



# SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF CULTURAL AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF BHILA TRIBES IN MELGHAT REGION OF MAHARASHTRA

Pallavi Dhanajay Ingole<sup>1</sup>, Dr.A.D.Chauhan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar, SGB University Amravati

<sup>2</sup>Supervisor, Head. Dept. of Sociology, VidyaBharati College Amravati

## INTRODUCTION

The tribals have been the original inhabitants of this place since time immemorial. They were slaughtered, fearing for their lives, with accommodation in remote area.

Many thinkers have come up with their own interpretations of who should be called tribals. Someone has called him Banavasi, Girij, Adim Laga Adipu Vanputra. Some Western scholars have also given their interpretations on tribalism. Therefore, there are different versions about tribes.

## ACCORDING TO GILLIAN AND GILLIAN

A group of people living in a certain area, speaking the same dialect and living the same cultural life but not recognizing the alphabet is called a tribal society.

## AS PER RALPH PIDDINGTON

It says that 'Adivasi is a group of people for cultural integration.

According to Pancha, the tribe is an independent group of people who have come together to defend themselves. The tribal community is a group of families related to the festival kinship, with a common name and a common language community.

## TRIBES IN INDIA

The common denominator of Anil Manna's family is the tribal society, which is likely to have the same dialect but generally the tribal community is a homogeneous group that has its origins in the East. They have specific community with similar identification.

As per Dr. Purya, the tribals are backward Hindus and aborigines. About five thousand years old Indian would be a few days resident on the basis of universal acceptance

## TRIBES IN MELGHAT REGION OF MAHARASHTRA

There are some tribal tribes living in the forest area of Amarapat in Maharashtra. These include Korku God, Bhilala, Banjara, Nihal, Sadhya. Kariya is the highest in this region. As per the sociological perspectives, sociological research carried out on the Korku Godaya tribal tribe in Melghat. Bhila tribe has been researched from the sociological point of view of this tribe with all determining their position and direction.

It is bounded on the west by Madhya Pradesh. Dharana Madhya Pradesh's lead is 15 on the highway. Bana Japi Nadin Maharashtra Pradesh Sabha is located in Akot tehsil of Akola district and Uttar Pradesh. Thus, the field of study is situated in the state of Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh.

## GEOGRAPHICALLY, MELGHAT AREA IS AS FOLLOWS

2.95243 North longitude line 763 to east, Elevation from the sea, Scenic Dargan Anak Utt-Virat mountain in Melghat and It is 3866 khamal 00 feet.

Melghat's mythological, historical references includes, ignorance is another concept of speed.

Melghat is covering with dense forest.

Apart from the tribal tribes of Melatamila, the tribes like God Jha, Modhya, Nihal, etc. also live in silently. There is no conflict between the clans. Every tribal life according to its culture. Wherever there is a jungle, the effect of the jungle culture on the tribal settlements can be seen in their populism. It is this tribal culture that seems to have done the work of enriching our Indian culture. Tribals live in a limited area. Their population is limited. They are ethnically and culturally homogeneous. They lack technology in



their lives. There is a lot of non-written folklore. New among them

## HISTORY AND BACKGROUND OF BHILA

Bhilala is an Adivasi tribe found mainly in the vicinity of Satpuda and Vidya Parvat. There is a legend about this. Many Rajputs settled in Udaipur Path. Therefore, it seems that a separate tribe has been formed from the hybrids of Rajputs and Bhils from their original caste Mukal. These people consider themselves as Chitode and Maharana Pratap is considered as their king. The highest habitat of Mitala is Khangon Tirsaransalas in Madhya Pradesh. In addition to the major occupations of Shati, people are also seen engaged in animal husbandry and trade. Dhotar up to the knees, red-yellow on the head of the kund, while the dress of a woman is like that of a Rajput woman.

Bhilas have two major and minor subtypes. Apart from this there are three branches namely Bhamgad, Selani and Mandhata and there are 42 Gotras. Roti Betty deals in the first two. These people do not get married. Love marriage, with demons, housewives etc. Types of marriages are prevalent. Bhila has worshipers of Shiva. Omkar Mandhata is his family deity. They also worship Hindu deities. They have a deep faith in demons. In order to cure the disease, they make gandouras and draw the jewels of children in front of their family deity. Ears,

Bhowla is also important in the world of male dominated family management. Women also attach great importance to the village. The quarrels in the village are considered to be molachari. It has the form of a carpenter's drawer, a carpenter's carpenter. Bhila starts worshiping his village deity and what deities. Krishna Avajare, Vipinak very broker. Bhilals live in the different villages in Melghat.

## STUDY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The study has been conducted in Melghat division of Amravati district. The methodology that is used for the research in this study is described in detail. The present study conducted in connection with the topic "Bhila (a sociological study of social and cultural transformation of tribal tribes in Melghat division" in Amravati district and cultural transformation studied. In order to complete this study, research method, sample selection method, non-participant observation interview schedule etc. will be used.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

The specific type of research has to be decided from the point of view of Loha Malik's research work while conducting research. The descriptive research plan and the diagnostic research plan being used for the study.

## SCOPE AND SCOPE OF RESEARCH

Bhila studied socially, culturally, economically, geographically, mythologically, historically from the sociological point of view. In this, along with them, traditions, festivals, rituals, government will have to study in detail the quality of their youth.

In the present study, an attempt is made to search for Bhila, a tribal tribe in Melghat division of Amravati district.

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

Research is motivated by objectives and is a goal-oriented process is followed. The objectives of the research are as follows.

- 1) Introducing this neglected tribal tribe to Bhila.
- 2) Bhilala to explore the eastern background of this tribal tribe.
- 3) To explore their social and cultural life.
- 4) Expressed through their festivals, celebrations, marriages, rituals, statements, beliefs and superstitions
- 5) Exploring the folklore behind the Parampara folk songs
- 6) Exploring the problems of his tough life
- 7) Connecting Bhila to the tribal mainstream

## HYPOTHESIS

Research is given a new direction when some possible answers or conjectures are presented in the form of statements regarding the research problem. The homework is that the assumptions for which the standard is tested and that it is useful for further research are as follows.

- 1) Bhila- This tribe was formed from the caste of Rajputs and Bhins
- 2) Bhila is said to have criminal tendencies.
- 3) They are extremely proud of caste and tribe and shows self-sacrifice.
- 4) The social and cultural life of the Bhils seems to be changing

## OBSERVATION

Observation is the study of the non-scientific section of the world in which the Milala tribals came together to



observe the social, cultural transformation and the situation with a curious attitude.

### INTERVIEW

Interview is an important aspect of research in terms of the technique of compiling the data required for research. Interviewing is called a means of gathering basic facts. The mediator of this method will prepare a schedule. Interviewing the conversationalist and the interviewer in the interview method for the data collection.

### CONCLUSION

As above illustration reflect the overall situation of tribal Bhila in the Melghat region of Vidarbha. This region is full of social problems and issues. Government mechanism is working to elimination of their problems but speed is not satisfactory.

Therefore, its need of time to holistically development of Bhila tribes in the Melghat region of Maharashtra.

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