



## Study the health structure of Kashmiri People

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### Abstract

In sociology of health, analyses of contemporary public health lifestyle, risk, policy, health and consumption has been offered. Sociology of health also covers critiques of socio-politics related to health promotion & result on their execution for policies & practice and an influence of morbidity on social life and vice versa. Diseases and conditions once attributed mainly to genetic predispositions are increasingly being looked at under a more global microscope with factors such as family, education, religion and economic standing all playing key roles in understanding the issue at hand

**Key words:** Sociology, health, Diseases, conditions etc.

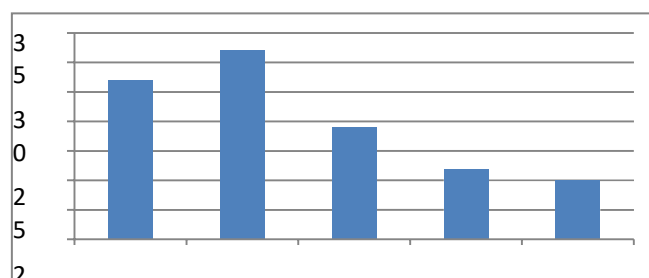
### Introduction

Health is not a state of physical wellbeing as it also includes emotional & mental happiness of a people. From this definition it is clear that health does not only mean a disease free body as it is more than that. It defined the importance of mortal and this definition recognized that healthy body depends upon several factors in which healthy environment is most important factor & stability of mind also essential. Drug is the social organization that treats, diagnoses & prevents disease. “To accomplish these tasks, medicine depends upon most other sciences—including life and earth sciences, chemistry, physics, and engineering. Preventive medicine is a more recent approach to medicine, which emphasizes health habits that prevent disease, including eating a healthier diet, getting adequate exercise etc.”

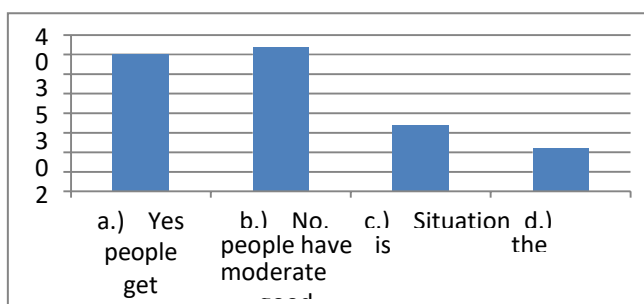
The relation between health & society has been studied in the sociology of health & illness. Specifically, sociologists scrutinize the impacts of mortality rates & morbidity on social life as well as scrutinize the impacts of society on mortality rates & morbidity. This regulation also looks at sickness & fitness concerning communal institutions like school, family, religion & work with the causes of sickness & malady, patient obedience & disobedience and cause for looking specific kinds of care.

### Do you understand types of infections due to sanitisation?

Do you understand types of infections due to sanitisation:	% age
a.) Cholera	27
b.) Diarrhoea	32
c.) Hepatitis A	19
d.) Typhoid	12
e.) Other	10



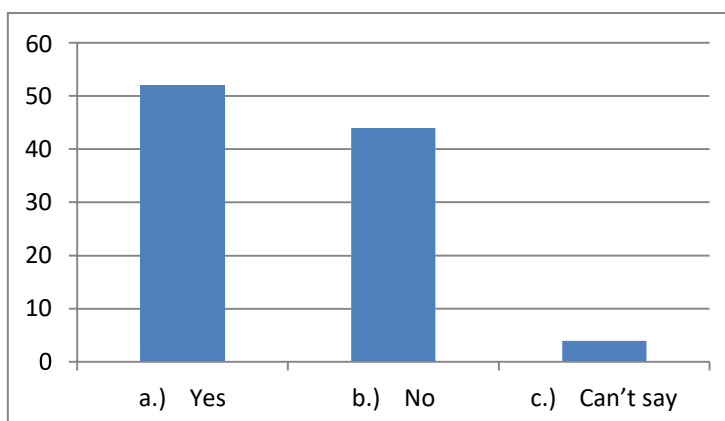
From the analysis we found that 27% of the respondents understand that Cholera is types of infections due to sanitisation and 32% respondents agrees for Diarrhoea whereas 19% of the people thinks that



Hepatitis A is the infection spread by lack of the sanitisation and 12% sanitisation causes typhoid where as 10 % of the people thinks that lack of sanitisation cause other issues.

**Is there any common illness/infection in the society?**

Is there any common illness/infections in the society:	% age
a.) Yes	52
b.) No	44
c.) Can't say	4



From this analysis we found that people of Kashmir agrees that there is issues of the common illness/infection in the society. 52% out of 400 respondents says that yes, there is common illness where as 44% of the people says that there is no infections and 4% of people says they can't say that there is common illness or not.

**Do people get often infected by any illness/infection?**

Do people get often infected by any illness/infection:	% age
a.) Yes people get often infected	35
b.) No, people have good immunity	37
c.) Situation is moderate	17
d.) None of the above	11

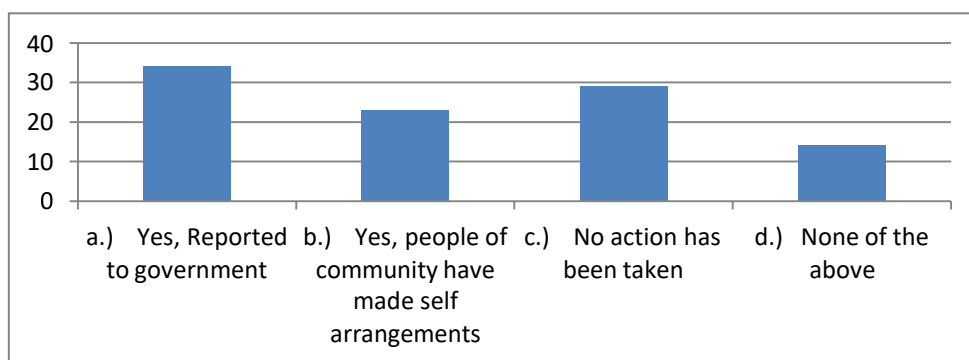
From this analysis we found that Does people get often infected by any illness/infection, 35% people says that Yes people get of tenly infected whereas 37% of people says No, people have good immunity



and 17% people says that the situation is moderate where 11% of the people do not agree to any of the statements.

**If there is a common infection pattern, did people took any action:**

If there is a common infection pattern, did people took any action:	% age
a.) Yes, Reported to government	34
b.) Yes, people of community have made self arrangements	23
c.) No action has been taken	29
d.) None of the above	14



From this analysis we found that whether there is a common infection pattern and did people took any action. 35% respondents out of 400, says that Yes and they have reported to government, where 23% of people says that Yes and people of community have made self arrangements. 29% Of people say that No action has been taken by govt. And 14% of the people does not agree with either statement.

**Conclusion**

Health & diseases has been varied among places and with the passage of time. Presently, there has been a marked consciousness about the significance of sympathetic the geographic factors of individuals’ physical condition. Health is considered as a center point of attention because it is a fundamental human right and it includes the concept of quality of life. Many health care program has been initiated by the government to provide services in which all kinds of healthcare facility has been provided and these services are essential to encourage & maintain the public health. The contribution of health care institutions in the health care of an area can be assessed by its different components viz., number of doctors, availability of beds, Parallel to these government organized health care system, there are number of privateenterprises serving the population of the state. The study area is having a mountainous topography and thus showing variation in terms of health care facilities and diseases.

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