Abstract:
Poverty increased in Pakistan since the 1990s, after decline within the previous two decades. However, Pakistan is bearing an alarmingly high burden of communicable diseases which are mostly related to poverty. These diseases are mostly exacerbated by malnutrition and maternal risks. The present study attempts to find out the impact and effect of poverty on the health of women. Present study was conducted in the District Khewra. Three localities (low, medium and high social class) were selected for data collection. A multi-stage sampling technique were be applied for data collection. At the first stage three localities low, medium and high social class i.e. Dandot, PMDC and ICI Colony were selected randomly from the selected Khewra city, at the second stage six Mohalas (two from each locality) were selected randomly and the third stage 120 respondents (20 from each mohala) were selected randomly. A well-designed schedule interviews to collect information and data collection was developed for the purpose. Collected information were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. It was found the health facilities were available in Khewra city. Majority of the respondents i.e. 62.5 percent were unexpectedly satisfied to some degree with facilities related to health, while 47.5 percent of the women faced problems related to health. The first child was delivered at home by 58.3% of the respondents. Only 15.8 percent of the respondents used contraceptive methods. A major number i.e. 70.0 percent of the respondents had the opinion that they did not face any miscarriage in their life. It was found that there is a positive and significant relation among education level & income of the respondents with their health status. It is recommended that education level should be increase among women, because educated women have more awareness about their health and protective measures and more economic opportunities should be arrange for women

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