

Perception of Wayanad Tribes in Karnataka Regarding the Livelihood Problems

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Abstract— The paper quest to examine the Social, Economical and political factors affecting the tribes of Wayanad district, who were working in different parts of Karnataka state. Tribal population is the endemic occupants of India who have been way of life depend on the natural environment. The planned actions for the development of these governments have had only outmost impetus on their socio-economic status in spite of the miscellaneous welfare procedures and constitutional protection

Keywords— Tribes, Exploitation, Exclusion

I. INTRODUCTION

Scheduled tribes, in India are mainly treated to be “Adivasis”. The tribal people of India are important part of the Indian population. They are inconsonant each having the autogenously and outside group clan with their own name and customs, culture, location, practice and life style. In India Tribes is the most assailable part of the population. They are oppressed by most age-old social and cultural drawbacks conjoined with environmental facts. The age old victimization and suppression of the tribal’s have remarkably cut them off from the common place of socio-economic development of the country as whole. The constitution of India has conferred many amenities to the scheduled tribes, caring their challenging problems in terms of geographical isolation, socio-economic backwardness, exclusive culture, poor infrastructure facilities, language and religion, fleecing by various groups.

The tribes are an indivisible part of Kerala population and for that cause the state includes an exclusive phase in the tribal map of India. The most of the tribes are thickly populated on the wayanad district of constitute, 35.82 percentage of the total population. Tribes accumulations in the state are seen in the districts of Kasargod, Kannur, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and north eastern parts of Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts.

II. TRIBES IN INDIA

The Adivasis in India form an essential component of the total population. The feature of what enhances an Indian tribe and the very native of tribes have converted extensively over the passage of centuries. The tribal population of India composes nearly & percent of the total

population. Constitution of India has renowned tribal communities, under has schedules ‘5’ of the constitution. There are different varieties of tribes in India, spread over distant parts at various levels of socioeconomic development. Constitution has constructed relevant provisions for the welfare and development of the tribes. A group of tribes has designated for this resolutions. The list has been reformed from time to time.

III. TRIBES IN KERALA

The Western Ghats and its boundaries form the main domicile of tribes in Kerala. Foremost centralization tribes in Kerala is seen in Wayanad district (35.82%) followed by Idukki (14%) and {Palakkad (10.8%).The ancient tribal communities are Cholanaikans, Kattunaikans, Koragas, Kurumbas and Kadars. For the socio-economic life of the denied sections of Kerala, excessive levels of poverty, appropriation and liability, High levels of occlusion, both developmental and social, low levels of empowerment. Political social and economic, vulnerable relations of production sub normally prominent worthy directing of developmental funds and grants meant for tribal people by middlemen, how literacy rate and poor human development, Huge consistent of exploitation of women by amateur, very poor monitoring systems etc...are the dilemma faced by the tribal community.

IV. TRIBAL MIGRANTS SITUATION IN KARNATAKA

It has moved ignore to the exploitation of tribal migrant laboures in Wayanad who work in ginger and cultivation field in Karnataka, even as the state is prepared to bring an ordinance to protect migrant laboures from other states.

Inter state tribal migrant laboures estimated to be over

5,000 and most holding to the paniya and Adiya communities, remain to work in Coorg, Shimoga and Hassan in Karnataka without any confirmation and in encroachment of the inter-state migrant workers Act, Migrant workers in Karnataka. The district administration a report has admitted that such workers in Karnataka locate in contaminated situation with no essential features. The Workers acquire a part of their daily wages as liquor, the report states.

Neethivedi conducted by a field study had revealed that there have been distrustful/abnormal death cases due to work related diseases among tribal migrant workers in Coorg district. It was also pinpointed out that the provider of delusive liquor was excessive and that the laboures were forced to work in unhygienic situations.

It is obligatory for laboures to be registered at the district labour office and at police stations. It is scarcely followed in Karnataka cultivation fields lease taken by farmers from Kerala. The laboures are taken to Karnataka to work in the Ginger, Banana, and Vegetables etc... cultivations fields.

The laboures were tempted to Karnataka with the assurance of liquor. The only way to solve the problem is to develop alertness among laboures about the consequence of cross border worker. The government has to take any action to end the exploitation, abuse of luckless tribal workers endure in Karnataka.

V. CONCLUSION

All forms of social segregation and high degree of destitution are the main issue faced by the tribal community in Kerala. Although government enthusiasm and developmental schemes in the remaining Socio-economic outline of the tribal communities is small distinguished to the mainstream populations. Indian constitution provides special provisions for scheduled tribes but state could not and did not do much for the improvement of the depraved groups. The Kerala government has doing worthless to solve the tribal problems in all areas. Scheduled Tribes have severely limited capacity to act as power full pressure groups in Kerala politics, for the sake of the indigent organizational strength and negotiation power. Reasonable to this, the political authority scarcely take of their attentiveness. Therefore the government should take leap forwards improvement activities in all fields of Karnataka cultivation who work in Wayanad tribals.

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