Chapter 3

Material & Method
The present study has been conducted among the Bharia primitive tribal group of Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh. Bharia are mainly residing in Chhindwara, Mandla, Dindori and Jobalpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The main tribes living in the Mandla (Dindori) district are the Gond, Baiga, Kol, and Bharia. The Bharia of district constitutes 2.30 per cent of the state's total Bharia population. According to 1981 Census the total population of the Bharia in the Madhya Pradesh was 1,95,490 persons in which 4514 are residing in Mandla & Dindori districts. Most of the work has been done in Bharia of Chhindwara district only but no investigation has been carried out in Mandla & Dindori district. Which need for the formulation of need based and area specific health care programs. According to 1981 census the highest concentration of Bharia are found in Dindori tehsil of Mandla district. Thus it was mentioned in the synopsis of this study that the field area will be Mandla district. But when the author of this study reached, he found that Dindori is renamed as a district. Therefore, study area in this research is mentioned as Dindori district in lieu of Mandla district.

Bharia are concentrated in the Dindori tehsil of the district. According to 1991 Census total population of the tehsil is 5,60,417 and the total tribal population of tehsil is 3,79,305.

The present study was carried out among the Bharia inhabiting Dindori, Samnapur and Bajag
community development blocks of Dindori tehsil of the same district Madhya Pradesh.

Table 3.1
Study area and sample size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>Community Development Blocks</th>
<th>Villages</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>Dindori</td>
<td>Dhanuasagar</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lakho</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kohka</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Samnapur</td>
<td>Jatadogri</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bhariatola</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bajag</td>
<td>Barga</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gangutola</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aataria</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sampling

The relevant data has been collected from a single tehsil of Dindori district. From this tehsil, three blocks has been selected, in which two blocks (Dindori and Samnapur) has been selected of the basis of highest and one block (Bajag) on the basis of lowest Bharia population. The villages has been selected from four diffracts geographic location from the each blocks.
Basis of selection of the village from each blocks has been as follows:

Three villages (Dhanuasagar, Jotadogri and Aatariya) have been selected at a location nearest to the PHC.

Two villages (Lakho and Gangutola) have been selected at a location farthest from PHC.

Three villages (Kohka, Bhariatola and Barga) has been selected at a location situated in between the nearest and farthest villages from PHC.

The villages having Bharia population in the district has been arranged in descending order on the basis of their population. The villages having greater concentration has been selected by probability proportion. From these villages, different samples as been taken but the sample size of each village under study has been vary on the basis of their population in order to make the sample a representative one.

Sample size

In all a random sample of 300 households has been selected from the eight village as defined above of Dindori district, Madhya Pradesh.
Data collection

The relevant information were collected from selected Bharia household with the help of semi structured schedules in order to elicit the information on the social organization, cultural practices, mating patterns, clan structure, economy, sanitation and hygiene etc. A detailed genealogy was drawn enlisting pregnancy by pregnancy enumeration with outcome of each pregnancy. The information of reproductive wastage i.e. abortions and still births, neonatal deaths were cross-checked with the elderly members of the household. The data on morbidity pattern were collected by interviewing the head of the household. Interviewing the head of household and his wife collected the data on morbidity pattern. In order to avoid bias because a recall laps the information on the episodes of illness was collected relating it with the important local happenings. There was no substantial information available from the hospital/ PHC records. A part of the schedules was mainly designed to elicit the information on health seeking behaviour of Bharia.

Besides the semi structured scheduled, separate in-depth interviews, case studies were conducted with the village leaders, elderly individuals to elicit the information on clan structure, social organization, cultural practices related with mating pattern etc. Attempts were made to find out the underlying beliefs and taboos, especially in relation with childbirth
ceremonies, deaths and disease etc. Auxiliary nurse midwives (ANM), traditional birth attendant (TBA) and village medicine man were also interviewed.
Sex Ratio

It is defined as number of females per thousand males.

Symbolically,

\[
\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{F}{M} \times K
\]

where,

F: number of females among the population
M: number of males
K: a constant usually, 1000

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO

Child-woman ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of children aged 0-4 per 1000 women of child-bearing age in a population.

DEPENDENCY RATIO

It is defined as the ratio of total dependents to the working population. It percent it is called as dependency or overall dependency ratio.

Symbolically,

\[
DR = \frac{\text{Pop}(0-14) + \text{Pop}(60+)}{\text{Pop}(15-59)} \times 100
\]

i. Young Dependency Ratio (YDR)

It is defined as the ratio of young dependants i.e. 0-14 aged population to the 15-59 or working population it is expressed in percent.

Symbolically,

\[
\text{YDR} = \frac{\text{Pop}(0-14) + \text{Pop}(60+)}{\text{Pop}(15-59)} \times 100
\]
iii. Total Dependency Ratio

It is defined as the ratio of total (young+old) dependants to working population. It is also expressed in percentage.

It is defined as the ratio of total (young+old) dependants to working population. It is also expressed in percentage.

Symbolically,

\[ Dr = \frac{\text{Pop}[(0-14) + \text{Pop}(60+)]}{\text{Pop}(15-59)} \times 100 \]

Index of aging (IOA)

The Index of aging is the ratio of aged population (60+) to the young population (0-14)

Symbolically,

\[ \text{IOA} = \frac{\Gamma \phi(60+)}{\text{Pop}(0-14)} \times 100 \]

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality rate is defined as the ratio of the number (d) of infant deaths (i.e. deaths under one year of age) registered in a given year to the total number of live births (B) registered in the same year multiplied by 1000.

Symbolically,

\[ IMR = \frac{Df}{B} \times 1000 \]