

**The Analytical Study Women in Household Management of Tribal Economy****Kajal Bhadoriya**Student,
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DOI<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15658688>**Abstract**

The family or home occupied the pivotal position in our tribal society. This is also correct in case of other cultures and societies. The home is the abode where the family lives and the family comprises of the husband and wife as well as the children born out of the wedlock. Every home has its environment which ultimately shifts the personality of the individuals living within it. The word 'management' is a broad term and it has got many dimensions, the most important has been the economic dimensions. Family is term both as an association as well as an institution and almost all over the world the family has to find out its own resources to run itself. The resource is inevitably a limited fact and the demands of family are multifarious. Therefore, the question of management of family resources automatically comes to the forefront. The important dimensions of family are the social, economic, health and nutrition, taking care of the children both within it and also the process of decision making.

Key words:- Management Environment Dimensions Economic

**Introduction**

The householder family economy has two dimensions: (a) Earning and (b) Management. In a male dominated society men earn money for their families and both the men and women have the responsibility of home management.

To provide food and nutrition to the family members is the basic part of home management. And, woman plays an important role in this regards. Health depends to a large extent on food and nutrition. Food in fact is the most important single factor in connection with the attainment and maintenance of health. Every drop of water and blood in the body is conditioned by the food we eat and it is a blood that every tissue, every organ, every gland and indeed every function of the body fundamentally depends. By food is meant any material taken into the system that serves to sustain normal bodily processes. It is a fallacy of our times to regard that anything and everything called food is good for health. For any subsistence to be properly regarded as human food, it must be capable of supplying the body with the material needed for the repair of body tissues and maintenance of various functions, while at the same time doing no harm to the body and in no way interfering with

its activities. We must live on truly nutritious food and not on anything generally considered as food.

To be healthy and in good conditions it is imperative to eat natural, wholesome food making sure that the food supply is in proper proportion and of a character or quality suitable for protecting the body. By natural food we mean food as provided by nature containing all the elements and not flavored or doctored or devitalized by mass.

It is undoubtedly true that our eating habits depend upon our economic status as well as the availability of foods. Besides, our beliefs, customs, traditions and prejudices influence our food habits much more than we realize. The general food belief of any community is a social product deeply extended and entrenched in the minds of the community and practiced almost alike a faith. These beliefs, therefore, significantly influence the nutritional status of these population groups and become a force to reckon with in any nutrition programmer.

Review of Literature

- Sir Robert 2014- Mc Carrison, who was for many years Director of Research on Food and Nutrition in India, may be said to have summed up his many experience in nutrition that had special reference to India



this vast country with its many varieties of climate, food, physical types, habits, etc. The single factor in the acquisition and maintenance of good health is perfectly constituted food which consists particularly of milk, Milk products, whole grain cereals, nuts, fresh fruits and vegetables. These are called protective foods as they protect you against disease and epidemics. He adds that most people do not get enough of protective food and their diet is therefore incomplete and results ultimately in disease.

- **According to Shrivastava RK 2018-** The tribals suffer from a perennial shortage of food supply because of the nature of the soil, unscientific mode of cultivation, due to the small size of the holding, exploitation of the traders, middle men and low level of their education etc. This has caused the problem of malnutrition as well as under nutrition. Of course, these problems are not exclusive for the tribals. It is said that a large proportion of humanity lives on a starvation diet. It is equally true that food has never been more abundant or a greater variety of food been available to the man or women in the street.
- **According to Kumar Sushil 2018-** An undernourished individual will almost invariably be malnourished also, since he will not obtain enough of the various food constituents needed for health. On the other hand, an ill balanced diet may be sufficient in quantity and yet lead to malnutrition, because of its qualitative defects. In practice under nutrition and malnutrition is often used with reference to general inadequacy of the diet in both the nutritive and qualitative sense.



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Objectives of the Study

- The Indian women like their counterparts in other parts of the world remained completely.
- They remained deprived of numerous rights and privileges available to the men folk.
- Their world of activities virtually was confined to the bounds of their paternal and husband's households discharging.
- The roles of daughter, wife and mother and above all of the domestic women with very low status in family and society.
- They unlike the women of the past are found coming out of home to participate and contribute in diverse realms of our society.

Methodology

- The present study is a modest Endeavour to examine the efficacy, and effectiveness of tribal household management economy. The main objective of the study is to appraise the Women's Role and Participation in respect of management, income, indebtedness, occupational pattern, household economy, economic decision making, off time activities and other socio-economic parameters.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

The analysis of the collected data reveals that the tribals are very tradition ridden people. In tribal societies, men and women both in general work for their livelihood. In present day, the tribals are not homogeneous regarding their occupations. In tribal societies not only men but women also engaged in various types of work to fulfill their economic needs. The tribal families are basically in patriarchal nature. But many tribal

women (27.75 percent) were in favour of women being head of the family. This shows the changing pattern of tribal societies regarding the participation of women in household management. The study shows that the concept of male dominance is gradually receding and the idea of equal partnership among the husband and wife is gradually emerging. Generally, tribal women prefer (58.75 percent) the idea of sharing the household work equally between man and woman.

Do You Know Household Management in Tribal Economy

Table-1.1

Respondents	Household Management	Tribal Economy
Male	75	65
Female	25	35
Total	100	100

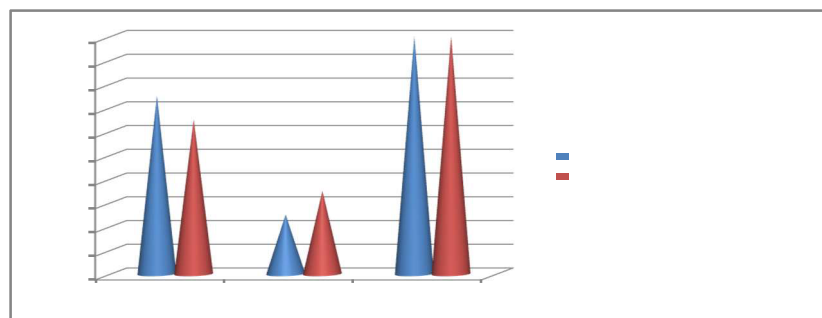


Table 1.1 Has displayed two respondents Male and Female Male has Household Management 75 and Tribal Economy 65, Female Household Management 25 and Tribal Economy 35 show it applied percentage method.



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Findings of the Research

- On the basis of the above discussion we can therefore, very well say that the domestic role of women is a cultural construction.
- Household management is the natural outgrowth of human association in the home environment.
- As soon as the family is established and persons begin to work together for common purpose needs arise from.
- The development of a plan for action, for the delegation of responsibility and for organizing and controlling.
- The use of available human and non-human resources

Conclusion

The poverty and economic backwardness is the prominent among them. 58.50 percent tribal families are suffering from the problems of poverty and economic backwardness. This situation is creating an important role of tribal women in their household management. In spite of hard labour and contribution to the household economy they are neglecting by the male members of their families. 35.75 percent of the total respondents were accepting this fact. It is also a fact that in present time the status and role of tribal women in household management of economic activities are changing by the forces of some social processes like urbanization, modernization, industrialization, westernization and globalization etc.



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