

Comparative study on quality of health care services for the Goan and migrants population at pratap-nagar,Goa

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Introduction:

Migration is a global phenomenon and as we are moving more and more to globalization, incorporating barrier free movement of goods and services, migration or free movement of people from their place of birth to newer destination of opportunity becomes more evident. The small State of Goa has a long history of migration that has influenced the culture, language, administration, religion, commercial endeavors, politics, social and economic relation. The process of migration has been an integral part of Goa's cultural evolution. The census 2001 records show migrants comprise 17% of the total population of Goa. Health is considered as human right and health for all which was resolved by the world Health Assembly in 1977 at Alma Ata continues to be an inspirational goal for health development efforts in such situation, health status of the migrant population requires more attention.

Objectives: To study the quality of health care services for the Goan and migrants population .(Non-Goan).To compare any different in health care services between Goan and migrants (Non-Goan)population .To understand the factors affecting the utilization of these health care services. **Method and Materials:** Cross-sectional study and data collected through pre-structured interview schedule.

Finding and Conclusion: Compare to Goan population, Migrants gets secondary treatment as they are consider as outsiders and referred as 'Ghanti'. Even Migrants finds difficult to utilize the health services at there birth places as well as place where they had migrated. Other factors associated with migrants are illiteracy, language problem, and adjustment with new social and cultural environment.

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