Preface

Poor health status of women in terms of high mortality and morbidity is a major health priority in the country health facilities through hospitals and health centre are provided in addition to number of special programme and scheme. Nutritional intervention like iron folic distributions etc. were implemented in the past to provide service in an integrated manner to the women who are vulnerable to anaemia. The child survival and safe motherhood programme was implemented in India since 1992.

Despite all these efforts the desire impact on the health of the women in the country could not be achieved. The prevalence of anaemia in rural areas of Jhansi ranges from 21% to 80% but it differs from region to region.

Womens socio-cultural situation and her health are very closely interrelated. A major factor under lying anaemia in rural areas is their low economic & social survival. Various socio-cultural factors affect women health like financial status education, religion, cultural mores and so on.

The lives of women in developing countries like India differ from those of men for cultural, and socio-economic reasons. These differences place women at significantly higher risk them men of malnutrition and mortality.

The importance of women's nutrition of their own health and quality of life. The present study "Social and psychological factors leading anaemia among rural women in Jhansi District" is an attempt to understand the magnitude and causes of the problem of anaemia with reference to rural area of Bundelkhand. It is particularly concerned to understand the
prevalence of anaemia in a village of Jhansi district which leads to many disease due to anaemia in a village of Jhansi district and impair the health of women.

The whole study was divided into 8th chapter which are given below.

(i) First chapter deals with the introduction and objective of the study

(ii) Second chapter highlights the review of literature relevant to this study.

(iii) Chapter third discusses the research methodology.

(iv) Chapter forth deals with the socio-economic and cultural profile of the rural women.

(v) Chapter fifth discusses the major health problems of the village women and their nutritional status.

(vi) Chapter sixth highlights the socio-economic and psychological and cultural factors leading to anaemia among rural women,

(vii) Chapter seventh

(viii) deals with the evaluation of maternal & child health services and various welfare schemes initiated for the rural women.

(ix) Chapter eight provides brief summary, conclusion and recommendation.

It is hoped that this study will be of some use to health administrator, sociologist, policy makers and researchers who are working on the subject. It provides wealth of information to any body who attempts to undertake similar kind of field investigation in future.