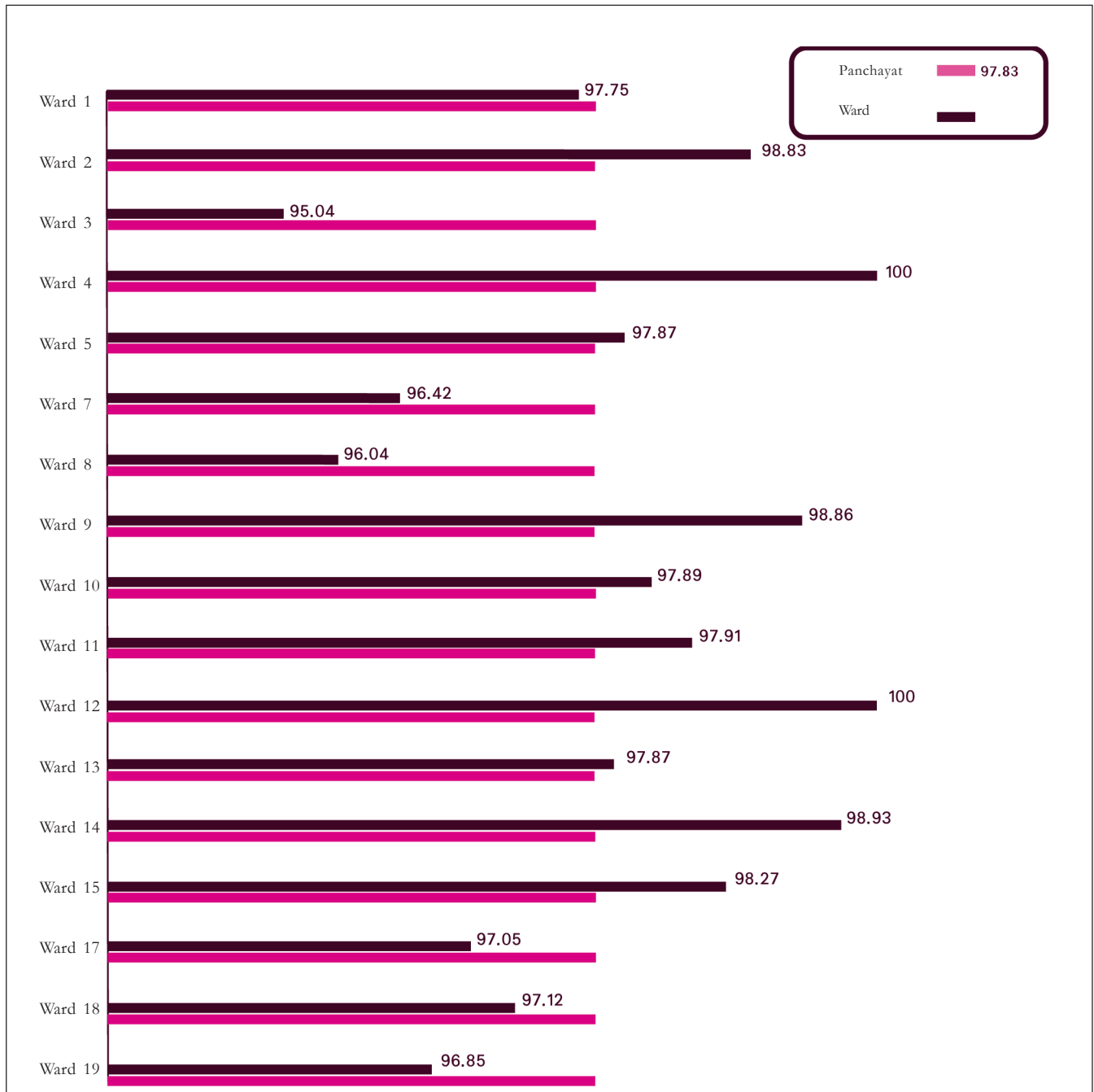
**Table 49: Persons without Regular Income – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Population age between 18 -60 Years	Persons without Regular Income	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	356	348	97.75	0.08% Less
Ellumandham	171	169	98.83	1% More
Ozhakkodi	101	96	95.04	2.79% Less
Pandikkadavu	94	94	100	2.17% More
Chamadippoyil	94	92	97.87	0.04% More
Payode	112	108	96.42	1.41% Less
Dwaraka	177	170	96.04	1.79% Less
Cheruvayal	351	347	98.86	1.03% More
Kammana	237	232	97.89	0.06% More
Pulikkad	240	235	97.91	0.08% More
Peechamkode	21	21	100	2.17% More
Thonichal	235	230	97.87	0.04% More
Palamukku	187	185	98.93	1.1% More
Kunnamangalam	232	226	98.27	0.44% More
Kalodi	120	117	97.5	0.33% Less
Ayilamoola	174	169	97.12	0.71% Less
Valery	191	185	96.85	0.98% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>3093</b>	<b>3026</b>	<b>97.83</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 30: Persons without Regular Income – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



### 3.4 Infrastructure Facilities - Gaps

The development activities included in the Tribal Sub Plan from 2011 to 2014 focused on infrastructure development. 71.4% of the projects implemented during the period was in this sector. Compared to the situation in 2008 there has been remarkable development in the sector by 2015. The survey conducted in 2015 shows that although there was achievement with regard to infrastructure development at Panchayat level there are still wide gaps between wards.

#### 3.4.1 Dilapidated Houses – Ward-wise Analysis

In the 2008 survey it was found that 44.44% of the houses were dilapidated. The 2015 survey shows that the percentage has come down to 16.99, but in some wards the percentage of dilapidated houses is almost the same as in 2008. (Table 50, Chart 31)

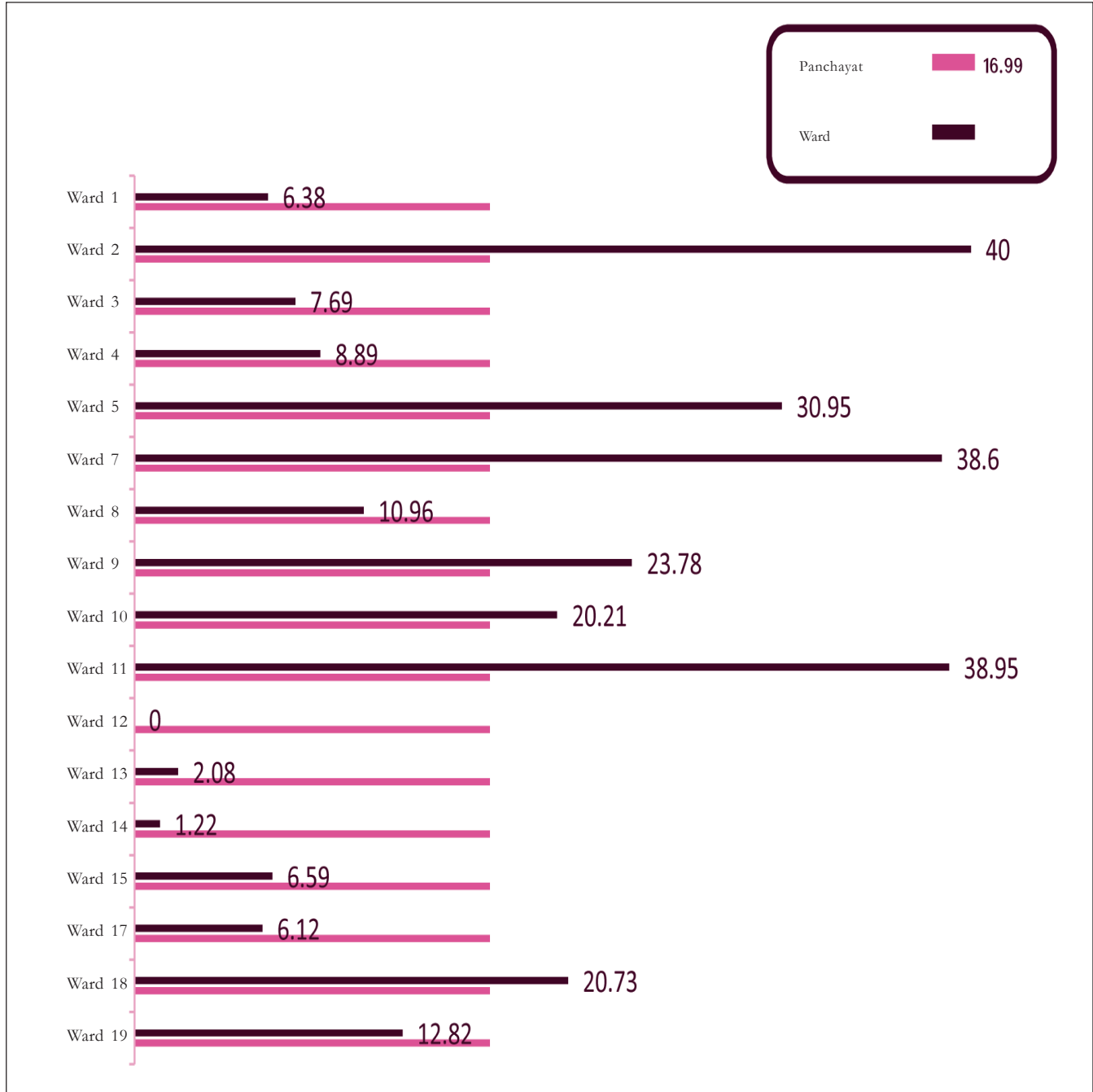
**Table 50: Dilapidated Houses – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Total No. of Families	Families living in Dilapidated Houses	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	141	9	6.38	10.61% Less
Ilumandham	80	32	40.00	23.01% More
Ozhakkodi	39	3	7.69	9.3% Less
Pandikkadavu	45	4	8.89	8.1% Less
Chamadippoyil	42	13	30.95	13.96% More
Payode	57	22	38.60	21.61% More
Dwaraka	73	8	10.96	6.03% Less
Cheruvayal	143	34	23.78	6.79% More
Kammaana	94	19	20.21	3.22% More
Pulikkad	95	37	38.95	21.96% More
Peechamkode	8	0	-	No Difference
Thonichal	96	2	2.08	14.91% Less
Palamukku	82	1	1.22	15.77% Less
Kunnamangalam	91	6	6.59	10.4% Less
Kalodi	49	3	6.12	10.87% Less
Ayilamoola	82	17	20.73	3.74% More
Valery	78	10	12.82	4.17% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>16.99</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 31: Dilapidated Houses – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.4.2 Houseless Families

In the survey conducted by KILA in 2008, the percentage of houseless families is 5.84, but in 2015 the percentage has increased to 19.45. Comparison of wardwise percentage shows that in some wards the percentage of houseless families is above the Panchayat average of 19.45. (Table 51, Chart 32)

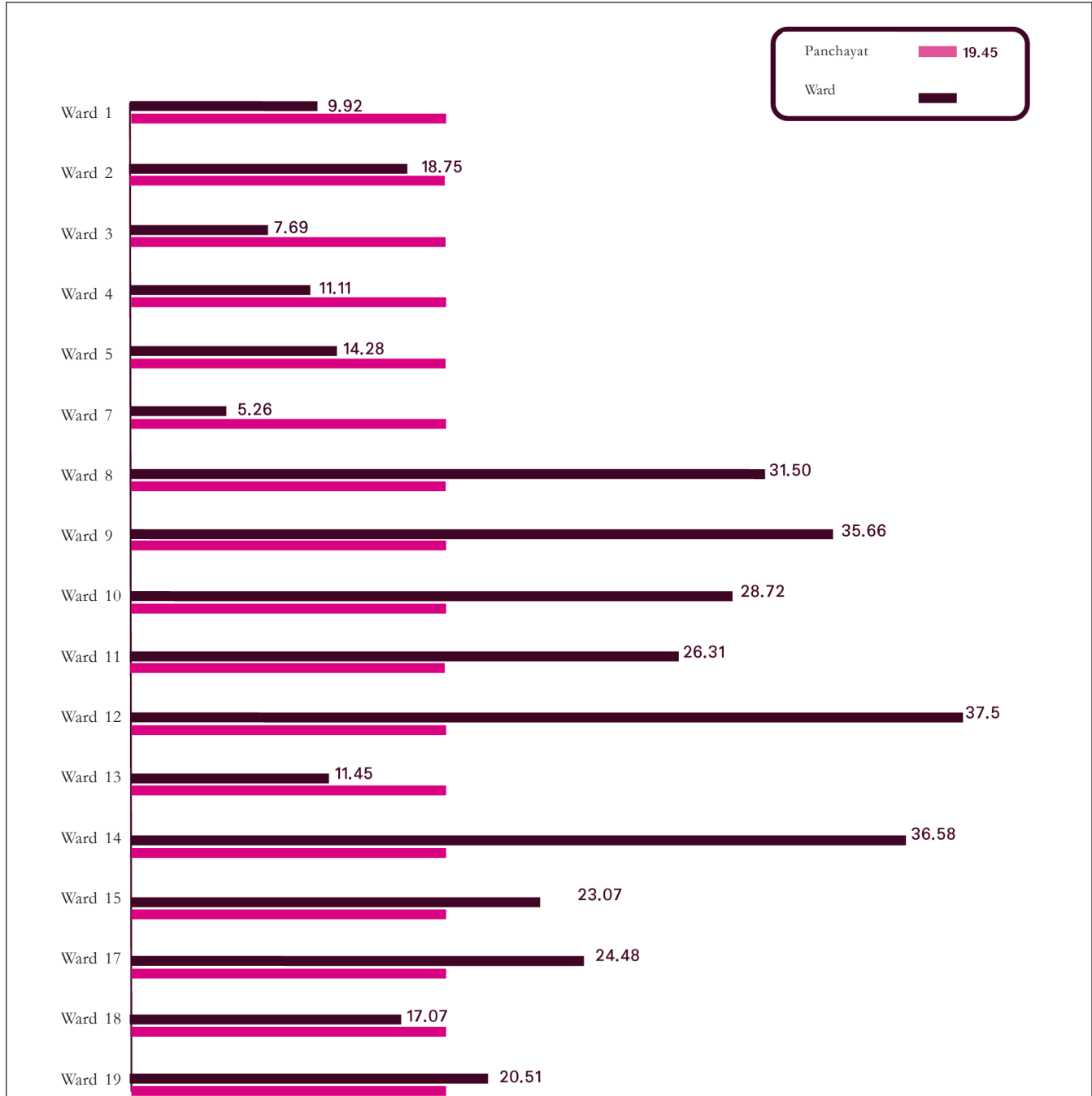
**Table 51: Houseless Families -Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Total No. of Families	Houseless Families	Percentage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	141	14	9.92	9.53% Less
llumandham	80	15	18.75	0.71% Less
Ozhakkodi	39	3	7.69	11.77% Less
Pandikkadavu	45	5	11.11	8.35% Less
Chamadippoyil	42	6	14.28	5.17% Less
Payode	57	3	5.26	14.2% Less
Dwaraka	73	23	31.50	12.05% More
Cheruvayal	143	51	35.66	16.2% More
Kammaana	94	27	28.72	9.26% More
Pulikkad	95	25	26.31	6.86% More
Peechamkode	8	3	37.50	18.04% More
Thonichal	96	11	11.45	8% Less
Palamukku	82	30	36.58	17.13% More
Kunnamangalam	91	21	23.07	3.62% More
Kallodi	49	12	24.48	5.03% More
Ayilamoola	82	14	17.07	2.39% Less
Valery	78	16	20.51	1.05% More
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>19.45</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 32: Houseless Families – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.4.3 Landless Families

17.06% of the Scheduled Tribe families of the Panchayatis landless. In 8 wards the percentage of houseless families is higher than the Panchayat average. (Table 52, Chart 33)

**Table 52: Landless Families – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Total No. of Families	Landless Families	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	141	15	10.63	6.43% Less
llumandham	80	7	8.75	8.32% Less
Ozhakkodi	39	2	5.13	11.94% Less
Pandikkadavu	45	5	11.11	5.96% Less
Chamadippoyil	42	8	19.04	1.98% More
Payode	57	10	17.54	0.47% More
Dwaraka	73	17	23.28	6.22% More
Cheruvayal	143	51	35.66	18.59% More
Kammaana	94	15	15.94	1.11% Less
Pulikkad	95	21	22.10	5.04% More
Peechamkode	8	2	25.00	7.93% More
Thonichal	96	6	6.25	10.82% Less
Palamukku	82	22	26.82	9.76% More
Kunnamangalam	91	25	27.47	10.4% More
Kallodi	49	6	12.24	4.83% Less
Ayilamoola	82	1	1.22	15.85% Less
Valery	78	9	11.54	5.53% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>17.06</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 33: Landless Families – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.4.4 Un-Electrified Houses

According to the survey conducted by KILA in 2008 the percentage of Un-Electrified houses is 44.35. By 2015 it has come down to 26.40 percent. In some wards the percentage is higher than the Panchayat average. (Table 53, Chart 34)

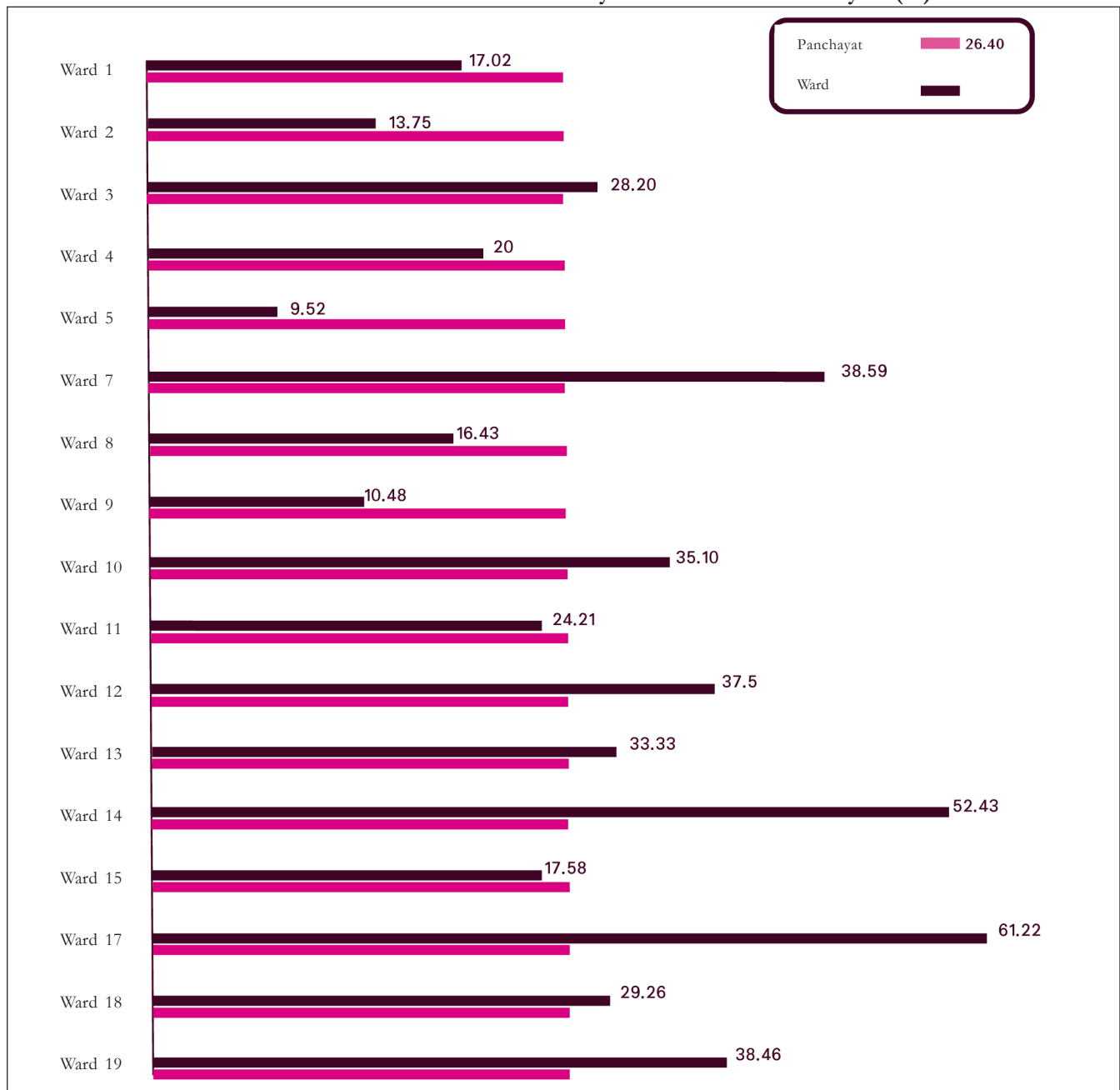
**Table 53: Un-Electrified Houses – Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Total No. of Families	Un-Electrified Houses	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	141	24	17.02	9.39% Less
Ilumandham	80	11	13.75	12.66% Less
Ozhakkodi	39	11	28.21	1.8% More
Pandikkadavu	45	9	20.00	6.41% Less
Chamadippoyil	42	4	9.52	16.89% Less
Payode	57	22	38.60	12.19% More
Dwaraka	73	12	16.44	9.97% Less
Cheruvayal	143	15	10.49	15.92% Less
Kammaana	94	33	35.11	8.7% More
Pulikkad	95	23	24.21	2.2% Less
Peechamkode	8	3	37.50	11.09% More
Thonichal	96	32	33.33	6.92% More
Palamukku	82	43	52.44	26.03% More
Kunnamangalam	91	16	17.58	8.83% Less
Kallodi	49	30	61.22	34.81% More
Ayilamoola	82	24	29.27	2.86% More
Valery	78	30	38.46	12.05% More
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>26.40</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 34: Unelectrified Houses – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.



### 3.4.5 Houses without Toilets

According to the survey conducted by KILA in 2008 the percentage of houses without toilets is 58.29. By 2015 the percentage has come down to 28.72. In 9 wards the percentage is higher than that of the Panchayat. (Table 54, Chart 35)

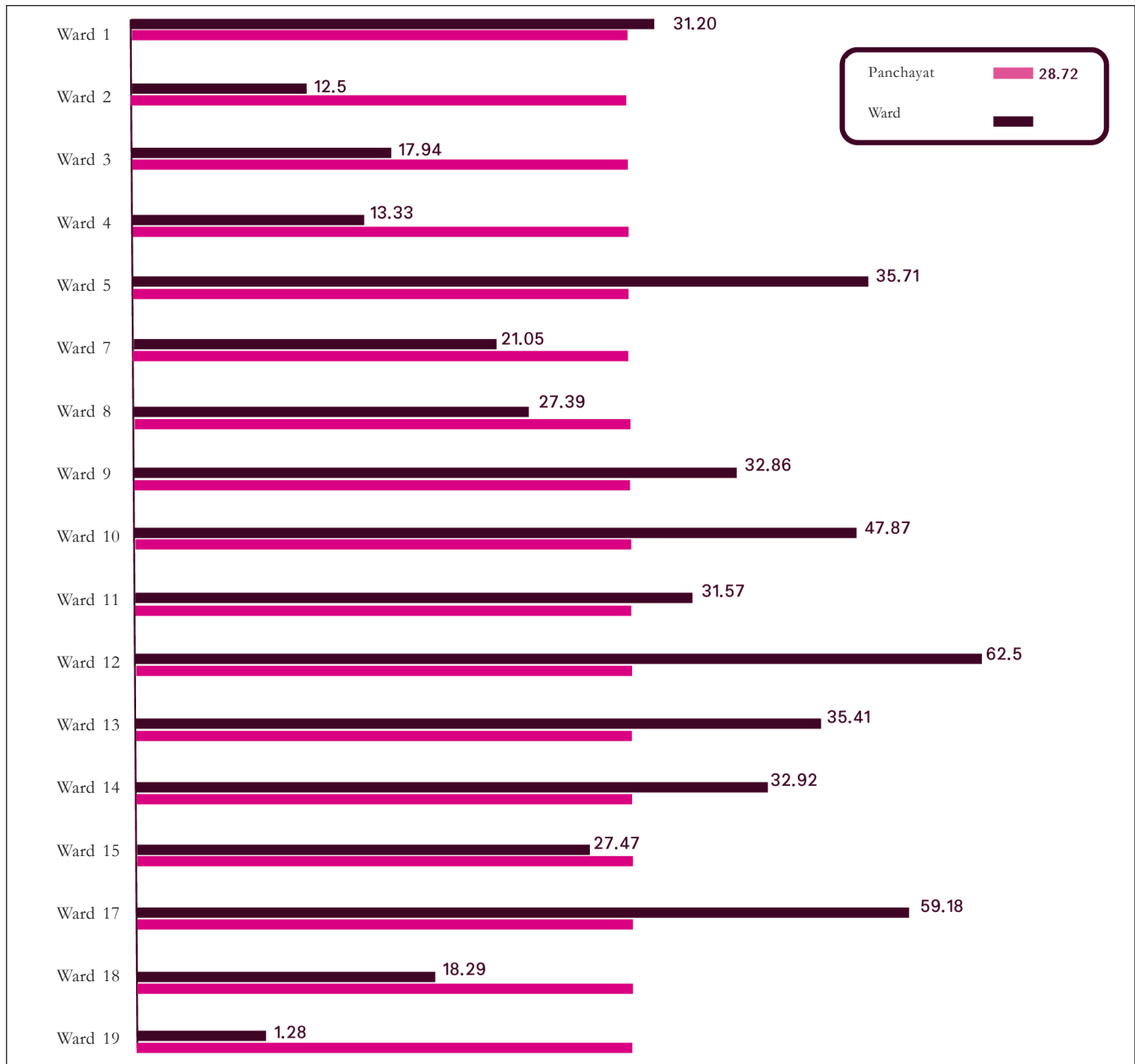
**Table 54: Houses without Toilets - Ward-wise**

Name of Wards	Total No. of Families	Houses without Toilets	Per-centage	Percentage of gap between ward and Village panchayat
Orappu	141	44	31.21	2.48% More
Ilumandham	80	10	12.50	16.23% Less
Ozhakkodi	39	7	17.95	10.78% Less
Pandikkadavu	45	6	13.33	15.4% Less
Chamadippoyil	42	15	35.71	6.98% More
Payode	57	12	21.05	7.68% Less
Dwaraka	73	20	27.40	1.33% Less
Cheruvayal	143	47	32.87	4.14% More
Kammana	94	45	47.87	19.14% More
Pulikkad	95	30	31.58	2.85% More
Peechamkode	8	5	62.50	33.77% More
Thonichal	96	34	35.42	6.69% More
Palamukku	82	27	32.93	4.2% More
Kunnamangalam	91	25	27.47	1.26% Less
Kalodi	49	29	59.18	30.45% More
Ayilamoola	82	15	18.29	10.44% Less
Valery	78	1	1.28	27.45% Less
<b>Total</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>28.73</b>	

Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

**Chart 35: Houses without Toilets – Panchayat and Ward-wise Analysis (%)**



Source: Edavaka Village Panchayat Survey – 2015,

Note: There is no Scheduled Tribe population in Ward 6 and 16.

### 3.4.6 Partially Constructed Houses

46 Houses are left incomplete in the Panchayat, but no such house is found in Ward 17 and 9. Ten partially constructed houses are seen in Ward 1, 5 in Ward 14, four each in Ward 2,8,11 and 13, three each in Ward 4 and 5 and two and one in the remaining wards.

### 3.4.7 Unoccupied Houses

16 houses are not occupied for different reason though they are ready for occupation. There is no such house in 5, 8, 11, 12,13,15,17 and 19 wards. Three such houses are found in Ward 10 and 18. In other wards the number of unoccupied house is two or one.

## 3.5 Objectives and Action Plans of Development Sector

### 3.5.1 Education

#### 3.5.1.1 Illiteracy – Objectives

100% literacy of tribal population- Eradication of illiteracy.To bring down the percentage of illiteracy of tribals from 18.20% to 0% and in the second phase from 10% to 0%.

#### Strategy

In the first phase bring down 18.20% illiteracy to 10% and in the second phase bring it down to 0%.

#### Action Plan

1. The percentage of illiteracy in *Orappu* ward is 12.29. It is 5.91% less than the Panchayat percentage. The illiterate will be identified and brought to literacy class. The youth with SSLC or higher qualification in the ward will be trained as instructor. To achieve the objective all illiterates should be seat to school. Arrangements have to be made in their houses or *Ooru* for them to do homework.
2. Percentage of illiteracy in *Ellumandnam* Ward is 15.73. Compared to Panchayat percentage it is 2.42% less. As it is difficult to give literacy class to the illiterates at their house it should be organised in *Oorukkoottams*. Educated tribal youth have to be identified and trained to work as literacy trainers. Classes have to be conducted in the evening every day. Along with providing opportunity to adults to read and write care should be taken to oversee the education of tribal children. The problems faced by the children should be identified and addressed to ensure conducive atmosphere at house for leaving and doing homework. The *Mooppans* of *Oorukkoottams* must take up the responsibility.
3. Percentage of illiteracy in *Ozbakkody* ward is 12.34. Compared to the Panchayat percentage it is 5.86% less. Ward level planning is necessary to address the issue. Literacy should be conducted in all *Oorukkoottams* where there are illiterates. Tribal youth willing to be trainers having SSLC or higher qualification have to be identified, trained and appointed as instructors interventions have to be devised to motivate the students of *Oorus* to pursue their education and liberate the parents from their bad habits.
4. Percentage of literacy in *Pandikkadavu* ward is 20.83. It is 2.63% higher than the Panchayat average. The first phase of action will aim at bringing down the illiteracy percentage from 20.83 to the Panchayat percentage of 18.20. In the second phase the percentage will be brought down to 0, thus achieving 100% literacy.Literacy classes have to be conducted at *Oorukkoottam* level under the supervision of *Mooppans*. Prior to starting literacy class the bad habits of the illiterates have to be identified and stopped by medical treatment or counseling. Instructors have to be identified from the educated tribal youth willing to do the work. Along with teaching the adults, care should be taken in the education of students. All these must be done under the supervision of the *Mooppans*.

5. The percentage of illiteracy in *Chamdipoyil* ward is 26.52. It is 8.12% higher than the Panchayat average of 18.20. Steps will be taken to eradicate illiteracy in two phases. Literacy class at *Ooru* level will be entrusted to educated tribal youth after training them. Meanwhile attempt will be made to identify the problems that prevent the illiterate adults from attending literacy class and address the problems.
6. The percentage of illiteracy in *Payode* ward is 27.17. It is 8.97% higher than Panchayat percentage. Illiteracy will be conducted at *Ooru* level in two phases. The illiterate will be identified. Trainers will be selected from the educated tribal youth of the ward. Attempt will be made at ward level to liberate the illiterates from bad habits and motivate them to learn. Attention will be paid to the education of the tribal children. The programme will be organised and mentioned under the leadership of *Moopans*.
7. Percentage of illiteracy in *Dwaraka* ward is 17.18. It is 1.02% less than the Panchayat average. Literacy class will be organised at *Ooru* level to eradicate illiteracy. Committees will be constituted under the leadership of *Oorumooppans* to identify the illiterate by visiting houses.
8. Percentage of illiteracy in *Cheruvayal* ward is 10.91. It is 7.29 less than the Panchayat average. Literacy class will be organised at *Ooru* level to eradicate illiteracy. Committees will be constituted under the leadership of *Oorumooppans* to identify illiterates by visiting all houses. The illiterates will be liberated from bad habits and their problems addressed before motivating them to learn. Instructors will be identified from the educated tribal youth. Along with the attempt to achieve 100% literacy, attention will be paid to the education of tribal children.
9. Percentage of illiteracy in *Kammaana* ward is 18.81. It is almost equal to the Panchayat average. Committees will be constituted under the leadership of *Oorumooppans* to identify the illiterate, solve their personal problems and to motivate them to attend literacy class. Instructors will be selected from the educated tribal youth of the ward. Classes will be conducted regularly. Attention will be paid to the education of the tribal children of the ward.
10. Percentage of illiteracy in *Pulikkadward* is 15.06. It is 3.14% less than the Panchayat average. The *Ooru* level committees will identify the illiterates. Steps will be taken to liberate the illiterates from their bad habits. To solve their individual problems and to motivate them to attend literacy class instructors will be selected from educated tribal youth. Necessary steps will be taken to ensure education of tribal students.
11. Percentage of illiteracy in *Peechamkode* ward is 17.65. It is almost equal to the Panchayat average. Committees under the leadership of *Oorumooppans* will identify the illiterate. The individual and social problems of the illiterates will be identified and remedial measures will be taken. Instructors will be selected from the educated tribal youth of the ward. Regular classes will be conducted in convenient centers considering the free time of the participants.
12. Percentage of illiteracy in *Thonichal* ward is 29.54. It is 11.25% higher than the Panchayat average. Literacy programmes will be conducted in two phases at *Ooru* level. Committees constituted at *Ooru* level will identify the illiterates. They will be attracted to literacy class after solving their personal and social problems. Instructors will be found and trained from the educated tribal youth. Regular classes will be conducted considering the free time of the participants.
13. Percentage of illiteracy in *Palamukku* ward is 34.54. It is 16.34% higher than the Panchayat average. As the illiteracy percentage is comparatively higher in the ward, Literacy programme will be conducted in two phases. In the first phase the activities will have the objective of bringing down the illiteracy percentage of the ward to the Panchayat average. *Ooru* level committees will identify the illiterates. The personal and social problems of the illiterates will be identified and solved before they are taken to literacy class.

Convenient centres will be found for the classes. Instructors will be identified. Along with literacy campaign, attempt will be made to enable the community to address social issues. Special attention will be given to the education of tribal students.

14. Percentage of illiteracy in *Kunnamangalam* ward is 14.77. It is 3.43% less than the Panchayat average. The illiterates of the ward will be identified by committees constituted under the leadership of *Oorumooppans*. Steps will be taken to solve the personal and social problems of the illiterates before they are attracted to literacy class. Instructors will be identified from the ward and trained. Decision will be taken regarding the location of literacy centers at ward of *Ooru* level. Attention will be paid to the regular and systematic functioning of the centers. Necessary interventions will be made to ensure the education of tribal students.
15. The highest number of illiterates is found in *Kallody* ward. The percentage of illiteracy of the ward is 35.68. It is almost double the percentage of illiteracy of Panchayat level. Hence the literacy programme of the ward has to be carried out in two phases after preparatory work. Instructors will be identified from the tribal youth and trained. Committees will be constituted in all *Oorus* under the leadership of the *Mooppans* to identify the illiterates. The personal and social problems of the illiterates will be solved and they will be motivated to attend literacy class regularly. The education of the tribal students of the ward will be taken care of.
16. Percentage of illiteracy in *Ayilamoola* ward is 13.06. It is 5.14% less than the Panchayat average. Committees will be constituted at *Ooru* level under the leadership of *Mooppans* and the illiterates will be identified. The problems of the illiterates will be addressed and they will be motivated to attend literacy class. Instructors will be selected from the ward and trained. Along with adult literacy, attention will be paid to the education of tribal children.
17. Percentage of literacy in Valery ward is 7.14. Committees will be constituted at *Ooru* level and illiterate will be identified. Instructors will be selected from suitable persons of the ward. Literacy classes will be conducted regularly and systematically. The education of the tribal children of the ward will be taken care of.

### 3.5.1.2 Children not attending school – Objectives

To make the children who are not going to school regularly.

#### Strategy

13.94% of children enrolled in school do not go to school. This problem has to be addressed and 100% children should be sent to school. Raising the standard of education and making schools friendly to tribal children. Sensitize children about the importance of education and empower the community.

#### Action Plan

1. 3.8% children of *Orappu* ward does not go to school. Enroll them in school with the help of the parents, teachers and Scheduled Tribe promoters.
2. 22.81% of the children of *Ellumannam* ward does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
3. In ward 3, *Ozhabakkody* 33.33% children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
4. In ward 4, *Pandikkadavu* 30.51% of children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
5. In ward 5, *Chamadipoyil* 7.41% children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.

6. In ward 7, *Payode* 9.26 % children does not go to school. Solving the problem by total enrolment of children in school.
7. In ward 8, *Dwaraka* 9.09% children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
8. In ward 9, *Cheruvayal* there is only one child who does not go to school. Action to take the child to school with the help of parents, teachers and Scheduled Tribe promoter.
9. In ward 10, *Kammaana* 9.46% children does not go to school. The problem has to be solved by a collective effort of all stakeholders.
10. In ward 11, *Pulikkad* 11.67% children does not go to school. Taking steps with the cooperation of the persons concerned for total enrolment.
11. In ward 12, *Peechamkode* 18.18% children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
12. In ward 13, *Thonichal* 8.79% children does not go to school. Total enrolment of children in school.
13. In ward 14, *Palamukken* 21.11% children does not go to school. There are to be identified and brought to school.
14. In ward 15, *Kunnamangalam* 23.17 % children does not go to school. Identifying and enrolling them in school.
15. In ward 17, *Kallody* 39.24% children does not go to school. The highest number of children not going to school is in this ward. Special drive to enroll all children in school.
16. In ward 18, *Ayilamoola* 12.5 % children does not go to school. Solve the problem by identifying the children and enrolling them in school.
17. In ward 19, *Valery* 5.43% children does not go to school. Identify and enroll all students in school.

### **Common Interventions**

- A team of Elected Member of the Ward, Promoter and Teachers to visit the houses of children not going to school, find out the reason for not sending the child to school and take remedial measures.
- Create an atmosphere in the house conducive to learning.
- Make interventions, if necessary, to change the attitude of fellow students, school authorities and the children
- Counselling of parents, especially mothers, participatory committees to monitor regular attendance of students.
- Special coaching in difficult subjects by educated tribal youth and retired teachers.
- Monthly monitoring of activities.

### **3.5.1.3 Students Attending School Irregularly – Objectives**

16.65% of the students of Edavaka Village Panchayat do not attend school regularly. Ensuring regular attendance of all school going children.

### **Goal**

The percentage of students who does not attend school regularly is 16.55 at Panchayat level. The percentage varies from one ward to another. This problem has to be solved.

## Action Plan

1. In *Orappu* ward 32.06% of students does not attend school regularly. The difference between the ward and the Panchayat in this case is 15.41. The problem needs to be solved with the participation of stakeholders.
2. In *Ellumandam* ward 14.04% of students does not attend school regularly. Compared to the Panchayat percentage there is a difference of only 2.14. Yet remedial measures have to be taken and the problem solved at ward level.
3. In *Ozhakkody* Ward 18.18% of students does not attend school regularly. Compared to the Panchayat percentage it is 1.53% more. Remedial measures have to be taken at ward level.
4. In *Pandikkadavu* Ward 22.03% of students does not attend school regularly. Compared to the Panchayat percentage it is 5.38% more. Steps have to be taken to solve the problem at ward level.
5. In *Chamadipoyil* Ward 3.79% of students does not attend school regularly. Compared to the Panchayat percentage it is 12.95% less. The problem needs to be solved with the participation of stakeholders.
6. In *Payode* Ward 9.26% of children does not go to school regularly. Compared to the Panchayat percentage it is 7.39% less. Steps must be taken to solve the problem at ward level.
7. In *Dwaraka* Ward 10.61% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 6.04% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
8. In *Cheruvayal* Ward 7.69% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 8.69% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
9. In *Kamma* Ward 9.46% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 7.19% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
10. In *Pullikkad* Ward 10% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 6.65% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
11. In *Peechamkode* Ward 18.18% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 1.53% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
12. In *Thonichal* Ward 17.58% of children does not go to school regularly. Although it is only one percent less than the Panchayat average, the problem has to be addressed at ward level.
13. In *Palamukku* Ward 6.67% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 9.98% less than the Panchayat average. The problem has to be solved by Ward level intervention.
14. In *Kunnamangalam* Ward 36.5% of children does not go to school regularly and the number of such children is highest in the ward. It is 19.94% more than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
15. In *Kallody* Ward 18.99% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 2.34% more than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
16. In *Ayilamoola* Ward 12.5% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 4.15% less than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.
17. In *Valery* Ward 22.83% of children does not go to school regularly. It is 6.18% more than the Panchayat average. Ward level intervention is necessary to solve the problem.

### 3.5.2 Health Sector

#### Objectives

1. Alleviate the suffering of chronic patients by providing them with quality medical treatment. (2.75% of tribal population of the Panchayat is chronically ill).
2. Rehabilitation of the differently abled (1.23% of tribal population of the Panchayat belongs to this category). Liberate the tobacco users from the bad habit.
3. To create the tribal community that is tobacco free.
4. Deaddiction of alcoholics – formulation of long term and short term plans to bring down the percentage of alcoholics from 20 to 0.
5. To identify the causes of the incidence of only half the percentage of senior citizens in the Panchayat than the State and District percentage and take remedial steps.

#### Goals

1. To make medical treatment available at home for chronic patients.
2. To make precautions against the neglect of such persons.
3. Improve the standard of life of chronic patients.
4. To make available regular medical treatment. Impart training in crafts suitable to each person and save them from depression.
5. Among the tribal population of the Panchayat 64.15% uses tobacco in different ways. Reduce the use of tobacco by half in three years and abolish the bad habits in another two years.
6. Conduct sensitization programmes at ward level and *Ooru* level.
7. Deaddict the alcoholics by medical treatment.
8. Make family relationship cordial.
9. Conduct informative and recreational programmes at *Ooru* level.
10. Convince the tribes that alcohol is given to them to exploit them.
11. Identify the causes that shorten the life of *adivasis* and take remedial steps.
12. Intensify health programmes.
13. Protection and care of senior citizens at home and at *Ooru* level.

#### Action Plan

1. Chronic patients are more in *Ozhakkody, Dwaraka, Kammanaand Cheruvayal* wards of the Panchayat. Out of a total of 145 chronic patients 88 are found in the four wards. So more attention will be paid to the four wards while implementing health programmes. The programme will take into consideration the problems of the patient and the family and ensure the medical treatment of the patient and livelihood of the family.
2. In otherwards steps will be taken to ensure treatment of chronic patients and address the problems of their families.



3. The primary Health Centre, *Pallikkal* will be entrusted with the responsibility to formulate a Comprehensive Health Programme with the help of its staff and Aasha workers. The Tribal Community Centre of *Nalloornadu* will provide technical assistance for the programme.
4. The Working Group for Health and the Working Group for Scheduled Tribe Development will jointly devise long term plans for sensitization and preventive measures to liberate the Tribal community from the clutches of chronic diseases and implement them effectively.
5. There are differently abled persons in 15 wards of the Panchayat. The interventions made so far are limited to distribution of pensions and assistive devices and annual medical camps. Projects will be formulated to address their issues in an effective manner.
6. Vocational training will be given to Scheduled Tribes considering their age, education, health and aptitude and financial assistance will be provided to secure employment.
7. Sensitization and empowerment activities will be conducted to liberate them from the neglect of their families and society and bring them to the mainstream by building their confidence.
8. 30% to 52% percent of the tribes of the Panchayat are addicted to tobacco. It affects not only their income but also their health. The habit begins in the youth as a pass time but through years it becomes addiction. Action will be taken against the menace by sensitization, treatment and prohibition of tobacco selling. Tobacco use will be reduced by 50% in three years and in the two years after the total abolition will be attained.
9. Persons liberated from the use of tobacco will be provided alternative recreation facilities like games and reading. Before doing so the opinion and aptitude of the *adivasis* will be considered by ward wise and Ooru wise consultation.
10. The independence of *adivasis* is taken away from them by giving them alcohol. They are deprived of healthy by the exploiters. Conscientisation class and discussion to make them aware of the exploitation will be conducted monthly in all wards and *Oorus*.
11. The family life, education of children, loans and health problems of alcoholics will be studied and remedial measures will be taken to solve problems.
12. There is a practice of the farmers or their agents tempting the *adivasis* by offering them alcohol when approaching them to book their labour or by supplying it along with payment of wages. They even tempt students offering alcohol and use them as agents for liquor trafficking. Steps will be taken to sensitise the *adivasis* against this kind of violation of human rights.
13. Sensitisation programmes at Panchayat level will be conducted with the participation of *Oorumooppans*, farmer committees, farmer's organizations and merchants' association. Agriculture Department, Excise Department, Police Department, Scheduled Tribe Department and Revenue Department.
14. Alcoholics will be treated in Deaddiction centers and the dedicated persons will be assigned the task of sensitisation against alcohol.
15. The percentage of senior citizens in the Panchayat is 6.99. Compared to the percentage of State and District, the percentage is low. Study will be conducted at Panchayat level to identify the causes by the Working Group for Scheduled Tribe development.
16. Palliative care system will be strengthened and once a month the workers will meet all senior citizens and provide medical services and treatment, if necessary.

17. The persons who can do handicrafts work at home will be identified and provided infrastructural and financial support.
18. Comprehensive Development plan will be formulated at house level and Ooru level to address the economic, cultural, and social health issues of *adivasis*.

### **3.5.3 Employment and Income Sector**

#### **Objectives**

1. The first phase of action plan aims at lowering the rate of unemployment in 2, 5,7,8,12,13,14,17,18 and 19 wards as it is higher than the Panchayat average.
2. In the second phase the attempt will be to lower the percentage in all wards.
3. Total enrollment in MGNREGS.
4. As the percentage of enrolment is low in 1,2,5,7 and 8 wards, it will be raised in the wards in the first phase and in all other wards in the second phase. Encourage Scheduled Tribe youth to obtain job by getting technical education.
5. In the first phase, the percentage of persons without technical education will be brought down to 90.
6. In the second phase the percentage will be further lowered to 80, in the third phase to 70, in the fourth phase to 60 and in the fifth phase to 50. Thus at least one person will be employed from one family.
7. To raise the percentage of people with regular income to 50.

#### **Goals**

1. To lower the percentage of unemployed persons from 10.66 to 5.
2. To find suitable employment for the 34 persons who have technical education.

#### **Action Plan**

1. Introduce self-employment schemes.
2. Constitute Self Employment societies and provide employment.
3. Provide employment to unemployed women through Kudumbasree.
4. Register all unregistered labourers in MGNREGS.
5. Prepare a list of educated unemployed persons.
6. Give career guidance and coaching to apply for govt. jobs.
7. Give training to youth to appear for staff selection tests.
8. Provide opportunities to obtain employment suitable to their qualification.
9. Prepare separate list of persons with technical education.
10. Give training to technically qualified persons for self-employment.
11. Give training to technically qualified persons to obtain jobs in technical sector.
12. Prepare categorized list of families in *Ooru* according to their income.
13. Identify families without even one member having regular employment and provide employment.

14. Identify *Oornus* that have the most number of economically backward families and implement self-employment schemes to their aptitude.

### **3.5.4 Infrastructure Development Sector**

#### **Objectives and Action Plan**

The objectives are set and action plan of infrastructure development is prepared on the basis of the analysis of problems in the sector, Special care is taken to focus on infrastructure development indices that need more attention.

#### **Objectives**

1. The percentage of dilapidated houses in the Panchayat is 16.98. It has to brought down to 10%.
2. In wards 8, 9,10,11,12,14,15,17 and 19 the percentage of houseless families is above the Panchayat percentage of 19.45. It must be brought below the Panchayat percentage.
3. Provide houses to all houseless families covering them under different housing schemes.
4. The percentage of houseless families is higher than the Panchayat average of 17.06 in wards 5, 8, 9,11,12,14 and 15 and the percentage has to brought down below the Panchayat percentage.
5. In the case of case of other wards also the percentage of houseless families has to be brought down.
6. The percentage of families living in unelectrified houses is higher than the Panchayat average of 26.40 in wards 3, 7,10,12,13,14,17,18 and 19 and it must be lowered to 15%.
7. In the case of other wards total electrified houses will be achieved in different phases.

#### **Goals**

1. The percentage of backwardness in wards 2, 5,7,9,10,11 and 18 is higher than the Panchayat average and it has to be lowered by special interventions.
2. The Panchayat percentage has to be brought down to 5% from 19.45%.
3. Prepare a list of all houseless families and provide them houses.
4. Provide houses to the houseless families in wards where the number of such families is more than the Panchayat average.
5. Bring down the percentage of landless families from 17.06 to 10.
6. Bring down the percentage of families living in unelectrified houses from 26.40 to 15.

#### **Action Plan**

1. Preparation of list of dilapidated houses.
2. Categorise such houses according to the nature of repair work required to make them habitable.
3. Allot fund necessary to do repair work.
4. Implement the housing scheme in phases so as to achieve the objectives according to priority.
5. Prepare a list of landless families.
6. Implement schemes giving more focus towards that are comparatively backward.
7. Distribute land to the landless families according to priority list.

8. Implement schemes to utilize the assigned land for cultivation.
9. Prepare a list of un-electrified houses.
10. In the initial phase electrify the houses in wards where the problem is acute.
11. In addition to the Village Panchayat fund mobilise funds from Block Panchayat and District Panchayat.
12. Prepare list of *Oorus* where there are houses without toilets.
13. Prepare list of families without toilets.
14. Implement total sanitation with the cooperation of the Sanitation Mission.
15. Prepare a list of partially constructed houses.
16. Assess the required fund to complete construction in the case of each house.
17. Mobilise the fund to complete construction from different sources.
18. To carry out the work, strengthen the functioning to Tribal Welfare Societies.
19. Identify the reasons for ST families not occupying the newly constructed houses.
20. Take remedial measures to resolve the causes and make the houses hospitable.
21. Organise sensitization programmes.

The problem analysis relating to four development sectors of Edavaka Village Panchayat is given in this chapter. The gaps between the Panchayat and the wards in respect of the development sectors, the goals to be achieved by filling the gaps and the action plan to achieve the goals are presented in the chapter. It can be seen that in the case of each problem some wards have a higher percentage of intensity, some have lower percentage and in some wards the percentage is almost equal. Comprehensive development of STs can be achieved by implementing programmes in phases to bring backward wards to the Panchayat level in the first phase and total solution of the problems in the second phase.

## Chapter 4

### Annual Plan 2015-16

The annual plan has to be prepared after forming a clear idea about the schemes and action plan, fixed on the basis of the situation analysis of the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat. Long term and short term plans are to be prepared in each development sector. This plan document is prepared including all those plans.

#### 5.6.1 Abstract of Projects

Table 55 : Projects for 2015-16

Sl.No	Name of Plan	TSP of Village Panchayat	TSP of Block Panchayat	TSP of District Panchayat	Corpus fund of ST Development Department	Own fund of Village Panchayat	MGNREGS	Kudumbasree Mission	Social Justice Department	Industries Department	NRHM	State Literacy Mission	Education Department	District Sanitation Mission	Rajiv Gandhi Vaidyathee karan Yojana	Panchayat palliative care	Health department	Bank loan	Plan fund	Beneficiary Share
1	Education	2175000	0	0	925000	50000	0	0	0	0	0	25000	25000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Health	1950000	40000	150000	100000	0	0	70000	300000	100000	100000	0	0	0	0	20000	20000	0	0	0
3	Employment and Income	1460000	0	0	3600000	125000	1000000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200000	200000	0
4	Infrastructure Facilities	4612800	3350000	1700000	1000000	1700000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000000	200000	0	0	0	0	150000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10197800</b>	<b>3390000</b>	<b>1850000</b>	<b>5625000</b>	<b>1875000</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>300000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>150000</b>

## 56.2 Projects - Sector-wise

Table 55.1: Education

Sl.No	Name of Plan	TSP of Village Panchayat	Corpus fund of ST Development Department	Own fund of Village panchayat	State Literacy Mission	Education Department	Total
1	<i>Girideepam</i>	100000	0	0	25000	25000	<b>150000</b>
2	<i>Bathama Pullai</i>	100000	350000	50000	0	0	<b>500000</b>
3	<i>Enkale padippurai</i>	425000	575000	0	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
4	Umbrella, Bag, and footwear for ST Students	500000	0	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
5	Gothra sarathi	500000	0	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
6	Solar lamp for ST Students	500000	0	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
7.	Break fast for ST Students	50000	0	0	0	0	<b>50000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2175000</b>	<b>925000</b>	<b>50000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>3200000</b>

Table 55.2: Health

Sl.No	Name of Plan	TSP of Village Panchayat	TSP of Block Panchayat	TSP of District Panchayat	Corpus fund of ST Development Department	Kudumbasree Mission	Social Justice Department	Industries Department	NRHM	Panchayat palliative care	Health department	Total
1	<i>Santhvanam</i> ST Care Service	200000	40000	0	0	20000	0	0	0	20000	20000	<b>300000</b>
2	<i>Kaithangu</i>	50000	0	100000	0	50000	200000	100000	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
3	Alcohol, Drug free ooru	100000	0	0	100000	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>200000</b>
4	<i>Nanga Muravanum Murathiyum</i> (ST Senior Citizen Welfare Programme)	100000	0	50000	0	0	100000	0	0	0	0	<b>250000</b>
5	Tribal Health care workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100000	0	0	<b>100000</b>
6	Anganwadi Nutrition Programme	1500000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1500000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1950000</b>	<b>40000</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>70000</b>	<b>300000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>100000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>2850000</b>

**Table 55.3: Employment and Income Generations**

Sl.No	Name of Plan	TSP of Village Panchayat	Corpus fund of ST Development Department	Own fund of Village Anchayat	MGNREGS	Bank loan	Plan fund	Total
1	Tribal Welfare development society machinery and development	0	1000000	0	0	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
2	<i>Kandiengale kandi</i> (Barren Land free panchayat)	0	0	0	1000000	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
3	<i>Chandaikku ponche</i> (Weekly market)	0	0	50000	0	0	0	<b>50000</b>
4	Self-Employment schemes for Tribal youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
	1) Small scale Handicraft Units	0	1000000	0	0	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
	2) Autorikshaw for ST Youth	200000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>200000</b>
	3) Bank Loan	0	0	0	0	200000	0	<b>200000</b>
	4) Bio fertiliser production unit for ST Youth Society	500000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>200000</b>
5	Constitution of Labour Bank	0	800000	25000	0	0	200000	<b>500000</b>
6	<i>Gotbra disha</i> (Counselling and career Guidance cell)	200000	800000	0	0	0	0	<b>1025000</b>
7	<i>Gotbranidhi</i>	0	0	50000	0	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
8	Goat and cow for ST Kudumbasree	500000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
9	Paddy cultivation for self Help groups of Scheduled Tribes	60000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>500000</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1460000</b>	<b>3600000</b>	<b>125000</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>6585000</b>

**Table 55.4: Infrastructure Development**

Sl.No	Name of Project	TSP of Village Panchayat	TSP of Block Panchayat	TSP of District Panchayat	Corpus fund of ST Development Department	Own fund of Village Panchayat	District Sanitation Mission	Rajiv Gandhi Vaidyatheer karan Yojana	Beneficiary Share	Total
1	<i>Snehavedu</i> ST Friendly House	850000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150000	<b>1000000</b>
2	<i>Vanasree</i>	0	3350000	1700000	0	1700000	0	0	0	<b>6750000</b>
3	<i>Velicham</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	200000	0	<b>200000</b>
4	<i>Nirmalam</i>	0	0	0	0	0	1000000	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
5	<i>Sampoornam</i>	0	0	0	1000000	0	0	0	0	<b>1000000</b>
6	Drinking Water Supply in ST Colonies	1500000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1500000</b>
7	Concreting of Footpath in ST Colonies	2262800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2262800</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4612800</b>	<b>3350000</b>	<b>1700000</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>1700000</b>	<b>1000000</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>150000</b>	<b>13712800</b>