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**District wise analysis of adolescent and youth
population among the tribes in Kerala**

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Foreword

Adolescents and Youth form a socially important segment of the Kerala's population. Since adolescents and youths comprise a major part of the reproductive age group, they will play a significant role in determining the future size and growth pattern. They are tomorrow's major demographic and economic force. Given the importance and welfare of this segment of population, the study attempts to make a district wise analysis of the adolescents and youth Tribal communities in Kerala which are scattered in different districts in Kerala based on important indicators originating from the Census 2001 and 2011 results.

The study was done by Dr. A Sreeranjini, Research Investigator, Population Research Centre, Kerala. The findings are expected to be utmost importance to planners and policy makers for effectively meet the challenges posed by the youth among the tribes and formulate strategies to improve their status.

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Executive Summary

Tribes in Kerala are the indigenous population and they have been traditionally marginalized and economically backward in relation to the total population and live in more remote areas, proximal with mountainous as well as forested areas. Tribal communities in Kerala are scattered in different districts. These communities of Kerala not only differ from the non tribals but also from one another. But they have some uniform characteristics. Since adolescents and youths comprise a major part of the reproductive age group, they will play a significant role in determining the future size and growth pattern. So the present study aims to analyse the pattern of growth of adolescent and youth tribes in Kerala. Objectives of the present study are 1. to analyse the demographic features of ST adolescent and Youth population such as size, growth, sex ratio from 2001-2011 in the districts of Kerala. 2. To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of the ST adolescent and youth population and 3. To find out the gap in the literacy and work participation rate of ST adolescent and youth population from the general adolescent and youth population. The required data are taken from published data of Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Since Wayanad district has the highest concentration of Scheduled tribes, the magnitude of adolescent ST population as well as Youth is highest in the district. While comparing the districts in 2011, the higher percentage of adolescent ST population is found in Kasaragod, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur. In all the districts of Kerala, rate of growth of Adolescent Scheduled tribe population during the last ten years is higher than growth rate of Youth with the exceptional case of Ernakulam. In the three tribal dominated districts namely Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad, the decadal growth rate of adolescent population is less compared to the other districts and Idukki witnessed a negative growth rate during 2001 to 2011. The reduction in sex ratio of youth is found to be much more than that of the scheduled tribe adolescents. The changing proportions in the rural areas and urban areas are indicating that the urban parts of Kerala have an increase in the ST adolescent population. At the same time the proportion of urban youth is increasing in 2011 except in Wayanad and Idukki.

The gender gap in the adolescent ST population literacy rate is very less in the districts of Kerala, however, a slight increase in the male literacy is seen in Idukki. Like in the case of adolescent literacy rate, the urban parts of the districts have shown improvement in the youth literacy also. In Kerala rural ST adolescent work participation is higher compared to that of urban and this is maintained in majority of the districts with the exception of Wayanad, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta. Above 30 per cent ST youth work participation is found in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki which are having higher tribal population.

In the tribal dominated districts, the gap between literacy rate of other ST adolescent and ST adolescent is found to be higher compared to that of the other districts. The gap between the male literacy rate between other ST youth population and ST youth population is observed as higher in Wayanadu, Palakkad and in Idukki. The gap of female literacy in these districts is more than that of the male literacy. The main work participation is higher among adolescent ST population compared to other ST adolescent population and this is same for male and female work participation in the districts of Kerala. The male main work participation among ST youth population and among the other ST youth population are substantially higher than that of females in all the districts.

The analysis revealed that the tribal dominated districts of Kerala namely Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki showed their distinct nature in the structure of adolescent and youth scheduled tribe population to that of other districts. The increases in the adolescent as well as youth population in these tribal dominated districts are minimal. Although literacy levels of STs have improved, there exist deviations in literacy levels, both for tribal adolescent and youth in the districts of Kerala. The literacy rate of other ST adolescent and youth population is higher than that of ST indicates that there is gap in literacy rate of ST adolescent and youth population from that of general adolescent and youth. This should be minimized in future. Rural-urban divide is visible in the share of population in the districts, literacy rate and work participation rate for the adolescent and youth tribal population and the fact that the Scheduled Tribes are largely rural population which is a factor to be taken into account in planning.

District wise analysis of adolescent and Youth population among the tribes in Kerala

1. Introduction

Adolescents constitute the healthiest group in the population having lowest mortality and morbidity when compared to other age groups. Adolescence is a transitional stage of physical and psychological human development which is associated with the teenage years. The term adolescent means 'to emerge' or 'achieve identity'. It is a stage of life typified by physical growth and development during which social, physical and psychological changes occur. Sexual maturity, experimentation, development of adult mental processes and a move from the earlier childhood socio-economic dependence towards relative independence also happen during the period. In every nation, the welfare of the entire community depends on the health and welfare of the youth. Adolescents and Youth form a socially important segment of the population because they are the future of the nation, forming a major demographic and economic force. However, for a long time, there was no organized system to govern and monitor the social needs of adolescents.

One fifth of the world population is accounted by adolescents. There are over 1.8 billion young people in the world today, 90 per cent of whom live in developing countries, where they tend to make up a large proportion of the population (Adesegun O. F and Michelle J. H, 2010). Adolescents are most often included with youth or with children or with young adults. Adolescent's age group defines different policies and programmes differently. In India persons between ages 10-19 are called adolescents and youth as those between 15- 24 years. Adolescents and youth are referred to as young people, encompassing the ages of 10-24 years. Adolescence is categorised in to three. The age from 10-14 is early adolescence, 15-19 is late adolescence and 20-24 is post-adolescence, because they are helpful in understanding the problems and designing appropriate interventions for young people of different ages (WHO).

Today, every fifth person in India is an adolescent (10-19 years) and every third person is a young person (10-24 years), investing in this segment of population is the best way to power the nation's competitive advantage-its demographic dividend (World Population Prospects (UN, 2013). In India the proportion of the adolescents is 19.6 percentages. Since 1971 the proportion of adolescent population has remained around 21 per cent. Proportion of youth population increased steadily from 16.5 per cent in 1971 to 19.2 percent in 2011. Population of adolescents (253.2 million) and youth (231.9 million) are quite large in the country. There is considerable progress in achieving literacy among both the groups. According to 2011 census, the youth population in the country including adolescents is around 550 million. This phenomenal rise in the youth population has made India the youngest nation with a demographic dividend appearing to be a reality. It is really vital to utilize this demographic dividend and channelize the youth and their creative energies for nation-building (Five Year Plan 2012-17).

Kerala is the home to 2.76% of Indian population and it is spread 38,863 km² land area. The density of population is 859 persons per km². The land is three times as densely settled as the rest of India. However, Kerala's population growth rate is far lower than the national average. Kerala ranks highest in India with respect to social development indices such as elimination of poverty, primary education and healthcare.

Some groups notably the Scheduled Tribes have been traditionally marginalized and economically backward in relation to the total population of the country. Educational development is the most effective instrument for their empowerment and has the potential to help the marginalized and the poor to come out of the poverty trap and facilitate them to be at par with the rest of the citizens (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2013).

The Scheduled Tribes are one of the principal categories of backward classes or historically disadvantaged bottom groups of society. Despite the Government initiatives and efforts to promote education among STs, the literacy rate among STs as compared to national average has remained low and the female literacy rate has been still lower compared to national female literacy rate (Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 2013). As tribal

children ages over time into later childhood and adolescence, they engage in searching selves within respective tribal groups.

Tribes traditionally live in more remote areas, proximate with mountainous as well as forested areas of our country. This spatial location has historically divided and distanced tribal people from the mainstream Indian social life. Their traditional relationships with nature and dependent life style have considerably changed due to the accumulation of modernization efforts over these years (Sedwal & Kamat, 2008; Bagai & Nundy, 2009). Tribal communities in India are economically and socially backward and isolated from the other elite communities. They have their own way of living and different socio-cultural and eco-geographical settings. Lack of proper education and health facilities, faulty feeding habits, certain irrational belief systems and special tribal chores are likely to aggravate their health and nutritional status (Balgir, 2008).

Tribes in Kerala are the indigenous population found in the southern Indian state of Kerala. Tribal communities in Kerala are scattered in different districts. Most of the tribal people of Kerala live in the forest and mountains of Western Ghats, bordering Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. According to the 2011 Census of India, the ST population in Kerala is 484839. Wayanad has the highest number of tribals, Idukki and Palakkad districts are the next two that make the lion share of the native tribal groups in the state. The paniya are the largest of the 35 major tribes. The 'Paniya' and 'Adiya' communities in Wayanad district are very backward and most of them are land-less agricultural labours. The tribal zones of Kerala are Kasargod tribal region, Wayanad tribal region, Attappadi tribal region, Nilambur tribal region, Parambikkulam tribal region, Idukki tribal region and Thiruvananthapuram tribal region (Planning Commission Report, 2002).

The tribal communities of Kerala not only differ from the non tribals but also from one another. But they have some uniform~ characteristics. Some main characteristic common to all Scheduled Tribes in the State: (a) Tribal origin (b) primitive way of life (c) general backwardness in all respects. An attempt to classify the tribes of Kerala on the basis of their 77 economy reveals that they are food gatherers, hunters, shifting cultivators, farm labourers and agriculturists. The general name for tribes in

Travancore-Cochin area is 'Kattujathi' and in Malabar 'Kattukuruman'. Both these names mean people of the forest.

Since adolescents comprise a major part of the reproductive age group, they will play a significant role in determining the future size and growth pattern. The problems and challenges faced by the adolescents in different communities vary due to the socio economic, cultural and educational background of their families. There is however large disparity in the socio-economic parameters of various groups/communities residing in the country. The official statistics and literature available on Scheduled Tribes adolescents in Kerala is very vague. Within these constraints, an analysis has been attempted to high light the distribution of ST adolescent and youth population by examining their demographic and socio-economic parameters in the districts of Kerala over the decade 2001-2011.

1.1 Objectives of the study are

- To analyse the demographic features of ST adolescent and Youth population such as size, growth, sex ratio from 2001-2011 in the districts of Kerala
- To analyse the socio-economic characteristics of the ST adolescent and youth population
- To find out the gap in the literacy and work participation rate of ST adolescent and youth population from the general adolescent and youth population.

1.2 Data

The required data are taken from published data of Census of India, 2011 and 2001.

2. Size, distribution and growth of adolescent and youth population

Growth of population in the absolute numbers added each year or decade is the magnitude of increase. The magnitude of ST population of Kerala increased from 364.2 thousands in 2001 to 484.8 thousands in 2011 (table 1). Since adolescents comprise a major part of the reproductive age group, they will play a significant role in determining the future size and growth. The adolescent ST population shows also an increase from 72.1 thousands to 85.8 thousands and the corresponding increase in the youth population is 76.3 thousands in 2001 to 80.4 thousands in 2011. The net addition of

adolescent population from 2001 to 2011 is larger compared to that of the youth. Since Wayanad district has the highest concentration of Scheduled tribes, the magnitude of adolescent ST population as well as Youth is highest in Wayanad district. Idukki comes next and it is followed by Palakkad. In 2001 and 2011 also, Alappuzha district has the least number of Scheduled Tribe population. Considering the increase in the size of the ST population from 2001 to 2011, it is seen that Kannur (an increase of 21.4 thousands) followed by Kasargode (an increase of 18.6 thousands) has the highest growth in number. At the same time scheduled tribe dominated district Idukki showed only a 4.8 thousand increase in 2011. The size of the adolescent population increased in 2011 in the districts except Idukki. But the size of the youth population declined in several districts namely Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta. The decline is larger in Wayanad.

Table 1 Population size and proportion of Adolescent and Youth in districts of Kerala, 2001- 2011

State/Districts	2001 (in 1000s)			2011(in 1000s)			2001 (%)		2011 (%)	
	All ages	Adoles (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	All ages	Adoles (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	Adoles (10-19)	Youth (15-24)	Adoles (10-19)	Youth (15-24)
ERALA	364.2	72.1	76.3	484.8	85.8	80.4	19.8	20.9	17.7	16.6
Kasaragod	30.3	6.3	6.6	48.9	8.8	8.7	20.6	21.6	18.1	17.8
Kannur	20.0	4.1	4.4	41.4	6.9	6.7	20.5	22.2	16.7	16.2
Wayanad	136.1	27.3	29.8	151.4	28.7	25.7	20.1	21.9	18.9	16.9
Kozhikode	5.9	1.3	1.4	15.2	2.5	2.4	22.2	23.3	16.6	16.0
Malappuram	12.3	2.7	2.5	23.0	4.3	4.0	21.6	20.5	18.8	17.6
Palakkad	39.7	8.0	8.4	49.0	9.0	8.3	20.3	21.2	18.4	17.0
Thrissur	4.8	0.9	0.9	9.4	1.8	1.4	19.5	18.0	18.9	15.2
Ernakulam	10.0	2.1	2.0	16.6	2.5	2.5	20.6	19.6	15.2	15.0
Idukki	51.0	9.3	9.8	55.8	9.1	9.3	18.3	19.2	16.3	16.6
Kottayam	18.3	3.0	3.4	22.0	3.3	3.1	16.2	18.3	15.0	14.1
Alappuzha	3.1	0.6	0.6	6.6	1.0	1.0	17.6	19.0	15.5	14.7
PTA	6.5	1.3	1.3	8.1	1.3	1.2	19.2	19.8	16.4	15.0
Kollam	5.2	1.1	1.1	10.8	1.8	1.6	21.8	21.7	16.7	15.0
Trivandrum	20.9	4.2	4.2	26.8	4.7	4.5	20.1	20.3	17.6	16.8

PTA:Pathanamthitta

In 2001, the proportion of youth population was higher in Kerala, but in 2011, the proportion of adolescent population was higher. With some exceptions, the same is observed in majority of the districts in 2001, but in 2011, the trend is reversed except in Idukki. While comparing the districts in 2011, the higher percentage of adolescent Scheduled tribe population is found in Kasargode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur. Similarly the higher percentage of youth population is observed in Kannur, Malappuram and in Palakkad. Kottayam shows the peculiarity that the district has the least percentage of adolescent as well as youth ST population.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 clearly show that the percentages of adolescent and youth ST population declined in all the districts of Kerala from 2001 to 2011 due to the fact of fertility transition. The highest decline in the adolescent population is observed in Kozhikode (5.6 points) followed by Ernakulam (5.4 points) and Kollam (5.1 points) while the decline in youth is also in Kozhikode and it is followed by Kollam.

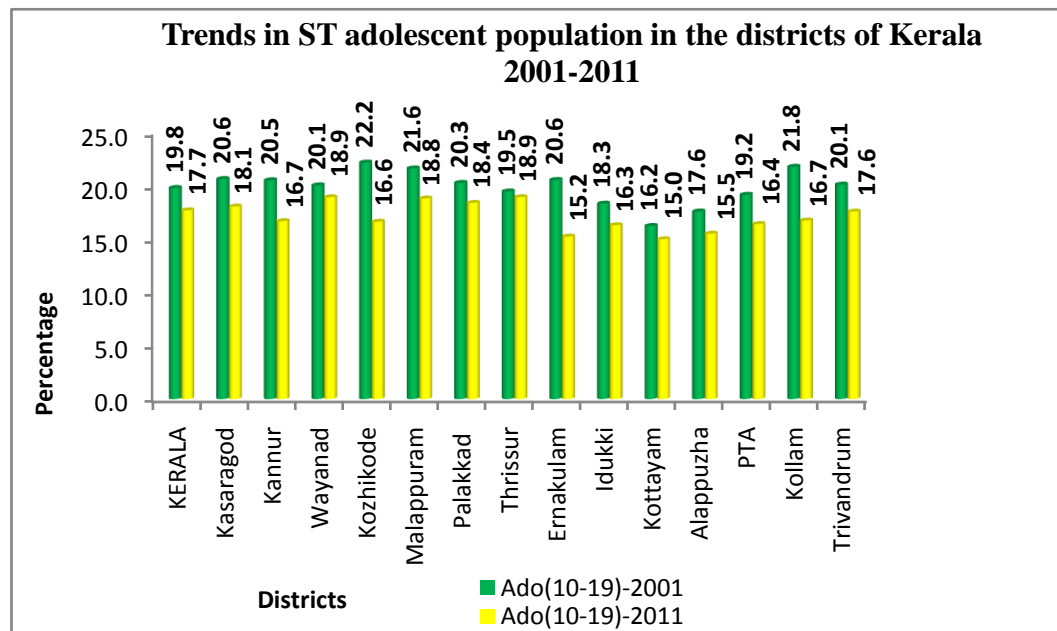


Figure1

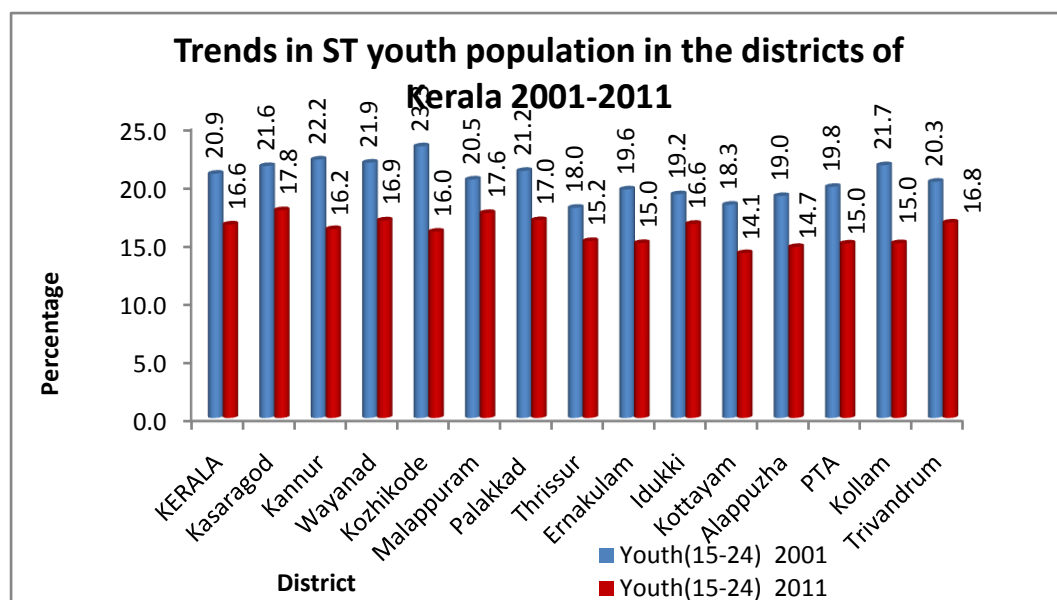


Figure 2

The decadal growth rate of Scheduled Tribe Adolescent and Youth population in Kerala during 2001-2011 are estimated at 19.0 per cent 5.4 per cent respectively where as the decadal growth rate of Adolescent and Youth population of Kerala are -9.0 and -11.6 respectively (PRC Report, 2017). In all the districts of Kerala, rate of growth of Adolescent Scheduled tribe population during the last ten years is higher than growth rate of Youth with the exceptional case of Ernakulam. In the three tribal dominated districts namely Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad, the decadal growth rate of adolescent population is less compared to the other districts and Idukki witnessed a negative growth rate during 2001 to 2011 (Fig 3). The highest growth rate is observed in Kozhikode (92.2%) followed by Thrissur (90.0 %). These districts maintained the hike values of the growth rate of Youth population also (Kozhikode 75.8 %, Thrissur 64.5 %). The districts namely Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta witnessed negative growth rate of youth population from 2001 to 2011 (Fig 4).

Table 2: Decadal growth rate of Scheduled Tribe Adolescent and Youth population, 2011

State/Districts	Population 2011		Population 2001		Decadal growth rate	
	Adolescent (10-19) in 1000	Youth (15-24) in 1000	Adolescent (10-19) in 1000	Youth (15-24) in 1000	Adolescent	Youth
KERALA	85844	80432	72130	76297	19.0	5.4
Kasaragod	8823	8706	6264	6554	40.9	32.8
Kannur	6905	6700	4099	4426	68.5	51.4
Wayanad	28679	25655	27285	29793	5.1	-13.9
Kozhikode	2533	2433	1318	1384	92.2	75.8
Malappuram	4326	4041	2654	2509	63.0	61.1
Palakkad	9013	8310	8044	8406	12.0	-1.1
Thrissur	1786	1431	940	870	90.0	64.5
Ernakulam	2524	2484	2065	1969	22.2	26.2
Idukki	9102	9292	9344	9780	-2.6	-5.0
Kottayam	3294	3106	2977	3354	10.6	-7.4
Alappuzha	1020	964	551	596	85.1	61.7
Pathanamthitta	1331	1213	1255	1298	6.1	-6.5
Kollam	1802	1613	1131	1125	59.3	43.4
Trivandrum	4706	4484	4203	4233	12.0	5.9

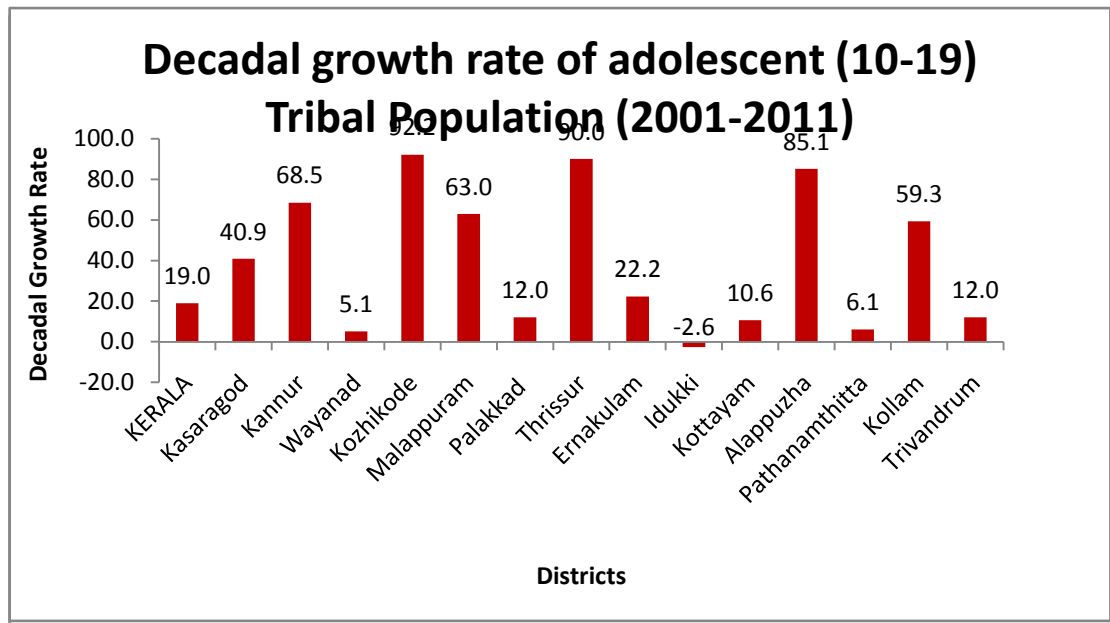


Figure 3

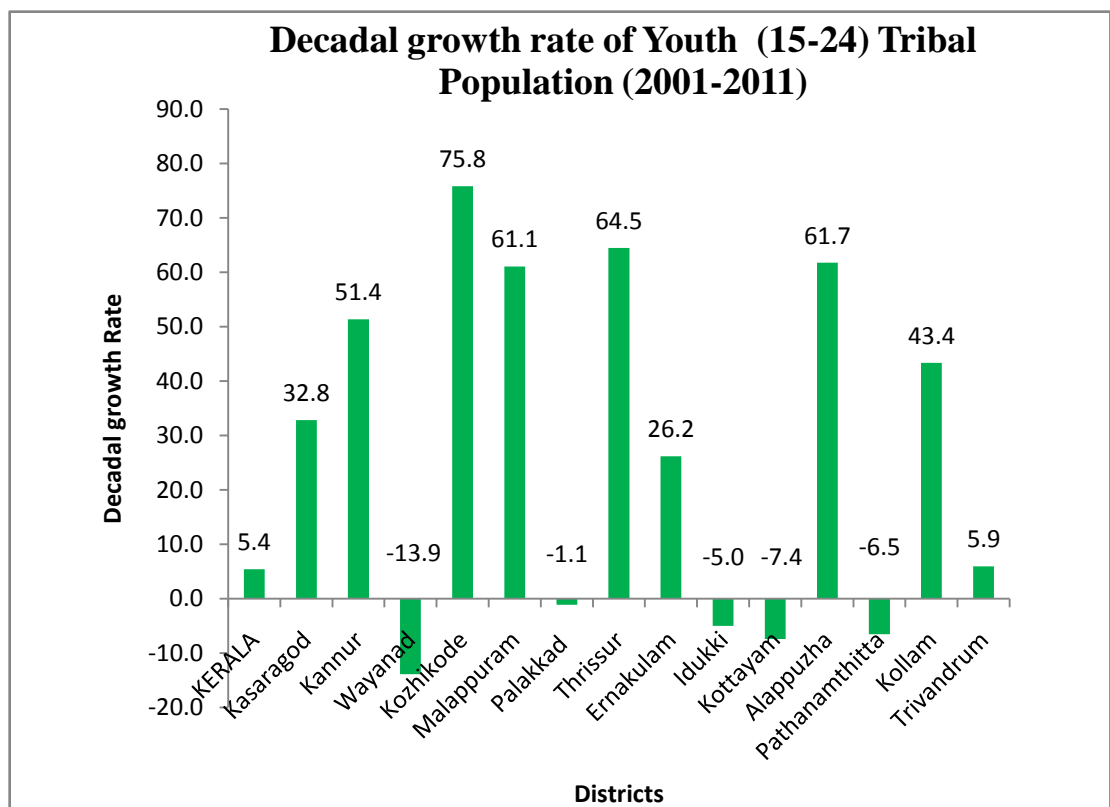


Figure 4

Table 3: Sex Ratio of the adolescents ST population in the districts of Kerala 2011& 2001

State/Districts	Adolescents (10-19)					
	2011			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	975	956	1149	978	970	1140
Kasaragod	988	946	1752	946	948	855
Kannur	954	958	928	993	1001	807
Wayanad	968	956	1585	976	965	1529
Kozhikode	931	883	1004	997	1017	913
Malappuram	928	928	927	997	992	1583
Palakkad	939	934	1036	940	939	1026
Thrissur	1287	1316	1236	1122	1104	1246
Ernakulam	961	941	986	826	804	866
Idukki	947	936	2306	947	950	807
Kottayam	930	929	938	1083	1072	1514
Alappuzha	1044	907	1168	766	861	658
Pathanamthitta	859	851	1000	1002	979	1778
Kollam	959	929	1064	1231	1093	2574
Thiruvananthapuram	1213	1145	1412	1096	1045	1753

Sex Ratio of the ST Adolescent in Kerala by districts

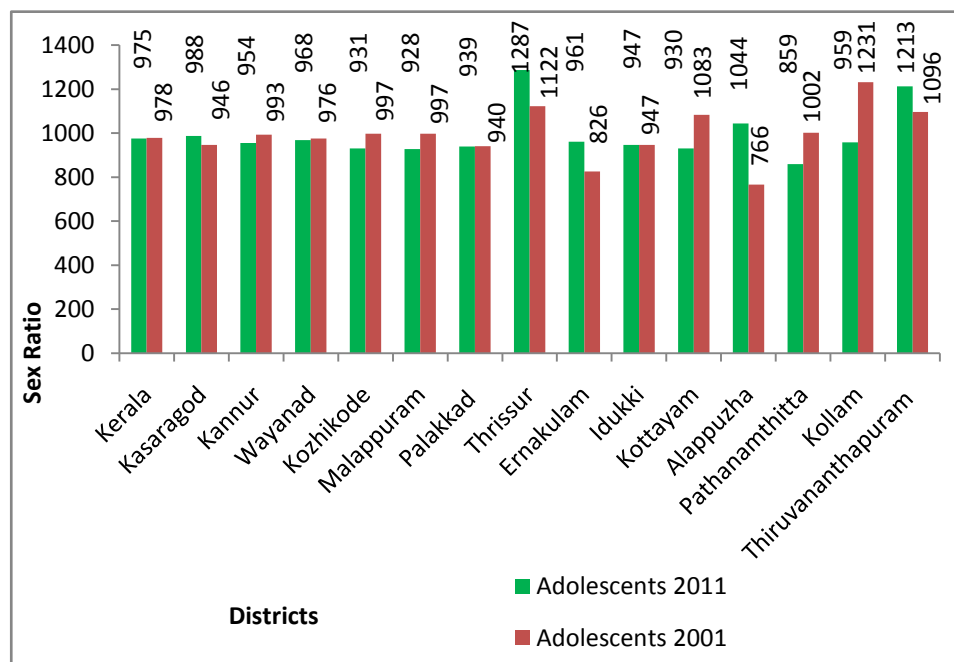


Figure 5

The census data shows slight decline in sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe adolescent population in Kerala between 2001 and 2011 but urban areas shows improvement. The Adolescent ST sex ratio has declined to 975 from 978 per 1,000 males, whereas the overall adolescent sex ratio has declined to 963 from 985. In some districts sex ratio of adolescent ST improved in 2011, largest improvement, from 766 to 1044, is visible in Alappuzha district. In scheduled tribe dominated districts, Wayanad and Palakkad adolescent scheduled tribe sex ratio decreased while in Idukki adolescent sex ratio remains the same in 2011. The adolescent scheduled tribe sex ratio in the urban areas of majority of the districts increased in 2011 but in the urban areas of southern districts, sex ratio decreased. Urban Adolescent ST sex ratio in Idukki district showed an improvement from 807 in 2001 to 2306 in 2011 and this deviation is very much compared to that of the other districts.

Table 4: Sex Ratio of the Youth ST population in the districts of Kerala 2011& 2001

State/Districts	Youth (15-24)					
	2011			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	1045	1041	1080	1116	1114	1154
Kasaragod	1020	996	1463	1079	1078	1161
Kannur	1063	1049	1158	1153	1148	1327
Wayanad	1082	1080	1187	1148	1143	1362
Kozhikode	986	1018	939	1146	1179	893
Malappuram	1021	1024	1005	1159	1168	611
Palakkad	1038	1039	1013	1091	1091	1118
Thrissur	1162	1305	947	1132	1190	725
Ernakulam	1006	1010	1003	985	988	979
Idukki	1005	997	2086	1059	1063	835
Kottayam	868	882	772	1124	1109	2083
Alappuzha	967	869	1071	1048	1006	1114
Pathanamthitta	1012	1007	1081	1083	1065	1619
Kollam	1134	1077	1291	1103	1055	1500
Thiruvananthapuram	1130	1123	1149	1138	1125	1331

Sex Ratio of the ST youth in Kerala by districts

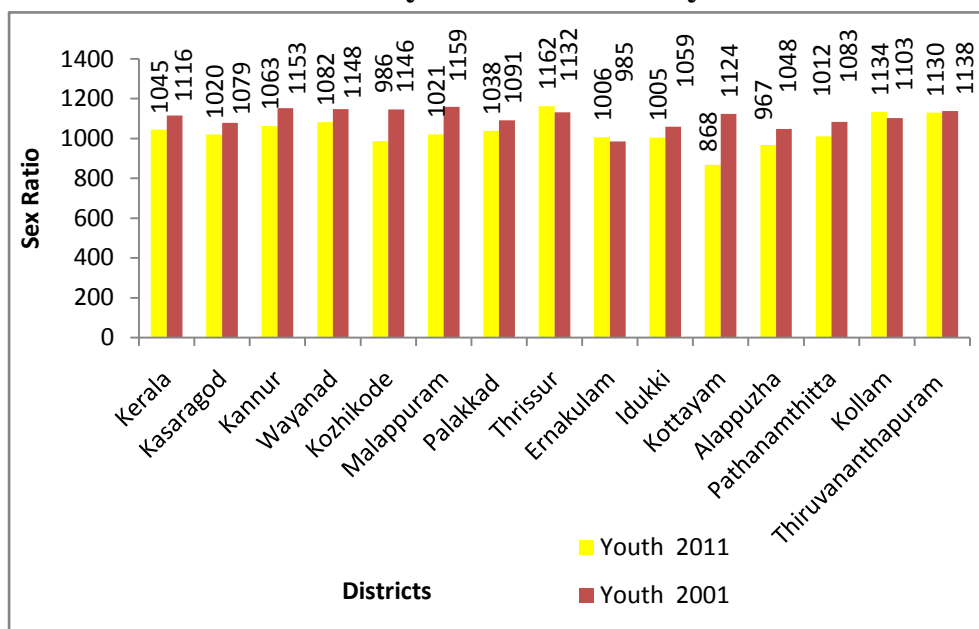


Figure 6

The reduction in sex ratio of youth is found to be much more than that of the scheduled tribe adolescents. It has come down to 1045 in 2011 from 1116 in 2001. The sex ratio reduced in rural as well as in urban areas. Rural areas of all districts showed reduction in sex ratio in 2011 with the exception of Thrissur, Ernakulam and Kollam. In the urban parts of Idukki district, the sex ratio of youth increased largely in 2011 compared to 2001 but in Wayanad and Palakkad, the sex ratio decreased in the urban areas.

3. Socio- economic composition of adolescents and youth population

While considering the sex wise proportion of adolescent ST population in 2011, it is seen that the proportion of males is higher in almost all the districts, with the exception cases of Thrissur, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram. It is noticeable that in 2001, in Kottayam and in Kollam the proportion of males is lesser and this is reversed in 2011. The proportion of adolescents within the total Scheduled tribe population in the district is declining from 2001 to 2011 in each district and this is clear from the sex wise distribution also.

Table 5: Proportion of adolescent ST population according to sex in the districts of Kerala

	2011			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kerala	17.7	9.0	8.7	19.8	10.0	9.8
Kasaragod	18.1	9.1	9.0	20.6	10.6	10.0
Kannur	16.7	8.5	8.2	20.5	10.3	10.2
Wayanad	18.9	9.6	9.3	20.1	10.1	9.9
Kozhikode	16.6	8.6	8.0	22.2	11.1	11.1
Malappuram	18.8	9.8	9.1	21.6	10.8	10.8
Palakkad	18.4	9.5	8.9	20.3	10.5	9.8
Thrissur	18.9	8.3	10.7	19.5	9.2	10.3
Ernakulam	15.2	7.8	7.5	20.6	11.3	9.3
Idukki	16.3	8.4	7.9	18.3	9.4	8.9
Kottayam	15.0	7.8	7.2	16.2	7.8	8.4
Alappuzha	15.5	7.6	7.9	17.6	10.0	7.6
Pathanamthitta	16.4	8.8	7.6	19.2	9.6	9.6
Kollam	16.7	8.5	8.2	21.8	9.8	12.0
Thiruvananthapuram	17.6	7.9	9.6	20.1	9.6	10.5

Table 6: Proportion of youth ST population according to sex in the districts of Kerala

	2011			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kerala	16.6	8.1	8.5	20.9	9.9	11.0
Kasaragod	17.8	8.8	9.0	21.6	10.4	11.2
Kannur	16.2	7.9	8.3	22.2	10.3	11.9
Wayanad	16.9	8.1	8.8	21.9	10.2	11.7
Kozhikode	16.0	8.0	7.9	23.3	10.9	12.4
Malappuram	17.6	8.7	8.9	20.5	9.5	11.0
Palakkad	17.0	8.3	8.6	21.2	10.1	11.1
Thrissur	15.2	7.0	8.2	18.0	8.5	9.6
Ernakulam	15.0	7.5	7.5	19.6	9.9	9.7
Idukki	16.6	8.3	8.3	19.2	9.3	9.9
Kottayam	14.1	7.6	6.6	18.3	8.6	9.7
Alappuzha	14.7	7.5	7.2	19.0	9.3	9.7
Pathanamthitta	15.0	7.4	7.5	19.8	9.5	10.3
Kollam	15.0	7.0	8.0	21.7	10.3	11.4
Thiruvananthapuram	16.8	7.9	8.9	20.3	9.5	10.8

A glimpse in the gender wise distribution of youth ST population in the districts shows that in 2001 the proportion of females is higher in all the districts, but in 2011, this situation is maintained in majority of the districts with the exceptions of Kozhikode, Kottayam and Alappuzha. Like in the case of adolescents the proportion of youth is declining in all the districts from 2001 to 2011.

Table 6: Proportion of adolescent ST population with respect to residence						
District	2011			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	17.7	15.8	1.9	19.8	18.9	0.9
Kasaragod	18.1	16.8	1.3	20.6	20.2	0.4
Kannur	16.7	14.6	2.1	20.5	19.8	0.8
Wayanad	18.9	18.5	0.5	20.1	19.5	0.5
Kozhikode	16.6	9.9	6.8	22.2	18.1	4.1
Malappuram	18.8	14.7	4.1	21.6	21.4	0.3
Palakkad	18.4	17.5	0.9	20.3	19.9	0.4
Thrissur	18.9	12.2	6.7	19.5	16.8	2.7
Ernakulam	15.2	8.3	7.0	20.6	13.2	7.3
Idukki	16.3	16.1	0.2	18.3	17.9	0.4
Kottayam	15.0	13.1	1.9	16.2	15.8	0.5
Alappuzha	15.5	6.9	8.6	17.6	9.9	7.7
Pathanamthitta	16.4	15.5	0.9	19.2	18.4	0.8
Kollam	16.7	12.8	3.9	21.8	18.6	3.2
Thiruvananthapuram	17.6	12.7	4.9	20.1	18.2	1.9

Table 6 shows the proportions of adolescent ST population in the rural and urban populations between 2001 and 2011, pointing to the fact that in 2001 and in 2011 the rural areas dominates in possessing ST adolescent population. The changing proportion in the rural areas and urban areas is indicating that the urban parts of Kerala have an increase in the ST adolescent population. In 2011, the urban parts of Wayanad, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta and Idukki remain constant compared to 2001 because of the same urban proportions. Large increase in the urban

proportion are found in Malappuram and in Thrissur. The declining population growth in the rural adolescent is also visible in all the districts.

Table 7: Proportion of youth ST population with respect to residence

District	2011			2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	16.6	14.8	1.8	20.9	20.2	0.8
Kasaragod	17.8	16.7	1.1	21.6	21.2	0.4
Kannur	16.2	14.1	2.1	22.2	21.6	0.6
Wayanad	16.9	16.6	0.4	21.9	21.4	0.5
Kozhikode	16.0	9.7	6.3	23.3	20.9	2.4
Malappuram	17.6	14.0	3.5	20.5	20.2	0.2
Palakkad	17.0	16.4	0.6	21.2	21.0	0.2
Thrissur	15.2	9.7	5.5	18.0	16.2	1.8
Ernakulam	15.0	7.5	7.5	19.6	13.2	6.4
Idukki	16.6	16.5	0.2	19.2	18.9	0.3
Kottayam	14.1	12.4	1.7	18.3	17.9	0.4
Alappuzha	14.7	7.1	7.5	19.0	11.3	7.7
Pathanamthitta	15.0	14.0	0.9	19.8	19.0	0.8
Kollam	15.0	10.8	4.2	21.7	18.9	2.8
Thiruvananthapuram	16.8	12.2	4.5	20.3	18.8	1.4

Table 7 depicts a declining trend in the rural youth proportion in 2011 and the decline is large in Kozhikode district compared to the other districts. Tribal dominated district, Idukki, shows less decline in this regard. At the same time the proportion of urban youth is increasing in 2011 except in Wayanad and Idukki which are the two districts with higher Tribal population.

Table 8: Sex wise share of Adolescent ST population in the districts of Kerala						
District	2011			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kasaragod	10.3	10.2	10.3	8.7	8.8	8.5
Kannur	8.0	8.1	8.0	5.7	5.6	5.7
Wayanad	33.4	33.5	33.3	37.8	37.9	37.8
Kozhikode	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Malappuram	5.0	5.2	4.9	3.7	3.6	3.7
Palakkad	10.5	10.7	10.3	11.2	11.4	10.9
Thrissur	2.1	1.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Ernakulam	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.6
Idukki	10.6	10.8	10.4	13.0	13.2	12.7
Kottayam	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.3
Alappuzha	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7
Pathanamthitta	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Kollam	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7
Thiruvananthapuram	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.8	5.5	6.2

Table 8 displays the distribution of the ST adolescent population in the districts of Kerala with wayanad having the largest percentage share of the ST population. Other districts with a significant proportion of the ST population are Idukki (10.6), Palakkad (10.5) and Kasargode (10.3). Sex wise distribution shows an almost equal percentage in each district. Compared to 2001, the share of adolescents decreased in the tribal dominated districts and in Kottayam, Pathanamthitta and in Thiruvananthapuram.

Table 9: Sex wise share of Youth ST Population in the districts of Kerala

District	2011			2001		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kasaragod	10.8	11.0	10.7	8.6	8.7	8.5
Kannur	8.3	8.3	8.4	5.8	5.7	5.9
Wayanad	31.9	31.3	32.4	39.0	38.5	39.6
Kozhikode	3.0	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Malappuram	5.0	5.1	5.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
Palakkad	10.3	10.4	10.3	11.0	11.1	10.9
Thrissur	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ernakulam	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.4
Idukki	11.6	11.8	11.3	12.8	13.2	12.5
Kottayam	3.9	4.2	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Alappuzha	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Pathanamthitta	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Kollam	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Thiruvananthapuram	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.6

District wise share of youth population also shows the dominance of Wayanad district forming 31.9 percent, while Kasargode, Palakkad and Idukki together constitutes 32.7 percent of the total youth tribal population (Table 9). Thrissur, Alappuzha and Pathanamthitta form the least youth percentages. While comparing to 2001, the tribal districts showed a decreasing percentages of youth population in 2011.

Table 10 presents the share of adolescent ST population in each district within the total adolescent population of Kerala according to their place of residence. Rural –urban distribution of ST adolescent population shows that in 2001, the rural share was more in the tribal dominated districts and in the northern districts, but in Ernakulam and in Thiruvananthapuram their urban share was substantially more and this reduced in 2011. The changing proportions in the rural share of wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki showed a reduction in 2011, but in the case of

urban share, it decreased in Wayanadu and in Idukki, and it slightly increased in Palakkad. A sharp increase in the urban share from 0.9 in 2001 to 10.1 in 2011 is visible in Malappuram.

State/District	Adolescent 2011			Adolescent 2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kasaragod	10.3	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.9	3.7
Kannur	8.0	7.9	9.4	5.7	5.7	4.4
Wayanad	33.4	36.5	7.7	37.8	38.7	20.6
Kozhikode	3.0	2.0	11.1	1.8	1.6	7.1
Malappuram	5.0	4.4	10.1	3.7	3.8	0.9
Palakkad	10.5	11.2	4.8	11.2	11.5	4.5
Thrissur	2.1	1.5	6.8	1.3	1.2	3.7
Ernakulam	2.9	1.8	12.4	2.9	1.9	21.4
Idukki	10.6	11.7	1.3	13.0	13.3	6.0
Kottayam	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	2.6
Alappuzha	1.2	0.6	6.1	0.8	0.4	7.0
Pathanamthitta	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Kollam	2.1	1.8	4.5	1.6	1.4	4.9
Thiruvananthapuram	5.5	4.5	13.9	5.8	5.5	11.7

District -level variations in the share of ST Youth population in rural and urban areas is seen (Table 11). In 2001, the major rural youth share was distributed within three districts namely Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki and this share has reduced in 2011. But the urban share was distributed within the districts namely Wayanad, Ernakulam, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram in 2001. From 2001 to 2011, the urban share has decreased in these districts except in Thiruvananthapuram. Malappuram has also witnessed an increase in the urban share of youth ST population in 2011 but in the case of the urban share of Ernakulam, it decreased in 2011.

Table 11: District wise share of Youth ST Population according to residence

State/District	Youth 2011			Youth 2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kasaragod	10.8	11.4	6.3	8.6	8.7	4.7
Kannur	8.3	8.1	10.2	5.8	5.9	4.0
Wayanad	31.9	34.9	6.8	39.0	39.7	23.1
Kozhikode	3.0	2.1	11.2	1.8	1.7	5.0
Malappuram	5.0	4.5	9.5	3.3	3.4	1.0
Palakkad	10.3	11.1	3.5	11.0	11.3	2.5
Thrissur	1.8	1.3	6.0	1.1	1.1	3.1
Ernakulam	3.1	1.7	14.5	2.6	1.8	22.7
Idukki	11.6	12.8	1.3	12.8	13.1	5.5
Kottayam	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.6
Alappuzha	1.2	0.7	5.8	0.8	0.5	8.5
Pathanamthitta	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.9
Kollam	2.0	1.6	5.3	1.5	1.3	5.1
Thiruvananthapuram	5.6	4.6	14.2	5.5	5.4	10.4

3.1 Literacy rate

The educational attainment of a population, particularly of the young population, is an important indicator of the society's stock of human capital and its level of socioeconomic development. Among States/UTs Kerala occupies first position in terms of literacy. The effective literacy rate of the State of Kerala according to 2011 Census is 94.00% (Rural-92.98%, Urban – 95.11%). Table 12 shows that all the districts showed above 95 per cent literacy rate among Scheduled tribe adolescent population except in Palakkad and Idukki. The highest total literacy rate in Kottayam in 2011 is reflected in the case of adolescent ST population also (98.8%). Kottayam is followed by Thiruvananthapuram (98.2%). The least is recorded by Idukki(92.6%). In the tribal dominated districts, Kannur, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta and in Kollam male literacy rate is higher. The gender gap in the adolescent ST population literacy rate is very less in the districts of Kerala, however, a slight increase in the male literacy is seen in Idukki (3.2 points

difference). While considering the place of residence, it is seen that urban adolescent ST population literacy rate is higher compared to that of rural with the exception of Kollam. Even though cent per cent literacy is recorded in urban areas of Idukki, rural areas of Idukki have only 92.5 % which is the least compared to the other rural areas of the districts. The rural areas of Ernakulam are also coming close to that of Idukki (92.6%).

Table 12: Literacy rate of ST adolescent population in the districts of Kerala by Sex and residence _ 2011

State/District	Adolescent			Adolescent	
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Kerala	96.1	96.3	95.9	95.8	98.3
Kasaragod	97.9	97.6	98.2	97.8	99.4
Kannur	96.4	96.7	96.1	96.3	97.2
Wayanad	96.1	96.3	95.9	96.1	96.8
Kozhikode	97.9	98.1	97.7	97.0	99.2
Malappuram	95.8	95.0	96.6	95.0	98.5
Palakkad	94.4	94.7	94.1	94.3	95.6
Thrissur	97.9	96.8	98.8	98.3	97.3
Ernakulam	95.6	95.7	95.6	92.6	99.3
Idukki	92.6	94.2	91.0	92.5	100.0
Kottayam	98.8	98.5	99.1	98.7	99.0
Alappuzha	98.0	98.0	98.1	97.6	98.4
Pathanamthitta	97.4	97.5	97.4	97.5	95.8
Kollam	97.5	98.2	96.8	97.6	97.1
Thiruvananthapuram	98.2	98.1	98.2	97.9	98.8

Table 13: District wise literacy rate of ST_youth population in Kerala by sex and residence

State/District	Sex_ youth (15-24) Years			Residence_ youth (15-24) Years	
	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Kerala	93.0	94.7	91.3	92.4	97.4
Kasaragod	96.7	97.1	96.3	96.6	98.3
Kannur	95.5	96.8	94.3	95.3	97.1
Wayanad	92.8	94.4	91.3	92.8	92.1
Kozhikode	97.3	98.0	96.6	96.0	99.3
Malappuram	93.0	93.6	92.6	91.8	98.0
Palakkad	86.4	90.0	82.9	86.3	88.0
Thrissur	95.7	94.9	96.5	96.0	95.3
Ernakulam	93.3	94.9	91.7	87.0	99.7
Idukki	87.0	91.7	82.2	86.8	100.0
Kottayam	98.3	98.3	98.4	98.6	96.6
Alappuzha	97.3	96.9	97.7	95.9	98.6
Pathanamthitta	96.2	96.8	95.6	96.1	97.4
Kollam	96.5	97.4	95.7	96.5	96.5
Thiruvananthapuram	97.0	97.4	96.7	96.5	98.4

From Table 13 it is evident that the highest youth ST literacy rate is higher in Kottayam district (98.3%) followed by Kozhikode (97.3%) and Alappuzha (97.3%) and in the case of male and female youth ST literacy rate also, Kottayam has recorded the highest. Majority of the districts have higher male literacy rate except in Thrissur, Kottayam and Alappuzha. In Palakkad male youth literacy is seen as the least (90.0%) whereas in Idukki female literacy is the least (82.6%). Palakkad and Idukki have the female literacy rate below 90 per cent. A striking point that emerges from the table is the slight gender gap in educational attainment. Like in the case of adolescent literacy rate, the urban parts of the districts have shown improvement in the youth

literacy also. Idukki and Ernakulam have the larger variation of above 10 per cent in the case of rural urban divide.

3.2 Work participation Rate

The percentage of adolescent ST workers to total population in Kerala according to Census 2011 is 7.4 %, among males it is 9.8% and among females it is 4.9% (Table 14).

Table 14: District wise Work Participation rate of ST_ Adolescent population in Kerala by sex and residence

State/District	Adolescent (10-19) years			Residence_Adolescent (10-19)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Kerala	7.4	9.8	4.9	7.8	4.1
Kasaragod	7.9	11.8	4.0	8.1	6.0
Kannur	6.3	8.8	3.7	6.7	3.5
Wayanad	9.4	11.9	6.7	9.3	11.3
Kozhikode	3.3	5.1	1.3	3.8	2.5
Malappuram	5.7	8.9	2.3	6.3	3.4
Palakkad	9.1	11.5	6.6	9.3	5.6
Thrissur	3.2	4.7	2.0	3.3	3.0
Ernakulam	4.4	5.7	2.9	5.3	3.3
Idukki	9.3	10.5	8.0	9.4	0.0
Kottayam	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.1	5.7
Alappuzha	2.6	3.6	1.7	3.3	2.1
Pathanamthitta	3.4	5.6	0.8	3.3	5.6
Kollam	3.8	5.9	1.7	3.8	3.8
Thiruvananthapuram	3.0	4.9	1.4	3.1	2.6

The tribal dominated districts namely, Wayanad, Palakkad, Idukki and Kasargode have reported higher work participation for both males and females. The highest female work participation is reported in Idukki (8.0%). The least male adolescent ST work participation is found in Alappuzha whereas female work participation is found least in Pathanamthitta. In Kerala rural ST adolescent work participation is higher compared to that of urban and this is maintained in majority of the districts with the exception of Wayanad, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta. The highest urban adolescent work participation is seen in Wayanad (11.3%) followed by Kasargode (6.0%).

Table 15: District wise Work Participation rate of ST_ Youth population in Kerala by sex and residence

State/District	Sex_Youth (15-24) Years			Residence_ Youth (10-19) years	
	Persons	Males	Females	Rural	Urban
Kerala	27.2	37.8	17.2	28.5	16.7
Kasaragod	28.1	41.5	14.9	28.9	16.4
Kannur	25.1	37.4	13.6	26.9	13.5
Wayanad	32.5	43.8	22.0	32.4	34.6
Kozhikode	17.3	27.8	6.6	19.0	14.6
Malappuram	21.5	34.4	9.0	22.9	16.0
Palakkad	32.6	41.6	23.8	32.9	23.0
Thrissur	18.8	29.5	9.6	19.8	17.1
Ernakulam	20.4	30.1	10.7	23.1	17.6
Idukki	31.2	38.0	24.5	31.6	3.7
Kottayam	15.9	23.8	6.9	14.9	23.1
Alappuzha	16.8	25.9	7.4	19.6	14.1
Pathanamthitta	15.6	24.0	7.2	15.4	18.2
Kollam	18.2	29.5	8.3	20.6	12.3
Thiruvananthapuram	14.3	24.2	5.5	15.2	11.7

In Kerala, ST youth work participation is 27.2% and males are more pronounced in the youth work participation rate (males 37.8%, females 17.2%). Above 30 per cent ST youth work participation is found in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki which are having higher tribal population. Highest male work participation is seen in Kasargod, Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki where as the highest female work participation is seen in Wayanad, Plakkad and Idukki. Wayanad has the highest male work participation (43.8%) but in the case of female work participation, Idukki has the highest (24.5%). The highest difference between male and female work participation among ST youth population is found in Kasargod followed by Malappuram. Only in three districts namely Wayanad, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta, the youth work participation rate in the urban areas is higher and the urban areas of Wayanad shows the highest in this regard and the least is in Idukki. Rural work participation is higher in Wayanad, Palakkad and in Idukki.

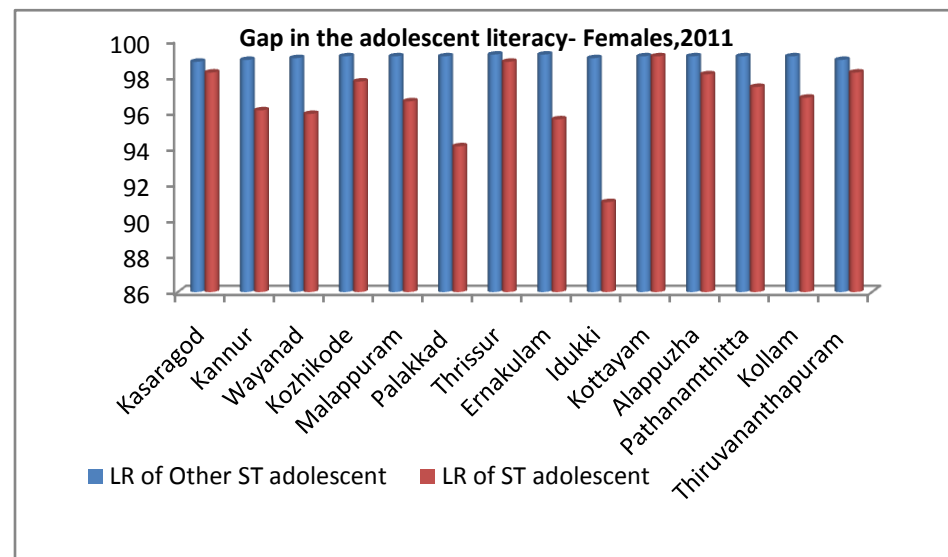
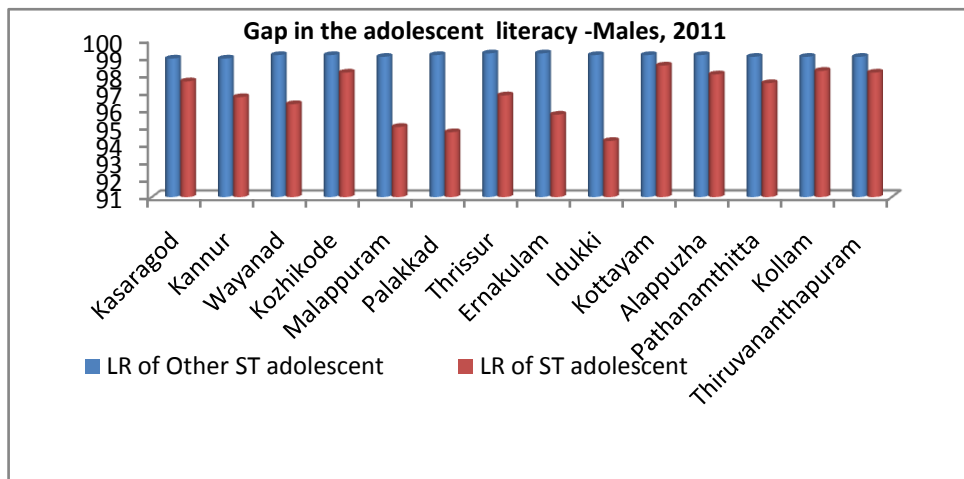
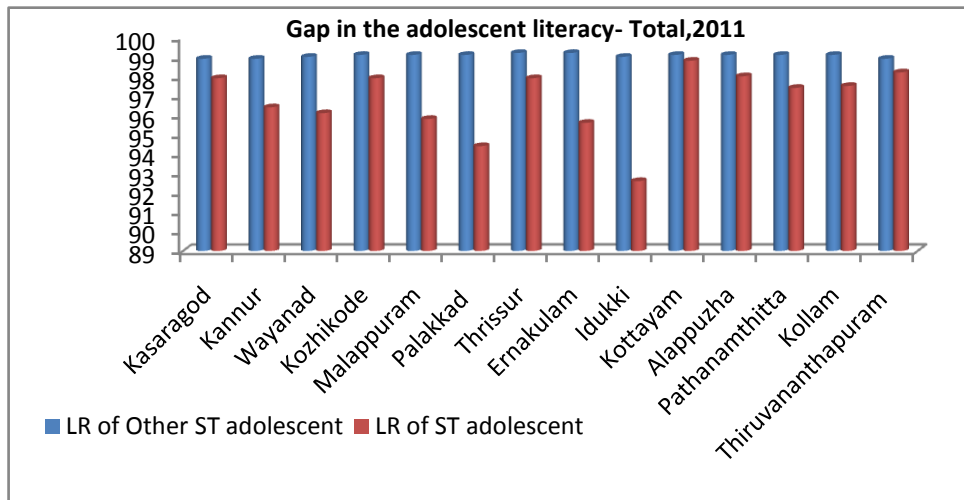
4. Gap in the literacy rate and work participation rate

4.1 Literacy Rate

The literacy rate among the adolescent population of other than ST is found at 99.1 % and the ST adolescent population is at 96.1%, a gap of three points is seen. Among the districts the higher literacy gap between other ST male adolescent population and ST male adolescent population is observed in Malappuram, Plakkad and in Idukki. The gap is very less in Kottayam, Kollam and in Thiruvananthapuram. The gap of female literacy between other ST adolescent and ST adolescent is found higher in Idukki, Palakkad, Ernakulam and in Wayanad and this gap is found to be nil in Kottayam.

Table 16: Sex wise literacy rate between ST adolescent population and other ST adolescent population in the districts, 2011

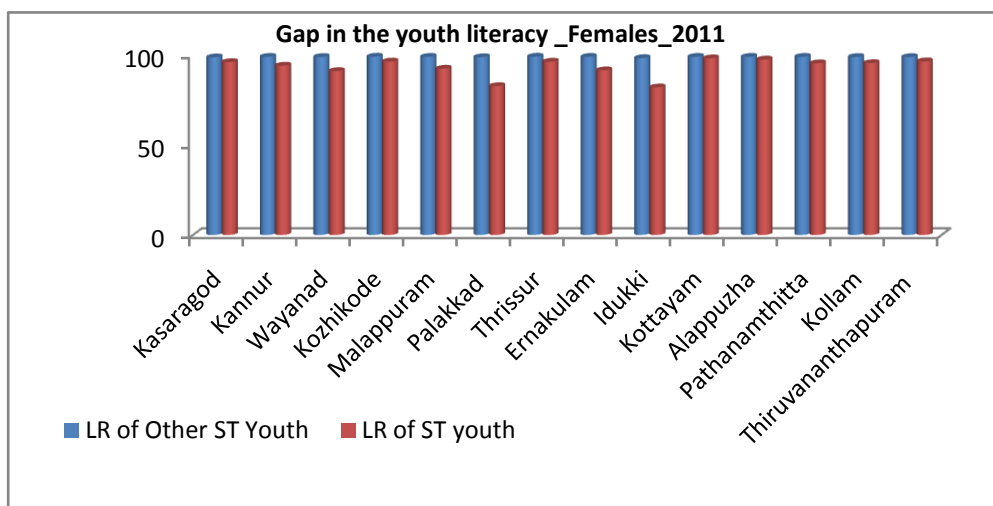
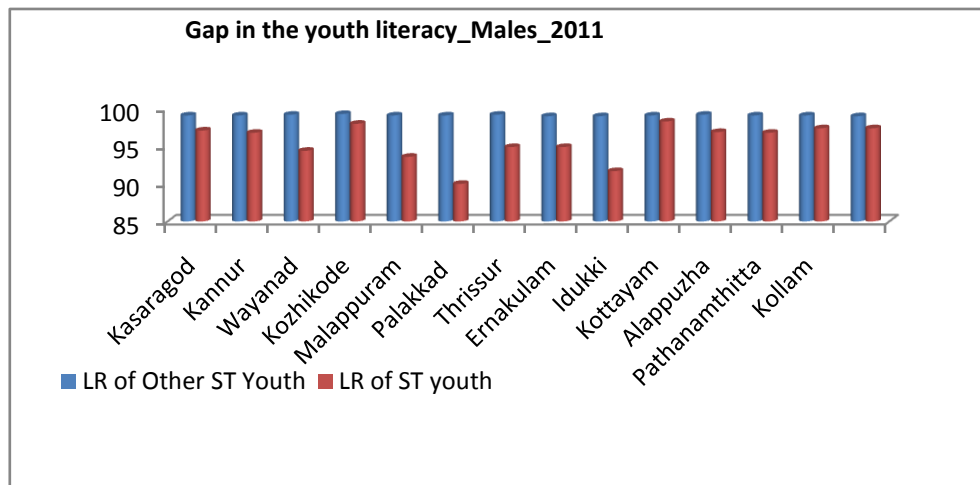
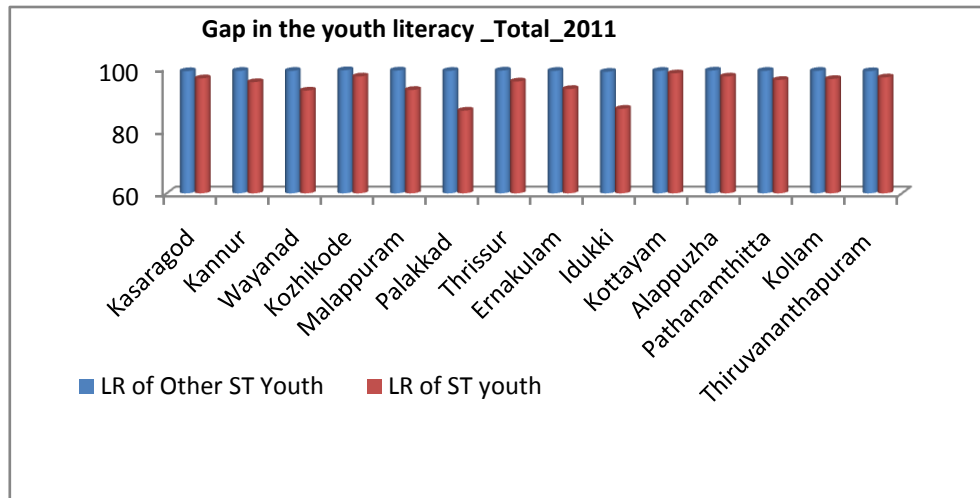
District	LR of other ST adole popn 2011			LR of ST Adole popn _2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kerala	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.1	96.3	95.9
Kasaragod	98.9	98.9	98.8	97.9	97.6	98.2
Kannur	98.9	98.9	98.9	96.4	96.7	96.1
Wayanad	99.0	99.1	99.0	96.1	96.3	95.9
Kozhikode	99.1	99.1	99.1	97.9	98.1	97.7
Malappuram	99.1	99.0	99.1	95.8	95.0	96.6
Palakkad	99.1	99.1	99.1	94.4	94.7	94.1
Thrissur	99.2	99.2	99.2	97.9	96.8	98.8
Ernakulam	99.2	99.2	99.2	95.6	95.7	95.6
Idukki	99.0	99.1	99.0	92.6	94.2	91.0
Kottayam	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.5	99.1
Alappuzha	99.1	99.1	99.1	98.0	98.0	98.1
Pathanamthitta	99.1	99.0	99.1	97.4	97.5	97.4
Kollam	99.1	99.0	99.1	97.5	98.2	96.8
Thiruvananthapuram	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.2	98.1	98.2



The literacy rate of other than ST youth population is found above 98 per cent in all the districts, but the literacy rate among the ST youth population is found only above 85 per cent in the districts. The gap between the male literacy rate between other ST youth population and ST youth population is observed as higher in Wayanadu, Palakkad and in Idukki. The same situation is also found in the case of the female literacy also. The gap of female literacy in these districts is more than that of the male literacy. Idukki showed the highest gap (16.3) between Other ST youth female literacy and ST youth female literacy followed by Palakkad (16.1).

Table 17: Sex wise literacy rate of youth other than ST population and ST youth population,2011

District	LR of youth popn other than ST_2011			LR of ST youth popn _2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kerala	99.1	99.1	99.2	93.0	94.7	91.3
Kasaragod	99.0	99.1	98.9	96.7	97.1	96.3
Kannur	99.1	99.1	99.2	95.5	96.8	94.3
Wayanad	99.1	99.2	99.1	92.8	94.4	91.3
Kozhikode	99.3	99.3	99.3	97.3	98.0	96.6
Malappuram	99.2	99.1	99.2	93.0	93.6	92.6
Palakkad	99.1	99.1	99.0	86.4	90.0	82.9
Thrissur	99.2	99.2	99.3	95.7	94.9	96.5
Ernakulam	99.1	99.0	99.2	93.3	94.9	91.7
Idukki	98.8	99.0	98.5	87.0	91.7	82.2
Kottayam	99.1	99.1	99.2	98.3	98.3	98.4
Alappuzha	99.2	99.2	99.2	97.3	96.9	97.7
Pathanamthitta	99.1	99.1	99.2	96.2	96.8	95.6
Kollam	99.1	99.1	99.1	96.5	97.4	95.7
Thiruvananthapuram	99.0	99.0	99.1	97.0	97.4	96.7



4.2 Main Work participation Rate

Table 18 shows that main work participation is higher among adolescent ST population compared to other ST adolescent population and this is same for male and female work participation. Kasargod, Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki have the higher male work participation among the ST adolescents whereas the female work participation is higher in Idukki, Wayanad and Palakkad. The gap between work participation of ST adolescent and other ST adolescent among males as well as females is higher in the tribal dominated districts-Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki. The southern districts have more or less same female work participation among ST adolescents and other ST adolescents.

Table 18: Sex wise WPR of main workers among other than ST adolescent population and ST adolescent population, 2011

District	WPR of adole other than ST_2011			WPR of adole ST_2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kerala	2.5	3.9	1.1	7.4	9.8	4.9
Kasaragod	4.3	6.0	2.6	7.9	11.8	4.0
Kannur	2.3	3.8	0.8	6.3	8.8	3.7
Wayanad	2.2	3.5	0.9	9.4	11.9	6.7
Kozhikode	2.1	3.5	0.6	3.3	5.1	1.3
Malappuram	2.5	4.4	0.5	5.7	8.9	2.3
Palakkad	4.0	6.2	1.7	9.1	11.5	6.6
Thrissur	2.3	3.7	1.0	3.2	4.7	2.0
Ernakulam	2.2	3.3	1.1	4.4	5.7	2.9
Idukki	3.2	4.2	2.2	9.3	10.5	8.0
Kottayam	1.6	2.3	0.9	2.6	3.9	1.1
Alappuzha	1.8	2.5	1.1	2.6	3.6	1.7
Pathanamthitta	1.5	2.0	0.9	3.4	5.6	0.8
Kollam	2.2	3.0	1.3	3.8	5.9	1.7
Thiruvananthapuram	3.0	4.4	1.5	3.0	4.9	1.4

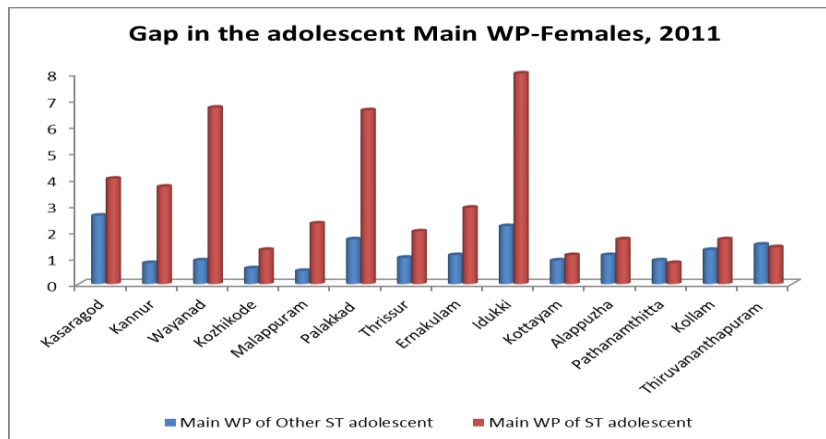
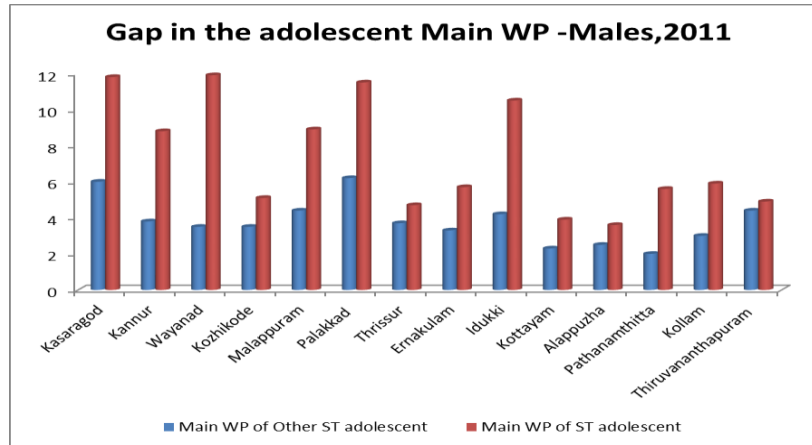
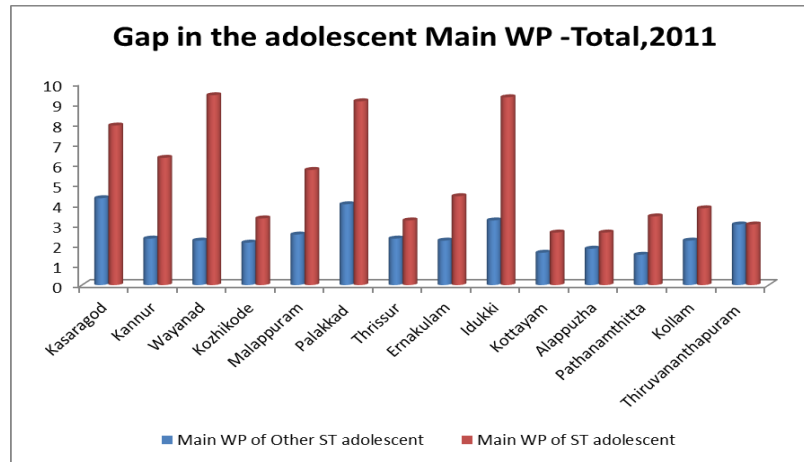
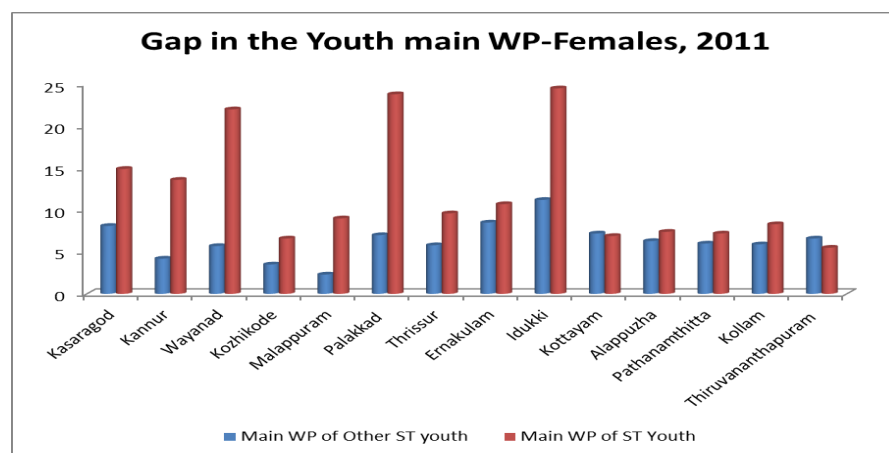
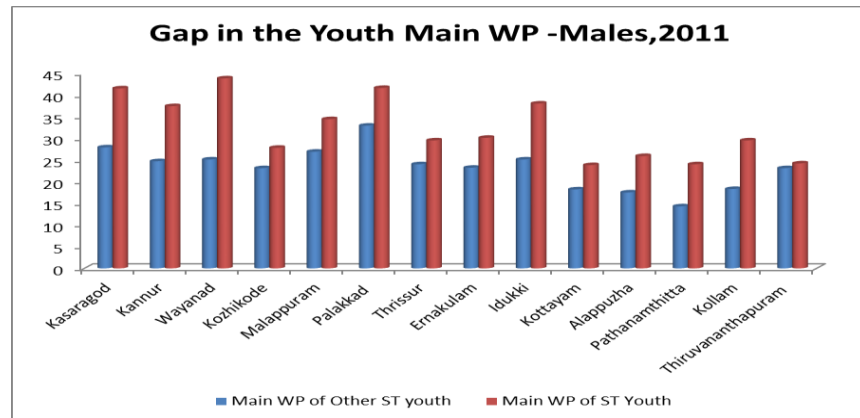
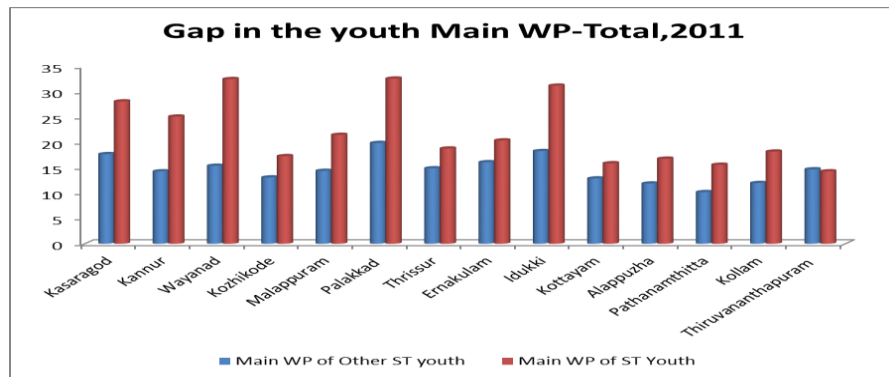


Table 19: Sex wise WPR of main workers among other than ST youth population and ST youth population, 2011

District	WPR of other youth ST- 2011			WPR of youth ST-2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kerala	14.7	23.8	5.7	27.2	37.8	17.2
Kasaragod	17.7	27.9	8.1	28.1	41.5	14.9
Kannur	14.3	24.7	4.2	25.1	37.4	13.6
Wayanad	15.4	25.1	5.7	32.5	43.8	22.0
Kozhikode	13.1	23.1	3.5	17.3	27.8	6.6
Malappuram	14.4	26.9	2.3	21.5	34.4	9.0
Palakkad	19.9	32.9	7.0	32.6	41.6	23.8
Thrissur	14.9	24.0	5.8	18.8	29.5	9.6
Ernakulam	16.1	23.2	8.5	20.4	30.1	10.7
Idukki	18.3	25.1	11.2	31.2	38.0	24.5
Kottayam	12.9	18.2	7.2	15.9	23.8	6.9
Alappuzha	11.9	17.5	6.3	16.8	25.9	7.4
Pathanamthitta	10.2	14.3	6.0	15.6	24.0	7.2
Kollam	12.0	18.3	5.9	18.2	29.5	8.3
Thiruvananthapuram	14.7	23.1	6.6	14.3	24.2	5.5



From table 19 it is found that the main work participation among the ST youth population (27.2%) is higher compared to other ST youth population (14.7). The male and female main work participation is also higher among ST youth population. The male main work participation among ST youth population and among the other ST youth population are substantially higher in all the districts. The female main work participation among the other ST youth population is more or less same in the districts,, but district wise variation exist in ST youth population . The gap of male main work participation between St youth and Other ST youth is highest in Wayanad (18.7) followed by Kasargode, Idukki and in Kannur. Tribal dominated districts namely Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki exhibit the higher gap of female main work participation between ST youth population and Other ST youth. In Kottayam and in Thiruvananthapuram, female work participation among other ST youth is slightly higher compared to ST youth.

Summary and conclusion

The present study aims to analyse the pattern of growth of adolescent tribes in Kerala. Since Wayanad district has the highest concentration of Scheduled tribes, the magnitude of adolescent ST population as well as Youth is highest in Wayanad district. While comparing the districts in 2011, the higher percentage of adolescent Scheduled tribe population is found in Kasargode, Wayanad, Malappuram, Palakkad and Thrissur. In all the districts of Kerala, rate of growth of Adolescent Scheduled tribe population during the last ten years is higher than growth rate of Youth with the exceptional case of Ernakulam. In the three tribal dominated districts namely Wayanad, Idukki and Palakkad, the decadal growth rate of adolescent population is less compared to the other districts and Idukki witnessed a negative growth rate during 2001 to 2011. In scheduled tribe dominated districts, Wayanad and Palakkad adolescent scheduled tribe sex ratio decreased. Urban adolescent ST sex ratio in Idukki district showed an improvement from 807 in 2001 to 2306 in 2011 and this deviation is very much compared to that of the other districts. The reduction in sex ratio of youth is found to be much more than that of the scheduled tribe adolescents. While considering the sex wise proportion of adolescent ST population in 2011, it is seen that the proportion of males is higher in almost all the districts, with the exception cases of Thrissur, Alappuzha and Thiruvananthapuram. The changing proportions in the rural areas and urban areas are indicating that the urban parts of Kerala have an increase in the ST adolescent population. At the same time the proportion of urban youth is increasing in 2011 except in

Wayanad and Idukki which are the two districts with higher Tribal population. Rural –urban distribution of ST adolescent population shows that in 2001, the rural share was more in the tribal dominated districts and in the northern districts, but in Ernakulam and in Thiruvananthapuram their urban share was substantially more and this reduced in 2011. Malappuram has also witnessed an increase in the urban share of youth ST population in 2011 but in the case of the urban share of Ernakulam, it decreased in 2011. In the tribal dominated districts, Kannur, Kozhikode, Ernakulam, Pathanamthitta and in Kollam male literacy rate is higher. The gender gap in the adolescent ST population literacy rate is very less in the districts of Kerala, however, a slight increase in the male literacy is seen in Idukki. Even though cent per cent literacy is recorded in urban areas of Idukki in 2011, rural areas of Idukki have only 92.5 % which is the least compared to the other rural areas of the districts. Like in the case of adolescent literacy rate, the urban parts of the districts have shown improvement in the youth literacy also. In Kerala rural ST adolescent work participation is higher compared to that of urban and this is maintained in majority of the districts with the exception of Wayanad, Kottayam and Pathanamthitta. Above 30 per cent ST youth work participation is found in Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki which are having higher tribal population.

In the tribal dominated districts, the gap between literacy rate of other ST adolescent and ST adolescent is found to be higher compared to that of the other districts. The gap between the male literacy rate between other ST youth population and ST youth population is observed as higher in Wayanadu, Palakkad and in Idukki. The same situation is also found in the case of the female literacy also. The gap of female literacy in these districts is more than that of the male literacy. The main work participation is higher among adolescent ST population compared to other ST adolescent population and this is same for male and female work participation in the districts of Kerala. The male main work participation among ST youth population and among the other ST youth population are substantially higher than that of females in all the districts.

The foregoing analysis revealed that the tribal dominated districts of Kerala namely Wayanad, Palakkad and Idukki showed their distinct nature in the structure of adolescent and youth scheduled tribe population to that of other districts. The increases in the adolescent as well as youth population in these tribal dominated districts are minimal. Although literacy levels of STs have improved, there exist deviations in literacy levels, both for tribal adolescent and youth in the districts of Kerala. The literacy rate of other ST adolescent and youth population is higher

than that of ST indicates that there is gap in literacy rate of ST adolescent and youth population from that of general adolescent and youth. This should be minimized in future. Rural-urban divide is visible in the share of population in the districts, literacy rate and work participation rate for the adolescent and youth tribal population and the fact that the Scheduled Tribes are largely rural population which is a factor to be taken into account in planning.

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