

## A STUDY ON THE UTILIZATION OF CHILDREN'S HEALTH CARE SERVICES BY THE PEOPLE IN USILAMPATTI TALUK

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### Abstract

India, with 1.21 billion of population is the words second most popular country after china. An estimated 26 millions of children are born every year. It is alarming that with an absolute increase in population of about 181 million in the population during the census 2001 and 2011, there is a reduction of 5.05 million in the child population aged 0-6 years during the same period. According to 2011 census, the total number of children aged 0-6 years is 158.79 million which is reduced by 3.1 percent compared to the child population in 2001 census. According to the data available the share of children of the age group 0-6 years to the total population is 13.1 percent 2011.

**Keywords:** Health Care, social well being, WHO, Health Check Up, Nutrition, Child line service

### Introduction

The WHO has attempted in construct a positive definition of health and has described as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of infirmity".

### Health Care

Health care is an expression of fellow human being. It is defined as a multitude of services rendered to individuals, families or communities by the agents of the health services of professions, for the purpose of promoting, maintaining, monitoring or restoring health. In many countries, health care is completely or largely a government functions.

### Health care services

Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check Up, Referral Services, Non-formal Pre-School Education, Nutrition and Health education.

### Schemes

- Early childhood Education for 3-6 age group children under the programme of universalisation
- Child line service
- Rajiv Gandhi national crèche scheme for the children of working mothers
- Mid day meal scheme

- The integrated child development services scheme
- National plan action for children

### **Review of Literature**

Dutt, P.R (1962) "Rural health services in India-Primary health centre" says that the primary health centre occupies a key position in the nation's health care system. It is the peripheral yet most vital out post round which rural health care services are being built. The primary health centre is defined as an institution for providing comprehensive (i.e., Preventive, Promotive and Curative). Health care services to the people living in a defined geographic area. It seeks to achieve, its purpose by grouping under one tool of co-ordinate in some other manner all the health work of that are "health planners in India have visualized the primary health centre as the minimum 'infrastructure". For the delivery of health care services touch people in the rural areas for a historical account of the evolution of health centres.

### **Research Methodology**

#### **Statement of the Problem**

The study tries to explore various existing problems and the usefulness of health programmes. This study may serve as a basis for clarifying concepts, establishing priority for further research and gathering information. Dental Katze says as explanatory design represents the earliest stage of science from to its findings may come out with knowledge about important relationship between various studies. The study explored the problems and describes the services provided by doctors and nurses in the government and private hospitals.

#### **Objectives of the study**

- To know the various types of health care services provided by the hospital for children's health
- To know the utilization of children's health care services by the respondent
- To find out the influence of Socio-Economic variables on the utilization of the health care services

#### **Sampling**

The researcher has been selected from the Usilampatti Taluk through Convenient sampling has been selected for the research.

#### **Findings**

- 73% of the respondents go to the government hospital
- 62% of the respondents said that the health visitor visited their houses regularly
- 93% of the respondents said that they gave vaccination to their children regularly

- 75% of the respondents are satisfied with the treatment given in government hospital
- 63% of the respondents said that the various child health programmes conducted in the village were useful
- 63% of the respondents said that their socio economic status played a role in choosing the hospital for treatment

### Suggestions

1. Introduce the accreditation system for children's health care facilities for their infrastructure, human resources and medical supplies based on the annual visits and can be graded based on compliances of the norms.
2. Produce special incentive schemes for the rural doctors and nurses to attract them for the service for stabilized stay of the health professional in the villages
3. The children's health policies and programmes should be made such that services, information and expertise can be combined and put to services for the benefit of the community health

### Conclusion

Health services are considered to be very important from ancient time onwards. We are living in a scientific world. Whole science and technology grows day by day, health conditions of the rural people is still poor. His main reasons for this condition are ignorance of rural life. From the kings families to the poor families all need health, so man has invented so many medicines and health devices. In the modern scientific world they have found out electric, electronic, radium treatments are want town areas. Due to enormous population & due to migration of people from the neighbourhood is Usilampatti town.

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