

Healthcare practice of Tsunami affected population in the Cuddalore District, Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Tsunami is the one of the irregular occurrences that too Tsunami occurred in Tamilnadu on 26 December 2004 was the rarest of the rare among the Indian sub-continent that too in Cuddalore district of Tamilnadu. The health care practices of the coastal population is also categorizes into different parts. The government and Private Health Care practices are also taken into consideration to study the deprived population group and to understand the nature of approaches of different Health Care practices available to them. The study five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease and General Health Care. The study try to compare less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and high Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) with respect to the health care practice of the sample respondents. These study suggest the Health Care awareness programs must be implemented in the Tsunami affected village population.

Keywords: Devanampattinam, Pichavaram, care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care.

Introduction

There are so many disasters both natural and man made in every part of the world, throughout the year. Some are cyclical in nature and very few are irregular in nature. One of the irregular occurrence is tsunami, that too Tsunami occurred in Tamilnadu on 26 December 2004 was the rarest of the rare among the Indian sub-continent that too in Cuddalore district of Tamilnadu. The most affected costal region have experienced the post Tsunami situation as stiffest among the coastal population. In such a situation, this paper tries to analyse the coastal population and its health care practices among the various categories of population, indifferent regions of Cuddalore district. This study also tries to compare high affected and less affected region among the different categories of population. The health care practices of the coastal population is also categorizes in different parts. The government and Private Health Care practices are also taken into consideration to study the deprived population group and to understand the nature of approaches of different Health Care practices available to them. This study collected data information from Cuddalore district Tamilnadu. The study is on tsunami highaffected area is Devanampattinam and Tsunami less affected area Pichavaram. The table shows that the five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care. Healthcare practice of fish Catchers, Fish Sellers, Fisher cum Government Employees, and Others. The study used tools of percentage analysis. Total sample is 200 sample is distributed between highly affected and

less affected area having 100 samples each samples or in the divided in the four categories each one is having 25 samples.

The study discusses about Health Care Practices of Fish Catcher in Cuddalore District.

Table - 1
Health Care Practices of Fish Catcher in Cuddalore District

Sl. No.	Practice of Health Care	Persons Treated in Hospitals					
		Highly Affected			Less Affected		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1	Care of Pregnancy	9 (14)	4 (11)	13 (13)	4 (10)	5 (10)	9 (10)
2	Delivery	8 (12)	5 (13)	13 (13)	6 (14)	6 (13)	12 (13)
3	Care of New Born	7 (11)	6 (16)	13 (13)	7 (17)	7 (15)	14 (16)
4	Care of Common Disease	31 (48)	17 (45)	48 (47)	16 (38)	23 (48)	39 (43)
5	General Health Care	10 (15)	6 (16)	16 (16)	9 (21)	7 (15)	16 (18)
	Total	65 (100)	38 (100)	103 (100)	42 (100)	48 (100)	90 (100)

Source: Computed.

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage.

The table 1 explains Healthcare practice of fish Catchers in Cuddalore district. The table shows that the five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease and General Health Care. The study try to compare less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and high Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) with respect to the health care practice of the sample respondents the following five categories like care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care of fish Catchers. The Healthcare practice are generally categorised as public health care and Private Health Care.

The fish Catchers in both Less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and highly Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) categories are examined with the half of the sample size of 25. The table shows not only the sample but also the dependence of the sample involved in health care practices. Among the sample with respect to care of common disease in highly Tsunami affected area chose government Healthcare practice mostly compare to private Healthcare practice 48 percentage. In less Tsunami affected area choose private Healthcare practice mostly compare to government health care practice in 48 percentage.

Table- 2
Health Care Practices of Fish Sellers in Cuddalore District

Sl. No.	Practice of Health Care	Persons Treated in Hospitals					
		Highly Affected			Less Affected		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1	Care of Pregnancy	6 (17)	3 (12)	10 (16)	3 (12)	5 (16)	8 (14)
2	Delivery	5 (14)	4 (16)	11 (17)	4 (16)	7 (23)	11 (20)
3	Care of New Born	7 (20)	6 (24)	13 (21)	5 (20)	6 (19)	11 (20)
4	Care of Common Disease	8 (23)	7 (28)	15 (24)	6 (24)	7 (23)	13 (23)
5	General Health Care	9 (26)	5 (20)	14 (22)	7 (28)	6 (19)	13 (23)
	Total	35 (100)	25 (100)	63 (100)	25 (100)	31 (100)	56 (100)

Source: Computed.

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage

The table 2 explains Healthcare practice of fish Sellers in Cuddalore district. The table shows that the five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care. The study try to compare less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and high Tsunami affected Sellers (Devanampattinam) with respect to the health care practice of the sample respondents the following five categories like care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care of fish Catchers. The Healthcare practice are generally categorised as public health care and Private Health Care.

The fish Catchers in both Less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and highly Tsunami affect (Devanampattinam) categories are examined with the half of the sample size of 25. The table shows not only the sample but also the dependence of the sample involved in health care practices.

Table- 3

Health Care Practices of Fisher cum Government Employees in Cuddalore District

Sl. No.	Practice of Health Care	Persons Treated in Hospitals					
		Highly Affected			Less Affected		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1	Care of Pregnancy	3 (14)	6 (12)	9 (12)	2 (13)	7 (14)	9 (14)
2	Delivery	4 (18)	8 (15)	12 (16)	2 (13)	8 (16)	10 (16)
3	Care of New Born	3 (14)	7 (13)	10 (14)	4 (27)	7 (14)	11 (17)
4	Care of Common Disease	8 (36)	23 (44)	31 (42)	5 (33)	18 (37)	23 (36)
5	General Health Care	4 (18)	8 (15)	12 (16)	2 (13)	9 (18)	11 (17)
	Total	22 (100)	52 (100)	74 (100)	15 (100)	49 (100)	64 (100)

Source: Computed.

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage

The table 3 explains Healthcare practice of Fisher cum Government Employees in Cuddalore district. The table shows that the five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care. The study try to compare less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and high Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) with respect to the health care practice of the sample respondents the following five categories like care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care of fish Catchers. The Healthcare practice are generally categorised as public health care and Private Health Care.

The fish Catchers in both Less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and highly Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) categories are examined with the half of the sample size of 25. The table shows not only the sample but also the dependence of the sample involved in health care practices.

Table- 4

Health Care Practices of Others in Cuddalore District

Sl. No.	Practice of Health Care	Persons Treated in Hospitals					
		Highly Affected			Less Affected		
		Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
1	Care of Pregnancy	4 (18)	6 (16)	10 (17)	3 (17)	7 (19)	10 (18)
2	Delivery	5 (23)	8 (21)	13 (22)	4 (22)	8 (22)	12 (22)
3	Care of New Born	4 (18)	7 (18)	11 (18)	3 (17)	6 (16)	9 (16)

4	Care of Common Disease	4 (18)	8 (21)	12 (20)	4 (22)	7 (19)	11 (20)
5	General Health Care	5 (23)	9 (24)	14 (23)	4 (22)	9 (24)	13 (24)
	Total	22 (100)	38 (100)	60 (100)	18 (100)	37 (100)	55 (100)

Source: Computed.

Note: Figures in parentheses denote the percentage

The table 4 explains Healthcare practice of Others in Cuddalore district. The table shows that the five major Health Care practice they are care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care. The study try to compare less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and high Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) with respect to the health care practice of the sample respondents the following five categories like care of pregnancy, delivery, care of new born, care of common disease, General Health Care of fish Catchers. The Healthcare practice are generally categorised as public health care and Private Health Care.

The fish Catchers in both Less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and highly Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) categories are examined with the half of the sample size of 25. The table shows not only the sample but also the dependence of the sample involved in health care practices.

IMPLICATIONS

It is concluded that the health care practices play a major role in the post Tsunami situation in the coastal region of Cuddalore district over all it is understand that weather Private Health Care or Public Health Care practices both are most important for the population which is affected broadly because of huge natural disaster. The study find out that the sample with respect to care of common disease in highly Tsunami affected area chose government Healthcare practice mostly (48 percentage) compare to private Healthcare practice. In less Tsunami affected area choose private Healthcare practice mostly (48 percentage) compare to government health care practice.

The fish Catchers in both Less Tsunami affected area (Pichavaram) and highly Tsunami affected area (Devanampattinam) categories are examined with the half of the sample size of 25. The table shows not only the sample but also the dependence of the sample involved in health care practices. The awareness of Primary Health betterments and special Healthcare facilities are recommended for the coastal villages. The study suggests that the health care awareness program must be implemented in the tsunami affected villages.

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