

**UNIVERSITY GRANT COMMISSION BAHADURSHAH ZAFAR MARG NEW –  
DELHI – 110002**

**REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON THE PROJECT**

**1 – TITLE OF THE PROJECT:** - “Geographical perspectives on some aspects of health of tribals in Satpuda region in Jalgaon district (Maharashtra)”.

**2 – NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:-**

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**4 – UGC APPROVAL LETTER NO. AND DATE:-**

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**TITLE OF PROJECT:-**

Geographical perspectives on some aspects of health of tribals in Satpuda region in Jalgaon district (M.S)

**SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS:-**

The present study intends to assess the overall health status of tribal population in the Satpuda region of the Jalgaon district of Maharashtra. The problems of the tribal health and their living conditions are studied through this research project. Due to malnutrition and under nutrition the tribal Child health is in danger in the study region. The body mass Index (BMI) has also been measured - According to BMI observations regarding the Childs were recorded significantly low than required level in Satpuda region of the Jalgaon district. Literacy in the study region reflects the family planning awareness are adoption programme. Illiterate women with lowest level of family planning awareness. Tribal people are not interest in adoption of the family planning.

In the tribal Satpuda region of the Jalgaon district the health care facilities are inadequate and not found in better condition. According to the national health plan in hilly areas tribal and back ward areas a population of around 20,000 are provided with a primary health centre. The primary health centre has a doctor nurse and technician to take care of the sick person. In the hilly remote and tribal areas the population of

3000 ha a primary health sub-centre. Each sub-centre has health worker who can give first aid treatment to the needy patients.

The well development of transportation network has an important role in proper development of any region. The northern part of Jalgaon District is covered by Satpuda Mountains. In this region, the transportation facilities are lacking. Due to the hilly mountainous and rugged topography transportation network is not well developed. There is lack of qualified doctors in this region. Tribal peoples have to travel a distance of more than 10 km in these regions to find a doctor. Lack of good and better road transportation deprives the tribal peoples from the proper medical treatment. Needy patient do not get medical aid in time. Most of the time tribal peoples lost their life because the do not get proper and essential medical treatment within time.

The major findings of the study that emerged from the study are given below -

- 1) Among the tribals of Satpuda region of Jalgaon district, they suffer from many diseases like skin diseases, ringworm, cold, cough, tuberculosis, typhoid, viral hepatitis, anemia, scabies, Diarrhea etc.
- 2) It was found in the study region 61% of the tribal population was having food much less what it was required daily.
- 3) Many diseases are caused due to contaminated water and food in the tribal Satpuda region of Jalgaon district.
- 4) The skins of the 90% child have cracks and became scaly.
- 5) Most of the Childs have stunted growth.

- 6) 74% of the Childs from study area have colorless lips and pale flat hails looking tired.
- 7) According to the BMI observations regarding the child population upto 15 years old, the mean BMI of the Jalgaon district.
- 8) The average intake of carbohydrates among the tribal people in the study region is far lower (75.2%) than the recommended dietary requirement. Deficiency of carbohydrates is highest in western Satpuda region of the Jalgaon district.
- 9) The correlation coefficient values from the matrix shows that there is a positive significant correlation between the incidence of ringworm and average altitude, average rainfall, tribe population density, while significant negative correlation is noticed in respect of rate of literacy average income group, diet in the incidence of ringworm.
- 10) The correlation between the incidence of malnutrition and various variables is positive and significant. There is positive and significant correlation between the incidence of malnutrition and average elevation, population density and housing occupancy rate. The negative correlation is observed between incident of malnutrition and income & use of nutrition food.
- 11)Correlation between selected variables: - It is noticed that there is positive and significant correlation between occurrence of malaria and climatic factors such as excessive rainfall and sump climate.
- 12)From the study of correlation between Typhoid and selected variables it is clear that standard of living, awareness regarding

personal hygiene, illiteracy incidence of typhoid and literacy rate is negatively correlation. there is positive and significant correlation between the occurrence of typhoid and

13)Correlation between Viral Hepatitis viral hepatitis is water and air borne disease. There is a positive correlation is noticed between the incidence of Viral Hepatitis and contaminated water and food in the study region.

14)There is positive correlation between the incidence of tuberculosis and average altitude. The incidence of tuberculosis is increase with increase in altitude while there is negative correlation between the incidence of tuberculosis and diet.

15)It is cleared from the correlation matrix that most of the factors except climatic factors and available health facilities are responsible for incidence of anemia positively or negatively. The positive and significant correlation between the incidence of anemia and rate of literacy, average income and diet.

16)It is concluded from the study of correlation between incidence of scabies and selected variables that there is a significant positive correlation between the incidence of scabies and standard of living and conducive environment.

17) The tribal people in the study region have a habit that they do not washing hand after toilet, washing of cloths in and near river; wells, low std. of living, literacy etc. are responsible of spread of typhoid in the study region.

18) Dehydration and cholera are common in the study region.

- 19) Dysentery and diarrhea are caused by impure water in addition to varied climatic conditions in the study region have unprotected drinking water which is contaminated.
- 20) The tribals in the Satpuda region mostly living in worst condition and a very insignificant part emerging with satisfactory level of well-being poverty, illiteracy contaminated drinking water poor network of road and communication, lack of educational facilities etc. are the major problems in the study region.
- 21) As for concerned to Eastern Satpuda tribal region in the study region, 61% women said that they are not operated family planning operations. Literacy in the study region reflects the family planning awareness are adoptions programme.
- 22) In case of illness the tribals in the study region always first prefer traditional medicine. First they use leafs and roots for many diseases.
- 23) The incidences of malaria positive cases were unevenly distributed in the study region.
- 24) The tribals have their own social problems. They are traditional and custom bound. They have become the victims of superstitions beliefs, outmoded and meaningless practices and harmful habits.
- 25) Due to illiteracy and ignorance the tribals in the study region are not able to appreciate modern concept of health and sanitation. They do not take much care pertaining to their own health. They believe that diseases are caused by hostile spirits and ghosts. They have their own traditional medicine. The findings reveals that the tribals still have to subscribe their traditional Medicare system is not accessible to them.

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**Major Research Project in Geography**