

# A Review on Child Socioeconomic Background and Health Conditions

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## Abstract

Child health is very vital part of our community. It is a basic foundation of adult health in future. It is very important to protect child health. Malnutrition and poverty are major issues and problems in India which affect child's health. There are 40% of children are underweight. Near about 46% of maternal death and 40% of neonatal death record has found during labor. There are 35% of death due to premature birth, 35% of death due to neonatal infection, 20% of death due to asphyxia, and 9% of deaths due to congenital malformation. Near about 3.5 million babies born prematurely while 1.7 million babies born with birth defects. The data of 2022 have shown 22.3% shown stunted growth among under five children. There are 3% of children from poor household who were suffer from acute respiratory infection. Socioeconomic status of child plays an important role in maintaining children's optimal health. Socioeconomic status of children involves parent's education, parent's occupation, and family income. Education plays an important role in maintaining health. It creates awareness about health, health condition, diseases, prevention of diseases, knowledge regarding diet, exercise, and healthy lifestyle. Parent's occupation is a second more component which can show positive effect on child's health. In this research, researcher is interested to use modified Kuppaswamy scale and to find socioeconomic status of children. Furthermore, health condition of children will get assessed using structured 5-point Likert's scale.

**Keywords:** Evidence-based practice, low birth weight, socioeconomic background, socioeconomic status, World Health Organization

## INTRODUCTION

"If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated, and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish."

-Herbert Hoover

## HEALTH

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is the state of complete physical, social, and mental well-being and

not merely absence of any disease or any kind of infirmity. One can encourage the health by promoting healthy activities such as proper diet, exercise, adequate sleep, and stress management.<sup>[1]</sup>

## DIMENSION OF HEALTH

There are main five dimension and aspects of health, namely, physical, emotional, spiritual, social, and intellectual.<sup>[1]</sup>



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## FACTORS AFFECTING ON HEALTH

Health may get affected by social conditions. There are some other aspects which may affect the health:

There are main three types of factors which affect the person's health:

1. Biological factors
2. Environmental factors
3. Psychological factors.<sup>[1]</sup>

## HEALTH LITERACY

Health literacy is nothing else but the ability of the people to understand, access, appraise, and apply health information and knowledge to take decision and action. Health literacy is important because it helps to people to make decision and take appropriate action for their good health. It helps to clinicians to communicate and contact with consumers, policymakers, and different kind of health organizations about health and about delivery of healthcare. Furthermore, health literacy accesses the organizations and policymakers to provide services and system that clinician as well as consumers can navigate.

1. Communication skill of person
2. Knowledge of health topic
3. Culture
4. Demand of health-care system
5. Demands of situations.

Health literacy affects the person's ability to:

- a) Share information
- b) Engage in the management of self-care and chronic disease
- c) Understand the risk and probability.<sup>[2]</sup>

## CHILD HEALTH

Child health is the very important part of community. It is the foundation or base of adult health. Over past several decades, it is an important aspect to protect health of children and this is a fundamental right of children to achieve optimal health. Children's optimum growth and development should be a prime concern of all societies. The state of healthy adulthood is possible when health of children is supported and nurtured and there is absence of physical and mental abuse.<sup>[3]</sup>

Child health is defined as "Children's health is the extent to which individual children or groups of children are able or enabled to develop and realize their potential, satisfy their needs, and develop the capacities that allow them to interact successfully with their biological, physical, and social environments."<sup>[4]</sup>

Child health is the "state of physical, mental, social, intellectual, and emotional well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." Family, environment, and community play a key role in fullest development of child. In other words, healthy children live in healthy community, family, and environment.<sup>[4]</sup>

## CHILD HEALTH PROBLEMS

India is a developing country where child health-care givers are facing many problems. It is needed to resolve this issue by providing quality care and removing factors responsible to hamper child's health. The causes of death among children are varying according to age.<sup>[4]</sup>

The children who are under five are most probably prone to infectious diseases like:

- Diarrhea
- Pneumonia
- Tuberculosis
- Malaria.

The data of 2019 have shown that there are 30 % of global death among children are due to these infectious diseases.

The major health problems among children are:

### Low birth weight (LBW)

Preterm birth is a major cause of LBW.

However, fetal growth retardation like intrauterine growth retardation is also one of the main causes for LBW baby.<sup>[4]</sup>

According to the WHO, there is 17% of incidence of live births with LBW globally. Moreover, in India, it is 26% from which half of the births with term delivery.

### Malnutrition

Malnutrition is a widespread condition which affects children's health very badly.

There are so many factors that may lead to malnutrition in children such as customs, poverty, illiteracy, taboos, culture and child's diets, insufficient diet, and traditional beliefs.

This is the main cause of children's death and illness in under-five children.

Malnutrition leads to infection and increases susceptibility of infection which leads to occur many infectious diseases among children.

Malnourished child is not able to grow with his fullest potential of mental and physical ability.

Protein energy malnutrition (PEM), Vitamin A deficiency, iodine deficiency, and nutritional anemia are main nutritional deficiencies.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Infection and parasite infection

Respiratory infection, malaria, diarrhea, measles, tuberculosis, human immunodeficiency virus, neonatal tetanus, and poliomyelitis are the common leading life-threatening infections among children.

However, systemic infections such as meningitis, hepatitis, typhoid fever, encephalitis, and urinary tract infection are also common infectious conditions many seen among undernourished children.

Inadequate hygienic measures and poor environmental sanitation may lead to malaria and intestinal parasites such as hookworm, amoebiasis, tapeworm, and round worm giardiasis.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Accident and poisoning

Accidents and poisoning are the most leading problems in developing countries like India.

There is more frequency of home accidents such as fall and burns due to insufficient child rearing practices.

Outdoor accidents like road traffic accidents also are increasing now a days.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Behavioral disorders

Disturbed family relation, inadequate child-parents relation and interaction, broken family, illiteracy, lack of appropriate socioeconomic status, and support may hamper children's psychological health and may lead to behavioral disorders among children of any age.<sup>[4]</sup>

Now a days, many behavioral disorders have been observed among children such as juvenile delinquency, backwardness in education, personality problems, habits disorders, emotional problems and disturbance, psychological illness, and sexual promiscuity.<sup>[4]</sup>

It is very important need of time to identify children at risk of psychological and behavioral problems.

Criteria for identifying "at risk" children have discussed:

- Twin birth
- LBW (<2.5 kg)
- Birth order five or more
- Spacing between two children is <2 years
- No breast feeding
- Insufficient breast feeding
- Artificial feeding
- No weight gain during three successive month
- Weight below 70%
- Past history of two or more sibling death before age of 24 month.
- Death of parents
- Children with PEM
- Children with savior infectious diseases such as diarrhea and pertussis.<sup>[4]</sup>

### COMMON HEALTH PROBLEM DURING CHILDHOOD

- Fever
- Persistent cry
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Constipation
- Abdominal pain
- Abdominal distention
- Allergies
- Insect sting

- Foreign bodies
- Multiple injuries
- Failure to thrive.<sup>[5]</sup>

### BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS IN CHILDREN

Childhood is duration and period of dependency. In this period, child is learning to cope up with environment. However, if there is any complexion around him, he is not able to adjust that circumstances. And hence, the child is not able behave in socially acceptable way and leads to develop behavioral problems. Normal children get provides with basic emotional, physical, and psychological needs by parents, care giver, family, community, and society.

The children are totally depend on parents or family to meet these needs. Hence, parent and family should be more careful to provide all these facilities to their child for child's optimal physical and psychological growth.

Child should have sense of security, opportunity to develop independence, confidence, trust and self-respect. Moreover, he should get scope of self-expression. Parents and family should aware about achievement of their children and must express positive attitude toward them.<sup>[4]</sup>

These all factors are important for behavioral development.

### CAUSES OF BEHAVIOURAL DISORDERS

There are multiple factors are responsible for behavioral problems. Some of the major factors has listed:

#### Faulty parents attitude

Dominance, overprotectiveness, over criticism, unrealistic expectations, unhealthy comparison, parental rejection, under discipline, broken family, and disturb child parent relationship are the most common cause of behavioral disorders in children.

#### Inadequate family environment

Family habits, poor socioeconomic status, cultural pattern, superstition, child rearing practice, job satisfaction, parents mood, inappropriate relationship among family members, parent's illiteracy, etc. are important causes to hamper healthy family environment and child's growth may affect because of this.

#### Physical and mental conditions

The child who has physically or mentally ill or handicapper may susceptible for behavioral problems.

#### Social relationship

Influence of social relationship in the form of maladjustment at school, home, disturb relation with neighbors, schoolmates, teachers, and playmates is responsible to disturb children's behavior.

#### Mass media

Mass media such as radio, television, and high tech communication system may affect on children's behavioral and emotional health.

## Social changes

Social changes such as unemployment, violence, group interaction, changes in value orientation, hostility, frustration, and economic insecurity affect the children's behavior in many way.<sup>[4]</sup>

## COMMON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEM IN CHILDREN

### Feeding problem

Food refusal, Overeating, Food fad, Pica, Impaired appetite and vomiting Anorexia nervosa.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Habits disorders

Nail biting, Thumb sucking, Enuresis, Encopresis, Breath holding spell, Tics, Teeth grinding, Rolling, and head banging<sup>[4]</sup>

### Speech problems

Delayed speech, Stammering, Unclear speech, and Dyslalia.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Sleep problems

Night terror, Sleep walking, Nightmares, Sleep taking, Narcolepsy, and Cataplexy.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Educational difficulties

Truancy, School phobia, School absenteeism, Hyperactive attention, deficit disorder, and Repeated failure.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Adjustment problem

Misconduct, Disobedience, and Temper tantrum.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Emotional problem

Shyness, Anger, Anxiety, Timidity, Fear, Negativism, and Jealousy.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Antisocial problem

Destructive attitude, Substance abuse, Delinquency, and Kleptomania.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Sexual problems

Precocious sexuality, Masturbation, Hypersexuality, Incest, Homosexuality, and Sexual assault.<sup>[4]</sup>

## MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal health is the health of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and also after delivery in postnatal period. In other words, maternal health is wellness of pregnant women as well as at the time of delivery of baby and during child raising. Maternal health reduces mortality and morbidity.<sup>[4]</sup>

The common cause of maternal injury and death is infection, high blood pressure, extreme blood loss, obstructed labor, and unsafe abortion.

Heart diseases, anemia, and malaria also contribute to disturb maternal well-being.

Factors affecting maternal health are:

1. Poverty
2. Prenatal care
3. Pre-existing conditions

**Table 1: Socioeconomic class**

Socioeconomic class	Composite score
Lower class	1-4
Upper lower class	5-10
Lower middle class	11-15
Upper middle class	16-25
Upper class	26-29

4. Religion

5. Race

Maternal health status during and before pregnancy is closely related to well-being of child. Hence, child's optimal health is depend on well-being of mother.<sup>[4]</sup>

## EFFECT OF MATERNAL HEALTH ON CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Maternal health is a major determinant of child health. Healthy mother deliver healthy baby and there is better chances of survival also. If mother is malnourished or diseased then child's health can affect adversely.<sup>[4]</sup>

Furthermore, age of mother, health in pregnancy, habits in pregnancy, parity, antenatal care, and lack of spacing between two children may responsible for child's health.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Prenatal health

Prenatal care is very vital part of basic maternal healthcare.

Mother should complete four antenatal visits to get assess sign of illness such as anemia, infection, and underweight.<sup>[4]</sup>

Furthermore, she needs to monitor fetus health and growth in this period. Furthermore, mother can get counseling about nutrition, hygiene, etc. also these antenatal visits help to develop birth plan.<sup>[4]</sup>

Model cantering pregnancy is a new concept of prenatal health which add up to improve birth outcome.

Malnutrition, substance use, and poverty lead to motor, cognitive, and behavioral disorders in childhood.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Childbirth

If in pregnancy mother is infected with sexually transmitted diseases, then babies delivery through the infected canal may cause brain damage.<sup>[4]</sup>

### Postpartum

Transmission of HIV through mothers breast feeding is major issue now a days. Baby of healthy mother is less prone to get infection. The issues such as obesity, asthma, cancer, and childhood metabolic disorders can see less in breastfeed babies.<sup>[4]</sup>

## FACTORS AFFECTING CHILD HEALTH

The main factors affecting the health of child are:

- Family health
- Maternal health

- Socioeconomic situation
- Availability of health care facilities
- Social support
- Environment.<sup>[4]</sup>

## CHILD SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The standard of children's health based on status of living, organization of health-care services, literacy of parents, economic status of family, occupational status of parents, etc. Socioeconomic status is nothing but position of individual on the socioeconomic scale which involve combination of social and economical factors. These factors are income, education, type of occupation, place of residence, and religious background. Socioeconomic status is not just concern with income and economy but it also involves educational achievements, occupational prestige, social class, and social status. It is a reliable predictor of physical and psychological health. Socioeconomic status affects physical as well as mental health of person. Lower education, poverty, and poor health ultimately affect society. Socioeconomic status is combined total of person's work experience, income, and social position [Table 1].<sup>[5]</sup>

Socioeconomic status has divided into three main levels:

1. High class
2. Middle class
3. Lower class

To decide these three category income, education and occupation are get measured.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Income

Income concern with any of the flow of earning, include salaries, profit, rents, and wedges. It is also in the form of unemployment, social security interest, pensions, royalties, alimony, or other financial assistant.

It also comes from monetary winnings such as lotteries, other games, and contests where money is awarded.

Income has two type absolute and relative Absolute income is relationship in which income increase, so will consumption but not at the same rate. Relative income is the person's saving and consumption based on family income related to others income. There are income inequalities all around the word. The people from low-income category focus on meeting immediate and prior needs and not concentrate on wealth. Families with higher income are enable to accumulate wealth. Furthermore, they focus on enjoying luxuries life.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Education

Education plays an important role in socioeconomic background. It helps to determine income. Earning is directly proportionate to education level. As education level increase, earning or income get increase. Highest degree person earn more than lowest education level. Highest degree

of education is related to better psychological and income output. Education plays an important role in setting skill and getting jobs. Parents from lower socioeconomic background give order to their child in their interactions when parents with high socioeconomic background are more likely to interact and play with their children. Children who born in low socioeconomic background are with weak language skill in contrast to children from higher socioeconomic background.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Occupation

Occupation is also one of the vital component of socioeconomic status. It encompasses both educational level and income. Person's occupational status is always related to educational level to get jobs and income level. It measures social position of individual by describing job characteristics and psychological demands on job. Surgeon, physician, lawyers, engineers, and university professors are some of the prestigious occupations. These jobs provide more challenging work and required more ability in compare to other jobs. Counter attendants, cooking job, bartenders, dishwashers, maid, etc are the examples of lower ranking jobs. These jobs provide less income.

There are some scales to rank occupation and some of them has ranked occupation on the level of skill.<sup>[5]</sup>

## SCALES USED TO MEASURE SOCIOECONOMIC BACKGROUND

To measure socioeconomic status (SES), it is required to have some instrument and there are many scale are available to measure SES.<sup>[6]</sup>

The mostly socioeconomic status (SES) are:

1. Kuppuswamy scale
2. Udai Pareekh scale
3. BG Prasad scale

### Kuppuswamy scale

This scale has been derived in 1976 by Kuppuswamy. It includes composite score of three components, income, education, and occupation of the family head. The score of Kuppuswamy scale is from 1 to 29. Where maximum score can be score 29 and minimum can be score 3.<sup>[6]</sup>

### Education

Education of family head has total seven items to which help to find out the score for component "education".

Components of education are:

- Professional degree
- Graduate or post graduate
- Intermediate or post high school diploma
- High school certificate
- Middle school certificate
- Primary school certificate
- Illiterate



Here Kuppuswamy has given seven items and their score, if subject has professional degree then score will be 7, if graduate or postgraduate then score will be 6, where subject is having intermediate or post-high school diploma then score will be 5, if subject has completed education till high school then score will be 4, middle school certificate then score is 3, if studied till primary schooling then score is 2, and if subject is illiterate then score will be 1. Hence, maximum score will be 7 where minimum will be 1.<sup>[6]</sup>

### Occupation

Under this components, there is also total 7 points to score occupational status.

Items of occupational level are:

- Professional
- Semi professional
- Clerical, shop-owner, or farm
- Skilled worker
- Semiskilled worker
- Unskilled worker
- Unemployed

Here, maximum score will be 10 and minimum will be 1. If subject will tick on option professional then score will be 10, if semi-professional then score is 6, if subject is Clerical or owner of shop or farm then score will be 5. If Skilled worker then score is 4, semiskilled worker the score is 3, for unskilled worker the score will be 2, and if subject is unemployed and doing nothing then score will be 1.<sup>[6]</sup>

### Income

Income has total seven items to score If monthly income of family is more than 52,734 then score is 10, when it is between 26,355 and 52,733 then score will be 6, if income is between 13,161 and 19,758 then score will be 4, if it is between 7887 and 13,160 then score will be 3, if 2641–7886 then score will be 2 and if <2640 then score will be 1, and hence maximum score is 10 and minimum is 1.<sup>[6]</sup>

After considering the composite score of education, occupation, and income, Kuppuswamy has classified the socioeconomic class as follow:

1. Lower class
2. Upper lower class
3. Lower middle class
4. Upper middle class
5. Upper class

### Udai Pareekh scale

Udai Pareekh's scale helps to assess the socioeconomic status of rural people. This scale includes nine components.

The all components get scored and summed then result get interpret in the form of class. This scale is more valid because Udai Pareekh has not collected income of family. However, income is sensitive issue which is not comfortable to individuals or their families to discuss with.<sup>[6]</sup>

## COMPONENTS OF UDAI PAREEKH'S SCALE

### Caste

It involves six factors:

- Schedule cast possesses score 1
- lower caste score is 2
- Artisan cast score will be 3
- Agriculture caste score is 4
- prestige caste score is 5
- Dominant caste score is 6.

### Occupation

The factors included in occupation are:

- Option "none" possess score 0
- Laborer score is 1
- Caste occupation score is 2
- Business score is 3
- Independent profession score is 4
- Cultivation score is 5
- Service score is 6.

### Education

Factors involve under this components that are:

- "Illiterate" which present score 0
- "Can read only" represents score 1
- "Can read and write" represented by score 2
- "Primary" which represents score 3
- "middle" score will be 4
- "High school" represents score 5
- "Graduate and above" the score will be 6.

### Land

- No land: 0
- <1 acre: 1
- 1–5 acre: 2
- 5–10 acre: 3
- 10–15 acre: 4
- 15–20 acre: 5

### Social participation

- None: 0
- Member of one organization: 1
- Member of more than one organization: 2
- Wide public leader: 4.

### House

- No house: 0
- Hut: 1
- Kucha house: 2
- Pucca house: 4
- Mansion: 5.

### Farm power

- No draft animal: 1
- 1–2 draft animal: 2

- 3–4 draft animal: 4
- 5–6 draft animal: 6.

### Material possession

- Bullock cart: 0
- Cycle: 1
- Radio: 2
- Chairs: 3
- Mobile phone: 4
- Television: 5
- Refrigerator: 6.

### Family member

- Up to 5: 2
- <5: 1.

### BG Prasad scale

This scale deals with per capita monthly income and socioeconomic status class:

- Upper class: More than 2698
- Upper middle class: 1349–2697
- Middle class: 809–1.48
- Lower middle class: 405–808
- Lower class: <404.<sup>[6]</sup>

## EFFECT OF SES ON HEALTH

It is very important to compare economic inequalities with health condition. Many researchers are focusing to find out relationship among these both.<sup>[5]</sup>

There is strong relationship between socioeconomic status and health condition. The people who leave in higher socioeconomic class enjoy better health as compare to people who leave in low socioeconomic class. Parents with low socioeconomic status are not able to afford health-care resources and this is what the children from low socioeconomic status get more prone to illness in this group. Some studies has shown low socioeconomic position lead to stress, ulcer, heart diseases, arthritis, and cancer as well as premature aging. Child's socioeconomic status has measured in three components, parents education, parents occupation, and family income.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Parent's education

Through indirect pathway, parents education affect child's health.

Higher level of education provides good earning by giving opportunity to more skilled work.

Education always improves family income that higher education level person always marry with the person who is highly qualified and automatically level of family income shows mushroom growth.

Higher level of parent's education leads to create awareness and good knowledge among them which show positive impact on children health.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Parent's occupation

Parents who have skilled job are positive role model for their children and income what they earn improve living standard of children to provide overall growth and development. Furthermore, pattern of work hampered child-parent relationship which may affect psychological health of child.

Some parents bring work stress to home which affect home environment and automatically, it shows its impact on children's health.<sup>[5]</sup>

### Economic status

Qualification of parents and skilled occupation is positively related to children's physical, intellectual, social, and mental health. Low economic status is responsible to destroy children's health and become a cause of many problems such as LBW, malnutrition, vitamin deficiency, and communicable disorders such as diarrhea and malaria.<sup>[5]</sup>

## BACKGROUND

Child health is very vital part of our community. It is a basic foundation of adult health in future. It is very important to protect child health.<sup>[7]</sup>

The child cannot achieve optimal health and growth independently, rather he required adult's support to fulfill this objective. And hence, parents, family, and community play an important role in children's health.<sup>[7]</sup>

Malnutrition and poverty are major issues and problems in India which affect child's health. There are 40 % of children who are underweight. Near about 46 % of maternal death and 40% of neonatal death record have found during labor. There are 35% of death due to premature birth, 35% of death due to neonatal infection, 20% of death due to asphyxia, and 9% of deaths due to congenital malformation.<sup>[8]</sup>

Near about 3.5 million babies born prematurely while 1.7 million babies born with birth defects.<sup>[9]</sup>

The major child health problem in India is diarrhea, malnutrition, infection, communicable diseases, and respiratory diseases.<sup>[10]</sup>

The deaths because of diarrhea among children aged 0–6 year are 158, 209 and the average estimated prevalence of diarrhea in same group is 1.71 and 1.09 episode/person/year in both rural and urban area.<sup>[10]</sup>

The data of 2022 have shown 22.3% shown stunted growth among under five children. There are 3% of children from poor household who were suffer from acute respiratory infection.<sup>[11]</sup>

Socioeconomic status of child play an import role in maintaining children's optimal health.

Socioeconomic status of children involve, parent's education, parent's occupation, and family income. Education plays an important role in maintaining health. It create awareness about health, health condition, diseases, prevention of diseases,

knowledge regarding diet, exercise, and healthy lifestyle. Parent's occupation is a second more component which can show positive effect on child's health. Parents with good educational status or qualified parents perform high scale job which improve financial condition of family. Good economic status of family helps to maintain health of family members and able to provide good health-care facilities to their child. Furthermore, parents with good income can able to maintain dietary pattern of their child. They can provide nutritious food to their children and automatically, it leads to overcome issue of malnutrition, infectious disease, etc. educated parents with good income provide good living environment to their child like housing, sanitation which can lead to decrease prevalence of infectious and respiratory diseases.

There are number of scale that are in existence to measure socioeconomic status of child's. In this research, researcher is interested to use modified Kuppaswamy scale and to find socioeconomic status of children from selected hospitals of south Mumbai. Furthermore, health condition of children will get assessed using structured 5-point Likert's scale.

Children are decision maker and leader of future. Children need high quality health and health-care services.

The global under five mortality rate has declined by 59% since 1990. The number of neonatal deaths are also declined from 5.2 million in 1990 to 2.3 million in 2021 globally.

The recent infant mortality rate of India in 2023 is near about 26.619 deaths/1000 live births. However, this rate has declined to 3.89% from 2022. In the year 2022, the infant mortality rate was 27.695 deaths/1000 live births.

The global progress has made in decline child mortality since 1990. The leading cause of under five death is malnutrition, infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria, congenital anomalies, birth asphyxia, birth complications, and trauma. Adequate nutrition, postnatal care, adequate breast feeding, vaccination, and treatment are the interventions to overcome child mortality.

Malnutrition among under five children is major health problem in India. About 45% of death in under five children are associated to nutritional factors. In year 2019, global hunger index report had ranked India 102<sup>nd</sup> out of 17 countries for serious problem of child wasting. Almost one child among five children is wasted in India.<sup>[11]</sup>

The mortality rate of children in both urban and rural area is still high. According to the incident of stunting among under five children was 45.9% where prevalence of wasting was 17.1%. They found 35.4 % of children in underweight category.<sup>[10]</sup>

Diarrhea is second most factor which leads to child mortality. The prevalence of diarrhea at national level has reported of 9.2%. Whereas, about 9.5% of male children and 8.9% of female children are with diarrhea. In 2016, the prevalence of diarrhea in Uttarakhand was 17.1%, in Uttarpradesh, it was

15%, in Meghalaya 10.6%, in Assam, it was 2.9%, in Sikkim 1.8%, in Ponducherry 11.3%, and in Kerala, it was found to be 3.4%.<sup>[10]</sup>

Malaria is one of the serious social health problem in India. There are 20,000 deaths are reported annually due to malaria. There were 82.4% of deaths that occur due to malaria in 2021 in India. In Mumbai, the prevalence of death among the children of under 15 has due to malaria has found to be 42% in year 2022. A total of 15,451 cases of malaria has reported in 2022 in Mumbai.<sup>[12]</sup>

LBW also is the one of the causes for infant mortality. According to Girotra *et al.*, the prevalence of LBW is 17.29%.<sup>[13]</sup>

Behavioral disorders such as sleeping problems and eating problems are also the major issue found among children. The different studies have found the overall prevalence of behavioral problems among children and adolescent is from 10% to 42%. Moreover, more common in male children.<sup>[14]</sup>

There are many factors contributing to these all issues occur in childhood. The child's socioeconomic background is one of the causes which is responsible to affect children's health.<sup>[4]</sup>

Hence, researcher has decides to find the relationship among child's socioeconomic background in the form of parent's education, parent's occupation, and family income with child's health condition.

## SUMMARY

Health condition and socioeconomic status: She has tried to explain how socioeconomic status is associated to children's health condition. Researcher has explained about general health and its definition. Then, they explained types of health, that is, physical and mental health. Thereafter, she has moved to dimension of health and factors affecting on health. Furthermore, researcher has described health literacy. After explaining all general concepts, researcher has shed light on child health and its definition. Right of children problems including common health problems and behavioral problems.

Maternal health is vital concept which is responsible for child's health; hence, maternal health also has been described and explained very well in this chapter. Researcher has explained effect of maternal health on child's health, how antenatal and postnatal health is important for good child health.

Thereafter, researcher has given account on responsible factors which may affect child health. There are many factors which affect child health. Socioeconomic background of child is a main factor which contributes to child health and hence, researcher has provide focus on child's socioeconomic status and its components. There are many scales that are available to measure child's socioeconomic status and researcher has explained all important scales with its parameters. Kuppaswamy scale, Udai Pareekh scale, and BG Prasad



scale will be used to conduct study. This can also explain how determinants of socioeconomic status affect on children's health condition, how parents education affect on child's health, in what way parents occupation is responsible for children's health, and how family income is related to child's health.

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