

***ROLE OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL ON EDUCATION AMONG
SLUM OF DEVNAGAR KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH***

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

SHUBHAM SINGH THAKUR

(M.Sc.IInd SEMESTER/ROLL NO.21055115)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MS. MANISHA GHRITLAHRE

ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

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GURU GHASIDASVISWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) KONI,

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Dr. N. Panigrahi

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 SLUM:

The United Nations operationally defines a slum as “one or a group of individuals living under the same roof in an urban area, lacking in one or more of the following five amenities”:

1) Durable housing (a permanent structure providing protection from extreme climatic conditions); 2) Sufficient living area (no more than three people sharing a room); 3) Access to improved water (water that is sufficient, affordable, and can be obtained without extreme effort); 4) Access to improved sanitation facilities (a private toilet, or a public one shared with a reasonable number of people); and 5) Secure tenure (de facto or de jure secure tenure status and protection against forced eviction) (UN-HABITAT, 2006/7).

https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Dharavi_India.jpg

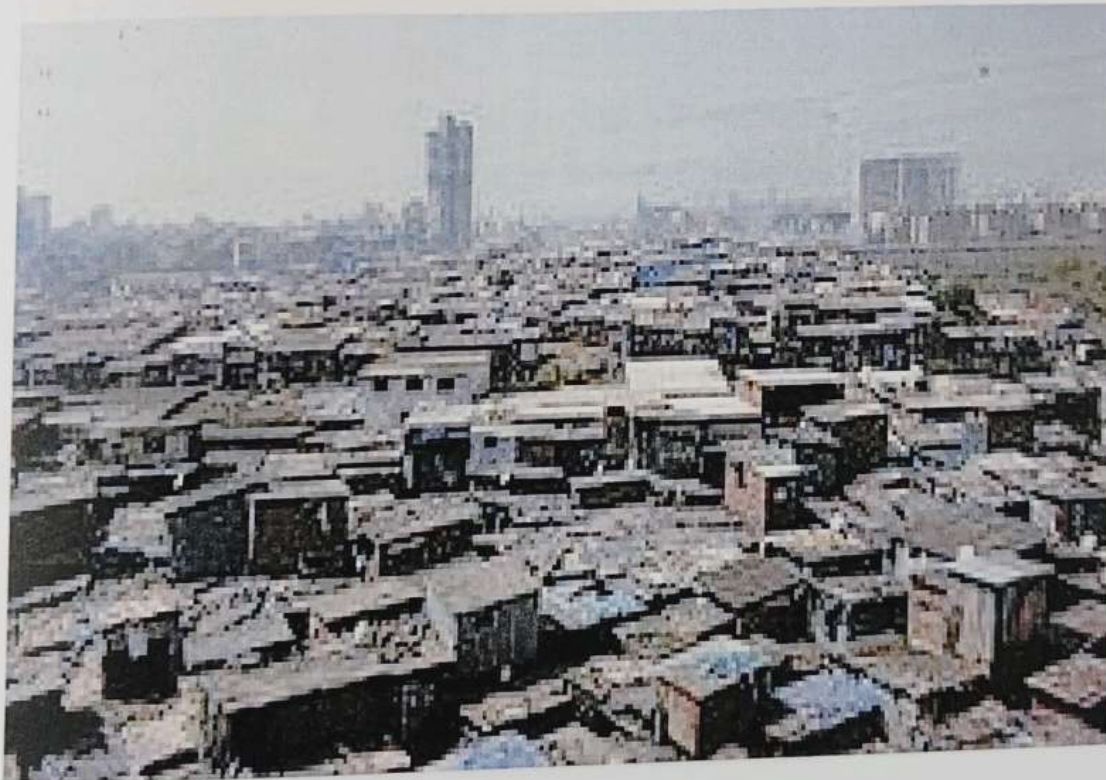


Fig. 1.1 Dharavi Slum Mumbai

DESSERTATION

On

PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDY IN THE DEVNAGAR VILLAGE, BILASPUR , CHHATTISGARH



SUBMITTED BY

SARASWATI JANGDEY

(M.A. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO.21052103)

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This is to certify Miss SARASWATI JANGDEY a student of M. A 2nd semester in Anthropology has done a dissertation under my superior and guidance. The title of her work is "Primary Education of Government school of Devnagar Village koni, Bilaspur District in C. G. " She has collected various data and prepared her research report. She has used all the scientific tools and techniques in her work. My best wishes with her for successful attempt in the work.



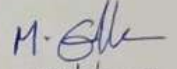
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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Primary education or elementary education is typically the first stage of formal education, coming after preschool/kindergarten and before secondary school. Primary education takes place in primary schools, elementary schools, or first schools and middle schools, depending on the location.

The International Standard Classification of Education considers primary education as a single-phase where programmes are typically designed to provide fundamental reading, writing, and mathematics skills and establish a solid foundation for learning. This is ISCED Level 1: Primary education or first stage of basic education. The ISCED definition in 1997 posited that primary education normally started between the ages of 5 – 8 and was designed to give a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects. By 2011 the philosophy had changed, the elementary understanding of other subjects had been dropped in favour of "to establish a solid foundation for learning".

THE CONCEPT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education is generally the first stage of formal education, which comes after preschool / kindergarten and before secondary school. Primary education in takes place in primary education, or first and middle school depending on the location. The first stage traditionally found in formal education, which begins at around 5 to 7 years of age and ends at 11 to 13 years of age. Primary education in most counties first introduce the child to the local environment and then systematically expose him to the larger environment. The way this is done, the relative emphasis on factual knowledge, the relative focus on the concept of culture, and the degree of student involvement in the design of learning experiences very greatly from nation to nation or even between educational systems. Might be possible. Nevertheless, the theory that a child's learning should move from the immediate and families appears to be widely accepted. (Adam Augustyn, 2022)

PURPOSE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

The purpose of primary education is to provide with the basic of moral and social maturity, the foundations of culture (including ethnic culture) and really literacy, as well as to help prepare the child for learning in accordance with basic education and curriculum . The Primary education program is a compulsory four- year program of schooling (converging grades 1-4) upon completion of which learners receive primary education. It is providing a link between pre – primary and primary education. According to the international standards classification of education, primary education is allocated to ISCED level.

EDUCATION POLICY PROGRAM

**ACCESSIBILITY OF CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION AMONG
SLUM OF DEVNAGAR, BILASPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH**

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

NARAYAN PATEL

(M.Sc. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO. 21055106)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

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This is to certify that **Narayan Patel**, a student of **M.Sc II** semester, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, **Roll No. 21055106** of 2021-2022 has undertaken field work on *“Accessibility of clean water and sanitation among slum of Devnagar, Bilaspur-District, Chhattisgarh”* under the guidance of Ms Manisha Ghritlahre, Assistant Professor (ad-hoc) for his field work (Paper VII: Field Work Report). He has also prepared a field report as per prescribed syllabus of Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni-Bilaspur, C.G.

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Ms Manisha Ghritlahre,

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Slum

The term "slum" is frequently used to refer to urban informal communities with subpar housing and filthy, dismal circumstances. They frequently have too many people living in a little amount of space.

Basic municipal amenities like water, sewage, waste collection, storm drainage, street lighting, and paved walkways and roads for emergency access are absent from these villages. Most also don't have simple access to public facilities like schools, hospitals, or gathering spaces for the neighborhood. For many years—more than 20 years in some cities—many slums went without services and were ignored. Like other informal settlements, slum dwelling is constructed without any urban planning or regard to zoning laws on property that the occupant does not have a legal claim to. Additionally, many social indicators are frequently declining in slums; for instance, crime and unemployment are rising. There are differences between each type of slum, and some offer better living conditions than others. Slum dwellers are a diverse mix of people with a range of interests, means, and origins, not a homogeneous community. Slums have a large economic impact. Up to 60% of jobs in many cities are held by the unorganized portion of the urban workforce. Slums are now home to more than a billion people worldwide. One in three city dwellers in the developing countries are housed in slums.

1.2 Water supply and sanitation

It is common knowledge that all living things require water as a natural resource in order to survive. All living creatures must have access to water in order to survive; this is a natural requirement. It appears to be the case that water covers 70% of our globe, Earth, despite the fact that the world (Tezera, 2011). A lack of water is affecting the people. People are being urged by this water shortage to use water from unprotected sources that have a significant impact on both the world's rural and urban poor population. Since water brings life to everyone, as is often recognized, many people are really dying due to contaminated water. The effects of contaminated water are generally negatively influencing a country's socioeconomic and environmental development. As the world's urban poor and rural population struggle with access

**ATTITUDE, KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES ON WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE AMONG SLUM OF DEVNAGAR,
BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH**

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

POOJA SAHU

(M.Sc. II SEMESTER/ ROLL NO. 21055108)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH
(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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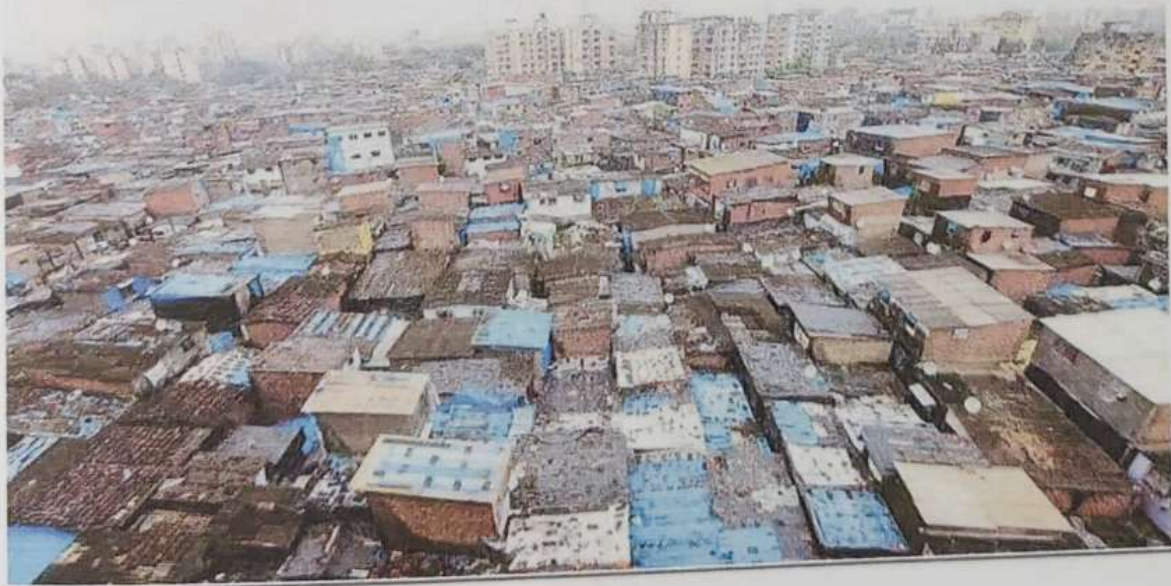
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INTRODUCTION

1.1 SLUM

A slum is a residential area with substandard housing that is poorly serviced and/or overcrowded, and therefore unhealthy, unsafe, and socially undesirable. A single dwelling can fit this description, but the term is usually reserved for larger areas, rural or more commonly urban. Slums, like the poor who inhabit them, have always existed, but became more extensive with the rise of the industrial city. Rising incomes, and stricter building and health regulations, have helped to virtually eliminate them in the developed world, where the main housing problems are now those of affordability and homelessness. Slums have become ubiquitous in the developing world, where they commonly take the form of squatter settlements. The term slum is culturally defined and pejorative, with social as well as physical connotations. It is usually applied by outsiders, often inappropriately and to justify public intervention in neighborhood affairs, through programs such as slum clearance, and the term has often been resented and resisted by local residents. Since the 1970s the preferred intervention has been slum upgrading. The discourse of slums has always been contested.



Dissertation on

STATUS OF ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AMONG PEOPLE IN SLUMS OF DEVNAGER
BILASPUR DISTRICT CHHATTISGARH

In partial fulfillment of the degree of
Master of Science

in
Anthropology

(Session 2022-2023)





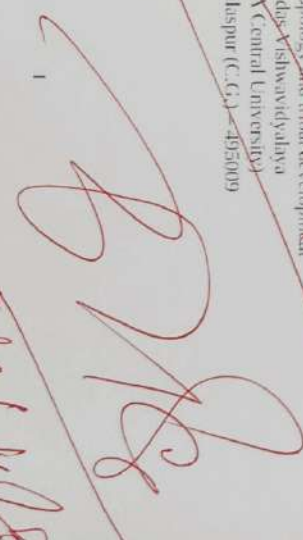
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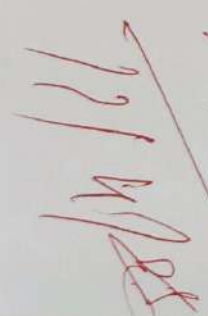
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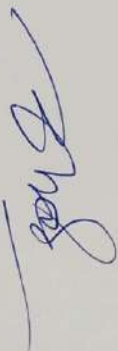


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Introduction

Alcohol is a psychoactive substance with dependence-producing properties that has been widely used in many cultures for centuries. The harmful use of alcohol causes a high burden of disease and has significant social and economic consequences. The harmful use of alcohol can also result in harm to other people, such as family members, friends, co-workers and strangers. Alcohol consumption is a causal factor in more than 200 diseases, injuries and other health conditions. Drinking alcohol is associated with a risk of developing health problems such as mental and behavioral disorders, including alcohol dependence, and major noncommunicable diseases such as liver cirrhosis, some cancers and cardiovascular diseases. A significant proportion of the disease burden attributable to alcohol consumption arises from unintentional and intentional injuries, including those due to road traffic crashes, violence, and suicide. Fetal alcohol-related injuries tend to occur in relatively younger age groups. A causal relationship has been established between harmful drinking and incidence or outcomes of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS. Alcohol consumption by an expectant mother may cause fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) and pre-term birth complications. (WHO, 2016)

What does social consumption of alcohol mean?

According to the Dietary Guidelines by WHO, adults of legal drinking age can choose not to drink, or to drink in moderation by limiting intake to 2 drinks or less in a day for men and 1 drink or less in a day for women, when alcohol is consumed. Drinking less is better for health than drinking more.

What does binge drinking or anti-social alcohol consumption mean?

Binge drinking is defined as a pattern of alcohol consumption that brings the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level to 0.08% or more. This pattern of drinking usually corresponds to 5 or more drinks on a single occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on a single occasion for women, generally within about 2 hours. (NHS 2, 1998-99)

Short-Term Health Risks

Excessive alcohol use has immediate effects that increase the risk of many harmful health conditions. These are most often the result of binge drinking and include the following:

- Injuries, such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, drownings, and burns.
 - Violence, including homicide, suicide, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence.
 - Alcohol poisoning, a medical emergency that results from high blood alcohol levels.
 - Risky sexual behaviors, including unprotected sex or sex with multiple partners. These behaviors can result in unintended pregnancy or sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
 - Miscarriage and stillbirth or fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASDs) among pregnant women.
- (cdc.gov/nr)

HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND UTILIZATION
AMONG DEVNAGAR SLUM , BILASPUR- DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

Fieldwork Report Submitted

by

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This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled "HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND UTILIZATION AMONG DEVNAGER SLUM, BILASPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH" that is being submitted by Tripty Verma in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Anthropology and tribal development during the academic year 2022-2023 to the GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA is a record of bonafide work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision the work embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted to any other University or institution of the award of any degree.



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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION:

➤ STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Health care delivery

Health remains the topmost priority in every individual's life. Its importance is evident in the old saying "health is wealth." Health is not only essential for an individual's well-being; it is also necessary for all productive activities in a society (Goel, 2002). Hence, it is an issue of common concern. In fact, all communities have their own concept of health as part of their culture. According to the World Health Organization (1964), health is defined as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." (singh, 2012)

Health Care Delivery Systems are the organizations that provide services to medical professionals like nurses, doctors, pharmacists, etc. their main aim is to provide health services at lower cost and in higher amount so that these can be made available to a large number of individuals.

There is a flaw regarding current comparison between health care delivery systems, and indeed the evaluation of any healthcare system on its own. It has to do with the definition of health. To appreciate the depth of the problem and its insidious nature, it is perhaps best to begin in general terms.

Health care delivery system in India

Health Care Delivery System in India India is a union of 28 states and 7 union territories. States are largely independent in matters relating to the delivery of health care to the people. Each state has developed its own system of health care delivery, independent of the Central Government. 16-Jun-2015

The central government responsibility consist mainly of policy making, planning, guiding, assisting, evaluating and Coordinating the work of the state health ministries. (Sharma,2015).

The health system in India has 3 main links

- A. Central
- B. State and
- C. Local or peripheral

India has a mixed health-care system, inclusive of public and private health-care service providers.(Sheikh, Saligram,2015). However, most of the private health-care providers are concentrated in urban India, providing secondary and tertiary care health-care services. The public health-care infrastructure in rural areas has been developed as a three-tier system based on the population norms and described below.(MOHFW,2016).

Health Care Services

**A STUDY ON INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN THE VILLAGE OF
DEWANGAR, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH**

ORIGINATOR

SUBMITTED BY

SWAMI PATEL

(M.Sc. II SEMESTER ROLL NO. 21055012)

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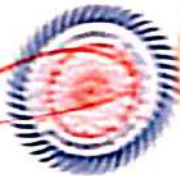
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

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Ms Manisha Ghritlahre,

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SLUM

A slum is a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak build quality and often associated with poverty. The infrastructure in slums is often deteriorated or incomplete, and they are primarily inhabited by impoverished people.



1.2 INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICE



The Integrated child development service was first started in India for women and child care and development (Das,2015)ICDS started by the government of India in 1975 its major aim of providing opportunities of physical and psycho-social children in the age group 0-6years(mathuretal,1988). The ICDS center we can also say that anganwadi center where major role played by anganwadi workers (AWW)providing integrated service comprises of supplementary nutrition,health check-up giving service to les then 6year of age and conceive or bearing women child (Das and Bhattacharjee,2015). Under this scheme,the 3-6 year age group children learnt non-formal preschool education day and nutrition operated for education day and nutrition operated for women in the age group 15-45 years(Das,2015)After 40 years the process

DISSERTATION
ON
HEALTH CARE DELIVERY AND FACILITIES OF
DEVNAGAR, BILASPUR (CHHATTISGARH)
SESSION – 2022-23



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

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Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

Under the Guidance of:

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Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
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Submitted By:

Reena Kaushik
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Enrol. No. – GGV/18/ 3224
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss Reena Kaushik of M.Sc. 2nd Semester in Anthropology has done dissertation under my supervision. The title of his work is **To study Health care delivery and facility of Devnagar, Koni, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh**. She has collected various data and prepared his research report. He has used all the required scientific methods in his work. My best wishes are with him at his successful attempt of this work.



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MR. BALRAM ORAON

Assistant Professor

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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

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Chapter:- 1

INTRODUCTION:-

Health is the birth right of every individual . Today health is considered more than a basic human right : it has become a matter of public concern, national priority and political action . Our health system has traditionally been a disease - oriented system but the current trend is to emphasize health and its promotion. Health care services in general are rendered by the government through a network of health centres from the grass root areas to the block level in the rural areas and through hospitals , dispensaries , maternal , child health and family welfare centres in the urban areas . The hospitals in the sub divisional / taluka level .district level etc. Provide referral services to the infrastructure in the rural area .

Health :

WHO : defined health as " a state of complete physical , mental social and spiritual well being not merely the absence of disease or infirmity ."

WEBSTER : defined health as " a quality of life resulting from total functioning of the individual that empower him to achieve personally satisfying and socially useful life . "

H.S HAYMAN : defined health as " a state of feeling sound in body , mind , and spirit with sense of reserve power . "

Health care services:-

It is defined as multitude of services rendered to individuals , families or communities by the agents of the health services or professions for the purpose of promoting , maintaining . monitoring or restoring health .

**HOUSEHOLD MIGRATION IN THE DEVNAGAR VILLAGE
OF BILASPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL
STUDY**



DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

PALLAVI NAVARTAN

(M.Sc. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO. 21055107)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. BALRAM ORAON

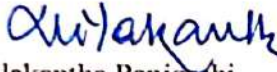
ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

A large, stylized red ink signature, likely of Mr. Balram Oraon, is written across the bottom right portion of the page, overlapping the text of the supervisor's name and title.

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Miss. Pallavi Navartan student of M.Sc. 2nd semester in Anthropology has Completed his dissertation under my supervision. The title of her work is "Household Migration" in the Devnagar village of Bilaspur district, (C.G.)"He has collected various data and Prepared his research report. He has used all the scientific tools and techniques in his work. My Best wishes are with him.



Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

Head of the Department

Dept. Of Anthropology &

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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

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मानव विज्ञान एवं जनजातीय विकास विभाग

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Mr. Balram oraon

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CHAPTER -1

Introduction

Migration is movement of people from one geographical area to another geographical area. Factors Like economic interests, unfavourable climate, political instability or war may prompt people to Migrate. In India 45.36 crore Indians (37 per cent) are migrants but nature of Indian economy is Formal (83% workforce is engaged in informal sector) which adds to woes of migrants labours. Therefore, it is necessary that governments manage migration carefully through comprehensive Policy. Migration theory is to move beyond the usual practice of imputing potential migrants' motives To move or to stay, and rather to directly investigate the migration decision-making of men and Women. The majority of migrants have come to this particular slum area because of cheap accommodation as They cannot afford higher accommodation costs. This factor compelled them to stay in Bilaspur City Itself and not move into other slums. A majority of them were influenced by their relatives who were Already there. Today, the catchall term "Slum" is loose and deprecatory. It has many connotations and meanings and is seldom used by the more Sensitive, politically correct, and academically rigorous. But in developing countries, the word lacks the pejorative and divisive original connotation, and simply refers to lower quality or informal

Housing. The term "

Internal migration: moving within a state, country, or continent

External migration: moving to a different state, country, or continent

Emigration: leaving one country to move to another

Immigration: moving into a new country

Return migration: moving back to where you came from

Seasonal migration: moving with each season or in response to labor or climate conditions

**NUTRITIONAL STATUS AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS OF
DEVNAGAR AREA, KONI, BILASPUR- DISTRICT,
CHHATTISGARH**

SESSION-2022

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN

**DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
TO THE FULFILLMENT OF AWARD OF THE MASTER DEGREE IN
ANTHROPOLOGY & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT**

TO

**GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH
(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)**

SUBMITTED BY

MS DIPANJALI SHUKLA

(M.Sc. 4th SEMESTER/ ROLL NO. 21055103)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

**MR. GANESH MOOLINTI
ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (AD-HOC)**



RESEARCH CENTER

GURU GHASIDASVISWAVIDYALAYA

(A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) KONI, BILASPUR (C.G)



Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A central university established by central university Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms Dipanjali Shukla, a student of M.Sc IV semester, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, Roll No. 21055103 of 2022-2023 has undertaken field work on "*Nutritional Status Among Adolescent girls of Devnagar Area, Koni, Bilaspur-District, Chhattisgarh*" under the guidance of Mr Ganesh Moolintini, Assistant Professor (ad-hoc) for her field work (Paper V: Field Work Report). She has also prepared a field report as per prescribed syllabus of Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni-Bilaspur, C.G.

Dr. N. Panigrahi

HOD

24/11/2022

Mr Ganesh Moolintini

Assistant Professor (ad-hoc)

विभागाध्यक्ष/H.O.D.
मानव विज्ञान एवं जनजातीय विकास विभाग
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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 NUTRITION:

A medical definition of nutrition, —The process of taking in food and using it for growth, metabolism, and repair. Nutritional stages are ingestion, digestion, absorption, transport, assimilation, and excretion. A nourishing substance, such as nutritional solutions delivered to hospitalized patients via an IV or IG tube. (Charles Patrick Davis, MD, PhD, 2021).

According to WHO, —Nutrition is a critical part of health and development. Better nutrition is related to improved infant, child and maternal health, stronger immune systems, safer pregnancy and childbirth, lower risk of non-communicable diseases (such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease), and longevity (WHO, 2003).

The cycles of poverty and hunger can be broken down by the opportunities created by the people having adequate nutrition as they are more productive (WHO, 2003). Nutrition is assimilated from food materials by organism required especially for growing, maintaining themselves and reproducing. (Britannica – Kenneth Carpenter). Being the science of food, nutrition is related to health, focusing on the nutrients involved in body growth, development and maintenance. Usage of Nutrient or food factor term is applied for specific dietary constituent such as proteins, vitamins and minerals. Good nutrition means maintaining a nutritional status that enables us to grow well and enjoy good health (K. Park, 2002).

1.2 NUTRITIONAL STATUS:

Nutritional status means the status of the body in relation to the nutrition. It is usually measured by anthropometric measurement, such as height, weight, and Body Mass Index (BMI) and 24 hour recall (24 hour food consumption pattern). It can be referred to the state of health of an individual as nutrients intake and its utilization gets affected. If nutritional status is poor then one can become vulnerable to ill health and may lose resistance and immunity towards disease. It is state of the body in relation to nutrition (Verma D.K., 2020).

Productivity and economic growth is determined by health and nutritional status which affects the capacity to be able to learn. Nutrition has major effects on health enables one to lead a socially and economically active life. The condition of health of a person that is influenced by the intake and utilization of nutrients is known as nutritional status (Siddiqui F. et al. 2020).

Individual's nutritional status is determined by a numerous factors directly or indirectly such as, level of employment, food availability, food consumption pattern, purchasing power of the people, distribution of income, intra-household food distribution, level of knowledge, literacy, availability of government schemes and awareness, etc. It can be seen that socio economic status of adolescent girls is directly associated with their health (Verma D.K., 2020).

**INFRASTRUCTURE AND AMENITIES IN THE DEVNAGAR VILLAGE
OF BILASPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH: AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL
STUDY**

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

AAYUSH RAJ PATREY

(M.Sc. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO. 21055101)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

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ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR



GURU GHASIDASVISWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) KONI,

BILASPUR (C.G)

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This is to certify that Mr. Aayush Raj Patrey student of M.Sc. 2nd semester in Anthropology has completed his dissertation under my supervision. The title of her work is "Infrastructure and amenities in the Devnagar village of Bilaspur district, (C.G.)" He has collected various data and prepared his research report. He has used all the scientific tools and techniques in his work. My best wishes are with him.



Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

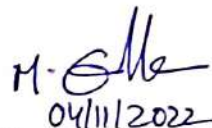
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04/11/2022

Mr. Ganesh. M.

Assistant Professor

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CHAPTER -I

Introduction

Infrastructure is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to the public. Its linkages to the economy are multiple and complex, because it affects production and consumption directly, creates positive and negative spillover effects and involves large inflow of expenditure. Infrastructure that makes more sense from an economics standpoint consists of large capital intensive natural monopolies such as highways, other transportation facilities, and water and sewer lines and communications system. An alternative version that focuses on ownership defines infrastructure, as the tangible capital stock owned by the public sector (Deepika goel, 2002)

The term infrastructure is actually an umbrella term that encompasses many activities which are termed as social over overhead capital by many development economists. There is no universally accepted definition of infrastructure. Different researchers have defined infrastructure differently (Lewis, 1955; Hirschman, 1958; deVries, 1960; Ishikawa, 1967; World Bank, 1994).

World Development Report (1994) divides infrastructure stock into economic or physical infrastructure and social infrastructure. Former includes services such as electricity, transport, roads, water system, communications, irrigation etc, while latter includes education and health facilities. Other forms of infrastructure may be identified as institutional infrastructure as banking and civil administration.

Economic infrastructure

Economic infrastructure includes five sectors namely electricity, banking, irrigation, transport and communications.

Social infrastructure

Social infrastructure includes two sectors education and health.

Both economic and social infrastructure indices are combined to construct an aggregate index of infrastructure.

The World Bank, in its World Development Report 1994, has included public utilities and public works in the definition of infrastructure. Public utilities include power, telecommunications,

***IMPACT OF HOUSE HOLD MIGRATION AND CONTACT WITH
THE NATIVES OF DEVNAGAR BILASPUR DISTRICT,
CHHATTISGARH***

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY
SAYANTANI GUPTA
(M.Sc. 2nd SEMESTER/ ROLL NO. 21055110)

IN
DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
TO
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH
(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
MS. MANISHA GHRITLAHRE
ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (AD-HOC)



GURU GHASIDASVISWAVIDYALAYA (A CENTRAL UNIVERSITY) KONI,
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Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A central university established by central university Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

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This is to certify that **Ms Sayantani Gupta**, a student of **M.Sc II, semester**, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, **Roll No. 21055110** of 2021-2022 has undertaken field work on ***"Impact of Household Migration and Contact with the Natives of Devnagar, Bilaspur- District, Chhattisgarh"*** under the guidance of Ms Manisha Ghritlahre, Assistant Professor (ad-hoc) for her field work (Paper V: Field Work Report). She has also prepared a field report as per prescribed syllabus of Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni-Bilaspur, C.G.

Dr. N. Panigrahi

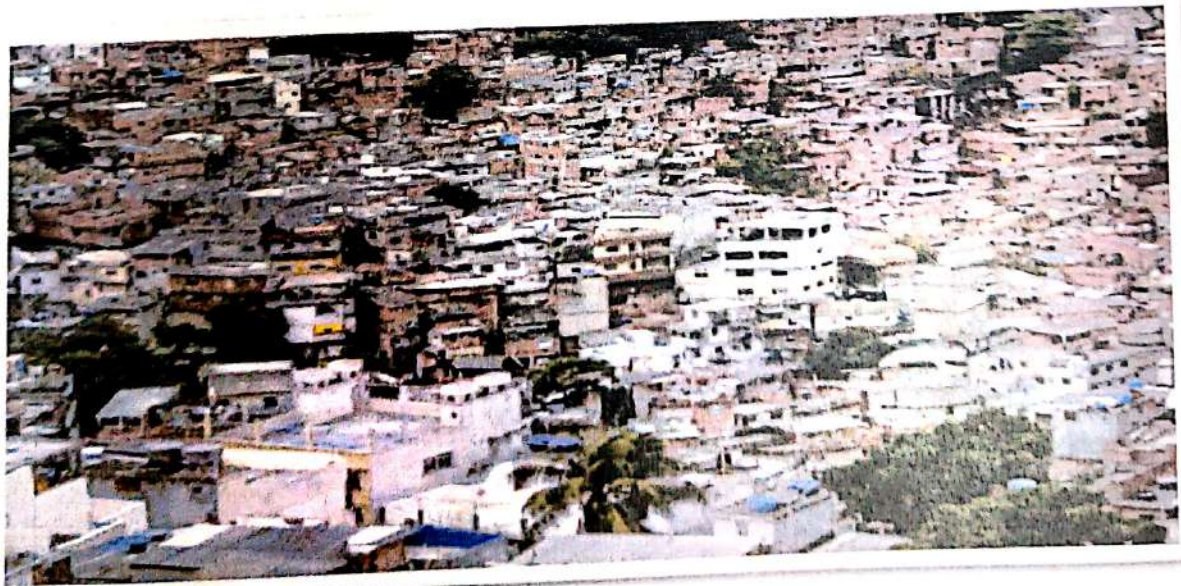
HOD **विभागाध्यक्ष/H.O.D.**
मानव विज्ञान एवं जनजातीय विकास विभाग
Department of Anthropology & T.D.
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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

Ms. Manisha Ghritlahre,
Assistant Professor (ad-hoc)

INTRODUCTION

1.1 SLUM

A slum is a residential area with substandard housing that is poorly serviced and/or overcrowded, and therefore unhealthy, unsafe, and socially undesirable. A single dwelling can fit this description, but the term is usually reserved for larger areas, rural or more commonly urban. Slums, like the poor who inhabit them, have always existed, but became more extensive with the rise of the industrial city. Rising incomes, and stricter building and health regulations, have helped to virtually eliminate them in the developed world, where the main housing problems are now those of affordability and homelessness. Slums have become ubiquitous in the developing world, where they commonly take the form of squatter settlements. The term slum is culturally defined and pejorative, with social as well as physical connotations. It is usually applied by outsiders, often inappropriately and to justify public intervention in neighborhood affairs, through programs such as slum clearance, and the term has often been resented and resisted by local residents. Since the 1970s the preferred intervention has been slum upgrading. The discourse of slums has always been contested.



IMPACT OF URBANISATION ON THE HOUSEHOLD MATERIAL
CULTURE, AN ANTHROPOLOGY STUDY IN THE DEVNAGAR VILLAGE
BILASPUR CHHATTISGARH

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED BY

DEEPANKAR MANAS

(M.A. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO. 21052102)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. GANESH.M

ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR



GURU GHASIDASVISWAVIDYALAYA

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Department of Anthropology & Tribal Development
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur , Chhattisgarh

CERTIFICATE

This is certify that Mr. Deepankar Manas of M.A. II Semester , Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development , GGV , Bilaspur has carried out PG field work and field work report entitled “ *Impact of urbanisation on the household material culture ” an anthropology study in the Devnagar village.* A study in Devnagar village Bilaspur Chhattisgarh .under my supervisor during his PG course of acadmic section 2022 . The work presented by him is an authentic and has not been submitted anywhere else for the award of this or any other degree.


Head

Dr. Nilakantha panigrahi
(Head of Department)

Dept. of Anthropology and Tribal Development
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur


Supervisor

Mr. Ganesh Moolinti
(Assistant Professor)

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Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

II

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Material culture

In the social sciences, material culture is a term, developed in the late 19th and early 20th century, that refers to the relationship between artifacts and social relations. The study of the aspect of material culture of the life of a people is of great interest and importance not only from the intrinsic interests and values of the artifacts themselves, but for the sources of invention and the knowledge of diffusion.

Besides, these artifacts and techniques have great importance by virtue of their relations to the whole economic and social organisation and to religious and other ceremonial practices. On analysing he finds the ritual aspects of the material culture are of great importance. Many ritual practices are so interlinked with technical processes that they are considered as an integral part of a given technique. (Minhendra Nath Basu 1911)

Material culture is also used by historians, sometimes termed “material history,” which refers to the study of ancient objects and artefacts in order to understand how a particular culture was organized and functioned over time. In the social sciences, material culture refers to the relationship between artefacts and social relations. Material culture consists in physical objects that humans make. These objects inevitably reflect the historical, geographic, and social conditions of their origin. For instance, the clothes that you are wearing might tell researchers of the future about the fashions of today. (Malay Nath Basu 1946)

Customs and Material Culture

Material culture consists of all physical or visual creations formulated by a member of a particular society. Usually, these creations have important cultural meanings. However, some items of material culture are used for everyday, mundane tasks.

Household materials

Bamboo Art

Dissertation on
FUNCTIONING WOMEN SELF -HELP GROUPS OF DEVNAGER BILASPUR DISTRICT
CHHATTISGARH

In partial fulfillment of the degree of
Master of Science
in
Anthropology

(Session 2021-2022)



Under guidance of
Mr. Ganesh
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Anthropology and
Tribal Development

Submitted by
Kusum Yadav
Roll no. 21055105

Enrollment No. GGV/18/3125

Department of Anthropology and tribal development
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
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Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) - 491004

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled " FUNCTIONING WOMEN SHEP HELP GROUP Of Devnager district,Bilaspur , Chhattisgarh "that is being submitted by **Kusum Yadav** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Anthropology and tribal development during the academic year 2022-2023 to the GURU GHASIDAS VISWAVIDYALAYA is a record of bonafide work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision the work embodied in this dissertation has not been submitted to any other University or institution of the award of any degree.

Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi
Head of the department
Dept. of Anthropology
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GGV Bilaspur (C.G.)

Mr. Ganesh M.
04/11/2022

Mr. Ganesh.M
Under guidance of
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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Women self Help Groups (SHG) is a holistic programme of micro-enterprises covering all aspects of selfemployment, organization of the rural poor into SHG and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology, credit and marketing. It lays emphasis on activity clusters based on the resources and the occupational skills of the people and availability of makes village.

Definition

SHG are groups of rural poor people especially women the ideals to help them organization themselves help them financially provide them work help them in another matters including domestic issues. Such groups are helped by the government and its political. Some focus on helping members eliminate or control a behaviour that is causing them concern otherwise harmful. Recovery self help groups such as Alcoholic Anonymous (AA) Narcotics Anonymous (NA) and SMART recovery are examples of this type of organization.

A SHG is a village based financial intermeddling comprising of ten to twenty local women. The total number of SHG's in India is 5.43 lakh according to current financial year 28 February 2022. Under various departmental programs majority of which are women self help group. Today's generation the women are contributing to the development of the economy. But most of them are still not aware of it. In early 1990s the SHG program is emerged with the guidelines of RBI. Since it has been actively promoted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). "Self help group" is a tool to remove poverty and improve the rural development (Das,2003). "Investing in women's capabilities and empowering them to exercise their choice is not only valuable in itself but is also the surest way to contribute to economic growth and overall development "(United Nations,1995).

"Millions of women in our hamlets know what unemployment means. Give them access to economic activities and they will have access to power and self-confidence to which they hitherto have been strengthened" (Mahatma Gandhi). The poverty rate in rural area is 27% the estimated unemployment rate is 7.32% with the unemployment rate of women is 8.5%(UGC research report). This was because of the low growth of new and productive employment. In the end of the Ninth five-year plan various schemes implemented by government to reduce poverty and to promote gainful employment. "self help group" is the concept of most effective scheme with less stress on financial expenditure (Heggani et al., 2014).

CONCEPT OF MICROFINANCE

In many developing countries the concept of micro-finance is getting popular day by day. It plays a major role to alleviation of poverty and rural development. The major reason of poverty in rural area are lack of financial resources, assets and knowledge (Chatterjee,2010). The poor performance of formal financial institutions give rise to informal financial or banking system in rural areas. The informal banking system provides loans at very low cost of interest and it does not need any collateral security. In Chhattisgarh the "Chhattisgarh Mahila Kosha in 2002" was launched the women self help group in Chhattisgarh. These SHG helps to generate income to poor people and they provide loans at low cost of interest.

The government of Chhattisgarh under various schemes and Programmes provide financial aid or support to the rural or landless peoples.

DESSERTATION

On

PRIMARY EDUCATION STUDY IN THE DEVNAGAR VILLAGE, BILASPUR , CHHATTISGARH



SUBMITTED BY

SARASWATI JANGDEY

(M.A. 2nd SEMESTER/ROLL NO.21052103)

IN

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

SUBMITTED TO

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA, KONI, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

(A Central University established by the Central University Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

UNDER THE SUPERVISIO OF

Mr. GANESH.M

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

ANTHROPOLOGY AND TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify Miss SARASWATI JANGDEY a student of M. A 2nd semester in Anthropology has done a dissertation under my superior and guidance. The title of her work is "Primary Education of Government school of Devnagar Village koni, Bilaspur District in C. G. " She has collected various data and prepared her research report. She has used all the scientific tools and techniques in her work. My best wishes with her for successful attempt in the work.

Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT
Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

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मानव विज्ञान एवं जनजातीय विकास विभाग
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Tribal development GGV, Bilaspur

M. Ganesh Moolinti
04/11/2022
SUPERVISOR

Mr. Ganesh Moolinti

M.A 2nd Semester

Roll No.-21052103

Anthropology and

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Primary education or elementary education is typically the first stage of formal education, coming after preschool/kindergarten and before secondary school. Primary education takes place in primary schools, elementary schools, or first schools and middle schools, depending on the location.

The International Standard Classification of Education considers primary education as a single-phase where programmes are typically designed to provide fundamental reading, writing, and mathematics skills and establish a solid foundation for learning. This is ISCED Level 1: Primary education or first stage of basic education. The ISCED definition in 1997 posited that primary education normally started between the ages of 5 – 8 and was designed to give a sound basic education in reading, writing, and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects. By 2011 the philosophy had changed, the elementary understanding of other subjects had been dropped in favour of "to establish a solid foundation for learning".

THE CONCEPT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education is generally the first stage of formal education, which comes after preschool / kindergarten and before secondary school. Primary education in takes place in primary education, or first and middle school depending on the location. The first stage traditionally found in formal education, which begins at around 5 to 7 years of age and ends at 11 to 13 years of age. Primary education in most counties first introduce the child to the local environment and then systematically expose him to the larger environment. The way this is done, the relative emphasis on factual knowledge, the relative focus on the concept of culture, and the degree of student involvement in the design of learning experiences very greatly from nation to nation or even between educational systems. Might be possible. Nevertheless, the theory that a child's learning should move from the immediate and families appears to be widely accepted. (Adam Augustyn, 2022)

PURPOSE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION

The purpose of primary education is to provide with the basic of moral and social maturity, the foundations of culture (including ethnic culture) and really literacy, as well as to help prepare the child for learning in accordance with basic education and curriculum . The Primary education program is a compulsory four- year program of schooling (converging grades 1-4) upon completion of which learners receive primary education. It is providing a link between pre – primary and primary education. According to the international standards classification of education, primary education is allocated to ISCED level.

EDUCATION POLICY PROGRAM

Adolescent Health Status (middle Adolescence—occurs between the age of 14-17 year)" Devnagar village, koni ,Bilaspur ,Chhattisgarh .

Dissertation submitted to the department of Anthropology and Tribal Development.



SESSION 2022-23

Project submitted
By
Anisha Dewangan

By Roll no.-21055102

Enrolment no- GGV/18/3035

M.Sc2nd Semester

Under the supervision

Oraon Bahram

Assistant professor

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY & TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT GURU GHASIDAS
VISHWAVIDYALAYA, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH

SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Anisha Dewangan GGV/18/3035 has completed his project entitled "Adolescent Health Status (middle Adolescence— occurs between the age of 14-17 year)" under my guidance and supervision. To best of my knowledge it is his original work and is fit for evolution for the M.Sc 2nd semester.

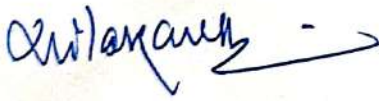


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Introduction :-

Health of complete physical, according to the World Health Organization, is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity".[1] A variety of definitions have been used for different purposes over time. Health can be promoted by encouraging healthful activities, such as regular physical exercise and adequate sleep,[2] and by reducing or avoiding unhealthful activities or situations, such as smoking or excessive stress. Some factors affecting health are due to individual choices, such as whether to engage in a high-risk behavior, while others are due to structural causes, such as whether the society is arranged in a way that makes it easier or harder for people to get