



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

An Anthropological Investigation of a Tribal Village of Dindori District, Madhya Pradesh, India

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Abstract *The present investigation was carried out for present a picture and situation of a tribal village. The Dindori district is a tribal district of Madhya Pradesh.. Information was collected from tribals of Bajag block of Dindori district, (M.P.), using interview, observation and other Anthropological methods among the tribals of the village Bikrampur. The origin of village, demographic, socio-economic condition is studied in present study. After the compilation the outcome of the study are present in the article.*

Introduction – Anthropology as a holistic science of Human to study human origins, variation, nature and human creations as evolved historically, blending the biological cultural facts and perspectives. Anthropology developed as a unique study, as a holistic science of humankind. The anthropologist is involved in tribal studied from colonial periods. S. C. Roy, the father of India Anthropology, worked on the tribals of Bihar and write, a remarkable book ‘Munda and their country’; Prof. DN Majumdar was another famous Anthropologist of India, Prof.. Majumdar worked on several tribal groups of India. The famous ethnography was written by DN Majumdar, the title of the monograph was ‘Himalayan Polyandry’ Anthropologist are worked with sociologist in village studies, year 1955 is known for Village studies in India, several work published on Indian village studies, a remarkable book was published by SC Dubey with the title ‘ Indian village’, another Anthropologist Mckim Marriott published her work in 1955 with the title ‘ Village India’ Studies in the Little Community’.

Indian Tribal populations are the indigenous groups. They inhabit widely hilly, forest, desert and costal area in different concentration. Tribal groups are homogeneous. Central India is the home land of tribals; a largest tribal population lives in the central India. The Gond, Bhil, Korku, Baiga, Hill Korwa, Abujh Madia, Saharia, Bharia, Kol are the well known tribal group of undivided Madhya Pradesh. According to the census of indie 2011 the Bhil is a largest group of India.

The imperial Gazetteer of India, 1911 define tribe as a “collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so”. (Nithya, 2004). According to Prof. D N Majumdar. “ a tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous with no specialization of functions, rule by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise united in language and dialect, recognizing social distance with other tribes or caste without any social obloquy attaching to them, as it does in the caste structure, following tribal traditions, beliefs and customs, illiberal of naturalization of ideas, from alien sources, above all conscious of homogeneity of ethnic and territorial integration”

Dindori is tribal district of Madhya Pradesh and full of tribal population, the Baiga, Gond, Kol, Dhoba, Bharia, Agaria, Panika, Pardhan and Pthari are the main tribal group of Dindori, the Baiga is a trademark tribe of the Dindori, and known as 'National Human' the Dindori district is famous for tribal culture.

About the Area and People.- Dindori district was created on 22nd May, 1998. Dindori district is part of Jabalpur Division. District is located on the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, bordering the state of Chhattisgarh. Dindori touches Anuppur in east, Mandla in west, Umariya in north and Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh State in south. It is 144 Km from Jabalpur on state highway-21, 104 km from Mandla and 88 km from holy place Amarkantak. Dindori located at 81.34° longitude and 21.16° latitude. The holy river Narmada passes through the district. Dindori is situated at a height of 1100 msl amongst herbal-rich Maikal mountain ranges. The district is covered in seven blocks namely Dindori, Shahpura, Mehandwani, Amarapur, Karanjiya, Samnapur and Bajag. (District administration site, 2010)



Figure 1 Tribal of Dindori during Traditional Folk Dance

Dindori district is a district of Madhya Pradesh. The history of the district is similar to Mandla district, because the Dindori district was formed in 1998 after bifurcating Mandla. The original name of the Dindori was said to be Ramgarh till 1951, which was also a tahsil of Mandla. Later on, the name of Ramgarh rebaptised as Dindori. Maurya, Sunga, and Kanva followed by the Chalukya and Chedis dynasties ruled over the central India. Later, the Haihayabansi's kingdom also reigned Garha-Mandla from 875 A.D. to 1042 A.D. After Baghel Raja of Rewa, Jodhe Rao Gond, a servant of king assumed the dignity of royalty. The Gond Jadurai become the first king of Garha-Mandla. (Census of India, 2015)

Till 1835, Mandla was a tahsil of Seoni. In 1851, it was promoted to the status of district. There were 18 talukas when Britishers got the land Ramgarh. Out of 2089 villages, 1039 villages had become part of the Sohagpur and 1050 villages remained in Ramgarh. With the help of Rewa king, Britishers got killed the brave queen of Ramgarh and suppressed the 1857 mutiny in Mandla. The Sohagpur area of Ramgarh was handed over to the king of Rewa. The remaining area annexed to Dindori tahsil which become new district on 22nd May 1998. (Census of India, 2015)

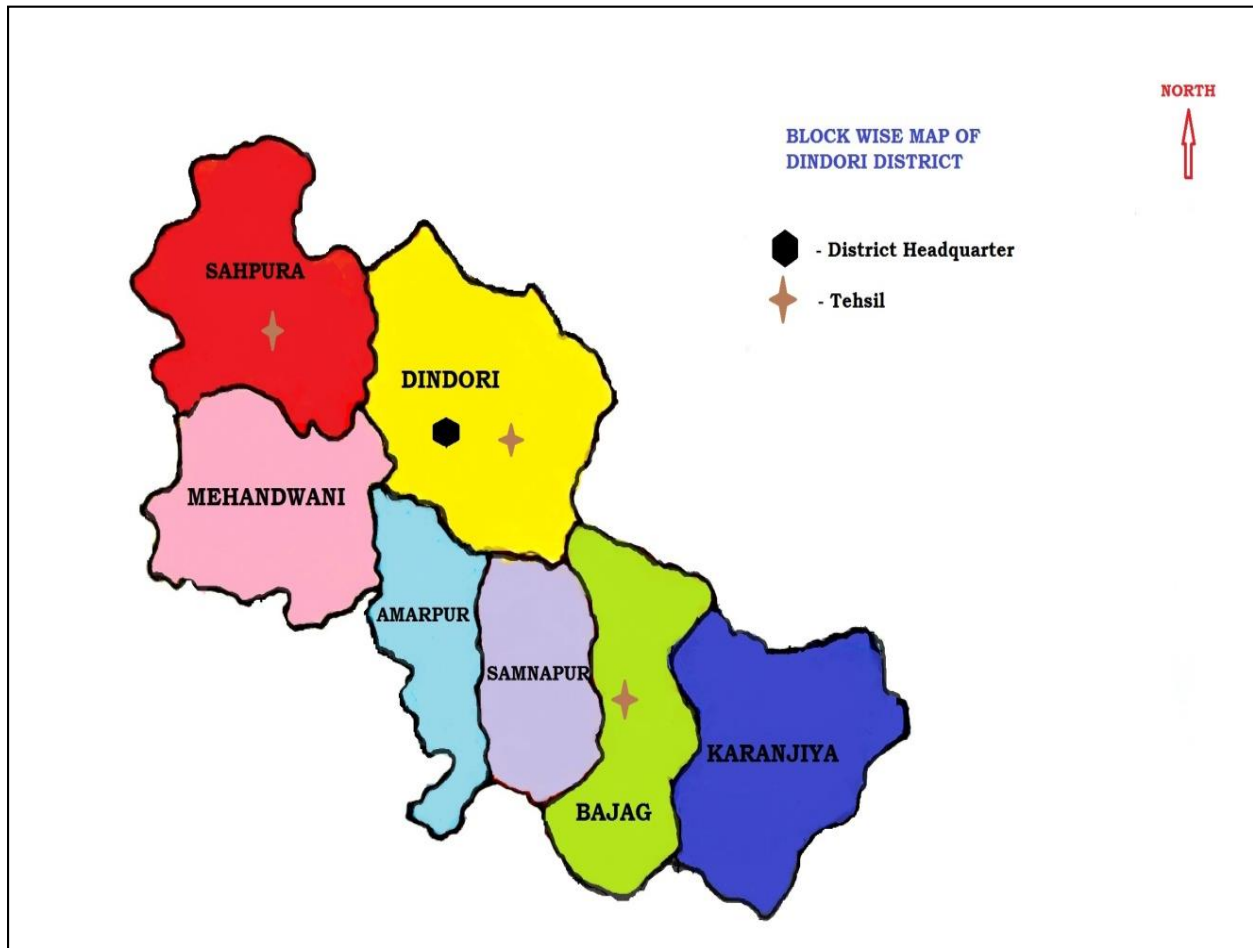


Figure 2 District Map of Dindori

Bajag- It is a Tribal Development Block of Dindori district. It was created on 2nd October 1964. Bajag block situated at the eastern part of Dindori touching Chhattisgarh state. It touches Anupur and Mandla district, and Karanjiya Samnapur, Dindori block. It is 52 km from district head quarter. Bajag 56 km away from holy place Amarkantak. Bajag is located at 22° -23.22° latitude and 81.21° – 81.20° longitude. The holy river Narmada passes through the Bajag. Bajag situated amongst herbal – rich, Maikal mountain ranges. Bajag have many attractions like Karopani deer park, Dagona water fall and Chada tribal eco tourism destination.

The total geographical area of Bajag is 865 sqkm, the block is covered in 46 gram panchayat's and 93 villages. The Baiga, Gond, Kol, Pardhan, Dhoba and Panika found in this block. Village Bikrampur is part of Bajag block.

Research Methodology- In field work researcher goes to the field and spends a long time in the field and stays with the tribal community of Bajag forest range and Bajag development block. Researcher observes the phenomenon under study and records them systematically. In the field researcher takes help of more than one technique for collecting data; involves various steps in field work like personal interviews and focused group discussions was organized Demographic and socio-economic data of the study area was collected from Bikrampur village of Bajag development block the selected villages is revenue village of Kukaria gram panchayat. A detail interview schedule was developed for investigations.



Figure 3 Interviewer with respondent.

Result

Statistical Profile of Bikrampur Village

Glance at the various statistical data about the Tarach village collected through the field work.

S.no.	Particular	Statistics	Year
01	Name of the village	Birampur	2014
02	Village Category	Revenue Village	2014
03	Gram Panchyat	Bikrampur	2014
04	Name of Gram Sarpanch	Shobhi Maravi	2016
05	Name of secretary	Yogendra Sahu	2014
06	Development block	Bajag	2014
07	Tahsil	Bajag (temporary)	2014
08	Place for weekly market	No	2014
09	Fair price shop	Yes	2014
10	Electrified village	Not properly	2014
11	Length of Pakk Roads	02 km	2014
12	Length of Kccha Roads	06 km	2014
13	Post Offices	00	2014
14	Bus stand	00	2014
15	Total Number of P H C	00	2014
16	Community haal	01	2014
17	Police Choki	00	2014
18	Total Land	464 h.q.	2014
19	Commercial Banks	00	2014
20	Number of Hand pumps	06	2014
21	Number of wells	11	2014
22	Number of ponds	03	2014



Population :

S. No.	Particulars	Statistics	Year
01	Total Population	1,184	According to census-2011
	Male	604	
	Female	580	
02	Scheduled caste	00	According to census-2011
	Male	00	
	Female	00	
03	Scheduled Tribe	785	According to census-2011
	Male	395	
	Female	390	
04	Other Caste	399	According to census-2011
	a) Male	NA	
	b)Female	NA	
05	Population Density	NA	2001
06	Growth Rate	NA	2011
07	Sex Ratio	96	2011
08	Sex Ratio %	NA	2011
09	Percentage share of SC in population	00	2011
10	Percentage share of ST in population	66.30	2011
11	Total Literate Population	625	According to census-2011
	Male	370	
	Female	255	
	Literacy rate	52.74	
	Female literacy rate	21.51	

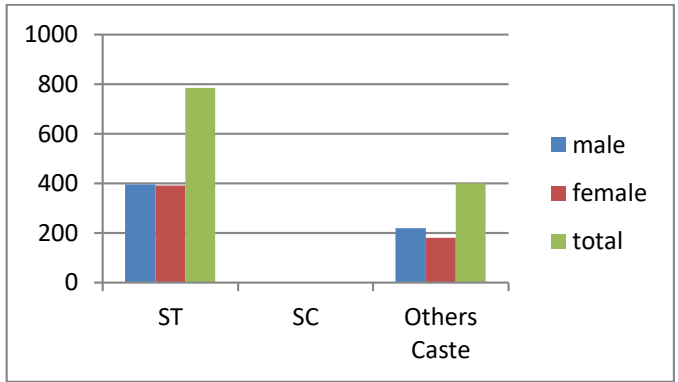
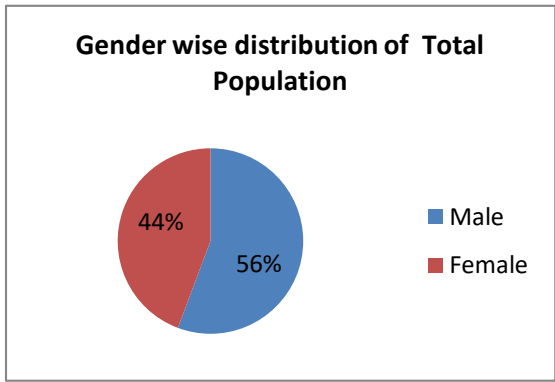
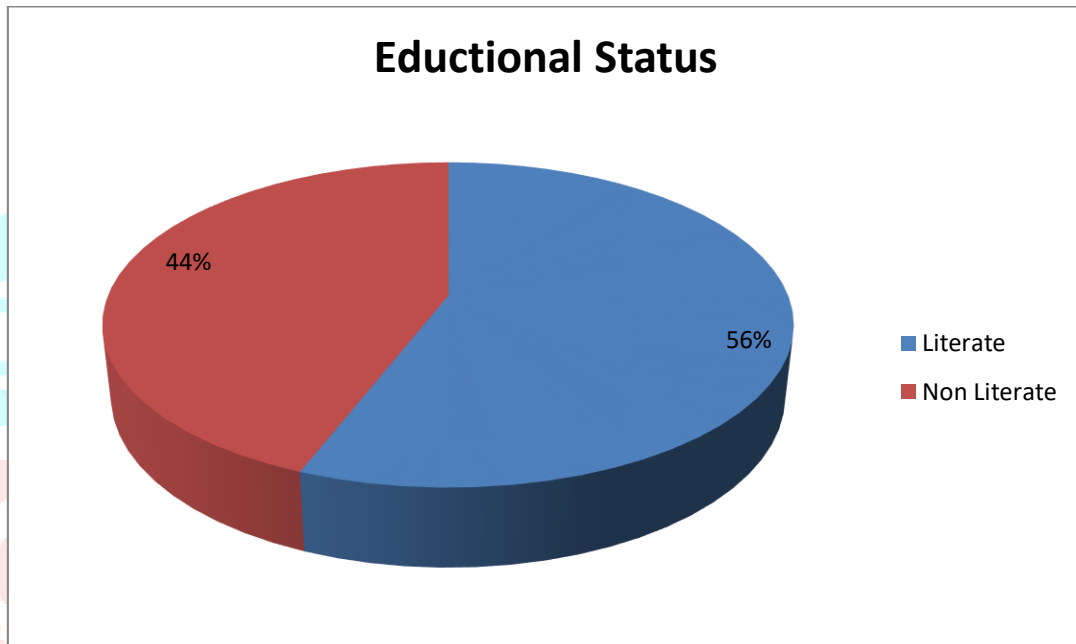


Figure 4 Caste wise distribution of Population

Figure 5 Gender wise distribution of population



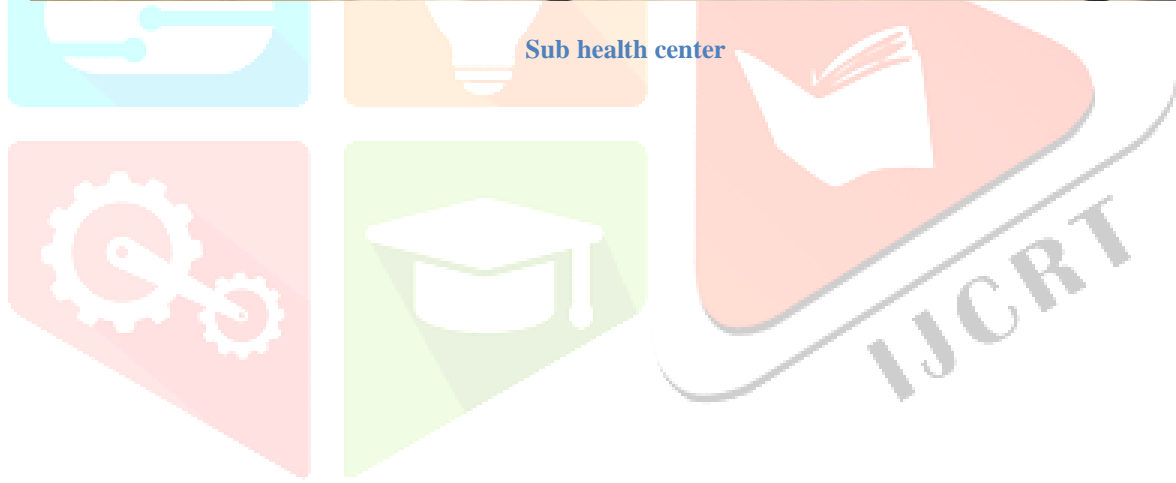
Showing the Literate and Non literate population

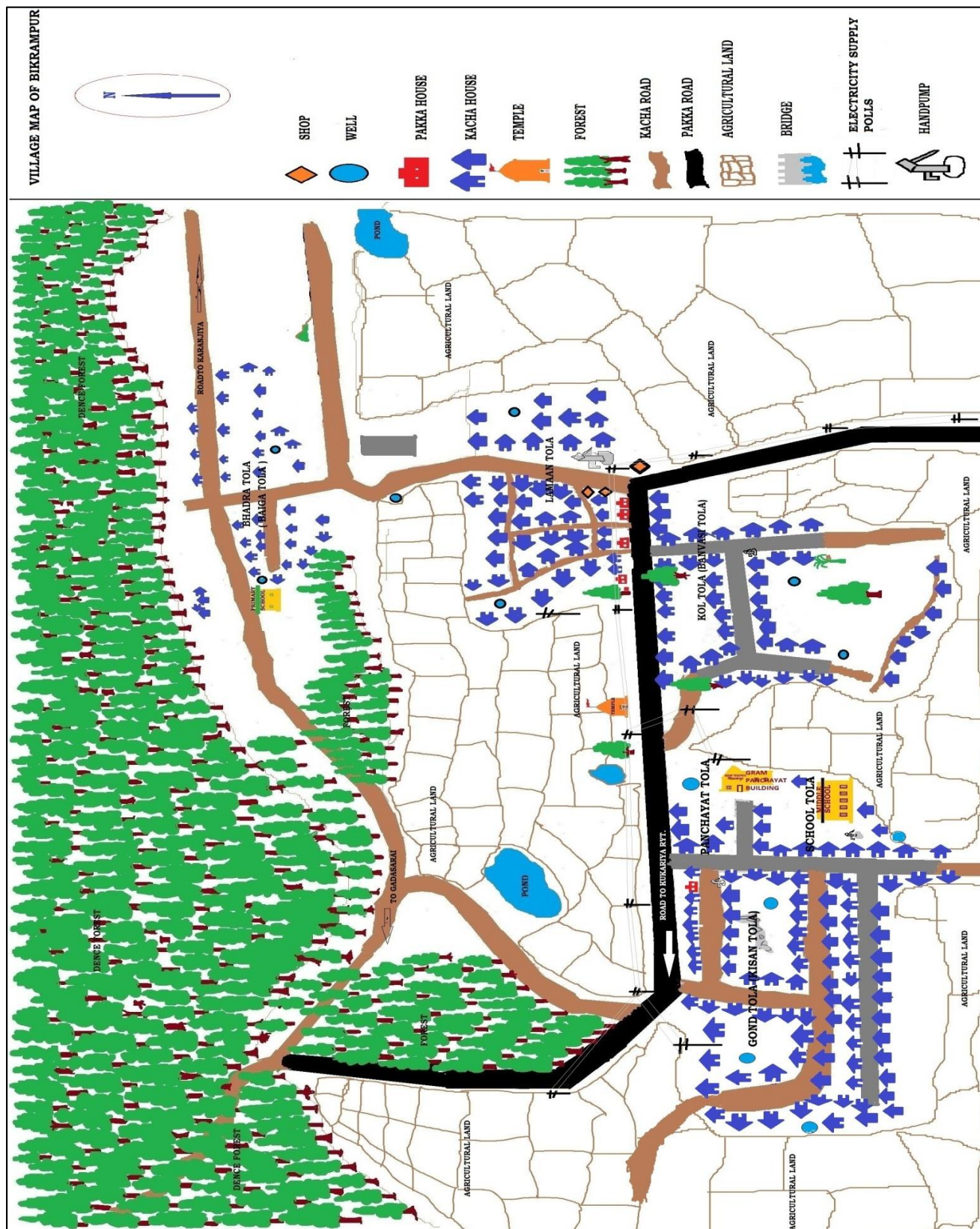


Showing Middle School Bikrampur

Health and Education infrastructure in Tarach Village

S. No.	Particular	Statistics	Year
01	Education		According to Jan Sikcha Kendra survey 2010
	Total no. of Primary Schools	02	
	Total no. of Middle Schools	01	
	Total no. of Higher Schools	00	
	Aashram Schools	00	
	Aanganbadi centers	01	2014
	Excellent Schools	00	
	Model School	00	
	Boys Hostel	00	
Girls Hostel	00		
02	Health		According to district Statistical Department 2014
	Community Health Centers	00	
	Primary Health Center	00	
	Sub Health Centers	01	
	Veterinary Hospitals	00	





Map of Bikrampur Village

Discussion and Conclusion

Bikrampur is also a revenue village which is situated at the west of Bajag block. The village is 5 km away from the block and 50 km from the district headquarter. The majority of the population of the village consists of tribal peoples. The Kol constitutes the majority of the tribal population followed by the Gond; Baiga and Laman (Banjara or Nayak) tribe and other backward caste also reside in the Bikrampur village

The total geographical area of village is 464 hectares and the village is a part of Bikrampur gram panchayat. The village primarily divided in 5 tolas:

- 1) Banvashi tola (Kol tola)
- 2) Laman tola
- 3) Panchayat tola
- 4) Gond tola (Kisan tola)
- 5) Bhadra tola (Baigan tola)

There are 346 house hold in the village. The total number of the population of the village is 1,184 out of which 604 are male and 580 are female. The village has electrified, majority of households have electricity; the Bhadra tola is not electrified and not developed. The village has 2 primary, one middle school and aanganwadi center.

Primary health center, Bank, co-operative society, post office are not there in the village, so people of the village have to depend on Bajag for all these amenities. Nearest higher secondary school and weekly market situated at Bajag; 5 k.m. away from the Bikrampur village.

There is also no proper water supply in the village. The main sources of water supply are the wells. The roads of the village are so poor specially laman tola to bhadra tola road is in very bad condition. No proper drainage system in the village. The most of the villagers are dependent on the agricultural and wages for their livelihood. Pig, hen, cow, and buffalo are the main domestic animals and birds of the village. The major crops of the village are paddy, kodo, kutki, mustard and ramtila.

The total number of the population of the village is 1,184 out of which 604 are male and 580 are female. Male population is approximately 56 percent and female population is lower than male population. Females are 44 percent.

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