



Concise History of Mannewar (S.T.) In Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh State of India: A Geographic Approach.

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ABSTRACT:

A British executive of Act. 1935 designed to Indian provinces extra self-rule and installation the country wide federal structure. The reservation of seats for Mannewar i.e. depressed lessons turned into integrated into the Act. This was come into pressure in 1937. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe comprise about 16.6. Percent and 8.8 percentage respectively of India's population (in line with the 2011) census. In the constitution (Scheduled Castes) order 1950 lists 1,108 castes throughout 25 states in its First Scheduled and constitution (Scheduled Tribe) order 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its first scheduled After independence of India the constituent meeting persisted the triumphing definition of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes giving a unique energy via Article 341 and 342 via the President of India. The complete list of caste and tribe turned into made via two orders. The constitution (Scheduled Castes) order 1950 and the charter (Scheduled Tribes) order 1950 respectively, research student has been brought on the time to time for improvement reputation of MANNEWAR and competence. All this is now must be improvement within the great of training in addition to their living reputation.

KEYWORDS: MANNEWAR

ROUTES OF MANNEWAR

The Mannewar are a micro tribe defined by the British Government belonging to the south or the Telugu-speaking portion of the Chanda District, where they mustered approximately 1600 people in 1911, the house of the tribe is the kingdom of Hyderabad, where it numbers 22,000 men and women and Mannewar are said to have as soon as been dominant over part of the territory. Mannewar this word is built up from two words i.e. Manne + War and a name is derived from a Telugu phrase "Manne", meaning wooded area, and "war" which are the plural termination in the Telugu language.

As a result Mannewar, indicated a people of forest. Total population of Mannewar is 22,832 out of which there are overall 20157 (together with Telangana Border of Maharashtra), 2215 and 460 in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh a state of India within the above stated district has a very low literacy fee which is at which is at its lowest. Government of India has been making plans technique for the social economic and training development for scheduled tribes and on the 89th amendment of the constitution coming into force on 19th February, 2004, the country wide commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up below Article 338A phase five on the bifurcation of erstwhile. National Commission for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes to supervise the implementation of diverse safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes below the charter. The commission has a chairperson a Vic-Chairperson and 3 complete time participants (inclusive of one women member)

MONITORING:

The Commission, while investigating matters relating to the safeguards provided under the Constitution, monitors the implementation and working of safeguards which include:

- Safeguards provided under Article 17 for abolition of untouchability.
- Acting upon Article 23 of the Constitution which prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour, etc.(in respect of Scheduled Tribe)
- Prohibition of child labour under Article 24 (in respect of Scheduled Tribes)
- Educational safeguards under Article 15(4) for reservation of seats in educational institutions.
- Economic safeguards under Article 244 and working of fifth and sixth Schedule and release of grants for raising the level of administration in Tribal Areas.



- f) To safeguard the distinct language, script or culture under Article 29(i).
- g) Working of service safeguards provided under Article 16(4A) and 16(4b) and 335 providing for adequate representation of Scheduled Tribes in appointment of posts.
- h) Enforcement of various laws such as:
1. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
 2. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
 3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. 1976 (In respect of Scheduled Tribes).
 4. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act. 1986 (in respect of Scheduled Tribes).
 5. State Acts and Regulations concerning alienation and restoration of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes.
 6. Force conservation Act, 1980 (in respect of Scheduled Tribes).
 7. The Panchyat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996.
 8. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (in respect of Scheduled Tribes).
- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes functions from its Headquarter at New Delhi,
- and from the Regional offices of the Commission located in some states below as ...
1. Atrocities and Protection of Civil Rights Wing (APCR)
 2. Economic and Social Development Wing (ESDW)
 3. Service Safeguards Wing (SSW)
 4. Administration and Coordination Wing (ADMN)
 9. Total number of validity certificate issued by Government 42, Awaiting in Queue 48 and remaining persons not able to knock the door of the Hon'ble Court. Due to poor financial position.
 10. Mannewar Samaj Seva Sangh, Nagpur working on National level as a NGO, register under Niti Ayog. (Reg. No. 139/2017 Nagpur (MH) IND. For Women's development & Employment, Youth Affairs, Any Others.
 11. Adiwasi Mannewar Samaj, Mumbai Chairman Shri K.P. Medbalmi. Reg. No. F 5504/1977.
 12. Akhil Bhartiya Adiwasi Mannewar Samaj, Nagpur. Reg. No. 468/F13506.

DISTRICT WISE POPULTION – MANNEWAR

Maharashtra

(Including Telangana Border of Maharashtra) -- 20157

Madhya Pradesh -- 02215

Chhattisgarh -- 00460

Personnel background of the Family.

A Social and Economic Development:

(The information given in the table is tentative figures to easily understand for reader).

Table No. 1 -- Age Group

Age group of persons	No. of Respondents	% Age
00-30	08	20
31-40	13	32
41-60	12	30
61-80	07	17.50
Total	40	100

Table No. 2 – Sex wise Head of the family.

Sex Group	No. of persons	% Age
Male	37	92
Female	03	08
Total	40	100



Table No. 3 Status of Married persons.

Marital status	No of persons	% Age
Married	37	92.5
Widow	01	2.5
Divorced	01	2.5
Un married	01	2.5
Total	40	100

Table No. 4 Educational status of the community.

Education	No. of persons	% Age
Uneducated	27	67.5
Primary Edu.	06	15
Secondary Edu.	05	12.5
Higher Edu.	02	05
Total	40	100

Table No. 5 -- Occupation of Respondents/Community.

Occupation	No of persons	% Age.
Doctors	01	1.5
Advocate	01	2.5
Engineers Pvts	02	05
Central Govt.	06	15
State Govt	04	10
Labour	26	65
Total	40	100

Table No. 6 -- Income of the community.

Income Group	No. of family	% Age.
Up to 1 lack	14	35
1 to 2 Lacks	19	47.5
2 to 4 Lacks	04	10
5 Lacks & above	03	7.5
Total	40	100

Table No. 7 -- An Economic Background.

Occupation status	No. of persons	% Age.
Labour	28	70
Pvt. Job	07	17.50
State / Central Govt. job	05	12.50
Total	40	100

Table No. 8 -- Total earning members in family.

Total earning members	No. of family	% Age.
Up to 2 members	33	82.5
3 to 5 members	05	12.5
6 and above	02	05.0
Total	40	100



Table No. 9 -- Distribution of Number of dependents in the family.

Total dependents in family	No. of families	% Age.
Up to 2	06	15
3 to 5	08	20
6 to 9	23	57.5
10 & above	03	7.5
Total	40	100

Table No. 10-- Annual Income of the Respondents.

Income	No of Persons	% Age.
Up to 1 Lack	14	35
1 to 2 Lacks	19	47
2 to 3 Lacks	04	10
3 Lack & above	03	7.5
Total	40	100

Table No. 11-- Saving Agencies

No of saving Agencies	No of persons	% Age.
Relatives	09	22.50
Bank	05	12.50
No saving	26	65
Total	40	100

Table No. 12 -- Taking Loans:

Loans taken from	No of persons	% Age.
Money landers	17	42.5
Bank	03	7.50
Relatives	06	15
Not indebted	14	35
Total	40	100

Table No. 13 -- Purpose of Loans:

Purpose	No of persons	% Age.
Business purpose	09	22.5
Festival	08	20
Marriage	04	10
Maintains of family	05	12.5
Other	14	35
Total	40	100

Table No. 14-- Annual expenditure on food:

Expenditure on food	No of persons	% Age.
Up to 2000	03	7.55
2000-4000	12	30
4000-6000	18	45
6000-8000	05	12.5
8000 & above	02	5
Total	40	100



Table No. 15-- Annual expenditure on Cloths:

Expenditure on cloths	No of persons	% Age.
Up to 1000	09	22.5
1000-2000	14	35
3000-4000	06	15
4000 & above	04	10
Total	40	100

DETAILS STUDY ON MANNEWAR TRIBAL COMMUNITY AND PRESENT IN INDIA.

Researcher have an extended-time acquaintance with the Mannewar Tribe, researched on them in element via census researches, an intensive perusal of their ways and customs, census references, historical and anthropological surveys, attempts to bridge the distance by looking to make the tribal human beings aware about their rights and privileges, so as to carry them out in their poverty and illiteracy, ills that kept them moored in their ignorance, mainly in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. From my youth my favorite pursuit changed into to find out the dynamic troubles of the tribal people, and to solve their troubles. I visited to one of kind locations and took efforts to find out the complete Anthropological survey cited in my unique books published beneath ISBN numbers as well as with the aid of documentary brief films on YouTube Channel.

Beauties of Mannewar Culture:

1. Mannewar people are originally belonging to an undivided part of Hindustan (IND).
2. Mannewar people are very popular for honesty as work allotted to them.
3. In Mannewar (Forest Tribe) community, there is a simple clan system, in which the name is mainly given on the basis of God/Goddess, Nature, Animal, Tree, Mount, River, Forest, and Dimand etc., which based of their surnames.
4. Mannewar people were the first choice of King Raje Shivchatrapati, Second Bajirao Peshwa and British Govt., as they were a good soldier.
5. They people are proud of their in heritage.
6. They are real custodian of the environment and still it has found in his customs even though they are living in urban area.
7. At the time of marriage ceremony, in (*Hall*) mandapam first they Row a stick in the earth of their holy tree 'Mahua' or 'Sag' and pray to God for having good fortune. As they addressed as "Talli Gunja" (*it's a Telugu word Talli = Earth/Mother and Gunja = a piece of wood.*)

8. In Mannewar community 99% marriage also done on the Goraj Muhartam i.e. after the sunset. (*Being devotees of nature, first they respect with folded hand to Moon and Sun for their blessings.*) But after a sunset physically sun is not available, in a situation, a place of marriage, before start the "Mangalstaka" they blow a lamp as a symbol of Sun. Is called "*Ganda Deepam*"

9. Being a micro forest tribe, there is no political leader and does their work through proper channel as per constitution for their justice.

10. A little bit problems of the families are to be solved in Panchayat and for unsold problem, to knock the door of judicially bench.

11. In the same clan marriage of their son/daughter are forbidden since long 1000 years back. Now science is agreed that marriage between the same DNA is against the nature.

12. In tribal culture, died person should be incarnate of Lord Shiva.

13. The most important thing is that there is no dowry system (*Hunda*) and a total marriage expenses should be bear equally from the both sides.

14. **Patanam** rituals are performed before the marriage. On this occasion, a bride wears a new sari and sits on 'Salai pittya' in the house. At the same time, a big dish full of ornaments and cloths given by bridegroom's mother etc., are kept and shown to all relatives present. Order of words it's indicate the transparency of the expenditure and present to all relatives.

15. A tattoo on the body is a custom in Mannewar. But a same custom is adopted over all worlds as a faction by new generation.

16. Mannewar people maintain a threshold, a little part i.e. three to four inches horizontally with is painted with turmeric powder, and over this painted with (Red) kum-kum powder, by marking with symbols of Om, Swastik, Trishul, Shank, and flowers. The reason behind that's (1) indicated the Clans and (2) as spoken in the Vedas as well as that a scientific; turmeric is an antibiotic (*Jadibutti*) can



be used to stop and control germs and other micro animate objects (*worms*) of the human body, as those living nature. Due to adopt of this practice, from early morning to evening, no vermin and worms enter the house, and the whole family feels safe. (3) It is also revealed that the main threshold of the house, Threshold/*Daheliz/Kadpa/Gummam*, is a symbol Goddess of “Maha-Laxm”.

17. While survey it has found that people are concealment of their old father and mother on adversity situation. It means they know the religious value. As a result no old Mannewar should be found in Old Age Home.

18. Mannewar people always fill a proud as they are Mannewar tribe even though are deprived from their rights providing by Government.

19. Mannewar people they are given respect to each other and at the time of calling by naming, particularly they use the word “llu” at the end of the name. And “du” is used given honors to the God. (This can be cleared by Example. 1) “llu” is used for (Male) a persons as regards of respect. I.e. Rama= Ramallu and 2) “du” is used given an honor to God. i. e. God Rama = Ramadu, God Shiv = Shivdu and God Buddha = Bhudhadu.)

20. While meet to each other, they said “Jai Mannem” with folded hand. Means they are giving first honor to their identity of tribal i.e. all living being in nature. (*Mannem = Jangal or Forest*)

Focus on researcher study duration.....

Mannewar Tribe community has history of 11th century i.e. from Kakatiya dynasty and in 1724 Nizam Hukumat establish in the Hyderabad Deccan.

(1). While study a researcher visited to SALAR Jang Museum Hyderabad (AP) India and further directive of the PHODs approached to Karimnagar District (AP), now at present called as Telangana State (India). By taking a help of guide and a custodian of the fort members. As well as the detailed history of Elgandal Fort, also collected through a local print media i.e. Published by “**Eenadu**” Telugu News Paper of Andhra Pradesh, greater HYB Telangana and collect the relevant references from 1550-1958(AD). It has found that once upon a time Mannewar people was ruled in Elgandal Fort since 90 per cent of the caste Mannewar is found in the district of Elgandal. (*Ref: Census of Indi, 1891, Vol.XXIII, part II (Chapters VII to XII)*). When Jagdeorao refused a Nayaki of Elgandal for, then King Ibrahim Kutubshah was sent

military at Elgandal to fight against the Jagdeo Rao. In the Jung (war) so many soldiers killed and injured from both sides. King Ibrahim Kutubshah wins the Jung. After loosed the war, Nayak – Jagde Rao underground himself. In **Mugal** domains those who work against them, as punishment their head is separate from his body. This was one of the reason of king of Mannewar was underground himself. Further this area comes up under the Central Provision of India controlled by Indian British Government. After so many efforts no image of the nayak brought to researcher.

Further researcher decided to produce the layout picture of their king Jagdeo Rao and painted on canvas paper by the artist on the basis of morphology.



(2). on words 1958 Mannewar Tribal people migrated from Telangana to Maharashtra State (IND) in Marathi culture area. Migration is generally classified into three categories: (1) Voluntary and (2) forced or impelled migration and (3) Due to Pelage deceases. They spread in the Vidharbha zone i.e. Different present district of Maharashtra; further formation of New States Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, by resulting a new generation they are not properly maintain their customs due to no proper documentary history. So researcher try to collect the culture customs from the knowledgeable old persons of the community and base on the report of Anthropological survey of India a complete uniform of customs from Birth to Death have been framed. (3) During the 18th century 2th Bajirao Peshawa’s rule was at its nadir. He shifted his headquarters at Pune from 1796 to 1818. Tribal Mannewar specially invited to do the constructing huge building and temple on the basic of their honesty. (4). Also specially focus why a “Mahua” tree is a holy tree of Mannewar Tribe from every important point of view as medicine as well as economic way in their daily retunes life of 1000 years back. (*Book – Mahua A holy tree of tribal people – ISBN978-1-5457-2318-0*)

(5). It is first time “**Mannewar Jan-Jaati Ke Muhavare**” i.e. “A proverb’s of Mannewar tribal



people” a book play a basic role as the proverb’s is traditions of the whole tribal people as well as Mannewar people of India. The scientific base behind using the “**Muhavare**” (Proverb’s) that a makeable message not to behave as an bad habits or its use to explain views to a third person in simple, sweet and without any heart.

“**Muhavare**” *In Indian history this book will be most useful to the tribe community as well as to the history lover, Ph.D. & UPSC student.* Now a day “**Muhavare**” called a universal proverb’s. (ISBN978-93-5373-036-9)

(6). Researcher has try to complete 500 back root history of Mannewar has been covered in the book “**MILESTONE OF MANNEWAR TRIBE**” (ISBN 978-1-63957-569) - This book should be playing a basic role to solve all the problems among the general people as well as Hon’ble Courts. Basically, the meaning of the book indicates that this tribe community is one of the oldest (pre-constitution) tribal cultures of India. Their history is researched and written by the British Government and later, the Government of India through anthropological survey from time to time. They pointed out that the Mannewar people are the real custodians of the environment, who have been born from nature, animals and have a human temperament. If someone is interested to know the culture of the tribe, the Government of India will help them prove the awareness, respect and importance of the environment. In tribe culture, the Milestone of Mannewar Tribe is used as medicine. This book is a mirror of the Mannewar tribe people, who are the important model of their living culture. The scientific base behind using the proverbs that it is a makeable message not to have bad habits or its use to explain the views to a third person in a simple, sweet language. It is a part and history of the anthropological survey of tribe people who put together their tribe culture. In Indian history; this book will be most useful to the tribe community as well as to the history lovers, Ph.D. & UPSC students. In this book, useful information is provided like their root history, the Hon’ble court judgements, names of their forefathers (pre-constitution period) recorded in the Government records before the independence of India as well as the rainbows of the present generation and portrait of cultures. For the first time, the Milestone of Mannewar Tribe is presented to the people phonetically.

(7) The researcher finds out on his own thoughts and his opinion a new reason, how a 90 present (90%) Mannewar people were migrated from Telangana to

BERAR (*Pre-Independent Area of Central India Agency, Central Provinces and Berar*) present in Maharashtra State. It has been learn by the custodian of the fort member, that the period of 1526 to 1761 was a tenure period of Muslim Empire as well as the period of Mugal Empire Aurangzeb (reigned 1658- 1707) expanded the empire to its greatest extent, particularly after annexing the Muslim Deccan kingdom. Aurangzeb may be offered Mannewar community, the option of conversion to **Islam** or **Death** or migrated from the Elgandal Mandal. Being a faith on Hindu religion they may be refused and take decision to migration to the border of **BERAR** (Present Maharashtra State). In this regards no documentary evident were available. Since that time Nizam/Mugal was not give the important to given a torcher or to killness of Hindu communities. Because of that, history writer was not given a place in the history. It has been observed that (Total population of Elgandal 90% are Mannewar Tribe) out of 90% of Mannewar, some may be forcibly converted to Islam and some may be change their religion and remaining Mannewar ware migrated by a way of Chanda district and Dakkhan’s border area of (*Berar*) Maharashtra. Because of the said reason at present no one Mannewar community shown in the A.P. Government scheduled list of Tribes as well as in censuses list of A.P. (IND).

While a study (1558 to 1761) researcher has found out that, in an entire tenure period of Mughal Empire Kashmiri Pandits were allegedly being forcibly converted to **Islam** by Aurangzeb and his local agents in Kashmir. They wanted Guru Tegh Bahadur to go and meet Aurangzeb and attempt to end Aurangzeb’s intolerant policies. Aurangzeb offered Guru Tegh Bahadur (a 9th Guru of Sikh Community) the option of conversion to **Islam** or ready to **death**: Guru Tegh Bahadur chose **death**. Since Guru Tegh Bahadur’s execution is the predominance given to the personal religion. (**Ref: History of Aurangzeb Alamgir Episode -5: Referring Book- Debating the Householder’s Path p.n. 131**)

In this regards a supporting reference, has also mentioned and taking into consideration (*in the book “Sikh Guru Gatha” Hindi Version- Author by Jagjeet Singh*) that, Guru Tegh Bahadur was offered the option for conversion of **Islam** or chose **death**. Finally Guru Tegh Bahadur was punished and his head is separate from his body by Mughal Aurangzeb Alimgir.



On the basis of back History of Mughal Empire Aurangzeb, the option of conversion to **Islam** or ready to **death**: A Mannewar Peoples can be migrated from Telangana to Maharashtra State. This was also one of the most reasons for their migration from Andhra Pradesh to Maharashtra State. Taking into conclusion of whole study, its can 'not be denied, a present situation of that time, Mannewar community may be migrated from Andhra Pradesh to Maharashtra State (IND).

Conclusion of Para 7: A basic reason for migration of Mannewar people, to find out the actual facts, the major six reasons has been taken into consideration...

- i) On the basis of back History of Mughal Empire Aurangzeb, the option of conversion to **Islam** or ready to **death**:
- ii) Some may be forcibly accepted Islam, i.e. some may be converted to their religion. But in this regards no relevant documents or proof has been found.
- iii) And remaining wear migrated for searching job and some joined in the force of Raje Shivchatrapati Maharaj in 1662-1963.
- iv) Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur was offered the option for conversion of **Islam** or chose **death**. Finally Guru Tegh Bahadur was punished and his head is separate from his body by Mughal Aurangzeb Alimgir, on 24th Nov.1675 AD.
- v) Before pre independent of India all Mannewar Tribe were migrated in the Vidharbha Zone I.e. present Maharashtra State. And as per the Fist Constitution of India 1950, no place has been given to Mannewar Tribe Community by Andhra Pradesh Government: since that time all the Mannewar Peoples were migrated from Telangana to Maharashtra State.
- vi) The migration period of the Mannewar Tribe people was between the period of 1558 AD (i.e. after loosed the war, Nayak (*King*) – Jagdeo Rao underground himself) to 1662 AD, and it should not be denied that period was a Mughal Empire Aurangzeb Alimgir. (Death 3Mar.1707)

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