Dinsha Patel College of Nursing, Nadiad

SUBMITTED TO: Mr. Virendra Jain

Principal
DPCN

SUBMITTED BY: Third Year G.N.M. Students

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INTRODUCTION

As a part of our community posting, we started our survey of the area named Palana Village (Primary health Centre- Palana) , comes under Vaso taluk, Kheda District Gujarat. It is a pleasant village with good environment.

We the student of G.N.M. Nursing third year, were allotted in the Palana Villager area. Each one of us were allotted 05-10 houses under the guidance of Mr. Kailash Nagar We completed our family household survey.

GEOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Name of the area   : Palana Villagee

Name of the Taluk   : Vaso (Nadiad)

Name of the Panchayat   : Palana Gram Panchayat

Name of the Primary health centre   :   Palana PHC

Name of the Health Sub Centre   :   Palana PHC

Name of the Community leaders   :   Mr. Prafullbhai Patel (Sarpanch)

Village panchayat member   : Mr. Prakash Gohel (Up Sarpanch)

Date of survey   : 01/07/2021 – 20/07/2021

Total No. of houses   : 250

Total locked houses   : 52

Survey collected   : 190

Total population   : 820

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

The data was collected from all the house of the Palana village. The all collected data were analysed and discussion under the following headings.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA:

1) Distribution of age
2) Distribution of sex ratio
3) Distribution of marital status
4) Distribution of education status
5) Distribution of occupation
6) Distribution of income
7) Distribution of religion

II. ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS

➢ Distribution of type of house
➢ Distribution of water supply
➢ Distribution of disposal of waste and excreta

III. MCH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

➢ Distribution of age and marriage
➢ Distribution of status of pregnancy
➢ Distribution of delivery details
➢ Distribution of eligible couples and family welfare services
➢ Distribution of immunization
➢ Distribution of morbidity status

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table No.1 Distribution of Age

Sr. No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	0-1 years	16	2 %
2	1-3 years	42	5.1%
3	3-6 years	36	4.4%
4	6-12 years	74	9 %
5	12-18 years	82	10%
6	18-21 years	50	6.1%
7	21-30 years	172	21 %
8	30-60 years	287	35 %
9	Above 60 years	61	7.4%
Total		**820**	**100%**

The above table no. 1 represents that; 16(2%) of them belongs to 0-1 years age group.42(5.1%) belong to 1-3 years age group. 36(4.4%) of them belong to 3-6 years age group. 74(9%) of them belong to 6-12 years age group. 82(10%) of them belong to 12-18 years age group. 50(6.1%) of them belong to 18-21 years age group. 172(21%) of the belong to 21-30 years age group. 287(35%) of them belong to 30 – 60 years age group. 61(7.4%) of them belong to above 60 years age group.
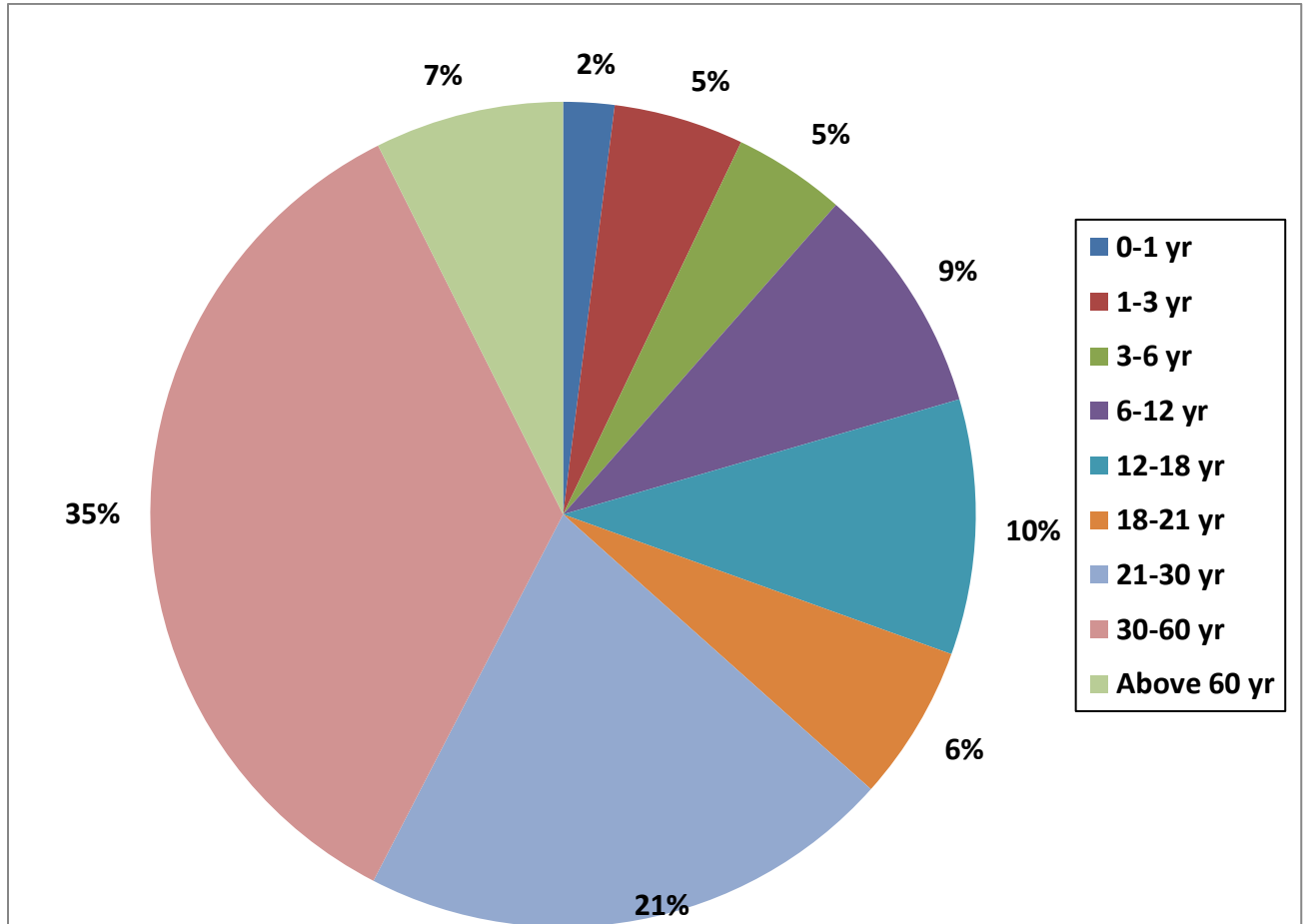
Figure No.1 Distribution of age

Legend:
- 0-1 yr
- 1-3 yr
- 3-6 yr
- 6-12 yr
- 12-18 yr
- 18-21 yr
- 21-30 yr
- 30-60 yr
- Above 60 yr

2%, 5%, 5%, 9%, 10%, 6%, 21%, 35%, 7%

Table No.2 Distribution of sex ration:

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Male	423	52%
2	Female	397	48%
Total		**820**	**100%**

In the table no.2 it has been found that, there are 423(52%) males and 397(48%) females.
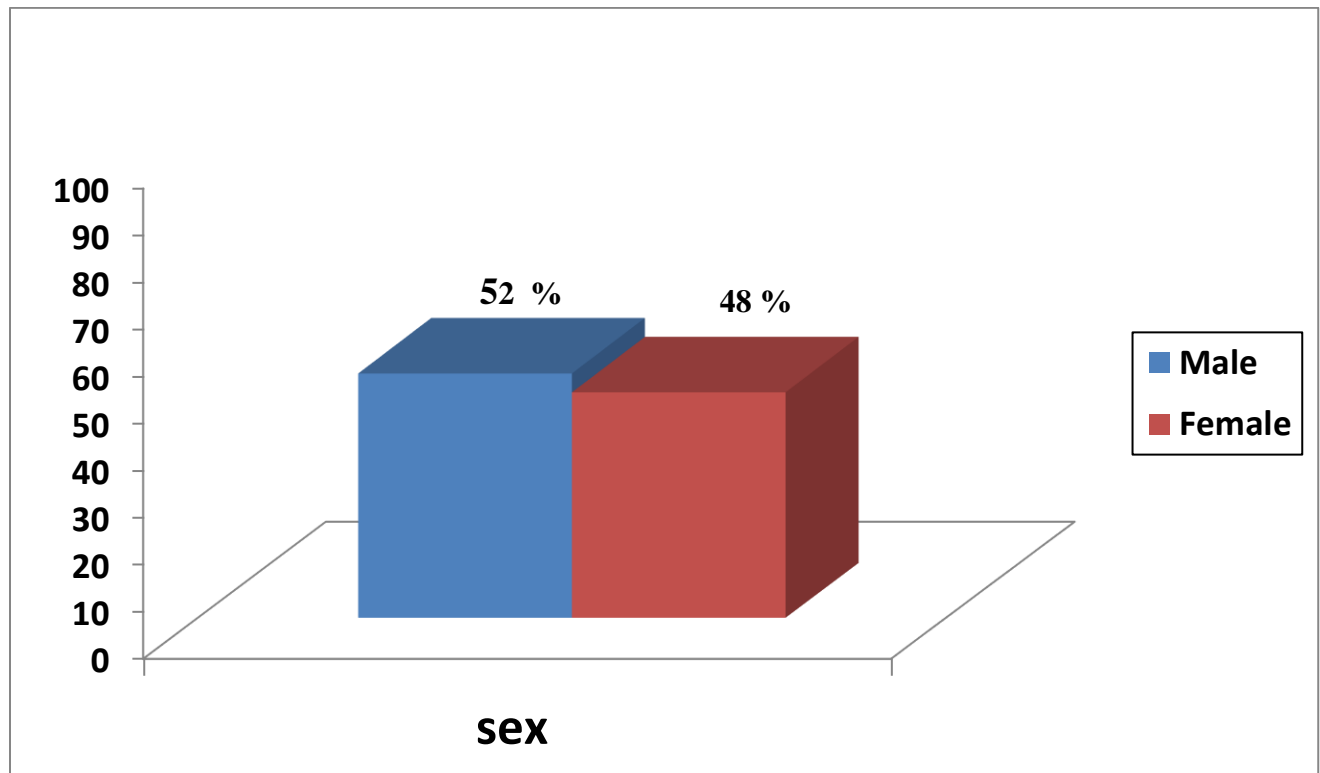
Figure No.2 Distribution of sex ratio:

Table No.3 Distribution of marital status

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Married	455	55.4%
2	Unmarried	343	41.8%
3	Widow	17	2.0%
4	Widower	5	0.6%
Total		**820**	**100%**

In the table no3, it has been found that, 455 (55%) people are married, 343 (41.8%) are unmarried, 17(2%) are widows and 5(0.6%) are widowers.

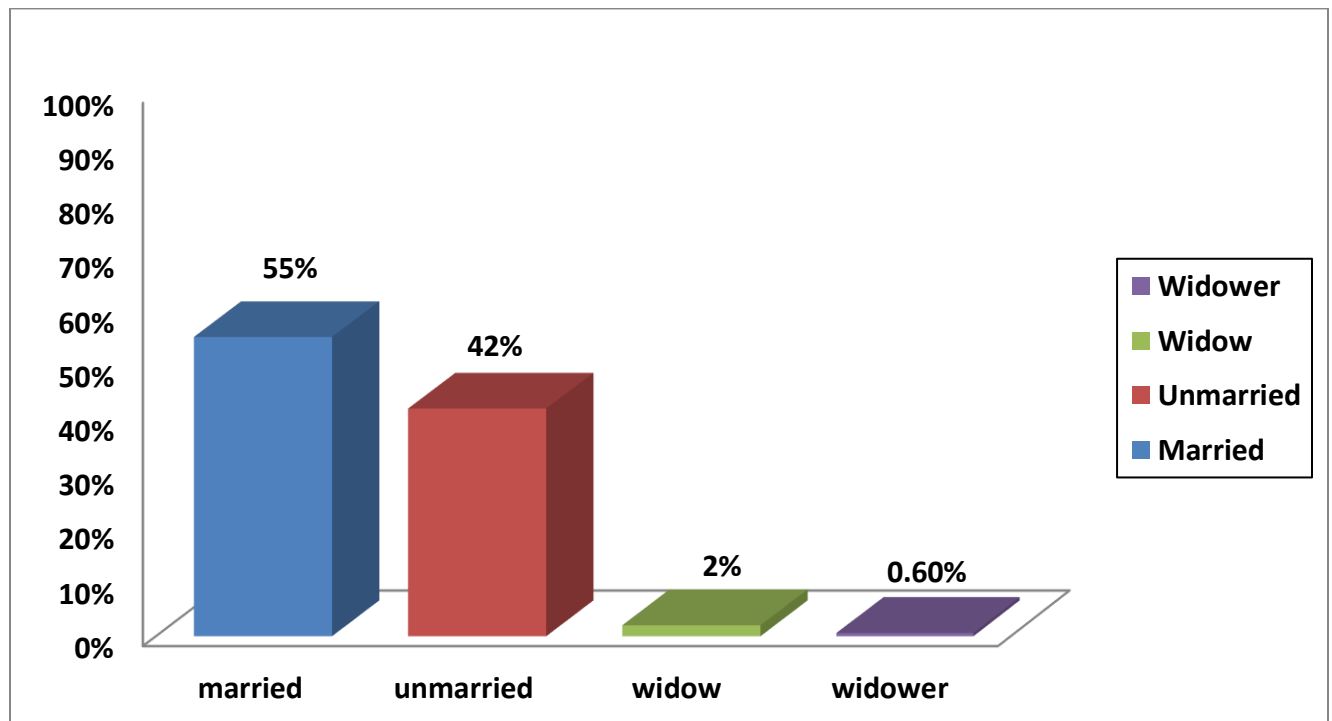**Figure No.3 Distribution of marital status**

Table No.4 Distribution of educational status

S. No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	No formal education	166	22%
2	Preschoolers	70	9%
3	Primary school going	151	20%
4	High scholar	163	21%
5	High secondary	125	15.2%
6	Graduate	96	13%
7	Technical	49	6.0%
Total		**820**	**100%**

Figure No.4 Distribution of educational status
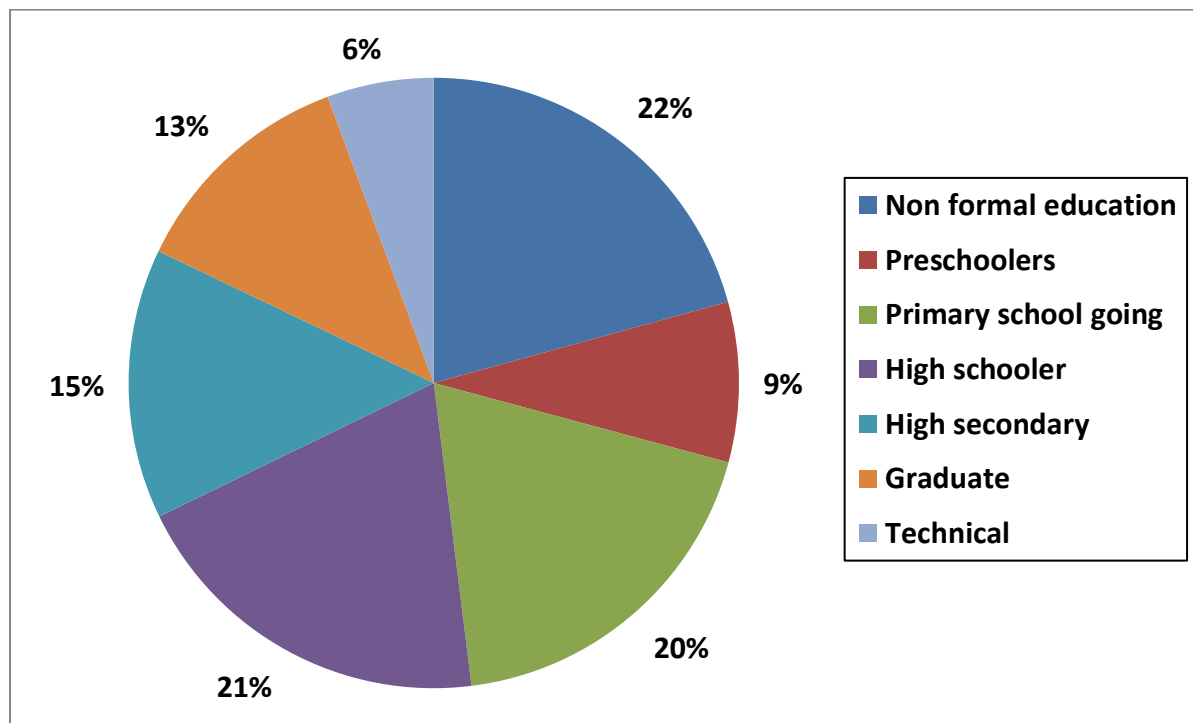
Table No.5 Distribution of occupation

S. No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Coolies/Labour work	115	14%
3	Drivers	60	7%
4	Business	52	6%
5	Agriculture	41	5%
6	Government employee	25	3%
7	Teacher	12	1%
8	Unemployed	25	3%
9	Others	44	5%
Total		**374**	**44%**

The above distribution table no. 5 shows that 115(14%) of them are coolies, 60(7%) 0f them are drivers, 52(6%) of them are doing business, 41(5%) of them are involved in agriculture, 25(3%) of them are government employee, 12(1%) of them are teachers, 25(3%) of them are unemployed and 44(5%) of them are involved in other works.

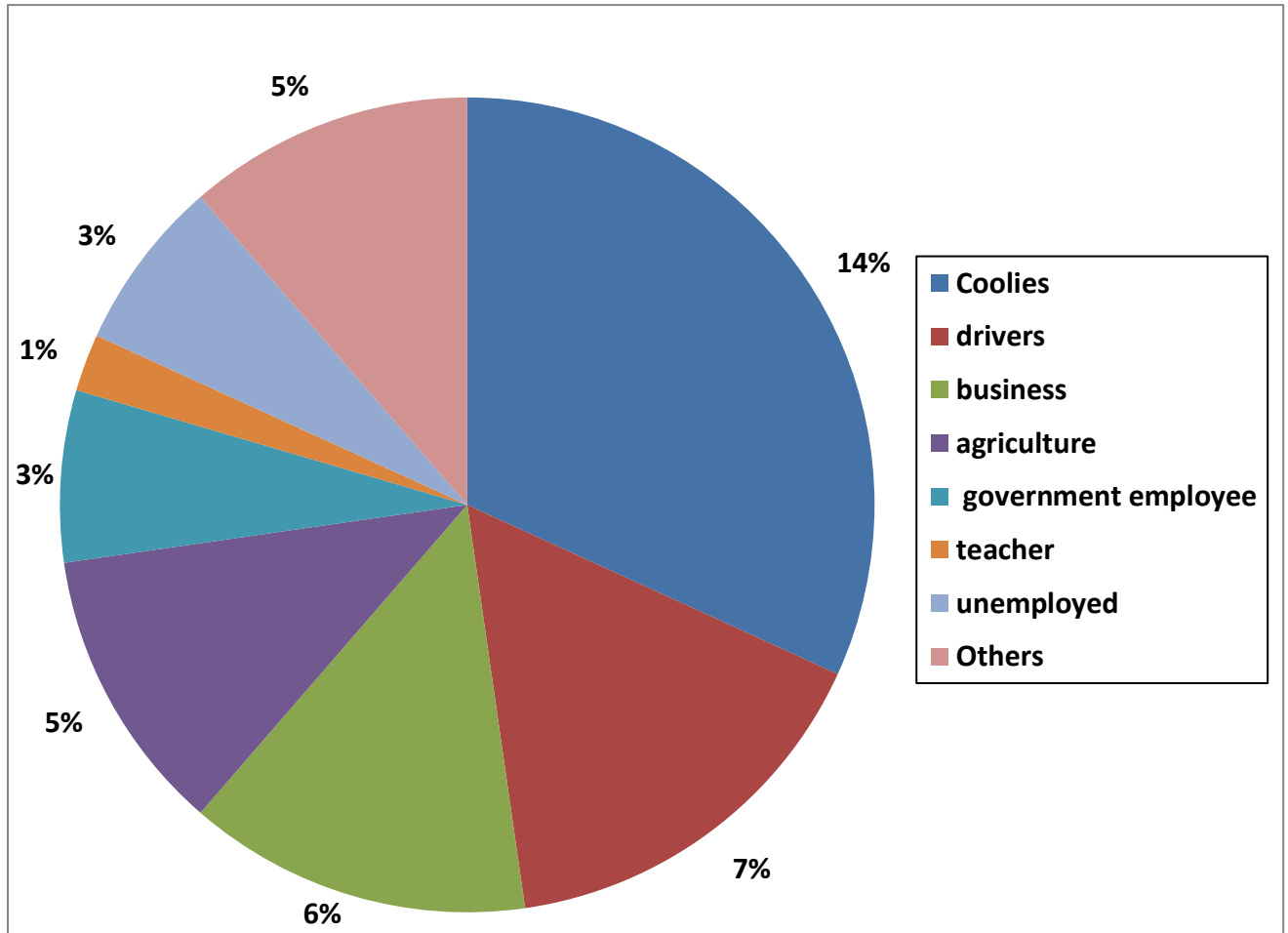**Figure No.5 Distribution of occupation**

Legend:
- Coolies
- drivers
- business
- agriculture
- government employee
- teacher
- unemployed
- Others

14% — 7% — 6% — 5% — 3% — 1% — 3% — 5%

Table No.6 Distribution of Annual income

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Rs.0-20,000/-	2	1%
2	Rs.20,000-40,000/-	16	8%
3	Rs.40,000-60,000/-	13	7%
4	Rs.60,000-80,000/-	29	16%
5	Rs.80,000-1,00,000/-	94	51%
6	Above Rs.1,00,000/-	31	17%
	Total	185	100%

The above table no.6 shows that, 2(1%) of their annual income is Rs. 0 – 20,000/- and 16(8%) of them gain Rs. 20,000-40,000/- annually. 13(7%) of the families are earning Rs 40,000 – 60,000/- and 29(16%) of their annual income is Rs. 60,000 – 80,000/-. About 94(51%) of their annual income is Rs. 80,000 - 1,00,000/- and 31(17%) of their annual income is above Rs. 1,00,000.

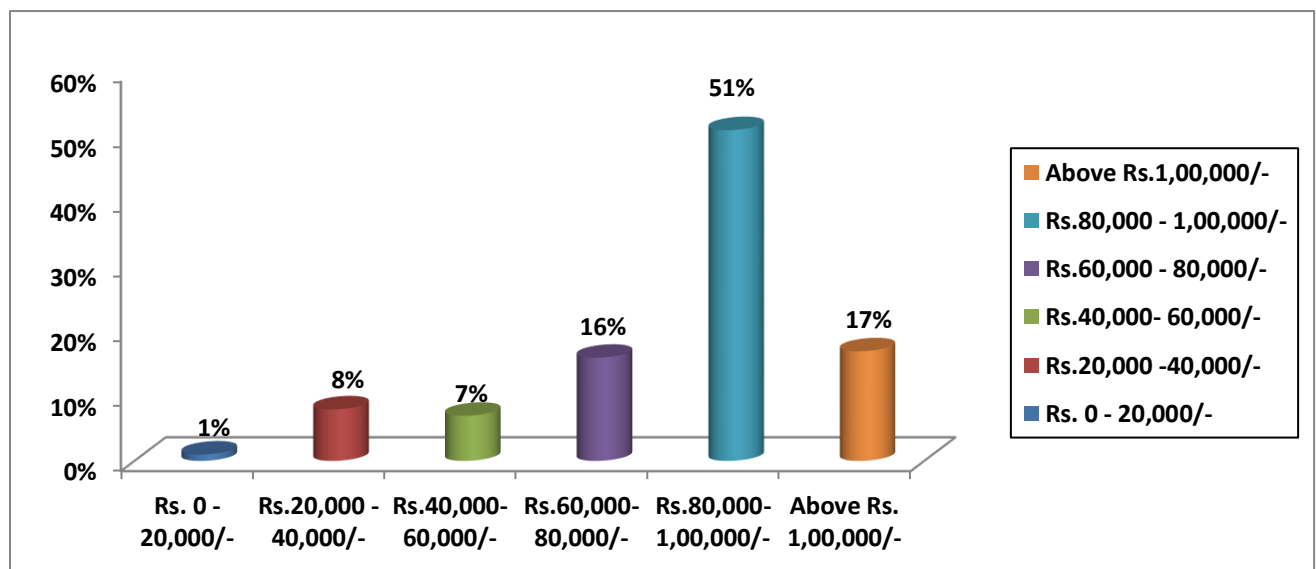**Figure No.6 Distribution of Annual income**

Table No.7 Distribution of religion of family:

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Hindu	164	89%
2	Christian	5	2%
3	Muslim	16	9%
Total		**185**	**100%**

The above table no. 7 shows that 164(89%) of the population belongs to Hindu, 5(2%) of them belongs to Christians and 16(9%) of them belongs to Muslim.

Figure no. 7: Distribution of Religion
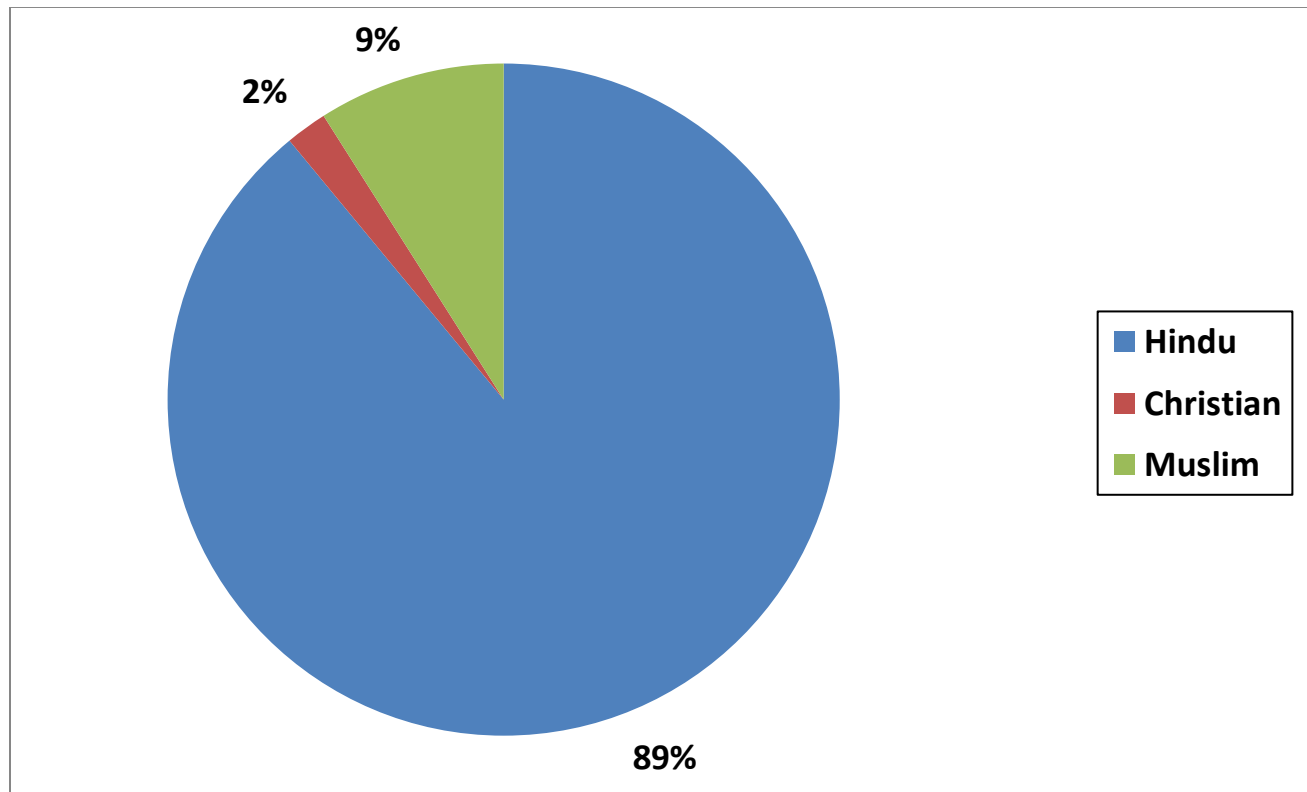
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS OF VILLAGE

Table No.8 Distribution of type of houses

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	**Type of house** a. Pucca b. Kuccha	159 26	86% 14%
2	**Type of ownership** a. Own b. Rented	152 33	82% 18%

The above table no. 8 shows that 159(86%) of houses are pucca and 26(14%) of the houses are kuccha. Among them 152(82%) of houses are own and 33(18%) of houses are rented.

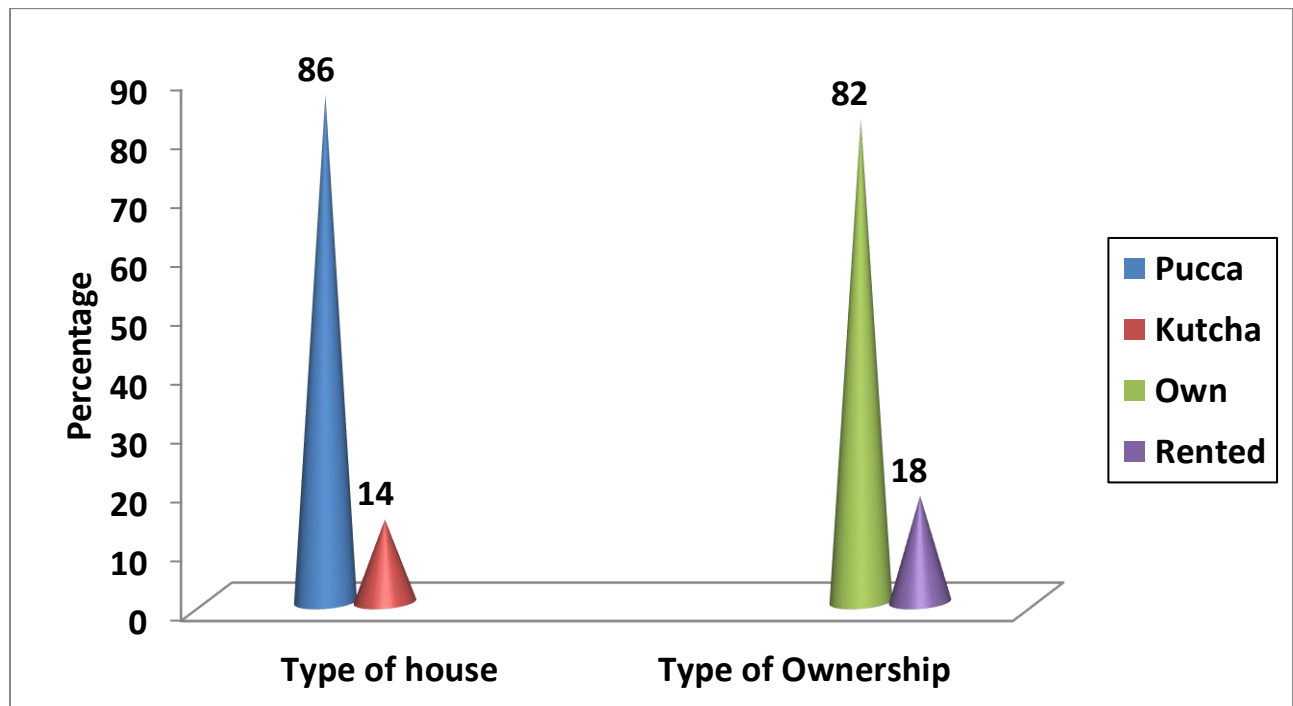**Figure No.8 Distribution of type of house**:

Table No.9 Distribution of water supply:

S.No.	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Type of water supply a. Tank and Burwell	185	100%
2	**Adequacy** a. Adequate b. Inadequate **Safe water supply** a. Protected b. Unprotected	185 - 182 3	100% - 98.% 2%

Table No.10 Distribution of disposal of waste and excreta:

S. No.	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	**Waste disposal** a. Open dumping b. Burning c. Manure pit	 158 22 5	 85% 12% 3%
2	**Excreta disposal** a. Latrine	185	100%

The above table no. 10 shows that 158(85%) of the houses dispose the waste through open dumping, 22(12%) of the houses disposes the waste through burning, 5(3%) of houses disposes the waste through manure pit. 185(100%) of houses disposes the excreta through latrine

MCH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES

Table No.11 Distribution of age of marriage:

S.No.	DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Age of marriage Less than 18 years	0	0%
	19-22 years	36	25%
	23-26 years	58	40%
	Above 26 years	50	35%
	Total	**144**	**100%**

The above table no.11 shows the 0(0) of people got married at the age of less than 18 years, 36(25%) of people got married at the age of 19 – 22 years, 58(40%) of people got married at the age of 23 – 26 years and 50(35%) of people got married at the age above 26 years.

Table No.12 Distribution of status of pregnancy:

S.No.	DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Pregnancy status Primi	5	31%
	Second gravida	7	44%
	Third gravida	4	25%
	Total	**16**	
2	Immunization status TT_1 and TT_2	16	100%

Table No.13 Distribution of delivery details:

S.No.	DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Place of Pregnancy		
	Home	0	0%
	Private hospital	20	22%
	PHC	24	25%
	Government hospital	50	53%
	Total	**94**	**100%**
2	If home		
	Trained Dais	0	0%
	Untrained Dias	0	0%

The above table no. 13 shows that 20 (22%) of deliveries were conducted in private hospital, 24(25%) of deliveries were conducted in PHC, and 50(53%) of deliveries were conducted in government hospital.

Table No.14 Distribution of eligible couple:

S.No.	DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Eligible couples	144	18%
2	Family planning method adopted **Temporary methods** -Condom - IUD - Oral pills **Permanent method** -Vasectomy -Tubectomy	 24 2 34 4 34	 17% 1% 24% 3% 24%
	Total	**98**	**69%**

The above table no. 14 shows that 144(18%) of the total population are eligible couples. Among them, 24(17%) are using condom, 2(1%) are using IUD and 34(24%) are using oral pills as temporary family planning method and 4(3%) have undergone vasectomy and 34(24%) have undergone tubectomy as permanent family planning method.

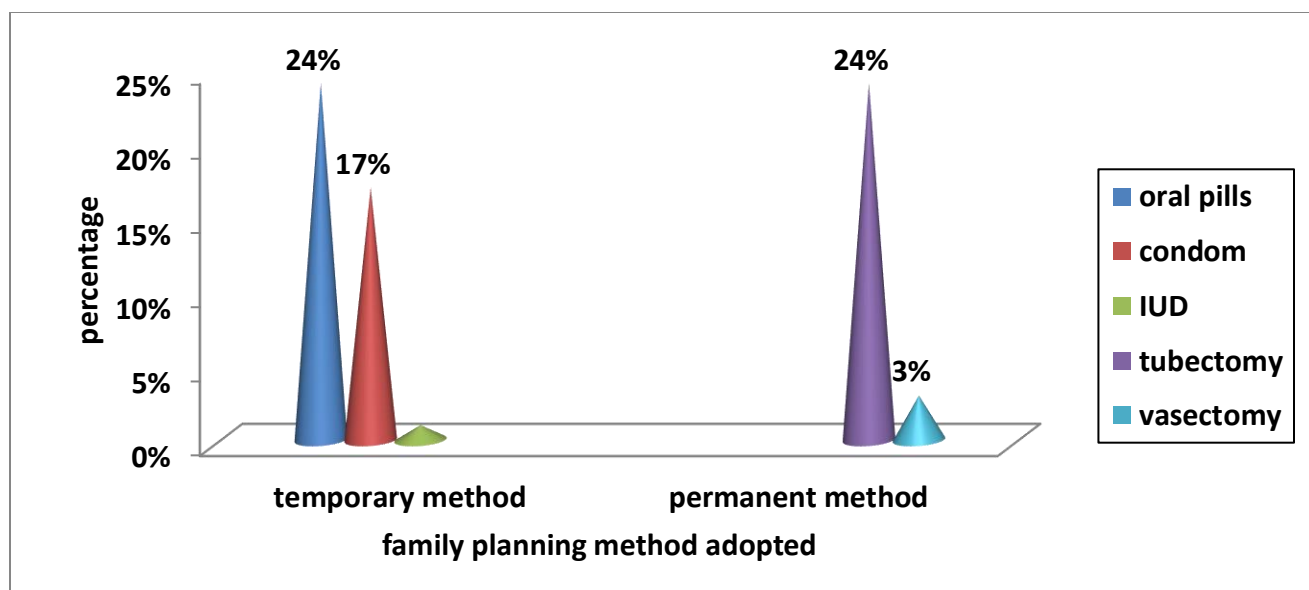**Figure no.14: Distribution of family planning method adopted.**

Table No.15 Distribution of immunization status:

S. No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
	a) BCG	92	98%
	b) OPV	94	100%
	c) DPT	92	98%
	d) Measles	85	90%

The above table no. 15 shows that 92 (98%) of the under five children are immunized with BCG, 94 (100%) of them are immunized with OPV, 92 (98%) of them are immununized with DPT, 85(90%) of them are immunized with measles vaccine.

Table No.16 Distribution of morbidity status:

S.No.	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1	Diabetes Mellitus	25	26.3%
2	Hypertension	22	23.1%
3	Heart Disease	5	5.2%
4	Asthma	7	7.3%
5	Tuberculosis	3	3.%
6	Diarrhoea	6	6.%
7	Malnutrition	6	6.%
8	Haemorrhoids	4	4.2%
9	Cancer	4	4.2%
10	Gastritis	6	6.%
11	Others	7	7.3%
Total		**95**	**100%**

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

At the end of this survey, we identified following needs and problems in this bairhalli rural community.

➢ Approximately 27% of people have no formal education so there is the need to organise the special formal education classes for the needy people.

➢ About 30% of people who are capable of doing work are found to be unemployed so there is the need to provide skill training programmes.

➢ We found that still few people are below poverty line due to unemployment and lack of education so there is the need for skill based education in this community and provide them various opportunity.

➢ Still the water supply of 2% family of this community are unprotected, since few well were found to be open and they are drinking water directly from hand pump without using any filtration methods. So there is the need to provide health education on water purification.

➢ Majority of the houses are disposing the wastages in the open field area, so there is the need for raising awareness on proper disposal of waste.

➢ Still few people marry below the age of 18 years, so this kind of practice should be stopped by raising awareness on effect of early marriage on maternal and child health.

➢ According to the data collected place of delivery among the mothers of under 5 children, still 5% of them were conducted in home, so there is the need for raising the awareness to conduct delivery in primary health centres or hospitals.

➢ We found that 31% of eligible couples have not adopted any type of family planning methods, so proper health should be given to the eligible couples regarding the adoption of appropriate family planning methods.

➢ Since some children are not immunized according to immunization schedule, there is the need for providing proper education regarding immunization schedule among the mothers.

➢ We identified that there is lack of knowledge regarding healthy life style practices for the prevention and management of common communicable and non-communicable disease.

So proper health education should be provided on maintaining hygiene, sanitation, following healthy diets, habits and exercises.

CONCLUSION

At the end of survey, we came to a conclusion that Palana village is a pleasant environmental place. We also came to know the disease conditions and how the health services are been provided and utilized.

By the co-operation of the people in Palana village and under the guidance of our teacher we were able to conclude the survey.