

“A Study on Family Planning Awareness and Adaption among Pardhi and Bhil Community in Muktainagar Tahesil,

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Abstract:

Every tribe has its own language, ethnicity, culture, civilization, social tradition and customs and superstitions. Their living styles are closed but with well kind units controlled by the chiefs and group of elders most of these live in regions of forest hills and mountain slops. The of designation of the term was “primitive tribe” Backward tribe, Adivasi and scheduled tribes. The Pardhi are found in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They live in forest area and hunting is their occupation. Pardhi is derive from Sanskrit word “Pardhi” meaning hunting. In the period of Mahabharat Mahadeo become a Pardhi and hunted a wild boar with the help of blow and arrow. The Pardhi depend on catching birds, hunting leopards, Jackals Pardhi women`s make a palm leaves, mat broom and other household article and sale in the market and village.

Knowledge about usefulness of family, planning method are related with awareness of family planning, Awareness of family planning and methods adopted for controlling child birth on the two basic indicators of the general health consciousness of mothers. A women group was surveyed with the help of specified questionnaire. Socio –economic parameters like age, economic status, educational level occupation, pattern and number of children are considered for study. Door to door survey with the help of questionnaire survey for 590 stratified samples are used for data collection. Among the age with lower family planning awareness and family planning method adopted. Among all age group of women having the same pattern of awareness and adoption of family planning in study region.

Literacy reflects the family planning awareness is adoption programme, illiterate women with lowest level of family awareness 55. 25% literate women is not interested in adoption of the family planning.

Key Words: Literacy, Sex-ratio, Socio-economic Status, Pardhi, Bhil, Family planning, Tribal.

INTRODUCTION:

According to Western view point of sociologists and Anthropologists “Tribes “means a race of people applied especially to a primary group of society living in primitive conditions under the thumb rules of headman particularly in the Indian content “tribes” are very ancient communities of India originally migrated from Kabul and Indus valleys

. They have migrated over a large part of country along forest area and river valley . Every tribe has its own language, ethnicity, culture, civilization, social tradition and customs and superstitions. Their living styles are closed but with well kind units controlled by the chiefs and group of elders most of these live in regions of forest hills and mountain slops. The designation of the term was “primitive tribe” Backward tribe, Adivasi and scheduled tribes.

The term “Tribe” though widely used has no precise definition and the lack of general consensus in this respect has resulted in its application. The term is probably derived from the roman word “Tribua” used to define a political unit and was applied to refer social group defined by territory the occupied.

India has the largest concentration of tribal population anywhere in the world except perhaps in Africa, According to 2001 census population of scheduled tribes in the country was 8. 43 Cores. Constituting about 8. 2 of total population; they occupy around 50 percent of the total geographical are of the country usually in difficult and inhospitable terrain in hills and valleys.

There is no universally accepted definition for the term “tribe” and it has been defined in several ways by different

The most acceptable definition in the Indian context is propounded by Majumdar D. N. (1958) as “A tribe is collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name member of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language and certain taboos regarding marriage”.

The term “Adivasi” is also used for a tribal which means (Adi = original + Vasi= Inhabitant) the original inhabitant of the country, thus trial are original inhabitant of India.

The names of the scheduled tries of each state union territory as was used by enumerator. As are different the major tribes of Maharashtra.

i	Thakur	vi	Andh
ii	Warli	vii	Kokna
iii	Korky	viii	Kolam
iv	Koli	ix	Katkari
v	Bhil	x	Pardhi

Pardhi :-

The Pardhi are found in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They live in forest area and hunting is their occupation. Pardhi is derive from Sanskrit word “Pardhi”

meaning hunting. In the period of Maharashtra Mahadeo become a Pardhi and hunted a wild boar with the help of blow and arrow. The Pardhi depend on catching birds, hunting leopards, Jackals. Pardhi women's make a palm leaves, mat broom and other household article and sale in the market and village.

In Muktainagar Tahesil lived 525 Pardhi families in the 11 villages such as Madhapuri, Kurha, Charthana, Chikhali, Halkheda, Lalgota, Bhota etc. They are economically and socially backward to the other communities.

Bhil:-

It is the third largest tribal community in India. Majority of Bhil reside in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Bhil in the past earned their live hood from forest, forest product and gum, Bhil make use of bamboos and wood for house construction. The lifestyle of Bhil is largely depend on forest. By definition Bhil stay in the forest settlements called "Pal".

In India the original tribes have been divided and sub-divided into a large number of Sub-divided into a large number of Sub-tribes. The most predominant features of all tries are common such as

They live away from the civilized world in inaccessible part lying in the forest and hills. They speak their own tribal dialects.

They follow primitive occupation

Nature of rurality, speciality of illiteracy economics backwardness and social deprivation are main characteristics of tribal families

They are largely carnivores.

They have nomadic habits and love for drink and dance.

Profess primitive religion known as animism in which the worship of ghost and spirits is the important element which may be seen in the tribal groups.

Objectives:

- i. To understand the socio cultural, Socio-economic set up of the Pardhi communities in Muktainagar, Tahesil.
- ii. To know the socio-economic levels of development of this community.
- iii. To calculate the literacy rate and Sex ratio of their Communities.
- iv. Study of their relationship Tradition, customs, Superstitions.
- v. To study the family planning methods in Pardhi and Bhil Community.

Methodology:-

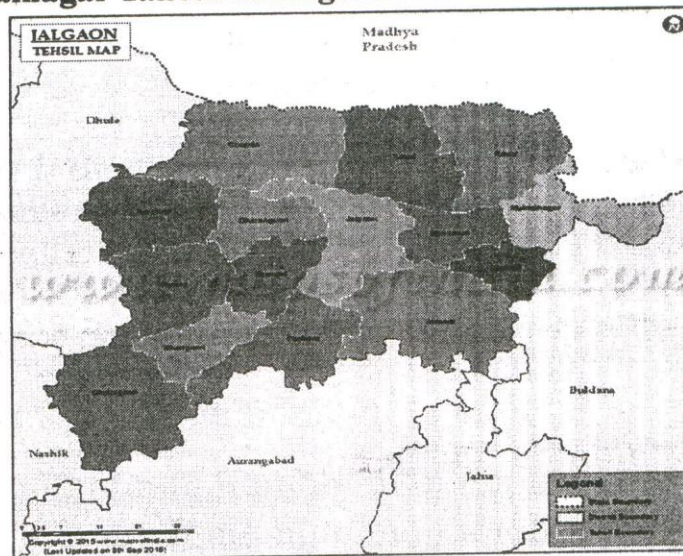
The proposed investigation on the "A study of socio-economic aspects of Pardhi Communities in Muktainagar Tahesil" This research is based on survey in this Paper use the Scientific Survey method, statistical Method. Computer Software, Door to door survey will be done by group of Geographer standardized Questionnaire and their personal interview.

The secondary data also used such as Tahesil records, Talathi record District census hand book of Jalgaon district, News Paper etc.

Location of the Research Area:

Muktainagar Tahesil is situated in the east of Jalgaon district in Maharashtra It lies between Tapi and purna river basin. The entire region as bounded by the 300 m. contour the attitude of this region ranges from 200 m. to more than 500 m. The Hatti hills are bounding the eastern side of the purna valley and the hills are ran from north-west to south-east direction and cross the distance near about twenty of the south-east corner of Jalgaon district. The study are total geographical area is 62259 hecters.

Location of Muktainagar Tahesil in Jalgaon District



Map of Muktainagar Tahesil



Result:

Knowledge about usefulness of family, planning method are related with awareness of family planning, Awareness of family planning and methods adopted for controlling child birth on the two basic indicators of the general health consciousness of mothers. A women group was surveyed with the help of specified questionnaire. Socio –economic parameters like age, economic status, educational level occupation, pattern and number of children are considered for study. Door to door survey with the help of questionnaire survey for 590 stratified samples are used for data collection. Among the age with lower family planning awareness and family planning method adopted. Among all age group of women having the same pattern of awareness and adoption of family planning in study region.

Table – IV. Family Planning Method in Bhil Women.

Family Planning Method	Percent (%)	Reason for using any method	Percent (%)
Pill	11	Misconception	08.0
IUD	02	Ignorance	45.20
Female sterilization	73	Widow	6.20
Male sterilization	02	More children	24.30
Herbs and roots	06	Demand for son	15.0
Rhythm/safe period	06	Adopt latter	01.39

Table –V. Family Planning Method in Pardhi Women.

Family Planning Method	Percent (%)	Reason for using any method	Percent (%)
Pill	14	Misconception	08
IUD	01	Ignorance	42
Female sterilization	67	Widow	07
Male sterilization	02	More children	22
Herbs and roots	11	Demand for son	20
Rhythm/safe period	05	Adopt latter	02

Family Planning Method:-

A percentage distribution of mothers using different types of family planning Method has been presented in Table. In this table we can mark that majority of woman was using various family planning method which were convenient to her using During the survey it has been marked that female relatives, health workers, convenience, mothers

to have relation after two or three children's. In this communities the self-motivation as till very two and superstitions and prejudice use of family planning methods still play vital role among them.

Conclusion:

Literacy reflect the family planning awareness are adoption programme, illiterate women with lowest level of family awareness 55. 25% literate women is not interested in adoption of the family planning.

The study about the causes of non using and family planning method by Pardhi and Bhil women were studied and presented in table. In the detail door to door survey it have been noted than Bhil and Pardhi women respectively with 45. 2 and 42% not using family methods due to ignorance. Such ignorance of women will be the bad symbol for future planning. It is need to create awareness about family planning method to avoid sack risk. The second important and dominant element for non-using family planning among Bhil and Pardhi women respectively is 24 and 22 per cent is females and family member demand more children. Indian social tradition demand for son is also play dominant role in not using family planning Bhil and Pardhi communities is 15 and 20 % Misconception is also one of the important factor dominated the non-using family planning among of women widow and separation among adoption family planning letter on the another factors responsible for not using planning among tribal.

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