There is no a single family, community or society that has no problems at all because society is a group of people who have their needs, for fulfilling the needs in groups, peoples face problem. When the influences of these problems appear before society are called problem". These obstacles are those which are connected with that problem, hinders social progress and mental, physical and social well being of the family, community and society as a whole population explosion created certain health problems such as the population of India has become 1027.00 million, density of population is 324/km², total fertility rate (T.F.R.) 4.0 in rural and 3.1 in urban and sex ratio is 929/1000. Doctor population ratio is 1/2148 people so far health problems among children who are 42% of population Infant mortality rate 87/1000 in rural 65/1000 in urban and in total it is 83/1000, Diarrhoeal morality 45% by the 2001. As far maternal morality rate is concerned the major causes of M.M.R. are Sepsis (16%), Anemia (19%), Hemorrhage (29%), Toxemia (8%), Abortion (9%), obstructed labour (10%) and other 9%. In the same way the condition of nutritional status is also miserable. The conditions of scheduled caste communities are very bad.

Importance:

It is essential for innovation, creative thinking and for new composition that some problems to be presented before use to extend the
scope of our thinking, feeling and doing because we become aware to solve them through their study. Walsh et al (1961) told that "problems are deviations against social ideas which are solved through collective attempts". If we ignore these problems and its nucleus of the study, they will affect adversity. Thus, they should be scientifically diagnosed and treated Jull of social pathology. Public health problems are not simple conditions for specific community but they are also responsible 'for disorganization of community. They have their own importance, if we have no problems,' we cannot get stimulation for new thinking in our daily lives.

1. Study of health problems is very important from different angles. Any sort of problem' especially health problems influence mental wellbeing of an' individual, family and society. WHO (1964) "Mental health problems include conditions such as essential hypertension" peptic ulcer and bronchial asthma". Fillen Baum, G.G. (1984) "The underlying influence is that there is behavioral, psychological dysfunction and that the disturbance in the mental equilibrium is not merely in the relationship between the in individual and family. So to get rid of mental health problem the study of health problem is essential.

2. Health problems also affect physical well being of family as well as society. The state of physical wellbeing implies the notion of "Perfect functioning" of the body. Good complexion, a clean skin, bright eyes, lustrous hair, a good appetite are included in physical well being of the people. Above the all symptoms and signs disappear when an individual suffers from any health problems. From this angle the study of health problems is important.
Cimich, D.E. (1984): "For social wellbeing of individual's community and society the study of health problem in significant, because a sick person looses harmony and integration within the individuals and other members of society and world in which they lives. For ensuring social adjustment study of Health problems is necessary.

Reinhardt (1952): explained that, "problem that state in which a segment of society or large parts of community or group of society is affected and its impact or result whose treatment is merely possible by collective representation of society”.

Carr (1955) described the time of emergence of problem, which appears at the time when we are aware about a certain problem and the gulf is created between our interests and realities”.

Public health issues have their own significance, at one side they provide knowledge about the various dimensions of problem, on the other hand, they motivate to accept the challenges, when any sort of health issue related to any certain problem do not come in light till individual family and society do not become serious.

3. Health problem is a state in which individual, group and society does not feel mental, physical, social, economic and spiritual well-being and presence of disease or deformity in which individual and individuals are unable to lead productive life. In other words there is absence of level of living objectively and quality of life subjectively. U.N. (1961): "Level of living consist mine components sound health, food consumption, education, occupation, housing, security, clothing, recreation and leisure":"
On the other hand WHO (1976): "Quality of life is the condition of life resulting from the combination of the effects of the complete range of factors such as those determining health and hygiene”.

4. **Weinberg (1960-4)**: reveals that problem is those conditions which are products of social processes and people of the society recognize them undesirable and trouble some that they believe without reformatory polices programmes and services, we can not faced them. He further Describe six characteristics of a problems:-
   a) Problem is that which is accepted as a trouble bit by the majority of the members of society
   b) Problem changes if it is explained from various point of view
   c) Mass Medias play a important role in creating awareness about the scope and importance of the problem,
   d) Problem should be observed ever in social context,
   e) Analysis of problem should be done through keeping the consideration the effect and social reaction about them and

5. Problem is changeable in accordance with time & situation.  

   Social problems are multifaceted, Clarence Marshal case (1964 3-4) classified problem in four types on its origin basis –
   a) Problem related to natural environmental aspects
   b) Problem related population nature
   c) Problem related to work social Organization
   d) Problem related to cultural deviations.

   On the other hand Fuller and Myers (1941 = 367) classified social problems in three forms-
a) Natural problems, food, famine.

b) Reformatory problems as crime, poverty and use of Alcohol

c) Problem of mortality, Divorce, Gambling and Dowry.

From social point of view health problem are categorized on the basis of human age i.e. given below for consideration –

a) Health problem of neonates (1 day to 7 days), Acute respiratory infection (A.R.I.), minor surgery and mal nutrition

b) Infant health (0 - 14) problems - Breast feeding, immunization, and safety

c) Toddlers health problem (1 year to 8 year); Problems - Diarrhoea infection warm physical injuries and malnutrition

d) Adolescents (9 year to 18 years) problems - psychological, biological nutritional health problems

e) Youth (19 years to 35 years): Cardio - Heart, Mental tension, blood pressure, communicable and health problems - Diabetes, Cancer and Hypertension

f) Ageing (plus 60 years): Problem - Psycho, Social and Physical health problems.

On the basis of nature and source of infection health problems are classified in following types from public health perceptive:

a) Physical health problems,

b) Mental health problems

c) Population related health problem

d) Industrial Health problems

e) Environmental sanitation problems
f) Malnutrition problems

g) Safe water Health problems

h) Warm infestation problems

i) Communicable disease problems

j) S.T.I./R.T.I./ AIDS problems

k) Eye Health problems and

l) Dental Health Problems

So far as development of social problems is concerned Fuller (1941 = 320 - 28) described three stage awareness: It is first stage in which people accept the existence of any problem, situation is undesirable and something can be done to solve it. In being some takes interest, and later other- also involve in problem. Policy Determination: No soon elite came to know about problem, there is debate on its solutions, In this stage what to be done is not so important than how to solve the problem the stage of implementation is started. Blumer, H. (1971=290 - 309) explained of problem, legitimation of problem, (3) start implementation of scheme.

Process of Developmental Health problem: According to Leavell & Clark following is developmental process of health problem:-

- Biohost & environmental factor
- Establish and increases by multiplication
- Tissue & physiological changes
- Signs & symptoms
- Death
- Defect
- Disability
- Illness
There are different reactions of people about health problems. four factors are mainly responsible for it - (1) Perceptive of carelessness due to family tension, work pressure and other social problems, (2) Fatalism - Poverty and unemployment are considered as god given and people wait for natural treatment, (3) self interest Some people do riot take interest in the solution of health problems because of their own interests and (4) Lack of technological knowledge.

Apart from above reactions, there are peoples, who have wrong notions and illusive attitudes about problems. They are as follow:- (1) All peoples are known to health problems, (2) It is illusive to think that health problems are product of nature and are essential, (3) Health problems are created by selfish interested peoples for public exploitation, (4) Health problems are product of traditional procedures, (5) Considering that all peoples are having favourable attitudes to solve health problems of community, (6) This sentiment is also wrong that problems themselves make treatment, (7) It is illusive that merely highlighting on problems is solutions and, (8) It is also misconception that without institutional changes, problems would be solved.

Social situations actually produce the health pathology. It emerges in very society either these societies are small or big, but it is fact that health problems are more there where the poverty ignorance, illiteracy, fatalism, lack of Health services and poor lifestyle is practiced by the people.

According to WHO (1982): following are the eight questions to be asked about the problem, (1) Event of health problem, (2) Size of Health problem that is age, sex, climate and its magnitude; (3) Place of problem occurrence, (4) Time of health problem happened, (5) who are happened and, (6) Why did, people happen. Secondly Health Action - (i) What can be done to reduce this problem and its consequences? (ii) How it can be prevented in the future? (iii) What action should be taken by the community, by the health services, by other sector, (iv) Where and for whom these activities be carried out, (v) What resources are required? (vi) How are the activities to be organized? (vii) What difficulties may arise and (viii) How might they be overcome?

Making comparison: The basic approach in health problem is to make comparison and drown inferences. This may be comparison of two groups - one group having the health problem (exposed to risk actor) and other group not having health problem or comparison between individuals. By making comparison epidemiologist tries to out the crucial difference in most and environmental factors been those affected and not affect. In short the weidts balance and contrasts clues to etiology come from such comparison.

In the department of public health, there are three well known approaches to public health

(1) Legulatory approach: The regulatory or legal approach seeks to protect the health of the public through the enforcement of laws and regulations e.g. epidemic diseases Act, Food Adulteration Act and vaccination Act etc. they are useful in the time of emergency, fair, festivals and epidemics

(2) Services approach: the services and administrative approach aims at providing all the health facilities needed by the community in the
hope that people would use them to improve their health

(3) Educational Approach: The educational approach is a major means today for achieving change in health practices and the recognition of health needs. It involves motivation communication and decision-making. The results, although slow, are permanent and enduring. Sufficient time should be allowed to have the desired change brought about. There are certain problems which can be solve only through education, e.g. nutritional problems; infant and child care, personal hygiene and family planning. The educational approach is used widely today in the solution of community health problems. It is consistent with democratic philosophy which does not order the individual.

**Personal hygiene:**

It covers cleanness of head hair, ears, eyes, nose, teeth, tongue, reproductive organs and body as a whole. One who does not care about personal hygiene after suffers from health problems related the different organs of human body.

**Table No. 8.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Health problems of personal hygiene</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pertitus in the head</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lice in clothes</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Sacabie</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>23.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Ear infection</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No problem of personal hygiene</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>34.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above able shows that 43 respondents (14.33%) had pertusis in their heads followed by 52 respondents (17.33%) had lice. 71 respondents (23.67%) were suffering from teeth bleeding and 32 respondents (10.67%) had ear infection.

The observation of above table reveals about 66.00% problems related to personal hygiene among respondent’s families.

R.T.I./S.T.I.:

Reproductive track infection and sexually transmission infection and diseases are those abnormalities which are emerged through agent and host factors. Such as etching in or out reproductive organs of male and female; puss discharge from penis and vagina, soiling and pain during intercourse. At present the incidences of R.T.I./S.T.I./STD/AIDS are increasing due to industrialization, urbanization and social changes and becoming great public health hazards. Following table highlights on problem of R.T.I./S.T.I./STD among respondents.
Table No. 8.2

Showing health problem related reproductive track infection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>R.T.I/S.T.I/STD</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Reproductive track infection</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Apses on penis</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Etching in vagina</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Puss discharge from urinal</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Soiling in thy</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No. R.T.I. problems</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>44.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig.-B.2: Showing health problem related reproductive track infection.
Maternal health problems:

Maternal health problems are related to mother health at three basic stages i.e. Antenatal, Natal and postnatal. Antenatal health problems have problem of registration, 3 times health check up, physical and chemical examination and tetanus toxide vaccination against tetanus and malnutrition that is anaemia. Natal problems include delivery services, B.C. problems and surgical problems and post natal problems have problem of bleeding, fever, pneumonia and follow-up. The following table highlights on maternal health problems.

**Table No. 8.3**

**Showing maternal health problems among respondents families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Maternal health problems</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Anaemia</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(59.00%)</td>
<td>(41.00%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Problem of abortion</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10.33%)</td>
<td>(89.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>More morbidity</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(75.67%)</td>
<td>(24.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Maternal mortality</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.33%)</td>
<td>(91.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows that majority of 177 respondents (59.00%) told that their women were suffering of iron deficiency, followed by 31 (10.33%) had problem of abortion. Majority of 277 respondents (75.67%) told problem of morbidity and 25 (8.33%) problem of mortality also.

Overall observation of this table reveals an averagely 51 percent maternal health problems among respondent’s families.

**Child health problems :**
Denotes not physical mental, social and spiritual well being in relation to child health such as pneumonia, tetanus, diphtheria, pertusis, measles, polio, diarrhoeas, night blindness, vaccination, warm infection etc. Following table highlights on child health problem among respondents families.

**Table No. 8.4**

**Showing child health problems among respondent's families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNo.</th>
<th>Child health problems</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Fever in family</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Child vaccination</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>28.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Health problem</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>300</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows that 126 respondents (42.00%) had health problems where as 86 (28.67%) were suffering from diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus and measles. 45 respondents (15.00%) told that children were suffering from diarrhea and 43 respondents (14.33%) told the problem of fever in the family.

Overall observation of the above table reveals problem of no vaccination, diarrhea, fever and health problems among children of respondent's families.

**Warm infection:**

It is problem of warms hock warms, ring warm, tap warms etc. mother and their children are often victim of it. It is owing to non washing of hands before preparing food by mother and after defecation,
opens defecation, none using shoes and eating soil by mothers during their pregnancy as well as by children. Dr. Awasthi, N.N. (1984): Environmental sanitation he linked warm infestation with community low rate of literacy and lack of health consciousness.

**Table No. 8.5**

**Showing health problems related to warm infestation among respondents’ families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Problems of warm infestation</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Do children ring teeth in night</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(50.67%)</td>
<td>(49.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Etching in anal</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(52.33%)</td>
<td>(47.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bed wetting by children</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(53.33%)</td>
<td>(46.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Warms in stomach</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(52.67%)</td>
<td>(47.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows health problem of warm-infestation among respondents, families. Majority of 152 respondents (50.67%) children buzzing their teeth at night. 157 respondents (52.33%) felt etching in anal side, 160 respondents (53.33%) told that their children bed wetting episodes and 158 respondents (52.67%) told that warms were in stomach.

The observation of above table reveals that there was utmost health problem of warm infestation in respondent’s families.
Nutritional deficiency health problems:

Nutritional health problems are those problems which are caused by over nutrition, under nutrition, lack of one nutrient in food and imbalance nutrition. In the context of under nutrition, Marusmus, Kwasiorker and Anamea diseases appear. Over nutrition results high blood pressure, cancer, diabities etc. In the same way night blindness and rickets are other nutritional deficiency public health problems. The below table highlights on problems caused by lack of nutrition.

**Table No. 8.6**

Showing health problems related to nutrition in respondents families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Nutritional problems</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Are women malnurited</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(87.00%) (33.33%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Children are mal nourished</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(37.33%) (62.67%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Night blindness among children</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(44.67%) (55.33%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Scarbic in teeth</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38.33%) (61.67%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above table shows that majority of 201 respondents (87.00%) wives were malnourished; 134 respondents (44.67%) told that their children were unable to see as late evening, 115 respondents (38.33%) told that there is bleeding from their gums as and when they toothpaste / cleaning tooth. 112 respondents (37.33%) told that their children were malnourished. The observation of the above table reveals health problems related to nutrition in respondents families.
Problems related to communicable diseases:

Communicable diseases are those which transmitted through contact, air, water, placenta etc. mostly virus and vector air and water are carriers of communicable diseases. For example tuberculosis transmits by air cholera by water, leprosy by contact, aids by procenta and malaria and filarial by vectors. In trial therapy theory of diseases, agent, host and environment, communicable diseases are study. National communication diseases control institute of Delhi look after this department by directory general of health services under the chairmanship of ministry of health and F.P. (India).

Following table highlights on communicable infections among respondents.

Table No. 8.7
Showing health problems related to communicable infection and among respondents families.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Infection of communicable diseases</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>T.B. patients in home</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Leprosy patient</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Filarial</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>34.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Not at all</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>55.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above table shows 103 respondents (34.33%) had health problems related to communicable diseases. In which 20 (6.67%) were cough, with blood, 9 (3.00%) open leprosy, 3 (1.00%) elephants feet and 103 (34.33%) were suffering fever with cold.

**Problem related to environment sanitation:**

It was Hippocrates who first time related health problems to environment e.g. climate, water, air etc centuries later, pettenkofer in Germany revived the concept of diseases, environment association. It is an established fact that environment has direct impact on the physical, mental and social well being of those living in it. The environment factors range from housing, water supply.

**Table No. 8.8**

**Showing health problems related to environment among respondents families**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Environmental health problems</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Safe water supply</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(39.67%)</td>
<td>(60.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Daily disposal of waste</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(35.00%)</td>
<td>(65.00%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Defecation in open</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(30.00%)</td>
<td>(70.00%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Air pollution</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(44.33%)</td>
<td>(55.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above table shows that majority of 181 respondents (60.33%) told that they did not get safe water supply. 195 respondents (65.00%) did not make disposal of daily waste. 210 respondents (70.00%) used to go for open defecatory and 167 respondents (55.67%) felt air population in their living environment. These are all causing factors of health problems.

The observation of above table reveals that there was an averagely (62.00%) health problems of related to environment.

Health problem of eye:

Health problems in connection with eyes can be observed in the forms of red eyes, etching in eyes, pain in eyes and cataract in eyes. There are many causes of these problems such as lack of vitamin A; personal hygiene, heat, dust and viral and host factors. At present national blindness control and visual impairment programme is going on in which eye examination, supply of Vitamin A. syrup and cataract operations are conducted by hospital free of cost.

The below table highlights on eye health problems among respondents of study:

Table 8.9 shows that majority of 42 respondents (14.00%) told pain in their eyes. 38 respondents (12.67%) told etching in their eyes. 24 respondents (8.00%) that their eyes were red and 21 respondents told cataract in their eyes.

But 151 respondents (50.33%) had no eye problems at the time of interview.
Table No. 8.9

Showing eye health problems among respondents families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Eye health problems</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pain in eyes</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Etching in eye</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>12.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Squant in eyes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cataract in eyes</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Red eyes</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>No eye problem</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>50.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall observation of the above table reveals that 50 percent respondents were suffering from eye health problems.

Dental health problems:

Dental health problems are related to teeth and gums, such as pain in teeth, bad smell in mouth, scarbies, soon in thought and Diarrhoea etc. These problems are emerged owing to lack of personal dental hygiene, calcium in food and use of tobacco chewing and gutka etc.

The following table highlights on dental health problems among respondents families.
Table 8.10 shows that 107 respondents (35.67%) were had dental health problems viz. 43 (14.33%) bad smell in mouth, followed by 31 (10.33%) scarbies in teeth, 14 (4.67%) soars in thoughts and 90 (60.00%) pyorrhea. But majority of 122 respondents (40.67%) had not dental problems.

Overall observation of this table reveals that majority of 178 respondents (59.33%) were suffering from dental health problems exhibited in above table.

Table No. 8.10

Showing dental health problems among respondents families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Dental health problems</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bad smell in mouth</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Scarbic in teeth</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Soars in throught</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Piarrhoea</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>No dental problems</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>40.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health problems related life style:

The term “lifestyle” often used to denote “the way people live”, reflecting a whole range of social values, attitudes and activities”. It is composed of cultural and behavioural pattern and life long personal
habits (e.g. smoking, alcoholism) that have developed through processes of socialization. Lifestyle is learnt through social interaction with parents, peers groups, friends and siblings and through school and mass media.

Health requires the promotion of healthy lifestyle. In the last 20 years, a considerable body of evidence has accumulated which indicates that there is an association between health and lifestyle of individual”² Many current day health problems especially in the developed countries (e.g. coronary heart disease, obesity, lung cancer, drug addiction) are associated with lifestyle changes. In developing countries such as India where traditional lifestyle still persist, risk of illness and death are connected with lack of sanitation, poor nutrition, personal hygiene, elementary human habits, customs and cultural patterns.

Next table highlights on health problems of respondents related to lifestyle:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Smoking</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(80.33%)</td>
<td>(19.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Alcoholism</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(63.00%)</td>
<td>(37.00%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>gambling</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(20.33%)</td>
<td>(79.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Above table shows that 241 respondents (80.33%) told that they were “smoking”, 189 respondents (63.00%) were drinkers and 61 respondents (20.33%) used to play gambling.

Population problems:

Population means live men and women residing in specific geographical area in a specific period of time. Population problem denotes higher difference between crude birth and death date or high growth rate. It is result of high birth, low death rate and immigration and immigration of people outside and inside the country, other social factors such as early marriage, early pregnancy, high fertility and no spacing between two babies birth. The consequences of over population are manifested in the forms of large family, high density in adequate residence, lacks of admissions, supply of electricity, land division and unemployment. The below table highlights on problems of population in respondents of families.

Table 8.12 shows 184 respondents (61.33%) averagely told problems of population with special reference of large family, inadequate residence and dress, education of children and imbalance diet.
Table No. 8.12
Showing health problems related to population among respondents families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Population problems</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Family is large</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(61.33%)</td>
<td>(38.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Inadequate residence</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(82.67%)</td>
<td>(37.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>In adequate dress to all</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(60.00%)</td>
<td>(40.00%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>All children go to school</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(59.67%)</td>
<td>(40.33%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>In balance diet.</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(66.33%)</td>
<td>(33.67%)</td>
<td>(100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>