CHAPTER-8

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS
Reproductive and child health care is an important aspect of health, which is largely neglected among the tribal groups. Most advanced countries are concerned with problems such as prenatal problems, congenital maternal mortality genetic and certain behavioral problems, at the other extreme, in developing countries the primary concern is reduction of maternal and child mortality and morbidity, spacing between the pregnancies, improvement of nutrition and promoting acceptance of health practices. Currently, the main health problem affecting the health of the mother and child in India, as in other developing countries, revolve around the malnutrition, infection and the consequences of unregulated fertility. Associated with these problems is the scarcity of health and other social services in vast areas of the country together with poor socio-economic conditions.

The reproductive behavior among various communities is not equal but it varies from one society to other. The reproductive behavior of individuals is controlled or regulated by various factors of a community, viz., women status, cultural beliefs, rituals, literacy level, religion and wealth of individual.


Reproductive Tract Infection (RTF) and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) form a major health hazard among women. This is important under maternal and child Health was to collect information on the awareness of Reproductive tract Infection/sexually Transmitted infection and the prevalence of these problems among men and women was collected through self reported symptoms. In addition to this information was also collected on the awareness of Huma Immune Defficency Virus/Accuired Immune Diseases (HVI/AIDS) among women, and they were and about its curability of Huma Immune Defficency Virus/Accuired Immune Diseases (HVI/AIDS).

The results related to reproductive health problems are presented in the following tables.
Table 8.1, Shows information regarding awareness related to Reproductive Track Infection (RTI) and Sexually Trammiffed Infection (STI). It could be observed from the table that mare mum women of Hill Korwas are not varvare about RIT and STI (92.00).

Table 8.2, Shows information regarding some problems related to Reproductive Track Infection (RTI) and Sexually Trammiffed Infection (STI). It could be observed from the table that only 07.43 percent women reported occurrence of itching on upper side of vegina. However, there are 82.86 percent women, who didn't have any such symptoms and 09-71 percent didn't response due to shame. There are 02.86 per cent women who have such symptoms related to ulcer near side of vegina, 87.43 percent women didn't have any such symptoms and 09.11 percent didn't response.

There are 24.57 percent women who reported symptom related to pain on lower side of stomach/abdomen, 65.71 percent women didn't have any such symptoms and 09.71 percent didn't response. There are 18.29 percent women who reported symptoms related to bleeding or pain during sexual relations, 72.00 percent women didn't have any such symptoms and 09.71 percent didn't response. There are 10.29 percent women who reported have symptom related to swelling of breast, 86.86 percent women didn't have any such symptoms and 09.71 percent didn't response.

Table 8.3, Shows information regarding problems of vagina secretion during last fifth months. It could be observed from the table that 10.29 percent women reported problem of fever faced and 80.00 percent women didn't have any such symptoms and 09.71 percent didn't response.

Table 8.4, Shows information regarding problems related to RTI/STI and Vegina secretion. It could be observed from the table that 02.86 percent women consult for the treatment, 87.43 percent women did not consult to any one and 9.71 percent didn't response.
Table 8.5, Shows information regarding knowledge about HIV/AIDS. It could be observed from the table that 06.86 percent women aware about the HIV/AIDS and 93.14 percent did not aware about the HIV/AIDS.

Table 8.6, Shows information regarding source of information related to HIV/AIDS. It could be seen from the table that maximum mothers become aware through Radio & Health workers (33.33) rather than others medium (25.00), and doctor (08.33).

Table 8.7, Shows information regarding causes of HIV/AIDS. It could be seen from the table that 100 percent individuals respond through sexual faction, Pin/blade, mother to children and infected blood.

Table 8.8, Shows information regarding health problem faced by mothers during pregnancy. It could be observed from the table that maximum mother (23.43) suffered from swelling of hands and feets, pain and weakness, then too much pain (12.57), swelling of hands and feets (09.71), weakness (08.00) and bleeding (06.29). The 40 percent women didn't suffered from any problem.
Summing up the results of reproductive health problems it may be concluded that.

1. There are 92.00 percent women, who are unaware about the symptoms of RTI and STI.

2. There are 82.86 percent women, who didn't have any symptoms related to child on upper side of vagina, 87.43 percent didn't have any such symptoms related to ulcer near or side of vagina, 65.71 percent women, reported symptoms of pain on lower side of stomach/abdomen, 66.29 percent women, didn't have any symptoms related to pain on lower side of waist, 72.00 percent women, who didn't have any symptoms related to bleeding pain during sexual intercourse. 86.86 percent women, who didn't have any such symptoms related to swelling of breast.

3. There are only 10.29 percent women, who reported the vaginal discharge. during last fifth months.

4. Only 02.86 percent women consulted the doctors for the treatment of RTI/STF and vagina secretion and 87.43 percent women did not consult any one.

5. There are 93.14 percent women, who are unaware about the symptoms of HIV/AIDS.

6. There are 100.00 percent women, who have no opportunity to receive information or interaction from any source.

7. There are 100 percent women aware reason of HIV/AIDS (sexual relations, Pin/blade, mother to children, infected blood).

8. There are cent percent mothers, who suffered from any health problems during pregnancy but maximum suffered from swelling hand and foot, too much pain and weakness rather than pain (12.57).
Awareness of Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI). Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Diseases (HIV/AIDS) was found low among Hill Korwas women. It may be concluded from the above-cited observations, results and discussions that there are significant percentage of women who suffered from STI and RTI problems. The main problem of reproductive Tract Infection and Sexually Transmitted Infection are unawareness and unhygienic condition. Apart from that, a significant percent mother faced health problems during pregnancy. It may be stated that there are too much reproductive health problems among Hill Korwas.