

Study on the effect of Socio - Economic Parameters on Health Status of the Gond, Bhill, Korku Tribes of Amravati Division in Maharashtra

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Abstract

Study was conducted comprising the Socio - economic variables like age , Sex , education, family education status etc having importance in maintaining the health status on 120 Gond, Korku, Bhils, Respondent of Melghat in Amravati District. A Pre-tested structured interview Schedule for data collection. The practices of educator was found common in Gond, Bhill, Korku. Cultivation was the main occupation or maximum Respondent of all selected Gond, Bhill, Korku Tribes. Education, occupation, income, house types, were highly significant in relation to health status among the Sample families education status , land type, land holding, family size , family types and personal Comparative were highly significant to health status among the Korku.

KEYWORDS : Socio – Economic Parameters, Health Status, Tribes

INTRODUCTION

A Tribes is an independent political division of a population with a common culture, Tribal people are primitive resident of our country , But it is a glooming fact that even after six decades of independence the tribes of our country are drowned in several problems. In those problems the Poor health status of Tribal in now a burning issues . The target tribal communities of the present study are Korku from Melghat Amravati District in Maharashtra.

The Gond is a primitive tribe residing in Small enclave called in the Adiwasi Area in Amravati District. India Geographically the Location on 89⁰ 20 E 26 N Gond were nearly becoming existant in the 1950. But recent measured to safe guard their areas from being swamped with outsiders have helped preserved their unique heritage and also helped the population growth. In the 2011 census Korku is the largest Tribal community in Melghat after Gond and Bhil tribes. This community extremes through the states of Madhy- Pradesh in Maharashtra districts of Thane ,Yavatmal , Amravati have a major number of Tirbal population in the post bhill tribe was nomadic and traveled from the place to place in quest of Agricultural land.

The Korku are one of the principal Munda speaking tribes widely spread over hilly regions within Maharashtra, The Korku seem healthy the men Slim and skiny. The women quite confident communities inhabiting rugged hilly region practice mainly slash and burn cultivation using hoes as their main agricultural implanments. Their material standards are lower, Their ritual and religious life on the other hand is extraordinarily complex and they are very much superstitious.

It was observed that the health status of the tribes was comprehensive area specific and health related studies are limited most of the available studies were isolated fragmentary and did not cover the various dimensions of health affecting the status of tribes like

1] Sex Ratio

- 2] Literacy
- 3] Marriage Practice
- 4] Age of Marriage
- 5] Age of Marriage at first conception
- 6] Life expectancy at birth etc

Carloyn and Harphan (1992) observed the health Status of a population is influenced by the environmental conditions , health services characteristics of the population and socio economic conditions Grady(1993) Observed that studies of the determinants of health outcomes have long focused on individual risk factors neglecting the Socio- Economic environment in which the outcomes occur, Also found that community has influence on the health outcomes so as to put health in its socio economics Characteristic of the community and the community health infrastructure. However such works on our native tribes scanty in reality. In this context the presence comparative study was carried on deferent socio - economics parameters which were used to measure the health of three selected tribes of Amravti District in Maharashtra.

METHODOLOGY

Melghat of Amravti District in Maharashtra India.

NUMBER OF SAMPLES

In Amravati District Gond, Bhill, Korku were considered for sample population. Total no of selected Tribal communities were three under study. Each community was classified into two age groups and 60 sample were randomly selected form each age group of each community. In this way total no .360(N -360) sample were considered to form the sample population under study.

A pre- tested structural interview schedule was used for data collection in the present study. Socio- Economic variables and their Empirical measurement used .

Age (A1) age refers to the number of years the respondent lived since birth at the time of interview and was rounded to the nearest whole number. In the present study the number of Year rounded to the nearest whole number the respondent lived since birth at the time of interview was taken as a measure of age. The community was classified into two age group and 60 sample were randomly selected form each age group of each community. Age group of respondent in the present study were

- 1] 20 to 40 years ,
- 2] 40 to 60 years .

Sex (A2)The Members of many species of living thing are divided into two or more categories called sexes. These refers to complementary groups that combine genetic material in order to reproduce. This process is called sexual reproduction. Typically a species will have two sexes male and female.

Education (A3)- Health status of an individual is influenced by his or her education level. The world Map of illiteracy closely coincides with the maps of property Malnutrition in health height intent and child mortality rates, Studies indicates that education to some extent compensates the effects of poverty on health irrespective of the availability of Health facilities.

The quantity of the education status of two respondents the scoring was as follows Illiterate can read only -1 can read and write 2 , Primary 3 Middle School -4 , High School-5, Graduate -6.

The Family Educations status A 4- the method followed in computing the family education status was followed in the present one . In this method the education achievement of each member of the family was noted and scored in the item education of the socio -economic status scale Rural the total score of a family.

Education was divided by the effective family size, to get the educational status of the family the effective size was obtained by subtracting the number upto to 4 years of age from the total number of members in the family

Occupation(A5) - The occupation of a person is an important indicator to determine the economic status of that person in society . The Score for different categories of occupation were as follows Labour1, Cast occupation - 2, Business -3, Independents Occupation -4, Cultivation -5 , Service -6.

Land holding A 6- The amount of land is an important economic parameter to asses the economic standing of that person in the society. The procedure of scoring are as No land 0 , up to one hectare, 1 upto two hectare , 2 Above two hectors

Income A7- Income strongly co-related to health status and access to health care, Greater wealth allows a household to maintain its standard of living when income have due to jobless or health problem. The ability to abstain health insurance coverage in directly related to income and wealth. Income is also related to the amount of primitive care received which is associated with health out comes.

In the present study the procedure of collecting information on income of the respondent family in per month was followed high income (More than 2000), Middle income Rs 1001-2000, Lower income upto Rs 1000

House type A8 - the possession of a House and the nature of the house are important indicators of socio economic status. The scores were for no house 0 to 1 , Kuchcha house 2, Mixed house 3, Pucca house 4, mansion 6

Family Size A 9-It refers to the member present in individual respondents family generally families consisting of one to five member are being regarded as small size families while large size families consist of more than five members. Large size family which require proper distribution of foods within all members is very essential to maintain the proper nutritional status in all. Here also the scoring system in their socio economic status scale Rural was followed upto five member 1 above five members 2

Family types A10- It refers to whether there is single or joint family system in the respondent family. A family was considered as single when it consisted of husband, wife and unmarried children. A Joint family consisted of other blood relation also.

The scoring system developed in their Socio -economic status scale rural was followed to quantity of the family type of the respondent. The scores were for single family -1 , joint family 2.

Marital Status A 11- The concept of marital status applies to the conjugal arrangement of a person it include person who are living together as husband and wife. regardless of whether they are legally married in a common law relationship person living in a conjugal relationship are identified as spouses. spouse may be legally married spouses or common law partners

In the present study the procedure of collecting information on marital status of the respondent or respondents family was followed .

Married

Unmarried

Widow / Widower

No of children a) Male b) Female

Statistical analysis

Mean and standard error of all these socio economic variables were calculated. Theses calculated means were future retested by chi- square a test of significance respect

Table 1

Present distribution of some demographic and socio personal characteristics of Gond, Bhil, Korku

| Content | Division | Gond | | Bhil | | Korku | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % |
| Category | Land less | 45 | 50 | 27 | 30 | 68 | 75 |
| | Marginal | 27 | 30 | 36 | 40.8 | 20 | 18 |
| | Small | 9 | 10 | 27 | 30 | 02 | 7 |
| | Medium Large | | | | | | |
| Religion | Hindu | 88 | 97.5 | 98 | 97.5 | 90 | 100 |
| | Muslim | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Christian | 02 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 90 | 100 |
| Content | Division | Gond | | Bhil | | Korku | |
| | | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % |
| Sex | 41-60 | 45 | 50 | 45 | 50 | 50 | 54.5 |
| | Male | 50 | 55 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 45.5 |
| | Female | 40 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 50 | 54.5 |
| Marital Status | Window | 10 | 11.9 | 5 | 5.55 | 2 | 2.2 |
| | Married | 60 | 66.6 | 50 | 55.35 | 75 | 80.3 |
| | Un married | 20 | 22.2 | 35 | 38.8 | 13 | 14.4 |
| Child Member | 0 | 30 | 33.3 | 40 | 44.4 | 27 | 30 |
| | 1 | 24 | 26.6 | 287 | 31.1 | 15. | 16.7 |
| | 2 | 17 | 18.8 | 16 | 17.8 | 23 | 25.26 |
| | 3 | 22 | 24.4 | 8 | 8.9 | 15 | 16.7 |
| | 4 | 13 | 14.14 | 5 | 5.6 | 6. | 6.7 |
| | 5 | 5 | 5.5 | - | - | 3 | 3.3 |
| | 6 | 3 | 3.39 | 3 | 3.3 | 1 | 1.11 |
| Education | Illiterates | 64 | 71.1 | 39 | 43.3 | 78 | 86.7 |
| | Can read only | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Cane read write | 2 | 2.2 | 4 | 4.4 | - | - |
| | Primary | - | - | 30 | 33.3 | --- | - |
| | Middle | 20 | 22.2 | - | - | 10 | 11.1 |
| | High School | 2 | 2.2 | 5 | 5.6 | | |
| | Graduate | 2 | 2.2 | 12 | 13.3 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Family Status | Illiterates | | | 36 | 40.0 | 76 | 84.4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | Can read only | | | 18 | 20 | 74 | 15.6 |
| | Cane read write | | | | | | |
| | Primary | | | 21 | 23.3 | | |
| | Middle | | | 11 | 12.2 | | |
| | High School | | | 4 | 4.4 | | |
| | Graduate | | | | | | |
| Occupation | Not applicable | 21 | 2.33 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 6.7 |
| | Labour | 43 | 47.8 | 31 | 34.4 | 64 | 71.6 |
| | caste occupation | | | 10 | 11.1 | 1 | 1.1 |
| | business | | | | | | |
| | Independent | 3 | 3.3 | 3 | 3.3 | | |
| Content | Division | Gond | | Bhil | | Korku | |
| | | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % | Freq no 92 | % |
| | Occupation | | | | | | |
| | Cultivation and cast occupation | | | 1 | 1.1 | | |
| | Cultivation and ---- | 20 | 22.2 | 29 | 32.2 | 19 | 2.11 |
| Land Type | No Land | 43 | 47.8 | 38 | | 68 | 75.33 |
| | Wet land | 17 | 18.8 | 6 | 6.66 | 68 | 75.33 |
| | Dry Land | 30 | 33.33 | 46 | 51.11 | 22 | 24.44 |
| Income | Low Income | 70 | 77.8 | 52 | 57.8 | 88 | 97.6 |
| | Middle Income | 19 | 21.1 | 24 | 26.7 | 2 | 2.2 |
| | High Income | 1 | 1.1 | 14 | 15.6 | - | - |
| House Type | NO house | | | | | | |
| | Hut | 16 | 17.8 | 33 | 36.7 | 75 | 83.4 |
| | Kutch House | 51 | 56.7 | 33 | 36.7 | 15 | 16.6 |
| | Mixed House | 23 | 25.5 | 16 | 17.8 | - | - |
| | Pucca House | | | 8 | 8.7 | | |
| Family Size | Up to 5 | 62 | 68.9 | 52 | 57.8 | 30 | 33.3 |
| | more than 5 | 28 | 31.1 | 38 | 42.2 | 60 | 66.7 |
| Effective Family size | 1 | 1 | | - | | - | |
| | 2 | 15 | | 21 | | 6 | |
| | 3 | 18 | | 17 | | 2 | |
| | 4 | 38 | | 24 | | 32 | |
| | 5 | 11 | | 8 | | 6 | |
| | 6 | 1 | | 9 | | 17 | |
| | 7 | 2 | | 4 | | 22 | |
| | 8 | 4 | | 7 | | 1 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----|--|----|--|----|--|
| | 9 | - | | - | | - | |
| | 10 | - | | - | | - | |
| Family Type | Single Type | 51 | | 63 | | 24 | |
| | Joint Family | 39 | | 27 | | 66 | |

RESULT

It was clear from table 1 that Maximum korku respondent were land less that is why korku respondent were mainly involved in labour class their income was low. They were illiterate therefore economic condition will poor and family size large. The result showed that Bhill tribe was having sufficient quantity of land for staying but Gond has maximum dry land for cultivation due to this reason maximum Gond were involved in cultivation. Bhill is involved in various types of job like service cast occupation and cultivation.

It displayed the mean values of different independent variables under the study with standard error for different communities of tribes . The mean score obtain by the respondent of Gond, Bhill Korku in house type. Family size, Family education status effective family size, land type and occupation were very significantly at 1% level of significant at 5% tribe but child number was significant at 5% level of significant for the three selected tribe. The result showed that religion age and sex had no significant difference for their mean scores among the three tribes.

The result showed that religion age and sex had no significant difference for their mean score among the three tribes education ,occupation, Income , House types were highly significant in Bhill.

The mean value of child number was higher in korku which was responsible for their poor health status. The mean value of family education, land type, land holding, family size , family type, were higher in Gond.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Nagda (2004) stated that the literacy among the tribal of Rajsthan was extremely low which affected the health status.

Joung et al (1995) also observed the +ve relation between education and health. Liao (2004) it was found that education level and house hold income was sustastaintially lower among minority community.

Moitras and choudhari (1991) found that agriculture and forest product were the principal source of income in santals of Rajmahare Hire, Bihar. Maitil (2005) found that the non tribal were better off than the tribal in term of standard of living education and other socio economic Indicator.

Lant 2 (1998) also suggested that income is perhaps the strongest and most robust predicator of health because some degree the impact other socio economic status variables are mediated

Table 2
Between Tribes mean comparison for all variables
under study with standard error values

| Variables | Gond | | Bhill | | Korku | | Chi SQ | Sig |
|-----------|------|----|-------|----|-------|----|--------|-----|
| | Mean | SE | Mean | SE | Mean | SE | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|------|
| Category | 0.53 | 0.07 | 0.79 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 40.02 | 0 |
| Religion | 1.07 | 0.06 | 1.5 | 0.04 | 1 | 0.00 | 4.04 | 0.26 |
| Age | 1.5 | 0.06 | 1.5 | 0.06 | 1.47 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.99 |
| Sex | 1.45 | 0.06 | 1.59 | 0.06 | 1.56 | 0.06 | 3.51 | 0.32 |
| Marital Status | 1.09 | 0.06 | 1.14 | 0.06 | 1.14 | 0.05 | 0.98 | 0.81 |
| Child No. | 1.46 | 0.15 | 1.46 | 0.2 | 1.76 | 0.17 | 10.93 | 0.01 |
| Education | 0.65 | 0.12 | 1.86 | 0.22 | 0.08 | 0.05 | 55.71 | 0 |
| Family Edu | 0.49 | 0.21 | 0.97 | 0.13 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 56.11 | 0 |
| Occupation | 1.97 | 0.11 | 3.06 | 0.25 | 1.89 | 0.2 | 17.49 | 0 |
| Land Type | 0.84 | 0.08 | 0.98 | 0.11 | 0.3 | 0.08 | 31.0 | 0 |
| Land Hold | 0.6 | 0.05 | 0.7 | 0.08 | 0.18 | 0.05 | 39.94 | 0 |
| Income | 1.26 | 0.08 | 1.65 | 0.09 | 1.02 | 0.02 | 60.23 | 0 |
| House type | 2.09 | 0.05 | 2.11 | 0.11 | 1.06 | 0.03 | 104.50 | 0 |
| Family size | 1.23 | 0.21 | 1.35 | 0.05 | 1.62 | 0.05 | 31.79 | 0 |
| Effective size | 4.03 | | 4.34 | 0.02 | 5.55 | 0.22 | 42.03 | 0 |
| Family type | 1.36 | 0.05 | 1.21 | 0.05 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 73.52 | 0 |

CONCLUSION

Different tribes had different magnitude of socio - economic status. It can be immense that the practice of education is common in Gond, Korku Cultivation was the main occupation on maximum respondent of tribes korku ,Bhill involved in labour class. The main problem in the primitive Gond tribe was that they are demising due to lack of population. The present study also show that family size was Gond minimum to Korku and Bhill. The number of child in the family were minimum in Gond maximum in Korku. Korku respondent were land less. They did not have any other income source , korku respondent were mainly involved in labour class and due to their occupation income is very low. But Gond tribe was having sufficient quantity of land for staying and Bhill had maximum dry land for cultivation. Therefore maximum Bhill were involved in cultivation. Gond were involved in various types of job like service ,cast occupation and cultivation. There fore economic condition of Gond tribe were much better than other two tribes but still the education level was high Bhill.

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