CHAPTER 7

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY ASPECTS
The prevalence rate of morbidity and mortality are some of the indices of health services and medical facilities. Mortality is one of the components of population change. A number of studies have been carried out on such aspects by Sinha (1984), Agrawal (1994), Sharma (1994) and Yanuset al (1996), Sharma & Jain (2006) and Tiwari and Sharma (2007).

This chapter presents infant and child mortality rates and crude death rates, and data on the prevalence of certain diseases (morbidity). Mortality estimates are useful for projecting the future size of the population. Detailed information on mortality and morbidity can be used to identify causes of major diseases and need of health services. The Government of India has repeatedly taken steps to strengthen Reproductive and child health services in India, starting during the first and second five-year plans (1951-56 and 1956-61) under the ministry of health, and continuing with the minimum needs programme initiated during the fifth five – year plan (1974-79). More recently, efforts to improve Reproductive and child health have been enhanced by activities of family welfare programme (ministry of health and family welfare, 1992).

The present chapter deals with the different aspects of morbidity and mortality and the related data of morbidity and mortality have been presented in the following tables.

Table 7.1 Shows health problems of the villages of Hill Korwas. It could be concluded from the table that maximum individuals suffered from malnutrition (24.00) rather than lack of cleanliness (13.71), high fertility (11.43), TB (15.42), Fever (09.14), Health related problems (06.29) and sexual transmuted diseased (05-14).
Table 7.2, Shows information regarding sickness during last one year among the family members. It could be seen from the table that maximum members (73.92) fell sick last one year.

Table 7.3, Reveals information regarding sickness during last one year among the family members. It could be seen from the table that maximum Hill Korwas fall sick due to fever (27.60) than cold and cough (15.33), malaria (15.72), pneumonia (14.41), Diahrria (7.66), Vomiting (7.66), Stomach ache (7.76) and Small pox (3.83).

Table 7.4, Shows probable causes of deaths recorded during last one year. It could be observed from the table that maximum deaths occurred from fever (25) rather than ageing (19.44) injury (16.66), T.B. (Tuber Cluossis), (13.88), Jaundice (11.11), Birth infuses (8.33) and cold and cough (5.5).

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Table 7.5, Shows information regarding age wise distribution of the death composition. It could be observed from the table that maximum deaths occurred at the age of months (25.00) rather than 21-50 years (22.22), 7-12 months (19.44), 1-5 years (16.67), 6-10 years (08.33), 11-20 years (5.53) and 21-50 years (02.78).
Table 7.6, Exhibits some mortality indicators it could be observed from the table that the death rate is 42.52 per 100 per year, while infant mortality rate is observed 162.16 per 1000 per year.
Summing up the morbidity and mortality aspects it could be concluded that.

1. The major health problem in the villages are sexual diseases, malnutrition, T.B. (Tuberculosis), Lack of cleanliness, fever and health related problems.

2. The maximum individuals fell sick during last one year among the family member of the hill korwas.

3. Almost all the Hill Korwas fall sick during last one year due to lever, malaria, cold and cough, pneumonia, stomach ache, vomiting, diarrhea and small pox.

4. The probable causes of death recorded were fever, ageing, injury T.B. and Jaundice.

5. The maximum deaths recorded among the Hill Korwas at the age of 0-6 months and 7-12 months.

6. The crude death rate observed very high i.e., 42.52 per 1000 per year, whereas infant mortality rate among them is 162.10 per 1000 per year.

On the basis of above cited findings and discussion it may be stated that morbidity and mortality rates are very high among the Hill Korwas. The infant mortality rate may be associated with sanitary conditions, health status of mother and age of maternity.