Chapters 8

Patterns of Health Care in Silchar Town

CHAPTER-8

The Present Chapter deals with the Patterns of Health Care in Silchar Town. The patterns of Health care may be analyzed 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 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 8.1

Table No: 8.1 Drinking Water

Sl No.	Sources of Drinking Water	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Tube Well	00	00	00	00
2	Pond	00	00	00	00
3	Well	00	00	00	00
4	P.H.E water supply	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that all the respondents have P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose.

Purifying Water:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they purify their drinking water or not. For this purpose, they are categorized two categories: i.No ii.Yes. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no. 8.2

Table No: 8.2 Purification of Drinking Water

Serial No.	Do you purify your Drinking Water?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that all the respondents do purify their drinking water.

Mode of Purification:

The respondents were asked to mention about the mode of purification of water. For this purpose, they are categorized into two categories: i) aqua guard and ii) water filter. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.3

Table No: 8.3 Mode of Purification

Sl. No.	Mode of Purification	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Aqua Guard	31 {50%} (57.4%)	31 {50%} (50.8%)	62	53.9
2	Water Filter	{42.6%} 23 (42.6%)	{55.5%} 30 (49.2%)	54	46.9
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (53.9%) use aqua-guard for purifying drinking water, while less than half of the respondents (46.9%) use water filter for purifying 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 table no. 8.4

Table No: 8.4 Brushing Teeth

Sl. No.	Do they Brush regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data reveal that all the Respondents brush their teeth regularly.

Tools use for Brushing Teeth:

The respondents were asked to mention with what they brush their teeth. For this purpose, they are categorized into four categories: i. Toothbrush ii. Coal iii. Tree Brunch and iv. Salt. The distribution of the respondents into these categories shown in table no. 8.5

Table No: 8.5 Tools use for Brushing Teeth

Sl. No	Do you Brush Teeth Regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Toothbrush	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
2	Coal	00	00	00	00
3	Tree Brunch	00	00	00	00
4	Salt	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that all the respondents use Toothbrush for the purpose of brushing 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 ii. Twice. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no.8.6

Table No: 8.6 Times of Brushing Teeth

Sl. No	How many times do you Brush Teeth Regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Once	{46.4%} 51 (94.4%)	{53.6%} 59 (96.7%)	110	95.6
2	Twice	{60%} 03 (5.5%)	{40%} 02 (3.3%)	05	4.3
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100.0

The data show that majority of the respondents (95.6%) brush their teeth once, while a few of the respondents (4.3%) brush their teeth twice.

Mosquito Protection Measure:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they used mosquito protection measure or not. 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. 8.7

Table No: 8.7 Mosquito Protection Measure

Sl. No.	Mosquito Protection Measure	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	00	00	00
2	Yes	{100%} 54 (100%)	{100%} 61 (100%)	115	100
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that all the respondents use Mosquito Protection Measure.

Types of Mosquito Protection Measures:

The respondents were asked to mention about 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. 8.8

Table No: 8.8 Types of Mosquito Protection Measure

Sl. No.	Do they use Mosquito Protection Measure?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Mosquito Net	{50%} 45 (83.3%)	{50%} 45 (73.7%)	90	78.2
2	Liquidator	{33.3%} 04 (7.4%)	{66.6%} 08 (13.1%)	12	10.4
3	Coil	{38.5%} 05 (9.2%)	{61.5%} 08 (13.1%)	13	11.3
4	Smoke	00	00	00	00
5	Hit Spray	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (78.2%) use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure, while a little more than one tenth of the respondents (11.3%) use Coil, and one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) use Liquidator for Mosquito Protection Measure.

Drainage Connectivity:

The respondents were asked to mention about 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 8.9

Table No: 8.9 Drainage Connectivity

Sl. No.	Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Closed Drainage	{45.4%} 20 (37.03%)	{54.5%} 24 (39.3%)	44	38.3%
2	Open Drainage	{48.4%} 31 (57.4%)	{51.5%} 33 (54.1%)	64	55.6%
3	No Drainage	{42.8%} 03 (5.5%)	{57.1%} 04 (6.5%)	07	6.1%
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (55.6%) have open drainage in the town, while a little more than one third (38.3%) have closed drainage. However, less than one tenth (6.1%) of the respondents have no drainage system in the town

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 three categories: i. throw it outside ii. Pit at the back of the house iii. Garbage System. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.10

Table No 8.10 Disposal of wastage

Sl. No	Disposal of wastage	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Throw it outside	{44.4%} 20 (37.03%)	{55.5%} 25 (40.9%)	45	39.1
2	Pit at the back house	00	00	00	00
3	Garbage system	{48.6%} 34 (62.9%)	{51.4%} 36 (59.01%)	70	60.8
	Total	**54**	**61**	**115**	**100**

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.8%) dispose wastages in the garbage only, available in the town, whereas, more than one-third (39.1%) of the respondents dispose wastage by throwing outside nearby empty places of their houses.

Exercise:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they do exercise 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 8.11

Table No: 8.11Exercise

SI. No.	Do you Exercise Regularly?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{29.5%} 13 (24.1%)	{70.4%} 31 (50.8%)	44	38.2
2	Yes	{55%} 22 (40.7%)	{45%} 18 (29.5%)	40	34.8
3	Irregularly	{61.3%} 19 (35.2%)	{38.7%} 12 (19.7%)	31	26.4
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (38.2%) do not exercise regularly, while little more than one third of the respondents (34.85) do exercise regularly and a little less than more than one fourth of the respondents (26.4%) do exercise but sometime only.

Smoking:

The respondents were asked to mention about whether they smoke regularly or not. 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 8.11

Table No: 8.12 Smoking

SI. No.	Do you Smoke?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{28.2%} 24 (44.4%)	{71.7%} 61 (100%)	85	73.9
2	Yes	{100%} 30 (55.5%)	00	30	25.6
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (73.9%) do not smoke, while one fourth of the respondents (25.6%) smoke.

Frequency of Smoking:

The respondents were asked to mention about their frequency of smoking. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories: i. Rarely ii. Moderately and iii. Often. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.13

Table No: 8.13 Frequency of Smoking

Sl. No.	If yes, what is the frequency?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Do not Smoke	{28.2%} 24 (44.4%)	{71.8%} 61 (100%)	85	73.9
2	Rarely	00	00	00	00
3	Moderately	{100%} 30 (55.5%)	00	30	26.1
4	Often	{100%} 04 (7.4%)	00	04	3.5
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that most of the respondents (73.9%) do not smoke, while a little more than one fourth of the respondents (26.1%) do smoke but moderately. And a few of the respondents (3.5%) smoke often.

Traditional Drink:

The respondents were asked to mention about their frequency of drinking. For this purpose, the respondents were categorized into four categories: i) No ii) Rarely iii) Moderately and iv) Often. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 8.14

Table No: 8.14 Traditional Drinking

Sl. No.	Do you Drink?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{20.6%} 14 (25.9%)	{79.4%} 54 (88.5%)	68	60.9
2	Quit	{100%} 02 (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
3	Yes	{84.4%} 38 (70.4%)	{15.5%} 07 (11.5%)	45	39.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.9%) do not drink, while more than one third of the respondents (39.1%) do drink and a few of the respondents (1.7%) quit drinking.

Frequency of Drinking:

The respondents were asked to mention what is the frequency of drinking of the respondents. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories: i. Rarely ii. Moderately and iii. Often. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.15

Table No: 8.15 Frequency of Drinking

Sl. No.	If yes, what is the Frequency?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Do not Drink	{20.5%} 14 (25.9%)	{79.4%} 54 (88.5%)	68	60.9
2	Rarely	06	00	06	5.2
2	Moderately	{83.8%} 31 (57.4%)	{16.2%} 06 (9.8%)	37	32.1
3	Often	{75%} 03 (5.5%)	{25%} 01 (1.6%)	04	3.4
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.9%) do not drink, while a little less than one third of the respondents (32.1%) drink moderately. And less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) drink rarely, while a few of the respondents (3.4%) drink often.

Physical Activities:

The respondents were asked to mention whether they participate in any physical activities or hobby such as exercise, gardening and sports. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no. 8.16

Table No: 8.16 Physical Activities

Sl. No.	Physical Activity	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.3%} 44 (81.5%)	{52.7%} 49 (80.3%)	93	80.8
2	Yes	{45.4%} 10 (18.5%)	{54.5%} 12 (19.7%)	22	19.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (80.8%) family do not participate in any physical activities, while a little less than one fifth of the respondents' (19.1%) family do 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. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.17

Table No: 8.17 Family Participation in Physical Activity

Sl. No.	Physical Activity	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{47.3%} 44 (81.5%)	{52.7%} 49 (80.3%)	93	80.8
2	Yes	{45.4%} 10 (18.5%)	{54.5%} 12 (19.7%)	22	19.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (80.8%) family do not participate in any physical activities, while a little less than one fifth of the respondents (19.1%) do participate in physical activities.

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 8.18

Table No: 8.18 Disease

Sl. No.	Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{44.1%} 34 (62.9%)	{55.8%} 43 (70.5%)	77	66.9
2	Yes	{52.6%} 20 (37.03%)	{47.3%} 18 (29.5%)	38	33.04
	Total	**54 (46.9%)**	**61 (53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) do not have disease, while one third of the respondents (33.04%) have some kind of disease.

Name of the Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention the name of the disease, they are suffering. For this purpose, they are categorized into ten categories: i. No Disease ii. Diabetes iii. Heart Disease iv. Blood Pressure v. Nerve Problem vi. Hypertension vii. Thyroid+Blood Pressure. viii. Thyroid ix. Pain x.Melina and xi.Spondilites. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.19

Table No: 8.19 Name of the Disease

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{44.1%} 34 (62.9%)	{55.8%} 43 (70.5%)	77	66.9
2	Diabetes	{70%} 07 (12.9%)	{30%} 03 (4.9%)	10	8.7
3	Heart Disease	{50%} 01 (1.8%)	{50%} 01 (1.6%)	02	1.7
4	Nerve Problem	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
5	Hypertension	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
6	Thyroid+ Blood Pressure	{50%} 01 (1.8%)	{50%} 01 (1.6%)	02	1.7
7	Thyroid	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
8	Pain	{50%} 04 (7.4%)	{50%} 04 (6.5%)	08	6.9
9	Melina	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
10	Spondilites	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	**54** **(46.9%)**	**61** **(53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data show that majority of the respondents do not have disease, while less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents have diabetes and blood pressure. And less than one tenth (6.9%) of the respondents have pain and a few (1.7%) of the respondents have Heart Disease, Nerve Problem (0.8%), Hypertension (0.8%) , Thyroid and Blood Pressure (1.7%), Thyroid (0.8%) , Melina (0.8%) and Spondilities (0.8%) .

Reason of Illness:

The respondents were asked to mention about the reason of illness in the Family. For this purpose, they are categorized into 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 Routine Life. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.20

Table No: 8.20 Reason of Illness

Sl. No.	Reason of Illness in the Family	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{44.1%} 34 (62.9%)	{55.8%} 43 (70.5%)	77	66.9
2	Improper Diet	{58.3%} 07 (12.9%)	{41.6%} 05 (8.2%)	12	10.4
2	Excessive Stress	{75%} 03 (5.5%)	{25%} 01 (1.6%)	04	3.5
3	Pollution	00	00	00	00
4	Family Negligence	{44.4%} 04 (7.4%)	{55.5%} 05 (8.2%)	09	7.8
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	{57.1%} 04 (7.4%)	{42.8%} 03 (4.9%)	07	6.1
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) do not have illness, while one tenth (10.8%) of the respondents have disease due to improper diet, and less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have disease due to family negligence, and some of them due to lack of routine life(6.1%). While a few of the respondents have due to excessive stress (3.5%).

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. Others. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.21

Table No: 8.21 Actions Taken by the Family

Sl. No.	Action taken by the Family after the Illness	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{44.1%} 34 (62.9%)	{55.8%} 43 (70.5%)	77	66.9
2	Stopped Fried Food	00	00	00	00
3	Worship God in the Village	00	00	00	00
4	Take Vegetarian Food	00	00	00	00
5	Allopathic Treatment	{50%} 16 (29.6%)	{50%} 16 (26.2%)	32	27.8
5	Homeopathic Treatment	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
6	Ayurvedic Treatment	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
7	Local Kobiraj	00	00	00	00
8	Gave No Treatment	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) have no disease, while more than one fourth of the respondents(27.8%) have practice allopathic treatment to cure disease and a few of the respondents have homeopathic treatment (0.8%) and ayurvedic treatment (0.8%) .

Family Member Suffering From Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention whether the respondents' family suffering from any disease. 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 8.22

Table No: 8.22 Families Suffering From any Disease

Sl. No.	Family Suffering from any Disease?	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{43.7%} 38 (70.4%)	{52.9%} 46 (75.4%)	87	75.6
2	Yes	{53.6%} 15 (27.7%)	{46.4%} 13 (21.3%)	28	24.3
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that most of the respondents (75.6%) family do not suffering from disease, while less than one fourth (24.3%) of the respondents family suffering from disease.

Relation to Respondents:

The respondents were asked to mention about their relation to the respondents. For this purpose, they are categorized into seven categories. They are i. Wife ii. Husband iii Mother iv. Father v. Brother and vi. Daughter .The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.23

Table No: 8.23 Relations to Respondent

Sl. No.	Relation to Respondents	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{43.7%} 38 (70.4%)	{52.9%} 46 (75.4%)	87	75.6
2	Wife	{100%} 09 (16.6%)	00	09	7.8
3	Husband	{7.7%} 01 (1.8%)	{92.3%} 12 (19.7%)	13	11.3
4	Mother	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
5	Father	{50%} 01 (1.8%)	{50%} 01 (1.6%)	02	1.7
6	Brother	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
7	Daughter	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
	Total	**54 (46.9%)**	**61 (53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data reveal that most of the respondents (75.6%) do not have disease. While, little more than one tenth (11.3%) of the respondents family who are suffering from disease are husband, while less than one tenth (7.8%) of the respondents are wife. And a few of the respondents' families are mother (0.8%), father (1.7%), brother (0.8%) and daughter (0.8%)

Name of the Disease:

The respondents were asked to mention the name of the disease, they are suffering. For this purpose, they are categorized into ten categories: i. No Disease ii. Diabetes iii. Heart Disease iv. Blood Pressure v. Nerve Problem vi. Hypertension vii. Thyroid+Blood Pressure. viii. Thyroid ix. Pain x.Melina and xi.Spondilites. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.24

Table No: 8.24 Name of Disease

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{47.7%} 41 (75.9%)	{52.3%} 45 (73.7%)	86	74.8
2	Diabetes	{20%} 01 (1.8%)	{80%} 04 (6.5%)	05	4.3
3	Heart Disease	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
4	Blood Pressure	{50%} 04 (7.4%)	{50%} 04 (6.5%)	08	6.9
5	Nerve Problem	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
6	Joint Pain	{80%} 04 (7.4%)	{20%} 01 (1.6%)	05	4.3
7	Aezma	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
8	Cancer	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
9	Dumb	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
10	Lungs Problem	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
11	Allergic Problem	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
12	Liver Problem	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	**54 (46.9%)**	**61 (53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data show that majority of the respondents (74.8%) are suffering from disease, while a few of the respondents family are suffering from blood pressure (6.9%), diabetes (4.3%) and Joint pain (4.3%). And a few respondents family are suffering from Heart Disease (0.8%), Nerve Problem (0.8%), Azma (0.8%), Cancer (0.8%), Dumb (0.8%), Lungs Problem (0.8%), Allergic Problem (0.8%) and a Liver Problem (0.8%)

Action Taken by the Family:

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 shown in the table no 8.25

Table No: 8.25 Actions Taken by the Family

Sl. No.	Action taken by the Family after the Illness	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{45.8%} 39 (72.2%)	{54.1%} 46 (75.4%)	85	73.9
2	Stopped Fried Food	00	00	00	00
3	Worship God in the Village	00	00	00	00
4	Take Vegetarian Food	00	00	00	00
5	Allopathic Treatment	{50%} 15 (27.7%)	{50%} 15 (24.6%)	30	26.1
5	Homeopathic Treatment	00	00	00	00
6	Ayurvedic Treatment	00	00	00	00
7	Local Kobiraj	00	00	00	00
8	Gave No Treatment	00	00	00	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (73.9%) do not have disease, while a little more than one fourth (26.1%) of the respondents prefer allopathic treatment to cure disease.

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 Routine Life. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 8.26

Table No: 8.26 Reason of Illness

Sl. No.	Reason of Illness in the Family	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No Disease	{46.9%} 39 (72.2%)	{53.01%} 44 (72.1%)	83	72.1
2	Improper Diet	{50%} 05 (9.2%)	{50%} 05 (8.2%)	10	8.7
2	Excessive Stress	00	00	00	00
3	Pollution	00	00	00	00
4	Family Negligence	{41.6%} 05 (9.2%)	{58.3%} 07 (11.5%)	12	10.4
5	Accident	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
6	Lack of Cleanliness	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
7	Old Age	{100%} 01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
8	Lack of Routine Life	{40%} 02 (3.7%)	{60%} 03 (4.9%)	05	4.3
	Total	**54 (46.9%)**	**61 (53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data reveal that majority of the respondents (72.1%) are not suffering from disease, while, one tenth (10.4%) of the respondents have disease due to family negligence and less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents family have disease due to improper diet. And a few (4.3%) of the respondents have disease due to lack of routine life. And a few (0.8%) of the respondents' family have disease due to lack of cleanliness, old age and accident.

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. Jaundice ii. Heart Disease iii. Diabetes iv. T.B v. Dysentery vi. Gastric vii. Ulcer and viii. Blood Pressure The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.27

Table No: 8.27 Name of Disease

Sl. No.	Name of Disease	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Jaundice	{53.3%} 08 (14.8%)	{46.6%} 07 (11.5%)	15	13
2	Heart Disease	00	{100%} 03 (4.9%)	03	2.6
3	Diabetes	{100%} 02 (3.7%)	00	02	1.7
4	T.B	00	{100%} 03 (4.9%)	03	2.6
5	Dysentery	{70%} 07 (12.9%)	{30%} 03 (4.9%)	10	8.7
6	Gastric	{44%} 22 (40.7%)	{56%} 28 (45.9%)	50	43.5
7	Ulcer	{44%} 22 (40.7%)	{56%} 28 (45.9%)	50	43.5
8	Blood Pressure	{47.05%} 08 (14.8%)	{52.9%} 09 (14.7%)	17	14.8
	Total	**54 (46.9%)**	**61 (53.04%)**	**115**	**100**

The data show that majority of the respondent's family (43.5%) have gastric and another less than half of the respondent's family (43.5%) have Ulcer, while one seventh of the respondents ·have blood pressure and a little less than one seventh (13%) of the respondent's family member have Jaundice. And less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents' family member have dysentery. And a few of the respondent's family member have diabetes (1.7%) , heart disease (2.6%) , T.B (2.6%) and Ulcer.

Information on Health Facilities:

The respondents were asked to mention 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 into these categories is shown in the table no 8.28

Table No: 8.28 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	Newspaper	01 (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
2	Close Relative	31 {50.8%} (57.4%)	40 {65.6%} (65.6%)	61	53.04
3	From Neighbour	01 {100%} (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
4	N.G.O	00	00	00	00
5	From the worker of Health Department	21 {52.5%} (38.8%)	19	40	34.8
6	From Neighborhood	01 {100%} (1.8%)	00	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (53.04%) get health information from their close relatives, while, a little more than one third of the respondents (34.8%) get health information from health department. And less than one tenth of the respondents get health information from newspaper (0.8%) and from neighbor (0.8%).

Medicine:

To analyze the medicine preference of the Respondent, they were asked what type of medicine prefers in the time of illness in the family. For this purpose, they are categorized into three categories. They are i. Homeopathic Treatment ii.Allopathic Treatment and iii. Ayurvedic Treatment. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no 8.29

Table No: 8.29 Medicine Preferences

Sl. No.	Usual Illness in Treatment	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	Homeopathy Treatment	{43.7%} 38 (70.4%)	{52.8%} 46 (75.4%)	87	75.6
2	Allopathic Treatment	{50%} 38 (70.4%)	{50%} 38 (62.3%)	76	65.2
3	Ayurvedic Treatment	{44.4%} 04 (7.4%)	{55.5%} 05 (8.2%)	09	7.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that most of the respondents (75.6%) use homeopathic treatment, in usual illness, while more than one half of the respondents (65.2%) have allopathic treatment and less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have Ayurvedic treatment.

Reproductive Child Health

Child in the Family:

On the basis of the Child in the Family, they are categorized into two categories i. male child and ii. Female Child. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the Table No: 8.30

Table No: 8.30 Child in the Family

Sl. No	Child in the Family	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Male Child	{44.8%} 13 (59.1%)	{55.2%} 16 (69.5%)	29	64.4
2	Female Child	{56.2%} 09 (40.9%)	{43.7%} 07 (30.4%)	16	35.5
	Total	22 {48.8%}	23 {51.1%}	45	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (64.4%) family have a male child, while little more than one third of the respondents (35.5%) have female child.

Age of Child:

The respondents were asked to mention about the age of Children. For this purpose, they are categorized into five categories: i. 0-12 Months ii. 12-23 Months iii. Above 1 year iv.

1-5 ycar v. Above 5 year. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in the table no 8.31

Table No: 8.31 Age of Child

Sl. No.	Age of Child	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	0-12 Months	{100%} 02 (10.5%)	00	02	1.7
2	12-23 Months	{33.3%} 01 (5.2%)	{66.6%} 02 (10%)	03	2.6
3	Above 1 ycar	{100%} 01 (5.2%)	00	01	0.8
4	1-5 ycar	{46.1%} 12 (63.1%)	{53.8%} 14 (70%)	26	22.6
5	Above 5 year	{42.8%} 03 (15.7%)	04	07	6
	Total	19 {48.7%}	20 {51.3%}	39	100

The data reveal that while, more than one fifth (22.6%) of the respondents have child in the family whose age is between 1-5 years. And less than one tenth (6%) of the respondents have child whose age is above 5 years, while a few (1.7%) of the respondents have child whose age is 0-12 months. Another few of the respondent's (2.6%) have 12-23 months child and one respondent's have above 1 year.

Ante-Natal Care:

On the basis of Ante-Natal Care services, the female respondents were asked to mention whether they have gone for ANC service or not. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in table no. 8.32

Table No: 8.32 Ante Natal Care Service

Sl. No	ANC	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	No	00	{100%} 11 (18.03%)	11	18.03
2	Ycs	00	{100%} 50 (81.9%)	50	81.9
	Total	00	61 {100%}	61	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (81.9%) have ANC service, while a little more than one tenth of the respondents (18.03%) do not have 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. Private Hospital and ii. Government Hospital. The distribution of the respondents is shown in the table no 8.33

Table No: 8.33 Place of ANC Service

Sl. No	Place of ANC Service	Sex		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Private Hospital	00	{100%} 30 (49.2%)	30	49.1
2	Government Hospital	00	{100%} 31 (50.8%)	31	50.8
	Total	**00**	61 {100%}	**61**	**100**

The data show that half of the respondents (50.8%) go to government hospital for ANC Service, while less than half of the respondents (49.1%) go to Private Hospital for ANC service.

First Trimester, 100 IF Tablets, 3 ANC Check Up, TT1, TT2 Boosters, and 100 IF Tablets:

The study shows that majority of the respondents have First Trimester, First Trimester, 100 IF Tablets, 3 ANC Check Up, TT1, TT2 Boosters, and 100 IF tablets

Delivery

Child Birth:

On the basis of child birth, the respondents were categorized into four categories. They are : i. Government Hospital ii. Nursing Home iii. At Home and iv. Adoption. The distribution of the respondents into these categories is shown in Table No: 8.34

Table No: 8.34 Child Birth

Sl. No	Child Birth	Sex Male	Sex Female	Total	Percentage %
1	Government Hospital	{47.3%} 18 (33.3%)	{52.6%} 20 (32.8%)	38	33.04
2	Nursing Home	{51.5%} 35 (64.8%)	{48.5%} 33 (54.1%)	68	59.1
3	At home	{16.6%} 01 (1.8%)	{83.3%} 05 (8.2%)	06	5.2
4	Adoption	00	{100%} 01 (1.6%)	01	0.8
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the respondents (59.1%) have child delivery at Nursing Home. while, one third of the respondents (33.04%) have child delivery at hospital. And less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) have child delivery at home.

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. Doctor and ii. Local Dai/*Hojaijik*. Their responses is shown in table No: 8.35

Table No 8.35 Agency of Child Delivery

Sl. No.	Who Conducted, in case of Child Delivery?	Sex Male	Sex Female	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Doctor	{48.6%} 53 (98.1%)	{51.4%} 56 (91.8%)	109	94.8
3	Local Dais/*Hojaijik*	{16.6%} 01 (1.8%)	{83.3%} 05 (8.2%)	06	5.2
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that majority of the Respondent's family i.e. 94.8 child delivery are conducted by Doctor, while less than one tenth of the Respondents' family (5.2%) have child delivery done by Local Dais.

Visited Outside the Region for Treatment:

On the basis of the frequency of visiting outside the region for medical treatment, the respondents were divided into two divisions: i.No and ii. Yes. Their responses is shown below in table no 8.36

Table No: 8.36 Visited Outside the Region for Treatment

Sl. No.	Visited Outside the Region for Treatment in the last one year?	Sex		Frequency	Percentage (%)
		Male	Female		
1	No	{45.3%} 44 (81.5%)	{54.6%} 53 (86.8%)	97	00
2	Yes	{55.5%} 10 (18.5%)	{44.4%} 08 (13.1%)	18	00
	Total	54 (46.9%)	61 (53.04%)	115	100

The data show that only 9.8% of the Respondents have gone outside the locality for treatment.

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 8.37

Table No: 8.37 Level of Health Awareness

Sl. No	Level of Health Awareness	Frequency		Total	Percentage %
		Male	Female		
1	Very Low (1-11)	00	00	00	00
2	Low (12-22)	(50 %) 26 {48.1%}	(50%) 26 {42.6%}	52	45.2
3	Average (23-33)	(44.4%) 28 {51.8%}	(55.5%) 35 {57.3%}	63	54.8
4	High (34-44)	00	00	00	00
5	Very High (45-55)	00	00	00	00
	Total	(46.9%) 54 100.0	(53.04%) 61 100.0	115	100

The study show that majority of the respondents have average level of health awareness in the town, while less than half of the respondents have low level of health awareness.

Summary of the Chapter:

1. The data reveal that all the respondents have P.H.E water supply for drinking purpose.

2. The data reveal that all the respondents do purify their drinking water.

3. The data show that majority of the respondents (53.9%) use aqua-guard for purifying drinking water, while less than half of the respondents (46.9%) use water filter for purifying drinking water.

4. The data reveal that all the Respondents brush their teeth regularly.

5. The data show that all the respondents use Toothbrush for the purpose of brushing teeth.

6. The data show that majority of the respondents (95.6%) brush their teeth once, while a few of the respondents (4.3%) brush their teeth twice.

7. The data show that all the respondents use Mosquito Protection Measure.

8. The data show that majority of the respondents (78.2%) use Mosquito Net as Mosquito Protection Measure, while a little more than one tenth of the respondents (11.3%) use Coil, and one tenth of the respondents (10.4%) use Liquidator for Mosquito Protection Measure.

9. The data show that majority of the respondents (55.6%) have open drainage in the town, while a little more than one third (38.3%) have closed drainage. However, less than one tenth (6.1%) of the respondents have no drainage system in the town

10. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.8%) dispose wastages in the garbage only, available in the town, whereas, more than one-third (39.1%) of the respondents dispose wastage by throwing outside nearby empty places of their houses.

11. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (38.2%) do not exercise regularly, while little more than one third of the respondents (34.85) do exercise

regularly and a little less than more than one fourth of the respondents (26.4%) do exercise but sometime only.

12. The data show that majority of the respondents (73.9%) do not smoke, while one fourth of the respondents (25.6%) smoke.

13. The data show that most of the respondents (73.9%) do not smoke, while a little more than one fourth of the respondents (26.1%) do smoke but moderately. And a few of the respondents (3.5%) smoke often.

14. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.9%) do not drink, while more than one third of the respondents (39.1%) do drink and a few of the respondents (1.7%) quit drinking.

15. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (60.9%) do not drink, while a little less than one third of the respondents (32.1%) drink moderately. And less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) drink rarely, while a few of the respondents (3.4%) drink often.

16. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (80.8%) family do not participate in any physical activities, while a little less than one fifth of the respondents' (19.1%) family do physical activities.

17. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (80.8%) family do not participate in any physical activities, while a little less than one fifth of the respondents (19.1%) do participate in physical activities.

18. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) do not have disease, while one third of the respondents (33.04%) have some kind of disease.

19. The data show that majority of the respondents do not have disease, while less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents have diabetes and blood pressure. And less than one tenth (6.9%) of the respondents have pain and a few (1.7%) of the respondents have Heart Disease, Nerve Problem (0.8%), Hypertension (0.8%) ,

Thyroid and Blood Pressure (1.7%), Thyroid (0.8%) , Melina (0.8%) and Spondilities (0.8%) .

20. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) do not have illness, while one tenth (10.8%) of the respondents have disease due to improper diet, and less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have disease due to family negligence, and some of them due to lack of routine life(6.1%). While a few of the respondents have due to excessive stress (3.5%).

21. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (66.9%) have no disease, while more than one fourth of the respondents(27.8%) have practice allopathic treatment to cure disease and a few of the respondents have homeopathic treatment (0.8%) and ayurvedic treatment (0.8%) .

22. The data show that most of the respondents (75.6%) family do not suffering from disease, while less than one fourth (24.3%) of the respondents family suffering from disease.

23. The data reveal that most of the respondents (75.6%) do not have disease. While, little more than one tenth (11.3%) of the respondents family who are suffering from disease are husband, while less than one tenth (7.8%) of the respondents are wife. And a few of the respondents' families are mother (0.8%), father (1.7%), brother (0.8%) and daughter (0.8%)

24. The data show that majority of the respondents (74.8%) are suffering from disease, while a few of the respondents family are suffering from blood pressure (6.9%), diabetes (4.3%) and Joint pain (4.3%). And a few respondents family are suffering from Heart Disease (0.8%), Nerve Problem (0.8%), Azma (0.8%), Cancer (0.8%), Dumb (0.8%), Lungs Problem (0.8%), Allergic Problem (0.8%) and a Liver Problem (0.8%)

25. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (73.9%) do not have disease, while a little more than one fourth (26.1%) of the respondents prefer allopathic treatment to cure disease.

26. The data reveal that majority of the respondents (72.1%) are not suffering from disease, while, one tenth (10.4%) of the respondents have disease due to family negligence and less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents family have disease due to improper diet. And a few (4.3%) of the respondents have disease due to lack of routine life. And a few (0.8%) of the respondents' family have disease due to lack of cleanliness, old age and accident.

27. The data show that majority of the respondent's family (43.5%) have gastric and another less than half of the respondent's family (43.5%) have Ulcer, while one seventh of the respondents have blood pressure and a little less than one seventh (13%) of the respondent's family member have Jaundice. And less than one tenth (8.7%) of the respondents' family member have dysentery. And a few of the respondent's family member have diabetes (1.7%) , heart disease (2.6%) , T.B (2.6%) and Ulcer.

28. The data show that majority of the respondents (53.04%) get health information from their close relatives, while, a little more than one third of the respondents (34.8%) get health information from health department. And less than one tenth of the respondents get health information from newspaper (0.8%) and from neighbor (0.8%).

29. The data show that most of the respondents (75.6%) use homeopathic treatment, in usual illness, while more than one half of the respondents (65.2%) have allopathic treatment and less than one tenth of the respondents (7.8%) have Ayurvedic treatment.

30. The data show that majority of the respondents (64.4%) family have a male child, while little more than one third of the respondents (35.5%) have female child.

31. The data reveal that while, more than one fifth (22.6%) of the respondents have child in the family whose age is between 1-5 years. And less than one tenth (6%) of the respondents have child whose age is above 5 years, while a few (1.7%) of the respondents have child whose age is 0-12 months. Another few of the respondent's (2.6%) have 12-23 months child and one respondent's have above 1 year.

32. The data show that majority of the respondents (81.9%) have ANC service, while a little more than one tenth of the respondents (18.03%) do not have ANC service.

33. The data show that half of the respondents (50.8%) go to government hospital for ANC Service, while less than half of the respondents (49.1%) go to Private Hospital for ANC service.

34. The data show that all the female respondents go for First Trimester.

35. The data show that all the female respondents go for 3ANC check up.

36. The data show that all the female respondents have TT1, TT2 Boosters.

37. The data show that all the female respondents have 100 IF Tablets

38. The data show that majority of the respondents (59.1%) have child delivery at Nursing Home. while, one third of the respondents (33.04%) have child delivery at hospital. And less than one tenth of the respondents (5.2%) have child delivery at home.

39. The data show that majority of the Respondent's family i.e. 94.8 child delivery are conducted by Doctor, while less than one tenth of the Respondents' family (5.2%) have child delivery done by Local Dais.

40. The data show that only 9.8% of the Respondents have gone outside the locality for treatment