Chapters 5

Patterns of Health Care in Bijoypur Village

CHAPTER 5

The Present Chapter deals with the Patterns of Health Care in Bijoypur Village. The patterns of Health Care may be analysed in terms of supply of drinking water, purifying drinking water, mode of purification, brushing teeth, times of brushing teeth, mosquito protection measure, types of mosquito protection measure, drainage connectivity, exercise, smoking habit ,frequency of smoking habit ,drinking habit, frequency of drinking, disease, name of the disease, reason of illness, action taken by the family after disease, family member suffering from disease, relation to the respondents and the disease, action taken by the family, reason of illness, name of the disease, information on health facilities, medicine, medicine preferences. Under, reproductive child health, it is analyzed in terms of child in the family, age of child. then, ante natal care service, place of ANC service, first trimester, 3 ANC check up, TT1 TT2 boosters, 100 IF tablets,. Under delivery it is analyzed in terms of child birth, who conducted it? Then, visiting outside the region for medical treatment.

Supply of Drinking Water:

Supply of safe drinking water is a great asset to health. It is one of the major supports to health care system. In order to analyze the sources of drinking water of the villagers a question was asked to mention from where they got water for drinking purpose. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories: i. Tube Well ii. Pond iii. Well iv. P.H.E water supply. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.1

Table No: 5.1 Sources of Drinking Water

Serial No.	Sources of Drinking Water	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Tube Well	00	00	00	00
2	Pond	{43.7%} 21 (35.6%)	{56.2%} 27 (41.1%)	48	38.4
3	Well	00	00	00	00
4	P.H.E water supply	{49.3%} 38 (64.4%)	{50.6%} 39 (59.1%)	77	61.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents i.e. 98.4% depend on P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose and only 1.6% of the Respondents have to depend on Pond for drinking purpose.

Own source of Drinking Water:

In order to analyze the possessing own source of Drinking water by the respondents of the village, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.2

Table No: 5.2 Own source of Drinking Water

Serial No.	Do you possess your source of Drinking Water?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{45.4%} 05 (8.5%)	{54.5%} 06 (9.1%)	11	8.8
2	Yes	{47.4%} 54 (91.5%)	{52.6%} 60 (90.9%)	114	91.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (91.2%) have own source of drinking water, while less than one tenth (8.8%) of the respondents doesn't have own source of drinking water.

Purification of Drinking Water:

The respondents were asked whether they purify their drinking water or not. For this purpose, it has been categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes .The distribution of the respondents is shown in the table below:

Table No: 5.3 Purification of Drinking Water

Sl. No	Do they Purify the Drinking Water	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{38.4%} 10 (17.4%)	{61.5%} 16 (24.2%)	26	20.8
2	Yes	{49.5%} 49 (83.05%)	{50.5%} 50 (75.7%)	99	79.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that most of the Respondents i.e. 79.2% purify their water before drinking, while a few of the respondents (1.6 %) not purify water.

Mode of Purifying Water:

The respondents were asked about the modes of purifying drinking water. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories: i. Filter ii. Boil iii. Use Alum and iv. Use Cotton Net. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no. 5.4

Table No: 5.4 Mode of Purifying Water

Sl. No	With whom they Purify the Drinking Water	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Filter	{51.3%} 20 (33.8%)	{48.7%} 19 (28.8%)	39	31.2
2	Boil	{44.3%} 39 (66.1%)	{53.4%} 47 (71.2%)	88	70.4
3	Use Alum	00	00	00	00
4	Use Cotton Net	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents (70.4%) of the Respondents use Filter to purify Drinking water, while little less than one-third (31.2%) of the respondents boil for drinking water.

Brushing Teeth:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they brush their teeth regularly. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.5

Table No: 5.5 Brush the Teeth

Sl. No.	Do they Brush regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{45.4%} 05 (8.4%)	{54.5%} 06 (9.1%)	11	8.8
2	Yes	{47.3%} 54 (91.5%)	{52.6%} 60 (91.1%)	114	91.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that 91.2% of the Respondents brush their teeth regularly. While less than one-tenth (8.8%) of the respondents do not brush their teeth regularly.

Tools use for Brushing Teeth:

The respondents were asked with what they brush their teeth. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories: i. Toothbrush ii. Coal iii. Tree Brunch iv. Salt. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.6

Table No: 5.6 Tools use for Brushing Teeth

Sl. No	Do you Brush Teeth Regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Toothbrush	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	100
2	Coal	00	00	00	00
3	Tree Brunch	00	00	00	00
4	Salt	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that all the respondents use Tooth brush for brushing their teeth.

Times of Brushing Teeth:

The respondents were asked to mention about the times of brushing teeth. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. Once and ii. Twice. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.7

Table No: 5.7 Times of Brushing Teeth

Sl. No	How many times do you Brush Teeth Regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Once	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	100
2	Twice	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that all the respondents brush teeth once only.

Mosquito Protection Measure:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they used mosquito protection measure. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.8

Table No: 5.8 Mosquito Protection Measure

Sl. No.	Mosquito Protection Measure	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	100
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents use Mosquito Protection Measure.

Types of Mosquito Protection Measures:

The respondents were asked to mention the types of Mosquito Protection Measures used by the respondents. For this purpose, they are categorized into five categories: i. Mosquito Net ii. Liquidator iii. Coil iv. Smoke and v. Hit Spray. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no. 5.9

Table No: 5.9 Mosquito Protection Measure

Sl. No.	Do they use Mosquito Protection Measure?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Mosquito Net	{44.6%} 50 (84.7%)	{55.3%} 62 (94.3%)	112	125
2	Liquidator	00	00	00	00
3	Coil	{69.2%} 09 (15.2%)	{30.7%} 04 (6.1%)	13	00
4	Smoke	00	00	00	00
5	Hit Spray	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	125

The data reveal that all the respondents use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure during sleeping.

Drainage Connectivity:

The respondents were asked to mention about the drainage connectivity of their household. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories: i. Closed Drainage ii. Open Drainage and iii. No Drainage. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.10

Table No: 5.10 Drainage Connectivity

Sl. No.	Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Closed Drainage	00	00	00	00
2	Open Drainage	{42.8%} 03 (5.1%)	{57.1%} 04 (6.06%)	07	5.6
3	No Drainage	{47.4%} 56 (95.1%)	{52.5%} 62 (94.3%)	118	94.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents (94.4%) have no drainage system for waste water outlet, while a few of the respondents (5.6%) have open drainage connectivity.

Disposal of Wastage:

Proper disposal of wastage and drainage connectivity is important in order to make a hazard free environment. For this purpose, the respondents were asked to mention where

they throw their daily wastage. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories:

i. Personal Composed Pit ii. Common Village Pit and iii. Do not maintain any specific

Pit. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.11

Table No: 5.11 Disposal of Wastage

Sl. No.	Disposal of Wastage	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Personal Composed Pit	00	00	00	00
2	Common Village Pit	00	00	00	00
3	Do Not Maintain any specific Village Pit	{36.8%} 14 (23.7%)	{63.1%} 24 (57.1%)	38	30.4
4	At the back of the House	{51.7%} 45 (76.3%)	{48.3%} 42 (63.6%)	87	69.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents (69.6%) of the village dispose their daily

wastage at the back of their house, while less than one-third of the respondents (30.4%)

do not maintain any specific place. It shows that the villages do not maintain any personal

or common village pit where they can throw their daily wastage.

Cattle Ownership:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they have cattle in their house. The

distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown below in table no 5.12

Table No: 5.12 Cattle in the House

Sl. No.	Cattle in the House	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{48.1%} 39 (66.1%)	{51.8%} 42 (63.6%)	81	65.8
2	Yes	{45.4%} 20 (33.9%)	{54.5%} 24 (36.3%)	44	34.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that a little more than one-third of the respondents (34.2) have cattle in

their house, while majority of the respondents (65.8%) Respondents do not have cattle in

the house.

Types of Cattle:

In order to analyze the various types of cattle owned by the respondents, they were asked to mention various types of cattle owned by them. For this purpose, they are categorized into five categories: i. Cow/Buffalo ii. Goat iii. Hen iv. Duck and v. Pigeon. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.13

Table No: 5.13 Types of Cattle

Sl. No.	Types of Cattle	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Cow	{38.8%} 07 (35%)	{61.1%} 11 (45.8%)	18	14.4
2	Goat	{50%} 04 (20%)	{50%} 04 (20%)	08	6.4
3	Hen	{54.5%} 06 (30%)	{45.4%} 05 (20.8%)	11	8.8
4	Duck	{33.3%} 01 (5%)	{66.6%} 02 (8.3%)	03	2.4
5	Pigeon	{50%} 02 (10%)	{50%} 02 (8.3%)	04	3.2
	Total	**20 (45.4%)**	**24 (54.5%)**	**44**	**100**

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (14.4%) have Cows, while less than one tenth of the respondents have Hen (8.8%), Goat (6.4%), Pigeon (3.2%) and Duck (2.4%)

Cleaning of Cattle Shed:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they clean the cattle shed regularly. For this purpose, they are categorized into five categories: i.Daily ii.Weekly iii. Monthly iv. Fortnightly and v. Rarely. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in the table no 5.14

Table No: 5.14 Cleaning of Cattle Shed

Sl. No.	If yes, How frequently Do they clean the Cattle shed?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Daily	{46.3%} 19 (95%)	{53.6%} 22 (91.6%)	41	93.1
2	Weekly	{33.3%} 01 (5%)	{66%} 02 (8.3%)	03	6.8
3	Monthly	00	00	00	00
4	Fortnightly	00	00	00	00
5	Rarely	00	00	00	00
	Total	20 (45.4%)	24 (54.5%)	44	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (41%) clean their Cattle shed daily, while a few (6.8%) of the respondents weekly clean their cattle shed.

Cattle Excreta:

The respondents were asked to mention how they manage cattle excreta. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories: i. Use it as Natural Fertilizer ii. Sell it iii. Throw it outside and iv. Any Others. The distribution of the respondents is shown in the table below:

Table No: 5.15 Cattle Excreta

Sl. No.	How do you manage the Cattle Excreta?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Use it as Natural Fertilizer	{45.8%} 11 (55%)	{54.16%} 13 (54.16%)	24	54.5
2	Sell it	00	00	00	00
3	Throw it Outside	{45%} 09 (45%)	{55%} 11 (45.8%)	20	36.3
4	Other	00	00	00	00
	Total	20 (45.4%)	24 (54.5%)	44	100

The data show that more than half of the respondents (54.5%) use Cattle Excreta as Natural Fertilizer, while little more than one-third of the respondents (36.3%) throw it outside.

Village Health and Sanitary Committee:

The respondents were asked to mention whether the respondent know about village health and Sanitary Committee. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. Their responses is shown the table no 5.16 below

Table No: 5.16 Village Health and Sanitary Committee

Sl. No.	Know About Village Health and Sanitary Committee?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.05%} 40 (67.8%)	{53.4%} 45 (68.2%)	85	68
2	Yes	{47.5%} 19 (32.2%)	{52.5%} 2 1 (31.8%)	40	32
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the respondents (64.8%) of the respondents do not know about any Village Health and Sanitation Committee, while less than half of the respondents (44%) are aware about the Village Health and Sanitary Committee.

Know About Member of the Committee:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they knew about any member of the Committee. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondent into these shown in the table no 5.17

Table No: 5.17 Know About Any Member of the Committee

Sl. No.	Do you Know any member of the Committee?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{44.2%} 50 (84.7%)	{55.7%} 63 (95.4%)	113	90.4
2	Yes	{75%} 09 (15.2%)	{25%} 03 (4.5%)	12	9.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (90.4%) doesn't know about the member of the Committee, while less than one tenth of the respondents (9.6%) know about the member of the Committee.

Breakfast:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they skip breakfast or not. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. Their responses is shown in table no 5.22

Table No: 5.22 Breakfasts

Sl. No.	Have you ever skip Breakfast?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	100
2	Yes	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that none of the respondents skip their breakfast.

Traditional Drink:

The respondents were asked whether they drink or not. For this purpose, it has been categorized into three categories: i. Never ii. Quit   iii. Yes. Their responses is shown in table no 5.23

Table No: 5.23 Traditional Drink

Sl. No.	Do you Drink?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Never	{28.6%} 12 (20.3%)	{71.4%} 30 (45.4%)	42	33.6
2	Quit	{100%} 05 (8.5%)	00	05	4
3	Yes	{47.7%} 42 (71.2%)	{52.3%} 46 (69.7%)	88	70.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (70.4%) do drink, while little more than one third of the respondents(33.6%) do not drink, while a few of the respondents (4%) have quit drinking.

Frequency of Drinking:

The respondents were asked what the frequency of Drinking is by the respondents. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories: i. Rarely ii. Moderately and iii. Often. Their responses is shown in table no 5.24

Table No: 5.24 Frequency of Drinking

Sl. No.	If yes, what is the Frequency?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Rarely	{7.5%} 04 (6.7%)	{92.4%} 49 (74.2%)	53	42.4
2	Moderately	{68.9%} 40 (67.8%)	{31.03%} 18 (27.2%)	58	46.4
3	Often	{100%} 15 (25.4%)	00	15	12
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (46.4%) drink moderately, less than half of the respondents (42.4%) drink rarely, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (12%) drink more often.

Physical Activities:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they participate in any physical active hobby such as exercise, gardening and sports. Their responses is shown in table no 5.25

Table No: 5.25 Physical Activities

Sl. No.	Physical Activity	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{52.7%} 29 (49.1%)	{47.3%} 26 (39.4%)	55	44
2	Yes	{42.8%} 30 (50.8%)	{57.1%} 40 (60.6%)	70	52.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (52.8%) do participate in physical activities, while less than half of the respondents (44%) do not participate in any physical activities.

Family Member Participation:

The respondents were asked to mention whether the member of the respondent's family participate in any physical activities such as gardening, sports. Their responses is shown in table no 5.26

Table No: 5.26 Family Member Participation

Sl. No.	Family Member Participation	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.1%} 57 (96.6%)	{52.9%} 64 (96.9%)	121	96.8
2	Yes	{50%} 02 (3.4%)	{50%} 02 (3.03%)	04	3.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents families (96.8%) do not participate in physical activities. While a few (3.2%) of the respondents' families participate in physical activities.

Post-Diagnosis Help Seeking Behaviour

Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention whether the family member of the respondents is suffering from disease. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.27

Table No: 5.27 Diseases

Sl. No.	Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.8%} 44 (74.6%)	{53.2%} 50 (75.7%)	94	75.2
2	Yes	{35.5%} 11 (18.6%)	{64.5%} 20 (30.3%)	31	24.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (75.2%) do not have disease, while a little less than one fourth of the respondents (24.8%) have disease.

Name of the Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention about the name of the disease, they are suffering. For this purpose, they are categorized into ten categories: i.Diabetes ii. Heart Disease iii. Blood Pressure iv. Gastric v. Eye Problem vi. Joint Pain and vii. Nerve Problem. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.28

Table No: 5.28 Name of the Disease

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Diabetes	{62.5%} 05 (29.4%)	{37.5%} 03 (21.4%)	08	25.8
2	Heart Disease	{100%} 02 (11.7%)	00	02	6.4
3	Blood Pressure	{62.5%} 05 (29.4%)	{37.5%} 03 (21.4%)	08	25.8
4	Gastric	{42.8%} 03 (17.6%)	{57.1%} 04 (28.6%)	07	22.6
5	Eye Problem	{50%} 01 (5.8%)	{50%} 01 (7.1%)	02	6.4
6	Joint Pain	{50%} 01 (5.8%)	{50%} 01 (7.1%)	02	6.4
7	Nerve Problem	00	{100%} 02 (14.3%)	02	6.4
	Total	**17 (54.8%)**	**14 (45.2%)**	**31**	**100**

The data show that majority of the respondents (25.8%) have diabetes and Blood Pressure in the village, and little more than one-fifth of the respondents have gastric. And less than one-tenth of the respondents have eye problem, joint pain, nerve problem, and heart disease.

Action Taken by the Family after Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention about the actions taken by the respondent's family after the illness. For this purpose, they are categorized into nine categories: i. Stopped Fried Food ii. Worship god in the village/home. iii. Take Veg. Food iv.

Allopathic Treatment v. Homeopathic Treatment vi. Branded Ayurvedic Treatment vii. Local Kobiraj viii. Gave No Treatment and ix. Other Specify. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.29

Table No: 5.29 Actions Taken by the Family

Sl. No.	Action taken by the Family after the Illness	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Stopped Fried Food	00	00	00	00
2	Worship God in the Village	00	00	00	00
3	Take Vegetarian Food	00	00	00	00
4	Allopathic Treatment	{46.1%} 12 (92.3%)	{53.8%} 14 (77.7%)	26	83.8
5	Homeopathic Treatment	00	{100%} 02 (11.1%)	02	6.5
6	Ayurvedic Treatment	{100%} 01 (7.7%)	{100%} 01 (5.5%)	02	6.5
7	Local Kobiraj	00	00	00	00
8	Gave No Treatment	00	{100%} 01 (5.5%)	01	3.2
	Total	13 (41.9%)	18 (58.1%)	31	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (83.8%) prefer Allopathic treatment regarding medicine. While less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.5%) go for Homeopathic and Ayurvedic treatment and a few (3.2%) of the respondents do not seek any medical practices.

Reason of Illness:

The respondents were asked to mention about the reason of illness in the Family. For this purpose they are categorized nine categories: i.Improper Diet ii.Excessive Stress iii. Pollution iv. Family negligence v. Fate vi. Lack of Cleanliness vii. Evil Spirit and viii. Lack of cleanliness. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.30

Table No: 5.30 Reason of Illness

Sl. No.	Reason of Illness in the Family	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Improper Diet	{35.7%} 05 (38.4%)	{64.3%} 09 (50%)	14	45.2
2	Excessive Stress	{66.6%} 02 (15.4%)	{33.3%} 01 (6.2%)	03	9.6
3	Pollution	00	00	00	00
4	Family Negligence	{50%} 01 (7.7%)	{50%} 01 (6.2%)	02	6.5
5	Faith	00	00	00	00
6	Lack of Cleanliness	00	00	00	00
7	Evil Spirit	00	00	00	00
8	Lack of Routine Life	{41.6%} 05 (38.5%)	{58.3%} 07 (38.8%)	12	38.7
	Total	**13** **(41.9%)**	**18** **(58.1%)**	**31**	**100**

The data show that most of the Respondents (45.2%) are suffering from disease due to improper diet, while more than one-tenth (38.7%) are suffering from disease due to the lack of routine life, less than one-tenth (9.6%) of the respondents have disease due to excessive stress and another a few (6.5 %) of the respondents are suffering because of the family negligence.

Information on Health Facilities:

The respondents were asked from where they got information related to the health facilities available. For this purpose, it has been categorized into seven categories: i. Television ii. Radio iii. Newspaper iv. N.G.O v. From Health worker of Health Department. vi. From Neighborhood and vii. Close Relative. The distribution of the respondents is shown into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.31

Table No: 5.31 Information about the Health Facilities Available

Sl. No.	From where did you get Information about the Health Facilities Available?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Television	00	00	00	00
2	Radio	00	00	00	00
3	Newspaper	00	00	01	0.8
4	N.G.O	00	00	00	00
5	From the worker of Health Department	{46.4%} 34 (57.6%)	{54.1%} 40 (60.6%)	74	59.2
6	From Neighborhood	{48.8%} 21 (35.6%)	{53.5%} 23 (34.8%)	43	34.4
7	Close Relative	{57.1%} 04 (6.7%)	{42.8%} 03 (4.5%)	07	5.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondent (59%) gets information about the Health facilities from the workers of health department. While a little one-third (34.4%) and get information from their neighborhood and a few of the respondents (5.6%) gets information for their close relatives. Only 0.8% of the Respondents get health information from Newspaper.

Medicine:

The principle of ancient Indian medicine appears to have change from time to time. Besides, indigenous system of medicine (traditional medicine), Ayurvedic medical theology has also plays a significant role. Ayurvedic medical theories came into existence and developed during Vedic period about 3500 years ago. In the development of Ayurvedic medical theories, a great deal of help was taken from religion and philosophy to integrate empiricism with thoughts. Later, Muslim invader introduced their own 'Unani' medical system in India. At last, Allopathic medicine came to Indian with the European Colonization. Due to urbanization and industrialization modern medical system has widely expanded. This expansion of modern medical facilities is an important organ of modernization and effects.

To analyze the medicine preference of the Respondent, they were asked to mention what type of medicine prefers in the time of illness in the family. For this purpose, they are categorized into seven categories: i. allopathic treatment ii. Homeopathic Treatment iii. Ayurvedic Treatment iv. Local made Treatment v. Folk Medicine vi. Unani and vii. Both Allopathic + Homeopathic Medicine. Their responses is shown below in table no 5.32

Table No: 5.32 Medicine Preferences

Sl. No.	Type of Medicine Prefer	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Allopathic Treatment	{48.7%} 56 (95.1%)	{51.3%} 59 (89.4%)	115	92
2	Homeopathic Treatment	00	00	00	00
3	Ayurvedic Treatment	{60%} 03 (5.1%)	{40%} 02 (3.03%)	05	4
4	Local made Treatment	00	00	00	00
5	Folk Medicine	00	00	00	00
6	Unani	00	00	00	00
7	Both Allopathic + Homeopathic Medicine	{60%} 03 (5.1%)	{40%} 02 (3.03%)	05	4
	Total	**59 (47.2%)**	**66 (52.8%)**	**125**	**100**

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (92%) seek Allopathic treatment in the time of Illness while only a few of the respondents (4%) seek for Ayurvedic treatment and another few percent of the respondents (4%) seek both Allopathic and Homeopathic treatment.

Primary Health Centre:

Primary Health Centre is the first contact point between village community and medical officer. The P.H.Cs is envisaged to provide an integrated curative and preventive health care to the rural population with emphasis on preventive and primitive aspects of health care.

To analyze the frequency of visiting P.H.C in the village, the Respondents were asked whether they have visited P.H.C in the last 6 months. The Respondents were also asked whether they have gone outside the locality for medical treatment in the last one year and what is the level of satisfaction. Their responses is shown below in table no 5.33

Table No: 5.33 Member visited P.H.C

Sl. No.	Any Member visited P.H.C in the last 6 Months?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.5%} 58 (98.3%)	{52.4%} 64 (97.6%)	122	97.6
2	Yes	{33.3%} 01 (1.7%)	{66.6%} 02 (3.03%)	03	2.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the respondents (97.6%) did not go P.H.C in the last 6 months, only few of the respondents (2.4%) gone for treatment in the last 6 months.

Facilities and Services of Local Primary Health Centre (PHC):

The respondents were asked to mention whether they are satisfied with the services and facilities provided in the local Primary Health Centre. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.34

Table No: 5.34Facilities and Services of Local Primary Health Centre (PHC)

Sl. No.	Are you satisfied with the facilities of local PHC?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	125
s	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that all the respondents of the village are satisfied with the facilities and services provided with the Local Primary Health Centers (PHC).

RMP:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they had visited RMP in the last 6 months. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. Their responses is shown in table no 5.35

Table No: 5.35 RMP

SI. No.	If any member of you household visit local RMP?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.05%} 56 (94.9%)	{52.9%} 63 (95.4%)	119	95.2
2	Yes	{50%} 03 (5.1%)	{50%} 03 (4.5%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) did not visit local RMP in the last 6 months. Only a few of the respondents (4.8%) visit local RMP.

Facilities and Services of local RMP:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they are satisfied with the local RMP. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. Their responses is shown in table no 5.36

Table No: 5.36 Facilities and Services of Local RMP

SI. No.	Are you satisfied with the facilities of your local RMP?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.05%} 56 (94.9%)	{52.9%} 63 (95.4%)	119	95.2
2	Yes	{50%} 03 (5.1%)	{50%} 03 (4.5%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that respondents (4.8%) are satisfied with the facilities and services of local RMP.

Silchar Medical College (SMC):

The respondents were asked to mention whether they have admitted at Silchar Medical College (SMC) in the last one year. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no: 5.37

Table No: 5.37 Silchar Medical College

Sl. No.	If any member of your household admitted at S.M.C. in the last one year?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.05%} 56 (94.9%)	{52.9%} 63 (95.4%)	119	95.2
2	Yes	{50%} 03 (5.1%)	{50%} 03 (4.5%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) did not visit SMC in the last one year, only a few of the respondents (4.8%) visit SMC in the last one year.

Visit to SMC:

The respondents were asked to mention the name of the person who told them to visit SMC. For this purpose, they are categorized into seven categories: i. Self ii. Father ii. Mother iii. N.G.O Member and iv. Health Department Worker and vii. Husband. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.38

Table No: 5.38 Visits SMC

Sl. No.	Who told you to visit?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Self	{100%} 01 (100%)	00	01	00
2	Father	00	00	00	00
3	Mother	00	00	00	00
5	Health Department Worker	00	00	00	00
6	Husband	00	{100%} 01 (100%)	01	00
	Total	01	01	02	00

The data show that either husband or self were the source of visiting SMC.

Services Provided at S.M.C:

On the basis of the satisfaction on services provided at S.M.C, the respondents were categorized into three categories: they are i.No ii.Yes and iii.Cant say. Their responses is shown in table no 5.39

Table No: 5.39Satisfied with the facilities and services provided at S.M.C

Sl. No	Satisfied with the facilities and services provided at S.M.C	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{33.3%} 02 (3.4%)	{66.6%} 04 (6.06%)	06	4.8
2	Yes	{48.6%} 53 (89.8%)	{51.4%} 56 (84.8%)	109	87.2
3	Can't Say	{40%} 04 (6.7%)	{60%} 06 (9.1%)	10	8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents (87.2%) are satisfies with the facilities and services provided by the S.M.C. While, less than one-tenth of the respondents (8%) can't say and a few of the respondents are not satisfied with the services provided by SMC.

Health Camps:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they had visited health camps organized by the local N.G.O in the last 6 months. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories i. No ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.40

Table No: 5.40 Health Camps

Sl. No.	If any member of household visited health camps organized by N.G.O?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{100%} 59 (100%)	{100%} 66 (100%)	125	100
2	Yes	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that none of the respondents have attended any health camps.

Visited Outside region for Treatment:

On the basis of the frequency of visiting outside the region for treatment, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i. No and ii.Yes. Their responses is shown in table no 5.40

Table No: 5.41 Visited Outside the Region for Treatment

Sl. No.	Visited Outside the Region for Treatment in the last one year?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.9%} 57 (96.6%)	{52.1%} 62 (94.3%)	119	95.2
2	Yes	{33.3%} 02 (3.4%)	{66.6%} 04 (6.06%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data shows that only less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.8%) have gone outside the region for treatment. While majority of the respondents (95.2%) have not gone outside the region for treatment.

Reproductive Child Health

Child in the Family:

On the basis of the Child in the Family, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the Table No: 5.42

Table No: 5.42 Child in the Family

Sl. No	Child in the Family	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Yes	{42.3%} 11 (18.6%)	{57.7%} 15 (22.7%)	26	20.8
2	No	{48.4%} 48 (81.3%)	{51.5%} 51 (77.3%)	99	79.2
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (79.2%) do not have child in their family, while one fifth of the respondents (20.8%) have child in the family.

Ante-Natal Care:

On the basis of Ante-Natal Care service, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the Table No: 5.43

Table No: 5.43 Ante Natal Care Service

Sl. No	ANC	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Yes	00	{100%} 30 (45.4%)	30	24
2	No	00	{100%} 36 (54.5%)	36	28.8
	Total	00	66 (100%)	66	52.8

The data reveal that in most of the cases (28.8%) women do not go for ANC service, while less than one-fourth of the respondents (24%) had ANC service.

Place of ANC Service:

The respondents were asked to mention the name of the place where, they had or having ANC services. For this purpose, they are categorized into five categories: i. local P.H.C. ii. Mini PHC iii. Sub-Centre iv. Private Hospital and v. Others. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.44

Table No: 5.44 Place of ANC Service

Sl. No	ANC	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Local PHC	00	{100%} 30 (45.4%)	30	100
2	Mini PHC	00	00	00	00
3	Sub Centre	00	00	00	00
4	Private Hospital	00	00	00	00
5	Others	00	00	00	00
	Total	00	30 (100%)	30	100

The data show that all female respondents visit local Primary Health Centre (PHC) for ANC.

First Trimester:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they had registered in the first trimester. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No and ii. Yes. Their responses is shown in the table no 5.45

Table No: 5.45 First Trimester

Sl. No	First Trimester	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	00	{100%} 30 (100%)	30	100
	Total	00	30 (100%)	30	100

The data show that all female respondents had First Trimester.

3 ANC Check Up:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they had received 3 ANC Check Up. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i.No and ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.46

Table No: 5.46 3 ANC Check Up

Sl. No	Whether they had received 3 ANC Check Up	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	00	{100%} 30 (100%)	30	100
	Total	00	30 (100%)	30	100

The data show that all the female respondents had 3 ANC Check Up.

TT1, TT2 Boosters:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they were given TT1.TT2 Boosters. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No and ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.47

Table No: 5.47 TT1, TT2 Boosters

Sl. No	Whether they are given TT1, TT2 Boosters?	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	00	{100%} 30 (100%)	30	100
	Total	00	30 (100%)	30	100

The data show that all the female respondents had TT1, TT2 Booster.

100 IF Tablets:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they were given 100 IF A Tablets. . For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. No and ii. Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no: 5.48

Table No: 5.48 100 IF Tablets

Sl. No	Whether they are given 100 IF Tablets?	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	00	{100%} 30 (100%)	30	100
	Total	00	30 (100%)	30	100

The data show that all the female respondents had TT1, TT2 Booster.

Age of Children:

The respondents were asked to mention about the age of their children. For this purpose they are categorized into five categories: i.0-12 ii. 12-23   iii. Above 1 year iv. 1-5 year and v. above 5 year. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.49

Table No: 5.49 Age of Children

Sl. No	Whether they are given 100 IF Tablets?	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	0-12	00	00	00	00
2	12-23	02 {50%} (18.2%)	02 {50%} (13.3%)	04	15.4
3	Above 1 year	02 {50%} (18.2%)	02 {50%} (13.3%)	04	15.4
4	1-5 year	02 {40%} (18.2%)	03 {60%} (20%)	05	19.2
5	Above 5 year	05 {38.5%} (45.4%)	08 {61.5%} (53.3%)	13	50
	Total	11 (42.3%)	15 (57.7%)	26	100

The data show that half of the respondent (50%) have child between 1-5 years, while less than one-fifth of the respondents (15.3%) are 12-23 months and another one-fifth of the respondents (15.4%) have child above 1 year.

DELIVERY

Child Birth:

On the basis of child birth, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i. No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 5.50

Table No: 5.50 Child Birth

Sl. No	Child Birth	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Hospital	{47.2%} 25 (42.4%)	{52.8%} 28 (42.4%)	53	42.4
2	Nursing Home	00	00	00	00
3	At home	{47.2%} 34 (57.6%)	{52.7%} 38 (57.5%)	72	57.6
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (57.6%) have child delivery at home, while, a little less than half of the respondents (42.4%) have child delivery at hospital.

Agency of Child Delivery:

The respondents were asked to mention about the person who conducted the child delivery. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i. PHC Doctor and ii. Local Dai/*Hojaijik*. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table No: 5.51

Table No 5.51 Agency of Child Delivery

Sl. No.	Who Conducted, in case of Child Delivery?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	P.H.C. Doctor	{42.1%} 24 (41.7%)	{57.9%} 33 (50%)	57	45.6
2	RMP	00	00	00	00
3	Local Dais/*Hojaijik*	{51.5%} 35 (59.3%)	{48.5%} 33 (50%)	68	54.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that majority of the Respondent's families'(54%) child delivery are conducted by Local Dais (*Hojaijik*), while less than half of the respondent's families (45.6%) child delivery are conducted by P.H.C Doctor.

Janani Suraksha Yojna:

Janani Suraksha Yojana is an Indian Government scheme proposed by the Government of India. It was launched on 12 April 2005 by the Prime Minister of India. It aims to decrease the neo-natal and maternal deaths happening in the country by promoting institutional delivery of babies. It is a 100% centrally sponsored scheme it integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The success of the scheme would be determined by the increase in institutional delivery among the poor families. In this scheme, one important role is of the ASHA activist whose role can be of a encouraging person in the field to encourage institutional deliveries among the poor women.

On the basis of the awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojna, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 5.52

Table No: 5.52 Awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojna

Sl. No.	Do they aware about Janani Suraksha Yojna?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{44.4%} 24 (41.7%)	{55.5%} 30 (45.4%)	54	43.2
2	Yes	{49.3%} 35 (59.3%)	{50.7%} 36 (54.5%)	71	56.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveal that most of the Respondents (56.8%) are aware about Janani Suraksha Yojna, while less than half of the respondents (43.2%) are unaware about it.

Progrmme Conducted in the Village:

On the basis of whether Janani Suraksha Yojna conducted in the Village the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 5.53

Table No: 5.53 Programme conducted in the Village

Sl. No.	If Yes, Whether this Programme conducted in your Area?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.2%} 59 (100%)	{52.8%} 66 (100%)	125	100
2	Yes	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	00

The data show that Janai Suraksha Yojna Programme has not conducted in the village.

Aasha Programme:

ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) is focal point of National Rural Health Mission who brings the health services to door to door in rural areas especially for mother and child. ASHA was introduced in 2006-07 at Dhalai & North District and from

2007-08 it was rolled out throughout the State. The State has registered successful implementation of ASHA scheme with overall strength of 7367 ASHAs out of that 3311 is ST and 4056 is general. ASHAs have made significant contribution in their respective community to increase the level of health awareness, promotion of institutional delivery, immunization coverage and other health related activities. This leads to achieve the Millennium Goal (MGD) of India. Service delivery of ASHA has led to improve the health indicators in the State.

On the basis of the awareness about Janani Suraksha Yojna, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 5.54

Table No: 5.54 Aware about Aasha Programme

Sl. No.	Do they Aware about Aasha Programme ?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{42.3%} 22 (37.3%)	{57.75} 30 (45.4%)	52	41.6
2	Yes	{51.8%} 37 (62.7%)	{49.3%} 36 (54.5%)	73	58.4
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data reveals that most of the Respondent i.e. 58.4% of the Respondents is aware about the Asha programme.

Family Member availed the Scheme:

On the basis of whether availing the Asha programme or not, the respondents were categorized into two categories: i.No and ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 5.55

Table No: 5.55 Family Member Received amount from the Scheme

Sl. No.	Has any Member of the Family Member Received amount from the Scheme (Mamoni Scheme)?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{46.2%} 55 (93.2%)	{54.8%} 64 (97.6%)	119	95.2%
2	Yes	{66.6%} 04 (6.7%)	{33.3%} 02 (3.03%)	06	4.8
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that only 6% of the Respondents have availed and received amount from the scheme.

Level of Health Awareness:

The score of the respondents on Five Point Scale leads to their categorization into different level of Health Awareness. The distribution of respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 5.56

Table No: 5.56 Level of Health Awareness of the Respondents

Sl. No	Level of Health Awareness	Frequency			Percentage %
		Male	Female	Total	
01	Very Low (1-12)	00	{100%} 04 (6.1%)	04	32
02	Low (13-24)	{48.2%} 55 (93.2%)	{51.7%} 59 (89.4%)	114	91.2
03	Average (25-36)	{57.1%} 04 (6.7%)	{42.8%} 03 (4.5%)	07	5.6
04	High (37-48)	00	00	00	00
05	Very High (49-60)	00	00	00	00
	Total	59 (47.2%)	66 (52.8%)	125	100

The data show that most of the respondents scored low level of Health Awareness in the village. While a few of the respondents have scored very low level of health awareness. However, few of the respondents have reach to the average level of health awareness.

Summary of the Chapter:

1. The data reveal that most of the Respondents i.e. 98.4% depend on P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose and only 1.6% of the Respondents have to depend on Pond for drinking purpose.

2. The data show that majority of the respondents (91.2%) have own source of drinking water, while less than one tenth (8.8%) of the respondents doesn't have own source of drinking water.

3. The data show that most of the Respondents i.e. 79.2% purify their water before drinking, while a few of the respondents (1.6 %) not purify water.

4. The data reveal that most of the Respondents (70.4%) of the Respondents use Filter to purify Drinking water, while little less than one-third (31.2%) of the respondents boil for drinking water.

5. The data reveal that 91.2% of the Respondents brush their teeth regularly. While less than one-tenth (8.8%) of the respondents do not brush their teeth regularly.

6. The data show that all the respondents use Tooth brush for brushing their teeth.

7. The data reveal that all the respondents brush teeth once only.

8. The data reveal that majority of the respondents use Mosquito Protection Measure.

9. The data reveal that all the respondents use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure during sleeping.

10. The data reveal that most of the Respondents (94.4%) have no drainage system for waste water outlet, while a few of the respondents (5.6%) have open drainage connectivity.

11. The data reveal that most of the Respondents (69.6%) of the village dispose their daily wastage at the back of their house, while less than one-third of the respondents (30.4%) do not maintain any specific place. It shows that the villages

do not maintain any personal or common village pit where they can throw their daily wastage.

12. The data reveal that a little more than one-third of the respondents (34.2) have cattle in their house, while majority of the respondents (65.8%) Respondents do not have cattle in the house.

13. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (14.4%) have Cows, while less than one tenth of the respondents have Hen (8.8%), Goat (6.4%), Pigeon (3.2%) and Duck (2.4%)

14. The data show that majority of the respondents (41%) clean their Cattle shed daily, while a few (6.8%) of the respondents weekly clean their cattle shed.

15. The data show that more than half of the respondents (54.5%) use Cattle Excreta as Natural Fertilizer, while little more than one-third of the respondents (36.3%) throw it outside.

16. The data reveal that most of the respondents (64.8%) of the respondents do not know about any Village Health and Sanitation Committee, while less than half of the respondents (44%) are aware about the Village Health and Sanitary Committee.

17. The data show that majority of the respondents (90.4%) doesn't know about the member of the Committee, while less than one tenth of the respondents (9.6%) know about the member of the Committee.

18. The data show that none of the respondents have attended the Village Health and Sanitary Committee.

19. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (94.4%) doesn't exercise regularly, while a few respondents (5.6%) does exercise regularly.

20. The data show that majority of the male respondents (74.4%) do not smoke, while one- fourth of the respondents (25.6%) do smoke.

21. The data show that majority of the respondents (68.7%) smoke moderately, while less than one third of the respondents (31.2%) smoke more often.

22. The data show that none of the respondents skip their breakfast.

23. The data show that majority of the respondents (70.4%) do drink, while little more than one third of the respondents(33.6%) do not drink, while a few of the respondents (4%) have quit drinking.

24. The data show that majority of the respondents (46.4%) drink moderately, less than half of the respondents (42.4%) drink rarely, while little more than one tenth of the respondents (12%) drink more often.

25. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (52.8%) do participate in physical activities, while less than half of the respondents (44%) do not participate in any physical activities.

26. The data show that majority of the respondents families (96.8%) do not participate in physical activities. While a few (3.2%) of the respondents' families participate in physical activities.

27. The data show that majority of the respondents (75.2%) do not have disease, while a little less than one fourth of the respondents (24.8%) have disease.

28. The data show that majority of the respondents (25.8%) have diabetes and Blood Pressure in the village, and little more than one-fifth of the respondents have gastric. And less than one-tenth of the respondents have eye problem, joint pain, nerve problem, and heart disease.

29. The data show that majority of the respondents (83.8%) prefer Allopathic treatment regarding medicine. While less than one-tenth of the respondents (6.5%) go for Homeopathic and Ayurvedic treatment and a few (3.2%) of the respondents do not seek any medical practices.

30. The data show that most of the Respondents (45.2%) are suffering from disease due to improper diet, while more than one-tenth (38.7%) are suffering from disease due to the lack of routine life, less than one-tenth (9.6%) of the respondents have disease due to excessive stress and another a few (6.5 %) of the respondents are suffering because of the family negligence.

31. The data reveal that most of the Respondent (59%) gets information about the Health facilities from the workers of health department. While a little one-third (34.4%) and get information from their neighborhood and a few of the respondents (5.6%) gets information for their close relatives. Only 0.8% of the Respondents get health information from Newspaper.

32. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (92%) seek Allopathic treatment in the time of Illness while only a few of the respondents (4%) seek for Ayurvedic treatment and another few percent of the respondents (4%) seek both Allopathic and Homeopathic treatment.

33. The data reveal that most of the respondents (97.6%) did not go P.H.C in the last 6 months, only few of the respondents (2.4%) gone for treatment in the last 6 months.

34. The data show that all the respondents of the village are satisfied with the facilities and services provided with the Local Primary Health Centers (PHC).

35. The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) did not visit local RMP in the last 6 months. Only a few of the respondents (4.8%) visit local RMP.

36. The data show that respondents (4.8%) are satisfied with the facilities and services of local RMP.

37. The data show that majority of the respondents (95.2%) did not visit SMC in the last one year, only a few of the respondents (4.8%) visit SMC in the last one year.

38. The data show that either husband or self were the source of visiting SMC.

39. The data reveal that most of the Respondents (87.2%) are satisfies with the facilities and services provided by the S.M.C. While, less than one-tenth of the respondents (8%) can't say and a few of the respondents are not satisfied with the services provided by SMC.

40. The data show that none of the respondents have attended any health camps.

41. The data shows that only less than one-tenth of the respondents (9.8%) have gone outside the region for treatment. While majority of the respondents (95.2%) have not gone outside the region for treatment.

42. The data show that majority of the respondents (79.2%) do not have child in their family, while one fifth of the respondents (20.8%) have child in the family.

43. The data reveal that in most of the cases (28.8%) women do not go for ANC service, while less than one-fourth of the respondents (24%) had ANC service.

44. The data show that all female respondents visit local Primary Health Centre (PHC) for ANC.

45. The data show that all female respondents had First Trimester.

46. The data show that all the female respondents had 3 ANC Check Up.

47. The data show that all the female respondents had TT1, TT2 Booster.

48. The data show that half of the respondent (50%) have child between 1-5 years, while less than one-fifth of the respondents (15.3%) are 12-23 months and another one-fifth of the respondents (15.4%) have child above 1 year.

49. The data show that majority of the respondents (57.6%) have child delivery at home, while, a little less than half of the respondents (42.4%) have child delivery at hospital.

50. The data show that majority of the Respondent's families'(54%) child delivery are conducted by Local Dais (*Hojaijik*), while less than half of the respondent's families (45.6%) child delivery are conducted by P.H.C Doctor.

51. The data reveal that most of the Respondents (56.8%) are aware about Janani Suraksha Yojna, while less than half of the respondents (43.2%) are unaware about it.

52. The data show that Janai Suraksha Yojna Programme has not conducted in the village.

53. The data reveals that most of the Respondent i.e. 58.4% of the Respondents is aware about the Asha programme.

54. The data show that only 6% of the Respondents have availed and received amount from the scheme

55. The data show that most of the respondents scored low level of Health Awareness in the village. While a few of the respondents have scored very low level of health awareness. However, few of the respondents have reach to the average level of health awareness.