



Research Paper

Socio - Economic Aspects of Adyan Tribal Community in Karnataka State: A Sociological Study

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Abstract:

A social division in a traditional civilization made up of families or communities with a shared culture and dialect and ties to one another through social, economic, religious, or biological ties; usually led by a recognized figure. Tribes of Karnataka. Members of the Adyan tribe live in Mysore and the neighboring region of Kerala and speak Kannada. They number only 900 in Karnataka state. They are poor and have low literacy rates. Marriages between cousins are common. The article describes the information on social status of the Adiyani tribes of Coorg region, social status, educational status and food system of Adiyani Community and house living system and source of income and reasons to prevent the Adiyani tribal community from getting government facilities in the study area.

Keywords: tribes, sensitive adiyani, tribes, adiyani tribes, adiyani community, coorg region

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I. Introduction

A tribe is a social group of people who live in a particular region, speak the same language, are simple, creative, have a common leader, and pursue a common goal along with laws, traditions, and relationships. A small group of independent and united people; They are bound by blood ties to relationships and traditions. Its political style is roughly based on ancient democracy. These groups are mostly found in the hilly areas of Kasaragod, Kannur, Wayanad, Palakkad, Malappuram, Thrissur, Idukki, Pathanamthitta and Thiruvananthapuram districts of Kerala. Wayanad district has the highest number of tribals. Palakkad region is next. Generally speaking, the groups in Kerala fall under the Black and Australian groups. Anthropologists divide the tribes of Kerala into four types. They are [1] nature worshipers known as animists; [2] worship of gods and ancestors; [3] worshipping Hindu Gods; [4] transformed. Adyans are social workers who migrated from Coorg (Kodagu) district of Karnataka to Wayanad in Kerala. They speak a mixture of Kannada and Malayalam, similar to Kannada. Because they belonged to a group called Quintes, which was affiliated with the landowners, they were considered common laborers of the landowners. Quint's family room is called "Dry". Each Kunte is known by the name of the landowner, and about 92% of Aditya people in Kerala live in the Wayanad district. Each five is named after its owner. All this shows that the people of Adyan are connected to the landowners. This always makes them debt slaves to the landowners. The strength of this bond is evident from the fact that even in the seventies union work somehow had vestiges of the Adyar tribe. In this study, the information about the life style of the Adyan tribal community living in the Coorg region of Kodagu district of Karnataka has been surveyed.

II. Who is the Adyan tribe?

Adiyani means slave in Malayalam. Aditya is the slave tribe of Kerala. The Adyan community is located in Wayanad and Kannur districts of Kerala. He is on the Community Board of Directors. As the name suggests, they worked as workers for landowners. The state government restored normal life for many Adiyani

families after implementing the Income Tax (Abolition) Act. They are being rehabilitated at the Sugandhagiri project in Kerala's Wayanad district and at Coorg in Karnataka's Kodagu district.

III. Review of Literature

Haseena V.A (2015) has Describe the information on Adiyen tribes in his article entitled 'Poverty and livelihood problems among the scheduled tribes in Kerala-A Study on Attappady'. They have different backgrounds and social backgrounds, belong to different cultures, believe in different religions and speak different languages. The discrimination, workplace segregation, and introduction of status and hierarchical leadership that are common among women in mainstream cultures are generally absent in these groups. Although the Scheduled Tribes are a minority, their population constitutes approximately 8.2% of India's population. The tribal population forms a significant part of India's social record and its population density is second only to the African continent. In their article titled "Social Exclusion of Tribal Agricultural Labourers: The Case of Adiya Tribal Community of Wayanad District," Aswathy, C etal. (2018) discuss the tribal communities in Kerala, which make up 1.4 percent of the general population. Despite Kerala's impressive development in the social sector, the tribal communities in the state continue to be the most vulnerable. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to examine the extent of social exclusion faced by the Adiya tribal communities in Wayanad. The researchers measured social exclusion using five indicators and collected primary data from 90 respondents through a structured questionnaire. The data was then analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that the Adiyas experienced an overall exclusion rate of 66.38 percent. When examining the extent of social exclusion based on different indicators, it was found that economic exclusion was felt the most at 74.54 percent, followed by political-legal exclusion at 69.89 percent. Additionally, the Adiya tribe faced geographical exclusion at a rate of 69.76 percent, followed by service exclusion at 67.96 percent, and socio-cultural exclusion at 48.92 percent. Furthermore, 50.00 percent of the respondents reported a medium level of social exclusion. Given the significant level of social exclusion faced by this tribal community, it is crucial to implement developmental interventions that empower the Adiyas in social, economic, and educational aspects. These interventions should aim to ensure food and livelihood security and protect them against exploitation.

IV. Scope and Limitations of the Study

We can note that there are 14,000 people of this tribal community in Kerala, 4800 in Tamil Nadu, 900 in Karnataka and 100 in Pondicherry. The present study includes a systematic collection of information about the social, economic, educational and deprivation of government facilities of 900 Adyan tribal community in the Coorg region of Karnataka state.

V. Need of the study

- a. This study gives us information about the social status of the Adiyen tribes of Coorg region of Kodagu district, Karnataka state.
- b. This study helps us to know their economics status and work nature of the Adiyen tribes of study area.
- c. To know about their house living system and source of income of the Adiyen community in Coorg region of Kodagu district.
- d. To know about their traditional culture identity through occupation.
- e. This survey gives us information on reasons to prevent the Adiyen tribal community from getting government facilities.

VI. Statement of the problem

The present study is carried out under the title '**Very Sensitive Adiyen Tribal Community of Karnataka: A Sociological Study**'. In this study, information about the Social, educational, economic status and deprivation of government facilities of the Adiyen tribal people settled in the Coorg region of Kodagu district of Karnataka state can be learned from this article.

VII. Methodology

At present, the Adyan tribal community living in the Coorg region of Kodagu district of Karnataka has been studied. For this study, important anthropological techniques such as observation, interviews were mainly used. Some important aspects of the lifestyle of people belonging to this community have been studied. Questionnaire method was adopted for the data collection of this study where a total of 240 questionnaires were given to the respondents out of which a total of 163 were obtained with supplementary information and the percentage of 67.91% responses were obtained and classified and analyzed. In this survey the researcher has used interview method and collected primary data through related books, magazines etc.

VIII. Objectives of the study

- a. To identify the unique culture, social status and identity of Adyan tribes of Coorg region of Kodagu district, Karnataka state.
- b. To know the social status, educational status and food system of Adyan Community in study area.
- c. To know house living system and source of income and reasons to prevent the Adyan tribal community from getting government facilities in the study area.

IX. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Shows the distribution of questionnaire respondents by gender

Sl. No.	Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	112	82.35
2	Female	51	3.6
Total		163	100

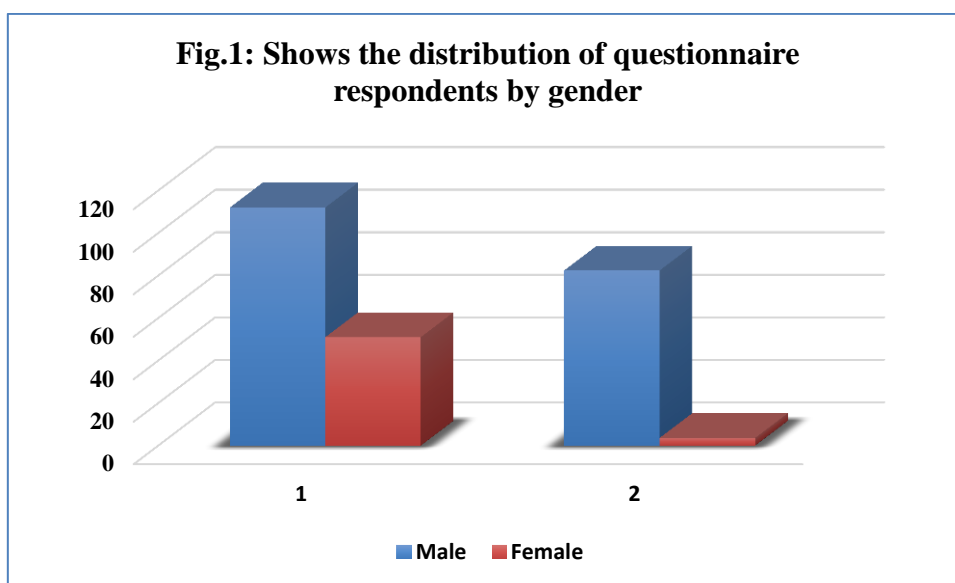


Table 1 and fig. 1 show the information on distribution of research questionnaires respondents by the gender wise, it can be seen here that in this study, the majority of the respondents i.e. 82.35% of the respondents were male and only 3.6% of the respondents were female.

Table 2: Shows the distribution of questionnaire respondents by age wise

Sl. No.	Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20-30	12	7.36
2	31-40	16	9.81
3	41-50	31	19.1
4	51-60	43	26.38
5	61+Above	61	37.12
Total		163	100

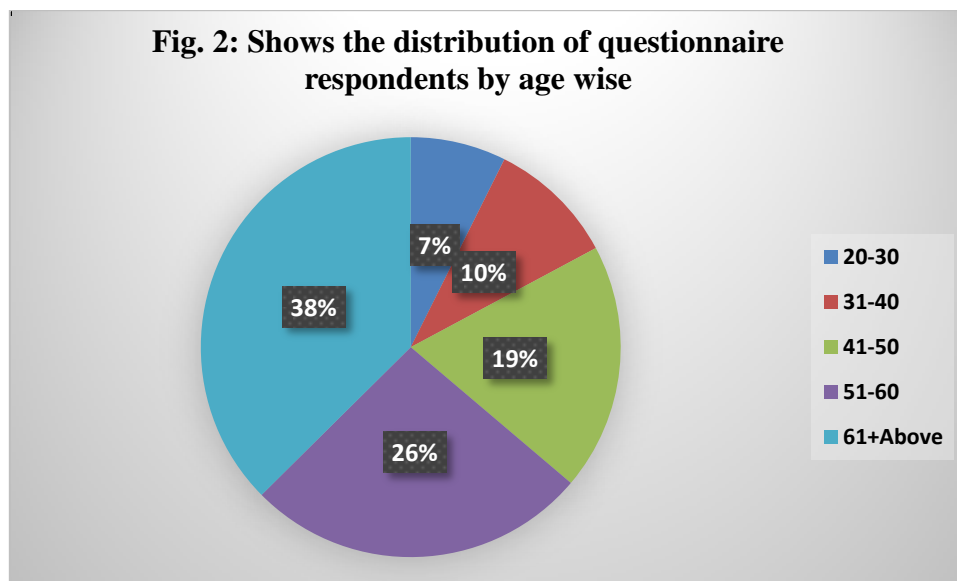


Table 2 and fig.2 show the distribution of questionnaire respondents by age wise. Regarding the research, majority 60 above aged people have responded here, 51-60 age group is 26.38 percent, 40-50 age group is 19.1 percent, 30-40 age group is 9.81 percent and less number i.e. 20-30 age group is 7.36 percent.

Table 3: Shows the information on respondents of marriage status of Adiyán tribal community

Sl. No.	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	138	84.66
2	Un-married	25	15.33
Total		163	100

Table 2 describes the information on respondents of marriage status of Adiyán tribal community of the study area. Here it is known 84.66 percent of married and 15.33 percent of unmarried respondents have given information to the research.

Table 4: Shows the Inform about food system of Adiyán Community

Sl. No.	Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Vegetarian	11	6.74
2	Non-vegetarian	19	11.65
3	Both	133	81.59
Total		163	100

Table 4 shows the Inform about food system of Adiyán Community, regarding the research in Adiyán community, the majority i.e. 81.59% are non-vegetarians and non-vegetarians, 11.65% non-vegetarians and 6.74% non-vegetarians responded to the research title.

Table5: Shows the Information about education qualification of Adiyán Community in the study area

Sl. No.	Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Illiterate	155	92.9
2	SSLC	7	4.29
3	PUC	1	0.61
4	Degree/Diploma	0	0
5	PG	0	0
	M.Phil/Ph.D	0	0
Total		163	100

Table 5 shows the Information about education qualification of Adiyán Community in the study area. In the study area, Majority 92.9 percent of respondents are illiterate, 4.29 percent SSLC and less than 0.61 percent of respondents were PUC educational qualification.

Table 6: Shows the Information about status of house living of Adiyen Community in the study area

Sl. No.	Nature of the house	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	RCC	0	0
2	Sheet Shed	1	0.61
3	Hut	160	98.16
4	Other	2	1.22
Total		163	100

Table 6 shows the Information on status of house living of Adiyen Community in the study area, majority, 98.16 percent of respondents were living in Hut and 0.61 percent of respondents have Sheet sheds in the study area.

Table 7: Shows the Inform about status of income source of Adiyen Community in the study area

Sl. No.	Nature of the house	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Labor	41	25.15
2	Agriculture	115	70.55
3	Business	2	1.22
4	Job	0	0
	Other	5	3.6
Total		163	100

Table 7 shows the Inform about status of income source of Adiyen Community in the study area. Majority 70.55% people of Adian community are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood, 25.15% are engaged in pottery, 1.22% are engaged in business and remaining 3.6% are engaged in other professions for their livelihood.

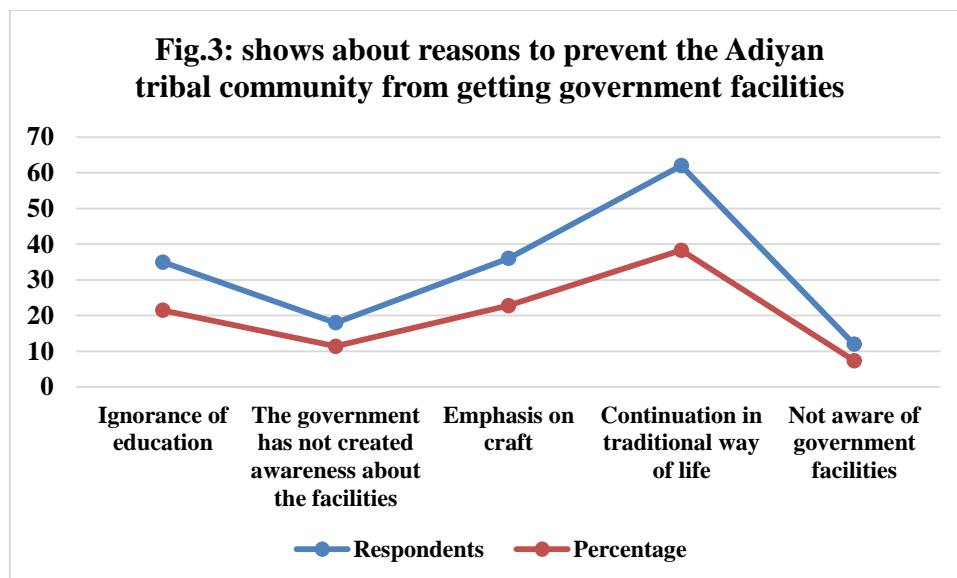
Table 8: Shows the information on Adiyen tribal community getting government facilities?

Sl. No.	Opinion	Respondents	Percentage
1	Yes	158	96.93
2	No	0	0
3	Don't know about them	5	3.6
Total		163	100

Table 8 shows the information on Adiyen tribes community getting government facilities. In the present research, are the Adiyen community getting facilities from the govern? Information about whether or not is analyzed here. While 96.93 percent people said that they are not getting government facilities, 5.0 percent people are not aware of the government facilities.

Table 9: Shows about reasons to prevent the Adiyen tribal community from getting government facilities.

Sl. No.	Reason	Respondents	Percentage
1	Ignorance of education	35	21.47
2	The government has not created awareness about the facilities	18	11.4
3	Emphasis on craft	36	22.8
4	Continuation in traditional way of life	62	38.3
5	Not aware of government facilities	12	7.36
Total		163	100



Above table and fig.3 show about reasons to prevent the Adiyian tribal community from getting government facilities. Here are the reasons why the Adiyian community is not aware of the government facilities. About 38.3 percent expressed the opinion that Continuation in traditional way of life is included in the facilities of the government, while less than 7.36 percent expressed the opinion that they are not aware of government facilities.

X. Findings

1. Majority 60 above aged people have responded here, 51-60 age group is 26.38 percent, 40-50 age group is 19.1 percent, 30-40 age group is 9.81 percent and less number i.e. 20-30 age group is 7.36 percent.
2. Total 92.9 percent of respondents are illiterate, 4.29 percent SSLC and less than 0.61 percent of respondents were PUC educational qualification.
3. 98.16 percent of respondents were living in Hut and 0.61 percent of respondents have Sheet sheds in the study area.
4. About 38.3 percent expressed the opinion that Continuation in traditional way of life is included in the facilities of the government, while less than 7.36 percent expressed the opinion that they are not aware of government facilities.

XI. Suggestions

Adiyian community is one of the most backward and traditional tribal community. This community is socially and economically backward and deprived of government facilities, so the government needs to recognize their problems and work for their welfare.

XII. Conclusion

Studies show that the Aditya tribe is still an outcast group, but its influence on tribes at different times in the country's history has marked some changes in tribal culture. The study found that lack of support, poor implementation of government development and exploitation were among the reasons for the exclusion of the Aditya community. As a result, the government has implemented numerous developmental initiatives for the benefit of indigenous people, and these initiatives are included in various five-year plans. Over time, these techniques prove to be beneficial. As a result, the government has made significant efforts to improve the status of tribal people overall.

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