



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

A Study of socioeconomic factors affecting the health of Baiga tribes of Central India

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Abstract

Social and economic factors are very important indicators for the overall development of any community. as a result, it has a wide-ranging impact on the community. In which the health of women and children of weaker sections of the community is most affected. Similarly, the condition of Baiga tribal community is also socially and economically weak. Who generally live in largest numbers in dense forests and inaccessible hilly areas. Economically, their traditional livelihood is hunting, collecting forest produce, shifting cultivation etc. And socially, increasing deforestation and degradation of traditional lands have forced most of the Baiga communities to migrate to urban areas. Their migration impacts their overall health. This also negatively impacts public health due to poverty, illiteracy and limited access to health care. The present paper literature review examines various socio-economic factors that negatively impact Baiga health status including limited access to health care, malnutrition, poor health etc. Malnutrition is also a serious health problem among the Baiga tribal communities due to limited food access and dietary diversity due to traditional lifestyle and agriculture. Tackling all these factors and socio-economic challenges requires a multi-pronged approach, including providing adequate nutrition and sanitation, expanding educational opportunities and improving access to health care, etc. Identifying the root causes, government and non-governmental organizations to ensure their proper implementation by government organizations and communities. and enhancing the health and well-being of communities. And by improving the socio-economic condition of the Baiga community, changes can be brought about by positive improvements in their health and education. Due to which the social and economic condition of Baiga tribal community can be changed and their health condition can also be improved.

Keywords: Baiga tribe health, health care access, socioeconomic factors, malnutrition, poverty.

Introduction

A large number of Baiga tribe community reside in Madhya Pradesh of Central India. Which has been identified by the Madhya Pradesh government by classifying it as a very backward tribal community. Because social and economic factors play an important role in affecting the overall health of this indigenous community. Which directly and indirectly affects their health. Some of the major socio-economic factors affecting the health of Baiga tribe are limited access to basic health facilities, education and employment opportunities mainly in remote areas making their health conditions vulnerable and hindering them from leading healthy and successful lives. Mainly hinder their potential. Due to which the main socio-economic factors affecting health are poverty, malnutrition, contaminated water sources, lack of adequate sanitation and nutritious diet and lack of resources leading to various health problems including malnutrition, waterborne diseases and diseases caused by poor sanitation. Is. Apart from this, Baiga community also faces challenges in education and awareness. Lack of education and awareness about healthy habits, hygiene and preventive measures further aggravates their health problems. Limited knowledge about disease prevention and control also increases the prevalence of health problems and diseases in the community. The traditional lifestyle and cultural practices of the Baiga tribe also affect their health. They are heavily dependent on forest resources for their livelihood, including hunting and gathering. Deforestation and encroachment on their ancestral lands have had a serious impact on their way of life, and Lack of access to traditional food sources and modern medicines has affected their mental and physical health. And Baiga people face social exclusion and discrimination, which further complicates their health problems. They are often marginalized and face a lack of recognition and representation in decisions. Production process This exclusion limits access to health services and makes them even more vulnerable to health inequalities.

The majority of Baiga tribes, their maximum numbers are spread in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. Most of them live in Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur, Shahdol and Umaria districts of the state. The Baiga community mainly lives in dense forests and hilly areas and earns its living from agriculture, forest products and hunting. Despite their rich cultural heritage and extensive traditional knowledge of forest conservation, the Baiga community is still affected by many social conditions, including poverty. Illiteracy, lack of access to basic amenities and poor health. We are facing economic challenges. It also includes cultural conditions and practices. And access to health services impacts the health of the Baiga people. Despite government efforts to improve health infrastructure in tribal areas, health indicators among the Baiga remain poor compared to the general population. the infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and malnutrition rates in the Baiga tribal community are on average higher than other communities. Due to which the tribal community faces many health challenges including malaria, tuberculosis and water-borne diseases. The objective of this study is to identify the socio-economic factors affecting the health of Baiga tribal and analyze the impact of access to health services. To identify the role of cultural practices and beliefs in health impacts, to assist health policy-makers and health service providers in implementing effective medical services and methods to improve Baiga health.

Background study

In the research article, the aim is to identify the health determinants of the Baiga tribal community of Central India due to their social and economic status. The study will examine the basic health infrastructure of the Baiga community and various economic and social factors that influence their overall health. And socioeconomic conditions, cultural norms, access to health care and other relevant factors influencing their health will also be explored. The health issues of the Baiga tribe are traced to their traditional lifestyle, limited access to modern medical treatment, and potential disparities in resources and educational opportunities. The Baiga tribe aims to solve the broader issues of malnutrition, high infant mortality rate and lack of health facilities, illiteracy and awareness through socially preserving and awareness of its traditional cultural heritage, traditional treatment methods, indigenous knowledge methods. Due to which, it also throws light on the important government and non-government works required to strengthen the socio-economic condition of Baiga tribe and also to improve their health. It was conducted through review of existing research literature related to Baiga community to include all related social and economic work studies. To provide a new perspective on improving the socioeconomic status of Baiga tribe by identifying the underlying issues and factors affecting Baiga health by public health practitioners and health workers, policy makers. To increase the economic and social awareness of the Baiga tribal community by providing knowledge and practical information which will help in providing a better form in improving the health conditions of the deprived community. And the goals of the study are to provide an in-depth assessment of the social and economic determinants of health among the Baiga tribes of Central India and to inspire positive change in social policy, economic policies, and health policies to improve their overall health and quality of life. And to improve.

Literature review

Shirisha P.'s 2019 study, "Socioeconomic Determinants of Nutritional Status among 'Baiga' Tribal Children in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh," highlights the health-related nutrition discourse faced by the Baiga tribe of India. In-depth interviews were used to study the socio-economic status of the Baiga community and their cultural nutrition, traditional agricultural practices and limited access to education, highlighting the importance of plans to improve the health of the Baiga tribal community.

Geeta Singh and others (2022) wrote it. This article investigates the socioeconomic and livelihood patterns of the Baiga tribes in Madhya Pradesh's Dindori area, demonstrating their reliance on forest products for social and subsistence requirements as well as their comprehensive understanding of natural resources. The Baiga tribe's utilization of numerous plants, shrubs, and trees for culinary, medicinal, and industrial reasons emphasizes the relevance of the community's non-agricultural revenue sources to diversified activities and income streams.

Ravindra K. Sharma et al. (2021) examined the impact of socioeconomic variables on malaria incidence in the Mandla region of central India. Has been finished the research also examined the kind of home Baiga households occupied, the availability of water, sanitation facilities, and income, as well as economic and environmental initiatives and governmental goals for eradicating malaria.

The 2002 research "Socio-Cultural Correlates of Infant Mortality Rate in Primitive Tribes" by Arvind Verma examines the socio-cultural factors in Madhya Pradesh that contribute to the high newborn death rate shared by the Baiga tribe. The infant mortality rate of the Baiga tribe is greater than the state average for Madhya Pradesh and other recognized tribes, according to a cross-sectional survey conducted in two blocks of the Dindori district. The most significant factor affecting infant mortality has been shown to be household income per year.

Prem Shankar Mishra (2022), "Low birth weight among children in India: Does socioeconomic inequality persist in India," Using data from the National Family Health Survey, this study examines socioeconomic status among children in India and low birth weight (LBW) was observed., Wagstaff decomposition was used to identify the main contributors, while the concentration index and curve were employed to evaluate socioeconomic disparities in LBW. The findings showed that LBW is more prevalent among children from poor socio-economic backgrounds. Wealth quintile explains most of the SES disparities, followed by region and mothers' educational level. To address the problem, adequate attention should be given to maternal nutrition, as well as improved ANC coverage and awareness.

Sindhu A (2015), written by Dr. Chandrakant Jamadar, investigates how socioeconomic position affects the emotional intelligence and creative thinking of tribal teenage pupils. The findings indicate that students from higher socioeconomic backgrounds are more creative and emotionally intelligent than students from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. In terms of creativity and emotional intelligence, there was no gender difference.

Objective

1. To know the socio-economic condition related to the health and medical system of the Baiga tribe.
2. To know the health challenges of the Baiga tribe.
3. To know the health issues of Baiga tribe.
4. To know the health awareness of Baiga tribe.

Significance

Through this study, it will be helpful to know mainly the socio-economic factors affecting the health behavior of the Baiga tribe, which will, directly and indirectly, be beneficial in improving their geographical conditions and better health for their health. It will also play the role of a capable and helpful in making policies and plans.

Methods and Data

Explorative Research Method: The explorative research method is commonly employed when there is limited existing knowledge or understanding of a particular phenomenon or when the research objective is to gain deeper insights into a specific topic. In this study, the explorative research method was chosen to explore and understand various aspects related to the Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve.

Interview Method: The interview method was selected as the primary data collection technique for this study. Interviews provide an opportunity to gather rich and detailed information directly from the respondents. By engaging in dialogue with the participants, the researcher has explore their perspectives, experiences, and opinions in a comprehensive manner.

Selection of respondents: This was done to ensure a representative sample. 100 respondents were selected from Achanakmar-Amarkantak Biosphere Reserve area using random sampling method. Random sampling method is a reliable technique used to ensure that every member of the selected group number has an equal chance of being included in the study, thereby reducing bias. And while maintaining research impartiality, this method makes it easier to increase the generalizability of the findings to a larger population.

Discussion

Baiga tribe is a very ancient and traditional tribal community living in the region of Central India. Whose traditional lifestyle still faces many health challenges due to various socio-economic factors. The objective of this research article literature review is also to critically analyze and draw conclusions from the existing research done on the socio-economic factors affecting the health of the Baiga tribe.

Socioeconomic Factors

1. **Poverty:** Poverty is an important socio-economic factor among Baiga tribes which affects their health in many ways. Lack of many basic needs including housing, nutritious food, clean water, health facilities and services leads to various types of diseases and health problems among the tribes.
2. **Education:** Among the economic-social factors, limited access to quality education is also one of the factors affecting health among the Baiga tribes. Illiteracy and lack of awareness about sanitation, health services, and health policies and programs and health-related information hinders the ability to make informed decisions.
3. **Health Services:** Baiga tribes living in traditionally difficult, inaccessible hilly areas and dense forests create obstacles in the availability and operation of health services and health workers. There are limited health care facilities, inadequate infrastructure and delay or inadequacy in health treatment in tribal areas, which adversely affects the health of Baiga tribes.

4. Cultural practices: Cultural practices also play an important role in influencing the health of the Baiga tribes. Traditionally governed social beliefs and taboos, gender disparities create obstacles in running modern health programs. And their impact falls on health services and schemes like vaccination, family planning and delivery process etc. in the tribal community.
5. Social marginalization: Baiga tribe is one of the most backward castes among all the tribes. In which social backwardness also increases their health-related inequalities. Socially, superstition, discrimination, stigma etc. hinder them from coming into the mainstream of the society. Due to which they do not have access to health services and essential services, due to which their problems remain the same.

Health Issues and Challenges

1. Malnutrition: Poverty and low nutritional intake in the Baiga tribal community, especially among the women and young children of the community, leads to problems like anemia, high levels of malnutrition, weak immune system and stunted growth and development. And there is a possibility of problems like malnutrition.
2. Infectious Diseases: The Baiga tribal community has a low level of health due to inadequate nutritional intake and lack of clean drinking water, infection by communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and water-borne diseases and problems with high morbidity and mortality. Due to which many types of infectious diseases remain prevalent in the community.
3. Maternal and Child Health: The issue of maternal and child health is one of the most sensitive issues in any community. At the primary level, it is necessary to have adequate arrangements for antenatal maternal and child care, skilled birth attendants and postnatal maternal and child care services. Failure to do so results in poor maternal-child health, high rates of infant mortality, maternal deaths and malnourished children in the community area.
4. Mental Health: The influence of socio-economic level factors of Baiga tribe also affects their mental health. Social isolation, discrimination and poverty increase the mental level of stress, anxiety and depression of the Baiga community. Due to which the availability of mental health services and health support systems in the right sequence also affects mental health.
5. Socioeconomic Determinants: This study aims to investigate the relationship between health disparities among Baiga indigenous people and several socioeconomic characteristics, including income, education, living conditions, and professional opportunities.
6. Health Disparities: Significant health disparities that exist within the Baiga tribe include discussion and incidence of disease, malnutrition, differences in health outcomes for mothers and children, and unequal access to medical treatment.
7. Cultural Practice and beliefs: The article discuss how cultural practices, customs, and local beliefs affect health outcomes, both positively and negatively, in order to guide health behavior.

8. Implementation of health policies and plans: To discuss the challenges that development organizations, healthcare practitioners, and policymakers may have in putting these recommendations into action in order to address the discovered socioeconomic and health disparities.

Discussion

To recognize concerns and offer effective answers about the social and economic inequities that influence the health of the Baiga tribes in Central India. Housing, clean water, cultural practices, gender inequity, education and awareness, and access to healthcare are among the problems addressed. To offer a complete picture of the difficulties and opportunities for improving indigenous populations' health and welfare by increasing awareness of the injustices they face and urging both governmental and non-governmental entities to take appropriate action. This can assist lead the formulation of community-specific development plans, health-care programs and policies.

Conclusion

Poverty, limited access to education and healthcare services, cultural practices, and social marginalization are key determinants of their health disparities. Malnutrition, infectious diseases, maternal and child health issues, and mental health challenges are prevalent within the community. Understanding these factors is crucial for implementing targeted interventions and policies to improve the health outcomes of the Baiga tribe and promote their overall well-being. The Baiga tribe in Central India faces various socioeconomic factors that significantly impact their health and well-being. Poverty, limited access to quality healthcare services, lack of education, and cultural and social factors all contribute to the health disparities within the tribe. Recognizing and addressing these factors are crucial in developing effective interventions and policies to improve the health outcomes of the Baiga tribe. By understanding and addressing these socioeconomic factors, it is possible to empower the Baiga community and work towards achieving health equity for all.

Declaration

We declare that we do not have any interest conflict related to the main writer and co -author.

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