

**KAP STUDY ON
INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHY
IN PROJECT AREAS OF FNGOS OF ISMH PROJECT**

1998- 99

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CONTENTS

SL. NO.	CHAPTER	PAGE
I.	Acknowledgement	3
II.	Introduction	4
III	Statement of Objectives	5
IV.	Methodology	5
V.	Study Area	5
VI	Tabulations	6
VII.	The study team	22
VIII.	Limitations	22
IX.	Conclusions and Recommendations	22
X.	Copy of Schedule Used	25
XI.	Coding key	30

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Ajay Tripathy
Executive Director

I. INTRODUCTION

Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy has a long tradition in Orissa. By the year 1987 about 362 Ayurvedic, 328 homeopathic and 2 Unani dispensaries have been established in the state. There are four Government Ayurvedic and five Homeopathic Hospitals in the state. Ayurveda medicine had a long tradition of use in Orissa. It was practised by self-trained Ayurvedic-Physicians in different parts of the state.

After independence, the state Government felt a need to revive the system and appointed a committee for the development of Ayurveda. As a result of its recommendations Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya was set up in 1949 to impart education and training. A state level faculty of Ayurvedic Medicine was formed to conduct examinations and award diplomas as well as degrees in Ayurveda. A post of Superintendent was created in Ayurvedic Institutions. In 1968, separate directorate of ISM & H was created. State Government has recognised Unani system of treatment and four dispensaries have been established so far. Homeopathic system of medicine was recognised by the state government in 1956 and since then dispensaries of both Government and non-Government agencies are functioning in the state.

In the beginning this system of medicine was controlled by the directorate of Health Services. In 1968, it was separated and placed under the directorate of ISM & H. In 1972, the directorate started functioning independently and in 1979 state government sanctioned one post of deputy director, Homeopathy, for further impetus and progress. Orissa state board of Homeopathic Medicine started functioning in the year 1957. The board conducts examinations of DHMS as the colleges were affiliated to the board. Apart from this there is a network of private ISM & H dispensaries/hospitals in rural and urban areas of the state. By the end of 1987, there were 2 hospitals and 4 dispensaries of Ayurveda and 3 hospitals 32 dispensaries of Homeopathy in the state. They depend for medicines on several local pharmacies that are controlled by private agencies. In addition, there are a number of private practitioners practising Ayurveda and Homeopathic system of medicine. There are six Ayurvedic colleges in the state. Some of the colleges are affiliated to Universities and some are to board or council.

For Ayurvedic system of education and training, central council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, prescribed five and half years course of study. It has been introduced in all Ayurvedic College, and BAMS degree is awarded to the

students. Six homeopathic colleges in the state impart diploma and degree courses to the students. Central Council of Homeopathy that is based at New Delhi prescribes the syllabus. Facility for post-graduate education in Ayurveda is available in Gopabandhu Aayurveda mahavidyala, Puri. This college was established in 1978-89, and follows the syllabus prescribed by Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi. Dr. Abhin Chandra Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in Bhubaneswar offers training to pharmacists.

Considering all these aspects OVHA thought of conducting a KAP study on ISMH comprising three diverse areas of Orissa. These areas are Bhubaneswar City, Tangiriapal GP, Block: Harichandanpur, District: Keonjhar and Block: Astarang, Dist: Puri. This study was planned to know the KAP level of the residents on ISM & H basing on which future plan of action can be drawn to popularise ISM & H in the state.

II. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES:

The following are the objectives of the study.

1. To measure the KAP of community members on ISM & H
2. To make suggestions if any in relation of ISM & H in Orissa

III. METHODOLOGY:

1. Data collection activity was done carried out by the FNGOs of ISM & H project in their project areas. The following points were followed while carrying out the data collection activity. The schedule of enquiry was provided to all the FNGOs.
2. One revenue village/Hamlet at random from the project area was selected by all the FNGOs
3. 50 schedules were administered in the village in the following way by interviewing about 25 male respondents and 25 female respondents. A little over 50 schedules was administered if required.
4. A sample size of 50 households was selected by the systematic sampling method.

5. If there are around 50 households in the village/hamlet then all the households were selected. One male and one female adult respondent from each household were interviewed alternatively.

V: STUDY AREA

The study was conducted in the project areas of the FNGOs of ISM & H project.

The study area along with the names of district, block, Grampanchayat and village/hamlet were shown in the table 1.

VI. TABULATIONS

The results of the study were shown in a tabular form, which are self explanatory in nature.

TABLE 1: STUDY AREA

Name of the Collaborating agency	Name of the District	Name of the Block	Name of the GP	Name of the Village or Hamlet
ASWASANA	ANGUL	TALCHER	GURUJANG	GURUJANG
ASWASANA	ANGUL	TALCHER	BRAJANATHPUR	BELAPADA
SCRS	BOUDH	HARABHANGA	KUSANG	SATAKHANDA
SCRS	BOUDH	HARABHANGA	TALAGAON	DAKAPADAR

ARUNA	GANJAM	ASHI KA	GANGAPUR	SAHASPUR
IPS	KANDHAMAL	KHAJURI PADA	KHAJURI PAD A	GHUGULASA HI
SHEEP	KORAPUT	SEMI LI GUDA	PAKJ HALLA	PAKUJ HOLLA
SHEEP	KORAPUT	SEMI LI GUDA	PAKJ HOLLA	RAJ ANGUDA
AHJS	NAYAGARH	NUAGAON	BADAGOTHA	BAKALABAN DH
AHJS	NAYAGARH	BUAGAON	DURUDURA	BANAMALI P UR
SKP	RAYAGADA	MUNI GUDA	MUNI GUDA	LI TI GUDA
SKP	RAYAGADA	MUNI GUDA	KUMUDASAL I	GAJAKUPULI

This table explains the study area comprising of name of collaborating agencies, the name of the corresponding district, block, GP and Village/ Hamlet. The study was conducted in 12 villages/ hamlets of Orissa.

TABLE 2: AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	18-25	%	25-40	%	40-55	%	55+	%	Total
GURUJANG	3	6	33	66	10	20	4	8	50
BELAPADA	9	18	19	38	11	22	11	22	50
SATAKHANDA	3	6.12	29	59.18	13	26.53	4	8.17	49
DAKAPADAR	10	20.41	19	38.78	14	28.57	6	12.24	49
SAHASPUR	6	12	21	42	14	28	9	18	50
GHUGULASA HI	15	30	22	44	9	18	4	8	50
PAKUJ HOLLA	4	8	20	40	12	24	14	28	50
RAJ ANGUDA	12	24	28	56	6	12	4	8	50
BAKALABAN DH	3	6	23	46	12	24	12	24	50
BANAMALI P UR	4	8	25	50	14	28	7	14	50
LI TI GUDA	1	2	27	54	11	22	11	22	50

GAJAKUPULI	1	2	28	56	11	22	10	20	50
Total	71	11.88	294	49.16	137	22.91	96	16.05	598

This table shows the age distribution of the respondents. All the respondents are adults i.e. over the age of 18. We found that 11.88% respondents are between age 18-25, 49.16% between age 25-40, 22.91% between age 40-55, 16.05% above age 55.

TABLE 3: SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	MALE	%	FEMALE	%	Total
GURUJANG	40	80	10	20	50
BELAPADA	30	60	20	40	50
SATAKHANDA	25	51.02	24	48.98	49
DAKAPADAR	25	51.02	24	48.98	49
SAHASPUR	30	60	20	40	50
GHUGULASARI	29	58	21	42	50
PAKUJHOLLA	27	54	23	46	50
RAJANGUDA	23	46	27	54	50
BAKALABANDH	24	48	26	52	50
BANAMALI PUR	25	50	25	50	50
LITIGUDA	36	72	14	28	50
GAJAKUPULI	35	70	15	30	50
Total	349	58.36	249	41.64	598

This table shows the sex distribution of respondents. 58.36% are male and 41.64% female respondents are covered. A highest of 80% male respondents was covered in Gurujang followed by 72% in Litiguda and 70% in Gajakupuli. A low of 20% female respondents was covered in Gurujang followed by 28% in Litiguda and 30% in Gajakupuli.

TABLE 4: MARI TAL STAUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Married	%	Unmarried	%	Ot her s	%	Tot al
GURUJANG	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	43	86	7	14	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	42	85.71	7	14.29	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	48	97.96	1	2.04	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	49	98	1	2	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	31	62	19	38	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
RAJANGUDA	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
BANAMALIPUR	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
Tot al	563	94.15	35	5.85	-	-	598

This table corresponds to the marital status of the respondents. 94.15% respondents are found to be married and 5.85% are unmarried. 100% married respondents was found in Gujjang, Pakujholla, Rajanguda, Rajanguda, Bakalabandh, Banamalipur, Litiguda and Gajakupuli.

TABLE 5: LI TERACY DI STRI BUTI ON OF THE RESPONDENTS:

Name of the Village or	ILLITERATE	%	LITERATE	%	Tot al
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Hamlet					
GURUJANG	36	72	14	28	50
BELAPADA	24	48	26	52	50
SATAKHAND A	24	48.98	25	51.02	49
DAKAPADAR	20	40.82	29	59.18	49
SAHASPUR	24	48	26	52	50
GHUGULASA HI	-	-	50	100	50
PAKUJHOLLA	44	88	6	12	50
RAJANGUDA	43	86	7	14	50
BAKALABAN DH	25	50	25	50	50
BANAMALI P UR	19	38	31	62	50
LI TI GUDA	39	78	11	22	50
GAJAKUPULI	30	60	20	40	50
Tot al	328	54.85	270	45.15	598

This table represents the literacy of the respondents. 54.85% of the respondents are found to be illiterate followed by 45.15% literate. Low literacy is found in Palijholla 12%, Rajanguda 14%, Litiguda 22% and Gurujang 28%. High literacy is found in Ghugulasahi 100%.

TABLE 6: EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	NIL	%	1-7	%	8- Matric	%	Matric +	%	Total
GURUJANG	36	72	13	26	1	2	-	-	50
BELAPADA	24	48	20	40	5	10	1	2	50
SATAKHAND A	24	48.98	25	51.02	-	-	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	20	40.82	26	53.06	3	6.12	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	24	48	19	38	6	12	1	2	50
GHUGULASA	-	-	18	36	8	16	24	48	50

HI									
PAKUJHOLLA	44	88	4	8	2	4	-	-	50
RAJANGUDA	43	86	4	8	1	2	2	4	50
BAKALABANDH	25	50	18	36	7	14	-	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	19	38	28	56	-	-	3	6	50
LI TIGUDA	39	78	9	18	1	2	1	2	50
GAJAKUPULI	30	60	15	30	3	6	2	4	50
Total	328	54.85	199	33.28	37	6.18	34	5.69	598

This table represents the educational status of the respondents. Education Nil is found in 54.85% respondents followed by 1-7 standard in 33.28%, 8 standard to Matric in 6.18% and Matric above in 5.69% respondents. The educational status can thus be considered to be low among the respondents.

TABLE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO RELIGION:

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Hindu	%	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
GURUJANG	50	100	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	50	100	-	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	49	100	-	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	49	100	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	50	100	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	50	100	-	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	50	100	-	-	-	50
RAJANGUDA	50	100	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	50	100	-	-	-	50

BANAMALI P UR	50	100	-	-	-	50
LI TI GUDA	50	100	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	50	100	-	-	-	50
Tot al	598	100	-	-	-	598

This table represents the distribution of respondents according to religion. All the respondents are found to be Hindus. No Muslim, Christian and other religion respondents are found in the study villages.

TABLE 8: CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	SC	%	ST	%	OBC	%	GEN	%	Total
GURUJANG	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	-	-	20	40	11	22	19	38	50
SATAKHANDA	17	34.69	19	38.78	13	26.53	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	28	57.14	19	38.78	2	4.08	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	2	4	22	44	26	52	50
GHUGULASHI	-	-	8	16	41	82	1	2	50
PAKUJHOLLA	13	26	25	50	-	-	12	24	50
RAJANGUDA	2	4	48	96	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	5	10	-	-	3	6	42	84	50
BANAMALI P UR	10	20	3	6	5	10	32	64	50
LI TI GUDA	24	48	26	52	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	19	38	26	52	4	8	1	2	50
Tot al	118	19.73	246	41.14	101	16.89	133	22.24	598

This table represents the caste-wise distribution of the respondents. We found 19.73% SC, 41.14% ST, 16.89% OBC and 22.24% General caste respondents.

High General caste respondents are found in Bakalabandh 84% and Banamalipur 64%. High OBC respondents are found in Ghugulasahi 82%. High ST respondents are found in Gurujang 100% and Rajnaguda 96%. High SC respondents were found in Dakapadar 57.14%.

TABLE 9: OCCUPATION WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	H W	%	Ag r	%	Ser vice	%	Bus iness	%	La bor	%	Oth er	%	Tot al
GURUJANG	11	22	5	10	2	4	1	2	30	60	1	2	50
BELAPADA	10	20	18	36	8	16	1	2	8	16	5	10	50
SATAKHANDA	1	2.04	39	79.59	-	-	-	-	9	18.37	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	43	87.76	2	4.08	-	-	3	6.12	1	2.04	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	31	62	6	12	2	4	10	20	1	2	50
GHUGULASAH I	18	36	20	40	5	10	1	2	-	-	6	12	50
PAKUJHOLLA	-	-	40	80	-	-	-	-	7	14	3	6	50
RAJANGUDA	1	2	21	42	3	6	2	4	19	38	4	8	50
BAKALABANDH	-	-	42	84	2	4	5	10	1	2	-	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	3	6	39	78	2	4	2	4	4	8	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	-	-	29	58	-	-	-	-	21	42	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	-	-	16	32	8	16	-	-	24	52	-	-	50
Total	44	7.36	343	57.36	38	6.35	14	2.34	138	23.08	21	3.51	598

This table represents the occupation wise distribution of respondents. Agriculture was found to be the predominant occupation 57.36% followed by 23.08% Labor. Other categories of occupation namely House Wife, Service,

Business and others are less than 10% each. Agriculture occupation is particularly high in Dakapadar 87.76% Bakalabandh 84% and Pakujholla 80%.

TABLE 10: DI STRI BUTI ON OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDI NG TO ANNUAL FAMI LY I NCOME:

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Below 11,000	%	Above 11,000	%	Tot al
GURUJANG	37	74	13	26	50
BELAPADA	28	56	22	44	50
SATAKHAND A	4	8.16	45	91.84	49
DAKAPADAR	47	95.92	2	4.08	49
SAHASPUR	2	4	48	96	50
GHUGULASA HI	46	92	4	8	50
PAKUJHOLLA	19	38	31	62	50
RAJANGUDA	28	56	22	44	50
BAKALABAN DH	46	92	4	8	50
BANAMALI P UR	47	94	3	6	50
LI TI GUDA	49	98	1	2	50
GAJAKUPULI	42	84	4	16	50
Tot al	395	66.05	203	33.95	598

This table represents the Annual Family income of the respondents. 66.05% has annual family income below 11,000 and only 33.95% above 11,000. So 66.05% of the respondent families are below the poverty line. Respondent families below the poverty line is above 90% in Dakapadar, Ghugulasahi, Bakalabandh, Banamalipur and Litiguda.

TABLE 11: SYSTEMS OF MEDI CI NE AVAI LABE I N THE LOCALI TY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri.	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	No thi ng	Total
GURUJANG	13	26	34	68	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	21	42	25	50	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	2	4.08	47	95.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	49	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH	15	30	-	-	-	4	-	31	-	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	26	52	13	26	-	-	-	8	-	-	3	50
RAJANGUDA	33	66	16	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	22	44	19	38	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	7	14	36	72	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	50
LI TI GUDA	40	80	37	74	25	22	15	14	6	9	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	45	90	47	94	7	28	3	7	1	3	-	50
Total	224	37.46	373	62.37	34	65	18	71	7	12	3	598

This table represents the system of medicine available in the locality. The System mostly available in the locality as per the respondents is allopathic private 62.37% followed by Allopathic Government 37.46%. Other systems such as Homeopathic, Ayurvedic and others both Government and private are not widely available.

TABLE 12: FIRST CHOICE WHEN PERSON IN FAMILY IS ILL

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri.	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	No thi ng	Total
GURUJANG	28	56	10	20	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	25	50	17	34	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	50

SATAKHANDA	2	4.08	33	67.35	3	-	-	11	-	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	44	89.80	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	15	30	-	-	-	4	-	31	-	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	23	46	16	32	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	50
RAJANGUDA	28	56	20	40	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	21	42	20	40	-	5	-	3	-	1	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	9	18	31	62	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	26	52	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	33	66	16	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	50
Total	210	35.12	281	46.98	5	16	1	82	-	3	-	598

This table represents the first choice of the respondents (system of medicine) when person in family is ill. The first choice in 46.98% cases is Allopathic private followed by 35.12% Allopathic Government facility. First choice of other systems of medicine is very low.

TABLE 13: WHY FIRST CHOICE IS SO?

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Easy Avail	%	Less Cost	%	Quick relief	%	Preferred by most	Less side effect	Others	Total
GURUJANG	-	-	2	4	36	72	-	10	2	50
BELAPADA	2	4	1	2	41	82	-	6	-	50
SATAKHANDA	20	40.8	10	20.4	23	46.9	-	1	-	49

A		2		1		4				
DAKAPADAR	5	10.20	5	10.20	39	79.60	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	1	2	-	-	48	96	1	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH I	32	64	34	68	6	12	13	32	1	50
PAKUJHOLLA	50	100	16	32	43	86	17	-	-	50
RAJANGUDA	50	100	5	10	47	94	16	-	2	50
BAKALABANDH	19	38	6	12	23	46	-	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	28	56	5	10	18	36	-	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	23	46	5	10	29	58	5	3	4	50
GAJAKUPULI	40	80	7	14	34	68	2	6	3	50
Total	270	45.15	96	16.05	387	64.72	54	58	14	598

This table shows the reason of the first choice when person in family is ill. The most dominant reason as spell out by the respondents is Quick relief 64.72%, Easy availability 45.15% and less cost 16.05%. So allopathic system is the first choice for the reasons like quick relief and easy availability.

TABLE 14: SECOND CHOICE WHEN PERSON IN FAMILY IS ILL

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ay. Govt	Ay. Pri.	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total
GURUJANG	12	24	1	2	2	-	25	10	20	-	-	50
BELAPADA	11	22	2	4	2	1	10	24	48	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	9	18.37	3	-	6	31	63.27	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	11	22.45	-	-	3	35	71.43	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	46	92	-	1	-	2	4	1	-	50
GHUGULASAH I	37	76	-	-	-	-	-	13	26	-	-	50

PAKUJHOLLA	11	22	25	50	-	-	2	8	16	-	4	50
RAJANGUDA	7	14	43	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	1	2	5	10	8	22	1	11	22	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	2	4	5	10	3	9	8	23	46	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	33	66	17	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	36	72	14	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	150	25.08	178	29.77	18	33	55	157	26.25	1	6	598

This table represents the second choice of the respondents (systems of medicine) when a person in family is ill. The dominant reason of the second choice are Allopathic private 29.77% followed by Ayurvedic private 26.25% and Allopathic government 25.08%. So it can be concluded that the most preferred system of medicine after allopathic medicine is allopathic private facility.

TABLE 15: SYSTEM PREFERRED WHEN CHILD IN FAMILY IS ILL

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	%	Ay. Govt	Ay. Pri.	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total
GURUJANG	18	36	3	6	-	24	48	5	-	-	-	50
BELAPADA	20	40	11	22	2	14	28	1	2	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	1	2.04	29	59.18	9	-	-	-	10	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	42	85.72	-	5	10.20	-	2	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	3	6	-	-	1	7	14	-	39	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	13	26	20	40	-	-	-	-	16	-	1	50
RAJANGUDA	28	56	20	40	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50
BAKALABAN	7	14	8	16	5	29	58	-	-	-	1	50

DH												
BANAMALI PUR	2	4	13	26	2	31	62	-	2	-	-	50
LI TI GUDA	20	40	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	24	48	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	136	22.74	252	42.14	19	110	18.39	6	73	-	2	598

This table represents the system preferred by the respondent when child in family is ill. The mostly preferred systems of medicine in this case are Allopathic private 42.14%, Allopathic government and homeopathic private 18.39%. So it can be concluded that more people prefer homeopathic treatment in case of children's illness than adult's illness.

TABLE 16: SYSTEM PREFERRED LAST ILLNESS IN FAMILY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri.	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total
GURUJANG	18	36	21	42	-	1	1	9	-	-	50
BELAPADA	21	42	20	40	-	-	-	9	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	44	89.80	-	-	1	4	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	49	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	49	98	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
GHUGULASARI	48	96	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	18	36	18	36	-	-	-	10	-	4	50
RAJANGUDA	34	68	15	30	-	-	-	1	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	19	38	17	34	-	5	-	4	-	5	50
BANAMALI PUR	9	18	24	48	2	11	-	2	-	2	50
LI TI GUDA	28	56	22	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	34	68	16	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	22	38.3	29	49.3	2	17	2	41	-	12	598

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This table represents the system preferred by the respondents during last illness in family. 49.33% preferred allopathic private facility followed by 38.30% allopathic government facility. So the system preferred during last illness in family is allopathic system mostly.

TABLE 17: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING EYE PROBLEM

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri	%	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	Tot al
GURUJANG	34	68	7	14	-	2	-	7	14	-	-	50
BELAPADA	33	66	10	20	-	1	-	6	12	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	3	6.12	35	71.43	-	-	1	10	20.41	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	43	87.76	-	-	-	6	12.24	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	25	50	-	-	-	3	-	22	44	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	24	48	13	26	-	-	1	8	16	-	4	50
RAJANGUDA	31	62	19	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	19	38	22	44	-	2	-	3	6	-	4	50
BANAMALIPUR	14	28	31	62	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	50
LITIGUDA	28	56	22	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	24	48	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	235	39.30	278	46.48	1	8	2	63	10.54	-	11	598

This table represents the system preferred during eye problem. 46.48% preferred allopathic private system followed by 39.30% allopathic government system and 10.54% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 18: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING EAR PROBLEM

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri	Total
GURUJANG	35	70	6	12	-	-	1	8	16	-	-	50
BELAPADA	34	68	6	12	1	-	-	9	18	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	27	55.10	-	-	1	21	42.86	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	39	79.59	-	-	-	10	20.41	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH	38	76	-	-	1	3	-	8	16	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	21	42	19	38	-	-	1	8	16	-	1	50
RAJANGUDA	35	70	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	17	34	26	52	-	1	-	2	4	-	4	50
BANAMALIPUR	15	30	27	54	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	50
LITIGUDA	25	50	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	30	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	250	41.80	260	43.48	4	8	3	66	11.04	-	7	598

This table represents the system preferred during ear problem. 43.48% preferred allopathic private system followed by 41.80% allopathic government system and 11.04% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 19: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING DENTAL PROBLEM

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri	Total
GURUJANG	32	64	3	6	-	-	-	15	30	-	-	50
BELAPADA	33	66	8	16	-	-	-	9	18	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	36	73.47	1	-	1	11	22.45	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	40	81.63	-	-	-	9	18.37	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	44	88	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	13	26	6	12	-	-	-	30	60	-	1	50
RAJANGUDA	33	66	16	32	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	10	20	32	64	1	3	-	-	2	-	3	50
BANAMALIPUR	14	28	22	44	1	1	-	8	16	-	4	50
LITIGUDA	30	60	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	18	36	32	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	186	31.10	265	44.32	3	7	1	128	21.40	-	8	598

This table represents the system preferred during dental problem. 44.32% preferred allopathic private system followed by 31.10% allopathic government system and 21.20% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 20: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING COUGH, COLD, FLU AND BREATHLESSNESS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri	%	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	Tot al
GURUJANG	30	60	2	4	-	-	-	18	36	-	-	50
BELAPADA	35	70	6	12	-	-	-	9	18	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	41	83.68	-	-	1	7	14.29	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	44	89.80	-	-	-	5	10.20	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH	11	22	-	-	-	2	-	37	74	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	30	60	12	24	-	-	1	5	10	-	2	50
RAJANGUDA	35	70	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	17	34	26	52	-	2	-	3	6	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	10	20	29	58	1	5	-	3	6	-	2	50
LITIGUDA	21	42	29	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	28	56	22	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	217	36.29	276	46.15	1	9	2	87	14.55	-	6	598

This table represents the system preferred during cough, cold flu and breathlessness. 46.15% preferred allopathic private system followed by 36.29% allopathic government system and 14.55% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 21: SYSTEM PREFERRED FOR SKIN DISEASES

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri	%	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	Tot al
GURUJANG	38	76	6	12	-	-	-	6	12	-	-	50
BELAPADA	39	78	6	12	1	-	-	4	8	-	-	50
SATAKHAND A	1	2.04	38	77.55	1	-	-	9	18.37	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	41	83.68	-	-	-	8	16.33	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULAS AHI	35	70	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	31	62	11	22	-	-	1	2	4	-	5	50
RAJANGUDA	40	80	9	18	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	17	34	26	52	-	2	1	2	4	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	8	16	25	50	1	1	-	11	22	-	4	50
LI TI GUDA	23	46	27	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	23	46	27	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	255	42.64	266	44.48	3	3	2	58	9.70	-	11	598

This table represents the system preferred during skin diseases. 44.48% preferred allopathic private system followed by 42.64% allopathic government system and 9.70% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 22: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING DIARRHOEA, DYSENTRY AND WORM INFESTATIONS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ay u. Pri	%	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	Tot al
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					t					t		
GURUJANG	39	78	2	4	-	-	1	8	16	-	-	50
BELAPADA	37	74	3	6	-	-	3	7	14	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	22	44.90	-	-	-	27	55.10	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	45	91.83	-	-	-	4	8.16	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	31	62	-	-	-	-	-	19	38	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	35	70	9	18	-	-	1	3	6	-	2	50
RAJANGUDA	42	84	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	41	82	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BANAMALIPUR	28	56	14	28	1	-	-	4	8	-	3	50
LITIGUDA	20	40	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	25	50	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	298	49.82	217	36.29	1	-	5	72	12.04	-	5	598

This table represents the system preferred during diarrhoea, dysentery and warm infections. 49.82% preferred allopathic Government system followed by 36.29% allopathic private system and 12.04% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 23: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING MALARIA

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri.	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total

					t					t		
GURUJANG	45	90	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	50
BELAPADA	47	94	1	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	50
SATAKHAND A	-	-	40	81.6 3	-	-	-	9	18.3 7	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	44	89.8 0	-	-	-	5	10.2 0	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASA HI	4	8	-	-	-	2	-	44	88	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLL A	45	90	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
RAJANGUDA	42	84	8	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABAN DH	41	82	8	16	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	50
BANAMALI P UR	31	62	15	30	1	-	-	2	4	-	1	50
LI TI GUDA	20	40	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	26	52	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	301	50.3 3	22 5	37.6 3	1	2	1	67	11.2 0	-	1	598

This table represents the system preferred during malaria. 50.33% preferred allopathic Government system followed by 37.63% allopathic private system and 11.20% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 24: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING WHITE DISCHARGE / MENSTRUAL DISORDERS

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri.	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total
GURUJANG	28	56	-	-	-	-	-	22	44	-	-	50
BELAPADA	18	36	2	4	-	-	-	30	60	-	-	50
SATAKHAND A	3	6.12	36	73.4 7	-	-	-	10	20.4 0	-	-	49

DAKAPADAR	-	-	31	63.27	-	-	-	18	36.73	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH I	23	46	-	-	-	1	-	26	52	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	12	24	9	18	-	-	-	19	38	-	10	50
RAJANGUDA	16	32	3	6	-	-	-	31	62	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	3	6	11	22	-	24	-	10	20	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	6	12	11	22	3	16	-	5	10	-	9	50
LITIGUDA	22	44	28	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	24	48	26	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	155	25.22	207	34.62	3	41	-	171	28.06	-	21	598

This table represents the system preferred during white discharge/ menstrual disorders. 34.62% preferred allopathic private system followed by 28.06% Ayurvedic private system and 25.22% allopathic government system. The preference of other systems is negligible. It is noteworthy that in this case the second most preferred system of medicine is Ayurvedic private system.

TABLE 25: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING JOINT PAIN

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri.	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri.	Total
GURUJANG	32	64	4	8	-	-	-	14	28	-	-	50
BELAPADA	25	50	3	6	-	-	-	22	44	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	1	2.04	28	57.14	-	-	-	20	40.82	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	49	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASAH I	15	30	-	-	-	5	-	30	60	-	-	50

PAKUJHOLLA	23	46	8	16	-	-	1	15	30	-	3	50
RAJANGUDA	39	78	10	20	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	19	38	22	44	-	3	-	4	8	-	2	50
BANAMALI PUR	7	14	17	34	1	3	-	17	34	-	5	50
LI TIGUDA	25	50	25	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	21	42	29	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	207	3462	245	4097	1	11	1	123	2057	-	10	598

This table represents the system preferred during joint pain. 40.97% preferred allopathic private system followed by 34.62% allopathic government system and 20.57% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 26: SYSTEM PREFERRED DURING ACCIDENT/INJURY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	%	Hom. Govt	Hom. Pri.	Ayu. Govt	Ayu. Pri	%	Oth. Govt	Oth. Pri	Total
GURUJANG	42	84	5	10	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	50
BELAPADA	47	94	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	39	79.59	-	-	1	9	18.37	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	4	8.16	45	91.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASHI	37	74	-	-	-	1	-	12	24	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	30	60	7	14	-	-	-	12	24	-	1	50
RAJANGUDA	17	34	33	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	47	94	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	42	84	7	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

UR												
LI TI GUDA	32	64	18	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	27	54	23	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	32 5	54.3 4	23 2	38.8 0	1	1	1	36	6.02	-	2	598

This table represents the system preferred during accident/injury. 54.34% preferred allopathic government system followed by 38.80% allopathic private system and 6.02% Ayurvedic private system. The preference of other systems is negligible.

TABLE 27: ADVANTAGES OF AYURVEDA

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Easy Avail	%	Less Cost	Quick relief	Preferred by most	Less side effect	Others	DK	%	Total
GURUJANG	-	-	-	2	25	2	-	22	44	50
BELAPADA	-	-	9	-	42	-	-	9	18	50
SATAKHANDA	5	10.20	32	-	2	7	-	3	6.12	49
DAKAPADAR	35	71.43	7	5	-	2	-	4	8.16	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
GHUGULASAHI	35	70	3	-	-	-	-	37	74	50
PAKUJHOLLA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	49	98	50
RAJANGUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
BAKALABANDH	39	78	-	-	-	2	-	9	18	50
BANAMALI PUR	26	52	17	-	-	-	-	9	18	50

LI TI GUDA	42	84	7	16	11	12	20	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	14	28	6	14	9	9	14	-	-	50
Total	196	32.78	81	38	89	34	34	242	40.47	598

This table represents the advantages of Ayurveda over other systems of medicine as told by the respondents. The most common answer to this question is don't know by 40.47% respondents followed by easy availability 32.78% respondents. Very less people said the advantages like less cost, quick relief, preferred by most and less side effect etc.

TABLE 28: ADVANTAGES OF HOMEOPATHY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Easy Avai	Less Cost	Quick relief	Preferred by most	%	Less side effect	Others	DK	%	Total
GURUJANG	-	-	5	14	28	2	-	30	60	50
BELAPADA	-	-	-	25	50	-	-	25	50	50
SATAKHANDA	-	5	-	8	16.33	-	-	36	73.47	49
DAKAPADAR	-	4	1	10	20.41	1	-	33	67.35	49
SAHASPUR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
GHUGULASAHI	13	1	19	-	-	-	-	22	44	50
PAKUJHOLLA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	49	98	50
RAJANGUDA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
BAKALABANDH	10	2	1	1	2	35	-	3	6	50
BANAMALI PUR	21	-	7	19	38	2	-	-	-	50
LI TI GUDA	16	14	15	12	24	11	21	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	11	14	19	9	18	10	12	-	-	50
Total	71	48	67	98	16.39	62	33	294	49.16	598

This table represents the advantages of Homeopathy over other systems of medicine as told by the respondents. The most common answer to this question is don't know by 49.16% respondents followed by preferred by most 16.39% respondents. Very less people said the advantages like less cost, quick relief, easily available and less side effect etc.

TABLE 29: HOMEOPATHY IS GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Agree	%	Disagree	%	DK	%	Total
GURUJANG	16	32	1	2	33	66	50
BELAPADA	23	46	1	2	26	52	50
SATAKHANDA	-	-	49	100	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	-	-	41	83.67	8	16.33	49
SAHASPUR	8	16	1	2	41	82	50
GHUGULASAH	18	36	28	56	4	8	50
PAKUJHOLLA	1	2	-	-	49	98	50
RAJANGUDA	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
BAKALABANDH	45	90	2	4	3	6	50
BANAMALI PUR	42	84	3	6	5	10	50
LITIGUDA	24	48	3	6	23	46	50
GAJAKUPULI	12	24	1	2	37	74	50
Total	189	31.60	130	21.74	279	46.66	598

This table represents the answer to the question whether homeopathy is good for everybody or not. The most common answer to this question is Don't Know 46.66% followed by Agree 31.60% and Disagree 21.74%. It is worthwhile to note that more number of people agreed to the statement.

TABLE 30: AYURVEDA IS GOOD FOR EVERYBODY

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Agree	%	Disagree	%	DK	%	Total
GURUJANG	31	62	1	2	18	36	50
BELAPADA	41	82	3	6	6	12	50
SATAKHANDA	2	4.08	47	95.92	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	18	36.73	27	55.10	4	8.16	49
SAHASPUR	4	8	-	-	46	92	50
GHUGULASAH	27	54	23	46	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	1	2	-	-	49	98	50
RAJANGUDA	-	-	-	-	50	100	50
BAKALABANDH	45	90	2	4	3	6	50
BANAMALI PUR	42	84	3	6	5	10	50
LI TIGUDA	24	48	3	6	23	46	50
GAJAKUPULI	12	24	1	2	37	74	50
Total	247	41.30	110	18.39	241	40.31	598

This table represents the answer to the question whether Ayurveda is good for everybody or not. The most common answer to this question is Don't Know 40.31% followed by Agree 41.30% and Disagree 18.39%. It is worthwhile to note that more number of people agreed to the statement.

TABLE 31: IS MIS OUTDATED DUE TO MODERN MEDICINE

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Agree	%	Disagree	%	DK	%	Total
GURUJANG	31	62	-	-	19	38	50
BELAPADA	36	72	1	2	13	26	50

SATAKHAND A	49	100	-	-	-	-	49
DAKAPADAR	48	97.96	-	-	1	2.04	49
SAHASPUR	50	100	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASA HI	42	84	8	16	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLLA	28	56	8	16	14	28	50
RAJANGUDA	5	10	1	2	44	88	50
BAKALABANDH	43	86	2	4	5	10	50
BANAMALI PUR	42	84	3	6	5	10	50
LI TIGUDA	18	36	2	4	30	60	50
GAJAKUPULI	43	86	1	2	6	12	50
Total	435	72.74	26	4.35	137	22.91	598

This table represents the answer to the question whether ISM is outdated due to popularity of modern medicine. Most of the respondents Agreed to the statement 72.24%% and Disagreed 4.35% while 22.91% respondents said don't know. It is worthwhile to note that more number of people agreed to the statement .

TABLE 32: WHICH SYSTEMS SHOULD BE PROMOTED

Name of the Village or Hamlet	Al. Govt	%	Al. Pri.	Hom . Govt	Hom . Pri.	Ayu. Govt	%	Ay u. Pri	Ot h. Govt	Ot h Pri	Total
GURUJANG	3	6	1	-	2	33	66	8	-	2	50
BELAPADA	7	14	6	-	-	7	14	25	-	2	50
SATAKHAND A	14	28.57	-	-	-	20	40.82	14	-	1	49
DAKAPADAR	19	38.77	-	-	-	29	59.18	-	-	1	49
SAHASPUR	28	56	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GHUGULASA HI	10	20	-	-	5	35	70	-	-	-	50
PAKUJHOLL	34	18	2	-	-	3	6	11	-	14	50

A											
RAJANGUDA	33	66	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	50
BAKALABANDH	4	8	9	7	3	17	34	1	9	-	50
BANAMALI PUR	16	32	2	6	4	12	24	10	-	-	50
LITIGUDA	36	72	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
GAJAKUPULI	32	64	4	2	4	2	4	4	1	-	50
Total	236	3946	61	15	18	158	2642	75	10	20	598

This table represents the answer to the question “which systems of medicine should be promoted. 39.46% said Allopathic Government facility should be promoted followed by 26.42% Ayurvedic government facility. Very less people said that other systems of medicine should be promoted. So according to the respondents the Government facility should be promoted more than the private facility and the Allopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicine should be promoted more than the other facilities.

VII. THE STUDY TEAM

Person power

Qualifications

Consultants:

Mr. K. K. Swain MA, Economics (Utkal)

Mr. Ajay Tripathy BA, DCHM

Md. J. Akhter MBBS (Utkal)

Principal Investigator

Himansu Sekhar Dutta MSc, Statistics (Utkal)

Tabulators

Mr. Nirakar Sahu BA

Mr. Parsuram Khilar BA

Field Investigators

FNGOs of ISMH Project

VIII. LIMITATIONS:

During these survey we have certain limitations that may have affected the study results. These limitations were:

1. As the sample size is small, i.e. 598 respondents were covered it may have affected the study results.
2. Although utmost care has been taken to collect accurate and authentic data, some amount of interviewer bias and mis-reporting by respondents can not be ruled out. This may have affected the study results.

IX. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The literacy rate of the respondents is 45.15% among those only 5.69% have gone above matric. All the respondents are Hindus. The population have 19.73% SC, 41.14% ST, 16.89% OBC and the rest 22.24% General caste. While enquiring about respondent's occupation we found that 7.36% do household labours, 57.36% agriculture, 23.08% unskilled labour and other categories being insignificant percentage. 66.05% of the population of the area are below poverty line. Due to poverty and deprivations of essential needs, the tribal people's living condition is very poor.

While enquiring about the systems of medicine available in the locality we found out that mostly Allopathic Private and Government facility are available, 62.37% and 37.46% respectively. Ayurvedic and homeopathic private facility are available in 11.87% and 10.87% cases respectively. Availability of other facilities are negligible (under 10%).

The first choice when person in family is ill is mostly allopathic private (46.98%) followed by Allopathic Government facility (35.12%) and Ayurvedic private facility (13.71%). Others are negligible. The reason for first choice is mostly Quick relief (64.72%) followed by easy availability (45.15%), less expenditure (16.05%).

The second choice when person in family is ill is mostly allopathic private (29.77%) followed by Ayurvedic private facility (26.25%) and Allopathic Government facility (25.08%). Others are negligible.

The system preferred when child in family is ill is mostly Allopathic Private facility (42.14%) followed by Allopathic government facility (22.74%), Homeopathic private facility (18.39%) and Ayurvedic private facility (12.21%). It can be noted that the choice of system for child's illness there is a distinct increase in use of Homeopathic and Ayurvedic private facility.

The system preferred during last illness in family is mostly allopathic private facility (49.33%) followed by Allopathic Government facility (38.30%) and Ayurvedic private facility (6.86%). Other systems both private and government has a percentage of <3%.

Responses on system preferred during specific problems revealed that Allopathic private is mostly preferred (35-50%) followed by allopathic government (30-45%) and Ayurvedic private facility (10-25%). The exceptions of preferring Ayurvedic private facility by less than 10% for skin diseases, accident/injury and more than 25% for white discharge/ menstrual disorders respectively. The exception of preferring allopathic private facility is less than 35% for white discharge/ menstrual disorders and accident/injury. The exceptions of preferring allopathic government facility is more than 45% for diarrhoea/ dysentery/ warm infestations, malaria, accident/injury and less than 30% for white discharge/ menstrual disorders. The preference of other systems is less than 5% for almost all cases except white discharge/ menstrual disorders where 6.86% prefer homeopathic private facility.

So it is clear that people mostly prefer allopathic system. Among allopathic system private facility is mostly preferred. Ayurvedic system is the second preferred system. Among Ayurvedic system private facility is mostly preferred. More people prefer Ayurvedic system for white discharges/ menstrual disorders than for other diseases. Lesser people prefer Ayurvedic system for skin diseases, accident/injury than other diseases. More people prefer homeopathic facility for white discharge/ menstrual disorders than other diseases.

Lesser people prefer allopathic private facility for white discharge/ menstrual disorders and accident/injury than other diseases. More people prefer allopathic government facility for diarrhoea/ dysentery/ warm infestations, malaria and accident/injury than other diseases. Similarly lesser people prefer

allopathic government facility for white discharge/ menstrual disorders than other diseases.

When asked about the advantages of Ayurveda, 40.47% said don't know, followed by 32.78% think that it is easily available, 14.88% said that it is preferred by most, 13.55% said that it is less expensive. Other reasons such as quick relief, less side effect and other reasons are said by less than 10% of respondents.

When asked about advantages of Homeopathy 49.16% said don't know followed by 16.37% said that it is preferred by most, 11.87% said easily available, 11.20% said quick relief and 10.37% said it has less side effect. Other reasons such as less expenditure are stated by less than 10% of people.

Homeopathy is good for everybody. 31.60% agreed to the above statement, 21.74% disagreed to the statement and 46.66% said don't know.

Ayurveda is good for everybody. 41.30% agreed to the above statement, 18.39% disagreed to the statement and 40.31% said don't know.

ISM is outdated due to modern medicine. 72.74% agreed to the statement, 4.35% disagreed to the statement and 22.91% said don't know.

When asked about the systems to be promoted more in future, 39.46% said that allopathic government system should be promoted more in future followed by 26.42% Ayurvedic government facility, 12.54% Ayurvedic private facility and 10.20% allopathic private facility. Less than 10% respondent think that the other systems are to be promoted. It is worthwhile to note that according to respondents wish among ISM Ayurvedic facility are to be promoted more in future. It is also notable that only 10.20% think that allopathic private facility should be promoted which is less than that of Ayurvedic private and government facility. This shows a non-preference to allopathic private facility.

In view of the above findings the study wishes to recommend the following measures for popularisation of ISMH in Orissa.

- ISMH Government facilities are mostly not available in the project areas. So it is recommended that these facilities are made available in the project areas.
- Only Homeopathic and Ayurvedic private facility is available in excess to 10% in the project areas. Other systems of medicine are not available in

substantial form. So it is recommended that other systems of medicine should be available in the project areas.

- People should be made aware about the advantages of ISMH so that more and more people start using the systems.
- The second choice when person in family is ill is found to be Ayurvedic private facility, so this system should be more popularised in future.
- As preference of homeopathy and Ayurveda is more in case of children's illness it should be borne in mind in framing popularisation schemes for ISMH.
- For genetic disorders Ayurvedic system is more preferred than for other diseases. So, this facility is to be made available in the areas of need.
- As allopathic facility is preferred by most it should also be made available along with ISMH.
- As more people than not said that Ayurveda and Homeopathy are good for everybody it is clear that there is a positive attitude towards use of ISMH in the localities. It should be properly utilised to popularise ISMH in these areas.
- Among ISMH allopathic and homeopathic facility should be promoted more. Both private and government facility should be promoted.

X. COPY OF SCHEDULE USED

ORISSA VOLUNTARY HEALTH ASSOCIATION, BHUBANESWAR KAP STUDY ON INDIAN SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE & HOMEOPATHY

SCHEDULE

Schedule No.:

District:

Block:

G.P.:

Village

Hamlet:

Name of the Respondent	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Edu'n	Relg'n	Cast e	Occu pation	Annual Incom e	Family size

KAP ON ISM&H:

1. Which of the following systems of medicine is available in your locality?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

2. Which of the following systems of medicine is your first choice, when any person in your family suffers from illness?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

3. Why your first choice is so?

- a) Easy availability
- b) Less expenditure
- c) Quick relief
- d) As preferred by most
- e) Less side effect
- f) Any other (specify)

4. Which of the following systems of medicine is your second choice, when any person in your family suffers from illness?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		

Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

5. Which of the following health facility do you visit when a child in your family suffers from illness?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

6. Which of the following facility you visited at the time of the last illness in your family?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

7. Which of the following health facility do you prefer for some common health problems like:

a) Eye Problem

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		

Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy et c.

b) Ear Problem

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy et c.

c) Dental Problem

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy et c.

d) Cough, Cold, Flu or Breathlessness

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy et c.

e) Skin Diseases

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Privat e Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

f) Diarrhoea/ Dysent ery/ Worm inf est at ions

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Privat e Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

g) Malaria

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Privat e Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

h) White Discharge/ Menstrual Disorders

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

i) Joint s Pain

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

j) Accident/ I njury

Syst ems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopat hic		
Homeopat hic		
Ayurvedic		
Any ot her (specif y f rom list)		
No		

Any ot her (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Nat ur opat hy et c.

8. What are the advantages of Ayurveda?
9. What are the advantages of Homeopathy?
10. Homeopathy is good for everybody.
 a) Agree b) Disagree c) Don't Know
11. Ayurveda is good for everybody.
 a) Agree b) Disagree c) Don't Know
12. Traditional Systems of Medicine have become outdated due to the availability of allopathic medicine.
 a) Agree b) Disagree c) Don't Know
13. Which of the following systems should be promoted more to improve the local health status of your area?

Systems of Medicine	Government Facility	Private Facility
Allopathic		
Homeopathic		
Ayurvedic		
Any other (specify from list)		
No		

Any other (List): Sidha, Unani, Yoga, Naturopathy etc.

Date:

Signature of interviewer

XI . CODI NG KEY

1. Sl. No.: 1- 3

Actual

2. Respondent s Age: 4

18- 25 = 1

26- 40 = 2

41- 55 = 3

55+ = 4

3. Sex: 5

Male = 1

Female = 2

4. Marital Status: 6

Married = 1

Unmarried = 2

Others = 3

5. Literacy: 7

Illiterate = 1

Literate = 2

6. Education: 8

Nil = 1

1- 7 Class = 2

8- Matric = 3

Matric + = 4

7. Religion: 9

Hindu = 1

Muslim = 2

Christ ian = 3

	Others	=	4	
8.	Cast e:		10	
	SC	=	1	
	ST	=	2	
	OBC	=	3	
	General	=	4	
9.	Occupation:		11	
	Housewif e	=	1	
	Agricult ure	=	2	
	Service	=	3	
	Business	=	4	
	Unskilled Labour	=	5	
	Others	=	6	
10.	Annual Family I ncome:		12	
	Below 11,000 per year	=	1	
	Above 11,000 per year	=	2	
11.	Family Size:		13	
	1- 5	=	1	
	6+	=	2	
12.	Systems of Medicine Available in the locality:		14- 22	
	Allopat hic Government	=	1	
	Allopat hic Privat e	=	2	
	Homeopat hic Government	=	3	
	Homeopat hic Privat e	=	4	
	Ayur vedic Government	=	5	
	Ayur vedic Privat e	=	6	
	Others Government	=	7	
	Others Privat e	=	8	
	Nothing is available	=	9	

13. First Choice when person in family is ill: 23

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

14. Why first choice is so: 24-29

Easy Availability	=	1
Less Expenditure	=	2
Quick relief	=	3
As preferred by most	=	4
Less side effect	=	5
Others	=	6

15. Second choice when person in family is ill: 30

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

16. System preferred when child in family is ill: 31

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4

Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

17. System preferred during last illness in family: 32

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

18. System preferred during eye problem: 33

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

19. System preferred during ear problem: 34

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

20. System preferred during Dental problem: 35

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

21. System preferred during cough, cold, flu or breathlessness: 36

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

22. System preferred for skin diseases: 37

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

23. System preferred during diarrhoea, dysentery, worm infestations: 38

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

24. System preferred during malaria: 39

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

25. System preferred during white discharge/ menstrual disorders: 40

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

26. System preferred during joint pain: 41

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8

27. System preferred during accident/ injury: 42

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7

Others Private = 8

28. Advantages of Ayurveda: 43- 49

Easy Availability = 1
Less Expenditure = 2
Quick relief = 3
As preferred by most = 4
Less side effect = 5
Others = 6
DK = 7

29. Advantages of Homeopathy: 50- 56

Easy Availability = 1
Less Expenditure = 2
Quick relief = 3
As preferred by most = 4
Less side effect = 5
Others = 6
DK = 7

30. Homeopathy is good for everybody: 57

Agree = 1
Disagree = 2
Don't Know = 3

31. Ayurveda is good for everybody: 58

Agree = 1
Disagree = 2
Don't Know = 3

32. ISM is outdated due to modern medicine: 59

Agree = 1
Disagree = 2
Don't Know = 3

33. Which systems should be promoted: 60- 68

Allopathic Government	=	1
Allopathic Private	=	2
Homeopathic Government	=	3
Homeopathic Private	=	4
Ayurvedic Government	=	5
Ayurvedic Private	=	6
Others Government	=	7
Others Private	=	8
Can't Say	=	9