PROBLEM AND PROSPECTS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES SELF-HELP GROUPS - A STUDY IN THE NILGIRIS DISTRICT

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Introduction

In the 20th century anthropology developed in different forms in Europe and the United States. European "social anthropologists" focused on social behavior, and "social structure", and relationships between social roles. American "cultural anthropologists" increased on the way of people expressed their views of themselves and their world, especially in symbolic forms. These two approaches frequently complemented each other.

In this modern world almost all socio-cultural anthropologists refer to the work of both sets of process and are equally interested in what people do and what people say. Today, both anthropologies are still dominated by ethnography. Nevertheless, many contemporary socio-cultural anthropologists have rejected earlier models of ethnography that treated local sultans as bounded and isolated. These anthropologists are still concerned with the distinct ways of people with different experience and understand their own lives, but they argue that one cannot understand these particular ways of life solely in the local context; one must analyze them in the context of regional or even global, political and economic relations. Socio-cultural anthropologists have increasingly turned their investigative eye on to "Western" culture.

TRIBAL SITUATION IN INDIA

The analysis revealed that weak communities, in terms of their economic scarcity and social backwardness within the Indian social structure have been the focus of many scholarly studies with an interdisciplinary perspective. Making a summation of internal economic differentiation and social stratification of a particular weak group assumes significance, primarily from the point of its responsiveness to state welfare measures, as well as assessing the impact of capitalist incursions into their indigenous economies, which perhaps affects different sections differently. The term "tribe" has been derived from its Latin word 'tribes', which means "a social group". The Oxford Dictionary explains tribe as "a group of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor" (Fuchs, 1997). The Tribes in India have been described in different ways by colonial administrators dealing with census matters and by anthropologists.

Tribal Situation Tamilnadu

In Tamil Nadu The Scheduled tribal population 6. 51 lakhs They were spread in different places. Tamilnadu and found in 30 distinct places. Found In 30 distinct The tribal areas of Tamilnadu can be broadly developed in two major geographical dimensions. The eastern coastal line, and the mountainous religions of the north and west The average elevation of the Eastern Ghats 1s 2,000 ft and the highest peak IS 6,000 feet This range IS not continuous In Tamilnadu The Important hill ranges of Tamil Nadu are the jawadi hills, Yelagiri Hills. The Kairayan hills, the Pacharnala, Kollimalal, Yercud ranges, the Anaimalai, the Sitten hills, the Palani hills and the Nilgiris hills There are 36 Scheduled Tribal Tamilnadu Considerable ambiguity exists with regard to ethnic identity of these Scheduled tribe distance, there are 36 tribes as per the government Kurumbas and
Kurumans, Malasar and Mahamalasar and Maduvan Mudugar and Muthuvan is still a hard to crack. Besides, there are six endogamous groups, which go with the suffix Kurumba. A clear distinction between these groups was not consistently maintained in the enumeration of various periodical censuses, making the data complex for any comparison. Hence, the comet identification of the tribes is still a gray area in research.

Table No. 1.1
Total Population of Scheduled Tribes in India and in Tamilnadu – 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>ST Population 2011</th>
<th>Decadal Change (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIA</td>
<td>104281034</td>
<td>93819162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAMILNADU</td>
<td>794697</td>
<td>660280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.tribal.nic.in

The above table shows that the total number of Scheduled Tribes in India are 10,42,81,034 and the percentage of Decadal change is 23.7 per cent. In Tamilnadu, the total number of Scheduled Tribes are 7,94,697 and the percentage of Decadal change is 22 per cent.

The Major Tribes from different States of India are identified the Annual Report for the year 2012-2013 issued by The Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. Of India and the Decadal Change of Residence are shown in the following table.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problems and prospects are mainly related to social contacts, and many times followed by culture shock and depletion of traditional values of tribal’s. Ultimately, these may lead to the identification of crisis causing unrest. Education, especially informal education, however, compelled tribal workers to spatial mobility. But this sort of attempt to place the tubes in the main swam of a political resurgence would not fetch the desired results unless the overall social change has been brought in. While framing the Indian Constitution, the error committed was that the reservation for Scheduled Tribes was granted in all sections of tribes; regardless of their levels of education, income and social status which created class structure among them. This led to the poor tribes becoming poorer, and the rich tribes becoming richer. Reservation in employment enabled the affluent section of Scheduled Tribes grab the higher posts. Keeping themselves isolated in remote geographical setting, had done more harm rather than good to these tribes. Saving family income, either for promoting capital formation or even to meet out necessities on rainy days, are no issues for their consideration. All these are deeply rooted in their economic profile of very limited wants and very limited aspirations. They lead a simple life and adopt simple modes of direct production of essential food items. Following malafide procedure, documents were prepared by the moneylenders in their own interest and tribals gradually lost their lands to them. Hence, the landless tribals were obliged to migrate to different parts in search of the living. Conceptually, migration is a phenomenon antidote to permanence. The situation, when migration is a common feature of the tribal society, implies that their old age stability has been disturbed, followed by the loss of their socioeconomic equilibrium. Self-sufficiency has been the common core of tribal economy.
OBJECTIVES

The following are the objectives of the study.

- To enable the student problem spaced by the SHGs members.
- To Study the assess working of self help groups in The Nilgiris District.
- To Study the income and saving problems and prospects spaced by the members before and after joining as a member of Self Help Group.
- To Suggest policy measures for effective implementation of the micro credit system.

METHODOLOGY

The entire rural area in The Nilgiris district has been selected based on the simple random sampling method technique. The sample of 500 respondents was considered for primary data collection.

Sampling Design

By applying simple random sample technique the sample study all table villages are selected

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In the present study was conducted in the Nilgiri district with the particular location of the 5 tribes (Paniyas, Kurumbas, Iruulas, Toda, Kattunaikkan) primitive tribe. It also suffers from the following limitations:

1. Since most of the tribal area mounds are inside in the Nilgiri hills the convenience and getting reliable data is a great problem. Keeping in mind the above problem, the study is undertaken by adopting operational definitions for concepts and provisions used in the study.
2. The researcher utilized the tabular analysis and statistical tools to arrive at meaningful and socially relevant conclusions. The limitations of these tools are also applicable to this study.

CONCLUSION

In the Modern world Scheduled tribes have developed in many stages. They fight for a better future for themselves and earn from it. My research shows that they are flying out with brightness. From each family they have got Government jobs and settle down. They get more priority and they are beneficiaries for itff. They are very enthusiasations for their job and flying colors in the district itself.

REFERENCE

