




# Rural Development of India



Edited By

**Muhammed Rafi. N**

**ISBN: 978-93-5321-668-9**



# Rural Development of India

ISBN: 978-93-5321-668-9

## Contents

Sl.	Title of the Paper	Author	Page
1	Sustainable Development Goals And Panchayati Raj Institutions	<i>Dr. Rimki Patgiri</i>	1
2	A Study Of Land Alienation And Educational Status Of Irula And Kurichiya Tribes In Kerala	<i>Dr. B. Sudheesh &amp; Dr. VH. SaidMohammed</i>	8
3	An Analysis Of Policies And Schemes Of Government Of India To Promote Rural Sector And Tourism	<i>Ms. Jismi Devassykutty, Ms. Nishi C.S &amp; Ms. Bhavana B.V</i>	18
4	Role And Challenges Of Panchayati Raj System In India	<i>Mr. Fazal Hussain &amp; Dr. Ishtiyag Ahmed</i>	28
5	A Study On Financial Inclusion Through Pmjdy In Malabar Region With Special Reference To Kerala Gramin Bank.	<i>Ms. Amrutha. MS</i>	42
6	The Performance Of Women In Kudumbashree Unit In Rural Poverty Alleviation	<i>Ms. Athira N &amp; Ms. Praseeja P</i>	64
7	Rural Tourism & Development Of India: A Conceptual Thinking	<i>Dr. Jisha D Nair, Ph. D</i>	78
8	Online Purchasing Behaviour Among College Students	<i>Ms. Sabitha.MK &amp; Ms. Lubna. V</i>	86
9	Importance Of Health And Family Welfare In Rural Economic Development	<i>Ms. BenzyBenny &amp; Ms. Manju AK</i>	96
10	The Role Of Local Self Government In Rural Development Of India	<i>Mr. Muhammed Jasil. CJ &amp; Mr. Muhammad Rafi</i>	106
11	Investment Behaviour Of Working Women In Kerala	<i>Ms. Saranya.VT &amp; Ms. Amrutha. K</i>	117
12	Economic Importance & Government Policies Towards Start-Ups In Kerala State	<i>Mr. Mohammed Roshif U</i>	124



## A STUDY OF LAND ALIENATION AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF IRULA AND KURICHIYA TRIBES IN KERALA

Dr. B. Sudheesh<sup>1</sup> & Dr V.H Saidmohammed<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor & HoD Of Economics, KR's Sree Narayana College, Thozhuvanoor, Valanchery, Calicut University <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of Economics, WMO Arts and Science College, Muttill, University Of Calicut)

**Abstract:** *Land alienation and low level educational status of the tribes are serious problem faced by the Kurichiya and Irula tribes in Kerala. Land is the mainstay of them, the main causes of land alienation and low level education among the tribal are poor economic condition, drinking habits, urbanisation, and industrialisation, lack of land records, administrative inefficiency, a delays in getting judgement, oral mortgage of lands in the hands of non-tribal, non-possession of judgement, interest- not shown, fear from police and court and money lenders activity in the scheduled area and lack of alternative sources of credit. This paper highlights the Land alienation and educational status of Irula and kurichiya tribes and also reveals that the relationship between land alienation and education. Poor education or illiteracy leads to land alienation among the tribes in Kerala.*

**Keywords:** Land Alienation, Educational Status, Reduce Land Alienation.

### INTRODUCTION

Alienation of land is a serious problem faced by the scheduled tribes. Land is the mainstay of the tribals and more than 90 per cent of them are dependent on agriculture and allied activities. Hence, land is the only tangible asset of a tribal community, and they are emotionally attached to it. Highest concentration of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala is seen in Wayanad district (37.36 %) and Palakkad (10.8 %). In Kerala, adivasis constitute 1.14 per cent



to total population. The adivasis in Kerala are not only geographically concentrated, but are overwhelmingly rural.

Tribes are among the most deprived and oppressed sections of India. Gender bias and gender oppression has meant that Adivasi women are worst affected. Half of the adivasi people do not have land. Even when they own some land, in most cases they may be only marginal holdings. Poverty, deprivation and now the reduction of government expenditure on basic medical health facilities is reflected in the absolutely poor health condition of adivasi women and children. India has several laws and constitutional provisions, such as the Fifth Schedule for mainland India and the Sixth Schedule for certain areas of north-east India, which recognize indigenous peoples' rights to land and self-governance. The laws aimed at protecting indigenous peoples have, however, numerous shortcomings and their implementation is far from satisfactory.

### **Review of Literature**

**Shanmugam .P** (2011) have analyzed that the land alienation and poverty in Tamilnadu. This study collected primary data from the tribes of eight selected villages in the district of Nilgiris and Salem in the state of Tamilnadu .Tribes income exclusively depends upon the size of the land holding .Hence ,any loss of land not only reduce their income but also increase their poverty level. Tribes have lost their land in two ways. The first one is compulsorily or forcibly, due to heavy indebtedness and the second one is voluntary, to occupy better positions elsewhere. However, the forms of land alienation also determine the level of poverty. This analysis revealed that the portion of the households in BPL category was lower than that of the proportion in the APL category. But the promotion of BPL households was 12 times higher in Salem (38%) when compare to Nilgiris (3%).It is observed from the survey that in the Nilgiris district, Value of land was higher than that of Selam district. The relationship between poverty and extent of land alienation is analyzed .In general level of poverty and land alienation is positively correlated. At the same time the extent of poverty depends upon



the size of land holding of the tribes before alienation. This study found that the major reasons for higher poverty in Salem are the permanent alienation, which has occurs and poor value barren lands.

**Mathur P.R.G (2013)** has noticed that Money Lending is the major factor for land alienation among the tribal people, in the absence of any saving; tribal people have no other alternative, but to borrow money to meet various expense. The incidence of indebtedness is widespread among them. According to the study, there are three type of credit system among the tribes of Attappady, who lost more than 10500 acres of land during the 1960-1980 periods. This study revealed that the indebtedness is both cause and effect of poverty and land alienation. Unless the tribal people are saved from indebtedness and the accompanying evil of land alienation, any legislation cannot prevent them transferring their land.

**Haseena (2014)** has revealed that tribal alienate their lands mainly for meeting their domestic expenses and for clearing their past debts. The main causes of land alienation and landlessness among the tribes are poor economic conditions, drinking habits, indebtedness, urbanization, industrialization, lack of land records, administrative inefficiency, delay in getting judgment, oral mortgage of lands in the hands of non – tribal. Land alienation has given birth to several allied problems among the tribal. Further the study found that land alienation continues to be a major issue among tribal communities, their land is lost to settlers and encroachers. In the process, they lose their livelihood as well. The excessive dependence of tribal communities on land for their income and employment makes land alienation and landlessness a major livelihood concern of the tribes. The study argued that the twin factor responsible for land alienation is economic poverty of tribes, simplicity and honesty, unawareness of forest Act, illiteracy and absence of banking facilities in the tribal area are the other reasons for land alienation it leads to the livelihood problem among the tribes in Kerala.



### **Statement of the Problem**

The number of landless tribal has increased during the last decade and several reasons can be attributed to this phenomenon. Scheduled tribes largely depend upon non-tribal to meet their credit requirements. The socio-economic survey of tribals, reveals that tribals alienate their lands mainly for meeting their domestic expenses and for clearing their past debts. The main causes of land alienation and landlessness among the tribals are Poor economic conditions, drinking habit, indebtedness, urbanization, industrialization, lack of land records, administrative inefficiency, Poor level of education.

Dropout ratio among ST students is found to be higher than that of the other communities and castes including the Scheduled Castes; it is four times that of SCs and even more compared to the general category. At high school level, Palakkad has a higher dropout rate than Idukki and Wayanad. The total dropout rate among the ST students is 3.54 percent. There are Strength of SC/ST Students in Kerala. Moreover, quality education which is available to the majority is not available to the poor tribals. Tribal children can be encouraged to send to towns and cities for better education and higher studies. Distribution of old clothes and some ration is not the solution. Most of the tribal people live for a day and do not plan much for future.

### **Objective of the Study**

To examine the land alienation and educational status among the Irula and Kurichiya tribes in Kerala.

### **Hypothesis of the Study**

**H<sub>0</sub>:** There is no significant relationship between land alienation and education.

### **Methodology**

Among 14 districts of Kerala, Wayanad and Palakkad districts were selected where large number of primitive tribe live and large level of alienation taking place. Further it has been reported that land alienation is



high among the Irula and Kurichiya tribes than the other tribes. In wayanad district, out of the four blocks, Kalpetta block was selected randomly. This block had ten revenue villages. Out of which, Thariyode and Padinjarethara revenue villages were selected. In Palakkad district, among thirteen blocks, Attappady block was selected. There were six revenue villages in this block, out of which, Sholayur and Kottathara revenue villages were selected. Kalpetta, the most Kurichiya populated block of Wayanad and also Attappady, the Irula populated block of Palakkad have been selected. These two blocks were identified on the basis of large scale land alienation by private company and other means. In view of the population size 20 per cent of the Irula and Kurichiya households were selected from the study villages. Thus a total of 281 tribal households were selected. The list of tribal villages and population data were collected from the Revenue Department of Kerala. Data were collected from respondents by interview schedule.

### Statistical Tools

To analyse on the land alienation and educational status of Irula and Kurichiya tribes in Wayanad and Palakkad district, the collected data were tabulated and analysed with simple percentage and Correlation.

### Results and Discussion

**Table – 1 Village - wise Size of the Sample Respondents**

SI. No	Village	Size of Sample	Per cent (%)
1	Thariyode	72	25.62
2	Padinjarethara	60	21.35
3	Sholayur	82	29.18
4	Kottathara	67	23.84
5	Total	281	100

Source: Primary Data

The present study was conducted in two districts name Palakkad and Wayanad. The village wise population of the tribes was collected and about



20 per cent was selected as sample respondents. The village wise size of sample is presented in table - 1.

**Table.2 Details of tribal clans**

Particular	Thariyode	Padinjarethara	Sholayur	Kottathara	Total
Irula	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	82 (100.00)	67 (100.00)	149 (53.02)
Kurichiya	72 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	132 (46.98)
Total	72 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	82 (100.00)	67 (100.00)	281 (100.00)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figure in Parentheses is column-wise percentages to total

Tribal clan wise classification of the respondents is given in table.2. It has been classified into two categories that are Irula and Kurichiyar. Out of the total 281 sample respondents 53.02 per cent of the tribes belong to Irula tribes and the remaining 46.98 per cent of them are belonging to Kurichiya clan. These two types of tribes have been noticed in the study villages.

**Table.3: Extent of Land Alienation**

Particular	Thariyode	Padinjarethara	Sholayur	Kottathara	Total
Government Agency	235 (54.65)	32 (28.83)	52 (13.98)	10 (3.91)	329 (28.14)
Private Company	73 (16.98)	25 (22.52)	169 (45.43)	179 (69.92)	446 (38.15)
Non- Tribes	122 (28.37)	54 (48.65)	151 (40.59)	67 (26.17)	394 (33.70)
Total	430 (100.00)	111 (100.00)	372 (100.00)	256 (100.00)	1169 (100.00)

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figure in Parentheses is percentages to the total

The details of total tribal land (acres) alienated to Government, private company and non-tribal by the tribes is given in table.3. In total, 329 acres of the tribal lands have alienated to Government for various purposes. About



446 acres of the land has alienated to the non-tribe, viz., settlers from outside especially Tamils, Malaiyalis, Muslims, Christian. Private companies acquired about 394 acres of land. In total 1169 acres of tribal land has been alienated to various agencies. Among the villages, Thariyode stands first in the extent of land alienation with 430 acres, followed by Sholayur with 372 and in Kottathara 256 acres.

**Table .4 Distribution of Extent of land Acre Alienated**

Particular (In Acre)	Thariyode	Padinjarethara	Sholayur	Kottathara	Total
0 - 5	34 (47.22)	51 (85.00)	49 (59.76)	40 (59.70)	174 (61.92)
5 - 10	20 (27.78)	7 (11.67)	23 (28.05)	23 (34.33)	73 (25.98)
10 - 20	16 (22.22)	2 (3.33)	10 (12.20)	3 (4.48)	31 (11.03)
Above 20 Acre	2 (2.78)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.49)	3 (1.07)
<b>Total</b>	<b>72 (100.00)</b>	<b>60 (100.00)</b>	<b>82 (100.00)</b>	<b>67 (100.00)</b>	<b>281 (100.00)</b>

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figure in Parentheses is percentages to the total

The extent of land alienation is given table 4. In total 61.92 per cent of the households are alienated their lands to the extent of below 5 acres, followed by 25.98 per cent of the tribe has alienated to the extent of 5 to 10 acres and 11.03 per cent of the tribes have transferred their lands to the extent of 10 - 20 acres and 1.07 per cent of the tribes have transferred their lands to the extent of above 20 acres. This shows that most of the tribal lost below 5 acres of land in all surveyed villages. It is also states that the tribes in Padinjarethara, Sholayur have not alienated their land above 20 acres. In case of Padinjarethara village more than 80 per cent of the tribes have alienated below 5 Acres of land.



**Table – 5 Educational Statuses of the Respondents**

Particular	Thariyode	Padinjarethara	Sholayur	Kottathara	Total
Illiterate	18 (25.00)	12 (20.00)	36 (43.90)	49 (73.13)	115 (40.93)
Primary	15 (20.83)	8 (13.33)	34 (41.46)	15 (22.39)	72 (25.62)
Secondary	37 (51.39)	36 (60.00)	9 (10.98)	3 (4.48)	85 (30.25)
Graduate	1 (1.39)	2 (3.33)	1 (1.22)	0 (0.00)	4 (1.42)
Others	1 (1.39)	2 (3.33)	2 (2.44)	0 (0.00)	5 (1.78)
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>60</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>82</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>67</b> <b>(100.00)</b>	<b>281</b> <b>(100.00)</b>

Source: Primary Data

Note: Figure in Parentheses is column-wise percentages to total

Table.4 explains the educational status of the respondents. The table shows that 40.93 per cent of the respondents are illiterate and 30.25 per cent of the respondents secured secondary education. It is also noticed that 25.65 per cent have secured primary level education and followed by 1.42 per cent secured graduation and 1.78 per cent of the respondents have gained technical and post-graduation.

**Table .6 Correlations between Education and Land alienation**

		Education	Land Alienation
Education	Pearson Correlation	1	-.126*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.035
	N	281	281



Land Alienation	Pearson Correlation	-.126*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.035	
	N	281	281

**Hypothesis (Ho):** There is no significant relationship between Education and Land alienation

The table reveals that there is significant relationship between education and land alienation it was also statistically significant at 5 per cent level. So null hypothesis was rejected and alternative hypothesis was accepted that is., There is significant relationship between education and land alienation.

**Major Findings of the study:** Out of the total 281 sample respondents 53.02 per cent of the tribes belong to Irula tribes and the remaining 46.98 per cent of them are belonging to Kurichiya clan.

- ❖ In total, 329 acres of the tribal lands have alienated to Government for various purposes. About 446 acres of the land has alienated to the non-tribe, viz., settlers from outside especially Tamils, Malaiyalis, Muslims, Christian. Private companies acquired about 394 acres of land. In total 1169 acres of tribal land has been alienated to various agencies. Among the villages, Thariyode stands first in the extent of land alienation with 430 acres.
- ❖ The study found that about 61.92 per cent of the households are alienated their lands to the extent of below 5 acres,
- ❖ The study revealed that about 40.93 per cent of the respondents are illiterate and 30.25 per cent of the respondents secured secondary education. 1.42 per cent secured graduation and 1.78 per cent of the respondents have gained technical and post-graduation.



- ❖ It reveals that there is significant relationship between land alienation and education, it was also statistically significant at 5 percent level.

### **Conclusion**

The problem of land alienation is common among the Irula tribes. Most of them have alienated their lands to Government. Non-tribes also have acquired a large proportion of land from these tribes.. The severity of land alienation is much high in Thariyode than other villages. As most of the tribes are illiterates, they were unable to approach court for justice. The study reveals that there is significant relationship between education and land alienation it was also statistically significant. It found that education is the important determinant of the tribes land alienation. Hence specific attention should be made to arrest land alienation among the tribes. The active participation and co-operations of the government officials, representatives and also provide educational facilities to tribes it will help the tribal people to reduce the level of land alienation among the tribes in the study areas.

### **Suggestions**

- The tribal people are generally illiterate and ignorant so the provisions and regulations so efforts should be made to educate and enlighten them to arrest the problem of land alienation.
- State Government should implement legislation or issue an ordinance abolishing all debts of tribal people owed to non-tribal people, and also regulating the private money lending in tribal areas and provide alternative credit facilities.

### **Bibliography**

**Shanmugham.P** 2011.“ Tribal Land Alienation and Poverty in Tamil Nadu”, Study Tribes Tribals 9 (1), P. 41- 50.

**Haseena (2014)** “Land Alienation and Livelihood Problems of scheduled Tribes in Kerala”, Research Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol.4, No: 10, ISSN 2224 – 5766, PP.76 – 82.

**Mathur,P.R.G. (2013).** Transfer and Alienation of Tribal Land and Indebtedness. Journal of Kerala Studies, Part II, Vol.XLV.