



An assessment of quality of life of Scheduled Tribes (ST) in The Nilgiris district with specific reference to Todas

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ABSTRACT

The concept of quality of life broadly encompasses how an individual measures the ‘goodness’ of multiple aspects of their life. At all levels of development, the three essential choices for people are, to live a long and healthy life, to acquire better knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. The quality of life of Scheduled tribes is unique since they were the socially excluded population. India had the largest tribal population in the World and Indian tribes constituted roughly 8.6 percent of the nation’s total population. In this context a research study on “**An assessment of quality of life of scheduled tribes in Nilgiri district with specific refers to Todas**” was formulated with the objectives of estimating quality of life of Todas in Nilgiris District and to identify factors influencing quality of life of Todas in Nilgiris District. The required information was collected from 50 Todas households in Nanjanadu village in Udahgamandalam block. The study tried to assess quality of life of the selected tribal households by using the parameters of housing (type and number of rooms), source of water used, sanitation facilities available, food and nutrition intake, health status, educational status, fuel and energy availability, assets possessed, own transportation and per capita income. The study used chi-square analysis. As per the study majority of the head of the household (36.00 percent) belonged to the age group of 41-50 years. Majority of head of the households (34.00 percent) were illiterate and (28.00 percent) completed secondary education. The primary occupation of head of the Todas households was business since 48.00 percent were involved in business. On an average head of the Todas households earn monthly income of Rs.7521. There was predominance of joint family system for the Todas tribal since majority of them were belonging to joint family. Majority of them (44.00 percent) represents large sized category. There was dominance of Hindu religion as indicated by the fact that 76.00 percent of Todas were Hindus. Majority of Todas household

(54 percent) were living in Kacha house having rooms in the range of 5-6 and 42 percent had own tap. All the selected Todas household have used gas and electricity as fuel and had own toilet facilities. Among Todas 52 percent had good food intake consisting of rice, pulses, curry. Of the total Todas household 30 percent had fair quality of life and 48 percent had good quality of life. On an average the estimated quality of life was found to be 39.46 to improve the quality of life of Todas the study recommended that there is need for increasing the access of education facilities to all Todas by establishing schools in the nearby areas of Toda Munds and income generation programmes targeting women have to be encouraged.

1. Introduction:

The term 'Quality of Life' is often discussed in broad terms as satisfaction of needs, feelings of well-being, working conditions, etc., Such a conceptualisation of quality of life (QOL) encompasses all the material aspects of human life, and may extend beyond, to cover the physical and psychological dimensions. The concept of quality of life broadly encompasses how an individual measures the 'goodness' of multiple aspects of their life. These evaluations include one's emotional reactions to life occurrences, disposition, sense of life fulfilment and satisfaction with work and personal relationships (Diener, Suh, Lucas, & Smith, 1999).

Quality of life/well-being has both objective components – i.e., components external to an individual and measurable by 'others' – and subjective components – i.e., personal assessments of one's own life or of particular aspects of life using measures of satisfaction, happiness, or other self-assessment scales (Campbell et al., 1976).

At all levels of development, the three essential choices for people are, to live a long and healthy life, to acquire better knowledge and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities to improve the quality of life will remain inaccessible.

The quality of life of Scheduled tribes is unique since they are the socially excluded population. India had the largest tribal population in the World. Indian tribes constituted roughly 8.6 percent of the nation's total population; nearly 1042.8 lakhs people were scheduled tribes as per 2011 Census (Census of India).

Todas are an important tribal group found mostly in Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu. Todas are primarily pastoral and with the steady decline and disappearance of the grasslands are forced to settle down in hamlets in the upper Nilgiris region. The Todas traditionally live in settlements consisting of three to seven small thatched houses, constructed in the shape of half-barrels and spread across the slopes of the pasture. The Toda women are good in embroidery. The Todas are largely recognized by other tribes to be the superior tribe of the Nilgiri. Even till date most families earn a livelihood by herding buffalo, selling milk and milk products. They traditionally trade dairy products with their Nilgiri neighbour people. During the last quarter of the 20th century, some Toda pasture land was lost due to agriculture by outsiders or forestation by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. This has threatened to undermine Toda culture by greatly diminishing the buffalo herds.

The quality of life of Todas mainly depends on earnings from agriculture and as such there is significant association between the quality of life of Todas and agricultural prosperity. In India researchers like Gargi Ghosh (2012), Indra and Venkatraja (2012) Nirmala etl. (2011), Sujoy Niranjana (2011) etc., have analysed the quality of life of different categories of people. But there has been little concentration of the analysis of quality of life of Todas households in tribal areas. Hence the current study on “**An assessment of quality of life of scheduled tribes in Nilgiris District with specific reference to Todas**” was formulated with the following **objectives**

1.1. Objectives:

1. To estimate quality of life of Todas in Nilgiris District and
2. To identify factor influencing quality of life of Todas in Nilgiris District

2. Theoretical background:

Quality of life is related with the fulfilment of basic needs of life without which a healthy life cannot be lived. Seed and Lloyd (1997) in their book “quality of life” state that quality of life is at the same time about the needs and hopes of individual people and about groups of people. It is also about an individual’s personal environment and our shared global environment encompassing social, economic and environment dimensions. The capabilities approach to human development provides the conceptual framework. It was developed as an alternative to utilitarian formulation that uses personal satisfaction and income as primary quality-of-life indicators. From a capabilities perspective, quality of life is construed in terms of agency, that is, intentional, self-directed action. Realization of agency is dependent upon the synergistic combination of two essential ingredients: personal capacity and social opportunity. Personal capacity refers to attributes of individuals that equip them to exercise agency. Capacities are both inherent and developed, meaning that a certain amount of capacity may “come naturally”. Inherent capacities improve and new ones are acquired with learning and practice. Personal capacities constitute “agency potential.”

3. Methodology:

The study was related to the Nilgiris district. Nilgiris district comprises of 6 Taluks, 4 blocks and 54 villages. The Community development blocks in the district are Gudalur, Udhamandalam, Kotagiri and Coonoor. The economy of the Nilgiris district is based on horticulture crops like potato, cabbage, carrot, tea, coffee, spices and fruits. The study was conducted in Udhamandalam block of Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. The required information was collected from 50 Toda households in Nanjanadu village in Udhamandalam block.

3.1. Collection of data:

The details relating to general information, family background, family income and expenditure, savings, borrowings, housing condition, source of water, sanitation facilities, vehicle possessed, assets, educational status, health status etc were collected by administering interview scheduled to the head of the selected tribal households.

3.2. Period of study:

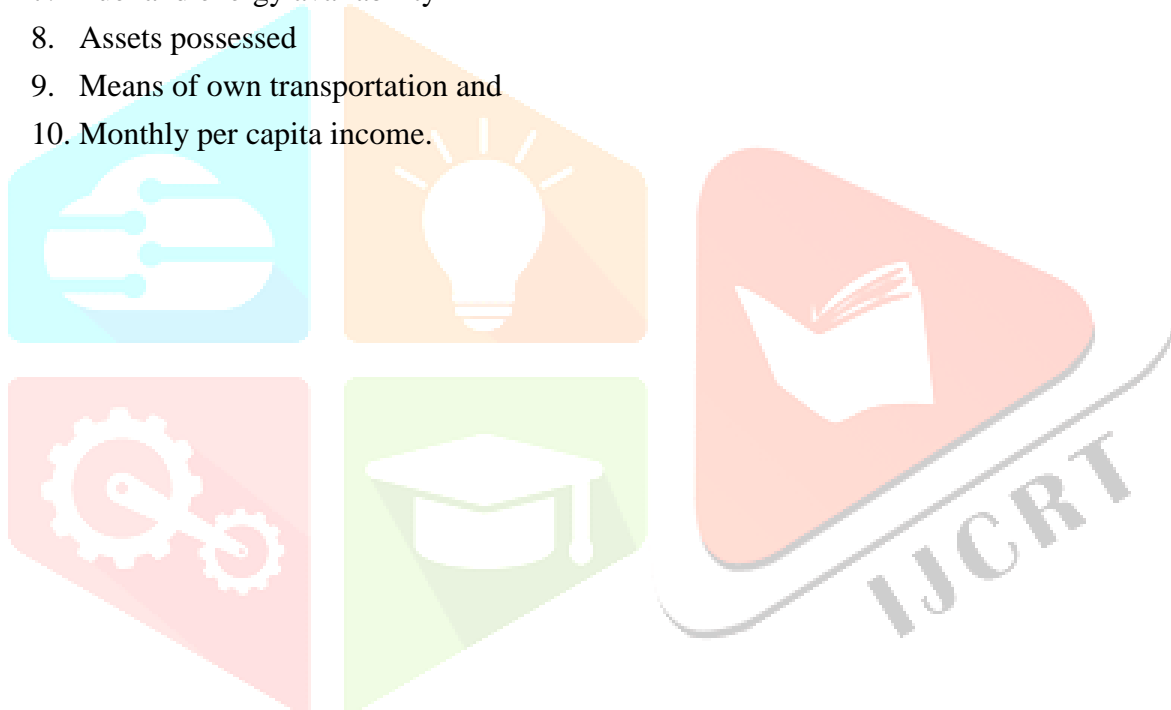
The study was related to 2019-20.

3.3. Method of assessment of quality of life:

Parameters used for estimating the quality of life of Todas tribal households.

The current study tried to assess quality of life of the Todas tribal households by using the following parameters.

1. Housing (type and number of rooms)
2. Source of water
3. Sanitation facilities available
4. Food and nutrition intake
5. Health status
6. Educational status
7. Fuel and energy availability
8. Assets possessed
9. Means of own transportation and
10. Monthly per capita income.



The scores for different parameters used in calculating quality of life.

Parameters considered	Parameters	Score
Housing	Pucca (below 3 rooms)	3
	Semi Pucca (3-4 rooms)	5
	Kacha (5-6 rooms)	7
Source of water	Public tap	3
	Own tap	5
Sanitation facilities	Open air defecation	0
	Own toilet	5
Food type	Good (Rice+ Pulses + Curry)	5
	Moderate (Rice+ Pulses+ GLV)	3
	Poor (Rice+ Onion+ GLV)	1
Health	Asthma	3
	Malaria	5
	No disease	10
Education	Illiterate	0
	Primary	3
	Secondary	5
	Higher secondary	7
	Collage	10
Fuel	Cow dung + Fire wood	2
	Kerosene + Fire wood	3
	Kerosene+ gas	7
	Fire wood + gas	5
	Gas + electricity	10
Assets possessed amounting to (in Rupees)	Below 30000	2
	30000-60000	3
	60000-80000	5
	90000-120000	7
	Above 120000	10
Vehicle possessed	Cycle	2
	Scooter	3
	Cycle+ Scooter	5
	Four Wheeler	7
	Scooter+ Four Wheeler	10
Per capita income per month	Below 1000	2
	1000-2000	3
	2000-3000	4
	4000-6000	5
	6000-8000	6
	8000-10000	7
	10000-20000	8
	20000-30000	9
	Above 30000	10

Each parameter is scored out of ten and hence, the total score comes to 100. The minimum desired level of score for the above parameters for a fair living condition was defined with a value of 40 on a scale of 0 to 100. All the parameters have been given an equal weight age and the total score of quality of life index is 100. The classification on the basis of the total score used for analysis is as follows: below 20- poor, 20-40 – moderate, 40-60 - good, above 60 good.

3.4. Hypotheses formulated in the study:

1. Todas do not have poor quality of life
2. There is no significant association between quality of life of Todas and type of family and size of family.

3.5. Quantitative tools used:

Chi-square analysis

The study used chi square analysis to find out whether there is significant association between the quality of life and the selected variables. The formula used was

$$\text{Chi square} = \sum (O-E)^2/E$$

4. Findings of the study:

4.1. General information of the head of the family:

General information of the head of the family for Todas tribal group was analysed in terms of age, education, occupation, income, marital status, type of family, size of the family etc., Table 1 represents the Socio-economic characteristics of head of the households

Table 1
Socio – economic Characteristics of head of the households

Characterise	Characteristics	Todas
Age (years)	30 and below	07 (14.00)
	31-40	09 (18.00)
	41-50	18 (36.00)
	51-60	09 (18.00)
	61 above	07 (14.00)

Cont...

Characterise	Characteristics	Todas
Education	Illiterate	17 (34.00)
	Primary	08 (16.00)
	Secondary	14 (28.00)
	Higher secondary	07 (14.00)
	Collage	04 (08.00)
Occupation	Cooli	17 (34.00)
	Business	24 (48.00)
	Unemployed	09 (18.00)
	2000-4000	14 (28.00)
	4000-6000	08 (16.00)
	6000-8000	08 (16.00)
	8000-10000	14 (28.00)
	Above 10000	06 (12.00)
Marital status	Married	44 (88.00)
	Widower	06 (12.00)
Type of family	Joint family	28 (56.00)
	Nuclear	22 (44.00)
Size of the family	Small	10 (20.00)
	Medium	18 (36.00)
	Large	22 (44.00)
Religion	Hindus	38 (76.00)
	Christians	12 (24.00)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 1 reveals that among Todas majority of the head of the household (36.00 percent) belonged to the age group of 41-50 years. Majority of head of the households (34.00 percent) were illiterate and (28.00 percent) completed secondary education. The primary occupation of head of the Todas households was business since 48.00 present were involved in business. On an average head of the Todas households earn monthly income of Rs.7521. There was predominance of joint family system for the Todas tribal since majority of them were belonging to joint family. Majority of them(44.00 percent) represents large sized category. There was dominance of Hindu religion as indicated by the fact that 76.00 percent of Todas were Hindus.

4.2. Details about family members:

The details about the family member is analysed in terms of age-sex composition, educational composition occupational composition and income composition

4.2.1. Age -sex composition of family members:

Table 2 represents the age -sex composition of family members

Table 2

Age- sex composition of family members

Persons	0 – 14 years	15 – 59 years	Above 60 years	Total
Number of Males	42 (58.33)	25(34.72)	5(6.94)	72
Number of Females	34 (30.08)	70(61.94)	8(7.08)	113

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 2 reveals that the number of family members in the age group of 0-14 years was found to be the highest among males and estimated young dependency ratio was found to be 41.08 percent. The number of family members in the work force age group of 15-59 years was found to be the highest among females (70) and lowest among males (25). The number of family members in the age group of above 60 years was found to be the highest among females (8) and lowest among males (5).

4.2.2. Educational composition of family members:

Table 3 represents the educational composition of family members

Table 3

Educational composition of family members

Persons	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Collage
Number of Males	14 (19.44)	26 (44.82)	14 (24.13)	7 (12.06)	11 (18.96)
Number of Females	28 (24.77)	34 (40.00)	28 (32.94)	15 (17.64)	8 (9.41)
Total	42	60	42	22	19

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage total

Table 3 reveals that for Todas the overall literacy rate was found to be 77.29 percent. However male literacy rate of Todas (80.55percent) was higher as compared to female literacy rate (75.22 percent).

4.2.3. Marital composition of family members:

Table 4 represents the marital composition of family members

Table 4**Marital composition of family members**

Persons	Married	Unmarried	Total
Number of Males	20 (27.77)	52 (72.22)	72
Number of Females	64 (56.63)	49 (43.36)	113
Total	84 (45.40)	102 (55.13)	185

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage total

Among the family members of Todas 45.40 percent were married while 55.13 percent were unmarried.

4.2.4. Occupational composition of family members:

Table 5 represents the occupational composition of family members

Table 5**Occupational composition of family members**

Persons	Cooli	Business	Hunting	Teacher	Total
Number of Males	15 (41.66)	16 (44.44)	5 (13.88)		36
Number of Females	8 (12.30)	50 (76.92)		7 (10.76)	65
Total	23	66	5	7	101

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage total

Among Todas of total 185 family members 101 were employed and labour force participation rate was found to be 54.59 percent. The male labour force participation rate was estimated to be 44.44 percent while female labour force rate was found to be 57.52 percent. Of the total males employed, majority of them were involved in business (44.44 percent) and similarly majority of females were in business (76.92 percent).

4.2.5. Income composition of family members:

Table 7 represents the monthly income composition of family members

Table 7

Monthly income composition of family members (in rupees)

Persons	Below 2000	2000-4000	4000-6000	6000-8000	8000-10000	Above 10000	Total
Number of Males	10 (27.77)	12 (33.33)	11 (2.77)	3 (8.33)			36
Number of Females	15 (23.07)	31 (47.69)	7 (10.76)	2 (3.07)	6 (9.23)	4 (6.15)	65
Total	25	43	18	5	6	4	101

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage total

On an average per month the male members of Todas earn Rs. 5949 while the female member earns Rs.4638 and Todas as a whole earn Rs.4216.

4.2.6. Property possessed:

The property possessed by the Todas tribals was analysed in terms of land, house, jewels, vehicles etc,

Table 8 explain the details about the quantity and value property possessed by the Todas tribal household

Table 8

The details about the quantity and value of property possessed by the Todas tribal households

1. Land (Quantity in cents)		
Below 5	5	(10.64)
5 – 10	20	(42.55)
10 – 15	7	(14.89)
15 – 20	10	(21.28)
20 – 30	5	(10.64)
Value of Land (in Rs.)		
Below 30000	5	(10.63)
30000 – 60000	15	(31.91)
60000 – 90000	12	(25.53)
90000 – 120000	15	(31.91)
2. House (Value in Rs.)		
Below 100000	4	(8.51)
100000 – 200000	2	(4.25)
200000 – 300000	11	(23.40)
300000 – 400000	10	(21.28)
400000 – 500000	20	(42.55)
3. Jewels (quantity in grams)		
Below 8	-	
8 – 16	14	(29.78)
16 – 24	9	(19.14)
24 – 32	10	(25.53)
32 – 40	7	(14.89)
Above 40	6	(12.76)
Value of jewels (in Rs)		
Below 20000		
20000 – 30000	23	(48.93)
30000 – 40000		
40000 – 50000	19	(40.42)
50000 – 60000		
60000 above	6	(12.77)
4. Vehicle (values in Rs)		
Below 20000		
20000 – 40000	12	(25.53)
40000 – 60000	15	(31.91)
60000 – 80000	10	(21.28)
80000 – 100000		
100000 – 400000	2	(4.25)
100000 – 400000	2	(4.25)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

On an average Todas possessed 11.42 average cents of land. The average value of land owned by them was Rs.310638. The average value of the house owned was Rs.103297. The average quantity of jewels owned was 24.34 grams and the average value of vehicles was Rs.27659.

4.2.7. Details about the Consumer durables owned by the Todas tribal group:

The selected Todas households possessed consumer durables - T.V, Radio, washing machine, Mobile phone, and Landline phone. Table 9 represents details about the consumer durables owned by the Todas tribal group.

Table 9

Details about the consumer durables owned by the Todas tribal group

Item	Todas	
T.V	50	(100)
Radio	12	(25.53)
Washing machine	26	(55.32)
Mobile phone	50	(100)
Landline phone	10	(21.27)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total number of households

All the selected Todas households were having television and mobile phones. However, only 25.53 percent households had radio and 55.312 percent had washing machine,

4.2.8. Family expenditure:

Table 10 represents the expenditure relating to food, clothing, education, health, transport, religion function, family function.

Table 10

Item wise average monthly family expenditure (in Rupees)

Item	Amount	
Food	2819	(4.25)
Clothing	2840	(4.29)
Education	4117	(6.20)
Health	488	(0.74)
Transport	332	(0.50)
Religion function	17127	(25.81)
Family function	38617	(58.21)
Total	66340	

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total expenditure

On an average per month Todas spend Rs.2819 on food, Rs. 2840 on clothing , Rs.4117 on education, Rs.17127 on religion function, Rs.38617 on family function and Rs. 488 on health.

4.3. Living condition:

The selected Todas households living conditions – type of house, source of drinking water, water treatment, source of fuel, sanitation facilities, waste disposal and type of food intake Table 15 represents the details about the living conditions the Todas tribal households

Table 15**The details about the living condition the Todas tribal households**

Source	Type	Todas
Type of house	Semi Pucca (3-4 rooms)	23 (46)
	Kacha (5-6 rooms)	27 (54)
Source of drinking water	Public tap	29 (58)
	Own tap	21 (42)
Water treatment	Boiled	25 (50)
	Add medicine herbs	15 (30)
	Untreated	7 (14)
Source of fuel	Gas + electricity	50 (100)
Sanitation facilities	Own toilet	50 (100)
Waste disposal	Burning	29 (58)
	Burying	21 (42)
Type of food intake	Good (Rice+ Pulses + Curry)	26 (52)
	Moderate (Rice+ Pulses+ GLV)	20 (40)
	Poor (Rice+ Onion+ GLV)	4 (8)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

Table 15 reveals that majority of Todas household (54 percent) were living Kacha house having rooms in the range of 5-6. Source of drinking water 58 percent had used public tap and 42 percent had own tap. Todas household had used boiled water 50 percent have added medicine herbs and only 13 percent untreated water. The entire selected Todas household have used gas and electricity as fuel. All the selected household had own toilet facilities. Majority of Todas 58 percent have used the method of burning the waste. Among Todas majority of them 52 percent had good food intake consisting of rice, pulses, curry.

4.5. Details about Educational status:

4.5.1. Years of schooling:

Table 16 represents the years of schooling for Todas tribal groups.

Table 16

The years of schooling for Todas tribal groups

Years of schooling	Todas		
	Male	Female	Total
1-5 years	26 (44.83)	34 (40.00)	60 (41.96)
5-10 years	14 (24.14)	28 (32.94)	42 (29.37)
10-12 years	7 (12.07)	15 (17.63)	22 (15.38)
10-16 years	9 (15.52)	4 (4.71)	13 (9.09)
16 above	2 (3.44)	4 (4.71)	6 (4.19)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage total

For Todas, the mean years of schooling was estimated to be (6.83) . The mean years of schooling for Todas males (6.79) was higher than that of Todas females (6.95).

4.6. Details about health status:

4.6.1. Details about the prevalence of disease:

Table 17 represents the prevalence of disease among Todas tribal households

Table 17

Prevalence of disease among Todas tribal households

Name of the disease	Todas	
	Male	Female
Fever		8 (7.07)
Cold	7 (9.72)	
Asthma		4 (3.54)
Cancer	2 (2.78)	
Malaria	3 (4.17)	2 (1.77)

Source: Field survey

Figures in parenthesis indicate percentage to total

The prevalence of disease was found to be higher among Todas. Of the total male Todas (2.78 percent) were affected by cancer and 4.17 percent were affected by malaria.

4.7. Frequency distribution of selected tribal households based on parameters:

Table 18 represents Frequency distribution of Todas tribal households based on parameters.

Table 18

Frequency distribution of Todas tribal households based on parameters

Source		Todas		
		Number	Mean	St. D
Housing	Poor			
	Moderate	23 (48.94)	3.3	0.94
	Good	27 (51.06)	5.5	1.58
Source of water	Poor	21 (44.68)	3.14	0.079
	Good	29 (55.31)	4.18	0.19
Sanitation facilities	Poor			
	Good	50 (100.00)	5.5	0.5

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Cont...

Food intake	Poor	04	(08.51)	1.1	0.025
	Moderate	20	(42.55)	3.45	0.45
	Good	26	(48.94)	5.5	0.5
Health	Poor	06	(12.77)	5	2
	Moderate	20	(42.55)	5.5	0.5
	Good	24	(44.68)	10.10	0.1
Education	Poor	04	(08.51)	1	0.1
	Moderate	19	(34.04)	5	2
	Fair	15	(31.91)	5.5	0.5
	Good	12	(25.53)	10.10	0.1
Fuel availability	Poor				
	Moderate				
	Good	50	(100.00)	10.10	0.1
Assets possessed	Poor	09	(19.15)	3	0.3
	Moderate	11	(23.40)	10	1
	Good	30	(57.44)	7.18	0.18
Own transportation means	Poor	02	(04.25)	2.2	0.2
	Moderate	10	(21.28)	4	1
	Good	30	(57.44)	8.33	1.49
Per capita income	Poor	06	(12.77)	1333	372.67
	Moderate	14	(12.77)	4428	2108
	Good	27	(57.45)	15740	2862

The housing condition for majority of Todas 51.06percent was good with mean score 5.5 and standard deviation of 1.58 and 55.32 percent had good drinking water, sanitary facilities all Todas households commended good category as all the households no toilet used inside house. Among Todas (48.94 percent) had good food intake consisting of rice, pluses and curry. Todas households (44.68 percent) had good health condition and (2.77 percent) commended poor category as one or more member in family suffered from asthma, diabetes etc, The majority of Todas family (34.04 percent) had moderate educational status with the mean score 5 and standard deviation of 2. the entire selected Todas household had fuel availability. Todas households (54.44 percent) are in good assets possessed groups with the mean score 7.18 and standard deviation of 0.18. Majority of Todas households (57.44 percent) were in group on the basics of means of transportation having a mean score of 8.33 and standard deviation of 1.49. Majority of Todas (55.44 percent) for under the group calculated on the basics of per capita income with the mean score of 15740 and standard deviation of 2862.

4.8. Estimated quality of life of the Todas tribal households:**Table 18****Estimated quality of life of the Todas tribal households**

S. No	Quality of life index	Frequency
1	Below 10	
2	10-20	3
3	20-30	6
4	30-40	10
5	40-50	21
6	50 above	10
	Average	39.46

On an average the estimated quality of life was found to be 39.46.

4.9. Classification of the tribal households based on the estimated quality of life index:

Table 19 represents the Classification of the Todas tribal households based on the estimated quality of life index

Table 19**The Classification of the Todas tribal households based on the estimated quality of life index**

Quality of life index	Todas
Poor	3 (6)
Average	8 (16)
Fair	15 (30)
Good	24 (48)

Of the total Todas household 30 percent had fair quality of life and 48 percent had good quality of life.

4.10. Association between quality of life and the selected variables:

The study tries to find out the association between quality of life and type of the family and size of the family by using Chi-square analysis. Table 20 represents the estimated Chi-square values of association between quality of life and the selected variables.

Table 20

The estimated Chi-square values of association between quality of life and the selected variables

S. No	Variable	Calculate chi-square value	Table value	Inference
1	Size of the family	15.78	3.84	Significant association
2	Type of family	1.39	3.84	Insignificant association

Source: Calculated values based on field survey

Table 20 makes it evident that there is significant association between the size of family, type of family and quality of life of Todas.

5. Conclusion:

1. Majority of Todas households in Nilgiris District have good quality of life.
2. There is significant association in quality of life, type of family and size of the family.

6. Recommendations:

1. There is need for increasing the access of education facilities to all Todas by establishing schools in the nearby areas of Toda Munds.
2. Proper transport facilities to be provided facilitating the movement of Todas from the place of residence to nearby school.
3. There is need for provision of facilities for marketing the product
4. Further income generation programmes targeting women have to be encouraged

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