

Nutritional Status, Morbidity Pattern and Demand for Health Care: A District level study of Muslim Married Women in India

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ABSTRACT

The study here attempts to examine the nutritional status, morbidity pattern and the demand for the healthcare of the rural Muslim married women of Cachar district in India. The stage stratified random sampling technique is used for the collection of data. To examine nutritional status Body Mass Index is used and to investigate demand for health care, Binary Logit Model is used. The study reveals that most of the women are suffering from malnutrition. The problem of overweight and obesity is not very significant in the study area. The study also shows that as the age increases the number of diseases also increases. Further, the study depicts that a large number of women are willing to pay for getting better health care facilities or for sharing costs of maintenance if any voluntary organisation comes forward or public health sector establishes in their locality. Further, it reveals that the responsible factors of this demand are age of the respondent, educational level of the respondent and her husband, BMI of the respondent, household size, per capita income, per capita medical expenditure, distance of the health centre from home, area of the house and the semi Pucca house.

KEYWORDS: Nutritional Status, Morbidity Pattern, Health Care, Women, India.

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