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HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCTURE AND MEDICAL FACILITIES A Case Study of Haveri District

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Abstract:-A comprehensive analysis of health care infrastructure, which consists of hospitals, dispensaries, practitioners, doctors, Para medical staff health workers. Health assistance. ANM's no. of beds and medical stores. So and so forth, in the district of Haveri is undertaken in this chapter.

Keywords: Medical Facilities , Health Care , Para medical , geographical area .

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Hence the present study has attempted to provide data on different constituents of health care infrastructure available in the study area. The main purpose of this analysis is to estimate the extent of health care facilities both in public as well as private sectors in the district Haveri.

2.0 STUDY AREA:

Haveri district is located in the central Karnataka. The total geographical area of the study region is 4,848 sq. kms. The study region is located in between 140 -19I North to 150 - 09I Northern latitudes and 750 -01I East to 750 -50I Eastern longitudes. Durma, Kumadavati, Tungabhadra and varda are the important seasonal Rivers in the study region. The district comprises of seven taluks namely Byadgi, Hangal, Haveri Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and Shiggaon. As per 2011 census the study area consists of 15.98 lakh population residing in 698 villages and seven urban centers.

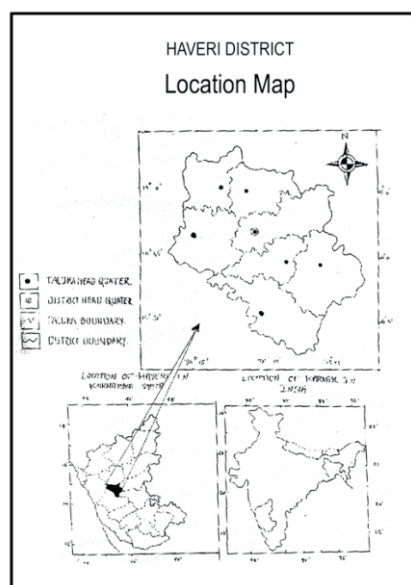


Fig. 1

3.0 OBJECTIVE :

- 1) To study of Taluka-wise distribution health care and medical facilities.
- 2) To Distribution of medical facilities both public and private sector.
- 3) To medical facilities rural area.

4.0 HYPOTHESIS

- 1) For performing health care facilities.
- 2) The comparative study between public and private (medical) health care infrastructure of the district.

5.0 METHODOLOGY:

The data is analysed with help of graphic representations and the present work is based on secondary data. The Result have been analysed with the help of maps and diagrams.

6.0 REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE SUBJECT

6.1 Public medical institutions and number of beds in the study area:

The total number of public medical institutions which are existed in the district of Haveri are recorded to the extent of 495 as on 31st March 2011. The public medical institutions which incorporates, allopathic Hospitals, Indian system of medical and hospitals (ISMH), taluka hospitals, community health centers (CHC), public or general hospitals, primary health centers (PHC), primary health sub centers (PHSC), Primary health units (PHU), Maternity hospitals (M.H) and Laprocry control center (LCC) etc in the district of Haveri are analysed in detail in table 5.1.

Table 6.1
Public medical institutions in Haveri district as on 2011

S.No.	Talukas	Allopathic Hospital		ISMH		Taluka Hospital		CHC		General or Public hospital		PHC		PHSC		PHU		M.H		L.C.C		Total
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Byadgi	5	6.41	3	18.75	1	16.7	1	10.0	-	-	4	7.54	29	9.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
2	Hangal	15	19.23	5	31.25	1	16.7	2	20.0	-	-	12	22.64	52	16.9	2	11.76	-	-	1	50%	90
3	Haveri	12	15.38	3	18.75	-	-	1	10.0	1	25.0	9	16.98	46	14.9	3	17.6	-	-	-	-	75
4	Hirekerur	12	15.38	1	6.25	1	16.7	3	30.0	1	25.0	7	13.20	54	17.5	4	23.5	-	-	-	-	83
5	Ranebenmur	18	23.07	3	18.75	1	16.7	-	-	1	25.0	10	18.86	57	18.5	4	23.5	2	100	1	50%	97
6	Savanur	07	8.97	-	00	1	16.7	1	10.0	1	25.0	4	7.54	31	10.1	02	11.76	-	-	-	-	47
7	Shiggoan	09	11.53	1	6.25	1	16.7	2	20.0	-	-	07	13.20	38	12.4	02	11.76	-	-	-	-	60
	Total	78	100%	16	100%	06	100%	10	100%	04	100%	53	100%	307	100%	17	100%	02	100%	02	100%	495 =GT

Source: 1. District health and family welfare office, Haveri

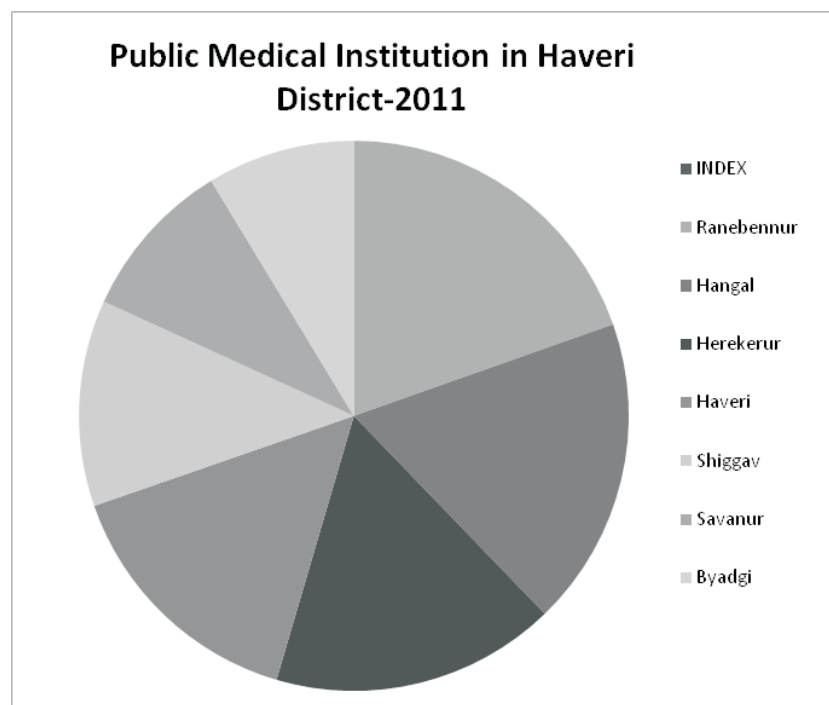


Fig. 2

The details in the above table indicate that there were totally 495 public medical institutions in 7 talukas of district of Haveri, out of which, 78 are allopathic hospital, 16 hospitals are of ISMH type and 6 taluka hospitals, 10 CHC's, 4 General hospital, 53 PHC's and maximum number of PHSC i.e to the extent of 307. Moreover it had 17 PHU's and MH & LCC 2 each.

Maximum numbers of allopathic hospital are located in the taluka of Ranebennur (18) its share in the district is 23.07 percent followed by Hangal (15), Haveri and Hirekerur (12 each). The least number of allopathic hospitals located in Byadgi taluka (5) its share in the district is 6.41 percent followed by Savanur (7) and Shiggaon(9). Hangal taluka had the maximum number of ISM hospitals in the district (i.e. 5) its share in the district is 31.25 percent then it is followed by Byadgi, Haveri & Ranebennur (3 each) Savanur had no. ISM hospital but Hirekerur (1) and Shiggaon had the least no. of ISM hospital in the district (1 each). Similarly there has been 6 taluka hospitals in the district and except Savanur taluka all other talukas had one each. Moreover out of 10 CHC's in the district, Hirekerur taluka had maximum no. of CHC's i.e to the extent of 3, its share in the district is 30% followed by Hangal and Shiggaon (each had 2). The least no. of CHC's are located in Byadgi, Haveri & Savnur (each one). There has no CHC in Ranebennur taluka.

As for as general hospitals in the district are concerned, 4 talukas viz Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur and Savanur had one each. But Byadgi, Hangal and Shiggaon taluka are deprived of them. Out of 53 PHC's in the district, maximum are located in Hangal (12) its share in the district is 22.64 percent followed by Ranebennur (10), Haveri (9), Shiggaon (7). The least no of PHC's are located Byadgi and Savanur talukas each had 4 PHC's.

There has been maximum no. of PHSC's in the study area as on 31-3-08 to the tune of 307, out of which Ranebennur taluka had its 97 share in the district is 18.5 percent followed by Hirekerur (54), Hangal(52), Haveri(46). But very minimum no. of PHSC have been located in Byadgi taluka (29). As far as PHU's are concerned out of 17 in the district, Hirekerur and Ranebennur talukas has 4 each and followed by Haveri (3), Hangal, Savanur and Shiggaon (2) each. So, (50)PHU's are found merely in 2 talukas viz Hirekerur and Ranebennur talukas.

There has been only 2 maternity hospitals in the district and both are in ranebennur taluka. Similarly there are 2 leprosy control center in the district, Hangal and Ranebennur had one each.

As far as number of beds in various public health institutions in the district is concerned, it is clearly depicted in table 6.2 along with the no. of medical stores, no. of operations done by the public health personnel in the district.

Table 6.2
Number of beds at public medical institutions and no. of medical shops, no. of operations etc. in the district of Haveri as on 2011

S.No.	Talukas	Allopathic Hospital		ISMH		PHC		PHU		Medical shops		Operations		Blood banks		NFCC		Total No. of beds
		Beds	%	Beds	%	Beds	%	Beds	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Byadgi	30	6.41	06	18.75	24	8.33	-	-	24	5.69	1104	9.64	-	-	-	-	60
2	Hangal	90	19.23	10	31.25	66	22.9	02	6.25	59	13.94	2110	18.4	-	-	-	-	168
3	Haveri	72	15.38	06	18.75	48	11.6	06	18.75	100	23.64	1826	15.9	01	100	-	-	132
4	Hirekerur	72	15.38	02	6.25	30	10.4	08	25.0	46	10.87	1565	13.6	-	-	-	-	112
5	Ranebennur	108	23.07	06	18.75	66	22.9	08	25.0	130	30.73	2365	20.6	-	-	01	100	188
6	Savanur	42	8.97	-	-	24	8.33	04	12.5	24	5.67	1166	10.7	-	-	-	-	70
7	Shiggaon	54	11.53	02	6.25	30	10.41	04	12.5	40	9.45	1318	11.5	-	-	-	-	90
	Total	468	100	32	100	288	100	32	100	423	100	11454	100	01	100	01	100	820= G.T

Source: 1. Haveri district at glance 2010-12 p(34)
 2. DSO Haveri and ZP Haveri 2011
 3. District Health and Family Welfare office Haveri (2011)

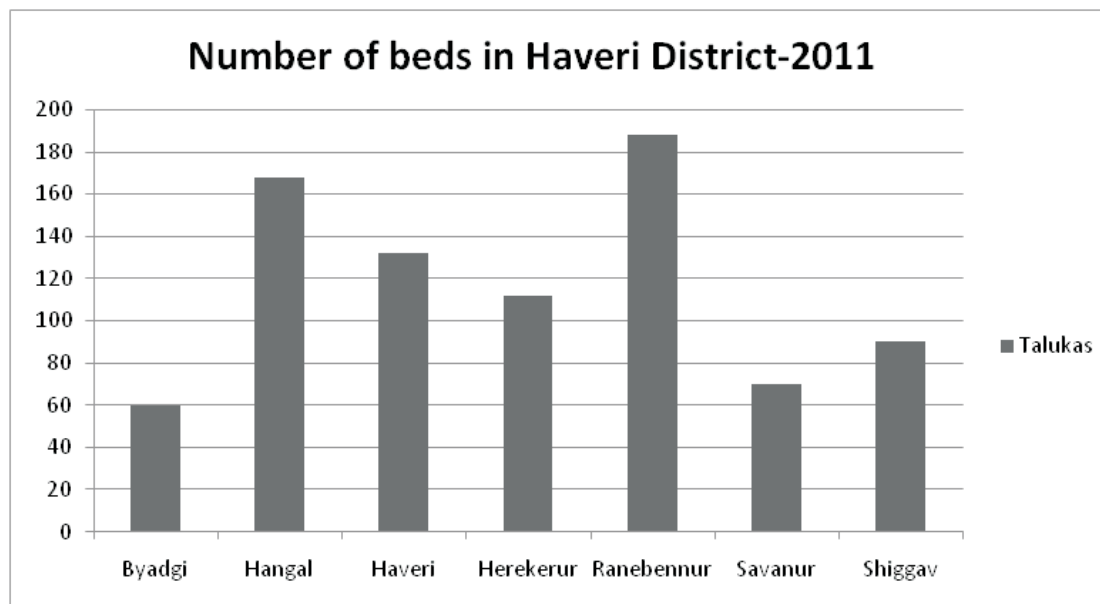


Fig. 3

The details in the above table (6.2) indicate that there were 820 beds in various medical institutions of 7 talukas of Haveri district as on 31-3-2011 out of which 468 beds belong to allopathic hospitals of the district out of 468, max number of beds are found in Ranebennur taluka (108) followed by Hangal (90), Haveri, Hirekerur (72 each), Shiggaon(54), Savanur(42) and Byadgi(30).

ISM hospitals in the district had only 32 beds maximum are in Hangal (10) which contributes 35.25 percent of the total ISM hospital beds followed by Byadgi, Haveri, Ranebennur each had 6, Shiggaon (2) but unfortunately Savanur taluka had no ISM hospital in the district.

All the PHC's in the district had 288 beds, Ranebennur and Hangal had 66 each followed by Haveri (48), Shiggaon (30), Byadgi and Savanur 24 each. Similarly all PHU's in the district had only 32 beds, 50% of them are located in Hirekerur and Ranebennur 25% each, followed by Haveri (6), Savanur & Shiggaon & each Hangal (2) But Byadgi had no PHU.

So far as The distribution of medical shops in the district is concerned there were totally 422 medical stores, out of which maximum of 130 were in Ranebennur taluka followed by Haveri (100), Hangal(59), Hirekerur(46), Shiggaon (40) Byadgi and Savanur had 24 each. 11454 operations were successfully performed by public health personnel in the district, out of which, Ranebennur taluka had more no. of operations to the tune of 2365 followed by Hangal (2110), Haveri (1826), Hirekerur (1565), Shiggaon (1368), Savanur(1166), Byadgi(1104).

The entire district had only one blood bank which is located at district head quarter (Haveri) similarly there has been only one National Family Control center located in Ranebennur.

7.0 CONCLUSION

The development of private health care infrastructure has a positive impact on the health status of the people. This hypothesis is certainly proved by the researcher which relates the comparison between public and private medical facilities and medical man power. People will be deprived of medical facilities where in, we find meager public medical infrastructure as compared to enhanced population of the Haveri district.

Similarly, the doctors were serving in rural and most remote villages to the best of their capability where in we do not find either private health centre or public health centre. In this regard the researchers must have to say the rural people had better knowledge regarding medical facilities.

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