CHAPTER – VI

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The present study was an effort to understand the reproductive health status of women in rural Bijapur. The study was conducted in selected rural areas of Bijapur taluka of Bijapur district during the year 2012-13. First, the villages in Bijapur taluk were listed. From this list, total 30 villages were randomized by lottery method. In each selected village, the total 20 numbers of women who are in the reproductive age group between 15-49 yrs and having at least one living child were selected using random sampling method. Thus a total of 600 respondents were selected who formed the final sample.

The data was collected by pre-tested, personal interview schedule. As the data were nearly descriptive and objectives of the study being exploratory in nature, they were analyzed in frequencies and percentages with appropriate statistical method.

A synthesis of the major findings of the present study has been outlined for different aspects and is given below.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS:
- 55 per cent were of illiterates.
- 42 per cent were Coolies.
- 54.50 per cent of monthly family income was ranging up to Rs. 5000 and below.
- 5.50 per cent were of self (women) decision making power in family.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:
- 35.33 per cent in the age group of 25–29 years.
- 85.55 per cent were hailed from Hindu community.
- 72 per cent belonged to backward caste.
- 57.50 per cent married by the age of below 18 years.
- 12.16 per cent married by the age of 10-13 yrs.
- 45.33 per cent were by the age of 14-17 yrs.
- 74.16 per cent have their first delivery by the age of 19-20 yrs.
- 15.5 per cent have their first delivery below 18 yrs.
- 54 per cent conceived more than four times i.e. five, six.

**PATTERN OF HEALTH SERVICES:**
- 84.50 per cent aware of health agencies within their village.
- 49.50 per cent accessed Government Health Center.
- 74.50 per cent reported health personnel visit their villages rarely and 10.50 per cent as no visit.
- 93.33 per cent reported poor quality of health care services.
- None of the respondents reported good quality of health care services.
- 56.66 per cent reported poor quality of transportation facilities to visit Bijapur for better health care services.

**UTILIZATION OF HEALTH SERVICES:**

**Ante Natal Care (ANC) Services:**
- 83.66 per cent utilized ante-natal care services.
- 52.04 per cent did not utilize ANC services due to reasons of not having any problem.
- 45.83 per cent received ANC services from Govt. Health Agencies.
- 52.16 per cent taken regular ANC checkups.
- 64.66 per cent consumed iron and folic acid tablets.
- 70.66 per cent immunized with Tetanus Toxoid (TT).

**Intra Natal Care (INC) Services:**
- 78.50 per cent received intra-natal care services.
- 52.83 per cent had home delivery.
- 30.83 per cent chosen home delivery due to less expensive followed by 17.33 per cent as a tradition.
- 28.66 per cent preferred hospital delivery as safety followed by 12.86 per cent as monetary benefits.
- 65.66 per cent had delivery by local dais followed by 52.66 per cent by nurses.

**Post Natal Care (PNC) Services:**
- 80.16 per cent respondents utilized post-natal care services.
- 85 per cent did not receive any form of health education during their all natal periods.
- 48.33 per cent accompanies their partners at the time of delivery.

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH STATUS:**

**Obstetric / Maternity Health Profile:**
- 40.33 per cent had abortion during their reproductive period. Out of them 40 per cent had natural and 0.33 per cent induced abortion.
- 19.66 per cent had stillbirth in their reproductive life span.
- 1.16 per cent had neonatal and 3 per cent infant death.
- 67 per cent have more than three living children respectively.
- 62.84 per cent reported problems during antenatal period and among this anemia was the main issue.
- 15.33 per cent had problems during intra natal period and among this prolonged labour was the main problem.
- 33.66 per cent were experienced problem during post natal period and among this PPH followed by low BP were the main issues.

**Gynecological Health Profile:**
- 52.83 per cent have gynecological problems.
- 30.33 per cent have menstrual issues and among them irregular and painful periods were the main issues.
- 22.50 per cent have RTIs and among them leucorrhoea, uterine fibroids and pelvic inflammatory diseases were the major problems.
- 11.33 per cent had hysterectomy and 8.83 per cent advised for hysterectomy.

**CONTRACEPTIVE PROFILE:**
- 91 per cent were aware of contraceptives either fully or partially.
- 66.16 per cent currently adopted contraceptive methods.
- 63.66 per cent adopted female sterilization (tubectomy).
- 3.77 per cent reported problems after contraceptive adoption.
- 34.66 per cent utilized contraceptive methods due to limit the family size and 15.83 per cent due to welfare of the family.
- 33.83 per cent currently not adopted any contraceptive methods. Out of them 9.66 per cent due to need of male child and 5.50 per cent due to fear of side effect after use.

**PROFILE OF REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS:**
- 37.16 per cent aware of reproductive rights.
- 36.50 per cent were aware of marriage, 30.50 per cent of contraception and 24.83 per cent of abortion,

**FACTORS INFLUENCE REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH STATUS:**

**Socio-Economic Factors:**
- Illiterate respondents faced more reproductive health problems.
- Coolies found to have more reproductive health problems.
- 5000 & below monthly family income have faced more reproductive health problems.

**Socio-Demographic Factors:**
- 15-19 yrs and 20-24 yrs have experienced more obstetric health problems.
- 35-39 age groups have more menstrual issues.
- 40-44 age groups found to have more reproductive tract infections.
- Abortion seen more in the age group of 25-29 yrs followed by 20-24 age groups.
- Stillbirths seen more in the age group of 20-24 yrs followed by 15-19 of yrs of age groups.
- Muslims community has experienced more obstetric health problems.
- Hindu community has more menstrual problems and reproductive tract infections.
- Backward caste and SC & ST have experienced more obstetric health problems, menstrual problems and reproductive tract infections.
- Abortion and Still Births occurred more with Backward Caste.
- 10-13 yrs ages at marriage groups have more obstetric health problems.
- 10-13 yrs and 22-25 yrs ages at marriage group have more reproductive tract infections.
- Higher incident of abortion has seen in 10-13 yrs ages at marriage group.
- Higher prevalence of stillbirths has seen in 14-17 yrs ages at marriage group.

**FACTORS INFLUENCE UTILIZATION MATERNITY HEALTH SERVICES:**

**Socio-Economic Factors:**
- The secondary level educated class utilized more antenatal care services and family planning services.
- The utilization of antenatal services and family planning services has seen in business category.
- Rs. 10001 & above of monthly family income has utilized more antenatal services and adopted family planning

**Socio-Demographic Factors:**
- 20-24 yrs age group utilized more antenatal services.
- The utilization of family planning is seen higher in 35yrs & above followed by 30-34 yrs age group.
- Forward caste utilized more antenatal services and family planning services.

**Utilization of Health Services:**
- Higher percentage of utilization of ANC services and Family Planning Services was with awareness about health agency.
- Higher percentage of utilization of ANC services and Family Planning Services was with regular visits of health personnel.

**Reproductive Rights:**
- Lower percentage of problems of obstetric health was observed in the respondents who were aware about reproductive rights.
- Higher percentage of menstrual issues was observed in the respondents who were aware about reproductive rights.
- Lower percentage of reproductive tract infections was observed in the respondents who did not aware about reproductive rights.
- Higher percentage of utilization of ANC services and Family Planning Services was observed in the respondents who were aware about reproductive rights.