ABSTRACT

As Health Status of an individual is an indicator of socio-economic development of not only particular community, but a nation also. Different development programme including health schemes are launched by the Maharashtra State Government and Central Government for backward community through the five years plan. Money is spent on the implementation of health schemes but health problems such as child mortality, maternal mortality and malnutrition in the Melghat particularly in Korku community is a matter of grave concern. Health problems have deep influence of education, political, economical and social culture of society and each of these are influenced by health problems. The present study takes sustainability approach to health problems and examines its relationship with socio-economic correlates of Korku under the heading of “A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HEALTH PROBLEMS OF KORKU TRIBALS IN THE MELGHAT SUB-DIVISION”.

The first chapter is general introduction of research work. It reveals nature of research problem with its importance. In this chapter life cycle, festivals and celebrations, Goddess, occupation and living style of Korku, is also Sketch. The main object of the research is to examine hypothesis which are consider for the research work. To understand socio-economic correlation of health problems of Korku tribal, available previous research literature on health problems of tribal residing in various state of India is re-viewed.

The field work of this thesis has been undertaken in two tehsil of Melghat i.e.Dharni and Chikhaldara covering a sample of 350 Korku men and women in the age group of age 20 to 60 years old. The center point of the present research study is health problems of Korku tribal and examines its relationship with socioeconomic correlates and health services in the Melghat sub-division.

Measurement of health status has always been multifaceted problem. Researcher have tried to measure health status of Korku tribals in the Melghat with wide range of indicators such as Maternal Mortality, Child Mortality, Morbidity, Malnutrition and Health Services in Melghat with elaborating all these concept.

Malnutrition is one of the major health problems of India particularly in tribal belt including Melghat. Malnutrition is a state of body with deficiency of one
or more nutritious factor. When malnutrition caused by lack of food it is undernutrition malnutrition and excess of food taking than requirement caused overnutrition malnutrition. Malnutrition in the Melghat is type of undernutrition malnutrition. Due to poverty Korku tribal could not annually manage sufficient meal for a day and their social food taboo such as pregnant woman must take a little food, do not take milk, fruits like papaya, mango resulted in malnutrition of pregnant mother and child from womb. Malnourish child become malnourish adult.

To control health problems in the Melghat Health department implemented Maternal grants scheme, Pada voluntary scheme, and flying squad scheme, absent wages scheme Dai meetings scheme. The comparative study of factual number of the health employees and recruitment decided by the government was found less as government parameter.

The main findings of the research study regarding to health problems of Korku are strongly argues that health problems of Korku tribal of the Melghat have strongly influenced by their socio economic culture. The findings of this research work are interesting and useful for forming programmed guidelines towards tribal health development.