

VI - AWARENESS AND UTILIZATION MEDICINE

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In this chapter the researcher observed that with the introduction of the allopathic system of Medicine by the British in India, the other ancient systems such as Ayurveda and Unani have needed into the background.

Addition to this, it has been said there was dimity have systems owing to the lack of formal education and scientific training. In this regard the Board of Indian Medicine has made considerable effort in uplifting them by providing teaching colleges and setting up dispensaries and hospitals. the has been observed that the existence of these facilities alone does not, however, indicate the utilization of these systems by the people. Several studies have revealed that the use of a medical system is dependent upon the social setting, the socio-economic status of the persons and the perception of the people about the medical system, has been stated that in under-developed country especially in the rural areas, the public have cultural conceptions of a disease, its cause and treatment. They shift from the modern system of medicine to the tradition one; therefore back and forth without ever completely imbibing the scientific medical view and medical advice.

The success of any system of medicine is to be measured not merely in terms of the scientific advancement. It has also to be measured in terms of maximal use that it renders to the society. This may be obtained when the system is in consonance with the sub cultural norms, values, beliefs and patterns.

It has been stated that when the public has health education, then the medical perspective becomes closely related to the lay perspective. In such a case there is ample use of the medical system. When the gap is wide between the lay and the medical perspectives, there is a chance of alternative an scientific belief systems coming in. It has

been seen to occur as in the case of psychiatric disorders common cold, rheumatic, arthritis and cancer. In such cases it has been seen that the allopathic system may be one of the choices of treatment.

Behaviour and practices related to health are dependent on several socio-economic factors. Education and knowledge are closely related to health status. Other important factors are environmental conditions, sanitation and immunization.

The use of any medical system as has been seen is dependent upon the availability, the cost and the compatibility with the cultural beliefs and behaviour patterns. In general, it has been stated that the maximum use of the modern system of medicine is made by economically and socially advanced sections of population. It may be said that the use of any medical system is dependent upon the successful treatment it provides as well as the status that it occupies in society.

Mechanic has analyzed and has enlisted some characteristics of high use. These are availability of services, receptivity of physicians to patients and the absence of stigma for such use.

There are certain beliefs regarding certain diseases. It is considered that jaundice, epilepsy, small pox and mental illness do not respond to modern medicine. The case of small pox it is considered to believe that small pox is caused by the wrath of some god deity. Therefore some traditional believes -creative prescriptions and comforting of the spirit are in practice.

In the growing societies people are certain amount of home treatment for several diseases. In this context the home treatment is not sufficient in providing relief of the people then the public appear around for some regular treatment outside the house.

In this circumstance it has been clear that the western system of medicine has to participate with the other forms of medicine. It has been said that the allopathic systems have an upper hand ever the other systems of medical care for curing some of the diseases but not each and every one.

Certain facts have been noted that on the subject of the use of the allopathic hospital. Public prepare to go to hospitals emergencies surgical patient is worsening have been noted regarding the use of the People go to hospitals in case of or obstetric or where the condition of the in spite of some other form of traditional treatment. People are generally aware of what the hospitals can achieve and cannot achieve. It has been stated by Loudon that the science systems and practices may be prevalent in society until the society is educated in health care and maintenance.

There are several factors which affect the individual in the use of medical services. The mere fact that he is ill does not make him consult a doctor. Mokinlay has come out each a set of factors affecting the utilization of health care institutions. Though the cost of medical care is an important factor yet it has not been proved to be the sole factor affecting the use of the medical system. Various other variables such as age, sex, education, religion, ethnicity and socio-economic status have been found to affect the utilization of the medical systems. Males seemed to use the services lesser than females. Geographical location of these services also seemed to have affected the use of medical service.

Zborowski, Zola, Gordon, zoos and Twaddle have also studied the influence of Socio-cultural variables in health care utilization. It has been stated that health education, removal of fear medical findings, recognition of need of medical help and removal of alienation from health care of utilisers are all important in maximizing proper usage of medicates.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to understand the comprehension and utilization of the systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Allopathic and any other system used by the respondents. On attempt has been made to collect their opinions regarding these systems and their effectively in the treatment of diseases. The usage pattern of these systems has also been seen. Further attempts have been made to find out the awareness among respondents regarding the government instituted hospitals and health care centers and their use of the same. It is attempted in the study together the opinions of the respondents regarding the four different systems of medicine. In this shall examine their opinion regarding Ayurveds.

Table-6.1

Opinion on Ayurveda

S.No.	Opinions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ayurveda is not known to us and not used.	200	67
2	Cures diseases from roots but slow process	65	22
3	Used as an alternative to allopathy when the latter does not help	15	4
4	Ayurveda has too many diet restrictions therefore not possible to follow.	7	2
5	Good but lacks in good practitioners.	15	5
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Ayurveda provided in the above table indicate that about 67 percentage the respondents are of the opinion that they do not use Ayurveda and that it is not known to them. Only 2 percentage state that Ayurveda has too many diet restrictions and, therefore, they do not use this system. 22 percentage of the respondents state that the system of Ayurveda is good and cures diseases from the roots. But they are of the opinion that the system of cure is very slow. 5 percentage of our respondents state that the system is good but it is lacking in good practitioners 4 percentage of the respondents state that Ayurveda is used as an alternative to allopathy when the latter shows no sign of curing.

Table 6.2**Opinion on Homeopathy**

S.No.	Opinions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Homeopathy not used	192	64
2	Helps in chronically	35	12
3	Homeopathy good for all ailments	64	21
4	Just like Ayurveda	3	1
5	Used as an alternative to allopathy	6	2
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Homeopathy provided in the above table indicate that about 64 percentage of the respondents are not using homeopathy and only 1percentage of the respondents say that homeopathy is just like Ayurveda 21 percentage of the respondent's state that homeopathy is helpful in treatment of all illnesses. 12 percentage state that it helps us, chronic ailments. 2 percentage state that when allopathy does not help them homeopathy is used. This shows that a majority do not use whereas a minority state it is just like Ayurveda.

Table-6.3
Opinion on Unani System

S.No.	Opinions	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unani not used and do not know much about it	260	87
2	Good for chronic ailments	21	7
3	Unani not easily available	4	1
4	Used only in extreme illness	4	1
5	Unani not good	5	2
6	Used only for die ailments	6	2
Total		300	100

The majority of the respondents that is 87percentage of them say that they do not use Unani medicine and do not know much about it. of them state Unani medicines are not easily available, in the sense that there a very few unani clinics. 1 of them state that Unani medicine is used only in extreme illness. 7percentage of them state that Unani medicine is good in chronic illness.2 percentage have a bad opinion about Unani medicine. 2 percentage state that Unani medicine is need only for digestive disorders. From this analysis the reseacher learn that majority of the respondents are not aware of the Unani system of medicine, minority of them state that there is poor distribution of Unani clinics and that Unani medicines is used only in extreme illness.

Table – 6.4

Opinion about Allopathy

S.No.	Opinions about allopathy	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Provides quick relief	57	19
2	Allopathy does not provide complete cure	7	2
3	Allopathy has very good surgery	8	3
4	Allopathy used as a last resort	2	1
5	Allopathy is the only easily available cure for all	226	75
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Allopathy provided in the above table indicate that about 75 percentage of them state that allopathy is the only easily available cure for all ailments. 1percentage of them state that allopathy is used as a last report by them. 19 percentage of the respondents state that allopathy provides immediate relief that is why it is used. 3percentage of them state that allopathy has remarkable surgery. 2 percentagestate that allopathy does not provide complete cure. It is seen that a majority of the respondents feel that it is the only easily available cure for all diseases, and a minority feel that allopathy is us as a last resort by them.

T a b l e – 6.5

Medicine Systems Used

S.No.	Medicine Systems Used	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Only Allopathy	179	60
2	Homeopathy and allopathy	58	19
3	Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Allopathy	47	16
4	Unani, Ayurveda and Allopathy	9	3
5	Unani, Homeopathy and Allopathy	7	2
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of medicine used system provided in the above table indicate that about 60 percentage of the respondents use only allopathy. Only 2 percentage of the state they use Unani, Homeopathy and Allopathy. 19 percentage state that use homeopathy and allopathic systems of medicine. 16percentage state that they are using Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Allopathy. Only 3 percentage state that they are using Unani, Ayurveda and Allopathy. The present study clear that the majority are using allopathic system of medicine whereas a minority are using Unani Homeopathy and Allopathy.

T a b l e -6.6

Ayurveda and type of ailments which used

S.No.	Type of ailments	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ayurveda for chronic ailments	25	8
2	For general health and toning up of system	8	3
3	Ayurveda used if allopathy does not help	23	8
4	Ayurveda not used	244	81
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Ayurveda ailments provided in the above table indicate that about 81percentage of the respondents do not use Ayurveda system of medicine. On 19 percentage of the respondents use Ayurveda. Of these 3 percentage use Ayurveda for general health and toning up of the system. 8 of them use in chronic ailments such as in paralysis, rheumatism blood pressure and jaundice. These they have specifically mentioned. 8percentage of the respondents have stated that they use Ayurveda in ailments only when Allopathy does not help them. This study explain that Ayurveda is used largely for the so called chronic complaints mentioned as against a mall percent that use it for general health and of the system.

T a b l e – 6.7

Ailments for which Homeopathy is used

S.No.	Ailments	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Homeopathy used for all ailments	25	8
2	Homeopathy used in chronic ailments especially after trial of allopathy.	8	3
3	Homeopathy used for children in order to avoid allopathic drugs	23	8
4	Homeopathy not used	244	81
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Homeopathy ailment provided in the above table indicate that about 67 percentage of the respondent do not use homeopathy at all. 33 percentage of them use homeopathy. Of these 18percentage of them use Homeopathy in chronic ailments especially after allopathy has failed them. 3 percentage used Homeopathy for children only in order to avoid allopathic drags. 12 percentage use Homeopathy for all ailments. It is seen that Homeopathy is used mostly by tie respondents after unsuccessful trail of allopathy and minimal percent of respondent use Homeopathy for children as they feel that they ought to avoid allopathic drugs which they feel have side effects

Table – 6.8

Ailments for which Unani is used

S.No.	Ailments	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Unani used for chronic ailments after unsuccessful use of allopathic	26	9
2	Unani used for digestive problems	14	4
3	Unani not used	260	87
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Unani ailments provided in the above table indicate that about 87 percentage respondents are do not use Unani. The present study shows that of the respondents use Unani system of Medicine only for digestive problems only. 9 percentage of the respondents use the Unani systems after unsuccessful use of the allopathic system. This further shows that 13percentage only use Unani system of medicine. Where as a minority of them use it only for digestive ailments.

Table – 6.9

Ailments for which allopathy Used

S.No.	Ailments	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Used for all ailments	272	91
2	Used only for severe ailments	28	9
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of allopathy used provided in the above table indicate that about 91percentage of the respondents are use allopathy for all ailments of our respondents use allopathic system of medicine, 9 percentage of the respondents are use allopathic only in acute conditions.

T a b l e – 6.10

Awareness of Government Ayurvedic Hospitals

S.No.	Government Ayurvedic Hospitals	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Awareness of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital or clinic	176	59
2	Not aware of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital or clinic	124	41
Total		300	100

The responses of the respondents about the opinion of Awareness of Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital provided in the above table indicate that about 59percentage of our respondents are aware of Government Ayurvedic hospitals or clinics. Only 41percentage of the respondents are not aware of Government Hospitals or clinics. It is that the majority of the respondents are aware of government ayurvedic hospitals or clinics whereas a minority of them is not aware of Government Ayurvedic Hospitals or Clinics.

Table – 6.11

Awareness of Government Homeopathy Hospitals of clinics

S.No.	Awareness of Government Homeopathy Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Awareness of Govt. Homeopathy Hospital or clinic	172	57
2	Not aware of Govt. Homeopathy Hospital or clinic	128	43
Total		300	100

The above table shows that the awareness of Govt. Homeopathy Hospital 57 percentage of our respondents are aware of Government Homeopathic hospitals or clinics and only 43 percentage of our respondents are not aware of Government homeopathic hospitals or Clinics. This means that majority of them are aware of Government Homeopathic Hospitals or Clinics where as minority of them are not aware of the same.

Table – 6.12

Awareness of Government Unani Hospitals of clinics

S.No.	Awareness of Government Unani Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Awareness of Govt. Unani Hospital or clinic	49	16
2	Not aware of Govt. Unani Hospital or clinic	251	84
Total		300	100

The above table shows that majority of the 84 percentage of the respondents are not aware of Government Unani Hospitals or Clinics and 16 percentage of them are aware of Government Unani Hospitals or Clinics. This study shows that a majority of them are not aware of Government Unani Hospital or Clinic and minorities of them are aware of Government Unani Hospitals or Clinics.

Table – 6.13

Awareness of Government Allopathy Hospitals of clinics

S.No.	Awareness of Government Allopathy Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Awareness of Govt. Allopathic Hospital or clinic	272	96
2	Not aware of Govt. Allopathic Hospital or clinic	28	4
Total		300	100

From this table it is clear that 96 percentage are aware of Government Allopathic Hospitals or Clinics. 4 percentage are not aware of Government Allopathic Hospitals or Clinics. Majority of the respondents are aware of Government Allopathy Hospitals or Clinics and a minority of them are not aware of the same.

Table – 6.14

Use of Government Hospitals of clinics

S.No.	Use of Government Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Use of Government Hospital	139	46
2	Do not use of Government Hospital	169	54
Total		300	100

The above table shows that 54 percentage of the respondents do not use Government hospitals or clinics and 46 percentage of the respondents use Government Hospitals.

Table – 6.14

Reason for Use of Government Hospitals of clinics

S.No.	Reasons for Use of Government Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Government Hospitals are used by us in acute emergencies	100	72
2	Government hospitals because they get compensation	13	9
3	Cannot afford private treatment	26	19
Total		300	100

The above table explain that the majority of our respondents that 72 percentage use Government hospitals only in acute emergencies. Only 9 percentage use Government hospitals because the patient get compensation. 19 percentage state that the patient cannot afford any private treatment, therefore the patient use government hospitals. It is observed that majority of them the patient use government hospitals only in emergencies of acute nature. It means the patient do not use Government Hospitals frequently for common ailments. It is clear that very few of the respondents use Government Hospital only because are the patient alternative purpose.

Table- 6.16

Reasons for not using Government Hospitals or Clinics

S.No.	Reasons for Use of Government Hospitals of clinics	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Because proper attention is not given in hospitals	45	28
2	Far too much rush and poor treatment	70	43
3	No proper maintenance for people	46	29
Total		300	100

The Majority of the 43 percentage of the respondents do not use Government hospitals because there is too much rush and very poor treatment given. It is seen that 28 percentage of the respondents do not use government hospitals because proper attention is not given to them in Government Hospitals. 29 percentage do not use Government Hospitals because No proper maintenance for people.

The greatest cause for not using Government Hospitals quoted by the respondents is that they do not get proper treatment there and that there is too much of a rush. The other reason for not opting for use of Government Hospital is that proper approach is not there and that these hospitals are no proper maintenance.

The present analysis in this chapter affords several revelations. The researcher have gathered the opinion of the respondents regarding the different systems of medicine. In addition it shows that their use of these different systems namely Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Allopathy. Regarding Ayurveda it state that majority of the respondents do not use Ayurvedic medicines. the patient also state that they do not have much knowledge regarding this system as such. 67 percentage are not using this system as

the patient do not have much knowledge regarding it. A very small percent of the respondents state that the Ayurvedic system Prescribes too many diet restriction and hence they are not in a position to use it.

Regarding homeopathy majority of the 64 percentage of the respondents are state that respondents do not use it and are not able to state anything specific about it. A very negligible percent of the respondents state that Homeopathy is just like Ayurveda. Regarding their opinion about the Unani system of Medicine indicate state that more than 87 percentage of the respondents do not use the Unani system and respondents do not know much about it. A very small percent state that Unani is not easily available and that it is used only in extreme illness. Regarding allopathy it is clear state that majority of the respondents or more than 75 percentage of the respondent's state that allopathy is the only easily available cure for all ailment. A very small percent state that they use allopathy as a last resort.

Regarding the respondent's use of the systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Allopathy the study give certain conclusions. Majority of the 60 percentage of the respondents use the allopathic system of medicine only. Only a small percentage of the 2 percentage of them use Unani, Allopathy and Homeopathy. It is clear that Ayurveda is used mostly for chronic ailments and least as a purpose of general health and toning up of them system.

Homeopathy is used mostly for treatment of chronic ailments, where allopathic has failed 18percentage are of this category. Its minimum usage is made by respondents for children in order to avoid strong allopathic drugs. 3% are of this category. Unani too is mostly used by our respondents after finding allopathy unsuccessful to them, 4 percentage of them used Unani for digestive ailments. Majority of the 91 percentage of the respondents state that allopathy is used for all ailments and minority 9 percentage of the respondents state that it is used only for acute ailments. The study shows that majority of the 59 percentages are aware of Ayurvedic Government Hospitals or Clinics. Nearly 4 percentage of them are not aware of Government Ayurvedic Hospitals or Clinics. Similarly 57 percentage of them are aware of Government Homeopathic Hospital or Clinic and nearly 43 percentage of them are not aware of the same. Regarding Unani

Government Hospitals and Clinics we may say that 80 percentage of them are not aware of them. A very small percent or 16 percentages of them are aware of Government Unani Hospitals or Clinics.

Awareness of Government Allopathic Hospitals is high being over 96percentage and Unawareness of them is only 4percentage.

The Government Hospitals or Clinics are not used by a majority or 54percentage of the respondents. 46 percentage of them use the Government Hospitals or Clinics. Most of them that is 72 percentage of the respondents who use these Government Hospitals do so in acute emergencies and only 9percentage of them use because they are compensable.

The reasons for not using Government Hospitals quoted by most of the respondents i.e. 43 percentage of the respondents who do not use, is that there is too much rush and too poor treatment.

The broad explanation of this chapter is that the system of allopathy is a popular medical system. The respondents do not have much knowledge regarding the other systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani. As compared to Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani it is clear that the Unani system of medicine is far behind.

The general opinion regarding these medicine systems is that the three systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani are used as a second resort by the respondents. The researcher are mostly used after not being satisfied with Allopathy. Allopathy is considered as the most easily available and used for all ailments by the respondents. It is seen that most of the respondents are aware of Government Hospitals of all the systems of medicine .Yet most of them are not using these Government Hospitals.

The most common reason for them not using these Government Hospitals or Clinics is that there is too much rush and the treatment given is not good.

In order to explain the systems of Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathy as medicine systems the researcher understand that the public must be made aware of the goodness of these systems and their treatment, Health Education must be given on a massive scale.

The number of Government Hospitals is increased, but the quality of treatment needed to the people.

The present study concludes that in the systems of medicine based on the allopathic system is immediate cure. The medical officials take step to educate the people regarding the systems of Ayurveda, Homeopathy and Unani. From the point of view of the respondents reveals that majority of the respondents do not know about the various systems of medicine implemented for the benefit of the people. As a result the people have not made use of the all health care services available to them. The various medical organisations take steps to create awareness about various systems medical care services implemented for the people could get the benefit of systems of medicine.

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