CHAPTER - X

APPENDIX
### I. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

1. Date: 
2. S. No.: 
3. Name of the Head of the family: 
4. Address: 
5. Community: 
6. Religion: 

### II. SOCIOCconomic DETAILS OF FAMILY MEMBERS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Relation to the Head</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (Yrs)</th>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Major Occupation</th>
<th>Subsidiary Occupation</th>
<th>Income Sources (Rs./Pm)</th>
<th>Total Physiological Income (Rs./Pm)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Include sources such as income from agriculture, cattle wealth, and house rent.

**TOTAL PHYSIOLOGICAL INCOME (Rs./Pm):**

**REMARKS:**

- Includes sources such as income from agriculture, cattle wealth, and house rent.

---

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH**

**JAMIA OSmania, HYDERABAD**

**SCHEDULE FOR ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO·ECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILY**
8. AGRICULTURE:

(A) Land owned: Yes/No

If yes, number of acres of:

(B) (i) Wet land
(ii) Dry land

9. CROPING PATTERN:

Paddy

Cow

Sheep

Buffalo

Goat

Other

Commercial

Vegetable

Pulses

Millets

Jowar

Wheat

Millets

Pulses

Vegetable

Commercial

Paddy

10. CATTLE WEALTH:

(A) Number

8. POULTRY:

A. Number

B. Yield of Milk (per animal / day)

C. Cost per litre (Rs.)

D. Local market value (Rs. per bag / quintal)

E. Net yield (bags / quintal / Rs. per year)

11. ANIMALS:

Cow

Sheep

Buffalo

GOAT

Other

Commercial

Poultry

No. of Chicken

No. of eggs

Cost of an egg (Rs.)

Net income (Rs. / Min.)
12. NET INCOME = Gross Income - Expenditure on Agriculture / Cattle wealth (Poultry etc.)

Yes / No

If any

House rent received

0

Net income (Rs. per mth)

13. III HOUSING CONDITIONS.

A Type of House

Bunglow

C Type of House

Building

D House / Building / Bunglow type

14. IV SANITARY CONDITIONS.

A. Sources of drinking water

Tank / River

Public well

Public Tap

Hand pump

15. V OTHERS FACILITIES

A. Electricity facilities

B. Recreational facilities

C. Transportation facilities

D. Other facilities

E. Sanitation facilities

F. Drainage facilities

G. Ventilation facilities

H. No of ventilators

I. No of windows

E. No of living rooms

D. No of bedrooms

C. No of common rooms

B. No of masonry walls

A. Type of house

iii

thatched

tiled

masonry

brick built

mud built

G. Separate kitchen: Yes / No

If yes, House rent paid Rs.

Yes / No

Hand pump

Tank / River

Public well

Public Tap

Hand pump

1. Other facilities

C. Recreational facilities

B. Transportation facilities

A. Electricity facilities

G. Separate kitchen: Yes / No

If yes, House rent paid Rs.

Yes / No

Tank / River

Public well

Public Tap

Hand pump

1. Other facilities

C. Recreational facilities

B. Transportation facilities

A. Electricity facilities

G. Separate kitchen: Yes / No

If yes, House rent paid Rs.

Yes / No

Tank / River

Public well

Public Tap

Hand pump

1. Other facilities

C. Recreational facilities

B. Transportation facilities

A. Electricity facilities

G. Separate kitchen: Yes / No

If yes, House rent paid Rs.

Yes / No
**Proforma - 2**

**Date: .......................**

**REGIONAL MEDICAL RESEARCH CENTRE FOR TRIBALS (INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH)**

**NAGPUR ROAD, JABALPUR**

**Individual Dietary Intake (Oral Questionnaire)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Family No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Name of Head of Family</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial Number of the Individual</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Type of Foodstuff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw</th>
<th>Cooked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Physiological Status**

- Non-pregnant (NPNL)
- Pregnant (Preg)
- Lactating (Lact)
- Breast-fed only (BF)
- Supplements (Sup)

**Breakfast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Preparation</th>
<th>Foodstuff</th>
<th>Total Cooked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Record participation in any feeding programme with details and food consumed outside the home.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Food</th>
<th>Raw Preparation</th>
<th>Amount gm.</th>
<th>Stuff</th>
<th>Total Cooked</th>
<th>Raw Food</th>
<th>Type of Individual Dietary Intake (Oral Questionnaire) (Contd.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea &amp; Snacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

Name: ____________________________ Sr. No. __________
Address: ____________________________ Age. ______

Sex ______
Date ______

1. General Appearance
2. Hair
3. Face
4. Eyes
5. Lips
6. Tongue
7. Teeth
8. Gums
9. Skin
10. Nails
11. Other disorders (if any)
PROFORMA - 4

NUTRITIONAL ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

Name: ___________________________ Sr. No. ____________
Address: ___________________________ Age. ____________

Sex. ____________ Date ____________

1. Height (cm.)

2. Weight (kgs.)

3. Mid-arm circumference (cm)

4. Body-mass index (kg/m²)

5. Relative body weight (%)

6. Skin fold thickness (mm)
NUTRITION & HEALTH EDUCATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Name ____________________________ Sr. No ____________
Address ____________________________ Age ____________
Sex ____________ Date ____________

I. BASICS OF HEALTH & NUTRITION.

1. Do you take meals in time? Yes / No / Doubt.

2. In your opinion, can well planned vegetarian diet be as nutritious as nonvegetarian diet? Yes / No / Doubt.

3. In your opinion is taste more important than nutritive value while planning and cooking food? Yes / No / Doubt.

4. In your opinion are costly foods more nutritious than cheaper foods? Yes/No/Doubt.

5. In your opinion is hand pounded rice better than milled rice? Yes / No / Doubt.

6. Is there any change in nutritive value of foods when they are cooked? Yes/No/Doubt.

7. Are pulses beneficial for health? Yes / No / Doubt.

II. NUTRITION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS.

1. Do you think that regular medical check up during pregnancy is necessary? Yes / No / Doubt.

2. Do you think that pregnant lady requires extra food than non pregnant lady? Yes / No / Doubt.
3. Do you know that green leafy vegetables are necessary for pregnant ladies? Yes / No / Doubt

4. Are there some foods which should be excluded from pregnant lady's diet? Yes / No / Doubt

5. Is special diet necessary for lactating mother? Yes / No / Doubt

6. Do you think that some food stuffs should be excluded from the diet of lactating mothers? Yes / No / Doubt

7. Do you think that breast feeding just after birth is necessary for infants? Yes / No / Doubt

8. Do you know how long breast feeding should be continued? Yes / No / Doubt

9. Is mother's milk better than animal milk? Yes / No / Doubt

10. Do you think that it is necessary to give milk to the infants and children after breast feeding is stopped? Yes / No / Doubt

11. Is it necessary to give supplementary food to infants after six months? Yes / No / Doubt

12. Apart from mid-day school lunch do you give lunch at home? Yes / No / Doubt

13. During diarrhoea, do you give ORS to your children? Yes / No / Doubt

14. Do you rush your child to doctor when he / she is ill? Yes / No / Doubt

15. Is it necessary to vaccinate children? Yes / No / Doubt

16. Do you believe in "Jhad Funk"? Yes / No / Doubt

III. COOKING PRACTICES AND FOOD BELIEFS.

1. Do you wash vegetables & fruits before eating? Yes / No / Doubt

2. Do you cut vegetables after washing? Yes / No / Doubt

3. Is covered cooking better than open pan cooking? Yes / No / Doubt
4. Do you cook your food in excess water?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

5. Do you discard the excess rice water after cooking?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

6. Is there any loss of nutrients by discarding rice water?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

7. Do you take raw vegetables as salad?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

8. Do you take lathyrus pulse and do you know about its bad effects?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

9. Do you consume seasonal fruits?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

10. In your opinion is vegetable oil better than hydrogenated fat?  
    Yes / No / Doubt

11. In your opinion is sugar better than jaggery?  
    Yes / No / Doubt

12. Do you use iodised salt in your foods?  
    Yes / No / Doubt

IV. IMMUNIZATION

1. Do you know about vaccines?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

2. Should pregnant women be vaccinated?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

3. Do you know how many vaccines are necessary for child?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

4. Do you know about D.P.T. vaccination?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

5. Do you know about polio vaccination?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

V. HEALTH AND HYGIENE

1. Do you agree with the fact that personal hygiene is necessary for maintaining good health?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

2. Is daily brushing of teeth necessary?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

3. Do you know that proper ventilation is necessary in the house?  
   Yes / No / Doubt

4. Do you think that cleanliness of hand is necessary before and after meals?  
   Yes / No / Doubt
5. Do you know that proper cleaning of hands are essential after you come from toilet? Yes / No / Doubt
6. Do you know that smoke of wood is harmful for eyes? Yes / No / Doubt
7. Do you know that impure water is the main source of many diseases? Yes / No / Doubt
8. Do you know that small pox is not caused by supernatural power? Yes / No / Doubt
9. Do you know that kitchen should be clean when you cook foods? Yes / No / Doubt

VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

1. Do you know that sanitation of environment is essential for healthy life? Yes / No / Doubt
2. Do you know that mosquitoes of Malária develop at pits? Yes / No / Doubt
3. Do you know that regular cleaning of well is necessary? Yes / No / Doubt
4. Do you know that accumulated water near wells and hand pump generate so many water born diseases? Yes / No / Doubt
5. Do you know that mosquitoes and flies are carrier of diseases? Yes / No / Doubt
6. Do you know that garbage produces mosquitoes and flies? Yes / No / Doubt
PUBLISHED PAPER
BULLETIN
OF
THE TRIBAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
BHOPAL.

Hindi Section

01. बड़ी-बुरी असम्भव जनजाति

02. बैगुड़ जीले में जनजातीय स्वास्थ्य

03. सांस्कृतिक स्रोतस्थल का धार्मिक अस्तित्व

04. बैगुड़ जीले के अन्य स्रोतस्थलों में अध्ययन: अवज्ञात


g

English Section

05. Global perception of food and related problems of Indian Tribe (Focus on 14) I.C.A.E.S., 1989.
Dr. M.L. Patel

Williamsburg, U.S.A.

06. Demographic Characteristics in West Satpuda Region
Prof. D.S. Suryawanshi

07. Impact of displacement.
Farhad Mollick

Prof. B.M. Mulchandee

08. A Comparative study of Tribal and Non-Tribal student of plus two level, residing in tribal area, with respect to Socio-Economic status and Academic achievement.
Dr. H.B. Singh

09. Anthropometric profile of the “Hill-Korwa”

Dr. Aruna Patil

of Surma District

Megha Asahkunwar

10. वर्ष 1988-99 में प्रकाशित पत्रिकाओं की यूकी

अधिकारित सम्पादन संस्थान,

मथ श्रेष्ठ (संपादक)
ANTHROPOMETRIC PROFILE OF THE HILL-KORWAS OF SARGUJA DISTRICT

• Dr. Aruna Palta
• Megha Aghantiwanshi

Nutritional Anthropometry pertains to the measurements of variations of the physical dimensions and the gross composition of the human body at different age levels and degree of nutrition (Jellife 1966). It appears to be a vital parameter in the assessment of undernutrition, especially in developing tropical countries.

The "Hill-Korwas" are an important Dravidian tribe of Madhya Pradesh. In the recent years there has been an increased emphasis on development of the tribal areas with a focus on upliftment of tribal communities. Though a broad understanding of the health and nutrition aspect of urban and rural communities has been achieved, any such information of the endemic tribal population is however lacking. Therefore, scientific investigation of their health and nutritional status must be undertaken on priority.

In this paper an attempt has been made to present the anthropometric profile of nutritional relevance of one of the important tribes of Madhya Pradesh – the "Hill-Korwas" of Sarguja district.

METHODOLOGY

560 adult subjects comprising of 294 males and 266 females were selected from 5 development blocks of Sarguja, namely "Lundra", "Betoli", "Rajpur", "Mainpath" and "Shankarganj" on the basis of simple random sampling method. In all 266 Korwa families
from 13 villages were included in this study. The subjects studied were homogeneous in their character and way of living. Height, weight, midarm circumference of the subjects were taken using standard techniques. Body mass index and relative body weight were further calculated from the above measurements. Height was measured using anthropometer and reading to the nearest half cm was recorded. Platform beam balance was used for recording weight. The reading to the nearest half Kg was recorded. Mid arm circumference was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm halfway between the acromial process of the scapula and the olecranon process of the ulna of the left arm, keeping the arm loosely hung and relaxed. A non-stretchable fibre glass tape was used. Body mass index was determined using body weight (Kg) and height (meter) measurements using the relation suggested by Thunsberg et al (1981).

\[
\text{BMI (Kg/m}^2\text{)} = \frac{\text{Body weight}}{\text{Height}^2}
\]

Relative body weight percentage calculations were done using actual body weight and ideal body weight, in accordance to their height, age and sex. The formula used was –

\[
\text{Relative body weight } \% = \frac{\text{Actual body weight}}{\text{Ideal body weight}} \times 100
\]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The different anthropometric measurements some of which were actually taken and the others calculated are shown in table 1. table 2 depicts the various anthropometric measurements of the Hill

(a) HEIGHT

It is the most commonly employed measurement to evaluate linear growth. The average height of the adult Korwa males was 151.37 cm and that of the females was 143.73 cm. These data are comparable to the Kamars a primitive tribe of Raipur district but lower than NNMB data (1979) for rural Madhya Pradesh and also slightly lower than those reported by Hanumantha Rao et al (1986) on tribals of Madhya Pradesh. The information on the height of the population throws light on their past nutritional status.

(b) WEIGHT

Body weight has long been used for the assessment of nutritional status and its validity has been well established in innumerable studies. The average weight of the Korwa males was 45.91 Kg. and that of the females was 40.61 Kg. Again, those data are comparable to Kamars but lower than NNMB data (1979) for rural Madhya Pradesh. The low body weight may be well correlated with the low calorie intake of Korwas.

(c) MID ARM CIRCUMFERENCE

Arm circumference measurements provide an overall information of the status of muscle development and extent of depot fat. The average arm circumference value of the males was 24.04 cm.
While that of the females was 22.95 cm, these values are quite closer to the Kamar of Raipur districts but none of the Korwas conferred to the standard values as described by Jelliffe (1966). Low arm circumference values may be well correlated with low calories and low fat intake of the Korwa population.

(d) BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)

It is a parameter independent of age and takes into consideration weight in relation to height and hence may be considered to have advantage over using either height or weight singly as an index of states of nutrition. The standard values as suggested by Thunsberg et al for males and females are 20-25 Kg/m² and 19-24 Kg/m² respectively. The average value for the adult Korwa males was 20.34 Kg/m² while that for females was 19.30 Kg/m². Thus both the sexes were within the normal range of BMI.

(e) RELATIVE BODY WEIGHT (%)

The parameter was calculated from the actual weight of the subjects and ideal body weight, in accordance with their height, age and sex thus providing a more realistic picture. The average value of adult Korwa males for this parameter was 76.05% while that of females was slightly better i.e. 80.44%.

CONCLUSION

Thus all the above anthropometric measurements indicate that status of nutrition of "Hill-Korwas" cannot be
termed as adequate. Their height, weight, mid arm circumference, BMI and relative body weight percentage values, though are comparable to the "Karmas" a primitive tribe of Raipur district but are much lower than their urban and rural counterparts. Measures on large scales are required to upgrade the nutritional status of this primitive tribe by encouraging the development of food resources as well as by providing them extensive nutrition education.

REFERENCES


N. (1936) Health and nutritional status of tribals in Madhya Pradesh. NIN,ICMR, Hyderabad, India.

Table 1

Mean Anthropometric Measurements of the "Hill Korwa"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Males N = 294</th>
<th>Females N = 266</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>151.37</td>
<td>143.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (Kg)</td>
<td>45.91</td>
<td>40.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midarm Circumference (cm)</td>
<td>24.04</td>
<td>22.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (Kg/m²)</td>
<td>20.34</td>
<td>19.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative body weight (%)</td>
<td>76.05</td>
<td>60.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2

Mean Anthropometric Measurements of the "Hill Korwas" as compared to other studies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height (cm)</td>
<td>151.37</td>
<td>143.73</td>
<td>152.25</td>
<td>145.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight (Kg)</td>
<td>45.91</td>
<td>40.61</td>
<td>45.37</td>
<td>40.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midarm Circumference (cm)</td>
<td>24.04</td>
<td>22.95</td>
<td>24.31</td>
<td>23.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (Kg/m²)</td>
<td>20.34</td>
<td>19.30</td>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>18.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative body wt. (%)</td>
<td>76.05</td>
<td>80.44</td>
<td>76.10</td>
<td>80.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRESENTED PAPER
विश्वविद्यालय अनुदात आयोग, नई दिल्ली के द्वारा प्रायोजित राष्ट्रीय सेमिनार
मानव अधिकार, कर्त्तव्य एवं शिक्षा
दिनांक 20 एवं 21 जनवरी 2001

सी. एम. डी. स्नातकोत्तर महाविद्यालय,
बिलासपुर द्वारा आयोजित

समारिका

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बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)
HUMAN RIGHTS AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A case study of Minimum Economic Condition of Hill Korwas

Ms. Megha Agniwanshi & Dr. Aruna Palta
Department of Food & Nutrition,
Govt. D.B. Girls' autonomous P.G. College,
Raipur (Chhattisgarh)

"Hill Korwa" a primitive tribe of nearly 27,109 population size lives in the fastnesses of hills and forests of Surguja and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh the impact of civilization has thrown this tribe in a state of trauma due to disturbances caused in their natural habitat. In this paper an attempt has been made to collect all relevant information on social, economic and allied aspects which has bearing on the health and nutritional status of the Hill Korwas.

Information pertaining to the size and composition of the family, educational status, monthly income, per capita income and other income opportunities as farm cattle, poultry etc. was recorded. Some additional information on housing, lighting, water supply and transport facilities was also collected.

The results revealed that Hill Korwas has quite a low socioeconomic status. Their housing and sanitary conditions were not satisfactory water supply & sewage facilities were not adequate in Korwa settlements. The level of literacy was quite low, Their per capita income varied from 50-300 rupees per month.

The study suggests the need for effective planning and implementation of programmes which may help in promoting and upgrading the socioeconomic status of the tribes in general to improve their status of life.
NATIONAL SEMINAR
GEOGRAPHY & DEVELOPMENT
JAN. 28-29, 1999

ABSTRACT

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DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY.
GOVT D.B. GIRLS' P.G. COLLEGE
RAIPUR (M.P.) - 492001
Out of the 2,866 Kamar families residing in 249 villages, 10% of families were selected for the present study. Diet survey was carried out using a pretested schedule (ICMR 1987). The food intake for 3 consecutive days was recorded by oral questionnaire using standard measures. The food consumption of the dietaries was computed from standard tables and comparison with recommended allowances was made.

The study revealed that the diet of the Kamars was inadequate in terms of milk, animal food, sugar, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables. The nutrient content when calculated, revealed a gross deficiency of vitamin A, B Complex, Vitamin C, calcium and fats, while a moderate deficiency of calories, fats, proteins, carbohydrates and iron was noted.

The food consumption of the Kamars is affected by the season of the year as collection from the forest changes from season to season. Cereals, pulses and other vegetables intake shows some variation being the highest in the winters and lowest in the rainy season. Green leafy vegetables, tuber and fish consumption was the highest in the rainy season and the least in the summer season. No remarkable seasonal variation was observed in the consumption of fruits, milk fats & oils, sugar jaggery special requirement of vulnerable section (infants, preschool children, pregnant women and lactating mothers) was not taken care of as no special or additional food were provided to them. Consumption of home "Mahua" liquor and tobacco by almost all the adults and even some of the children above the age of 7 was a common practice. The study suggests the need for nutrition education among the "Kamars" in order to improve their status of Nutrition and hence the quality of life.

11.3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF NUTRITIONAL RELEVANCE OF "HILL KORWASS" - A PRIMITIVE TRIBE OF MADHYA PRADESH

Megha Agnivanshi & Aruna Palta
Govt. D.B. Girls P.G. College Raipur (M.P.)

Hill Korwa is a kolarian tribe living in Ambikapur and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the seven primitive tribes of Madhya Pradesh. The impact of civilization has thrown this tribe in a state of trauma due to disturbances caused in their natural habitat, in this paper an attempt has been made to collect all rel...
11. Medical Geography & Nutrition

Relevant information on social, economic and allied aspects which has bearing on the health and nutritional status of the Hill Korwas.

The total population covered under this survey is 1965 consisting of infants, children, adolescents, adults, and elderly people. The break up for the males and females was 1062 males and 903 females. Socio-economic data was collected using a pretested schedule (ICMR 1987 Information pertaining to the size and composition of the family, educational status, monthly income, per capita income and other income opportunities as farm cattle, poultry etc. was recorded some. Additional information on housing, ventilation, lighting, water supply, and transport facilities was also collected.

The result revealed that Hill Korwas had quite a low socio-economic status. Their housing and sanitary conditions were not satisfactory. Ventilation arrangements were unsatisfactory. 97.97% house holds had no windows, 1.52% houses held one window while 0.51% households had two windows. Ventilators were almost absent in all the houses. None of the houses had electricity. A large number 75.13% had Kitchen in living room while only 24.87% had separate Kitchens.

As far as water supply is concerned 54.82% households used tank/river water; 14.38% households used well water while 30.79% households used hand pump water. There is no adequate sewage facilities in Korwa settlements. The average family size of the Korwa was found to be 3.72. Educational status of Korwas was found to be low. Out of 1742 subjects above the age of 4 years only 12.28% subjects were literate while 87.72% were found to be illiterate. Out of these 12.28% literate subjects 82.27% were males while only 17.73% were females.

The per capita income of Korwas varies from 50-300 rupees per months. 99.15% families had their own land while 0.85% families were found to be landless. 19.46% families had cow, 24.20% had ox; 3.55 had buffalo and 2.20% had pigs. 23.86% had cock, 49.58% had hen while 42.47% had chicks. Recreational facilities are meagre in korwa settlements. Only 1.18% had radio/transistor, 9.30% households had bicycle as their means of transportation.

The study suggested the need for effective planning and implementation of programmes which may help in promoting and up-status grading the socio-economic status of korwas under the changed new economic and political system.
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C.I.A.E., Nabi-bagh, Berasia Road, Bhopal (M.P.)
Hill Korwa is a Kolarian tribe living in Ambikapur and Raigarh districts of Chhattisgarh. The impact of civilization has thrown this tribe in a state of trauma due to disturbances caused in their natural habitat. In this paper an attempt has been made to collect all relevant information on the nutrient intake of hill Korwas. The study was conducted on 1249 adult Hill Korwas of Sarguja and Raigarh districts. Their dietaries were found to be moderately deficient in Calories, Protein, Carbohydrate and Niacin whereas a gross deficiency of Calcium, Vitamin A, Riboflavin and Fat was observed. This inadequacy of nutrients was because of low intake of pulses, milk and milk products, green leafy vegetables, fruits, fats & oils and sugar & jaggery etc. The study suggests the need to bring about changes in their food intake in order to improve their status of nutrition.