



AN OVERVIEW OF SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF KUDIYA'S COMMUNITY AT KAMMADI COLONY OF KASARAGOD DISTRICT, KERALA

Akhil Baby

Assistant Professor, Department of Basic Science and Humanities,
SCMS School of Engineering and Technology, Karukutty, Kerala,
India

Abstract : Tribals, the original inhabitants of India have contributed much to the nation's culture, history and heritage. Under the constitutional provisions of Directive Principles, the States' major concern for tribes has been their welfare and development. It is ironical that despite a large number of well-meaning constitutional provisions aimed at protecting and safeguarding the welfare and interest of the tribal communities, the process of marginalization of the tribals has gone on unabated. In this context, the paper has made an overview on the socio-economic conditions of tribals belonging to the Kudiya's (Malakkudiyas), which has the lowest standard of living, even though being the bulk of the tribal populace in Kerala.

IndexTerms - Socio economic conditions, Kudiya (Malakkudiyas) Original inhabitants

I. INTRODUCTION

The constitution India has provided many privileges to the scheduled tribes considering their complex problems in terms of geographical isolation, socio economic backwardness, distinctive culture, poor infrastructure facilities, language, religion and exploitation by various groups. Tribal population is aboriginal inhabitants of India who have been living a life based on natural environment and have cultural patterns congenial to their physical and social environment. The term "scheduled tribe" is primarily administrative and constitutional concept.

The Tribal groups in India have distinct cultural patterns. They form the indigenous group are also called 'upajati' in some regions of India. A large chunk of Indians belong to Tribal group (Tribal community) – Adivasis, as they are called, they occupy distinct regions, especially in the hilly and forested areas. Scheduled Tribes in India form the largest proportion of the total population in Lakshadweep and Mizoram followed by Nagaland and Meghalaya. Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of Scheduled Tribes followed by Bihar. Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh consists of largest number of Scheduled Tribes. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir. Tribal population in India constitutes 8.2% of Indian population according to census of India, 2001. India has the largest total tribal population compared to any other country in the world.

According to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Act, 1990, Scheduled Castes can only belong to Hindu or Sikh or Buddhist religions. There is no religion bar in case of Scheduled Tribes. The Sachar Committee report of 2006 revealed that scheduled castes and tribes of India are not limited to the religion of Hinduism. The 61st round survey of the NSSO found that 90% of the Buddhists, one-third of the Sikhs, and one-third of the Christians in India belonged to the notified scheduled castes or tribes of the Constitution.

Tribal groups (communities) in Kerala

Tribes in Kerala (Adivasis of Kerala) are the indigenous population found in the southern Indian state of Kerala. Most of the tribal people of Kerala live in the forests and mountains of Western Ghats, bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. According to 2001 census of India, the Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is 3, 64,189. Wayanad has the highest number of tribals (1, 36,062). Idukki (50973) and Palakkad (39665) districts are the next two that make the loin portion of the native tribal people groups in the state. The Paniya (Paniyar) are the largest of the 35 major tribes. A total of 72.8% of tribal population is concentrated in six districts: Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kasaragod, Trivandrum and Kannur.

The list of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala was revised on the basis of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. This revised list was adopted in 1981, 1991 and 2001 census. In Kerala there are still 37 Scheduled Tribes out of 48 tribal communities.

Scheduled Tribe People-in Kasaragod

Kasaragod is one among the 14 districts in the state of Kerala and is considered as one of the most backward region. Tribes are also an integral part of Kasaragod; the district consisted of almost nine tribal communities. The socio-economic conditions of the tribes are very pathetic. The central as well as the state governments are implementing various policies for the upliftment of the tribes. But the condition of the tribes still remains as backward. Major proportion of the tribes inhabit in the backward or isolated areas of the districts.

Following are the scheduled tribes in the Kasargod district :

- Koragas
- Marattis
- Kudiya/Malakkudiyas
- Mavilan
- Malavettuvan
- Malayaraya

According to the census of 2011, the total population of scheduled tribes in Kasargod district is 48857. Of them 23950 are male and 24907 are female people.

The Koragas are one of the most primitive tribes, living in Kasaragod. The traditional occupation of these people is basket and scope making. They are financially, educationally and culturally backward. But the Maratis are educationally and culturally forward people than the other tribes. They were once transferred to the OEC category in 2003, but later in 2013 again they came under the scheduled Tribes category through strong protest from the part of Maratis. In relation to other tribes of Kasaragod a major part of Marati tribes are having well-accompanied jobs, even Government jobs. The Tribal Development Department is implementing many schemes for the development of these tribes in the district. Like the Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people also have their own customs and rituals.

Functions of Tribal Development Office, Kasaragod

The Tribal Development Departments are formed by the government in order to protect various interests of scheduled tribes. Following are the various functions performed by the Tribal Development Office, Kasargod;

- Implementation of Economic Development Schemes and Welfare Schemes of Scheduled Tribes.
- Distribution of Educational concession to pre-matric and post-matric Scheduled Tribe students.
- Conduct medical awareness camps in the settlements.
- Conduct youth festivals and cultural programmes.

The study is about socio economic conditions of “Kudiya” tribe settled at Kammadi colony of Panathadi Panchayath. Kammadi colony is a one of the sole kudiya colony in Kerala. The Kudiya community also known as “Malakkudy” tribe. In Kerala according to census of 2011, their population can be estimated to be 785. They are live in Kasargode district and main occupation is agriculture. The rest of the tribe is found in Koorg (Kodak) the neighboring district of Karnataka. The Kudiya’s mothertounge is ‘Tulu’ although children are learn both Kannada and Malayalam. The major economic resources for Kudiyas are forest and land. Hunting and gathering from the forest used to be their main stay along with labour work. After Kerala land reforms act passed many of them got their own land which they cultivated. The Kudiya women are active in agricultural activity and animal husbandary. They go for work at construction sites. The Kudiya profess the

Hindu faith and worship village regional deities besides under Parthean now. Festivals are of religious significance and the main one is Sivarathri.

Among the tribes of Kasaragod, we are exclusively focusing on Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes. They are also found in the South Karnataka. The Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes are the early migrants from Karnataka. Those who live in lowland are called Kudiya and highlanders are the Melakudi. Traditionally they were hunters and gatherers and in the course of time, they turned into marginal farmers. They subsist on rearing pigs, poultry, cattle and work as agricultural labourers. They also make baskets. Those living in remote and isolated areas do not have adequate infrastructural facilities for their total development.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The tribals, the original inhabitants of India have contributed much to the nation's culture, history and heritage. The principles entailed development along the lines of their own genius, respect of tribals rights in land and forest, training and building up a team of their own people to do the work of administration and development, to their social and cultural institutions. It is ironical that despite a large number of well-meaning constitutional provisions aimed at protecting and safeguarding the welfare and interest of the tribal communities, the process of marginalization of the tribals has gone on unabated. In this context the researcher has made an attempt to examine the socio-economic conditions of tribals belonging to the Kudiya's community with special reference to Kammadi colony of Kasaragod district.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

In India, as per census 2011 population of SC and ST together forming quarter of the total population. Kerala is a homeland of number of tribal communities. Thirty six communities listed in the scheduled tribes list of the state. Of them "Kudiya/Malakudiya" community is seen only in Kasaragod district. Kudiya community is distributed in 7 gramapanchayats. They live in remote and isolated areas and they don't have adequate infrastructural facilities. Kasaragod is a socially and economically backward district in Kerala. The place has been trying to escape from the evils of backwardness for many years. Even though the central and state governments have been providing various services for the upliftment of tribal people their problems are not fully solved. So it is important to analyse the socio-economic life of the various tribal communities in general and Kudiya/ Malakudiya in particular. The review of literature revealed a research gap, that is, no one studied Kudiyas of Kammady colony at Panathady. Since study on socio-economic conditions of Kudiya community is limited, it is necessary to identify their social welfare and economic conditions. This study has very much importance because the Kudiya community of Kammady colony did not get benefits from various schemes and projects proposed by the Government. So the study will help to understand the challenges and prospects of this tribe. It is a humble attempt at a minimum level to fill the research gap.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Following are the objectives of this study:

1. To understand socio-economic conditions of "Kudiyas" at Kammady colony of Panathady Grama panchayath.
2. To understand challenges and prospects faced by this tribe.
3. To suggest measures to improve the socio-economic conditions of "Kudiyas".

METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

To carry out the research, a separate interview schedule carried out to collect primary data from the government officials. Questionnaire was also used to collect details from the beneficiaries of the targeted Municipality. The beneficiaries include the entire population of the beneficiaries of Kammadi colony of Kasaragod district, Kerala. Hence the sample size includes 41 respondents. Secondary sources such as journals, government reports, newspapers, documents from the government offices etc. were used. Primary data are collected from 41 families of Kammady colony which is large enough to give us enough information. Data are collected through well designed questionnaire which contains 70 questions which covers all areas of our study and which are capable of giving a clear picture about socio-economic status of Kudiyas settled at Kammady colony.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

D.N.Majumdar, T.N.Madan (1970): It is about characteristics of tribal economy. The socio economic structure of tribal communities marked different from that of the non- tribal or advanced groups of people. They have a very simple technology which fits well with their ecological surroundings and conservation outlook. Their economy said to be subsistence type. (George Dalton). There is absence of technological aids, based on barter and exchange, absence of profit motive in economic dealings, co-operative and collective endeavors, low or no progress of innovation, monopoly is absent, existence of regular market, absence of specialization, the nation of property is closely related to display and expenditure of wealth rather than to its accumulation.

L.P. Vidyarthi with Binay Kumar Rai (1977) : According to L P Vidyarthi and Binay Kumar Rai tribes can be described in different ways. The tribes in India are classified into various types on the basis of geography/location, languages, race, on the basis of integration as well as economic and cultural classifications.

V.Nandakumar (2004): V.Nandakumar tells about tribes in Kerala in the following manner. The majority of tribes are living in rural areas and within the forest lands of the Western Ghats. Most of the tribal people are engaged in agriculture and allied sectors. The economy of the tribes can be treated as 'agrarian', since the tribes depend on primary occupation like cultivation, live stock, hunting, fishing etc.

R. Mercy "Constraints in the education of the tribal pupils of Kerala" -Thesis. Department of Education, University of Calicut (2005)

G.S. Deoganger (1979): The most important tribal communities living in Kasaragod region are the Koragas and Maratis. They are mainly engaged in basketry. A tribal is a born borrower. His ignorance is exploited by many who come into contact with him, 'Hardworking, god fearing, honest and humble theirs is a society ridden with superstition and ignorance which makes them vulnerable and extremely backward.

P.R.G.Mathur (1977): The tribes are known in different names as 'Adivasies', 'Kattujathi' or 'Kattukurman', 'Vanavasi', 'Girijans', 'Forest dwellers' etc. The tribal communities living in different regions in the state may be classified into seven major territorial groups taking into account their historical, ethnic and socio-cultural relations.

DATA ANALYSIS

The Kudiya tribes are the largest Scheduled Tribes of Kerala. Even though Kudiya form the leading tribal community in Kasaragod, they are the most backward in every respect. They are the downtrodden group holding very little land and having little amenities of life. The researcher has taken Kudiya tribe as the main focus of the study. Kudiya/Malakudiya is one among the major tribes of Kasaragod district. They are inhabited in the colonies of Kammady puthikai and Paivalike Panchayath and also a few numbers of families are settled in Nileschwaram. These colonies are under the supervision of Panathady, Enmakaje as well as Nileschwaram tribal extension office. Panathady which consisted the Kammady colony, having 41 families residing there and have a population of about 167. In order to analyse socio-economic conditions of Kudiya/Malakudiya community we visited Kammady colony of Panathady panchayath and data collected from 41 households from the Kammady are taken into consideration. The data collected through interview using well-structured questionnaire.

1. Gender wise Analysis

Details of the sex wise classification of primary data are shown in the following table and graph.

Sl. no	Sex	No .of persons	Percentage
1	Male	91	54.49%
2	Female	76	45.59%
3	Total	167	100%

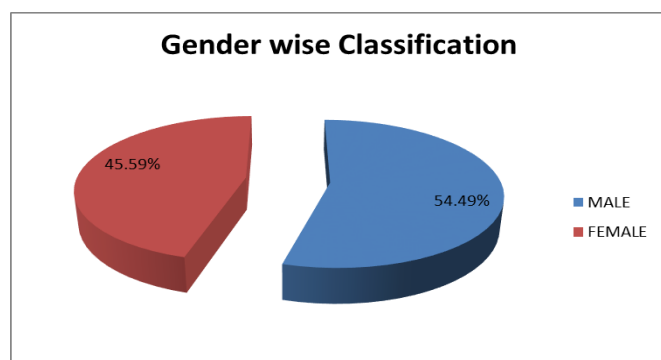


Table 1

Figure 1

The selected 41 families of Kammadi colony contains 167 tribal populations; 91 male population (54.49%) as well as 76 female population (about 45.59%). The samples are dominated by male population rather than females.

2. Marital Status of Respondents

Marital status is another aspect studied and details are presented in the following table and graph.

Sl. no	Marital status	No. of persons	Percentage
1	Married	93	55.78%
2	Un married	74	44.31%
	Total	167	100%

Table 2

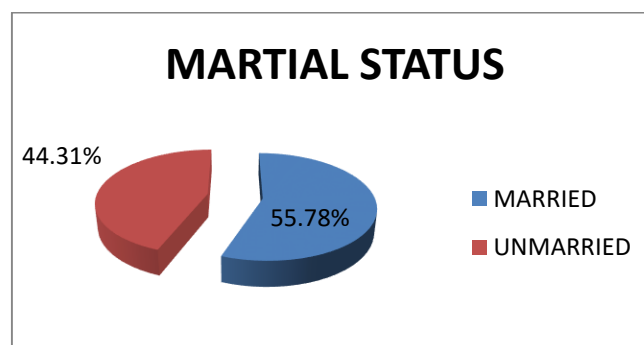


Figure 2

Out of 167 families of Kudiya community in Kammadi colony 93 (55.78%) are married people and 74 (44.31%) are unmarried. As the table and diagram depicts it is clear that most of the people are married. The remaining people are still youth and children.

3. Age wise distribution

Age wise distribution of data are shown in the following table and graph from this analysis we may come to know how much is the active population and how much is the dependent one.

Sl. no	Age group	No. of house hold	Percentage
1	Below 5	8	4.79%
2	5 – 15	22	13.17%
3	15- 25	29	17.37%
4	25-35	27	16.17%
5	35-45	28	16.77%
6	45- 55	20	11.98%
7	55- 65	20	11.98%
8	Above 65	13	7.78%
	Total	167	100%

Table 3

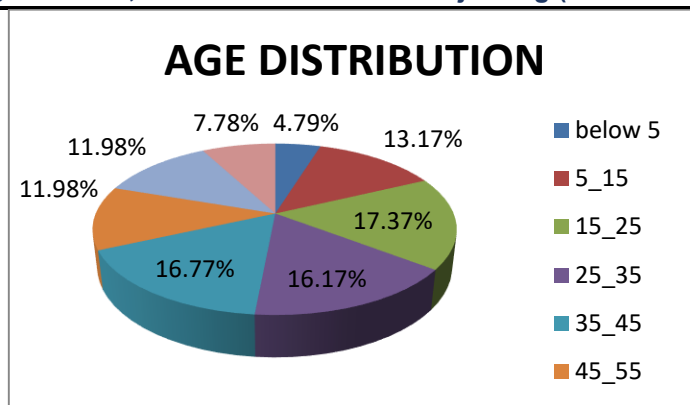


Figure 3

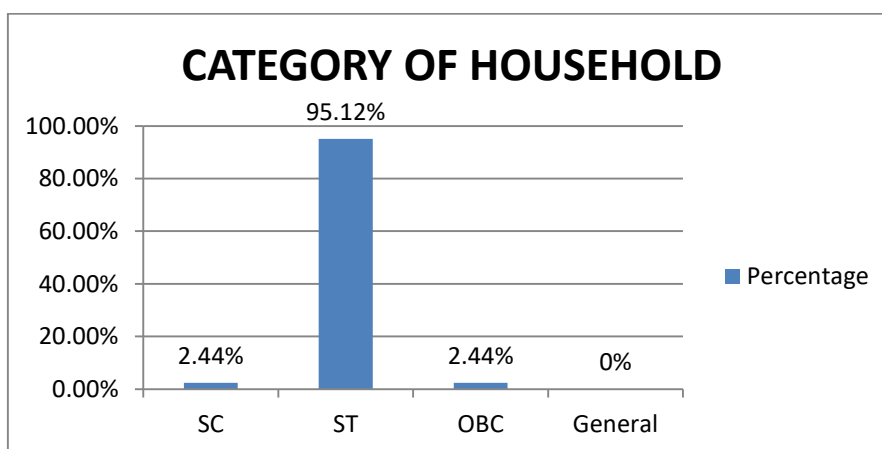
The given table conveys information about the age status of Malakudiya tribes. Majority of the tribal population are belonging to the age group 25-55(44.92%), the population belongs to these age group is considered as the working population. At the same time there is high dependency ratio. Among the dependency ratio, 17.96% of population come under the age category of 1-15 and 11.98% as well as 7.78% are also considered as dependents belongs to the age groups of 56-65 and age above 65 respectively.

4. Category wise details

Survey tried to collect category wise details of inhabitants in the Kammadi colony. the details are as follows:

Sl. No.	Category	No. of families	Percentage
1	SC	1	2.44%
2	ST	39	95.12%
3	OBC	1	2.44%
4	General	0	0%
	Total	41	100%

Table 4



From the table 5.4 depicts category of households, 95.12% of households are belongs to ST (Scheduled Tribes) and 2.44% are belongs to SC(Scheduled Casts) and the remaining 2.44% are belongs to OBC(Other Backward Class). That is, out of 41 families of Kammadi, 39 families are ST, and there exist one SC family and one OBC family.

5. Economic classification of Families

In this area we discuss, economic classification of various households : survey revealed that 96.5% of the inhabitants belonged to the AAY category, showing the weak economic condition of this tribe .

Sl. No	Economic category	No. of families	Percentage
1	APL	0	0%
2	BPL	1	2.44%
3	AAY	40	97.565
	Total	41	100%

Table 5

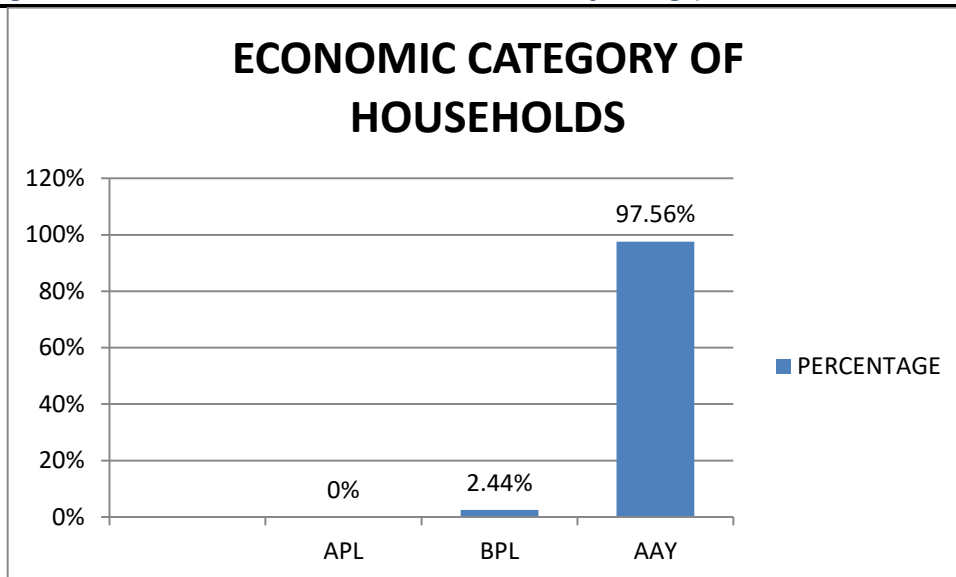


Figure 5

The table 5.6 and figure 5.6 shows the distribution of households on the basis of their economic category. As depicted above most of the families of Kammady are in the category of AAY (Antyodaya Anna Yojana) which is a Government of India sponsored scheme to provide highly subsidised food to millions of the poorest family. 2.44% are belongs to the category of BPL(Below Poverty Line). So it is clear that most of the families are very poor. The whole Kudiya/ Malakudiya tribal families are depending on Public Distribution System (PDS) for purchasing the basic amenities of life at a subsidized rate, which were allotted to them by the government. The PDS of the colony is working in an efficient manner.

6. Educational status

According to the survey, more than 42% are found to be the illiterates. Only 4.4% studied above higher secondary level. This reveals the poor educational attainments of this tribe.

Sl. no	Literacy level	No. of persons	Percentage
1	Illiterate	68	42.77%
2	Below 8 th	57	35.85%
3	SSLC, Plus two	27	16.98%
4	Higher education	7	4.40%
	Total	159	100%

Table 6

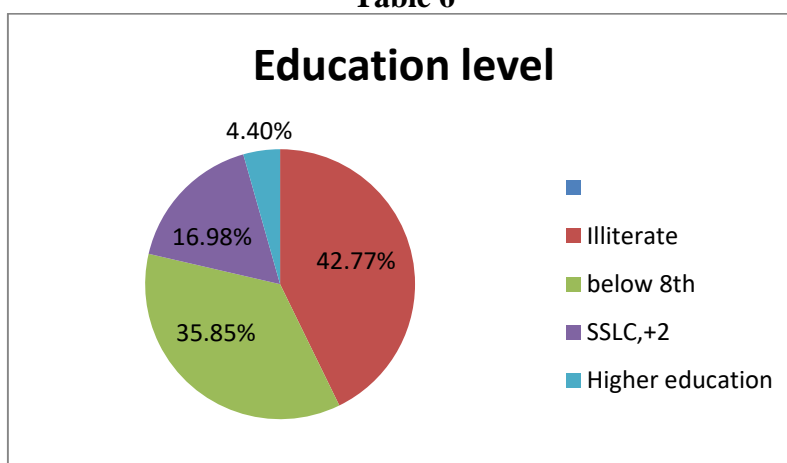


Figure 6

From the table and diagram we can understand that there exist greater illiteracy in Kammadi colony (42.77%) Among the total illiterates majority are old aged persons, especially women. The present generation have primary education (35.85%). 16.98% have the educational qualification of SSLC/Plus Two. At the same time only 4.40% of the tribals have acquired higher education by overcoming all the difficulties.

7. Occupational status of families

Primary survey enquired about the nature of occupation of people at the Kammadi colony and results are presented in the table and graph:

Sl. no	Occupation	No. of persons	Percentage
1	Agriculture	2	1.19%
2	Labourer	73	43.71%
3	Private sector	3	1.79%
4	Govt. sector	1	0.59%
5	NRK (Non Residence of Kerala)	2	1.19%
6	Students	30	17.96%
7	Unemployed	18	10.77%
	Total	167	100%

Table 7

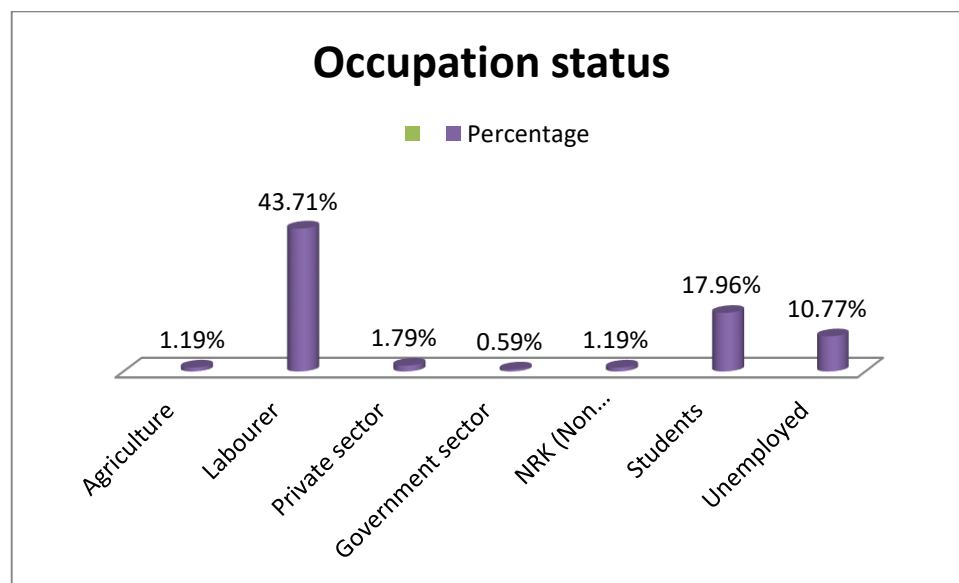


Figure 7

The above illustration has shared the occupation details of the Kudiya / Malakudiya tribes. Majority of the tribal population are labourers(43.71%), only about 0.59% of them are having government jobs. Apart from this the tribes are depending on allied activities including animal husbandry, poultry farming. 1.79% of them working in private sector and 1.19% of the tribal population are Non Residence of Kerala. Only 1.19% people are depending agriculture for their living. 17.96% of the total population are students. About 10.77% of the population is remained as unemployed, there is no regularity in job availability.

8. Details of Monthly Income

How much income is generated in a month is another aspect studied. the results are as follows: 51% are earning between Rs.2000 to 4000par month. Only 2.4% earns above Rs. 10,000/-. This shows poor economic condition of the vast majority of tribals in this colony.

Sl. No	Monthly income	No. of families	Percentage
1	Below 2000	9	21.90%
2	2000 – 4000	21	51.20%
3	4000 – 6000	6	14.60%
4	6000 – 8000	3	7.30%
5	8000 – 10000	1	2.40%
6	Above 10000	1	2.40%
	Total	41	100%

Table 8

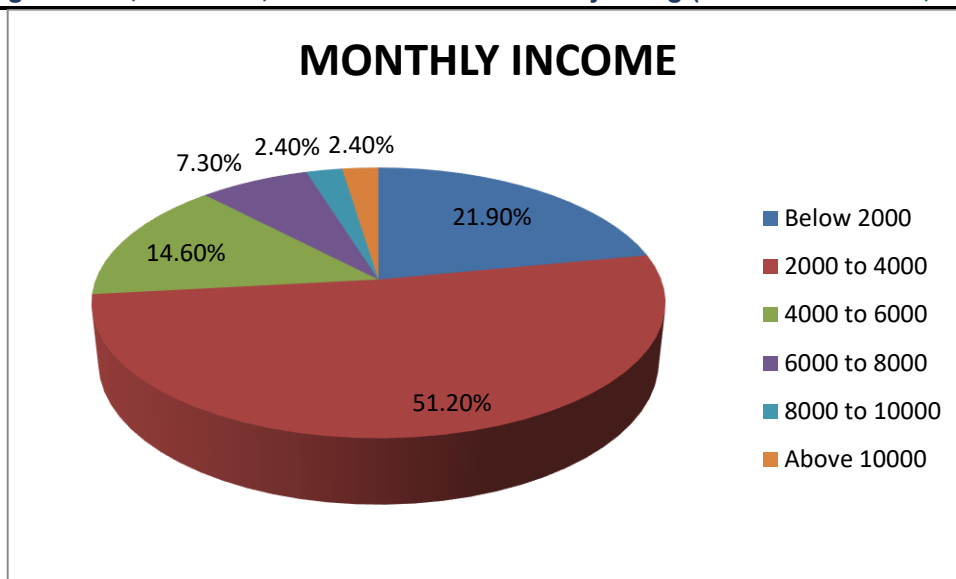


Figure 8

From the above illustration it is clear that majority of the Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes are belonging to the monthly income group ranging between 2000-4000, about 21 families (51.2%). The average family income of Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes is about 3149 and the percapita income of the community is 773. As we know in current scenario this income is insufficient for a family to survive. The Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes of Kammady colony are mainly depending on labour sector for their livelihood. A major proportion of the people are depending on Rubber tapping, which is seasonal oriented. They have a wage rate of 250-300 per day, but there may be inconsistencies in wage rates. During Monsoon and other rainy seasons it seems very difficult for the people of Kammady. There is only one person having government and no one having other white collar jobs.

9. Average monthly savings

Capability to save is an important indicator of economic position of a household. The survey results in this respect are discussed below. The survey revealed that majority of households (63.4%) have very meagre savings of less than Rs. 500 per month.

Sl. No	Monthly savings	No. of families	Percentage
1	Below 500	26	63.40%
2	500 - 1000	2	4.87%
3	1000 - 1500	5	12.10%
4	1500 – 2000	3	7.31%
5	2000 – 2500	5	12.10%
6	Above 2000	0	0%
	Total	41	100%

Table 9

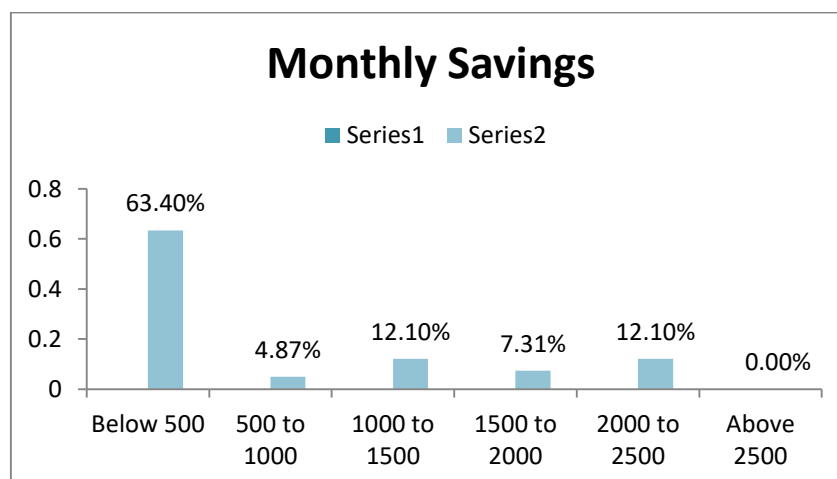


Figure 9

Table shows the monthly savings of Kudiya community. The table and figure depicts that the saving habit of the tribe is very less. About 63.40% of the tribe having amount of less than 500 as savings or no saving. 4.87% have small savings which ranges between 500-1000. 12.10% of the total population have 1000-1500 as monthly savings. 7.31% saves an amount ranging between 1500-2000 and 12.10% have savings ranging between 2000-2500. No one saves more than 2500.

10. Access to Electricity

Sl. no	Electricity	No. of families	Percentage
1	Yes	39	95.13%
2	No	2	4.87%
	Total	41	100%

Table 10

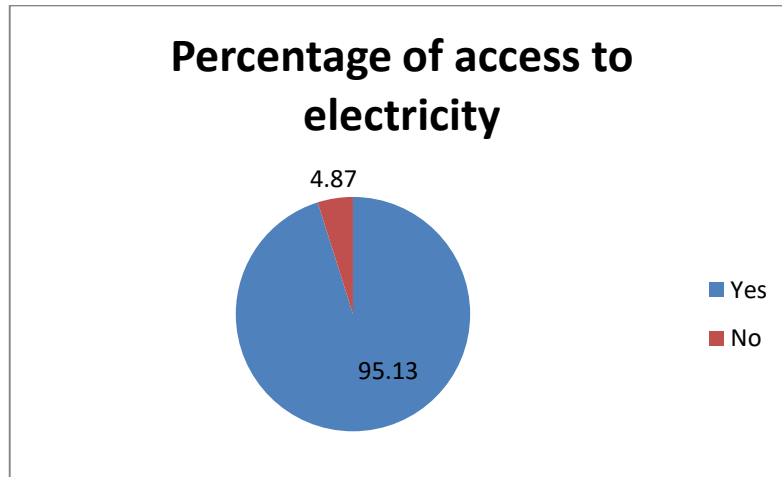


Figure 10

The table and figure shows the household's access to electricity. Majority of the families of Kudiya/Malakudiya tribes are having electricity (95.13%) remaining only 4.87% are experiencing the absences of such facilities. The government has taken the initiatives for electrifying each house in the colony.

11. Access to cooking gas

Another indicator of welfare is access to cooking gas. According to the survey 75% of the families have access to cooking gas.

Sl. no	Gas	No. of Families	Percentage
1	Yes	31	75.7%
2	No	10	24.39%
	Total	41	100%

Table 11

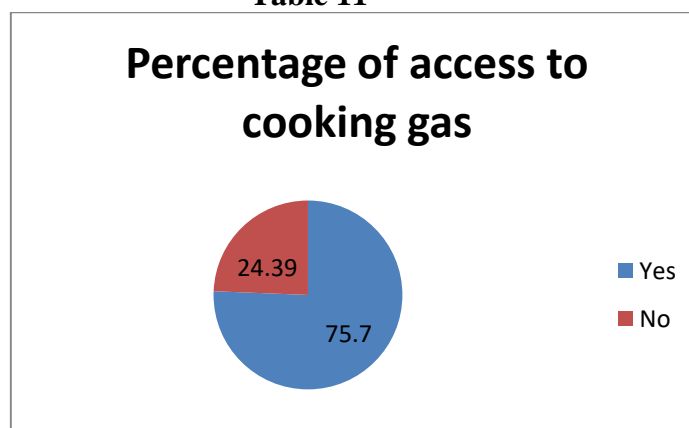


Figure 11

The above representation discusses the family's details on consumption of cooking gas. About 75.7% of families are having gas connection and they are also using wood (100%). Now there are improvements even in the life style of the tribes. Today the Malakudiya/ Kudiya tribes are not isolated even though they are settled in such a remote or isolated area they are having relationship with the outside world. The tribal behavior has almost disappeared. Majority of the families are having electricity and gas connection.

12. Toilet facilities

From the hygienic point of view, access to toilet is important. survey results showed that only 73% have proper toilet facility. In the days of “Swachh bharath” here more than 27% families have no toilet facility.

Sl. No	Toilets	No. of families	Percentage
1	Yes	30	73.18%
2	No	11	28.82%
	Total	41	100%

Table 12

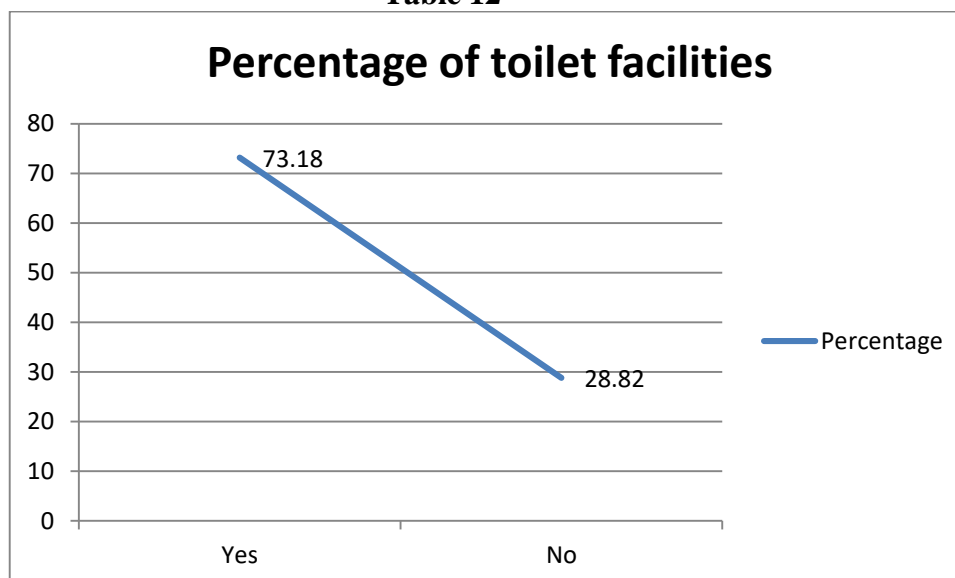


Figure 12

13. MGNREGP

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes (MGNREGP) aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. It has a large impact in rural areas of Kerala. Details on MGNREGP in Kammadi are shown below:

Sl. No	MGNREP	No. of persons	Percentage
1	Yes	9	5.3%
2	No	158	94.7%
	Total	167	100%

Table 13

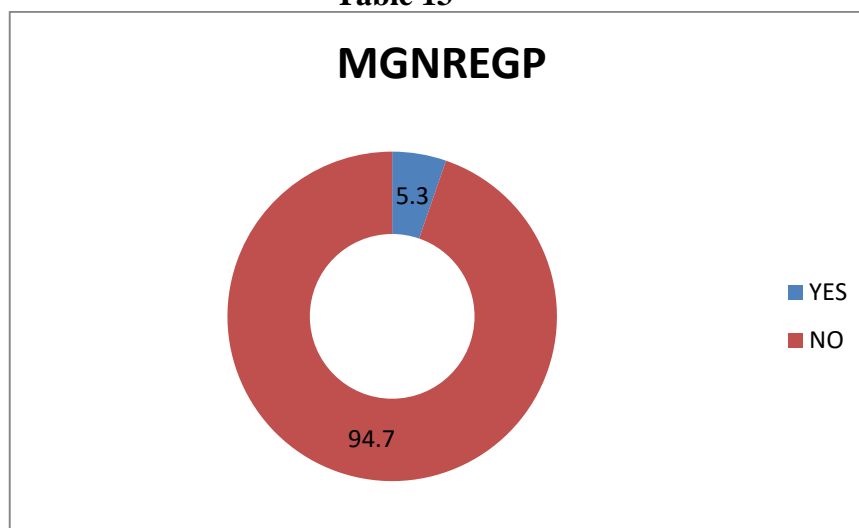


Figure 13

The above illustration clearly indicates that, only a few numbers of families are depending on Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes (MGNREGP) as a source of livelihood. Major proportion of the tribal families are depending on agriculture and other allied activities. They are the agricultural labourers who depend on Rubber tapping.

FINIDINGS

- Number of Males are relatively more in this tribe. In the sample of 41 families the total population is 167, of them, 91 (54.49%) male population and 76 (45.51%) female population.
- In the total population ,93 (55.78%) are married people and 74 (44.31%) are unmarried.
- Majority of the tribal population are belonging to the age group 25-55 (44.92%), they are the working population. 17.96% come under the age group of 1-15 and 19.76% are above the age 55, which means there exist high dependency ratio.
- In kammady, 95.12% of households are belonging to the ST(Scheduled Tribe) category , 2.44% belongs to SC(Scheduled Cast) , and 2.44% belongs to OBC(Other Backward Cast)'
- Most of the families are in the category of households having 4 to 6 members(44.46%). 29.27% having 2 to 4 members, 21.95% having family members more than 6. Only 7.2% of total households having 1-2 members.
- Majority of the families are belonging to AAY category(97.66%).
- Education is not benefitted majority of this tribe. Still 57% are not literate. 35.85% have basic education and 16.98% completed secondary level of education and 4.40% are having higher education. About 42.77% are illiterate and 57.23% are literate.
- Only 0.59% of total population is having government jobs. Majority of the population (43.71%) are labourers and 1.19% are depending only agriculture sector for living. 1.79% are working in private sector and 1.19% are Non Residents of Kerala. 10.77% of the total population remains as unemployed.
- Major proportion of the tribal families are having monthly income ranging between Rs.2000-4000 (51.20%).
- The average monthly income is about Rs 3149 and Per Capita Income is Rs 773. The monthly income is insufficient for the families to acquire basic necessities of life.
- 60.90% of the total population is having monthly expenditure ranging between Rs.2000-4000. 21.90% have expenditure slab of 4000-6000. 4.80% incurs expenditure more than 8000.
- Saving habit of this tribe is very low. About 63.40% of the tribe having amount less than Rs.500 as saving or no saving. 4.87% have small savings. 12.10% have amount ranging between 1000-1500 as savings. No one saves more than Rs 2500 and 12.10% have monthly savings ranging between 2000-2500.
- Majority of the families of Kudiya tribe have electricity(95.13%). Remaining 4.87% are experiencing the absence of such facilities.
- About 75.7% of families are having cooking gas connection.
- Major proportion of Kudiya/Malakudiya tribal families are having proper toilet facilities (73.81%), they are using toilet facilities properly. The remaining 28.82% of families are not having adequate toilet facilities. They require proper toilet facilities.
- Majority of the Kudiya families are having AADHAR Card(96.41%). 76.94% have Voter ID Card and all families have Ration card. But more than half of them are not having Health Insurance Card(53.56%).
- About 31.83% have owned vehicles and 68.17% are not owning any type of vehicles.
- About 64.67% have bank accounts.
- Major proportion of the households are having Kudumbasree memberships (64.7%).
- Only about 5.3% of the total population are depending on MGNREGP (Mahathma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Programme).

SUGGESTIONS

- The Kammady colony needs proper road facilities. Nearly 5k.m proper road is absent . More funds should be allocated urgently to build a proper road
- Their higher education is adversely affected by the lack of proper road facilities and the isolation of the colony.
- Proper job training should be given to the educated persons.
- Majority of them are not getting welfare schemes such as old age pension, widow pension and so on. So proper monitoring systems should be ensured.
- There is no regularity in medical camp and hence participation by the tribes.
- There is no nearby Public Health Centers (PHC). Major proportions of the tribal families are depending upon private hospitals far away from their colony.
- They have no awareness about Health Insurance card and utility of that. So the availability of such cards should be given into priority.
- The lack of proper latrine facilities is a major obstacle to development in this area. This can be rectified by the proper implementation of the “Swachh Bharath Mission”.

CONCLUSION

Malakudiya/Kudiya tribe is one of the tribes living in Kasaragod district. When compared to the previous years, their living standard shows substantial improvements. The government is taking the initiatives for the development of Malakudiya tribes. But in Kammady colony government programmes and policies are not successfully implemented. In the opinion of the tribes of Kammady, they are better known as Kudiya from traditional period onwards, but now officially they are recognized as Malakudiyas. Malakudiya/Kudiya tribes are good at their heart; they are loveable people having attachment with their family especially with the elders of the community. The tribes who settled in Kammady colony are mainly depending on agriculture and other allied activities for their livelihoods. The Kudiya/Malakudiya situated at the colony of Kammady have better standard of living in comparison to their primitive years. At the same time they have to face certain challenges in the form of inadequate road facilities, low income and uncertainty in working days and wage rates. They are loveable people. The present generation of Malakudiya tribes had achieved better educational qualification.

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