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A CRITICAL STUDY ON THE GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANNANS TRIBE OF IDUKKI

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ABSTRACT: The tribal communities constitute an important section in our society. Even though they are numerically insignificant, in their rich culture and unique way of life always differentiates them from the outer society more than that tribal people are a vulnerable group. Their development has great significance in a developing country like India. Government implemented many programmes for the development of these people. These studies mainly focus about the major programmes and policies for the development of Mannan tribes of Idukki. This paper highlights the positive aspects and the negative impact of the development on Mannan's life.

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Index Terms- Mannans, Lamsam Grands, Pre-Metric, Post-Metric

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Indian penal codes 341, 342 articles known as scheduled tribes and scheduled caste to understand the term tribe more clearly some important definitions from anthropologists are being given below,

Majumdar defines a tribe as a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialization of functions ruled by tribal officers hereditary or otherwise united in language or dialect recognizing. Social distance with other tribes or castes without any social obloquy attaching to them, as it does in the caste structure following tribal tradition, belief and customs illiberal of naturalization or ideas from alien sources, above all conscious of homogeneity of ethics and territorial integration "According to Pitt-Rivers, a tribe is a group of people speaking a common dialect inhabiting a common territory and displaying a certain homogeneity in their culture. The stability of the definition is that Tribe in relation to modern society is a separated humanity. The tribes of India constitute 8.2% of the total population. Our country has the largest number of Tribes as compared to any other countries. There are a variety of groups of Tribes. According to the Anthropological survey of India, there are 461 Tribal communities out of which 174 were identified as sub-groups. 212 Tribes are found in different parts of India. This paper gives an insight into the policies, plan and programmes for welfare of Mannans by government in different aspects.

II. GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANNAN TRIBES OF IDUKKI

Programmes of the Mannans are divided into three. They are

1.0 Educational programmes**2.0 Economic programmes****3.0 Social development programmes and Welfare programmes****1.0 EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES**

According to Local self Government Institution Act, 17, programs are handled to the LCS Educational programmes

1.1 Pre- Primary Education

72 Nursery Schools are working under the department. In this programmes L.K.G and U.K.G facilities are given and one student got the rupees for food (per day) Rs. 200 for uniform (per annual) and Rs. 100 as Lassam grant Local self governing bodies take steps for the primary education

1.2 Pre- Metric Education

Free education given for these tribe's people. More than these mannan students got the following facilities as Lamsam grant

<i>Class</i>	<i>Lamsam Grant</i>
1-4	Rs. 140 /-
5-7	Rs. 240/-
8-10	Rs. 330/-

One year failed student got 50 % of this concession. These records are given for this facility, labour certificate form village officer, Labour contactor or secretary form Grama Panchayat and written applications to the H.M of the school. This programme is conducted by the central government.

1.3 Intelligent Student got Private Boarding schools

Studying student who got high mark form LPS their boarding study in good management schools copies of caste proving certificates Annual Exam's Marks, and applications are submitted to Municipal Corporation Secretary or District Panchayat's Secretary. Annual income is not more than Rs. 18000 /-

1.4 Free concession in recognized in Aided School

According to (30-09-99) Act Gop 243/ 99-G-Edu Pre metric or un aided schools 1 to 10 studying mannan's students got 1000 Rs as Scholarship, 3/1 of this scholarship as special free. The high school student got 1500 Rs as scholarship per year 3/1 of the Rs as special fee

1.5 Lamsam Grant & Monthly Stipend

After the SSLC Exam, the government allowed income limitless funds to the mannan's students. The facilities are Lamsam grant, TA, According the course 1000 Rs for the food and accommodation

1.6 E- Grants

After 2009 -10 all the backward community students govt their educational facilities with their help of ATM cards.

1.7 College Reservations

All the aided government and management colleges give admission of the Mannans students 10 to 15 percent of their seats. It is checked by the Deputy Director no limits of income.

1.8 Pre- Metric Hostels

All hostels are working under Tribes Development 50 f males 41 for females in this 40 Hostels woks their own building Grama Panchayath and Block Panchayats are owners this hotels. Tribal Development gave 10 percent of seats t other majority students. Rs. 1200 for food, 2 pairs of uniforms, festival T.A, and 75 Rupees as pocket money. These facilities are also allowed o the tribal students in this hostels.. Hostel students got tuition facilities from 5 to 10 th std applications are given to the Block Panchayat Secretary of the tribal Department documents are given below, Application (Hostels), income certificate, community certificate , annual mark list.

1.9 Subsidized Hostels

Management Hostels (female 4 hostels 5 for males) students govt 300 Rs as grant and uniform grant.

1.10 Post Metric Hostels

Tribal Department have 16 hostels (9 male 7 female) all students got (15000 Rs. D.A + 120 Rs Pocket money) All these hostels have play grounds, residential tutors are provided seats are reserved in this ratio.

Tribal People	Percentage
SC	68 %
ST	17%
Converted christens SC	5%
Majority castes	10%

During 2010- 11 academic year students got these facilities also general English knowledge , spoken English and PSC caching.

1.11 Encouragement for merit

Below given scholarships are awarded to students those who got marks above 60% exams of SSLC, +2, TTC, degree, PG

Course	Above 60%	Above 80 %
S.S.L.C	750	1500
+2, Poly VHSC	1000	2000
PG Degree	1500	3000
Professional	2000	4000

1.12 Economical help for Eng/Mc/ courses

The students who got seats in medical college got Rs.1000 for entrance and Engineering student Got Rs. 5000 income limit is Rs 100000/ -

1.13 Training and Encouragements for Athletes

Many tribal students are very active in sports and Athletes are living in Gramapanchayats. Tribal students got admission after 4th standards in the Ayyankali Memorial Government Model Residential Schools which works in the compound of vellatyani Agriculture College. 18 students got admission 180 students studied in this institution form 5th to 10th standard. The strength of each class is 30. 15 male 15 female 2008 -09 H.S.S started. The mess of the student is Rs 2250. It includes Mess, Hostel and study.

1.14 Free Examination Training Centre

Free Examination Training centres were working in TVM, EKM, Palaghat and Calicut. These centres given trainings for staff selection commission, B.S.R B, UPSC, RRB and PSC Med / Engineering and L.L.B Entrance coaching are also given.

1.15 Special coaching for civil service

Institute for civil service examination training society is work under the Travancore- Cochin Society Register Act which passed in 1953. The aim of this institution is to give practice for civil Service.

The institution govt the funds thought their institutional accounts by the help of Email parallel and one year course student's govt their facilities as they got it earlier.

2.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

98 % of the Mannans are farmers. The live hood of them is agriculture only 2.8% of the people depend on commerce or business. So the government takes steps to promote their business. The programmes are given below.

2.1 Self Employment Scheme

Tribal Society's which registered under Charitable Society Act through this society, they can start self employment schemes. Individual schemes can start, their job with the help of Bank Loans with Rs. 3.5 Laks, 1 Lakh is subsidy society scheme's got 10.5 lakhs Bank loan and 3.5 19 lakh is subsidy.

2.2 Business Loan

Mannans got loans for small scale industry. These loans are interest less loans. The applicants give their application to the Block Panchyath Secretary with these documents applications, income certificate, caste certificate

2.3 Help for lawyers

The Lawyers who enrolled under Bar council got 2000 for fees and Rs 6250 for low books in first year. In 2 nd years and third years the lawyers who practical under a senior office got Rs 250 as room Rs 6250 for low books. The application must give these documents are application filled income certificate, caste certificate passed Law Certificate bar Council Enrol Certificate senior lawyers practice certificate.

2.4 Exhibition and marketing folk Art

In every year Tribal's folk are exhibition and marketing is conducted. It is an encouragement for their nature life and living hood.

2.5 Training for better Jobs

Those who passed all India Apprenticeship got Rs 2000 for additional apprenticeship I.T.C passed students got Rs. 2000 for their entrance Engineering passed candidate got Rs 3000 as stipend for I year trainee. Diploma candidate got Rs. 2500 for training.

2.6 Distribution of Tool kits

I.T.C passed students got stipends for buying tools.

2.7 Rehabilitation of unemployed

Government finds out Land, house and money other schemes for the rehabilitations of Mannans.

2.8 Shopping Complex

Scheduled Tribe Development Society bought a shopping complex which has 28 rooms to promote the skill.

2.9 New Schemes

In order to promote the economical background of the ST women's government form S.H.G.S and N.H.G.S. These group got subsidies worth Rs 10000 with the help of bank loans to self employment schemes. The members of these groups must be below poverty level.14

2.10 Land to the farmers

The farmers of the Mannans got up to 5000 Rs to buy farms as grants.

2.11 Economical help for promoting cluster

By self-employment schemes, this scheme tries to development economic backgrounds. The aim of this scheme is to promote co-operative employment schemes which work in profit. They also got technical assistance to face the competitive marketing.

2.12 Training to the Employees of SC/ST Development society

Government gave training to the employees of SC/ST department. Because they work for the socially and financially backward.

2.13 Educational help for the self governing college students

Governments gave the project fund to the S.T students of self governing college students. Special help for special projects from central government. Central government gave special funds to the S.T s to promote their special projects.

3.0 SOCIAL WELFARE PROJECT AND PROGRAMMES

The society not only need the economical development level also their social development. In 1955 central government passed SC/ST protection act which renewed in 1976. UN touch ability is a severe crime against god. The 1955 passed act give severe punishment to those who work against this rule. In 1989 the government passed the law to protect scheduled tribes. This law gives the tribes human protection and give re habitation facilities to the victims of any offence reported it will announce to the scheduled development officer.

3.1 Intercast marriage protection Baneful

Intercast married ST couples got Rs 5000/- as a grant to overcome social and economical injustice income limit is Rs 22000/- Applications must be submitted within 3 years. Applications given to block municipality co-operation officers. 17 **4.2 T.A for Applicants**

The PSC and Employment of ST face interview and written test and get T.A (Bus fair train cheque)

3.2 Project for landless tribes

Landless Mannans got Rs 75000 (panchayat) 90000 (municipalities) 10000 (corporation) to buy 11/2 cent land. Applications are given to Block Development officer.

3.3 Help to built homes

Mannans people got homes from Gramapanchayat. It is conducted by the Swarna Jubilee Bhavana Nirmana project is starting. These homes have kitchen, hall, room, and toilet. Concrete building is must.

3.4. Rehabilitation of the backward communities among Mannans

Backward communities among Mannans got 125000 for buying land 100000 to built homes.

3.5 Excess central help for backward among Mannans

In 2008-09 the central government allowed 931.5 lakh Rs as excess formed to promote backward among tribals.

3.6 Dr. Ambedkar Building

In order to promote and unified ST project Ambedkar building is conducted at Trivandrum Mannathala. It has a library, Gallery, civil service training centre.

3.7 House Loan Interest

Mannans got house loans. These loans are given to the owners 4 cents in Panchayats 2 cents in corporation. These documents are needed caste certificate, procession certificate.

3.8 Calamity fund

Mannans have a calamity fund in the name of department minister. These fund is used for treatment accident death free below documents are needed. Income certificate, community certificate, treatment certificate with applications.

3.9 Economical help to writers and artists

In the part of untouchability removing ST writers and artist got economical to publish their writers. Present an application with the copy of their writing, the willing certificate copy to and community certificate.

3.10 Bharatdassan Program

Government take programmes to awareness the student to their development programmes.

3.11 Literacy Silpasala

In order to promote the literacy artily of the people. Government take steps, it includes literary developments, experiments. It aims the unity of writers and artists.

3.12 Fortnight social unity

Abortion of Alcohol with the help of social and education unity is the slogan of this fortnight. It starts from at 2nd. It is celebrated all the Block municipal district and state.

1995 Human Right Protecting Rules

1. Conduct awareness camps to provide the human right projects protection.
2. Make documents about the untouchability crime.
3. Income developing programmes to the intercast married couples.
4. Temple entering announcement give these protections give scholarship and cash awards to the brilliant students.

III CRITICAL ASSESSMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Mannans are really the son of forest. Their lively hood, homes, food and accommodation are very close to nature. Their main food is fruits of nature. So they are known as tribes. They really like to live in forest, eat natural food yields in forest. That is why their life is very different from modern life. They are very backward when it come social life, educational life and economical life of the 21st century man.

The central Government and state government take many steps to promote the all around life of backward castes. Through the five year plans, government tries to develop their social economical educational and health life.

Government's programmes are executed through intermediaries. So the tribes are ignorant of their programmes and policies. Mannans earn livelihood through manual labour. So the parents go for their work and children's never like to go to school. Tribal project fund is mainly used for education and building houses. They gets education free, Government gives study aids uniforms, hostel fee and travelling allowances.

Most of the Mannans are now staying in their own houses. These houses are built with the financial and technical assistance of Government. Above mentioned programmes are the policies of government. The governing bodies try to develop the social, economical, educational and health background of the Mannans. The main question here is how far it is successful.

Most of the Mannans are not in favour of modern life style. They try to lead a traditional life. This life is innately related to forest. So they spend the policy money in drinking and other activities. That is why the government programmes are not in 100% successful.

IV CONCLUSION

The Mannan People are one of the Scheduled Tribe who live in Idukki District in kerala, India. Their Socio-Political, Economic life are very close to nature. Their life is very different from modern life. The government takes many steps to promote the all-round development of Mannan Tribes. But Because of inefficiency of implementation of the policies, the benefits are reached out to the Tribes.

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