



**An Evaluation Study on the Effectiveness of Implementation of
Government Schemes in the Tribal Villages in the State of Tamil Nadu**

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Executive Summary

The Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have spent a significant amount of funds on various tribal welfare programs. Statistics on Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) show a significant amount of expenditure on tribal development schemes every year. However, tribal development still yields mixed or inconclusive results. This study aims to investigate the socio-economic conditions of the Malayali tribe, one of the main tribes in Tamil Nadu, and assess the impact of various government tribal development schemes in the state's tribal habitations.

The present study is an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of government schemes in the tribal habitations in the state of Tamil Nadu. The specific objectives of the study are, (1) to understand the socio-economic condition of the tribal people, (2) to analyse the linkage between access to education and the increase in literacy among tribal communities, (3) assessing the sources and distance of access to various basic infrastructure facilities in tribal areas, (4) to assess the level of understanding among tribal communities regarding the various welfare schemes implemented by the government and (5) to examine the extent to which various government welfare schemes have reached tribal communities.

The major finding of the study are as follows;

- Nearly 94 percent of households live in homes with tiled or concrete roofs, while only 6 percent reside in thatched houses. Some people own their houses without external assistance, while a smaller number received help from government schemes to construct their houses.
- In the three surveyed districts 57 percent of the households have access to drinking water from public taps, with a smaller proportion 18.6 percent having direct pipe connections to their houses.
- Cultivation is the main occupation in the surveyed districts, with households relying on rainfed agriculture and wells.
- Nearly 95 percent of the houses have access to electricity, but less than 50 percent have toilet facilities in their houses. More than 40 percent of tribal households still use firewood as the primary fuel for cooking.
- Less than 50 percent of the habitation's road connectivity is in good condition, making it difficult to connect to nearby small towns and access public transport.
- Among surveyed households, where family members are aged more than 18 years, account for 54 percent of illiterates and cultivation as their major occupation.

- 75 percent of the respondents, have a monthly income up to Rs. 5000, with households' monthly expenditure revealing that the average food expenditure per household is Rs. 1375 per month. This is followed by a higher expenditure on fuel for vehicles at Rs. 1013, as the primary mode of transportation for the tribal population is two-wheelers.
- Family members of age 18 years and above did not continue their education after the 10th standard, due to the lack of nearby higher secondary schools.
- Over 97 percent of households have a voter identity card and Aadhaar card. Nearly 10 percent of households have a savings account in post offices, while over 85 percent have a savings account with a commercial bank.
- In the 18 and above age group, more than 60 percent of women actively participate in the Self-Help Group program and NREGS program.
- Additionally, more than 60 percent of households have community certificates, while only 15 percent have tribal identity cards.
- A survey of households showed that 53 percent of the residents are male students, while 47 percent are female students. Among the students, a high proportion are currently attending school, with 70 percent of the tribal students enrolled in GTR schools. 47.5 percent of the students walk to school, while others use government buses, bicycles, private vehicles, etc. A total of 308 students stays in different hostels, with 50.3 percent staying at GTR schools, 40.9 percent at tribal welfare hostels, and the remaining students at private school hostels and forest school hostels, etc.
- Teachers from tribal areas come to school five days a week, teaching for 5 to 6 hours per day. Students have access to mid-day meals at school, and all schools have electricity, although only a few have computer and internet connections. Students also receive note books, uniform, mid-day meals, bags, sweaters, raincoats, bicycles and scholarships.
- GTR school students expressed the need for more bathrooms and toilets, libraries, computer facilities, and improved quality of food.
- In the three surveyed districts, 68 percent of habitations are located within a 5 km range of the Village Panchayat office, while 32 percent are located more than 5 km away, with the maximum distance being 13 km.
- Facilities such as Anganwadi centres, primary schools, access to transport, fair price shops, and primary sub-health centres are located within 1 to 2 km from the habitations.

- The average distance to access drinking water from the house across the three districts is 40.4 meters, with a maximum distance of 300 meters.
- People are well aware of old and popular government welfare schemes; they are less aware of new schemes. Households have received housing, electricity, old age pension, agriculture related, and health and education related schemes, but there are remaining schemes that have not yet reached them.
- The role of NGOs and other voluntary organisations has helped people understand and access various government welfare schemes, but they are not implementing them.

Policy Implications

Study results have important implications for policies, especially with regard to low infrastructure Districts/Village Panchayat/habitations.

1. Improve rural road connectivity and extend public transportation to make it easier for people to access the nearest town. Increase the frequency and number of government bus services from the small town of Karmandurai (Kalrayan hill, Salem district) to Vellimalai (Kalrayan hill, Kallakurichi district) and Jamunamarthur (Jawadhu hill, Tiruvannamalai district) and their respective district headquarters.
2. There is a need to extend the women's free travel bus service to tribal areas.
3. There is a need to establish more schools and upgrade existing high schools into higher secondary schools reduce dropout rates and increase enrolment. Additionally, efforts should be made to fill existing teaching and non-teaching staff vacancies and appoint more teachers in government and GTR schools.
4. Improve the GTR schools by enhancing their facilities, including the hostel, quality of food, toilets, bathrooms, computers with internet access, and library.
5. In the tribal area, there are no government or private polytechnic and arts and science colleges except for the government ITI. Tribal students already receive scholarships and fee exemptions through government colleges and tribal welfare hostels. This study recommends extending the existing scholarship to tribal students studying at private colleges and private college hostels increase enrolment in higher education.
6. Distribute tribal identity cards and community certificates to all families and raise awareness among the people about the importance of having these documents. In the surveyed area, only a few people currently possess such identity cards.
7. Strengthen existing hospitals and establish new hospital facilities across the village panchayats.
8. Raise awareness and emphasise the significance of the government welfare schemes among the population. Additionally, recruit more volunteers to gather feedback from the public about the effectiveness of the schemes.

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Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Tribal Communities in India

Tribal communities in India are still considered as the most vulnerable communities and majority of them are living in hills and forests. They are excluded from the mainstream population mainly due to geographical isolation and social segregation. The tribal population is dependent on primary sector, particularly forest and allied sources for their livelihood although having little accessibility in terms of ownership of natural resources. The geographical seclusion, social exclusion and educational and economic backwardness explain the high incidence of poverty among the tribal. The development programmes of the government have not benefited the tribal population for various reasons and chief among them are their geographical and social seclusion (Planning Commission, 2010). Though the tribal communities are demographically dynamic their relative share in total population is too small to muster enough strength to raise popular demand for developmental changes (Nazer, 1997).

After independence, Government of India has scheduled the “tribal groups” as “Scheduled Tribes” in the constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and development. The essential characteristics of tribes first was laid down by the Lokur Committee Report, 1965, for a community to be identified as Scheduled Tribes (STs) which are, a) primitive traits, b) distinctive culture, c) shyness of contact with the community at large, d) geographical isolation and e) backwardness. The STs are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. Government of India, identified 75 tribal groups as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterised by, a) pre-agriculture level of technology, b) stagnant or declining population, c) extremely low literacy and d) subsistence level of economy.

A vast majority of the tribal population is concentrated in eight states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Gujarat, Rajasthan and West Bengal (Gupta, 2018). Since 1951, the number of ST has increased. According to the 1991 Census, there are 67.8 million ST in the nation, which is 8.1 percent of the total population. As in the 2001 Census, it increased to 84.32 million people which was about 8.2% of India's total population. Furthermore, it rose to 104.3 million, about 8.6% of the entire population in 2011, of which 10.03% of them resided in cities, and 89.97% in rural areas. In India, the literacy rate of STs increased from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. The female literacy rate with respect to STs increased from 34.8% to 49.4% and male literacy rate from 59.2% to 68.5%. Less than 2% of tribal households had attained higher education while 35% had completed their primary school. For classes 1 to 5, 1 to 8, and 1 to 10, the dropout rate for ST students is 35.6%. (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2020-21).

The primary source of livelihood for nearly two-thirds of tribal community is agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. In 2011, 40.6% of STs are living below poverty line. Only 52% of ST households had access to electricity as their primary lighting source and only 10.7% to tap water. There is a significant disparity between urban and rural areas when

it comes to access to better sanitary facilities. Almost 77.3% of tribal households in the country have no drainage facility. In rural areas, just 10% of ST households had access to these facilities, while in urban area it was about 61% (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2018).

1.2. The Pre-Independence Period

The idea of middlemen between tribal landowners and the foreign power was first introduced in The Permanent Settlement in 1793. The non-existence of central and state government, the British Company's administration tentacles were extended into tribal territories with the introduction of Muttadars, Jagirdars, Thekadars and Zamindars for revenue collection. The obvious inference was that the autonomous tribal landowners were now considered tenants, because tribal groups are far from the other population and non-tribal people like Zamindars, contractors, middlemen, and money lenders have taken advantage of them. Prior to that, tribal communities were independent, and tribal households had the privilege of owning land (Government of India 2004).

The Scheduled Districts Act was implemented in 1874 to establish uniform British power across tribal regions and enforce administrative control over the tribal people. However, the tribal communities resisted the British rulers. Consequently, the attempt to enforce administrative uniformity failed, leading to animosity and unfriendliness between the rulers and the tribal people. Based on this experience, the British government adopted a strategy of non-interference in the tribal areas and declared them as "Excluded Areas and Partially Excluded Areas" in 1935. This decision is to isolate the tribal people from the majority of Indian society (Padhi, 2005).

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, numerous tribal communities resided in forests. In 1894, the first Forest Policy document was implemented, granting certain privileges to these tribal groups, referred to as "rights and privileges". Forest resources served as the main source of livelihood for the majority of tribal individuals residing in forest and hilly regions. Following the Indian Independence, government introduced new policies and granted appropriate rights to tribal people. In 1952, the Forest Policy modified the term "rights and privileges" to "rights and concessions" (Government of India 2004; Resources and Livelihoods Group, 2005 and Thakur and Sharma, 2012).

In the past, various terms such as "Tribe" "Primitive Tribe" "Criminal Tribe," and "Backward Tribe" have been employed to designate the Scheduled Tribes community, which requires special attention based on their distinct tribal characteristics. Initially, certain communities afflicted by untouchability were categorised as "Exterior Castes," while impoverished tribal communities were labeled as "Primitive Tribes" in the 1931 Census. Additionally, some tribal communities were designated as "Backward Tribes" under the Government of India Act, 1935, based on the findings of the 1931 Census. The British Government in India also identified certain communities that were difficult to settle peacefully as "Criminal Tribes." Due to the challenges in maintaining law and order, these communities were declared as "excluded areas" or "partially excluded areas." In these areas, the tribal communities had their own systems of administration, which were based on their culture, beliefs, way of life, and hierarchy (National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 2010).

1.3. The Post-Independence Period (1950's)

The economic and social needs of the tribal people were not satisfied by the British authorities because they did not give tribal communities enough attention to provide the necessary facilities needed for housing, transportation, schooling, communication and health facilities. After independence, the Indian government launched a new program that promoted integration of STs with the mainstream society and tribal development. The Indian constitution contains clear provisions for the welfare and advancement of tribal people in each state of the country. Scheduled Tribes are referred to in both Article 342¹ and Article 366². The Article 342 of the Indian Constitution, which specifies about the Scheduled Tribes, the words "Tribes or Tribal communities" and "parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities" are used. These terms also refer to a State or Union Territory.

The Schedule of Tribes was issued by the President of the Indian Republic in 1950's in order to determine the tribal groups who were privileged to enjoy the special rights and benefits conferred by the constitution on the Scheduled Tribes. In Indian constitution, this tribe population was termed as Schedule Tribes. Since the First Census of India 1951, it has been found difficult to reach a correct estimate of tribal population for their definition and classification. 'Tribes' have been called by various names, like 'aboriginal tribes', 'primitive tribes', 'tribal populations', 'animists', 'hindu tribals' and so on. Census of India has been collecting data on Scheduled Tribes population since 1951. In Census, the Scheduled Tribes population figures along with relevant socio-economic and demographic characteristics are being tabulated and published since 1951 Census³. According to this Schedule, the tribal population in 1951 was 178.75 lakhs, consisting of 245 Tribes (Mehta, 1953).

Proper provision of social and economic justice to the scheduled tribe has been the Government of India's biggest challenge since independence. In these tribal areas, the government has started a number of development programs and there are additional special initiatives focused at enhancing tribal welfare. Through community development initiatives in the tribal area, a number of Special Multi-Purpose Tribal Development Projects, including a comprehensive program of "Community Development Projects (CDP)" and "Tribal Development Blocks (TDB)" in a few blocks during the Second Five Year Plan Period (1956–

¹Article 342 provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are deemed to be for the purposes of the Constitution the Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union Territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State or Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union Territory and not outside.

²The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". Article 342, which is reproduced below, prescribes procedure to be followed in the matter of specification of scheduled tribes.

³The second census (pre-independence) was conducted from 26th February, 1891. During this census, the same schedule was canvassed which contains 14 questions. The question on religion, cast, literacy, occupation etc., were further modified. In place of religion, information on main religion was obtained and information on sect was also collected. Questions on caste or race of main religion and sub division of cast or race were also canvassed. The third continuous census was started on 1st March, 1901. The census schedule of 1901 census contained 16 questions. The main change was that the provision for house number was made in the Schedule. Other changes were caste of only Hindus and Jains were recorded and in case of other religion name of tribe or race were recorded. In 2001 under SC/ST only name of Caste/Tribe was collected in case of those persons who returned themselves as SC/ST. In 2011 Census a filter question has been separately introduced enquiring 'If the person is SC/ST'. If so, then name of the SC/ST is asked. (Census of India 2011).

1961), which was applicable to all tribal rural areas, were started in this regard. During the Third Five Year Plan Period (1961–1966), all the tribal regions around 484 tribal development blocks were included, making up two-thirds of the tribal populations covered by this program.

The Tribal Development Block was found to be an inadequate unit for long-term development program planning and execution in the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969–1974). Plans for soil protection, major and medium irrigation and secondary and technical education could not be implemented in several blocks. As a result, the Indian government made the decision to design a new plan for the development of tribal territories. Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs) were started during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974–1979) in order to promote the new idea of a Tribal Sub-Plan. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was also established in 1978. The Tribal Co-operative Marketing Development Federation (TRIFED) was additionally established by the Indian government in 1987. It is an apex coordinating body for the State. Tribal Marketing Corporations were established to ensure a reasonable price for agricultural and forest products produced or collected by tribal members and to protect against their abuse by intermediaries and private traders (Thakur and Sharma, 2012).

After this, several commissions and committees were established to investigate the development-related issues in the country's tribal areas. The following important commissions and committees have been appointed:

1. The Social Welfare Team of the Committee on plan projects 1959.
2. The Verrier Elwin Committee on Tribal Development.
3. The Committee on Tribal Economy in Forest Areas -1967
4. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribal Commission (Dhebar Committee 1961)
5. The Special Working Group on Cooperatives for Backward Classes - 1961 (Shri M.D. Bhargava as its Chairman)
6. The Task Force on Development of Tribal Areas -1972.
7. The Dube Committee -1972.
8. The Study Team on Co-operative Structure in Tribal Development Project Areas - 1976.
9. The Study Group on Relief of Indebtedness Land, Alienation and Restoration in Development Agency Area -1973 (Shri P.S Appu as its Chairman)
10. The team of Marketing, Credit and Cooperation in Tribal Areas -1978 (Shri K.S. Bawa Committee)
11. The Working Group on Development of Scheduled Tribes during the 7th Five Years Plan (1985- 90).

In 1960–1961 (Dhebar Commission), the first Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission came into effect. The Dhebar Commission recommended a comprehensive plan focused on providing basic needs such as food, drinking water, employment, education, health care, community development and village roads. The task force on tribal area development suggested in 1972 that the ecological, occupational, and social pre-emptors of the tribal population should be thoroughly investigated for the formulation of policy and implementation so that the tribal people could be assured of consistent supply of benefits.

The Dube Committee (1972) recommended developing a new tribal development strategy and proposing that the problem of tribal development be defined at the national level and that the required national measures to address it should be worked out (Government of India 2004 and Padhi, 2005).

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the key agency involved in planning and implementation of the schemes. The tribal majority areas in the country are broadly divided into three categories namely, (i) Predominantly tribal states / Union territories, (ii) Scheduled area, and (iii) Non-Scheduled areas in the states.

The nodal ministries, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (for SCs) and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (for STs) are consulted in compiling the updated lists of SCs and STs for Census enumeration. Government of India set-up various Ministries for Tribal after the independence. During the early periods of the post-independence era, the schemes of tribal development were implemented through different development departments. Before formation of this Ministry of Tribal affairs the schemes were handled by different Ministries at different time period as follows, (a) The Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs named as 'Tribal Division' since Independence up to September, 1985, (b) Ministry of Welfare from September 1985 to May 1998 and (c) Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment from May 1998 to September 1999. Finally, Ministry of Tribal Affairs was established in 1999, after bifurcation of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the objective of providing more focused approach on the integrated socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). After the 2001 Census, Scheduled Tribe (ST) only name of Tribal communities was collected, it followed by the 2011 Census a filter question has been separately introduced enquiring, if the person is Scheduled Tribe (ST), If so, then name of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) was asked (Census of India 2011).

The majority of tribal people in India lack access to adequate healthcare, economic opportunities, and education. The primary objectives of tribal development policies are to enhance the quality of life for tribal communities in a sustainable manner. This involves increasing their per capita income through various livelihood programs, as well as creating more opportunities for traditional occupations such as marketing small-scale forest products, livestock, agricultural goods, and herbal medicinal products. To address the aforementioned situation, the Government of India and State Governments have implemented numerous special programs for tribes.

1.4. Various Tribal Development Programmes

The main objective of tribal development policies is to increase the standard of living in tribal communities in a sustainable way. The following tribal development programs have been implemented by the respective State Governments and the Government of India:

a). Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS) (1953-1954): Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS) is part of the Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Tribes which is now a Core of the Core Scheme. It supplements the efforts of State Governments for development and welfare of tribal people by extending Special Central Assistance as an additive to the State Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). Under the special

area programme of the Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), grants are released to 27 States, having notified STs for development and welfare of tribal people. Funds are released to States based upon proposals received from the State Governments after the approval of State Level Executive Committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State, and considered in the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), to bridge the gaps in sectors like education, health, agriculture, skill development, employment-cum-income generation, etc. 100% grants are provided to States. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging gaps under SCA to TSS.

b). The Scheme for Development of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) (1973): It is a flexible scheme and covers funding for activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose and social security including Janshree Bima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

c). Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSP) (1974-1979): Tribal Sub-Plan came into existence in 1974-75 as a strategy for the development of areas having tribal concentration. After merger of Plan and Non-Plan, the TSP was renamed as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) by Ministry of Finance. 41 Central Ministries/Departments have been identified for earmarking of STC. Besides, State Governments are supposed to earmark TSP funds in proportion to ST population in the State with respect to total State Plan. The monitoring of TSP plan was being done by erstwhile Planning Commission till 2017-18, it was only in 2018-19, the monitoring of STC plan was given to Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The basic objective of Schedule Tribe Component is to channelise/monitor the flow of outlays and benefits from the general sectors in the Central Ministries/Departments for the development of Scheduled Tribes at least in proportion to their population.

d). Micro Project (1974-1979): The Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are considered as a special category in view of their distinctly different social, cultural and occupational practices and traits. During the 5th Five Year Plan Period, it was decided by Government of India to plan and implement specific programmes focused on all round development of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribes. The programmes were mainly addressed to deliver packages of services consistent with their cultural, social, educational and occupational background with a view to facilitate them to gradually align themselves with the mainstream of society and enhance their social and economic status.

e). Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)(1979-80): ITDAs as nodal Tribal Development Agency were set up during the 5th Five Year Plan Period.

f). Modified Area Development Approach (MADA)(1980-1985): MADA scheme has been operating since the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for the total development of the dispersed tribal population residing outside TSP area, which are contiguous smaller areas having a population of 10,000 or more, with 50% tribal concentration. The development programmes

in these areas are implemented through the Block Development Officer (BDOs). In these pockets, Income Generation Schemes (IGS) in group mode and community-oriented programmes are being implemented.

g). Cluster Pockets Approach, (1985-1990): The cluster approach has been introduced from the middle of the 7th Five Year Plan Period (1986-1990) in order to bring smaller areas of tribal concentration beyond the MADA pockets into the mainstream of development.

h). Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) (2006): In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category, who are less developed among the tribal groups. In 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).

i). Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plan(2007-2012): The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Government of India have taken a re-look at the strategy of development of PTGs during 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-2012) with focus on conservation of their culture along with their socio-economic development. As such both conservation of culture and development have been carefully balanced in the development approach during 11th Five Year Plan Period for the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)

j). Dispersed Tribal Development Project (DTDP): As an extension of TSP strategy, the dispersed ST population of the state located outside the ITDA/ MADA/ Cluster Pocket/ Micro Project areas, is covered under a special project for tribal development.

1.5. Various Welfare Schemes for Tribal Communities

Many developments programme and policies have been designed since independence to address various tribal issues. The Indian government made a continuous effort to bridge the gap in the direction of development and sustainable growth of the entire tribal community across the states. Due to heterogeneous character of the tribal group, government found it difficult to allocate the fund for tribal development. In 1973, the Dhebar Commission created Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) as a separate category for those who are less developed among the tribal groups. In this context, in 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTGs and declared 52 such groups, while in 1993 an additional 23 groups were added to the category, making it a total of 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (UT) in the country (2011 Census).

After 2006, the Government of India renamed the PTGs as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). PVTGs have some basic characteristics such as they are mostly homogenous, with a small population, relatively physically isolated, social institutes cast in a simple mould, absence of written language, relatively simple technology and a slower rate of change etc. The Scheme for Development of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), came into effect from April 1, 2008 and PVTGs need more funds directed for their development (Ministry of Tribal Affairs (2015)). There are 75 groups of tribal in 18 States and 1 Union Territory have been identified and categorised as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Table-1.

Table 1.1: Number of Particular Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTGs) in the Country

State / UT Name	PVTGs Name
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	1. Bodo Gadaba 2. Bondo Poroja 3. Chenchu 4. Dongria Khond 5. Gutob Gadaba 6. Khond Poroja 7. Kolam 8. Kondareddis 9. Konda Savaras 10. Kutia Khond 11. Parengi Poroja 12. Thoti
Bihar and Jharkhand	13. Asurs 14. Birhor 15. Birjia 16. Hill Kharia 17. Konvas 18. Mal Paharia 19. Parhaiyas 20. Sauda Paharia 21. Savar
Jharkhand	Same as above
Gujarat	22. Kathodi 23. Kohvalia 24. Padhar 25. Siddi 26. Kolgha
Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba 28. Koraga
Kerala	29. Cholanaikeyan (a section of Kattunaickans) 30. Kadar 31. Kattunayakan 32. Kurumbas 33. Koraga
Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	34. Abujh Macias 35. Baigas 36. Bharias 37. Hill Korbas 38. Kamars 39. Saharias 40. Birhor
Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia) 42. Kolam 43. Maria Gond
Manipur	44. Marram Nagas
Odisha	45. Birhor 46. Bondo 47. Didayi 48. Dongria-Khond 49. Juangs 50. Kharias 51. Kutia Kondh 52. Lanjia Sauras 53. Lodhas 54. Mankidias 55. Paudi Bhuyans 56. Soura 57. Chuktia Bhunjia
Rajasthan	58. Seharias
Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans 60. Kotas 61. Kurumbas 62. Irulas 63. Paniyans 64. Todas
Tripura	65. Reangs
Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	66. Buxas 67. Rajis
West Bengal	68. Birhor 69. Lodhas 70. Totos
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese 72. Jarawas 73. Onges 74. Sentinelese 75. Shorn Pens

Source: Census of India 2011.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are the most vulnerable group of tribal people who live in inhabit isolated, remote and difficult areas in small and scattered hamlets or habitats. The aim of this scheme is to improve the community's quality of life while also planning its socio-economic development and cultural. Further the scheme follows the strategic approach of Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, which is need-based and strives to optimise utilisation of resources available under various programs and aims at specific outcomes.

The scheme is flexible because it enables each State to focus on areas that they consider relevant to their PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Activities under it may include the following:

1. Livelihood
2. Employment opportunities and economic development of PVTGs through Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Dairy, and Skilling/ Vocational Training

3. Education, (Literacy, Drop-out, Residential schools in addition to SSA/RMSA).
4. Health, (Gap filling for effective health service delivery beyond NHM etc).
5. Provision of safe drinking water (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage)
6. Land distribution, land development
7. Social security
8. Housing and Habitat
9. Connectivity (Road and Telecommunication),
10. Supply of Electricity (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage), Solar power, with provision of maintenance
11. Irrigation (gap filling where line Ministries do not provide complete/universal coverage)
12. Urban Development
13. Culture
14. Sports including traditional and tribal games and sports
15. Any other innovative activity for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs.

Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India since 1977-78 onwards. It is charged to consolidated fund of India (except grants for North Eastern States) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilised for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters and Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) for the dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) / Micro Projects have been as additional institutions for delivery of public goods and services to Scheduled Tribes. These agencies function under overall control of the State Governments. The respective State Government monitor over these agencies for ensuring effective utilisation of funds provided to them for implementation of various programmes/ interventions and submission of progress of the work assigned to them. Following Table-2, there are a total of 193 ITDA/ITDPs located around the country.

Table 2: List of states selected for Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDP/ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets, Cluster and States having Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)

S. No	Name of the States/UT	Number of Development Projects		
		ITDPs/ITDAs	MADA pockets	Cluster
1	Andhra Pradesh #	5	41	17
2	Assam	19	-	-
3	Bihar	-	7	-

4	Chhattisgarh #	19	9	2
5	Gujarat #	9	1	-
6	Himachal Pradesh #	5	2	-
7	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-
8	Jharkhand #	14	34	7
9	Karnataka	5	-	-
10	Kerala	7	-	-
11	Madhya Pradesh #	31	30	6
12	Maharashtra #	16	44	24
13	Manipur	5	-	-
14	Odisha #	22	46	14
15	Rajasthan #	5	44	11
16	Sikkim	4	-	-
17	Tamil Nadu \$	9	-	-
18	Telangana #	3		
19	Tripura *	-	-	-
20	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	-
21	Uttarakhand \$	-	-	-
22	West Bengal \$	12	-	1
	Union Territory			
23	A&N Islands	1	-	-
24	Daman & Diu	1	-	-
Total		193	259	82

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2016

Note: * There are no ITDPs in Tripura. There are Tripura Tribal Autonomous Districts Councils (TTADC).

#-States having Scheduled Areas and Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs)

\$-State having only TACs.

1.6. Problem Faced by the Tribal Communities in India

The Central and State governments have carried out a number of tribal development programs mentioned above. The majority of these tribal groups still lack access to even the most basic amenities like housing, electricity, clean drinking water, roads and transportation infrastructure, healthcare, and educational facilities. There is no uniform solution to the variety of problems facing tribal regions and tribal communities. Due to the complexity of the issues, the government has established a number of development programs and schemes to address each situation specifically for disadvantaged groups like Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs), bonded labourers, shifting cultivators, forest villagers, displaced persons (The Planning Commission, 2003).

Various study reports indicate the problem faced by the tribal communities are follows;

Tribal Research and Training Institute, (1996) identified the following issues existing in the Maharashtra tribal areas;

- Getting land documents
- Photo copies of certain certificate and testimonial
- Getting transportation charges and to go to headquarters (Tehsildar office and collectorate) it's too far away from the tribal hamlets.
- There is no separate staff unit to follow-up the progress of the particular schemes for the reached or not at the grass root level.

The Planning Commission (2003) identified the following issues existing in Assam and Tamil Nadu tribal areas;

- PDS shops did not exist within the village and the travel time approximately varied from 30 minutes to one hour. Major items sold in the fair price shops/co-operative societies are sugar, kerosene and wheat.
- Interior tribal villages lack link road network. By and large, modern means of communication like phone, fax, internet etc. are yet to reach these remote villages.
- Almost all the villages have clean and tidy surroundings.
- Though Gram Sabha meetings were regular, follow up action was lacking.
- The developmental functionaries visited the villages rarely.
- Voluntary agencies activities were very few.

This also indicates that most of the families have a low-income category. They have limited skills and resources. Consequently, they are engaged in informal and unorganised sectors where the wages are very low. As a result, their standard of living is also very low.

Planning Commission (2010) identified that the circular migration or rural-urban migration and distressed migration are emerging as a dominant form of migration amongst STs in India as is evident from the four selected States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

- Majority of the tribal women and girls remained without education even after migrating to cities. The main reason for educational backwardness of migrant tribal women and girls was non-availability of sufficient number of educational institutes in the tribal areas as well as in the slum areas of cities where majority of the migrant tribal women and girls live.
- A large majority of migrant tribal women and girls and their families are unaware of the tribal development programmes of the Union and State government.
- Unemployment, poverty, lack of basic facilities of education, health and hygiene are still a major problem in the tribal areas forcing them for out migration to various towns and cities.

- The tribal families are not able to meet their basic needs out of their meagre income from their occupations and are heavily indebted to the money lenders.
- There are no proper marketing and forward and backward linkages for the forest produce and articles being produced by the tribal in the interior areas.
- The migrant tribal women and girls in cities suffer from poor housing conditions. Most of them have their houses in slum areas surrounded by unhealthy environment. In addition, more than 50% of the migrant tribal women and girls are living in rented houses.
- Education and vocational guidance and training for development of their skills with a view to improve their potential for employment are lacking in tribal areas.

Government of India, (2011) follows the following criteria for identification of PVTGs through Census 2011.

- Pre-agricultural level of technology
- Low level of literacy
- Economic backwardness
- A declining or stagnant population.

Government of Tamil Nadu, (2022) Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department observed that the following are the major important problems being faced by the Scheduled Tribes:

- Provision of basic amenities
- Educational development
- Generation of employment
- Indebtedness
- Provision of health care

In this various above issues Government of India and State Government have taken many steps to enhance the standard of living of tribal people.

1.7. Need for Tribal Development Programmes

Academic peer reviewed literatures have indicated the following issues are identified in the across the states in India.

- One of the important factors is unavailability of suitable infrastructure for the development plan to reach to them.
- Most of the tribal households are not aware of several welfare schemes under implementation for their benefit. Their expectations of their housing and employment opportunities are limited.

- There is a communication gap between the development agencies and the tribal communities, that only 90% of the people were aware about the 5-6 government schemes implemented by central and state government.
- The development agency prefers to give more benefit to male tribal beneficiary than female. However, women are largely excluded from the process of development and minimum access to information about the development schemes.
- The female headed farm households among tribal women are not empowered economically as well as socially.
- The welfare programmes so far implemented haven't focused on the felt needs of the communities, hence could not yield the desired results.
- Majority of the tribal households live in kachha houses and more than fifty percent of them live in a single room accommodation.
- Tribal households still lack access to basic amenities, notably, food security, landholding, income and other socio-economic development.
- Rural areas still draw their drinking water beyond 500 meters and water is not potable.
- Medical facilities are sufficient but not have effective facilities.
- Proper road and communication are demanded by tribal householders.
- Tribal households are supplementing their income through wage income because of the income from agriculture is not sufficient to meet their basic needs.
- The most important fact is that the tribal community could not overcome the economic problem, which is a major barrier in the improvement of education, still their security for income is very narrow and depending upon agriculture and forests.
- The size of land holding among most of the tribes were either marginal or small, engaged mainly in cultivation, having one temporary structured house and unemployment problem is very high.
- MGNREGA scheme is to be introduced in tribal areas to arrest migration on continuous basis, since there is no alternative for the tribal households to earn income from other sources.
- There is a little impact on NREGS in tribal village. Religion, street biases, favouritism in the distribution of job card, suppression of the dominant family, poor leadership and improper coordination among the stakeholders have stood as significant problem in this programme.

- Aged above 60 years and demand appraisal for the existing amount of old age pensions and timely disbursements.
- There is caste discrimination (inequity associated social-discrimination) in access to maternal health benefits scheme against SCs/STs in access to Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). There is a highest difference between SCs/STs and non-SCs/STs in access to JSY.
- The tribal households have joined microfinance groups, made small savings and availed credit facility, microfinance activities have not significantly improved livelihoods and reduced vulnerability. In the absence of savings products, expenses on housing and marriage, and formal social security services such as health insurance, the tribal are forced to borrow from informal sources.
- The performance of the Scheduled tribal educational qualification is much lower than the Scheduled Castes.
- A large number of tribal women in rural areas have missed their educational opportunities at different stages. The reason behind that is the poor infrastructure and poorly motivated teachers and, lack of awareness among the tribal community.
- In the tribal welfare schools, the class rooms and the hostels are in operation in the premises. The environment of the present school building was unhygienic and the girls were not provided adequate boarding facilities.
- Lack of appropriate nutritional programs leads to high survival risks illness and poor health services, leading to high mortality rates, among infants and children. A high morbidity among adolescent girls which affects their reproductive health and undernourished.
- A high percentage of mother had not taken ante-natal checkup, tetanus injection and iron and folic acid tablets during pregnancies. A high percentage of deliveries performed at home and birth were done mainly by traditional birth attendants. Infant and child mortality rate was high, most of the mothers were undernourished and among the children has increased malnutrition.
- The prevalence of underweight is lower among tribal women but more than half of the total women were anaemic. The highest percentage of severe anaemia, and obesity were identified.
- Tribal population have higher proportion of low birth weight than the national average.

The above studies indicated that still many tribal groups in different part of the Indian states are lacking behind. Various government development programmes have not been reached yet full-fledged across the respective tribal community in the country. And also, many states'

tribal communities are not aware/ impacted across all-government welfare programmes through Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDP/ITDA). In this connection, we try to understand whether the various government welfare programme benefits are reached or not to the tribal communities and whether these welfare schemes are aware to people from the welfare state of Tamil Nadu.

1.8. Research Methodology

The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu have implemented various welfare programs to promote the socio-economic and educational development of the Scheduled Tribes. The indigenous tribal communities living in the Eastern Ghats of Salem, Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi districts in Tamil Nadu have a special connection to their land and forests. The Malayali tribe is particularly dominant in these areas, where various government development programs are in place to improve the lives of tribal communities. These programs encompass income-generating initiatives, community-based welfare programs, and access to basic amenities aimed at improving the livelihoods of the community. The primary occupations for tribal community in the study area are agriculture and its allied activities. They continue to cultivate a variety of crops such as paddy, tapioca, coffee, pepper, sugarcane, millets, cereals, vegetables, and tamarind on both the hilly and plains region. The forests in the region are rich in biodiversity, with a variety of medicinal plants, fruits, and honey abundantly available. Cash crops, horticulture, and plantation crops have also been promoted in the study region. Minor millets, raagi, maize, and corn are important varieties of grains for the people of Jawadhu hills, Kalrayan hills and Aranuthumalai for their food.

The tribal topography can be broadly categorized into three groups: Tribal Concentration areas, Dispersed Tribal areas, and Primitive Tribal areas. The highest concentration of tribal population is located in the northern districts of the state, with Salem district having the largest population, followed by Tiruvannamalai district in second place, and Kallakurichi in third.

According to the 2011 Census of India, there are 36 sub-groups of tribes in the State. The main tribes among them are Malayali, Toda, Kurumbas, Paniyan, Irular, Kattunayakan, Kanikkar, Palliyan, Kadar, etc. Of these, Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Kattunayakan, Paniyan, and Irular have been designated as 'Primitive Tribes'. The combined Scheduled Tribes population of the State as per the 2011 Census is 7.94 lakh, representing 1.10% of the total population of the State (which is 721 lakh). Out of the 7.94 lakh Tribal population, 50.5% are males and 49.5% are females.

According to the 2011 Census of India, the total scheduled tribe population in Tamil Nadu is 7,94,697. Among the 32 districts, Salem accounts for 1,19,369 (15.0%), followed by Tiruvannamalai with 90,954 (11.4%), and Viluppuram with 74,859 (9.4%). (In Kallakurichi district, specifically in the Kalrayan hills, the total tribal population is 45,176).

In Tamil Nadu, there are 36 sub-groups of tribes, with a total tribal population of 7,94,697. Of this population, 3,57,980 (45.0%) belong to the Malayali tribe and 1,89,661 (23.9%)

belong to the Irrular tribe. In Salem district, there are 26 tribes with a total population of 1,19,369, of which 1,09,083 (91.4%) are Malayali tribe. In Tiruvannamalai district, there are 19 tribes with a population of 90,954, of which 53,671 (59.0%) are Malayali tribe. In Viluppuram district, there are 16 tribes with a total population of 74,859, of which 45,645 (61.0%) are Malayali tribe.

Study area also covered Integrated Tribal Development Projects/Agency (ITDP/ITDA) implemented in 5 areas covering above 3 districts. The Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) have been implemented since the Fifth Five Year Plan with specific objectives of reducing poverty, improving educational status, and eliminating exploitation of tribal families. The areas where the population of Scheduled Tribes exceeds 50% of the total population are designated as "Integrated Tribal Development Programmes Areas (ITDP)" in 7 districts of the state. These districts are: Salem, Namakkal, Viluppuram, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri, and Vellore table 1.

Table 1.3: District-Wise and Area -Wise ITDPs/ITDAs Programme in Tamil Nadu

S. No	ITDPs/ITDAs Districts	ITDPs/ITDAs Location	No. of Blocks
1	Salem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yercaud • Pachamalai • Aranuthumalai • Kalrayan Hills 	4
2	Tiruvannamalai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jawadhu Hills 	1
3	Viluppuram (Kallakurichi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalrayan Hills (Vellimalai) 	1
4	Vellore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jawadhu and Yelagiri Hills 	2
5	Dharmapuri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitheri Hills 	1
6	Tiruchirappalli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pachamalai 	1
7	Namakkal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolli Hills 	1
Total	7 Districts	10 ITDPs/ITDAs	11 Blocks

Source: Tribal Welfare Department-Government of Tamil Nadu.

1.9. Objective of the Study

The Government of India and the State Government of Tamil Nadu are investing a significant amount of funds in the development of tribal areas and communities through various development schemes every year. These initiatives encompass social welfare and economic development programs that are implemented across tribal areas. The present study aims to assess the effectiveness of these welfare programs for tribal communities in a selected district of Tamil Nadu. The study also analyses the impact of access to basic infrastructure on the economic development of these communities. Thus, the present study has the following objectives.

- To understand the socio-economic condition of the tribal people.
- To analyse the linkage between the access to education and the increase in literacy among tribal communities.
- Assessing the sources and distance of access to various basic infrastructure facilities in tribal areas.

- To assess the level of understanding among tribal communities regarding the various welfare schemes implemented by the government.
- To examine the extent to which various government welfare schemes have reached tribal communities.

1.10. Methodology and Data Source

The study is based on both primary and secondary source of data. The study was conducted in three densely populated tribal districts in the Eastern Ghats of Tamil Nadu: Salem, Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai. The sample population was selected based on the 2011 Census tribal population data, in terms of concentration of high tribe population from the three districts chosen for the study. Three districts ten Village Panchayats were selected from each of the three districts based on population, resulting in a total of 1177 households being selected for the study. Out of 1177 sample households, 384 sample are obtained from 118 habitations in Kallakurichi district, 395 sample are obtained from 133 habitations in Salem district, and 398 are obtained from 122 habitations in Tiruvannamalai district (See table 3). Primary data was collected during the period from February to June, 2023. In a sample of 1177 households, 1074 (91.2%) are from hilly regions, 74 (6.3%) are from foothill regions, and only 29 (2.5%) are from plain regions (see table 4).

The households were selected using a simple random sampling method, drawn from each habitation. In Kallakurichi district, almost all the habitations from 10 selected Village panchayats were covered, with an average of 3 randomly selected households from each habitation based on the habitation population in table 3. In Salem district, 10 village panchayats were covered, with an average of 3 households from each habitation. In Tiruvannamalai district, 10 village panchayats were covered, with an average of 3 households from each habitation.

Table 1.4: Method of Sample Selection in Panchayat-Wise from the Three Districts

S. No	Panchayat Union	Name of the Panchayat	ST Population	HH	%	Sample Size	Sample Covered
1	Kalrayan Hills	Arampundi	3,901	975	10.9	43	36
2	Kalrayan Hills	Kilakkadu	2,796	699	7.8	31	30
3	Kalrayan Hills	Kondiyanatham	2,653	663	7.4	29	29
4	Kalrayan Hills	Maniyarpalayam	2,891	723	8.1	32	32
5	Kalrayan Hills	Mel Pacheri	2,609	652	7.3	29	29
6	Kalrayan Hills	Serapattu	3,138	785	8.8	35	34
7	Kalrayan Hills	Thoradipattu	4,904	1226	13.7	54	54
8	Kalrayan Hills	Vanjikkuli	3,037	759	8.5	34	30
9	Kalrayan Hills	Vellimalai	6,363	1591	17.8	70	70
10	Kalrayan Hills	Vengodu	3,530	883	9.9	39	40
Kallakurichi-Total Population (A)			35822	8956	100.0	396	384
1	Yercaud	Vellakadai	3,961	990	7.3	29	29
2	Yercaud	Nagalur	3,409	852	6.3	26	26
3	Yercaud	Maramangalam	6,575	1644	12.1	48	48
4	Ayothiyapattinam	Aladipatty	4,140	1035	7.6	30	30

5	Panamarathupatti	Thumbalpatti	3,868	967	7.1	28	28
6	Valapady	Pulidikuttai	3,376	844	6.2	25	25
7	P N Palayam	Vadakkunadu	10,402	2601	19.1	75	73
8	P N Palayam	Keelnadu	7,469	1867	13.7	54	54
9	P N Palayam	Meelnadu	5,755	1439	10.6	42	42
10	P N Palayam	Therkkunadu	5,559	1390	10.2	40	40
Salem-Total Population (B)			54,514	13629	100.0	397	395
1	Thandrapet	Athipadi	2,401	600	4.9	20	20
2	Thandrapet	Mothakkal	2,049	512	4.2	17	17
3	Thandrapet	Pudurchekkadi	3,372	843	6.9	28	28
4	Jawadhu Hills	Kanamalai	5,983	1496	12.3	49	49
5	Jawadhu Hills	Kovilur	11,006	2752	22.6	90	90
6	Jawadhu Hills	Kuttakarai	3,242	811	6.7	26	26
7	Jawadhu Hills	Melsilambadi	3,785	946	7.8	31	31
8	Jawadhu Hills	Nammiyampattu	7,569	1892	15.6	62	62
9	Jawadhu Hills	Palamaruthur	3,305	826	6.8	27	27
10	Jawadhu Hills	Veerappanur	5,934	1484	12.2	48	48
Tiruvannamalai-Total Population (C)			48,646	12162	100.0	398	398
Total (A+B+C)			1,38,982	34747		1191	1177

Table 1.5:Panchayat-Wise and Habitation-Wise Final Sample Covered

District	Block	Name of the Village Panchayat	Habitation	No. of Habitation Covered	No. of Sample	Average Sample per Habitation
Kallakurichi	Kalrayan Hills	Arampoondi	17	11	36	3
		Kilakkadu	12	9	30	3
		Kondiyanatham	11	8	29	4
		Maniyarpalayam	7	7	32	5
		Melpacherry	13	13	29	2
		Serappattu	11	11	34	3
		Thoradipattu	12	14	54	4
		Vellimalai	29	25	70	3
		Vengodu	15	13	40	3
		Vanjikkuli	10	7	30	4
		Total (A)	137	118	384	3
Salem	Yercaud	Nagalur	17	4	26	7
		Vellakkadai	9	7	29	4
		Maramangalam	15	11	48	4
	Ayothiyapattinam	Aladipatti	9	6	30	5
	Panamarathupatti	Thumbalpatti	12	10	28	3
	Valapady	Puzhuthikuttai	17	11	25	2
	Pethanaicken palayam (Kalrayan Hills)	Therkkunadu	23	14	40	3
		Vadakkunadu	35	33	73	2
		Keelnadu	23	22	54	2

		Meelnadu	18	15	42	3
		Total (B)	178	133	395	3
Tiruvannamalai	Thandrampet	Athipadi	8	7	20	3
		Mothakkal	8	4	18	5
		Pudur Chekkadi	9	7	28	4
	Jawadhu Hills	Kanamalai	32	17	48	3
		Kovilur	66	35	90	3
		Kuttakarai	22	4	26	7
		Melsilambadi	26	5	31	6
		Nammiyambat	57	13	62	5
		Palamarathur	18	16	27	2
		Veerappanur	27	14	48	3
		Total (C)	273	122	398	3
Total (A+B+C)		588	373	1177	3	

Table 1.6: Locality of Sample Households (HH)

S.No	District/Block	Location			No. of HH
		Plain area	Foothills area	Hilly area	
(i)	Kallakurichi			384	384
1	Kalrayan Hills	-	-	384	
(ii)	Salem	10	24	361	395
1	Ayothiyapattinam	-	4	26	
2	Panamarathupatti	10	3	15	
3	Pethanaickenpalayam	-	-	209	
4	Valapady	-	17	8	
5	Yercaud	-	-	103	
(iii)	Tiruvannamalai	19	50	329	398
1	Jawadhu Hills	-	7	325	
2	Thandrampet	19	43	4	
	Total (HH)	29 (2.5)	74 (6.3)	1074 (91.2)	1177 (100)
	No. of Habitation	10 (2.7)	24 (6.4)	339 (90.9)	373 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Table 1.7: District-Wise Tribal Population-2011

District	Person	%	Male	%	Female	%
Thiruvallur	47,243	5.9	23,692	5.9	23,551	6.0
Chennai	10,061	1.3	5,207	1.3	4,854	1.2
Kancheepuram	41,210	5.2	20,605	5.1	20,605	5.2
Vellore	72,955	9.2	36,663	9.1	36,292	9.2
Tiruvannamalai	90,954	11.4	45,956	11.5	44,998	11.4
Viluppuram	74,859	9.4	37,570	9.4	37,289	9.5
Salem	1,19,369	15.0	60,489	15.1	58,880	15.0
Namakkal	57,059	7.2	29,383	7.3	27,676	7.0
Erode	21,880	2.8	11,024	2.7	10,856	2.8
The Nilgiris	32,813	4.1	16,091	4.0	16,722	4.2
Dindigul	8,064	1.0	4,095	1.0	3,969	1.0
Karur	575	0.1	297	0.1	278	0.1
Tiruchirappalli	18,198	2.3	9,414	2.3	8,784	2.2
Perambalur	2,584	0.3	1,292	0.3	1,292	0.3
Ariyalur	10,722	1.3	5,274	1.3	5,448	1.4
Cuddalore	15,702	2.0	7,943	2.0	7,759	2.0
Nagapattinam	3,756	0.5	1,847	0.5	1,909	0.5
Thiruvarur	3,034	0.4	1,466	0.4	1,568	0.4
Thanjavur	3,561	0.4	1,739	0.4	1,822	0.5
Pudukkottai	1,283	0.2	647	0.2	636	0.2
Sivaganga	790	0.1	394	0.1	396	0.1
Madurai	11,096	1.4	5,622	1.4	5,474	1.4
Theni	1,835	0.2	954	0.2	881	0.2
Virudhunagar	2,294	0.3	1,182	0.3	1,112	0.3
Ramanathapuram	1,105	0.1	559	0.1	546	0.1
Thoothukkudi	4,911	0.6	2,466	0.6	2,445	0.6
Tirunelveli	10,270	1.3	5,109	1.3	5,161	1.3
Kanniyakumari	7,282	0.9	3,554	0.9	3,728	0.9
Dharmapuri	63,044	7.9	32,130	8.0	30,914	7.9
Krishnagiri	22,388	2.8	11,419	2.8	10,969	2.8
Coimbatore	28,342	3.6	14,245	3.6	14,097	3.6
Tiruppur	5,458	0.7	2,740	0.7	2,718	0.7
Tamil Nadu	7,94,697	100.0	4,01,068	100.0	3,93,629	100.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

Table 1.8: Distribution of Tribes -Wise Population In Tamil Nadu-2011

Name of the Tribes	Person	%	Male	%	Female	%
Adiyan	4,426	0.6	2,247	0.6	2,179	0.6
Aranadan	138	0.0	72	0.0	66	0.0
Eravallan	2,871	0.4	1,438	0.4	1,433	0.4
Irular	1,89,661	23.9	94,521	23.6	95,140	24.2
Kadar	650	0.1	325	0.1	325	0.1
Kammara (c)	1,052	0.1	537	0.1	515	0.1
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (e)	3,837	0.5	1,879	0.5	1,958	0.5
Kaniyan, Kanyan	2,137	0.3	1,042	0.3	1,095	0.3
Kattunayakan	46,672	5.9	23,360	5.8	23,312	5.9
Kochu Velan	7	0.0	4	0.0	3	0.0
Konda Kapus	521	0.1	265	0.1	256	0.1
Kondareddis	9,847	1.2	5,028	1.3	4,819	1.2
Koraga	101	0.0	61	0.0	40	0.0
Kota (c)	308	0.0	155	0.0	153	0.0
Kudiya, Melakudi	66	0.0	36	0.0	30	0.0
Kurichchan	6,100	0.8	3,181	0.8	2,919	0.7
Kurumbas (b)	6,823	0.9	3,380	0.8	3,443	0.9
Kurumans	30,965	3.9	15,949	4.0	15,016	3.8
Maha Malasar	77	0.0	43	0.0	34	0.0
Malai Arayan	172	0.0	75	0.0	97	0.0
Malai Pandaram	1,439	0.2	710	0.2	729	0.2
Malai Vedan	7,215	0.9	3,701	0.9	3,514	0.9
Malakkuravan	19,645	2.5	10,013	2.5	9,632	2.4
Malasar	6,431	0.8	3,259	0.8	3,172	0.8
Malayali (d)	3,57,980	45.0	1,81,704	45.3	1,76,276	44.8
Malayekandi	210	0.0	107	0.0	103	0.0
Mannan	211	0.0	99	0.0	112	0.0
Mudugar, Muduvan	1,250	0.2	661	0.2	589	0.1
Muthuvan	390	0.0	200	0.0	190	0.0
Palleyan	231	0.0	114	0.0	117	0.0
Palliyan	2,252	0.3	1,146	0.3	1,106	0.3
Palliyar	5,288	0.7	2,643	0.7	2,645	0.7
Paniyan	10,134	1.3	4,898	1.2	5,236	1.3
Sholaga	5,965	0.8	3,066	0.8	2,899	0.7
Toda (c)	2,002	0.3	957	0.2	1,045	0.3
Uraly	12,986	1.6	6,491	1.6	6,495	1.7
All Schedule Tribes	7,94,697	100.0	4,01,068	100.0	3,93,629	100.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: All Scheduled Tribes in (2011 Census) includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit jan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc., a-Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district), b-Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), c-Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts), d-Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district) '0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table 1.9: Distribution of District-Wise and Tribes -Wise Population In Tamil Nadu 2011

S.No	Name of the Tribes	Salem		Tiruvannamalai		Viluppuram	
		Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
1	Adiyan	1	0.0	64	0.1	322	0.4
2	Aranadan	-	-	3	0.0	-	-
3	Eravallan	1	0.0				
4	Irular	817	0.7	24,157	26.6	17,705	23.7
5	Kadar	-	-	-	-	3	0.0
6	Kammara (c)	3	0.0	-	-	-	-
7	Kattunayakan	44	0.0	1,473	1.6	2,590	3.5
8	Konda Kapus	7	0.0	-	-	-	-
9	Kondareddis	3,554	3.0	21	0.0	22	0.0
10	Koraga	2	0.0	8	0.0	-	-
11	Kota (c)	-	-	13	0.0	-	-
12	Kudiya, Melakudi	5	0.0	-	-	-	-
13	Kurichchan	22	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
14	Kurumans	2,074	1.7	4,383	4.8	4	0.0
15	Malai Arayan	6	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
16	Malai Pandaram	24	0.0	19	0.0	168	0.2
17	Malai Vedan	4	0.0	18	0.0	3	0.0
18	Malakkuravan	1,307	1.1	3,575	3.9	1,804	2.4
19	Malasar	10	0.0	7	0.0	3	0.0
20	Malayali (d)	1,09,083	91.4	53,671	59.0	45,645	61.0
21	Malayekandi	54	0.0	1	0.0	22	0.0
22	Mannan	111	0.1	-	-	-	-
23	Mudugar, Muduvan	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
24	Muthuvan	1	0.0	-	-	-	-
25	Palliyan	37	0.0	6	0.0	-	-
26	Palliyar	11	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0
27	Paniyan	3	0.0	-	-	-	-
28	Sholaga	111	0.1	-	-	-	-
29	Toda (c)	95	0.1	4	0.0	25	0.0
	Total	1,19,369	100.0	90,954	100.0	74,859	100.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: All Scheduled Tribes in (2011 Census) includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit jan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc., a-Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district), b-Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), c-Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts), d-Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district) '0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Chapter-2

Assessment of the Socio-Economic Conditions of Tribal Communities and Welfare Schemes in Tamil Nadu

2.1. Introduction

According to the 2011 Census, the total population of Tamil Nadu is 7.21 crore, of which the population of Scheduled Tribes is 7.96 lakh (1.10%). The Government of Tamil Nadu has categorised the tribes 36 scheduled tribes into three types: primitive tribes, concentrated groups, and dispersed groups. The main tribes, such as Malayali, Toda, Kurumbas, Irular, Kattunayakan and Paniyan have been designated as "Primitive Tribe" (Government of Tamil Nadu, 2021). The situation scheduled tribes in Tamil Nadu poses peculiar problems for development. The peculiar character of scheduled tribes can be classified as geographical, demographic, socio-cultural and exploitative (Perumal and Padmanabhan, 1986). Scheduled tribe people who are socio-economically and educationally backward are facing problems such as lack of infrastructure facilities, nutritional deficiencies, lack of economic opportunities and low levels of literacy (Government of Tamil Nadu, 2022).

The Directorate of Tribal Welfare was separated from the Directorate of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, gaining full financial and administrative control since 2018. The Government of Tamil Nadu and The Tribal Welfare Department are prioritizing the development of tribes' people in the 23 districts with a higher population of scheduled tribes. Development initiatives include education, health, distributing house site pattas, constructing houses, providing basic amenities such as road, street light, drinking water and to reduce the development gap between tribes and, non-tribes (Government of Tamil Nadu, 2022).

The department also prioritizes the well-being of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in hilly areas by implementing special programs such as constructing traditional houses, distributing milch animals, and providing drinking water facilities and street lights. Additionally, TAHDCO's economic development programs primarily focus on three categories micro-enterprise development for low-income families, vocational job-oriented skill training programs and individual entrepreneur schemes, all of which are supported by appropriate training and subsidy programs. These initiatives aim to create employment opportunities and promote skill development.

The areas with a scheduled tribe population of 50% or more are designated as Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) areas. In the state of Tamil Nadu, 7 districts cover 10 ITDP areas, including Salem (Yercaud, Pachamalai, Aranuthumalai, and Kalrayan Hills), Viluppuram (Kalrayan Hills), Tiruvannamalai (Jawadhu Hills), Tiruchirapalli (Panchamalai Hills), Dharmapuri (Sitheri Hills), and Vellore (Jawadhu and Yelagiri Hills). Despite numerous programs and projects aimed at uplifting tribal communities, they continue to be marginalised and often located in remote areas such as hill, peripheries of reserve forests or wildlife protected areas, and plains.

The chapter is organised as follows. Following this introductory section, Section 2.2 provides a literature review on the challenges faced by scheduled tribes in Tamil Nadu. Section 2.3 Detailed about grants received from the Government of India for tribal welfare schemes. Section 2.4 details the grants received from the Tribal Sub Plan from Government of Tamil Nadu. Section 2.5 provides information on the number of beneficiaries who have benefited from various tribal welfare schemes. Section 2.6 presents the socio-economic condition of the Tamil Nadu tribes' population. Section 2.7 presents the socio-economic condition of the Tamil Nadu tribes/Malayali tribe population, Section 2.8 details the basic infrastructure facilities accessed by the Tamil Nadu tribe's population. Section 2.9 presents the summary and conclusion.

2.2. Challenges Faced by Tribes in Tamil Nadu

There are numerous studies examining whether the tribes have access to government welfare schemes and basic infrastructure facilities. Academic peer-reviewed literature has indicated that the following issues are identified across districts in Tamil Nadu.

1. Socio-Economic Condition

- The socio-economic conditions of the Malayali tribes are very poor. Tribes are lagging behind the mainstream population in terms of income, health issues, social status, expenditure patterns and lifestyle (Dhanush and Murugan ,2018 and Kumar and Kumar, 2014).
- The majority of tribes households face challenges such as increased indebtedness, low levels of children's education and poor awareness of developmental programs (Prasanth and Balasubramaniam, 2021).
- Illiteracy, poor infrastructure, unemployment and unfriendly development policies are also major obstacles to development in these communities (Archana, 2023).
- Government schemes for the elderly, differently abled, and widows are accessible to 89 percent of individuals in these communities (Ramesh et al., 2022).
- The major constraints observed were lack of sufficient pasture land, lack of marketing facilities, lack of adequate credit facilities, unremunerative prices for livestock products, and lack of scientific knowledge on livestock farming(Meganathan et al. 2010).
- The tribal farmers have been expanding their paddy cultivation area over the years. However, they are facing challenges such as a shortage of labour, limited availability of high-quality seeds and inadequate irrigation facilities, which have minimised their productivity(Marikannan and Srinivasan, 2022).
- During the off-seasonal migration in tribal areas, no significant changes were predominantly observed with the development in urban contact, savings, and investments in other activities such as consumption patterns, purchasing power, and the status of agricultural activities. However, somewhat increased changes were

observed in employment status, with an increase in the number of employed working days per month and in social status(Vasanthapriya and Asokhan, 2019)

- Tribal land alienation is a significant issue in the villages, with high intensity. This not only results in a reduction of income and land holding size for the tribes, but also pushes them into poverty. Many tribes have been forced to alienated their lands, due to temporary income and consumption gaps (Shanmugam,2011)

2. Education

- Tribal people have achieved only a minimal level of education for several reasons, including poverty, parental pressure to discontinue education, lack of awareness, lack of nearby schools, lack of interest and community restrictions on education(Raja and Krishnaveni, 2019).
- Limited access to online classes for school children is due to a lack of smart phones and poor internet connectivity (Ramesh et al., 2022).
- The majority of youth of tribes face insufficient credit facilities as a major constraint for commercial ventures, along with a lack of periodic vocational training and job insecurity (Dhanush and Murugan, 2018).
- School dropout rates are higher in tribal areas, largely due to the economic status of the families. Low-income working mothers often rely on their eldest daughter to take on household responsibilities and care for younger siblings, which can contribute to high dropout rates (Saravanan and Ramesh, 2022).
- In the tribal areas, middle adolescent school students in the hilly hamlets are facing numerous challenges. Approximately 74 percent of the students rate their school as having poor infrastructure, with a didactic mode of teaching still being dominant. Additionally, parents play a minimal role in their children's academics, and there is no formal exposure to sports available for students, despite 64 percent of them expressing a preference to participate in sports and games. Furthermore, there is a lack of toilet facilities and the majority of students do not have appropriate awareness regarding their career growth (Krishna and Prathiba, 2016).
- Tribal girl students in the hill ranges face numerous barriers to obtaining education. These barriers include a lack of public transport, inadequate staffing at nearby schools, and lack of basic infrastructure such as roads. Additionally, the curriculum does not adequately prepare them for employment, and there are limited opportunities for vocational education. These barriers hinder the educational attainment of tribal girl students in the region (Emayavaramban et al.,2020).
- The impact of the tribal residential school, located within the tribal area, is hindered by inadequate facilities and lack of proper maintenance. Accommodations are only available for staff at the tribal Higher Secondary School (THSS), but additional space

is required for (a) toilets, (b) staff quarters and dormitories for other schools, and (c) laboratories, except for THSS where it is available. Poor maintenance is evident in all school buildings, especially in the kitchen, dormitories and toilets. Lack of proper infrastructure, including under sized class rooms, insufficient ventilation, lighting and toilets for students, are major drawbacks of all the schools. Additionally, the lack of well-furnished science and computer laboratories are main drawbacks of both the Government Tribal Residential School (GTR) and Eklavya Model Residential (EMR) schools. The quality and quantity of food supplied to the students are poor in all schools except for Eklavya Model Residential School (EMR), where a regular food schedule is followed. Rooms in all three schools are not clean, and bathrooms and toilets are inadequate, causing distress for students. Furthermore, there is a lack of beds with cots, and a high number of students are accommodated in one room. Dining halls are not furnished in other schools except for EMR, and students siting the floor and ground around the kitchen. The GTR school lacks open ground space and a compound wall, raising concerns about student safety. In contrast, open ground is available in EMRS and THHS for playing, but sports materials are not provided as there is no physical education period in their timetable (Krishnan and Sudharsan, 2020).

3.Health

- Many children suffer from malnourishment as a result of their low socio-economic backgrounds. The rates of underweight, stunting, and wasting in children were found to be high (Diwakar, 2014; Usharani and Nandini, 2018 and Padmanabhan & Mukherjee, 2016)
- The average height, weight, and food intake of tribal children is significantly lower than average. Their diet lacks many essential nutrients. Most tribal children have brownish hair, tooth decay, scaly skin and a vitamin A deficiency, which is most prevalent between the ages of 16 and 18 (Parimalavalli, 2012).
- The water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices in the tribal area are unacceptable. The poor economic conditions are causes of the poor WASH conditions and drinking water quality (Saha et al., 2020).
- Tribal women between the ages of 20 and 40 years have poor knowledge about their nutrition and health (Geetha and Parameshwari, 2019).
- The healthcare seeking behaviour of tribal people is remarkably different from non-tribal communities and government facilities have not been accepted by these tribal communities (Sumirtha et al., 2017).
- The prevalence of under nutrition remains high, despite the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS). Many tribal communities are not sending their children to Anganwadi Centres regularly due to their workload, resulting in higher rates of underweight children. Additionally, children from higher income households generally have better nutritional status. The association between

access to clean water, water purification, and toilet facilities with nutritional status is also significant (Usharani and Nandini, 2018).

2.3. Tribal Welfare Schemes Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu

2.3.1. Tribal Welfare Schemes and Grants Received from Government of India 2002-03 to 2021-22

Every year, Government of India is releasing financial assistance for the development of Tamil Nadu scheduled tribes under the following schemes such as, Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) / Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adrash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India, Grants under Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship and minimum support price for minor forest products (MSP for MFP). The detailed funds flow and expenditure pattern of each scheme and number of individuals/household/communities benefited for each scheme are discussed in below.

2.3.2. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) / Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adrash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) as an additional funding to the State Governments' plans. This funding is intended for income generating activities that focus on families in sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, minor irrigation, soil conservation, animal husbandry, forest, village and small industries, etc. The main goal of providing SCA to TSP is to support demand-based income-generating programs and improve the economic and social status of tribal people. Of the total SCA allotment, 60% of the funds are expected to be used for economic development of poor scheduled tribes through income-generating schemes, with a special focus on the most vulnerable sections among the scheduled tribes. Additionally, 30% of the Special Central Assistance funds can be used for infrastructure development in scheduled tribe habitations, and the remaining 10% can be used for providing skill development training to tribal youths. The Government of India has released financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu Tribal Sub Plan, as presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Grants Received from Government of India Various Schemes During the 10th Five Year Plan to 12th Five Year Plan Period (Value Rs. in Lakh)

Period	Year	SCA to TSP	Article 275 (1)	PVTG
10 th Five Year Plan	2002-03	323.32	210.00	45.00
	2003-04	290.99	250.00	10.00
	2004-05	377.25	288.67	176.50
	2005-06	323.70	619.57	159.55
	2006-07	375.55	477.63	109.50
	Total	1690.81	1845.86	500.55
11 th Five Year Plan	2007-08	142.59	0.00	0.00
	2008-09	469.00	291.39	673.00
	2009-10	108.00	342.00	0.00
	2010-11	393.05	358.00	476.00
	2011-12	572.00	614.25	1075.94

	Total	1684.64	1605.64	2224.94
12th Five Year Plan	2012-13	0.00	0.00	1400.00
	2013-14	651.00	901.00	2000.00
	2014-15	217.33	639.00	0.00
	2015-16	0.00	852.80	1048.14
	2016-17	600.00	863.51	681.04
	Total	1468.33	3256.31	5129.18
	2017-18	894.10	378.00	437.20
	2018-19	315.00	773.57	0.00
	2019-20	450.56	6356.07	819.48
	2020-21	377.47	0.00	550.80
	2021-22	285.32	0.00	1967.48
	Total	2322.45	7507.64	3774.96

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.1 provides details about the grants received from the Government of India by the Government of Tamil Nadu for various schemes during the different Five-Year Plans. Over the Five-Year Plans, the SAC to TSP has increased from the 2017-18 to 2021-22 period to an amount of Rs. 2322.45 lakhs. In the previous periods, the 10th Five Year Plan received Rs. 1690.81 lakhs and the 11th Five Year Plan received Rs. 1684.64 lakhs, respectively. However, in the 12th Five Year Plan, it decreased to Rs.1468.33 lakhs. Following Article 275 (1), these schemes, particularly for infrastructure development such as protected drinking water, road connectivity, electricity, and housing, are provided under this scheme. During the 12th Five Year Plan and the 2017-18 to 2021-22 periods, it increased to Rs. 3256.31 lakhs to Rs. 7507.64 lakhs. Additionally, more grants were received for the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG) consisting of 6 tribal communities, for their increasing income generation activities from agriculture development and cattle development. The amount has also decreased from the 12th Five Year Plan to the 2017-18 to 2021-22 periods, from Rs. 5108.74 lakhs to Rs. 3774.96 lakhs.

2.3.3. Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY)

The SCA to TSP program has been renamed as the Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) with the goal of achieving integrated socio-economic development in selected villages through a convergence approach. This includes the preparation of village development plans based on their specific needs, potentials for development, aspirations, as well as maximizing the coverage of individual and family benefit schemes. The focus is on improving infrastructure in vital sectors such as health, education, road connectivity and livelihoods. The scheme targets villages with at least 50% scheduled tribes' population and 500 scheduled tribes, providing a sum of Rs.30.38 lakh per village as 'gap-filling' funds for approved activities, including administrative expenses. In 2021-22, a total of 167 villages have been identified, with 28 villages selected to benefit from this scheme.

Table 2.2: Pradhan Mantri Aadi Adarash Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) - (SCA-TSP)

Year	Physical Target		Financial Target (Rs. in crore)
	No. of Beneficiaries	Works	
2011-12	1985	-	5.72
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	2127	-	6.51
2013-14	279	-	2.17
2014-15	-	-	-
2016-17	797	345	6.0
2017-18	5042	5	6.13
2018-19	7171	5	3.15
2019-20	7742	6	4.51
2020-21	2070	-	3.89
2021-22	-	-	-
2022-23	-	58 villages infrastructure work	3.04

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

Table 2.2 shows the allocation of funds from the SCA to TSP government of Tamil Nadu for various development projects. The scheme has benefited individual beneficiaries and funded indivisible works at the village level across tribal areas. In the year 2011-12, 1985 individual beneficiaries received a total of Rs.5.72 crores. From 2017-18 onwards, there has been an increasing trend in the number of individual beneficiaries, with 5042 individuals benefiting from a higher amount of Rs.6.13 crores. In 2018-19 and 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries increased to 7171 and 7742 respectively, with smaller target amounts of Rs.3.15 and Rs.4.51 crores. In 2021-22, 2070 individuals benefited from Rs.3.89 crores, and in 2022-23, the government shifted its focus to more villagelevel infrastructure development projects.

2.3.4. Grants Under Article 275 (1) of Constitution of India

Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India each year for promoting the welfare of scheduled tribes. This includes infrastructure development schemes such as protected drinking water, road connectivity, electricity, and housing. Since 1998-99, a portion of the funds under Article 275(1) has been allocated for the establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) for tribal students, with the aim of providing quality education to tribal students. Currently, two EMRSs are operational in Tamil Nadu, one at Vellimalai (Kalrayan hill) in Kallakurichi District and another at Abinavam (Pethanaickanpalayam) for Girls in Salem District. Additionally, this fund is used for the implementation of the scheduled tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, which includes issuing titles to tribals residing in the forest before 13.12.2005 and recognizing the forest rights of traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in and depending on the forest or forest land for 3 generations, or 75 years prior to 13.12.2005.

Table 2.3: Grants Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India

Year	Physical Target		Financial Target (Rs. in crore)
	No. of Beneficiaries	Works	
2011-12	475	-	6.14
2012-13	-	-	-
2013-14	2900	55	8.74
2013-14	800	1 School	4.15
2014-15	840	-	3.53
2016-17	27235	3 Schools	7.98
2017-18	800	3 Schools	3.78
2018-19	1553	8 Schools (Recurring)	5.04
		6 Schools (Music Competition)	0.66
		Viluppuram EMRS Sports Complex	1.27
		Salem New EMRS Construction	1.36
2019-20	2186	8 EMR Schools (Recurring)	43.69
2020-21	2818	8 Schools	24.49
2021-22	-	-	-
2022-23	72	Various infrastructure works	11.46

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

Table 2.3 provides information on the grants allocated under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The scheme has provided various infrastructure facilities to Tamil Nadu tribes, particularly through the establishment of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). In the year 2016-17, a total of 27,235 individuals benefited from the scheme. However, in the following years, the focus shifted towards implementing more school projects in tribal areas across Tamil Nadu. As a result, the number of individual beneficiaries decreased, with most of the funds being invested in village level infrastructure works.

2.3.5. Grants Under Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

There are several primitive tribal communities in the State, including the Toda, Kota, Kurumbas, Irular, Paniyan and Kattunayakan, whose populations have either been declining or showing stagnancy. These communities use remaining stagnant technology for cultivation and are economically disadvantaged. The goal of the scheme is to improve the welfare of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) by promoting agricultural and cattle development to generate income for their sustenance. Additionally, the scheme aims to create necessary infrastructure in their areas to support their overall development. The scheme follows the strategic approach of the Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana, which is need-based and aims to optimise the utilisation of resources available under various programs to achieve specific outcomes. The Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) was initiated in 2015-2016 and covers all tribal people and areas with tribal populations across the country. The main objectives of the scheme include improving the quality of life in tribal areas, enhancing the quality of education, providing sustainable employment for tribal families, addressing infrastructure gaps with a focus on quality, and protecting tribal culture and heritage. The scheme has implemented various activities, such as;

- Qualitative and sustainable employment
- Emphasis on quality education and higher education
- Accelerated economic development of tribal areas
- Health for all
- Housing for all
- Safe drinking water for all at doorsteps
- Irrigation facilities suited to the terrain
- All weather roads with connectivity to the nearby town/cities
- Universal availability of electricity
- Urban development
- Promotion of sports in the tribal areas
- Promotion and preservation of tribal culture and heritage
- Robust institutional mechanism to roll the vehicle of development with sustainability.

Table 2.4: Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

Year	Physical Target		Financial Target (Rs. in crore)
	No. of Beneficiaries	Works	
2011-12	2692	-	10.76
2012-13	3097	-	14
2013-14	2257	-	20
2013-14	-	-	-
2014-15	4043	-	10.48
2016-17	7175	2 School, 2 Nurse Quarters, 1 PHC	30.55
2017-18	273	3 Works + Baseline Survey.	17.69
2018-19	-	-	-
2019-20	-	-	8.19
2020-21	4437	-	5.51
2021-22	475	159 works	19.68
2022-23*	75	1088	9.08

Note: * Provisional,

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

Table 2.4 explains the funds received from the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) scheme, which are specifically utilised for the socio-economic development of 6 primitive tribal communities. The individual beneficiaries of these funds are limited to the 6 tribal communities and the works carried out are focused on areas dominated by these communities. In the year 2016-17, the scheme benefited a high number of beneficiaries, followed by 4437 beneficiaries in 2020-21. In addition to individual benefits, the scheme also funded the construction of schools and staff nurse quarters, in tribal areas. In recent years, there has been an increased focus on funding capital works at the village level across the PVTG areas in Tamil Nadu.

2.3.6. Pre-Matric Scholarships

This Scheme is a new Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme launched by the Government of India for scheduled tribe students studying in 9th&10th in recognised institutions. The Government of India covers 100% of the total expenditure over and above the committed liability. These funds are specifically allocated for educational purposes, particularly for the benefit of students within the community. Various welfare schemes, such as scholarships and other benefits, are available for tribal students. The details of funds received for educational purposes over time are discussed in the following Table 2.5 and 2.6.

Table 2.5: Expenditure on Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes

Year	Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)	Allocation (Rs in Lakh)	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	% of Expenditure (3)/(4)	Per Student Average Scholarship Amount (Rs.) (4)/(2)	Per Student Average Scholarship Amount (Rs) Per Month (10 Months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2013-14	465	26.00	20.88	80.3	4490.3	449.0
2014-15	850	26.00	23.05	88.7	2711.8	271.2
2015-16	14435	600.00	457.66	76.3	3170.5	317.0
2016-17	6494	150.00	150.00	100.0	2309.8	231.0
2017-18	12630	678.65	294.45	43.4	2331.4	233.1
2018-19	12057	409.87	285.55	69.7	2368.3	236.8
2019-20	13119	409.87	309.15	75.4	2356.5	235.7
2020-21	14570	409.87	390.29	95.2	2678.7	267.9
2021-22	14051	409.87	409.83	100.0	2916.7	291.7
2022-23	17697	534.00	-	-	-	-

Source; Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.5 provides pre-matric scholarships for tribal students studying in 9th and 10th standard. The allocation amounts varied Rs.26.00 lakhs to Rs.150.00 lakhs from during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18, after which it remained the same each year. However, the number of students receiving scholarships has increased over the years, from 465 students in 2013-14 to 17,697 students in 2021-22. The amount allocated in the same period increased from 26 lakhs to 534 lakhs. Additionally, the scholarships distributed to students were less than the allocated amount. In 2016-17 and 2021-22, 100% of the allocated scholarship was distributed, while in other years, the entire amount was not distributed. On average, students received Rs. 2916/- per year and Rs. 291/-per month (maximum 10 months) in 2021-22.

2.3.7. Post-Matric Scholarship

Both residential and non-residential scholarships are awarded to scheduled tribe students for higher secondary school, arts, science, commerce and professional courses in higher education. The annual income limit for parents to qualify for the Government of India scholarship for scheduled tribe students should not exceed Rs.2,50,000/- from all sources,

effective from 2013-2014. Under this scheme, students receive maintenance allowance and all compulsory fees for their educational institutions. The new rate of maintenance allowance has been revised as of 01.07.2010. In the case of the Government of India Post-Matric Scholarship scheme, 100% Central Assistance is received in addition to the committed liability.

Table 2.6: Expenditure on Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes

Year	Physical (No. of Beneficiaries)	Allocation (Rs in Lakh)	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	% of Expenditure (3)/(4)	Per Student Average Scholarship Amount (Rs)(4)/(2)	Per Student Average Scholarship Amount (Rs) Per Month (10 Months)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12	5706	192.05	179.39	93.4	3143.9	314.4
2012-13	4717	292.53	293.61	100.4	6224.5	622.5
2013-14	20386	1579.08	1489.96	94.4	7308.7	730.9
2013-14	19329	1023.08	1023.09	100.0	5293.0	529.3
2014-15	21277	3558.48	3558.48	100.0	16724.5	1672.5
2016-17	22678	3560.87	3560.87	100.0	15701.9	1570.2
2017-18	21605	3870.13	3870.13	100.0	17913.1	1791.3
2018-19	18901	4644.17	4644.17	100.0	24571.0	2457.1
2019-20	25612	5451.98	5491.98	100.7	21443.0	2144.3
2020-21	21383	4644.17	4465.40	96.2	20882.9	2088.3
2021-22	24441	3400.00	3340.00	98.2	13665.6	1366.6
2022-23	25684	3731.00	-	-	-	-

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.6 provides pre-matric scholarships for tribal students studying at the higher secondary level and higher studies including arts and science, commerce, and professional courses. The number of students receiving scholarships has increased from 5,706 students in 2011-12 to 25,684 students in 2022-23, and the allocation of funds has increased from Rs.192.05 lakh in 2011-12 to Rs.3731 lakh in 2022-21. Almost the entire allocated scholarship amount has been distributed to all students, with a few years having less than 100% distribution. The average scholarship amount received per student in the year 2021-22 is Rs.13,665/-, and the monthly amount (maximum 10 months) per student is Rs.1366/-.

2.3.8. Minimum Support price for minor forest produce (MSP for MFP)

The government of India has implemented a program called the minimum support price for forest produce through the cooperative marketing development federation of India, which operates under the Union Ministry of Tribal Welfare. This program is specifically designed to assist tribal people who often struggle to market the produce they collect from the forest and their agricultural produces. As a result, farmer often sell these produces to middle men at lower prices, leading to insufficient income for the tribal people. The program aims to address this issue by providing funds, with the central and state governments contributing in a 75:25 ratio. In 2020, the central government allocated 75% of Rs. 2,28,95,000 and the state government allocated 25% of Rs. 7,63,2000 towards this initiative.

2.4. Tribal Welfare Schemes and Tribal Sub Plan Fund Flow from Government of Tamil Nadu 2002-03 to 2021-22

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been implemented in Tamil Nadu since 1976-77 to promote the socio-economic and educational development of scheduled tribes. The Tamil Nadu government has instructed all sectoral departments to allocate funds for various schemes under the TSP. Table 6.7 displays the government of Tamil Nadu's fund allocation and expenditure details for the TSP from 2002-03 to 2022-23. During the 10th Five Year Plan, the annual plan outlay for the TSP was Rs.42,353 crores, which increased to Rs.91,103 crores in the 11th Five Year Plan, and further increased to Rs.2,22,895 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan, reaching Rs.3,71,906 crores during the period of 2017-18 to 2022-23.

The fund flow from the annual plan outlay to the TSP was Rs. 622.5 crores in the 10th Five Year Plan, which increased to Rs.1612.42 crores in the 11th Five Year Plan, and further increased to Rs.2791.84 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan, reaching Rs.6874.35 crores during the period of 2017-18 to 2022-23.

The funds from the TSP to expenditure on various welfare schemes were Rs. 436.51 crores in the 10th Five Year Plan, which increased to Rs.1117.4 crores in the 11th Five Year Plan, and further increased to Rs.2517.52 crores in the 12th Five Year Plan, reaching Rs.6459.33 crores during the period of 2017-18 to 2022-23. There has been a significant difference in the amount of allocated funds and the flow to the TSP over the years, presented in the last column of Table 2.7 and Figure 2.1.

2.4.1. Trends in Allocation and Expenditure Patterns of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department in Tamil Nadu

Comparison of fund allocation patterns between the Adi Dravidar department and the Tribal Welfare department reveals uneven growth rates in both allocation funds and expenditure. Table 2.8 illustrates that some years saw higher fund allocation, while other years saw less, including negative growth rates. This pattern is also reflected in the expenditure patterns of both departments. The Adi Dravidar department tends to spend almost the entire amount of its total fund flow on various welfare schemes, while the Tribal Welfare department spends between 70% and 90% of its funds presented in the Figure 2.2.

2.4.2. Department -Wise Flow of Funds to TSP 2021-22

Table 2.9 and Figure 2.3 show that 48 departments have allocated funds to TSP. Of these, 85.50% of the funds come from the first top 10 departments, including Tribal Welfare, Tamil Nadu Corporation for Development of Women, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Samagraha Shiksha, Municipal Administration, Revenue Administration, TN Urban Habitat Development Board, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, School Education, and Elementary Education (refer to Table 2.9, S. No. 1 to 10 for the specific departments). The remaining 38 departments contribute only 14.50% of the fund flow to the TSP (refer to Table 2.9, S. No 11 to 48 for the specific departments).

Table 2.7: Government of Tamil Nadu Fund Allocation and Release of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) (Value in Rs.Crore)

Plan Year	Year	Allocation (Annual Plan Outlay)	Flow (Target)			Expenditure			% of Flow w.r.t. (6)/(3)	% of expenditure w.r.t. (9)/(6)
			Divisible	Indivisible	Total	Divisible	Indivisible	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
10 th Five Year Plan (Plan Outlay Rs.40,000 crore)	2002-03	5752	9.92	49.49	59.41	20.02	14.27	34.29	1.03	0.58
	2003-04	7000	7.12	78.94	86.06	36.30	48.70	85.00	1.23	0.99
	2004-05	8001	7.87	76.20	84.06	33.52	50.14	83.66	1.05	1.00
	2005-06	9100	6.35	160.94	167.29	24.53	77.30	101.83	1.84	0.61
	2006-07	12500	22.86	202.81	225.67	24.58	107.13	131.72	1.81	0.58
	Total	42353	54.12	568.38	622.5	138.95	297.54	436.51	1.47	0.70
11 th Five Year Plan (Plan Outlay Rs.85,344 crore)	2007-08	14000	31.85	232.01	263.86	33.68	207.21	240.89	1.88	0.91
	2008-09	16000	32.11	310.06	342.17	33.45	173.55	207.00	2.14	0.60
	2009-10	17500	33.62	326.47	360.09	92.10	106.78	198.88	2.06	0.55
	2010-11	20068	38.51	361.49	400.00	141.23	84.20	225.42	1.99	0.56
	2011-12	23535	246.30	0	246.30	245.20	0	245.20	1.05	1.00
	Total	91103	382.39	1230.03	1612.42	545.66	571.74	1117.4	1.77	0.69
12 th Five Year Plan (Plan Outlay Rs.2,11,250 crore)	2012-13	28000	349.31	0	349.31	296.72	0	296.72	1.25	0.85
	2013-14	37000	489.48	0	489.48	439.77	0	439.77	1.32	0.90
	2014-15	42185	435.55	137.38	572.93	337.83	133.41	471.25	1.36	0.82
	2015-16	55100	580.00	77.76	657.76	563.54	53.67	617.21	1.19	0.94
	2016-17	60610	722.36	0	722.36	559.34	133.24	692.58	1.19	0.96
	Total	222895	2576.7	215.14	2791.84	2197.2	320.32	2517.52	1.25	0.90
	2017-18	54564	607.5	-	607.50	508.81	121.34	630.15	1.11	1.04
	2018-19	55498	794.25	-	794.25	641.13	-	641.13	1.43	0.81
	2019-20	56850	1277.84	-	1277.84	906.28	109.57	1015.85	2.25	0.79
	2020-21	64256	1299.47	-	1299.47	1048.36	107.15	1155.51	2.02	0.89
	2021-22	65846	1306.02	-	1306.02	992.00	86.98	1078.9	1.98	0.83
	2022-23*	74893	1589.27	-	1589.27	1937.79	0	1937.79	2.12	1.22
	Total	371906	6874.35		6874.35	6034.37	425.04	6459.33	1.85	0.94

Note: * Provisional, Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

Table 2.8: Trends in Allocation and Expenditure Patterns of the Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department in Tamil Nadu(Value in Rs.Lakh)

Year	Departments				Growth rate				% of Expenditure Adi Dravidar Welfare	% of Expenditure Tribal Welfare
	Adi Dravidar Welfare		Tribal Welfare		Adi Dravidar Welfare		Tribal Welfare			
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure		
2011-12	118740.12	125348.64	10904.65	10024.60					1.1	0.9
2012-13	128097.89	118407.54	16881.78	12681.65	7.9	-5.5	54.8	26.5	0.9	0.8
2013-14	178970.04	182996.44	19384.18	16301.73	39.7	54.5	14.8	28.5	1.0	0.8
2014-15	178294.27	163031.28	20946.64	14044.89	-0.4	-10.9	8.1	-13.8	0.9	0.7
2015-16	188249.58	209592.09	21800.67	16444.19	5.6	28.6	4.1	17.1	1.1	0.8
2016-17	206607.35	185874.47	15507.46	13627.25	9.8	-11.3	-28.9	-17.1	0.9	0.9
2017-18	300949.67	274237.36	26514.98	25940.73	45.7	47.5	71.0	90.4	0.9	1.0
2018-19	321299.20	305105.42	33382.43	29507.02	6.8	11.3	25.9	13.7	0.9	0.9
2019-20	335126.62	330971.08	48280.14	31493.70	4.3	8.5	44.6	6.7	1.0	0.7
2020-21	355256.14	330288.97	49432.00	43522.59	6.0	-0.2	2.4	38.2	0.9	0.9
2021-22	318308.35	281015.35	53520.02	39368.56	-10.4	-14.9	8.3	-9.5	0.9	0.7
2022-23	232392.41	226533.76*	69374.15	62159.27*	-27.0		29.6		1.0	0.9
Total	2862291.6	2733402.4	385929.1	315116.18					1.0	0.8

Note: * Provisional Expenditure.

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

Figure 2.1:Percentage of Fund Flow to Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and TSP to Expenditure Trend in Tamil Nadu

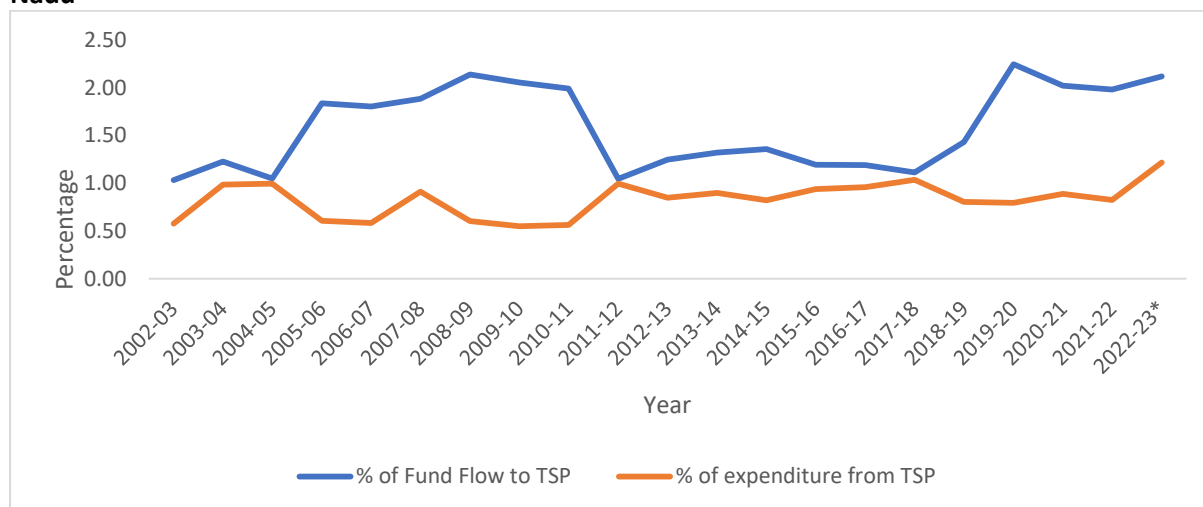


Figure 2.2:Percentage of Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department Funds Allocation and Expenditure Trend in Tamil Nadu

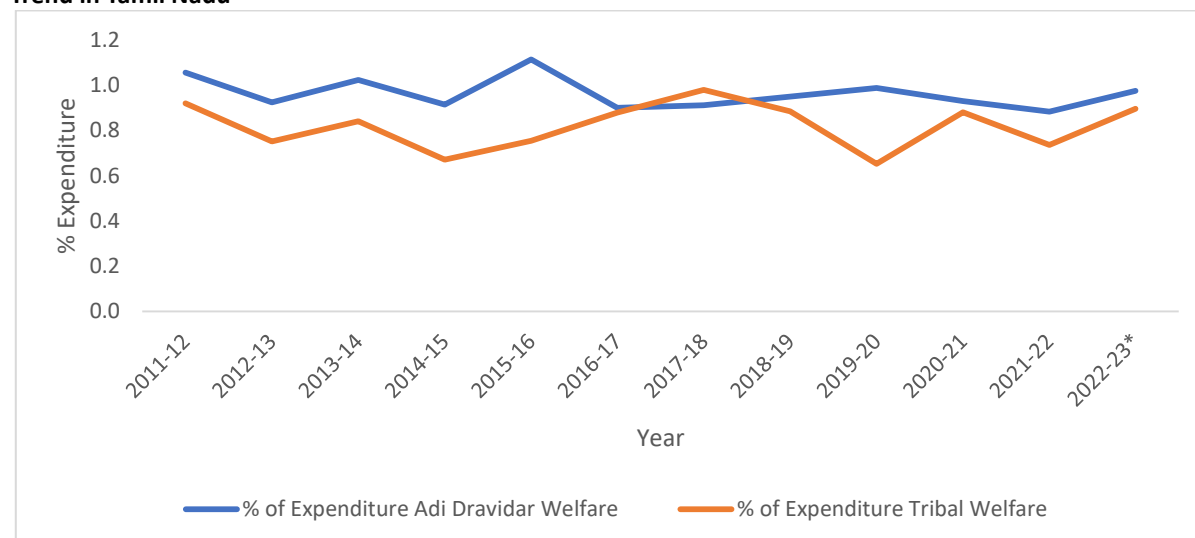


Figure 2.3:Top 10 Internal Department-Wise Flow of Funds to TSP in Tamil Nadu-2021-22

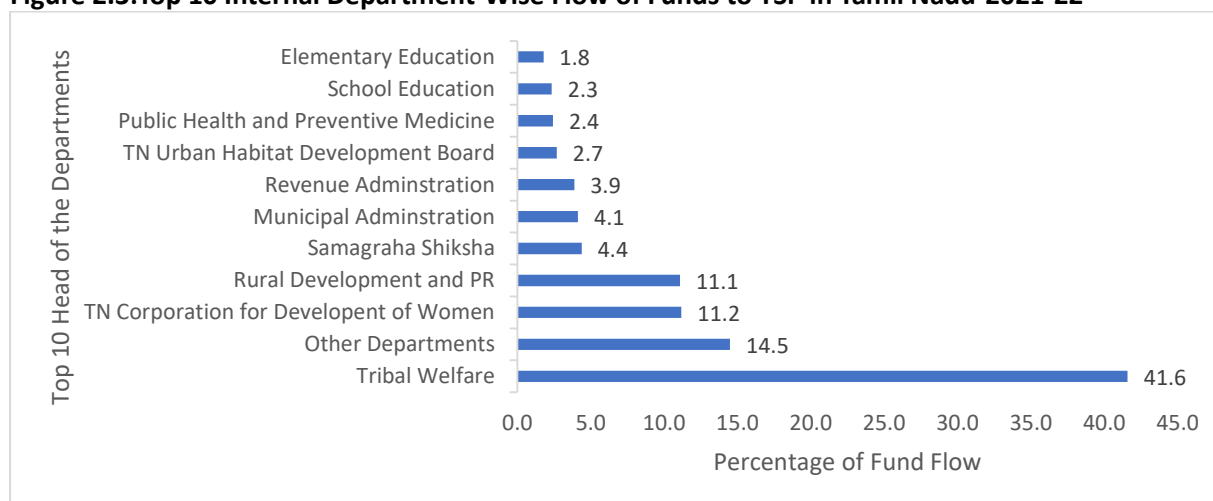


Table 2.9: Department -Wise Flow of Funds to TSP in Tamil Nadu-2021-22(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Head of the Department	Allocation	%
1	Tribal Welfare	54338.71	41.61
2	TN Corporation for Development of Women	14609.66	11.19
3	Rural Development and PR	14477.16	11.08
4	Samagraha Shiksha	5723.20	4.38
5	Municipal Administration	5400.00	4.13
6	Revenue Administration	5068.92	3.88
7	TN Urban Habitat Development Board	3500.00	2.68
8	Public Health and Preventive Medicine	3158.98	2.42
9	School Education	3057.10	2.34
10	Elementary Education	2326.81	1.78
11	Town Panchayat	2160.00	1.65
12	Social Welfare and NMP	2118.29	1.62
13	National Health Mission	1975.75	1.51
14	Horticulture	1888.17	1.45
15	TN Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD)	1250.88	0.96
16	Forest Department	1165.82	0.89
17	Tamil Nadu Health Mission Projects	1044.15	0.80
18	Agriculture	988.15	0.76
19	Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS)	862.72	0.66
20	Animal Husbandry& Veterinary Service	760.92	0.58
21	Hill Area Development Programme	750.00	0.57
22	Special Programme Implementation (SPI)	626.86	0.48
23	Handloom and Textiles	525.00	0.40
24	Indian Medicine and Homeopathy	482.13	0.37
25	Employment and Training-Training	349.49	0.27
26	Employment and Training-Employment	231.89	0.18
27	BC, MBC & Denotified Communities	210.00	0.16
28	TN Skill Development Corporation	200.00	0.15
29	Medical and Rural Health	195.05	0.15
30	TN Rural Transformation Project	163.35	0.13
31	Land Reform	137.59	0.11
32	Agricultural Engineering	120.06	0.09
33	T.N. Agriculture University	100.00	0.08
34	TN State Council for Higher Education	94.66	0.07
35	Registrar of Cooperative Societies	92.04	0.07
36	Industries and Commerce	84.00	0.06
37	Non-Form & Adult Education	80.25	0.06
38	Labour	70.00	0.05
39	Fisheries	66.77	0.05
40	Agriculture Marketing & Agri Business	47.00	0.04
41	Seed Certification	26.88	0.02
42	Technical Education	25.05	0.02
43	Dairy Development	23.32	0.02
44	Fisheries University	14.10	0.01

45	TN AH & VS University	11.04	0.01
46	Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Authority	0.02	0.00
47	Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection	0.02	0.00
48	Collegiate Education	0.02	0.00
	Total	130601.98	100.00

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

2.4.3. Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme (CTDP)

Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme (CTDP) gets an allocation of a sum of Rs.50 crore for every year. The programme, which are being implemented through TAHDCO for tribal development. Under the comprehensive tribal development programme, such as land development, construction of houses, maintenance, repair work, road work, construction of toilets, bathrooms, kitchen, provision of borewell and motor, provision of drinking water, electrical maintenance works and other infrastructure works in Government Tribal Residential (GTR) Schools are undertaken. Additionally, assistance is provided for setting up virtual interactive classrooms, skill development activities, upgradation of GTR schools, improvement of tribals in education and sports, construction of hostels, economic development schemes and skill development programmes.

Furthermore, a solar cold room has been provided at Karumandhurai in Kalrayan hills at a cost of Rs.12.10 lakh, to store agricultural products and sell them when the price increases. Rs.1.29 crore has been allotted for the installation of smart classrooms in 25 GTR Schools, and measures have been taken to start smart classes in other GTR Schools as well. An amount of Rs.5.18 crore has been allocated for the implementation of infrastructure works in 128 Government Tribal Residential Schools located in various districts, and works are currently in progress. In addition, Rs.70 lakh has been allocated for the promotion of traditional agriculture in 7 Integrated Tribal Development Programme Areas. The trend of community development works across tribal areas from 2012-13 to 2022-23 is presented in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Comprehensive Tribal Development Programme

Year	Financial Target (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	50	25.5
2013-14	50	50.0
2013-14	50	12.6
2014-15	50	8.4
2016-17	50	38.9
2017-18	50	50.4
2018-19	50	45.1
2019-20	50	23.9
2020-21	47	34.6
2021-22	45	22.3
2022-23	96	95.39*

Note: * Provisional,

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

2.4.4. Distribution of Community and Individual Rights

Tribes are facing challenges related to their living arrangements, particularly in their relationship with the forest and government control. Many tribal communities reside in lands designated by the forest department. The Tamil Nadu afforestation programme has established village committees, with the local tribal leader serving as the committee president. This program has provided various opportunities to enhance the quality of life for tribal communities. The enactment of the scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 by the Government of India is expected to greatly benefit tribes seeking to make productive use of forest land for their livelihood, both individually and collectively. This Act legally grants ownership rights and access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce to scheduled tribes living in forests traditionally. Its implementation in the Tamil Nadu government has provided these rights to tribal communities. Table 2.11 provides details on the number of individual tribes with access to rights of forest land for cultivation and residence, as well as community rights including the use of forest resources for their livelihoods in the 18 districts of Tamil Nadu for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Table 2.11: Details of Distribution of Individual and Community Rights in Tamil Nadu

S. No	District	2021-22		2022-23	
		No. of Individual Rights	No. of Community Rights	No. of Individual Rights	No. of Community Rights
1	Coimbatore	1937	0	1985	0
2	Dindigul	186	15	244	14
3	Dharmapuri	344	49	344	49
4	Erode	1196	6	1321	14
5	Krishnagiri	71	39	71	39
6	Kanniyakumari	211	26	325	26
7	Namakkal	729	0	729	0
8	The Nilgiris	1623	87	1623	87
9	Salem	956	67	956	67
10	Theni	100	34	100	34
11	Tiruvannamalai	249	0	636	49
12	Kallakurichi	1002	89	1002	89
13	Virudhunagar	19	18	19	18
14	Vellore	356	20	356	20
15	Trippur	197	0	602	0
16	Trichy	0	22	0	22
18	Thirupathur	91	0	97	0
	Total	9267	472	10,410	528

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

2.4.5. Performance of Economic Development Schemes

In addition to other economic development programs implemented by various sectoral departments, the Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing Development Corporation (TAHDCO) implements economic development programs under three categories for the benefit of the scheduled tribes in the state. These categories include micro-enterprise development for poor families, skill training programs, and individual entrepreneur schemes supported by appropriate training and subsidy programs. The goals of these programs are as follows;

- To construct buildings, provide drinking water and sanitation facilities for schools and hostels in tribal habitations.
- To ensure livelihood of below poverty line people through employment and training programmes
- To improve the livelihood opportunities of the poor through self-employment and skill training program with special focus, on bonded labourers, sanitary workers and those tribal families living below poverty line to ensure sustainable livelihood.
- To provide subsidy linked financial assistance to tribal entrepreneurs to improve their socio-economic status.

Table 2.12 provides the number of beneficiaries in Tamil Nadu districts from various schemes and subsidies over the last three years. In 2020-21, 330 individuals benefited from various schemes, followed by 1750 individuals in 2021-22 and 1502 individuals in 2022-23. In 2020-21, 36 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) received a subsidy of Rs.11 lakhs, 374 individuals benefited from the entrepreneur development program, and 13 youths benefited from the self-employment program for youth. In 2021-22, 410 individuals benefited from the entrepreneur development program, 200 individuals received a subsidy for purchasing agricultural motor, 700 individuals received benefits for fixing pipe line irrigation, and 360 individuals benefited from skill development programs. In 2022-23, 1102 individuals benefited from the entrepreneur development program, 200 individuals benefited from the women's milk society access, 100 individuals received a subsidy for purchasing fast track power supply, and 100 individuals received a subsidy for fodder grass.

Table 2.12: Performance of Economic Development Schemes - Scheduled Tribes

Schemes	2020 - 21			2021 - 22			2022-23		
	No. SHGs	Physical No.	Subsidy (Rs. In lakhs)	No. SHGs	Physical No.	Subsidy (Rs. In lakhs)	No. SHGs	Physical No.	Subsidy (Rs. In lakhs)
Land Development Scheme (LDS)	-	-	-	-	1	2.2	-	-	-
Entrepreneur Development Programme	-	374	824	-	410	950.42	-	1102	1910
Self-Employment Programme for Youth (SEPY)	-	13	46.64	-	7	23.75	-	-	-
Economic Assistance to SHGs	36	3	11	6	72	22.35			
Purchase of motor for Agriculture	-	-	-	-	200	20	-	-	-
Fixing pipe lines for Irrigation	-	-	-	-	700	105	-	-	-
Skill Development Training	-	-	-	-	360	100	-	-	-
Fodder Grass	-	-	-	-	-	-		100	10
Women Milk Society	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	200	4
Fast Track Power Supply Scheme (FTPS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	233.1
Total	-	390	881.64	6	1750	1223.7	4	1502	2157.1

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget Various Issues.

2.4.5. Detail of Tribal Welfare Schemes-Wise Fund Flow/Expenditure and Number Beneficiaries from 2015-17 to 2020-21

Tables 2.13 to 2.18 provide a fund flow and expenditure for each scheme from 2015-16 to 2020-21, as well as the number of individuals and communities that benefited from each scheme. Over the fiveyear period, tribes primarily benefited from agriculture and allied activities, social welfare & nutrition, health & family welfare, labour & employment, water supply and sanitation, and housing & urban development For example, in agriculture and allied activities the number of farmers benefited increased over the years, with 17,847 agriculture farmers and 1,682 horticulture farmers benefiting in 2016-17, and 25,282 agriculture farmers and 1,208 horticulture farmers benefiting in 2017-18, and so on. Rural development activities also saw a significant number of beneficiaries, with 212,860 persons benefiting in 2015-16, followed by 158,013 persons in 2016-17, 208,452 persons in 2017-18, and 171,883 persons in 2018-19. Labour and employment activities saw an increase in beneficiaries over the years, with 234 persons benefiting in 2015-16, and 1,341 persons benefiting in 2019-20. Additionally, social welfare & nutrition, health & family welfare, education, and sports services, as well as water supply and housing facilities, reached tribes across rural and urban areas in Tamil Nadu. The specific number of beneficiaries for each department is detailed in Table 2.13 to 2.18.

Table 2.13: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2015-16(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Heads of Department	Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	206799.59	623.97	541.11	11615 farmers
2	Soil and Water Conservation	9040.70	73.74	7.40	
3	Animal Husbandry	38321.92	241.20	572.51	3973 families
4	Registrar of Co-operative Societies	37275.81	80.00	80.00	
5	Rural Development	816979.80	7647.33	7464.95	212860 families
6	Community Development	185478.58	1825.81	1962.93	4499 families
7	Energy - Power	200223.52	0	4483.74	
8	Industries and Minerals (Handlooms & Textiles)	97299.26	623.00	534.87	
9	Transport: Roads and Bridges	556628.54	0	343.78	
10	Civil Supplies	211877.38	2000.00	2000.00	42937 persons
11	General Education	652172.99	14320.23	10555.12	126012 students
12	Technical Education	66749.73	113.73	116.79	3542 students
13	Medical and Public Health	309702.98	3567.94	3712.15	82053 patients, 9599 mothers
14	Water Supply and Sanitation	189637.36	1606.15	1490.25	
15	Housing	52405.15	289.16	190.00	190 persons
16	Urban Development	354372.59	5000.01	3388.61	
17	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	11963.63	11963.63	17281.49	
18	Social Security & Welfare	575318.63	5024.85	4667.50	83200 persons, 23933 children
19	Nutrition	240852.19	2579.36	2122.84	42862 mothers, 10164 Adolescent girls
20	Labour & Employment	37410.75	419.48	204.40	234 candidates, 241 works
21	Others	659488.90	0	0	
22	Indivisible Scheme	0	7776.31	0	
	Total	5510000	65775.9	61720.44	
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		1.19	1.12	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.14: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2016-17(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Heads of Department	Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Agriculture Crop Husbandry	202625.32	661.15	450.78	Agri –17847 farmers Horti-1682 farmers
2	Soil and Water Conservation	20758.18	189.50	115.83	7 farmers
3	Animal Husbandry	31795.69	183.00	99.05	708 families
4	Co-operation	33610.69	80.00	90.00	
5	Rural Development	1074028.37	15194.77	9757.53	158013 persons
6	Community Development	198364.17	3995.18	2437.95	
7	Industries and Minerals (Handlooms & Textiles)	94212.74	623	591.37	12 persons
8	Transport: Road and Bridges	544328.60	0	865.62	
9	Power and Energy	82306.37	0	12194.21	
10	Civil Supplies	105759.83	935.00	932.93	
11	General Education	758399.69	15075.84	10305.84	Elementary – 421858 students, Non-formal- 4757,Tech -713 students
12	Sport and Youth Services	7131.76	20.74	0.88	1125 students
13	Medical and Public Health	394495.97	3624.76	5961.76	26175 mothers,12520 babies,49148 girls,571 persons
14	Water Supply and Sanitation	185135.66	1794.53	1033.24	6 habitations
15	Housing	85529.12	689.00	110.00	
16	Urban Development	452478.45	5450.01	3480.13	
17	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	16164.69	16164.69	14127.97	
18	Labour & Employment	34855.21	409.90	185.30	265 persons, 263 unemployed
19	Social Security & Welfare	521735.25	4651.81	4069.10	87955 farmers, 365 persons
20	Nutrition	329686.78	2492.97	2449.48	41530 mother, 24769 babies,10758 Adol. Girls
21	Other Departments where no funds earmarked under TSP	887597.46	0	0	
	Total	6061000	72235.85	69258.97	
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		1.19	1.14	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.15: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2017-18(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Head of Department	Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	791979.45	1431.90	1020.42	Agri-25282 farmers Horti-1208 farmers
2	Rural Development	483602.56	4882.97	7279.09	208452 persons
3	Energy	448425.60	0	10921.96	
4	Industries and Minerals (Handlooms & Textiles)	67433.35	148.00	23.67	5 persons
5	Transport	100435.04	0	913.85	
6	General Economic Service	580017.90	172.12	100.54	
7	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	745816.29	13966.25	7317.82	266015-Elementary Non-formal 3139,Tech-1617
8	Health & Family Welfare	291810.59	2666.01	3736.67	28946-mother 15299 Babies, 49148 girls,517 persons
9	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development	450529.48	11368.20	7545.29	Housing - 192 houses
10	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	353080.38	15691.46	15519.34	
11	Labour & Employment	23010.90	275.29	207.46	308 unemployed 301 persons
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	1110555.53	9959.31	8311.07	Adult girls-9422 Mother-40955 Babies-23542, Nutrition-98250 children
13	Other Social Services	2130.00	21.44	18.34	938 students
14	Special Area Programme	7591.94	166.94	99.41	4 Habitation
	Total	5456419.01	60749.89	63014.93	
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		1.11	1.15	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.16: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2018-19(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Head of Department	Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	833428.26	1830.18	1849.48	Agri-14444 farmers Horti-3234 farmers
2	Rural Development	542089.64	5916.25	8172.78	171883 persons
3	Energy	331649.06			
4	Industries and Minerals (Handlooms & Textiles)	77492.11	148	15.91	4 persons
5	Transport	128225.90			
6	General Economic Service	611345.68			
7	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	641128.40	11652.42	10022.21	84228-Student Elementary 40014-Student School education, Non formal-3139, Tech-1002
8	Health & Family Welfare	319996.64	2954.34	5688.27	27180-mother 15254 Babies,48653 girls,601 persons
9	Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing & Urban Development	477867.53	24736.50	16106.56	Housing -668 houses
10	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	403444.99	20956.09	13429.36	
11	Labour & Employment	37776.02	339.62	271.81	315 unemployed, 235 persons
12	Social Welfare & Nutrition	1130863.13	10795.40	7372.15	Adult girls-8237 Mother-41312 Babies-23608
13	Other Social Services	2883.75	21.44.00	1.9	616 students
14	Special Area Programme	7826.03	75.00	363.20	113 works
15	Irrigation & Flood Control	3645.07			
16	Science, Technology and Environment	154.35			
	Total	5549816.56	79425.24	63293.63	
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		1.43	1.14	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.17: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2019-20(Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Head of Department	Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	654911.58	3274.55	3441.39	Agri-10883 farmers Horti-6438 farmers
2	Rural Development	576051.99	13312.80	11326.36	
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	2791.77		0	
4	Transport	110205.89		0	
5	Energy	1072.06		10576.41	
6	Education, Sports and Culture	730871.42	12510.12	11573.12	60709-Student Elementary, Tech- 2066
7	Health and Family Welfare	464874.08	4490.58	5021.14	31672-mother 16834 Babies,46553 girls,601 Insurance to 3424 persons MMU 144162 dispensary 205102
8	Water supply, Sanitation	245125.07	14389.36	7385.97	3 Habitation
9	Housing and Urban Development	1086014.94	19164.19	12314.67	Housing-646 houses
10	Industry and Minerals	88062.59	58.00	2.18	
11	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	426572.15	48872.77	30950.79	
12	Labour and Labour Welfare	44947.99	347.47	333.90	315 unemployed, 235 persons
13	Social Welfare and Nutrition	1132355.20	10596.19	8278.43	Adult girls-8237 Mother-41312 Babies-23608, Farmers1724,Pension 28927, Free ration 5618
14	Others Social Services	19827.18	17.73	8.74	71 students
15	Special Area Programmes	7878.66	750.01	371.45	113 works
16	General Economic Services	93027.97		0	
	Total	5684996.17	127783.77	101584.55	
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		2.25	1.78	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

Table 2.18: Fund Flow and Expenditure on TSP-2020-21 (Value Rs. in Lakh)

S.No	Sector/Head of Department	Welfare Expenditure		Expenditure			% of expenditure to TSP	% TSP over APO
		Annual Plan Outlay	Flow to TSP	Divisible	Indivisible	Total		
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	663491.30	4113.69	2927.08		2927.08	71.2	0.62
2	Rural Development	639618.90	24154.77	16913.72		16913.72	70.0	3.78
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	15396.38						
4	Transport	480668.69						
5	Energy	20133.54			10402.44	10402.44		
6	Education, Sports and Culture	739386.09	11666.68	8470.54		8470.54	72.6	1.58
7	Health and Family Welfare	615032.05	4854.46	6194.95		6194.95	127.6	0.79
8	Water supply, Sanitation	220731.43	2745.16	5390.82	312.5	5703.32	207.8	1.24
9	Housing and Urban Development	1126727.92	12656.56	9841.95		9841.95	77.8	1.12
10	Industry and Minerals	84791.96	84.00	9.26		9.26	11.0	0.10
11	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	462955.28	57390.68	44039.92		44039.92	76.7	12.40
12	Labour and Labour Welfare	51025.94	412.59	291.18		291.18	70.6	0.81
13	Others Social Services	13559.99	15.99	15.87		15.87	99.2	0.12
14	Social Welfare and Nutrition	1211613.37	10242.62	9172.92		9172.92	89.6	0.85
15	General Economic Services	69612.77	860.00	817.70		817.70	95.1	1.24
16	Special Area Programmes	7834.56	750.01	750		750	100.0	9.57
	Science, Technology and Environment	3016.76						
	Total	6425596.93	129947.21	104835.91	10714.94	115550.85	88.9	2.02
	% over Annual Plan Outlay		2.0	1.6	0.2	1.8	88.9	

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Tribal Sub Plan 2021-2022.

2.4.6 Government Tribal Welfare Schools (GTR) and Hostel in Tamil Nadu:

The government is implementing welfare schemes to provide educational opportunities to scheduled tribals. Many families in this community lack resources and have limited access to education. To address this, the government provide scholarships, hostel facilities, and bicycles to support the education of tribal students. Additionally, the government operates GTR schools to uplift the tribal community educationally. In Tamil Nadu, there are 320 government tribal residential (GTR) schools, 48 tribal welfare hostels, and 8 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been in operation since 1998-1999 under the Tamil Nadu Tribal Welfare Residential and Educational Institution Society. The list and locations of EMRS schools are presented in Table 6.19.

Table 2.19: List and Location of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Tamil Nadu

S. No.	District	Block	Village	Name of the school	Year of sanction
1	Kallakurichi	Kalrayan Hills	Vellimalai	EMRS Vellimalai	1997-98
2	Kanchipuram	Thiruporur	Pattipulam	EMRS Pattipulam	2017-18
3	Namakkal	Kolli Hills	Sengarai	EMRS Sengarai	2016-17
4	Salem	Peddanaicken palayam	Puthiragoundam palayam	EMRS Abinavam	2005-06
5	Salem	Yercaud	Melur	EMRS Yercaud	2018-19
6	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	Nanjanad	EMRS Kodapmundu	2016-17
7	Thiruppathur	Kandili	Vishamangalam	EMRS Vishamangalam	2016-17
8	Tiruvannamalai	Jawadhu Hills	Athipattu	EMRS Athipattu	2016-17

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Policy Note 2022-23.

Table 2.20 presents the performance of GTR schools in the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years, as well as the total number of schools and student enrolment across districts in Tamil Nadu. In the state, there are 320 Government Tribal Residential (GTR) schools, with 61 schools (19.6%) located in Salem district, 48 schools (15.0%) in Kallakurichi district, and 32 schools (10.0%) in Tiruvannamalai district. The remaining 56% of GTR schools are located in other districts.

In 2021-22, the total number of GTR students in the state was 28,263, with 14,933 (52.8%) male students and 13,330 (47.2%) female students. Kallakurichi district had 6,578 (23.3%) students, Salem district had 6,104 (21.6%) students, and Tiruvannamalai district had 2,922 (10.3%) students. In 2022-23, the total number of GTR students in the state decreased to 27,168, with 14,261 (52.5%) male students and 12,907 (47.5%) female students. Kallakurichi district accounted for 6,472 (23.8%) students, Salem district had 5,472 (20.1%) students, and Tiruvannamalai district had 3,012 (11.1%) students.

This represents a decline in student enrolment from 2021-22 to 2022-23, with the exception of Tiruvannamalai district. Overall, the total student enrolment decreased from 28,263 in 2021-22 to 27,168 in 2022-23. Additionally, there was a slight decline in the percentage of male students (52.8% to 52.5%) and a slight increase in the percentage of female students (47.2% to 47.5%) during this time period.

Tables 2.21 and 2.22 present the performance of GTR school in Tamil Nadu for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years, including the number of schools and student enrolment at different levels of schooling. In 2022-23, the number of schools across the district is as follows: 212 (67.1%) primary schools, 49 (15.5%) middle schools, 31 (9.8%) high schools, and 24 (7.6%) higher secondary schools. The student enrolment at different levels in the district for 2022-23 is as follows: 9678 (35.6%) at the primary level, 4249 (15.6%) at the middle school level, 4011 (14.8%) at the high school level, and 9230 (34.0%) at the higher secondary level. At the district level, Salem district has the highest number of schools, followed by Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai, with higher student enrolment in these districts as well.

In the 2022-23 academic year, the GTR school in Tamil Nadu has a total of 2705 staff members, including both teaching and non-teaching staff. Table 2.23 provides the detail of the different types of positions and the number of individuals employed in each. Of the total staff, 1465 (54.2%) are teaching staff and 1240 (45.5%) are non-teaching staff. The total number of students at GTR is 27,168, with a teaching staff of 1465. This gives a studentteacher ratio of 19:1. In addition to academic staff, the school also employs 608 cooks to provide three meals a day for the students. With 27,168 students, this equates to an average of 45 students per cook.

Tribal welfare hostels are available in 17 districts in Tamil Nadu, with a total of 40 hostels, 24 of which are for boys and 16 for girls, Table 2.24. Across the districts, there are a total of 1898 students staying in tribal welfare hostels, with 1010 are boys and 888 are girls. In Salem district, there are 5 boys' hostels and 2 girls' hostels, while Kallakurichi district has 2 boys' hostels and no girls' hostels. Tiruvannamalai district has two girls' hostels but no boys' hostels. The total number of students staying in tribal welfare hostels is 1898, with 225 (17.5%) in Salem district, 172 (5.0%) in Tiruvannamalai district, and 13 (5.0%) in Kallakurichi district.

Table 2.20: Total Students Strength in Government Tribal Residential Schools (GTR)

District	2021-22				2022-23				Student Strength		No.of schools (%)
	No.of schools	Boys	Girls	Student Strength	No.of schools	Boys	Girls	Student Strength	2021-22 (%)	2022-23 (%)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Chennai	1	23	9	32	1	19	5	24	0.11	0.09	0.31
Coimbatore	16	450	400	850	16	411	411	822	3.01	3.03	5.00
Dharmapuri	31	1077	1056	2133	31	1106	1038	2144	7.55	7.89	9.69
Dindugul	7	144	159	303	7	146	160	306	1.07	1.13	2.19
Erode	22	1023	835	1858	22	1018	787	1805	6.57	6.64	6.88
Kanyakumari	7	403	347	750	7	370	351	721	2.65	2.65	2.19
Kallakurichi	48	3438	3140	6578	48	3395	3077	6472	23.27	23.82	15.00
Namakkal	10	964	1010	1974	10	903	970	1873	6.98	6.89	3.13
The Nilgiris	29	1214	1107	2321	29	1083	1081	2164	8.21	7.97	9.06
Perambalur	2	53	50	103	2	52	47	99	0.36	0.36	0.63
Salem	61	3265	2839	6104	61	2910	2562	5472	21.60	20.14	19.06
Theni	2	9	14	23	2	7	7	14	0.08	0.05	0.63
Tirunelveli	2	27	21	48	2	309	264	573	0.17	2.11	0.63
Thenkasi	1	14	6	20	1	13	10	23	0.07	0.08	0.31
Tiruvannamalai	32	1636	1286	2922	32	1646	1366	3012	10.34	11.09	10.00
Trichy	30	655	591	1246	30	353	320	673	4.41	2.48	9.38
Tiruppur	5	69	64	133	5	62	72	134	0.47	0.49	1.56
Thirupattur	7	265	209	474	7	260	218	478	1.68	1.76	2.19
Vellore	6	185	163	348	6	180	140	320	1.23	1.18	1.88
Viluppuram	1	19	24	43	1	18	21	39	0.15	0.14	0.31
Total	320	14933	13330	28,263	320	14261	12907	27,168	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Table 2.21: Level-Wise Students Strength in GTR Schools in Tamil Nadu 2021-22

District	Primary School		Middle School		High School		Higer Secondary School	
	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength
Chennai	1	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coimbatore	11	298	2	99	2	191	1	262
Dharmapuri	18	729	8	431	2	174	3	799
Dindugul	6	131	-	-	-	-	1	172
Erode	8	352	9	414	3	426	2	666
Kanyakumari	4	233	-	-	1	48	2	469
Kallakurichi	28	2516	12	1453	4	851	4	1758
Namakkal	6	268	-	-	-	-	4	1706
The Nilgiris	16	630	8	812	3	435	2	444
Perambalur	1	51	-	-	1	52	-	-
Salem	42	2343	5	531	10	1044	4	2186
Theni	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tirunelveli	1	17	-	-	1	31	-	-
Thenkasi	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiruvannamalai	24	1558	2	208	3	529	3	627
Trichy	25	544	2	116	1	96	2	490
Tiruppur	5	133	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thiruppattur	6	316	1	158	-	-	-	-
Vellore	6	348	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viluppuram	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	212	10585	49	4222	31	3877	28	9579

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget-2022-23.

Table 2.22: Level-Wise Students Strength in GTR Schools in Tamil Nadu 2022-23

District	Primary School		Middle School		High School		Higer Secondary School	
	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength	No. of Schools	Student Strength
Chennai	1	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coimbatore	11	252	2	96	2	180	1	294
Dharmapuri	18	707	8	437	2	280	3	720
Dindugul	6	134	-	-	-	-	1	172
Erode	8	338	9	411	3	422	2	634
Kanyakumari	4	216	-	-	1	59	2	446
Kallakurichi	28	2326	12	1494	4	927	4	1725
Namakkal	6	256	-	-	-	-	4	1617
The Nilgiris	16	592	8	691	3	416	2	465
Perambalur	1	40	-	-	1	59	-	-
Salem	42	2109	5	569	10	1036	4	1758
Theni	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tirunelveli	1	13	-	-	1	29	-	531
Thenkasi	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiruvannamalai	24	1386	2	232	3	526	3	868
Trichy	25	461	2	135	1	77	2	-
Tiruppur	5	134	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiruppattur	6	294	1	184	-	-	-	-
Vellore	6	320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viluppuram	1	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	212	9678	49	4249	31	4011	28	9230

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget-2023-24.

Table 2.23: Details of Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff in GTR Schools in Tamil Nadu -2022-23

S.No	Name of the Posts	No.of Posts	Total Teachers Staffs (S.No:1-13)	Total- Non Teaching Staffs (S.No: 14-29)	Total No.of Students (1-12 Std.)
1	Higher Secondary School Headmaster	28	1465		27,168
2	High School Headmaster	31			
3	Post Graduate Assistant	194			
4	Physical Education Director	12			
5	Assistant Education Officer (Schools)	0			
6	Deputy Inspector of schools	0			
7	Middle School Headmaster	49			
8	B.T. Assistant	485			
9	Tamil Pandit	4			
10	Primary School Headmaster	212			
11	Secondary Grade Teacher	399			
12	Physical Education Teacher	47			
13	Drawing Master	4			
14	Craft Instructor	3	1240		
15	Music Teacher	0			
16	Assistant	12			
17	Junior Assistant	28			
18	Typist	15			
19	Record Assistant (Junior Assistant Cadre)	0			
20	Lab Assistant	14			
21	Lab Attender	1			
22	Record Clerk	3			
23	Office Assistant	34			
24	Watchman	239			
25	Cook	608			
26	Scavenger (Time Scale Pay)	97			
27	Scavenger (Special Time Scale Pay)	90			
28	Scavenger (Consolidated Pay)	94			
29	Vocational Instructor	2			
	Total	2705	1465	1240	27,168
	Student-Teacher Ratio				19

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget-2023-24.

Table 2.24: District-Wise Schedule Tribe Hostel with Students Strength in Tamil Nadu 2023-24

S.No	District	Boys Hostel		Girls Hostel		Total		Total (%)	
		Nos.	Strength	Nos.	Strength	Nos.	Strength	No.(%)	Strength (%)
1	Chengalpattu	1	50			1	50	2.5	2.6
2	Coimbatore	2	49	1	0	3	49	7.5	2.6
3	Dharmapuri	1	50	1	50	2	100	5.0	5.3
4	Dindigul	2	61			2	61	5.0	3.2
5	Erode	1	16	1	50	2	66	5.0	3.5
6	Kanyakumari	0	0	2	106	2	106	5.0	5.6
7	Krishnagiri	1	50	1	50	2	100	5.0	5.3
8	Kallakurichi	2	130			2	130	5.0	6.8
9	Nagapattinam	2	100	2	220	4	320	10.0	16.9
10	The Nilgiris	2	26			2	26	5.0	1.4
11	Perambalur	0	0	1	49	1	49	2.5	2.6
12	Salem	5	175	2	50	7	225	17.5	11.9
13	Tiruvallur	1	60			1	60	2.5	3.2
14	Trichy	2	178	3	141	5	319	12.5	16.8
15	Tiruvannamalai	0	0	2	172	2	172	5.0	9.1
16	Tiruppattur	1	40			1	40	2.5	2.1
17	Vellore	1	25			1	25	2.5	1.3
	Total	24	1010	16	888	40	1898	100	100

Source: Government of Tamil Nadu, Adi Dravidarand Tribal Welfare Department, Performance Budget-2023-24.

2.5. Socio-Economic Condition of Tribes in Tamil Nadu:

Tamil Nadu has a total of 32 districts and tribal population of 7,94,697, of which 401,068 (50.5%) are males and 393,629 (49.5%) are females. The majority of the tribal population is concentrated in the northern part of Tamil Nadu, specifically in Salem, Tiruvannamalai, and Viluppuram districts. Therefore, it is important to compare the socio-economic status of these three districts tribes with others. In Salem district, the tribal population is 1,19,369, in Tiruvannamalai district it is 90,954, and in Viluppuram district it is 74,859. The following Figures 2.4 to 2.12 and appendix Table 2 to 10 explain the socio-economic characteristics of the selected districts and the entire tribal population of Tamil Nadu.

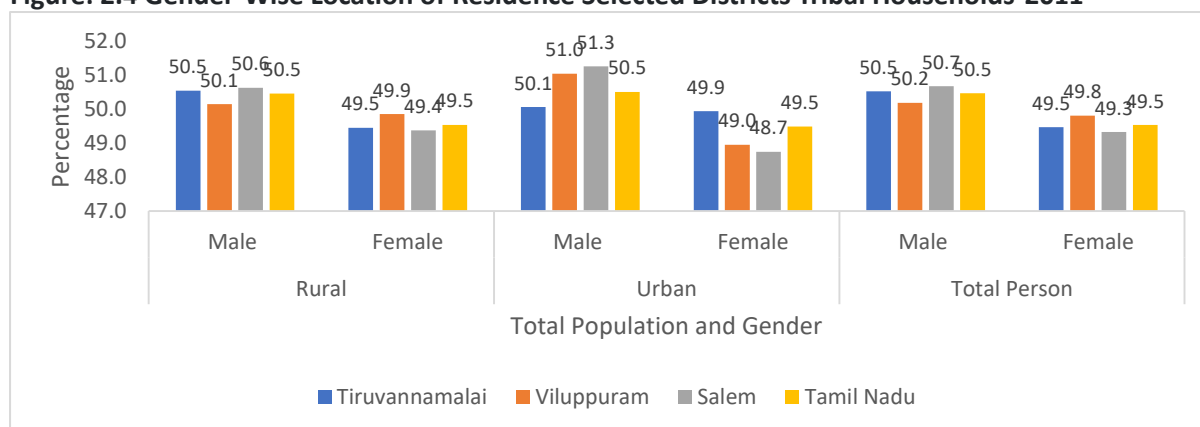
Figure: 2.4 Gender-Wise Location of Residence Selected Districts Tribal Households-2011

Figure 2.4 and appendix Table A2 shows the location of the gender wise tribal community residence. In Tamil Nadu, tribal population 82% of resides in rural areas and 17% in urban areas. The total tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 7,94,697, with 4,01,068 (50.5%) males and 3,93,629 (49.5%) females. In rural areas, the population is 6,60,280, with 3,33,178 (50.5%) males and 3,27,102 (49.5%) females. In urban areas, the population is 1,34,417, with 67,890 (50.5%) males and 66,527 (49.5%) females.

In Salem district, the tribal population is 1,19,369, with 60,489 (50.7%) males and 58,880 (49.3%) females. In rural areas, the population is 1,10,233, with 55,806 (50.6%) males and 54,427 (49.4%) females. In urban areas, the population is 9,136, with 4,683 (51.3%) males and 4,453 (48.7%) females.

Next to the Tiruvannamalai district, the total tribal population is 90,954, with 45,956 (50.5%) males and 44,998 (49.5%) females. In rural areas, the population is 86,775, with 43,864 (50.5%) males and 42,911 (49.5%) females, and in urban areas, the population is 4,179, with 2,092 males and 2,087 females.

Finally, in Viluppuram district, the total tribal population is 74,859, with 37,570 (50.2%) males and 37,289 (49.8%) females. In rural areas, the population is 71,370, with 35,789 (50.5%) males and 35,581 (49.5%) females, while in urban areas, the population is 3,489, with 1,781 (50.5%) males and 1,708 (49.5%) females.

In Salem and Tiruvannamalai, 95% are in rural areas and 5% are in urban areas, while in Viluppuram, 92% are in rural areas and 8% in urban areas.

Figure 2.5: The Sex Ratio Among the Selected Districts Tribal Households-2001 and 2011

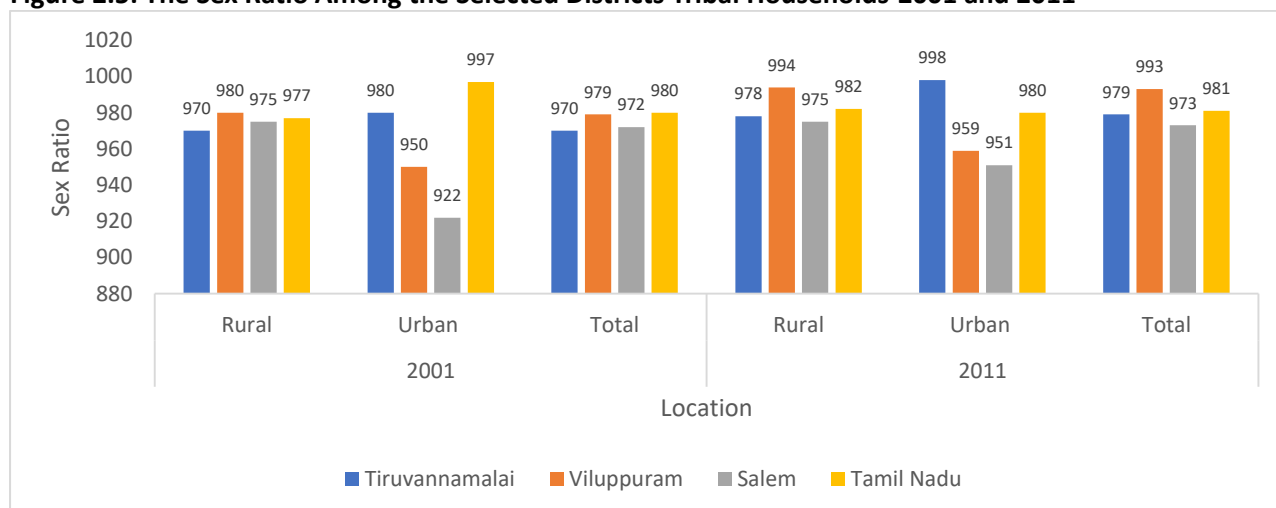


Figure 2.5, appendix Table A3 explain sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) varied among the three selected districts in Tamil Nadu. According to the 2001 Census, the sex ratio in rural areas was 977, which increased to 982 in 2011. In urban areas, the sex ratio was 997 in 2001, but decreased to 980 in 2011. The overall sex ratio for the total population (rural and urban) was 980 in 2001 and 981 in 2011. When looking at the district-wise sex ratio, Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram had a tribal community sex ratio of 970 and 979 in 2001, which increased to 979 and 993 respectively in 2011. In both urban and rural scenarios, the

sex ratio in these districts increased from 2001 to 2011. However, in Salem district, there was no change in the rural sex ratio, while the urban centre saw an increase from 922 in 2001 to 951 in 2011.

Figure 2.6: Age-Wise Tribal People in Tamil Nadu-2011

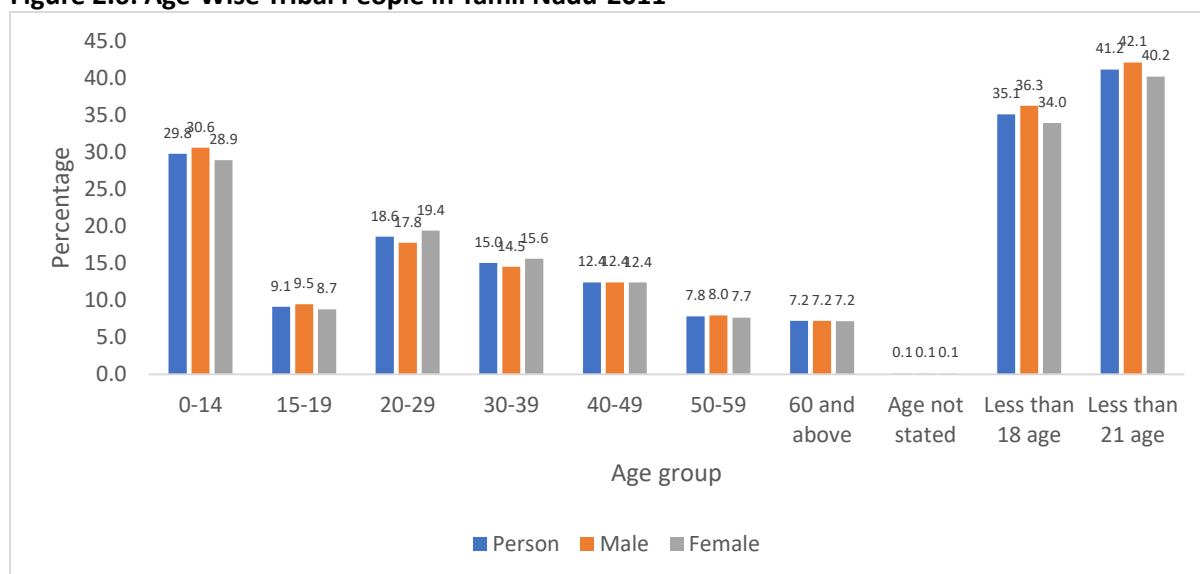


Figure 2.6, appendix Table A4 provides detailed information about the 32 district tribal age groups in Tamil Nadu. Among the total tribal population of 7,94,697, 29.8% fall into the 0-14 age category, with 30.6% are male and 28.9% are female. The 0-14 age group has the highest proportion among the total tribal population, followed by the 20-29 age group, which accounts for 18.6% of the total population, with 17.8% male and 19.4% female. The 30-39 age group makes up 15.0% of the total, with 14.5% male and 15.6% female, followed by the 40-49 age group, which accounts for 12.4% of the total population. The remaining age groups make up a smaller proportion. Finally, among the total tribal population, those under 18 years old make up 35.1%, followed by those under 21 years old at 42.1%. The young age population is higher among the tribal communities in Tamil Nadu.

Figure 2.7: Gender-Wise Literacy Rate of Tribal Community-2011

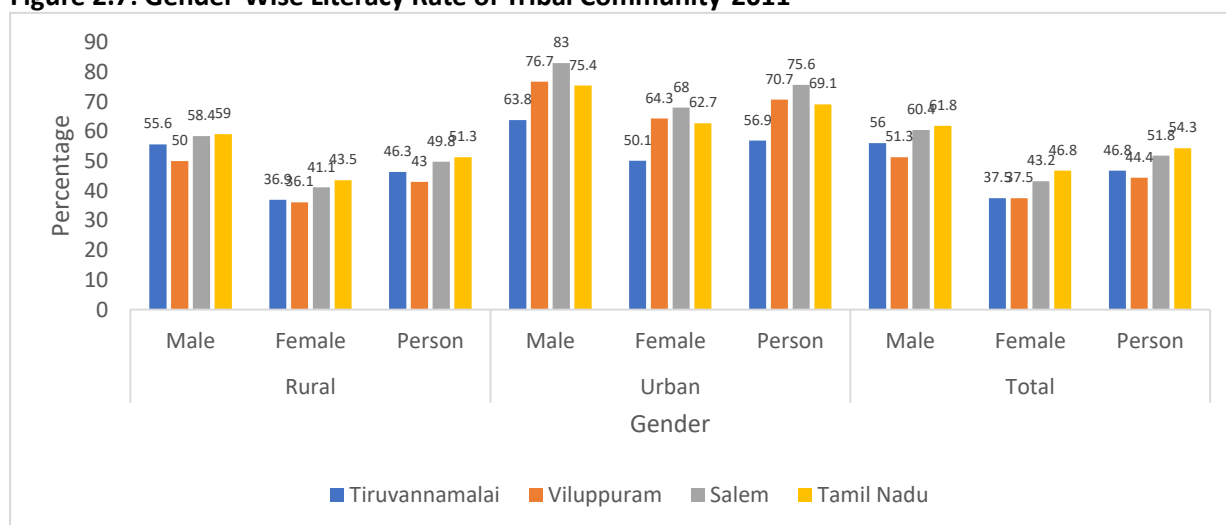


Figure 2.7, appendix Table A5 depicts the tribal population of Tamil Nadu, which stands at 7,94,697. Among this population, 54.3% are literate, with 61.8% male and 46.8% are female. In rural areas, 51.3% of individuals are literate, with 59.0% male and 43.5% are female. In urban areas, 69.1% of individuals are literate, with 75.4% male and 62.7% are female. When looking at the data district-wise, Salem district has the highest literacy rate at 51.8% of the total population, followed by Tiruvannamalai at 46.8% and Viluppuram at 44.4%. In Salem district, the male literacy rate is highest at 60.4% and female at 43.3%, while in Tiruvannamalai, the male literacy rate is 56.0% and female at 37.5%, with Viluppuram having the lowest rates. In urban areas, Salem district has the highest literacy rate at 75.6%, followed by Viluppuraam at 70.7% and Tiruvannamalai at 56.5%. In rural areas, the three districts have similar literacy rates. Furthermore, Figure 5 illustrates the level of education attained by the tribal community.

Figure 2.8: Education Status of Tribal Population-2011

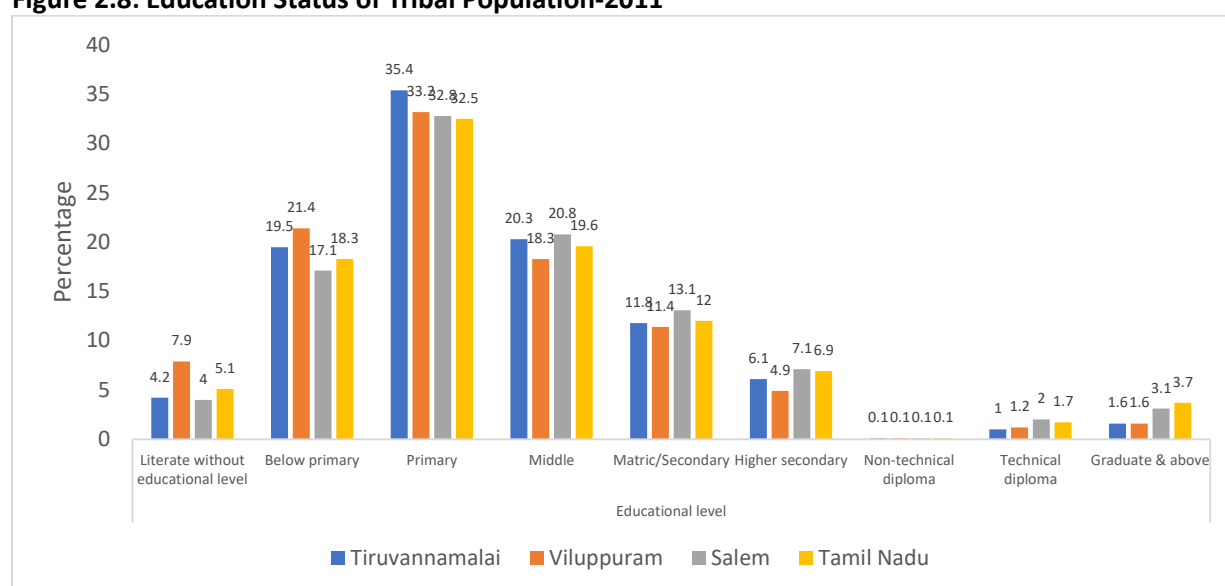


Figure 2.8 and appendix Table A6, it is shown that across the 32 districts, the total tribal population consists of 45.8% literate individuals and 54.2% illiterate individuals. Among the literate population, the highest level of education attained is primary level at 32.5%, followed by middle school level at 19.5% and below primary level at 18.3%. Only 6.9% of individuals have attained a higher secondary level of education, while 3.7% have attained higher education such as graduation and above, and 1.7% have completed technical courses. At the district level, Viluppuram district has the highest percentage of literate tribal individuals at 55.9%, followed by 53.3% in Tiruvannamalai district and 48.2% in Salem district. In terms of educational attainment, 35.4% of tribal individuals in Viluppuram district have attained primary level education, compared to 33.2% in Viluppuram and 32.8% in Salem. Middle school level education is highest in Salem district at 20.8%, followed by 20.3% in Tiruvannamalai and 18.3% in Vilppuram district. The highest percentages of high school, higher secondary school, and graduate level education are attained by individuals in Salem district at 13.1%, 7.1%, and 3.1% respectively. Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram districts show lower levels of educational attainment at higher studies.

Figure 2.9: Distribution of Tribal Households Family Size-2011

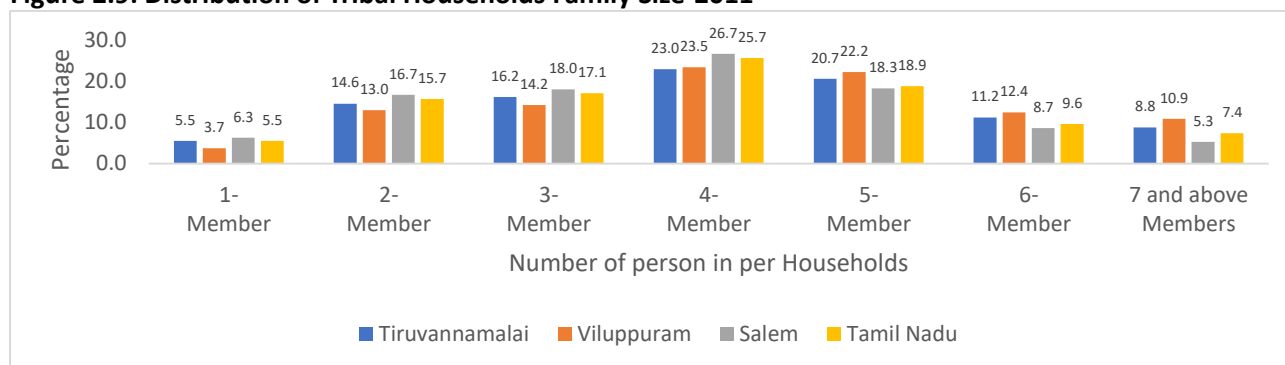


Figure 2.9 in appendix Table A7 shows the distribution of tribal households by family size. The average family size is 4 members. In total, Tamil Nadu has 1,95,286 tribal households and a tribal population of 7,94,697. The data shows that approximately 27.5% of households have an average family size of up to 4 members, followed by 18.9% with a family size of 5 members, 17.1% with a family size of 3 members, and 15.7% with a family size of 2 members. Additionally, 9.8% of households have a family size of 6 members, while only 5.5% have a single-member family. The remaining 7.4% of households have families with 7 members or more. Tribal households tend to be larger, with three to five members being common.

Figure 2.10: Age-Wise Marital Status of Tribal Population-2011- All

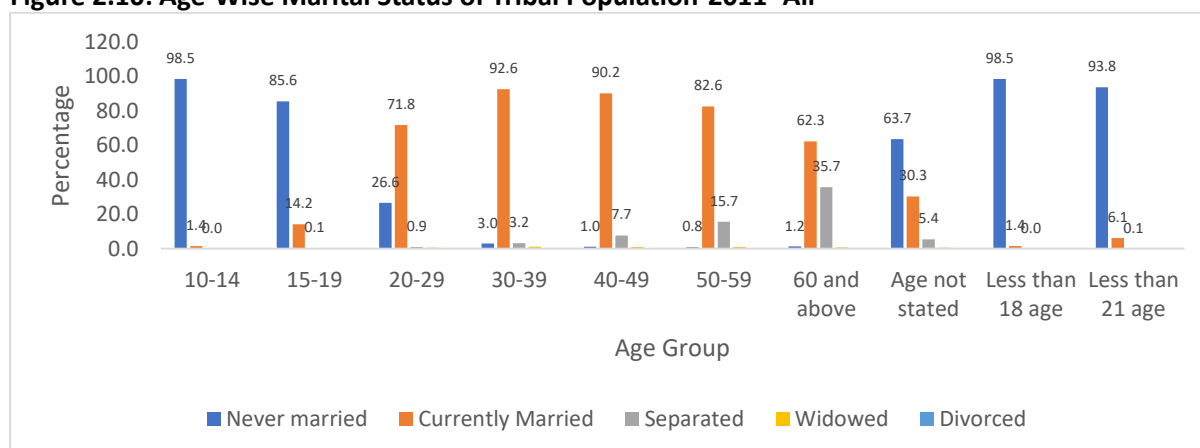


Figure 2.10 in appendix Table A8 indicates the marital status of the tribal population across Tamil Nadu. In the 20-29 age group, 71.8% of people are married, while 26.6% are not married. Within this age group, 0.9% are separated, 0.6% are widows, and 0.1% are divorced. In the 15-19 age group, 14.2% are married, with 1% separated and 1% divorced. Surprisingly, in the 10-14 age group, 1.4% (1173 persons) are married, with 0.8% male and 2.1% female. In the 40-49 age group, the percentage of separated, widows, and divorced is higher at 8.8% (8,648 persons). Finally, less than 18 age groups and less than 21 age group account for 1.4% and 6.1% of marriages, respectively.

Figure 2.11:Age-Wise Marital Status of Male Tribal Population-2011

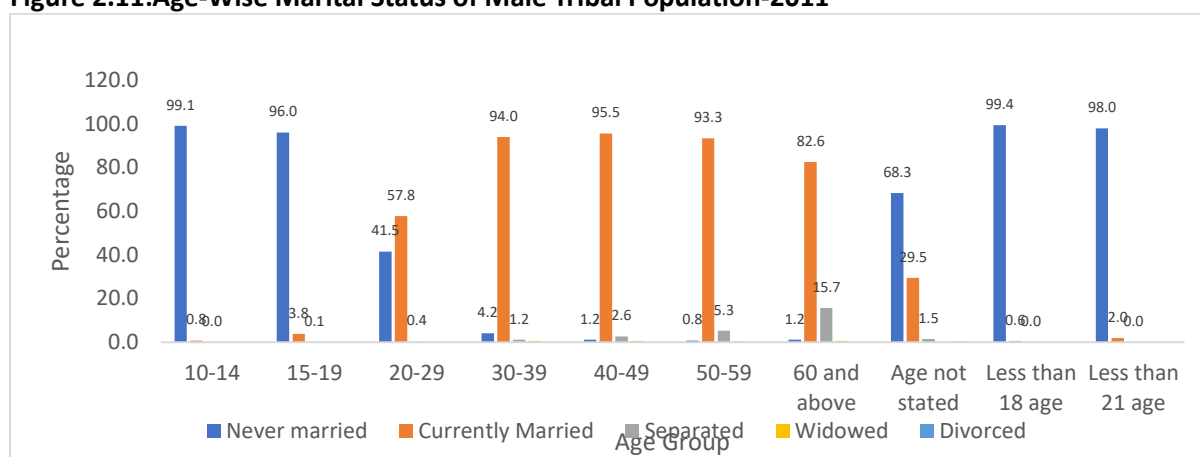


Figure 2.11 in appendix Table A9 indicates the marital status of the male tribal population across Tamil Nadu. In the age group of 20-29, 57.8% are married and 41.5% are not married. In the 15-19 age group, only 3.8% (1455 male individuals) are married, and in the less than 10-14 age group, 0.8% (343 male children) are married. Overall, less than 18 age male individuals and less than 21 age individuals are married at a rate of 0.6% and 2.0% respectively.

Figure 2.12:Age-Wise Marital Status of Female Tribal Population-2011

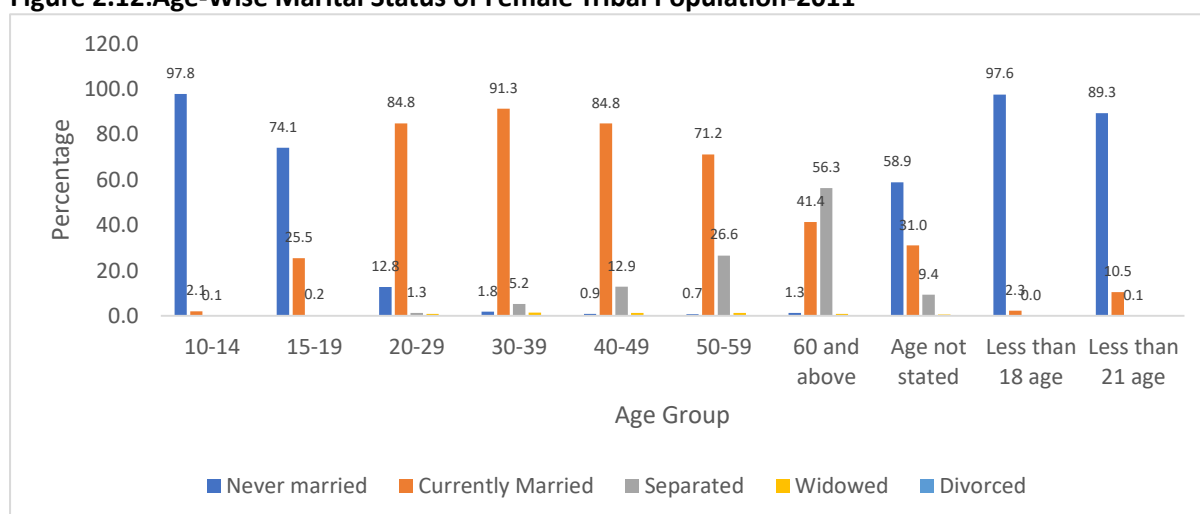


Figure 2.12 in appendix Table A10 indicates the marital status of the female tribal population across Tamil Nadu. In the 20-29 age group, 84.8% are married and 12.8% are unmarried. In the 15-19 age group, only 25.5% (8784 female individuals) are married, and in the under 10-14 age group, 2.1% (830 female children) are married. Overall, 2.3% of males under 18 and 10.5% of individuals under 21 are married. This suggests that early marriage is more prevalent among females than males across tribal communities in Tamil Nadu.

2.6. Socio-Economic Condition of Tamil Nadu Tribes/Malayali Tribe

In Tamil Nadu, there are 39 tribes located across the 32 districts. In Tamil Nadu most of the tribes are Malayali. However, in order to compare their socio-economic status with other

tribes. Out of the total tribal population of 7,94,697 and 3,84,713 tribal households in Tamil Nadu, the Malayali tribe's population account for 3,57,980 across the 32 districts. The following Figures 2.13 to 2.21 and appendix Table 11-19 explain the socio-economic characteristics of the selected Malayali tribes across the districts and compare them with other tribes in Tamil Nadu.

Figure 2.13: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Gender 2001 and 2011. (All Tribes)

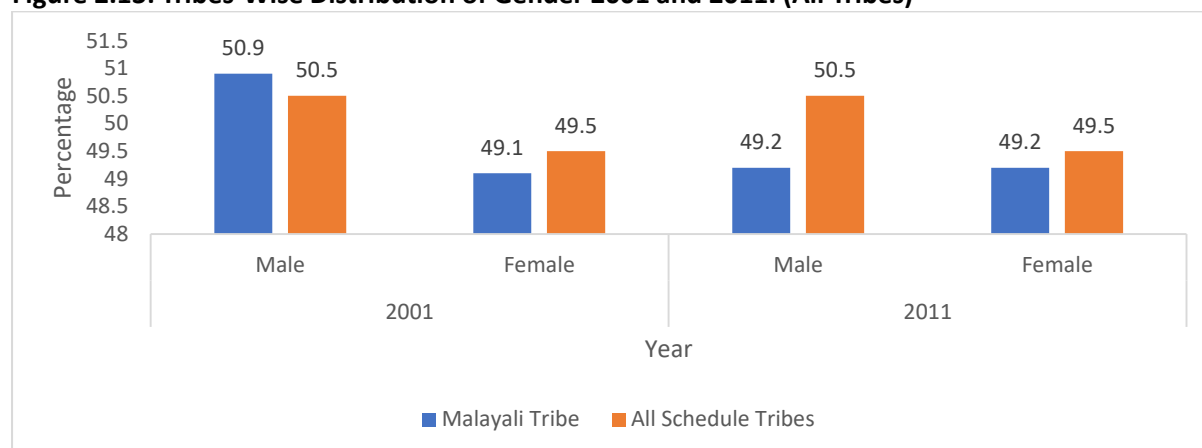


Figure 2.13 and appendix Table A11 provide an explanation of the distribution of population and gender among the tribes. According to the 2001 Census, the tribal population in Tamil Nadu was 6,51,321, with 50.5% male and 49.5% are female. The Malayali tribe accounted for 3,10,042 of this population, with 50.9% male and 49.1% are female. The coefficient of variation between male and female across the 36 tribes was 3.1. In comparison, the 2011 Census reported the tribal population in Tamil Nadu as 7,94,697, with 50.5% male and 49.5% female. The Malayali tribe accounted for 3,57,980 of this population, with 49.2% male and 49.2% female. The coefficient of variation between male and female across the 36 tribes was 5.8 and 5.7, respectively. This data suggests that the total tribal and Malayali tribe population grew by 1.2% from 2001 to 2011, with the coefficient of variation among males and females is 3.1 and 5.8, respectively.

Figure 2.14: Malayali Tribes-Wise Distribution Population and Gender 2001 and 2011

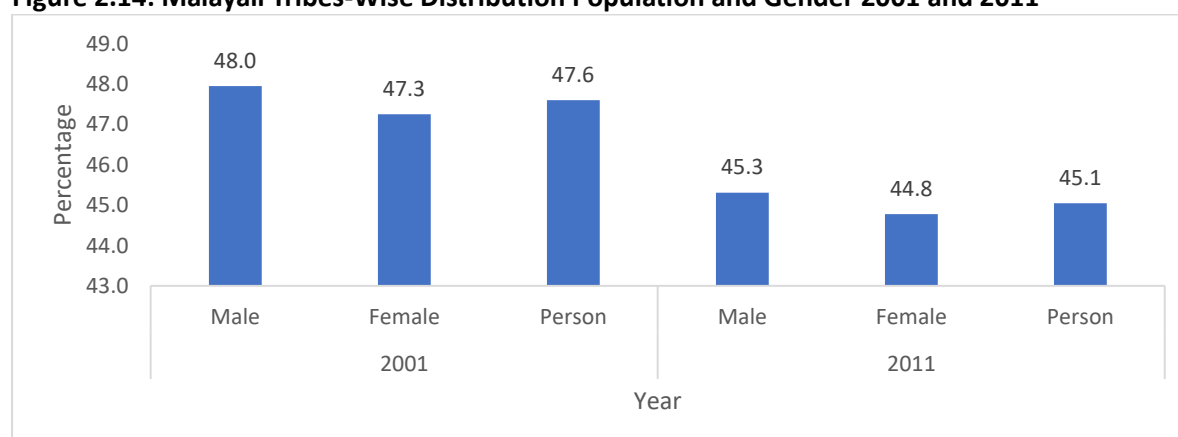


Figure 2.14 and appendix Table A12 present data on population and gender distribution among tribes in Tamil Nadu. According to the 2001 Census, the Malayali tribe had the highest

population at 3,10,042 (47.6%), followed by the Irular tribe at 1,55,606 (23.9%). The combined population of these two tribes was 4,65,648 (71.5%), with the remaining tribes accounting for 28.5%. In the 2011 Census, the population of the Malayali tribe increased to 3,57,980 (45.1%) and the Irular tribe to 1,89,661 (23.9%), making up a total of 547641 (68.9%), with the remaining tribes comprising 31.1%. In terms of gender distribution, the 2001 Census showed that males accounted for 48% and females for 47.3%, while the 2011 Census indicated that males accounted for 45.3% and females for 44.8%

Figure 2.15: Tribes-Wise Population Location of Residence in Tamil Nadu-2011 -All

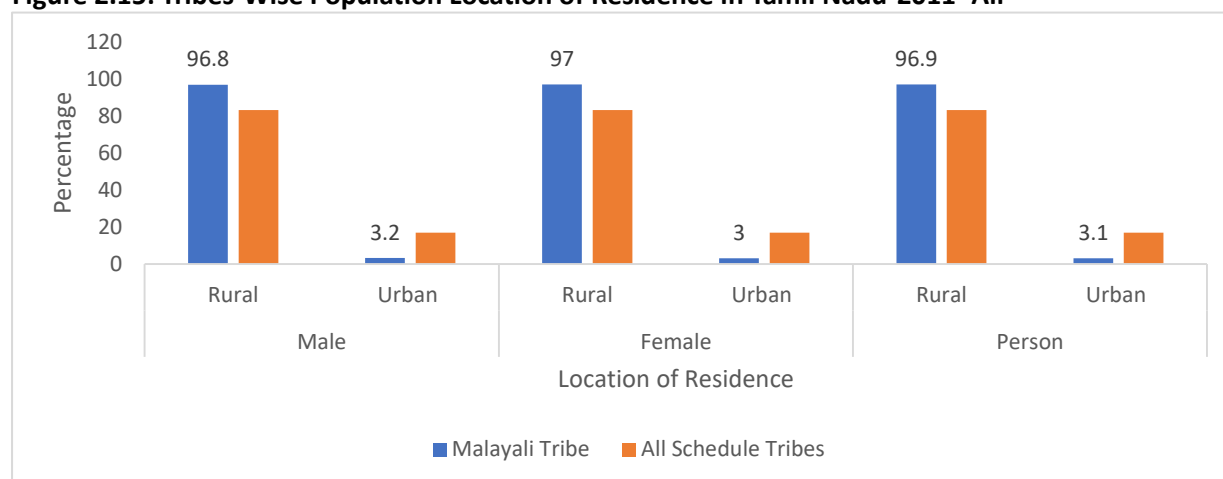


Figure 2.15 and appendix Table A13 provide an explanation of the location of residence for tribes across the districts of Tamil Nadu. Of all the tribes, 83.1% reside in rural areas and 16.9% in urban areas. For the Malayali tribes, 96.9% reside in rural areas and 3.1% in urban areas.

Figure 2.16: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Sex Ratio Tamil Nadu- 2001 and 2011-All

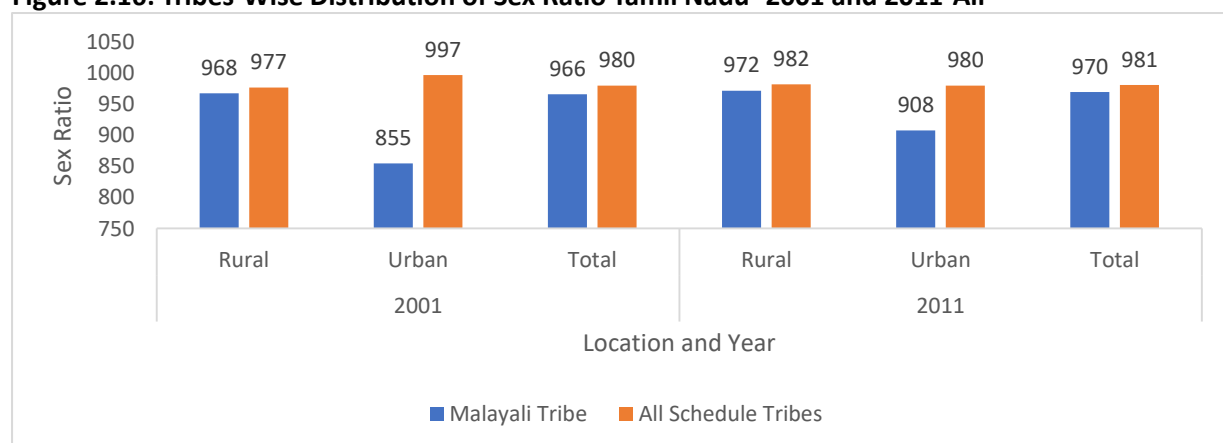


Figure 2.16 and appendix Table 14 present an analysis of the sex ratio among various tribes. According to the 2001 Census, the rural and urban female per 1000 males sex ratio was 977. In 2011, the rural sex ratio is 982 and the urban sex ratio is 980. In the Malayali tribe, the 2001 sex ratio was 968 in rural areas and 855 in urban areas. The 2011 Census reported a rural sex ratio of 972 and an urban sex ratio of 908 for the Malayali tribe. When compared to

the total population of all tribes, the sex ratio of the Malayali tribe is lower than that of the other tribes in Tamil Nadu.

Figure 2.17: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Literacy Rate Tamil Nadu-2011

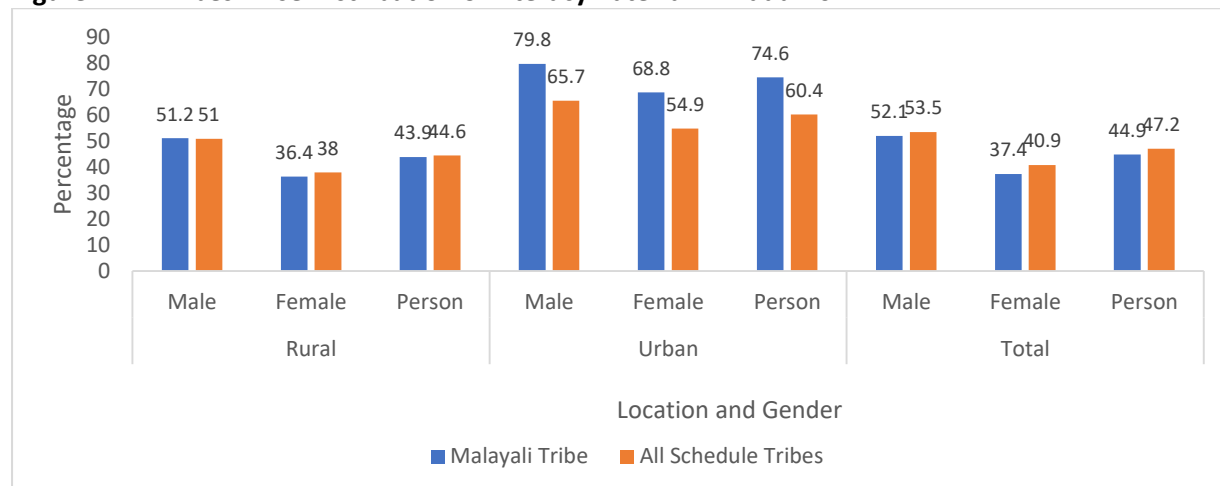


Figure 2.17 and appendix Table A15 provide an analysis of the literacy rates among different tribes. The overall literacy rate among the tribes is 47.2%, with a rate of 44.6% in rural areas and 60.4% in urban areas. The literacy rate among males is 53.5% and among females is 40.9%. In rural areas, the male literacy rate is 51.0% and the female literacy rate is 38.0%, while in urban areas, the male literacy rate is 65.7% and the female literacy rate is 54.9%. These results indicate that the female literacy rate among the tribes is lower compared to the male literacy rate. Specifically, the literacy rate among Malayali tribes is 44.9%, with a rate of 43.9% in rural areas and 74.6% in urban areas. In rural areas, the male literacy rate is 51.2% and the female literacy rate is 36.4%, while in urban areas, the male literacy rate is 79.8% and the female literacy rate is 68.8%. This suggests that Malayali tribes in urban areas have a higher literacy rate than those in rural areas.

Figure 2.18: Tribes-Wise Educational Status in Tamil Nadu-2011

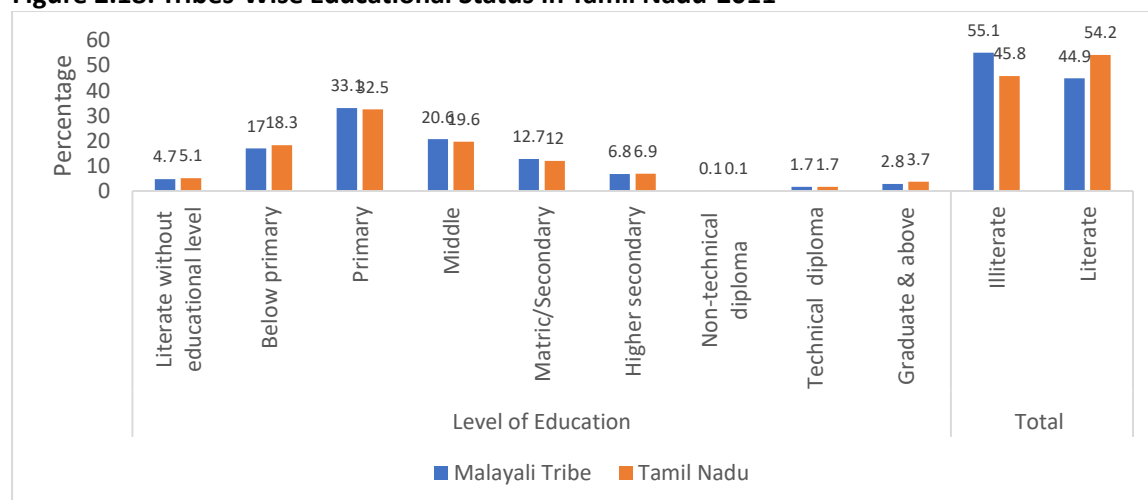


Figure 2.18 and appendix Table A16 present an explanation of the education levels among the 36 tribes in Tamil Nadu. The data shows that 45.8% of the tribes are literate, while 54.2% are illiterate. The majority of the Malayali tribes have attained education up to the primary level, accounting for 32.5%, followed by 19.6% at the middle school level, and 12% at the high school level up to 10th standard. Additionally, 6.9% have obtained education at the higher secondary level, with very few people attaining diploma and graduate level education. Among the tribes, the Malayali tribe has the lowest level of education, with 33.1% attaining education only up to the primary level. It is also noted that most of the Malayali tribe reside in hilly and rural areas.

Figure 2.19: Tribes-Wise Work Force Participation Tamil Nadu-2011

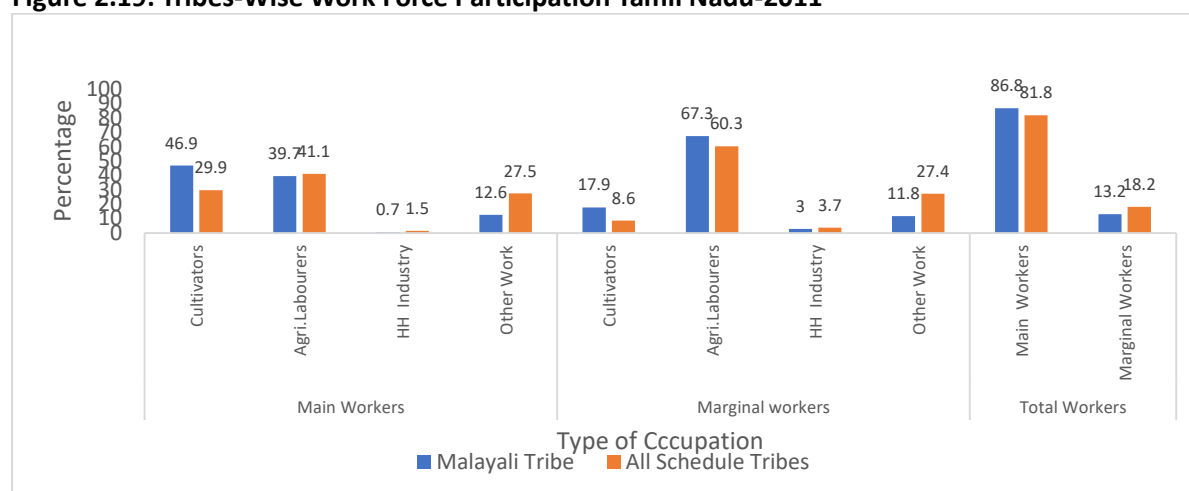


Figure 2.19 and appendix Table A17 present an explanation of work force participation among tribes. Total workers, including men and marginal workers, account for 81.8% as main workers and 18.2% as marginal workers. The main workers, including agricultural labourers, account for 41.1%, followed by cultivators at 29.9% and other workers at 27.5%. In the case of marginal workers, agricultural labour is the highest at 60.3%, followed by other workers at 27.4%. This implies that many tribes are transitioning from agriculture to other occupations. In the Malayali tribe, 86.8% of total workers are main workers and 13.2% are marginal workers. Among the main workers, 46.9% are cultivators, 39.7% are agricultural labourers, and 12.6% are other workers. Among the marginal workers in the Malayali tribe, the highest percentage at 67.3% are agricultural labourers, followed by 17.9% cultivators and 11.8% other workers. These results indicate that the primary occupation of the Malayali tribe across Tamil Nadu is cultivators.

Figure2.20: Age-Wise Malayali Tribe Attending Educational Institutions Tamil Nadu-2011

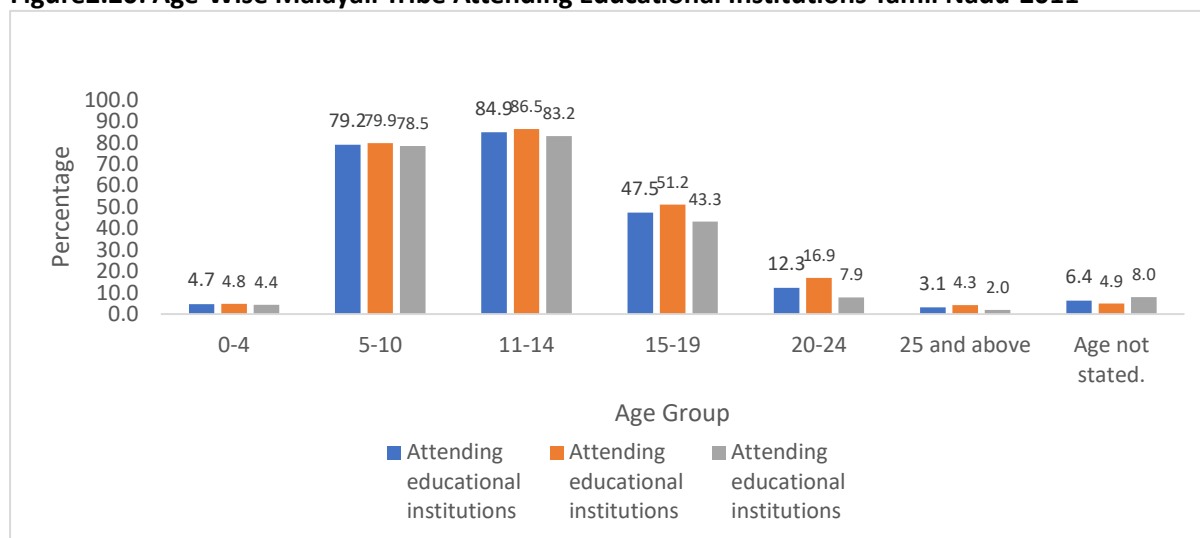


Figure 2.20 and appendix Table A18 provide an analysis of the age distribution of Malayali tribe members attending educational institutions. It shows that 23.2% of Malayali tribe members are attending educational institutions, with 25.0% male and 21.4% are female. Among children aged 6, 70.9% are attending school, with 71.7% male and 70.0% are female. Additionally, 88.8% of 10 years old are attending 5th standard, while 86.1% of 13-year-olds are attending 8th standard. For those aged 15-19, 47.5% are enrolled in 10th, 12th, or college (diploma or degree courses), with 51.2% male and 43.3% are female. However, the percentage of students enrolled in higher studies for the 20-24 age group is lower, with only 12.3% enrolled, including 16.9% male and 7.9% female. Overall, the data suggests that, Malayali tribe members have lower attendance rates in education after high and higher secondary levels, with males attending at higher rates than females.

Figure2.21: Educational Qualification of Malayali Tribe by Age, Gender and Type of Educational Institution-2011

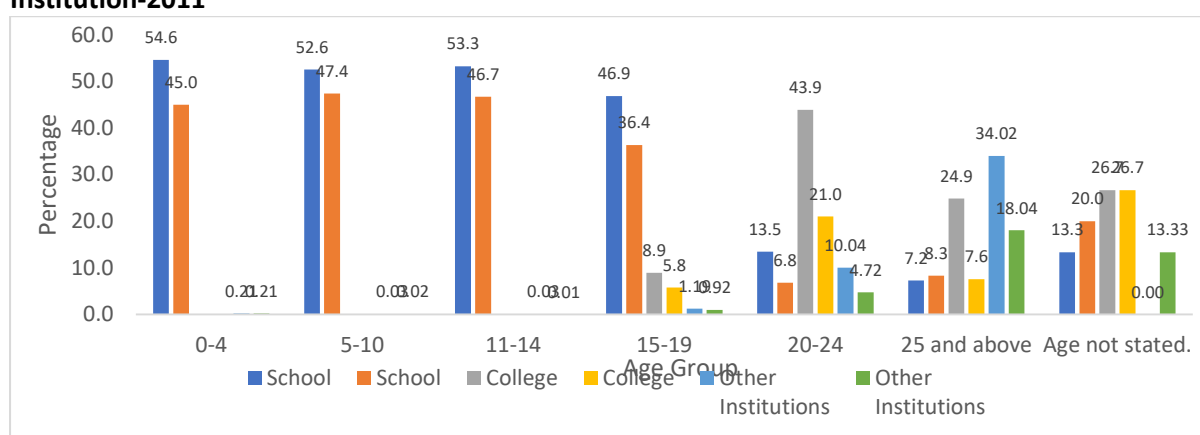


Figure 2.21 and appendix Table A19 present an explanation of the educational qualifications of the Malayali tribe by age, gender, and type of educational institution. In the age group of 6, 70.9% of children are enrolled in school, with 53.5% male and 46.4% are female. In the next age group of 10 (almost in 5th standard), 88.8% are enrolled in school, with 52.1% male and 47.9% female. Furthermore, at the age of 11, enrolled in 6th standard is even higher at

90.9%. Surprisingly, at the age of 14-19 years old, the number of enrolled students (either in high school, diploma, or degree courses) is lower, with the total age group attending educational institutions accounting for 47.5%. The male population attending school education is 46.9% and female is 36.8%. Attending college, 8.9% are male and 5.8% are female. In the 20-24 age group, only 12.3% are attending higher education, with females accounting for only 21.0%, while males attending higher education are at 43.9%. Even though more than 20-29 age groups are attending vocational education, around 40% are male and 11% are female.

2.7. Basic Infrastructure Facilities Accessed by the Tribal Population Tamil Nadu

The Census is the primary source of information on housing conditions, basic amenities, and household assets. This study utilised data from the 2011 Census to examine the socio-economic conditions of tribes in Tamil Nadu, including housing conditions, building materials, household size, and the number of married couples. It also looked at basic amenities such as drinking water sources, toilets, bathrooms, drainage, cooking fuel, kitchens, and lighting sources. Additionally, the study considered household assets such as access to banking facilities, radios, televisions, mobile phones, computers/laptops with and without internet connections, and private modes of transportation like bicycles, scooters/motorcycles/mopeds, and cars/jeeps/vans. The Census provides this information for both rural and urban areas within the state. The basic amenities discussed are as follows:

In Tamil Nadu, the total number of tribal households is 3,84,713. Of this, Salem has 35,353 (9.2%) households, followed by Viluppuram with 23,116 (6.0%) households and Tiruvannamalai with 24,917 (6.5%) households. Therefore, it is important to compare the socio-economic status of these tribes with others districts of Tamil Nadu.

Figure 2.22: Scheduled Tribe Households by Predominant Material of Roof of Houses-2011

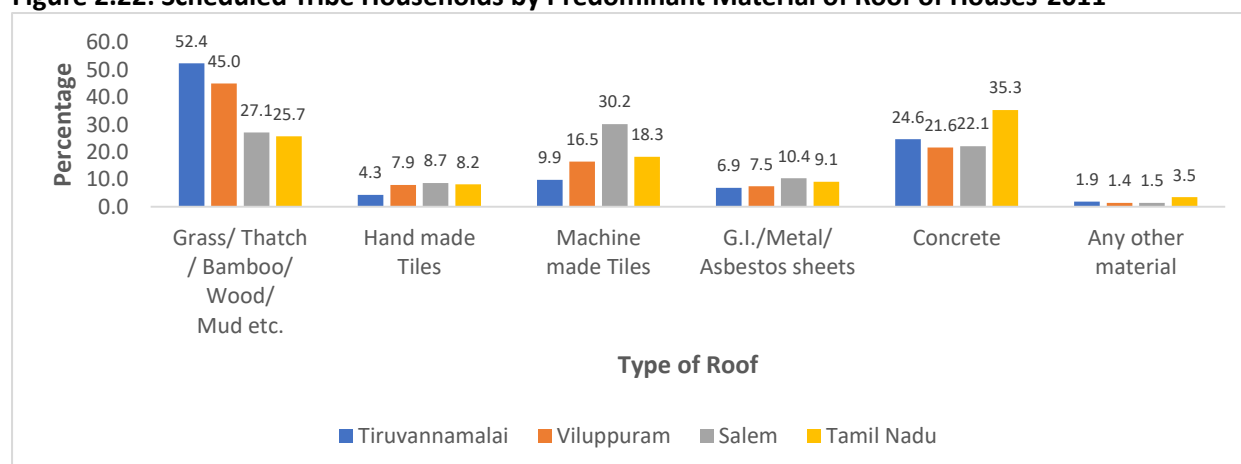


Figure 2.22 and appendix Table A20 explain the Tamil Nadu tribal, an average of 35% of households live in houses with concretebased roofs, while 25.7% live in houses with grass thatch, bamboo wood, or mud-based roofs, and 18.3% live in houses with machine-made tiled roofs. The remaining households live in houses with asbestos sheets or other materials, accounting for 9.1% and 8.2% respectively. In Salem, 27.1% of households live in grass

thatch, bamboo wood, or mud-based houses, 30.2% live in machine-made tiled houses, and 22.1% live in concrete roof-based houses. Additionally, 8.7% and 1.5% of households have handmade tiled roofs or roofs made of other materials. The proportion of concrete roof-based houses in Salem is lower than the Tamil Nadu average, while the proportion of tiled and thatched-based houses is higher. In Viluppuram district, 45.0% of households live in grass thatch, bamboo wood, or mud-based houses, which is higher than the Tamil Nadu average of 25.7%. Additionally, 21.6% of households live in concrete roof-based houses, which is lower than the Tamil Nadu average. In Tiruvannamalai district, over 50% of households live in grass thatch, bamboo wood, or mud-based houses, accounting for 52.4%, which is significantly higher than the Tamil Nadu average. This suggests that most households in this district are very poor and live in remote forest areas. Interestingly, 24.6% of households in Tiruvannamalai district live in concrete roof houses, which is higher than in other districts.

Figure 2.23: Scheduled Tribe Households by Main Source of Lighting-2011

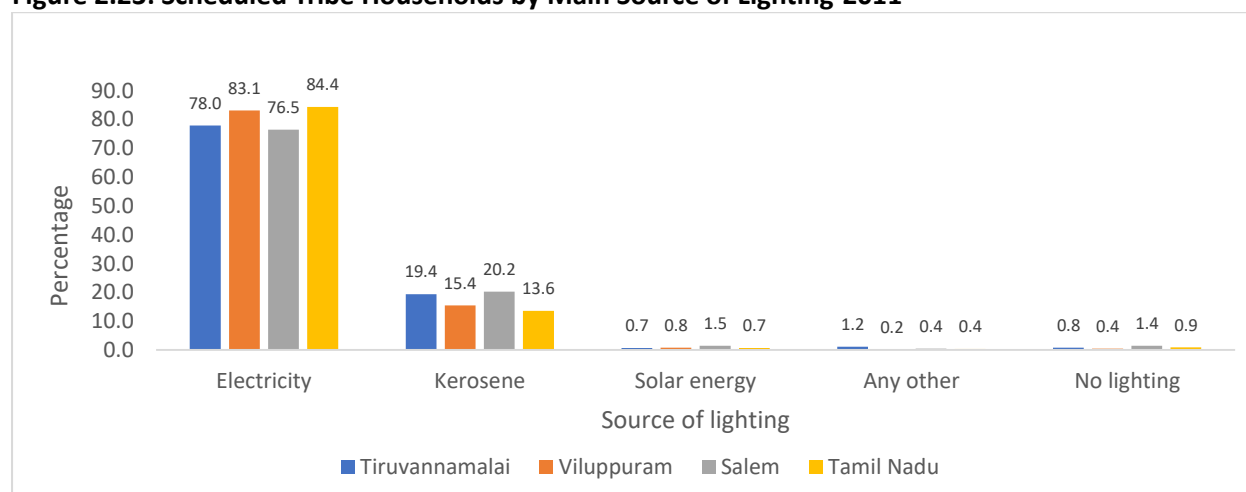


Figure 2.23 and appendix Table A21 explain among the 32 tribal communities in the district, 84.4% of households have access to electricity for lighting, while 15.6% do not. In terms of alternative sources, 13.6% of households use kerosene and 0.7% use solar energy. Viluppuram district, 83.1% of households have access to electricity, followed by Salem with 76.5% and Tiruvannamalai with 78.0%. The percentage of households without access to electricity for lighting is 22.0% in Tiruvannamalai, 16.9% in Viluppuram, and 15.6% in Salem. Only 0.6% of households do not use any facilities, while the remaining 0.4% use other sources. In Salem and Tiruvannamalai, nearly 20% of households use kerosene as their primary source of lighting.

Figure 2.24: Scheduled Tribe Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and its Location-2011

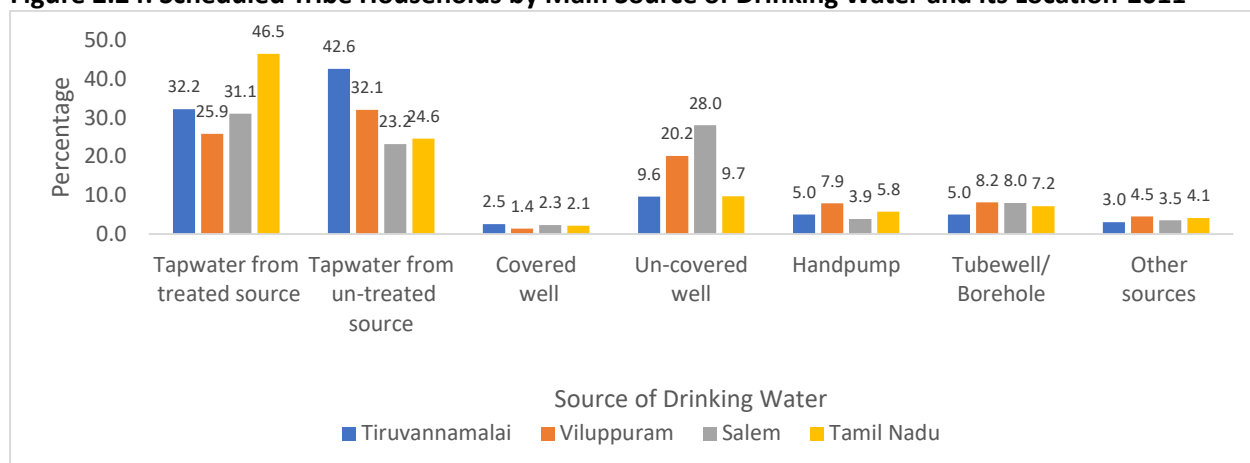


Figure 2.24 and appendix Table A22 explain the 32 districts of Tamil Nadu, 46.5% of tribal households have access to tap water, while 24.6% have access to tap water from untreated sources. Additionally, 2.1% of households have access to covered well based drinking water, and 9.7% have access to uncovered well based drinking water. The remaining households have access to drinking water from handpumps (5.8%), tubewells/boreholes (7.2%), and other sources (4.1%). Among the districts, Tiruvannamalai has the highest access to tap water at 32.2%, followed by Salem at 31.1% and Viluppuram at 25.9%. However, these percentages are lower than the average for Tamil Nadu. On the other hand, access to tap water from un-treated sources is highest in Tiruvannamalai at 42.6%, followed by Viluppuram at 32.1% and Salem at 23.2%, which is higher than the state average of 24.6%. This indicates that most households in these districts have access to untreated tap water. Furthermore, access to uncovered well based sources of drinking water is highest in Salem at 28.0%, followed by Viluppuram at 20.2%, and Tiruvannamalai at 9.6%. Access to drinking water through handpumps and tubewells is the lowest among the categories.

Figure 2.25: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen and Type of Fuel Used for Cooking-2011

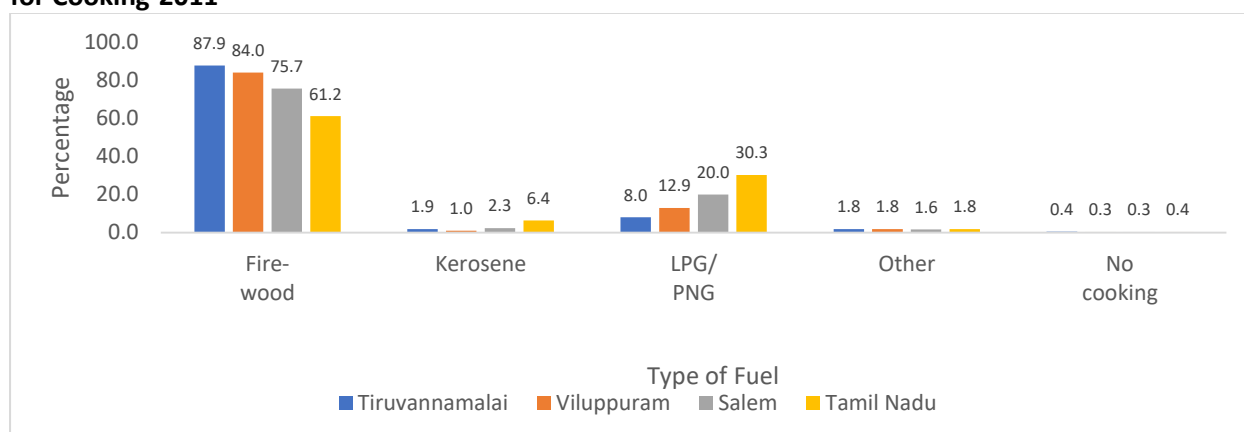


Figure 2.25 and appendix Table A23 explain Tamil Nadu, 61.2% of tribal households use firewood as their primary fuel for cooking, while 30.3% use LPG/PNG as a secondary source. Additionally, 6.4% use kerosene, and only 1.8% use other sources such as crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite, charcoal, and biogas. When looking at specific districts, the primary

cooking fuel for households in Tiruvannamalai is firewood at 87.9%, followed by Viluppuram at 84.0% and Salem at 75.7%. It is evident that Salem has a lower percentage of households using firewood compared to the other two districts. Additionally, the use of LPG is higher in Salem at 20.0% of households, followed by Viluppuram at 12.9% and Tiruvannamalai at 8.0%. Only a small proportion of households use other fuel sources such as kerosene etc.

Figure 2.26: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Latrine Facility-2011

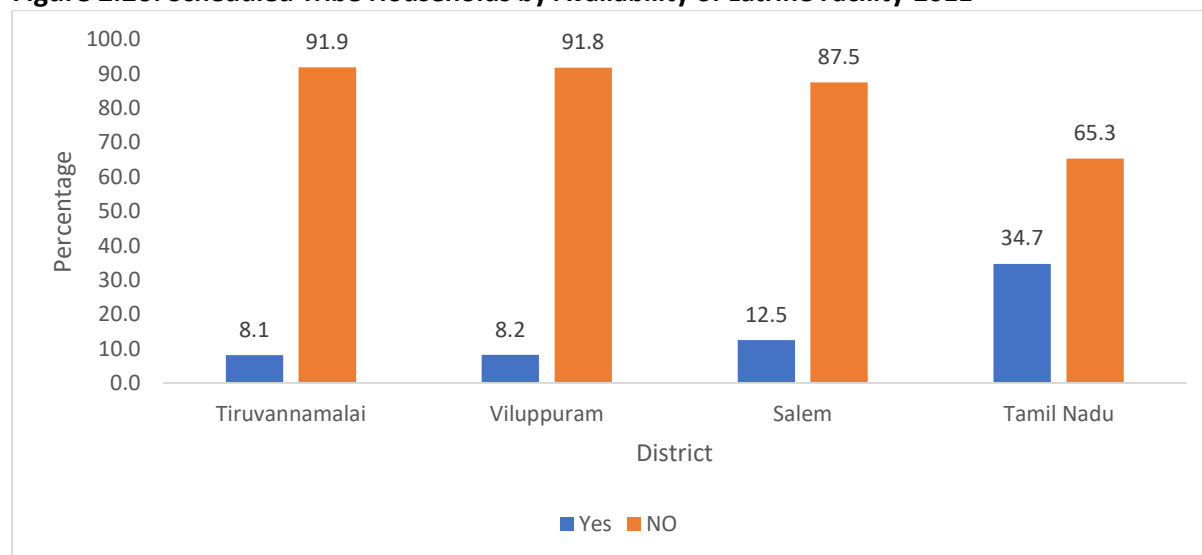


Figure 2.27: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Type of Latrine Facility-2011

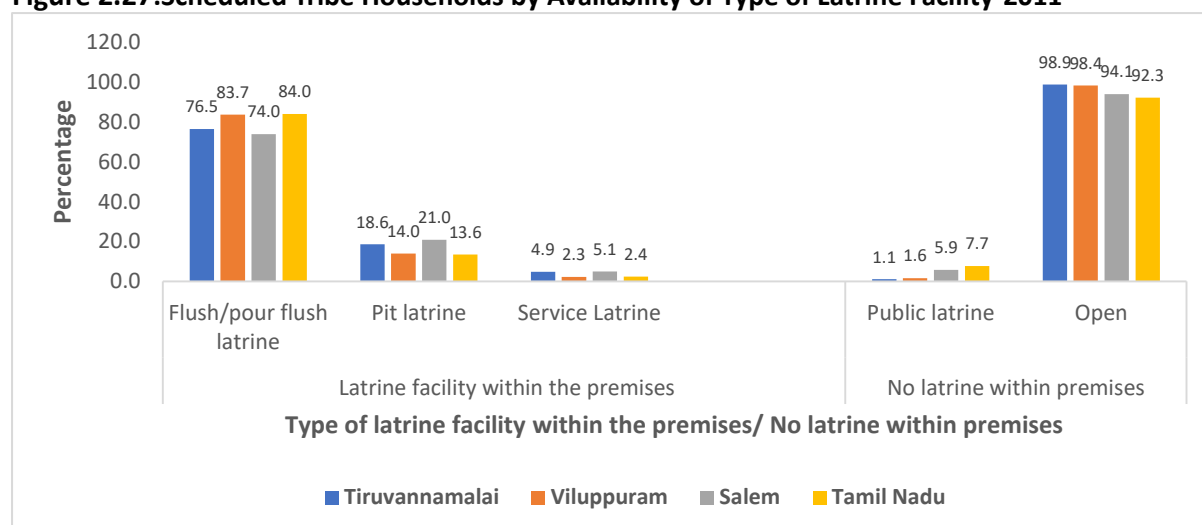


Figure 2.26 & 2.27 and appendix Table A24 explain the 32 districts, only 34.7% of tribal households have a latrine facility within the premises, while 65.3% do not a latrine facility within the premises. In Salem, 12.5% of households have a latrine facility within the premises, and in Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts, the percentage is nearly 8% for each. The percentage of households not having a latrine facility within the premises is very high in Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts, at more than 90%, and in Salem, it accounts for 87.5%.

Figure 2.28: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Bathing Facility-2011

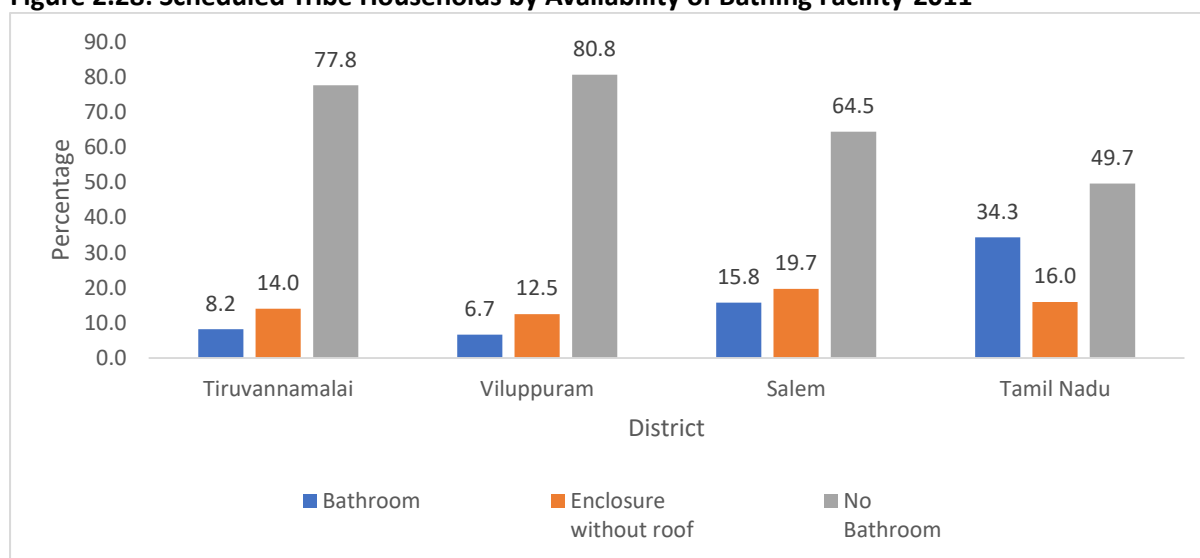
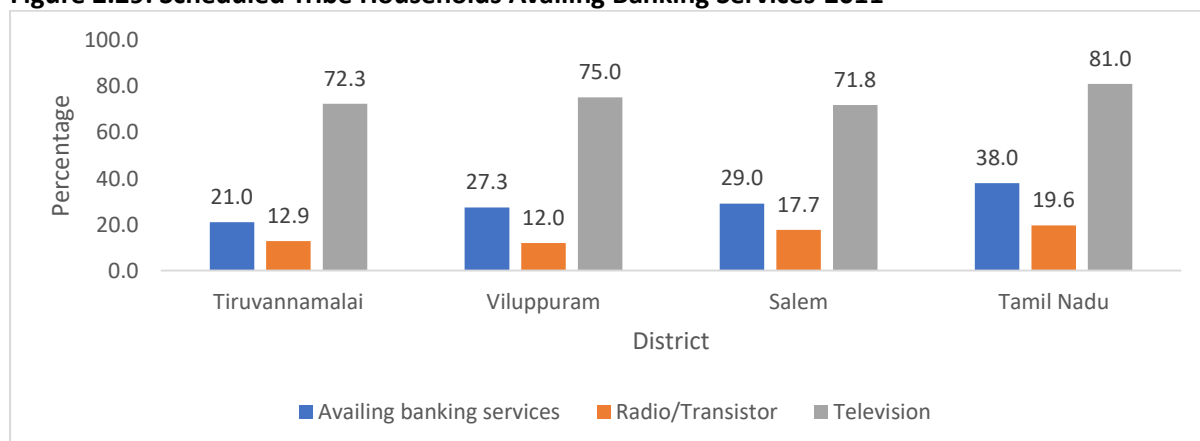


Figure 2.28 and appendix Table A25 explain the 32 districts, only 34.7% of tribal households have a latrine facility within the premises, while 65.3% do not a latrine facility within the premises. In Salem, 12.5% of households have a latrine facility within the premises, and in Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts, the percentage is nearly 8% for each. The percentage of households not having a latrine facility within the premises is very high in Viluppuram and Tiruvannamalai districts, at more than 90%, and in Salem, it accounts for 87.5%.

In Tamil Nadu, 50.3% of tribal households have a bathroom within the premises. Out of this, 34.3% have a bathroom with an enclosure roof and 16.0% have a bathroom enclosure without a roof. However, 49.7% of households do not have a bathroom within the premises. In Salem district, 15.8% of households have a bathroom with an enclosure roof, while in Tiruvannamalai it is 8.2% and in Viluppuram it is 6.7%, which is lower than the Tamil Nadu average. When it comes to bathroom enclosures without a roof, the highest percentage is in Salem at 19.7%, followed by Tiruvannamalai at 14.0% and Viluppuram at 12.5%. The percentage of households without a bathroom within the premises is very high in three districts, with Viluppuram at 80.8%, Tiruvannamalai at 77.8%, and Salem at 64.5%.

Figure 2.29: Scheduled Tribe Households Availing Banking Services-2011



In Tamil Nadu, 38.0% of tribal households have a bank account, while 62.0% do not have bank account. Additionally, 19.6% have a radio and 81.0% have a television in their homes. In the Salem district, 29.0% of households have a bank account, followed by Viluppuram at 27.3% and Tiruvannamalai at 21.0%. Radio facilities are available in 17.7% of households in Salem, and in more than 12% of households in Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram. Finally, more than 70% of households in all three districts have a television.

Figure 2.30: Scheduled Tribe Households Availing Telephone Services-2011

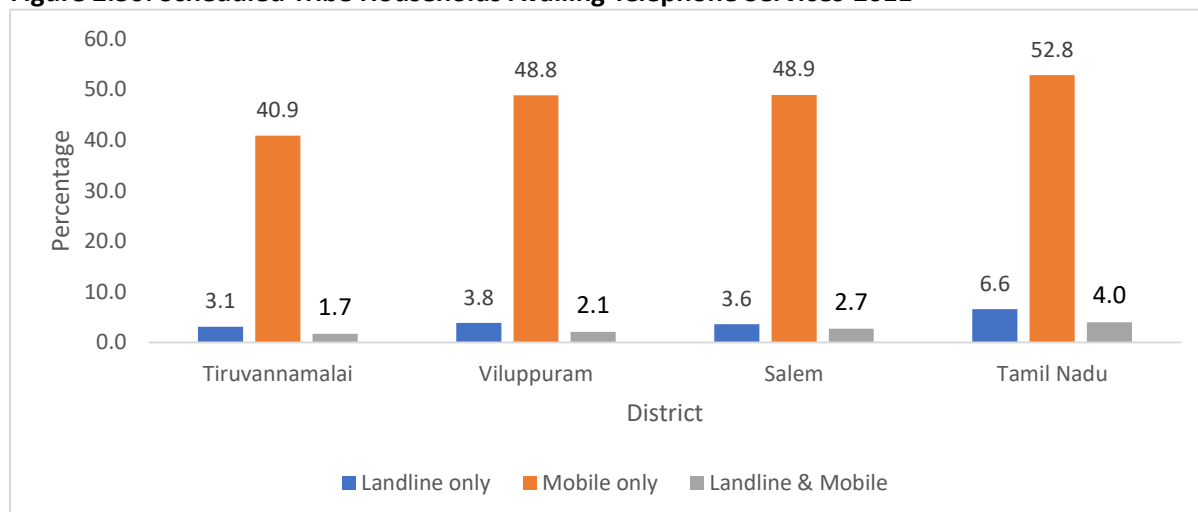


Figure 2.30 and appendix Table A26 explain all 32 districts, only 52.8% of households have mobile phones. In three districts, more than 40% of households have mobile phones: Salem (48.9%), Viluppuram (48.8%), and Tiruvannamalai (40.9%). Only a small percentage of people have landline phones.

Figure 2.31: Scheduled Tribe Households Having Own Vehicle-2011

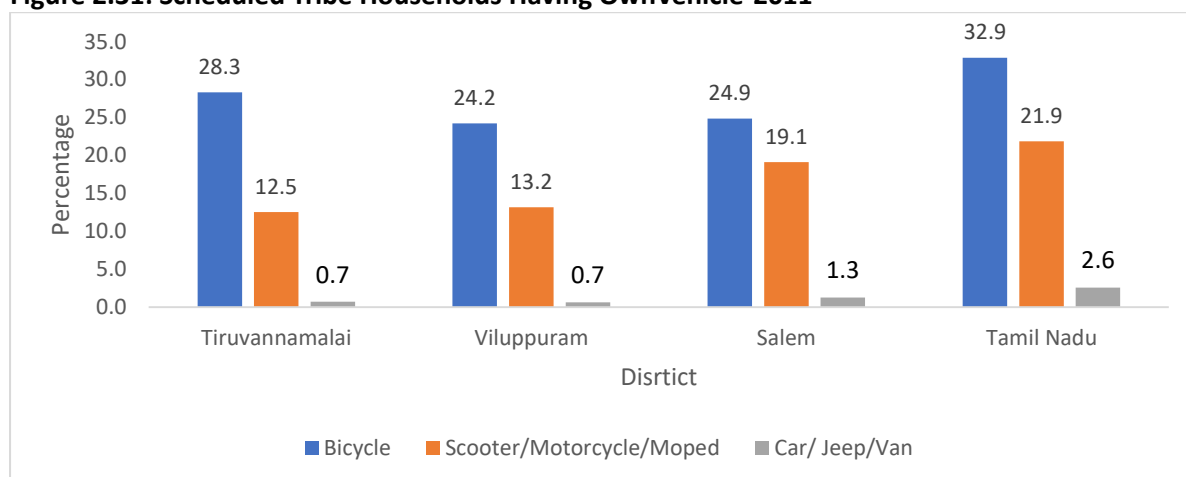


Figure 2.31 and appendix Table A26 explain, the out of the 32 districts, 32.9% of households have bicycles, 21.9% have motorcycles, and only 2.6% have four-wheelers. In Tiruvannamalai district, 28.3% of households have bicycles, in Salem 24.9%, and in Viluppuram 24.2%. For motorcycles, Salem district has the highest percentage at 19.1%,

followed by Viluppuram at 13.2% and Tiruvannamalai at 12.5%. Only a few households in these three districts have four-wheelers.

Figure 2.32: Scheduled Tribe Households Availing Total Assets-2011

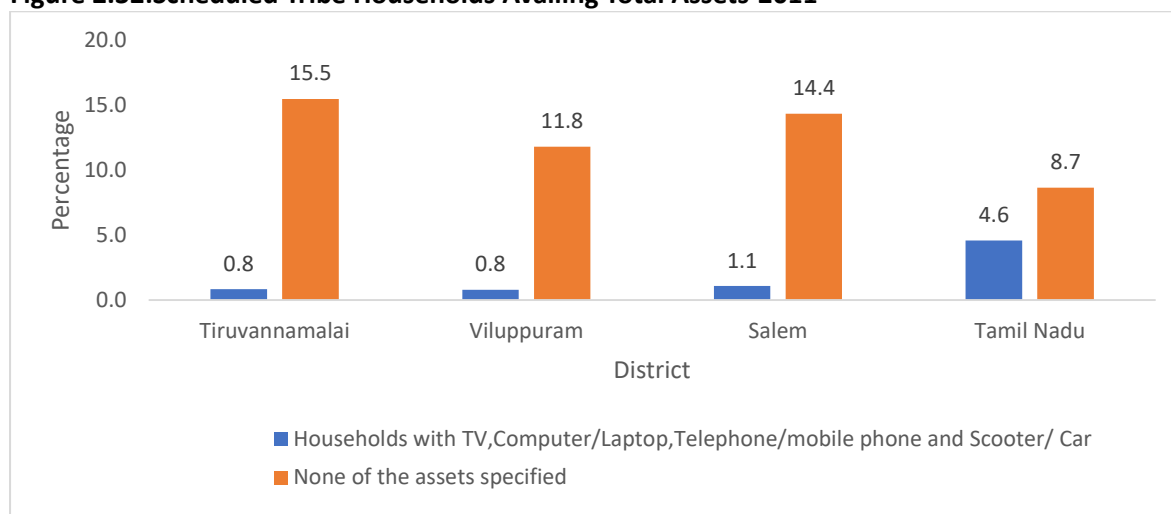


Figure 2.32 and appendix Table A26 explain that out of the 32 districts, only 4.6% of households have television, computers, laptops, mobile phones, scooters, and cars. In Salem district, 1.1% of households have all of these assets, while in the remaining two districts, Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram, tribal households have less than one percentage.

2.8. Summary

All Tribes: The total tribal population in Tamil Nadu is 794,697, with 4,01,068 (50.5%) males and 3,93,629 (49.5%) females in 2011. In Tamil Nadu, 82% of the tribal population resides in rural areas and 17% in urban areas. In Salem and Tiruvannamalai, 95% are in rural areas and 5% are in urban areas, while in Viluppuram, 92% are in rural areas and 8% in urban areas. The overall sex ratio for the total population (rural and urban) was 980 in 2001 and 981 in 2011. Among the total tribal population in the 0-14 age category, this group has the highest proportion among the total tribal population, followed by the 20-29 age group, which accounts for 18.6% of the total population. The tribal population consists of 45.8% literate individuals and 54.2% illiterate. Among the literate, 61.8% are male and 46.8% are female. In rural areas, 51.3% of individuals are literate and in urban areas, 69.1% of individuals are literate. Among the literate population, the highest level of education attained is primary level at 32.5%, followed by middle school level at 19.5%. The average tribal household family size is 4 members. In the 20-29 age group, 71.8% of people are married, while 26.6% are not married. In the 15-19 age group, 14.2% are married and in the 10-14 age group, 1.4% (1173 persons) are married, with 0.8% male and 2.1% female.

Malayali Tribe: According to 2011 Census, the Malayali tribe is 3,57,980 of the population, with 49.2% male and 49.2% female. Of the Malayali tribes, 96.9% reside in rural areas and 3.1% in urban areas, with a rural sex ratio (female per 1000 males) of 972 and an urban sex ratio of 908. The overall literacy rate among the tribes is 47.2%, with a rate of 44.6% in rural

areas and 60.4% in urban areas. The majority of the Malayali tribes have attained education up to the primary level, accounting for 32.5%, followed by 19.6% at the middle school level, and 12% at the high school level up to 10th standard. Total workers, including men and marginal workers, account for 81.8% as main workers and 18.2% as marginal workers. Additionally, 23.2% of Malayali tribe members are attending educational institutions, with 25.0% male and 21.4% are female.

Tribal Households access to basic infrastructure: In Tamil Nadu, there are a total of 3,84,713 tribal households. Among these, Salem has 35,353 (9.2%) households, followed by Viluppuram with 23,116 (6.0%) households and Tiruvannamalai with 24,917 (6.5%) households. On average, 35% of tribal households in Tamil Nadu live in houses with concrete-based roofs, while 25.7% live in houses with grass thatch, bamboo wood, or mud-based roofs, and 18.3% live in houses with machine-made tiled roofs. The remaining households live in houses with asbestos sheets or other materials, accounting for 9.1% and 8.2% respectively. The majority of households (84.4%) have access to electricity for lighting, while 15.6% do not. In Tamil Nadu, 46.5% of tribal households have access to tap water, while 24.6% have access to tap water from untreated sources. Additionally, 2.1% of households have access to covered well-based drinking water, and 9.7% have access to uncovered well-based drinking water. The remaining households have access to drinking water from handpumps (5.8%), tubewells/boreholes (7.2%), and other sources (4.1%). In Tamil Nadu, 61.2% of tribal households use firewood as their primary fuel for cooking, while 30.3% use LPG/PNG as a secondary source. Additionally, 6.4% use kerosene, and only 1.8% use other sources such as crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite, charcoal, and biogas. Regarding sanitation, only 34.7% of tribal households have a latrine facility within the premises, while 65.3% do not. In Tamil Nadu, 50.3% of tribal households have a bathroom within the premises. Out of this, 34.3% have a bathroom with an enclosure roof and 16.0% have a bathroom enclosure without a roof. However, 49.7% of households do not have a bathroom within the premises. In terms of financial inclusion, 38.0% of tribal households have a bank account, while 62.0% do not. Additionally, 19.6% have a radio and 81.0% have a television in their homes. Finally, 52.8% of households have mobile phones., 32.9% have bicycles, 21.9% have motorcycles, and only 2.6% have four-wheelers.

Tribal Welfare Grants and Beneficiaries: The Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu annually allocate financial assistance for the development of scheduled tribes in Tamil Nadu. These funds fall under the Tribal Sub Plan and are distributed based on the specific needs of tribal development. There has been a consistent increase in the allocation of tribal welfare funds from 2003-04 to 2022-23. Additionally, a growing number of individual tribal beneficiaries and community-level have received benefits from the government 2015-16 to 2020-21. In Tamil Nadu, there are 320 Government Tribal Residential (GTR) schools, 48 tribal welfare hostels, and 8 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS). Of the GTR schools, 61 (19.6%) are located in Salem district, 48 (15.0%) in Kallakurichi district, and 32 (10.0%) in Tiruvannamalai district, with the remaining 56% located in other districts. The total number of GTR students in the state is 28,263, with 14,933 (52.8%) male students and 13,330 (47.2%) female students.

The student enrolment at different levels in the district for 2022-23 is as follows: 9678 (35.6%) at the primary level, 4249 (15.6%) at the middle school level, 4011 (14.8%) at the high school level, and 9230 (34.0%) at the higher secondary level. Salem district has the highest number of schools, followed by Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai, with higher student enrolment in these districts as well. In the 2022-23 academic year, GTR schools in Tamil Nadu have a total of 2705 staff members, including both teaching and non-teaching staff. Of the total staff, 1465 (54.2%) are teaching staff and 1240 (45.5%) are non-teaching staff. The total number of students at GTR is 27,168, with a student-teacher ratio of 19:1. Additionally, the schools employ 608 cooks to provide three meals a day for the students, averaging 45 students per cook. Tribal welfare hostels are available in 17 districts in Tamil Nadu, with a total of 40 hostels, 24 for boys and 16 for girls.

Chapter-3

Socio-Economic Condition of Tribal Households

3.1. Introduction

In social science research, analysing the socio-economic background of respondents is crucial for understanding their social and economic conditions and studying their personality patterns. The reliability and validity of survey data depend on the cooperation of respondents, making it paramount for collecting valuable data. This chapter aims to understand the socio-economic profile of the sample habitations and respondents. It includes details such as the respondents' caste, age group, housing condition, education, occupation, household expenditure pattern, access to basic amenities, land ownership, and irrigation facilities used for agriculture. This analysis is expected to provide information about the representativeness of the sample and help gain insight into the pest management practices of the respondents.

3.2. Socio-Economic Profile of the Respondents

Among the three sample districts, Kallakurichi, Salem and Tiruvannamalai regions the “Malayali” tribe predominantly resides. Almost 100 per cent of the Malayali tribe people follow the Hindu religion table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Sub-Caste of Tribal Respondent

Sub-caste	No. of Households	%
Hindu, Malayali	1177	100.0
Total	1177	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

The sample households selected in three districts are 1177 out of which 423 (39.1%) respondents are male and 754 (64.1%) respondents are female. *In Tamil Nadu, there are 36 sub-groups of tribes, with a total tribal population of 7,94,697, of this population, 3,57,980 (45.0%) belong to the Malayali tribe and 1,89,661 (23.9%) belong to the Irular tribe. In Salem district, there are 26 tribes with a total population of 1,19,369, of which 1,09,083 (91.4%) are Malayali tribe. In Tiruvannamalai district, there are 19 tribes with a population of 90,954, of which 53,671 (59.0%) are Malayali tribe. In Viluppuram district, there are 16 tribes with a total population of 74,859, of which 45,645 (61.0%) are Malayali tribe.*

Table 3.2: Gender of Respondent

District	Male	Female	Total
Kallakurichi	149 (38.8)	235 (61.2)	384 (100)
Salem	134 (33.9)	261 (66.1)	395 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	140 (35.2)	258 (64.8)	398 (100)
Total	423 (35.9)	754 (64.1)	1177 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.2 indicates that this study interacted directly with both of them. Out of 384 respondents in Kallakurichi district, 149 (38.8%) are male and 235 (61.2%) are female. In Salem and Tiruvannamalai districts, 134 (33.9%) and 261 (66.1%) of respondents are male

while 140 (66.1%) and 258 (64.8%) are female respectively. Roughly one-third of the respondents were male and two-third of the respondents were female in the study

Table 3.3: Age Category of Respondent

Age group	Male	Female	Total	%
18-25	32 (32.4)	88 (67.6)	120 (100)	10.2
26-40	224 (32.4)	467 (67.9)	691 (100)	58.7
41-60	161 (45.2)	195 (54.8)	356 (100)	30.2
61 and above	6 (60.0)	4 (40.0)	10 (100)	0.8
Total	423 (35.9)	754 (64.1)	1177(100)	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.3 indicates that the majority of respondents in the three districts are in the age category of 26 to 40, with 691 (58.7%) falling into this group. Of these respondents, 224 (3.4%) are male and 467 (67.9%) are female. Additionally, 161 (30.2%) of the respondents are in the age group of 41 to 60, with 161 (45.2%) are male and 195 (54.8%) are female. Furthermore, a total of 120 (10.2%) respondents are in the age group of 18-25, with 32 (32.4%) are male and 88 (67.6%) are female. Only 10 (0.8%) of the respondents are aged above 61 years. Therefore, it can be concluded that the majority of the sampled tribal respondents are relatively young.

Table 3.4: Type of Family

District	Nuclear family	Joint family	Total
Kallakurichi	293 (76.3)	91 (23.7)	384 (100)
Salem	336 (85.1)	59 (14.9)	395 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	355 (89.2)	43 (10.8)	398 (100)
Total	984 (83.6)	193 (16.4)	1177 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.4 shows that 984 (83.6%) of the households are to nuclear families, while 193 (16.4%) are joint family systems. Among the three districts, Kallakurichi has the highest number of households with a joint family system, with 91 households, followed by Salem with 59 and Tiruvannamalai with 43 households.

To gain a better understanding of the social life of scheduled tribes, it is important to examine the ownership and type of housing, which is a key indicator of their socio-economic status.

Table 3.5: Distribution of Type of House

House type	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Concrete roof house	115 (24.4)	114 (24.2)	243 (51.5)	472 (100)	40.1
Tile roof house	241 (38.1)	266 (42.1)	125 (19.8)	632 (100)	53.7
Thatched house	28 (38.4)	15 (20.5)	30 (41.4)	73 (100)	6.2
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.5 shows that the majority of households 53.7% live in tiled roofs houses, while 40.1% live in houses with concrete roofs. The remaining 6.2% reside in thatched houses. It is

evident that despite some households in hilly regions owning land and possessing wealth, the lack of road connectivity and transportation facilities hinders their ability to construct modern houses.

Table 3.6: Distribution of House Ownership

Ownership of house	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Own house	302 (36.6)	304 (36.8)	220 (26.6)	826 (100)	70.2
House constructed under Govt. Schemes	81 (23.8)	85 (24.9)	175 (51.3)	341 (100)	29.0
Rented house	1 (10.0)	6 (60.0)	3 (30.0)	10 (100)	0.8
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.6 detail about the housing ownership among the households. It reveals that 826 (70.2%) respondents own their houses without any external assistance. Interestingly, Kallakurichi and Salem have a higher percentage respondent of 36% who own their houses compared to Tiruvannamalai, where only 26% of respondents own their houses. The next category of housing ownership is also owning a house, but with some form of assistance from the government, either financial or non-financial. Among the 1177 respondents, 341 (29.0%) respondents received assistance from government schemes to construct their houses. Tiruvannamalai had the highest number of respondents in this category, with 175 respondents 51.3%, followed by Salem with 85 respondents 24.9%, and Kallakurichi district with 81 respondents 23.8%. It is worth noting that only 10 (0.8%) respondents in the sample districts do not own a house.

Table 3.7: Distribution of LandOwnership(Homestead Only)

Land ownership	No. of Respondent	%
Own Land	1113	94.6
Forest Land	54	4.6
No Land	10	0.9
Total	1177	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.8: Distribution of Types of landOwnership

Type of land ownership	No. of Respondent	%
Homestead and other agricultural land	944	80.5
Homestead only	223	18.6
Rental house	9	0.8
Government Land	1	0.1
Total	1177	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.7 and 3.8 reveal that the majority of households own land, with 1113 (94%) having their own land and 54 (4.6%) having land without proper documentation (*patta*), which is owned by the Forest department. Only 10 households do not own land. Table 8 further breaks down land ownership into two categories; homestead with agricultural land and

homestead only. Out of the 1177 total households, 223 (18.6%) have only homestead land, while 944 (80.5%) have both homestead land and additional agricultural land.

Table 3.9: Agriculture Land Holdings

Agriculture land holdings	Own Land	Forest Land	Total	%
Less than 1 acre	115 (98.3)	2 (1.7)	117 (100)	12.4
1.1 to 2 acres	587 (94.8)	32 (5.2)	619 (100)	65.6
2.1 to 3 acres	110 (93.2)	8 (6.8)	118 (100)	12.5
3.1 to 4 acres	37 (90.2)	4 (9.8)	41 (100)	4.3
4.1 to 5 acres	25 (96.2)	1 (3.8)	26 (100)	2.8
5.1 and above	21 (91.3)	2 (8.7)	23 (100)	2.4
Total	895 (94.8)	49 (5.2)	944(100)	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.9 provides information on the agricultural land holdings of surveyed households, including details on land ownership patterns and forest land. Out of a total of 1177 households surveyed, 944 have agricultural land for their own cultivation. The majority of these households, 895 (94.8%), have their own agricultural land, while 49 (5.2%) use forest land for cultivation. The majority of households 619 (65.6%) have land holdings ranging from 1.1 to 2 acres. Additionally, 117 (16.4%) of households have less than 1 acre of land, while 118(12.5%) have land holdings between 2.1 and 3 acres. Only 90 households (9.5%) possess land holdings exceeding 3.1 acres.

Table 3.10: Distribution of Various Sources of Drinking Water

Sources of Drinking water	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Through household water connection	51 (23.3)	77 (35.2)	91 (41.6)	219 (100)	18.6
Public tap	240 (35.8)	232 (34.6)	199 (29.7)	671 (100)	57.0
Well	41 (37.6)	52 (47.7)	16 (14.7)	109 (100)	9.3
Hand Pump	7 (16.7)	3 (7.1)	32 (76.2)	42 (100)	3.6
Tube well/bore well	28 (38.9)	16 (22.2)	28 (38.9)	72 (100)	6.1
Public tap and well	9 (33.3)	7 (25.9)	11 (40.7)	27 (100)	2.3
Public tap water/bore well	6 (30.0)	7 (35.0)	7 (35.0)	20 (100)	1.7
Public tap, Hand Pump	2 (11.8)	1 (5.9)	14 (82.4)	17 (100)	1.4
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

The government provides drinking water facilities through various sources such as public taps, hand pumps, and small water tanks in each habitation. In the past, people relied on traditional water resources like rivers, ponds, and other small water bodies. However, during the summer seasons, they faced difficulties in obtaining water as many streams and ponds would dry up. As a result, the situation has changed significantly, with people now having their own bore wells and wells. Table 3.10, shows that the major sources of drinking water in the three districts are public taps. Out of 1177 households, 671(57.0%) households access water from public taps, with 240 (35.8%) in Kallakurichi, 232 (34.6%) in Salem and 199

(29.7%) in Tiruvannamalai district. Followed by, 219(18.6%) households have access to drinking water through direct pipe connections, with 91 (41.6%) in Tiruvannamalai, 77(35.2%) in Salem, and 51 (23.3%) in Kallakurichi. Furthermore, 109 households rely on wells for drinking water, with 52 (41.6%) in Salem, 41 (37.6%) in Kallakurichi, and 16 (14.6%) in Tiruvannamalai. Only 42 households across the three districts access drinking water through hand pumps, while the remaining households use multiple sources.

Table 3.11: Distribution of Various Sources of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Rainfed	192 (37.9)	129 (25.4)	186 (36.7)	507 (100)	53.5
Well	93 (27.8)	137 (40.9)	105 (31.3)	335 (100)	35.3
River	36 (70.6)	4 (7.8)	11 (21.6)	51 (100)	5.4
Bore well	3 (10.0)	18 (60.0)	9 (30.0)	30 (100)	3.2
Pond	2 (18.2)	2 (18.2)	7 (63.6)	11 (100)	1.2
Canal	-	-	2 (100)	2 (100)	0.2
Dam	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	-	2 (100)	0.2
Lake	-	5 (50.0)	5 (50.0)	10 (100)	1.1
Total	327 (34.5)	296 (34.5)	325 (34.5)	948 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.11 reveals that out of 1177 households, only 948 were directly involved in agricultural activities. Due to the hilly region and different landscape, these households cultivated crops that required less water, such as, millets, tapioca, paddy, sugarcane and so on. Among the 948 households, 507(53.5%) relied on rainfed cultivation accounting for 192 (37.9%) in Kallakurichi, 186 (36.7%) in Tiruvannamalai, and 129 (25.4%) in Salem. Another significant source of irrigation is wells, with 335 (35.3%) out of the 948 households depending on them. This accounted for 137 (40.9%) in Salem, 105 (31.3%) in Tiruvannamalai, and 93 (27.8%) in Kallakurichi district. Additionally, 30 (3.2%) households used irrigation water from bore wells, while the remaining 25 (2.7%) households utilised multiple sources for irrigation.

Table 3.12: Status of Household's Access of Electricity Connection

District	Yes	No	Total
Kallakurichi	366 (95.3)	18 (4.7)	384 (100)
Salem	378 (95.7)	17 (4.3)	395 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	373 (93.7)	25 (6.3)	398 (100)
Total	1117 (94.9)	60 (5.1)	1177 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.12 shows that the surveyed households in these three districts have a high number of electricity connections. Specifically, 95.3% of households in Kallakurichi, 95.7% in Salem, and 93.7% in Tiruvannamalai have access to electricity. The non-availability of electricity connections was minimal in these districts. The majority of houses (94.5%) had access to electricity, while only 5.1% of households did not have electricity connections due to their location in interior hilly regions or their lack of proper *patta* or residence in forest land.

Table 3.13: Distribution of Household's Access Toilet Facility

Sources of Drinking Water	Households having Toilet Facility			
	Yes	No	Total	%
Public tap	108 (45.0)	132 (55.0)	240 (100)	62.5
Tap connection within dwelling	21 (41.2)	30 (58.8)	51 (100)	13.3
Well	15 (36.6)	26 (63.4)	41 (100)	10.7
Tube well/bore well	4 (14.3)	24 (85.7)	28 (100)	7.3
Public tap and well	4 (44.4)	5 (55.6)	9 (100)	2.3
Hand Pump	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)	7 (100)	1.8
Public tap water and bore well	-	6 (100)	6 (100)	1.6
Public tap, Hand Pump	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	2 (100)	0.5
Kallakurichi (A)	157 (40.9)	227 (59.1)	384 (100)	32.6
Public tap	90 (38.8)	142 (61.2)	232 (100)	58.7
Tap connection within dwelling	36 (46.8)	41 (53.2)	77 (100)	19.5
Well	12 (23.1)	40 (76.9)	52 (100)	13.2
Tube well/bore wells	13 (81.3)	3 (18.8)	16 (100)	4.1
Public tap and wells	4 (57.1)	3 (42.9)	7 (100)	1.8
Public tap water and bore well	7 (100)	-	7 (100)	1.8
Hand Pump	2 (66.7)	1 (33.3)	3 (100)	0.8
Public tap, Hand Pump	1 (100)	-	1 (100)	0.3
Salem (B)	165 (41.8)	230 (58.2)	395 (100)	33.6
Public tap	78 (39.2)	121 (60.8)	199 (100)	50
Tap connection within dwelling	52 (57.1)	39 (42.9)	91 (100)	22.9
Hand Pump	16 (50.0)	16 (50.0)	32 (100)	8
Tube well/bore well	12 (42.9)	16 (57.1)	28 (100)	7
Well	5 (31.3)	11 (68.8)	16 (100)	4
Public tap, Hand Pump	2 (14.3)	12 (85.7)	14 (100)	3.5
Public tap and wells	5 (45.5)	6 (54.5)	11 (100)	2.8
Public tap water and bore well	3 (42.9)	4 (57.1)	7 (100)	1.8
Tiruvannamalai (C)	173 (43.5)	225 (56.5)	398 (100)	33.8
Total (A+B+C)	495 (42.1)	682 (57.9)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

One major issue observed that the majority of respondents do not own toilet facilities in their houses. Table 3.13, indicate that the surveyed households in these three districts have limited access to toilet facilities, with 157 (40.9%) in Kallakurichi, 165 (41.8%) in Salem, and 173 (43.5%) in Tiruvannamalai. The lack of toilet facilities is a prevalent problem in these districts, as the majority of houses (57.9%) do not have access to them. Only 42.1% of households have toilet facilities.

To compare households, we accessed various sources of water supply and the presence of toilet facilities in the houses. In Kallakurichi district, 240 (62.5%) households have access to public tap water, with 108 (45.0%) of these households having a toilet facility at home and 132 (55.0%) not having one. Additionally, 51 (13.3%) households have a water connection

directly within the dwelling, with 21 (41.2%) of these households having toilet facilities and 30 (58.8%) not having them. Compared to Salem and Tiruvannamalai districts, Kallakurichidistrict households have better access to toilet facilities at home. In Salem district, 232 (58.7%) households have access to public tap water, with 90 (38.8%) of these households having a toilet facility at home and 142 (61.2%) not having one. Additionally, 77 (19.5%) households have a water connection directly within the dwelling, with 21 (46.8%) of these households having toilet facilities and 30 (53.2%) not having them. In Tiruvannamalai district, 199 (50.0%) households have less access to public tap water, with 78 (39.2%) of these households having a toilet facility at home and 121 (60.8%) not having the toilet facility. Interestingly, households with access to water connection directly within the dwelling and toilet facilities are higher than in Kallakurichi and Salem districts, with 91 (57.1%) households having this access, 52 (46.8%) of which have toilet facilities and 39 (42.9%) do not have. This suggests a need for more awareness among the people to improve toilet facilities.

Table 3.14: Different Types of Fuel Used for Cooking Purpose

Types of Fuel	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Firewood	155 (31.7)	116 (23.7)	218 (44.6)	489 (100)	41.5
Firewood, Gas	143 (37.7)	167 (44.1)	69 (18.2)	379 (100)	32.2
Gas	85 (31.4)	94 (34.7)	92 (33.9)	271 (100)	23.0
Firewood, Kerosene	1 (5.9)	3 (17.6)	13 (76.5)	17 (100)	1.4
Firewood, Kerosene, Gas	-	15 (71.4)	6 (28.6)	21 (100)	1.8
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.14 most of the households in the surveyed habitations, a total of 489 (41.5%) households, were found to be using firewood as their primary cooking fuel. The availability of forest resources played a significant role in this, with 218 (44.6%) of households in Tiruvannamalai, 116 (23.7%) in Salem, and 155 (31.7%) in Kallakurichi relying on firewood for cooking. The next most common cooking method was a combination of firewood and LPG gas, with 379 households using this approach. Among these households, the highest number was in Salem, accounting for 167 (44.1%) households, followed by Kallakurichi with 143 (37.7%) households. Additionally, a small percentage of households, ranging from 31% to 34%, solely used LPG gas cylinder across the three districts. It was observed that in Tiruvannamalai (Jawadhu hill), the only available gas agency was located in the small town of Jamunamarthur. Similarly, in Salem (Karumandurai-small town) and Kallakurichi (Vellimalai and Serapattu), gas agencies were fixed at specific places, requiring people to go and collect their gas cylinders. This lack of doorstep gas delivery services in hilly regions led to a continued reliance on traditional cooking methods, as firewood remained readily available. The remaining households, a total of 38, used a combination of firewood, gas and kerosene for their cooking needs. Similarly, to the hilly regions, these households faced challenges in accessing gas delivery services, resulting in a continued reliance on firewood where it was abundant.

3.3. Transport Facility

Improved rural road connectivity and transportation services lead to enhanced access to education, healthcare, markets for rural producers, increased availability of farm inputs, and employment opportunities in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. Table 3.15 shows the classification of road facilities from the habitation to the nearby town.

Table 3.15: Habitations Access to Road Connectivity

Road facilities	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Good condition	93 (16.6)	311 (55.5)	156 (27.9)	560 (100)	47.6
Not in good condition	167 (42.3)	61 (15.4)	167 (42.3)	395 (100)	33.6
No proper road facility	124 (55.9)	23 (10.4)	75 (33.8)	222 (100)	18.9
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.15, out of 1177 households, 560 (47.6%) respondents reported that the habitations road connectivity is in good condition. In Salem district, which is the highest at 55.5%. In Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi districts, the road connectivity is reported to be not in good condition at an equal rate of 42.3%. However, when compared to Salem, the road condition in these districts is lower at 15.4%. The lack of proper road facilities is highest in Kallakurichi at 55.9%, followed by Salem at 33.8%. It was observed that many of the habitations are located on top of hills within the forest area. Due to the challenging land scape, the government faces difficulties in constructing road facilities for every habitation, and the construction of new roads incurs high costs.

Table 3.16: Habitations Access to Public Transport Facility

Transport facilities	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Yes	74 (13.0)	302 (52.9)	195 (34.2)	571 (100)	48.5
No	310 (51.2)	93 (15.3)	203 (33.5)	606 (100)	51.5
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.17: Ownership of Vehicle

Do you have a vehicle?	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Yes	261 (34.3)	265 (34.8)	235 (30.9)	761 (100)	64.7
No	123 (29.6)	130 (31.3)	163 (39.2)	416 (100)	35.3
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1,177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Due to the not availability of road connectivity and landscape, only a minimum number of Habitations have access to transportation facilities. Table 3.16 reveals that, compared to other districts, Kallakurichi district (Kalrayan hill) has poor road connectivity and limited transport facilities. As a result, the primary mode of transportation for the tribal population is two-wheelers. Out of the 1177 respondents, 761 households own at least one two-wheeler, as shown in Table 3.17.

3.4. Education and Income

Table 3.18: Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Education Qualification	Kallakurichi	Salem	T V Malai	Total	%
Primary School (1 to 5)	49 (26.8)	69 (37.7)	65 (35.5)	183 (100)	15.5
Middle School (6 th to 8 th)	38 (30.6)	45 (36.3)	41 (33.1)	124 (100)	10.5
Upto High School (9 th to 10 th)	35 (28.2)	40 (32.3)	49 (39.5)	124 (100)	10.5
Secondary School (11 th to 12 th)	17 (17.2)	34 (34.3)	48 (48.5)	99 (100)	8.4
Diploma	4 (36.4)	2 (18.2)	5 (45.5)	11 (100)	0.9
Degree and above	13 (28.6)	10 (20.4)	26 (53.1)	49 (100)	4.2
Illiterate	227 (38.7)	195 (33.3)	164 (28.0)	586 (100)	49.8
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total, T V Malai-Tiruvannamalai.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.18 reveals that, out of the 1177 respondents in, 590 (50.2%) are literate while the remaining 586 (49.8%) are illiterate. Among the literate respondents, 183 (15.5%) have attained education up to the primary level and 124 (10.5%) up to the middle level. Further, 124 (10.5%) have completed high school, and 99 (8.4%) have achieved education higher secondary school level. This suggests that the majority of respondents have obtained their highest education up to the 10th standard. Graduates and those with higher education make up 49 (4.2%) of the respondents, while diploma holders constitute less than one percent (0.9%). In terms of illiteracy rates, Kallakurichi has the highest percentage at 38.7% (227 respondents), followed by Salem at 33.3% (195 respondents), and Tiruvannamalai with the lowest at 28% (164 respondents). Tiruvannamalai has the highest percentage of respondents with a degree or higher education at 53.1% (26 respondents).

Traditionally, tribal communities have relied solely on agriculture and its allied activities as their primary source of income. However, there is now a changing their occupation for alternative sources of income beyond agriculture. Unfortunately, only a small percentage of them have received technical and higher education, resulting in a limited number of respondents securing stable employment opportunities.

Table 3.19: Principal Activity of the Respondents

Occupation	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
Cultivator	241 (37.2)	163 (25.2)	244 (37.7)	648 (100)	55.1
Agriculture labour	79 (38.5)	91 (44.4)	35 (17.1)	205 (100)	17.4
Daily wage labour	62 (19.7)	136 (43.3)	116 (36.9)	314 (100)	26.7
Auto driver	-	-	1 (100)	1 (100)	0.1
Grocery shop	-	2 (100)	-	2 (100)	0.2
Livestock farming	-	1 (100)	-	1 (100)	0.1
Mason	-	1 (100)	-	1 (100)	0.1
Teacher	1 (50.0)	-	1 (50.0)	2 (100)	0.2
Two-wheeler repair	-	1 (100)	-	1 (100)	0.1
Unemployed	1 (100)	-	-	1 (100)	0.1
Vegetables shop	-	-	1 (100)	1 (100)	0.1
Total	384 (32.6)	395 (33.6)	398 (33.8)	1,177 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.19, shows the cultivators constitute the largest proportion at 684 (55.1%) in three districts. Daily wage labourers are the second largest proportion at 301 (26.7%). Agricultural labourers constitute 205 (17.4%), while the remaining 8 (0.8%) of respondents are engaged in other activities. In the study area, the majority of households are migrants. Most households migrate seasonally to nearby states such as Karnataka and Kerala for work in pepper and coffee plantations. Male members migrate to other cities for temporary work in construction, hotels, and other wage labour occupations.

As is common with socio-economic surveys, particularly among marginalised groups in remote areas, the accuracy of income and expenditure cannot be guaranteed in all cases due to limitations in respondent responses. However, we believe that the study has been able to provide a fairly accurate portrayal of the income and expenditure realities of the surveyed households.

Table 3.20: Monthly Income of Respondents

Income	No. of Respondent	%
Rs. up to 5000	883	75.0
Rs. 6000 to 10,000	280	23.8
Rs. 11,000 to 15,000	13	1.1
Rs. 16,000 and above	1	0.1
Total	1,177	100.0

Source: Primary survey.

Table 3.20 shows that the income pattern of the households is revealing in that the majority of them are in the income category up to Rs. 5000. Also observed that the majority of the respondents, 883 (75.0%) of respondents, have a monthly income up to Rs. 5000, while another 280 (23.0%) of them earn between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10,000 per month. 13 (1.1%) of them earn between Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month. Only 0.1% of them earn above Rs. 16,000 per month, who may be professional employees in the occupational category. It also indicates that most of the respondents fall under low-income category and they have limited skills and resources. Consequently, they are engaged in informal and unorganised sectors where the wages are very low.

Table 3.21: Average Monthly Household's Expenditure

Particulars	Average expenditure per month (Rs.)	No. of Households
Food Expenses	1375	1174
Fuel for cooking Expenses	783	766
Electricity Expenses	264	549
Dress Expenses	447	966
Education Expenses	1043	550
Medical Expenses	356	1099
Fuel for vehicle Expenses	1013	761
Other Expenses	604	948

Source: Primary survey

The staple food of the tribal community in the study area consists of rice and minor millets such as Ragi and Jowar. They also supplement their diet with roots, fruits, honey from the forests, and their own cultivation. Table 3.21 provides details of households' monthly expenditure revealing that the average food expenditure per household is Rs. 1375 per

month, followed by a higher expenditure on fuel for vehicles at Rs. 1013. In hilly and remote areas where proper road connectivity and transport facilities are lacking, the primary mode of transportation for tribal people is two-wheelers, with the majority of households owning them for their own use. Additionally, expenses for clothing and other items, including festivals and family functions, amount to Rs. 447 and Rs. 604 respectively. Electricity expenses are higher at Rs. 264, mainly due to the use of bore wells with electrified motors and electricity bills for agricultural electrified pump-sets. Many households also use LPG gas for cooking, with an average monthly expense of Rs. 783. Furthermore, medical expenses amount to Rs. 356. Lastly, educational expenditure totals Rs. 1043, as there are several government tribal schools (GTR), government/aided schools, and private schools available across the hilly regions. However, there are no higher education institutions in this region except for a government run ITI. Therefore, students have to stay in hostels away from their homes to continue their higher studies.

3.5. Summary

Among the three sample districts, Kallakurichi, Salem, and Tiruvannamalai, the "Malayali" tribe predominantly resides. Almost 100 percent of the Malayali people follow the Hindu religion. The sample households selected in the three districts are 1177, out of which 423 (39.1%) respondents are male and 754 (64.1%) respondents are female. The majority of respondents in the three districts fall within the age category of 26 to 40, accounting for 691 (58.7%) of the total. Further, 356 (30.2%) of respondents are between the ages of 41 to 60, while 120(10.2%) are aged 18 to 25. In terms of household composition, 984 (83.6%) belong to nuclear families, while 193 (16.4%) are joint family systems. When it comes to housing, the majority of households 632 (53.7%) live in tiled roofs houses, while 472 (40.1%) reside in houses with concrete roofs, remaining 73 (6.2%) live in thatched houses. In terms of housing ownership among the 1117 households surveyed, it was found that 826 respondents own their houses without any external assistance, while 341 received assistance from government schemes to construct their houses.

Out of the total households, 1113 (94%) have their own land, while 54 (4.6%) possess land without proper documentation (*patta*), which is owned by the Forest department and only 10 households do not have their own land. Furthermore, out of the total households, 223 (18.6%) have only homestead land, while 944 (80.5%) have both homestead land and additional agricultural land. The majority of households 619 (65.6%) have land holdings ranging from 1.1 to 2 acres. Out of the total 1177 households surveyed, 671 households rely on public taps for accessing drinking water, 219 households have direct pipe connections, and 109 households depend on wells. Additionally, out of the 1177 households, only 948 are directly involved in agricultural activities. Among these 948 households, 507 practice rainfed cultivation, while 335 rely on wells for irrigation.

The majority of houses 94.5% have access to electricity, while only 5.1% of households lack electricity connections due to their location in interior hilly regions. Notably, the surveyed households in these three districts have a high number of electricity connections. Specifically, 95.3% of households in Kallakurichi, 95.7% in Salem, and 93.7% in Tiruvannamalai have access to electricity. However, the lack of toilet facilities is a prevalent

problem in these districts, as the majority of houses 682 (57.9%) do not have access to them. Only 495 (42.1%) of households have toilet facilities. In the surveyed Habitations, a total of 489 households, were found to primarily use firewood for cooking. The next most common method was a combination of firewood and LPG gas, with 379 households using this approach. Additionally, a small percentage of households, ranging from 31% to 34%, solely relied on LPG gas across the three districts. Out of the 1177 households surveyed, 560 respondents reported that the habitation road connectivity in Salem was in good condition. However, in Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi districts, the road connectivity was reported to be not in good condition at an equal rate of 42.3%. Compared to other districts, Kallakurichi district (Kalrayan hill) had poor road connectivity and limited transport facilities.

Consequently, the primary mode of transportation for the tribal population in this district was two-wheelers. Out of the 1177 respondents, 761 households owned at least one two-wheeler. Out of the 1177 respondents, 590 (50.2%) are literate while the remaining 586 (49.8%) are illiterate. Among the literate respondents, 183 (15.5%) have attained education up to the primary level and 124 (10.5%) up to the middle school level. Further, 124 (10.5%) have completed high school, and 8.4% have achieved education higher secondary school level. This indicates that the majority of respondents have obtained their highest education up to the 10th standard. Graduates and those with higher education accounts of 49 (4.3%) of the respondents. Cultivators constitute the largest proportion at 684 (55.1%) in three districts. Daily wage labourers are the second largest proportion at 301 (26.7%). Agricultural labourers constitute 205 (17.4%), while the remaining 8 (0.8%) of respondents are engaged in other activities. Also observed that 883 (75.0%) of respondents have a monthly income up to Rs. 5000, while another 280 (23.0%) earn between Rs. 6000 to Rs. 10,000 per month and 13 (1.1%) of them earn between Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000 per month. Only 0.1% of them earn above Rs. 16,000 per month. Finally, households' monthly expenditure reveals that the average food expenditure per household is Rs. 1375 per month, followed by a higher expenditure on fuel for vehicles at Rs. 1013.

Chapter-4

Socio-Economic Status of Malayali Tribal Households

4.1. Introduction:

It is crucial to consider the socio-economic situations of households, as the functioning of households is a key component of overall economic activity. This includes examining sources of family income, unemployment, expenditures, and savings. It is important to understand how family members are involved in both productive and non-productive activities, as well as their occupations, and education. Within a family system, several decisions are made regarding the use of material and financial resources, as well as investments in social capital.

The previous chapter provided a detailed explanation of the respondent's background and the primary details of the household. This chapter presents the complete details of each member of the household, which will help in generalising the population of the entire society. The analysis includes the number of persons per household, age group, marital status, occupations, and educational qualifications. Additionally, information was collected on the number of households that have family cards, voter identity cards, Aadhaar cards, savings accounts from the post office and bank, community certificates, and tribal identity cards. Furthermore, information on family members who have participated in welfare programs such as NREGS and self-help group programs is also included.

4.2. Socio-Economic Condition of Households

The sample households selected in three districts consist of a total of 4335 family members, (including students currently studying in schools and colleges) from 1177 sample households. Out of this total, 2194 (50.6%) are male and 2141 (49.4%) are female.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Age and Gender in the Family Detail (including current students)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	%
Up to 5 Year	111 (45.5)	133 (54.5)	244 (100)	5.6
6 to 10	224 (54.4)	188 (45.6)	412 (100)	9.5
11 to 15	256 (49.6)	260 (50.4)	516 (100)	11.9
16 to 20	227 (54.3)	191 (45.7)	418 (100)	9.6
21 to 25	179 (45.2)	217 (54.8)	396 (100)	9.1
26 to 30	209 (46.3)	242 (53.7)	451 (100)	10.4
31 to 35	174 (45.0)	213 (55.0)	387 (100)	8.9
36 to 40	282 (48.0)	305 (52.0)	587 (100)	13.5
> 41	532 (57.6)	392 (42.4)	924 (100)	21.3
Total	2194 (50.6)	2141 (49.4)	4335 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

The age and gender-wise distribution of family members in the sample households are presented in Table 4.1. It can be observed that the proportion of females in the 0 to 5 years age group is higher at 133 (54.5%) compared to males at 111 (45.5%). In the 6 to 10 years age group, males are higher at 224 (54.4%) compared to females at 188 (45.6%). Interestingly, the male-to-female ratio is almost equal in the 11 to 15 age group.

Furthermore, in the 16 to 20 years age group, the female population significantly decreases to 191, while the male population is 227. After the age of 21, the female proportion is higher than the male. Finally, in the age group of over 40 years, the female population decreases again. The overall percentage of the total population (male + female) is as follows: 0-10 age group accounts for 15.1%, 11-20 age group for 21.5%, 21-30 age group for 19.5%, 31-40 age group for 22.5%, and above 40 years age group for 21.3%. Out of the total 4335 family members, children in the 0-15 age group constitute around 27.0%.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Size of the Family (including current students)

S. No	Family Size	HH	HH (%)	Total family members
1	1 Member	19	1.6	19
2	2 Members	204	17.3	408
3	3 Members	298	25.3	894
4	4 Members	373	31.7	1492
5	5 Members	198	16.8	990
6	6 Members	67	5.7	402
7	7 Members	15	1.3	105
8	8 Members	2	0.2	16
9	9 Members	1	0.1	9
Average HH size	5 Members	-	-	-
Total		1177	100.0	4335

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total, HH-Households

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of respondents by family size. The average size of the family 5 members. The data reveals that around 373 (31.7%) of the sample households have an average family size of up to 4 members, followed by 298 (25.3%) with a family size of 3 members, 204 (17.3%) with a family size of 2 members, and 198 (16.8%) with a family size of 5 members. Further, 67 (5.7%) of respondents have a family size of 6 members, while only 19 respondents have a single-member family. The remaining 18 respondents have families with 7 members or more. The size of tribal households tends to be larger, with three or four members being common. This suggests that people are more aware of the importance of family planning.

In this chapter, we analysed the family members using only Table 4.1 and Table 4.2, which included students currently studying in schools and colleges. The remaining tables were not considered.

Table 4.3: Detail about Marital Status about Family Members - All

Age Group	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Widow	Total
0-15 Year	-	260(100)	-	-	260 (100)
16 to 20*	31 (19.6)	127 (80.4)	-	-	158 (100)
21 to 25	227 (64.5)	123 (34.9)	-	2 (0.6)	352 (100)
26 to 30	414 (91.8)	31 (6.9)	-	6 (1.3)	451 (100)
31 to 35	374 (96.6)	5 (1.3)	1 (0.3)	7 (1.8)	387 (100)
36 to 40	564 (96.1)	4 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	17 (2.9)	587 (100)
>41	862 (93.3)	6 (0.6)	1 (0.1)	55 (6.0)	924 (100)
Total	2472 (79.3)	556 (17.8)	4 (0.1)	87 (2.8)	3119 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Note: *The total number of people in the age group of 16-18 is 57, with 5 (8.8%) (3 male and 2 female) are married and 52 (91.2%) (35 male and 17 female) are unmarried.

Table 4.3 provides information about the marital status of family members. Out of 3119 members, 2472 (79.3%) are married and are age of 16 years old and above. The majority of tribal people, aged 21 to 30, are married. In the age category of 21 to 25, 2227 (64.5%) are married and 123 (34.9%) are not married. In the 26 to 30 age group, 414 (91.8%) are married and only 31 (6.9%) are not married. Surprisingly, 31 (19.6%) of 16 to 20 age groups are married, while 127 (80.4%) are not married. This suggests that early marriage has significantly decreased. Further, the number of widows is higher at 87 (2.8%) in the three districts and only 4 (0.1%) persons are separated. It has been observed that many family heads work outside the district or state, which has led to an increase in communicable diseases. Furthermore, in the hilly region of the study area, people are affected by forest animals such as wild buffalo and snake attacks. Many accidents occur during the collection of pepper and the gathering of honey from high rocks and trees. Liquor is readily available throughout the hilly region in all three surveyed districts, leading to a higher alcoholic addiction rate among the people.

Table 4.4: Detail about Family Members Gender and Occupation (Age group of 15 and above)

Occupation	Male	Female	Total	%
Cultivator	550 (63.7)	313 (36.3)	863 (100)	30.1
Agriculture Labour	326 (34.3)	625 (65.7)	951 (100)	33.1
Daily wage labour	495 (54.1)	420 (45.9)	915 (100)	31.9
Government job	6 (75.0)	2 (25.0)	8(100)	0.3
Monthly Income	8 (50.0)	8 (50.0)	16 (100)	0.6
Unemployed	58 (49.2)	60 (50.8)	118 (100)	4.1
Total	1443 (50.3)	1428 (49.7)	2871 (100)	100.0

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.4 presents details on the occupations and genders of family members aged 15 and above. Out of the 1177 sampled households, 2871 family members are employed in various occupations, with 951 (33.1%) working as agriculture labourers, 915 (31.9%) as daily wage labourers, and 863 (30.1%) as cultivators. Out of 2871 members are engaged in various occupations, with 1443 (50.3%) are male and 1428 (49.75%) are female. Out of 863 cultivators, 550 (63.7%) are male and 313 (36.3%) are female. Agriculture labour has the highest number of members at 951, with 362 (34.3%) are male and 625 (65.7%) are female. Female members are more involved in agricultural labour-related activities. There are a total of 915 daily wage labourers, with 495 (54.1%) are male and 420 (45.9%) are female. The remaining occupation categories have very few members, and there are 118 unemployed individuals, with an equal number of males and females, most of whom are elderly. The results suggest that the primary occupation for most tribal people across the three districts is agriculture and its allied activities.

Table 4.5 presents data on the educational qualifications and occupations of family members. Out of a total of 2871 family members, the highest proportion, 951 (33.1%), are engaged in agricultural labour, followed by 915 (31.9%) in daily wage labour. Among those who have completed primary school, the highest number, 98 (36.7%), are engaged in daily

wage labour, while those who have completed middle school are primarily engaged in cultivation, accounting for 94 (36.2%). Additionally, those who have completed high school are mostly engaged in daily wage labour, accounting for 128 (35.7%). Beyond school education, many are engaged in agricultural activities, with only a few entering government or monthly income-based (regular salaries job) jobs. It is also noteworthy that illiterate individuals are solely engaged in agriculture-based activities across the three districts. Furthermore, it is observed that a significant proportion of people across all levels of educational qualifications are unemployed.

Table 4.6 shows that persons in the age group of 15-25 years are mostly rely on wage labours at 173 (33.1%), while the unemployment rate was highest at 86 (16.5%). The age group of 26-30 had the highest percentage of engagement in agriculture labour at 786 (34.5%), with 8 persons (0.3%) obtaining government jobs and 12 (0.5%) falling into the monthly income category. The age group of over 61 years old were primarily engaged in agriculture and its allied activities, with 8 (0.3%) obtaining government jobs and a lower unemployment rate of 5 (8.35).

Table 4.7 shows that only 3 people (0.7%) in the 15-25 age group have a monthly income of Rs.11,000 to 15,000, while the rest earn up to Rs. 5000. In the 26-30 age group, 18 people (0.8%) fall under the monthly income category of Rs.11,000 to 15,000, with about 1859 (82.4%) earning up to Rs. 5000. Finally, the 61 and above age group, all fall under the category of up to Rs. 5000. Result concluded that no child labour was involved in any of the activities.

Table 4.8 shows that out of the 2735 members aged 15 years and above, a high percentage of the labour force is engaged in agriculture labour, accounting for 949 (34.4%), followed by daily wage labour at 907 (33.2%), and cultivators at 856 (31.3%). Among the 2274 individuals in the monthly income category of up to Rs.5000, 813 (35.8%) are engaged in agriculture labour 756 (33.2%) in daily wage labour, and 698 (30.7%) in cultivation. Cultivators also earn the highest income in the range of Rs.6000 to 10,000, with 155 (35.8%) falling into this category. Only a few individuals earn a monthly income of Rs. 11,000 and above in agricultural related work, primarily as cultivators, with some also engaged in daily wage or agricultural labour. Of the 8 people working in government jobs, 3 earn a monthly income of Rs. 16,000 and above, while the remaining 15 (0.5%) work in private enterprises. This suggests that the maximum monthly income for tribal individuals across the three districts is Rs. 10,000, with those who have more agricultural land and engage in cultivation earning higher incomes.

It was also observed that agriculture and its allied activities are the predominant occupations across the study area. It notable that the income from agriculture is very low. Many people still rely on it for their livelihood, as there are no alternative employment opportunities available in this region

Table 4.5: Detail about Family Members Educational Qualification and Occupation (Age group of 15 and above)

Educational qualification	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Daily wage labour	Government job	Monthly Income	Unemployed	Total
Primary School (1 to 5)	82 (30.7)	82 (30.7)	98 (36.7)	-	-	5 (1.9)	267 (100)
Middle School (6 th to 8 th)	94 (36.2)	85 (32.7)	72 (27.7)	-	-	9 (3.5)	260 (100)
Up to High School (9 th to 10 th)	101 (28.1)	103 (28.7)	128 (35.7)	4 (1.1)	2 (0.6)	21 (5.8)	359 (100)
Secondary School (11 to 12)	68 (26.9)	92 (36.4)	67 (26.5)	-	1 (0.4)	25 (9.9)	253 (100)
Diploma	4 (22.2)	5 (27.8)	6 (33.3)	-	-	3 (16.7)	18 (100)
Degree	43 (32.8)	21 (16.0)	39 (29.8)	2 (1.5)	7 (5.3)	19 (14.5)	131 (100)
Post-Graduate	4 (11.8)	10 (29.4)	11 (32.4)	2 (5.9)	3 (8.8)	4 (11.8)	34 (100)
Illiterate	467 (30.1)	553 (35.7)	494 (31.9)	-	3 (0.2)	32 (2.1)	1549 (100)
Total	863 (30.1)	951 (33.1)	915 (31.9)	8 (0.3)	16 (0.6)	118 (4.1)	2871 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.6: Detail about Family Members Age and Occupation (Age group of 15 and above)

Age Group	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Daily wage labour	Government job	Monthly Income	Unemployed	Total
15-25	108 (20.7)	152 (29.1)	173 (33.1)	-	3 (0.6)	86 (16.5)	522 (100)
26-60	737 (32.2)	789 (34.5)	716 (31.3)	8 (0.3)	12 (0.5)	27 (1.2)	2289 (100)
<61	18 (30.0)	10 (16.7)	26 (43.3)	-	1 (1.7)	5 (8.3)	60 (100)
Total	863 (30.1)	951 (33.1)	915 (31.9)	8 (0.3)	16 (0.6)	118 (4.1)	2871 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.7: Detail about Family Members Age and Monthly Income (Age group of 15 and above)

Age Group	Rs. up to 5000	Rs. 6000 to 10,000	Rs. 16,000 and above	Rs. 11,000 to 15,000	Total
15-25	364 (85.6)	58 (13.6)	-	3 (0.7)	425 (100)
26-60	1859 (82.4)	372 (16.5)	6 (0.3)	18 (0.8)	2255 (100)
<61	51 (92.7)	3 (5.5)	-	1 (1.8)	55 (100)
Total	2274 (83.1)	433 (15.8)	6 (0.2)	22 (0.8)	2735 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.8: Detail about Family Members Monthly income and Occupation (Age group of 15 and above)

Monthly Income	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Daily wage labour	Government job	Monthly Income	Total
Rs. up to 5000	698 (30.7)	813 (35.8)	756 (33.2)	-	7 (0.3)	2274 (100)
Rs. 6000 to 10,000	155 (35.8)	129 (29.8)	142 (32.8)	4 (0.9)	3 (0.7)	433 (100)
Rs. 11,000 to 15,000	3 (13.6)	6 (27.3)	8 (36.4)	1 (4.5)	4 (18.2)	22 (100)
Rs. 16,000 and above	-	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	3 (50.0)	1 (16.7)	6 (100)
Total	856 (31.3)	949 (34.4)	907 (33.2)	8 (0.3)	15 (0.5)	2735 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

4.3. Educational Attainment and Dropout

Educational attainment is typically measured by the number of years of schooling completed. For example, if a student begins school at age 6 and continues until age 17, they would have completed 12 years of education, typically up to the 12th standard. Whether they pass or fail the 12th standard, it is considered that he/she has successfully completed their school education without dropping out.

The following criteria are used to interpret dropouts:

- If he/she completes the 5th standard but does not continue their education.
- If he/she completes the 8th standard but does not continue their education.
- If he/she completes the 10th standard but does not continue their education.
- If he/she drops out at any point between the 1st and 12th standard.
- If the student drops out during their degree course or higher studies.

Table 4.9 presents a comparison of the different age groups currently studying and not studying in three district 244 children under the age of 0 to 5 years old. Only 5 children have joined school at the age of 5, but they are in private school. In the age group of 6 to 10 years old, out of 412 children, 408 (99.0%) are attending school, while only 4 (1.0%) are not. In the 11 to 15 age group, out of 516 children, 516 (96.7%) are attending school, with 17 (3.3%) not attending. Surprisingly, in the 16 to 20-year-old adult age group, there are 418 individuals, out of this 260 (62.2%) are continuing their studies at a higher secondary level or pursuing higher education, while the remaining 158 (37.8%) are not continuing their studies. There is a significant gap at this stage, with many students discontinuing their education. Finally, in the age group of 21 to 25, only 44 (11.1%) are pursuing higher studies, while 352 (88.9%) have not continued their higher studies in the three surveyed districts. Results concluded that the majority of young people are ending their education after completing the 10th standard.

In our research area, we found that the primary factors contributing to school dropouts among tribal students are as follows:

- There is lack of high school present nearby to home or habitations
- Female students are not permitted to attend school/college after completing the 10th or 12th standard.
- Early marriage
- Poverty
- Participation in their own cultivation
- Seasonal migration
- Poor transport facilities
- Ignorance of education/ no awareness
- The educational background of the parents is poor

Out of 3119 family members, 1792 (42.5%) are illiterate, while the remaining 1327 (57.5%) are literate. Among the literate individuals, 933 (70.3%) are dropouts and 394 (29.7%) are not dropouts they are completed their education. Out of the 394 dropouts, 519 (55.6%) are

male and 414 (44.4%) are female. Table 4.10 presents the total educational dropout rate for family members aged 6 and above. Of the 933 dropouts (total male and female), 268 (28.7%) completed primary school (up to 5th standard or discontinued in-between), while 262 (28.1%) completed middle school (up to 8th standard or discontinued in-between). Additionally, 362 (38.7%) dropped out up to high school level (either pass/fail in 10th standard or discontinued in-between 9 to 10th standard), and 37 (4.0%) dropped out up to higher secondary school level (11th or 12th standard). The dropout rate at the diploma and degree levels is very low. The results indicate that the maximum number of dropouts occurred at the 10th standard level. This could be due to non-availability of the educational institutions in the nearby locations.

It was also observed that among the age groups of 11 to 30 years, individuals aged 26 to 30 had the highest dropout rate at 187 (20.0%), with the highest number of dropouts occurring at the 10th standard level (72 persons). This was followed by the age group of 21 to 25 years, with 144 (15.4%) dropouts, also highest at the 10th standard level (75 persons). Finally, the age group of 16 to 20 years had 103 (11.0%) dropouts at the 10th standard level (52 persons), and the age group of 11 to 15 had only 14 (1.5%) dropouts at the 10th standard level, with only 8 persons. This implies that over period of time, the school dropout rate has decreased.

4.3.1. Dropouts of Female

Table 4.11 indicates that out of 933 dropouts, 414 (44.4%) were female. The dropout rate for females was highest at the 10th standard level, with 143 (35.5%) individuals, followed by 127 (30.7%) at the primary school level and 125 (30.2%) at the middle school level. The dropout rate was lower at the higher secondary level, with only 15 (3.6%) individuals. In terms of age groups, 91 (19.6%) dropouts were in the 26 to 30 age group, with an equal number of dropouts at the primary and middle school levels at 31 individuals. In the same age group, there were 27 dropouts at the 10th standard level. Further, 81 (19.6%) individuals in the 21 to 25 age group were dropouts, with 40 of them dropping out at the 10th standard level. Finally, there were 43 (10.4%) dropouts in the 16 to 20 age group and 4 (1.0%) in the 11 to 15 age group. The dropout rate for female students has decreased significantly.

During the field survey, it was observed that many female students were forced into marriage after completing the 10th or 12th standard. Additionally, many did not continue education at the 10th level, due to the lack of nearby higher secondary schools or parental restrictions on continuing education. The entire family's seasonal migration to other states for employment purposes resulted girls are discontinued their education. In addition, parents are concerned about the safety of their teenage daughters, and the high poverty among households has forced the girls to agricultural labour or daily wage labour, which has also been identified as a contributing factor to the dropout rate. Many girls, upon completing the 10th standard level, moved to districts like Coimbatore, Tirupur, and Chennai for employment in textile mills and other salaried wage labour.

4.3.2. Dropouts of Male

Table 4.12 indicates that, out of 933 dropouts, 519 (55.6%) were male. The dropout rate for males was highest at the 10th standard level, with 218 (42.0%) individuals, followed by the middle school level at 137 (26.4%) and the primary school level at 141 (27.2%) The dropout rate was lower at the higher secondary level, with only 22 (4.22%) individuals. In the age group of 26 to 30, there were 96 (18.5%) dropouts, with the highest number at the 10th standard level, followed by nearly equal numbers at the primary and middle school levels, at 23 and 24 individuals respectively. Only 3 individuals dropped out at the 12th standard level in this age group. In the age group of 21 to 25, there were 63 (12.1%) dropouts, with 35 individuals dropping out at the 10th standard level. Finally, in the age groups of 16 to 20 and 11 to 15, the number of female dropouts is 60 (11.6%) and 10 (1.9%) respectively. The dropout rate for male students has decreased significantly.

After completing their 10th or 12th standard of school education, the majority of male students got married. Due to their family situations, most of them went to work, either in their own cultivation or as daily wage labourers. Many expressed disinterests in furthering their education and instead moved to other districts or states to work as agricultural labourers on pepper and coffee estates, construction work, hotels and other monthly income-based jobs.

Table 4.9: Comparison of the Different Age Group Currently Studying and Not studying

Age Group	Total population			Currently School/College going			All Total	Student %
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Up to 5 Year	107 (44.8)	132 (55.2)	239 (100)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	5 (100)	244	2.0
6 to 10	1 (25.0)	3 (75.0)	4 (100)	223 (54.7)	185 (45.3)	408 (100)	412	99.0
11 to 15	12 (70.6)	5 (29.4)	17 (100)	244 (48.9)	255 (51.1)	499 (100)	516	96.7
16 to 20	89 (56.3)	69 (43.7)	158 (100)	138 (53.1)	122 (46.9)	260 (100)	418	62.2
21 to 25	148 (42.0)	204 (58.0)	352 (100)	31 (70.5)	13 (29.5)	44 (100)	396	11.1
Total	357 (46.4)	413 (53.6)	770 (100)	640 (52.6)	576 (47.4)	1216 (100)	1986	61.2

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.10: Detail about the Educational Dropouts Among the Tribal Households (Male and Female)

Education qualification	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	>41	Total
Primary School (1 to 5)	1	1	11	17	54	45	74	65	268 (28.7)
Middle School (6 th to 8 th)	-	5	22	42	55	40	61	37	262 (28.1)
Upto High School (9 th to 10 th)	-	8	52	75	72	55	49	50	361 (38.7)
Secondary School (11 to 12)	-	-	18	7	4	2	6	-	37 (4.0)
Diploma	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.1)
Degree	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3 (0.3)
Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.1)
Total	1 (0.1)	14 (1.5)	103 (11.0)	144 (15.4)	187 (20.0)	142 (15.2)	190 (20.4)	152 (16.3)	933 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.11: Detail about the Educational Dropouts Among the Tribal Households (Female)

Education qualification	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	>41	Total
Primary School (1 to 5)	-		7	10	31	20	40	19	127 (30.7)
Middle School (6 th to 8 th)	-	2	9	27	31	22	24	10	125 (30.2)
Upto High School (9 th to 10 th)	-	2	17	40	27	26	17	14	143 (34.5)
Secondary School (11 th to 12 th)	-	-	10	1	1	-	3	-	15 (3.6)
Degree	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3 (0.7)
Post-Graduate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.2)
Total	-	4 (1.0)	43 (10.4)	81 (19.6)	91 (22.0)	68 (16.4)	84 (20.3)	43 (10.4)	414 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.12: Detail about the Educational Dropouts Among the Tribal Households (Male)

Education qualification	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40	>41	Total
Primary School (1 to 5)	1	1	4	7	23	25	34	46	141 (27.2)
Middle School (6 th to 8 th)	-	3	13	15	24	18	37	27	137 (26.4)
Upto High School (9 th to 10 th)	-	6	35	35	45	29	32	36	218 (42.0)
Secondary School (11 th to 12 th)	-	-	8	6	3	2	3	-	22 (4.2)
Diploma	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1 (0.2)
Total	1 (0.2)	10 (1.9)	60 (11.6)	63 (12.1)	96 (18.5)	74 (14.3)	106 (20.4)	109 (21.0)	519 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.13: Are all the Names of Your Family Members Attached to Your Family Card?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
Up to 5 Year	123 (51.5)	116 (48.5)	239 (100)
6 to 10	4 (100)	-	4 (100)
11 to 15	17 (100)	-	17 (100)
15 to 20	157 (99.4)	1 (0.6)	158 (100)
21 to 25	344 (97.7)	8 (2.3)	352 (100)
26 to 30	451 (100)	-	451 (100)
31 to 35	387 (100)	-	387 (100)
36 to 40	587 (100)	-	587 (100)
>41	920 (99.6)	4 (0.4)	924 (100)
Total	2990 (95.9)	129 (4.1)	3119 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

The table 4.13 provides details about the names included in the family card. In three surveyed districts, almost all households have a ration card with the names of almost all family members included. The only missing names are those of children under 5 years old.

Table 4.14: Do you have Voter Identity Card?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
18 to 20	92 (69.2)	41 (30.8)	133 (100)
21 to 25	333 (94.6)	19 (5.4)	352 (100)
26 to 30	445 (98.7)	6 (1.3)	451 (100)
31 to 35	387 (100)	-	387 (100)
36 to 40	584 (99.5)	3 (0.5)	587 (100)
>41	921 (99.7)	3 (0.5)	924 (100)
Total	2762 (97.5)	72 (2.5)	2834 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.14 provides details about the voter identity card, showing that in three surveyed districts, almost all households have the voter identity card. Among the age group of 18 and above, out of 2834 persons, 2762 (97.5%) have a voter identity card and 72 (2.5%) do not. Specifically, 41 (30.8%) of those aged 18 to 20 years old do not have a voter identity card, and 19 (5.4%) of those aged 20 to 25 years old do not have one.

Table 4.15: Do you have Aadhaar Identity Card?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
Up to 5 Year	118 (49.4)	121 (50.6)	239 (100)
6 to 10	4 (100)	-	4 (100)
11 to 15	15 (88.2)	2 (11.8)	17 (100)
15 to 20	156 (98.7)	2 (1.3)	158 (100)
21 to 25	351 (99.7)	1 (0.3)	352 (100)
26 to 30	448 (99.3)	3 (0.7)	451 (100)
31 to 35	383 (99.0)	4 (1.0)	387 (100)
36 to 40	582 (99.1)	5 (0.9)	587 (100)
>41	922 (99.8)	2 (0.2)	924 (100)
Total	2979 (95.5)	140 (4.5)	3119 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.15 provides details about the Aadhaar card, showing that in three surveyed districts, almost all households have the Aadhaar card. The only exception is children under 5 years old, who do not have the Aadhaar card.

Table 4.16: Do you have a Savings Account at the Post Office?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
0 to 10	-	243 (100)	243 (100)
11 to 15	1 (5.9)	16 (94.1)	17 (100)
15 to 20	9 (5.7)	149 (94.3)	158 (100)
21 to 25	20 (5.7)	332 (94.3)	352 (100)
26 to 30	43 (9.5)	408 (90.5)	451 (100)
31 to 35	47 (12.1)	340 (87.9)	387 (100)
36 to 40	67 (11.4)	520 (88.6)	587 (100)
>41	109 (11.8)	815 (88.2)	924 (100)
Total	296 (9.5)	2823 (90.5)	3119 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.16 shows that out of 3119 members surveyed in three districts, only 296 (9.5%) have a savings account with the post office. The age group above 40 years has the highest number of account holders at 109 (11.8%), followed by the 36 to 40 years age group with 67 (11.4%) account holders. The remaining age groups have a smaller proportion of savings accounts with the post office. It is evident that most of the people in rural areas are saving bank account with nationalised banks, while only few have a Recurring Deposit Account (RD) or other long-term savings schemes with the post office.

Table 4.17: Do you have a Savings Account in a Bank?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
0 to 10	-	243 (100)	243 (100)
11 to 15	10 (58.8)	7 (41.2)	17 (100)
15 to 20	118 (74.7)	40 (25.3)	158 (100)
21 to 25	329 (93.5)	23 (6.5)	352 (100)
26 to 30	415 (92.0)	36 (8.0)	451 (100)
31 to 35	371 (95.9)	16 (4.1)	387 (100)
36 to 40	554 (94.4)	33 (5.6)	587 (100)
>41	870 (94.2)	54 (5.8)	924 (100)
Total	2667 (85.5)	452 (14.5)	3119 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.17 presents data on the percentage of people with formal savings bank accounts from formal financial institutions. Out of 3199 members, 2667 (85.5%) have formal bank accounts. In the age group of 20 and above, 90% of people have bank accounts, while in the 11 to 15 age group, nearly 59% have bank accounts. The increasing number of bank accounts among tribal people can be attributed to various factors, including the impact of the Self-Help Group program participants, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), the Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) zero-balance account, old age pension scheme beneficiaries, and students receiving scholarships, as well as other government welfare scheme beneficiaries opening formal bank accounts.

Table 4.18: Detail of Women's Self-Help Group Programme Participant

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
18 to 20	15 (24.2)	47 (75.8)	62 (100)
21 to 25	108 (52.9)	96 (47.1)	204 (100)
26 to 30	165 (68.2)	77 (31.8)	242 (100)
31 to 35	142 (66.7)	71 (33.3)	213 (100)
36 to 40	219 (71.8)	86 (28.2)	305 (100)
>41	255 (65.1)	137 (34.9)	392 (100)
Total	904 (63.8)	514 (36.2)	1418 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.18 provides details about women who participated in the Self-Help Group program. Out of a total of 1418 women aged 18 and above, 904 (63.8%) participated while 514 (36.2%) did not. The data indicates that the age group of 36 to 40 had the highest participation with 219 (71.8%), followed by the 26 to 30 age group with 165 (68.2%). The 31 to 35 age group and those above 40 years old also had significant participation rates, with 142 (66.7%) and 255 (65.1%) respectively. In contrast, the 18 to 25 age group had fewer participants in the Self-Help Group program. The study also found that after the introduction of the program, women found it easier to open formal bank account and access formal loan facilities at a lower cost. This led to a significant reduction in borrowing from informal money lenders. The Self-Help Group program has also contributed to the enhancement of rural employment through unorganised micro-enterprises, thereby increasing financial inclusion among rural women in the rural economy.

Table 4.19: Participation in NREGS Program

Age Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Female	Male
Up to 17 Year	-	147 (100)	-	138 (100)	147 (100)	138 (100)
18 to 20	15 (24.2)	47 (75.8)	9 (12.7)	62 (87.3)	62 (100)	71 (100)
21 to 25	105 (51.5)	99 (48.5)	27 (18.2)	121 (81.8)	204 (100)	148 (100)
26 to 30	164 (67.8)	78 (32.2)	31 (14.8)	178 (85.2)	242 (100)	209 (100)
31 to 35	157 (73.7)	56 (26.3)	5 (2.9)	169 (97.1)	213 (100)	174 (100)
36 to 40	244 (80.0)	61 (20.0)	11 (3.9)	271 (96.1)	305 (100)	282 (100)
>41	293 (74.7)	99 (25.3)	21 (3.9)	511 (96.1)	392 (100)	532 (100)
Total	978 (65.5)	587 (37.5)	104 (6.7)	1450 (93.3)	1565 (100)	1554 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.19 indicates the higher participation of women in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) across the three districts. A total of 978 females and 104 males have participated in the NREGS program. Among women, participation in the age group 36 to 40 years is at 80% while 74.7% of women aged 41 years and above are participating and nearly 73.7% of women in the age group of 31-35 years are participating. The remaining age groups have minimal contribution to NREGS, as they are engaged in other work such as their own cultivation, daily wage labour, and agricultural wage labour. It was observed that in many habitations, this program has not been implemented, and many residents of the habitations have already received the job card but are not they have not allocated work.

Table 4.20: Do you have Community Certificate?

Age Group	Yes	No	Total
0-10	-	243 (100)	243
11 to 15	13 (76.5)	4 (23.5)	17
15 to 20	119 (75.3)	39 (24.7)	158
21 to 25	283 (80.4)	69 (19.6)	352
26 to 30	331 (73.4)	120 (26.6)	451
31 to 35	267 (69.0)	120 (31.0)	387
36 to 40	375 (63.9)	212 (36.1)	587
>41	523 (56.6)	401 (43.4)	924
Total	1911 (61.3)	1208 (38.7)	3119

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.20 shows that out of 3119 members, 1911 (61.35%) have community certificates, while the remaining 1208 (38.7%) do not. The age group of 20 to 25 years accounts for 283 (80.4%) members with the highest number of community certificates, followed by the 15 to 20 age group with 119 (75.3%). The 11 to 15 age group has 13 (76.5%) members with community certificates, and the 26 to age group has 331 (73.4%) with community certificates. The rest of the age groups have fewer community certificates. It is also observed that the majority of illiterate people are not obtaining community certificates.

Table 4.21: Do you have a Tribal Identity Card?

Having ID Card	No. of Households	%
Yes	180	15.3
No	997	84.7
Total	1177	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 4.21 out of 1177 households, only 180 (15.3%) have tribal identity card, while the remaining 999 (84.7%) do not have. The tribal identity card is issued for the entire family, and in order to apply for it, the person must have a community certificate. In the sampled habitations, many households do not even have a community certificate. Those who have completed school and higher studies, as well as those who are currently pursuing studies, people only having a community certificate and tribal identity card.

4.4. Summary

The sample households selected in three districts consist of a total of 4335 family members, including students currently studying in schools and colleges, from 1177 sample households. Out of this total, 2194 (50.6%) are male and 2141 (49.4%) are female. The average size of the family is 5 members. The data reveals that 373 (31.7%) of the sample households have an average family size of up to 4 members, followed by 298 (25.3%) with a family size of 3 members, and 204 (17.3%) with a family size of 2 members. The size of tribal households tends to be larger, with three or four members being common, suggesting that people are more aware of the importance of family planning. Out of 3119 members, 2472 (79.3%) are married and are 16 years old and above. The majority of tribal people, aged 21 to 30, are married. In the age category of 21 to 25, 2227 (64.5%) are married and 123 (34.9%) are not

married. In the 26 to 30 age group, 414 (91.8%) are married and only 31 (6.9%) are not married. Surprisingly, 31 (19.6%) of the 16 to 20 age group are married, while 127 (80.4%) are not married, suggesting that early marriage has significantly decreased. Further, the number of widows is higher at 87 (2.8%) in the three districts.

In the age group of 15 and above, a total of 2871 members are engaged in various occupations, with 1443 (50.3%) are male and 1428 (49.75%) are female. Out of 863 cultivators, 550 (63.7%) are male and 313 (36.3%) are female. Agriculture labour has the highest number of members at 951, with 362 (34.3%) are male and 625 (65.7%), are female. Female members are more involved in agricultural labour-related activities. There are a total of 915 daily wage labourers, with 495 (54.1%) are male and 420 (45.9%) are female. Among those who have completed primary school, the highest number, 98 (36.7%), are engaged in daily wage labour, while those who have completed middle school are primarily engaged in cultivation, accounting for 94 (36.2%). Additionally, those who have completed high school are mostly engaged in daily wage labour, accounting for 128 (35.7%). Beyond school education, many are engaged in agricultural activities, with only a few entering government or monthly income-based jobs. Furthermore, it is observed that a significant portion of people across all levels of educational qualifications are unemployed.

The age group of 15-25 years had the highest percentage of engagement in daily wage labour at 173 (33.1%), while the unemployment rate was highest at 86 (16.5%). In the 26-30 age group, the highest percentage of engagement was in agriculture labour at 786 (34.5%), with 8 persons (0.3%) obtaining government jobs and 12 (0.5%) falling into the monthly income category. Further, 18 people (0.8%) in the 26-30 age group fell under the monthly income category of Rs.11,000 to 15,000, with about 1859 (82.4%) earning up to Rs. 5000. Out of the 2735 members aged 15 years and above, a high percentage of the labour force is engaged in agriculture labour, accounting for 949 (34.4%), followed by daily wage labour at 907 (33.2%), and cultivators at 856 (31.3%). Among the 2274 individuals in the monthly income category of up to Rs.5000, 813 (35.8%) are engaged in agriculture labour, 756 (33.2%) in daily wage labour, and 698 (30.7%) in cultivation. It was also observed that agriculture and its allied activities are the predominant occupations across the study area. Many people still rely on it for their livelihood, as there are no alternative employment opportunities available in this region. Even educated young people are looking for jobs outside of the area. The income from agriculture is very low.

Surprisingly, in the 16 to 20-year-old adult age group, there are 418 individuals. Out of this, 260 (62.2%) are continuing their studies at a higher secondary level or pursuing higher education, while the remaining 158 (37.8%) are not continuing their studies. There is a significant gap at this stage, with many students discontinuing their education. The results indicate that the maximum number of dropouts occurred at the 10th standard level. Out of 3119 family members, 1792 (42.5%) are illiterate, while the remaining 1327 (57.5%) are literate. Among the literate individuals, 933 (70.3%) are dropouts and 394 (29.7%) are not dropouts. Out of the 394 dropouts, 519 (55.6%) are male and 414 (44.4%) are female. The dropout rate at the diploma and degree levels is very low. It was also observed that among the age groups of 11 to 30 years, individuals aged 26 to 30 had the highest dropout rate at

187 (20.0%), with the highest number of dropouts occurring at the 10th standard level (72 persons). This was followed by the age group of 21 to 25 years, with 144 (15.4%) dropouts, also highest at the 10th standard level (75 persons). Finally, the age group of 16 to 20 years had 103 (11.0%) dropouts at the 10th standard level (52 persons), and the age group of 11 to 15 had only 14 (1.5%) dropouts at the 10th standard level, with only 8 persons. This implies that over a period of time, the school dropout rate has decreased.

In three surveyed districts, almost all households have a ration card with the names of almost all family members included, except for children under 5 years old. Among the age group of 18 and above, out of 2834 persons, 2762 (97.5%) have a voter identity card and 72 (2.5%) do not. Specifically, 41 (30.8%) of those aged 18 to 20 years old do not have a voter identity card, and 19 (5.4%) of those aged 20 to 25 years old do not have one. In the surveyed districts, almost all households have the Aadhaar card, except for children under 5 years old. Out of 3119 members surveyed in three districts, only 296 (9.5%) have a savings account with the post office. It is evident that more people in rural areas are saving with nationalised banks, while few have a Recurring Deposit Account (RD) or other long-term savings schemes with the post office. Out of 3199 members, 2667 (85.5%) have formal bank accounts. In the age group of 20 and above, 90% of people have bank accounts, while in the 11 to 15 age group, nearly 59% have bank accounts. The Self-Help Group program had 1418 female participants, with 904 (63.8%) actively participating and 514 (36.2%) not participating. The age group of 36 to 40 had the highest participation with 219 (71.8%), followed by the 26 to 30 age group with 165 (68.2%).

In the NREGS program, a total of 978 females and 104 males participated. Among the female age group, 36 to 40 years old had the highest participation with 244 (80.0%), followed by those over 41 years old with 293 (74.7%), and the 26 to 30 age group with 164 (67.8%). It was observed that in many habitations, the NREGS program has not been implemented, and many habitations who have received job cards are not given work. Out of 3119 members, 1911 (61.35%) have community certificates, while the remaining 1208 (38.7%) do not. The age group of 20 to 25 years had the highest number of community certificates with 283 (80.4%), followed by the 15 to 20 age group with 119 (75.3%). Only 180 (15.3%) out of 1177 households have a tribal identity card, while the remaining 999 (84.7%) do not. In the sampled habitations, many households do not even have a community certificate. It was noted that only those who have completed school and higher studies, as well as those currently pursuing studies, have the community certificate and tribal identity card.

Chapter-5

The Educational Performance of Malayali Scheduled Tribal Children

5.1. Introduction

Education plays a crucial role in shaping a child's confidence and understanding of the world beyond their family. In rural areas, it is essential to prioritise quality education for children in order to empower communities, create employment opportunities, and reduce poverty. Education is a powerful tool that enables individuals to reach their full potential, and ultimately enhances the nation's human capital, which includes knowledge, skills, and abilities. Access to school education can significantly increase a child's social capital and reduce the likelihood of dropping out of school.

This chapter provides information on the age group of family members, ranging from 5 to 25 years old, who are currently pursuing their education at various levels. The survey conducted in the districts revealed that individuals in this age group are utilising the availability of schools and colleges near their residential areas, but some are facing challenges in accessing education beyond a certain level. In tribal areas, there are various government and privately run educational institutions, including government tribal residential schools, aided schools, and private schools, that cater to the educational needs of the communities. Additionally, there are a few governmentsrun ITIs that provide technical education at the higher level. Children from low -income households are able to pursue their education with the support of the government, which includes free supplies such as note books, and uniforms, access to hostels and food, as well as scholarships.

5.2. Background of Students

The sample households selected in three districts consist of a total of 4335 family members, with 1216 members currently studying in schools and colleges from 1177 sample households. Out of this total, 640 (52.6%) are male students and 576 (47.4%) are female students.

Table 5.1: Gender of the Student

District	Male	Female	Total	%
Kallakurichi	229 (51.0)	220 (49.0)	449 (100)	36.9
Salem	228 (52.9)	203 (47.1)	431 (100)	35.4
Tiruvannamalai	183 (54.5)	153 (45.5)	336 (100)	27.6
Total	640 (52.6)	576 (47.4)	1216 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.1 shows that among the three districts, Kallakurichi has the highest number of students currently studying at school and college, with 449 students (36.9%). This is followed by Salem district with 431 students (35.4%), and Tiruvannamalai with 336 students (27.6%). It is also worth noting that there are more male students than female students across the three districts.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Student Age

Age group	Male	Female	Total	%	% to the total population (N=4335)
Age 5 to 10	227 (55.0)	186 (45.0)	413 (100)	34.0	9.5
Age 11 to 15	244 (48.9)	255 (51.1)	499 (100)	41.0	11.5
Age 16 to 17	83 (52.5)	75 (47.5)	158 (100)	13.0	3.6
Age 18 to 20	55 (53.9)	47 (46.1)	102 (100)	8.4	2.4
Age>21	31 (70.5)	13 (29.5)	44 (100)	3.6	1.10
Total	640 (52.6)	576 (47.4)	1216 (100)	100	28.1

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.2 out of 1216 students in the age group of 5 to 10 years old (up to 5th standard), 413 (34.0%) are enrolled. It is noted that the school admission age is 6, but only 5 children have joined school at the age of 5, and they are in a private school. The age group of 11 to 15 years old (6th to 10th Standard) is higher at 499 (41.0%), while the age group of 16 to 17 years old (11th to 12th Standard) is only at 158 (13.0%). There is a large gap in the age group of 11 to 15 and 16 to 17 years old, with almost 341 (28.0%) students missing. Only 102 (13.0%) students are continuing their studies after 10th standard. The results indicate that the majority of students have discontinued their education at this stage. Further, the age group of 18 to 20 and above 21, at the degree and higher studies level, is at 102 (8.4%) and 44 (3.6%) respectively. It is also observed that out of the 44 students above the age of 21, 31 (70.5%) are male and 13 (29.5%) are female, implying that very few females are continuing their higher studies in the three districts.

In the total of 1177 surveyed households', the total number of family members (of all ages) is 4,335. Out of the 4,335 family members, 1,216 (28.1%) are students at the school and college level. The student population of 1,216 (28.1%) is proportionate to the total population (4,335) as follows: 9.5% are in the 5 to 10 age group, 11.5% are in the 11 to 15 age group, 3.6% are in the 16 to 17 age group, 2.4% are in the 18-20 age group, and 1.10% are 21 years old and above in Table 5.2.

Table 5.3: Distribution of Current Level of Education

Level of Education	Male	Female	Total	%
School	562 (51.7)	526 (48.3)	1088 (100)	89.5
Degree	52 (57.8)	38 (42.2)	90 (100)	7.4
Diploma	18 (69.2)	8 (30.8)	26 (100)	2.1
Post-Graduate	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	12 (100)	1.0
Total	640 (52.6)	576 (47.4)	1216 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.3, out of 1216 students 1088 students are school going students, followed by the 90 (7.4%) students are degree level (Arts and Science colleges and Engineering etc) and 26 students are pursuing diploma courses (including ITI, Polytechnic and Nursing etc), rest of

the 12 (1.0%) students pursuing higher studies at post graduate level. It reveals that completing their school studies only few students are continuing their higher education.

Table 5.4: Type of Higher Educational Institution

Institution	Male	Female	Total	%
Government College	40 (69.0)	18 (31.0)	58 (100)	45.3
Government Aided College	5 (62.5)	3 (37.5)	8 (100)	6.3
Private College	33 (53.2)	29 (46.8)	62 (100)	48.4
Total	78 (60.9)	50 (39.1)	128 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.4, out of 1216 students, 128 are at the college level. The majority of these students, 62 (48.4%), have joined private educational institutions, while 58 (45.3%) are enrolled in government institutions. Only 8 students have joined governmentaided institutions. In the study area, across the hills there are no government or private colleges except for government ITI. We found two government ITIs in the Salem district (Karumandurai-Kalrayan hills), which cover the entire Kalrayan hill students, including those from Vellimalai in Kallakurichi district, and another ITI at Tiruvannamalai (Jawadhu hill). If a student willing to continue their higher education, they must go far away from their residence and stay in hostel. In Salem, Karumandurai is somewhat better for access to higher education because the nearby towns of Aathur and Valapady have many private arts and science colleges, and engineering colleges. The availability of college bus for pickup and drop-off students from Karumandurai junction.

Table 5.5: Type of School

Type of School	Kallakurichi	Salem	Tiruvannamalai	Total	%
GTR School	252 (33.2)	282 (37.1)	226 (29.7)	760 (100)	69.9
Govt.School	68 (61.8)	34 (30.9)	8 (7.3)	110 (100)	10.1
Govt. Aided school	48 (54.5)	16 (18.2)	24 (27.3)	88 (100)	8.1
Private School	40 (35.4)	39 (34.5)	34 (30.1)	113 (100)	10.4
Forest School	-	2 (11.8)	15 (88.2)	17 (100)	1.6
Total	408 (37.5)	373 (34.3)	307 (28.2)	1088 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total, GTR School- Government Tribal Residential School

Source: Primary survey.

In all three districts, the majority of students are studying in government tribal residential (GTR) schools. Table 5.5, shows that, out of 1088 schoolgoing students, 760 (69.9%) are enrolled in GTR schools, followed by 110 (10.1%) in government schools (including panchayat union schools) and 113 (10.4%) in private schools. Only a few students attend government aided and forest schools. Across the tribal areas, government aided and forest schools have a very few students, but private schools, particularly matriculation and CBSE schools, are becoming more common. In Kallakurichi (Velliamalai and Serapattu), Salem (Karumandurai and Yercaud), and Jawadhu hill (Jamunamarthur), small towns in hilly areas, there are many existing private schools.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Gender and Type of Schools

Type of School	Male	Female	Total	%
GTR School	387 (50.9)	373 (49.1)	760 (100)	69.9
Government School	60 (54.5)	50 (45.5)	110 (100)	10.1
Government Aided School	41 (46.6)	47 (53.4)	88 (100)	8.1
Forest School	9 (52.9)	8 (47.1)	17 (100)	1.6
Private School	65 (57.5)	48 (42.5)	113 (100)	10.4
Total	562 (57.1)	526 (48.3)	1088 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total, GTR School- Government Tribal Residential School
Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.6 shows that across the different schools, the ratio of boys to girls is nearly equal, except in government aided schools and private schools. In government aided schools, the number of girls is higher than the number of boys, with 47 girls (53.4%) and 41 boys (46.6%) In contrast, in private schools, the number of boys is higher than the number of girls, with 65 boys (57.5%) and 48 girls (42.3%).

Table 5.7: Distribution of Current Position of Schooling

Class	Male	Female	Total	%
1 to 5	225 (54.9)	185 (45.1)	410 (100)	37.7
6 to 8	154 (50.7)	150 (49.3)	304 (100)	27.9
9 to10	107 (47.6)	118 (52.4)	225 (100)	20.7
11 to12	76 (51.0)	73 (49.0)	149 (100)	13.7
Total	562 (51.7)	526 (48.3)	1088(100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.
Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.7, out of 1088 students, 410 (37.7%) are studying from 1st to 5th standard, with 225 (54.9%) are male and 185 (45.1%) are female. The number of male students is higher than the number of female students in this category. Following this, 304 students (27.9%) are studying from 6th to 8th standard, with 154 (50.7%) are male and 150 (49.3%) are female, indicating an almost equal ratio of male and female students. Additionally, 225 (20.7%) students are from 9th to 10th standard and 149 (13.7%) are in 11th to 12th standard. The results suggest a decrease in the number of students for each class.

Table 5.8: Mode of Transport

Mode of Transport	Male	Female	Total	%
By Walk	261 (50.5)	256 (49.5)	517 (100)	47.5
Hostel	156 (50.6)	152 (49.4)	308 (100)	28.3
Government bus	67 (50.0)	67 (50.0)	134 (100)	12.3
Bicycle	11 (57.9)	8 (42.1)	19 (100)	1.7
Private Vehicle	63 (60.0)	41 (39.4)	104 (100)	9.6
Two-Wheeler (with parent)	4 (66.7)	2 (33.3)	6 (100)	0.6
Total	562 (57.1)	526 (48.3)	1088 (100)	100

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.
Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.8 provides details about how the school students commute to school. The majority of students, 517 (47.5%), walk to school, while 308 (28.3%) stay at the hostel. 134 (12.3%) students take a government bus, and 104 (9.6%) use private vehicles. Only 19 students use bicycles. It is evident that in most areas, there is a lack of proper road connectivity less public transport facilities. Government transport is limited in terms of routes and timing, mostly available in the morning and evening. The majority of habitations are not connected to public transport due to the hilly terrain and poor road facilities, making it difficult to operate buses. Additionally, using bicycles in this area is also challenging. As a result, people primarily rely on two-wheelers, share autos, and walking for their transportation needs.

Table 5.9: Distribution of Type of Hostel

Hostel	Male	Female	Total
GTR School	77	78	155 (50.3)
Tribal Welfare Hostel	66	60	126 (40.9)
Private School Hostel	4	6	10 (3.2)
Govt. SC/ST Welfare Hostel	3	3	6 (1.9)
Forest School Hostel	1	-	1 (0.3)
Others	5	5	10 (3.2)
Total	156 (50.6)	152 (49.4)	308 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.9, out of 1088 school going students, 308 (28.3%) stay in hostels, while the remaining 780 (71.7%) are day scholars. 155 (50.3%) students stay at the government tribal residential school (GTR) hostel, of which 77 male students and 78 female students. Further, 126 students stay at the tribal welfare hostel, of which 66 male and 60 female students. The remaining 27 students stay at various other type of hostels.

5.3.Distance to School

Table 5.10, district-wise details of students studying in schools and the distance from their residence. In Kallakurichi district there are a total of 408 students, with 252 (61.8%) students studying in GTR school. Out of them, 115 students have access to the school at a distance of 0.2 Km, while 54 students have to travel more than 10 Km. The remaining 83 students have access to the school at distances in between. Additionally, 27 students are studying at government schools and 16 students at government aided schools for their higher secondary level (11th and 12th standard) of schooling. It is observed that a smaller, less than 10 Km, are studying at government schools in this area.

In Salem district, out of 373 schoolgoing students, 282 (75.6%) have access to a GTR school within 0 to 2 Km, while 36 students have access to a school that is more than 10 km away. Additionally, 104 students are studying in schools that are 2.1-4 km and 6.1-8 km away, indicating that there is a GTR school approximately every 2 kilometres across the tribal habitations in Salem district. The total number of students at government and private schools is almost the same, with 34 (9.1%) and 39 (10.5%) respectively, attending schools that are more than 10 km away, totalling 17 students. The remaining students have access to multiple schools, with fewer numbers in each.

Finally, in Tiruvannamalai district, out of 307 schoolgoing students, 226 (73.6%) are enrolled at GTR school. The majority of students have access to schools within a distance of 0-2 Km and 2.1-4 Km, indicating that only a less number of students continue their schooling at a higher level due to the long distance.

The results show that GTR School is predominantly available across the tribal area in the three districts. In order to increase access to education in tribal areas, it is important to establish a greater number of high schools and higher secondary level schools. This will help larger number of students to continue their education through 11th and 12th standard, ultimately reducing the high dropout rate and ensuring that more students are able to complete their higher secondary education.

Table 5.10: Detail About the District-Wise and School-Wise Distance Between Students Resident and School (*Distance in Kilometre*)

Kallakurichi	Distance from Students Home to School						
Type of School	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
GTR School	115	37	18	15	13	54	252 (61.8)
Govt.School	15	2	11	11	2	27	68 (16.7)
Govt. Aided school	6	6	-	-	-	16	28 (6.9)
Private School	19	5	3	5	1	7	40 (9.8)
Forest School	-	-	2	3	15		20 (4.9)
Total (A)	155 (38.0)	50 (12.3)	34 (8.3)	34 (8.3)	31 (7.6)	104 (25.5)	408 (100)
Salem	Distance from Students Home to School						
Type of School	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
GTR School	132	30	39	35	10	36	282 (75.6)
Govt.School	9	3	3	1	1	17	34 (9.1)
Govt. Aided school	4	1	1	-	3	7	16 (4.3)
Private School	3	5	6	6	2	17	39 (10.5)
Forest School	-	-	-	-	-	2	2 (0.5)
Total (B)	148 (39.7)	39 (10.5)	49 (13.3)	42 (11.3)	16 (4.3)	79 (21.2)	373 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	Distance from Students Home to School						
Type of School	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
GTR School	115	46	17	18	17	13	226 (73.6)
Govt.School	3	-	1	-	1	3	8 (2.6)
Govt. Aided school	11	6	3	1		3	24 (7.8)
Private School	12	2	-	3	9	8	34 (11.1)
Forest School	9	6	-	-	-	-	15 (4.9)
Total (C)	150 (48.9)	60 (19.5)	21 (6.8)	22 (7.2)	27 (8.8)	27 (8.8)	307 (100)
Total (A+B+C)	453 (41.6)	149 (13.7)	104 (9.6)	98 (9.0)	74 (6.8)4	210 (19.3)	1088 (100)

Note: GTR School- Government Tribal Residential School and Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey

Table 5.11, district-wise details of students studying at different levels of schooling and the distance from their residence in Kallakurichi district are as follows: Out of 408 students, 161 (39.5%) are studying at the primary level, with 76 students accessing their school at 0-2 Km, 21 students at 2.1-4 Km, and 28 students at more than 10 Km. Additionally, 166 (28.4%) students are studying at the middle school level, with 40 students accessing their school at 0-2 Km and 30 students at more than 10 Km. Furthermore, 89 (21.8%) students are studying at the high school level, with 27 students accessing their school at 0-2 Km and 31 students at more than 10 Km. There are also 42 students studying at the higher secondary level, with 12 students accessing their school at 0-2 Km and 15 students at more than 10 Km. Students at all other levels access educational institutions within the range of 0-2 Km to more than 10 Km. Students who reside far from their schools are staying at hostels.

In the case of Salem, there is mixed evidence, across all levels of schooling. 148 (39.7%) students have access to their school within 0-2 Km, while 79 (21.2%) students have to travel more than 10 Km to go to school. Many other students have access to their schooling within distances ranging from 0.2 Km to more than 10 Km, with 49 (13.3%) students having access to 4.1-6 Km and 42 (11.3%) having access to 6.1-8 Km.

In the Tiruvannamalai district, at all levels of schooling, 150 (48.9%) students have access to their school within 0-2 Km, while a smaller number of students have to travel different distances to go to school.

The overall three districts out of 1088 students 453 (41.6%) all level of schooling access to school at 0-2 Km and 210 (19.3%) are at more than 10 Km, remaining 452 (42%) are in between the 0.2 Km to more than 10 Km. The remaining 452 (42%) students fall in between the 0.2 Km to more than 10 Km range for school access. Results show a mixed variety of evidence across districts and school distances. Some students have access to primary schools nearby, while others have to travel far. Similarly, some students have easy access to higher secondary level schooling, while others have to travel a significant distance.

Table 5.11: Detail About the Distance Between Students Resident and School Education Level (*Distance in Kilometre*)

Kallakurichi	Distance from Home to Education Level						
Class	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
1 to 5	76	21	5	17	14	28	161 (39.5)
6 to 8	40	18	12	9	7	30	116 (28.4)
9 to 10	27	7	8	7	9	31	89 (21.8)
11 to 12	12	4	9	1	1	15	42 (10.3)
Total (A)	155 (38.0)	50 (12.3)	34 (8.3)	34 (8.3)	31 (7.6)	104 (25.5)	408 (100)
Salem	Distance from Home to Education Level						
Class	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
1 to 5	55	11	14	15	4	23	122 (32.7)
6 to 8	49	11	12	12	2	19	105 (28.2)
9 to 10	26	10	11	6	5	23	81 (21.7)
11 to 12	18	7	12	9	5	14	65 (17.4)
Total (B)	148 (39.7)	39 (10.5)	49 (13.3)	42 (11.3)	16 (4.3)	79 (21.2)	373 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	Distance from Home to Education Level						
Class	0-2 Km	2.1 to 4 Km	4.1 - 6 Km	6.1- 8 Km	8.1- 10 Km	> 10 Km	Total
1 to 5	76	22	7	5	13	4	127 (41.4)
6 to 8	39	18	8	5	5	8	83 (27.0)
9 to 10	20	11	3	9	5	7	55 (17.9)
11 to 12	15	9	3	3	4	8	42 (13.7)
Total (C)	150 (48.9)	60 (19.5)	21 (6.8)	22 (7.2)	27 (8.8)	27 (8.8)	307 (100)
Total (A+B+C)	453 (41.6)	149 (13.7)	104 (9.6)	98 (9.0)	74 (6.8)4	210 (19.3)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey

Table 5.12: Detail About the Distance Between Students Residents and Hostel (*Distance in Kilometre*)

Kallakurichi	Distance from Home to Hostel						
Type of Hostel	0 to 10 Km	10.1 to 20 Km	20.1 to 30 Km	30.1 to 40 Km	40.1 to 50 Km	>50 Km	Total
GTR School Hostel	34	29	10	14	3	9	99 (50.0)
Govt. SC/ST Welfare Hostel	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.5)
Tribal Welfare Hostel	44	10	5	8	3	11	81 (40.9)
Private School Hostel	3	2	-	1	1	-	7 (3.5)
Others	10	-	-	-	-	-	10 (5.1)
Total (A)	92 (46.5)	41 (20.7)	15 (7.6)	23 (11.6)	7 (3.5)	20 (10.1)	198 (100)
Salem	Distance from Home to Hostel						
Type of Hostel	0 to 10 Km	10.1 to 20 Km	20.1 to 30 Km	30.1 to 40 Km	40.1 to 50 Km	>50 Km	Total
GTR School Hostel	19	16	1	3	1	5	45 (51.7)
Govt. SC/ST Welfare Hostel	1	1	-	-	1	1	4 (4.6)
Tribal Welfare Hostel	16	3	5	5	-	6	35 (40.2)
Private School Hostel	1	-	-	-	-	1	2 (2.3)
Forest School Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (1.1)
Total (B)	37 (42.5)	20 (23.0)	6 (6.9)	8 (9.2)	2 (2.3)	14 (16.1)	87 (100)
Tiruvannamalai	Distance from Home to Hostel						
Type of Hostel	0 to 10 Km	10.1 to 20 Km	20.1 to 30 Km	30.1 to 40 Km	40.1 to 50 Km	>50 Km	Total
GTR School Hostel	5	3	3	-	-	-	11 (74.8)
Govt. SC/ST Welfare Hostel	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (4.3)
Tribal Welfare Hostel	2	4	2	2	-	-	10 (43.5)
Private School Hostel	1	-	-	-	-	-	1 (4.3)
Total (C)	9 (39.1)	7 (30.4)	5 (21.7)	2 (8.7)	-	-	23 (100)
Total (A+B+C)	138 (44.8)	68 (22.1)	26 (8.4)	33 (10.7)	9 (2.9)	34 (11.0)	308 (100)

Note: GTR Hostel- Government Tribal Residential School Hostel and Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey

Table 5.12, detail about the distance between student residences and hostels. Out of 1088 schoolgoing students, 308 students stay at hostels. In Kallakurichi district, the majority of the students staying in hostels are at GTR school hostel (99 students, 50.0%), followed by the tribal welfare hostel (81 students, 40.9%). Across all hostels, 92 students (46.5%) are located within 0.10 Km from their residence, while 41 students (20.75%) are located at a distance of 10.1-20 Km. Only 20 students (10.1%) are staying more than 50 Km away from their residence. In Salem district, there are fewer students staying at hostels (88 students), with 37 students (42.5%) located within 0.10 Km and 20 students (23.0%) located at a distance of 10.1-20 Km. This suggests that Salem district has a higher number of schools in tribal habitations. Finally, in Tiruvannamalai district, there are only 23 students staying at hostels, with the farthest distance up to 40 Km.

This indicates that Tiruvannamalai district has a lower number of students studying at a higher secondary school level. The results of the study showed that the number of students in Kallakurichi district is higher than in Salem and Tiruvannamalai districts. Additionally, there are more schools within close proximity in Salem district compared to Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai. Lastly, Kallakurichi district has more number of students staying in hostels compared to Salem and Tiruvannamalai.

Table 5.13: Number of Teachers Currently Working in the School

Number of Teachers	GTR School	Govt.School	Govt.Aided school	Forest School	Private School	Total
2	68	10	2	-	4	84 (7.7)
3	74	12	21	1	7	115 (10.6)
4	34	17	2	1	3	57 (5.2)
5	166	12	6	-	19	203 (18.7)
6	101	8	8	-	14	131 (12.0)
7	74	8	6	2	12	102 (9.4)
8	45	7	2	-	12	66 (6.1)
9	16	3	1	2	3	25 (2.3)
10 and above	182	133	40	11	39	305 (28.0)
Total	760 (69.9)	110 (10.1)	88 (8.1)	17 (1.6)	113 (10.4)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.14: How Many Non-Teachings Staff Members Does the School Have?

No. of Non-Teaching Staff	GTR School	Govt.School	Govt.Aided school	Forest School	Private School	Total
1 Staff	85	5	8	-	11	109 (10.0)
2 Staff	352	46	27	7	46	478 (43.9)
3 Staff	264	53	43	10	45	415 (38.1)
4 Staff	39	4	10		6	59 (5.4)
5 and above	20	2	-	-	5	27 (2.5)
Total	760 (69.9)	110 (10.1)	88 (8.1)	17 (1.6)	113 (10.4)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.13 provides details about the number of teachers working in different types of schools. In habitations, most schools are up to the primary level, while in tribal areas, the majority of schools are GTR schools, forest schools, and a few government schools. In small towns in hilly regions, there are middle schools and higher secondary level schools. Specifically, GTR schools at the primary level in tribal areas have only two teachers, one headmaster, and one teaching assistant. However, the number of teachers is higher in GTR schools and government-aided schools at the higher secondary level in tribal areas. The number of teaching staff in private schools depends on the student population. The results in Table 5.13 show mixed evidence, with some students enrolling directly in middle school (1 to 8 standard) at the 1st standard level, resulting in a difference in the number of teachers compared to those enrolled at the primary level. Additionally, many students continue their studies after 8th and 10th standard at nearby government or aided schools in towns, where the number of teaching staff is much higher than in rural areas. Overall, the number of teachers across different schools' ranges from a minimum of 2 to more than 10, depending on the school and student population.

Table 5.14 shows that 109 (10.0%) students reported that their school has only one non-teaching staff, while 478 (43.9%) students reported that their school has two non-teaching staff members. According to the GTR school regulations, schools must have at least one full-time staff member for care taking purposes. Additionally, 415 (38.1%) students reported that their schools have three non-teaching staff members, which is most likely in middle schools. Finally, very few schools, particularly at the higher secondary levels, have more than five non-teaching staff members.

Table 5.15: How Long Does the Teacher Teach in a Day?

Type of School	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	Total
GTR School	295	416	49	760 (69.9)
Govt.School	45	56	9	110 (10.1)
Govt. Aided school	38	47	3	88 (8.1)
Forest School	1	12	4	17 (1.6)
Private School	54	47	12	113 (10.4)
Total	433 (39.8)	578 (53.1)	77 (7.1)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

The number of hours per day spent teaching students are varies. Table 5.15, on average, teachers at GTR school teach a minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours per day. Out of 760 GTR school students, 296 stated that they have 5 hours of teaching, 416 students stated 6 hours, and 49 students stated 7 hours per day. Similarly, the maximum number of students at government schools and governmentaided schools' students stated that they have 5 to 6 hours of teaching per day. Followed by forest schools, the maximum number of hours teaching per day is 6 and private schools minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours of teaching per day. Similarly, the maximum number of hours of teaching per day for students at government schools and government-aided schools is 5 to 6 hours. Forest schools follow with a maximum of 6 hours of teaching per day, while private schools have a minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours of teaching per day. The variations in

teaching hours can be attributed to two reasons: the different class levels, where the number of teaching hours varies between primary and middle school levels and higher secondary school levels, and the variations in teaching hours from school to school. It implies that a minimum 5 hours of teaching is taking place across the school in the surveyed districts.

Table 5.16: How Many Days a Week Does the Teacher Come to School?

Type of School	5 Days	6 Days	Total
GTR School	529	231	760 (69.9)
Govt.School	79	31	110 (10.1)
Govt. Aided school	59	29	88 (8.1)
Forest School	4	13	17 (1.6)
Private School	69	44	113 (10.4)
Total	740 (68.0)	348 (32.0)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.16, shows that teachers come to school five to six days weekly. The majority of students stated that 760 (68.0%) attend school for 5 days, while 348 (32.0%) attend for 6 days. In many private schools, this is the case, while in other schools 10th, 11th, and 12th grade students have additional classes on Saturdays. This result explains that teachers from the three districts come to school for five days each week.

Table 5.17: Does your School Provide Mid-day Meal?

Type of School	Yes	No	Total
GTR School	760	-	760 (69.9)
Govt.School	92	18	110 (10.1)
Govt. Aided school	83	5	88 (8.1)
Forest School	17	-	17 (1.6)
Private School	-	113	113 (10.4)
Grand Total	952 (87.5)	136 (12.5)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.17 shows that nearly all of the students received mid-day meal every day. Out of 1088 school students, 952 (87.5%) received mid-day meal at school, while the remaining 136 (12.5%) did not. Of the 136 students not receiving mid-day meal, 133 were from private schools and were not provided with mid-day meal. The remaining 23 students were from government and government-aided schools, and they are all at the higher secondary level.

Table 5.18: Does your School have Computer and Internet Facilities?

Type of School	Yes	No	Total
GTR School	522 (68.7)	238 (31.3)	760 (69.9)
Govt.School	103 (93.6)	7 (6.4)	110 (10.1)
Govt. Aided school	86 (97.7)	2 (2.3)	88 (8.1)
Forest School	16 (94.1)	1 (5.9)	17 (1.6)
Private School	113 (100)	-	113 (10.4)
Total	840 (77.2)	248 (22.8)	1088 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total. Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.18, out of 1088 school students surveyed, 840 (77.2%) stated that their schools have computer and internet facilities, while 248 (22.8%) stated that their schools do not. Among GTR school students, 522 (68.7%) reported having access to computer and internet facilities, while 238 (31.35%) did not. Students from other schools reported almost universal access to computer and internet facilities, with more than 90% stating that their schools have these resources. Private schools reported 100% access to computer and internet facilities. It is clear that the government needs to pay more attention to providing computer and internet facilities in schools. In the Table 5.19, shows that almost all the schools in the three surveyed districts have electricity connections.

Table 5.19: Does your School have Electricity?

Type of School	Yes	Total
GTR School	760	760 (100)
Govt.School	110	110 (100)
Govt. Aided school	88	88 (100)
Forest School	17	17 (100)
Private School	113	113 (100)
Total	1088	1088(100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary survey.

5.4. Students Benefited Under Various Government Schemes

Currently, there are 1216 students enrolled in school and college, with 1088 attending school and 128 attending college. Of the 1088 school going students, 975 are enrolled in government or aided schools, while the remaining 113 attend private schools. Among the 128 college students, 66 are studying in government or aided institutions, and 62 are enrolled in private institutions.

Table 5.20: Details of Government Assistance Received by Student

Schemes	No. of Eligible Students	% of Access	No.of Not Eligible Students	Total
Tribal Special Incentive Scheme (3 rd to 12 th standard).	842 (77.4)	100%	246 (22.6) *	1088 (100)
Tribal Special Incentive Scheme (College Students).	47 (52.2)	100%	43 (47.8)	90 (100)
Tribal Special Incentive Scheme (ITI/Polytechnic)	13 (50.0)	100%	13 (50.0)	26 (100)
Tribal Special Incentive Scheme (Post-Graduate).	6 (50.0)	100%	6 (50.0)	12 (100)
Total	908 (74.7)	100%	308 (25.3)	1216 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

* Including students in 1st and 2nd standard and private school students.

Source: Primary survey.

Table 5.20 provides details about the government assistance received by students from their respective institutions. All eligible students are receiving existing benefits, except those

studying in private institutions. Out of 1216 students, 908 (74.7%) are receiving benefits while 308 (25.3%) are not.

Table 5.21 Details of Government free Scheme Received by Student

Free Schemes	No. of Students	%
Book, uniform, mid-day meal, shoes, bag, sweater and raincoat	974	98.3
Free bus pass	6	0.6
Free bus pass, laptop	3	0.3
Laptop	6	0.6
Scholarship	2	0.2
Total	991	100.0

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 5.21, both school and college students are receiving government assistance through their educational institutions. 974 school students are benefiting from free books, uniforms, mid-day meal, shoes, bags, sweaters, raincoats, free bus passes, laptops, and scholarships. Many students received these benefits in the current year, while others received them in previous years.

5.5. Performance of Government Tribal Residential (GTR) School Hostel

Out of 1088 school-going students, 308 students are staying in the hostel. Among the 308 hostel students 155 students are staying at GTR Hostel. *(In the same household 23 students are staying at the same hostel. We reported in the Table only 132 students' opinions about the GRT hostel facilities).*

Table: 5.22 Performance of GTR Hostel Facilities

Detail about the GTR Hostel Facilities	Yes	No	Total
Is there a full-time caretaker in the student hostel?	132 (100)	-	132 (100)
Does the Headmaster stay in the school?	132 (100)	-	132 (100)
Breakfast, mid-day meal, dinner	132 (100)	-	132 (100)
Toilet facilities	132 (100)	-	132 (100)
Sufficient quantity of toilet facility	98 (74.2)	34 (25.8)	132 (100)
Toilet, Is it in useable?	106 (80.3)	26 (19.7)	132 (100)
Is there a nappy burner in the women's restroom?	77 (58.3)	55 (41.7)	132 (100)
Are the facilities in your hostel satisfactory	101 (76.5)	31 (23.5)	132 (100)

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 5.22 shows the students' opinions on the performance of GTR hostel across three surveyed districts. 100% of GTR school hostels have a full-time headmaster and caretaker, and the school provides breakfast, mid-day meal, and dinner. Basic infrastructure facilities such as toilet facilities are available to 132 (100%) students, but only 98 (74.2%) report the quantity of toilets sufficient, with 34 (25.8%) stating that it is not. Additionally, 106 (80.3%) students report the condition of the toilets usable, while 26 (19.7%) do not. Furthermore, 77 (58.3%) students report that a nappy burner is available in the restroom, while 26 (19.7%)

do not have the access. Overall, 101 (76.5%) students are satisfied with the facilities at GTR school hostel, while 31 (23.5%) are not.

Table 5.23: GTR Hostel have the Following Facilities?

Facilities	No. of Respondent	%
Electricity, water, bathroom, television, computer and first aid	22	16.7
Electricity, water, bathroom, television and first aid	110	83.3
Total	132	100

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 5.23 shows that 22 (16.7%) students reported that the GTR hostel has facilities such as electricity, water, bathroom, television, computer, and first aid, but not a library. On the other hand, 100 (83.3%) students reported that all facilities are available except for the computer and library. Results indicated that library is not available across all the GTR school's hostel.

Table 5.24: Student Opinion about the GTR Hostel Facilities

Reason for not satisfied	No. of Respondent	%
Need more bathroom facilities	4	22.2
Water facility is less	6	33.3
Need quality of food	1	5.6
Computer facility needed	1	5.6
No proper electricity facility	2	11.1
No Television facility	1	5.6
Not satisfied with all facilities	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate percentages to total.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 5.24, only 18 students have reported on the current performance of GTR school. They have requested more water facilities, additional bathrooms, improved food quality, and other amenities.

5.6. Summary

The sample households selected in three districts consist of a total of 4335 family members, with 1216 currently studying in schools and colleges from 1177 sample households. Out of this total, 640 (52.6%) are male and 576 (47.4%) are female. Kallakurichi has the highest number of students currently studying at school and college, with 449 students (36.9%), followed by Salem district with 431 students (35.4%), and Tiruvannamalai with 336 students (27.6%). The age group of 11 to 15 years old (6th to 10th Standard) is higher at 499 (41.0%), while the age group of 16 to 17 years old (11th to 12th Standard) is only at 158 (13.0%). There is a large gap in the age group of 11 to 15 and 16 to 17 years old, with almost 341 (28.0%) students missing. Out of the 44 students above the age of 21, 31 (70.5%) are male and 13 (29.5%) are female, implying that very few females are continuing their higher studies in the three districts. Out of 1216 students, 1088 are school-going students, followed by 90 (7.4%) students at the degree level (Arts and Science colleges and Engineering etc) and 26 students pursuing diploma courses (including ITI, Polytechnic and Nursing etc), with the rest of the 12

(1.0%) students pursuing higher studies at the post graduate level. The majority of these students, 62 (48.4%), have joined private educational institutions, while 58 (45.3%) are enrolled in government institutions. Only 8 students have joined government-aided institutions. In the study area, across the hills, there are no government or private colleges except for government ITI.

Out of 1088 school-going students, 760 (69.9%) are enrolled in GTR schools, followed by 110 (10.1%) in government schools and 113 (10.4%) in private schools. Only a few students attend the government aided and forest schools. Across the tribal areas, government aided and forest schools have very few students, but private schools have more. Out of 1088 students, 410 (37.7%) are studying in 1st to 5th standard, with 225 (54.95%) are male and 185 (45.1%) are female. The number of male students is higher than the number of female students in this category. Following this, 304 students (27.9%) are studying in 6th to 8th standard, with 154 (50.7%) are male and 150 (49.3%) are female, indicating an almost equal ratio of male and female students. Additionally, 225 (20.7%) students are in 9th to 10th standard and 149 (13.7%) are in 11th to 12th standard. The results suggest a decrease in the number of students for each class. The majority of students, 517 (47.5%), walk to school, while 308 (28.3%) stay at the hostel. 134 (12.3%) students take the government bus, and 104 (9.6%) use private vehicles. Only 19 students use the bicycles. Out of 1088 school going students, 308 (28.3%) stay in hostels, while the remaining 780 (71.7%) are day scholars.

In Kallakurichi district there are a total of 408 students, with 252 (61.8%) students studying at GTR School. Out of these, 115 students have access to the school at a distance of 0.2 Km, while 54 students have to travel more than 10 Km. The remaining 83 students have access to the school at distances in between. Additionally, 27 students are studying at government schools and 16 students at government aided schools for their higher level of schooling. In Salem district, out of 373 school-going students, 282 (75.6%) have access to a GTR school within 0 to 2 Km, while 36 students have access to a school that is more than 10 km away. Additionally, 104 students are studying in schools that are 2.1-4 km and 6.1-8 km away, indicating that there is a GTR school approximately every 2 kilometres across the tribal habitations in Salem district. Government and private schools have nearly equal numbers of students, with 34 (9.1%) and 39 (10.5%) accessing schools that are more than 10 km away, each having 17 students. Finally, in Tiruvannamalai district, out of 307 schoolgoing students, 226 (73.6%) are enrolled at GTR school. The majority of students have access to schools within a distance of 0-2 Km and 2.1-4 Km, indicating that only a less number of students continue their schooling at a higher level. The results show that GTR School is predominantly available across the tribal area in the three districts.

In Kallakurichi district, the GTR school hostel has the highest number of students staying in hostels, with 99 students (50.0%), followed by the tribal welfare hostel with 81 students (40.9%). In Salem district, there are fewer students staying at hostels, with a total of 88 students. Of these, 37 students (42.55%) are located within 0.10 Km and 20 students (23.0%) are located at a distance of 10.1-20 Km. In Tiruvannamalai district, there are only 23 students staying at hostels, with the farthest distance up to 40 Km. This indicates that Tiruvannamalai district has a lower number of students studying at a higher secondary

school level. The study results also showed that the number of students in Kallakurichi district is higher than in Salem and Tiruvannamalai districts. Additionally, there are more schools within close proximity in Salem district compared to Kallakurichi and Tiruvannamalai. Lastly, Kallakurichi district has a more number of students staying in hostels compared to Salem and Tiruvannamalai.

All the three districts the number of teachers across different schools' ranges from a minimum of 2 to more than 10, depending on the school and student population. It shows that 109 (10.0%) students reported that their school has only one non-teaching staff, while 478 (43.9%) students reported that their school has two non-teaching staff members. On average, teachers at GTR school teach a minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours per day. Similarly, the maximum number of students at government schools and government-aided schools stated that they have 5 to 6 hours of teaching per day. At forest schools, the maximum number of hours per day is 6. Private schools have students stating a minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours of teaching per day. The majority of students stated that 760 (68.0%) attend school for 5 days, while 348 (32.0%) attend for 6 days. Out of 1088 school students, 952 (87.5%) received mid-day meal at school, while the remaining 136 (12.5%) did not. Of the 136 students not receiving mid-day meal, 133 were from private schools and were not provided with mid-day meal. Out of 1088 school students surveyed, 840 (77.2%) stated that their schools have computer and internet facilities, while 248 (22.8%) stated that their schools do not. Almost all the schools in the three surveyed districts have electricity connections. Out of 1216 students, 908 (74.7%) are receiving government assistance benefits while 308 (25.3%) are not and are attached with private institutions. Around 974 school students are benefiting from free books, uniforms, mid-day meal, shoes, bags, sweaters, raincoats, free bus passes, laptops, and scholarships.

Across the three surveyed districts, out of the 308 hostel students, 132 are staying at GTR Hostel. All GTR school hostels have a full-time headmaster and caretaker, and the school provides breakfast, mid-day meal, and dinner. Basic infrastructure facilities such as toilet facilities are available to all 132 students, but only 98 (74.2%) report the quantity of toilets sufficient, with 34 (25.8%) stating that it is not. Additionally, 106 (80.3%) students report the condition of the toilets usable, while 26 (19.7%) do not. Furthermore, 77 (58.3%) students report that a nappy burner is available in the restroom, while 26 (19.7%) do not. 22 (16.7%) students reported that the GTR hostel has facilities such as electricity, water, bathroom, television, Computer and first aid, but not a library. On the other hand, 100 (83.3%) students reported that all facilities are available except for the computer and library. Results indicated that the library is not available in the GTR school hostel. Only 18 students have reported on the current performance of GTR school. They have requested more water facilities, additional bathrooms, improved food quality, and other amenities. Overall, 101 (76.5%) students are satisfied with the facilities at GTR school hostel, while 31 (23.5%) are not.

Chapter-6

Access to Infrastructure Facilities and Government Welfare Schemes by Malayali Tribal Communities

6.1. Introduction

Rural communities must have better living standards, with more equitable access to essential facilities such as housing, clean drinking water, sanitation, roads, street lights, healthcare, education, electricity, and social welfare programs. Without these services, rural households cannot lead decent lives. The rural and interior areas especially need more basic amenities, which are crucial for a decent living and for enhancing economic growth and quality of life. The Panchayati Raj institutions are focused on developing basic amenities in habitations by utilising resources available from Central and State Government schemes for rural development, such as MGNREGS, Dindayal Upadhyaya Rural Electrification, LPG cooking gas, water and sanitation schemes, Swachha Bharat Sanitation program, habitations linking roads, drainage lines, garbage pits and the Prime Minister Awas Yojana, school and higher education schemes, Fair price subsidy, Agricultural subsidies and women welfare schemes.

The Integrate Tribal Development Area Programme (ITDP) has implemented various schemes to promote the development of tribal areas through socio-economic interventions, quality education, income-generating activities, capacity building, and infrastructure development. Developmental projects are implemented at different levels, including micro, meso, and macro, across the region.

The area to be covered with existing tribal development blocks as the primary unit of planning is called a “micro” area. A number of geographically continuous tribal development blocks and other areas with more than 50% concentration are grouped in to a “meso” Planning Region. However, this “meso” planning region should not intersect the existing district boundaries, and the population size should be 3 to 5 lakhs depending on local conditions. The “meso” regions with geographical contiguity are further grouped into a “macro” planning region, whose population may be 10 to 15 lakhs. Table 6.1 presents a list of different ITDP project schemes at various levels.

Table 6.1: List of Micro, Meso, and Macro level ITDP Projects

S.No	ITDP Projects
I	Micro Level
1	Education up to Higher Secondary Level
2	Elementary Health Services
3	Agricultural Extension
4	Supply of Agricultural Inputs
5	Smaller Minor Irrigation Schemes
6	Elementary Veterinary Services
7	Multi-Purpose Co-Operative Societies Providing Integrated Services of Credit Marketing, Supply of Inputs, Smaller Godowns at Market Centre
8	Organisation of Local Panchayat
9	Household Industries, and
10	Village Approach Roads

II	Meso Level (Tribal Development Project)
1	Higher General Education
2	Technical Vocational Training
3	Man Power Planning and Employment Services
4	Advance Health Service with Preferrals Facilities
5	Agricultural Research Extension
6	Seed Multiplication Farms
7	Soil Conservation and Land Management
8	Apex Integrated Credit Marketing Structure with Adequate Godown and Buffer Stocks Facilities
9	Department of Road and Communication Infrastructure Connecting Markets with State/District Highways
10	Distribution of Network of Power, Rural Electrification etc.
11	Local Resource-Based Industries with Adequate Market Linkages
12	Forest Management
13	Horticulture Development
14	Complementary Development Programmes in the Hinterland and Bigger Industries
15	Minor and Medium Irrigation Projects, and
16	Research, Statistics and Evaluation
III	Macro level
1	Coordination of Activities in Tribal Development Projects
2	Agricultural Research on Regional Basis
3	Direction of the Various Sectoral Programme in The Projects
4	Major Irrigation Projects
5	River Valley Development
6	Minstrial and Mineral Development of the Region and Ensuring Complementary of Projects Level Development Programmes
7	Marketing Support to Project, and
8	Evaluation

Source: Ministry of Tribal Affaires.

6.2. Importance of Access to Basic Facilities

Rural development is the process of enhancing the quality of life and economic well-being of individuals in rural and remote areas. It is essential for the overall economic growth of a nation. Better access to basic facilities creates more job opportunities in both farming and non-farming sectors, improves agricultural productivity, and enables farmers to increase their yields and generate income for themselves and their households and rural economies.

Among the various basic facilities, the following facilities are the most need once to the rural communities and their importance are given below,

1. **Housing:** Access to housing, to improve their quality of life and give them a safe residence.
2. **Drinking Water Supply:** Access to a safe and sufficient water supply is crucial for rural livelihoods. The quality of drinking water is essential for maintaining good hygiene, which in turn helps prevent diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and

tropical diseases. Adequate sanitation also plays a key role in preventing the spread of communicable diseases.

3. **Education:** It is crucial to recognise the importance of high-quality education in rural areas. Many young people leave rural areas in search of better educational and employment opportunities in urban areas, so improving education in rural areas is a key strategy for retaining them. Education is essential for everyone, whether it involves learning new information or acquiring new skills. Investing in schools and providing education to children in rural areas is essential for creating healthier and more sustainable communities. A strong education system in rural areas has the potential to enhance capacity and leads to numerous positive outcomes, including a better understanding of policies, procedures, rights, responsibilities, government welfare programs, laws, available resources, and protection measures.
4. **Health Service:** Rural communities typically have much less access to healthcare services compared to urban areas. Access to health care can help prevent disease through early detection and treatment, and can also improve quality of life and increase life expectancy of community members.
5. **Anganwadi Centre:** Anganwadi centres are crucial in addressing the learning and health needs of children in rural communities.
6. **Road and Transport facilities:** With improved transportation facilities in rural areas, there could be faster development in these areas, leading to overall development of the country. Enhanced rural road infrastructure enables connectivity and safe mobility, better access to health, education, and economic opportunities. It also improves access to market centres for rural producers, increases availability of farm inputs at low prices, and provides better access to financial services and employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors.
7. **Veterinary services:** Access to veterinary care is crucial for rural communities, as livestock is the basis of their livelihoods. Livestock not only provides income generation opportunities, but also serves as a source of rural employment. Therefore, ensuring access to veterinary care is essential for the well-being of rural communities and their livestock.
8. **Large Area Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS):** to access the interest-free short-term loans or agricultural credit to tribal members for farming and agriculture, as well as to supply the necessary agricultural materials such as seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides at subsidised prices.
9. **e-Service Centre:** The implementation of various e-governance tools and techniques in rural communities aims to promote rapid, transparent, accountable, efficient, and effective communication among rural people. This not only fosters development in rural areas but also makes essential services easily accessible, saving time and reducing transaction costs for the government.
10. **Cooperative Milk Collection Centre:** In rural areas, small and marginal farmers have found a reliable source of income through dairy farming. This industry generates production, income, and employment, particularly for women in rural areas. Additionally, it facilitates collective bargaining and ensures fair prices for milk, making a significant contribution to poverty reduction in rural areas.

11. **Banking Services:** By increasing the number of banks in rural areas, more people will have access to essential financial services such as savings accounts, loans, and insurance. This will promote financial inclusion and ensure that rural populations can participate in the formal economy and contribute to economic development. The availability of banks will provide crucial financial support to individuals, small businesses, and farmers, allowing them to access credit, manage their finances and make investments, ultimately stimulating economic growth. Access to financial services can also play a vital role in poverty alleviation efforts. With access to banks, people can save money, access credit for income-generating activities, and protect themselves against unexpected expenses. Increased access to banks will also allow farmers to access credit for purchasing equipment, seeds, and fertilizers, as well as facilitating the adoption of modern farming techniques and technologies, which can increase productivity and income levels. Furthermore, government social welfare programs often require banking infrastructure to efficiently distribute benefits and subsidies to rural populations. By establishing more banks in these areas, the administration of social welfare programs becomes more effective, ensuring that people receive the support they are entitled to.

The chapter is organised as follows. Following this introductory section (6.1 & 6.2), Section 6.3 Results and discussions includes: Section 6.3.1 presents the details of surveyed district-wise number of habitation distance from village panchayat office. Section 6.3.2. presents the village panchayat-wise habitations average distance to access important basic services. Section 6.3.3. presents the average distance to access the basic services habitations located more than 10 km away. Section 6.3.4. presents the combined result (3 districts) of average distance to access 37 infrastructure services. Section 6.3.5. presents the district-Wise Results of Habitations an Average Distance Access to 37 Infrastructure Facilities

6.4 presents the qualitative evidence. Section 6.5 details the awareness about the various government welfare schemes. Section 6.6 details the impact of government welfare schemes benefited by households. Section 6.7 details the habitations access to infrastructure facilities. Section 6.8 presents summary and conclusion.

6.3. Result and Discussion

6.3.1. Combined Results of Surveyed District-Wise Number of Habitations and its Distance from Village Panchayat Office

The village panchayat office is the most important place for individuals and communities seeking information related to government schemes, services and orders. The main functions of the Gram Panchayat include public work and welfare activities such as the maintenance, repair, and construction of roads, drinking water, drains, bridges, and wells, as well as the installation and maintenance of street lights and execute all government schemes. Additionally, the Gram Panchayat is responsible for the maintenance of schools,

and establishing and running fair-price shops and cooperative credit societies. Individuals seeking access to government welfare schemes must visit the panchayat office. The office is managed by officials including the panchayat president ward members, village administrative officers (VAO), clerks, and other officials. The VAO is the designated person responsible for providing all necessary information to higher officials on a specific village. This includes issuing certificates to farmers for loans from Co-Operative Societies and other banks after conducting thorough inspections and inquiries. Additionally, the VAO is responsible for providing community, nativity, and income certificates for the residence of the village. The panchayat office serves as the first point of contact for individuals seeking information or services. Therefore, this study discusses how far the habitations are from the village panchayat office.

The study surveyed 1177 households from 30 village panchayats and 373 habitations across three districts. The study first discusses the number of habitations and their distance from the respective village panchayat office. The village panchayat office is available in one habitation, with the remaining habitations located around the panchayat headquarters.

Table 6.2: Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat Office in Surveyed Districts

S.No	District	Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat (<i>in Km</i>)						No. of Habitations
		0-1	1.1-3	3.1-5	5.1-8	8.1-10	>10	
1	Kallakurichi	16	36	24	29	8	5	118
2	Salem	15	28	30	43	10	7	133
3	Tiruvannamalai	26	47	21	17	9	2	122
	Total	57	111	75	89	27	14	373
	%	15.3	29.8	20.1	23.9	7.2	3.8	100.0

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.2 presents the distance-wise locations of habitations in each surveyed district. Out of the 373 habitations, 57 (15.3%) are located within 1 km or in close proximity to the panchayat office. Among these habitations, one is the village panchayat office. The remaining habitations are distributed at varying distances: 111 (29.8%) habitations at 1.1-3 km, 75 (20.1%) at 3.1-5 km, 89 (23.9%) at 5.1-8 km, 27 (7.2%) at 8.1-10 km, and 14 (3.8%) at more than 10 km respectively.

Next, let us discuss the details of the separate habitations located in each district and their distance from the village panchayat offices. Table 6.3 provides details of the habitation in Kallakurichi district and their distance from the panchayat office.

Table 6.3: Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat Office in Kallakurichi District

S.No	Village Panchayat	Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat (<i>in Km</i>)						No. of Habitation
		0-1	1.1-3	3.1-5	5.1-8	8.1-10	>10	
1	Arapundi	1	8	1	-	-	1	11
2	Kilakkadu	1	5	2	1	-	-	9
3	Kondiyanatham	1	2	3	2	-	-	8
4	Maniyarpalayam	3	4	-	-	-	-	7

5	Mel Pacheri	1	5	1	4	-	2	13
6	Serapattu	2	4	3	2	-	-	11
7	Thoradipattu	1	5	3	3	2	-	14
8	Vanjikkuli	1	1	3	2	-	-	7
9	Vellimalai	2	2	6	10	3	2	25
10	Vengodu	3	-	2	5	3	-	13
	Total	16	36	24	29	8	5	118
	%	13.6	30.5	20.3	24.6	6.8	4.2	100.0

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.3 presents information on the number of habitations located at varying distances from the village panchayat office in Kallakurichi district. Out of the 10 surveyed village panchayats, 16 (13.6%) habitations are situated within 1 km of the village panchayat office and 36 (30.5%) habitations are located at distances ranging from 1.1-3 km and 3.1-5 km. Further, 24 (20.3%) habitations are situated in 3.1-5 km and 29 (24.6%) habitations are located away from 5.1-8 km. Finally, 8 (6.8%) and above 5 (4.2%) habitations are situated 8.1-10 and more than 10 km away the village panchayat office respectively. Notably, the village panchayats of Aarampundi, Mel Pacheri, Thoradipattu, Vellimalai, and Vengodu have a significant number of habitations located more than 8 km from the village panchayat office, while the remaining village habitations are within a range of 1 to 8 km.

Table 6.4: Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat Office in Salem District

S.No	Village Panchayat	Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat (<i>in Km</i>)						No. of Habitations
		0-1	1.1-3	3.1-5	5.1-8	8.1-10	>10	
1	Aladipatty	1	1	4				6
2	Keelnadu	2	1	2	9	5	3	22
3	Maramangalam	2	4	4	1			11
4	Melandu	1	5		5	2	2	15
5	Nagalur	1	3					4
6	Pulidikuttai	1	1	3	4		2	11
7	Therkunadu	1	2	7	2	2		14
8	Thumbalpatti	2	3	2	3			10
9	Vadakku Nadu	2	5	6	19	1		33
10	Vellakadai	2	3	2				7
	Total	15	28	30	43	10	7	133
	%	11.3	21.1	22.6	32.3	7.5	5.3	100.0

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.4 presents data on the number of habitations located at varying distances from their respective village panchayat offices in Salem district. Out of the 10 surveyed village panchayats, 15 (11.5%) habitations are situated within 1 km of the office, 28 (21.1%) are located at a distance of 1.1-3 km, 30 (22.6%) are at a distance of 3.1-5 km, 43 (32.3%) are at a distance of 5.1-8 km, 10 (7.5%) are at a distance of 8.1-10 km, and 7 (5.3%) are located more than 10 km away. Village panchayats such as Keelnadu, Melnadu and Pulidikuttai have a significant number of habitations located more than 8 km from the village panchayat office, while the remaining village habitations are within a range of 1 to 8 km.

Table 6.5: Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat Office in Tiruvannamalai District

S.No	Village Panchayat	Habitations Distance from Village Panchayat (in Km)						No. of Habitations
		0-1	1.1-3	3.1-5	5.1-8	8.1-10	>10	
1	Athipadi	2		2	1	2		7
2	Kanamalai	1	2	6	5	3		17
3	Kovilur	6	13	5	5	4	2	35
4	Kuttakarai	1		2	1			4
5	Melsilambadi	1	2	1	1			5
6	Mothakkal	2	2	0				4
7	Nammiyampattu	9	4	0				13
8	Palamarthur	1	12	1	2			16
9	Pudurchekkadi	1	4	2				7
10	Veerappanur	2	8	2	2			14
	Total	26	47	21	17	9	2	122
	%	21.3	38.5	17.2	13.9	7.4	1.6	100.0

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.5 presents data on the number of habitations located at varying distances from their respective village panchayat offices in Salem district. Out of the 10 surveyed village panchayats, 26 (21.3%) habitations are situated within 1 km of the office, 47 (38.5%) are located at a distance of 1.1-3 km, 21 (17.2%) are at 3.1-5 km, 17 (13.9%) are at 5.1-8 km, and 9 (7.4%) are at 8.1-10 km. Further, 2 (1.6%) habitations are situated more than 10 km away. Habitations such as Athipadi, Kanamalai and Kovilur have a significant number of habitations located more than 8 km from the village panchayat office, while the remaining habitations within the 1-8 km range. In comparison to Kallakurichi and Salem districts, habitations in the Tiruvannamalai district are relatively closer to their village panchayat offices.

6.3.2. The Average Distance from Habitations in Village Panchayat-Wise to Access Important Basic Services

Habitations are located at varying distances from the head of the village panchayat office, spanning across three districts. Many essential services are located at a considerable distance, as there are no alternatives available. Various government departments, such as the taluk office, and Tribal welfare office etc, operate at the taluk level and district headquarters. It is important to understand the people's need for access to basic services for their daily lives, including drinking water, fair price shops, schools, hospitals, Anganwadi centres, banking and financial services, road and transport services, milk collection centres, e-sevai services centre, and access to panchayat services. The details about the districts wise average distance to access these selected basic services are shown in Tables 6.7, 6.8, and 6.9.

Table 6.6 shows were surveyed in kallakurichi district 118 habitations, access to the panchayat office in the district is an average distance of 4 km. Among the 10 village panchayats, 6 have habitations with access less than the total average, while the remaining 4

have access to the village panchayat office at more than the district average of 4.8 km. The average access to public transport in the district is 3.7 km, with 6 village panchayats having habitations with access to public transport facilities less than 3.7 km. The average distance to access banking services is 15.4 km, followed by 2.9 km for fair price shop, 18.9 km for Large Area Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMP), and 14.8 km for e-sevai centres. Households have access to drinking water facilities at an average distance of nearly 46.6 meters, with only 4 village panchayats habitations having access less than the district averages (Aarampundi, Thoradipattu, Vanjikkuli and Vellimalai). The average distance to access cooperative societies and private milk collection centres is 3.9 km, while the average distance to access veterinary clinics is 4.8 km. Government health sub-centres are at an average distance of 2.5 km, and Anganwadi centres are at 1.1 km from the habitations. The average access to primary schools is nearly 1.7 km, while middle schools are at 6.6 km, higher schools at 8.1 km, higher secondary schools at 9 km, and GTR schools at 5.9 km in Kallakurichi district across the village panchayat habitations.

Table 6.7 shows Salem district, surveyed 133 habitations the average distance to access the village panchayat office is 4.7 km. The maximum distance is in Keelnadu panchayat habitations at 7.4 km, and in Melnadu panchayat habitations at 6.3 km. The least distance to access the panchayat is in Vellakadai, at nearly 1.9 km. The average distance to access public transport in the district is 2.3 km, while for banking services it is 11.4 km. The village panchayats in Kalrayan hill and Yercaud are located in interior forests. The average distance to access drinking water in the district is 40.5 meters, with Terkunadu and Vellakadai panchayat habitations having access to drinking water at nearly 72.5 and 100 meters respectively. The remaining panchayat habitations have reasonable distance to access drinking water. The average distance to access fair price shop is 1.6 km, LAMP is 39.1 km, e-sevai centre is 12.1 km, milk collection centre is 3.2 km, and Veterinary clinic is 3.8 km. The average access to health and educational related services such as Anganwadi is nearly 0.8 km, health sub-centre is 2.4 km. Furthermore, the average distance to access primary schools in the district is 1.5 km, middle school is 6.3 km, high school is 8 km, higher secondary school is 10.9 km, and GTR school is 5.4 km.

Table 6.8 shows Tiruvannamalai district, the average distance from 129 habitations to access the village panchayat office is 3.6 km, which is better compared to Salem and Kallakurichi. The average distance to access public transport is 4.3 km, while the distance to banking services is 11.4 km. Access to drinking water facilities is an average of 34.2 meter with Melsilmbadi and Kanamali panchayat habitations having the highest distances at 76 meter and 50 meters, respectively. The average distance to access fair price shops is 1.8 km, LAMP is 25.4 km, e-sevai centre is 11.4 km, milk collection centre is 3.9 km, and veterinary clinic is 3.9 km. Access to health services such as Anganwadi is an average of 1.1 km, and health sub-centre is 2.3 km. Finally, the average distance to access educational facilities is 1.2 km for primary school, 4.6 km for middle school, 6.7 km for high school, 7.6 km for higher secondary school, and 5.4 km for GTR school.

6.3.3. Average Distance to Access the Basic Services- Habitations Located More than 10 km Away

Habitations located near the village panchayat office have access to a maximum amount of government services. However, habitations located farther away from the village panchayat have limited access to these services. We explain how each of the three districts' habitations are located more than 10 km from the panchayat office access to basic services. People living in such interior hilly places have certain resources available and suitable for their livelihoods, such as water sources, irrigation facilities and availability of agricultural land for cultivating basic crops. Access to most of the basic facilities depend on the government, such as roads, transport facilities, health facilities and fair price shops etc. However, schools are available at a certain distance from the habitations with accommodation facilities like GTR Schools. Those who understand the importance of education prioritize sending their children to schools with accommodation facilities, such as GTR schools and other government schools located nearby the town.

Some habitations are located far from their respective panchayat offices, making it difficult for them to access certain services that are only available through the panchayat. However, these habitations are still able to access common services such as education and health from nearby places, such as other village panchayats. Even in remote areas, people have been able to access a minimum number of essential facilities from common sources. In these critical situations, it is very difficult to determine the distance and access to different facilities from one habitation to another and from one panchayat to another across the three districts. Therefore, interpreting this data is very critical and making it difficult to arrive at a strong conclusion.

We discuss the extreme cases where the habitations in three surveyed districts are located more than 10 km away from the panchayat office.

In the Salem district, there are 7 habitations located more than 10 km from the panchayat office. The Keelnadu village panchayat includes three habitations; Pattivalavu, Kirangkadu, and Sembur which are all located more than 10 kilometres away. The average distance to access the panchayat office is nearly 12 km, and e-sevai centre and banking services are available in the nearest town of Karumandurai junction. Despite this distance, these habitations are within close proximity to certain facilities, such as a primary school within 2 km, an Anganwadi centre within 1 km and a fair price shop within 2 km. However, despite having access to certain basic amenities, these habitations do not have access to important facilities such as high schools, higher secondary education. Additionally, public transport is more than 2 km away, leading to a lack of services and causing people to not come out from their habitations. As a result, government services are delayed in reaching these areas.

In the Kallakurich district, three panchayats; Aaranpoondi, Mel Pachery and Vellimalai have a total of 5 habitations that are located more than 10 km away from the village panchayat office. In Aaranpoondi village panchayat, the habitation of Kedar is situated more than 13 km away from the panchayat. While this habitation has access to primary school and drinking water facilities, there is a need for better access to health facilities and high schools,

which are located around 10 km away. The major issue faced by the habitations is the lack of proper road facilities.

Next to Mel Pachery village panchayat, there are two habitations located far away from the village panchayat, namely Ettarapatti and Eluthur. Both habitations are located 12 km away from the panchayat office, but they have access to bus services within 3 km, a health sub-centre within 2.4 km, an Anganwadi within 1 km, and a primary school within 1.5 km. However, the nearest high school is located more than 12 km away.

In the Vellimalai village panchayat, there are two habitations, Thazmathur and Nadumathur located approximately 12 km from the panchayat. Access to transport is 4.5 km away, the fair price shop is 4 km away, and the primary school is 1 km away. However, the nearest high schools are more than 12 km away.

In the Tiruvannamalai district, within the Kovilur village panchayat, there are two habitations known as Vendanthoppu and Kovilmarathur. These habitations are situated more than 12 km away from the village panchayat. Access to transport services is available at a distance of 3.5 km, while the fair price shop is located 1.5 km away. The primary school is situated 2.5 km from the habitations, and access to high schools can be found 5 to 7 km away in nearby areas.

Due to the long distance, they miss out on various government welfare programs, educational and employment opportunities, and so on.

Table 6.6: The Average Distance from Habitations to Access important Basic Services-Kallakurichi District

Basic Services	Name of the Village Panchayat										Total Average
	Aarampundi	Kilakkadu	Kondiyanatham	Maniyarpalayam	Mel Pacheri	Serapattu	Thoradipattu	Vanjikkuli	Vellimalai	Vengodu	
Panchayat office	4.0	3.0	3.9	1.7	6.3	3.3	5.7	4.2	6.9	5.8	4.8
Bus Stop	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.6	4.1	1.3	6.4	3.1	5.4	5.0	3.7
Bank	13.3	23.2	13.2	21.4	27.1	13.1	9.2	16.7	7.9	22.6	15.4
Drinking Water (Mtr)	37.5	60.0	56.9	62.5	53.4	55.9	44.4	23.3	35.0	52.5	46.6
PDS	4.0	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.6	4.1	3.5	2.4	2.9
LAMB	12.7	28.6	13.2	22.1	22.9	26.9	10.0	37.1	8.8	25.0	18.9
e-Sevai	13.6	23.2	13.2	4.6	22.9	22.1	10.7	16.7	7.9	22.6	14.8
Milk collection point	3.8	3.2	1.6	4.6	2.8	3.1	3.7	5.9	3.9	5.6	3.9
Health Sub-Centre	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	3.2	2.5
Veterinary Clinic	3.9	4.7	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.9	8.0	4.6	5.4	4.8
Anganwadi	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1
Primary School	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.7
Middle school	13.1	3.4	11.9	3.1	4.9	2.0	10.4	8.5	4.5	4.3	6.6
High school	13.1	4.0	13.2	1.4	12.1	2.5	11.3	8.9	7.9	5.7	8.1
HSC school	13.1	10.1	13.2	1.4	15.1	2.3	11.3	8.9	7.9	7.8	9.0
GTR school	8.4	6.9	6.4	1.5	7.4	4.1	5.7	9.3	4.9	5.9	5.9
No.of Habitation	11	9	8	7	13	11	14	7	25	13	118

Note: *Access to drinking water distance measure in “meter”, remaining services are in “kilometre”. Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.7: The Average Distance from Habitations to Access important Basic Services-Salem District.

Basic Services	Name of the Village Panchayat										Total Average
	Aladipatty	Keelnadu	Maramangalam	Melandu	Nagalur	Pulidikuttai	Therkunadu	Thumbalpatti	Vadakku Nadu	Vellakadai	
Panchayat office	3.3	7.4	2.8	6.3	1.4	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.2	1.9	4.7
Bus Stop	0.8	3.7	1.0	0.8	3.1	0.6	1.7	1.5	5.1	0.3	2.3
Bank	18.0	16.9	11.6	16.9	13.2	12.6	3.8	9.9	5.3	11.3	11.4
Drinking Water (Mtr)	66.7	44.4	28.1	11.9	13.5	24.0	72.5	21.4	32.9	100.0	40.5
PDS	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.6
LAMB	31.8	55.6	11.6	57.0	13.2	21.5	54.8	35.9	56.7	11.3	39.1
e-Sevai	23.5	16.9	11.6	16.9	13.2	12.6	3.8	13.6	5.3	11.3	12.1
Milk collection point	4.1	3.0	2.8	1.9	3.6	0.9	3.3	4.3	4.8	2.3	3.2
Health Sub-Centre	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4
Veterinary Clinic	3.6	4.2	3.3	2.7	3.2	5.8	3.4	2.5	5.3	2.6	3.8
Anganwadi	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8
Primary School	3.0	2.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.5
Middle school	3.5	6.2	11.6	6.1	13.2	3.5	2.8	12.9	4.0	1.7	6.3
High school	6.1	10.3	11.6	6.3	13.2	3.5	3.5	12.9	4.8	11.3	8.0
HSC school	23.5	14.5	11.6	9.9	13.2	4.6	4.7	12.6	7.2	11.3	10.9
GTR school	3.1	8.0	5.7	6.6	1.9	4.5	5.7	8.9	3.2	6.9	5.4
No.of Habitation	6	22	11	15	4	11	14	10	33	7	133

Note: *Access to drinking water distance measure in “meter”, remaining services are in “kilometre”. Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.8: The Average Distance from Habitations to Access important Basic Services-Tiruvannamalai District

Basic Services	Name of the Village Panchayat										Total Average
	Athipadi	Kanamalai	Kovilur	Kuttakarai	Melsilambadi	Mothakkal	Nammiyampattu	Palamaruthur	Pudurchekkadi	Veerappanur	
Panchayat office	3.3	6.3	4.5	6.4	5.3	1.4	0.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.6
Bus Stop	3.6	6.2	4.2	2.3	2.8	2.5	4.0	6.1	3.6	5.1	4.3
Bank	14.6	19.4	4.9	13.1	13.0	14.1	15.2	9.9	9.1	8.8	11.4
Drinking Water (Mtr)	20.0	76.0	7.8	67.3	50.0	0.0	48.4	14.8	7.1	40.6	34.2
PDS	0.8	2.3	1.5	1.2	3.1	1.4	1.7	2.6	0.4	2.7	1.8
LAMB	25.9	25.0	47.0	25.8	13.0	37.0	15.2	12.4	21.5	11.1	25.4
e-Sevai	14.6	19.4	4.9	13.1	13.0	14.1	15.2	9.9	9.1	8.8	11.4
Milk collection point	1.6	2.5	2.6	6.3	3.2	0.9	5.2	4.6	3.8	6.8	3.9
Health Sub-Centre	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.6	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.3
Veterinary Clinic	3.5	4.3	2.6	3.3	5.6	4.1	2.2	5.5	7.0	5.1	3.9
Anganwadi	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1
Primary School	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.2
Middle school	3.1	10.7	3.2	7.6	5.4	1.6	1.7	5.0	6.4	3.1	4.6
High school	3.3	11.5	3.8	12.7	11.6	1.8	4.5	9.9	7.8	4.7	6.7
HSC school	6.7	13.3	3.8	13.1	12.0	1.8	4.5	9.9	9.1	7.4	7.6
GTR school	2.1	8.5	4.0	10	10.2	9.4	1.6	4.3	5.0	4.6	5.4
No. of Habitation	7	20	36	4	6	4	13	18	6	15	129

Note: *Access to drinking water distance measure in “meter”, remaining services are in “kilometre”. Source: Primary Survey.

6.3.4. Combined Results of District-Wise Habitations an Average Distance to Access Various Basic Facilities - Surveyed in Three Districts

First, we discuss the summation of three districts and the average distance to access various basic infrastructure facilities. Then, each district-wise result is presented separately.

In the three districts, the average distance for habitations to access the panchayat office is 4.4 km, with a maximum distance of 13 km. The average distance to access the taluk office is nearly 28 km, with a maximum distance of 70 km. Habitations average distance access to banking services 12.7 Km and maximum distance of 32 Km, average distance access to fair price shop is 2.1 Km and maximum distance of 9 Km.

The average distance to the fuel station (Petrol pump) is 12.4 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. The average access to e-service centres is 12.8 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. Across the three districts, the average access to drinking water is 40.4 meters, with a maximum distance of 300 meters, indicating somewhat better access. Livestock is a significant source of livelihood for many people, providing a secondary income for most. The production of milk is particularly high in the hills, with government cooperative milk collection centres and private companies like Hatson and Heritage milk centres operating throughout the region. The average distance from habitations to the milk collection centre (cooperative and private) is 3.7 km, with a maximum distance of 9 km due to improper road connectivity.

Another important facility is access to healthcare. The average distance to access a health sub centre is 2.4 km, with a maximum distance of 4 km. The average distance to access a primary health centre is 12.1 km, with a maximum distance of 32 km. The average distance to access a private health centre is 11.8 km. The average distance to access a veterinary clinic is 4 km, with a maximum distance of 9 km. The minimum distance to access an Anganwadi centre is 1 km, with a maximum distance of 2 km. In terms of education, the average distance to access primary schools is 1.5 km, middle schools at 5.8 km, high schools at 7.6 km, higher secondary schools at 9.2 km and GTR school at 5.6 km.

The results discussed here show the access to basic services for the total average of three districts. Many government offices are located far from the habitations, and the lack of transportation services discourages people from accessing various schemes. Most habitations people have to walk at least 1 to 2 kilometres to reach the nearest bus stop, and there are few bus services connecting them to the local office and district headquarters. In hilly regions, there is no bus service available during the night time. The following are the details for each district:

6.3.5 District-Wise Results of Habitations an Average Distance Access to Basic Infrastructure Facilities

(i). Kallakurichi District

This survey covers one block (Kalrayan hill) and 10 panchayats, including 118 habitations in the Kallakurichi district. All of the habitations are located in a highly hilly area, with Kalrayan hill (Vellimalai) being part of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated

Tribal Development Project (ITDP) programme block in Kallakurichi district. The survey includes an assessment of 37 common facilities for routine access and how people access them from their habitations and residence. These facilities are divided in to three categories: access to basic services, health, and education. Kalakurichi district's, Kalrayan hill is a small town that includes Vellimalai and Serapattu. It has a fair station, banking services, e-service centre, police station, and fuel station available for the residents.

Table 6.9: Distance to Access to Basic Facilities-Kallakurichi District (*distance in Kilometer*)

S.No	Facilities	Kallakurichi			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	min	max	
1	Panchayat Office	4.8	0.5	13.0	4.4	0.0	13.0	Yes
2	Taluk Office	18.9	3.0	40.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
3	Bus Stand	3.7	0.0	10.0	3.4	0.0	10.0	Yes
4	Railway Station	65.5	52.0	80.0	52.2	20.0	80.0	Yes
5	Police Station	15.1	0.5	40.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Bank	15.4	0.5	32.0	12.7	0.5	32.0	Yes
7	Post Office	5.1	0.0	14.0	3.9	0.0	14.0	Yes
8	ATM Centre	14.8	0.5	40.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
9	Fuel Station (Petrol Pump)	15.1	0.5	40.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
10	Fire Station	24.2	4.0	43.0	17.7	0.5	43.0	Yes
11	Drinking Water (<i>Meter</i>)	46.6	0.0	200.0	40.4	0.0	300.0	Yes
12	Fair Price Shop (PDS)	2.9	0.0	9.0	2.1	0.0	9.0	Yes
13	Agricultural Extension Office	18.9	3.0	40.0	27.8	2.0	70.0	Yes
14	Availability of Fertilizer and Seed	18.9	3.0	40.0	27.2	3.0	70.0	Yes
15	LAMP	18.9	3.0	40.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
16	Nearest NGO Office	11.6	0.5	40.0	12.1	0.5	45.0	Yes
17	Nearest Forest Office	11.5	0.5	40.0	11.8	0.5	50.0	Yes
18	Government e-Service Centre	14.8	0.5	40.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
19	Milk Collection Centre	3.9	0.0	9.0	3.7	0.0	9.0	Yes
20	PLF/VPRC	18.9	3.0	40.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
21	Tribal Welfare Office	59.5	46.0	74.0	62.1	21.0	101.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.9 shows details of access to 21 basic service in terms of distance in the Kalrayan hill. The most important service is drinking water, with an average distance to access 46.6 meters in Kallakurichi district habitations. The minimum distance is 0 meters, indicating that water is available very close to their houses or through in-house pipe connections, while the maximum distance is 200 meters. Most habitations have access to tap water on the street, and another common source is borewell with an electrified motor, filling water at a sintex tank located either in the middle or at the end of the habitations. The mean distance of access to drinking water in Kallakurichi (46.6 meters) is higher than the total average (0.42

meters) for the three districts. However, the maximum distance to access drinking water is lower at 200 meters compared to the total average of 300 meters.

Access to public transport facilities is limited in the habitations, with an average distance of 3.7 km to the nearest bus stop. The minimum distance is 0 km, and the maximum is 10 km. Access to fair price shops is at an average distance of 2.9 km, with a maximum of 9 km. Mobile ration shop services are also available in the across the hill area. Cooperative and private milk collection centres are important for livelihood, with an average distance of 3.9 km and a maximum of 9 km. Banking and ATM services are only available in small towns such as Vellimalai and Serapattu in Kalrayan hill, with an average distance of 14.8Km. Other government services are at an average distance of more than 5 km.

Table 6.10: Distance to Access to Health Facilities- Kallakurichi District (*distance in Kilometer*)

S.No	Facilities	Kallakurichi			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	min	max	
1	Health Sub-Centre	2.5	0.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	Yes
2	Primary Health Centre	15.3	0.5	32.0	12.1	0.5	32.0	Yes
3	Government Hospital	59.5	46.0	74.0	61.4	21.0	100.0	Yes
4	Medical Shop	14.8	0.5	40.0	11.8	0.1	40.0	Yes
5	Private Hospital	14.8	0.5	40.0	11.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Veterinary Clinic	4.8	0.5	9.0	4.2	0.1	9.0	Yes
7	Anganwadi Centre	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.10, shows the average distances to access various health care facilities from habitations in Kallakurichi district. The average distance to access a health sub-centre is 2.5 Km, with a range from 0 Km to 4 Km. The primary health centre is further away, with an average distance of 15.3 Km and a maximum distance of 32 Km, and many habitations are located in interior forest areas. The government hospital and medical college are located at the district headquarters. Private hospitals and medical shops are only available in small towns, with an average access distance of 0.5 Km to 40 Km in Kallakurichi district (Vellimalai and Serapattu). The average access distance to a veterinary clinic is 4.8 Km, with some habitations having a minimum distance of 0.5 km and a maximum distance of 9 Km. The average distance to access an Anganwadi centre is 1.1 Km, with a range from 100 meters to 2 Km.

Table 6.11: Distance to Access to Educational Facilities- Kallakurichi District(distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Kallakurichi			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	min	max	
1	Primary School	1.7	0.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	Yes
2	Middle School	6.6	0.1	20.0	5.8	0.0	25.0	Yes
3	High School	8.1	0.5	20.0	7.6	0.0	30.0	Yes
4	Higher Secondary School	9.0	0.5	25.0	9.2	0.0	28.0	Yes
5	GTR School	5.9	0.5	12.0	5.6	0.0	17.0	Yes
6	ITI/Polytechnic College	28.7	2.0	52.0	20.6	2.0	60.0	Yes
7	Arts and Science College	58.6	42.0	74.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
8	Engineering College	58.6	42.0	74.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
9	Tribal Student Hostel	59.5	46.0	74.0	50.7	20.0	74.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.11 provides details about the access to educational facilities in habitations. The average distance to access primary school is nearly 1.7 Km, compared to the total average of around 1.5 Km. The average distance to middle school is nearly 6.6 Km, compared to the total average of nearly 5.8 Km. The average distance to high school is around 8.1 Km, to higher secondary school is around 9 km, and to GTR school is at 5.9 km.

(ii). Salem District

This survey encompasses five blocks and 10 panchayats, which includes 133 habitations in the Salem district. The majority of the habitations are situated in a highly hilly area, with Kalrayan hill, Yercaud, and Aranuthumalai being part of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA)/Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) program block in Salem district. In Salem district, Kalrayan hill has 4 panchayats with access to basic services in the nearby small town of Karumandurai. This includes banking services, e-service centre, police station, and fuel station. In the Yercaud region, there are three panchayats with access to their basic services, while the remaining panchayats are from the Aranuthumalai region (Aladipatti, Panamarathupatti, and Ayothiyapattinam).

Table 6.12: Distance to Access to Basic Facilities-Salem District (distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Salem			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Panchayat Office	4.7	0.0	13.0	4.4	0.0	13.0	Yes
2	Taluk Office	39.1	9.0	70.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
3	Bus Stand	2.3	0.0	10.0	3.4	0.0	10.0	Yes
4	Railway Station	41.6	20.0	71.0	52.2	20.0	80.0	Yes
5	Police Station	10.9	0.5	28.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Bank	11.4	0.5	25.0	12.7	0.5	32.0	Yes
7	Post Office	3.0	0.0	13.0	3.9	0.0	14.0	Yes
8	ATM Centre	12.1	0.5	28.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes

9	Fuel Station (Petrol Pump)	10.9	0.5	28.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
10	Fire Station	14.6	0.5	40.0	17.7	0.5	43.0	Yes
11	Drinking Water (Meter)	40.5	0.0	100.0	40.4	0.0	300.0	Yes
12	Fair Price Shop (PDS)	1.6	0.0	7.0	2.1	0.0	9.0	Yes
13	Agricultural Extension Office	39.1	9.0	70.0	27.8	2.0	70.0	Yes
14	Availability of Fertilizer and Seed	36.9	9.0	70.0	27.2	3.0	70.0	Yes
15	LAMP	39.1	9.0	70.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
16	Nearest NGO Office	12.0	1.0	35.0	12.1	0.5	45.0	Yes
17	Nearest Forest Office	11.5	0.5	50.0	11.8	0.5	50.0	Yes
18	Government e-Service Centre	12.1	0.5	28.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
19	Milk Collection Centre	3.2	0.0	9.0	3.7	0.0	9.0	Yes
20	PLF/VPRC	39.1	9.0	70.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
21	Tribal Welfare Office	57.1	28.0	87.0	62.1	21.0	101.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.12, shows the average distances to access various facilities in habitations of Salem district. The average distance to access the bus stop is nearly 2.3 Km, with a maximum distance of 10 Km. Access to banking services has an average distance of 11.4 Km and a maximum distance of 25 Km. In terms of drinking water facilities, the average distance is less than 50 meters, with a maximum distance of 100 meters. The average distance to access a fuel station is 10.9 Km, with a maximum distance of 28 Km, which is less than the total average distance of 12.4 Km. The average distance to access a fair price shop is 1.6 Km, with a maximum distance of 7 Km. Finally, the average distance to access a milk collection centre cooperative or any private agencies is 3.2 Km, with a maximum distance of 9 Km. It is noted that the remaining facilities are located farther away from the residences.

Table 6.13: Distance to Access to Health Facilities- Salem District (distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Salem			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Health Sub-Centre	2.4	0.1	4.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	Yes
2	Primary Health Centre	11.5	0.5	25.0	12.1	0.5	32.0	Yes
3	Government Hospital	57.4	28.0	87.0	61.4	21.0	100.0	Yes
4	Medical Shop	10.9	0.1	28.0	11.8	0.1	40.0	Yes
5	Private Hospital	10.9	0.5	28.0	11.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Veterinary Clinic	3.8	0.1	9.0	4.2	0.1	9.0	Yes
7	Anganwadi Centre	0.8	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house. '0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.13 shows the average distance to access various healthcare facilities. The average distance to a health sub-centre is 2.4Km, while the average distance to a primary health centre is 11.5Km. Private medical facilities have an average distance of 10.9Km, and

veterinary hospitals have an average distance of 3.8 km. The average distance to an Anganwadi centre is around 0.8Km, with a maximum distance of 2 Km.

Table 6.14: Distance to Access to Educational Facilities-Salem District (*distance in Kilometer*)

S.No	Facilities	Salem			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Primary School	1.5	0.1	5.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	Yes
2	Middle School	6.3	0.1	25.0	5.8	0.0	25.0	Yes
3	High School	8.0	0.5	30.0	7.6	0.0	30.0	Yes
4	Higher Secondary School	10.9	0.5	28.0	9.2	0.0	28.0	Yes
5	GTR School	5.4	0.5	11.5	5.6	0.0	17.0	Yes
6	ITI/Polytechnic College	16.6	2.0	60.0	20.6	2.0	60.0	Yes
7	Arts and Science College	33.9	20.0	59.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
8	Engineering College	33.9	20.0	59.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
9	Tribal Student Hostel	43.2	20.0	71.0	50.7	20.0	74.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.14 shows the average distance to various types of schools in Salem district habitations. The average distance to primary schools is 1.5 Km, while the average distance to middle schools is 6.3 Km. High school have an average distance of 8 Km, and higher secondary schools have an average distance of 10.9 Km. GTR school has an average distance of 5.4 Km, with some habitations having to travel even further to access it. Access to ITIs, arts and science colleges, and engineering colleges in Puluthikuttai, Ayothiyapattinam and Pethanaikanpalayam panchayats habitations is relatively close, while the rest of the panchayats are located further away.

(iii). Tiruvannamalai District

This survey encompasses two blocks and 10 village panchayats, which includes 129 habitations in the Tiruvannamalai district. The majority of the habitations are situated in a highly hilly area, with Jawadhu Hill and a few habitations in Valasamalai RF (Thandrampet Block). Jawadhu Hill is part of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) programme block in Tiruvannamalai district. In the Tiruvannamalai district, our survey covered two panchayat unions: Thandrampet and Jawadhu hill. The Thandrampet panchayat union encompasses three panchayats, and the residents access their basic needs primarily from the nearby towns of Thandrampet and Thanipadi. Following this, the Jawadhu hill covers 7 panchayats, and the residents access their basic needs from the small town of Jamunamarthur.

Table 6.15: Distance to Access to Basic Facilities-Tiruvannamalai District(distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Tiruvannamalai			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Panchayat Office	3.6	0.0	13.0	4.4	0.0	13.0	Yes
2	Taluk Office	25.4	6.0	47.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
3	Bus Stand	4.3	0.0	10.0	3.4	0.0	10.0	Yes
4	Railway Station	49.7	26.0	72.0	52.2	20.0	80.0	Yes
5	Police Station	11.3	0.5	27.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Bank	11.4	0.5	25.0	12.7	0.5	32.0	Yes
7	Post Office	3.6	0.0	10.0	3.9	0.0	14.0	Yes
8	ATM Centre	11.4	0.5	25.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
9	Fuel Station (Petrol Pump)	11.3	0.5	27.0	12.4	0.5	40.0	Yes
10	Fire Station	14.5	0.5	41.0	17.7	0.5	43.0	Yes
11	Drinking Water (Meter)	34.2	0.0	300.0	40.4	0.0	300.0	Yes
12	Fair Price Shop (PDS)	1.8	0.0	9.0	2.1	0.0	9.0	Yes
13	Agricultural Extension Office	25.2	2.0	47.0	27.8	2.0	70.0	Yes
14	Availability of Fertilizer and Seed	25.4	6.0	47.0	27.2	3.0	70.0	Yes
15	LAMP	25.4	6.0	47.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
16	Nearest NGO Office	12.6	1.0	45.0	12.1	0.5	45.0	Yes
17	Nearest Forest Office	12.5	0.5	37.0	11.8	0.5	50.0	Yes
18	Government e-Service Centre	11.4	0.5	25.0	12.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
19	Milk Collection Centre	3.9	0.0	9.0	3.7	0.0	9.0	Yes
20	PLF/VPRC	25.4	6.0	47.0	27.9	3.0	70.0	Yes
21	Tribal Welfare Office	69.6	21.0	101.0	62.1	21.0	101.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.15 shows that the average distance to access a bus stop in Tiruvannamalai district's habitations is 3.6 km, with a maximum distance of 13 km. The average distance to access the taluk office is 25 km, with a maximum distance of 47 km, and the average distance to access banking services, including ATM centres, is 11.4 km. Additionally, the average distance to access a fuel station and fire station is 11.3 km. The average access to drinking water facilities is 34.2 meters, which is lower compared to the total average distance. Furthermore, the average distance to access to a fair price shop is 1.8 km, and the average distance to access milk collection centre is 3.9 km.

Table 6.16: Distance to Access to Health Facilities- Tiruvannamalai District(distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Tiruvannamalai			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Health Sub-Centre	2.3	0.0	4.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	Yes
2	Primary Health Centre	9.7	1.0	25.0	12.1	0.5	32.0	Yes
3	Government Hospital	67.3	21.0	100.0	61.4	21.0	100.0	Yes
4	Medical shop	9.7	0.5	27.0	11.8	0.1	40.0	Yes

5	Private Hospital	9.7	1.0	27.0	11.8	0.5	40.0	Yes
6	Veterinary Clinic	3.9	0.2	9.0	4.2	0.1	9.0	Yes
7	Anganwadi Centre	1.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	0.1	2.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.16, presents the distances to access health facilities. The average distance to health sub-centres is 2.3 km, and the average distance to primary health centres is 9.7 km, compared to a total average of 12.1 km, which is a lower distance. Additionally, the average distance to private health facilities is 9.7 km, which is also lower compared to other districts. Finally, the average distance to Anganwadi centres is 1.1 km, with a maximum distance of 2 km.

Table 6.17: Distance to Access to Educational Facilities- Tiruvannamalai District(distance in Kilometer)

S.No	Facilities	Tiruvannamalai			Total			Is it currently working?
		Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	
1	Primary School	1.2	0.0	5.0	1.5	0.0	5.0	Yes
2	Middle School	4.6	0.0	20.0	5.8	0.0	25.0	Yes
3	High School	6.7	0.0	20.0	7.6	0.0	30.0	Yes
4	Higher Secondary School	7.6	0.0	25.0	9.2	0.0	28.0	Yes
5	GTR School	5.4	0.0	17.0	5.6	0.0	17.0	Yes
6	ITI/Polytechnic College	16.6	2.0	55.0	20.6	2.0	60.0	Yes
7	Arts and Science College	47.3	21.0	72.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
8	Engineering College	47.3	21.0	72.0	46.5	20.0	74.0	Yes
9	Tribal Student Hostel	49.7	26.0	72.0	50.7	20.0	74.0	Yes

Note: Note: '0' indicates a specific facility available within the habitation or very close to the respondent's house.

'0.1' indicates 100 meters, '0.2' indicates 200 meters, '0.3' indicates 300 meters '0.4' indicates 400 meters, '0.5' indicates 500 meter or 0.5 km.

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.17 provides details about the distance to access educational facilities. The average distance to primary school is 1.2 Km and to middle school is 4.6 Km, which is lower than the average distance in other districts, total an average of 5.8 Km. The average distance to higher secondary school is 7.6 Km, with a maximum distance of 25 Km. The remaining higher education facilities are far away from the habitations in Tiruvannamalai district.

During the field survey, we visited many habitations and asked about their opinions on existing government schemes such as GTR schools, Anganwadi centres, road projects, and employment-oriented projects. We also visited various implemented and ongoing projects across the surveyed habitations.

6.4. Qualitative Evidence

- During the survey, we visited a habitation called Kedar in Aarampundi Village Panchayat. This habitation is located in deep forest and is approximately 40 km away from Vellimalai town in Kallakurichi district. There are no proper road facilities, therefore accessible only to two-wheeler vehicles. During our field visit, we had to walk for a few kilometers as it was very difficult to navigate the terrain in a four-wheeler vehicle. The habitation has one government primary school with around 45 students, a headmaster, and one teaching assistant. The houses in the habitation have traditional thatched roofs, and the habitation has access to electricity and drinking water facilities. Near the school, there is a borewell with a syntax tank providing water service to the entire habitation. The government has constructed an overhead water tank with a borewell, the construction completed a year ago, but the government has not yet fixed the electric pump and electricity connection. On the way to the habitation, there is a river, and during the rainy season, people are unable to cross it as there is no bridge. This poses a challenge for teachers and other government officials to reach the school during the rainy season. In case of emergencies, people are unable to reach the nearby town, which is more than 20 km away. This habitation has highly fertile land where they cultivate paddy, sugarcane, and other crops. Despite this, the habitation lacks access to other basic needs. Intermediaries use tractor and additional manpower to collect agricultural products from this habitation during the harvest season.
- During our visit to the habitations of Maniyarpalayam Village Panchayat in Kallakurichi district, we observed that one of the habitationhouses and GTR primary school. The habitation is in very poor condition, with all houses having tiled and thatched roofs. Although there is road connectivity, it is not in good condition and lacks other infrastructure facilities. Initially, a female teacher from Chennai was appointed at the GTR school. She performed well in teaching, but due to the lack of infrastructure facilities, she voluntarily transferred to another place. Currently, a male teacher has been appointed, but he does not frequently come to school, leaving the assistant to handle the responsibilities. In another habitation within the same panchayat, we visited the Anganwadi centre, which only has a few children and one caretaker, and the building is old.
- In the Kallakurichi district, the residents of Serapattu and its nearby habitations are pursuing higher education far from their homes. In Serapattu, there are a few governments aided and private schools. After completing 12th standard, teachers and school management recommend that students pursue higher studies in different locations.
- Beemarapatti habitation is located in Thandrapet taluka of Tiruvannamalai. This habitation comes under the Athipadi VillagePanchayat. In this habitation, located in a plain area and nearby the hill and fertile land, people are actively engaged in agricultural activity. In this habitation, there is a famous waterfall called

“Beemarapatti falls” Valasamalai RF. There is a river crossing near the habitation. During summer season, people can easily cross the river, but in rainy season, it is very difficult because there is no overbridge. There is good road connectivity and public transport, a ration shop, an Anganwadi centre, and schools. There are three schools existing in this habitation: one government primary school, a government high school (up to 10th standard), and another one is GTR primary school. In this panchayat, three habitations are located on top of the hill, “Melvalasai, Keelvalasai, and Akkaraipatti”. These habitations are 10 km away from the Beemarapatti habitation, and there is no proper road connectivity (Currently, road construction work is going on) to Beemarapatti. These habitations do not have access to any basic facilities. Among the three habitations, one GTR primary school exists in Keelvalasai habitation. Students from these habitations come to join the GTR school at Beemarapatti and other government schools. Students come to school on Monday morning from their homes, and on Friday evening, they gather together and walk home through the deep forest.

- A discussion with parents in three districts revealed that many of them always work in their own field or as daily wage labour. As a result, their children attend school regularly, while others are continuously absent. When the parents were informed of this by the schools, they begin to explore alternative options such as sending their children to hostelbased schools located far away, or enrolling them in city-based schools closer to their relatives' homes. Unfortunately, elder girls in the family are responsible for caring their younger siblings and many girls dropout of school and college to get married, as their parents believe that marriage is more important than continuing their education.
- In Tiruvannamalai district, a woman from Jawadhu hill is currently working as a community resource person (CRPs) for self-help groups (SHGs). She shared that, she was pursuing BSc in mathematics in a college in Thirupathur (Vellore district), but had to discontinue her studies after getting married. Similarly, a woman from Kallakurichi district in Vellimalai town completed her BA in English literature (at Trichy) and had plans to pursue B.Ed, but she also had to put her education on hold after getting married. In Salem district-Karumandurai, a 25 year-old woman, she is a member of SHGs and working at a government e.sevai center in a temporary job. She said, "I completed 10th standard at that time, but there were no higher secondary schools nearby. I am willing to continue my studies, but I had to go far away from my residence. My parents did not allow me and immediately arranged for the marriage.
- Many young married women in the village have not received marriage assistance schemes, despite being aware of them. In interviews with these women, in the surveyed village panchayats it was observed that many of them got marriage early.

- Interestingly, in Tiruvannamalai district, there is a habitation (Melsilambadi) where houses are situated at some distance from one house to another house, and the government does not provide water facilities beyond a certain limit. However, all the houses in the habitation are engaged in agriculture farming, and each house has its own borewell and hand pump. The owners of the hand pumps generously allow their neighbours to access drinking water at any time. In the same habitation, there is a girl who is around 20 years old but looks like she is 10 years old due to the effects of diseases she suffered from in childhood. Unfortunately, her parents' ignorance and the lack of hospital services have had a significant impact on her health.
- Many habitations are concerned about the lack of access to primary health centres and road facilities, especially in the Kanamalai panchayat in Tiruvannamalai district.
- Poor road connectivity and inadequate transport facilities have made it difficult for people to access market. Farmers are forced to sell their agricultural produce to intermediaries because they are unaware of the current market prices for their product. Many farmers in the hilly areas sell their goods, including vegetables, fruits, honey, and tamarind, at road side temporary shops for lower prices.
- We also visited the Anganwadi centre in Killakadu village panchayat, located in the Kallakurichi district. Unfortunately, there were no pupils present and the entire room was filled with Anganwadi materials, including sathu maavu packets and other materials. Many people have complained about the NREGES schemes, stating that they have been working for a few years but have not received their wages. Despite reaching out to the panchayat president, they have not received any response.
- During our field survey through the hill side habitations, we conducted interviews with numerous households to gather information about various government schemes. These families have been benefiting from old schemes such as housing, electricity, and fair price shops. We found that family head and their family members with a basic educational background are aware of the recently launched government schemes.
- Many people said that, the many schemes are biased, with housing and other loans being preferentially given to those connected to the panchayat president and ward members, regardless of their eligibility.
- In the surveyed village panchayats, members of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) actively participate in various activities, including facilitating access to government schemes for all habitations. SHG members have reported a reduction in informal money lending in tribal areas following the introduction of these schemes. They are also

involved in various income-generating activities at the panchayats and habitations level, such as identifying and utilising local resources to create value-added products for sale. This has led to the creation of more employment opportunities for rural women. For example, in Serapattu (Kallakurichi district) and Beemarapatti (Tiruvannamalai District), SHGs members are engaged in tailoring and producing items such as cotton bags. Additionally, members of the Jawadhu Hill SHGs are actively involved in the micro-enterprise "Jawadhu Hills Tribal Farmer Producer Company LTD" through the Tamil Nadu State Rural Livelihood Mission (TNSRLM) funded by State Planning Commission.

6.5. Awareness about the Government Welfare Schemes

Government has implemented various welfare schemes targeting tribal communities. These schemes are made known to the public through various channels, with program offices actively involved in the process. Table 6.18, 89.0% of respondent's learned about the schemes through newspapers and television, totalling 1048 respondents. Another significant source of information was through Self-Help Group (SHGs) members, accounting for 74.1% (872 respondents), as well as through neighbours, friends, and relatives, with 68.0% (800 respondents) receiving information in this way. Self-Help Group members, spread across habitations, play a crucial role as volunteers for government programs. Additionally, the panchayat president and ward members are actively involved in explaining the various schemes to people, with 52.6% (619 respondents) and 43.8% (515 respondents) respectively. Village administrative officers also played a role, with 45.5% (536 respondents) receiving information through them, as well as through creative awareness programs via government advertisements, accounting for 33.1% (389 respondents). Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and primary health centre workers also contributed, with around 33.1% (390 individuals) of respondents learning about the schemes through them. Finally, NGOs played a similar role in reaching out to households with information about the various schemes.

In the various efforts made by the government and other agencies, it is important to assess the level of reach across the habitations. Further, this study assessing the level of awareness among households regarding various welfare programs.

Table 6.18: How Did You Come to Know About the Various Welfare Schemes of the Government?

Sources	Respondents Educational Qualification							Total (N=1177)	%
	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Secondary School	Diploma	Degree & above	Illiterate		
NewsPaper and Television	166	113	119	94	10	42	504	1048	89.0
SHGs	139	98	98	76	9	32	420	872	74.1
Friends & Relatives	120	84	93	77	8	30	388	800	68.0
Panchayat President	87	67	65	60	8	29	303	619	52.6
VAO	69	59	58	47	5	25	273	536	45.5
Ward Member	69	57	51	50	6	16	266	515	43.8
Health Workers	65	51	41	35	2	12	184	390	33.1
Govt. Advertisement	56	44	50	35	5	14	185	389	33.1
NGOs	38	31	38	26	3	9	113	258	21.9

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.19: Do You Know About the Welfare Schemes for the People Brought by the Government?

Schemes	Respondents Educational Qualification							Total (N=1177)	%
	Primary School	Middle School	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma	Degree & above	Illiterate		
Self-Help Group	182	124	123	99	11	50	578	1167	99.2
Old Age Pension	179	120	121	94	11	47	568	1140	96.9
PDS-Subsidy	172	117	122	95	11	48	563	1128	95.8
NREGS	167	117	115	91	10	45	548	1093	92.9
Illam Thedi Kalvi	140	90	103	80	11	38	431	893	75.9
Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam	152	91	102	82	9	31	424	891	75.7
Free Bus Travel for Women	115	76	76	61	3	24	283	638	54.2
Subsidizes Fertilizers	79	55	64	44	2	11	180	435	37.0
Subsidized Medicine Shop	65	46	53	38	2	10	168	382	32.5

Source: Primary Survey.

The results, as shown in Table 6.19, investigate the households' awareness of both recently implemented and older schemes. They indicate that 1167 (99.2%) of respondents are well-informed about the Self-Help Group program, followed by the old age pension scheme with 1140 (92.9%). Additionally, 1128 (95.8%) of people are aware of the subsidised fair price shop scheme, and 1093 (92.9%) are knowledgeable about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). However, only 891 (75.7%) are aware of the Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam program, 893 (75.9%) of the Illam Thedi Kalvi program, and 638 (54.2%) of the free bus travel for women program recently launched by the government of Tamil Nadu. It is worth noting that there is no free bus travel for women in the tribal hilly region. Furthermore, only 382 (32.5%) of respondents are aware of the subsidised price medical shop, and 435 (37.0%) are aware of fertilizers shops, both of which are not available in the study area. These services are only available in urban centres, which may explain the lower awareness levels.

Table 6.20: Number of welfare schemes known by the respondents

Number of welfare schemes known by the respondents	No. of Respondent	%
3 -Welfare Schemes	39	3.3
4 -Welfare Schemes	162	13.8
5 -Welfare Schemes	126	10.7
6 -Welfare Schemes	256	21.8
7 -Welfare Schemes	203	17.2
8 -Welfare Schemes	98	8.3
9 -Welfare Schemes	293	24.9
Total	1177	100

Source: Primary Survey.

Further, this study also assesses the respondents' awareness about welfare program, Table 6.20, shows out of 1177 surveyed households, 293 (24.9%) respondents are aware of all 9 welfare schemes, followed by 256 (21.8%) respondents who are aware of 6 schemes. Further it should be noted that 203 (17.2%) respondents are aware of 7 welfare schemes, and 162 (13.8%) are aware of 4 schemes. Finally, it is stated 98 (8.3%) respondents are aware of 8 schemes, and only 39 (3.3%) are aware of 3 schemes. This implies that the awareness about the government schemes level is generally low, only 25% of people know about all the welfare schemes.

6.6. Impact of Government Welfare Schemes

This study investigates the impact of both recently implemented and older schemes in various ways. This includes assessing the awareness of the schemes, the number of schemes implemented in respondents' habitations, and whether they or any member of their family have benefited from them in the current year or in previous years.

Table 6.21, presents the respondents knowledge about the 26 existing schemes. Among the three surveyed districts, out of 1177 respondents, more than 99% are highly aware of 15 schemes, out of 26 schemes (schemes 1 to 15 in Table 6.18), and 80% of people are aware of one scheme (crop insurance and subsidy). Following this, awareness ranges between 70% and 60% for 2 schemes (TAHDCO housing scheme and Kisan Credit Card) and 1 scheme

(Scholarship for school and college students) respectively. Less than 15% of respondents are aware of 7 schemes (schemes 20 to 26 in Table 6.18).

Households are familiar with most of the basic services, such as housing, land ownership, access to electricity, marriage assistance and old age pension schemes. Along with these basic services, there are also agricultural services like loans, crop insurance, and kisan credit card. Many households have school going students, and some have college going students. As a result, family heads have some knowledge about education-based schemes, such as scholarships, free bicycle, free laptop and free bus pass. However, they are not aware of employment-oriented schemes based on education. Only a few people are aware of schemes 20 to 26, listed in Table 6.19 as only respondents and their family members who are educationally qualified and households that have already benefited from specific benefits are aware of it.

It is evident from Table 6.22, that basic need based and popular welfare schemes have been implemented in the respondent's habitation. More than 90% of habitations have benefited from 6 schemes (schemes 1 to 6), followed by more than 80% of habitations benefiting from around 9 schemes (schemes 7 to 15). Across the habitations the majority of households, 1143 (97.1%), stated that they have access to electricity for housing and agriculture, followed by bank loans through SHGs 1139 (96.8%). Additionally, the free housing scheme (financial and non-financial assistance from the government), subsidy from fair price shop, and other schemes have been accessed. Furthermore, 50% of habitations have received more than 4 schemes (schemes 16-19), while the remaining 7 schemes (schemes 20 to 26) have been received by less than 50% of the habitations.

The results show that there are two reasons that could be identified for few schemes not effectively being reached. These include training conducted by the district industries centre, education loans for college students, employment and income enhancement training, skill development schemes, financial assistance for TNPSC group-I, and coaching for government exams (government/private). These schemes are mostly targeted towards diploma and graduate level holders, and only a few people in the habitations have complied up to that level. As a result, the need for these programs is less in the study area. Additionally, these programs are less well-known and have not yet reached the people.

Table 6.23, presents the number of households and their members who have recently or in the past received benefits. Out of 1177 households, 713 (60.6%) have access to free electricity for housing/agriculture pump-sets, and 534 (45.4%) have accessed formal loans through SHGs. Additionally, 671 households have LPG, with 461 (39.2%) receiving subsidies frequently. Around 401 (34.1%) households have benefited from the Chief Minister's health insurance scheme. Furthermore, 397 (33.7%) households are eligible cardholders for the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme, which provides 35 Kg of rice through fair price shop. 340 (28.9%) households have received free medical facilities, through government conducted medical camps, access to primary health centres, and Makkalai Thedi Marthuvam beneficiaries. Lastly, 334 (28.4%) households have access to free housing, and 216 (18.4%) have access to Kisan Credit Card.

Beneficiaries of the maternity welfare scheme account for 286 (24.3%) and those of the marriage assistance account for 108 (9.2%). It is evident that the education qualification of the bride should be at least a 10th standard pass, and for brides from Scheduled Tribes, they should have studied up to the 5th standard. Many face challenges as the ignorance and taluk office are far away from their residence, the unavailability of community certificates/tribal identity cards and early marriage means that only a few people benefit from these schemes. Educational schemes, such as scholarships for school and college levels, were received by 216 (18.4%) from their respective educational institutions. Tribal students have successfully completed their 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, and some college-going students have received special scholarships. The majority of higher secondary school level students benefited from free bicycle, laptop, free bus passe and access to loans for those pursuing higher education.

The old age pension scheme benefited 133 (11.3%) households, while 139 (11.8%) had access to free *patta* for land and 45 (3.8%) received housing loans through TAHDCO. A small number of individuals in the surveyed area have disabilities, with almost all of them receiving some form of government assistance, accounting for 34 (2.9%) households. Few households received the remaining schemes, based on their educational qualifications and needs.

Table 6.24, provides details on the number of households received government benefits at five-year intervals. The number of beneficiaries varied across different schemes, some of which were recently introduced while others have been in place for many years. The number of beneficiaries has increased across various schemes. Bank loans through Self Help Groups (SHGs) saw a significant increase from 2011 onwards, followed by scholarships for school and college students and Kisan Credit Card. Access to free bicycles for school students, free bus pass, loans for agriculture, housing and education also showed gradual increases. The overall results indicate that people have become more aware of the various schemes and have benefited from them in recent years. However, access to skill development, employment, and higher education-based schemes remains limited and is based on individual needs.

During the field survey, we observed that most households are aware of basic schemes such as free *patta* for land, free housing, and housing/agricultural loans. However, they are unsure of how to apply and whom to meet to get the relevant information for applying. Some people reported that they have already applied but have not received any benefits. People are depending on the panchayat president for information about many basic welfare schemes. Many people reported that I need a house loan/agriculture loan etc. I informed the panchayat president, and they assured me that they would take care of it. However, they never applied for the mandatory loan formally. Another problem is that if someone directly applies for a scheme through the taluk office or collector office, they must provide basic documents from the panchayat and VOA level, including income certificate, community certificate, residence certificate, and land records etc. As a result, people depend on the panchayat president and ward members for assistance.

Table 6.21: Is the Households Benefitting from any of the Following Government Welfare Schemes?

S.No	Schemes	Do you know about these schemes?					
		Yes	No	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)	Total
1	Free Electricity (Housing and Agriculture)	1169	8	99.3	0.7	100	1177
2	Bank Loan for Self Help Group	1167	10	99.2	0.8	100	1177
3	Free House Scheme	1150	27	97.7	2.3	100	1177
4	Marriage Assistance Scheme (<i>including Muthulakshmi Reddy</i>)	1144	33	97.2	2.8	100	1177
5	LPG Subsidy	1144	33	97.2	2.8	100	1177
6	Old Age Pension Scheme	1140	37	96.9	3.1	100	1177
7	Maternity Welfare Scheme	1139	38	96.8	3.2	100	1177
8	Free bicycle for school going student	1134	43	96.3	3.7	100	1177
9	PDS Scheme	1128	49	95.8	4.2	100	1177
10	Free Patta	1126	51	95.7	4.3	100	1177
11	Free Medical Facility(<i>including Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam</i>)	1120	57	95.2	4.8	100	1177
12	Laptop (School and College Student)	1120	57	95.2	4.8	100	1177
13	Free bus pass	1119	58	95.1	4.9	100	1177
14	Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme	1114	63	94.6	5.4	100	1177
15	Loan Facility (Agriculture or House)	1089	88	92.5	7.5	100	1177
16	Crop Insurance and Subsidy	973	204	82.7	17.3	100	1177
17	Housing by TAHDCO	932	245	79.2	20.8	100	1177
18	Kisan Credit Card	864	313	73.4	26.6	100	1177
19	Scholarships (School and College Student)	793	384	67.4	32.6	100	1177
20	Education Loans for College Students	171	1006	14.5	85.5	100	1177
21	Financial Assistance for TNPSC Group-I	123	1054	10.5	89.5	100	1177
22	Employment and Income Enhancement Training	104	1073	8.8	91.2	100	1177
23	Skill Development Scheme	99	1078	8.4	91.6	100	1177
24	Coaching for Govt. Exams (Government/Private)	76	1101	6.5	93.5	100	1177
25	Training conducted by District Industries Centre	75	1102	6.4	93.6	100	1177
26	Govt. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities	75	1102	6.4	93.6	100	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.22: Detail about the Weather the Following Welfare Scheme Implement by the Households Habitations

S.No	Schemes	Is this program implemented in your area?					
		Yes	No	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)	Total
1	Free Electricity (Housing and Agriculture)	1143	34	97.1	2.9	100	1177
2	Bank Loan for Self Help Group	1139	38	96.8	3.2	100	1177
3	Free House Scheme	1113	64	94.6	5.4	100	1177
4	PDS Scheme	1073	104	91.2	8.8	100	1177
5	LPG Subsidy	1068	109	90.7	9.3	100	1177
6	Maternity Welfare Scheme	1067	110	90.7	9.3	100	1177
7	Marriage Assistance Scheme(<i>including Muthulakshmi Reddy</i>)	1054	119	89.9	10.1	100	1173
8	Old Age Pension Scheme	1039	138	88.3	11.7	100	1177
9	Free Medical Facility(<i>including Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam</i>)	1024	153	87.0	13.0	100	1177
10	Free Patta	1021	156	86.7	13.3	100	1177
11	Free bicycle for school going student	1003	174	85.2	14.8	100	1177
12	Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme	1000	177	85.0	15.0	100	1177
13	Loan Facility (Agriculture or House)	968	209	82.2	17.8	100	1177
14	Free bus pass	968	209	82.2	17.8	100	1177
15	Laptop (School and College Student)	947	230	80.5	19.5	100	1177
16	Crop Insurance and Subsidy	889	288	75.5	24.5	100	1177
17	Housing by TAHDCO	842	335	71.5	28.5	100	1177
18	Kisan Credit Card	777	400	66.0	34.0	100	1177
19	Scholarships (School and College Student)	680	497	57.8	42.2	100	1177
20	Training conducted by District Industries Centre	362	815	30.8	69.2	100	1177
21	Education Loans for College Students	146	1031	12.4	87.6	100	1177
22	Employment and Income Enhancement Training	93	1084	7.9	92.1	100	1177
23	Skill Development Scheme	87	1090	7.4	92.6	100	1177
24	Govt. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities	34	1143	2.9	97.1	100	1177
25	Financial Assistance for TNPSC Group-I	16	1161	1.4	98.6	100	1177
26	Coaching for Gov.t Exams (Government/Private)	10	1167	0.8	99.2	100	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.23: Detail about the Various Welfare Scheme Benefit Received by the Households

S.No	Schemes	Are you benefiting?					
		Yes	No	Yes (%)	No (%)	Total (%)	Total
1	Free Electricity (Housing and Agriculture)	713	464	60.6	39.4	100	1177
2	Bank Loan for Self Help Group	534	643	45.4	54.6	100	1177
3	LPG Subsidy	461	716	39.2	60.8	100	1177
4	Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme	401	776	34.1	65.9	100	1177
5	PDS Scheme	397	780	33.7	66.3	100	1177
6	Free Medical Facility(<i>including Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam</i>)	340	837	28.9	71.1	100	1177
7	Free House Scheme	334	843	28.4	71.6	100	1177
8	Maternity Welfare Scheme	286	891	24.3	75.7	100	1177
9	Scholarships (School and College Student)	247	930	21.0	79.0	100	1177
10	Kisan Credit Card	216	961	18.4	81.6	100	1177
11	Free bicycle for school going student	173	1004	14.7	85.3	100	1177
12	Crop Insurance and Subsidy	160	1017	13.6	86.4	100	1177
13	Laptop (School and College Student)	150	1027	12.7	87.3	100	1177
14	Free Patta	139	1038	11.8	88.2	100	1177
15	Old Age Pension Scheme	133	1044	11.3	88.7	100	1177
16	Free bus pass	122	1055	10.4	89.6	100	1177
17	Marriage assistance Scheme (<i>including Muthulakshmi Reddy</i>)	108	1069	9.2	90.8	100	1177
18	Loan Facility (Agriculture or House)	88	1089	7.5	92.5	100	1177
19	Education Loans for College Students	46	1131	3.9	96.1	100	1177
20	Housing by TAHDCO	45	1132	3.8	96.2	100	1177
21	Employment and Income Enhancement Training	34	1143	2.9	97.1	100	1177
22	Govt. Schemes for Persons with Disabilities	34	1143	2.9	97.1	100	1177
23	Skill Development Scheme	30	1147	2.5	97.5	100	1177
24	Coaching for Govt. Exams (Government/Private)	20	1157	1.7	98.3	100	1177
25	Financial Assistance for TNPSC Group-I	16	1161	1.4	98.6	100	1177
26	Training conducted by District Industries Centre	8	1169	0.7	99.3	100	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.24: Detail about the Scheme -Wise and Year-Wise Benefits Received by the Households

S.No	Schemes	before 2000	2001 to 2005	2006 to 2010	2011 to 2015	2016 to 2020	After 2021	Total	N	%
1	Free Electricity (Housing and Agriculture)	73 (10.2)	46 (6.5)	114 (16.0)	122 (17.1)	239 (33.5)	119 (16.7)	713 (100)	1177	60.6
2	Bank Loan for Self Help Group	2 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	22 (4.1)	40 (7.5)	252 (47.2)	215 (40.3)	534 (100)	1177	45.4
3	LPG Subsidy	-	-	31 (6.7)	68 (14.8)	294 (6.38)	68 (14.8)	461 (100)	1177	39.2
4	Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme	-	5 (1.2)	68 (17.0)	74 (18.5)	206 (51.4)	48 (12.0)	401(100)	1177	34.1
5	PDS Scheme	24 (6.0)	36 (9.1)	49 (12.3)	57 (14.4)	147 (37.0)	84 (21.2)	397 (100)	1177	33.7
6	Free Medical Facility(<i>including Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam</i>)	35 (10.3)	19 (5.6)	44 (12.9)	52 (15.3)	107 (31.5)	83 (24.4)	340 (100)	1177	28.9
7	Free House Scheme	42 (12.6)	12 (3.6)	41 (12.3)	49 (14.7)	130 (38.9)	60 (18.0)	334 (100)	1177	28.4
8	Maternity Welfare Scheme	5 (1.7)	9 (3.1)	47 (16.4)	73 (25.5)	118 (41.3)	34 (11.9)	286 (100)	1177	24.3
9	Scholarships (School and College Student)	-	5 (2.0)	13 (5.3)	32 (13.0)	99 (40.1)	98 (39.7)	247 (100)	1177	21.0
10	Kisan Credit Card	-	-	9 (4.2)	16 (7.4)	132 (64.1)	59 (27.3)	216 (100)	1177	18.4
11	Free bicycle for school going student	-	5 (2.9)	11 (6.4)	35 (20.2)	82 (47.4)	40 (23.1)	173 (100)	1177	14.7
12	Crop Insurance and Subsidy	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	12 (7.5)	20 (11.5)	91 (25.2)	35 (7.9)	160 (100)	1177	13.6
13	Laptop (School and College Student)	-	-	4 (2.7)	23 (15.5)	100 (67.6)	21 (14.2)	148 (100)	1177	12.6
14	Free Patta	43 (30.9)	13 (9.4)	21 (15.1)	16 (11.5)	35 (25.2)	11 (7.9)	139 (100)	1177	11.8
15	Old Age Pension Scheme	16 (12.0)	7 (5.3)	17 (12.8)	26 (19.5)	47 (35.3)	20 (15.0)	133 (100)	1177	11.3

(contd.....)

(table 21 continued)

S.No	Schemes	before 2000	2001 to 2005	2006 to 2010	2011 to 2015	2016 to 2020	After 2021	Total	N	%
16	Free bus pass	-	3 (2.5)	15 (12.3)	18 (14.8)	50 (41.0)	36 (29.5)	122 (100)	1177	10.4
17	Marriage assistance Scheme (including Muthulakshmi Reddy)	2 (1.9)	6 (5.6)	17 (15.7)	33 (30.6)	42 (38.9)	8 (7.4)	108 (100)	1177	9.2
18	Loan Facility (Agriculture or House)	2 (2.3)	2 (2.3)	1 (1.1)	11 (12.5)	35 (39.8)	37 (42.0)	88 (100)	1177	7.5
19	Education Loans for College Students	-	1 (2.2)	1 (2.2)	5 (10.9)	19 (41.3)	20 (43.5)	46 (100)	1177	3.9
20	Housing by TAHDCO	4 (8.9)	7 (15.6)	7 (16.6)	5 (11.1)	16 (35.6)	6 (13.3)	45 (100)	1177	3.8
21	Employment and Income Enhancement Training	-	-	-	5 (14.7)	27 (79.4)	2 (5.9)	34 (100)	1177	2.9
22	Govt Schemes for Persons with Disabilities	1 (2.9)	-	4 (11.8)	10 (29.4)	15 (44.1)	4 (11.8)	34(100)	1177	2.9
23	Skill Development Scheme	-	-	5 (16.7)	3 (10.0)	22 (73.3)		30 (100)	1177	2.5
24	Coaching for Govt Exams (Government/Private)	-	-	1 (2.0)	1 (5.0)	12 (60.0)	6 (30.0)	20 (100)	1177	1.7
25	Financial Assistance for TNPSC Group-I	-	-	-	1 (6.3)	7 (43.8)	8 (50.0)	16 (100)	1177	1.4
26	Training conducted by District Industries Centre	-	-	-	1 (12.5)	4 (50.0)	3 (37.5)	8 (100)	1177	0.7

Note: Figure in the brackets indicate percentage to total.

Source: Primary Survey.

6.7. Habitations Access to Basic Infrastructure Facilities

The previous section provided a detailed overview of the infrastructure facilities that households and their members are aware of and benefit from. This section aims to evaluate the specific facilities available to the habitations, including those utilised by the respondent or any other person in the habitation. It will also assess commonly used facilities and the assistance provided by the Gram Panchayat, Forest department, and other NGOs and CBOs to the habitations.

Table 6.25: Has your habitation received any of the following welfare schemes through the Gram Panchayat?

Facilities	No. of Respondent	%	N
Street lighting facilities	1121	95.2	1177
Drinking water facilities	952	80.9	1177
Road facility	779	66.2	1177
Toilet facilities	681	57.9	1177
Free house	592	50.3	1177
To get family card	590	50.1	1177
To obtain voter ID card	567	48.2	1177
To obtain Aadhaar ID Card	565	48.0	1177
Transport facilities	514	43.7	1177
For getting community certificate	479	40.7	1177
Free Patta	362	30.8	1177
For getting tribal identity card	300	25.5	1177
To get loan facility from bank	283	24.0	1177
Construction of Community Hall	265	22.5	1177
Medical and health related program	194	16.5	1177
Micro irrigation facilities	148	12.6	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.25, shows the results of a survey conducted across three districts with 373 habitations. Habitations have access to common property resources such as street lights, drinking water facilities, and road facilities. Out of 1177 households surveyed, 1121 (95.2%) reported that street light facilities provided by the gram panchayat. Additionally, 952 (80.9%) reported drinking water facilities, and 779 (66.2%) reported proper or partially good road connectivity to the habitations. The survey also found that 681 (57.9%) households reported that the panchayat provided toilets, and 592 (50.3%) reported receiving housing facilities. The panchayat also routinely provides services such as ration card, voter identity card, Aadhaar identity card, and community certificates. It was noted that there was confusion among households regarding the Farmers' Security Scheme identity card and the tribal identity card. Many agricultural households had the Farmers' Security Scheme identity card, while fewer had the tribal identity card. Finally, the survey found that only a few people had access to free *patta* for land, transport facilities, community halls, and micro-irrigation facilities through their village panchayat.

Table 6.26: What are the Assistance Received Through the Tamil Nadu Forest Department

Facilities	No. of Respondent	%	N
Road	290	24.6	1177
Housing facility	125	10.6	1177
Drinking Water	188	16.0	1177
Transport facility	109	9.3	1177
Education facility	51	4.3	1177
Medical facility	40	3.4	1177
Tribal identity card	35	3.0	1177
Caste Certificate	34	2.9	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.26, shows that more than 97% of households in the surveyed districts of Kallakurichi, Salem and Tiruvannamalai reside in hilly and foothill areas and receive few assistances from the Tamil Nadu Forest Department. As a result, the forest department must prioritise arranging road facilities. Out of 1177 respondents, 290 (24.6%) stated that the forest department helped them, with 109 (9.3%) also receiving transport facilities. Additionally, 125 (10.6%) respondents reported receiving assistance from the forest department in obtaining housing from the government, while 188 (16.0%) received help with drinking water facilities. Education for children accounted for 51 (4.3%) and medical facilities for 40 (3.4%). Finally, 35 (3.0%) and 34 (2.9%) respondents reported receiving tribal identity cards and community certificates, respectively. Overall, the results indicate that the forest department's role in providing basic infrastructure to tribal peoples is minimal, despite the forest rights granted to them.

Table 6.27: Facilities Available under the Forest Rights Act

Facilities	No. of Respondent	%	N
Goat/cow graze in forests	541	46.0	1177
Collect forest products	118	10.0	1177
Agriculture Land	112	9.5	1177
Residential facility	90	7.6	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

Table 6.27, provides details about the relationship between forest rights and tribal people. It shows that 46.0% of households accessed permission for their nearby habitation forest to graze their goat/cow, as livestock farming is a primary source of secondary income for most tribal people. Additionally, 10.0% of households accessed forest resources such as honey, medicinal plants, and other forest-based resources for their livelihoods, while 9.5% accessed land for cultivation. Furthermore, 7.6% reported that forest rights allowed for residence permission. In addition to the government of Tamil Nadu and the forest department, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and community-based organisations (CBOs) have voluntarily become involved in helping tribal people.

Table 6.28: Have you received any help from NGOs (NGOs and CBOs)?

Facilities	No. of Respondent	%	N
Youth employment training for men	195	16.6	1177
Insurance for Crop and Human	195	16.6	1177
Street light	184	15.6	1177
Female employment training	155	13.2	1177
PDS-Ration card	154	13.1	1177
Aadhaar Card	130	11.0	1177
Education for children's	129	11.0	1177
Employment for all people	122	10.4	1177
Voter Identity Card	122	10.4	1177
Drinking water facilities	113	9.6	1177
Community certificate	95	8.1	1177
Bank loan facility	85	7.2	1177
Housing loan throughTAHDCO	77	6.5	1177
Electricity for housing and agriculture	65	5.5	1177
Medical facility	62	5.3	1177
Tribal Identity card	57	4.8	1177
Toilet facility	57	4.8	1177
Road facility	48	4.1	1177
Old Age Pension	34	2.9	1177
Housing Patta	33	2.8	1177
Agriculture related facilities	24	2.0	1177
Micro business facility	20	1.7	1177
Micro irrigation	18	1.5	1177

Source: Primary Survey.

In the surveyed districts, the few NGOs play a role in voluntarily helping the tribal people. Their main role is to identify the people's problems and submit proposals to the concern authorities. They guide the people based on their needs. Table 6.28 shows that the training given to male youths was 195 (16.6%), followed by 155 (13.2%) females. Further, more, overall, 122 (10.4%) households' family members benefited from the NGOs. The basic infrastructure facilities provided include street lights, road facilities, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, organising medical camps, and explaining existing government schemes to the people. They also facilitate agricultural activities, particularly high varieties and quality of seeds, updated agriculturally based technologies, micro-irrigation, fertilizers, approaching for bank loans, and crop insurance, etc. They help the elderly with their pensions, children's education, applying for ration cards, voter identity cards, Aadhaar cards, and tribal identity cards. Most of their work involves creating awareness and explaining existing government schemes to the people.

6.8. Summary

In the three districts, the average distance for habitations to access the panchayat office is 4.5 km, with a maximum distance of 13 km. The average distance to access the taluk office is 28 km, with a maximum distance of 70 km. Habitations have an average distance of 12.7 km to access banking services, with a maximum distance of 32 km. The average distance to

access the fair price shop is 2 km, with a maximum distance of 9 km. The average distance to the fuel station is 12.4 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. The average access to government e-service centres is 12.7 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. Across the three districts, the average access to drinking water is 0.42 meters, with a maximum distance of 300 meters, indicating somewhat better access.

Out of 1177 respondents, 89.0% of respondents learned about the schemes through newspapers and television, totalling 1048 individuals. Another significant source of information was through Self-Help Group (SHGs) members, accounting for 74.1% (872 individuals), as well as through neighbours, friends, and relatives, with 68.0% (800 individuals) receiving information in this way. Self-Help Group members, spread across habitations, play a crucial role as volunteers for government programs.

The results, found that the households' awareness of both recently implemented and older schemes. They indicate that 1167 (99.2%) of respondents are well-informed about the Self-Help Group program, followed by the old age pension scheme with 1140 (92.9%). Additionally, 1128 (95.8%) of people are aware of the subsidised fair price shop scheme, and 1093 (92.9%) are knowledgeable about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). However, only 891 (75.7%) are aware of the Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam program, 893 (75.9%) of the Illam Thedi Kalvi program, and 638 (54.2%) of the free bus travel for women program recently launched by the government of Tamil Nadu. It is worth noting that there is no free bus travel for women in the tribal hilly region.

Out of 1177 surveyed households, 293 (24.9%) respondents are aware of all 9 welfare schemes, followed by 256 (21.8%) respondents who are aware of 6 schemes. Additionally, 203 (17.2%) respondents are aware of 7 welfare schemes, and 162 (13.8%) are aware of 4 schemes. Finally, 98 (8.3%) respondents are aware of 8 schemes, and only 39 (3.3%) are aware of 3 schemes.

Study also shows that, the number of households and their members who have recently or in the past received benefits. Out of 1177 households, 713 (60.6%) have access to free electricity for housing/agriculture pump-sets, and 534 (45.4%) have accessed formal loans through SHGs. Additionally, 671 households have LPG, with 461 (39.2%) receiving subsidies frequently. Around 401 (34.1%) households have benefited from the Chief Minister's health insurance scheme. Furthermore, 397 (33.7%) households are eligible cardholders for the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme, which provides 35 Kg of rice through fair price shops. The number of beneficiaries varied across different schemes, some of which were recently introduced while others have been in place for many years.

The number of beneficiaries has increased across various schemes. Bank loans through Self Help Groups (SHGs) saw a significant increase from 2011 onwards, followed by scholarships for school and college students and Kisan Credit Card. Access to free bicycles for school students, free bus passes, and loans for agriculture, housing, and education also showed gradual increases.

A survey conducted across three districts and 373 habitations indicated that, habitations have access to common property resources such as street lights, drinking water facilities,

and road facilities. Out of 1177 households surveyed, 1121 (95.2%) reported that street facilities provided by the gram panchayat. Additionally, 952 (80.9%) reported satisfactory drinking water facilities, and 779 (66.2%) reported proper or partially good road connectivity to the habitations.

Finally, the role of the Tamil Nadu Forest department, NGOs, and CBOs in providing some basic infrastructure facilities includes street lights, road facilities, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, organising medical camps, and explaining existing government schemes to the people. They also facilitate agricultural activities, particularly high varieties and quality of seeds, updated agriculturally based technologies, micro-irrigation, fertilizers, approaching for bank loans, and crop insurance, etc. They help the elderly with their pensions, children's education, applying for ration cards, voter identity cards, Aadhaar cards, and tribal identity cards. Most of their work involves creating awareness and explaining existing government schemes to the people.

Chapter-7

Summary and Conclusion

The Government of India and Government of Tamil Nadu have spent a significant amount of funds on various tribal welfare programs. Statistics on Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) show a significant amount of expenditure on tribal development schemes every year. However, tribal development still yields mixed or inconclusive results. This study aims to investigate the socio-economic conditions of the Malayali tribe, one of the main tribes in Tamil Nadu, and assess the impact of various government tribal development schemes in the state's tribal habitations.

The present study is an evaluation of the effectiveness of the implementation of government schemes in the tribal habitations in the state of Tamil Nadu. The specific objectives of the study are, (1) to understand the socio-economic condition of the tribal people, (2) to analyse the linkage between access to education and the increase in literacy among tribal communities, (3) assessing the sources and distance of access to various basic infrastructure facilities in tribal areas, (4) to assess the level of understanding among tribal communities regarding the various welfare schemes implemented by the government and (5) to examine the extent to which various government welfare schemes have reached tribal communities.

7.1. Characteristics of Sample respondents

In the three sample districts of Kallakurichi, Salem, and Tiruvannamalai, the "Malayali" tribe is the predominant population. Nearly 100 percent of the Malayali people follow the Hindu religion. The survey included 1177 households from these districts, with 423 (39.1%) male and 754 (64.1%) female respondents. The majority of respondents, 691 (58.7%), are within the age category of 26 to 40 years. In terms of household composition, 984 (83.6%) are nuclear families, while 193 (16.4%) are in joint family systems. Regarding housing, 632 (53.7%) households lived in houses with tiled roofs, while 472 (40.1%) resided in houses with concrete roofs. Among the 1117 households surveyed, 826 respondents owned their houses without external assistance, while 341 received assistance from government schemes for housing construction.

Out of the total households surveyed, 1113 (94%) own their own land, while 54 (4.6%) possess land without proper documentation (*patta*), which is owned by the forest department. Only 10 households do not own land. Additionally, 223 (18.6%) have only homestead land, while 944 (80.5%) have both homestead land and additional agricultural land. The majority of households, 619 (65.6%), have land holdings ranging from 1.1 to 2 acres. Of the 1177 households surveyed, 671 rely on public taps for accessing drinking water, 219 have direct pipe connections in houses and 109 depend on wells. Furthermore, out of the 1177 households, only 948 are directly involved in agricultural activities. Among these 948 households, 507 practice rainfed cultivation, while 335 rely on wells for irrigation.

Around 95 percent of surveyed households have access to electricity, but the lack of toilet facilities is prevalent in these districts, with 57.9% of houses lack access to them. Only 42.1% of households have toilet facilities. In the surveyed habitations, only 489 households use

primarily firewood for cooking. Out of the 1177 households surveyed, 560 respondents reported that the road connectivity in their area is in good condition. Among the three surveyed districts, Salem is reported to be in good condition. However, in Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi districts 42.3% of households informed that, the road connectivity to tribal habitations is reported to be not in good condition. Tribal habitations in Kallakurichi district (Kalrayan hill) have poor road connectivity and limited transport facilities compared to other districts. As a result, the main form of transportation for the tribal population in this district is two-wheelers.

Out of the 1177 respondents, 590 (50.2%) are literate while the remaining 586 (49.8%) are illiterate. The majority of respondents have completed their education up to the 10th standard, with only 49 (4.3%) are graduates or having higher education. Cultivators make up the largest proportion at 684 (55.1%) in the three districts. It was also observed that 883 (75.0%) of respondents have a monthly income of up to Rs. 5000. The average monthly household expenditure reveals that the average food expenditure per household is Rs. 1375, followed by a higher expenditure on fuel for vehicles at Rs. 1013.

7.2. Socio-Economic Conditions of Malayali Households

The 1177 sample households selected in three districts consist of a total of 4335 family members, including students currently studying in schools and colleges. Out of this total, 2194 (50.6%) are male and 2141 (49.4%) are female, with an average family size of 5 members. Of the 3119 members who are 16 years old and above, 2472 (79.3%) are married. The majority of tribal people aged 21 to 30 years are married.

Out of the 2735 members aged 15 years and above, a high percentage of the labour force is engaged in agricultural labour, accounting for 949 (34.4%), followed by daily wage labour at 907 (33.2%), and cultivators at 856 (31.3%). Among the 2274 individuals who earn a monthly income up to Rs.5000, 813 (35.8%) are engaged in agricultural labour, 756 (33.2%) in daily wage labour, and 698 (30.7%) in cultivation.

There are 418 individuals in the 16 to 20-year-old age group. Out of this, 260 (62.2%) are continuing their studies at a higher secondary level or pursuing higher education, while the remaining 158 (37.8%) are not continuing their studies. There is a significant gap at this stage, with many students discontinuing their education particularly at the 10th standard level. In the tribal households surveyed in 3 districts, almost all households have a ration card with the names of almost all family members included, except for children under 5 years old. Out of 2834 person (18 years and above age), 2762 (97.5%) have voter identity cards.

Almost all households in the surveyed districts have the Aadhaar card, except for children under 5 years old. Only 296 (9.5%) of the surveyed members have a savings account with the post office, while 2667 (85.5%) have formal bank accounts. The Self-Help Group program had 1418 female participants, and in the NREGS program, a total of 978 females and 104 males participated. Additionally, 1911 (61.35%) of the surveyed members have community certificates, and only 180 (15.3%) out of 1177 households have tribal identity cards.

7.3. Access to Education

Out of 1088 school-going students, 760 (69.9%) are enrolled in GTR schools, followed by 110 (10.1%) in government schools and 113 (10.4%) in private schools. Only a few students attend government -aided and forest schools. Across the tribal areas, government-aided and forest schools have very few students, but private schools have more students. The majority of students, 517 (47.5%), walk to school, while 308 (28.3%) stay in the hostels. 134 (12.3%) students take the government bus, and 104 (9.6%) use private vehicles. Only 19 students use bicycles. Out of 1088 school-going students, 308 (28.3%) stay in hostels, while the remaining 780 (71.7%) are day scholars.

The households sampled in three districts include a total of 4335 family members, with 1216 currently enrolled in schools and colleges from 1177 of the sampled households. Of these students, 640 (52.6%) are male and 576 (47.4%) are female. Kallakurichi has the highest number of students currently studying, with 449 students (36.9%), followed by Salem district with 431 students (35.4%), and Tiruvannamalai with 336 students (27.6%). Out of the 1216 students, 1088 are in school, 90 (7.4%) are in degree programs (Arts and Science colleges and Engineering, etc.), and 26 are pursuing diploma courses (including ITI, Polytechnic, and Nursing, etc.), with 12 (1.0%) students pursuing post graduate studies. The majority of these students, 62 (48.4%), attend private educational institutions, while 58 (45.3%) are enrolled in government institutions. Only 8 students attend government-aided institutions. In the study area, there are no government or private colleges across the hills, except for one government ITI.

In Kallakurichi district, there are a total of 408 students, with 252 (61.8%) students studying at GTR School. Out of these, 115 students have access to the school at a distance of 0.2 Km, while 54 students have to travel more than 10 Km. In Salem district, out of 373 school-going students, 282 (75.6%) have access to a GTR school within 0 to 2 Km, while 36 students have access to a school that is more than 10 km away. Finally, in Tiruvannamalai district, out of 307 school going students, 226 (73.6%) are enrolled at GTR school. The majority of students have access to schools within a distance of 0-2 Km and 2.1-4 Km, indicating that only a fewer number of students continue their schooling at a higher level. The results show that GTR School is predominantly available across the tribal area in the three districts.

In Kallakurichi district, the GTR school hostel has the highest number of students staying in hostels, with 99 students (50.0%), followed by the tribal welfare hostel with 81 students (40.9%). In Salem district, there are a total of 88 students staying at hostels. In Tiruvannamalai district, there are only 23 students staying at hostels, with the farthest distance being up to 40 Km.

In all three districts, the number of teachers across different schools ranges from a minimum of 2 to more than 10, depending on the type of school and student strength. 109 (10.0%) students reported that their school has only one non-teaching staff, while 478 (43.9%) students reported that their school has two non-teaching staff members. On an average, teachers of GTR school teach a minimum of 5 to 6 hours and a maximum of 7 hours per day.

In the three surveyed districts, 132 out of 308 hostel students are staying at GTR hostels. All GTR school hostels are equipped with a full-time headmaster and caretaker, and the school provides breakfast, mid-day meal, and dinner. Basic infrastructure facilities, including toilet facilities, are available. Overall, 101 students (76.5%) are satisfied with the facilities at GTR school hostel, while 31 students (23.5%) are not.

Out of 1088 school students, 952 (87.5%) received mid-day meal at school. Of the 136 students who did not receive mid-day meal, 133 were from private schools and were not provided with mid-day meal. In the survey of 1088 school students, 840 (77.2%) stated that their schools had computer and internet facilities, while 248 (22.8%) stated that their schools did not have such facilities. Almost all the schools in the three surveyed districts have electricity connections. Out of 1216 students, 908 (74.7%) are receiving government assistance benefits while 308 (25.3%) are in private schools do not receive government assistance. Around 974 school students are benefiting from free books, uniforms, mid-day meal, shoes, bags, sweaters, raincoats, free bus passes, laptops and scholarships.

7.4. Access to Infrastructure Facilities and Impact of Welfare Schemes

In the three districts, the average distance from habitations to the panchayat office is 4.5 km, with a maximum distance of 13 km. The average distance to access the taluk office is 28 km, with a maximum distance of 70 km. Habitations have an average distance of 12.7 km to access banking services, with a maximum distance of 32 km. The average distance to access the fair price shop is 2 km, with a maximum distance of 9 km. The average distance to the fuel station is 12.4 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. The average access to government e-service centres is 12.7 km, with a maximum distance of 40 km. Across the three districts, the average access to drinking water is 0.42 meters, with a maximum distance of 300 meters, indicating somewhat better access.

Out of 1177 respondents, 1048 (89.0%) respondents reported to have received information about the schemes through newspapers and television. Another significant source of information was through Self-Help Group (SHGs) members, accounting for 74.1% (872 individuals). The SHG members, spread across habitations, play a crucial role as volunteers for government programs. Out of 1177 surveyed households, 293 (24.9%) respondents are aware of all 9 welfare schemes, followed by 256 (21.8%) respondents who are aware of 6 schemes.

The study also reveals the number of households and their members who have received benefits either recently or in the past. Out of 1177 households, 713 (60.6%) have access to free electricity for housing/agriculture pump-sets, and 534 (45.4%) have obtained formal loans through SHGs. Additionally, 671 households have LPG, with 461 (39.2%) receiving subsidies frequently. Approximately 401 (34.1%) households have benefited from the Chief Minister's health insurance scheme. Furthermore, 397 (33.7%) households are eligible cardholders for the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme, which provides 35 Kg of rice through fair price shops.

The number of beneficiaries has increased across various schemes. Bank loans through Self Help Groups (SHGs) saw a significant increase from 2011 onwards, followed by scholarships for school and college students and Kisan Credit Card. Access to free bicycles for school students, free bus passes, and loans for agriculture, housing, and education also showed gradual increases.

In the survey conducted in three districts and 373 habitations revealed that, the habitations have access to common property resources such as street lights, drinking water facilities, and road facilities. Out of the 1177 households surveyed, 1121 (95.2%) reported that street facilities were provided by the gram panchayat. Further, 952 (80.9%) reported satisfactory drinking water facilities, and 779 (66.2%) reported proper or partially good road connectivity to the habitations. The Tamil Nadu Forest department, NGOs, and CBOs play a significant role in providing basic infrastructure facilities such as street lights, road facilities, drinking water facilities, toilet facilities, organising medical camps, and explaining existing government schemes to the people. Their work primarily involves creating awareness and explaining existing government schemes to the people.

7.5. Policy Implications

Study results have important implications for policies, especially with regard to low infrastructure Districts/Village Panchayat/habitations.

1. Improve rural road connectivity and extend public transportation to make it easier for people to access the nearest town. Increase the frequency and number of government bus services from the small town of Karmandurai (Kalrayan hill, Salem district) to Vellimalai (Kalrayan hill, Kallakurichi district) and Jamunamarthur (Jawadhu hill, Tiruvannamalai district) and their respective district headquarters.
2. There is a need to extend the women's free travel bus service to tribal areas.
3. There is a need to establish more schools and upgrade existing high schools into higher secondary schools reduce dropout rates and increase enrolment. Additionally, efforts should be made to fill existing teaching and non-teaching staff vacancies and appoint more teachers in government and GTR schools.
4. Improve the GTR schools by enhancing their facilities, including the hostel, quality of food, toilets, bathrooms, computers with internet access, and library.
5. In the tribal area, there are no government or private polytechnic and arts and science colleges except for the government ITI. Tribal students already receive scholarships and fee exemptions through government colleges and tribal welfare hostels. This study recommends extending the existing scholarship to tribal students studying at private colleges and private college hostels increase enrolment in higher education.

6. Distribute tribal identity cards and community certificates to all families and raise awareness among the people about the importance of having these documents. In the surveyed area, only a few people currently possess such identity cards.
7. Strengthen existing hospitals and establish new hospital facilities across the village panchayats.
8. Raise awareness and emphasise the significance of the government welfare schemes among the population. Additionally, recruit more volunteers to gather feedback from the public about the effectiveness of the schemes.

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Appendix-A

Table A1: Percentage of Tribal Households and Persons for Each State in India (in %)

States	2001				2011			
	No.HH	Person	Male	Female	No.HH	Person	Male	Female
Andaman & Nicobar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Assam	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
Bihar	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Chhattisgarh	8.2	7.8	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Daman & Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gujarat	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	7.7	8.5	8.6	8.5
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Jharkhand	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.3
Karnataka	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Kerala	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Lakshadweep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	13.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.7	14.7	14.6
Maharashtra	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0
Manipur	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Meghalaya	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5
Mizoram	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nagaland	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Orissa	10.9	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.2	9.0	9.4
Rajasthan	7.6	8.4	8.6	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	8.6
Sikkim	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Tripura	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Uttarakhand	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
West Bengal	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1
India	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
CV	121.2	120.5	120.4	120.7	117.4	118.0	118.1	118.0

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: No. HH-Number of Households

CV: refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations

'0.0': indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A2: District-Wise Distribution of Location of Residence of Tribal Households in Tamil Nadu (in %) 2011

Districts	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Thiruvallur	54.3	43.3	48.8	75.0	62.2	68.7	59.8	48.2	54.0
Chennai	-	-	-	88.4	80.2	84.5	88.4	80.2	84.5
Kancheepuram	53.1	43.8	48.4	73.7	60.0	66.9	60.4	49.4	54.9
Vellore	58.1	39.5	48.7	74.0	59.4	66.8	59.9	41.7	50.7
Tiruvannamalai	55.6	36.9	46.3	63.8	50.1	56.9	56.0	37.5	46.8
Viluppuram	50.0	36.1	43.0	76.7	64.3	70.7	51.3	37.5	44.4
Salem	58.4	41.1	49.8	83.0	68.0	75.6	60.4	43.2	51.8
Namakkal	68.2	51.3	59.9	87.1	80.5	83.9	68.7	52.2	60.7
Erode	52.0	37.4	44.7	76.9	63.7	70.5	54.2	39.6	46.9
The Nilgiris	70.7	56.2	63.3	60.3	49.6	54.8	67.6	54.2	60.7
Dindigul	50.0	42.4	46.3	66.6	51.4	59.1	57.4	46.3	51.9
Karur	83.1	71.3	77.5	90.1	81.9	86.1	87.7	78.5	83.2
Tiruchirappalli	79.0	65.4	72.4	90.2	79.0	84.7	81.7	68.8	75.4
Perambalur	71.7	60.8	66.3	63.5	57.6	60.5	70.4	60.3	65.4
Ariyalur	58.2	44.2	51.0	49.0	35.5	42.1	57.5	43.5	50.4
Cuddalore	59.8	45.5	52.6	67.4	54.1	60.9	62.7	48.6	55.7
Nagapattinam	57.6	51.4	54.4	79.4	69.8	74.4	66.9	59.2	62.9
Thiruvarur	65.7	56.3	61.0	80.2	71.9	75.9	75.7	67.3	71.4
Thanjavur	66.5	55.7	61.1	78.9	67.2	72.7	74.2	63.1	68.4
Pudukkottai	64.6	54.4	59.4	90.7	80.9	85.8	74.0	63.8	68.8
Sivaganga	77.5	56.7	66.9	79.3	67.5	73.6	78.2	60.6	69.4
Madurai	79.9	62.4	71.4	80.3	63.7	72.0	80.1	63.2	71.7
Theni	44.8	40.2	42.6	61.8	47.0	54.6	49.2	42.0	45.7
Virudhunagar	63.4	47.7	55.6	78.7	62.9	71.1	71.8	55.8	64.0
Ramanathapuram	72.5	65.3	68.8	61.8	53.6	57.8	66.5	59.1	62.8
Thoothukkudi	63.5	46.1	54.8	74.7	62.5	68.7	71.9	58.3	65.2
Tirunelveli	75.7	63.6	69.7	75.6	62.6	69.0	75.7	63.0	69.3
Kanniyakumari	83.7	75.9	79.7	85.9	77.7	81.7	84.8	76.8	80.7
Dharmapuri	64.3	48.6	56.6	75.2	62.5	69.1	64.8	49.2	57.1
Krishnagiri	51.1	40.2	45.8	82.1	71.6	77.1	53.1	42.1	47.7
Coimbatore	58.8	46.8	52.7	68.9	56.1	62.6	61.9	49.6	55.7
Tiruppur	57.1	38.2	47.7	69.3	51.7	60.6	63.3	45.1	54.3
Tamil Nadu	59.0	43.5	51.3	75.4	62.7	69.1	61.8	46.8	54.3

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

Table A3: District-wise distribution of Sex Ratio of Tribal Households in Tamil Nadu (in %)

District	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Thiruvallur	997	1033	1005	1000	977	994
Chennai	-	998	998	-	932	932
Kancheepuram	992	1010	998	1006	988	1000
Vellore	977	997	979	990	991	990
Tiruvannamalai	970	980	970	978	998	979
Viluppuram	980	950	979	994	959	993
Salem	975	922	972	975	951	973
Namakkal	975	975	975	942	943	942
Erode	997	892	981	989	940	985
The Nilgiris	1010	1059	1025	1037	1043	1039
Dindigul	981	921	953	971	967	969
Karur	1017	1107	1039	891	959	936
Tiruchirappalli	964	993	971	922	968	933
Perambalur	945	891	936	985	1078	1000
Ariyalur	1014	1060	1017	1031	1058	1033
Cuddalore	989	989	989	995	946	977
Nagapattinam	964	980	972	1028	1042	1034
Thiruvarur	970	1083	1040	1037	1085	1070
Thanjavur	1006	1081	1054	1015	1068	1048
Pudukkottai	1019	957	990	1007	939	983
Sivaganga	974	1046	1021	1081	892	1005
Madurai	912	973	952	957	987	974
Theni	970	975	972	929	908	923
Virudhunagar	965	1086	1035	993	897	941
Ramanathapuram	868	983	939	1053	917	977
Thoothukkudi	1103	935	983	1039	976	991
Tirunelveli	1034	1057	1049	988	1024	1010
Kanniyakumari	1008	1080	1032	1069	1028	1049
Dharmapuri	952	925	951	965	899	962
Coimbatore	980	965	975	999	968	990
Krishnagiri	-	-	-	963	927	961
Tiruppur	-	-	-	1011	975	992
Tamil Nadu	977	997	980	982	980	981
CV	4	6	3	4	6	4

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

CV: refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations

Table A4: Age -Wise Classification of Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu 2011

Age Group	Male	Female	Person	Male(%)	Female (%)	Person (%)
0-9	79750	73964	153714	10.0	9.3	19.3
10-14	42988	39947	82935	5.4	5.0	10.4
15-19	37918	34442	72360	4.8	4.3	9.1
20-24	34659	37618	72277	4.4	4.7	9.1
25-29	36667	38784	75451	4.6	4.9	9.5
30-34	29211	29561	58772	3.7	3.7	7.4
35-39	28944	31882	60826	3.6	4.0	7.7
40-44	25517	25083	50600	3.2	3.2	6.4
45-49	24267	23663	47930	3.1	3.0	6.0
50-54	18313	16720	35033	2.3	2.1	4.4
55-59	13599	13438	27037	1.7	1.7	3.4
60-64	12194	11565	23759	1.5	1.5	3.0
65-69	7070	7303	14373	0.9	0.9	1.8
70-74	5197	4995	10192	0.7	0.6	1.3
75-79	2163	1938	4101	0.3	0.2	0.5
80+	2286	2407	4693	0.3	0.3	0.6
Age not stated	325	319	644	0.0	0.0	0.1
<i>Less than 18</i>	<i>1,45,568</i>	<i>1,33,646</i>	<i>2,79,214</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>35.1</i>
<i>Less than 21</i>	<i>1,68,990</i>	<i>1,58,391</i>	<i>3,27,381</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>41.2</i>
All ages	4,01,068	3,93,629	7,94,697	50.5	49.5	100.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

Table A5: District-Wise Distribution of Gender and Literacy Rate Tribal Households in Tamil Nadu 2011 (in %)

Districts	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Thiruvallur	54.3	43.3	48.8	75.0	62.2	68.7	59.8	48.2	54.0
Chennai	-	-	-	88.4	80.2	84.5	88.4	80.2	84.5
Kancheepuram	53.1	43.8	48.4	73.7	60.0	66.9	60.4	49.4	54.9
Vellore	58.1	39.5	48.7	74.0	59.4	66.8	59.9	41.7	50.7
Tiruvannamalai	55.6	36.9	46.3	63.8	50.1	56.9	56.0	37.5	46.8
Viluppuram	50.0	36.1	43.0	76.7	64.3	70.7	51.3	37.5	44.4
Salem	58.4	41.1	49.8	83.0	68.0	75.6	60.4	43.2	51.8
Namakkal	68.2	51.3	59.9	87.1	80.5	83.9	68.7	52.2	60.7
Erode	52.0	37.4	44.7	76.9	63.7	70.5	54.2	39.6	46.9
The Nilgiris	70.7	56.2	63.3	60.3	49.6	54.8	67.6	54.2	60.7
Dindigul	50.0	42.4	46.3	66.6	51.4	59.1	57.4	46.3	51.9
Karur	83.1	71.3	77.5	90.1	81.9	86.1	87.7	78.5	83.2
Tiruchirappalli	79.0	65.4	72.4	90.2	79.0	84.7	81.7	68.8	75.4
Perambalur	71.7	60.8	66.3	63.5	57.6	60.5	70.4	60.3	65.4
Ariyalur	58.2	44.2	51.0	49.0	35.5	42.1	57.5	43.5	50.4
Cuddalore	59.8	45.5	52.6	67.4	54.1	60.9	62.7	48.6	55.7
Nagapattinam	57.6	51.4	54.4	79.4	69.8	74.4	66.9	59.2	62.9
Thiruvarur	65.7	56.3	61.0	80.2	71.9	75.9	75.7	67.3	71.4
Thanjavur	66.5	55.7	61.1	78.9	67.2	72.7	74.2	63.1	68.4
Pudukkottai	64.6	54.4	59.4	90.7	80.9	85.8	74.0	63.8	68.8
Sivaganga	77.5	56.7	66.9	79.3	67.5	73.6	78.2	60.6	69.4
Madurai	79.9	62.4	71.4	80.3	63.7	72.0	80.1	63.2	71.7
Theni	44.8	40.2	42.6	61.8	47.0	54.6	49.2	42.0	45.7
Virudhunagar	63.4	47.7	55.6	78.7	62.9	71.1	71.8	55.8	64.0
Ramanathapuram	72.5	65.3	68.8	61.8	53.6	57.8	66.5	59.1	62.8
Thoothukkudi	63.5	46.1	54.8	74.7	62.5	68.7	71.9	58.3	65.2
Tirunelveli	75.7	63.6	69.7	75.6	62.6	69.0	75.7	63.0	69.3
Kanniyakumari	83.7	75.9	79.7	85.9	77.7	81.7	84.8	76.8	80.7
Dharmapuri	64.3	48.6	56.6	75.2	62.5	69.1	64.8	49.2	57.1
Krishnagiri	51.1	40.2	45.8	82.1	71.6	77.1	53.1	42.1	47.7
Coimbatore	58.8	46.8	52.7	68.9	56.1	62.6	61.9	49.6	55.7
Tiruppur	57.1	38.2	47.7	69.3	51.7	60.6	63.3	45.1	54.3
Tamil Nadu	59.0	43.5	51.3	75.4	62.7	69.1	61.8	46.8	54.3

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0.

Table A6: District-Wise Educational Status of the Tribal Population in Tamil Nadu 2011 (in %)- All

States	Educational level									Total	
	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary	Higher secondary	Non-technical diploma	Technical diploma	Graduate & above	Illiterate	Literate
Thiruvallur	6.2	18.0	30.0	18.5	12.8	7.3	0.2	1.7	5.3	46.3	53.7
Chennai	6.1	8.3	17.3	16.3	16.1	14.0	0.3	2.6	18.9	15.6	84.4
Kancheepuram	6.6	20.1	31.2	19.6	11.3	5.7	0.2	1.1	4.3	45.3	54.7
Vellore	6.0	19.2	32.2	19.4	11.5	6.6	0.2	1.4	3.6	49.5	50.5
Tiruvannamalai	4.2	19.5	35.4	20.3	11.8	6.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	53.3	46.7
Viluppuram	7.9	21.4	33.2	18.3	11.4	4.9	0.1	1.2	1.6	55.9	44.1
Salem	4.0	17.1	32.8	20.8	13.1	7.1	0.1	2.0	3.1	48.2	51.8
Namakkal	4.0	13.9	32.9	23.6	13.7	7.8	0.1	1.4	2.8	39.5	60.5
Erode	3.7	23.2	40.5	14.7	7.2	5.7	0.1	1.6	3.3	53.2	46.8
The Nilgiris	6.5	23.1	36.7	18.1	9.0	4.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	39.4	60.6
Dindigul	3.6	21.2	37.9	18.1	9.3	5.2	0.1	1.3	3.3	48.2	51.8
Karur	3.3	10.5	16.7	19.3	16.9	16.7	0.2	3.3	12.9	16.9	83.1
Tiruchirappalli	2.8	11.2	31.8	17.6	13.2	10.9	0.3	4.2	7.9	24.7	75.3
Perambalur	3.0	15.0	29.9	21.6	14.2	9.3	0.1	2.1	4.7	34.7	65.3
Ariyalur	3.2	22.1	35.2	19.9	11.0	4.7	0.0	2.5	1.3	49.7	50.3
Cuddalore	4.9	18.1	33.7	18.2	11.3	6.5	0.1	2.4	4.8	44.6	55.4
Nagapattinam	4.0	18.5	30.3	21.2	11.0	7.8	0.1	2.3	4.7	37.1	62.9
Thiruvarur	4.2	17.0	30.7	22.4	11.3	6.4	0.1	2.5	5.5	28.8	71.2
Thanjavur	5.9	15.8	27.5	21.8	12.9	6.2	0.2	2.5	7.2	31.6	68.4
Pudukkottai	3.6	20.4	35.2	14.4	11.1	8.9	-	1.5	5.0	31.4	68.6
Sivaganga	5.9	18.1	26.6	16.7	12.2	11.4	-	3.4	5.7	30.6	69.4
Madurai	5.1	17.0	26.2	24.5	10.6	8.5	0.1	1.5	6.6	28.4	71.6
Theni	3.8	31.4	32.7	15.1	8.8	4.1	0.1	0.6	3.4	54.4	45.6
Virudhunagar	5.7	17.6	28.6	19.5	12.0	8.9	0.2	2.2	5.4	36.0	64.0

Ramanathapuram	4.1	20.7	38.3	19.5	8.5	3.7	0.2	2.2	2.9	37.2	62.8
Thoothukkudi	3.9	21.1	31.1	18.4	9.4	8.3	0.1	2.2	5.5	34.9	65.1
Tirunelveli	3.3	19.4	30.7	19.3	10.5	8.8	0.4	2.5	5.0	30.8	69.2
Kanniyakumari	12.8	15.4	26.3	17.0	13.2	8.8	0.2	2.0	4.3	19.9	80.1
Dharmapuri	5.2	16.1	31.2	19.6	13.8	7.6	0.1	2.3	4.1	43.0	57.0
Krishnagiri	3.6	25.0	32.4	17.4	11.0	6.3	0.3	1.1	2.9	52.4	47.6
Coimbatore	4.9	21.3	34.7	19.3	10.6	5.3	0.1	0.9	2.8	44.4	55.6
Tiruppur	4.9	21.3	34.7	19.3	10.6	5.3	0.1	0.9	2.8	44.4	55.6
Tamil Nadu	5.1	18.3	32.5	19.6	12.0	6.9	0.1	1.7	3.7	45.8	54.2

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A7: Size of the Tribal Households in Tamil Nadu 2011-All

District	Household Size-All									Mean HH size
	1-Member	2-Member	3-Member	4-Member	5-Member	6-Member	7-10 Member	11-14 Member	15 - Member and above	
Thiruvallur	5.37	16.48	17.44	29.02	17.99	7.97	5.56	0.16	0.02	3.9
Chennai	2.49	11.61	20.03	35.55	17.17	6.80	5.81	0.29	0.25	4.2
Kancheepuram	4.59	15.98	16.84	26.50	19.20	9.49	7.10	0.27	0.04	4.0
Vellore	4.06	12.68	15.61	24.19	20.83	12.36	9.70	0.47	0.11	4.3
Tiruvannamalai	5.55	14.58	16.22	22.95	20.66	11.21	8.59	0.22	0.02	4.1
Viluppuram	3.75	13.01	14.21	23.47	22.25	12.44	10.32	0.46	0.09	4.4
Salem	6.30	16.70	18.05	26.70	18.28	8.66	5.19	0.12	0.01	3.8
Namakkal	7.24	19.59	19.47	27.22	15.86	6.95	3.59	0.07	0.01	3.6
Erode	7.18	19.15	20.21	23.28	15.83	7.88	6.13	0.26	0.07	3.8
TheNilgiris	7.43	17.33	18.81	22.93	16.72	9.11	7.43	0.23	0.02	3.9
Dindigul	4.70	17.03	17.48	24.56	17.89	9.95	7.98	0.35	0.05	4.0
Karur	8.07	14.29	18.01	34.78	13.04	5.59	5.59	0.62	-	3.8
Tiruchirappalli	5.90	14.50	15.25	27.19	19.44	10.90	6.53	0.28	-	4.0
Perambalur	8.28	18.15	17.68	27.39	17.68	6.05	4.62	0.16	-	3.7
Ariyalur	6.49	17.29	14.21	20.05	19.98	12.26	9.45	0.23	0.04	4.1
Cuddalore	5.60	15.50	14.75	23.11	21.34	10.54	8.86	0.27	0.03	4.1
Nagapattinam	5.71	12.98	15.95	24.17	17.98	10.83	11.79	0.48	0.12	4.3
Thiruvarur	6.54	13.22	15.26	28.34	16.76	10.35	9.26	0.27	-	4.1
Thanjavur	6.36	11.88	16.09	24.97	19.57	11.40	9.24	0.24	0.24	4.2
Pudukkottai	5.90	8.12	11.44	28.41	25.83	9.96	10.33	-	-	4.4
Sivaganga	3.05	8.54	15.85	25.00	28.66	9.76	8.54	0.61	-	4.4
Madurai	3.42	12.51	16.88	31.62	18.04	9.36	7.29	0.73	0.15	4.2
Theni	7.73	21.46	18.67	20.17	18.03	6.65	7.30	-	-	3.7
Virudhunagar	6.09	19.80	18.44	29.44	13.37	6.26	6.26	0.17	0.17	3.7

Ramanathapuram	2.87	8.61	15.16	22.95	25.82	15.16	9.43	-	4.5	
Thoothukkudi	4.79	14.36	18.02	24.89	16.97	9.75	10.62	0.52	0.09	4.2
Tirunelveli	6.40	13.09	16.97	24.23	19.45	9.99	9.50	0.37	-	4.1
Kanniyakumari	5.08	13.56	18.75	36.18	16.31	5.88	4.18	0.05	-	3.8
Dharmapuri	4.89	15.53	16.43	27.40	19.73	9.53	6.35	0.10	0.03	4.0
Krishnagiri	4.43	13.14	15.65	22.76	19.77	11.24	12.19	0.75	0.08	4.4
Coimbatore	7.16	20.64	21.12	27.42	14.20	6.00	3.45	0.03	-	3.5
Tiruppur	4.99	17.36	20.72	25.26	16.47	8.35	6.63	0.22	-	3.9
Tamil Nadu	5.53	15.73	17.14	25.72	18.86	9.62	7.11	0.24	0.04	4.0

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0.

Table A8: Marital Status of Tribal population in Tamil Nadu 2011-All

Age Group	Never married	Currently Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	All	Total
0-9	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	153714
10-14	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	82935
15-19	85.6	14.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	72360
20-29	26.6	71.8	0.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	147728
30-39	3.0	92.6	3.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	119598
40-49	1.0	90.2	7.7	1.0	0.1	100.0	98,530
50-59	0.8	82.6	15.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	62,070
60 and above	1.2	62.3	35.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	57118
Age not stated	63.7	30.3	5.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	644
All ages	43.1	50.9	5.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	794697
Less than 18 age	98.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	279214
Less than 21 age	93.8	6.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	327381

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0.

'0.0': indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A9: Marital Status of Male Tribal population in Tamil Nadu -2011

Age Group	Never married	Currently Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	All	Total
0-9	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	79750
10-14	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42988
15-19	96.0	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	37918
20-29	41.5	57.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	71326
30-39	4.2	94.0	1.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	58155
40-49	1.2	95.5	2.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	49,784
50-59	0.8	93.3	5.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	31,912
60 and above	1.2	82.6	15.7	0.6	0.1	100.0	28910
Age not stated	68.3	29.5	1.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	325
All ages	47.9	49.6	2.1	0.3	0.0	100.0	401068
Less than 18 age	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145568
Less than 21 age	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168990

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0.

'0.0': indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A10: Marital Status of Female Tribal population in Tamil Nadu-2011

Age Group	Never married	Currently Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	All	Total
0-9	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	73964
10-14	97.8	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	39947
15-19	74.1	25.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	34442
20-29	12.8	84.8	1.3	1.0	0.1	100.0	76402
30-39	1.8	91.3	5.2	1.5	0.1	100.0	61443
40-49	0.9	84.8	12.9	1.4	0.1	100.0	48,746
50-59	0.7	71.2	26.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	30,158
60 and above	1.3	41.4	56.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	28208
Age not stated	58.9	31.0	9.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	319
All ages	38.3	52.1	8.8	0.8	0.1	100.0	393629
Less than 18 age	97.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	133646
Less than 21 age	89.3	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	158391

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0.

'0.0': indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A11: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Gender in Tamil Nadu-2001 and 2011-All Tribes (in %)

Name of the Tribe	2001				2011			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person	All	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person	All
Adiyan	51.6	48.4	2230	100	49.2	49.2	4,426	100
Aranadan	45.5	54.5	44	100	47.8	47.8	138	100
Eravallan	47.6	52.4	1554	100	49.9	49.9	2871	100
Irular	50.1	49.9	155606	100	50.2	50.2	189661	100
Kadar	51.4	48.6	568	100	50.0	50.0	650	100
Kammara (b)	50.9	49.1	593	100	49.0	49.0	1052	100
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	49.1	50.9	3136	100	51.0	51.0	3837	100
Kaniyan, Kanyan	48.6	51.4	1650	100	51.2	51.2	2137	100
Kattunayakan	49.7	50.3	45227	100	49.9	49.9	46672	100
Kochu Velan	48.1	51.9	133	100	42.9	42.9	7	100
Konda Kapus	50.6	49.4	516	100	49.1	49.1	521	100
Kondareddis	50.4	49.6	19653	100	48.9	48.9	9847	100
Koraga	50.9	49.1	159	100	39.6	39.6	101	100
Kota (b)	48.0	52.0	925	100	49.7	49.7	308	100
Kudiya, Melakudi	47.7	52.3	128	100	45.5	45.5	66	100
Kurichchan	51.7	48.3	3168	100	47.9	47.9	6100	100
Kurumbas (a)	49.2	50.8	5498	100	50.5	50.5	6823	100
Kurumans	51.2	48.8	24963	100	48.5	48.5	30965	100
Maha Malasar	47.5	52.5	183	100	44.2	44.2	77	100
Malai Arayan	50.3	49.7	499	100	56.4	56.4	172	100
Malai Pandaram	50.6	49.4	3156	100	50.7	50.7	1439	100
Malai Vedan	51.0	49.0	6411	100	48.7	48.7	7215	100
Malakkuravan	50.0	50.0	18296	100	49.0	49.0	19645	100
Malasar	51.4	48.6	6043	100	49.3	49.3	6431	100
Malayali (c)	50.9	49.1	310042	100	49.2	49.2	357980	100
Malayekandi	49.1	50.9	464	100	49.0	49.0	210	100
Mannan	50.0	50.0	82	100	53.1	53.1	211	100
Mudugar, Muduvan	49.7	50.3	1297	100	47.1	47.1	1250	100
Muthuvan	52.5	47.5	339	100	48.7	48.7	390	100
Palleyan	47.2	52.8	339	100	50.6	50.6	231	100
Palliyan	52.0	48.0	1525	100	49.1	49.1	2252	100
Palliyar	49.4	50.6	3052	100	50.0	50.0	5288	100
Paniyan	49.7	50.3	9121	100	51.7	51.7	10134	100
Sholaga	49.5	50.5	3853	100	48.6	48.6	5965	100
Toda (b)	48.5	51.5	1560	100	52.2	52.2	2002	100
Uraly	50.0	50.0	9116	100	50.0	50.0	12986	100
Generic Tribes etc.	51.2	48.8	10192	100	-	-	-	
All Schedule Tribes	50.5	49.5	651321	100	50.5	49.5	794697	100
CV	3.1	3.1			5.8	5.7		

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011. **Note:** All Scheduled Tribes in (2011 Census) includes figures for Generic Tribes, i.e. those who returned as Anusuchit jan-jati, Girijan, Adivasi, etc. a-Kurumbas (in the Nilgiris district), b-Kota (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Kammara (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), b-Toda (excluding Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah taluk of Tirunelveli district), c-Malayali (in Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Pudukottai, Salem, South Arcot and Tiruchirapalli districts), d-Kanikaran, Kanikkar (in Kanyakumari district and Shenkottah and Ambasamudram taluks of Tirunelveli district), **Note:** '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0', **CV** refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations.

Table A12: Tribes-Wise Distribution Population and Gender Tamil Nadu-2001 and 2011 (in %)

Name of the Tribe	2001				2011			
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)	Person	Male (%)	Female (%)	Person (%)	Person
Adiyan	0.35	0.33	0.34	2230	0.56	0.55	0.56	4426
Aranadan	0.01	0.01	0.01	44	0.02	0.02	0.02	138
Eravallan	0.22	0.25	0.24	1554	0.36	0.36	0.36	2871
Irular	23.70	24.09	23.89	155606	23.57	24.17	23.87	189661
Kadar	0.09	0.09	0.09	568	0.08	0.08	0.08	650
Kammara (b)	0.09	0.09	0.09	593	0.13	0.13	0.13	1052
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	0.47	0.49	0.48	3136	0.47	0.50	0.48	3837
Kaniyan, Kanyan	0.24	0.26	0.25	1650	0.26	0.28	0.27	2137
Kattunayakan	6.83	7.06	6.94	45227	5.82	5.92	5.87	46672
Kochu Velan	0.02	0.02	0.02	133	0.00	0.00	0.00	7
Konda Kapus	0.08	0.08	0.08	516	0.07	0.07	0.07	521
Kondareddis	3.01	3.02	3.02	19653	1.25	1.22	1.24	9847
Koraga	0.02	0.02	0.02	159	0.02	0.01	0.01	101
Kota (b)	0.13	0.15	0.14	925	0.04	0.04	0.04	308
Kudiya, Melakudi	0.02	0.02	0.02	128	0.01	0.01	0.01	66
Kurichchan	0.50	0.47	0.49	3168	0.79	0.74	0.77	6100
Kurumbas (a)	0.82	0.87	0.84	5498	0.84	0.87	0.86	6823
Kurumans	3.89	3.78	3.83	24963	3.98	3.81	3.90	30965
Maha Malasar	0.03	0.03	0.03	183	0.01	0.01	0.01	77
Malai Arayan	0.08	0.08	0.08	499	0.02	0.02	0.02	172
Malai Pandaram	0.49	0.48	0.48	3156	0.18	0.19	0.18	1439
Malai Vedan	0.99	0.98	0.98	6411	0.92	0.89	0.91	7215
Malakkuravan	2.78	2.84	2.81	18296	2.50	2.45	2.47	19645
Malasar	0.94	0.91	0.93	6043	0.81	0.81	0.81	6431
Malayali (c)	47.95	47.25	47.60	310042	45.31	44.78	45.05	357980
Malayekandi	0.07	0.07	0.07	464	0.03	0.03	0.03	210
Mannan	0.01	0.01	0.01	82	0.02	0.03	0.03	211
Mudugar, Muduvan	0.20	0.20	0.20	1297	0.16	0.15	0.16	1250
Muthuvan	0.05	0.05	0.05	339	0.05	0.05	0.05	390
Palleyan	0.05	0.06	0.05	339	0.03	0.03	0.03	231
Palliyar	0.24	0.23	0.23	1525	0.29	0.28	0.28	2252
Palliyar	0.46	0.48	0.47	3052	0.66	0.67	0.67	5288
Paniyan	1.38	1.42	1.40	9121	1.22	1.33	1.28	10134
Sholaga	0.58	0.60	0.59	3853	0.76	0.74	0.75	5965
Toda (b)	0.23	0.25	0.24	1560	0.24	0.27	0.25	2002
Uraly	1.39	1.41	1.40	9116	1.62	1.65	1.63	12986
Generic Tribes etc.	1.59	1.54	1.56	10192	-	-	-	-
All Schedule Tribes	100.0	100.0	100.0	651321	100.0	100.0	100.00	794697
CV	319.2	316.5	317.9		322.5	321.0	321.73	

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

CV refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations

Table A13: Tribes-Wise Population Location of Residence in Tamil Nadu-2011 (in %)

Name of the Tribe	Male			Female			Person		
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Total
Adiyan	60.7	39.3	100	59.2	40.8	100.0	59.9	40.1	100
Aranadan	63.9	36.1	100	59.1	40.9	100.0	61.6	38.4	100
Eravallan	66.5	33.5	100	68.2	31.8	100.0	67.4	32.6	100
Irular	85.1	14.9	100	85.0	15.0	100.0	85.1	14.9	100
Kadar	7.4	92.6	100	5.5	94.5	100.0	6.5	93.5	100
Kammara (b)	37.1	62.9	100	36.1	63.9	100.0	36.6	63.4	100
Kanikaran,Kanikkar	56.5	43.5	100	58.5	41.5	100.0	57.5	42.5	100
Kaniyan, Kanyan	22.0	78.0	100	20.0	80.0	100.0	21.0	79.0	100
Kattunayakan	32.7	67.3	100	32.0	68.0	100.0	32.3	67.7	100
Kochu Velan	0.0	100.0	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100
Konda Kapus	9.8	90.2	100	9.0	91.0	100.0	9.4	90.6	100
Kondareddis	55.3	44.7	100	56.0	44.0	100.0	55.7	44.3	100
Koraga	31.1	68.9	100	22.5	77.5	100.0	27.7	72.3	100
Kota (b)	18.1	81.9	100	20.9	79.1	100.0	19.5	80.5	100
Kudiya, Melakudi	55.6	44.4	100	36.7	63.3	100.0	47.0	53.0	100
Kurichchan	89.9	10.1	100	91.0	9.0	100.0	90.4	9.6	100
Kurumbas (a)	63.1	36.9	100	62.5	37.5	100.0	62.8	37.2	100
Kurumans	79.2	20.8	100	78.4	21.6	100.0	78.8	21.2	100
Maha Malasar	2.3	97.7	100	0.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	98.7	100
Malai Arayan	24.0	76.0	100	47.4	52.6	100.0	37.2	62.8	100
Malai Pandaram	35.6	64.4	100	37.7	62.3	100.0	36.7	63.3	100
Malai Vedan	76.5	23.5	100	76.9	23.1	100.0	76.7	23.3	100
Malakkuravan	51.1	48.9	100	51.5	48.5	100.0	51.3	48.7	100
Malasar	62.9	37.1	100	63.7	36.3	100.0	63.3	36.7	100
Malayali (c)	96.8	3.2	100	97.0	3.0	100.0	96.9	3.1	100
Malayekandi	91.6	8.4	100	87.4	12.6	100.0	89.5	10.5	100
Mannan	13.1	86.9	100	8.9	91.1	100.0	10.9	89.1	100
Mudugar, Muduvan	46.3	53.7	100	52.1	47.9	100.0	49.0	51.0	100
Muthuvan	77.0	23.0	100	84.7	15.3	100.0	80.8	19.2	100
Palleyan	45.6	54.4	100	46.2	53.8	100.0	45.9	54.1	100
Palliyar	77.6	22.4	100	76.9	23.1	100.0	77.2	22.8	100
Palliyar	79.9	20.1	100	78.8	21.2	100.0	79.3	20.7	100
Paniyan	61.9	38.1	100	61.9	38.1	100.0	61.9	38.1	100
Sholaga	92.8	7.2	100	93.6	6.4	100.0	93.2	6.8	100
Toda (b)	58.0	42.0	100	56.4	43.6	100.0	57.1	42.9	100
Uraly	96.2	3.8	100	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.5	3.5	100
All Schedule Tribes	83.1	16.9	100	83.1	16.9	100.0	83.1	16.9	100

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: CV refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations

'-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

Table A14: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Sex Ratio Tamil Nadu-2001 and 2011

Name of the Tribe	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Adiyan	883	1055	937	945	1008	970
Aranadan	750	1313	1200	848	1038	917
Eravallan	1082	1143	1103	1023	944	997
Irular	996	1000	996	1006	1011	1007
Kadar	976	940	945	750	1020	1000
Kammara (b)	927	984	964	935	973	959
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	1017	1644	1035	1079	994	1042
Kaniyan, Kanyan	974	1100	1057	956	1077	1051
Kattunayakan	996	1022	1012	978	1008	998
Kochu Velan	1049	1667	1078	-	750	750
Konda Kapus	914	1028	977	885	975	966
Kondareddis	991	964	984	972	942	958
Koraga	1200	783	963	474	738	656
Kota (b)	1148	1074	1083	1143	953	987
Kudiya, Melakudi	1150	1073	1098	550	1188	833
Kurichchan	933	939	933	929	820	918
Kurumbas (a)	1012	1058	1031	1010	1034	1019
Kurumans	942	994	953	932	979	942
Maha Malasar	1085	1143	1103	-	810	791
Malai Arayan	1026	956	988	2556	895	1293
Malai Pandaram	952	1000	975	1087	993	1027
Malai Vedan	961	965	963	954	934	949
Malakkuravan	985	1012	999	969	955	962
Malasar	948	942	945	986	952	973
Malayali (c)	968	855	966	972	908	970
Malayekandi	1060	862	1035	918	1444	963
Mannan	500	1054	1000	769	1186	1131
Mudugar, Muduvan	1049	953	1011	1003	794	891
Muthuvan	814	933	904	1045	630	950
Palleyan	907	1547	1119	1038	1016	1026
Palliyan	940	883	927	956	996	965
Palliyar	1012	1066	1025	986	1058	1001
Paniyan	1003	1036	1013	1069	1069	1069
Sholaga	1030	932	1019	954	833	946
Toda (b)	1037	1089	1061	1061	1134	1092
Uraly	996	1026	998	1006	862	1001
Generic Tribes etc.	972	933	954	-	-	-
All Schedule Tribes	977	997	980	982	980	981
CV	12	19	6	36	15	11

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

CV refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variations

Table A15: Tribes-Wise Distribution of Literacy Rate Tamil Nadu-2011 (in %)

Tribes Name	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Adiyan	36.9	29.7	33.4	40.7	34.8	37.7	38.4	31.8	35.1
Aranadan	69.6	56.4	63.5	69.2	70.4	69.8	69.4	62.1	65.9
Eravallan	46.3	39.4	42.8	53.1	41.8	47.6	48.6	40.1	44.4
Irular	45.7	36.4	41.0	52.8	42.5	47.6	46.7	37.3	42.0
Kadar	37.5	44.4	40.5	77.1	61.6	69.2	74.2	60.6	67.4
Kammara (b)	82.4	75.3	79.0	88.8	79.9	84.4	86.4	78.3	82.4
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	74.7	67.7	71.1	78.4	69.5	73.9	76.3	68.4	72.3
Kaniyan, Kanyan	80.8	69.4	75.2	84.4	76.7	80.4	83.6	75.3	79.3
Kattunayakan	55.7	41.6	48.8	66.0	54.6	60.2	62.6	50.4	56.5
Kochu Velan	-	-	-	100.0	33.3	71.4	100.0	33.3	71.4
Konda Kapus	80.8	69.6	75.5	87.0	66.1	76.7	86.4	66.4	76.6
Kondareddis	78.1	61.6	70.0	85.9	72.4	79.4	81.6	66.4	74.1
Koraga	31.6	33.3	32.1	71.4	71.0	71.2	59.0	62.5	60.4
Kota (b)	92.9	59.4	75.0	85.8	73.6	79.8	87.1	70.6	78.9
Kudiya, Melakudi	75.0	36.4	61.3	81.3	57.9	68.6	77.8	50.0	65.2
Kurichchan	70.3	51.8	61.4	80.1	69.3	75.3	71.3	53.4	62.8
Kurumbas (a)	66.1	54.7	60.4	46.7	40.8	43.7	58.9	49.5	54.2
Kurumans	64.3	49.1	57.0	78.4	68.2	73.4	67.3	53.2	60.5
Maha Malasar	100.0	-	100.0	61.9	61.8	61.8	62.8	61.8	62.3
Malai Arayan	66.7	84.8	79.7	82.5	82.4	82.4	78.7	83.5	81.4
Malai Pandaram	61.3	53.5	57.2	72.2	60.4	66.3	68.3	57.8	63.0
Malai Vedan	76.0	57.8	67.1	78.1	65.8	72.2	76.5	59.6	68.3
Malakkuravan	54.2	40.6	47.5	63.9	50.4	57.3	58.9	45.4	52.3
Malasar	35.0	30.1	32.6	44.0	36.0	40.1	38.4	32.3	35.3
Malayali (c)	51.2	36.4	43.9	79.8	68.8	74.6	52.1	37.4	44.9
Malayekandi	58.2	34.4	46.8	66.7	69.2	68.2	58.9	38.8	49.0
Mannan	53.8	40.0	47.8	88.4	79.4	83.5	83.8	75.9	79.6
Mudugar, Muduvan	45.1	26.1	35.6	80.8	57.1	70.3	64.3	40.9	53.3
Muthuvan	35.1	11.8	23.2	89.1	82.8	86.7	47.5	22.6	35.4
Palleyan	42.3	35.2	38.7	67.7	52.4	60.0	56.1	44.4	50.2
Palliyar	43.1	37.3	40.3	59.9	50.0	55.0	46.9	40.2	43.6
Palliyar	37.4	33.8	35.6	47.8	46.4	47.1	39.5	36.5	38.0
Paniyan	46.1	38.2	42.0	45.7	38.6	42.0	46.0	38.3	42.0
Sholaga	38.7	27.9	33.4	82.9	76.8	80.1	41.9	31.0	36.6
Toda (b)	76.8	64.0	70.2	83.6	76.8	80.0	79.6	69.6	74.4
Uraly	45.8	33.0	39.4	63.2	55.4	59.6	46.5	33.7	40.1
Generic Tribes etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Schedule Tribes	51.0	38.0	44.6	65.7	54.9	60.4	53.5	40.9	47.2
CV	31.2	35.5	33.5	21.2	24.1	20.8	25.6	30.9	26.2

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

CV refers to the percentage of co-efficient of variation

Table A16: Tribes-Wise Educational Status of Population in Tamil Nadu 2011 (in %)

States	Educational level									Total	
	Literate without educational level	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Matric/ Secondary	Higher secondary	Non-technical diploma	Technical diploma	Graduate & above	Illiterate	Literate
Adiyan	3.3	30.0	34.5	16.0	8.0	3.8	0.1	1.3	2.3	64.9	35.1
Aranadan	4.4	22.0	25.3	15.4	14.3	11.0	1.1	3.3	3.3	34.1	65.9
Eravallan	5.2	23.5	35.8	22.6	7.1	3.3	0.2	0.4	1.7	55.6	44.4
Irular	5.3	22.6	36.5	19.1	9.6	4.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	58.0	42.0
Kadar	1.4	27.2	34.2	11.6	11.2	7.3	-	1.6	5.3	32.6	67.4
Kammara (b)	11.9	4.5	13.8	13.3	12.8	15.1	-	4.2	23.4	17.6	82.4
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	5.9	17.9	32.5	19.3	13.1	7.5	0.2	1.7	1.8	27.7	72.3
Kaniyan, Kanyan	4.4	12.4	19.9	14.7	13.5	16.6	0.2	4.5	13.6	20.7	79.3
Kattunayakan	3.9	18.4	29.5	19.6	12.1	8.1	0.2	2.0	5.8	43.5	56.5
Kochu Velan	-	-	20.0	20.0	60.0	-	-	-	-	28.6	71.4
Konda Kapus	4.0	8.8	12.8	11.8	13.5	16.5	1.0	4.0	26.8	23.4	76.6
Kondareddis	3.8	9.2	21.5	14.7	13.6	16.2	0.5	4.6	15.9	25.9	74.1
Koraga	3.3	11.5	13.1	13.1	8.2	29.5	-	4.9	16.4	39.6	60.4
Kota (b)	2.1	8.6	15.6	21.4	16.0	15.6	0.4	4.9	15.2	21.1	78.9
Kudiya, Melakudi	2.3	14.0	27.9	16.3	11.6	11.6	-	2.3	14.0	34.8	65.2
Kurichchan	3.5	11.7	23.2	20.8	18.1	11.6	0.7	3.7	6.6	37.2	62.8
Kurumbas (a)	5.8	20.8	32.9	19.1	11.7	5.8	0.1	0.9	2.5	45.8	54.2
Kurumans	4.4	13.3	25.8	19.5	14.7	11.0	0.3	2.8	7.7	39.5	60.5
Maha Malasar	10.4	33.3	52.1	-	4.2	-	-	-	-	37.7	62.3
Malai Arayan	4.3	5.0	17.9	22.1	17.1	9.3		5.7	18.6	18.6	81.4
Malai Pandaram	5.7	12.3	29.4	18.0	13.0	10.5	0.7	2.1	7.7	37.0	63.0
Malai Vedan	5.8	13.6	26.6	27.9	12.4	8.2	0.1	1.0	4.2	31.7	68.3
Malakkuravan	4.4	16.5	30.6	20.9	14.5	6.8	0.1	1.7	4.0	47.7	52.3
Malasar	3.8	30.6	38.3	16.6	6.6	2.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	64.7	35.3

Malayali (c)	4.7	17.0	33.1	20.6	12.7	6.8	0.1	1.7	2.8	55.1	44.9
Malayekandi	3.9	17.5	32.0	19.4	10.7	7.8	-	3.9	2.9	51.0	49.0
Mannan	7.7	6.5	11.9	18.5	14.9	19.0	-	3.6	17.9	20.4	79.6
Mudugar, Muduvan	4.2	36.9	29.9	12.5	6.5	3.8	0.2	1.1	3.2	46.7	53.3
Muthuvan	9.4	45.7	28.3	6.5	3.6	5.1	0.7	0.7	0.0	64.6	35.4
Palleyan	4.3	19.0	37.9	15.5	10.3	6.0	-	1.7	4.3	49.8	50.2
Palliyan	3.5	21.1	33.7	18.1	11.5	5.3	0.2	2.0	4.5	56.4	43.6
Palliyar	4.8	30.1	40.3	14.0	5.5	2.8	0.0	0.7	1.1	62.0	38.0
Paniyan	5.0	32.6	41.1	12.9	4.9	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	58.0	42.0
Sholaga	3.7	27.1	41.3	15.0	4.3	3.7	0.1	0.6	3.7	63.4	36.6
Toda (b)	4.4	15.4	22.8	21.0	16.3	9.3	0.2	2.1	7.9	25.6	74.4
Uraly	3.6	25.2	44.5	14.2	6.9	3.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	59.9	40.1
Generic Tribes etc.	9.5	13.9	25.1	17.7	13.9	9.0	0.3	1.9	7.3	45.5	54.5
Tamil Nadu	5.1	18.3	32.5	19.6	12.0	6.9	0.1	1.7	3.7	45.8	54.2

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

Table A17: Tribes-Wise Work Force Participation in Tamil Nadu- 2011 (in %)

Tribes	Main Workers				Marginal workers				Total Workers	
	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other Work	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other Work	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Adiyan	1.8	22.2	10.5	65.6	0.4	34.3	2.5	62.8	85.0	15.0
Aranadan	17.2	24.1	1.7	56.9	-	75.0	-	25.0	93.5	6.5
Eravallan	0.4	86.2	0.1	13.2	0.7	88.3	0.4	10.6	84.5	15.5
Irular	8.7	53.4	1.3	36.6	3.0	62.9	3.2	30.8	72.9	27.1
Kadar	1.8	18.9	0.9	78.5	3.5	68.4	0.9	27.2	66.7	33.3
Kammara (b)	12.2	7.4	3.2	77.2	9.4	20.8	0.9	68.9	78.1	21.9
Kanikaran, Kanikkar (d)	2.4	29.3	9.2	59.0	1.2	32.2	24.4	42.2	47.2	52.8
Kaniyan, Kanyan	1.3	7.8	8.0	82.9	2.5	12.5	12.5	72.5	80.9	19.1
Kattunayakan	2.1	14.4	3.5	80.0	2.0	28.2	3.4	66.4	86.0	14.0
Kochu Velan	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Konda Kapus	1.0	3.5	2.0	93.5	-	25.0	-	75.0	98.0	2.0
Kondareddis	26.1	26.0	5.2	42.8	4.3	28.7	11.3	55.8	92.6	7.4
Koraga	0.0	9.8	-	90.2	20.0	20.0	-	60.0	89.1	10.9
Kota (b)	6.5	5.6	1.9	86.1	11.1	22.2	-	66.7	92.3	7.7
Kudiya, Melakudi	0.0	7.1	-	92.9	-	-	-	100.0	93.3	6.7
Kurichchan	54.3	17.4	1.4	26.9	13.2	41.4	7.4	38.0	88.2	11.8
Kurumbas (a)	5.2	14.2	0.5	80.1	0.8	27.2	0.3	71.6	82.4	17.6
Kurumans	28.9	33.9	2.1	35.1	10.9	49.7	4.2	35.2	85.2	14.8
Maha Malasar	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
Malai Arayan	5.1	3.4	-	91.5	-	22.2	-	77.8	86.8	13.2
Malai Pandaram	4.5	14.5	4.7	76.3	0.9	58.6	6.9	33.6	81.5	18.5
Malai Vedan	3.3	57.9	1.6	37.2	0.6	61.6	2.1	35.8	85.9	14.1
Malakkuravan	13.8	17.5	10.4	58.3	2.4	33.0	8.7	55.9	79.8	20.2
Malasar	1.5	80.9	0.1	17.4	0.9	54.0	0.7	44.4	88.4	11.6
Malayali (c)	46.9	39.7	0.7	12.6	17.9	67.3	3.0	11.8	86.8	13.2

Malayekandi	43.8	27.0	1.1	28.1	10.0	70.0	-	20.0	89.9	10.1
Mannan	1.4	4.1	-	94.5	-	-	-	100.0	88.0	12.0
Mudugar, Muduvan	20.7	26.7	1.7	50.9	25.6	44.8	-	29.6	82.8	17.2
Muthuvan	30.3	35.7	1.2	32.8	-	16.7	-	83.3	97.6	2.4
Palleyan	4.0	69.0	0.0	27.0	-	22.2	-	77.8	91.7	8.3
Palliyan	5.2	73.9	0.9	20.0	0.5	64.9	2.9	31.7	83.4	16.6
Palliyar	2.7	70.7	0.7	25.8	8.6	53.3	0.9	37.2	87.9	12.1
Paniyan	1.1	34.8	0.3	63.9	1.3	34.2	0.7	63.8	82.2	17.8
Sholaga	25.6	59.5	1.0	13.9	0.4	80.5	4.2	14.9	65.2	34.8
Toda (b)	33.5	14.6	2.5	49.5	4.1	21.9	6.8	67.1	92.2	7.8
Urally	15.3	76.9	0.6	7.1	4.7	81.3	2.6	11.4	77.3	22.7
All Schedule Tribes	29.9	41.1	1.5	27.5	8.6	60.3	3.7	27.4	81.8	18.2

Note: '0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

Source: Census of India 2011.

Table A18: Malayali Tribe Attending Educational Institutions by Age and Sex, Tamil Nadu- 2011

ST Name	Age-group	Total			Population attending educational institutions			Population attending educational institutions		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Person (%)	Male (%)	Female(%)
Malayali	0-4	31,166	16,421	14,745	1,452	796	656	4.7	4.8	4.4
Malayali	5	7,052	3,818	3,234	3,040	1,657	1,383	43.1	43.4	42.8
Malayali	6	6,791	3,601	3,190	4,813	2,581	2,232	70.9	71.7	70.0
Malayali	7	7,522	3,906	3,616	6,530	3,419	3,111	86.8	87.5	86.0
Malayali	8	7,413	3,770	3,643	6,704	3,476	3,228	90.4	92.2	88.6
Malayali	9	6,824	3,553	3,271	6,311	3,311	3,000	92.5	93.2	91.7
Malayali	10	8,393	4,302	4,091	7,456	3,887	3,569	88.8	90.4	87.2
Malayali	11	7,294	3,730	3,564	6,632	3,435	3,197	90.9	92.1	89.7
Malayali	12	7,823	4,170	3,653	6,749	3,657	3,092	86.3	87.7	84.6
Malayali	13	7,502	3,888	3,614	6,309	3,347	2,962	84.1	86.1	82.0
Malayali	14	7,315	3,874	3,441	5,729	3,108	2,621	78.3	80.2	76.2
Malayali	15-19	34,058	17,972	16,086	16,169	9,207	6,962	47.5	51.2	43.3
Malayali	20-24	32,945	16,179	16,766	4,064	2,741	1,323	12.3	16.9	7.9
Malayali	25-29	33,771	16,494	17,277	545	409	136	1.6	2.5	0.8
Malayali	30-34	26,154	13,162	12,992	172	107	65	0.7	0.8	0.5
Malayali	35-59	1,00,979	50,275	50,704	412	249	163	0.4	0.5	0.3
Malayali	60+	24,743	12,467	12,276	114	61	53	0.5	0.5	0.4
Malayali	Age not stated.	235	122	113	15	6	9	6.4	4.9	8.0
Malayali	All ages	3,57,980	1,81,704	1,76,276	83,216	45,454	37,762	23.2	25.0	21.4

Source: Census of India 2011.

FigureA19: Educational Qualification of Malayali Tribe by Age, Gender and Type of Educational Institution-2011

Tribe	Age	Population Attending Educational Institution	School		College		Vocational		Special Institution for Disabled		Literacy Centre		Other Institution	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Malayali	0-4	4.7	54.6	45.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-
Malayali	5	43.1	54.4	45.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	6	70.9	53.5	46.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Malayali	7	86.8	52.3	47.6	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	8	90.4	51.8	48.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	9	92.5	52.4	47.5	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	10	88.8	52.1	47.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malayali	11	90.9	51.7	48.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	12	86.3	54.2	45.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	13	84.1	53.0	46.9	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
Malayali	14	78.3	54.2	45.7	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	15-19	47.5	46.9	36.4	8.9	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malayali	20-24	12.3	13.5	6.8	43.9	21.0	21.0	4.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Malayali	25-29	1.6	2.0	1.7	45.1	13.4	13.4	6.2	1.1	0.4	1.7	2.8	0.6	0.6
Malayali	30-34	0.7	6.4	7.0	24.4	5.8	5.8	7.6	0.6	1.2	7.6	13.4	2.3	2.9
Malayali	35-59	0.4	10.9	12.6	5.1	1.5	1.5	7.5	3.6	0.5	21.1	15.3	5.3	2.2
Malayali	60+	0.5	19.3	24.6	0.0	1.8	1.8	8.8	2.6	0.0	17.5	10.5	9.6	0.9
Malayali	Age not stated.	6.4	13.3	20.0	26.7	26.7	26.7	13.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	All ages	23.2	49.1	42.4	4.2	2.3	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was '0'

Table A20: Scheduled Tribe Households by Predominant Material of Roof of Census Houses Occupied by Them (in %)-All

State	Material of Roof- All									All	Total number of households
	Grass/ Thatch / Bamboo/ Wood/ Mud etc.	Plastic/ Polythene	Hand made Tiles	Machine made Tiles	Burnt Brick	Stone/ Slate	G.I./Metal/ Asbestos sheets	Concrete	Any other material		
Thiruvallur	28.3	0.4	4.7	5.5	1.2	2.3	7.3	50.1	0.2	100	33417
Chennai	6.3	0.5	2.4	4.1	3.1	3.9	10.0	68.9	0.8	100	32400
Kancheepuram	32.0	0.4	3.8	4.6	1.1	2.1	8.6	47.1	0.2	100	28673
Vellore	39.2	0.2	9.2	10.2	0.7	1.3	6.6	32.5	0.1	100	23507
Tiruvannamalai	52.4	0.2	4.3	9.9	0.6	0.8	6.9	24.6	0.3	100	24917
Viluppuram	45.0	0.2	7.9	16.5	0.4	0.8	7.5	21.6	0.1	100	23116
Salem	27.1	0.1	8.7	30.2	0.5	0.8	10.4	22.1	0.1	100	35353
Namakkal	23.8	0.1	6.3	33.5	0.4	0.8	12.2	22.3	0.5	100	18222
Erode	21.2	0.6	10.7	33.3	0.5	2.1	8.0	23.5	0.2	100	10874
TheNilgiris	6.7	2.1	13.0	34.6	0.3	2.1	21.1	19.7	0.3	100	13028
Dindigul	16.1	0.4	8.6	26.8	1.0	2.7	15.2	27.0	2.3	100	7959
Karur	9.5	0.9	11.9	23.5	1.4	3.0	12.8	36.1	0.9	100	2410
Tiruchirappalli	18.3	0.1	8.6	18.5	1.7	1.3	9.6	41.5	0.4	100	10295
Perambalur	31.6	0.0	4.0	25.2	0.6	0.4	4.2	34.0	0.1	100	1914
Ariyalur	52.3	0.1	6.7	15.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	23.5	0.8	100	3565
Cuddalore	47.0	0.6	6.1	8.7	0.3	1.6	1.6	33.8	0.3	100	9231
Nagapattinam	55.2	0.3	11.9	7.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	23.6	0.2	100	2799
Thiruvarur	59.9	0.2	7.2	7.4	0.8	1.7	0.2	22.6	0.1	100	3299
Thanjavur	40.9	0.2	6.6	18.5	0.7	0.4	2.4	30.3	0.0	100	3847
Pudukkottai	17.3	0.3	15.7	28.7	0.4	0.5	1.5	35.5	-	100	2081
Sivaganga	7.7	0.3	13.3	38.9	1.1	0.7	1.7	36.1	0.2	100	3266
Madurai	7.7	0.5	13.7	20.4	2.3	2.5	7.1	45.5	0.3	100	8336

Theni	11.9	0.3	1.7	8.1	0.3	6.1	39.0	31.4	1.1	100	3064
Virudhunagar	5.0	0.1	19.7	9.9	2.8	2.7	10.7	48.5	0.5	100	4331
Ramanathapuram	15.7	0.2	22.0	27.9	0.6	1.7	1.4	30.4	0.1	100	3278
Thoothukkudi	12.4	0.2	13.7	19.0	2.0	1.0	7.4	44.0	0.4	100	4101
Tirunelveli	9.6	0.1	15.6	17.9	4.0	2.1	10.6	39.8	0.4	100	7179
Kanniyakumari	18.1	0.5	11.9	11.7	0.4	2.3	16.6	36.6	1.9	100	6281
Dharmapuri	28.5	0.1	5.8	30.6	0.3	0.8	7.9	25.9	0.1	100	17667
Krishnagiri	7.9	0.3	16.5	21.9	0.6	2.0	8.5	42.2	0.1	100	11192
Coimbatore	11.4	0.5	11.6	33.1	1.0	1.1	9.8	31.2	0.3	100	16417
Tiruppur	7.8	0.4	18.3	38.2	1.4	1.8	10.4	21.4	0.3	100	8694
Tamil Nadu	25.7	0.4	8.2	18.3	1.0	1.7	9.1	35.3	0.4	100	384713

Source: Census of India 2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A21: Scheduled Tribe Households by Main Source of Lighting (in %)-All

District	Main Source of lighting - All							Total No. of HH
	Electricity	Kerosene	Solar energy	Other oil	Any other	No lighting	All	
Thiruvallur	91.1	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.1	100	33417
Chennai	98.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100	32400
Kancheepuram	89.9	8.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	100	28673
Vellore	78.4	19.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	100	23507
Tiruvannamalai	78.0	19.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.8	100	24917
Vilupuram	83.1	15.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	23116
Salem	76.5	20.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	1.4	100	35353
Namakkal	78.2	19.2	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	100	18222
Erode	66.9	29.3	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	100	10874
TheNilgiris	79.3	19.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	100	13028
Dindigul	78.1	19.0	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	100	7959
Karur	91.5	7.0	0.2	0.2	-	1.1	100	2410
Tiruchirappalli	90.7	8.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	100	10295
Perambalur	89.2	9.7	-	0.3	0.2	0.7	100	1914
Ariyalur	80.4	17.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	100	3565
Cuddalore	87.3	11.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100	9231
Nagapattinam	88.9	10.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100	2799
Thiruvarur	89.3	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	100	3299
Thanjavur	88.2	9.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	100	3847
Pudukkottai	93.0	6.0	0.2	-	-	0.8	100	2081
Sivaganga	88.1	10.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	100	3266
Madurai	90.8	7.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	100	8336
Theni	79.9	18.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.3	100	3064
Virudhunagar	91.5	7.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	100	4331
Ramanathapuram	82.7	14.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	100	3278
Thoothukkudi	86.9	11.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	100	4101
Tirunelveli	89.0	9.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	100	7179

Kanniyakumari	79.4	12.3	7.0	0.3	0.1	0.9	100	6281
Dharmapuri	81.1	17.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	100	17667
Krishnagiri	87.2	11.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.8	100	11192
Coimbatore	80.8	16.8	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	100	16417
Tiruppur	86.1	9.6	3.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	100	8694
Tamil Nadu	84.4	13.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.9	100	384713

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A22:Scheduled Tribe Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and its Location (In %)-All

District	Main Source of Drinking Water- All Locations											
	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Handpump	Tubewell/ Borehole	Spring	River/ Canal	Tank/ Pond/ Lake	Other sources	All Sources	Total Number of HH
Thiruvallur	50.4	21.8	4.0	4.6	2.6	12.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.4	100	33417
Chennai	75.7	4.0	0.6	0.5	15.3	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	100	32400
Kancheepuram	52.8	18.2	3.2	4.9	5.8	10.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.5	100	28673
Vellore	34.4	29.5	1.4	16.7	6.8	7.8	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.2	100	23507
Tiruvannamalai	32.2	42.6	2.5	9.6	5.0	5.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.3	100	24917
Vilupuram	25.9	32.1	1.4	20.2	7.9	8.2	0.2	3.0	0.4	0.9	100	23116
Salem	31.1	23.2	2.3	28.0	3.9	8.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	100	35353
Namakkal	35.0	32.6	5.4	17.4	1.1	6.0	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	100	18222
Erode	49.3	24.7	1.3	5.7	3.9	9.7	2.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	100	10874
TheNilgiris	45.7	23.3	7.1	10.3	0.1	2.7	5.4	2.8	2.6	0.2	100	13028
Dindigul	40.5	26.9	1.7	3.9	2.5	14.2	5.8	3.4	0.5	0.6	100	7959
Karur	54.9	39.0	0.2	1.3	0.8	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	2410
Tiruchirappalli	61.5	22.8	0.7	5.5	2.1	5.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	100	10295
Perambalur	40.6	47.5	0.5	3.4	5.6	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	1914
Ariyalur	42.7	43.9	0.0	7.8	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	3565
Cuddalore	47.2	27.4	1.0	1.0	15.8	6.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100	9231
Nagapattinam	44.5	24.2	0.7	0.3	24.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6	100	2799
Thiruvarur	40.6	36.2	0.3	0.1	18.6	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	100	3299
Thanjavur	39.0	50.4	0.1	0.1	7.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	100	3847
Pudukkottai	47.4	23.7	1.2	3.6	3.5	7.2	1.7	0.1	10.6	1.0	100	2081
Sivaganga	42.7	26.6	1.6	6.9	5.6	7.6	2.4	0.0	6.1	0.6	100	3266
Madurai	61.8	23.4	0.3	0.7	3.9	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	3.0	100	8336
Theni	68.0	24.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	1.3	100	3064

Virudhunagar	47.9	36.3	0.5	0.4	3.6	5.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	5.0	100	4331
Ramanathapuram	29.7	16.7	4.9	17.3	2.0	11.2	1.0	1.0	13.7	2.6	100	3278
Thoothukkudi	54.5	25.5	0.9	1.1	5.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	5.6	100	4101
Tirunelveli	69.2	19.6	0.1	0.3	2.2	4.2	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.3	100	7179
Kanniyakumari	36.5	18.9	5.9	16.4	0.8	6.0	10.1	2.6	1.1	1.7	100	6281
Dharmapuri	28.3	29.4	0.8	21.4	11.9	7.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	100	17667
Krishnagiri	47.8	31.0	0.9	5.0	6.6	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.1	100	11192
Coimbatore	67.5	13.6	0.8	2.7	1.3	7.9	2.5	2.9	0.1	0.8	100	16417
Tiruppur	73.9	13.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	6.5	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.8	100	8694
Tamil Nadu	46.5	24.6	2.1	9.7	5.8	7.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.4	100	384713

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table: A23ScheduledTribe Households by Availability of Separate Kitchen and Type of Fuel Used for Cooking (in %) -All

District	Type of Fuel used for Cooking -All											No.of HH
	Fire-wood	Crop residue	Cow dungcake	Coal,Lignite, Charcoal	Kerosene	LPG/ PNG	Electricity	Biogas	Any other	No cooking	All	
Thiruvallur	40.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	8.3	48.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	100	33417
Chennai	6.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	19.2	73.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	32400
Kancheepuram	42.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	12.0	43.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	28673
Vellore	78.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.1	17.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100	23507
Tiruvannamalai	87.9	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.9	8.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	100	24917
Viluppuram	84.0	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	12.9	0.0	0.1	-	0.3	100	23116
Salem	75.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	20.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	100	35353
Namakkal	81.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	4.8	11.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	100	18222
Erode	65.4	2.2	0.4	0.3	5.0	25.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	100	10874
TheNilgiris	74.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	4.8	19.0	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	100	13028
Dindigul	69.7	2.4	0.2	0.2	3.3	23.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	100	7959
Karur	44.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	9.4	43.6	-	0.5	0.2	0.7	100	2410
Tiruchirappalli	53.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	9.2	36.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	10295
Perambalur	77.3	2.1	0.1	0.2	3.4	16.1	-	0.1	-	0.7	100	1914
Ariyalur	92.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	5.5	0.0	-	0.1	0.2	100	3565
Cuddalore	71.0	1.1	0.5	0.1	3.2	23.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	9231
Nagapattinam	70.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	2.3	24.9	0.3	-	-	0.2	100	2799
Thiruvarur	75.0	1.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	20.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	100	3299
Thanjavur	64.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	4.2	29.8	0.1	-	0.0	0.3	100	3847
Pudukkottai	78.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	17.7	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	100	2081
Sivaganga	64.1	1.4	0.4	0.3	4.3	28.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	3266
Madurai	49.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	12.7	35.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100	8336
Theni	62.3	1.3	0.3	0.1	7.9	27.1	-	0.3	-	0.7	100	3064
Virudhunagar	55.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	11.5	29.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.6	100	4331
Ramanathapuram	76.6	1.8	0.9	0.1	2.3	17.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	3278
Thoothukkudi	68.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	5.5	24.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100	4101

Tirunelveli	64.6	1.6	0.3	0.2	5.8	26.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	100	7179
Kanniyakumari	68.3	2.1	0.5	0.1	1.8	26.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	100	6281
Dharmapuri	77.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.1	20.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	100	17667
Krishnagiri	64.8	1.6	0.2	0.1	4.7	27.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	100	11192
Coimbatore	53.5	1.1	0.2	0.1	7.4	36.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	100	16417
Tiruppur	33.6	1.3	0.2	0.1	13.0	50.0	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	100	8694
Tamil Nadu	61.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	6.4	30.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	100	384713

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A24: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Type of Latrine Facility (in %)-All

District	Type of latrine facility within the premises						No latrine within premises			
	Flush/pour flush latrine connected to			Pit latrine		Service Latrine	All	Public latrine	Open	All
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Other system	With slab/ventilated improved pit	Without slab/open pit					
Thiruvallur	31.7	45.9	2.9	15.6	1.4	2.5	100	6.0	94.0	100
Chennai	95.6	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	100	85.6	14.4	100
Kancheepuram	33.0	51.2	2.2	10.7	0.6	2.3	100	5.5	94.5	100
Vellore	22.8	53.9	5.2	13.1	1.0	3.9	100	3.3	96.7	100
Tiruvannamalai	9.5	61.3	5.7	16.3	2.3	4.9	100	1.1	98.9	100
Viluppuram	11.1	59.7	12.9	12.1	1.9	2.3	100	1.6	98.4	100
Salem	15.4	50.8	7.8	18.3	2.6	5.1	100	5.9	94.1	100
Namakkal	12.1	43.5	4.5	34.2	3.4	2.3	100	6.1	93.9	100
Erode	25.9	38.6	5.4	25.3	1.4	3.5	100	7.4	92.6	100
TheNilgiris	23.5	32.3	10.1	24.8	7.9	1.4	100	13.1	86.9	100
Dindigul	20.2	53.2	5.5	15.4	0.8	4.9	100	12.3	87.7	100
Karur	21.2	50.9	6.5	19.5	1.3	0.5	100	13.8	86.2	100
Tiruchirappalli	44.0	41.5	2.8	8.0	1.1	2.5	100	14.4	85.6	100
Perambalur	6.4	77.7	2.1	11.2	-	2.6	100	2.4	97.6	100
Ariyalur	8.1	62.0	13.7	13.7	0.4	2.2	100	2.2	97.8	100
Cuddalore	25.7	54.6	3.7	12.6	1.0	2.3	100	4.7	95.3	100
Nagapattinam	15.1	70.1	4.2	8.9	0.7	1.1	100	15.8	84.2	100
Thiruvarur	8.0	68.3	8.7	9.0	5.7	0.4	100	5.2	94.8	100
Thanjavur	21.0	51.1	6.3	10.1	3.3	8.2	100	11.1	88.9	100
Pudukkottai	24.2	51.1	6.9	14.5	1.0	2.2	100	2.5	97.5	100
Sivaganga	14.3	63.4	6.7	10.6	0.9	4.1	100	7.5	92.5	100
Madurai	46.8	36.6	2.4	6.7	0.2	7.3	100	12.9	87.1	100

Theni	23.8	54.4	3.4	15.7	0.3	2.4	100	35.3	64.7	100
Virudhunagar	12.4	67.1	3.5	11.0	0.9	5.1	100	28.3	71.7	100
Ramanathapuram	16.3	46.9	9.1	16.1	1.3	10.4	100	7.2	92.8	100
Thoothukkudi	19.0	70.2	4.3	5.4	0.3	0.8	100	12.2	87.8	100
Tirunelveli	23.0	49.2	3.6	21.3	1.6	1.3	100	13.9	86.1	100
Kanniyakumari	17.3	32.3	5.6	42.4	1.8	0.5	100	21.6	78.4	100
Dharmapuri	13.1	53.6	12.3	19.8	0.6	0.6	100	1.9	98.1	100
Krishnagiri	29.3	46.7	5.1	13.6	2.7	2.6	100	4.4	95.6	100
Coimbatore	32.1	48.1	3.8	11.4	0.9	3.6	100	16.2	83.8	100
Tiruppur	33.8	46.0	2.5	12.3	0.5	4.9	100	25.7	74.3	100
Tamil Nadu	42.8	37.7	3.6	12.2	1.3	2.4	100	7.7	92.3	100

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A25: Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Bathing Facility and Type of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet (in%)-All

District	Within the premises				Total No.of HH	Waste water outlet connected to				
	Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	No Bathroom	All		Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	All	Total No.of HH
Thiruvallur	53.6	18.0	28.4	100	33417	29.4	18.7	51.9	100.0	33417
Chennai	93.7	2.8	3.6	100	32400	93.6	2.7	3.6	100.0	32400
Kancheepuram	52.0	16.8	31.2	100	28673	30.8	19.5	49.7	100.0	28673
Vellore	23.6	19.4	56.9	100	23507	8.9	14.6	76.4	100.0	23507
Tiruvannamalai	8.2	14.0	77.8	100	24917	3.2	8.8	88.0	100.0	24917
Viluppuram	6.7	12.5	80.8	100	23116	2.4	10.2	87.4	100.0	23116
Salem	15.8	19.7	64.5	100	35353	5.5	13.6	80.9	100.0	35353
Namakkal	14.1	19.7	66.2	100	18222	5.3	12.0	82.7	100.0	18222
Erode	24.9	19.2	55.8	100	10874	15.1	21.2	63.7	100.0	10874
TheNilgiris	29.2	21.2	49.6	100	13028	11.1	40.5	48.4	100.0	13028
Dindigul	29.5	24.1	46.4	100	7959	11.8	30.5	57.7	100.0	7959
Karur	50.3	17.1	32.6	100	2410	31.9	19.4	48.7	100.0	2410
Tiruchirappalli	40.5	7.6	52.0	100	10295	24.8	22.0	53.2	100.0	10295
Perambalur	15.2	15.6	69.3	100	1914	5.3	34.5	60.2	100.0	1914
Ariyalur	4.0	3.0	93.0	100	3565	2.3	6.1	91.6	100.0	3565
Cuddalore	25.8	12.8	61.4	100	9231	15.5	12.9	71.5	100.0	9231
Nagapattinam	18.6	8.1	73.3	100	2799	13.6	12.3	74.1	100.0	2799
Thiruvarur	14.9	14.6	70.5	100	3299	7.4	15.6	77.0	100.0	3299
Thanjavur	27.9	9.2	63.0	100	3847	20.5	22.2	57.3	100.0	3847
Pudukkottai	20.2	5.3	74.5	100	2081	13.3	12.5	74.2	100.0	2081
Sivaganga	30.0	7.6	62.4	100	3266	16.2	20.5	63.3	100.0	3266
Madurai	46.1	13.5	40.3	100	8336	29.1	28.0	42.9	100.0	8336
Theni	44.8	26.6	28.6	100	3064	12.3	56.0	31.6	100.0	3064
Virudhunagar	39.6	16.1	44.2	100	4331	9.6	44.5	45.9	100.0	4331
Ramanathapuram	17.1	10.6	72.3	100	3278	9.2	15.2	75.7	100.0	3278

Thoothukkudi	37.5	13.2	49.3	100	4101	10.1	34.4	55.5	100.0	4101
Tirunelveli	30.8	14.2	55.0	100	7179	11.4	35.6	53.1	100.0	7179
Kanniyakumari	34.0	11.3	54.7	100	6281	22.6	28.1	49.3	100.0	6281
Dharmapuri	11.6	21.4	67.0	100	17667	3.3	9.2	87.5	100.0	17667
Krishnagiri	42.0	18.1	39.9	100	11192	20.2	21.1	58.6	100.0	11192
Coimbatore	39.3	25.6	35.1	100	16417	21.5	29.4	49.1	100.0	16417
Tiruppur	52.2	22.0	25.7	100	8694	25.9	30.6	43.5	100.0	8694
Tamil Nadu	34.3	16.0	49.7	100	384713	21.1	17.9	61.0	100.0	384713

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Table A26: Scheduled Tribe Households Availing Banking Services and Number of Households Having Each of the Specified Assets (in %)-All

District	Availability of Assets - All												
	Availing banking services	Radio/ Transistor	Television	Computer/ Laptop- With Internet	Computer/ Laptop- Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Landline & Mobile	Bicycle	Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	Car/ Jeep/ Van	Households with Assets Column (2) to (11) Car	None of the assets specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Thiruvallur	42.8	21.2	85.8	6.1	10.6	8.6	58.2	4.8	36.9	29.4	3.9	8.9	5.9
Chennai	60.7	31.9	93.5	12.5	12.7	13.8	66.5	9.7	39.5	41.6	8.0	16.4	1.3
Kancheepuram	43.2	20.8	84.4	6.8	12.4	9.9	59.4	5.4	38.5	31.4	4.6	9.8	5.9
Vellore	23.2	9.0	84.3	1.4	4.2	4.9	45.0	2.3	30.4	16.8	1.0	1.7	8.1
Tiruvannamalai	21.0	12.9	72.3	0.6	3.1	3.1	40.9	1.7	28.3	12.5	0.7	0.8	15.5
Viluppuram	27.3	12.0	75.0	0.5	5.9	3.8	48.8	2.1	24.2	13.2	0.7	0.8	11.8
Salem	29.0	17.7	71.8	0.7	3.2	3.6	48.9	2.7	24.9	19.1	1.3	1.1	14.4
Namakkal	37.5	21.2	87.1	0.6	5.5	3.2	53.7	2.1	25.8	19.8	0.9	1.2	6.4
Erode	36.6	23.5	78.8	2.1	6.5	6.9	37.9	4.2	34.1	21.9	2.6	3.1	11.4
TheNilgiris	36.0	12.5	79.6	1.1	7.1	3.1	43.0	2.5	3.8	3.4	1.4	0.9	12.4
Dindigul	37.6	24.0	77.0	1.7	8.5	7.2	51.9	3.1	26.5	14.1	2.0	1.8	8.4
Karur	52.8	34.0	87.6	3.9	5.1	9.5	63.4	3.3	52.8	35.1	3.6	5.5	4.1
Tiruchirappalli	51.0	33.4	84.2	3.6	7.5	6.1	57.1	5.3	42.3	26.4	3.1	6.2	5.9
Perambalur	41.6	13.7	83.4	0.9	4.3	4.3	53.0	3.0	37.0	15.1	0.5	0.7	6.9
Ariyalur	31.0	13.9	81.0	0.3	2.6	1.7	49.4	2.2	49.1	11.0	0.5	0.6	8.2
Cuddalore	37.6	16.1	78.4	2.4	8.2	3.9	54.4	4.1	44.5	18.3	2.7	4.4	10.0
Nagapattinam	38.8	23.4	82.5	0.9	6.6	6.6	53.9	4.7	46.9	17.2	1.1	1.9	8.3
Thiruvaur	36.7	23.6	86.7	1.4	3.4	8.5	46.3	6.8	53.1	14.5	1.2	1.4	5.9
Thanjavur	37.7	23.4	84.1	1.9	4.9	4.4	59.2	4.5	52.0	17.8	1.5	2.7	6.1
Pudukkottai	41.2	24.1	81.9	1.2	5.9	6.5	64.8	3.9	56.8	26.3	1.4	2.6	4.2
Sivaganga	44.5	30.1	83.1	1.7	8.2	7.8	65.3	4.0	52.0	21.6	2.2	2.8	4.4
Madurai	50.6	25.2	86.2	3.5	11.0	9.1	60.7	4.0	36.8	22.1	3.0	5.9	5.3
Theni	32.5	18.0	80.8	1.5	6.1	3.3	50.6	2.3	29.4	12.2	0.9	1.7	8.7

Virudhunagar	33.1	21.8	81.3	2.7	7.3	8.8	49.1	4.5	50.8	18.2	1.2	2.8	8.0
Ramanathapuram	34.0	22.6	82.4	2.2	9.6	7.2	66.7	2.6	41.1	11.0	1.3	1.3	5.6
Thoothukkudi	43.7	19.6	84.1	1.9	4.7	3.6	58.7	4.8	57.6	22.7	2.3	2.5	6.4
Tirunelveli	50.3	20.5	79.7	2.3	5.9	6.9	50.5	5.3	43.1	17.2	2.2	2.6	9.1
Kanniyakumari	53.9	19.9	79.3	2.4	9.0	11.7	53.7	6.9	20.0	15.0	2.2	2.6	6.8
Dharmapuri	38.8	13.3	66.7	0.4	3.4	4.1	49.8	3.2	37.0	15.4	0.6	0.5	14.8
Krishnagiri	34.2	8.8	79.6	2.1	7.6	6.5	50.0	2.6	22.2	20.9	2.3	3.7	10.2
Coimbatore	34.3	25.5	81.9	3.4	10.0	7.4	49.3	3.6	26.2	24.1	3.9	5.9	7.8
Tiruppur	36.8	24.2	83.8	2.4	6.8	9.9	61.7	3.8	35.4	35.8	3.8	4.1	5.6
Tamil Nadu	38.0	19.6	81.0	3.2	7.3	6.6	52.8	4.0	32.9	21.9	2.6	4.6	8.7

Source: Census of India2011.

Note: '-' indicates that the corresponding sample size was 0

'0.0' indicates figures are very negligible.

Appendix-B

Table B1: List of Surveyed Habitations-Kallakurichi District

District	Block	Village Panchayat	Habitations
Kallakurichi	Kalrayan Hills	Arapundi	Ayanthurai kadu
			Karunalli
			Kidar
			Melmuruvam
			Pattivalavu
			Puduvalavu
			Settur
			Thottuthurai kadu
			Thronkoo
			Valapoondi
			Varam
		Kilakkadu	Kallipparai
			Kannur
			Kilakkadu
			Koodaram
			Kottavalavu
			Perumanatham
			Puduvalavu
			Venkalo
			Vilvathi
		Kondiyanatham	Kalpadi
			Karuvalampadi
			Kodundurai
			Kondiyanatham
			Mattappari
			Melparigam
			Nochimedu
			Vailampadi
		Maniyarpalayam	Aravangadu
			Echangadu
			Karnampattu
			Kelthukkali
			Malthukkali
			Maniyarpalayam
			Nakkavalavu
		Mel Pacheri	Chennathirupathi
			Eluthur
			Ettarapatti
			Kinathur
			Kodamathi
			Melpacherry
			Naranampatti

			Pudur
			Sothur
			Thazpacherry
			Therkupatti
			Therpuli
			Vilampatti
		Serapattu	Aalanur
			Aavalur
			Erikkarai
			Keeripuli
			Kurumbalur
			Perukkancheri
			Porasamppattu
			Serappattu
			Thadutthappalaiyam
			Thekkampattu
			Thumbarampattu
		Thoradipattu	Erukkampattu
			Kaviyam
			Mattappattu
			Mealthoradipattu
			Motuvalau
			Mundiyur
			Naduthoradipattu
			Nathampalli
			panipan padi
			Pattivalavu
			Pulinthurai
			Thazthoradipattu
			Thoradipattu
			Vandakappadi
		Vanjikkuli	Aanaimaduvu
			Edapattu
			Mankombu
			Pakkanam
			Perumpur
			Vazhakuzi
			Venjikkuli
		Vellimalai	Gangappadi
			Kannumathivalivu
			Kattumolipattu
			Konakkadu
			Koramolipattu
			Kottaputhur
			Mealkendikkal
			Mealmathur

			Mealsathanur
			Mealthevanur
			Mealvazapadi
			Mealvenniur
			Nadumathur
			Nedumolipattu
			Thazkendikkal
			Thazmathur
			Thazmolipattu
			Thazsathanur
			Thazthevanur
			Thazvazappadi
			Thazvellimalai
			Thazvenniur
			Thoranangkatti valavu
			Uttukadu
			Vellimalai
		Vengodu	Arunkuthikottai
			Athipaddi
			Malaiarasampattu
			Malaikottai
			Motaiyanur
			Panappadi
			Periyapalapooni
			Perumunikadu
			Poosakalvalavu
			Porppam
			Velarikadu
			Vengadu
			Vethur

Table B2: List of Surveyed Habitations-Salem District

District	Block	Village Panchayat	Habitations
Salem	Ayothiyapattinam	Aladipatty	Aladipatti
			Arunuthumalai
			Chinnavelampatti
			Pelapadi
			Periyavelampatti
			Sirumalai
	Panamarathupatti	Thumbalpatti	Adimalaipatty
			Erattaipulipudur
			Jalluthupatty
			Kootaru
			Manjapally
			Nadupatty
			Noolathukombai
			Sambakuttapatty
			Thumbalpatti
			Vedapatty
	Pethanaickenpalayam	Keelnadu	Aavarai
			Adiyanur
			Athiripatty
			Athuvalavu
			Chinnakayamalachi
			Chittampattu
			Kallivalavu
			Kallur
			Kaniyanvalavu
			Keelpoondi
			Kinathur
			Kirangkadu
			Kunnur
			Meelpoondi
			Mudavankoil
			Nagalur
			Pachadu
			Pattivalavu
			Sembur
			Soolankurichi
			Thalakarai
			Therkkupattu
		Melandu	Aalripatti
			Kalakkampady
			Kariyakoil
			Kovilpudhur
			Mannoor
			Melvallam

			Modhur
			Morasampattu
			Oduvangkadu
			Perandoor
			Puliyampatti
			Sembarakkai
			Sengattuputhur
			Thalvallam
			Velampattu
		Therkunadu	Aruna
			Athimarathu valavu
			Eri valavu
			Kallupatty
			Keeraikadu
			Kovilkadu
			Kuppur
			Kuruthalpattu
			Melnadupatty
			Moongilpattu
			Nathampattu
			Rakkodu
			Vellikadu
			Vengayakurichi
		Vadakku Nadu	Chinnamangodu
			Karumandurai
			Kattu valavu
			Keel erumbur
			Kilaakadu
			Kumbapaadi
			Kundiya pattu
			Maalakaaran valavu
			Maniyaar gundam
			Maruthaiyan valavu
			Mel erumbur
			Melkadu pattu
			Moolaiyanur
			Nadu valavu sellan kurichi
			Navalur
			Navampattu kattu valavu
			Navampattu palaya valavu
			Pachapalaathi valavu
			Palaya valavu sellan kurichi
			Pattikara sellangkurichi
			Perinjanattan valavu
			Perinjur
			Poondi kadu

			Pudur
			Puthu valavu sellan kurichi
			Shervai pattu
			Thalkadupattu
			Thekkampattu
			Thottithurai
			Valakka pattu
			Valasai valavu
			Venkattan valauv sellan kurichi
			Vilaam pattu
	Valapady	Pulidikuttai	Chinnakuttimaduvu
			Indira nagar
			Kankattiala
			Kilakadu
			Kiraipatti
			Koverikadu
			Periakuttimaduvu
			Pungamaduvu
			Puzhuthikuttai
			Santhumalai
			Velligoundanur
	Yercaud	Maramangalam	Arangam
			Kelaiyur
			Kombuthuki
			Koothumuthal
			Kottachedu
			Kuttamathikadu
			Madhur
			Maramangalam
			Mavoothu
			Pelakkadu
			Senthittu
		Nagalur	Kolagur
			Muluvi
			S.t.nagar
			Sorakkapatti
		Vellakadai	Anaikadu
			Melur
			Nallur
			Periyerikadu
			Piliyur
			Piliyur tankpadi
			Vellakkadai

Table B3: List of Surveyed Habitations-Tiruvannamalai District

District	Block	Village Panchayat	Habitations
Tiruvannamalai	Jawadhu Hills	Kanamalai	Erulamparai
			Ilanthampattu
			Kanamalai
			Kavamapattu
			Kilkanavayur
			Kilmurngaimandhai
			Kilsenbagathoppu
			Mallimedu
			Nagalur
			Neeppalampattu
			Neerthumbai
			Palamathi
			Palapiriyampattu
			Pallathur
			Ponganur
			Puliyankuppam
			Senbagthoppu
		Kovilur	Alanjanur
			Andi gounder nagar
			Anna nagar
			Erikollai
			Erimamarathur
			Erinellimarathur
			G.marathur
			Gundalathur
			Jammunamarathur
			Kanaganeri
			Kilalur
			Kilkomutteri
			Kilpalankottai
			Komutteri
			Kovilmarathur
			Kovilur
			Kuniganthur
			Kuppan nagar
			Kuruiyanur
			Malayankottai
			Mattukkanur
			Mattukrankottai
			Melpalan kottai
			Melthombareddi
			Melur
			Naduvur

			Paaraitaiour
			Pakkumudaiyanur
			Periyakollai
			Sinthalur
			Thanjankollai
			Theradi karan kollai kottai
			Thombareddy
			Vallikottai
			Vendanthoppu
		Kuttakarai	Ambattankollai
			Kuttakarai
			Thumbakadu
			Vathiankollai
		Melsilambadi	Malayanur
			Pathiri
			Vannankuttaui
			Vilamarathur
			Vilichanur
		Nammiyampattu	Alamarathu kottai
			Eriyur
			Kilnadanur
			Koramaduvu
			Kovilanldur
			Kovilur andi kottai
			Mutnathur
			Nadupattu
			Nammiyambat
			Nathour balandi kollai medu
			Palayaputhur
			Panaimarathur
			Pudur uran kollaimadu
		Palamaruthur	Chinnakuttai
			Gunrenti
			Kalyanamandai
			Koviyanur
			Mandhankattukollar
			Nallapattu
			Narthamarathur
			Nochamalai
			Ondikoriyanur
			Palamarathur
			Pulichakottai
			Reddikollai
			Seramarathur
			Thirinrimarathur
			Thoppur

			Vazhaikkavoor
		Veerappanur	Arasavalli
			Barugur
			Ettimarathur
			Kattukollai
			Kilvilagkuppam
			Mandaparai
			Melmarathur
			Odamangalam kollai
			Pudupattu
			Theethanur
			Vallithathankottai
			Vazathumbai
			Veerappanur
			Vilankuppam
	Thandrampet	Athipadi	Akkarapatti
			Athipadi
			Beemarapatti
			Kilvalasai
			Melvalasai
			Sonanampatti
			Ulchekkadi
		Mothakkal	Kuberapattinam
			Kurukalambur
			Melmuthanur
			Mothakkal
		Pudurchekkadi	Aruvankadu
			Jambodai
			Kalnattur
			Nerkunni
			Pudur chekkadi
			Puliyampatti
			Udaiyarkuppam

Appendix-C

Interview-Schedule

An Evaluation Study on the Effectiveness of Implementation of Government Schemes in the Tribal Villages in the State of Tamil Nadu

District:

Block:

Village Panchayat:

Habitation:

Location of the Habitation: ☐ Hilly area ☐ Foothills area ☐ Plain area

1. Socio-Economic Status of Family:

1.1. Name of the Respondent: _____

1.2. Age : _____

1.3. Gender : ☐ Male ☐ Female

1.4. Schedule Tribe Sub-Caste: _____

1.5. Educational Qualification: ☐ Illiterate

☐ Primary school (1 to 5 std.)

☐ Middle school (6 to 8 std.)

☐ High school (9 to 10 std.)

☐ Higher secondary school (11 to 12 std.)

☐ ITI ☐ Polytechnic

☐ Degree

☐ Others (specify).....

1.6. Family Type : ☐ Nuclear Family ☐ Joint Family

1.7. (A). House: ☐ Own House ☐ Rentel House

☐ House constructed under Government Schemes

(B). Tye of House: ☐ Temporary house ☐ Thatched house ☐ Tile roof house

☐ Concrete roof house ☐ Other Specify.....

1.8. Is your house connected to electricity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

1.9. What kind of fuel do you use for cooking?

☐ Firewood ☐ Kerosine ☐ LPG Cylinder

1.10. Do you have toilet facility in your house? ☐ Yes ☐ No

1.11. Do you have own land? : ☐ Yes ☐ Forest Land ☐ No

1.12.Type of land: ☐ Homestead only ☐ Homestead and other agricultural land

☐ Other (Please specify)

1.13. Total Land Size: ☐ Homestead _____ ☐ Others _____

1.14. Sources of drinking water?

- ☐ Tap connection within dwelling ☐ Public tap
☐ Tube well/bore wells ☐ Hand Pump ☐ Well
☐ Surface water (Pond, River, Dam, Cannel and Lake)
☐ Other (Please specify)

1.15. Sources of irrigation?

- ☐ Rainfed irrigation ☐ Pond ☐ River ☐ Dam ☐ Canal ☐ Lake ☐ Well ☐ Bore Well

1.16. How good is the road from your habitation to the nearest small town?

- ☐ Good condition ☐ Not in Good condition ☐ No proper road facility

1.17. Is there public bus transportation? ☐ Yes ☐ No

1.18. Do you have a vehicle? ☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ (If **yes**) Type of vehicle? _____

1.19. Income from Principal Occupation: ☐ Occupation _____ ☐ Monthly income (Rs) _____

1.20. Mention the details of income from other business:

Occupation	Monthly Income (Rs.)
NRGES	
b)	
c)	

1.21. Give details of monthly expenses of your family:

List of Monthly expenditure	Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)
Food	
Dress	
Education	
Medicine	
Electricity Bill	
Cooking fuel expenses	
Vehicle fuel expenses	
Other expenditure	

2. 2. Details of Family: (details of family members other than current students)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Name of Family Member	Age	Gender	Relationship with family head	Marital status	Educational qualification	Dropout of education Yes/No "if Yes" reason	Occupation detail	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Is their name attached to the family card?	Do you have voter ID card?	Do you have Aadhaar ID card?	Do you have a savings A/C at the postoffice?	Do you have a savings account in a bank?	Member of Women's Self-Help Group?	Have you participated in the NREGS?	Do you have caste certificate?	Do you have a tribal identity card?
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	

Note:

Gender: 1-Male 2-Female. Relationship with family member: 1- Wife; 2- Son; 3-Daughter; 4- Father; 5-Mother; 6-son in law;7- daughter-in-law; 8- Grandson;9- granddaughter; 10- uncle; 11- Aunt; 12-Grandfather; 13-Grndmother

Marital Status: 1-Married; 2- Unmarried 3-Widow 4-Separated

Occupation: 1-Daily Wage Labourer; 2- Culativator;3- Agricultural Labour; 4- plantation worker; 5- Collecting the forest products; 6- Livestock and Poultry Farming; 7- Construction Work; 8-Unemployed; 9-Monthly income; 10- Government Job

Monthly Income: (Rs.): 1- Rs. Up to 5000; 2-Rs.6000 to 10,000; 3- Rs. 11,000 to 15,000; 4- Rs.16,000 and above.

Question Number (10) to (18) please mention **"Yes or No"**.

3. 3. Details of educational status of children in the family:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of the Student	Age	Gender	Educational Status: School going- (1) (OR) College going- (2) (OR) Higher education- (3)	Which class is he/she studying in school? (1 to12 std.) (OR) What degree is he/she studying in college? ITI/ polytechnic/ engineering, Degree (BA, B.Sc. etc) (OR) Type of Higher Education (MA, MSc, MBA, etc.) (please mention the level of schooling and degree course)	Type of Educational Institutions: (Please specify the type of educational institution)	Mention the details of government assistance: (please refer the details given below the schedule)	Mention the details of government free scheme received by the educational institution you are studyin:g (select all that apply) (please mention all suitable options are given below the table)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Note:

Question Number (3): Gender: 1-Male; 2- Female

Question Number (6):1- Government School;2-Government Aided School;3-Government Tribal Welfare School;4-Tamil Nadu Forest School;5 Private School;6- Nan Governmental organization School (NGOs);7- Government College;8- Government Aided College ;9-Private College; 10- Government university; 11- Private University.

Question Number (7):

1. Studying under Tribal Government Special Incentive Scheme (Class 3 to Class 12).
2. Studying in a college under the tribal Government Special Incentive Scheme.
3. Studying in a Tribal Special Government Free Education Scheme College (ITI/Polytechnic).
4. Pursuing her Master's Degree in Government Tribal Free Education Scheme College.
5. Pursuing Ph.D. from Tribal Government Special Education Scheme.

Question Number (8):1- Note Books; 2- School Uniform; 3-Free Bus Pass; 4- mid-day meal; 5- bi-cycle;6- Laptop; 7-Sandal 8- School bag; 9- Other (please Specify)

4. 4. DETAILS OF THE SCHOOL:

4.1. How far is the school you study from your home? (km) _____

4.2. How do you go to school every day?

☐ By Walk ☐ Bi-Cycle ☐ Government Bus ☐ Forest Department Vehicle ☐ Private Vehicle

☐ Other (please specify)

4.3. Number of teachers currently working in the school _____

4.4. Does the Headmaster of the school stay in the school or does he come daily? (Headmaster working in Government Tribal Residential (GTR) School)

☐ Staying ☐ Not Staying

4.5. How many non-teachings staff members does the school have? _____

4.6. How long does the teacher teach in a day? _____

4.7. How many days a week does the teacher come to school? _____

4.8. Does your school have electricity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4.9. Does your school provide mid-day meal? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4.10. If "No", then the reason _____

4.11. Does your school have computer and internet facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5. 5. DETAILS OF HOSTEL:

5.1. Are you staying at a hostel? ☐ Yes ☐ No

5.2. If "Yes", the type of Hostel?

☐ Government Tribal Welfare Hostel ☐ Tamil Nadu Government Residential School
Hostel ☐ Forest Department Hostel ☐ Adi Dravidar and Scheduled Tribal Hostel

☐ Private Hostel ☐ Other please specify.....

5.3. How far is your hostel from your home? (km) _____

5.4. How far is your hostel from your school? (km) _____

5.5. How far is your hostel from the college? (km) _____

6. Answer the following questions, if you are staying Government Tribal Residential School Hostel.

6.1. Is there a full-time caretaker in the student hostel? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6.2. How many times a day do you get food in the hostel? (*Mention all that apply*)

☐ Breakfast ☐ mid-day meal ☐ Dinner

6.3. 6.3. Mention any problems in getting three-time food,

a)

b)

c)

6.4. At your hostel, (a) Are there toilet facilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) Sufficient quantity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(A). Is there a nappy burner in the women's restroom? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(B). Does your hostel have the following facilities? (*Mention all that apply*)

☐ Electricity Facility ☐ Drinking Water ☐ Bath Room ☐ Television Facility

☐ Computer with internet facility ☐ Library ☐ First aid medical facility

6.5. Are the facilities in your hostel satisfactory? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6.6. *If "No",* please state the reasons.

a)

b)

c)

7. How far are all the following facilities from your place of residence?

S.No		Facilities	Distance (Km)	Is it currently working? (Yes/No)
1	Basic Services	Panchayat Office		
2		Taluk Office		
3		Bus Stop		
4		Railway Station		
5		Police Station		
6		Bank		
7		Post Office		
8		ATM Centre		
9		Fuel Station(Petrol Pump)		
10		Fire Station		

11		Drinking Water (Meter)		
12		Fair Price Shop (PDS)		
13		Agricultural Extension Office		
14		Fertilizer and Seed Shop		
15		LAMP-Society		
16		Nearest NGO Office		
17		Nearest Forest Office		
18		e-Service Centre		
19		Milk Collection Centre		
20		PLF/VPRC		
21		Tribal Welfare Office		
22	Health	health Sub-Centre		
23		Primary Health Centre		
24		Government Hospital		
25		Medical shop		
26		Private Hospital		
27		Veterinary Clinic		
28		Anganwadi Centre		
29	Education	Primary School		
30		Middle School		
31		High School		
32		Higher Secondary School		
33		GTR School		
34		ITI/Polytechnic College		
35		Arts and Science College		
36		Engineering College		
37		Tribal Student Hostel		

8. Do you know about the welfare schemes for the people brought by the government?
(Mention all that apply)

- ☐ Women Self-Help Group (SHGs) programme
- ☐ NREGS
- ☐ Old Age Pension Scheme
- ☐ Free bus travel scheme for Women
- ☐ Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam
- ☐ Illam Thedi Kalvi
- ☐ Subsidized drug stores
- ☐ Provision of fertilizer and seed at subsidized rates
- ☐ Fair Price Shop Special Scheme *(Receive 35 kg of rice from Fair Price Shop)*

☐ Other (please specify)

9. Is anyone in your family benefiting from any of the following government welfare schemes? (Mention all that apply).

S. No	Government Welfare Schemes	Do you know about these schemes? (Yes/No)	Is this program implemented in your area? (Yes/No)	Are you benefiting? (Yes/No)	If "Yes" state the year	If "No" state the reason
1	Free House Scheme					
2	Free Patta					
3	Loan Facility (Agriculture or House)					
4	Housing by TAHDCO					
5	Free Electricity					
6	Marriage assistance					
7	Maternity Welfare Scheme					
8	Crop Insurance and Subsidy					
9	Old Age Pension Scheme					
10	Free Medical Facility					
11	LPG Subsidy					
12	PDS Scheme					
13	Skill Development Scheme					
14	Employment and Income Enhancement Training					
15	Scholarships (School and College Student)					
16	Education Loans for College Students					
17	Free bicycle for school going student					
18	Free Bus pass					
19	Laptop (School and College Student)					
20	Financial Assistance for TNPSC Group-I					
21	Financial Assistance for Civil Services (Main) Exam Cleared Candidates					
22	Chief Minister's Health Insurance Scheme					
23	Coaching for Govt. Exams (Government/Private)					
24	Kisan Credit Card					
25	Training conducted by District Industries Department Entrepreneurship Centre					
26	Govt Schemes for Persons with Disabilities					
27	Bank Loan for Self Help Group					

10. How did you come to know about the various government welfare schemes?(Mention all that apply)

- ☐ Through newspaper and television news
☐ Through friend and neighbour

- ☐ Through a campaign organized by the government
- ☐ Through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's)
- ☐ Through Women Self Help Group members
- ☐ Through the Primary Health Centre Officer
- ☐ Through Village Administrative Officer
- ☐ Through Panchayat President
- ☐ By Village Ward Member
- ☐ Other (please specify).....

11. Has your habitation or your family received any of the following welfare schemes through the Gram Panchayat? (Mention all that apply)

- ☐ Street lighting facilities
- ☐ Road facility
- ☐ Public Transport facilities
- ☐ Free patta
- ☐ Free house
- ☐ Drinking water facilities
- ☐ Toilet facilities
- ☐ Micro irrigation facilities
- ☐ Community Welfare Hall
- ☐ Medical and health related program
- ☐ Voter ID card
- ☐ Family card
- ☐ Aadhaar ID Card
- ☐ Tribal identity card
- ☐ Community certificate
- ☐ Loan facility from bank
- ☐ Other (please specify)

12. Mention the what are the assistance received through the Tamil Nadu Forest Department?(Mention all that apply).

- ☐ Road facility
- ☐ Transportation facility
- ☐ Housing facility
- ☐ Drinking water facility
- ☐ Medical facility
- ☐ Educational facility
- ☐ For getting tribal identity card
- ☐ For obtaining community certificate
- ☐ Also mention any other facilities you get through forest department
 - a).
 - b).
 - c).

12.1. Facilities available under the Forest Rights Act: (Mention all that apply)

- ☐ Residential facility
- ☐ Agriculture Land
- ☐ To collect forest products
- ☐ Goats/cows graze in forests
- ☐ Others (please specify)

13. Have you received any help from NGOs (NGOs and CBOs)? (Mention all that apply)

1. Education grants for children
2. Street light
3. Electricity facility for home
4. To get free housing
5. To get a free patta
6. For getting tribal identity card
7. For obtaining community certificate
8. Medical facilities and health camp
9. Regarding youth employment and skill development
10. Insurance Scheme (Life Insurance/ Crop Insurance/ Medical Insurance)
11. For agriculture
12. Micro irrigation facilities
13. Employment opportunities
14. Toilet facilities
15. Road facilities
16. Transport facilities
17. Drinking water facilities
18. Employment training for women
19. Business facilities
20. Pension/ old age benefits to the people
21. To get family card
22. To obtain voter ID card
23. To obtain Aadhaar ID Card
24. To get loan facility from bank
25. Women's Scheme/Small Business Loan Assistance in TAHDCO
26. Others, (please specify)

14. Apart from the questions asked above, if the respondent gives any other comments about their area of residence and problems for them, they can mention below.

Name of the Enumerator:

Habitation:

Mobile Number: