

A Study on Accessibility of Sexual and Reproductive Health Services among Adolescent Girls belonging to Nat Community

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Management
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Under the guidance of – Dr. Nutan P. Jain

Submitted by – Jainum Jain

INTRODUCTION

- Nat community is marginalized community in Rajasthan, India, with a unique culture and lifestyle.
- The Nat community in India faces marginalization and vulnerability due to intergenerational sex work.
- Adolescent girls in the Nat community are deprived of essential sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- The RKSK and RMNCH+A programs are key government initiatives to enhance adolescent and reproductive health.
- The goal is to improve their health and well-being and provide evidence-based insights for policy decisions.

LITERATURE RIVIEW

TITLE	AUTHORS	OBJECTIVE	METHODOLOGY	RESULTS
Discrimination in excess to health and education : Narrative from Nat community in Rajasthan.	Hemraj P Jangir	Investigate the stigmas faced by Nat children in Rajasthan and their impact on education and health access.	Methodology: Conduct literature review on the Nat community and challenges faced by Nat children in education and health. Primary data collection: Interviews, surveys, and observations of Nat children and their families.	As a result, Nat children are denied access to public education and health services at the village level, negatively impacting their livelihoods. Many of these children are engaged in child labour, and few girls from the Nat community enter into marriage.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What are the facilitating and hindering factors for accessing SRH services among adolescent girls belong to Nat community in Malpura block of Tonk District, Rajasthan

OBJECTIVES

- To review the provision of services under various government health programs focus on adolescents like RMNCH+A, RKSK.
- To study the facilitating and hindering factors in accessing SR health services by the Nat Community adolescent girls.

RATIONALE

- This study aims to contribute to SDGs: 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 5 (Gender Equality), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities).
- Focuses on accessibility of sexual and reproductive health services for Nat community's adolescent girls.
- Aims for universal coverage, ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare.
- Aligns with the "leave no one behind" principle of UNSDG.
- Addresses specific challenges faced by Nat community.
- Aims to improve sexual and reproductive health outcomes for Nat community's adolescent girls.
- Overall goal: well-being, empowerment, and inclusion of Nat community's adolescent girls.

METHODOLOGY

- **Study design:** Cross-sectional, mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative data collection methods.
- **Study Setting:** The study was conducted in Malpura block of Tonk district in Rajasthan, with a focus on the Nat community.

➤ **Study Population**

Adolescent girls aged 10-19 years from the Nat community.

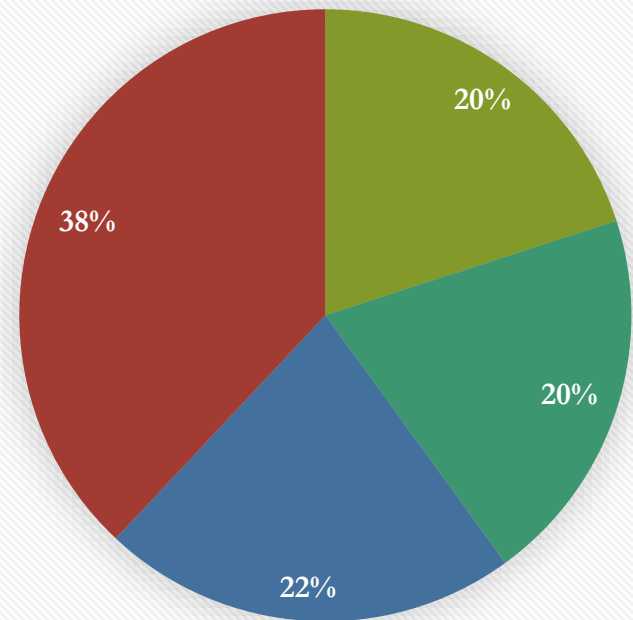
Participants also include parents, teachers, community leaders, and local health functionaries (AWW, ASHA, ANM, AFHC staff).

Sampling and Sample Size - Sample size of 50 participants.

- Two age groups: 25 girls aged 10-14 and 25 girls aged 15-18.
- Provides a comprehensive understanding of experiences and challenges at different stages of development.

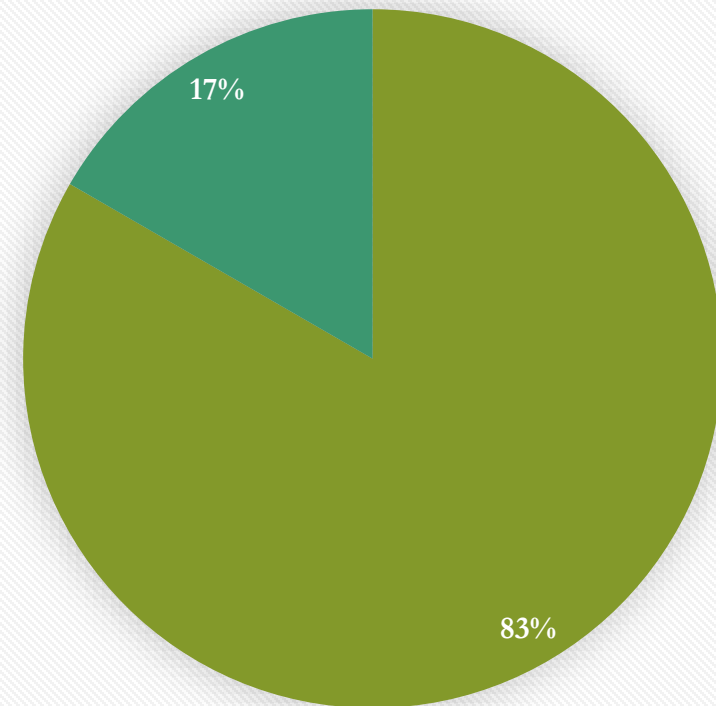
RESULTS

Data collected from villages in
Malpura, Rajasthan



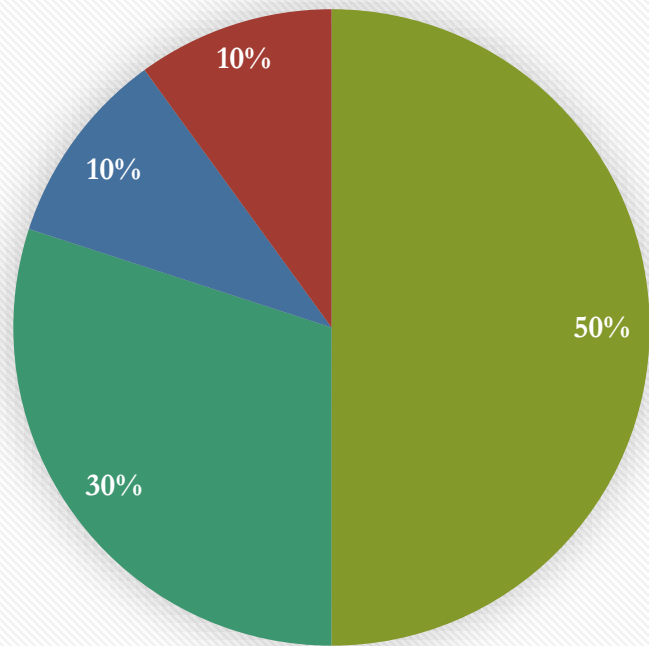
■ Ramjipura ■ Bhipur ■ Jaisinghpura ■ Mehru

Awareness of Adolescent Health



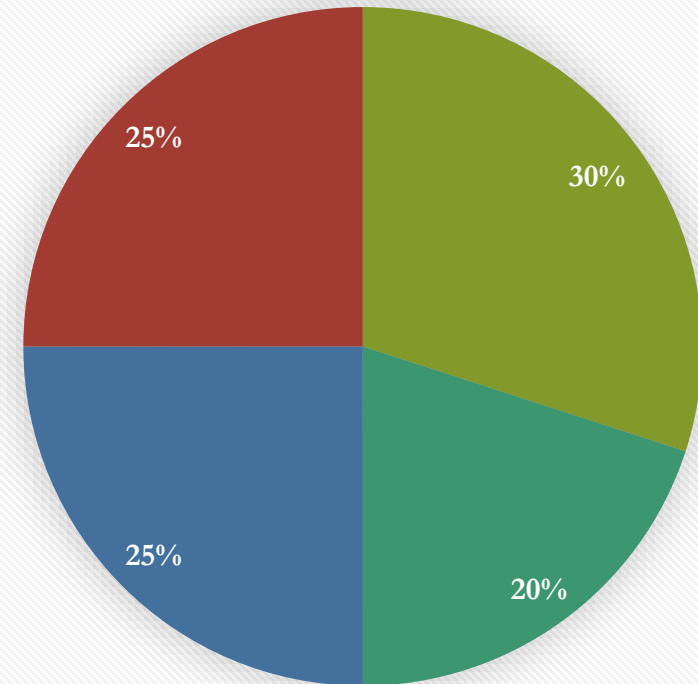
■ Girls aware about adolescent health ■ Girls unaware about adolescent health

Sources of Information on Adolescent Health



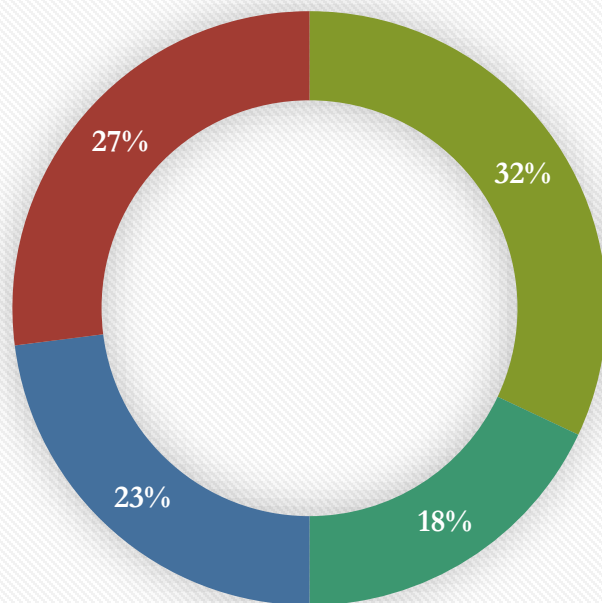
■ School ■ Parents ■ Health Workers ■ Mobilizers/Other

Utilization of health facilities



■ PHC ■ CHC ■ District Hospital ■ Private clinics/ others

Reasons for visiting health facilities



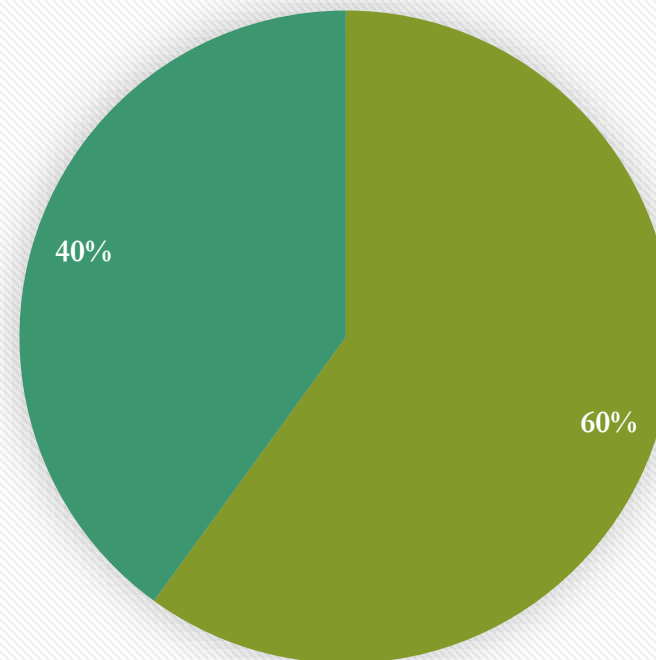
■ General health issues

■ Sexual and reproductive health issues

■ Seasonal illness

■ Other reasons

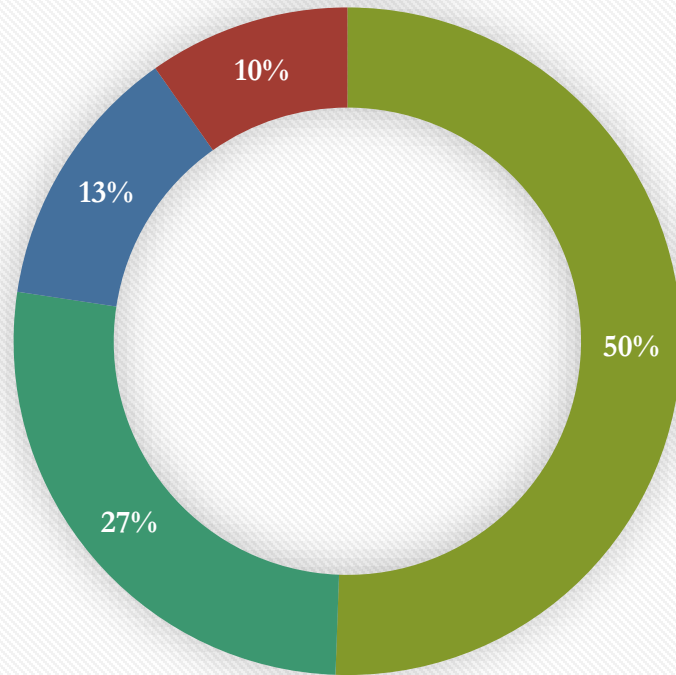
Familiarity with health workers



■ Know health workers

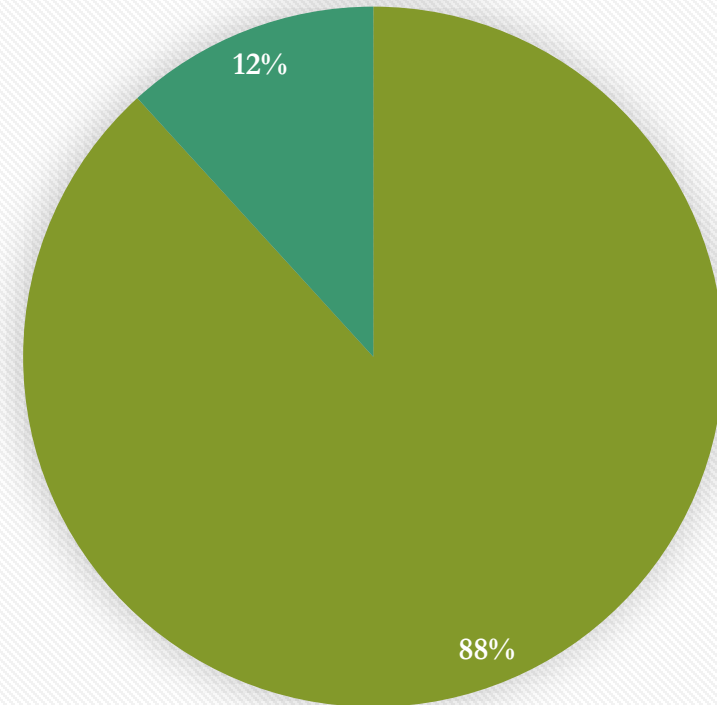
■ Do not know any health worker

Discussion of sexual and reproductive health problem



■ Mother ■ Sister ■ Friend ■ Not discussed with anyone

Importance of sexual and reproductive health services



■ Important ■ Not Important

CONCLUSION

- Nat community adolescent girls face barriers in accessing SRH services due to shyness and hesitation.
- Sensitizing healthcare providers and creating safe spaces is crucial for open discussions about SRH.
- SRH services should expand beyond contraception to include education on puberty, menstrual hygiene, STIs, and safe practices.
- Urgent action is needed to address menstrual hygiene management, including access to affordable products and proper education.
- Training programs for healthcare providers and community awareness programs are essential for bridging the accessibility gap.

THANK YOU