



## **Socio-Economic Condition of Tribal Entrepreneurs in Kerala**

*Dr. Pradeesh S*

Assistant Professor in Commerce, Iqbal College, Peringammala, Thiruvananthapuram

Email: [pradeeshiqbalcollege@gmail.com](mailto:pradeeshiqbalcollege@gmail.com)

---

### **ABSTRACT**

Tribe defines tribe as 'a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities. A tribe is a unit of socio-political organization, consisting of a number of families, clans, or other groups who share a common ancestry and culture and among whom leadership is typically neither formalized nor permanent. It is a social division in a traditional society, consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader. In the Indian context, the most acceptable description is propounded by Majumdar (1958). He defines tribe as "a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and observe certain taboos regarding marriage, profession or occupation and have developed a well-assessed system of reciprocity and mutually of obligations"

Key words: Tribal, Kanikar, Adivasis, Entrepreneur and Covid pandemic

---

### **Introduction**

India is a developing country. The development is incomplete until and unless it embraces the aboriginal population. The aboriginal inhabitants of our country are commonly entitled as tribes. As the name implies they are "Adivasis" or the original inhabitants of the country and distributed almost every states of the country. The term Kanikkaran means the hereditary proprietor of land. The legend has said that the name was given by Agastyamuni. Generally Kanikkar community are dark skinned, short and plathyrhine type. In the early stage Kanikkar did not settle any place permanently. They moved from one place to another after having cultivation for two or three years. This practice got restrictions with the coming of the outside communities. With this the Kanikkar have permanent settlement. The tribal communities in general and Kanikkar in particular tried to conserve our nature and natural resources. They contribute more to the development of the cultural history of Kerala. Scheduled tribes are an Indian group. They have developed their own culture, language religion. Tribes in Kerala are the indigenous population found in the southern India state of Kerala Most of the tribal people of Kerala live in the forests and mountain of Western Ghats, bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

The two tribal's groups viz. Kanikkar/Kani Malandar mainly in habited in the forest of Kerala. Tamil Nadu border which is located in the southern part of the Western Ghats known as Agasthyarkoodam. It is believed to the sacred abode of the great saint Agasthyas and heaven of medicinal herbs the knowledge about tribal medicine is an the way to extinction because of the negligence and the absence of documentation. Tribes have vast knowledge about traditional medicine for various deceases. Since the tribes have same illogical belief they do not reveal the medicinal secrets to others.

In the present research work focuses on the 'Socio-economic conditions of the tribes in Kerala state tribal groups'. The research fervently hopes that the study will help the government and the various non-governmental agencies in formulating appropriate projects and policies for the welfare and development of these unfortunate tribal groups.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The present study entitled "A study on socio economic status of tribal entrepreneurial people in Kerala" is done in order to identify the current socio economic status of tribal people and give some advices to them for better standard of living as well as better performance the tribal people in Kerala is exploited by intermediaries also. The main income of tribal people depend on collecting natural resources like honey, turmeric, herbal drugs etc and they also produce some bamboo products. These products have price in market, but the tribal people get the small amount from the intermediaries. The study also find out the various problem face by the tribals like financial, marketing and other problem like political intervention, cultural intervention, lack of knowledge or education etc. The study also aimed to evaluate various opportunities for tribals and analysis the tribal welfare measures like education facilities, hospital facilities, innovations, marketing facilities etc. The study conducted to know the overall socio economic status of the tribal people in Kerala region as well as their life style due to Covid 19.

### ***Significance of the Study***

The Tribes are among the most vulnerable segments of the Indian society and their welfare and development are given a high priority in the Constitution of India. Everywhere in the country the tribes show a great variation in the economic, social, political, educational and health. Sometimes they are also subject to differential treatment. The tribal person does not have sufficient knowledge about several supporting schemes, programmes etc. They are forced to sell their product to the local traders for lower price. They provide pure and quality products as compared to other products, but it doesn't get better demand and reasonable rate and they faces many marketing problems. So in the present scenario, this topic is much important to the study.

### ***Scope of the Study***

The tribal group produce and market their natural products. It is the main income source of tribals. Marketing of a forest product is a very important because of the need for creation of more employment, income and utilisation of the forest. But the tribal established marketing to assess the market situation in different products of different level. The study is confined to Kerala tribal region in Trivandrum district. The study is based on the primary and secondary information. The study is mainly concentrate the socio and economic factors and also analysis the various marketing problem faced by the tribals, their opportunities as well as their welfare measures.

### ***Objectives of the Study***

1. To identify the present socio economic status of tribal people.
2. To evaluate the various opportunities available for tribals.
3. To study the various challenges or problems faced by tribals.
4. To examine the factors that depends on the welfare of the tribal life.

---

## **Research Methodology**

The topic of the study is socio economic status of tribal people with special reference Kerala tribal village. The study is conducted to examine the socio economic condition of the tribal people in Kerala. The study is concentrated in mangode, valipara and chonanpara tribal settlement is located in Agasthyarkoodam. The study is primarily descriptive and analytical in nature. The following methodology is adopted for the study.

### **The tribal population of the study area**

In Kerala 31 communities of scheduled tribes are settled. Kani, mannan, and palaiyan are the major communities among them. In the study areas of valipara, chonanpara and mangode, the kani community is found mostly and the mannan palaiyan communities are found in small numbers. Trivandrum district in scheduled tribes population, there are 26759(censes, 2011) people living.

### **Research Design**

In order to achieve the objectives of the study has adopted the descriptive and analytical methods. The descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test the hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current state of the subject under study. There has not subjected study to any experimental treatment but has followed a purely objective approach. There has observed the data which are them described and analysed. Thus the present study " A study on Socio Economic status of tribal people in Kerala, is true to fact.

### **Field study and sample design**

The study is proposed to be conducted in the tribal area of the Kerala where the tribal village, tribes actually reside. Wayanadu, Palakkadu and Thiruvanthapuram tribal village has been selected as the convenience of the study, for the purpose of the study. The respondents were selected at purposive random sampling method from tribals in different tribal village. Sample size is only 100 tribal people in Kerala tribal are selected in random. Primary data are those which are collected for the first time. They are originally collected. The method used is: Interview schedule method: a set of questions is designed to general the data necessary of accomplishing the objectives of the research. The interview schedule contains 30 questions which covers various aspects of the life style of the tribals in Kerala tribal village. In this study, primary data plays a vital role for analysis, interpretation, conclusion and suggestions. Secondary data is the data that has already been collected through primary sources. Secondary data collected from various newspaper, journal, websites and past reports etc.....

---

## **Limitations of the Study**

The study is subjected to the following limitations

1. Only limited geographical areas are selected for the study due to constraints of time and Covid period restriction.
2. Sample do not cover the interior regions within forest, hence sample is not representative of the entire region.

3. The area which have selected for the study is wide but it is dividing into small settlements. So the collection of information is difficult.
4. The tribes are quite reserved in there interaction with the outsiders. They are often suspicions about the intent and hence do not reveal their hearts.
5. Lack of knowledge and awareness of respondents affect data collection in detail

---

## Review of Literature

**Niju P (2018)** He studied socio economic conditions of primitive tribal peoples of Malabar region in Kerala in her study she analysed by the socio economic history of ancient tribal group such as Cholanaikans and kurumbas tribes in Malabar region.

**Indu V Menon (2013)** she conducted a study on the primary education of tribal in Kerala She had given a special reference to primitive tribes, single schools and Balavijinhara Kendra. She started that the language is the major crisis faced by the children.

**Zurich Sharma Malik (2010)** He stated the increased production und heavily arrivals of marketed surplus especially food grains forced to set up new modern markets to maintain buffer stock at national level. Further to increase in income of market committees and to incur expenditure on various expansion works in rural areas, there is need of incentives for producers to bring maximum production of their farm surpluses in regulated markets.

**Mathew (2008)** He studied the socio economic conditions of tribes of Kerala Land isolation bonded labour and indebtedness of the tribes were considered as the major hurdles in the part of tribal development taking place in the tribal front were also analysed by the author.

**Sinha (2007)** studied about the exploitation of tribe in factor and product markets in Tripura. In this study an attempt was made to assess how far and to what extent tribes in Tripura were broken in the factor and product markets in comparison to their non-tribal counterparts. The study revealed that there was discrepancy in the wage rate paid to the tribal and non-tribal labourers in the different goansabhas and the inability of the tribal sellers in realizing better market price.

**Deogaonakar (2006)** in his book The Kolam tribal, attempts to depict an ethnographic profile of the tribe and also to discuss some of their socio-cultural as well as economic problems. Even their conventional methods of dispensation of justice have been studied.

**Mehta (2006)** edited the volume of 'Development of Indian Tribes'. Tribal constitute share of about eight percent of the country's population and spread over about 1/5 part of the country's land. The term development has been used in wider sense in this book. Developments of tribals are in very slow process, it requires increasing opportunities to all the people for better life. Special focus about the tribal growth has been given for Madhya Pradesh state in this book.

**Prasad R And Aparna das (2005)** discuss the marketing problems of minor forest produces (MEP) in tribal areas of Chattisgarh, The problems identified by the study are in effective coverage of the marketing institutions, lack of minimum supportive prices, inadequate loan payment, lower prices etc, significantly affect the services of tribal marketing institutions. Besides this, the study suggested measures for the improvement of the overall situation in the above mentioned aspects.

**Sreekumar (2003)** pointed out that the actions of succeeding government in Kerala unfortunately failed to solve the tribal issues .These groups have very limited capability to act as strong pressure groups in Kerala politics because of the poor organizational strength and bargaining power.

**Jose Murickan (2003)** the study of Jose Murickan and others highlights some of the displacement figures among tribes in Kerala. The Idamalayar project replaced between 100 and 150 tribal families .65percent of those displaced in the Poyamkutty Hydrogen Electric Project were tribes. It displaced 150 tribal families was also without because they had no documents for land in their possession.

**Raghavaiah (2003)** a pioneer social worker on the tribal development who has made several attempts to analyse the tribal life in Andhra Pradesh as well as India has brought out two volumes, and existing a review of the problems of the tribal in AP.

**Kulkarni (2003)** examines the problems of tribal development in Nasik district of Maharastra and tribes were facing many problems.

**Rao V M (2002)** made a study on "Socio-economic Status of Tribal Women in Arunachal Pradesh". The study reviewed the traditional systems to control the women in the society as well as their impact on day to day living conditions of the women in various categories of the tribal. Further, the study examined the benefits derived from the governmental programmes for the tribal women. The main finding is that the study has given recommendations for the effective implementation of the governmental programmes of the tribal women.

**Regimon (2000)** Regimon made an in depth analysis of social economic Impact of deforestation in the hill pulayas Mannas and Muthuvans of the Idukki district of Kerala Based on the primary data this study shell light on the depressing socio -economic condition n of the effected tribes.

**S R Bakshi and Kiran Bala (2000)** Presents the socio-economic status of several scheduled tribes inhabiting in various regions of our sub-continent. Their life-style, customs and traditions are quite different from the population in our rural and urban areas. In fact 'they live in their own world'. Their social backwardness has been assessed at various levels and schemes have been launched for the education of their children, to provide them health facilities and jobs for their daily needs.

**Thomas (1992)** Thomas conducted one of the earliest empirical studies on the Muthuvans of Travancore. This study dealt in detail on the habitual economy, agriculture social life of this tribe Kattakayam highlighted the social structured and changes which accrued among the uralies tribes of the Idukki district of Kerala.

**Mahalingam (1992)** conducted a study on the role of institutional support for marketing of minor forest produce in India. He stated that, Girijan Co-operative Corporation should assume prime role in the marketing of minor forest produce as local private traders dominate the illiterate tribal farmers and reap immediate short term gains.

---

## **Tribal People in India**

Tribal peoples constitute 8.6 percent of India's total population, about 104 million people according to the 2011 census (68 million people according to the 1991 census). This is the largest population of the tribal people in the world.

One concentration lives in a belt along the Himalayas stretching through Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh in the west, to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland in the northeast. Another concentration lives in the hilly areas of central India (Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and, to a lesser extent, Andhra Pradesh); in this belt, which is bounded by the Narmada River to the north and the Godavari River to the southeast, tribal peoples occupy the slopes of the region's mountains. Other tribals, the Santals, live in Bihar and West Bengal. There are smaller numbers of tribal people in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, in western India in Gujarat and Rajasthan, and in the union territories of Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Tribal people in India are called Adivasi. Adivasi is an umbrella term for a heterogeneous set of ethnic and tribal groups considered the aboriginal population of India. Although terms such as atavika, vanavasi (forest dwellers), or girijan (hill people) are also used for the tribes of India, Adivasi carries the specific meaning of being the original and autochthonous inhabitants of a given region and was specifically coined for that purpose in the 1930s. Over time, unlike the terms "aborigines" or "tribes", the word "Adivasi" has developed a connotation of past autonomy which was disrupted during the British colonial period in India and has not been restored. They generally live outside the mainstream of Indian Hindu and Muslim society. Most ordinary Indians have known little about them. There are some 573 communities recognized by the government as Scheduled Tribes

**Tribals in Kerala:** (known in Malayalam as the Adivasis) are the tribal population found in the Indian state of Kerala. Most of the tribals of Kerala live in the forests and mountains of Western Ghats, bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Tribals in Kerala are officially designated as "Scheduled Tribes" for affirmative action purposes Kerala Public Service Commission, Government of Kerala, lists thirty-six of Scheduled Tribes in Kerala. Tribals in Kerala are classified by Scheduled Tribes Development Department, Government of Kerala into three sub-sets (Particularly Vulnerable, Marginalised and Minorities).

According to the 2011 Census of India, the Scheduled Tribe population in Kerala is 4, 84,839 (1.5 percent of the total population). Wayanad district has the highest number of tribals (1, 51,443) in Kerala, followed by Idukki (55,815), Palakkad (48,972) and Kasaragod (48,857) and Kannur districts (41,371).Paniyan, Irula, Kattunaikan, and Adiyar are some of the major "communities" among Kerala tribals.

**Opinion of respondents about various facilities and schemes**

| Schemes   | Weighted score | Rank | Mean | Std. Deviation | Communication facility  | Weighted score | Rank | Mean  | Std. Deviation |
|---|----------------|------|------|----------------|---|----------------|------|-------|----------------|
| TRIFED  | 52             | 5    | 4.96 | 0.198          | Newspaper   | 55             | 6    | 4.9   | 0.30305        |
| Special central assistance to tribal sub scheme                 | 50             | 6    | 5    | 0              | Television  | 202            | 2    | 1.96  | 0.60474        |
| Food Support/Security Programme                                 | 50             | 6    | 5    | 0              | Mobile phone  | 152            | 3    | 2.96  | 0.34759        |
| Critical Gap Filling Scheme (Corpus Fund) under TSP             | 58             | 2    | 4.84 | 0.3703         | Internet facility   | 64             | 5    | 4.72  | 0.53605        |
| Schemes Implemented with Grant – in – Aid under Article 275 [1] | 50             | 6    | 5    | 0              | Radio   | 118            | 4    | 3.44  | 0.99304        |
| Pooled Fund for Special Projects by Other Departments under TSP | 54             | 4    | 4.92 | 0.3959         | other (personal communication)  | 215            | 1    | 1.832 | 0.70252        |
| Assistance to Marriage  | 54             | 4    | 4.92 | 0.3959         | In this study, the researcher analyse the influence of age, gender, and occupation of the tribals in the selection of various problem faced by tribals. For testing hypothesis, ANNOVA and independent sample t-test are used. To examine the problems faced by tribals. To study this objective, he following hypothesis were formulated and tested. |                |      |       |                |
| ST Promoters  | 56             | 3    | 4.88 | 0.5939         |   |                |      |       |                |
| Organization of Oorukoottams                                    | 110            | 1    | 3.8  | 1.8516         |   |                |      |       |                |
| Special Programme   | 50             | 6    | 5    | 0              |   |                |      |       |                |
| VanbandhuKalyanYojana   | 52             | 5    | 4.96 | 0.283          |   |                |      |       |                |
|   |                |      |      |                |   |                |      |       |                |

H<sub>0</sub>1: Age does not significant influence on problem faced by tribals.

H<sub>1</sub>1: Age significant influence on problem faced by tribals.

The age of the tribals has an impact on the financial problem faced by the tribals, because the significant value is less than 0.05(null hypothesis is rejected)

The age of the tribals has an impact on the different marketing problem faced by the tribals (significant value is less than 0.05) except in the case of problem "lack of govt support". The age of the tribals has an impact on the other problem like climate conditions, lack of knowledge/ education, political intervention etc....faced by the tribals, because the significant value is less than 0.05(null hypothesis is rejected).

H<sub>0</sub>2: Gender does not significant influence on problem faced by tribals.

H<sub>1</sub>2: Gender significant influence on problem faced by tribals.

| GROUP STATISTICS OF INDEPENDENT SAMPLE T-TEST OF FINANCIAL PROBLEM |        |    |        |                |                 | ONEWAY ANNOVA          |                |       |             |       |        |   |
|--|--------|----|--------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|---|
|  | Gender | N  | Mean   | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |                        | Sum of Squares | df    | Mean Square | F     | Sig.   |   |
| lack of working capital  | Male   | 44 | 1.5455 | 0.50965        | 0.10866         | Tough competition      | Between Groups | 3.667 | 6           | 1.222 | 67.467 | 0 |
|  | Female | 56 | 2.2857 | 0.46004        | 0.08694         |                        | Within Groups  | 0.833 | 92          | 0.018 |        |   |
| Non availability of bank loan                                      | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0              | 0               |                        | Total          | 4.5   | 98          |       |        |   |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.2857 | 0.46004        | 0.08694         | Transportation problem | Between Groups | 0     | 6           | 0     | .      | . |
| high rate of interest  | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0              | 0               |                        | Within Groups  | 0     | 92          | 0     |        |   |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.2857 | 0.46004        | 0.08694         |                        | Total          | 0     | 98          |       |        |   |

|  |        |    |        |         |         |   |                |        |    |       |        |       |
|--|--------|----|--------|---------|---------|---|----------------|--------|----|-------|--------|-------|
| increased credit sales   | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       | Credit sales  | Between Groups | 16.713 | 6  | 5.571 | 61.505 | 0     |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.25   | 0.58531 | 0.11061 |   | Within Groups  | 4.167  | 92 | 0.091 |        |       |
| lack of private money lenders  | Male   | 44 | 1.7273 | 0.7673  | 0.16359 | Total   | 20.88          | 98     |    |       |        |       |
|  | Female | 56 | 3      | 0       | 0       | Lack of storage facilities                          | Between Groups | 7.187  | 6  | 2.396 | 38.893 | 0     |
| lack of supporting price   | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       |   | Within Groups  | 2.833  | 92 | 0.062 |        |       |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.1786 | 0.39002 | 0.07371 | Total   | 10.02          | 98     |    |       |        |       |
| price of raw material  | Male   | 44 | 2      | 0       | 0       | Lack of Govt support                                | Between Groups | 0.147  | 6  | 0.049 | 2.699  | 0.057 |
|  | Female | 56 | 2.3214 | 0.47559 | 0.08988 |   | Within Groups  | 0.833  | 92 | 0.018 |        |       |
| <p>While considering the relationship between the problems related to financial and gender of the respondents, each problem are significantly different among male and female, because significant value less than 0.05. Females are facing each problem more than males because mean value is high for females in all cases. . The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes. Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation. Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor. Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control group used</p> |        |    |        |         |         | Lesser price than local societies and TRIFFED fixed | Between Groups | 0      | 6  | 0     |        |       |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |   | Within Groups  | 0      | 92 | 0     |        |       |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |   | Total          | 0      | 98 |       |        |       |
| <p>While considering the relationship between the problem related to marketing and gender of the respondents each problem are significantly different among male and female (significant value is less than 0.05)except in the case of problem related to lack of government support. Females are facing more problems than males in each case except in the case of problems related to lack of government support.</p>   |        |    |        |         |         | Lack of market intelligence                         | Between Groups | 4.987  | 6  | 1.662 | 44.113 | 0     |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |   | Within Groups  | 1.733  | 92 | 0.038 |        |       |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |   | Total          | 6.72   | 98 |       |        |       |

| Group Statistics of other problems |        |    |        |                |                 |
|------------------------------------|--------|----|--------|----------------|-----------------|
|                                    | Gender | N  | Mean   | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
| climate conditions                 | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0              | 0               |
|                                    | Female | 56 | 1.5357 | 0.50787        | 0.09598         |
| political intervention             | Male   | 44 | 2.7727 | 0.42893        | 0.09145         |
|                                    | Female | 56 | 3      | 0              | 0               |
|                                    | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0              | 0               |

| Independent Samples Test Effect Sizes |                    |                           |                |                         |        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|--------|
|                                       |                    | Standardizer <sup>a</sup> | Point Estimate | 95% Confidence Interval |        |
|                                       |                    |                           |                | Lower                   | Upper  |
| tough competition                     | Cohen's d          | 0.29252                   | -0.61          | -1.179                  | -0.036 |
|                                       | Hedges' correction | 0.29719                   | -0.601         | -1.16                   | -0.035 |

|  |        |    |        |         |         |                             |                    |               |         |        |        |
|--|--------|----|--------|---------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|--------|--------|
| lack of technical know how   | Female | 56 | 1.1786 | 0.39002 | 0.07371 |                             | Glass's delta      | 0.39002       | -0.458  | -1.025 | 0.118  |
| lack of knowledge/ education   | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       | credit sales                | Cohen's d          | 0.59261       | -0.964  | -1.55  | -0.369 |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.0714 | 0.26227 | 0.04956 |                             | Hedges' correction | 0.60208       | -0.949  | -1.526 | -0.363 |
| health problems  | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       | lack of storage facilities  | Glass's delta      | 0.79015       | -0.723  | -1.308 | -0.127 |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.5357 | 0.74447 | 0.14069 |                             | Cohen's d          | 0.43899       | -0.569  | -1.136 | -0.003 |
| lack of job opportunities  | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       | Hedges' correction          | Hedges' correction | 0.446         | -0.561  | -1.119 | -0.003 |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.3571 | 0.48795 | 0.09221 |                             | Glass's delta      | 0.58531       | -0.427  | -0.993 | -0.146 |
| over collection of products by outside   | Male   | 44 | 1      | 0       | 0       | lack of Govt support        | Cohen's d          | 0.14174       | -0.252  | -0.811 | -0.31  |
|  | Female | 56 | 1.4286 | 0.50395 | 0.09524 |                             | Hedges' correction | 0.144         | -0.248  | -0.799 | -0.305 |
| cultural intervention  | Male   | 44 | 2.8636 | 0.35125 | 0.07489 |                             | Glass's delta      | Glass's delta | 0.18898 | -0.189 | -0.748 |
|  | Female | 56 | 3      | 0       | 0       | Cohen's d                   |                    | 0.34503       | -0.828  | -1.406 | -0.242 |
| While considering the relationship between the problem related to others such as political intervention, climate condition, lack of knowledge etc. and gender of the respondents each problem are significantly different among male and female because significant value is less than 0.05 for all problems. Females are facing each problem more than males because mean value is high for females in all cases. . The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes. Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation. Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor. Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control group |        |    |        |         |         | lack of market intelligence | Hedges' correction | 0.35054       | -0.815  | -1.384 | -0.238 |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |                             | Glass's delta      | 0.46004       | -0.621  | -1.198 | -0.034 |
|  |        |    |        |         |         |                             |                    |               |         |        |        |

## Findings

1. The study clearly states that most of the respondents are in an age group between 25-50 and female. Most of them are least educated also
2. The study of the occupation of the tribals, most of the respondents are coming under the category of agricultural sector and MGNREGS with less income category
3. Most of the respondents have concrete houses and least of them have hut with sanitation facility and electricity facility
4. The majority of respondents depends river/pond (waterfalls) that means the process of collecting water directly from water sources such as water falls using equipment such as the hosepipe and public well also
5. They have their own houses with above one acre land in possession. They have only possession right in land no ownership right.
6. The majority of the respondents have the anthodia (BPL) ration card and they have less deposits in banks and depends money lenders for borrowing their needs
7. Most of the respondents get house from life mission and get IAY benefits. The tribal federation is also playing a good role for building houses for tribals.
8. According to the survey the majority of the respondents prefer the allopathic treatment for their illness. Under the NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) scheme are provided with daily checkups and medicines for tribals and their volunteers visit at regular intervals (every 4 days).

9. From the 50 people surveyed, Covid 19 was the most affected their life style, and most important was the transportation facility And also education (100 percent).monthly income are the thing that affect their lives alike. In short, due to the Covid 19 effect of their life style and as well as their standard of livings.
10. The main communication facilities available in most of respondents are Television (1st rank with 202 points).60 percent of respondents are depends the other communication media like personal communication. 2 percent of people are unsatisfied with their internet facility.
11. According to the Survey most of the respondents are not aware about their tribal scheme and .only minor level respondents aware about the scheme of organisation of Oorukottams.
12. From the information gathered, the 100 percent of respondents were highly encouraged by opportunities such as tourism, tribal entrepreneurship and cultural events etc and emphasised the agricultural sector.
13. According to the survey the major financial problem faced by the tribals are lack of supporting price in their products and increased credit sales.. Majority of the respondents do not have the knowledge about TRIFFED is the major problem of marketing section.
14. Out of 50 respondents 100percent of them agree all the statements lead to the welfare of tribal people which is eventually leads the growth of the life style as well as improvement of standard of living. When 90 percent of respondents agree subsidies reduce financial burden of the tribal people. Remain 10percent of respondents believes that the financial burden can only reduced if there are other benefits besides subsidies.

---

## Suggestions

The following suggestions would find out from the study of socio economic status of tribal people.

1. Awareness program on education should be conducted among tribal people give more importance (ensure basic education and better education).
2. Government should take steps to developing the communication facility and transportation facilities also take the necessary steps for ensure water quality test.
3. The government should take initiatives for infrastructure development of tribal
4. Provide maximum Government support like;
  - A. Government can appoint special agencies for providing raw material.
  - B. To Provides government warehouse facility.
  - C. Increase supporting price for their product.
  - D. Provide maximum financial support.
  - E. Provide maximum bonus and subsidies.
5. Tribal products needs advertisement and promote their product in global level.
6. To develop marketing facilities (advanced) in their own village like a common Society for marketing their products and also facilitate the health centre and ration shops also.
7. To take necessary arrangement for providing training to tribals.
8. Provide adequate knowledge about TRIFFED and encourage them to involve TRIFFED and there should have need for awareness program on various schemes for tribals.

---

## Conclusion

The study was conducted in Kerala tribal village in Trivandrum district with the object of studying socio economic status of tribal village. I am searching for present status of tribals and also include impact on tribals life style due to Covid 19, analysis various opportunities for development of their standards of living , identifying the various problems such as marketing, financial and other like climate condition political intervention etc and also analysis the tribal welfare measures. After analysis and interpretation of data, it is concluded that tribals in Kerala are need to development of socio economic status.

The Kerala tribal region is in fact more developed than other tribal village. Kerala tribal economy is significantly depend on the forests, on the agricultural land and also dependent of making handicrafts and indigenous knowledge. Most of the tribal people in Kerala depended completely on forest for their livelihood. The tribal group produce and market their natural product and it is the main income source of the trials. Their present market condition is good but it's not developed. The tribals are not satisfied with government support for marketing because the government doesn't take any step for promoting their products and doesn't provide any subsidy or bonus for their products. They are not satisfied with the price of products because the tribals are forced to sell their products to the local traders for lower price. The majority of the tribals faced damages or loss caused by attack of wild animals for their



Product. The tribal's face problems like marketing, financial and others such as climate condition, political intervention etc. The government or necessary authorities give special care for providing raw material and promote their product in global level. And also provide maximum financial support tribals. It helps to reduce the maximum marketing and financial problems of the tribals. There will be the need for more development in infrastructural facilities such as sanitation, drinking water etc. Government have the responsibility for its development and also have an need for make awareness tribal peoples about the importance of education and various federations for their marketing especially TRIFFED. The communication facilities available there is very poor, so the Government wants to take initiatives for improving communication facilities.

---

#### Reference

---

1. Government of Kerala (2012) economic review, 2012 state planning board, Trivandrum, Kerala.
2. Steur.I. (2009) Adivasi mobilization :identity versus class after the Kerala "Economic and political weekly .
3. Bawa, Kamaljit S, Gladwin Joseph and Siddappa Setty (2007) "Poverty, biodiversity and institutions in forest-agriculture ecotones in the Western Ghats and Eastern Himalaya renegees India", Agriculture. Ecosystems and Environment, Vol. 121, pp. 287-295.
4. Atheriyil, Mathew, (2008) Impact of globalization on tribals in the context of Kerala, Rawat publications New Delhi.
5. Mehta (2006) edited the volume of 'Development of Indian Tribe
6. Chatak. NK. (2003) The Scheduled Tribes for India in the new millennium (Constitutional 2003 Aspect of Scheduled Tribe in India). The Journal of the Anthropological Survey of India, Vol.52 (1). Pp. 87-116.
7. Thressiamma Varghese (2005) socio economic development of tribes of Kerala.
8. Justice K. K Narendran Commission report 2001. Government of Kerala 2001.
9. Bakshi S.R., and Kiran Bala, Social and Economic Development of Scheduled Tribes, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000.
10. Prema S the tribal dialects of Attappady, a socio linguistic study Dept.of linguistic university of Kerala, Trivandrum 1999.
11. P.J Thomas (1992) the role of welfare programs in the political socialization of the scheduled tribes of Attappady in Kerala Trivandrum unpublished PhD Thesis Dep. Of Politics University of Kerala.