

STATUS OF AGRICULTURE MODERNISATION:

A STUDY IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF BAMHANIDIH BLOCK OF JANJGIR-CHAMPA
DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

(Thesis is Submitted To Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya as a Part of the M.Sc Degree in Anthropology)



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Session 2021-22

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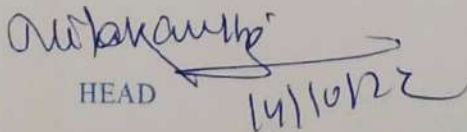
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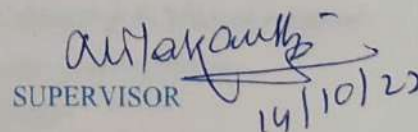

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in rural Indian life. It provides income and employment support to the rural people. Any change in the agriculture structure affects the development distinction of Indian formers. Since independence, Indian governments have been trying to develop the backwardness of agriculture in India (Mohanty, 1996). The benefits of agriculture development programmes in the form of irrigation coverage, ploughing, harvesting, crop processing, land reforms etc have benefitted the western Indian state like Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh etc.

When agriculture relies on traditional technology, industrial development reduces the relative price of industrial product, but has a limited effect on per capita income because most labour has to remain in farming. Growth is not sustainable until this relative price drops below a certain threshold, thus inducing farmers to adapt modern technology that employs industry-supplied inputs (Yang, et al, 2013). Number of well known studies in different party of India viewed that agriculture modernisation have boosted the prosperity of the rich and privileged sections of rural population also have provided an easy outlet for the growth of landlessness and distinction (Parthasuratha, 1970, Frrankes, 1971, Joshi, 1975, Dasgupta, 1977, harries, 1979).But such modernisation in agricultural productivity (Patnaik, 1988, Shah, 1993). However many of the agricultural policies adapted by the state have promoted the interested of rich peasants, land lord (Desai, 1975, Dhanagore, 1987, Panda and Mohanty, 1991).Therefore the fundamental Purpose of agriculture modernisation to create conditions for helping the rich formers.

Origin:

The advent of agriculture made it possible for the human population to increase many times more than what could be supported by foraging and hunting. There were at least 11 distinct places of genesis for agriculture, which emerged separately in various regions of the world.

**IMPACT OF WSHG ON WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY
AMONG THE DWELLERS OF DEVNAGAR SLUM, BILASPUR,
CHATTISGARH.**

*Dissertation report Submitted to the department of Anthropology and Tribal
Development for the partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Science in
Anthropology.*

SESSION 2021-22



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This is to certify that the dissertation entitled, **"Impact of WSHG on Women Empowerment: A study among the dwellers of Devnagar slum, Bilaspur, Chattisgarh"**, submitted by Nikita Bhui to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, as a part of her Master's Degree in Anthropology. It is the own work of the candidate under my supervision and guidance. She has collected various primary data from the slum dwellers to prepare her research report. She has used all the scientific methods in her work. No part of it has been submitted elsewhere for any degree or diploma. As far as my knowledge goes assistance and help received by the candidate during the course of this work and source of information have been duly acknowledged. My best wishes are with her at her successful attempt for this work.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of problem of the study. This also describes the concept of Women Empowerment, basic concepts used, review of literature, study objectives and study area.

The concept of Women empowerment:

Women empowerment can be defined as promoting women's sense of self-worth, their ability to determine their own clothes, and their right to influence social change for themselves and others. According to NFHS (National Family and Health Survey) which was conducted by the government between 2019-2021 has found India now has 1020 women for 1000 men. India's swing towards a predominantly female population is also a historic moment for a country which for centuries has been one of "missing women", due to the millions of girls killed before or just after being born due to a societal stigma against the birth of a daughter (Peterson, 2021)

Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones in the society. It is the protection of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the creation of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of inferiority which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure (K.V. Srinivasan). Women need to be empowered in order to make them strong and ready to take up the responsibility for building up of the family, society and the nation. There has been shift in policy from the concept of 'welfare' in the seventies to 'development' in the eighties and 'empowerment' in the nineties. (Saikia & Phukan, 2014)

Women have constituted the key role in the arch of Indian society. The Indian cultural tradition is rooted in the Vedas. Vedic women had economic freedom. Some women were engaged in agriculture. Home was the place of production. Spinning and weaving of clothes were done by women. Women also helped their husbands in agricultural pursuits. In Vedic India i.e.,

Association of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome with anthropometric and dietary habits of above 18 years offemales of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Dissertation Submitted

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CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

Stein and Leventhal were the first to describe polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) more comprehensively in 1935(Deswal, 2020). Polycystic ovary/ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a set of symptoms related to an imbalance of hormones that can affect women and girls of reproductive age. It is defined and diagnosed by a combination of signs and symptoms of androgen excess, ovarian dysfunction, and polycystic ovarian morphology on ultrasound. (Tomlinson, J.A. et al., 2019). Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the most common endocrine disorders affecting 6-10% of reproductive age women worldwide(XENOU, 2021). The polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is defined as a combination of hyperandrogenism (hirsutism and acne) and an ovulation (oligomenorrhea, infertility, and dysfunctional uterine bleeding), with or without the presence of polycystic ovaries on ultrasound. IT represents the main endocrine disorder in the reproductive age, affecting 6% - 15% of women in menacme. It is the most common cause of infertility due to anovulation and the main source of female infertility (Barbosa,2016).

Polycystic ovary syndrome is a complex metabolic, endocrine and reproductive disorder affecting approximately (5-10%) of the female population in India. PCOS, a complex syndrome of unclear etio-pathogenesis, appears to involve genetic and environmental components. It has also been associated with coronary heart disease, diabetes and other metabolic syndrome and hence the estimation of high PCOS prevalence rate appears in the countries where obesity and type 2 diabetes are more common. Even though women with PCOS vary in degree of overweight/obese. In the past two decades, developing countries began relying on westernized diets and life styles. It is predicted that they may see up to 6 fold increase in the obesity prevalence in the next 10 years, especially in India who already has the highest rates of diabetes in the world. The most common signs are acne, hirsutism, hyper menorrhea etc. Though the exact cause of PCOS is yet unknown, there is strong evidence that it is a genetic disease. Such evidence includes that familial clusters of cases, greater concordance in monozygotic compared with dizygotic twin and heritability of endocrine and metabolic features. In India, nowadays the adolescent and teenagers are more attracted towards the western food habits. The intake exceeds the burning of calories, thus resulting in the accumulation of fat in the adipose tissue. There are some long term health complications of PCOS like, hose with hyper-insulinemia are at a greater risk of developing type-2 diabetes and gestational diabetes, yper-androgenic individual are more prone towards developing arterial diseases, etc(Pal, 2014).

**Impact of Government Economic Development Programs
on Tribal Livelihood:
A case study among the Gonds of Pulalikala of Pali Block,
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Session 2021-2022

Dissertation submitted

To

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For partial fulfillment of award of master degree in science

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Rural development is an important aspect of development in India. Chhattisgarh one of the tribal-state of India in which most of the tribes is concentrated in the northern and southern parts of the state. As most of the population of Chhattisgarh are tribes (30.6 per cent, 2011), popularly called a tribal state. The Gonds stand out by their numbers, the vast expanse of their habitat, and their historical importance. The majority of Gonds are found in the state of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. They speak Gondi dialects. The etymological significance of the term Gond is derived from the Telegu connotation "*Kond*" meaning hill. Its roots go back to a pre-Dravidian arrival in south India around 2000 BC. Interestingly, however, the Gonds consider themselves to be later entrants into God's world through the penance of Shiva's son Karta Subal. They were descendants of Ravan (R.Sanyal & Singh R.rh, 2022).

The Gonds dominate most of Chhattisgarh tribal population and primarily depend upon agriculture, forestry, cottage industries, hunting and fishing for their subsistence. Though traditionally Gonds are agriculturalists and some practice shifting cultivation other than collecting forest produces for their livelihood. The traditional livelihood system of tribal people (also known as adivasis) has been based on shifting cultivation and collection of edible forest produce. Such a system was rendered sustainable by a level and pattern of utilisation of land and forest resources, which ensured their self-generating capacity. Sustainability was also ensured through adoption of a highly diversified pattern of production and shifting cultivation. When shifting cultivation began to decline from about the second decade of the 20th century, and tribal people took to settled agriculture mainly on the uplands, they actively adapted to upland conditions by growing a large variety of crops. While the physical yield of these crops was quite low in comparison with that of modern mono-crop agricultural practices, it minimised the risk of complete crop failure. Such a livelihood system also provided for a nutritionally balanced food consumption basket. All in all, one may say that tribal people were perhaps the earliest 'social ecologists': tribal people's economic conditions of existence were rooted in both subsistence and conservation ethics (S. Padhi and N. Panigrahi, 2011).

Socio-economic status of Kosa Weavers:

A Study in Janjgir Champa District of Chhattishgarh

Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Anthropology & Tribal Development as Partial
Fulfillment Award of the Master Degree in Anthropology & Tribal Development

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Statement of Problem

United States drew global attention to the various ongoing initiatives aiming to promote trade, economic, cooperative and development in central Asia and in other countries located on the path of the ancient **Silk Route**. Such a shift in US policy in the central Asia region from a security oriented approach can become a turning point that empowers other ongoing national & international initiatives, such as those launched by Turkey, China, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan as well as customs union. New Silk Route projects are instrumental in laying the foundation for regional cooperation, creating political flexibility, improving the economic growth, offering trade diversification, investing in transportation and mining and energy sectors. The New Silk Route initiatives large and small scale, bilateral and multilateral, governmental and private indicate a positive climate for building a new trade and exchange system that could bring prosperity to central Asian states much like the historic Silk Route.

America's distance from Eurasia place it on the wrong side of the world from the "cockpit of history" a rapidly integrating Eurasian super continent that is shaping its own future independently of the western Hemisphere and the US and the technology that is during this epochal transformation is one of the most traditional railways. Silk Route is thus significant for understanding the development and exchange of culture and technology between china and abroad.

The Silk Route was not a permanent link between the East and West and yet it existed for over 1000 years. Scholars of the Han dynasty have recorded the beginning of the Silk Route and alliance negotiated with the northern nomadic tribes for reasons of security.

Handloom is the one of the core areas of rural economy. Despite its historical significance it is the most important sectors that generated employment opportunities directly and indirectly to the millions of people. In Indian total number of the handloom is 38.90 lakhs out of which 36.1 lakhs are working now and 2.8 lakhs are idle. Handlooms installed in the country are providing full

***"ORNAMENTS OF BAIGA TRIBES OF DONGRI PARA, KARHIKACHAR,
KOTA BLOCK, BILASPUR, CHHATTISGARH"***

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED

IN

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FULFILLMENT OF AWARD OF THE MASTER DEGREE IN ANTHROPOLOGY &
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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Since time immemorial, making of ornaments and adornment constitute to be an integral part of art and aesthetics of tribal life. The treasure of styles, designs, materials and techniques that tribal traditional craft of jewellery and ornaments has inherited through ages, now has grown to a booming cottage industry. The indigenous traditional ornaments are now not only in great demand among the cross section of people in the country but worldwide. (Sahoo; 2006)

Tribal jewellery is one of the most unique and enchanting forms of jewellery in India. The original format of this jewellery design has been preserved by ethnic tribal communities. It is essentially Jewellery made of simple earthy materials like bone, wood, clay, shells and crude metal by tribals. Having an appealing look, it also holds a distinct rustic and earthy charm. The unrefined charm of this jewellery is something that lures people quite a bit. (Choudhary; 2016)

Women from the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh wear a range of jewellery. These include, silver necklaces called suta, nose ring known as phuli, bali and khuntis as earrings, aintai, worn on the forearm along with patta, choora or bangles, kardhani, worn on the waist, pounchhi, for the upper arm, and bicchiya for toes. (incidental india)

Human beings have had a fascination for adornment. Flowers, leaves and feathers have been widely used to decorate the human body, as have—commonly in Aboriginal tradition—shell, stones, wooden cubes and bones. The use of metal ornaments in India is generally traced back to ancient traditions. Most traditional ornaments, especially those made of bronze, are now rarely in use in Chhattisgarh. Though the older generation continues to wear these ornaments, their popularity has declined. Traditional jewellery is no longer affordable. Jewellers now sell pajebs made of iron, polished with gilat, which is modestly priced, and favored by the younger generation. (Khan, 2018)

Tribal men and women adorn a wide set of ornaments for weddings and festivals. Decorative items used by women include the Baanda (necklace made of coins), a silver necklace called the Suta, a Phuli for nose, Bali and Khunti for ears, Aintai (silver worn on forearm), Kardhini (a silver belt for the waist), a ring for the upper arm or the Pounchhi, Bicchiya for toes,

IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON AGRICULTURE

Submitted to

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Globalization refers to increases in the movement of finance, inputs, output, information, and science across vast geographic areas. The gains from globalization increase net income in many places and facilitate decreases in levels of poverty and may thereby increase levels of food security. However, there is an implication of frictionless movement and perfect knowledge that understates the requirements for benefiting from globalization. These trends have been underway throughout history. As reflected in the previous chapter, they have moved unusually rapidly in recent times because the cumulative breakthroughs in basic science have allowed an extraordinary acceleration in the reduction of transfer costs. Real costs of information transfer and shipment of goods have declined rapidly, while perishability and bulk have been drastically reduced. Concurrently, increases in per capita income in many regions, and in the total size of the market, have allowed scale economies to be achieved for myriad new products, most of which involve value added processes that themselves require investment and improved technology. These rapid changes have allowed a great increase in specialization in agriculture, and consequently lower costs and rapid growth in trade.

Globalization can greatly enhance the role of agriculture as an engine of growth in low-income countries by making it possible for agriculture to grow considerably faster than domestic consumption. It also increases the potential for agriculture to increase food security through enlarged multipliers to the massive, employment-intensive, non-tradable rural non-farm sector. With such potential benefits, it is important to understand what is required for participation and to ensure that the poor and hungry are lifted out of poverty and hunger by these processes. It is agricultural growth that reduces poverty, and agriculture's impact is dependent on growth rates that are considerably higher than population growth rates. The latter are indirect, working through their impact on the demand for rural non-tradable that occupy a high proportion of the total labour force and the bulk of the poor, food insecure.

The great majority of persons below the poverty line work in the rural non-farm sector. They include many with a small tract of land that is insufficient to provide minimum subsistence. The rural non-farm sector uses very little capital and hence is highly employment-intensive. It

EVOLUTION OF PRADHAN MANTRI UJJWALA YOJANA

(Special Reference to Mehna Village of Bemetara District in C.G.)

Submitted to

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As partial fulfillment of the Requirement for the award degree of

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SESSION: 2020-22



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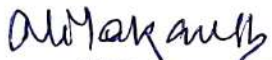
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CHAPTER-1

Introduction

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana is one of the schemes which was launched on 1st may 2016 In Ballia, Uttar Pradesh by Hon'ble prime minister of India, shri Narendra Modi. With the tagline **Swachh Indhan Behtar Jeevan** Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas is implementing the scheme.

The scheme envisages of smoke free Rural India and aims to benefit five crore families especially the women living below poverty line (BPL) by providing concessional LPG connections to entire nation by 2019. These connections would be given only in the names of women heads of the families that do not have LPG. The scheme is mainly targeting the rural areas, where LPG penetration is still minimal. Under this scheme 5crore LPG connection will be provided to BPL families with a support of 1600 per connection in the next 3year PMUY is the first large - scale welfare scheme that is implemented by the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Government of India, and predominantly aims to prevent the negative health implications due to the exposure of indoor air pollution. In traditional patriarchal societies, such as most of rural India, women are assigned the responsibility of household duties, which includes the preparation of meals, they use traditional cooking techniques like burning of wood or animal dungs , kerosene or coal. These methods cause indoor air pollution, and are hazardous to health. Studies reveal that open wood fire in the kitchen is almost as poisonous as smoking 400 cigarettes in an hour. It leads to diseases like lung cancer, heart trouble and respiratory disorders. World Health Organization has reported that unclean cooking fuels lead to about five lakh premature deaths in India per year. The target Was later revised to 8 crore LPG connection and it was achieved in August 2019, Gas is one of the best cooking fuels. Apart from being less hazardous and less polluting, it assures control, reliability and precision in cooking. It is safe and comfortable. because it is easy to switch on and off, and temperature can be adjusted simply by moving the knob. For this reason, Government of India has pledged for providing LPG connections to all Indian households by 2020. Pradhan Mantra Ujjwala Yojana aim to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel-LPG. So that they

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SLUM DWELLERS & ITS IMPACT ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION OF DEVNAGAR SLUM, KONI, BILASPUR, C.G.

Dissertation submitted to the Department of Anthropology and Tribal
Development as a partial fulfilment of award of the master degree in
Anthropology and Tribal Development.

Session 2021-22



Submitted by

Sonali Singh

Roll No.- 20401017

Enrollment No.-GGV/17/3334

(M.S.C 4TH Semester)

Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

Under the guidance of

Dr. Nilakantha Panigrahi

Associate Professor and Head of the Department

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This is to certify that the thesis entitled "Socio-economic status of Slum dwellers & Its impact on children's education of Devnagar slum, Koni, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh" submitted by Sonali Singh, Roll no. 20401017 for the award of degree of Masters of Science in subject Anthropology and Tribal Development under my supervision. The work included in this thesis is original and is own work of the candidate.

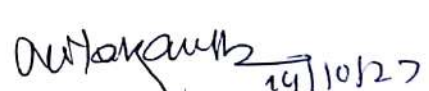

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The word slum was thought to be originated from a local word meaning room, of poor or low people. Slums and squatters are considered as crowded living conditions, unhygienic surroundings and lack of basic amenities such as garbage disposal facilities, water and sanitation. Generally, slum grows unsystematically in government owned or private vacant land or encroached public land without any legal title. The walls and roofs of slum houses are generally made of straw leaves, Gunny bag, polythene paper, bamboo, a tin shed house etc. Day by day number of the urban centres is increasing. The life in slums is a human disaster, yet the slum population is growing with alarming rate all over the world but more so in developing countries like India. The physical and hygienic conditions of such houses are far below those of a common urban residential area. Generally, this segment of people are distressed and forced to live in such unhygienic condition due to economic reason. More recently slums have been predominantly found in urban regions of developing and undeveloped parts of the world, but are also found in developed countries (Rahman, Muhibbullah, et al., 2015)

Slums were common in the 19th and early 20th centuries in the United States and Europe. New York City is believed to have created the world's first slum, named "the Five Points" in 1825, as it evolved into a large urban settlement (Ibid). The UN-Habitat reports that 43% of the urban population in developing countries and 78% of those in the least developed countries are slum dwellers. Data from the last census in 2011 indicates that, over 65 million people are still living in slums, up from 52 million in 2001 (Census, 2011). Rapid slummification has caused wide spread of environmental degradation in the urban city. It is one of the negative indicators of the development, shows lack of the basic amenities (Ibid).

Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as:

- (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or
- (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals (Guria, 2020).

A
Dissertation
ON

**School Infrastructure of Government Girls Primary School of
Birkona Village, Bilaspur District in C.G.**

Field Work Reported Submitted

By

AAKANKSHA SAIHU

Roll No. - 20401002

M.Sc. 4th Semester

Anthropology and Tribal Development

Enrolment No: GGV/17/3301

Submitted For

***Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the degree of
Master of Science***

IN

Anthropology and Tribal Development

Under the Guidance of

Mr. Balram Oraon

Assistant professor

SESSION-2021-2022



Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

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This is to certify MISS AAKANKSHA SAHU a student of M.Sc. 4th Semester in Anthropology has done a Dissertation under my supervision and guidance. The title of her work is "School Infrastructure of Government Girls Primary School of Birkona Village, 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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The term "school infrastructure" refers to things such as school buildings, playgrounds, public facilities, libraries, laboratories, and other facilities. Infrastructure contributes to a positive learning environment. (Santika,2013).

School infrastructure is an important foundation for effective teaching and learning in schools. school infrastructure in primary school education aims to increase student attendance, increase staff motivation, and improve students, academic achievements. The infrastructure of the school classrooms, laboratories, halls, open fields, sports equipment, hostels, and sanitation facilities. Learners and teachers need to be in the school as well as sanitary facilities such as toilets, waste disposal services and clean water. Therefore, school infrastructure is a very important component in ensuring successful education. (Mokaya ,2013).

School infrastructure is one area where policy makers, planners and principals always struggle to meet the standards to best facilitate the educational processes. The infrastructure or physical conditions are all those designs, facilities which create a conducive environment for the academic journey of the students in the schools. (Kamau et al.,2020).

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 school, 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 countries 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 vary 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 familiar appears to be widely accepted. (Adam Augustyn,2022)

Purpose of primary education

The purpose of primary education is to provide a person with the basics of moral and social maturity, the foundations of culture (including ethnic culture) and early 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 (covering grades 1-4), upon completion of which learners receive primary education. It is providing a link

Impact of Nutrients Intake on Health Status of Boys (among 6 to 12 Years) in Government School of Sankar Village, Janjgir-Champa, Chhattisgarh



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

(A central university established under the central university Act, 2009)

Koni Bilaspur (C.G.) 495009

Session 2021-22

Dissertation submitted

To

Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development

For partial fulfilment of award of Master Degree in Science

Under the Guidance of:

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Nikhil Kumar Satyam
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Nilkantha Panigrahi
14/10/22
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विभागाध्यक्ष/H.O.D.
मानव विज्ञान एवं जनजातीय विकास विभाग
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CHAPTER 1- INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

Malnutrition is deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients (WHO). In India child malnutrition is a chronic problem and a longstanding challenge for the public administration of India. The Union Minister for Women and Child Development has informed Rajya Sabha that there were 927,606 severely acute malnourished children in India (Malnutrition in India - Next IAS, 2022). To prevent this, government initiated a scheme called Mid Day Meal (MDM). It provides nutritious food for the 1st to 8th class students in all the government schools. This program provide the food security of once in a day to those students who study in government school. It also helps to increase the enrolment of student in government school that helps in increasing of literacy rate of India. Although in some places the program is not much effective and also the standards of MDM program were not fully meet due to wastage of food by the students, insufficient and delayed receipt of funds, procuring dry ration from the retail shops. It is very important to counter these problems for the betterment of our children as well as our country. In this thesis work people will aware about the nutrition level of children of Sankar village. That may help to improve the efficiency of MDM program and the nutrition level of children.

INTRODUCTION

India is 2nd most populated country in the world and the literacy rate is very low we rank 172th position among 208 countries (World Population Review 2022). Literacy directly affects the economic status of any country; it helps to create job opportunities, and other options to earn money, respect, position in social hierarchy and also in administrations etc. As we all know children are the future of any developing country and it is very essential to improve the nutritional status of children. According to the constitution of India, all the children have the right to get primary education. Although it was not hundred percent successes, it has shown up a constant tremendous developing (Kumari and Sinha 2020). To fulfil this objective government has launched a scheme called Mid Day Meal (MDM) in year 1995, by P.V. Narasimha Rao. Under the National Program of Nutritional support to Primary Education, the mid day meal program was started with a view to enhance enrolment,

**GOND FESTIVAL:
A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN GOURIPUR
VILLAGE OF SURAJPUR DISTRICT (CHATTISGARH)**



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Session 2021-2022

Dissertation submitted

To

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For partial fulfillment of award of Master Degree in Science

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Submitted by

Mahima Singh

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is to certify that the dissertation entitled " *Gond Festival: A study of socio economic changes in Gouripur village of Surajpur District , Chhattisgarh submitted by Ms. Mahima Singh to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidalya , Bilaspur*, for the Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc) Anthropology present the original work of her own under my supervision and guidance. She collected various data and prepared her research report. No part of it has been submitted anywhere else elsewhere for any degree or diploma. As far as my knowledge goes Ms. Singh well recognized the assistance and help received from different stake holders. My best wishes to her successful attempt in the work.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

GOND TRIBE-

The Gonds are the tribal community mostly found in the Gondwana region of the central India. They are widely spread in the Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, also in the part of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Orissa. The name by which the Gonds call themselves is *koi or koitur* which means unclean. Gonds are one of the largest tribal group in the world. ([http:// en. m.wikipedia.org.](http://en.m.wikipedia.org))

HISTORY OF GONDS

Gonds are mention in almost all the historical books of India. Gonds settled in the Gondwana region in the ninth and thirteenth century AD. In the fourteen century they ruled in several parts of India. In Gond dynasty more number of lakes, forts, places, temples were made. Gond dynasty rule in four kingdoms - Garha mandla, Deogarh, Chanda, and kherla in the central India. Gond speak Gondi language which is related to Teulgu and the other Dravidian languages. In the northern part they speak local Hindi and Marathi. Southern region Gond speak Persian language. ([http://www.ecoindia. com](http://www.ecoindia.com)> Tribes).

Unlike other tribes of central India, like madia, Baiga, korku and korwa, who live a close-to primitive life in the forests, the Gond tribe does not have a uniform cultural or socio-economic identity. These other mentioned tribes are still living, for the most part, a reclusive low-carbon-footprint life, involving hunting-gathering and some amount of agriculture. Modern education and economic prosperity through entry into the mainstream economic system is a relatively new phenomenon.

For instance, the first medical doctor and lawyer from the reclusive Madia tribe are in their 30s). The first historically recorded Gond kingdoms came up in central India's hilly region in the 14th and 15th century AD.

The first Gond king was Jadurai, who deposed the Kalchuri Rajputs, at whose court he had earlier worked, to grab the kingdom of Garha Mandla (modern Mandla and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh). The most illustrious rulers in this dynasty were the iconic queen, Rani Durgavati, whom the Gond community reveres, and Hirde Shah, the first islam.

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICES OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH: A
CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY AMONG THE RURAL GIRLS (AGE GROUP 10-19) IN
JAJAIPUR BLOCK OF JANJIGIR-CHAMPA DISTRICT OF CHHATTISGARH, INDIA**

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

BABYPOONAM SONWANI

(M.Sc. 4th SEMESTER/ ROLL NO. 20401004)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION

OF

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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (AD-HOC)



RESEARCH CENTRE

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14/10/2022*



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This is to certify that **Ms Babypoonam Sonwani**, a student of M.Sc IV semester, Department of Anthropology and Tribal Development, Roll No. **20401004** of 2021-2022 has undertaken field work on **“Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Adolescent Health: A Cross-Sectional Study Among the Rural Girls (Age Group 10-19) in Jaijaipur Block of Janjgir-Champa District of Chhattisgarh, India”** under the guidance of Ms Manisha Ghrilahre, 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.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Adolescent Health

Knowledge is defined as a set of understanding, while Attitude is a tendency or constant tendency towards certain objects, individuals or situations and Practice is an observable action towards the stimulus (Hiew et al., 2015). Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) surveys are popular in health sciences such surveys may considered health seeking practices, beliefs and behaviours in the perspective of specific illness or specific treatments (Andrade et al., 2020). KAP survey is important to identifying knowledge gap and behavioural patterns among socio demographic sub groups to implement effective public health intervention (Lee et al., 2021). Knowledge, attitude, practices model states that firstly knowledge is influenced by positively individual attitude, where attitude influence practices and behaviour (Kwol et al., 2020). Hence this study is helpful to improve health status of an adolescent girl.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines "Adolescent as the period of human growth and development that occurs after childhood and before adulthood from 10 to 19 year of age" (WHO, 2017). The adolescent phase is divided in three stages, viz. the early adolescence (10 to 13 years), the mid adolescent (14 to 15 years) and the late adolescent (16 to 19 years) (Gaferi et al., 2018). The 'adolescence' comes from a Latin word 'Adolescere' means to mature, to grow, to emerge or to achieve an identity. Physical, biological and hormonal changes takes place in an adolescence period which result in psychological, behavioural and sexual maturity in a human individual (Ghosh et al., 2020). There are 1.3 billion adolescents and they make 16% total population of the world (UNICEF) . More than half of the world's adolescent live in Asia (Ramadass et al., 2017). According to UNICEF India has the highest adolescent population in the world, with an estimated 253 million adolescents, constituting 21.4% of the country's population.

Balanced diet is necessary during the period of adolescent age and due to the lack of same different types of health issues like iron deficiency anaemia that severely affect the health status of an adolescent women (Ghosh et al., 2020). Anaemia is a condition, which occurs due to

School Infrastructure at Swami Atmanand School, Higher Secondary School



Submitted

by:

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Enrollment Number- GGV/17/3303

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Department of Anthropology & Tribal Development

Under the guidance of:

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2021-2022

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The term infrastructure is derived from Latin word "Infra" means "Beneath" and "structure" means to "construct", which includes power, transport, telecommunication, provision of drinking water and sanitation and safe disposal of waste which are central to the activities of households and to economic production. Infrastructure refers to the facilities and services, which help development and operation of all the sectors of the economy. It is generally defined as the physical framework of facilities through which goods and services are provided to public. It also covers all those services that are required to create a modern economy. Infrastructure refers to all these activities and facilities, which help to generate, sustain and enhance directly or indirectly the process of economic growth at all levels. Further infrastructural facilities encourage production and income generation within the infrastructural enterprises themselves and also in the rest of the economy because of the multiplier effect. Infrastructural facilities are basically certain facilities and services rendered to society on which the structure of the economy largely depends.

Paul Choudhury, Ranajit (1982) The Education Commission (1964-66) also noted, there is need to transform education so as to relate it to life, needs and aspirations of the people and to make it an instrument of social change." In achieving the right objectives and in implementing school practices based upon a sound philosophy of education, a well-conceived and well-designed curriculum plays a strategic role in any system of education. The development of a curriculum in an integrated, well-coordinated and properly articulated form calls for a sustained effort of educationists over a period of time. In order to be practical and functional, it has also to be based on tryouts and empirical research. The curriculum reform movement was first considered to be the science education reform due to the national recognition of the pre-eminence of science in the life of a nation. The science education reform, in its entirety, depends on the restructuring of mathematics education. This movement, however, has not been dissociated from the larger movement of educational reform in which it is embedded. The need to upgrade the teaching of science and mathematics is, thus, felt in order to impart in the students adequate modern knowledge and to develop

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