

പതിനാലാം കേരള നിയമസഭ
ഏഴാം സമ്മേളനം

നക്ഷത്രചിഹ്നമിടാത്ത ചോദ്യം നമ്പർ. 701

09.08.2017-ൽ മറുപടി


പട്ടികജാതി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠന പിന്നോക്കാവസ്ഥ

ചോദ്യം:	മറുപടി:
ശ്രീ.കെ. ദാസൻ	ശ്രീ.എ.കെ.ബാലൻ (പട്ടികജാതി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ പിന്നാക്ക സമുദായക്ഷേമവും നിയമവും സാംസ്കാരികവും പാർലമെന്ററികാര്യവും വകുപ്പുമന്ത്രി)
(എ) പട്ടിക ഗോത്രവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ കുട്ടികളുടെ പഠന പിന്നോക്കാവസ്ഥ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന് നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കാമോ;	(എ) പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ ഉന്നമനത്തിനായി സ്കോളർഷിപ്പുകൾ, ഗ്രാന്റുകൾ എന്നിവ പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വികസന വകുപ്പ് നൽകി വരുന്നു. അഞ്ചാം ക്ലാസ് മുതൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് മത്സര പരീക്ഷ നടത്തി ആനുകൂല്യം നൽകുന്ന 'അയ്യങ്കാളി മെമ്മോറിയൽ ടാലന്റ് സെർച്ച് ആന്റ് ഡെവലപ്പ്മെന്റ് പദ്ധതി', കുട്ടികൾക്ക് ട്യൂഷൻ പഠിക്കുന്നതിന് 'ട്യൂട്ടോറിയൽ ഗ്രാന്റ് പദ്ധതി', ട്രൈബൽ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് 'വസ്ത്ര വിതരണ പദ്ധതി', വകുപ്പിന്റെ അംഗീകാരമുള്ള ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്ക് 'ബോർഡിംഗ് ഗ്രാന്റ്', സമർത്ഥരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് പ്രത്യേക പ്രോത്സാഹനം, സ്കൂൾ കോളേജ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പഠന യാത്രയായ ഭാരത ദർശൻ, പ്രൈമറി ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളുടെ മാതാപിതാക്കൾക്കുള്ള പ്രോത്സാഹന ഗ്രാന്റ് എന്നീ പദ്ധതികളും നടത്തി വരുന്നു. കൂടാതെ മെഡിക്കൽ എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോഴ്സുകൾക്ക് പ്രവേശനം ലഭിച്ചവർക്ക് പ്രാരംഭ ചിലവിനത്തിൽ ധനസഹായം നൽകുന്നു. പ്രീപ്രൈമറി വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി വികാസ് വാടികൾ, കിന്റർ ഗാർട്ടൻ, ബാല വാടികൾ, നഴ്സറി സ്കൂളുകൾ, ബാലവിജ്ഞാന കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു. വിദൂര കോളനികളിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്ക് 1 മുതൽ 4-ാം ക്ലാസ്സുവരെയുള്ള വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനായി പെരിപ്പറ്ററ്റിക് സെന്ററുകളും, ഏകാദ്ധ്യാപക വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു. വകുപ്പിനു കീഴിൽ 106 പ്രീമെട്രിക് ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളും 3 പോസ്റ്റ്മെട്രിക് ഹോസ്റ്റലുകളും 19 മോഡൽ റസിഡൻഷ്യൽ സ്കൂളുകളും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു. വകുപ്പിനു കീഴിൽ 2 ഐ.റ്റി.ഐ.കളും ഒരു ഉതപാദന പരിശീ

		<p>ലന കേന്ദ്രവും, സാങ്കേതിക തൊഴിലുകൾക്ക് പരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നതിന് 10 മാതൃകാ പരിശീലന കേന്ദ്രങ്ങളും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.</p> <p>പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് തൊഴിലധിഷ്ഠിത കോഴ്സുകൾക്കുള്ള പ്രവേശന പരീക്ഷാ പരിശീലനം നൽകി വരുന്നു. കൂടാതെ സൈനിക സ്കൂൾ, നവോദയ സ്കൂൾ പ്രവേശന പരീക്ഷാ പരിശീലനവും വകുപ്പ് മുഖേന നൽകി വരുന്നു. സാങ്കേതിക കോഴ്സ് പരിശീലനവും എം.ബി.ബി.എസ്., എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോഴ്സുകൾക്ക് പൊതു പ്രവേശന പരീക്ഷാ പരിശീലനവും വർഷം തോറും നൽകി വരുന്നു. തെരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രൊഫഷണൽ കോഴ്സുകൾക്ക് പഠിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് ലാപ്ടോപ്പുകൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നു.</p> <p>പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ കുട്ടികളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് ഊരുകളിൽ ട്യൂഷൻ നൽകുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കായി സാമൂഹ്യ പഠനമുറി പദ്ധതി, പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളുടെ കൊഴിഞ്ഞുപോക്ക് തടയുന്നതിനായി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗത്തിൽ തന്നെയുള്ള റി.റ്റി.സി, ബി.എഡ്. പാസ്റ്റായ യുവതി യുവാക്കളെ മെന്റർ ടീച്ചർമാരായി നിയമിക്കുന്ന ഗോത്രബന്ധു പദ്ധതി, വിദൂരവും, വനത്തങ്ങളിലുമുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്ക് സ്കൂളിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതിന് വാഹന സൗകര്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 'ഗോത്ര സാരഥി പദ്ധതി' എന്നിവയും വകുപ്പ് നടപ്പിലാക്കി വരുന്നു.</p>
(ബി)	ഇവരുടെ പഠന പിന്നോക്കാവസ്ഥ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പട്ടികജാതി വികസന വകുപ്പോ ഇതര ഏജൻസികളോ എന്തെങ്കിലും പഠനം നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ; പ്രസ്തുത പഠന റിപ്പോർട്ടുകളുടെ പൂർണ്ണരൂപത്തിലുള്ള പകർപ്പ് ലഭ്യമാക്കാമോ;	(ബി) പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗക്കാരുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങളിൽ 2008ൽ പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വികസനവകുപ്പ് സർവ്വേ നടത്തുകയും 2013ൽ സർവ്വേ പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് റിപ്പോർട്ട് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. സർവ്വേയിലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സംബന്ധിച്ച റിപ്പോർട്ടിന്റെ പകർപ്പ് ഇതോടൊപ്പം അനുബന്ധമായി ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നു.
(സി)	എസ്.എസ്.എ, ആർ.എം.എസ്.എ. തുടങ്ങിയ കേന്ദ്രാവിഷ്കൃത പദ്ധതികളിലൂടെ പട്ടികജാതി പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിഭാഗത്തിലെ കുട്ടികൾക്കായി നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന പ്രത്യേക പദ്ധതികൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്ന് വിശദമാക്കാമോ?	(സി) 2016-17 സാമ്പത്തികവർഷം പട്ടികജാതി-പട്ടികവർഗ്ഗ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കായി ആർ.എം.എസ്.എ വഴി സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ ബ്ലോക്കുകൾതോറും ഓറിയന്റേഷൻ പ്രോഗ്രാം സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ വർഷത്തെ പ്രൊപ്പോസൽ കേന്ദ്ര മാനവ വികസന മന്ത്രാലയത്തിന്റെ പരിഗണനയിലാണ്. എസ്.എസ്.എ വഴി താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കി വരുന്നു.

(1) 1 മുതൽ 8 വരെയുള്ള ക്ലാസുകളിലെ

		<p>എസ്.സി.എസ്.ടി കൂട്ടികൾക്ക് സൗജന്യ പാഠപുസ്തകം, ഒരു ജോഡി സൗജന്യ യൂണിഫോം എന്നിവയ്ക്കുള്ള ഫണ്ട് എസ്.എസ്.എ നൽകുന്നു.</p> <p>(2) പല കാരണങ്ങളാൽ വിദ്യാലയത്തിൽ പ്രവേശനം നടത്താത്ത കുട്ടികളെ വിദ്യാലയങ്ങളിലേക്ക് എത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് പ്രത്യേക പിന്തുണ നൽകുന്നു.</p> <p>(3) ടി വിഭാഗം കുട്ടികൾക്കായി ഊതകൂട്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസങ്ങൾ, പ്രാദേശിക പ്രതിഭാഭ്യാസങ്ങൾ എന്നിവ ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>(4) വയനാട്ടിൽ ഊതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസങ്ങളിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റേതാണെന്ന് നിയമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>(5) ചില ജില്ലകളിൽ ടൈംബൽ ഹോസ്റ്റലുകൾ കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച് കൈത്തൊഴിൽ പരിശീലനം നൽകുന്നു.</p> <p>(6) ടി വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സ്കൂളുകളിൽ എത്തിക്കുന്നതിന് ദൂരപരിധി കണക്കാക്കി യാത്രാസൗകര്യം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>(7) ടി കുട്ടികൾക്ക് പഠനയാത്രാ സൗകര്യം ഒരുക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p> <p>(8) പഠനനിലവാരം മെച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് വേണ്ടി ലേണിംഗ് എൻഹാൻസ്മെന്റ് പ്രോഗ്രാം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.</p>
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 സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസർ

4 EDUCATION

4.1 Literacy

Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in the state is worked out at 74.44 per cent, which is lower than the State average literacy of 93.91 per cent (2011). The highest literacy rate is noted in Kottayam District which stands as 94.31 per cent followed by Thiruvananthapuram (89.85 %) and Pathanamthitta (88.50%) Districts. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Palakkad is reported as 57.63 per cent which is the lowest among the districts in the State. Thrissur District stands with 67.88 per cent followed by Wayanad District with 71.36 per cent. The district wise details on the literacy rate is given in Table 4.1

Table 4.1
Illiterates and Literacy Rate

Sl.No.	District	Population (Above 5 Years)	Illiterates	%	Literates (Including Neo literates)	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	15712	1589	1.62	14123	89.85
2	Kollam	4120	747	0.76	3373	81.87
3	Pathanamthitta	5792	666	0.68	5126	88.50
4	Alappuzha	2793	375	0.38	2418	86.57
5	Kottayam	15519	883	0.90	14636	94.31
6	Idukki	48616	8410	8.55	40206	82.70
7	Eranakulam	7999	1585	1.61	6414	80.19
8	Thrissur	4984	1601	1.63	3383	67.88
9	Palakkad	41881	17743	18.03	24138	57.63
10	Malappuram	12561	4207	4.28	8354	66.51
11	Kozhikode	9633	1695	1.72	7938	82.40
12	Wayanad	137374	39349	39.99	98025	71.36
13	Kannur	34265	7791	7.92	26474	77.26
14	Kasaragod	43729	11745	11.94	31984	73.14
	State	384978	98386	100	286592	74.44

Literacy rate of Cholanaickan, a community in PVTG, is 39.63 per cent which is the lowest among the Scheduled Tribe communities. The literacy rate of other communities in the PVTG, except Koraga are far below the State average. It is 56.36 per cent for Kurumbar, 58.74 per cent for Kadar and 59.37 per cent for Kattunayakan. Among the numerically smaller groups the lowest literacy rate is recorded for Maha Malasar (43.55 %) followed by Aranadan (49.28%) and Malaipandaram (51.73%). For Paniyans, the literacy rate is 65.19 per cent. Irular claims only 60.01 per cent of literacy. The literacy rate of Malayan community is registered as 63.23 per cent followed by Mudugar (64.15%). Community wise data on literacy rate are given in Annexure : 7

Literacy rate of males among the Scheduled Tribes is registered as 78.90 per cent. Here also the Cholanaickan community stands with the lowest literacy rate (36.90%). The literacy rate of males belonging to Kadar and Kattunayakan communities is also lower than the State average. The male

literacy rate of Paniyan is 70.83 per cent. The community wise data on male literacy rate are given in Annexure :8

Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes up to the age 29 years is above the State literacy rate. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes above 30 years age shows a downward trend. For the people above 75 years, the literacy rate is 20.74 per cent which is the lowest. The details of age distribution of literates are given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2
Age Distribution of Literates

Sl.No.	Age Classification	Population (Above 5 years)	Literates	Literacy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	06 - 14	: 71848	69302	96.45
2	15 - 17	: 18065	17563	97.22
3	18 - 21	: 31237	29445	94.26
4	22 - 29	: 72373	63922	88.32
5	30 - 44	: 97687	68305	69.92
6	45 - 59	: 58810	28208	47.96
7	60 - 65	: 16867	5376	31.87
8	66 - 74	: 10460	2888	27.60
9	75 - 99	: 7631	1583	20.74
Total		: 384978	286592	74.44

Illiterates among Scheduled Tribes are 98, 386. Among them 39349 (39.99%) are in Wayanad District followed by 17,743 illiterates (18.03%) in Palakkad District and 11,745 illiterates (11.94%) in Kasaragod District. In Idukki District there are 8410 illiterates (8.55 %) and in Kannur their number is 7791 (7.92 %). The 5 districts, namely; Wayanad, Palakkad, Kasaragod, Idukki and Kannur have approximately 87 per cent of the illiterates among Scheduled Tribes where as the population in these districts stands as 79 per cent of the total. Therefore, any programme intended for improvement of literacy of Scheduled Tribes should have priority for the above five districts.

The age distribution of Illiterates reveal that 2546 children between the age 06-14 are illiterates. They represent 2.59 per cent of the total illiterates. Further, 502 children in the age group 15-17 are also illiterates (0.51%). This reveals the negative results of the efforts to provide preliminary education to all children belonging to the weaker sections of the society. Again the illiterates between the age 18-29 are 10,243 constituting 10.41 per cent of the total. The illiterates between the age group 30-59 are 59,984 registering 60.96 per cent of the total. The illiterates above 60 years are 24,711, which constitutes 25.53 per cent of the total. In view of these facts the literacy programme proposed for Scheduled Tribes should have the consideration of age also. The details on age wise distribution of illiterates are given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3
Age Distribution of Illiterates

Sl.No.	Age Classification	Population (Above 5 Years)	Illiterates	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	06 - 14	71848	2546	2.59
2	15 - 17	18065	502	0.51
3	18 - 21	31237	1792	1.82
4	22 - 29	72373	8451	8.59
5	30 - 44	97687	29382	29.86
6	45 - 59	58810	30602	31.10
7	60 - 65	16867	11491	11.68
8	66 - 74	10460	7572	7.70
9	75 - 99	7631	6048	6.15
Total		384978	98386	100

Illiterates among the PVTG is 9127. They constitute 9.28 per cent of the total illiterates. The illiterates among Paniyan (28521), Irular (9583), Mavilan (6415), Malavettuvan (5786), Muthuvan (5327) and the PVTG together are 64759 and they constitute 65.82 per cent of the total illiterates. A community based programme for literacy, with focus on the PVTG, is preferable for removing the illiteracy among Scheduled Tribes.

Paniyan community is 21.77 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribes. But the illiterates among Paniyan community represent 28.99 per cent of the total illiterates. Moreover, the proportion of illiterates among Paniyan community to their population is 34.81 per cent. In the case of PVTG, their representation to the total tribal population is 5.93 per cent but the illiterates among them is 9.28 per cent. Again the proportion of illiterates among them is 39.97 per cent to their population. While Irular constitutes only 6.23 per cent of the total population, their share to illiterates is 9.74 per cent. The proportion of illiterates among Irular population is 39.99 per cent. All these support the idea for a community based approach for total literacy programme for Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on illiterates are given in Annexure : 9

4.2 Status of Educational Attainments

Scheduled Tribe population with formal education is estimated as 2,72,034. Of them, 1,27,344 (46.81%) are of primary level and 92,349 (33.95%) have the education below SSLC. There are 30,342 SSLC holders, (11.15 %) and 16374 Plus Two certificate holders (6.02%). The graduates are 4475 (1.64%) and the post graduates are 822 (0.30%). There are 328 persons (0.12%) with other qualifications. The details on the general educational status of Scheduled Tribes are given in Table 4.4

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Table 4.4
Educational Attainments

Sl.No.	Course	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Primary Education	
2	Below SSLC	127344
3	SSLC	92349
4	PDC/+2	30342
5	Graduates	16374
6	Post Graduates	4475
7	Others	822
		328
	Total	272034

Among the Scheduled Tribe literates 2,19,693 persons have the education below SSLC. They include persons with primary education and also those who failed the SSLC examination. Among the PVTG, the persons with the general education up to SSLC are lower than their proportion to total population. The share of PVTG is 5.93 per cent to the total Scheduled Tribes. The persons with the educational qualification below SSLC is only 5.22 per cent of the total. In the case of Mavilan, the population comes to 7.49 per cent where as the persons with the qualification below SSLC is only 6.99 per cent. Irular is another community which is backward in attaining preliminary education. The population of Irular community is 6.23 per cent where as their representation to the persons with the qualification below SSLC is 4.75 per cent. Therefore, PVTG, Mavilan, Irular etc need special encouragement for education starting from primary stage. The community wise data on educational status below SSLC are given in Annexure: 10

The number of persons with SSLC and +2 certificates are 46716. They represent 12.13 per cent of the total population above 5 years. Many communities have not attained the level of education at the state average. Paniyan is a community which has not attained the secondary and higher secondary education at the desired level. Only 2.81 per cent of the population of Paniyan community has SSLC or +2 certificates. Adiyar (5.93%), Eravallan (5.23%), Malai Pandaram (4.39%), Malayan (8.88%), Mannan (7.45%), Muthuvan (4.76%), Malavettuvan (7.03 %) and Vettakuruman (7.26%) are the communities which have not gained adequate representation in acquiring SSLC or +2 certificates. The level of secondary and higher secondary education of the PVTG is below the State average. The community wise data on educational status at secondary and higher secondary levels are shown in Annexure: 11

There are 4475 graduates and 822 post graduates among Scheduled Tribes. However, the status has not been fairly reflected among the communities according to the proportion of their population. While PVTG constitutes 5.93 per cent of the tribal population, their representation among the graduates and post graduates is 0.86 per cent and 0.73 per cent respectively. Paniyan community is the most backward in attaining higher education. Paniyans, representing 21.77 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe population has only 1.65 per cent of graduates. Paniyans have no post graduates. Malavettuvan community has the representation of 4.62 per cent in the population. The graduates among them constitute only 1.47 per cent. No one has taken post graduation from Malavettuvan community. Malayan, Mannan, Mudugar, Muthuvan, Irular etc are the communities which have not produced adequate number of graduates and post graduates in proportion to their population. The community wise data on educational status of graduates and post graduates are given in Annexure: 12

The professionally /technically qualified Scheduled Tribes consist of 3686 diploma/ certificates

holders, 95 engineering graduates 65 medical graduates and 1764 others. The details are given in Table 4.5

Table 4.5
Technical/ Professional Education

Sl.No.	Course	Number of Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Vocational Course	2775
2	Diploma Certificate	911
3	Professional Degrees	
	(1) B Tech	95
	(2) Medical	65
	SubTotal	160
4	Other Professional Qualification	468
5	Other Technical Qualification	1296
	Total	5610

In the case of technical education also, Paniyan community stands very backward. The diploma/certificate holders among Paniyan community is only 4.21 per cent of the number of diploma/certificate holders in technical subjects. The performance in acquiring diploma/certificate courses by Malayan, Mannan, Muthuvan and Malavettuvan communities are also very poor. The number of diploma/certificate holders among PVTG is very low compared to their population. The community wise data on diploma/certificate holders are given in Annexure : 13

Altogether, 21 communities of Scheduled Tribes have no engineering graduates. Adiyan, Hill Pulaya, Malai Pandaram, Malai Vedan, Malasar, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan Kadar, Koraga, Cholanaickan etc; are the major communities which have not been able to afford engineering professional education to their children. The situation is worse with respect to medical education. Altogether, 26 communities, including the 5 communities of PVTG, have not been able to send a single person for medical degree. Approximately, 68 per cent of the population of Scheduled Tribes has no representation among medical degree holders. The community wise data on professional education are given in Annexure: 14

4.3 Enrolment in Pre School Institution

The rate of enrolment in pre school institutions (anganwadies) by the Scheduled Tribe children is very low. The children in the age group 4-5 are 16,233. Of them, 12,342, children have not enrolled in anganwadies. In other words, pre school education is out of reach to 76.03 per cent of children in the Scheduled Tribe communities. The situation is worst in Malappuram, Kasaragod, Palakkad and Wayanad, Districts. The rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is 87.27 per cent in Malappuram District, followed by 85.39 per cent in Kasaragod, 85.27 per cent in Palakkad and 84.31 per cent in Wayanad. The details of enrolment of children in pre school institutions are given in Table 4.6

Table 4.6
Enrolment in Pre School

Sl.No.	District	Number of Children 4-5 Years	Number Enrolled in Anganwadis	Number Not Enrolled in Anganwadis	Percentage of Children not Enrolled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	603	357	246	40.80
2	Kollam	201	146	55	27.36
3	Pathanamthitta	202	91	111	54.95
4	Alappuzha	88	41	47	53.41
5	Kottayam	480	243	237	49.38
6	Idukki	1781	841	940	52.78
7	Eranakulam	400	130	270	67.50
8	Thrissur	238	58	180	75.63
9	Palakkad	2009	296	1713	85.27
10	Malappuram	722	93	629	87.12
11	Kozhikode	361	124	237	65.65
12	Wayanad	6315	991	5324	84.31
13	Kannur	1279	253	1026	80.22
14	Kasaragod	1554	227	1327	85.39
State Total		16233	3891	12342	76.03

Among PVTG, the rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is higher than the State average. It is 96.43 per cent for Kurumbar, 91.18 per cent for Cholanaickan, 89.39 per cent for Kattunayakan, 86.21 per cent for Koraga and 82.88 per cent for Kadar. The rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is above 90 per cent in respect of Eravallan, Kudiya, Mudugar, Thachanadan and Malapanickar communities. In the case of Adiyar, Aranadan, Wayanad Kadar, Malasar, Malayan, Paniyan, Malavettuvan and Mavilan communities, the rate of non enrolment of children in anganwadies is between 80 and 90 per cent. The rate of non enrolment of children in the anganwadies is between 70 and 80 per cent in respect of communities such as Irular, Kurichian, Kurumar, Karimpalan and Vettakuruman. Thus it can be assumed that one of the major reasons for the educational backwardness of Scheduled Tribes is the laxity to provide basic education to the children. The community wise data on non enrolment of children in anganwadies are given in Annexure: 15

The non availability of anganwadies within settlements, distance from settlements to existing anganwadies, inconvenient location of anganwadies, non availability of facilities in anganwadies, dearth of adequate infrastructure etc are the reasons attributed for high rate of non enrolment in anganwadies.

4.4 School Enrolment

The number of students in Scheduled Tribe communities is estimated as 90,902, constituting 21.33 per cent of the tribal population. Wayanad District has the largest number of students (33071), followed by Idukki (10901), Palakkad (10442) and Kasaragod (10267) Districts. Kannur District

has 7340 students. These 5 districts together account for approximately 80 per cent of the tribal students. The district wise details of Scheduled Tribe students are given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7
District Wise Number of Students

Sl No	District	No. of Students	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	4010	4.41
2	Kollam	897	0.99
3	Pathanamthitta	1377	1.51
4	Alappuzha	594	0.65
5	Kottayam	3607	3.97
6	Idukki	10901	11.99
7	Eranakulam	2088	2.30
8	Thrissur	1222	1.34
9	Palakkad	10442	11.49
10	Malappuram	2943	3.24
11	Kozhikode	2143	2.36
12	Wayanad	33071	36.38
13	Kannur	7340	8.07
14	Kasaragod	10267	11.29
Total		90902	100

The analysis of the community wise data of students reveal that the number of students are proportionate to the population of the respective community. In Paniyan community the students are 20.20 per cent while the population is 21.77 per cent. The students in Eravallan community is 0.96 per cent and their population is 1.04 per cent. In the case of Malaipandaram, the students are 0.28 per cent as against the population of 0.39 per cent. The community wise data on population and students are given in Annexure:16

4.4.1 General Education Stream

The students in primary classes constitute 70.64 per cent. The students in secondary and higher secondary streams are 14.91 per cent and 7.49 per cent respectively. About 3.81 per cent of students are in graduation and post graduation courses. The students for professional courses are only 0.35 per cent of the total. The details on class/course wise strength of students are given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8
Class/ Course wise Number of Students

SLNo.	Class/ Course	Number of Student	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Primary	64216	70.64
2	Secondary	13552	14.91
3	Higher Secondary	6805	7.49
4	Graduation	3198	3.52
5	Post Graduation	268	0.29
6	Certificate Course	629	0.69
7	Diploma Course	517	0.57
8	Professional Degrees		
	(1) B Tech	234	0.26
	(2) MBBS	60	0.07
	(3) BAMS	19	0.02
	(4) BHMS	8	0.01
	Sub Total	321	0.35
9	Other Technical Courses	440	0.48
10	Other Professional Courses	702	0.77
11	Others	254	0.28
	Total	90902	100

The students in primary, secondary and higher secondary classes are 84,573, registering 93.04 per cent of the total number of students. More than 80 per cent of the students under these category are in the 5 districts, namely; Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Kasaragod and Kannur. The details of students in primary, secondary and higher secondary classes in the districts are given in Table 4.9

Table 4.9
Students in Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary Classes

SLNo.	District	Students			Total	%
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2116	881	522	3519	4.16
2	Kollam	581	179	73	833	0.98
3	Pathanamthitta	827	266	132	1225	1.45
4	Alappuzha	337	135	64	536	0.63
5	Kottayam	1785	738	362	2885	3.41
6	Idukki	7195	1652	986	9833	11.63
7	Eranakulam	1367	372	152	1891	2.24
8	Thrissur	829	228	86	1143	1.35
9	Palakkad	7726	1534	858	10118	11.96
10	Malappuram	2169	518	151	2838	3.36
11	Kozhikode	1287	410	224	1921	2.27
12	Wayanad	25852	3517	1992	31361	37.08
13	Kannur	5023	1384	446	6853	8.10
14	Kasaragod	7122	1738	757	9617	11.37
	Total	64216	13552	6805	84573	100

Obviously, the children between the age 06-14 years are to be students in primary and secondary classes. Therefore, a comparison of the students in primary and secondary classes with the children in the age group 06-14 would be worth while in the context of large scale dropout in secondary and higher secondary classes. The total number of children in the age group 06-14 is 71,848. The total students in primary and secondary classes are 77,768. On verification it has been found that 6274

students studying in primary and secondary classes are above the age of 14 years. They are 8.73 per cent of the students in primary and secondary classes. As such it has been concluded that the children in the age group 06-14 studying in primary and secondary classes are only 64,845, and 7005 children (9.75%) have either discontinued their studies or have not joined the schools.

The proportion of children not attending schools is comparatively high among PVTG. It is 15.55 per cent for the group as a whole. Taking into account the individual communities, Cholanaiakan has 36.84 per cent followed by Koraga (23.85%), Kadar (18.07%), Kurumbar (17.80%) and Kattunayakan (14.04%). The proportion of children who have discontinued their studies or not attending school education is high among the communities such as Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya, Malai Pandaram, Malasar, Malayan, Muthuvan, Mudugar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan etc. The community wise data on students in primary and secondary classes are given in Annexure:17

The number of students in higher secondary (+2) course is 6805. It has been reported that the children in the age group 15-17 are 18,065. Normally, they are anticipated to be students in higher secondary classes. However, only 37.67 per cent of the population in the age group 15-17 are students in higher secondary classes. In the case of children among PVTG, only 20.12 per cent are students in higher secondary classes. The shortage of students in higher secondary course is high among Paniyan, Muthuvan and Malavettuvan communities. In Paniyan community only 12.38 per cent of children in the age group 15-17 are students in higher secondary education, followed by Muthuvan (18.23%) and Malavettuvan (21.67 %). The above facts reveal that the dropout syndrome among Scheduled Tribe students is severe at the higher secondary stage of education. The community wise data on students in higher secondary course are given in Annexure:18

4.4.2 Higher Education Stream

The number of Scheduled Tribe students for graduation and post graduation are 3198 and 268 respectively. The total number of students in these two streams are 3466. Approximately 60 per cent of them are in three districts, namely, Wayanad, Idukki and Kottayam. About 27.07 per cent of students in graduation and 57.46 per cent of students in the post graduation levels are from Idukki and Kottayam Districts. The details of Scheduled Tribe Students in graduation and post graduation levels are given in Table 4.10

Table 4.10
Students for Graduation and Post Graduation

SLNo.	District	Students		Total	%
		Graduation	Post Graduation		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	233	21	254	7.33
2	Kollam	40	4	44	1.27
3	Pathanamthitta	40	7	47	1.36

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4	Alappuzha	18	4	22	0.63
5	Kottayam	322	56	378	10.91
6	Idukki	540	98	638	18.41
7	Eranakulam	77	9	86	2.48
8	Thrissur	43	7	50	1.44
9	Palakkad	141	12	153	4.41
10	Malappuram	49	5	54	1.56
11	Kozhikode	107	8	115	3.32
12	Wayanad	1011	20	1031	29.75
13	Kannur	283	7	290	8.37
14	Kasaragod	294	10	304	8.77
Total		3198	268	3466	100

The students of graduation and post graduation courses from PVTG, numerically smaller communities and certain backward communities which have sizable population are very poor compared to the total students. Among 3198 tribal students for graduate courses only 473 students (14.79%) belong to the 25 communities including PVTG, numerically smaller communities and educationally backward communities such as Eravallan, Malaipandaram, Malasar, Mudugar, Paliyan, Thachanadan, Malapanickar etc.

The total number of students in post graduate courses are 268. Of them, only 3 students belong to PVTG. Eleven communities such as Aranadan, Hill Pulaya, Wayanad Kadar, Kudiya, Maha Malasar, Paniyan, Malavettuvan, Thachanadan, Koraga, Kurumbar and Cholanaickan have no representation of post graduate students. Though the post graduate students belong to 23 communities it has to be noted that 75 per cent of them belong to four communities. The community wise data on students for graduate and post graduate courses are given on Annexure: 19

4.4.3 Professional Courses

Scheduled Tribe students in professional courses consist of 234 in engineering degree, 60 in medical degree, 19 in ayurveda degree and 8 in homoeo degree. The tribal communities in Kollam and Thrissur Districts have no representation among the students for engineering degree. The tribal students from Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Thrissur and Kozhikode have no representation among the students in medical degree course. The tribal students from the districts of Thiruvananthapuram, Kollam, Pathanamthitta, Alappuzha, Thrissur, Palakkad and Malappuram have not joined for ayurveda degree course. The representation for homoeo degree course has been confined only to 5 districts, namely; Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Eranakulam and Palakkad. Kollam and Thrissur Districts have not the credit of producing tribal students for professional education. Another feature of professional education is the regional concentration of the students in 5 districts. Thiruvananthapuram, Kottayam, Idukki, Eranakulam and Wayanad Districts together claim approximately 83 per cent of students in professional courses. The details of the students for professional courses in the districts are given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11
Students for Professional Courses

Sl.No.	District	Students				Total	%
		B Tech	Medical	Ayurveda	Homoeo		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	24	6	-	1	31	9.66
2	Kollam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Pathanamthitta	8	-	-	-	8	2.49
4	Alappuzha	3	1	-	-	4	1.25
5	Kottayam	47	15	5	2	69	21.50
6	Idukki	51	19	5	1	76	23.68
7	Eranakulam	27	4	3	1	35	10.90
8	Thrissur	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Palakkad	7	2	-	3	12	3.74
10	Malappuram	3	1	-	-	4	1.25
11	Kozhikode	6	-	1	-	7	2.18
12	Wayanad	44	8	3	-	55	17.13
13	Kannur	9	1	1	-	11	3.43
14	Kasaragod	5	3	1	-	9	2.80
Total		234	60	19	8	321	100

The community wise data reveal that 16 communities have no students for engineering degree course. For medical degree 26 communities and for homoeo degree 29 communities have no participation. Another striking feature of the professional education of tribal students is that there is only one student in the stream (engineering degree) from among the 5 communities of PVTG. The communities like Aranadan, Eravallan, Hill Pulaya, Kudiya, Maha Malasar, Malai Pandaram, Malayan, Paliyan, Malapanickar, Kadar, Koraga, Kumumbar and Cholanaickan have not been able to send their students for professional education. Besides, 80 per cent of the seats for professional courses are shared by 5 communities of Scheduled Tribes. The community wise data on students for professional courses are given in Annexure :20

4.4.4 Other Features of Education

Majority of the tribal students prefer government or aided institutions for their studies. Only a few students of professional courses have selected self financing (govt or private) institutions. The details on institution wise and course wise enrolment of students are given in Table 4.12

Table 4.12
Institution wise and Class/ Course wise Enrolment of Students

Sl.No	Standard/ Course	Number of Students						Total
		Government	Government Aided	Private	Govt. Self Financing	Private Self Financing	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Primary	44974	13215	4868	-	-	1159	64216
2	Secondary	9146	3001	1026	-	-	379	13552
3	Higher Secondary	4433	1069	923	-	-	380	6805
4	Graduation	1402	746	609	-	-	441	3198
5	Post Graduation	136	84	18	-	-	30	268
6	Certificate Course	237	59	247	-	-	86	629
7	Diploma Course	273	60	120	-	-	64	517
8	B Tech	155	37	12	11	18	1	234
9	MBBS	37	12	4	3	4	-	60
10	BAMS	11	3	-	2	3	-	19
11	BHMS	4	2	1	1	-	-	8
12	Other Courses	503	120	287	-	-	232	1142
13	Others	103	22	91	-	-	38	254
Total		61414	18430	8206	17	25	2810	90902

The residency is a decisive factor for better performance of education. Unfortunately, accommodation could be provided only for 7.07 per cent of students. This may be one of the reasons for the educational backwardness of tribal community. Hostel facilities could not be provided even for the professional students. Consequently, 88 engineering students and 14 medical students are day scholars. The details on the residency of students are given in Table 4.13

Table 4.13
Residency of Students

Sl.No	Standard/ Course	Number of Students									Total
		Pre Matric Hostel	Post Matric Hostel	Hostel Managed by the Institution of Study	MRS	With Relatives	Own Arrangement	Charitable Institutions	Own House	Other Arrangements	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Primary	-	-	-	1141	1196	75	722	61001	181	64216
2	Secondary	1923	-	-	633	208	28	180	10531	49	13552
3	Higher Secondary	87	459	349	198	133	45	39	5281	214	6805
4	Graduation	-	221	483	13	53	58	16	2304	50	3198
5	Post Graduation	-	23	80	2	6	14	-	138	5	268
6	Certificate Course	-	21	80	-	11	22	8	477	10	629
7	Diploma Course	-	24	77	2	12	45	6	346	5	517
8	B Tech	-	26	80	-	3	31	1	88	5	234

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(1)	(2)	:	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
9	MBBS	:	-	2	39	-	-	2	2	13	2	60
10	BAMS	:	-	3	12	-	-	2	-	1	1	19
11	BHMS	:	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	8
12	Other Courses	:	-	83	294	-	21	81	11	631	21	1142
13	Others	:	-	13	52	-	3	9	3	168	6	254
Total		:	2010	875	1550	1989	1646	415	988	80979	450	90902

4.5 Economic Background of Students

4.5.1 Employment Pattern of Parents

The employment pattern of parents of students could broadly be classified into the three board categories such as (1) occupations under forestry sector, (2) occupations under agriculture and allied sectors and (3) occupations under non agriculture and allied sectors. Of the total students, the parents of 7017 students (7.72 %) are engaged in occupations under forestry sector which consist of collection of forest produces and herbal plants, traditional occupations and works in forestry sector. About 5.32 per cent of students in graduation, 6.72 per cent of students in post graduation and 4.36 per cent of students in professional courses belong to families engaged in occupations under forestry sector. The details of students belonging to families engaged in occupations under forestry sector are given in Table 4.14

Table 4.14
Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations under Forestry Sector

SLNo	Class/Course	Total Students	Students Belonging to Families of Workers Under Forestry Sector					Total %	% to Total Students
			Collection of Forest Produces	Traditional Occupation	Collection of Herbal Plants	Worker - Forest Area			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Primary	64216	1167	123	124	3564	4978	7.75	
2	Secondary	13552	239	29	28	877	1173	8.66	
3	Higher Secondary	6805	78	11	16	422	527	7.74	
4	Graduation	3198	29	3	11	127	170	5.32	
5	Post Graduation	268	6	-	-	12	18	6.72	
6	Certificate Course	629	4	-	1	13	18	2.86	
7	Diploma Course	517	5	1	1	34	41	7.93	
8	Professional Courses	321	6	-	-	8	14	4.36	
9	Others	1396	22	1	3	52	78	5.59	
Total		90902	1556	168	184	5109	7017	7.72	

Agriculture and allied sectors, provide employment opportunities to the largest number of parents of students which constitutes 70.35 per cent. Agriculture, animal husbandry and agriculture labour are the sub sectors under this category. Of them, agricultural labour constitutes 84 per cent. Majority of students in all streams belong to families engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. One thousand nine hundred and fifty five students (62.20 %) in graduation, 114 students (42.54%) in post

graduation and 121 students (37.69 %) in professional courses are from families of agricultural workers. The details of students belonging to families engaged in occupations under agriculture and allied sectors are given in Table 4.15

Table 4.15

Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations under Agriculture and Allied Sectors

			Students Belonging to Families of Agriculture and Allied Sectors				
Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Worker - Agriculture Sector	Total	% to Total Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Primary	64216	5858	284	40853	46995	73.18
2	Secondary	13552	1606	92	7323	9021	66.57
3	Higher Secondary	6805	1006	61	3200	4267	62.70
4	Graduation	3198	676	16	1263	1955	61.13
5	Post Graduation	268	71	2	41	114	42.54
6	Certificate Course	629	106	5	294	405	64.39
7	Diploma Course	517	110	3	143	256	49.51
8	Professional Courses	321	68	1	52	121	37.69
9	Others	1396	256	11	553	820	58.74
Total		90902	9757	475	53722	63954	70.35

Non agriculture and allied sectors offer employment to parents of 21.93 per cent of students. The families of 19,931 students are engaged in occupations under this sector. Of them, 9150 are workers in non agriculture sector, followed by 6244 families of government employees. Approximately 33.55 per cent of the students in graduation, 50.75 per cent of students in post graduation and 57.94 per cent of the students in professional courses belong to families engaged in occupations under non agriculture and allied sectors. The details are given in Table 4.16

Table 4.16

Students Belonging to Families Engaged in Occupations Under Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Students Belonging to Families of Workers Under Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Sl.No	Class/Course	Total Students	Petty Trade	Worker-MGNREGS	Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	Plantation Labourer	Govt./Quasi Govt Employment	Others	Total	% to Total Workers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Primary	64216	95	1540	6131	359	3188	930	12243	19.07
2	Secondary	13552	26	336	1590	94	1010	302	3358	24.78
3	Higher Secondary	6805	13	215	747	27	827	182	2011	29.55
4	Graduation	3198	13	79	326	12	575	68	1073	33.55

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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
5	Post Graduation	268	2	7	26	1	81	19	136	50.75
6	Certificate Course	629	4	19	67	1	89	26	206	32.75
7	Diploma Course	517	4	11	72	-	106	27	220	42.55
8	Professional Courses	321	1	1	23	1	139	21	186	57.94
9	Others	1396	12	33	168	4	229	52	498	35.67
Total		90902	170	2241	9150	499	6244	1627	19931	21.93

The occupational pattern of parents of professional students reveal that 43.30 per cent of them belong to families of government/quasi government employees. Agriculture is the next sector which provide employment to 21.18 per cent of parents of students in professional courses. Agriculture workers constitute 16.20 per cent of the parents. The details on the occupation of parents of professional students are given in Table 4.17

Table 4.17
Occupation of Parents of Professional Students

Sl.No.	Source of Family Income	Number of Students					
		BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Total	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Forestry Sector							
1	Collection of Forest Produces	5	1	-	-	6	1.87
2	Worker- Forest Area	5	2	-	1	8	2.49
	SubTotal	10	3	-	1	14	4.36
Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
1	Agriculture	43	14	6	5	68	21.18
2	Animal Husbandary	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
3	Worker - Agriculture Sector	39	8	4	1	52	16.20
	SubTotal	83	22	10	6	121	37.69
Non Agriculture and Allied Sectors							
1	Petty Trade	-	1	-	-	1	0.31
2	Worker - MGNREGS	-	1	-	-	1	0.31
3	Worker - Non Agriculture Sector	21	2	-	-	23	7.16
4	Plantation Labourer	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
5	Govt./ Quasi Govt Employment	103	27	8	1	139	43.30
6	Permanent Worker in Private Sector	5	1	-	-	6	1.87
7	Others	10	3	1	-	14	4.36
8	No Income	1	-	-	-	1	0.31
	SubTotal	141	35	9	1	186	57.95
	Total	234	60	19	8	321	100

4.5.2 Source of Family Income of Students

The main source of family income of 40,853 students (63.62%) in primary sector is agricultural labour. Non agricultural labour is the source of family income of 6131 students (9.54%) in primary

sector. In the case of students in secondary classes also the main source of family income is agricultural labour which support 7323 students (54.03%). The next source is income from agriculture which supports 1606 students (11.85%) in secondary section. In higher secondary stream also the major source of family income of students is agricultural labour which supports 3200 students (47.02%)

Among the students in the graduation level 1263 (39.49%) are supported by the family income from agricultural labour, 676 (21.14%) by the family income from agriculture and 575 students (17.98%) belong to the families of government/quasi government employees. In the case of post graduate students 30.22 per cent belong to the families of government/quasi government employees. Like wise, the family income of 103 students (40.02%) in engineering degree, 27 students (45%) in medical degree and 8 students (42.10%) in ayurveda degree is employed in government/quasi government sector. More details on the source of family income of students are given in Annexure:21

There are 43 students in engineering degree courses belonging to the families with main source of income from agriculture. They belong one each to Irular and Kattunayakan, two to Kurumar, three to Uraly, four each to Kanikaran and Kurichian and 28 to Mala Arayan. Thirty nine engineering degree students are reported from the families of agricultural laboures. Of them, one each belong to Irular, Wayand Kadar, Kanikaran, Malasar, Ulladan, Malavettuvan and Vettakurman, two each to Kurumar and Karimpalan, three each to Adiyani, Mala Arayan and Mavilan, six to Paniyan and 13 to Kurichian community. Twenty one students of engineering degree are reported from the families of workers in non agriculture sector. They are distributed one each in Malavedan and Karimpalan, two each in Kurichian and Mavilan, 5 to in Ulladan and 10 to Mala Arayan community.

Among the medical degree students 14 have been identified as belonging to families of farmers (agriculture). They belong one each to Uraly and Kurumar and 12 to Mala Arayan community. The medical degree students from agricultural worker families are 8. They belong one each to Irular, Kurichian and Mannan, two students to Mavilan and 3 students to Kurumar community. The data on community and source of family income of professional students are given in Annexure: 22

4.5.3 Land Possession of Families of Students

There are 3694 students belonging to landless families. They constitute 4.06 per cent of total students. The families of 16,684 students (18.35 %) have below 5 cents land each. In this group there are 18 B Tech students, 5 MBBS students and two students each in BAMS and BHMS. The families of 13, 753 students (15.18 %) possess 5-10 cents of land. Families of 18 B Tech students and 2 MBBS students are under this category.

The students belonging to families in possession of less than 5 cents of land constitute the highest number. About 20.47 per cent of students in the primary stage are in this group. Among the students in secondary, higher secondary, graduation, post graduation and the professional courses, the larger

number are from the families possessing 1.00-2.50 acres of land. There are 2545 students (18.78%) in secondary classes, 1571 students (23.08 %) in higher secondary, 915 students (28.61%) in graduation, 78 students (29.01%) in post graduation, 64 students (27.35%) in engineering degree and 23 students (38.33%) in medical degree belonging to families possessing 1.00-2.50 acres land. The details on land possession of families of students are given in Table 4.18

Table 4.18
Land Possession of Families of Students

Sl.No	Extent of Land Possessed by Family (Area in cents)	Number of Students					
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Courses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Land less Families	3115	350	132	36	6	15
2	Below 5 cents	13147	2206	827	231	12	41
3	5 - 10 Cents	10791	1749	723	252	12	48
4	10 - 25 "	9951	2151	1007	437	40	106
5	25 - 50 "	5117	1228	626	308	33	57
6	50 - 100 "	6912	1790	1059	578	34	117
7	100 - 250 "	9317	2545	1571	915	78	164
8	250 - 500 "	2796	823	493	279	43	54
9	500 - 1000 "	1798	395	229	87	8	16
10	Above 1000 cents	1272	315	138	75	2	11
Total		64216	13552	6805	3198	268	629

(Continued)

Land Possession of Families of Students (contd)

Sl.No	Extent of Land Possessed by Family (Area in cents)	Number of Students						
		Diploma Courses	B Tech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Land less Families	6	15	1	1	-	17	3694
2	Below 5 cents	56	18	5	2	2	137	16684
3	5 - 10 Cents	40	18	2	-	-	118	13753
4	10 - 25 "	68	34	2	5	-	215	14016
5	25 - 50 "	53	15	7	1	-	132	7577
6	50 - 100 "	88	30	7	4	1	238	10858
7	100 - 250 "	134	64	23	5	1	348	15165
8	250 - 500 "	47	32	8	-	3	117	4695
9	500 - 1000 "	18	5	4	-	1	39	2600
10	Above 1000 cents	7	3	1	1	-	35	1860
Total		517	234	60	19	8	1396	90902

Among the students belonging to landless families, 3115 are in primary classes. They are 4.85 per cent of the total students in primary section. The students in secondary classes from the landless families are 350, representing 2.58 per cent of the students in secondary classes. 15 B Tech students and one MBBS and BAMS student each from the stream of professional courses also belong to landless families. The professional students from the landless families constitute 5.30 per cent of the total students in professional classes. The details of students belonging to landless families are given in Table 4.19

Table 4.19
Students Belonging to Landless Families

No	Category	Total Students	Students Belonging to Landless Families	% to Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	64216	3115	4.85
2	Secondary	13552	350	2.58
3	Higher Secondary	6805	132	1.94
4	Graduation	3198	36	1.13
5	Post Graduation	268	6	2.24
6	Certificate Course	629	15	2.38
7	Diploma Course	517	6	1.16
8	Professional Courses			
	(i) B Tech	234	15	6.41
	(ii) MBBS	60	1	1.67
	(iii) BAMS	19	1	5.26
	(iv) BHMS	8	-	-
	Sub Total	321	17	5.30
9	Others	1396	17	1.22
	Total	90902	3694	4.06

proportion of landless families of students in Malasar community is 22.93 per cent which is the highest in the category. The landless families of students are 1300 among Paniyan community, which is 7.08 per cent of the total students in the community. The proportion of landless families of students is 18.42 per cent in Aranadan, 8.43 per cent in Irular, 6.35 per cent in Kudiya and 6.59 per cent in Malaipandaram. The landless families of students in Kattunayakan is 4.21 per cent of the total students in the community. The community wise data of students belonging to landless families are given in Annexure :23

Among the professional courses, 15 B Tech students and one MBBS and BAMS student each belong to landless families. The 15 landless families of B Tech students belong to Kanikaran (1), Kaniyankunnam (2), Kurichian (2), Ulladan (2), Kurumar (2) and Mala Arayan (6) communities. Both the landless families of MBBS and BAMS students belong to Ulladan community. The community wise details of professional students belonging to landless families are given in Table 4.20

Table 4.20
Community of Professional Students belonging to Landless Families

Sl.No.	Community	Professional Courses				Total
		BTech	MBBS	BAMS	BHMS	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adiyan	2	-	-	-	2
2	Kanikaran (Kanikkar)	1	-	-	-	1
3	Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	2	-	-	-	2
4	Mala Arayan, Malayarayar	6	-	-	-	6
5	Ulladan	2	1	1	-	4
6	Kurumar, Mullakurumar	2	-	-	-	2
Total		15	1	1	-	17

4.6 The Dropout Syndrome

4.6.1 General Features

The dropout or discontinuance of studies by the students is a major concern in the education of Scheduled Tribe communities. The average rate of dropout is 36.73 per cent of total students. In the general education stream, the rate of dropout is high in secondary classes followed by post graduation course. Altogether 12,874 children have discontinued their studies at the secondary level while the strength of students in secondary classes is 13,552. Like wise, 194 students had left out the institutions without completing their post graduation where as the total students in post graduation is 268. The discontinuance in certificate and diploma courses are also abnormally high. The reason may be non placement of students completing the vocational courses. Fourty four students had discontinued their professional education, ie; engineering degree course. The details on class wise data of students and dropout/discontinuance are given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21
Class wise Details of Students and Dropout/Discontinuance

Sl.No	Class/Course	Students	Dropout	% to Students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary	64216	15364	23.93
2	Secondary	13552	12874	95.00
3	Higher Secondary	6805	1475	21.68
4	Graduation	3198	492	15.38
5	Post Graduation	268	194	72.39
6	Certificate Course	629	825	131.16
7	Diploma Course	517	1196	231.33
8	Professional Courses	321	44	13.71
9	Others	1396	923	66.12
Total		90902	33387	36.73

In total 33,387 children have discontinued their studies at various stages. The highest rate of dropout is found in Paniyan community. There are 10299 children in Paniyan community who have discontinued their studies. The dropout consist of 6798 students in primary stage, 2507 in secondary stage, 225 in higher secondary, 52 in graduation and 5 in post graduation. In Mavilan community the dropout is 2728 children. The largest number of discontinuance is among the students at

secondary stage followed by the primary students. Sixty students left their post graduation courses. Malavettuvan is another community with the largest number of dropout children. Altogether, 2087 students belonging to Malavettuvan community had left the educational institutions without reaching the destination in their education. Among the Malavettuvan community also the largest number of discontinuance is from the stream of secondary education. Ninety five students who joined for post graduation had left without completing the course. Thus about 80 per cent of the dropout in post graduation was from Malavettuvan and Mavilan. The dropout from Irular community are 1664 including 752 (45.19%) from secondary and 656 from primary classes (39.42%). Muthuvan, Adiyar, Kurumar and Karimpalan are other communities which suffered due to the dropout of students. Four students of Muthuvan community could not complete their engineering degree.

The number of students who left their institutions without completing the studies from PVTG are 2434. Of them, 2038 (83.73%) are from Kattunayakan community. The majority of the dropout in PVTG are from the primary and secondary streams. The dropout students from 10 communities including Paniyan, Kurichian, Mavilan, Malavettuvan, Irular and PVTG are 22,429, which constitutes 67.18 per cent of total dropout. The community wise data on dropout/discontinuance of students are given in Annexure :24

4.6.2 Source of Family Income of Dropout

The family income of students has an important role in the tendency to dropout. The family income of majority of students who have discontinued their studies is agricultural labour. In total 23,428 students (70.17%) belonging to agricultural worker's family had discontinued their studies at various levels. They include 11,333 (48.37%) in primary, 8473 (36.17%) in secondary, 897 (3.83%) in higher secondary, 333 (1.42%) in graduation and 190 (0.81%) in post graduation levels

Non agriculture is another sector of families of dropout students. The students belonging to families of workers in non agricultural sector who had discontinued their studies is 3105. In this category, there are 1294 students in primary classes, 1409 in secondary classes, 146 in higher secondary, 46 in graduate and 12 in post graduate courses. Agriculture is another sector of dropout. Two thousand six hundred and ninety three students belonging to agricultural families are dropout at various levels. Thirty eight students at graduation level, 11 students at post graduation level and 20 students of engineering degree courses have dropped out under this category. The children of agricultural workers, workers in non agricultural sector and farmers are the most affected victims of dropout syndrome. Among the 44 students who had discontinued their engineering studies 20 students belong to agricultural families, 8 are from workers in forest area, 7 belong to workers under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and 3 from agricultural workers. Two students belong to families of non agricultural workers and one each belong to families depending on collection of forest produces, traditional occupation, petty trade and other occupation. The details on the source of family income of dropout/discontinuance are given in Annexure:25

4.6.3 Reasons for Dropout/Discontinuance

Financial constraints, failure/detention, family problems, inaccessibility to institutions, sense of alienation etc are the reasons attributed for the huge dropout of tribal students. Poverty and financial problems in the families have contributed for the discontinuance of the studies of 11,781 students (35.29%) including 249 in graduation, 105 in post graduation and 17 in engineering degree. Failure/ detention has obstructed the studies of 9762 students (29.23%), consisting of 4636 in secondary, 84 in graduation 28 in post graduation and 13 in engineering degree course. The unfavorable situation in the families have adversely affected the educational career of 4932 students (14.77 %). The sense of alienation, originated from the reason of belonging to the weaker section of the society, caused the discontinuance of studies of 1457 students (4.36%). Eighteen students at graduation level and 5 students of engineering degree course are the victims of this social evil. Marriages and customary practices of the community have prevented the educational opportunity of 1124 and 143 students respectively. The details on the reasons for dropout of students are given in Table 4.22

Table 4.22
Reason wise Distribution of Dropout/Discontinuance

Sl. No.	Standard/ Course	Number of Dropout/Discontinuance									Total
		Poverty and Financial Problems	Failure	Distance to Institution	Difficult Journey to Institution	Family Problems	Sense of Alienation	Marriage	Customary Practices of Community	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Primary	5357	3882	868	235	2490	869	356	109	1198	15364
2	Secondary	4325	4636	483	117	1679	400	502	17	715	12874
3	Higher Secondary	587	303	68	18	217	50	131	4	97	1475
4	Graduation	249	84	19	5	69	18	27	1	20	492
5	Post Graduation	105	28	6	3	31	5	4	1	11	194
6	Certificate Courses	339	216	30	6	128	35	19	-	52	825
7	Diploma Courses	452	364	30	15	166	65	19	8	77	1196
8	BTech	17	13	3	-	8	2	1	-	-	44
9	Other courses	346	236	43	12	143	13	65	3	54	915
10	Others	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	8
Total		11781	9762	1552	411	4932	1457	1124	143	2225	33387

The dropout/ discontinuance of studies by students is very high in Wayanad District. About 44.64 per cent of the total dropout is in Wayanad District followed by Kasaragod (13.82%), Kannur (8.99 %), Idukki (8.13%) and Palakkad (8.07 %) Districts. About 40.27 per cent of dropout due to poverty and financial problems is reported from Wayanad, followed by Kasaragod (19.90%) and Palakkad (9.03%) Districts. Approximately 51 per cent of total dropout due to failure/detention is in Wayanad District, followed by 11.09 per cent in Kannur and 10.85 per cent in Kasaragod.

About 42.35 per cent of the total dropout/ discontinuance due to family problems is in Wayanad District, which is 13.87 per cent in Palakkad and 9.71 per cent in Idukki. The district wise details on the reasons for dropout/ discontinuance are given in Table 4.23

Table 4.23
District wise Details on Reasons of Dropout/ Discontinuance

Sl.No.	District	Number of dropout/ Discontinued Students									Total
		Poverty and Financial Problems	Failure	Distance to Institution	Difficult Journey to Institution	Family Problems	Sense of Alienation	Marriage	Customary Practices of Community	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	132	219	33	14	76	2	47	2	45	570
2	Kollam	177	55	21	1	18	17	7	0	7	303
3	Pathanamthitta	124	127	16	6	38	1	6	0	18	336
4	Alappuzha	55	39	1	0	16	0	4	0	19	134
5	Kottayam	98	183	14	9	62	5	16	0	19	406
6	Idukki	801	635	331	51	479	119	80	89	129	2714
7	Eranakulam	244	145	44	5	74	6	24	0	53	595
8	Thrissur	182	201	22	0	71	2	18	1	22	519
9	Palakkad	1064	374	165	52	684	77	133	7	139	2695
10	Malappuram	605	426	108	30	271	59	102	3	68	1672
11	Kozhikode	403	279	23	11	109	38	28	4	26	921
12	Wayanad	4745	4936	553	159	2089	640	465	31	1286	14904
13	Kannur	807	1083	130	48	393	232	94	2	215	3004
14	Kasaragod	2344	1060	91	25	552	259	100	4	179	4614
State		11781	9762	1552	411	4932	1457	1124	143	2225	33387

The salient features of dropout/discontinuance and major reasons in their order of intensity with relation to the communities are discussed below:

1. **Adiyan** : At the secondary level dropout is greater than the existing number of students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the major reasons.
2. **Aranadan** : After secondary level, the entry of students is only in to diploma courses.
: Poverty, family problems and failure are the reasons.
3. **Eravallan** : High rate of discontinuance at secondary level.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
4. **Hill Pulaya** : At the secondary stage the dropout rate is greater than the existing students.

- 5 Irular : Poverty, family problems and failure are the major reasons.

: High rate of dropout in secondary level followed by graduation.

: Poverty, family problems and failure are the reasons.
- 6 Wayanad Kadar : At the secondary level the discontinuance is abnormally high

: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 7 Kanikaran : Representation of students in all streams of education. High rate of dropout in secondary level. Twelve students had given up their BTech course.

: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 8 Kudiya : Though a numerically smaller community dropout in secondary level is higher than the existing students.

: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 9 Kurichian : At the secondary stage the number of dropout is greater than the existing students.

: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 10 Kurumar : Number of dropout in secondary level is greater than the existing students.

: Failure, poverty and family problems are the major reasons.
- 11 Maha Malasar : The dropout in secondary level is more or less equal to the strength.

: Poverty, failure and family problems are the major reasons.
- 12 Mala Arayan : Representation of students in all stream of education. Discontinuance is also recorded in all categories. Eight students had discontinued their B Tech course.

: Failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 13 Malai Pandaram : High rate of dropout in primary and secondary levels.

: Poverty, distance to institutions and family problems are the reasons.
- 14 Malavedan : Dropout is one fourth of strength.

: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 15 Malasar : 6 out of 7 students had discontinued their graduation course.

: Poverty, family problems and failure are the major reasons.

- 16 Malayan : At the secondary classes the dropout are more than the existing students.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 17 Mannan : Discontinuance at the secondary stage is more than the existing number of students.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 18 Muthuvan : Representation of students and discontinuance in all streams of education. Discontinuance of post graduate studies is at the higher rate. The dropout in B Tech has been recorded as 100 per cent.
: Poverty, failure, distance and customs are the reasons.
- 19 Mudugar : Dropout/discontinuance is higher at secondary and graduate levels.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 20 Paliyan : Dropout/discontinuance is more than one third of the strength.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 21 Paniyan : The dropout/discontinuance is one of the highest at secondary, higher secondary and graduation levels.
: Poverty, failure, sense of alienation and family problems are the reasons.
- 22 Ulladan : Dropout at all levels of education.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 23 Uraly : Dropout at all levels of education. The rate of discontinuance of engineering degree course is very high. Seventeen students had given up their B Tech course leaving only 9 students to continue their engineering degree course
: Sense of alienation, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 24 Mala Vettuvan : Very high proportion of dropout in secondary and graduation levels.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 25 Thachanadan : The dropout rate is high at the secondary stage.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.

- 26 Mavilan : Discontinuance is high at secondary level and very high at the post graduate stage. Sixty student had discontinued their post graduate studies while there are only 11 students continuing for post graduation courses.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 27 Karimpalan : The dropout rate is approximately one third of the strength.
: Failure, poverty and family problems are the reasons.
- 28 Vettakuruman : The dropout rate at the secondary stage is high.
: Poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 29 Malapanickar : The number of students beyond secondary is numerically small.
: Failure, poverty and marriage are the reasons.
- 30 Kadar : The discontinuance at secondary level is high against the social backwardness of the community.
: Inaccessibility, poverty, failure and family problems are the reasons.
- 31 Kattunayakan : The dropout is highest among PVTG. The discontinuance of studies at the secondary level is high.
: Poverty, failure, sense of alienation and family problems are the reasons.
- 32 Koraga : The dropout rate is high at all levels.
: Sense of alienation, poverty, failure and family problems are the major reasons.
- 33 Kurumbar : The discontinuance at higher secondary and graduation level is high in view of the educational backwardness of the community.
: Poverty, family problems and distance to educational institutions are the major reasons.
- 34 Cholanaickan : The number of students in the community is small. Enrolment is very low and dropout is high.
: Sense of alienation, poverty, distance to educational institutions and family problems are the reasons.

The community wise data on the strength of students in various classes and dropout/ discontinuance at different stages are given in Annexure: 26

The community wise and reason wise data on dropout/discontinuance are given in Annexure : 27

4.6.4. Willingness for Re-education


As against 33,387 students who had discontinued their studies, 6105 (18.23%) are willing to restart their education. The largest number of children willing to restart education is from Wayanad District (2628), followed by Kasaragod (949), Palakkad (663), Idukki (457) and Kannur (416) Districts. It is a positive symbol that some of the students who have discontinued their studies for higher education courses like graduation, post graduation and engineering degree are also prepared to complete their respective courses. Besides, 2365 children in primary section, 2521 in secondary section and 512 in higher secondary are also willing to continue their studies. The district wise details on children willing to restart their education are given in Table 4.24

Table 4.24
Children Willing to Restart Education

Sl.No.	District	Number of Children Willing to Restart									Total
		Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduation	Post Graduation	Certificate Course	Diploma Course	Professional Course	Others	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Thiruvananthapuram	10	43	15	7	1	3	2	1	20	102
2	Kollam	13	25	8	-	1	3	-	-	2	52
3	Pathanamthitta	14	58	21	-	-	2	1	-	2	98
4	Alappuzha	3	13	12	2	-	2	-	-	1	33
5	Kottayam	40	27	9	-	-	4	-	-	8	88
6	Idukki	158	202	68	6	1	10	4	3	5	457
7	Eranakulam	25	58	22	4	3	2	3	2	3	122
8	Thrissur	13	30	2	1	-	-	-	-	10	56
9	Palakkad	209	321	24	6	-	1	-	-	102	663
10	Malappuram	124	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213
11	Kozhikode	74	98	42	11	-	2	-	-	1	228
12	Wayanad	1257	946	237	23	-	18	18	-	129	2628
13	Kannur	311	99	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	416
14	Kasaragod	114	512	51	30	18	29	56	-	139	949
State		2365	2521	512	95	24	76	84	6	422	6105

There are 1531 children (25.08 %) belonging to Paniyan community willing to continue their studies. The next is Mavilan, with 676 children (11.07%) including 16 for graduation and 8 for post graduation are willing to complete their studies. Kurichyan (509 children), Irular (454 children) and Kurumar (396 children) are other communities who are willing to restart their education. One each from Kanikaran, Mala Arayan, Muthuvan and Ulladan and two from Uraly communities are willing to continue their engineering degree course.

Among the children of PVTG, 523 are willing to continue their studies. They constitute 21.49 per cent of the total dropout from the group. They include 31 children in higher secondary stream (27 Kattunayakan and 4 Koraga), 3 in graduation (one each from Kadar, Koraga and Kurumar) and 2 in post graduation (Koraga). The community wise data on children willing to restart their education are given in Annexure :28



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