CHAPTER-3

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE
Health problems and health practices of any population are mainly influenced by interplay of socio-demographic determinants viz. living standard, level of education, economic status etc. The socio-demographic profile of any population is the product of its cultural and ecological factors. It help in the study of several aspects of the population. Basu (1994) mentioned that socio-demographic profile of any population is directly related to health of population.

It has been estimated that every individual has some specific opinion about the health, illness, health seeking behavior, reproductive and child health aspects, which may expressed in their concerning environmental factor etc. through their natural interaction play an important role for the determination of reproductive child health care (RCH) status (Jain & Sharma, 2006). In this way, socio-demographic study of any population helps in health promotion and diseases curative strategies. A number of studies on socio-demographic characteristics have made by number of various investigations like, Hu (1955), Mahaptra (1972), Jain (2000), Yadava (2000), Sharma (2002), Dwivedi (2003), Sharma & Jain (2004) and Jain & Sharma (2005) etc.

The socio-demographic characteristics are obtained by observations related to occupation, income, type of life, marriage pattern, family type, educational attainment, mode of communication, sex ratio, age dependency ratio, death and birth rates etc.

This chapter, deals with socio-demographic features of the samples. The results of the demographic profile are presented in the following manner.

Table 3.1 shows information regarding the total members of the family, it may be seen from the table that the maximum families belong to 1-3 members (48.00), rather than 4-6 members (44.00) and more than 6 members (08.00). It could be concluded from the table that the average family’s size is 5.04.
Table 3.2: shows information regarding age wise distribution of the family members, it may be seen from the table that the maximum respondents are belong to 26-30 years age group (12.47), rather than 21-25 years age group (12.47), 36-40 years age group (11.90), 6-10 years age group (10.88), 0-5 years age group (10.66), 16-20 years age group (09.18), 11-15 years age group (07.52), 31-35 years age group (07.48), 41-45 years age group (06.67), 46-50 years age group (05.39) and more than 51 years age group (05.39). It could be concluded from the table that the maximum number of respondents (above 25 percents) are belong to 21-30 years age group.

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Table 3.3: shows information regarding marital status of the samples, It could be seen from the table that the maximum number of respondents/samples are married (82.00) rather than divorcee (06.00) and widow (12.00). It could be concluded from the table that there are high frequency of married respondents.

Table 3.4: shows information of type of family, it may be seen from the table that the maximum samples belong to nuclear families (51.43), rather than joint families (47.43). There are only 01.44 percents samples belong to extended families. It could be concluded from the table that maximum individuals belong to nuclear families.

Table 3.5: shows information regarding type of marriage, it any be observed from the table that the monogamy is the only type of marriage, which is in practice among the Hill Korwas.

Table 3.6: exhibits information regarding village endogamy and exogamy, it could be seen from the table that the maximum marriages show village exogamy (70.00) and 30.00 percent marriages shows village endogamy. It could be concluded from the table that the Hill Korwas preferred village endogamy.
Table 3.7: shows information regarding clan endogamy and exogamy, it could be seen from the table that the maximum marriages show clan exogamy (98.00) and only 02.00 percent marriages shows clan endogamy. It could be concluded from the table that the Hill Korwas preferred clan exogamy.

Table 3.8: reveals information regarding educational attainment the samples. It could be seen from the table that the maximum samples are illiterate (92.00), rather than primary educated (07.14) and middle class (00-86). It may be concluded that level of education among of women of Hill Korwas is not satisfactory. It should be up lifted through various schemes.

Table 3.9: shows information regarding educational attainment of the family members, it could be seen from the table that the maximum family members are illiterate (86.17) rather than primary educated (11.45) and middle class (02.38). It may be concluded that level of education among the Hill Korwas is not satisfactory. it should be uplifted and motivated through various schemes.

Table 3.10: exhibits information regarding type of communication among the Hill Korwas, it may be seen from the table that the main communication media is radio (84.00). The situation shows their low level of living standard.

Table 3.11: exhibits information regarding type of transportation media utilised among the Hill Korwas, it may be seen from the table that the main transportation media are bicycle (2000) and bus (20.00), rather than bus (20.00) and bullock cart (08.00). It could be concluded from the table that the main source of transportation medias are bicycle, bus/car and bullock curt. That situation shows their low level of living standard.
Table 3.12: reveals information regarding some demographics characteristics of Hill Konwas. The following characteristics observed among them, sex ratio is observed 938.46, birth rate is observed 47.06, general fertility rate is 97.19, death rate is 45.52, abortion rate is 57.35 per thousands per year, abortion ratio is 301.89 per thousands, infant mortality rate is 162.16, average household size is 5.04, contraceptive prevalence rate is 80.18, and child women ratio is 59.12. It could be concluded from the table that the fertility indicators are not satisfactory.

On the basis of above cited facts it may be concluded:

1. The maximum families belong to 1-3 members (48.00).
2. The maximum respondents belonging to 21-30 years age group.
3. The maximum numbers of respondents/samples are married (82.00).
4. The maximum individuals belong to nuclear families (51.43).
5. The monogamy is the only type of marriage.
6. The maximum marriages show village exogamy (70.00)
7. The maximum marriages show clan exogamy (98.00).
8. The maximum individuals are illiterate.
9. The main communication media is radio (84.00).
10. The main transportation media are bicycle and bus.
11. The sex ratio is observed 938.46 per thousand/per year.
12. The birth rate is observed 47.06 per thousand/per year.
13. The general fertility rate is 97.19 per thousand/per year.
14. The death rate is 45.52 per thousand/per year.
15. The abortion rate is 57.35 per thousand/per year.
16. The abortion ratio is 301.89 per thousand/per year.
17. The infant mortality rate is 162.16 per thousand/per year.
18. The average household size is 5.04.
19. The contraceptive prevalence rate is 80.18.
20. The child women ratio 59.12.

It may be concluded that the mortality rate and infant mortality rate was found high among them. And also fertility indicators show high value; such as sex ratio, birth rate, etc which clearly exhibits their poor health status. It is because of this reason that demographic indictors affect the health status of Hill Korwas. The illiteracy is one of the main problem among Hill Korwas. In fact, there is an urgent need to start relevant programmes and schemes through government or non-government organization for the upliftment of educational status among the Hill Korwas.