

Thesis Title

Stages and Provision of Low Income Medical Card
at Village Level in Petchaburi Province

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Degree

Master of Arts (Medical and Health Social Science)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

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ABSTRACT

The purposes of this study were (1) to study the stages and criteria of the project at village level especially criteria that village committee defined by themselves beyond income criteria of Ministry of Public Health (2) to study Tambol Health Worker (THW.)'s role that perform in Low Income Medical Card (LIMC.) provision (3) to analyze correlation between community factors with stages and LIMC.provision (4) to compare socio - economic characteristics of villagers who held LIMC. and the ones who didn't in the same village. The research samples were consisted of village committee, key informants, villagers who held LIMC. and the ones who didn't in the two selected villages, including 70 THWs. who performed their duties outside municipality area and out side public health area in Petchaburi. Datum were collected by in-depth interview with interview guideline and survey method with questionnaire. The percentage, mean, standard deviation and Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient were used to analyze the collected datum by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS *)

The findings were as follows

The depth study in the first village: the village headman had

not favourable characteristic in providing LIMC. The relationship among villagers in the village is very close. The village headman dare not refuse THW.'s request. Of course he provided THW. to join very much. They used conversant criterias. Landless people, the elderly who has no one to take care, dependent children were considered. The socio - economic characteristics of people who held LIMC. differed from those who didn't hold it. In the second village, the village headman had favourable characteristic to provide LIMC. The relationship among villagers in the village was close. The village headman and village committee had a bad attitude that government officers and projects lack of efficiency so they wanted to develop by themselves. THW. trusted them. They used income criteria but they adjusted it from low to high. The socio - economic characteristics of people who held LIMC. differed from those who didn't hold it not much.

The findings in the width study were 1) most stages of LIMC. had moderate correction, income criteria and conversant criteria were used together 2) conversant criteria were temporary home, stuffy home, no land for house building, poor health status, chronic disease, psychosis, nervous disorder, landless, number of child and others 3) Most THW. had moderate participation in LIMC. provision 4) characteristic of the village headman correlated with stages at .05 significant level. The relation among villagers in the village correlated with correction and fairness of card distribution at .01 significant level. The relation between the village headman correlated with stages and correction and fairness of card distribution at .01 significant level.

From these results researcher suggested that the stages should be reform to be compact, the villagers should participate more in controlling the LIMC. provision, to give chance to the committee to use conversant criterias besides income criteria and to encourage THW. to perform better role.