

COMMUNITY

Introduction & Definition

- Organized social life of a locality
- People develop attachment and sentimental identification with the area in which we live and belongs gives rise We feeling
- Group or collection of group inhabits a locality
- Smallest territorial group that can embrace all aspects of social life

Meaning

- Group of people inhabiting in a given geographical area
- Sharing common way of life
- Working together for certain reasons
- Common interests, living pattern and organized social life

Characteristics of community

- Locality
- Community sentiment
- Group of people
- Permanency
- Naturality
- Likeness
- Particular name
- Size of community
- Regulation of relations
- Dependency

Benefits of community

- Security and protection
- Strengthen unity of people
- Cooperation among members
- Communication system among members
- Opportunity for expression
- Sense of belonging

Types of community

- Urban
- Rural
- Tribal

Rural community

- Rural – Ruralis – Village
- Rural society – Agrarian society
- Village – cluster of people living within narrow territorial radius

Definition of Rural community

- Group of people depending on agriculture and allied occupations
- Meaning
 - Live in limited physical area
 - Country neighbourhood
 - Rural life precedes urban life

Characteristics of Rural community

- Agricultural occupation
- Natural environment
- Small size
- Low density population
- Homogeneity
- Low mobility
- Primary group relation

Hazards of ruralities

- Do not opt for change
- Lack of irrigation
- Dependence on nature
- Sub division of land holdings
- Burden of loans
- Landless labourers migrate to cities
- Defective marketing system
- Lack of transportation and communication
- Exploitation of elite group

Hazards

- Family
 - Size
 - Low education
 - Lack of civic amenities
 - Evil habits
- Health
 - High birth and death rate
 - Neglect health care
 - Worship, witchcraft
 - Lack of logistics, transportation

Remedies

- Agriculture development
- Supportive occupation development
- Rural development programs

URBAN COMMUNITY

- City is a limited geographic area inhabited largely and closely settled population having many common interests and institutions under a local government authorised by the state
- Population whose occupations are non agricultural

Features of Urban community

- Namelessness
- Homelessness
- Class extremes
- Social heterogeneity
- Social distance
- Energy and speed
- Secondary control

- Social mobility
- Voluntary associations
- Individuality
- Lack of community feeling
- Lack of unity in the family
- Moral laxity
- Unbalanced personality

- Rationalism
- Dynamism
- Segmentation
- Bureaucratic organization
- Interpersonal relationship
- Size of population
- Density of population

Hazards of urbanization

- Migration
- Industrial growth
- Apathy of government
- Defective town planning
- Vested interests

Problems of Urbanization

- Family disharmony
- Housing and slum formation
- Depersonalisation
- Potable water supply
- Drainage
- Transport and traffic
- Power shortage

Solutions to Urban problems

- Systematic development
- Effective town planning
- Well distributed viable urban centers
- Emphasis on effective implement of poverty alleviation
- Regional planning
- Motivate industrialists to plan their setup in backward districts

- Municipalities to find their own resources and funding
- Encourage private transport
- Community centers

Health hazards of Urbanization

- Respiratory diseases, malnutrition, accidents, alcoholism, crime, suicide, prostitution and STDs
- Cause – industrial pollution, over crowding
- Strategies – safe drinking water, maintain housing standards, proper disposal of waste, health awareness camps

TRIBE COMMUNITY

- Common name,
- Common dialect,
- Common territory (absence of modernisation)
- Common culture

- Common topography
- Unity
- Language
- Endogamous
- Blood relationship
- Political organisation
- Common religion
- Common culture

Problems

- Geographic separation
- Economic problem
- Cultural problem
- Social problem
- Educational problem
- Health problem
- Lack of transportation and communication

Tribal Welfare

- Constitutional safeguard
- Economic facilities
- Education facilities
- Medical facilities
- Carrying out research

Public health

Public Health

- Definition

- Science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organised control of communicable infections, the education of the individual in personal hygiene, the organisation of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis and preventive treatment of disease and the development of social machinery to ensure for every individual a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health, so organising these benefits as to ensure every citizen to realise his birth right of health and longevity

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Role of Urban community in Public health

- Educated, health conscious, maintain decent standard of living
- Hygienic food, water, proper ventilation, proper sanitation and proper solid and liquid waste management
- Periodic health check ups
- Public awareness camps, mass media activities
- Able to reach medical facilities in need of hours
- Diagnostic measures at home itself
- Higher concentration of medical personnel
- Globalisation, technology – solution within short time

Role of Rural community in Public health

- Illiterate, low socio economic status
- Good practice like getting up early, house hold activities
- Consume fresh vegetables and fruits
- Trees and natural environment
- Tulsi, cow dung, natural herbs
- Low density population
- Less stressful life
- Low awareness about health
- Unable to reach medical facilities in need of hours
- Low concentration of medical personnel
- Solution takes time