

Literacy And Health Awareness Among Tribal Women In North Coastal Districts Of Andhra Pradesh

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Abstract

Tribal women are mostly illiterate and Socially and economically back word. A significant percentage of indigenous tribal women continue to employ home remedies and seek out traditional medicine practitioners/healers. If they are not healed, they seek treatment at private facilities. Inaccessibility, lack of facilities, personnel and their behavior, inconvenient visiting hours, and sickness state were highlighted as barriers to health seeking behavior among Indian tribes while visiting hospitals. Personal problems such as fear of losing daily earnings, cultural beliefs, cost, illiteracy, and unacceptability are also present. Over the years, the lack of maternal health awareness has caused several health concerns, including anemia, neural tube defects , tetanus infection, immunodeficiency syndrome, and even perinatal deaths. Poverty, illiteracy, meagre living conditions, lack of personal hygiene and poor health-seeking behaviour are known to be highly prevalent among these tribes. Further, early age at marriage, consanguinity, high parity and other behavioural factors among women in these tribal communities make them susceptible to sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

Key Words: community, diseases, environment, health, literacy, medical, problems, tribal

Introduction

Health issues need special attention in relation to Indian tribal groups. Available data show that tribal communities have specific health problems that are primarily influenced by their environment, harsh terrain, and ecologically distinct niches. Medical genetic concerns are recognized as unique and there is a need to identify appropriate treatments through the creation and development of relevant research projects. In India, primitive tribes suffer from certain health problems and genetic abnormalities such as sickle cell anemia, erythrocyte G-6-PD enzyme deficiency, and sexually transmitted diseases (Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Report, 1986- 1987 Committee). The main causes of her illness are paranoia, ignorance, poor personal hygiene and lack of health education. Some of the issues raised by researchers are (a) endemic diseases such as malaria; tuberculosis, influenza, diarrhea, high infant mortality and malnutrition, (b) venereal disease, abortion, fertility, opium addiction, and rhizome consumption (because it contains chemicals used in the mouth, can cause infertility). There is also a shortage of women, resulting in an imbalance in the male-to-female ratio. As a result, there is an urgent need to investigate India's many primitive tribal groups, many of which are small. The health and nutrition challenges faced by India's vast indigenous population are as diverse as their tribal communities, demonstrating wide disparities in socioeconomic, socio-cultural and environmental status. Nutritional anemia is a major problem for women in India, especially in rural and tribal communities. Anemia impairs fatigue resistance and

performance under demanding conditions and increases susceptibility to other diseases. Maternal malnutrition is prevalent among indigenous women, especially those with many births in a short period of time. The researchers intended this study to determine women's perceptions of health.

Health is the most important socio-economic aspect of every individual life. Health plays a very important role in the life of human beings. Its importance is evident as old saying "Health is wealth" Health is not only basic to lead a happy life for an individual but also necessary for all productive activities in the society. Hence both health and society are considered as the two sides of the same coin. After independence up to now our country is developing in all fields like technologically, economically, politically and scientifically but overall health status has not improved. This is more evident in tribal community. And also in Tribal community are socio-economically backward as well as educationally. Women are suffering from the verious diseases. Malnutrition is also a major problem among the Tribal women. Their living environment and their status are main reasons for their poor health. They believe in the traditional medicine. They do not know much about government health care and other facilities. Thus exclusive study on Literacy and health awareness among of Tribal women is needed especially in North Coastal District of Andhra Pradesh.

Statement of the problem:

The present study is entitled "Literacy and Health Awareness among tribal women in North Coastal District of Andhra Pradesh. It highlights on the health conditions of Tribal women. It focuses on health and sanitation among Tribal community, the study makes an effort to understand health problem of Tribal women. It studies the utilization of the antenatal, postnatal, care among Tribal women. It also highlights utilization of child health service and awareness of different health services among Tribal women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

Objectives of the study:

1. To find out the perspectives of Tribal Women towards Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh.
2. To study the influence of variables like Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family towards Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh..
3. To suggest means for strengthening Health Awareness among Tribal Women.

Hypotheses of the study:

1. There is a high perceptions of tribal women towards Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh.
2. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards sanitation basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
3. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Health Status basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
4. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Antenatal Services basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of

- Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
5. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Postnatal Services basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
 6. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Child Health basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
 7. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Family Planning basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
 8. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Health Awareness basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.
 9. There is no significant difference among the perceptions of tribal women towards Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. basing on their socio-economic variables viz., Age, Marital Status, Husbands Age, Respondents Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of Respondent, Ownership of house, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation of respondent's, Size of land holdings and Annual income of the family.

Sample Design and sampling Techniques:

The questionnaires were administered among the tribal women from North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh with a view to getting the whole sample base and better results. Subjects were selected from 15 mandals in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam districts of Andhra Pradesh. The investigator personally approached and distributed the questionnaires to respondents. The purpose and procedures for filling out the questionnaires were personally explained to the tribal women who acted as respondents. The investigator selected five tribal mandals from Srikakulam viz., Seethampeta, Bhamini, Kotturu, Meliaputti and Kanchili, five tribal mandals from Vizianagaram district viz., Gummalakshmipuram, Kurupam, Saluru, Makkuva and Jiyyammavalasa and five tribal mandals from Visakhapatnam district viz., Araku Valley, Paderu, Chintapalli, Hukumpeta and G.K. Veedhi mandals for this study purpose. The investigator personally visited all the sampled schools for the collection of data purpose. All the respondents from the mandals selected for this study purpose constitute the sample for this study. The printed questionnaires were distributed to all the respondents, as indicated in Table 3.2. A total of 600 respondents were handed over the questionnaires to fill in the questionnaires. The returns position of the questionnaires distributed was encouraging.

Tool Description:

This part consists of a detailed information on the instrumentation and scale construction. This study was designed as a quantitative survey. Drawing upon the available literature a preliminary pre-test questionnaire was prepared for collection of data from the prospective respondents. This questionnaire consisted of 166 items covering 7 areas viz, Sanitation, and Health Awareness, whereas average perceptions with respect to Health Status, and Child Health, and Low perceptions

with respect to Antenatal Services, Postnatal Services and Family Planning as perceived by the tribal women. The tool was prepared to perceive the information from the tribal women. The scale was operationalized as a complex scale of several dimensions. It was conceptualized as divisible into 7 different areas such as – Sanitation, and Health Awareness, whereas average perceptions with respect to Health Status, and Child Health, and Low perceptions with respect to Antenatal Services, Postnatal Services and Family Planning. This tool designed for self-rating of the women opinion on the Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. 166 statements were given in the questionnaire studied by the investigator against the criterion of its applicability on the Literacy and Health Awareness among Tribal Women. Further, in terms of its suitability the questionnaire was given to experts a preliminary survey was conducted for suggestions, the suggestions given by the experts were taken in to consideration in measuring the reliability of the test.

Administration of Tool:

The tool was administered among tribal women, necessary instructions were given in filling the tool. All the respondents followed the instructions and filled the tool by reading the all the items carefully.

Data Collection:

The data collected through questionnaire was used for analytical purposes.

Statistical Techniques Used:

The statistical techniques used for analytical purposes were means, SD were used To study the significant differences in between the socio-economic variables, 't'-test and 'F-test (ANOVA) were the technique deployed. To find out inter relationships in between the areas on the perceptions of respondents, product moment correlation coefficients (r) were calculated from obtained scores.

Findings:

AREA 1: SANITATION:

1. Out of 600 respondents, 88.83% are expressed that, they are having separate kitchen in their house, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 10.83% are not having separate kitchen. Majority 533 respondents, 33.83% illiterates, 27.17% are qualified primary education, 15.83% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, and 5.67% respondents qualified Degree are having separate kitchen in their house.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 62.67% are expressed that, they are have safe drinking water facility in their house, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 37.00% are not having. Out of 376 respondents, 18.50% illiterates, 20.67% are qualified primary education, 10.67% are qualified secondary education, 8.17% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 98.83% are maintaining cleanliness at their home, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 0.83% are not maintaining cleanliness. Out of 593 who are maintaining cleanliness at their home, 36.67% illiterates, 28.00% are qualified primary education, 17.83% are qualified secondary education, 9.83% are qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
4. Out of 600 respondents, 97.83% are cleaning frequently at their surroundings, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 1.83% are not cleaning surroundings frequently. Out 587 who are cleaning frequently at their surroundings, 35.33% are illiterates, 28.33% are qualified primary education, 17.83% are qualified secondary education, 9.83% are qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
5. Out of 600 respondents, 89.50% are expressed that, they are dumping the garbage regularly in the Dustbin, whereas 1.00% are can't say and 9.50% are not dumping the garbage regularly in

the Dustbin. Majority 587 who are dumping the garbage regularly in the Dustbin, 33.67% illiterates , 27.17% are qualified primary education, 16.17% are qualified secondary education, 7.00% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.

6. Out of 600 respondents, 76.67% are expressed that, sweepers clean the roads /drainage/garbage regularly in their village, whereas 2.00% are can't say and 21.33% are expressed that, sweepers are not clean the roads /drainage/garbage. Majority 460 respondents expressed that, sweepers clean the roads /drainage/garbage regularly in their village, 30.17% illiterates , 24.00% are qualified primary education, 13.17% are qualified secondary education, 5.00% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 80.50% are expressed that, they are having a good ventilation in their house, whereas 1.00% are can't say and 18.50% are not having a good ventilation. Majority 483 who are having are having a good ventilation in their house, 30.50% illiterates , 25.67% are qualified primary education, 13.83% are qualified secondary education, 5.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.50% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 93.17% are expressed that, they are having a good lighting in their house, whereas 0.17% are can't say and 6.67% who are not having a good lighting. Majority 559 are having a good lighting in their house, 35.33% illiterates , 28.50% are qualified primary education, 15.33% are qualified secondary education, 8.17% are qualified Intermediate, 5.33% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
9. Out of 600 respondents, 83.67% are expressed that, they are having a toilet facility in their house, whereas 16.33% are not having a toilet facility. Majority 502 who are having a toilet facility in their house, 30.83% illiterates , 26.00% are qualified primary education, 14.83% are qualified secondary education, 6.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.00% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
10. Out of 600 respondents, 83.67% are expressed that, their domestic animals away from their Residence, whereas 16.33% are can't say and 37.00% their domestic animals not away from their Residence. Majority 502 whose domestic animals away from their Residence, 30.83% illiterates , 26.00% are qualified primary education, 14.83% are qualified secondary education, 6.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.00% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
11. Out of 600 respondents, 94.67% are expressed that, they are used the pads, at the time of menstrual cycle, whereas 0.50% are can't say and 4.83% are not used. Majority 568 who are used the pads, at the time of menstrual cycle, 35.83% illiterates , 28.83% are qualified primary education, 16.83% are qualified secondary education, 7.17% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
12. Out of 600 respondents, 96.83% are washed their menstrual cloth with soap, whereas 0.50% are can't say and 2.67% are not washed. Majority 581 who are washed their menstrual cloth with soap, 35.83% are illiterates, 28.83% are qualified primary education, 16.33% are qualified secondary education, 9.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
13. Out of 600 respondents, 97.50% are expressed that, at the time of menstrual cycle, they are soak/ dry the cloth in Secrete place, whereas 0.50% are can't say and 2.00% are not soaked the cloth. Majority 585 respondents e expressed that, at the time of menstrual cycle, they are soak/ dry the cloth in Secrete place, 35.83% illiterates , 28.33% are qualified primary education, 17.33% are qualified secondary education, 9.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.

AREA – II : HEALTH STATUS:

1. Out of 600 respondents, 91.50% are expressed that, they are preferred Self treatment of disease in the family, whereas 0.50% are can't say and 8.00% are not preferred. Majority 585 who

- are preferred Self treatment of disease in the family, 34.33% illiterates , 27.33% are qualified primary education, 16.17% are qualified secondary education, 8.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.00% qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 79.50% are preferred Herbal & Ayurvedic medicine of disease in the family, whereas 3.67% are can't say and 16.83% are not preferred. Majority 477 who are preferred Herbal & Ayurvedic medicine of disease in the family, 31.50% illiterates , 24.17% are qualified primary education, 14.67% are qualified secondary education, 4.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
 3. Out of 600 respondents, 65.67% are preferred English medicine of disease in the family, whereas 3.83% are can't say and 30.50% are not preferred. Majority 394 who are preferred English medicine of disease in the family, 22.83% illiterates , 21.00% are qualified primary education, 11.67% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, 3.33% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
 4. Out of 600 respondents, 13.50% are expressed that, they are suffering from some diseases, whereas 1.83% are can't say and 84.67% are not suffering from any disease. Majority 508 who are suffering from some diseases, 30.67% illiterates , 26.33% are qualified primary education, 13.67% are qualified secondary education, 7.83% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
 5. Out of 600 respondents, 4.00% are expressed that, they are got the diseases from their parents, whereas 3.19% are can't say and 92.83% are not get any diseases from their parents. Majority 557 who are not get any diseases from their parents, 35.00% illiterates , 27.33% are qualified primary education, 16.17% are qualified secondary education, 8.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.50% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
 6. Out of 600 respondents, 5.33% are expressed that, they are suffering from skin disease, whereas 3.00% are can't say and 91.67% are not suffering from any skin disease. Majority 550 who are not suffering from skin disease, 34.00% illiterates , 27.33% are qualified primary education, 16.50% are qualified secondary education, 8.00% are qualified Intermediate, 5.50% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
 7. Out of 600 respondents, 77.83% are expressed that, they are mature, whereas 0.83% (5) are can't say and 21.33% are not matured. Majority 467 who are suffering from skin disease, 28.83% illiterates , 18.67% are qualified primary education, 15.50% are qualified secondary education, 8.67% are qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
 8. Out of 600 respondents, 38.50% are expressed that, they both are them take decision for fertility, whereas 16.67% are can't say and 44.83% are not take decision. Majority 269 who are not taken decision for fertility, 19.33% illiterates , 11.50% are qualified primary education, 4.67% are qualified secondary education, 4.67% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
 9. Out of 600 respondents, 33.00% are expressed that, they are suffering from anemia, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 59.67% are not suffering from anemia. Majority 358 who are not suffering from anemia, 23.33% illiterates , 20.17% are qualified primary education, 6.33% are qualified secondary education, 5.17% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
 10. Out of 600 respondents, 79.17% are expressed that, they are having primary health center, whereas 0.50% are can't say and 20.33% are not having primary health center. Majority 358 who are having primary health center, 27.17% illiterates , 21.33% are qualified primary education, 16.17% are qualified secondary education, 9.33% are qualified Intermediate, 4.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
 11. Out of 600 respondents, 81.00% are expressed that, they are availed of the facilities provided by primary health centre, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 18.67% are not availed. Majority 486 who are availed of the facilities provided by primary health centre, 27.83% illiterates ,

- 22.33% are qualified primary education, 16.50% are qualified secondary education, 9.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
12. Out of 600 respondents, 72.33% are expressed that, they are consulting the doctor, whereas 1.50% are can't say and 26.17% are not consult. Majority 434 who are consulting the doctor, 24.50% illiterates, 21.33% are qualified primary education, 14.67% are qualified secondary education, 7.50% are qualified Intermediate, 3.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.

AREA – III : ANTENATAL SERVICES

1. Out of 600 respondents, 8.33% are expressed that, they are having abortion, whereas 6.50% are can't say and 85.17% are not having abortion. Majority 511 who are not having abortion, 33.83% illiterates, 26.50% are qualified primary education, 13.83% are qualified secondary education, 5.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 3.83% are expressed that, they are facing abdomen pain after abortion, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 88.83% are not facing abdomen pain. Majority 533 who are not facing abdomen pain, 34.83% illiterates, 26.83% are qualified primary education, 15.00% are qualified secondary education, 6.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 5.50% are expressed that, they are having bleeding after abortion, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 87.17% are not having bleeding after abortion. Majority 523 who are not having bleeding after abortion, 34.00% illiterates, 26.67% are qualified primary education, 14.00% are qualified secondary education, 6.83% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
4. Out of 600 respondents, 49.83% are expressed that, they are aware of feeding new born only breast milk upto 6 month, whereas 2.00% are can't say and 48.17% are not aware. Majority 299 who are aware of feeding new born only breast milk upto 6 month, 15.67% illiterates, 11.33% are qualified primary education, 11.83% are qualified secondary education, 7.50% are qualified Intermediate, 3.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
5. Out of 600 respondents, 21.50% are expressed that, they are having problem of post partam hemarrhage, whereas 20.00% are can't say and 58.50% are not having problem of post partam hemarrhage. Majority 351 who are not having problem of post partam hemarrhage, 25.83% illiterates, 13.33% are qualified primary education, 8.33% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
6. Out of 600 respondents, 17.83% are expressed that, there is a case at their home who died due to post partam hemarrhage, whereas 7.83% are can't say and 74.33% are not having any death due to post partam hemarrhage. Majority 446 who are not having any death due to post partam hemarrhage, 29.50% illiterates, 21.50% are qualified primary education, 11.17% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.33% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 38.17% are expressed that, during pregnancy they consult Doctor, whereas 6.17% are can't say and 55.67% are not consult. Majority 334 who are not consult Doctor, 24.67% illiterate, 18.67% are qualified primary education, 6.33% are qualified secondary education, 2.50% qualified Intermediate, 3.50% qualified Degree.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 41.17% are expressed that, during pregnancy they consult Nurse, whereas 5.83% are can't say and 53.00% are not consult. Majority 318 who are not consult Nurse, 23.00% are illiterates, 19.50% are qualified primary education, 5.17% are qualified secondary education, 2.17% qualified Intermediate, 3.17% are qualified Degree.
9. Out of 600 respondents, 24.83% are expressed that, during pregnancy they consult Dai, whereas 5.50% are can't say and 69.67% are not consult. Majority 418 who are not consult

Dai, 25.83% illiterates, 23.50% are qualified primary education, 10.83% are qualified secondary education, 4.67% are qualified Intermediate, 4.83% are qualified Degree.

10. Out of 600 respondents, 34.50% are utilized antenatal services from Government Hospital, whereas 6.17% are can't say and 59.33% are not utilized. Majority 356 who are not utilized antenatal services from Government Hospital, 25.67% illiterates, 20.67% are qualified primary education, 6.67% are qualified secondary education, 2.83% are qualified Intermediate, 3.50% are qualified Degree.
11. Out of 600 respondents, 21.33% are expressed that, they are utilized antenatal services from Private Hospital, whereas 18.00% are can't say and 60.67% are not utilized. Majority 364 who are not utilized antenatal services from Private Hospital, 24.00% illiterates, 16.83% are qualified primary education, 10.00% are qualified secondary education, 5.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
12. Out of 600 respondents, 31.50% are expressed that, they are doing Physical Work during Pregnancy, whereas 20.83% are can't say and 47.67% are not doing physical work. Majority 286 who are not doing Physical Work during Pregnancy, 18.50% illiterates, 12.00% are qualified primary education, 8.17% are qualified secondary education, 4.67% are qualified Intermediate, 3.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
13. Out of 600 respondents, 38.17% are expressed that, they are having Normal Delivery, whereas 21.83% are can't say and 40.00% are not having Normal Delivery. Majority 240 who are not having Normal Delivery, 17.50% illiterates, 12.33% are qualified primary education, 5.17% are qualified secondary education, 2.50% qualified Intermediate, 2.50% are qualified Degree.
14. Out of 600 respondents, 12.17% are having Cesarean Delivery, whereas 21.50% are can't say and 66.33% are not having Cesarean Delivery. Majority 398 who are not having Cesarean Delivery, 27.67% illiterates, 15.83% are qualified primary education, 11.50% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, 4.50% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
15. Out of 600 respondents, 7.17% are having problem of menorrhagia, whereas 21.67% are can't say and 71.17% are not having problem. Majority 398 who are not having Cesarean Delivery, 28.00% illiterates, 17.00% are qualified primary education, 13.67% are qualified secondary education, 7.00% are qualified Intermediate, 5.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
16. Out of 600 respondents, 5.33% a case at their family who died due to menorrhagia, whereas 8.67% are can't say and 86.00% are not having any death. Majority 516 who are not having any death due to menorrhagia, 33.33% illiterates, 24.50% are qualified primary education, 15.00% are qualified secondary education, 7.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.

AREA – IV : POSTNATAL SERVICES:

1. Out of 600 respondents, 5.33% are expressed that, there is a case at their family who died due to menorrhagia, whereas 8.67% are can't say and 86.00% are not having any death. Majority 518 who are not having problem of anti post partum hemorrhage, 32.50% illiterates, 24.33% are qualified primary education, 14.17% are qualified secondary education, 9.00% are qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 11.00% are expressed that, they are having problem of anti post partum hemorrhage, whereas 2.67% are can't say and 86.33% are not having problem. Majority 508 who are having no death at their family by anti post partum hemorrhage, 32.67% illiterates, 25.50% are qualified primary education, 13.00% are qualified secondary education, 7.83% are qualified Intermediate, 5.33% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 37.50% are expressed that, after the child birth the mother visit the doctor, whereas 18.17% are can't say and 44.33% are not visit. Majority 266 respondents

expressed that, after the child birth the mother not visit the doctor, 19.17% illiterates , 13.00% are qualified primary education, 5.67% are qualified secondary education, 3.00% are qualified Intermediate, 3.50% are qualified Degree.

4. Out of 600 respondents, 43.50% are expressed that, they are utilized the Postnatal care, whereas 8.00% are can't say and 48.50% are not utilized. Majority 291 who are not utilized the Postnatal care, 21.50% illiterates , 17.50% are qualified primary education, 4.17% are qualified secondary education, 2.17% are qualified Intermediate, 3.17% are qualified Degree.
5. Out of 600 respondents, 26.67% are expressed that, they are facing health problem during postnatal period, whereas 7.50% are can't say and 65.83% are not facing health problems. Majority 395 who are not facing health problem during postnatal period, 25.83% illiterates , 20.83% are qualified primary education, 9.50% are qualified secondary education, 5.00% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
6. Out of 600 respondents, 47.33% are expressed that, they are bathing regularly during postnatal period, whereas 6.17% are can't say and 46.50% are not bath. Majority 284 who are bathing regularly during postnatal period, 16.17% illiterates , 9.50% are qualified primary education, 12.17% are qualified secondary education, 6.50% are qualified Intermediate, 2.50% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 50.50% are expressed that, they are perennial and breast care regularly during postnatal period, whereas 8.17% are can't say and 41.33% are not perennial and breast care regularly. Majority 303 who are perennial and breast care regularly during postnatal period, 17.33% illiterates , 10.50% are qualified primary education, 13.33% are qualified secondary education, 6.50% qualified Intermediate, 2.33% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 44.50% are expressed that, they are maintaining Dietary practices during postnatal period, whereas 17.17% are can't say and 38.33% are not maintained. Majority 267 who are maintaining Dietary practices during postnatal period, 16.17% illiterates , 10.00% are qualified primary education, 12.17% are qualified secondary education, 4.17% are qualified Intermediate, 1.67% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
9. Out of 600 respondents, 43.33% are expressed that, they are having consumed additional food, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 49.33% are not consumed. Majority 296 who are not having consumed additional food, 18.67% illiterates , 16.67% are qualified primary education, 6.00% are qualified secondary education, 4.33% are qualified Intermediate, 3.50% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
10. Out of 600 respondents, 39.67% are expressed that, Ayurveda items are consumed for the health of mother, whereas 5.83% are can't say and 54.50% are not consumed. Majority 327 respondents expressed that, Ayurveda items are not consumed for the health of mother, 19.83% illiterates , 18.83% are qualified primary education, 6.67% are qualified secondary education, 4.83% are qualified Intermediate, 3.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
11. Out of 600 respondents, 37.00% are avoid the sugar items for the health of the mother, whereas 6.83% are can't say and 56.17% are not avoid. Majority 337 who are not avoid the sugar items for the health of the mother, 20.67% illiterates , 18.67% are qualified primary education, 7.50% are qualified secondary education, 4.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.

AREA – V : CHILD HEALTH:

1. Out of 600 respondents, 73.50% are expressed that, they are immunized, whereas 0.83% are can't say and 25.67% are not immunized. Majority 441 are immunized, 25.67% illiterates , 18.33% are qualified primary education, 14.33% are qualified secondary education, 9.17% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.

2. Out of 600 respondents, 68.50% are motivated for utilization of immunization service, whereas 12.33% are can't say and 19.17% are not motivated. Majority 411 who are motivated for utilization of immunization service, 22.50% illiterates, 16.67% are qualified primary education, 14.83% are qualified secondary education, 8.50% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 44.33% are facing problems after immunization, whereas 4.33% are can't say and 51.33% are not facing problems. Majority 308 who are not facing problems after immunization, 22.33% illiterates, 13.67% are qualified primary education, 8.00% secondary education, 5.67% are qualified Intermediate, 1.17% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
4. Out of 600 respondents, 76.67% are expressed that, they are having Awareness about ORS, whereas 0.67% are can't say and 22.67% are not having awareness. Majority 460 who are having Awareness about ORS, 22.50% illiterates, 23.33% are qualified primary education, 15.33% are qualified secondary education, 9.17% are qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
5. Out of 600 respondents, 23.33% are expressed that, their children died due to Premature birth, whereas 5.67% are can't say and 71.00% of the respondents children not died. Majority 426 respondents whose children are not died due to Premature birth, 28.50% illiterates, 20.33% are qualified primary education, 10.33% are qualified secondary education, 6.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.67% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
6. Out of 600 respondents, 18.00% are expressed that, their children died due to HIV/ Asthma, whereas 5.17% are can't say and 76.83% of their children not died. Majority 461 whose children are not died due to HIV/ Asthma, 30.17% illiterates, 22.50% are qualified primary education, 12.33% are qualified secondary education, 6.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.83% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 27.83% are taken their child to visit hospital frequently, whereas 5.67% are can't say and 66.50% are not taken. Majority 461 are not taken their child to visit hospital frequently, 26.67% illiterates, 21.67% are qualified primary education, 10.00% are qualified secondary education, 5.17% are qualified Intermediate, 2.83% qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 39.33% are expressed that, they have taken all treatment during the period of pregnancy, whereas 5.33% are can't say and 55.33% are not taken. Majority 332 who have not taken all treatment during the period of pregnancy, 23.67% illiterates, 20.67% are qualified primary education, 5.67% are qualified secondary education, 2.50% are qualified Intermediate, 2.83% are qualified Degree.

AREA – VI - FAMILY PLANING:

1. Out of 600 respondents, 75.67% are expressed that, they are having awareness about Family Planning, whereas 24.33% are not having awareness. Majority 454 are having awareness about Family Planning, 26.50% illiterates, 17.83% are qualified primary education, 16.33% are qualified secondary education, 8.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 12.50% are expressed that, some of the persons given medicine to beget Children for those who cannot conceive, whereas 22.50% are can't say and 65.00% are not given. Majority 390 respondents expressed that, some of the persons not given medicine to beget Children for those who cannot conceive, 25.67% illiterates, 16.00% are qualified primary education, 11.67% are qualified secondary education, 6.33% are qualified Intermediate, 4.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 31.33% are taken decision for family planning, whereas 7.83% are can't say and 60.83% are not taken decision. Majority 365 who are taken decision for family planning, 22.83% illiterates, 21.17% are qualified primary education, 9.67% are qualified secondary education, 3.00% are qualified Intermediate, 4.17% are qualified Degree.

4. Out of 600 respondents, 31.50% are expressed that, their husband taken the decision for their family planning, whereas 7.67% are can't say and 60.83% of their husband not taken decision. Majority 365 respondents expressed that, their husband not taken the decision for their family planning, 22.67% illiterates , 21.00% are qualified primary education, 9.33% are qualified secondary education, 3.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree.
5. Out of 600 respondents, 28.50% are expressed that, their family members taken the decision for their family planning, whereas 8.17% are can't say and 63.33% are not taken decision. Majority 365 whose family members not taken the decision for family planning, 24.00% illiterates , 21.67% are qualified primary education, 9.50% are qualified secondary education, 3.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
6. Out of 600 respondents, 30.17% are expressed that, they are using family planning methods, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 62.50% are not used.. Majority 375 who are not using family planning methods, 23.83% illiterates , 21.67% are qualified primary education, 9.17% are qualified secondary education, 3.83% qualified Intermediate, 4.00% are qualified Degree.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 22.83% are expressed that, they are received financial assistance after the treatment from the government, whereas 21.67% are can't say and 55.50% are not received. Majority 375 who are not received financial assistance after the treatment from the government, 22.83% illiterates , 14.50% are qualified primary education, 10.33% are qualified secondary education, 3.50% qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 30.83% are satisfied in utilization of family planning method, whereas 7.33% are can't say and 61.83% are not satisfied. Majority 371 who are not satisfied in utilization of family planning method, 23.50% illiterates , 21.67% are qualified primary education, 9.17% are qualified secondary education, 3.50% are qualified Intermediate, 4.00% are qualified Degree.
9. Out of 600 respondents, 18.00% are expressed that, they are Identified problems after contraceptive adoption, whereas 6.83% are can't say and 75.17% are not identified. Majority 451 who are not Identified problems after contraceptive adoption, 26.83% illiterates , 23.00% are qualified primary education, 13.50% are qualified secondary education, 6.17% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
10. Out of 600 respondents, 31.50% are expressed that, they have discontinued contraception method, whereas 6.67% are can't say and 61.83% are not discontinued. Majority 371 who have not discontinued contraception method 21.50% illiterates , 19.67% are qualified primary education, 11.00% are qualified secondary education, 47.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.67% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.

AREA – VII - HEALTH AWARENESS

1. Out of 600 respondents, 92.00% are expressed that, they are having health awareness, whereas 8.00% are not having. Majority 552 are having health awareness, 33.83% illiterates , 25.50% are qualified primary education, 17.00% are qualified secondary education, 9.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.83% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
2. Out of 600 respondents, 96.17% are having health facilities, whereas 3.83% are not having. Majority 577 who are having health facilities, 35.00% illiterates , 28.17% are qualified primary education, 17.50% are qualified secondary education, 9.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
3. Out of 600 respondents, 94.33% are having free check of the common diseases in their Primary Health Centers, whereas 0.33% are can't say and 5.33% are not having. Majority 566 who are having free check of the common diseases in their Primary Health Centers, 34.83% illiterates , 26.67% are qualified primary education, 17.33% are qualified secondary education, 9.00% qualified Intermediate, 6.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
4. Out of 600 respondents, 64.67% are expressed that, they are aware of mobile health services, whereas 12.83% are can't say and 22.50% are not aware. Majority 388 who are aware of

mobile health services, 20.67% illiterates , 18.50% are qualified primary education, 12.67% are qualified secondary education, 7.33% qualified Intermediate, 5.00% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.

5. Out of 600 respondents, 87.50% are expressed that, they are aware of Arogya kavacha, whereas 1.83% are can't say and 10.67% are not aware. Majority 525 who are aware of Arogya kavacha, 30.83% illiterates , 25.00% are qualified primary education, 16.67% are qualified secondary education, 8.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
6. Out of 600 respondents, 64.83% are expressed that, they are aware of National family welfare Programme, whereas 12.83% are can't say and 22.33% are not aware. Majority 389 who are aware of National family welfare Programme, 20.00% illiterates , 19.33% are qualified primary education, 12.83% are qualified secondary education, 7.00% are qualified Intermediate, 5.17% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
7. Out of 600 respondents, 65.17% are expressed that, they are aware of Polio vaccine Programmes, whereas 2.67% are can't say and 32.17% are not aware. Majority 391 who are aware of Polio vaccine Programmes, 21.50% illiterates , 17.00% are qualified primary education, 14.00% are qualified secondary education, 7.33% are qualified Intermediate, 4.83% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above are are aware of Polio vaccine Programmes.
8. Out of 600 respondents, 87.67% are expressed that, they are having BPL Cards to gain benefits from the Government Welfare Schemes, whereas 0.17% are can't say and 12.17% are not having. Majority 526 who are having BPL Cards to gain benefits from the Government Welfare Schemes, 32.50% illiterates , 24.33% are qualified primary education, 15.83% are qualified secondary education, 8.83% qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
9. Out of 600 respondents, 78.50% are expressed that, they are having Aadhar Cards to gain benefits from the Government Welfare Schemes, whereas 11.83% are can't say and 9.67% are not having. Majority 471 who are having Aadhar Cards to gain benefits from the Government Welfare Schemes, 28.67% illiterates , 19.83% are qualified primary education, 15.50% are qualified secondary education, 8.67% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.17% are qualified PG & above.
10. Out of 600 respondents, 7.50% are expressed that, their husband suffer from illness, whereas 12.50% are can't say and 80.00% of their husband's are not having health problems. Majority 480 respondents whose their husband not suffer from illness, 32.83% illiterates , 25.17% are qualified primary education, 12.33% are qualified secondary education, 4.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.00% qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
11. Out of 600 respondents, 19.00% of their husbands involved in Premarital/ extramarital relations, whereas 12.67% are can't say and 68.33% are not involved. Majority 410 whose husbands not involved in Premarital/ extramarital relations, 27.83% illiterates , 19.00% are qualified primary education, 13.00% are qualified secondary education, 3.83% are qualified Intermediate, 4.33% are qualified Degree and 0.33% are qualified PG & above.
12. Out of 600 respondents, 75.17% are expressed that, they are aware of sexually transmitted diseases, whereas 14.67% are can't say and 10.17% are not aware. Majority 410 who are aware of sexually transmitted diseases, 27.67% illiterates , 18.83% are qualified primary education, 14.33% are qualified secondary education, 8.33% are qualified Intermediate, 5.50% qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.
13. Out of 600 respondents, 77.67% are expressed that, they are aware of HIV/ AIDS, whereas 15.00% are can't say and 7.33% are not aware. Majority 466 who are aware of HIV/ AIDS, 28.00% illiterates , 18.67% are qualified primary education, 15.83% are qualified secondary education, 9.00% are qualified Intermediate, 5.67% are qualified Degree and 0.50% are qualified PG & above.

Educational Implications:

The Major Educational Implication is that, the tribal women perceived high towards Sanitation, and Health Awareness, whereas average perceptions with respect to Health Status, and Child Health, and Low perceptions with respect to Antenatal Services, Postnatal Services and Family Planning. The tribal women perceived average and high towards above factors contributing for the Health Awareness among Tribal Women. Hence, it is suggested that, the administrators and supervisors must initiate action and concentrate on the areas which are important for enhancement of health awareness. From this study it was also noticed that, significant relationship was established between Sanitation, Health Status, Antenatal Services, Postnatal Services, Child Health, Family Planning, Health Awareness and Overall perception towards Health Awareness among Tribal Women in North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh.

With regard to awareness on Sanitation, a significant difference was found among the perceptions of respondents based on their demographic variables i.e., District, Age, Marital Status, Husband's Age, Respondent's Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of respondent, Ownership of House, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation, and Size of land holding. According to their district, Visakhapatnam district respondents have high awareness towards sanitation whereas age group. 36-45 years age group respondents, married category respondents whose husband's age group was below 20 years, 6-20 years age at marriage category respondents 6-10 years age gap between husband and wife category Primary education qualified category respondents who are residing in rented house, who are living in pucca house joint family category respondents, middle (6-8) family category respondents labour occupation category are having 9 & above acres land were having awareness towards sanitation and also is no significant difference among the perceptions of respondents based on their annual income and they perceived similar opinion towards Awareness on Sanitation.

With regard to Child Health, a significant difference was found among the perceptions of respondents based on their demographic variables i.e., District, Age, Husband's Age, Respondent's Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of respondent, Ownership of House, Type of family, Size of the family, and Occupation. According to their district, Srikakulam district respondents, 26-35 years age group respondents, whose husband's age group was below 31 – 40 years, below 15 years age at marriage category respondents, 11- 15 years age gap between husband and wife category respondents, Degree qualified respondents, who are residing in own house, nuclear family category respondents, small (1-5) family category respondents, employee occupation category respondents perceived high towards.

With regard to Family Planning, a significant difference was found rict, Age, Marital Status, Husband's Age, Respondent's Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of respondent, Ownership of House, Type of House, Type of family, Size of the family, Occupation, Size of land holding and Annual Income of the family. According to their district, Srikakulam district 56 & above years age group respondents, married category respondents, whose husband's age group was 41-50 years, 21-25 years age at marriage category respondents, 11-15 years age gap between husband and wife category respondents, PG & above qualified respondents, who are residing in own house, who are living in other type of house, nuclear family category respondents, small (1-5) family category respondents, business occupation category respondents, who are not having land, Rs.50001-100000 annual income of the family perceived high towards awareness on Family Planning.

With regard to Health Awareness, a significant difference was found among the perceptions of respondents based on their demographic variables i.e., District, Age, Marital Status, Husband's Age, Respondent's Age at Marriage, Age gap between Husband and wife, Literacy level of respondent, Type of House, Size of the family, Occupation, Size of land holding. According to their district, Srikakulam district respondents, 15-25 years age group respondents, unmarried category respondents, whose husband's age group was 31-40 years, 16-20 years age at marriage category respondents, 11-15 years age gap between husband and wife category respondents, PG & above

qualified respondents, who are living in other type of house are, small (1-5) family category respondents, business occupation category respondents and who are not having land perceived high towards Health awareness.

Conclusion

This paper investigated study investigates to the health awareness within the tribal communities of North Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh. As policymakers find the way the implications, an essential consideration is the need for targeted interventions that address not only the disease itself but also the broader spectrum of factors influencing health awareness in these communities. The findings promoter for a nuanced approach to health policy, emphasizing community-based initiatives to enhance health literacy and awareness. Collaborative efforts between government bodies, healthcare providers, and local community leaders are imperative. Modified educational campaigns, leveraging digital platforms and traditional community channels, can play a pivotal role in disseminating information and fostering a proactive approach towards health. Moreover, the study underscores the importance of integrating cultural sensitivity into health policy frameworks. Recognizing the unique socio-cultural contexts of tribal communities in Andhra Pradesh is essential for the effectiveness of interventions. This necessitates a collaborative and participatory approach, involving community members in the design and implementation of health awareness programs. Exploring innovative and sustainable models for health education and intervention is crucial for building resilient health systems within tribal populations. Additionally, longitudinal studies can unravel the evolving landscape of health awareness, providing valuable insights for refining policy approaches over time.

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