

Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017

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

Formulation



Meenangadi Village Panchayat
Wayanad District

Academic Support & Publishing



Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)

2016

Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-2017

**Meenangadi Village Panchayat
Tribal Sub Plan 2015-2016**

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May 2016

Introduction



C Assainar
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Meenangadi Village Panchayat
Wayanad District



Towards development horizon through Tribal Identity

The Tribal community of Meenangadi Village Panchayat is seeking new avenue of development, roving on the wings of sustainable development through “Towards Excellence with Unity” a development programme implemented by the Panchayat. The Panchayat is proud of its effective interventions in implementing the schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan aiming at the gradual raising of the standard of life of the tribal community scattered in several Tribal Colonies by providing basic infrastructure and services relating to education, arts, sports and culture. Projects like TIDES aiming at comprehensive development of Tribes, *Santhvana and Soubridam* Project aiming at Happy Home and Happy Life and Awas for the development of Children and women are being implemented in the Panchayat.

The Panchayat has succeeded in its attempt to achieve total participation of Scheduled Tribes in MGNREGS thereby ensuring their livelihood and promoting thrift. Tho Agro Veg-Agro Root schemes intended to bring in food and livelihood security have turned out to be a haven of relief to them. It is against this backdrop, the Panchayat undertook the task of preparing a model Tribal Sub Plan with the academic support of KILA.

We are grateful to Dr. P P Balan, Director, KILA, Dr. J B Rajan, Assistant Professor, the Faculty of KILA, the Panchayat Council, Members of Working Groups, Implementing Officers, Staff of the Panchayat, Scheduled Tribe Promoters, Directors of HRDC, Workers of Tribal Desk and other volunteers for their sincere service in the preparation of the document. The Panchayat proudly presents this Tribal Sub Plan to the people bearing in mind the valuable advice and suggestions of the generous persons that have gone into the making of the Tribal Sub Plan 2015-16

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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 govts 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 FYP. 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

1. Meenangadi Village Panchayat Council

Sl. No	Name of Ward	Name of Elected Member	Phone	Designation
1.	Choothupara	Sri. V A Abbas	9847725311	Chairman, Development Standing Committee
2.	Appad	Smt. Betty Surendran	9544811978	Member
3.	Mylampady	Sri. K K Ramankutty	9526650037	Chairman, Health and Education Standing Committee
4.	CC	Smt. Latha Sasi	82810110697	Vice President
5.	Avayal	Smt. Anitha K A	9747829459	Member
6.	Kolagappara	Smt. Sindhu Rajan	8606778850	Member
7.	Rattakkundu	Smt. Sheeba Krishnan	9947368729	Chairperson, Welfare Standing Committee
8.	Krishnagiri	Sri. T P Shiju	8606142089	Member
9.	Cheeramkunnu	Sri. Baby Verghese	9447848850	Member
10.	Vattathuvayal	Smt. Mini Johnson	9961512048	Member
11.	Kakkavayal	Smt. Nusrath	9656575854	Member
12.	Kolambatta	Sri. C Assainar	9447853251	President
13.	Meenangadi	Smt. Rajeswari K	9387617018	Member
14.	Purakkadi	Sri. Madhavan	9961567820	Member
15.	Vengur	Smt. Mini Saju	9656938094	Member
16.	Pannimunda	Sri. V A Suresh	9349539558	Member
17.	Kappikkunnu	Sri. K K Paulose	9400546359	Member
18.	Palakkamoola	Sri. K P Shiju	9744491985	Member
19.	Manivayal	Smt. Pushpa Sivaraman	9562539510	Member

2. Elected Members

Sl. No	Name of Ward	Name of Elected Member	Designation
1.	Choothupara	Sri. P Vasudevan	Block Panchayat
2.	Kolagappara	Smt. Shaila Prakash	Block Panchayat
3.	Meenangadi	Sri. K E Vinayan	Block Panchayat
4.	Meenangadi	Smt. Beena Vijayan	District Panchayat
5.	Sulthan Battery	Sri. I C Balakrishnan	Legislative Assembly
6.	Wayanad	Sri. M I Shanavas	Parliament

Implementing Officers

Sl. No	Name of Elected Member	Designation	Phone
1.	Sri. P Shamsudin	Secretary, Village Panchayat	9496048317
2.	Smt. K Sobhana Kumari	Agriculture Officer	9447433624
3.	Dr. G Shirly	Veterinary Surgeon	9946601973
4.	Dr. Soumya Chandran	Medical Officer, Indian System of Medicine	9495720211
5.	Dr. S N Biji	Medial Officer, Homeo	9447442866
6.	Smt. K Kavitha	Assistant Engineer	9947320578
7.	Sri. R Sabu	Head Master, GUP School	9744928319
8.	Smt. A N Viswalatha	V E O	9400176819
9.	Smt. K K Usha	ICDS Supervisor	9446926293
10.	Smt. M R Hemalatha	Assistant Secretary, Village Panchayat	9446257304

Scheduled Tribes Promoters

Sl. No	Name	Ward Number	Phone
1.	Smt. Sudha K	1	9605799139
2.	Kumari Sumathi	2	9544961825
3.	Smt. Ambili	3	9744580993
4.	Smt. Ambadi K	4	9947698360
5.	Kumari Yeshoda	5&6	9746552439
6.	Smt. Prina O G	7	9847561401
7.	Kumari Bindhu	9	9388714049
8.	Smt. Ambika	8	7025513940
9.	Sri. Sasi K G	10 & 11	9744698809
10.	Smt. Rugmini	12	9947950593
11.	Sri. Pratheesh K	13	9947934978
12.	Sri. Sajan	14	9961569882
13.	Sri. Ramesh O G	15	9947954704
14.	Sri. Jagadish Kumar	16	9656582187
15.	Kumari Anitha	17	9544961825
16.	Smt. Savithri	18	9961424290
17.	Smt. Santhi Sunil	19	9745991027

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Chapter – 1

Preface

1.1 Background

The Local Governments formulate and implement development plans based on the principles of transparency participation and social justice; the foundation stones of decentralization of power and decentralized planning. Therefore the development of tribes who were pushed back to the margins needs special attention. It is a fact that the benefits of various development schemes specially designed for them do not reach them and they continues to remain outside the mainstream of society.

During the XII Five Year Plan the Local Governments tried to attain local economic development and social justice. This could be made possible only if development plan is formulated with long term perspective utilizing possibilities of integration. We have come to realize that the development interventions so far have resulted in a strange situation with the ST habitats offering a high degree of development without corresponding development in the life of the tribes. Innovative development projects like TIDES (Tribal Integrated Development and Emerging Scheme), care and Friendship, *Amas* and TIME are devised to fill the development gaps, integrating the activities of MGNREGS various development departments and agencies. It is against this background that the TSP has been prepared to ensure the integrated development of each family and the tribe as a whole. The Panchayat is making an earnest attempt to put an end to the backwardness of the Scheduled Tribes by providing them the prerogatives provided by the Constitution of India.

The history of the marginalization of Scheduled Tribes is a long one. A determined effort is necessary to enhance the social and economic status of the tribes who were suppressed and exploited for many years. This cannot be attained by giving them doles and benefits. They can be brought to the main stream by making them self-reliant in all aspects of life.

The TSP of Meenangadi Village Panchayat has been prepared using information from the integrated Survey Report of KILA, Perspective Plan for Tribal Development prepared by Wayanad District Panchayat with the academic support of KILA and the Survey conducted by Meenangadi Village Panchayat only data based planning can find solutions to problems. Hence such an approach is adopted in the preparation of the Sub Plan. It is also ensured that all projects include in the plan are based on the suggestions from *Oorukkoottam*.

1.2. Goals

- To make data based micro level planning possible.
- To formulate development plans suitable to the living environment, thereby enhancing local development and standard of life.
- To formulate and implement plans for economic empowerment ensuring social justice.
- To formulate development schemes to address the issues faced by each Scheduled Tribe.
- To formulate programmes to enhance the democratic views of the general public so as to ensure social justice in the sector.
- To utilize the existing possibilities for comprehensive development of Scheduled Tribes.
- To formulate and implement schemes to attain development in all important aspects of life such as Agriculture, Education, Health, Employment and Infrastructure Development.
- Integrate the activities of development departments and agencies.

- Ensure that the funds spent for Scheduled Tribe development are properly utilized to address the issues of the tribal population.
- To formulate schemes for the development of each family and for the whole colony.
- To formulate and implement schemes that would enhance the income of tribal families and create assets through local economic development.
- To devise special projects for senior citizens, women differently abled persons and lonely mothers belonging to scheduled Tribes.
- To analyse problems based on data and devise projects to address the problems with the help of various Working Groups.

1.3 Methodology

The TSP of Meenangadi Village Panchayat was prepared through a process having several stages. The important stages are given below.

1.3.1 Consultation Meeting

A meeting of seven Village Panchayats that expressed willingness to prepare TSP following the Perspective TSP prepared by Wayanad District Panchayat in collaboration with KILA was held in KILA on 08.10.2014 and the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Development participated in the meeting. KILA promised to extend academic support to the Panchayats that volunteer to prepare TSP. After detailed discussion facilitated by Dr. J.B. Rajan, an Action Plan was finalized.

1.3.2 Panchayat Council Meeting

As per the decision taken in the meeting held in KILA, the meeting of the Panchayat council was held on 27.10.2014 and it was decided to prepare the TSP of the Panchayat with the support of the Human Resource Development Centre of the Panchayat.

1.3.3 Working Group Meeting

The meeting of the Working Group that should be the driving force of the TSP preparation was held in the Meeting Panchayat Hall on 30.10.14. Besides the members of the Working Group, Elected Members and the members of HRDC participated in the meeting. Decisions regarding convening of *Oorukkoottams* and the agenda of discussions were taken in the meeting.

1.3.4 Stakeholders' Meeting

The meeting of stakeholders and experts who can contribute to the preparation of plan was convened on 27.11.2014

1.3.5 Other Meetings

Four meetings of Scheduled Tribe Promoters, *Anganwadi* Workers, *ASHA* Workers, Junior Health Inspectors, Junior Public Health Nurses, Literacy workers and experts were held on 20,25 and 28 November and 20 December 2014. In the meetings, the activities to be done and responsibility of each activity were fixed.

1.3.6 Section of Development Sectors

It was decided to select the four development sectors that were considered for the preparation of the perspective TSP Document by the District Panchayat and KILA with necessary changes. Another sector, Social Security was added to them.

Table 1: Development Sectors and Indices

Development Sector		Indices
Education	1. 2. 3. 4.	Illiteracy Dropouts Persons not having higher education Persons not having technical education
Health	1. 2. 3.	Chronic Patients Differently abled persons Senior citizens
Employment and Income Generation	1. 2. 3. 4.	Unemployed Educated unemployed Technical educated unemployed Persons without regular income
Infrastructure Development	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Families residing in dilapidated houses Landless houseless families Families residing in unelectrified houses Families residing in houses without toilets Partially constructed houses
Social Security	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Unmarried Widows and Deserted Wives Lonely mothers with adult daughters Destitute children Destitute senior citizens

Problems are analyzed on the basis of the indices and the list of beneficiaries is prepared at ward level and Panchayat level and the percentage of each is also worked out.

1.3.7 Preparation of Questionnaire and Guidelines

The HRDC developed the Questionnaire and Guidelines to collect data and the follow up activities.

1.3.8 Oorukkoottams

Oorukkoottams met from 7th to 27th December 2014 to appraise the present status and suggest solutions to problems. Separate *Oorukkoottam* meetings were held in 106 colonies and in places where the Tribal population was scattered, joint meeting of people from different settlements was held. A draft plan was prepared consolidating the suggestions from *oorukkoottams*.

1.3.9 Meetings for other working groups

A meeting of Working Groups other than the Working Group for Scheduled Tribe was held in the Panchayat Community Hall on 30.12.2014 to discuss the interventions and suggestions that came up in the meetings of Working Group for Scheduled Tribe, *Oorukkoottams* and Stakeholders. Each Working Group presented the proposed projects pertaining to their development sector.

1.3.10 Data collection, consolidation and Analysis

The data used for this TSP are taken from the data collected by KILA regarding Scheduled Tribes, information contained in the perspective TSP jointly prepared by KILA and Wayanad District Panchayat. Information in

the Twelfth Five Year Plan document prepared by Meenangadi Village Panchayat and information collected by Scheduled Tribe Promoters of the Panchayat.

1.3.11 Workshops and Trainings

Training was given to Scheduled Tribe Promoters, Office bearers of Kudumbasree, Aasha Worker, Chairpersons of Working Groups other than working for Scheduled Tribe, Elected Members, Chairpersons of Ward Level '*Awas*' and conveners regarding TSP preparation by HRDC with the cooperation of Extension Faculty of KILA. A Workshop was organized participating the Scheduled Tribe Promoters, Chairman, Vice Chairman and Convener of ward level '*Awas*' to prepare Questionnaire, Guideline and Consolidation and Analysis formats.

1.3.12 Preparation of Tribal sub Plan

The Draft TSP containing project proposals suggested from various consultation meetings was discussed in detail by Elected Members, Office Bearers of Working Groups Scheduled Caste Promoters, Extension Faculty of KILA and representatives of HRDC approved.

1.3.13 Development Seminar

The development Seminar to discuss the TSP and the projects was conducted in the Panchayat Community Hall on 16.03.2015. Elected Members, Chief of *Oorukkoottams*, Scheduled Tribe Promoters, Representatives of *Awas* and selected members of *Oorukkoottams* participated in the seminar.

1.4 Organization

The TSP was prepared by the Village Panchayat with the academic support of KILA. The creative leadership of the HRDC a unit run by the village Panchayat contributed a great deal for the preparation of the document.

1.4.1 Participants

- Panchayat Council
- Human Resource Development Centre
- Extension Faculty of KILA
- Implementing Officers
- Members of HRDC Tribal Desk
- Scheduled Tribe Promoters
- *Anganawadi* Workers
- Working Group Members
- *Aasha* Workers
- *Adivasi* Women and Colony empowerment corps (*Awas*) representatives
- Officials of Various Departments
- Volunteers

1.5 Limitations

- Basic Data of Scheduled Tribes – the data collected by the Village Panchayats the Surveys of 2008 and 2014 were used for preparation of the documents, but the main source is the 2008 survey
- The TSP does not cover all development issues faced by Scheduled Tribes

Chapter 2

Status Appraisal

2.1 Introduction

Wayanad has the highest tribal population in Kerala. The percentage of tribal population in the District is 18.52. The tribes of Wayanad that comes to 38.16 percent of the total tribal population of the State, consists of *Kuruman, Kurichyan, Paniyan, Adiyan, Kattunaykan, Vettakuruman, Thachanad Mooppnan, Karimpalan, Wayanadan Kadar* etc. that are divided into 36 tribes (Perspective plan for Tribal Development- Wayanad District 2013).

The status of tribes is appraised according to the concept that ensuring social justice to Tribes does not mean granting or dividing benefits, but giving equal opportunity to the eligible among them to solve their problems. In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse the present social and economic status of the people with a view to identify the gap in education, health, employment and income, infrastructure and social security sectors and find solutions to them.

2.2 History and status of Meenangadi Village Panchayat from 'Mean Angidi' to Meenangadi.

Historical documents and studies ascertain that the Scheduled Tribes are successors of the uncivilized people who lived in the forests of South India during Old Stone Age. During the middle stone age they started to live in communities and later the communities became different tribes. The study of the household utensils obtained from the monolithic monuments of Wayanad throws light into the ancient history of the Scheduled Tribes. The stone wall pictures of Edakkal caves in the Ambukuthi mountains of Ambalavayal and the 'Muniyaras' of Krishnagiri near Meenangadi Afford ample proof of the great stone Age culture that prevailed in Wayanad. Based on historical documents, Historians have recorded that the people who were part of the *Mohenjadaro* and *Harappa* culture migrated to Karnataka and from there to the Wayanad region through dense forests and making use of the availability of water developed a new agrarian culture there.

The first phase of the history of Wayanad starting with the gradual evolution of the tribes to the evolution of Haunter Kings belongs to the prehistoric age. It is contained in the myths, lores and traditions passed from one generation to another by word of mouth. Wayanad was known as Karkkanad during *Saughha* age. The engravings or the walls of Edakkal caves are considered to be writings about *Vishnuvarman* of the *Kadamba* dynasty. The temple at Meenangadi in which the *Kudumby* Kings worshipped the image of Fish, the first of the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu, has survived into our own times. The *Thamilians* that came to Wayanad during the reign of Chera dynasty that succeeded the *Kudumby* dynasty used to call the local people "Meenavar" meaning people who worship fish. Similarly the people who migrated from Karnataka used to call the place "Meen Angidi" meaning Temple of Fish. Gradually 'Meen Angidi' became Meenangadi in Malayalam.

After the decline of Chera dynasty the Vedas became the rulers of Wayanad. The successors of the dynasty that came to be called 'Bettukurumbar' and 'Mullaiukurumbar' are now known as 'Vettukkurumar' and 'Mullakkurumar'. At the same time 'Kattunaykkekar' who spoke primitive Kannada language and 'Paniyar' who worshipped Banasura Mountain known as *Ippimala* lived in Wayanad. During the region of Kottayam dynasty that conquered the Veda Kings there occurred considerable changes in the life style and culture of tribes. The right of the *Adivasis* over their land was appropriated by the powerful 'Nair' community. They were estranged from their own agricultural land, forest and places of worship. In consequence 'Kurumar' became tenants, 'Paniyar' were turned labourers, *oorazhis* became craftsmen and 'Kattunaykkekar' became hunters.

The temple festivals of *Purakkady*, *Manikavu*, *Malakkad* and *Meenangadi* provide the *Adivasis* occasion to meet and interact. The '*Kurichyar*' and '*Kurumar*', two Scheduled Tribes of Wayanad played important role in the revolt against British colonial rule. The revolt against the order preventing clearing of forest land for cultivation in 1812, has become part of History as *Kruichya* revolt. It took the British Army six months to suppress the revolt. It was during the rule of Hyderali and Tippu Sulthan, the construction of the present National Highway that divides Meenangadi Panchayat into two was started. Later Arthur Wellesley developed the ghat road and made it suitable for transportation.

Large scale migration to Wayanad after independence resulted in economic growth, but in the process the *Adivasis* of Wayanad lost their freedom and identity and their farm land and employment were taken away from them. The social interaction with the settlers considerably changed the *Adivasi* way of life.

The Scheduled Tribe population of Meenangadi Village Panchayats consists of 7751 persons belonging to 1854 families living in 106 colonies and scattered houses outside colonies. They come to 22.3% of the total population of the Panchayat and the dominant tribe is '*Kurumar*'/'*Mullakkurumar*' that constitutes 52% of the tribe population with 4010 persons. The number of '*Paniyans*' is 2529 and '*Kattunaiikkan*' that is the third highest in Nilamboor consists of 845 persons. 295 belong to '*Vettakkuruman*' community and 51 are '*Krichya*'. Among the Scheduled Tribes, the '*Kurumar*' that constitute the majority are more developed economically, educationally and culturally (Table 2)

Table 2. Meenangadi – Population

Sl. No	Category	No. of Families	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Kurumar/ Mullakurumar	953	2015	1995	4010
2	Paniyan	587	1314	1215	2529
3	Kattunaykkan	221	431	414	845
4	Vettakuruman (urali)	81	145	150	295
5	Kurichyan	12	28	23	51
6	Scheduled Caste	0	2	3	5
7	Others	0	4	12	16
	Total	1854	3939	3812	7751

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Table 3: Tribal Population – base of LSGIs (2008)

Local Self Government	Population	Families
Mananthavadi Village Panchayat	7591	1699
Vellamunda Village Panchayat	6456	1428
Thirunelli Village Panchayat	13185	3116
Thondarnadu Village Panchayat	5190	1191
Edavaka Village Panchayat	5036	1062
Thavinhal Village Panchayat	7873	1795
(1)Mananthavady Block Panchayat	45331	10291
Meenangadi Village Panchayat	7751	1854
Nenmeni Village Panchayat	7944	1952
Ambalavayal Village Panchayat	5893	1490
Sulthan Bathery Village Panchayat	5681	1519
Noolpuzha Village Panchayat	11215	2731
(2) Sulthan Bathery Block Panchayat	38484	9546
Kottathara Village Panchayat	5209	1211
Vengappilly Village Panchayat	3092	672
Vythiri Village Panchayat	860	213
Muttill Village Panchayat	5313	1308
Pozhuthana Village Panchayat	3871	901
Thariyode Village Panchayat	2762	664
Padinjarethara Village Panchayat	3200	679
Meppadi Village Panchayat	3069	741
Moopainadu Village Panchayat	1873	457
(3) Kalpetta Block Panchayat	29249	6846
Panamara Village Panchayat	11143	2564
Poothadi Village Panchayat	9408	2370
Mullankolly Village Panchayat	2853	638
Pulpally Village Panchayat	7868	1815
Kaniyambatta Village Panchayat	5886	1343
(4) Panamaram Block Panchayat	37158	8730
(5) Kalpatta Municipality	2959	727
Wayanad District	153181	36135

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.3.1 Scheduled Tribe Population – Ward-wise

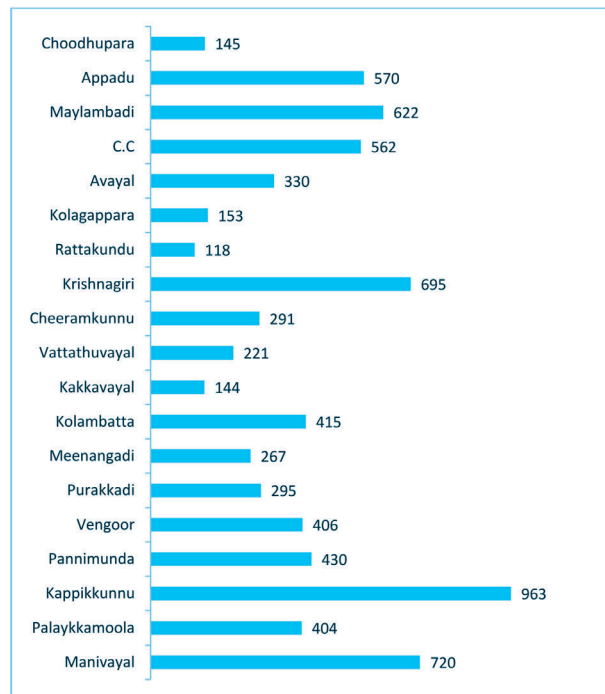
Maximum number of Scheduled Tribes is found in *Kappikkunnu* ward. There are 963 persons belonging to 225 families in the ward. Minimum number found in *Rattakeund* ward is 118 persons (Table 4. Chart 1).

Table 4: Scheduled Tribe Population – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Category	No. of Families	Population		
			Male	Female	Total
1	Choodhupara	37	70	75	145
2	Appadu	154	281	289	570
3	Maylambadi	129	326	296	622
4	C.C	149	284	278	562
5	Avayal	81	169	161	330
6	Kolagappara	19	76	77	153
7	Rattakundu	46	56	62	118
8	Krishnagiri	171	365	330	695
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	158	133	291
10	Vattathuvayal	52	114	107	221
11	Kakkavayal	35	73	71	144
12	Kolambatta	98	217	198	415
13	Meenangadi	56	139	128	267
14	Purakkadi	64	136	159	295
15	Vengoor	100	200	206	406
16	Pannimunda	94	224	206	430
17	Kappikkunnu	225	481	482	963
18	Palaykkamoola	98	204	200	404
19	Manivayal	174	366	354	720
	Total	1854	3939	3812	7751

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 1: Scheduled Tribe Population – Ward-wise (Number)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.3.1.1 Scheduled Tribe Families – Tribe-wise

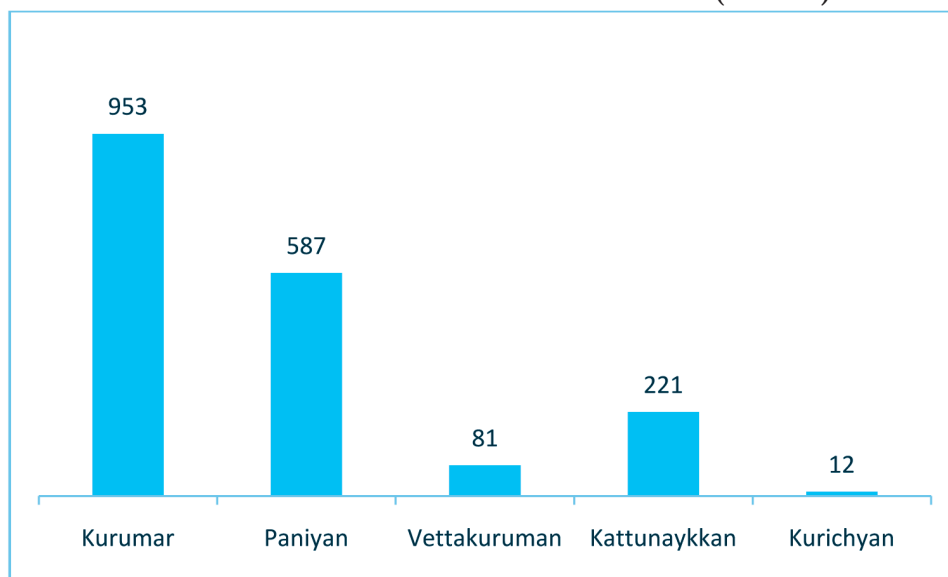
The dominating tribe in Meenangadi Village Panchayat is with 953 families. *Kurichyan* tribe has minimum number with only 12 families. (Table 5, Chart 2).

Table 5: Scheduled Tribe Families – Tribe-wise

Ward	Kurumar	Paniyan	Vettakuruman	Kattunaykkan	Kurichyan	Total
Choodhupara	27	0	0	10	0	37
Appadu	43	25	29	57	0	154
Maylambadi	18	55	10	46	0	129
C.C	88	37	2	22	0	149
Avayal	71	0	0	10	0	81
Kolagappara	5	10	1	3	0	19
Rattakundu	9	36	0	1	0	46
Krishnagiri	110	45	10	4	2	171
Cheeramkunnu	21	48	1	0	2	72
Vattathuvayal	42	10	0	0	0	52
Kakkavayal	23	12	0	0	0	35
Kolambatta	52	33	0	13	0	98
Meenangadi	10	43	0	3	0	56
Purakkadi	34	30	0	0	0	64
Vengoor	83	9	2	6	0	100
Pannimunda	39	44	6	5	0	94
Kappikkunnu	104	73	11	37	0	225
Palaykkamoola	73	12	4	1	8	98
Manivayal	101	65	5	3	0	174
Total	953	857	81	221	12	1854

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 2: ST Scheduled Tribe Families – Tribe-wise (Number)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.3.1.2 Scheduled Tribe Population - Tribe-wise

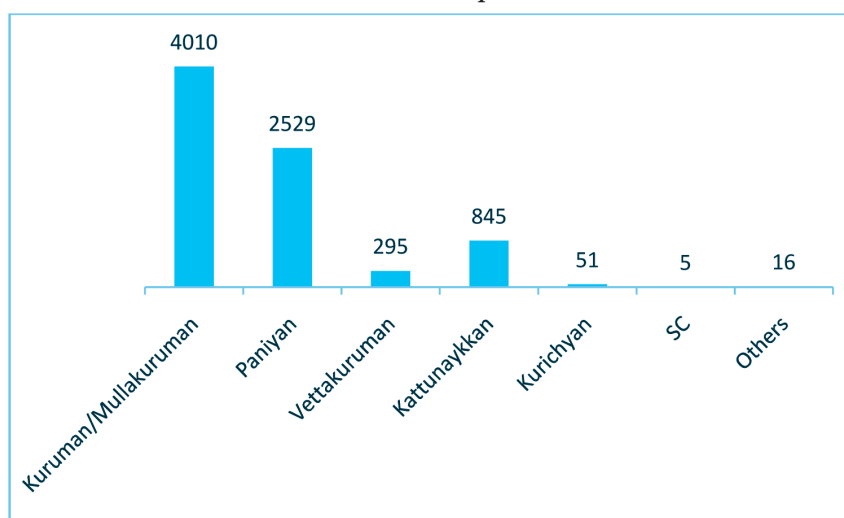
Kuruman, Paniyan, Kattunayikkan, Vettakuruman and *Kurichyan* are the tribes living in Meenangadi Panchayat. (*Vettakuruman* is known as *Ooralil/ Ooralikkuruman* also in Wayanad district). Among them Kuruman is the dominant tribe with 51.73% of the Scheduled Tribe Population of the Panchayat. The minimum percentage is that of *Kurichyan* that comes to 0.65 percentage (Table 6, Chart 3)

Table 6: Scheduled Tribe Population – Tribe-wise

Ward	Kuruman/ Mullakuruman	Paniyan	Vettakuruman	Kattunayikkan	Kurichyan	SC	Others	Total
Choodhupara	109	0	0	36	0	0	0	145
Appadu	194	64	102	204	0	3	3	570
Maylambadi	136	260	40	180	0	1	5	622
C.C	301	164	5	92	0	0	0	562
Avayal	305	0	0	25	0	0	0	330
Kolagappara	58	75	3	17	0	0	0	153
Rattakundu	0	118	0	0	0	0	0	118
Krishnagiri	455	181	34	14	8	0	3	695
Cheeramkunnu	88	189	5	0	9	0	0	291
Vattathuvayal	175	46	0	0	0	0	0	221
Kakkavayal	86	58	0	0	0	0	0	144
Kolambatta	220	135	0	60	0	0	0	415
Meenangadi	40	210	0	17	0	0	0	267
Purakkadi	148	146	0	0	0	1	0	295
Vengoor	340	41	5	20	0	0	0	406
Pannimunda	169	213	25	22	0	0	1	430
Kappikkunnu	480	308	36	139	0	0	0	963
Palaykkamoola	289	60	13	4	34	0	4	404
Manivayal	417	261	27	15	0	0	0	720
Total	4010	2529	295	845	51	5	16	7751

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 3: Scheduled Tribe Population – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of STs - 2008

2.4 Education Status

The development of a society can be properly assessed only if we assess its development in education which is an important index in human development. In order to assess the educational status of Scheduled Tribes of Meenangadi Village Panchayat the indices used are illiteracy, dropouts, persons without higher education and persons without technical education.

2.4.1 Literacy

Literacy percentage of Wayanad district is 89.32 and that of Scheduled Tribes is 76.85. The percentage of literacy of the Scheduled Tribes of the Panchayat is 78.52 (Perspective Scheduled Tribe Development of Wayanad District 2013)

2.4.2 Illiteracy

23.61 percentage of the Scheduled Tribe population of the Panchayat above five years is illiterate. At the district level it is 28.64 and at State level it is 25.56 compared to State and District percentage of Illiteracy it is less in the Panchayat.

2.4.2.1 Illiteracy – Ward-wise

The percentage of illiteracy in 10 wards of the Panchayat is above the Panchayat average. The highest percentage is seen in *Appad Ward* (30.95%) and the lowest in *Avayal ward* (14.52%). (See Table 7, Chart 4).

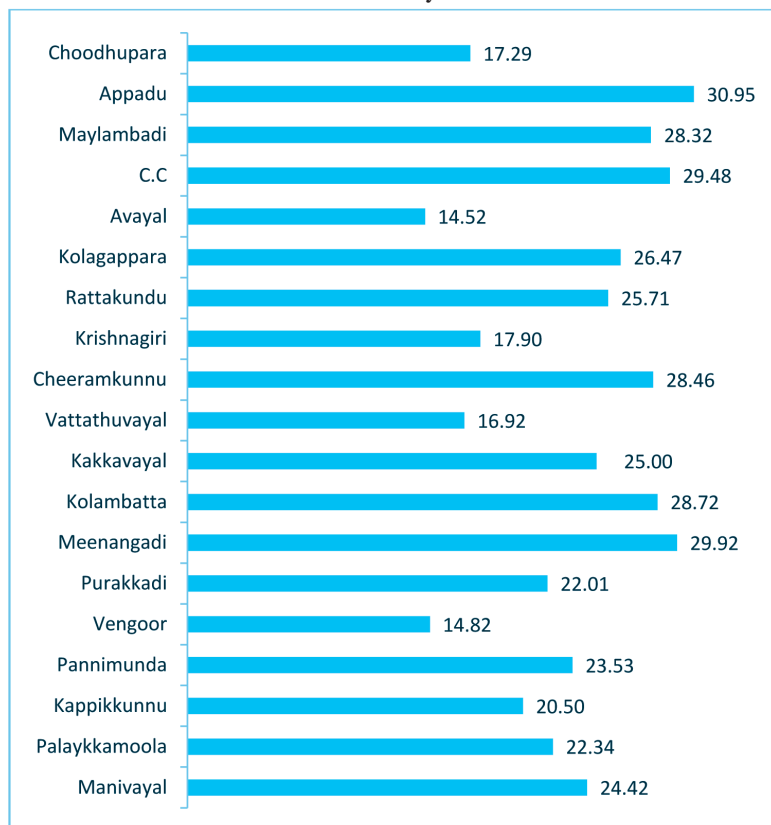
Table 7: Illiteracy – Ward-wise

Ward	Population above 5 years	Illiterate	Percentage
Choodhupara	133	23	17.29
Appadu	517	160	30.95
Maylambadi	558	158	28.32
C.C 519	153	29.48	
Avayal	303	44	14.52
Kolagappara	136	36	26.47
Rattakundu	105	27	25.71
Krishnagiri	637	114	17.90
Cheeramkunnu	260	74	28.46
Vattathuvayal	201	34	16.92
Kakkavayal	128	32	25.00
Kolambatta	376	108	28.72
Meenangadi	244	73	29.92
Purakkadi	268	59	22.01
Vengoor	371	55	14.82
Pannimunda	391	92	23.53
Kappikkunnu	878	180	20.50
Palaykkamoola	376	84	22.34
Manivayal	651	159	24.42
Total	7052	1665	23.61

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

* the illiteracy of Wayanad district and Kerala is estimated on the basis of total population, but that of the Panchayat is estimated on the basis of population above five years. The overall percentage of illiteracy of Meenangadi Panchayat is 21.48.

Chart 4: Illiteracy – Ward-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.2.2 Illiteracy – Tribe-wise

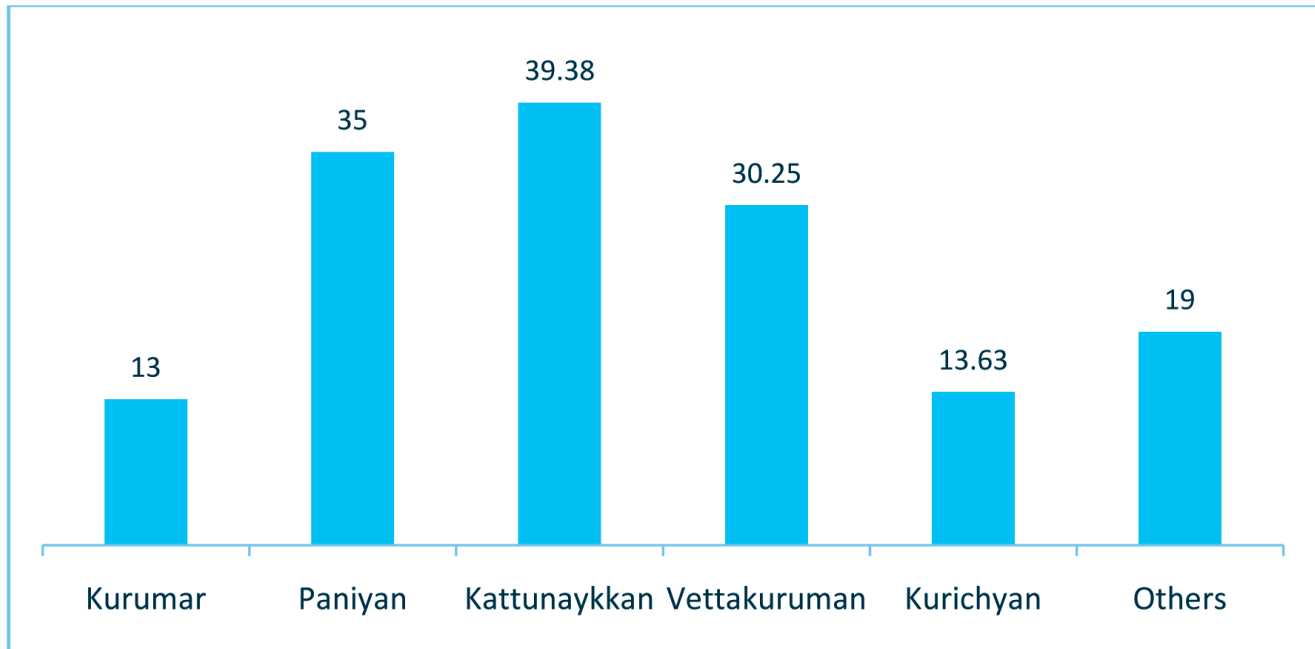
Among the tribes the percentage of illiteracy among *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* is higher than the Panchayat percentage. *Kuruman* and *Kurichyan* have greater percentage of literacy than other tribes. (Table 8, Chart 5).

Table 8: Illiteracy – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Name of Tribe	Population above 5 Years	Illiterate	Percentage
1	Kurumar	3701	484	13
2	Paniyan	2271	796	35
3	Kattunayikkan	744	293	39.38
4	Vettakuruman	271	82	30.25
5	Kurichyan	44	6	13.63
6	Others	21	4	19
	Total	7052	1665	23.61

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 5: Illiteracy – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.3 School Dropouts (6-18 Years)

The percentage of dropouts between 6 and 18 years at District level is 4.02 and at state level it is 2.70 (Perspective TSP Wayanad District- 2013). In Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 2.39. Ward-wise analysis shows that the maximum number of dropouts is seen in *Appad* ward – ie 6.34 percent.

2.4.3.1 Dropouts – Ward Wise

In the case of persons who did not complete education. The average percentage in six wards is below that of the Panchayat average.

Note: At District and State level the percentage is calculated on the basis of population below 18 years but in Meenangadi Village Panchayat the percentage is calculated on the basis of population between 6 and 18 years of age (Table 9, Chart 6)

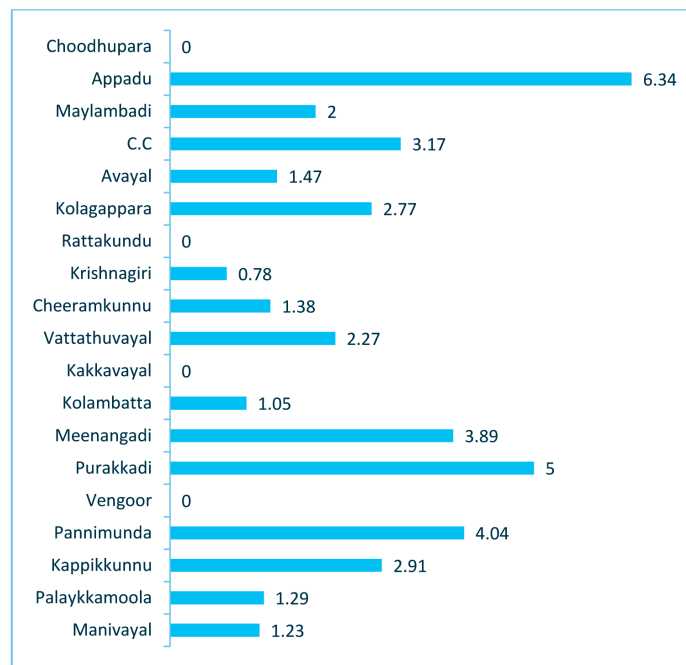
The District and State level norm is followed the percentage comes down to 1.69 %

Table 9: Dropouts – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Name of Ward	Population between 6-18 years	Dropouts	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	23	0	0
2	Appadu	126	8	6.34
3	Maylambadi	150	3	2
4	C.C	126	4	3.17
5	Avayal	68	1	1.47
6	Kolagappara	36	1	2.77
7	Rattakundu	27	0	0
8	Krishnagiri	128	1	0.78
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	1	1.38
10	Vattathuvayal	44	1	2.27
11	Kakkavayal	29	0	0
12	Kolambatta	95	1	1.05
13	Meenangadi	77	3	3.89
14	Purakkadi	60	3	5
15	Vengoor	69	0	0
16	Pannimunda	99	4	4.04
17	Kappikkunnu	206	6	2.91
18	Palaykkamoola	77	1	1.29
19	Manivayal	162	2	1.23
	Total	1674	40	2.39

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 6: Dropouts – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.3.2 Dropouts – Tribe-wise

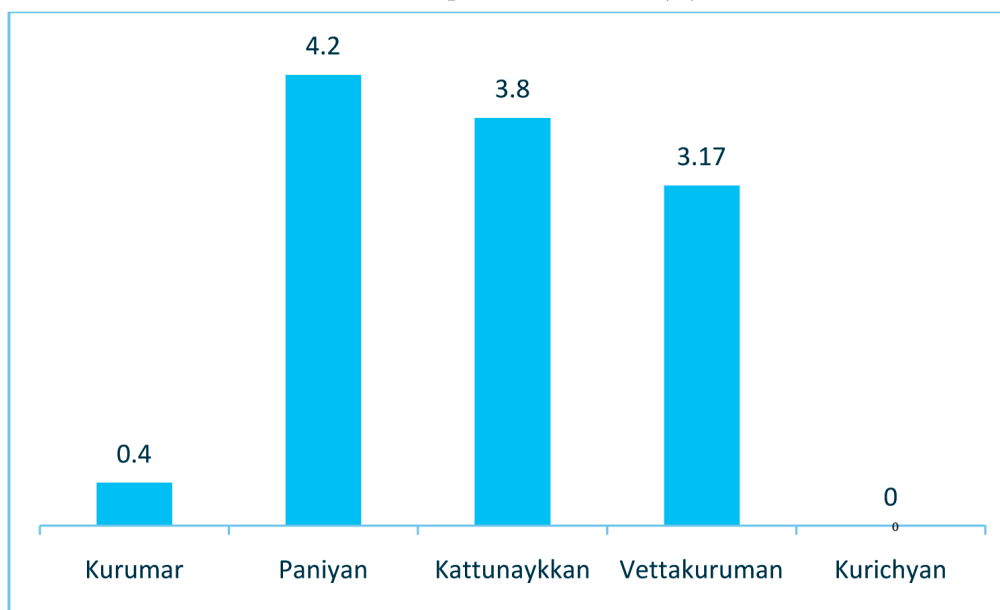
Tribe-wise analysis of the problem shows that it is the *Paniyan* tribe that maximum number of students leave education without completing it. The percentage of such students in *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* tribes is higher than the Panchayat average (Table 10, Chart 7)

Table 10: Dropouts –Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Tribe	Population between 6-18 years	Dropouts	Percentage
1	Kurumar	748	3	0.4
2	Paniyan	642	27	4.20
3	Kattunayikkan	210	8	3.80
4	Vettakuruman	63	2	3.17
5	Kuricyan	11	0	0
	Total	1674	40	2.39

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 7: Dropouts – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.4 Persons without Higher Education

The tribes are generally backward in higher education because of poverty and lack of awareness of parents. The percentage of persons without higher education at district level is 99.13 and at state level 97.11 (Perspective TSP Wayanad District – 2013). In Meenangadi Panchayat the percentage is 97.99.

2.4.4.1 Persons without Higher Education – Ward-wise

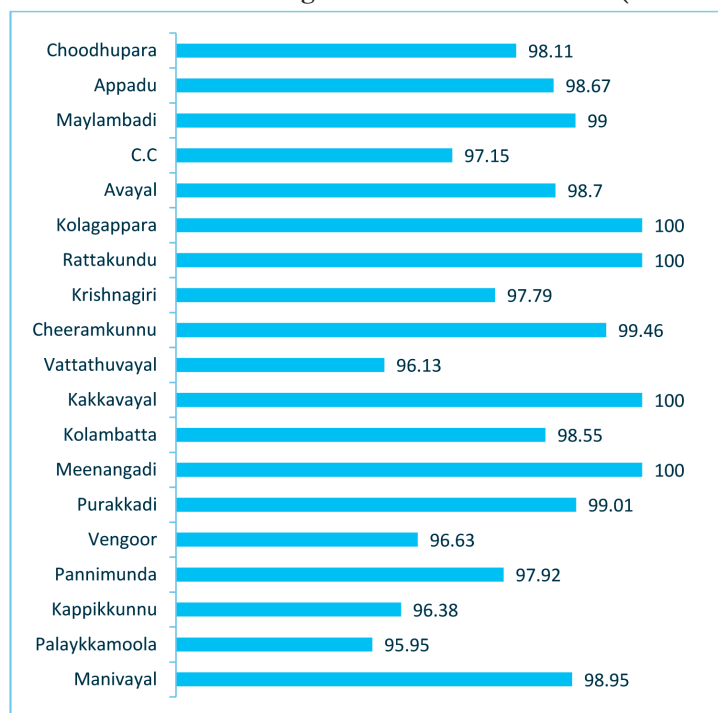
The percentage of persons without higher education is higher in 12 wards than the Panchayat percentage. There are four wards in the Panchayat where no one has got higher education (Table 11, Chart 8).

Table 11: Persons without Higher Education – Ward-wise

S1 No.	Ward	Population Above 20 Years	Persons without Higher Education	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	106	104	98.11
2	Appadu	375	370	98.67
3	Maylambadi	399	395	99.00
4	C.C	386	375	97.15
5	Avayal	231	228	98.70
6	Kolagappara	96	96	100.00
7	Rattakundu	75	75	100.00
8	Krishnagiri	498	487	97.79
9	Cheeramkunnu	185	184	99.46
10	Vattathuvayal	155	149	96.13
11	Kakkavayal	92	92	100.00
12	Kolambatta	275	271	98.55
13	Meenangadi	166	166	100.00
14	Purakkadi	202	200	99.01
15	Vengoor	297	287	96.63
16	Pannimunda	288	282	97.92
17	Kappikkunnu	663	639	96.38
18	Palaykkamoola	296	284	95.95
19	Manivayal	478	473	98.95
	Total	5263	5157	97.99

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 8: Persons without Higher Education – Ward-wise (Percentage)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.4.2 Persons without Higher Education – Tribe-wise

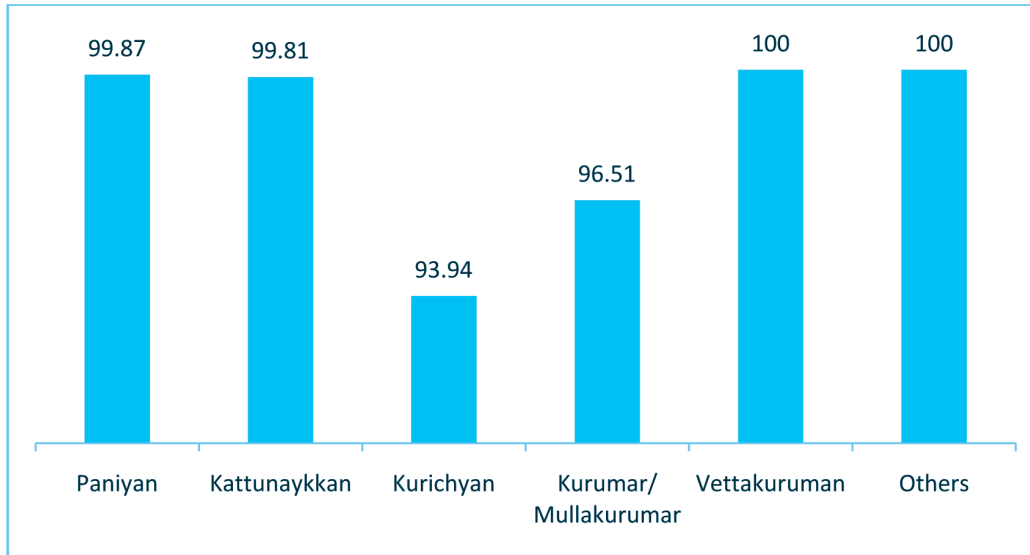
No one in *Vettakuruman* tribe of the Panchayat got higher education. (Table 12, Chart 9).

Table 12: Persons without Higher Education – Tribe-wise

Sl. No.	Tribe	Population Above 20 Years	Persons without Higher Education	Percentage
1	Paniyan	1597	1595	99.87
2	Kattunaykkan	519	518	99.81
3	Kurichyan	33	31	93.94
4	Kurumar/ Mullakurumar	2890	2789	96.51
5	Vettakuruman	203	203	100.00
6	Others	21	21	100.00
	Total	5263	5157	97.99

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 9: Persons without Higher Education – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.5 Persons without Technical Education – Ward-wise

Among Scheduled Tribes the number of persons without Technical Education of State level is 259247 (99.15%) and at District level it is 96894 (98.97%) (Perspective TSP Wayanad District 2013). At village Panchayat level it is 5131 (97.49%)

2.4.5.1 Persons without Technical Education – Ward-wise

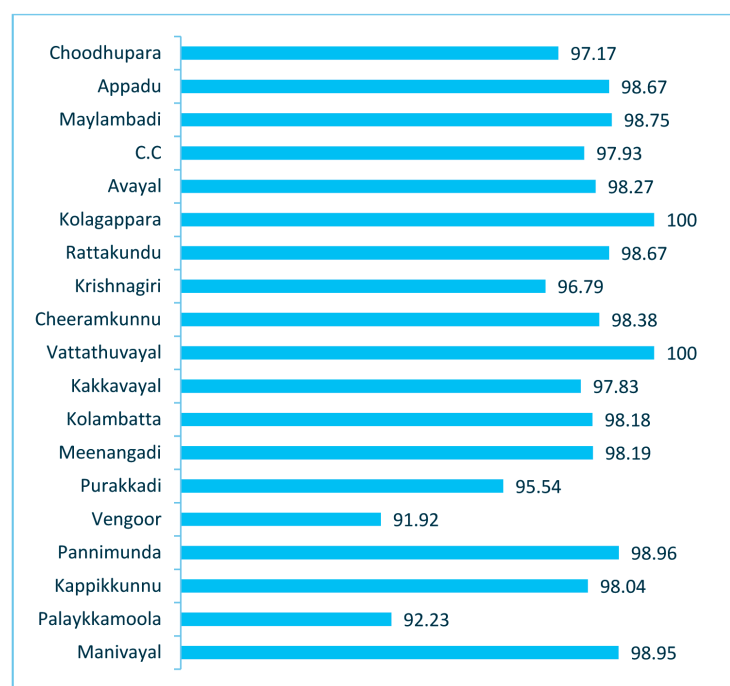
Ward-wise analysis shows that the situation is slightly better in *Palakkamoola* and *Vengur* wards. In *Kolagappara* and *Vattathuvayal* wards no one from the tribes got technical education. In the case of other wards the percentage of persons without technical education is almost equal to the Panchayat percentage.

Table 13: Persons without Technical Education – Ward-wise (%)

Sl No.	Ward	Population Above 20 Years	Persons without Technical Education	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	106	103	97.17
2	Appadu	375	370	98.67
3	Maylambadi	399	394	98.75
4	C.C	386	378	97.93
5	Avayal	231	227	98.27
6	Kolagappara	96	96	100.00
7	Rattakundu	75	74	98.67
8	Krishnagiri	498	482	96.79
9	Cheeramkunnu	185	182	98.38
10	Vattathuvayal	155	155	100.00
11	Kakkavayal	92	90	97.83
12	Kolambatta	275	270	98.18
13	Meenangadi	166	163	98.19
14	Purakkadi	202	193	95.54
15	Vengoor	297	273	91.92
16	Pannimunda	288	285	98.96
17	Kappikkunnu	663	650	98.04
18	Palaykkamoola	296	273	92.23
19	Manivayal	478	473	98.95
	Total	5263	5131	97.49

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 10: Persons without Technical Education – Ward-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.4.5.2 Persons without Technical Education – Tribe-wise

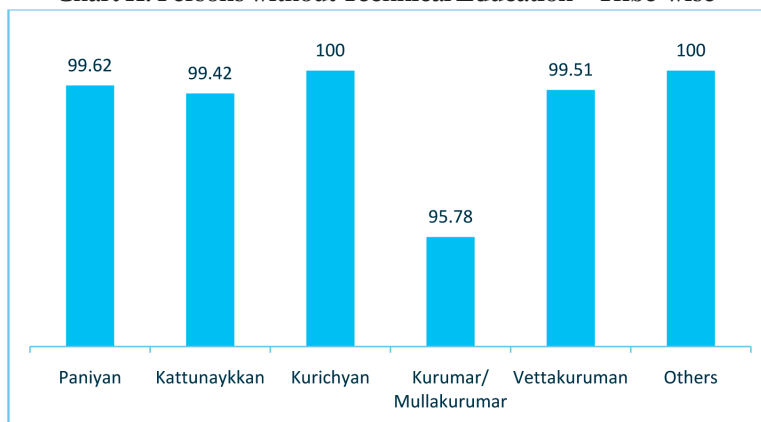
Tribe-wise analysis shows that except *Kuruman* tribe all others have higher percentage than Panchayat percentage. (Table 14, Chart 11).

Table 14: Persons without Technical Education – Tribe-wise

Sl. No.	Tribe	Population Above 20 Years	Persons without Technical Education	Percentage
1	Paniyan	1597	1591	99.62
2	Kattunaykkan	519	516	99.42
3	Kurichyan	33	33	100.00
4	Kurumar/ Mullakurumar	2890	2768	95.78
5	Vettakuruman	203	202	99.51
6	Others	21	21	100.00
	Total	5263	5131	97.49

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 11: Persons without Technical Education – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of STs - 2008

2.5. Health

Health sector comes under basic needs of people. The Kerala development model has attained universal attention, but now some of the epidemics that were eradicated are returning and life style diseases are increasing. Compared to other communities. The *adivasis* are backward with regard to health standards and life expectancy. Chronic patients, differently abled persons and senior citizens are the three indices used to analyse health status.

2.5.1 Chronic Patients

The percentage of chronic patients in Wayanad district is 7.98 (perspective TSP, Wayanad District 2013) and in Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 8.32

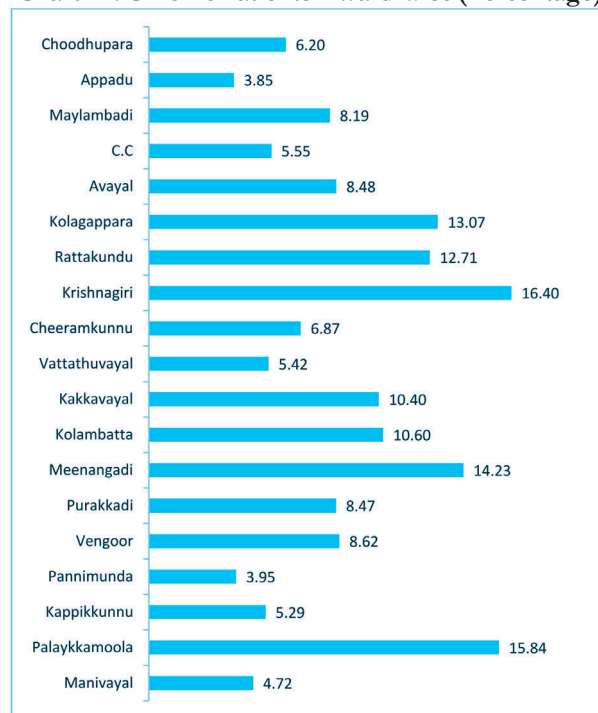
2.5.2 Chronic Patients – Ward-wise

The total number of chronic patients in the Panchayat is 645 (8.32%). The Panchayat percentage is higher than the district percentage. Ward level analysis shows that in the case of 10 wards the percentage is higher than the Panchayat percentage out of the 10 wards in five wards the difference is above 10 percent. (Table 15, Chart 12).

Table 15: Chronic Patients – Ward-wise (%)

Sl. No	Ward	Population	Chronic Patients	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	145	9	6.20
2	Appadu	570	22	3.85
3	Maylambadi	622	51	8.19
4	C.C	562	31	5.55
5	Avayal	330	28	8.48
6	Kolagappara	153	20	13.07
7	Rattakundu	118	15	12.71
8	Krishnagiri	695	114	16.40
9	Cheeramkunnu	291	20	6.87
10	Vattathuvayal	221	12	5.42
11	Kakkavayal	144	15	10.40
12	Kolambatta	415	44	10.60
13	Meenangadi	267	38	14.23
14	Purakkadi	295	25	8.47
15	Vengoor	406	35	8.62
16	Pannimunda	430	17	3.95
17	Kappikkunnu	963	51	5.29
18	Palaykkamoola	404	64	15.84
19	Manivayal	720	34	4.72
	Total	7751	645	8.32

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 12 : Chronic Patients – Ward-wise (Percentage)

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.5.2.1 Chronic Patients – Tribe-wise

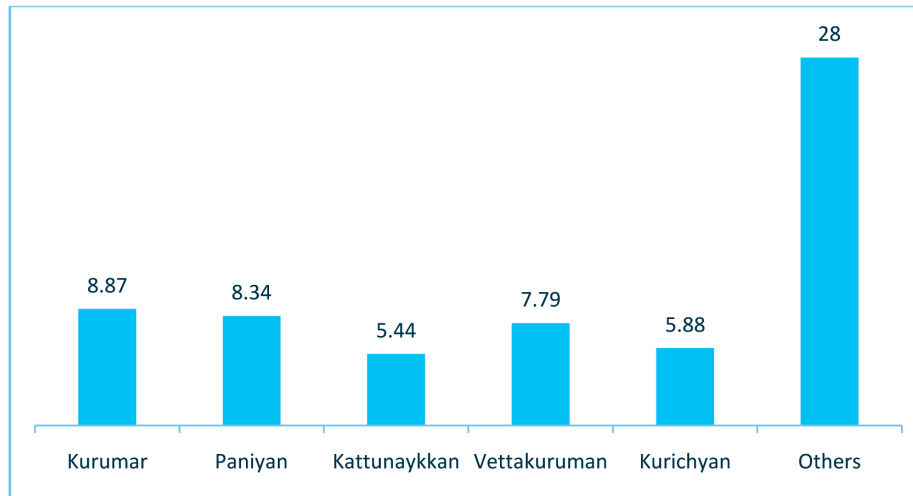
Tribe-wise analysis shows that the percentage of chronic patients in *Kuruman* community is higher than that of all other communities. (Table 16, Chart 13).

Table 16: Chronic Patients – Tribe-wise (%)

Sl.No	Community	Population	chronic Patients	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	4010	356	8.87
2.	Paniyan	2529	211	8.34
3.	Kattunaykkan	845	46	5.44
4.	Vettakuruman	295	23	7.79
5.	Kurichyan	51	3	5.88
6.	Others	21	6	28
	Total	7751	645	8.32

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 13: Chronic Patients – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.5.3 Differently Abled Persons

The percentage of physically and mentally challenged persons at district level is 3.07 and at state level it is 4.71 (Perspective TSP, Wayanad District 2013) But Meenangadi Village Panchayat has 559 such persons and the percentage is 7.21

2.5.3.1 Differently Abled Persons – Ward-wise

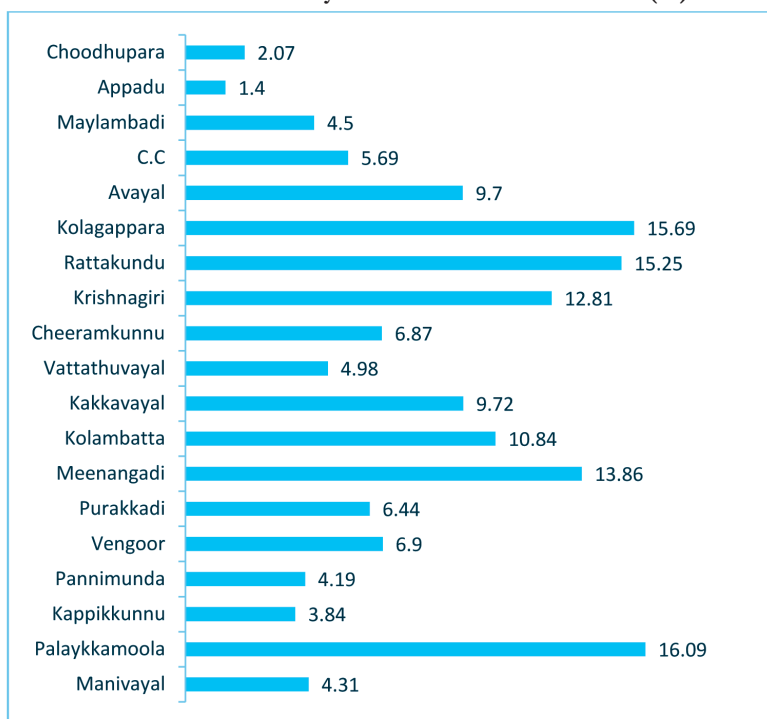
Ward-wise analysis shows that in eight wards the percentage of differently abled persons is higher than that of the Panchayat. The highest number of such persons is in *Krishnagiri* ward (12.81 %) but the highest percentage is in *Palakkamoola* ward.(16.09) (Table 17, Chart 14).

Table 17: Differently Abled Persons – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Population	Differently Abled Persons	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	145	3	2.07
2	Appadu	570	8	1.40
3	Maylambadi	622	28	4.50
4	C.C	562	32	5.69
5	Avayal	330	32	9.70
6	Kolagappara	153	24	15.69
7	Rattakundu	118	18	15.25
8	Krishnagiri	695	89	12.81
9	Cheeramkunnu	291	20	6.87
10	Vattathuvayal	221	11	4.98
11	Kakkavayal	144	14	9.72
12	Kolambatta	415	45	10.84
13	Meenangadi	267	37	13.86
14	Purakkadi	295	19	6.44
15	Vengoor	406	28	6.90
16	Pannimunda	430	18	4.19
17	Kappikkunnu	963	37	3.84
18	Palaykkamoola	404	65	16.09
19	Manivayal	720	31	4.31
	Total	7751	559	7.21

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 14: Differently Abled Persons – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.5.3.2 Differently Abled Persons – Tribe-wise

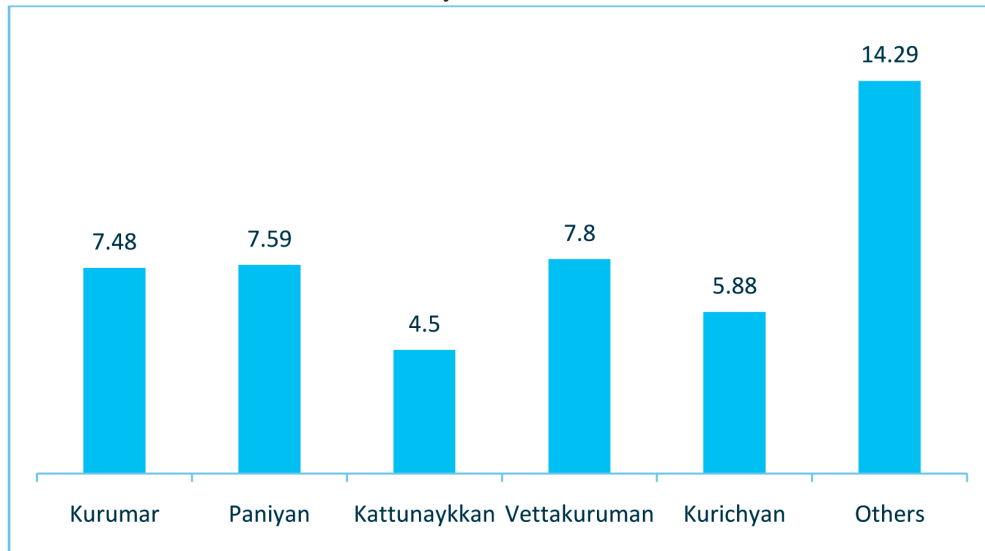
Comparatively more Differently Abled Persons are seen in *Vettakuruman* community. The percentage of such persons in the community is higher than the Panchayat average. (Table 18, Chart 15).

Table 18: Differently Abled Persons – Tribe-wise

Sl.No	Community	Population	Differently Abled Persons	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	4010	300	7.48
2.	Paniyan	2529	192	7.59
3.	Kattunaykkan	845	38	4.50
4.	Vettakuruman	295	23	7.80
5.	Kurichyan	51	3	5.88
6.	Others	21	3	14.29
	Total	7751	559	7.21

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 15: Differently Abled Persons – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.5.4 Senior Citizens

The percentage of senior citizens in the District is 7.76 and the state is 8.20 (Perspective TSP Wayanad 2013). The percentage in Meenangadi Village Panchayat is higher than that of the district and State (8.44%).

2.5.4.1 Senior Citizens – Ward-wise

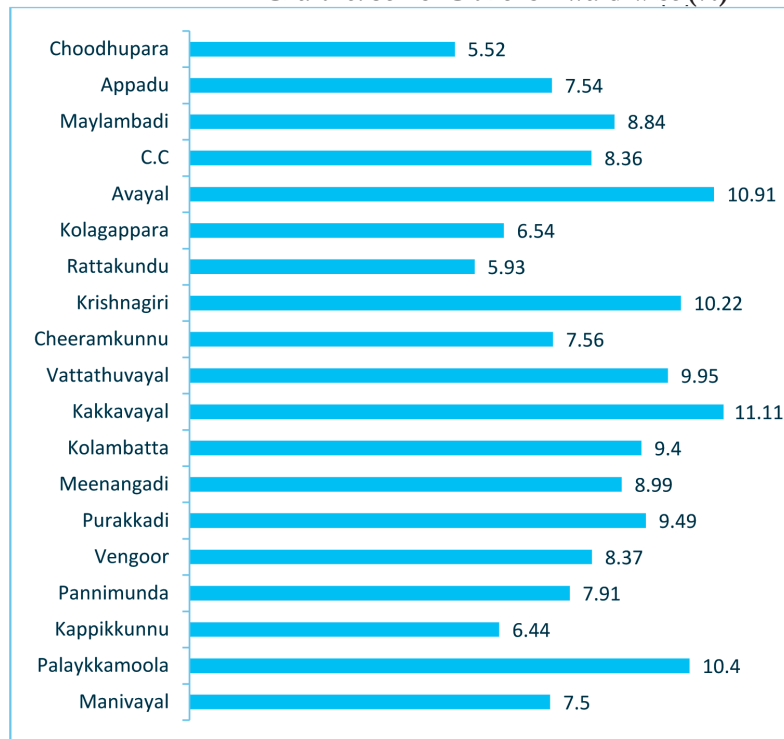
Compared to the percentage of senior citizens at Panchayat level, the percentage is higher in nine wards. The highest percentage is in *Kakkavayal* ward and the lowest percentage is in *Choothupara* ward. (Table 19, Chart 16).

Table 19: Senior Citizens – Ward-wise

Sl.No	Ward	Population	Differently Abled Persons	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	145	8	5.52
2	Appadu	570	43	7.54
3	Maylambadi	622	55	8.84
4	C.C	562	47	8.36
5	Avayal	330	36	10.91
6	Kolagappara	153	10	6.54
7	Rattakundu	118	7	5.93
8	Krishnagiri	695	71	10.22
9	Cheeramkunnu	291	22	7.56
10	Vattathuvayal	221	22	9.95
11	Kakkavayal	144	16	11.11
12	Kolambatta	415	39	9.40
13	Meenangadi	267	24	8.99
14	Purakkadi	295	28	9.49
15	Vengoor	406	34	8.37
16	Pannimunda	430	34	7.91
17	Kappikkunnu	963	62	6.44
18	Palaykkamoola	404	42	10.40
19	Manivayal	720	54	7.50
	Total	7751	654	8.44

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 16: Senior Citizens – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.5.4.2 Senior Citizens – Tribe-wise

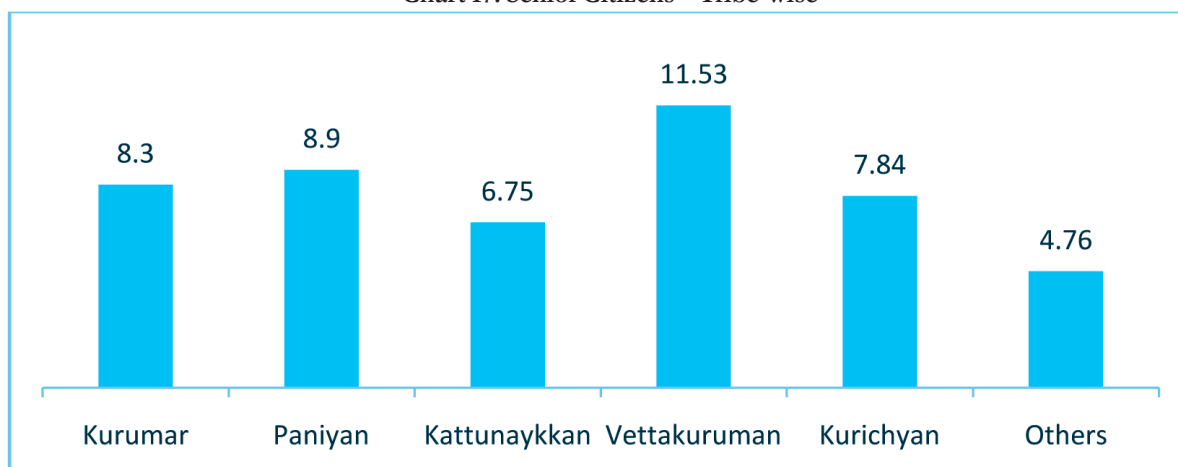
The number of Senior citizens in *Kuruman*, *Kurichyan* and *Kattunayikkan* tribes is less than that of other tribes in the Panchayat (Table 20, Chart 17)

Table 20: Senior Citizens – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Population	Differently Abled Persons	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	4010	333	8.30
2.	Paniyan	2529	225	8.90
3.	Kattunayikkan	845	57	6.75
4.	Vettakuruman	295	34	11.53
5.	Kurichyan	51	4	7.84
6.	Others	21	1	4.76
	Total	7751	654	8.44

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 17: Senior Citizens – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6 Employment and Income

The indices for assessing the development of a community are related to the intensity of poverty of the community. Poverty can be eradicated only by ensuring employment and income to the poor. Productive labour and conducive work place are essential for poverty eradication. Most of the tribes earn their livelihood by doing agricultural work.

The four indices used for analyzing the status of employment and income are Educated Unemployed, Govt. Employees, Unemployed with Technical Education and Persons without permanent income.

2.6.1 Unemployed

Unemployed persons within the age group of 18 to 45 years are included in the category. The percentage of unemployed at State level is 13.67 and at District level it is 14.70 (Perspective TSP, Wayanad District 2013) but in Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 19.86.

2.6.1.1 Unemployed – Ward-wise

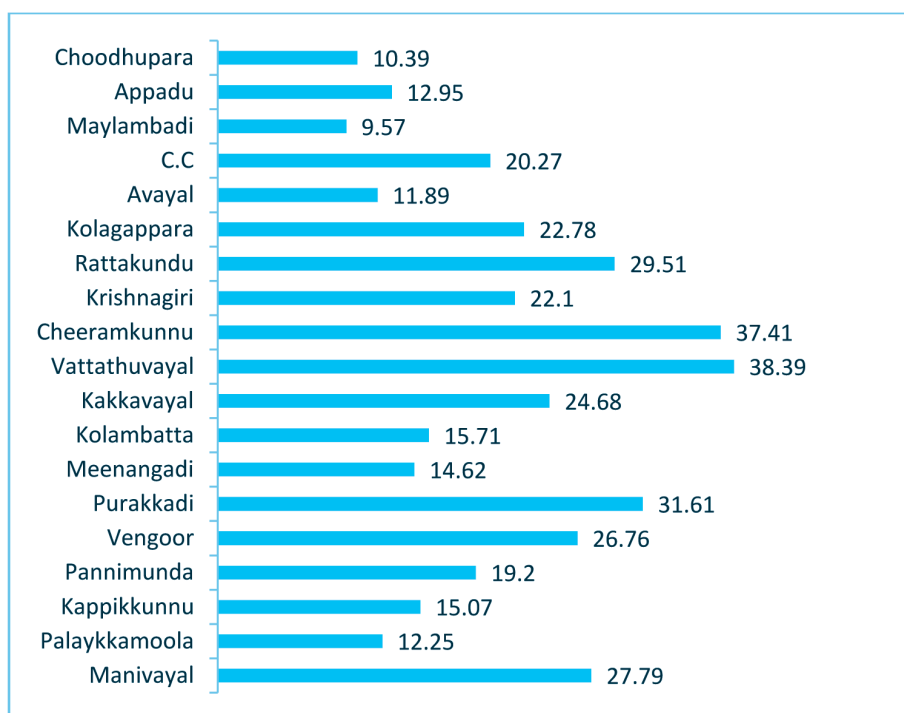
Compared to the Panchayat level percentage of unemployed, *Vattathuvayal* ward has the highest percentage (38.39%). The lowest percentage is in *Mylampady* Ward (9.57 %) (Table 21, Chart 18).

Table 21: Unemployed - Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Population (18-45 Years)	Unemployed	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	77	8	10.39
2	Appadu	278	36	12.95
3	Maylambadi	303	29	9.57
4	C.C	291	59	20.27
5	Avayal	185	22	11.89
6	Kolagappara	79	18	22.78
7	Rattakundu	61	18	29.51
8	Krishnagiri	353	78	22.10
9	Cheeramkunnu	139	52	37.41
10	Vattathuvayal	112	43	38.39
11	Kakkavayal	77	19	24.68
12	Kolambatta	210	33	15.71
13	Meenangadi	130	19	14.62
14	Purakkadi	155	49	31.61
15	Vengoor	213	57	26.76
16	Pannimunda	224	43	19.20
17	Kappikkunnu	511	77	15.07
18	Palaykkamoola	204	25	12.25
19	Manivayal	385	107	27.79
	Total	3987	792	19.86

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 18: Unemployed - Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.1.2 Unemployed – Tribe-wise

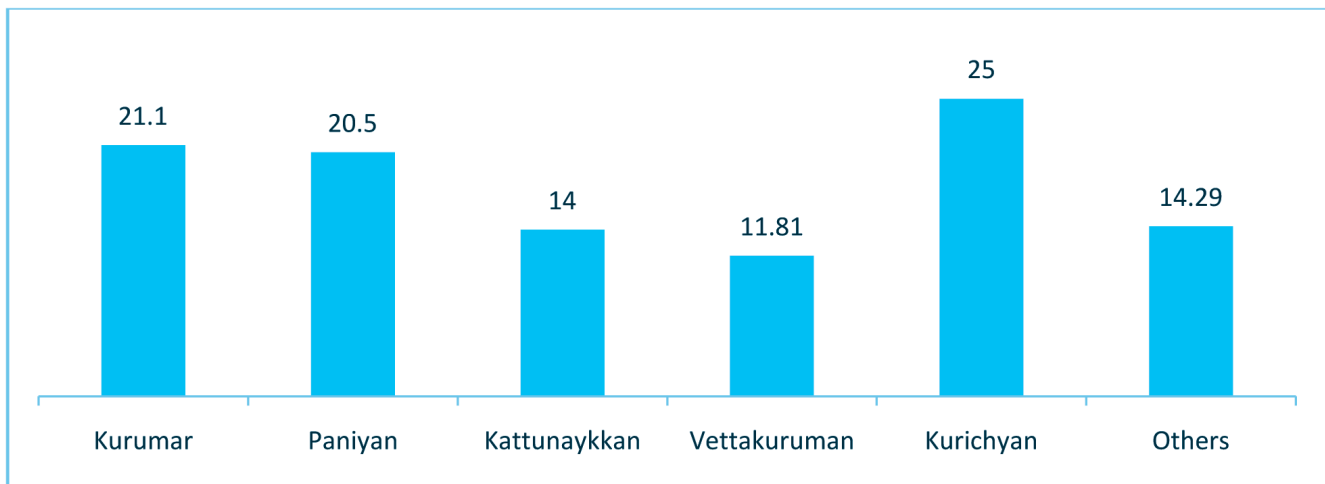
Comparative analysis of unemployment among tribes shows that the percentage of unemployment in *Kurichyan* community is higher than the average unemployment in other communities and Panchayat level. (Table 22, Chart 19).

Table 22: Unemployed – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Population	Unemployed (18-45 Years)	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	2161	456	21.10
2.	Paniyan	1244	255	20.50
3.	Kattunaykkan	400	56	14.00
4.	Vettakuruman	144	17	11.81
5.	Kurichyan	24	6	25.00
6.	Others	14	2	14.29
	Total	3987	792	19.86

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 19: Unemployed - Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.2 Educated Unemployed

Persons with S.S.L.C. and higher education are included in this category. The percentage of persons in Meenangadi Village Panchayat is 35.86.

2.6.2.1 Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise

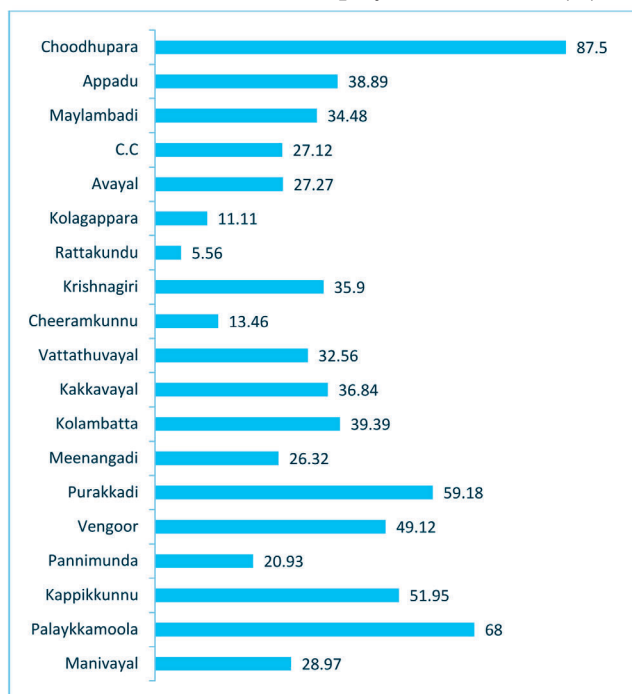
In 9 wards of the Panchayat the percentage of educated unemployed is higher than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 23, Chart 20).

Table 23: Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Unemployed (18-45 Years)	Educated unemployed	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	8	7	87.50
2	Appadu	36	14	38.89
3	Maylambadi	29	10	34.48
4	C.C	59	16	27.12
5	Avayal	22	6	27.27
6	Kolagappara	18	2	11.11
7	Rattakundu	18	1	5.56
8	Krishnagiri	78	28	35.90
9	Cheeramkunnu	52	7	13.46
10	Vattathuvayal	43	14	32.56
11	Kakkavayal	19	7	36.84
12	Kolambatta	33	13	39.39
13	Meenangadi	19	5	26.32
14	Purakkadi	49	29	59.18
15	Vengoor	57	28	49.12
16	Pannimunda	43	9	20.93
17	Kappikkunnu	77	40	51.95
18	Palaykkamoola	25	17	68.00
19	Manivayal	107	31	28.97
	Total	792	284	35.86

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 20: Educated Unemployed – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.2.2. Educated Unemployed – Tribe-wise

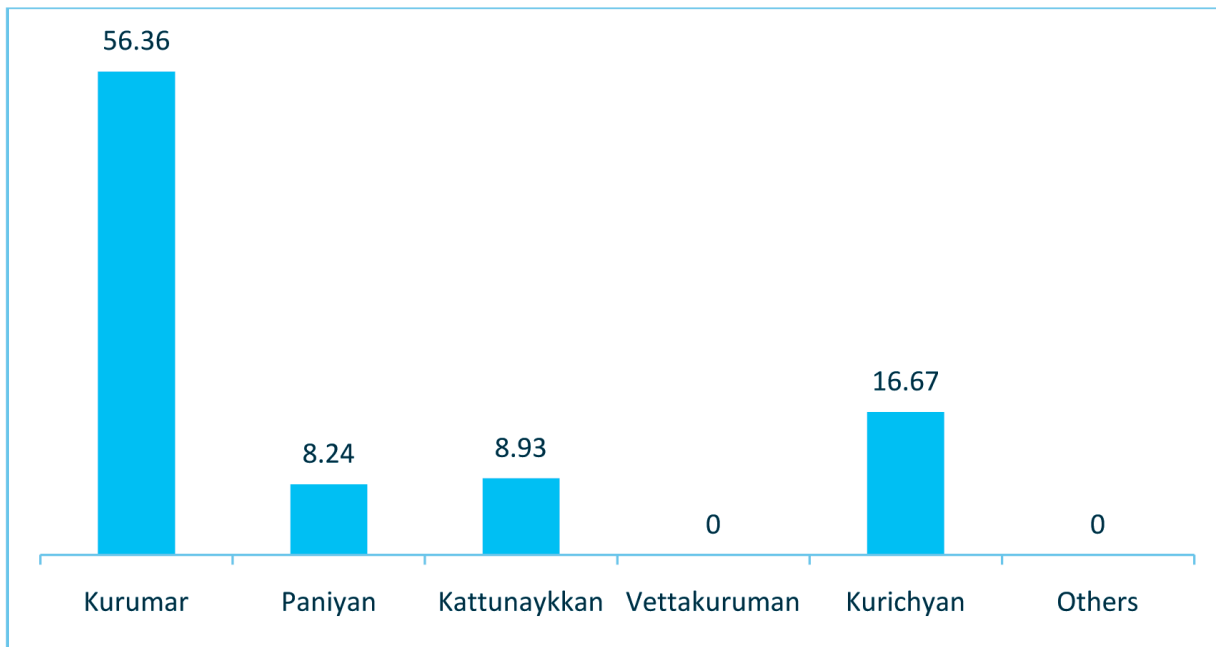
The *Kuruman* tribe has the maximum number of educated unemployed person. (Table 24, Chart 21).

Table 24: Educated Unemployed – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Unemployed (18-45 Years)	Educated unemployed	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	456	257	56.36
2.	Paniyan	255	21	8.24
3.	Kattunaykkan	56	5	8.93
4.	Vettakuruman	17	0	-
5.	Kurichyan	6	1	16.67
6.	Others	2	0	0
	Total	792	284	35.86

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 21: Educated Unemployed – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.3 Unemployed with Technical Education

Unemployed persons with Technical Education are included in this category. The percentage of such persons in Meenangadi Village Panchayat is 5.30.

2.6.3.1 Unemployed with Technical Education – Ward-wise

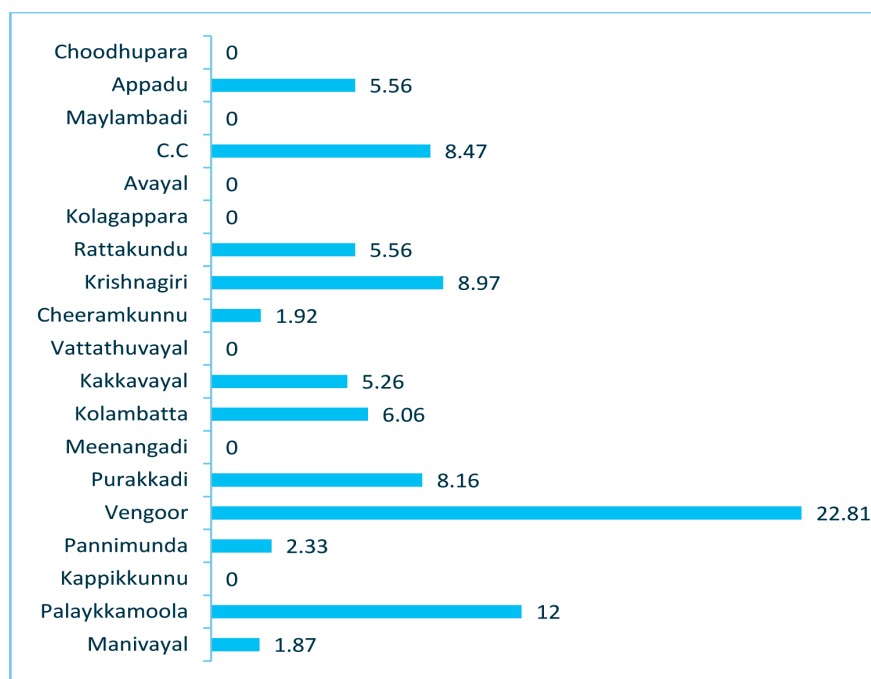
The highest percentage of persons with Technical Education in the Panchayat is in *Vengur* ward (22.81%). (Table 25, Chart 22).

Table 25: Unemployed with Technical Education – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Unemployed (18-45 Years)	Unemployed with Technical Education	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	8	0	-
2	Appadu	36	2	5.56
3	Maylambadi	29	0	-
4	C.C	59	5	8.47
5	Avayal	22	0	-
6	Kolagappara	18	0	-
7	Rattakundu	18	1	5.56
8	Krishnagiri	78	7	8.97
9	Cheeramkunnu	52	1	1.92
10	Vattathuvayal	43	0	-
11	Kakkavayal	19	1	5.26
12	Kolambatta	33	2	6.06
13	Meenangadi	19	0	-
14	Purakkadi	49	4	8.16
15	Vengoor	57	13	22.81
16	Pannimunda	43	1	2.33
17	Kappikkunnu	77	0	-
18	Palaykkamoola	25	3	12.00
19	Manivayal	107	2	1.87
	Total	792	42	5.30

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 22: Unemployed with Technical Education – Ward-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.3.2 Unemployed with Technical Education – Tribe-wise

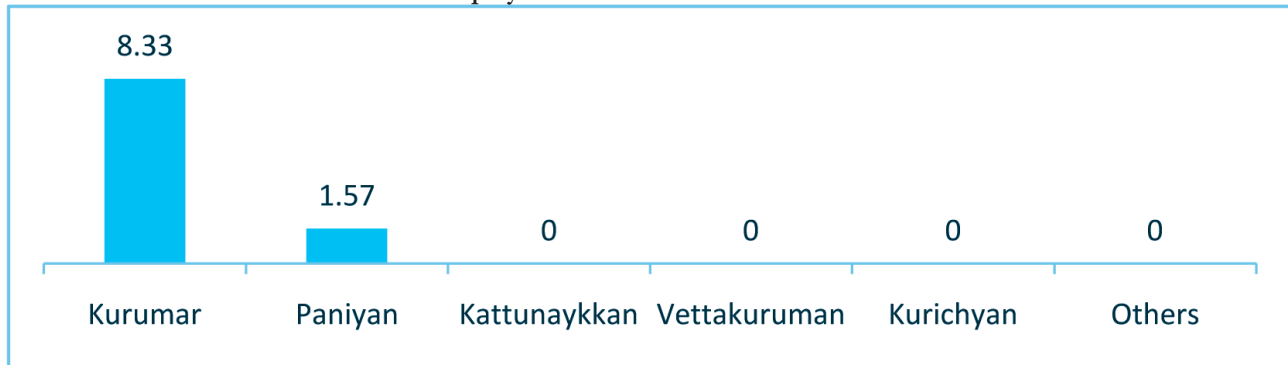
The highest number of unemployed with Technical Education in found is *Kuruman* Community. (Table 26, Chart 23).

Table 26: Unemployed with Technical Education – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Unemployed (18-45 Years)	Unemployed with Technical Education (18-45 Years)	Percentage
1.	Kurumar	456	38	8.33
2.	Paniyan	255	4	1.57
3.	Kattunaykkan	56	0	-
4.	Vettakuruman	17	0	-
5.	Kurichyan	6	0	-
	Others	2	0	0
	Total	792	42	5.30

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 23: unemployed with Technical Education – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.4 Persons without Regular Income

The category includes persons between 18 and 55 years who do not have regular employment and income.

2.6.4.1 Persons without Regular Income – Ward-wise

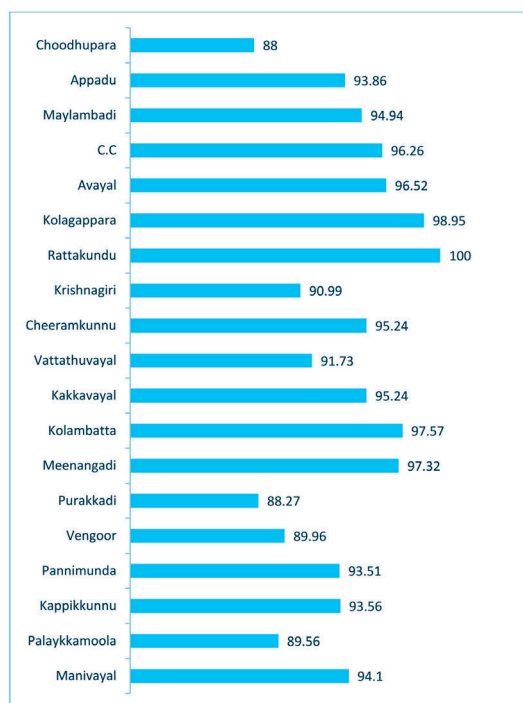
93.66 % of Scheduled Tribe Population of Meenangadi Village Panchayat does not have regular employment and income. Ward-wise analysis shows that the percentage of unemployed persons without regular income is higher than the Panchayat percentage in 11 wards (Table 27, Chart 24)

Table 27: Persons without Regular Income – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Population (18-55 Years)	Persons without Regular income	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	100	88	88.00
2	Appadu	342	321	93.86
3	Maylambadi	356	338	94.94
4	C.C	348	335	96.26
5	Avayal	201	194	96.52
6	Kolagappara	95	94	98.95
7	Rattakundu	70	70	100.00
8	Krishnagiri	433	394	90.99
9	Cheeramkunnu	168	160	95.24
10	Vattathuvayal	133	122	91.73
11	Kakkavayal	84	80	95.24
12	Kolambatta	247	241	97.57
13	Meenangadi	149	145	97.32
14	Purakkadi	179	158	88.27
15	Vengoor	269	242	89.96
16	Pannimunda	262	245	93.51
17	Kappikkunnu	606	567	93.56
18	Palaykkamoola	249	223	89.56
19	Manivayal	441	415	94.10
	Total	4732	4432	93.66

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 24: Persons without Regular Income – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.6.4.2 Persons without Regular income – Tribe-wise (%)

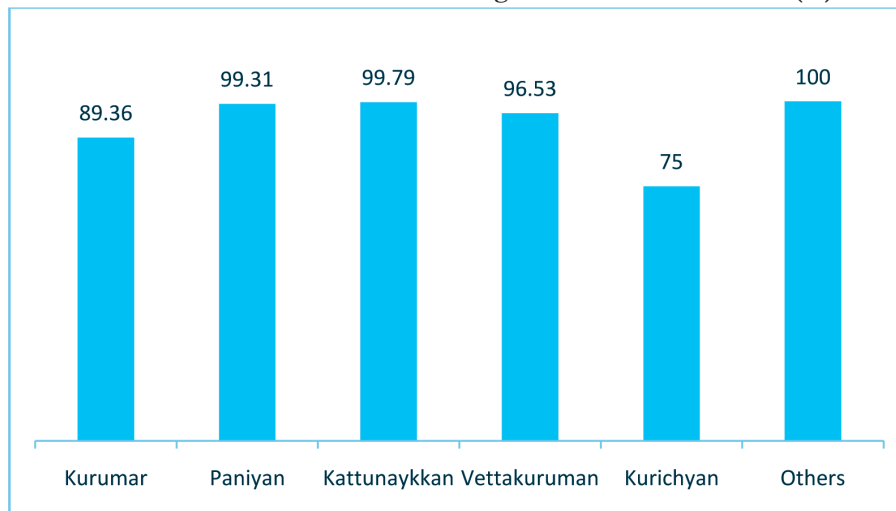
The percentage of persons without regular income of *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* tribes is higher than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 28, Chart 25)

Table 28: Persons without Regular Income – Tribe-wise (%)

Sl. No.	Community	Population (18-55 Years)	Persons without Regular income	Percentage
1	Kurumar	2593	2317	89.36
2	Paniyan	1444	1434	99.31
3	Kattunayikkan	474	473	99.79
4	Vettakuruman	173	167	96.53
5	Kurichyan	28	21	75.00
6	Others	20	20	100.00
	Total	4732	4432	93.66

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 25: Persons without Regular Income – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7 Infrastructure

Infrastructure facilities play an important role in community development. Community development is possible only by providing people with infrastructure facilities like house, drinking water, electricity and sanitation.

The indices used to assess the gaps in infrastructure facilities are families living in dilapidated houses, Landless and Housless families unelectrified houses, houses without toilets and partially constructed houses.

2.7.1 Dilapidated Houses

The percentage of families living in dilapidated houses at State level is 54.13 and at District level it is 53.13 (Perspective TSP Wayanad District 2013) in Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 52.37.

2.7.1.1 Families living in Dilapidated Houses – Ward-wise

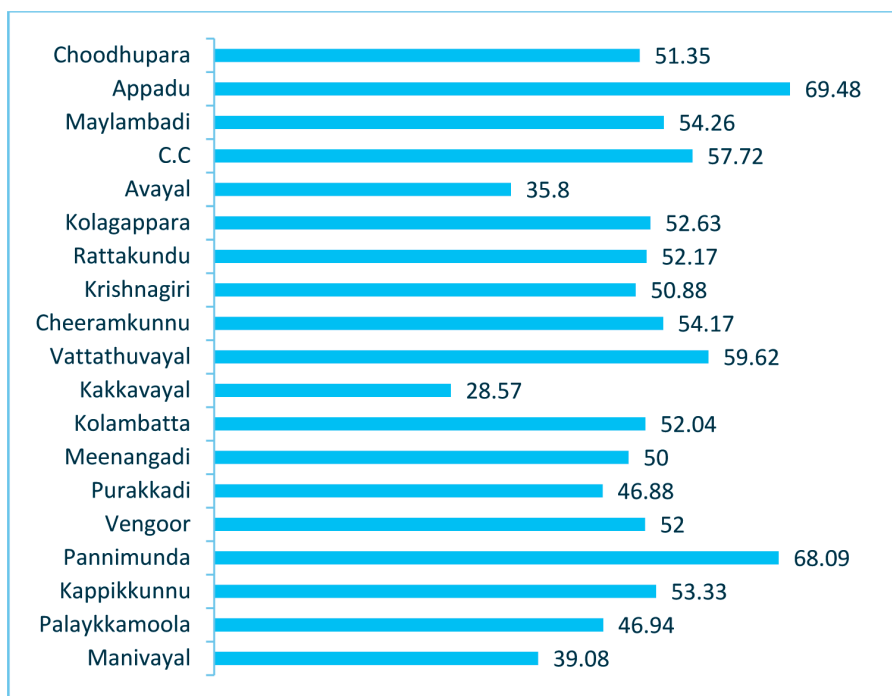
The percentage of families living in dilapidated houses in *Appad*, *Mylampady*, *C.c*, *Kolagappara*, *Cheeramkunnu*, *Vattathuwayal*, *Pannimunda* and *Kappikkunnu* wards is higher than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 29, Chart 26).

Table 29: Families Living in Dilapidated House – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	No. Of Families	Families living in dilapidated houses	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	37	19	51.35
2	Appadu	154	107	69.48
3	Maylambadi	129	70	54.26
4	C.C	149	86	57.72
5	Avayal	81	29	35.80
6	Kolagappara	19	10	52.63
7	Rattakundu	46	24	52.17
8	Krishnagiri	171	87	50.88
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	39	54.17
10	Vattathuvayal	52	31	59.62
11	Kakkavayal	35	10	28.57
12	Kolambatta	98	51	52.04
13	Meenangadi	56	28	50.00
14	Purakkadi	64	30	46.88
15	Vengoor	100	52	52.00
16	Pannimunda	94	64	68.09
17	Kappikkunnu	225	120	53.33
18	Palaykkamoola	98	46	46.94
19	Manivayal	174	68	39.08
	Total	1854	971	52.37

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 26: Families Living in Dilapidated House - Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.1.2 Families Living in Dilapidated House – Tribe-wise

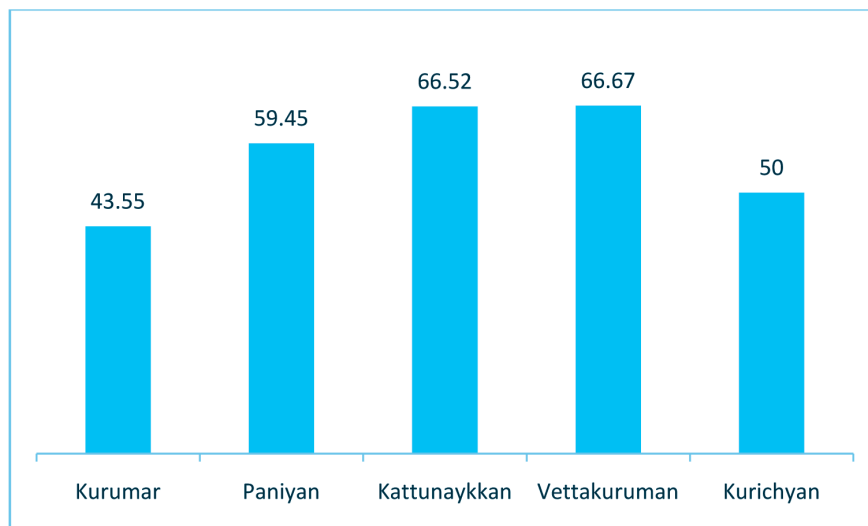
Tribe-wise analysis of families living in dilapidated houses shows that in *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* Communities the percentage is higher than that of the Panchayat. (Table 30, Chart 27).

Table 30: Families Living in Dilapidated House – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	No. Of Families	Families living in dilapidated houses	Percentage
1	Kurumar	953	415	43.55
2	Paniyan	587	349	59.45
3	Kattunayikkan	221	147	66.52
4	Vettakuruman	81	54	66.67
5.	Kurichyan	12	6	50.00
	Total	1854	971	52.37

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 27: Families Living in Dilapidated House – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.2 Landless, Houseless Families

House is one of the basic human needs. The percentage of landless, houseless families at state level is 9.60 and at District level it is 10.95 (Perspective TSP Wayanad District 2013). In Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 5.12.

2.7.2.1 Landless, Houseless families – Ward-wise

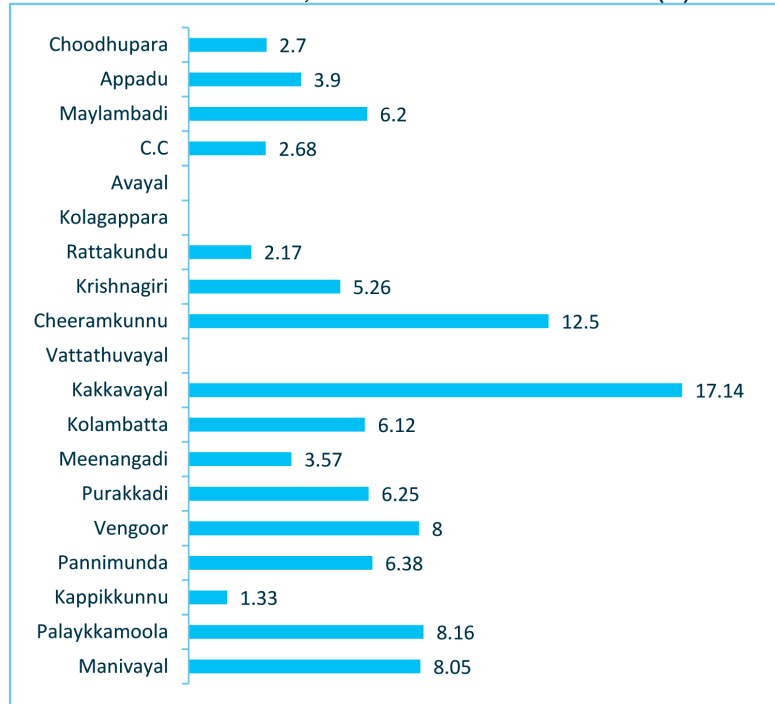
In the case of landless, houseless families the percentage in 10 wards is higher than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 31, Chart 28).

Table 31: Landless, Houseless Families – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	No. of Families	Landless, Houseless Families	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	37	1	2.70
2	Appadu	154	6	3.90
3	Maylambadi	129	8	6.20
4	C.C	149	4	2.68
5	Avayal	81	0	0
6	Kolagappara	19	0	0
7	Rattakundu	46	1	2.17
8	Krishnagiri	171	9	5.26
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	9	12.50
10	Vattathuvayal	52	0	0
11	Kakkavayal	35	6	17.14
12	Kolambatta	98	6	6.12
13	Meenangadi	56	2	3.57
14	Purakkadi	64	4	6.25
15	Vengoor	100	8	8.00
16	Pannimunda	94	6	6.38
17	Kappikkunnu	225	3	1.33
18	Palaykkamoola	98	8	8.16
19	Manivayal	174	14	8.05
	Total	1854	95	5.12

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 28: Landless, Houseless Families – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.2.2 Landless, Houseless Families – Tribe-wise

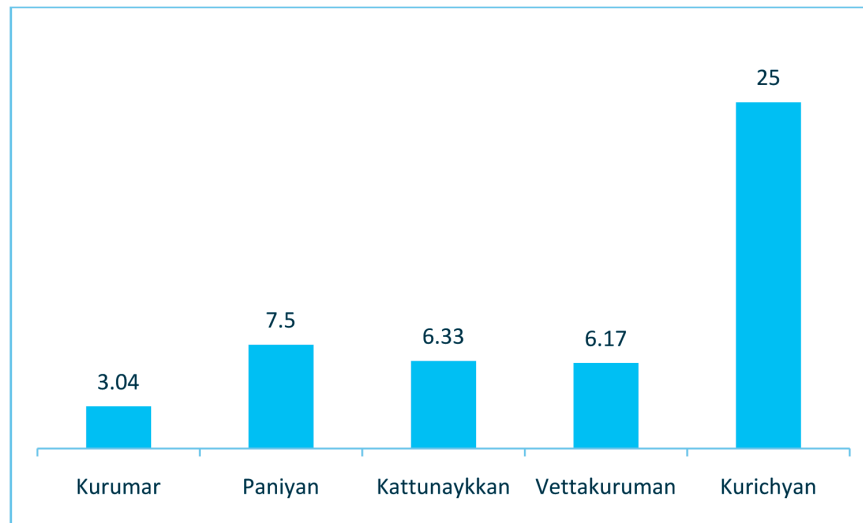
The highest percentage of landless, houseless families is found in *Kurichyan* community. In the case of *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* communities the percentage is higher than the Panchayat percentage.(Table 32, Chart 29).

Table 32: Landless, Houseless Families – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	No. of Families	Landless, Houseless Families	Percentage
1	Kurumar	953	29	3.04
2	Paniyan	587	44	7.50
3	Kattunayikkan	221	14	6.33
4	Vettakuruman	81	5	6.17
5	Kurichyan	12	3	25.00
	Total	1854	95	5.12

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 29: Landless, Houseless Families – Tribe-wise



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.3 Families living in Un-Electrified Houses

Access to electricity is an important index in assessing human development in modern times in order to address the problem of educational backwardness, availability of electricity is an important factor. The percentage of Scheduled Tribe Families living in un-electrified house at State level is 56.59% at District level it is 60.01 (Perspective TSP Wayanad district 2013) and in Meenangadi Panchayat it is 50.49.

2.7.3.1 Families living in Un-Electrified Houses – Ward-wise

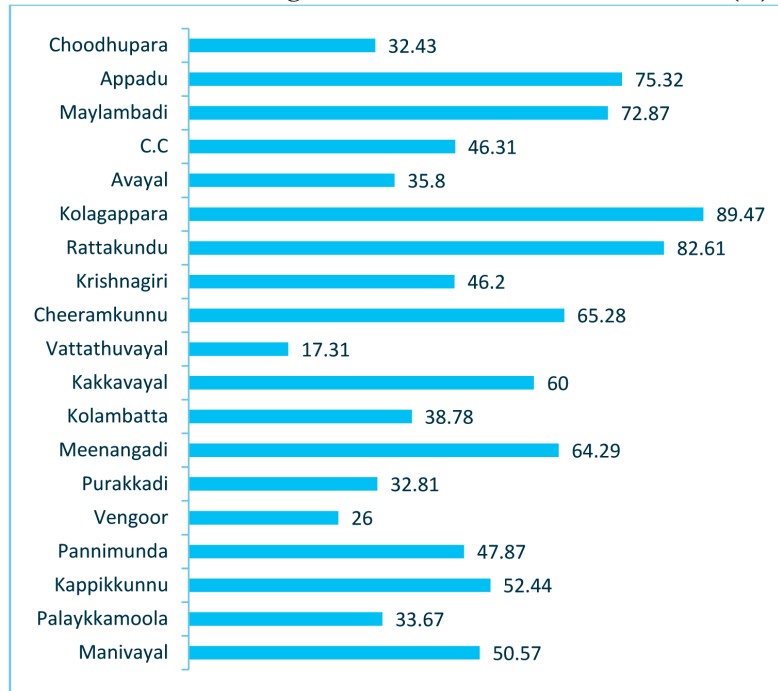
The percentage of families living in Un-Electrified Houses in *Appad*, *Mylampady*, *Kolagappara*, *Rathakundu*, *cheeramkunnu*, *Kakkavayal*, *Meenangadi*, *Kappikunu* and *Manivayal* wards is higher than the Panchayat average. The highest percentage is in *Kolagappara* ward. (Table 33, Chart 30).

Table 33: Families living in Unelectrified Houses – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Community	No. of Families	Number of families living in unelctrified houses	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	37	12	32.43
2	Appadu	154	116	75.32
3	Maylambadi	129	94	72.87
4	C.C	149	69	46.31
5	Avayal	81	29	35.80
6	Kolagappara	19	17	89.47
7	Rattakundu	46	38	82.61
8	Krishnagiri	171	79	46.20
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	47	65.28
10	Vattathuvayal	52	9	17.31
11	Kakkavayal	35	21	60.00
12	Kolambatta	98	38	38.78
13	Meenangadi	56	36	64.29
14	Purakkadi	64	21	32.81
15	Vengoor	100	26	26.00
16	Pannimunda	94	45	47.87
17	Kappikkunnu	225	118	52.44
18	Palaykkamoola	98	33	33.67
19	Manivayal	174	88	50.57
	Total	1854	936	50.49

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 30: Families Living in Un-electrified Houses – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.3.2 Families living in Un-Electrified Houses – Tribe-wise

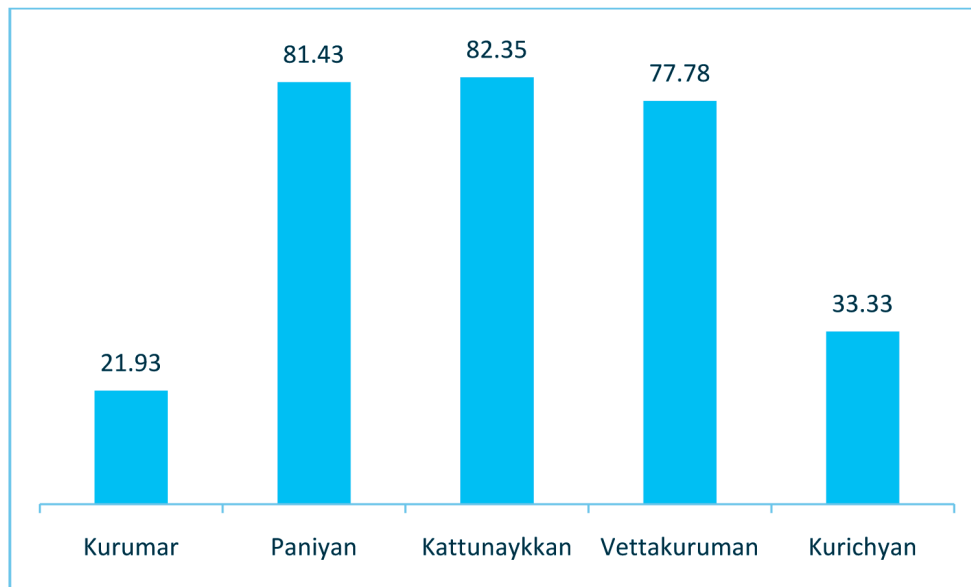
The percentage of families living in Un-Electrified Houses is higher than the Panchayat average in *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* Communities. (Table 34, Chart 31).

Table 34: Families Living in Un-electrified Houses – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	No. of Families	Number of families living in un-electrified houses	Percentage
1	Kurumar	953	209	21.93
2	Paniyan	587	478	81.43
3	Kattunayikkan	221	182	82.35
4	Vettakuruman	81	63	77.78
5	Kurichyan	12	4	33.33
	Total	1854	936	50.49

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 31: Families Living in Un-Electrified Houses – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.4 Families Residing in Houses without Toilet

The percentage of families living in houses without toilet at State level is 47.75% at district level 45.17 (Perspective TSP, Wayanad District 2013) and in Meenangadi Village Panchayat it is 28.48.

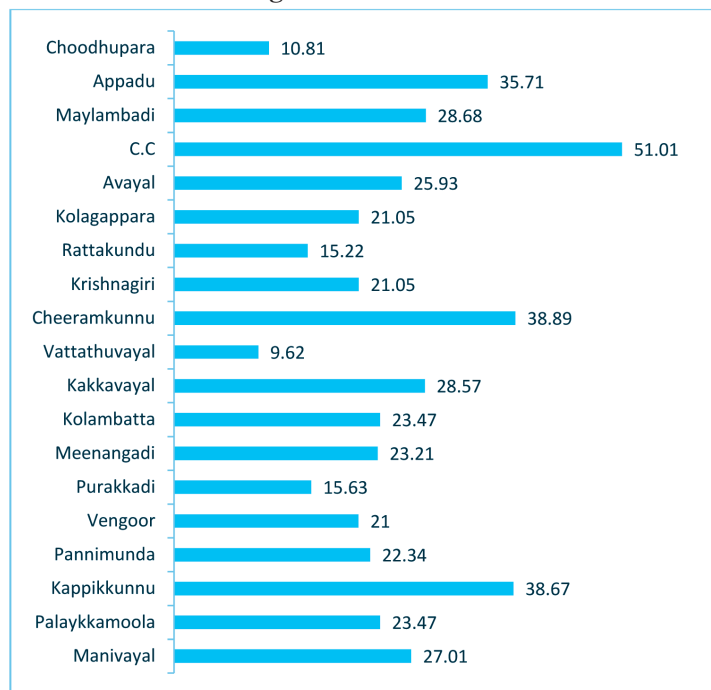
2.7.4.1 Families Residing in Houses without Toilet – Ward-wise

In 6 wards of the Panchayat the percentage of families living in houses without toilet is higher than the Panchayat average. In CC ward more than 50% of families live in such houses. (Table 35, Chart 32).

Table 35: Families Residing in Houses without Toilet – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	No. of Families	Families living in houses without toilet	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	37	4	10.81
2	Appadu	154	55	35.71
3	Maylambadi	129	37	28.68
4	C.C	149	76	51.01
5	Avayal	81	21	25.93
6	Kolagappara	19	4	21.05
7	Rattakundu	46	7	15.22
8	Krishnagiri	171	36	21.05
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	28	38.89
10	Vattathuvayal	52	5	9.62
11	Kakkavayal	35	10	28.57
12	Kolambatta	98	23	23.47
13	Meenangadi	56	13	23.21
14	Purakkadi	64	10	15.63
15	Vengoor	100	21	21.00
16	Pannimunda	94	21	22.34
17	Kappikkunnu	225	87	38.67
18	Palaykkamoola	98	23	23.47
19	Manivayal	174	47	27.01
	Total	1854	528	28.48

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 32: Families Residing in Houses without Toilet – Ward-wise (%)

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.4.2 Families Residing in Houses without Toilet – Tribe-wise

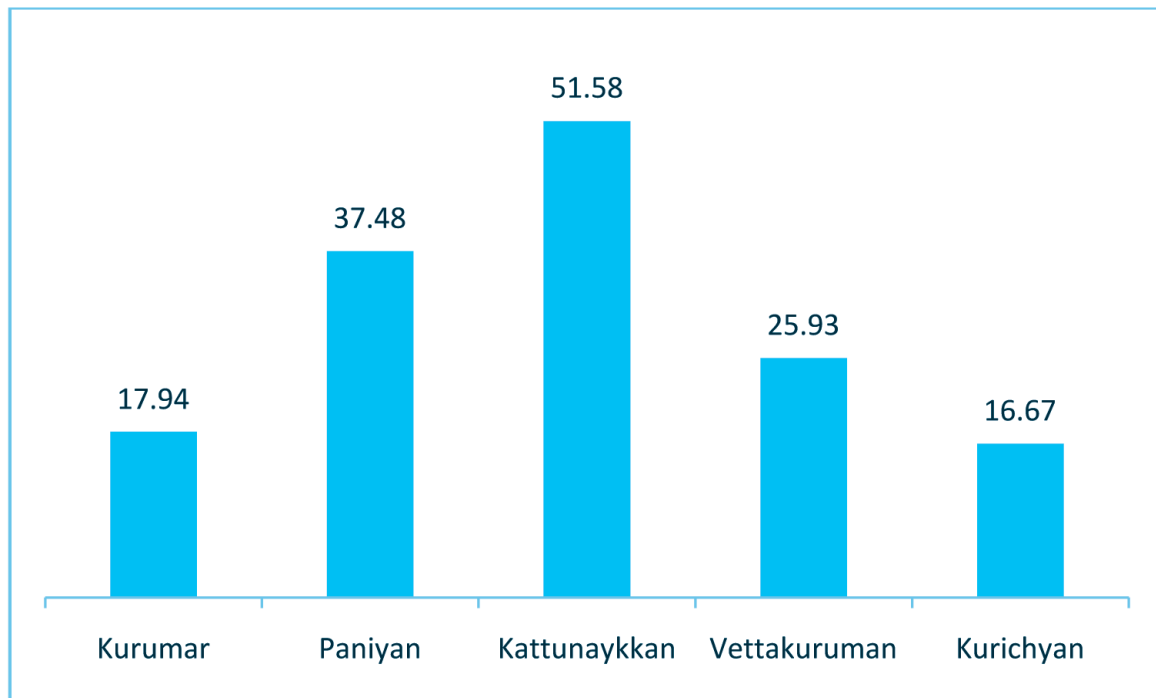
The percentage of families without toilet is higher in *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* communities than the Panchayat average. (Table 36, Chart 33).

Table 36: Families Living in Houses without Toilet – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	No. of Families	Families living in houses without toilet	Percentage
1	Kurumar	953	171	17.94
2	Paniyan	587	220	37.48
3	Kattunayikkan	221	114	51.58
4	Vettakuruman	81	21	25.93
5	Kurichyan	12	2	16.67
	Total	1854	528	28.48

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

Chart 33: Families Living in Houses without Toilet – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes - 2008

2.7.5 Partially Constructed Houses

The most important problem regarding the implementation of housing schemes for Scheduled Tribes is leaving construction incomplete. The main reason for the problem is exploitation of the poor by Middleman.

2.7.5.1 Partially Constructed Houses – Ward-wise

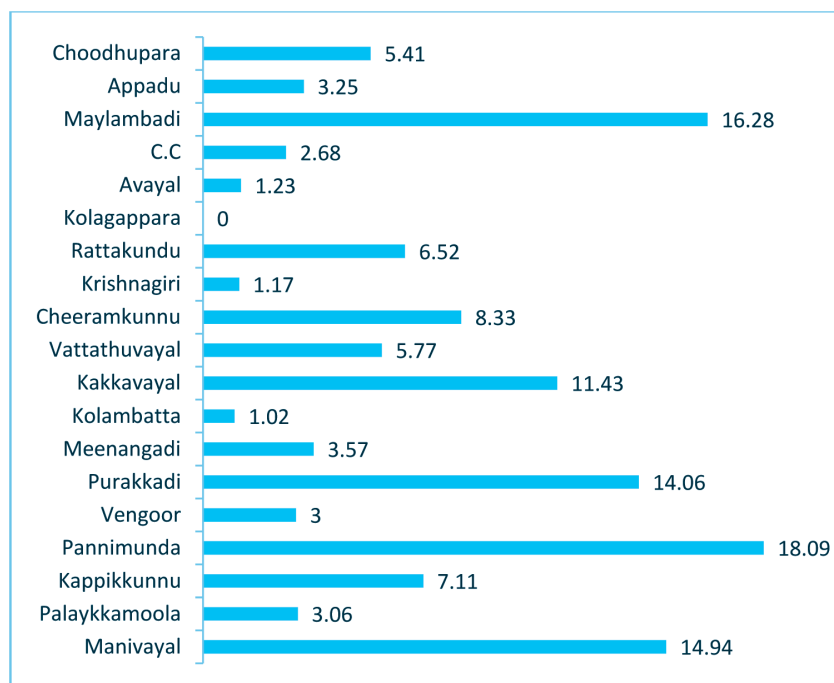
Ward-wise analysis of the problem shows that the highest number of houses left incomplete (26) is in Manivayal Ward. (Table 37, Chart 34).

Table 37: Partially Constructed Houses – Ward-wise

Sl.	Ward	Total no of Houses	Partially constructed houses	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	37	2	5.41
2	Appadu	154	5	3.25
3	Maylambadi	129	21	16.28
4	C.C	149	4	2.68
5	Avayal	81	1	1.23
6	Kolagappara	19	0	0
7	Rattakundu	46	3	6.52
8	Krishnagiri	171	2	1.17
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	6	8.33
10	Vattathuvayal	52	3	5.77
11	Kakkavayal	35	4	11.43
12	Kolambatta	98	1	1.02
13	Meenangadi	56	2	3.57
14	Purakkadi	64	9	14.06
15	Vengoor	100	3	3.00
16	Pannimunda	94	17	18.09
17	Kappikkunnu	225	16	7.11
18	Palaykkamoola	98	3	3.06
19	Manivayal	174	26	14.94
	Total	1854	128	6.90

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 34: Partially Constructed Houses – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.7.5.2 Partially Constructed Houses – Tribe-wise

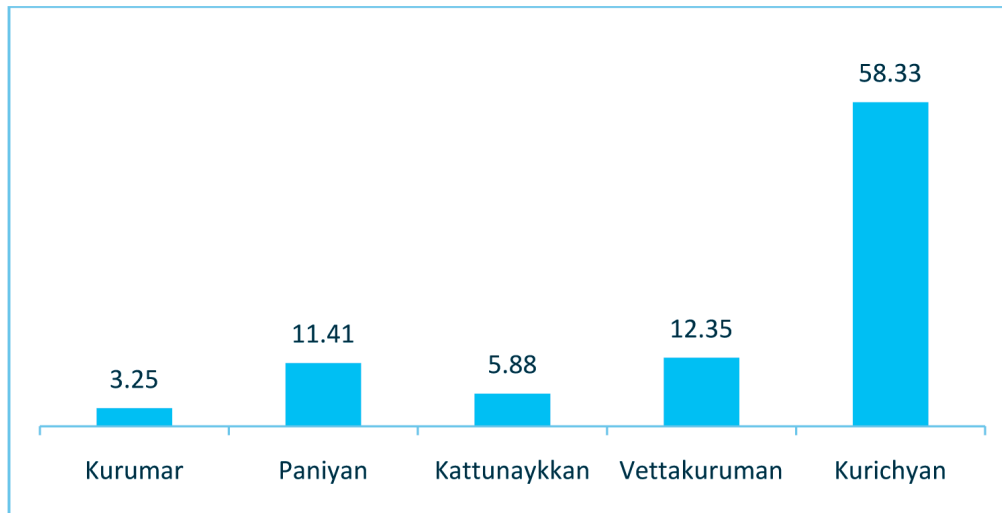
Tribe-wise analysis shows that it is in the *Paniyan* community that maximum number of houses is left incomplete. There are only 12 *Kurichyan* families in the Panchayat and 7 houses are left incomplete. (Table 38, Chart 35).

Table 38: Partially Constructed Houses – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Total no of Houses	Partially constructed houses	Percentage
1	Kurumar	953	31	3.25
2	Paniyan	587	67	11.41
3	Kattunaykkan	221	13	5.88
4	Vettakuruman	81	10	12.35
5	Kurichyan	12	7	58.33
	Total	1854	128	6.90

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 35: Partially Constructed Houses – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8 Social Security

The development of a community and region is dependent on the standard of development in social security and social welfare, especially the development of women, children, senior citizens and differently abled persons. Special care has to be given to these categories in tribal development. The indices used to assess the social security standard of tribes are unmarried mothers, abandoned wives, lonely mothers with adult unmarried daughters, orphans, differently abled persons and destitute senior citizens.

2.8.1 Unmarried Mothers

Unmarried mothers are living victims of sexual exploitation of tribal women. Their protection is a social responsibility.

2.8.1.1 Unmarried Mothers - Ward-wise

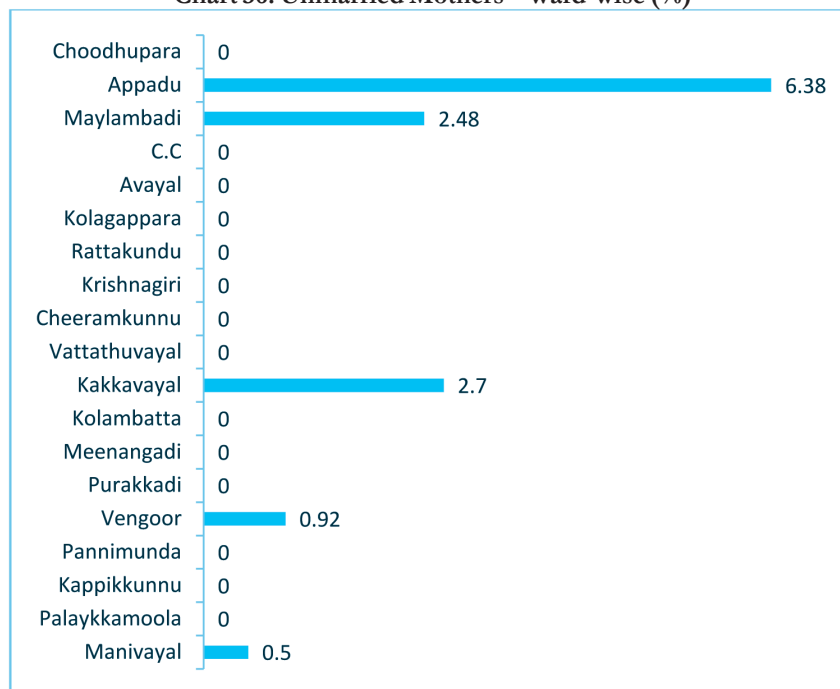
There are 16 unmarried mothers in the Panchayat. The highest number of unmarried mothers is in *Appad* Ward (Table 39, Chart 36)

Table 39: Unmarried Mother – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Female population 18-45 Years	Unmarried Mother	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	36	0	0
2	Appadu	141	9	6.38
3	Maylambadi	161	4	2.48
4	C.C	145	0	0
5	Avayal	102	0	0
6	Kolagappara	42	0	0
7	Rattakundu	30	0	0
8	Krishnagiri	182	0	0
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	0	0
10	Vattathuvayal	57	0	0
11	Kakkavayal	37	1	2.70
12	Kolambatta	118	0	0
13	Meenangadi	67	0	0
14	Purakkadi	73	0	0
15	Vengoor	109	1	0.92
16	Pannimunda	117	0	0
17	Kappikkunnu	259	0	0
18	Palaykkamoola	95	0	0
19	Manivayal	199	1	0.50
	Total	2042	16	0.78

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 36: Unmarried Mothers – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.1.2 Unmarried Mothers – Tribe-wise

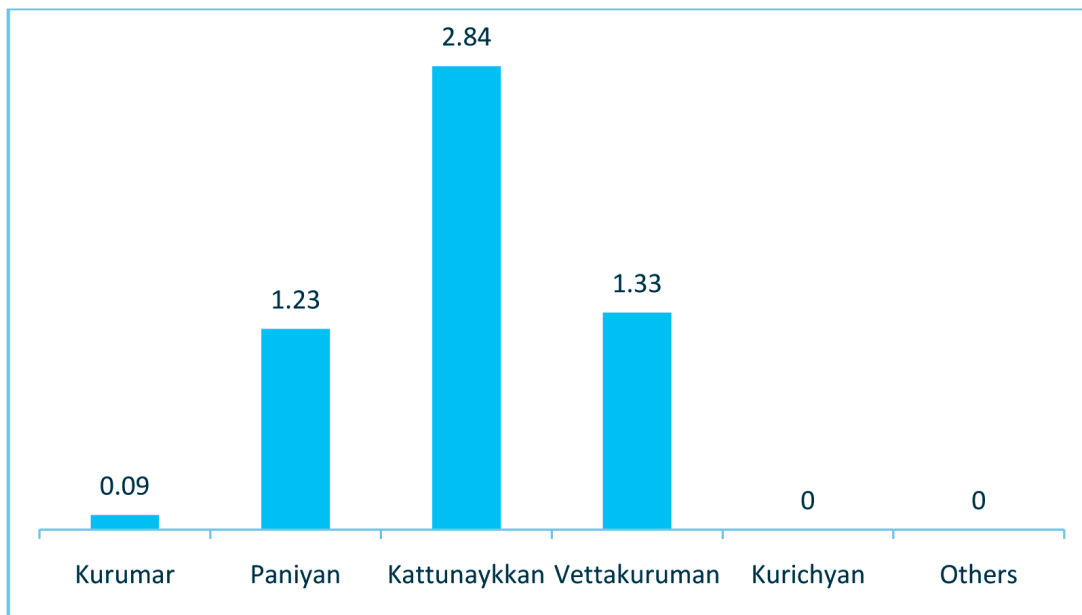
The percentage of unmarried mothers in *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* tribes is higher than the Panchayat average. The highest number is seen in *Paniyan* tribe (Table 40, Chart 37)

Table 40: Unmarried Mother – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Female population 18-45 Years	Unmarried Mother	Percentage
1	Kurumar	1084	1	0.09
2	Paniyan	653	8	1.23
3	Kattunayikkan	211	6	2.84
4	Vettakuruman	75	1	1.33
5	Kurichyan	14	0	0
6.	Others	5	0	0
	Total	2042	16	0.78

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 37: Unmarried Mothers – Tribe Wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.2 Widows/ Abandoned Wives

The widows and abandoned wives of tribal community face a number of problems. Special attention has to be given to address the issues faced by this marginalized group.

2.8.2.1 Widows/ Abandoned Wives – Ward-wise

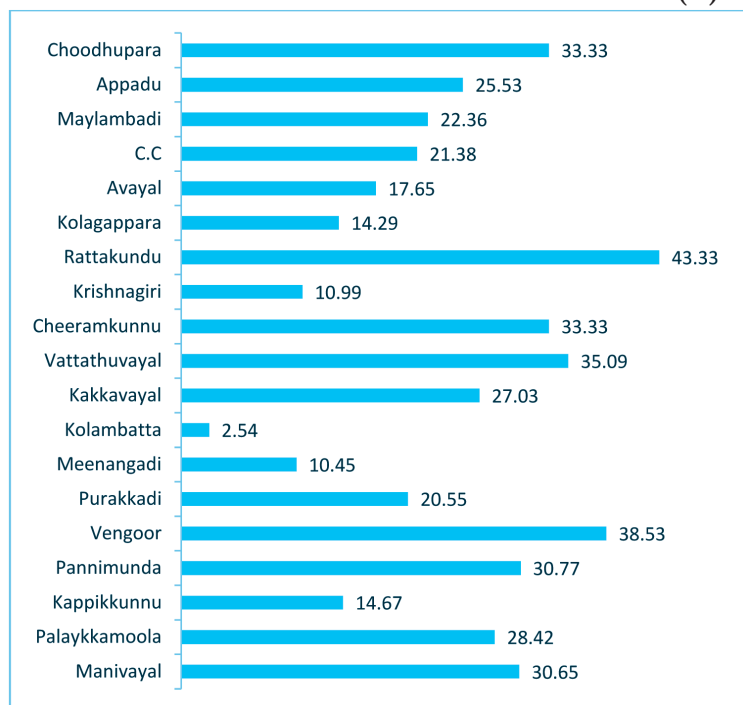
There are 455 widows and abandoned wives in the Panchayat. Ward-wise analysis shows that in 11 wards the percentage of such women is higher than Panchayat average. (Table 41, Chart 38).

Table 41: Widows and Abandoned Wives – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Female population 18-45 Years	Widows and Abandoned Wives	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	36	12	33.33
2	Appadu	141	36	25.53
3	Maylambadi	161	36	22.36
4	C.C	145	31	21.38
5	Avayal	102	18	17.65
6	Kolagappara	42	6	14.29
7	Rattakundu	30	13	43.33
8	Krishnagiri	182	20	10.99
9	Cheeramkunnu	72	24	33.33
10	Vattathuvayal	57	20	35.09
11	Kakkavayal	37	10	27.03
12	Kolambatta	118	3	2.54
13	Meenangadi	67	7	10.45
14	Purakkadi	73	15	20.55
15	Vengoor	109	42	38.53
16	Pannimunda	117	36	30.77
17	Kappikkunnu	259	38	14.67
18	Palaykkamoola	95	27	28.42
19	Manivayal	199	61	30.65
	Total	2042	455	22.28

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 38: Widows and Abandoned Wives – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.2.2 Widows/ Abandoned Wives – Tribe-wise

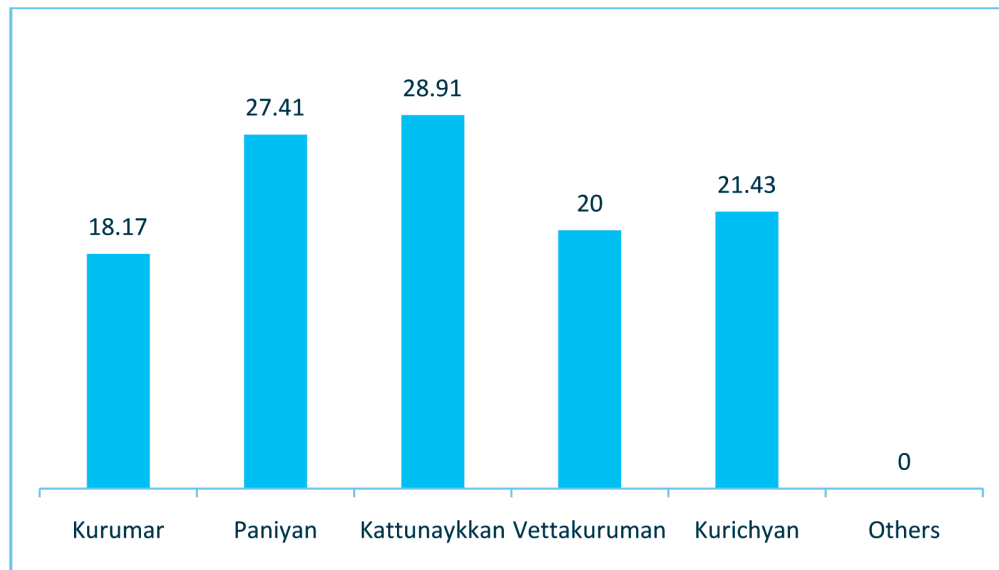
The percentage of widows and abandoned wives in *Kattunayikkan* and *Paniyan* tribes is higher than that of the Panchayat. (Table 42, Chart 39).

Table 42: Widows and Abandoned Wives – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Female population 18-45 Years	Widows and Abandoned Wives	Percentage
1	Kurumar	1084	197	18.17
2	Paniyan	653	179	27.41
3	Kattunayikkan	211	61	28.91
4	Vettakuruman	75	15	20.00
5	Kurichyan	14	3	21.43
6	Others	5	0	0
	Total	2042	455	22.28

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 39: Widows and Abandoned Wives – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.3 Orphans

Children without anybody to look after are included in this category. There are 15 such children in the Panchayat and the percentage is 0.74.

2.8.3.1 Orphans – Ward-wise

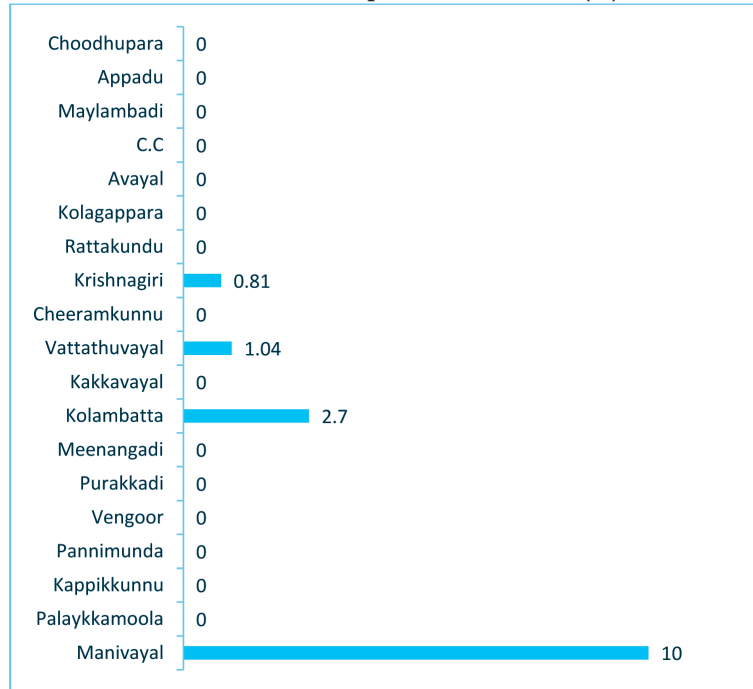
The percentage of children without anybody to look after them at Panchayat level is 0.74. The highest percentage (10) is seen in Manivayal ward. (Table 43, Chart 40).

Table 43: Orphans – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Children (0-15 Years)	Orphans	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	30	0	0
2	Appadu	49	0	0
3	Maylambadi	41	0	0
4	C.C	113	0	0
5	Avayal	81	0	0
6	Kolagappara	73	0	0
7	Rattakundu	88	0	0
8	Krishnagiri	124	1	0.81
9	Cheeramkunnu	249	0	0
10	Vattathuvayal	96	1	1.04
11	Kakkavayal	190	0	0
12	Kolambatta	148	4	2.70
13	Meenangadi	189	0	0
14	Purakkadi	145	0	0
15	Vengoor	81	0	0
16	Pannimunda	36	0	0
17	Kappikkunnu	38	0	0
18	Palaykkamoola	156	0	0
19	Manivayal	90	9	10.00
	Total	2017	15	0.74

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 40: Orphans – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.5 Destitute Senior Citizens

Senior citizens with nobody to look after them is 4.59% of the total population.

2.8.5.1 Destitute Senior Citizens – Ward-wise

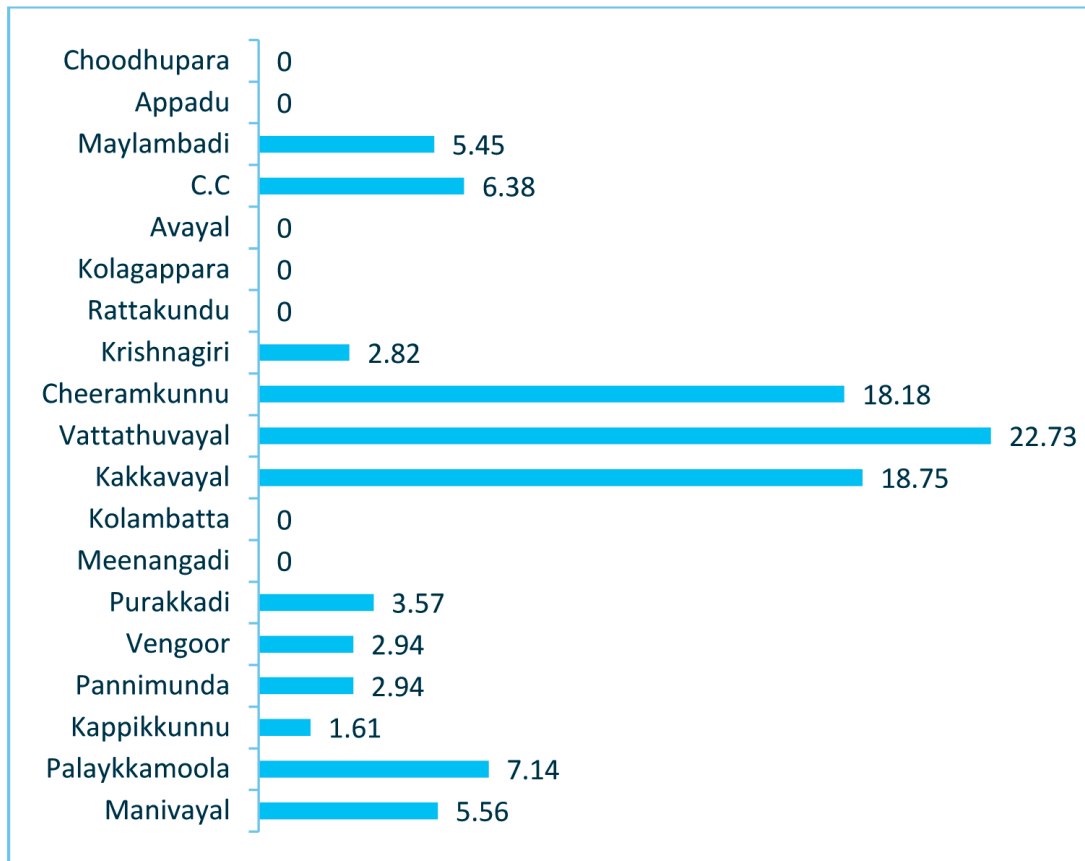
The highest number of destitute senior citizens is found in *Vattathuvayal* war (22.73%). The percentage of 7 wards is higher than the Panchayat percentage. (Table 44, Chart 41).

Table 44: Destitute Senior Citizens – Ward-wise

Sl. No	Ward	Population above 60 Years	Destitute Senior citizens	Percentage
1	Choodhupara	8	0	0
2	Appadu	43	0	0
3	Maylambadi	55	3	5.45
4	C.C	47	3	6.38
5	Avayal	36	0	0
6	Kolagappara	10	0	0
7	Rattakundu	7	0	0
8	Krishnagiri	71	2	2.82
9	Cheeramkunnu	22	4	18.18
10	Vattathuvayal	22	5	22.73
11	Kakkavayal	16	3	18.75
12	Kolambatta	39	0	0
13	Meenangadi	24	0	0
14	Purakkadi	28	1	3.57
15	Vengoor	34	1	2.94
16	Pannimunda	34	1	2.94
17	Kappikkunnu	62	1	1.61
18	Palaykkamoola	42	3	7.14
19	Manivayal	54	3	5.56
	Total	654	30	4.59

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 41: Destitute Senior Citizens – Ward-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.8.5.2 Destitute senior Citizens – Tribe-wise

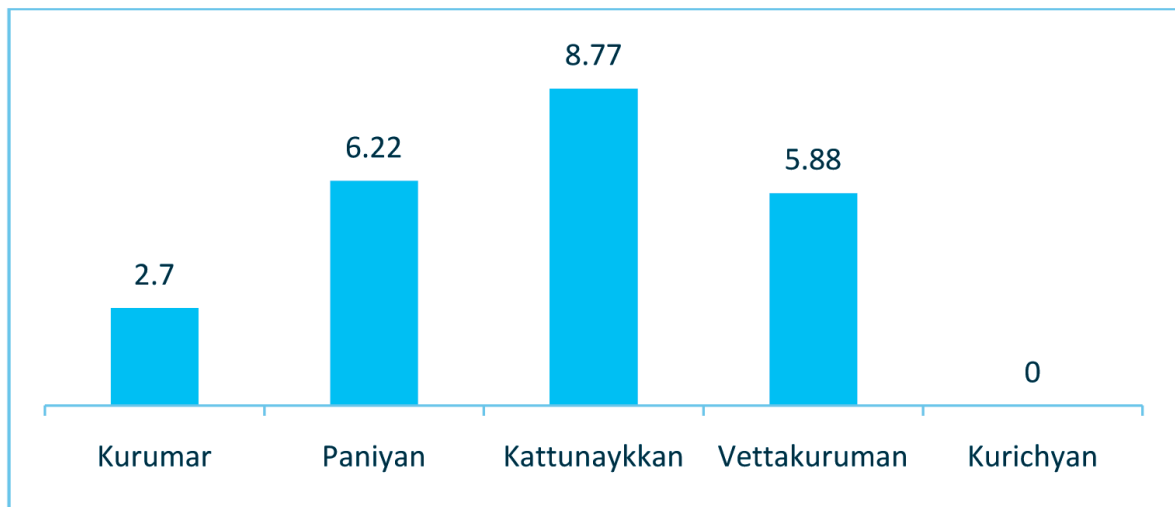
The highest number of senior citizens with nobody to look after them is found in *Kattunayikkan* tribe (8.77%). The percentage is higher than the Panchayat percentage in *Paniyan*, *Kattunayikkan* and *Vettakuruman* Communities. (Table 45, Chart 42).

Table 45: Destitute Senior Citizens – Tribe-wise

Sl. No	Community	Population above 60 Years	Destitute Senior citizens	Percentage
1	Kurumar	333	9	2.70
2	Paniyan	225	14	6.22
3	Kattunayikkan	57	5	8.77
4	Vettakuruman	34	2	5.88
5	Kurichyan	4	0	0
	Total	653	30	4.59

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

Chart 42: Destitute Senior Citizens – Tribe-wise (%)



Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014

2.9 Deprivation Status in Education sector – Ward-wise

Considering the depravity standard in education on the basis of the three indices the aggregate depravity is highest in *Appadu* ward 98.76% of the ward population is deprived of higher education *Meenangadi*, *C.C Mylampady*, *Cheeramkunnu* and *Kolagappara* wards occupy second the sixth positions in the list of wards having highest number of persons without highest education (Table 46)

Table 46: Deprivation Status in Education Sector- Ward -wise

Ward	Illiterate (%)	School Dropouts 6-18 Years (%)	Persons without Higher Education (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	17.29	0	98.11	38.46	16
Appadu	30.95	6.34	98.67	45.32	1
Maylambadi	28.32	2	99.00	43.10	4
C.C	29.48	3.17	97.15	43.26	3
Avayal	14.52	1.47	98.70	38.23	18
Kolagappara	26.47	2.77	100.00	43.08	6
Rattakundu	25.71	0	100.00	41.90	9
Krishnagiri	17.90	0.78	97.79	38.82	15
Cheeramkunnu	28.46	1.38	99.46	43.10	5
Vattathuvayal	16.92	2.27	96.13	38.44	17
Kakkavayal	25.00	0	100.00	41.66	11
Kolambatta	28.72	1.05	98.55	42.77	7
Meenangadi	29.92	3.89	100.00	44.60	2
Purakkadi	22.01	5	99.01	42.00	8
Vengoor	14.82	0	96.63	37.15	19
Pannimunda	23.53	4.04	97.92	41.83	10
Kappikkunnu	20.50	2.91	96.38	39.93	13
Palaykkamoola	22.34	1.29	95.95	39.86	14
Manivayal	24.42	1.23	98.95	41.53	12

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.1.1 Deprivation in Education Status – Tribe-wise

Paniyan tribe is the most backward while analyzing depravity in education on the basis of tribes *Kattunayikkan* comes second and *Vettakuruman* comes third in the list.(Table 47).

Table 47: Deprivation Status in Education Sector- Tribe-wise

Community	Illiterate(%)	School Dropouts 6-18 Years (%)	Persons without Higher Education (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	13	0.4	99.87	37.75	6
Paniyan	35	4.20	99.81	46.33	1
Kattunayikkan	39.38	3.80	93.94	45.70	2
Vettakuruman	30.25	3.17	96.51	43.31	3
Kurichyan	13.63	0	100.00	37.87	5
Others	19	0	100.00	39.66	4

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.2 Deprivation Status in Health sector- Ward-wise

Palakkamoola ward stand first in the aggregate depravity index. The second to sixth position are occupied by *Krishnagiri*, *Meenangadi*, *Kolagappara*, *Rattakundu* and *Kakkavayal* Wards.(Table 48).

Table 48: Deprivation Status in Health Sector – Ward-wise

Ward	Chronic Patients (%)	Senior Citizens (%)	Differently abled (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	6.20	5.52	2.07	4.59	18
Appadu	3.85	7.54	1.40	4.26	19
Maylambadi	8.19	8.84	4.50	7.17	11
C.C	5.55	8.36	5.69	6.53	14
Avayal	8.48	10.91	9.70	9.69	8
Kolagappara	13.07	6.54	15.69	11.76	4
Rattakundu	12.71	5.93	15.25	11.29	5
Krishnagiri	16.4	10.22	12.81	13.14	2
Cheeramkunnu	6.872	7.56	6.87	7.10	12
Vattathuvayal	5.42	9.95	4.98	6.78	13
Kakkavayal	10.4	11.11	9.72	10.41	6
Kolambatta	10.6	9.40	10.84	10.28	7
Meenangadi	14.23	8.99	13.86	12.36	3
Purakkadi	8.47	9.49	6.44	8.13	9
Vengoor	8.62	8.37	6.90	7.96	10
Pannimunda	3.95	7.91	4.19	5.35	16
Kappikkunnu	5.29	6.44	3.84	5.19	17
Palaykkamoola	15.84	10.40	16.09	14.11	1
Manivayal	4.72	7.50	4.31	5.51	15

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.2.1 Deprivation Status in Health Sector – Tribe-wise

Tribe wise analysis shows that deprivation index is highest in *Vettakuruman* tribe.(Table 49).

Table 49: Deprivation Status in Health Sector – Tribe-wise

Community	Chronic Patients (%)	Senior Citizens (%)	Differently abled (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	8.87	8.30	7.48	8.21	4
Paniyan	8.34	8.90	7.59	8.27	3
Kattunaykkan	5.44	6.75	4.50	5.56	6
Vettakuruman	7.79	11.53	7.80	9.04	2
Kurichyan	5.88	7.84	5.88	6.53	5
Others	28	4.76	14.29	15.68	1

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.3 Deprivation Status Wage Employment – Ward-wise

Vengur ward has Ward-wise highest deprivation index in the Panchayat with regard to employment and income. The second and third positions are occupied by *Purakkady* and *Choothupara* wards respectively. These wards have to make special effort to escape from backwardness in employment and income. (Table 50).

Table 50: Deprivation Status Wage Employment – Ward-wise

Ward	Unemployed (%)	Educated unemployed(%)	Unemployed with Technical Education (18-45 Years) (%)	Persons without regular income (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	10.39	87.50	0	88.00	46.47	3
Appadu	12.95	38.89	5.56	93.86	37.82	12
Maylambadi	9.57	34.48	0	94.94	34.75	15
C.C	20.27	27.12	8.47	96.26	38.03	11
Avayal	11.89	27.27	0	96.52	33.92	18
Kolagappara	22.78	11.11	0	98.95	33.21	19
Rattakundu	29.51	5.56	5.56	100.00	35.16	14
Krishnagiri	22.10	35.90	8.97	90.99	39.49	9
Cheeramkunnu	37.41	13.46	1.92	95.24	37.01	13
Vattathuvayal	38.39	32.56	0	91.73	40.67	5
Kakkavayal	24.68	36.84	5.26	95.24	40.51	6
Kolambatta	15.71	39.39	6.06	97.57	39.68	8
Meenangadi	14.62	26.32	0	97.32	34.57	16
Purakkadi	31.61	59.18	8.16	88.27	46.81	2
Vengoor	26.76	49.12	22.81	89.96	47.16	1
Pannimunda	19.20	20.93	2.33	93.51	33.99	17
Kappikkunnu	15.07	51.95	0	93.56	40.15	7
Palaykkamoola	12.25	68.00	12.00	89.56	45.45	4
Manivayal	27.79	28.97	1.87	94.10	38.18	10

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.3.1 Deprivation Status Wage Employment – Tribe-wise

Kuruman community stands first in the deprivation index table with regard to employment and income (Table51)

Table 51: Deprivation Status in Employment and income Sector – Tribe-wise

Community	Unemployed (%)	Educated unemployed(%)	Unemployed with Technical Education (18-45 Years) (%)	Persons without regular income (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	21.10	56.36	8.33	89.36	43.79	1
Paniyan	20.50	8.24	1.57	99.31	32.41	2
Kattunaykkan	14.00	8.93	0	99.79	30.68	3
Vettakuruman	11.81	0	0	96.53	27.09	6
Kurichyan	25.00	16.67	0	75.00	29.17	4
Others	14.29	0	0	100.00	28.57	5

Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.4 Deprivation Status in infrastructure Development sector – Ward-wise

Palakkamoola ward is the least developed with regard to infrastructure facilities and stands first in the deprivation index table. *Kakkavayal* and *Kappikkunnu* wards occupy the second and third positions respectively (Table 52)

Table 52: Deprivation Status in Infrastructure Development Sector – Ward-wise

Ward	Families living in dilapidated houses (%)	Landless houseless families (%)	Families living in unelectrified houses (%)	Families living in house in without toilets (%)	Partially constructed houses (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	51.35	2.70	32.43	10.81	5.41	20.54	11
Appadu	69.48	3.90	75.32	35.71	3.25	37.53	16
Maylambadi	54.26	6.20	72.87	28.68	16.28	35.65	8
C.C	57.72	2.68	46.31	51.01	2.68	32.08	5
Avayal	35.80	0	35.80	25.93	1.23	24.69	17
Kolagappara	52.63	0	89.47	21.05	0-	32.63	15
Rattakundu	52.17	2.17	82.61	15.22	6.52	31.73	10
Krishnagiri	50.88	5.26	46.20	21.05	1.17	24.91	14
Cheeramkunnu	54.17	12.50	65.28	38.89	8.33	35.83	9
Vattathuvayal	59.62		17.31	9.62	5.77	18.46	19
Kakkavayal	28.57	17.14	60.00	28.57	11.43	29.14	2
Kolambatta	52.04	6.12	38.78	23.47	1.02	24.28	12
Meenangadi	50.00	3.57	64.29	23.21	3.57	28.92	7
Purakkadi	46.88	6.25	32.81	15.63	14.06	23.12	4
Vengoor	52.00	8.00	26.00	21.00	3.00	22	13
Pannimunda	68.09	6.38	47.87	22.34	18.09	32.55	6
Kappikkunnu	53.33	1.33	52.44	38.67	7.11	30.57	3
Palaykkamoola	46.94	8.16	33.67	23.47	3.06	23.06	1
Manivayal	39.08	8.05	50.57	27.01	14.94	27.93	18

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.4.1 Deprivation Status in Infrastructure Development Sector- Tribe-wise

Kattunayikkan community stands first in the deprivation index in infrastructure development.(Table 53).

Table 53: Deprivation Status in Infrastructure Development Sector – Tribe-wise

Community	Families living in dilapidated houses (%)	Landless houseless families (%)	Families living in unelectrified houses (%)	Families living in house in without toilets (%)	Partially constructed houses (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	43.55	3.04	21.93	17.94	2.66	11.39	5
Paniyan	59.45	7.50	81.43	37.48	9.14	33.88	3
Kattunayikkan	66.52	6.33	82.35	51.58	4.80	36.26	1
Vettakuruman	66.67	6.17	77.78	25.93	10.99	30.21	4
Kurichyan	50.00	25.00	33.33	16.67	70.00	36.25	2

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.5 Deprivation status in Social Security Sector – Ward-wise

In social security sector *Vattathuvayal* and *Cheeramkunnu* are the most backward wards (Table 54)

Table 54: Deprivation Status in Social Security Sector – Ward-wise

Ward	Unmarried Mother SC (%)	Widows/ Abandoned Wives (%)	Orphans (%)	Destitute Senior Citizens (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	0	33.33	0	0	8.33	9
Appadu	6.38	25.53	0	0	7.97	10
Maylambadi	2.48	22.36	0	5.45	7.57	11
C.C	0	21.38	0	6.38	6.94	12
Avayal	0	17.65	0	0	4.41	14
Kolagappara	0	14.29	0	0	3.57	17
Rattakundu	0	43.33	0	0	10.83	5
Krishnagiri	0	10.99	0.81	2.82	3.65	16
Cheeramkunnu	0	33.33	0	18.18	12.87	2
Vattathuvayal	0	35.09	1.04	22.73	14.71	1
Kakkavayal	2.70	27.03	0	18.75	12.12	3
Kolambatta	0	2.54	2.70	0	1.31	19
Meenangadi	0	10.45	0	0	2.61	18
Purakkadi	0	20.55	0	3.57	6.03	13
Vengoor	0.92	38.53	0	2.94	10.59	6
Pannimunda	0	30.77	0	2.94	8.42	8
Kappikkunnu	0	14.67	0	1.61	4.07	15
Palaykkamoola	0	28.42	0	7.14	8.89	7
Manivayal	0.50	30.65	10.00	5.56	11.67	4

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.5.1 Deprivation Status in Social Security Sector – Tribe-wise

In social security *Kurichyan* Community is the least developed. *Kattunayikkan* Community comes second (Table 55)

Table 55: Deprivation Status in Social Security Sector – Tribe-wise

Community	Unmarried Mother SC (%)	Widows/ Abandoned Wives (%)	Orphans (%)	Destitute Senior Citizens (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	0.09	18.17	0	2.70	5.24	5
Paniyan	1.23	27.41	0	6.22	8.71	3
Kattunayikkan	2.84	28.91	0	8.77	10.13	2
Vettakuruman	1.33	20.00	0	5.88	6.80	4
Kurichyan	0.00	21.43	0	0	10.71	1

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.6 Rejected Content Status – Ward-wise

Cheeramkundu ward occupied the highest position in the table of deprivation assessed on the basis of indices of backwardness. *Kakkavayal*, *Appad*, *Palakkamoola* and *Rattakundu* wards occupy second to fourth positions in the deprivation table. Priority should be given to these wards while implementing development projects of the Panchayat (Table 56)

Table 56: Deprivation Status – Ward-wise

Ward	Education (%)	Health (%)	Employment (%)	Infrastructure (%)	Social Security (%)	Average	Rank
Choodhupara	38.46	4.59	46.47	20.54	8.33	23.68	17
Appadu	45.32	4.26	37.82	37.53	7.97	26.58	3
Maylambadi	43.1	7.17	34.75	35.65	7.57	25.65	6
C.C	43.26	6.53	38.03	32.08	6.94	25.37	7
Avayal	38.23	9.69	33.92	24.69	4.41	22.19	19
Kolagappara	43.08	11.76	33.21	32.63	3.57	24.85	11
Rattakundu	41.9	11.29	35.16	31.73	10.83	26.18	5
Krishnagiri	38.82	13.14	39.49	24.91	3.65	24.00	14
Cheeramkundu	43.1	7.1	37.01	35.83	12.87	27.18	1
Vattathuvayal	38.44	6.78	40.67	18.46	14.71	23.81	16
Kakkavayal	41.66	10.41	40.51	29.14	12.12	26.77	2
Kolambatta	42.77	10.28	39.68	24.28	1.31	23.66	18
Meenangadi	44.6	12.36	34.57	28.92	2.61	24.61	12
Purakkadi	42	8.13	46.81	23.12	6.03	25.22	8
Vengoor	37.15	7.96	47.16	22	10.59	24.97	9
Pannimunda	41.83	5.35	33.99	32.55	8.42	24.43	13
Kappikkundu	39.93	5.19	40.15	30.57	4.07	23.98	15
Palaykkamoola	39.86	14.11	45.45	23.06	8.89	26.27	4
Manivayal	41.53	5.51	38.18	27.93	11.67	24.96	10

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

2.9.6.1 Deprivation Status –Tribe-wise

Tribe-wise analysis shows that Paniyan community is the least developed amount the tribes of the Panchayat (Table 57)

Table 57: Deprivation Status –Tribe-wise

Community	Education (%)	Health (%)	Employment (%)	Infrastructure (%)	Social Security (%)	Average	Rank
Kurumar	37.75	8.21	43.79	11.39	5.24	21.28	5
Paniyan	46.33	8.27	32.41	33.88	8.71	25.92	1
Kattunaykkan	45.7	5.56	30.68	36.26	10.13	25.67	2
Vettakuruman	43.31	9.04	27.09	30.21	6.8	23.29	4
Kurichyan	37.87	6.53	29.17	36.25	10.71	24.11	3
Others	39.66	15.68	28.57	0	0	16.78	6

Source: Meenangadi Grama Panchayat Survey – 2014,
Source: Data collection of Scheduled Tribes – 2008

Chapter 3

Problem Analysis and Development Perspective

3.1 Introduction

“Towards excellence with unity “ is an innovative development scheme aiming at the comprehensive development of the tribes being implemented by Meenangadi Village Panchayat Taking lessons from the successes and short comings of the scheme we are launching the formulation of Tribal Sub Plan of the Panchayat.

The problems identified in the meetings of *Oorukkoottam*. Working Groups and other bodies and the solutions suggested for the problems are consolidated and given below. The meeting of all *Oorukkoottams* and where the tribal population is small ward level meeting of *Oorus* were held. In the meetings held in connection with the formulation of TSP all Tribal Promoters working Group members and Elected Members of the Panchayat have participated. The problem analysis is carried out by dividing the development sectors into five; namely Education, Health, Employment and Income, infrastructure facilities and social security.

3.2 Problems, Causes and solutions in education sector

Only educated society can be considered developed society. The education provided under the curriculum framework must be related to real life situations and hence modifications must be made to the curriculum accordingly. The Scheduled Tribes as a whole and *Paniyan* and *Kattunayikkan* tribes in particular are apathetic to education. *Kuruman* and *Kurichyan* communities are comparatively forward in development. Backwardness in education arises from ignorance of parents, social and economic backwardness and language problems. Because of their backwardness tribal children are not able to express or improve their talents in arts and sports. Given below are the analysis of problems and solutions suggested by the *Oorukkoottams*, Working Groups and experts in development sectors. (Table 58)

Table 58: Education – Problems, Causes and Solutions

Problem – Dropouts (Leaving education incompletes)	
Problems	Solutions
Ignorance of parents	Promote adult literacy programme
Economic problems of parents	Provide self-employment to parents and financial assistance to students
Apathy of students	Provide hostel facilities
Language problems	Give importance to mother tongue of students at primary level
Lack of reading	Construction of cultural centers in colonies and provide reading materials
Lack of nutrition	Provide breakfast in school
Lack of facilities at home	Make hostel child friendly. Avoid entrance test
Distance to school	Provide transportation to students
Problem: Illiteracy	
Lack of primary education	Extend literacy campaign to all colonies
Problem – Lack of opportunity for technical education	
Insufficiency of technical institutions	Open more technical institutions
Problem: backwardness in competitive examinations	
Lack of training	Provide training, Coaching in PSC and entrance examination

3.2.1 Long Term Goals

Reduce Illiteracy
• Reduce illiteracy by 5% a year
• In the case of wards having percentage of illiteracy higher than the Panchayat average reduce the percentage of illiteracy to the Panchayat percentage of 23.61
• Bring down the percentage of dropouts from 2.39 to 0 in one year
• Bring down the percentage of youth without technical education from 97.49 to 75 in five years
• By the end of XIII Five Year Plan eradicate illiteracy in the tribal population of the Panchayat
• Focus on poverty alleviation Programmes
• Conduct literacy campaign in colonies
• Panchayat should take initiative to implement compulsory primary education
• Open tuition centers in colonies utilizing the service of educated tribal youth
• Give total coverage to continuing education scheme by including all illiterate tribal with the cooperation of literacy mission.

Higher education
• Reduce the percentage of youth without higher education from the present 97.99 to 87.99 in five year
• In the case of communities having percentage of higher education less than the Panchayat percentage, bring down the percentage to Panchayat level
• Provide opportunity to students who complete secondary education for higher education in science and technology
• Provide tuition fees and examination fees to Scheduled Tribes students
• Create a support system for the timely solution of problems arising in education sector

Stop School dropouts
• Distribute study materials and other assistance on time
• Identify students having problems in learning and take remedial measures
• Ensure social interventions to stop the problems of school dropouts

3.3 Problems, Causes and Solutions in Health Sector

Although the 'Kerala Model' of development in Health sector attained worldwide attention, the Scheduled Tribes have not been benefited by the model in life expectancy and health standard the tribal are far behind the rest of the society and some tribes are now on the verge of extinction. Alcoholism abuse of substances, lack of nutrition and poverty ruin their health. Another challenge is the problems arising from child marriage and adolescent delivery that result in health problems of mother and child. The apathy to medical treatment often leads them to ill health and even death. Therefore the health schemes for Scheduled Tribes must ensure medical treatment of diseases. Such schemes must aim at increased production and corruption of traditional food like tubers' leaf and other vegetables to maintain the health of the tribes. (Table 59)

Table 59: Education, Health – Problems, Causes and Solutions

Problem – Deficiency in Nutrition	
Problems	Solutions
Deficiency in nutrition	Identify persons with nutritional deficiency and provide supplementary nutrition
Dietary habits	Promote traditional items of food
Problem – alcoholism and substance abuse	
Alcoholism	Sensitization, implementation of prohibition laws, medical treatment
Alcoholism related health problems	Sanitary house and environment, campaign against alcoholism. Measures to prevent diseases
Use of alcohol and tobacco	Sensitization. Activate participatory bodies functioning in colonies

Problems – Morbidity	
Breakout of epidemics, shift from traditional diet to fast food	Build immunity
Chronic diseases	Provide medical treatment
Lack of hygiene	Sensitization. Total sanitation drive in colonies every month
Lack of Health centers and inaccessibility to existing centers	Open more Health centers, Organize monthly medical camps, ensure functioning of mobile dispensaries
Mental health problems	Open mental Health centers at least at District level
Reluctance to approach hospital	Sensitization provide transportation facility

3.3.1 Long Term Goals
• Provide medical care and treatment to chronic patients
• Constitute participatory health protection Army to make necessary interventions in health sector
• Blood pressure and Diabetes tests by technicians in houses
• Alcohol free colonies
• Special care of senior citizens
• Infrastructure development in Health sector
• Diagnosis and medical treatment at low cost
• Comprehensive health programme for the differently abled
• Nurturing a healthy generation
• Monthly medical camps
• Special consideration to differently abled persons and mental patients
• Extend palliative care services to colonies
• Distribution of free medicines and nutrition kits
• Sensitization against alcohol and substance abuse
• Prohibition of alcohol and tobacco
• Priority to personal hygiene and environmental sanitation
• Ensuring the service of health workers
• Special attention to STs in hospitals
• Timely distribution of medical assistance
• Starting of new health centers and renovation of old ones

3.4 Problems, Causes and solutions in Employment and income sector

The development of a society is measured in terms of the extent of poverty of the society poverty can be eradicated only by ensuring employment and income to all. To alleviate the poverty of Scheduled Tribes schemes suitable to them from Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy small scale industries, Tourism, self-employment and other employment guarantee schemes must be identified and implemented so as to ensure employment and income to all. Educated, unemployed youth must be given coaching and career guidance to get employment in Government, semi-Government or private sectors. Buffalo, goat, poultry and rabbit farming may be started with the cooperation of *Brahmagiri* Development Society. Manufacturing of traditional artefacts and tourism potentials may be exploited for generation of employment and income Besides manufacture of traditional artefacts, ornament manufacturing units may be started and marketing facilities provided to generate income. Such initiatives must go hand in hand with trainings, entrepreneur's development programme and Quality improvement programmes

Table 60: Employment - Problems, Causes, Solutions

Problem – Unemployment	
Problems/Causes	Solutions
Nutrition deficiency	Identify persons suffering from malnutrition and provide supplementary nutrition
No regular employment	Provide employment under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Underemployment in off seasons	Provide employment under MGNREGS
Crisis in Agriculture	Propagate scientific cultivation and give training in agricultural against exploitation
Exploitation in work place	Sensitization, legal action against exploitation
Problem – Shortage of Income	
Inequality in wages	Implement the policy of equal wage for equal work. Takes legal action against violation
Exploitation by middlemen	Enactment to prevent middlemen from purchasing forest products from STs paying paltry sums. Start more ST cooperatives
Making laborers work by supplying alcohol	Sensitization. Stringent action against the practice
Lack of technical know how	Give technical training
Obstacles in starting self-employment	Provide more financial assistance, provide interest free loan, promote group ventures and give training
Shortage of income from agriculture	Provide assistance for agriculture in own land
	Give subsidy to farmers to purchase seed, fertilizer etc
	In the case of <i>Paniyan</i> and <i>Kattunayikkan</i> tribes promote vegetable cultivation in growbags and entrust the children with the responsibility tending the cultivation
	Make use of <i>Kudumbasree</i> outlets to collect and market the surplus vegetables
	Cultivate high yielding varieties of jackfruit trees mangos trees etc in fallow land and impart training to youth and start units to produce value added products from the fruit
	Extend the ward level nurseries to colony level
Small scale industries	Provide infrastructure facilities and training to start collage industries and small scale industries

3.4.1 Long Term Goals

Development of Agriculture sector

To utilizing agriculture sector to ensure employment, income and food security of Scheduled Tribes implementing a comprehensive agriculture development programme to realize the objectives. Watershed based development programme implementation focusing on food security and ensuring employment. Promotion of paddy, vegetable and tuber cultivation. Constitute Agriculture task force. Provide the members training in the use of machinery and make agriculture profitable to farmers enhance the income of the persons operating machines and increase agricultural productivity. Identify Scheduled Tribe youth willing to be members of the Agricultural Task force and train them. To encourage vegetable and tuber cultivation to provide free seeds and prepare the land for cultivation under MGNREGS.

Formation of Scheduled Tribe cooperative societies

Scheduled Tribe cooperative societies will be formed to generate employment. Skilled Laborers society will be constituted to enhance the income of the labours and upgrade their skills. Tribal integrated Development and emerging Scheme (TIDES) will be extended to all Sheduled Tribe colonies.

Animal Husbandry

The major part of the Scheduled Tribe population depends on Animal Husbandry for their livelihood. It provides them with employment and income. *Beahmagiri* Meat processing factory and Meenangadi Milk Co-operative Society are engaged in activities relating to Animal Husbandry and their expertise will be utilized development planning. Project will be formulated to enable persons interested in cattle farming to start the venture either on individual basis or through Joint Liability Groups. Fodder cultivation in fallow land will be taken up as an auxiliary project.

Lower the Number of the unemployed

- Bring down the percentage of the educated unemployed from 35.86 to 0.
- In the case of wards and communities whose percentage of the unemployed is above the Panchayat average of 19.86 attempts will be made to bring it down to the Panchayat level in two years. Total employment and regular income to all STs is the ultimate goal.
- Enhance the income of workers by providing 100 days of work to each family under MGNREGS
- Implement projects under MGNREGS according to Agriculture Calendar.
- Mechanize agriculture and impart training to operate agricultural machines
- Widen the functioning of Agricultural Task force by enlisting 50 new members each year and ensuring employment to all members
- Encourage cultivation of traditional crops
- Focus on diary development
- Provide financial assistance to self-employment enterprises
- Start coaching centers for vocational training and career guidance
- Assist youth having higher education and technical education to get employment abroad

3.5 Problems, Causes and Solutions in Infrastructure Development Sector

Infrastructure development plays an important role in community development. Although Government at different levels have formulated many schemes to provide infrastructure facilities to Scheduled Tribes, for different reasons the Scheduled Tribe communities still lag behind in this respect. Comprehensive planning and interventions are necessary to achieve the targets in the case of housing, drinking water, electricity and sanitation (table 61)

Table 61: Infrastructure Facilities - Problems, Causes, Solutions

Problem: Landless, Houseless families	
Problems/Causes	Solutions
Joint family	Allot separate house to each family in a house hold
Dilapidated houses	Construct new houses
Landless family	Provide land to build house and to start cultivation
Problem: lack of sanitation facilities	
Toilet facilities	Provide toilets in all houses, provide public toilet facilities
Liquid waste management	Provide drainage facilities in Scheduled Tribe colonies for liquid waste management
Problem: un-electrified Houses	
Un-electrified houses	Electrify all houses. In colonies where electrification is not done take steps for electrification under various Government schemes. Give financial assistance to Scheduled Tribe families for house wiring
Problem: drinking water	
Lack of safe drinking water	Implement drinking water schemes, dig open wells and borewells to ensure uninterrupted water supply throughout the year in all colonies

3.5.1 Long term objectives

Habitable house
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 52.37% of houses in the Panchayat is dilapidated and within 3 years the percentage is to be lowered too • There are 128 partially constructed houses in the Panchayat. The construction of all the houses to be completed in a year. • Ensure that only good quality materials are used for the construction of houses

Drinking Water
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make drinking water available to all houses that are not get covered by drinking water supply schemes. • Ensure the availability of drinking water

Total electrification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring down the percentage of un-electrified houses from 50.49% to 0 in 3 years • Electrify the remaining un-electrified colonies

Total sanitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring down the percentage of families without toilets to 28.48 in one year and to 0 in three years • In the case of wards and communities that have higher percentage of families without toilets than the Panchayat average bring down the percentage to Panchayat average in one year

Infrastructure facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring down the percentage of landless and houseless families from the present 5.12 to 0 in five years • In the case of wards where the percentage is higher than the Panchayat average, bring it down to the Panchayat level in two years • Provide houses to the 971 houseless families in five years • Provide financial assistance to purchase land for agriculture • Improve the footpaths to colonies • Construct playgrounds in colonies • Construct burial grounds in colonies

3.6 Problems, causes and solutions in Social Security Sector

Social security has an important role in welfare state. The protection and welfare of women, children, senior citizens and differently abled persons along with the marginalized Scheduled Tribes that are farther pushed out of the mainstream must be ensured. A society can be termed developed only if all the marginalized sections enjoy justice, security and equal status. Their social and economic status should be improved through necessary interventions. A comprehensive plan that incorporates the ongoing schemes has to be formulated and implemented that protects them from violence and exploitation and provides basic need like health, education and income. This TSP is prepared on the basis of needs identified in important development sectors. By making the *Adivasi* women and colony empowerment corps AWAS function effectively. It may be enabled to involve and solve the development problems that the tribes face.(Table 62).

Table 62: Social Security – Problems, Causes and solutions

Problems/Causes	Solutions
Problems faced by lonely mother having adult daughters	Formulate comprehensive plan to protect them and get the daughters married
Problems of unwed mothers	Take steps to prevent women from becoming unwed mothers
Problems faced by widows	Take steps for remarriage of young widows and protect others
Problems faced by abandoned wives	Attempt to unify the separated family, sensitize the women to marry again and take legal action to protect their rights
Destitute children	Rehabilitation of children abandoned by parents or orphaned by death of parents
Destitute senior citizens	Open old age homes and health centres in colonies to protect them.

3.6.1 Long term objectives

Woman and child welfare
• Ensure livelihood and education of children of the 16 unwed mothers of the panchayat
• Ensure employment, health and social security of widows and abandoned wives
• Provide special protection and assistance to lonely mothers having adult daughters
• Ensure protection, education and health of the 15 destitute children
• Starting self-employment enterprises to ensure employment and income to all mothers having adult daughters
• Activate the vigilance committees to solve the problems faced by women
• Ensure effective functioning of <i>Adivasi</i> women and colony empowerment crops (Awes) to protect the <i>Adivasi</i> colonies in general and women in particular
• Bring all families under the <i>Kudumbasree</i> system and utilize all opportunities for self-employment and other schemes
• Activate senior citizens club. Ensure that all <i>Adivasi</i> senior citizens are benefited by the comprehensive senior citizens' health programme implemented by the Panchayat
• Attempt to protect child rights to health and education and improve the services to children.

Welfare of Senior Citizens and Differently abled persons

- Ensure pension to all deserving person
- Make arrangements to protect the 30 destitute senior citizens in their colonies
- Improve their standard of life by ensuring employment and income
- Formulate plan for the overall development of differently abled persons

3.7 Scheduled Tribe Development Perspective

On the basis of the analysis and findings given above, Meenangadi Village Panchayat has formulated the perspectives and policies of Tribal sub plan. The abstract is given below.

Scheduled Tribe Development Perspective and Policies

- The fund allotted under TSP will be utilized efficiently for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- The TSPs of future years will be formulated in such a way that by 2022 Meenangadi will become a total Tribe friendly Panchayat. The colonies will be clean and will have light and drinking water facilities like housing and pathways will be provided
- Basic facilities like employment, education and health will be provided following the family centered approach
- Electricity, house, drinking water and waste management system will be provided to all families.
- The activities of *Avas* an organization constituted to prevent exploitation and atrocities against *adivasis* will make move effectively with the cooperation of experts, police and Scheduled Tribe development department. The project piloted and found successful in some wards namely Tribal Integrated Development and Emerging Scheme (TIDES) will be extended to other wards
- Projects to preserve tribal arts and culture will be formulated and implemented.
- Local development and raising the standard of life of Scheduled Tribes will be made possible by devising projects that are suitable to the locality culture and community. By providing them with employment and income, their standard of life will be enhanced which enable them to develop infrastructure facilities
- Attempt will be made to convince the civil society that comprehensive development cannot be attained by keeping the tribes away and to enlist their support
- Besides the TSP fund, General fund and funds from other sources will be utilized for Scheduled Tribe development. Integration will be done in respect of activities and funds. Participation will be ensured in making proposals, decision making, implementation and monitoring of development planning
- Participatory democracy will be made possible by activating and enabling *Oorukkoottams*
- Traditional and modern employment will be utilized to secure livelihood of tribal
- Comprehensive TSP will be implemented in the future years to ensure nutrition and healthy life by restructuring the traditional way of life.
- Vocational training and career guidance Programmes will be conducted to upgrade vocational skill and secure employment
- The ongoing Palliative Care Programme will be extended to all colonies to liberate people from addiction to alcohol tobacco etc.
- Committees will be constituted in all colonies including school authorities and persons from other communities to enroll all children above 5 years in schools and prevent dropping out of students from schools.
- Basic education will be imparted to all illiterates. Assistance will be given to tribal youth appearing for competitive examinations by the Panchayat.
- Focus will be given to the development of the sections that need special attention like women. Senior citizens and differently abled persons.

3.7.1 Development Policy

- Comprehensive development and progress of the area and people
- Participatory planning, implementation and monitoring
- Development based on social justice
- Integrated approach to development
- Recognizing the right of citizens in the use of public funds
- Cooperation and support of civil society

3.7.2 Development priorities

- Sustainable development of production sector
- Conservation of natural resources and environment
- Human development
- Raising the standard of life
- Ensuring good governance and social justice
- Creation of assets protection and maintenance of existing assets.

Chapter 4

Annual plan 2015-16

The Annual Plan has to be formulated after forming a clear idea about the projects and action plan on the basis of the situation analysis of all tribes of the Panchayat. This TSP is prepared including both short term plans and long term plans in each development sector.

Table 63.1: Projects – Abstract

Development Sector	TSP	Kudum basree	MGNREGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
Production	14,00,000	5,50,000	3,63,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	3,87,00,000
Service	11,00,000	50,000	2,50,000	0	0	14,00,000
Education	28,00,000	50,000	18,00,000	0	0	46,50,000
Woman Development	25,00,000	14,50,000	0	12,50,000	0	52,00,000
Employment	1,00,000	0	0	0	0	1,00,000
Health	6,67,150	59,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	67,67,150
Sanitation and Drinking Water	12,27,000	0	0	0	0	17,27,000
Infrastructure	88,90,000	0	0	0	0	88,90,000
Total	1,91,84,150	80,00,000	3,85,50,000	14,00,000	3,00,000	6,74,34,150

63.2 Projects – Sector-wise

Table 63.2.1: Production

Name of Project	Imple menting officer	TSP	Kudum basree	MGNREGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 TIDES	AS	0	2,00,000	2,50,00,000	0	0	2,52,00,000
2 Agro fruit & Veg	AO	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	2,00,000
3 Fertilizer Subsidy	AO	2,50,000	0	0	1,50,000	0	4,00,000
4 Paddy cultivation assistance	AO	2,00,000	0	0	0	3,00,000	5,00,000
5 Group Farming Assistance	AS	0	1,00,000	0	0	0	1,00,000
6 Agriculture Nursery	AS	0	0	7,50,000	0	0	75,00,000
7 Cattle Feed Subsidy	VS	3,00,000	0	0	0	0	3,00,000
8 Fodder Cultivation	AO	1,00,000	0	0	0	0	1,00,000
9 Ksheera Sagar	AS	0	1,00,000	0	0	0	1,00,000
10 Cattle Shed	AS	0	0	15,00,000	0	0	15,00,000
11 Goat Shed	AS	0	0	10,00,000	0	0	10,00,000
12 Coir mating of Pounds	AS	0	0	3,00,000	0	0	3,00,000
13 Agricultural Task force	AO	3,50,000	1,50,000	10,00,000	0	0	15,00,000
Total		1,40,000	5,50,000	3,63,00,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	3,87,00,000

Table 63.2.2: Service

Name of Project	Implementing officer	TSP ^a	Kudumbasree	Department	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 Santhvana souhridam	MO (AYUR)	1,50,000	50,000	1,50,000	0	0	3,50,000
2 Tribal Cultural Study Centre	HM	5,00,000	0	0	0	0	5,00,000
3 Comprehensive senior citizen Development	ICDS	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	2,00,000
4 Comprehensive Senior Citizen Development	MO (AYUR)	2,50,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	0	0	3,50,000
Total		11,00,000	50,000	2,50,000	0	0	14,00,000

Table 63.2.3: Education

Name of Project	Implementing officer	No. of Beneficiaries	TSP	Kudumbasree	MGNREGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 Integrated Education Programme	HM	853	6,00,000	0	0	0	0	6,00,000
2 Learning Corner	HM	100	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	2,00,000
3 Break Fast	HM	853	4,00,000	0	0	0	0	4,00,000
4 Bal Panchayat	HM	1,118	1,00,000	50,000	0	0	0	1,50,000
5 Play Ground	AS	1,118	0	0	18,00,000	0	0	18,00,000
6 Child Health Development Mission	MO (AYUR)	1,118	3,00,000	0	0	0	0	3,00,000
7 TIME	HM	853	9,00,000	0	0	0	0	9,00,000
8 Education of Differently Abled Children	HM	0	3,00,000	0	0	0	0	3,00,000
Total		6,013	2,800,000	50,000	18,00,000	0	0	46,50,000

Table 63.2.4: Employment Women Development

Name of Project	Implementing officer	TSP	Kudumbasree	MGNREGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 Nutrition Programme	ICDS	11,00,000	0	0	0	0	11,00,000
2 Mother – Child Health Care	MO (AYUR)	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	2,00,000
3 Integrated Woman Development	ICDS	5,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	0	7,00,000
4 Protection of daughters of lonely mothers	ICDS	2,00,000	0	0	0	0	2,00,000
5 Self-Employment Units	AS	0	12,50,000	0	12,50,000	0	25,00,000
5 Centralized Development plan of Kudumbasree	AS	0	12,50,000	0	12,50,000	0	25,00,000
Total		25,00,000	14,50,000	-	12,50,000	-	52,00,000

Table 63.2.5: Employment

Name of Project	Imple menting officer	No. of Benefi ciaries	TSP	Kudum basree	MGN REGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 Constitution of skilled Labourers Society	AS	100	1,00,000	0	0	0	0	1,00,000

Table 63.2.6: Health

Name of Project	Imple menting officer	TSP	Kudum basree	MGN REGS	Beneficiary Share	Others	Total
1 Sanatha Gamy Sree	ICDS	1,00,000	0	0	0	0	1,00,000
2 Care of Chronic Patients	MO	5,67,150	0	0	0	0	5,67,150
3 Agathi Aasraya Programme	AS	0	54,00,000	2,00,000	0	0	56,00,000
4 Food Supply	AS	0	5,00,000	0	0	0	5,00,000
Total		6,67,150	59,00,000	2,00,000	-	-	67,67,150

Table 63.2.7: Sanitation, Drinking Water

Name of Project	Imple menting officer	TSP	Total
1 Digging Well	AE	1,40,000	1,40,000
2 Aavayal Pada Vayal	AE	33,000	33,000
* Compound Wall For Bural Ground	AE	5,00,000	5,00,000
* Cheenappilly Colony Road Drainage	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
* Manange Vayal Drainage	AE	3,00,000	3,00,000
* Karuthankala Road Drainage	AE	3,40,000	3,40,000
* Toilets	VEO	24,000	24,000
Total		17,27,000	17,27,000

Table 63.2.8: Infrastructure

Name of Project	Imple menting officer	TSP	Total
1. Annavayal Burial Ground Road	AE	10,00,000	10,00,000
2. Pothayan Colony Road	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
3. Olivayal Paniya Colony Road	AE	0	0
4. Manikav Naika Colony	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
5. Aakkaly colony Footpath	AE	4,90,000	4,90,000
6. Madoor Kattunayikka Colony Road	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
7. Vellithode Nayikka Colony Road	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
8. Vellithode Kuruma Colony Road	AE	2,90,000	2,90,000
9. Aavayal Colony Road	AE	4,90,000	4,90,000
10. Karimam Canal Road	AE	2,90,000	2,90,000
11. Aalamoola Colony Road	AE	14,00,000	14,00,000
12. Madoor Road	AE	4,40,000	4,40,000
13. Nellikundam Kuruma Colony Road	AE	90,000	90,000
14. Nellikundam Paniya Colony Road	AE	40,000	40,000
15. Aavayal Colony Footpath	AE	1,90,000	1,90,000
16. Kuzhivayal Road	AE	2,90,000	2,90,000
17. Padavayal Colony Road	AE	1,90,000	1,90,000
18. Padavayal Bridge	AE	4,90,000	4,90,000
19. Kulamchal Water Tank Footpath	AE	1,90,000	1,90,000
20. Kunduvayal Colony Footpath	AE	3,90,000	3,90,000
21. Kannikkava Mathamoola Road	AE	2,40,000	2,40,000
22. Mundakkolly Colony Footpath	AE	2,40,000	2,40,000
23. Mylampady Colony Footpath	AE	2,90,000	2,90,000
24. Vengoor – Vazhakkandy Colony Footpath	AE	2,90,000	2,90,000
Toal		8,890,000	8,890,000