

“Growth of Public Healthcare Services in Solapur District”

Mr. Mahadev A. Dhage

Research Student,
Arts and Commerce College, Madha.

Prof. Dr. Shaikh.A.A

Research Guide,
Former Dean, Faculty of Commerce, PAH Solapur University, Solapur
Arts and Commerce College, Madha

ABSTRACT:

Public healthcare system provides various healthcare services to needy people living in different geographical segmentations. Health is one of the very important component in the life which determine the productivity and efficiency of the people. Healthy life of the people helps to improve the longevity, physical appearance, mental health, brings happiness, boost the efficiency, prevent the diseases, develop the quality of health, leads productive life, enhance ability to perform activities and financial benefits. This research investigation has mainly progress of healthcare services, availability of beds and beds per lakh population in selected investigation area at given time period. This research investigation was based on the exploratory and descriptive research investigation. In this research study, researchers have used purely secondary data which was collected through the various articles, journals, thesis, books, magazines and websites. Researchers have found that growth rate of PHCs were higher than growth rate of hospitals in Solapur district over the period of time. Negative growth rate was found in dispensaries in selected investigation area at given time period. Total number of sub-centres were declined from 433 SCs to 429 SCs in Solapur district. But, it was very negligible. Researchers have also found that maximum number of PHCs and Beds were found in North Solapur as compare to other selected tehsils in Solapur district over the study period.

INTRODUCTION:

Health is one of the very significant component in the life. Health of people consists of physical and mental health. Real wealth that a person can hold on to is their health. Healthy life of the people helps to improve the longevity, physical appearance, mental health, brings happiness, boost the efficiency, prevent the diseases, develop the quality of health, leads productive life, enhance ability to perform activities and financial benefits. Mind of strong and healthy people would be very fresh, positive, active and productive. Healthcare system helps to improve the life of the people living in different geographical area such as urban, semi-urban and rural area. According to World Health Organization (WTO), health system consists of all the institutions, organizations, trusts, people and actions whose primary

intents to enhance, improve, restore and maintain the health. Healthcare services are broadly divided into two categories on the basis of ownership such as private healthcare services and public healthcare services. Public healthcare system consists of primary health Centers (PHCs), Sub-Centre's (SCs), Community Health Centre's (CHCs), District Hospitals and Sub-district hospitals. Additionally, healthcare system aids in the prevention, detection and management of a number of communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as the enhancement of the quality of life. Healthcare system offers a range of medical services including prenatal care, laboratory test, chronic illness, vaccination, child healthcare services, delivery of babies, consensual sexual activities, unplanned pregnancy and maternal healthcare services.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Researchers s have found that PHCs plays an important role in providing various healthcare services to people living in rural and remote area in India and also having various problems in PHCs such as lack of medicines, lack of advanced technology, underdeveloped infrastructure, absence of 24*7 days healthcare service and insufficient medical staff (**Jain, P., Parihar, K.S., Khare, J., and Billaiya, R. (2016)**). Various challenges and obstacles were found in front of PHCs such as lack of health care facilities, shortage of trained health care professionals, absence of advanced technology and lack of infrastructural development in India (**Mathur,P., Srivastava,S. Lalchandani,A. Mehta,J. (2017)**). Primary healthcare facilities were offered to women that helped to enhance their health. The primary health Centre's offers a range of services including pregnancy, birth control programs, anti-epidemic initiatives and programs for baby immunization at specific time**Panchani, M. (2014)**. Positive relationship were found in between of economic development and improvement of primary health care Centre in Karnataka state. There were also found continuously increasing the number of doctors and primary health care centres in Karnataka state(**Ashoka., S.R. (2017)**).Education and economic status of respondents were also greatly affecting on the utilization of health care services in selected research area at given a period of time(**Goswami., S. (2017)**).Various factors are affecting upon the use primary health care services such as age, gender, occupation, income, types of family, distance between PHCs and home, travelling facilities and monthly expenditure of primary health care Centre in selected research area at given a period of time **Kayalvizhi., M. (2019)**. Number of factors are affecting upon the use of PHCs such as demographic factors, distance between the PHCs to home, transportation facilities, availabilities of healthcare services, use of advance technology, availability of medical staff and previous experience of PHCs (**Kharlukhi,I.J. D. (2021)**).

OBJECTIVES OF PRESENT RESEARCH INVESTIGATION:

The main objectives of the present research investigation are as follows...

- To study the progress of healthcare services in Solapur district.

- To examine the present status of availability of beds and beds per lakh population in selected investigation area.
- To gives the suggestions for the development healthcare services in Solapur district.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Present research investigation is based on the analytical and descriptive research methods. This research investigation was tried to explore the progress of healthcare system in selected investigation area. In this research investigation, researchers have purely used secondary data which was collected from various reports such as Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1981 to 2021) and Socio-Economic Review of Solapur District (2010-11 to 2020-21). Researchers have used percentage method and growth rate analysis method. Researchers have mainly collected data of PHCs, CHCs, SCs, Dispensaries and hospitals from selected investigation area.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

1. Growth Of Hospitals, Dispensaries And Total Number Of PHCs In Solapur District (1971 To 2021)

In this research study, researchers have mainly focused on the progress of healthcare system in Solapur district during the period of 1971 to 2021. Primary health Centre (PHCs) plays an important role in providing the public healthcare services to people living in rural and remote area. It also provides curative, promotive, preventive and rehabilitative services to people living in rural area.

Table No:01			
Growth Of Hospitals, Dispensaries And Total Number Of PHCs In Solapur District (1971 To 2021)			
Years	No Hospitals In Solapur District	No Of Dispensaries In Solapur District	Total No Of PHCs In Solapur District
1971	5	40	15
1981	10	49	16
1991	14	22	66
2001	14	32	68
2011	17	19	77
2021	19	30	92
CAGR	2.7	-0.6	3.7

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).

Table no 1 shows growth of hospitals, dispensaries and total number of PHCs in Solapur district during the period of 1971 to 2021. Total number of hospitals in Solapur district was increased from 5 hospitals to 19 hospitals and their compound annual growth rate was 2.7 percent during the study period. In case of dispensaries, total number of dispensaries were declined from 40 dispensaries to 30 dispensaries and their compound annual growth rate was -0.6 percent in same period of time. In case of PHCs, total number of PHCs were increased from 15 PHCs to 92 PHCs and their compound annual growth rate was 3.7 percent during the same period of time. Researchers have found that CAGR of PHCs (3.7%) were higher than CAGR of hospitals (2.7%) and CAGR of dispensaries were negative in selected investigation area at given time period. Negative growth rate was found in dispensaries due to increasing the number of PHCs in rural area.

2. GROWTH OF SUB-CENTRES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (2011 TO 2020).

Sub-Centre's play an important and significant role in providing various healthcare services to people living in rural and remote area. It is first contact point in between of primary health care system and community. It is providing various kinds of services to people such as maternal and child health, family welfare, diarrhea, immunization, vaccination, control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

**TABLE NO: 2
GROWTH OF SUB-CENTRES IN SOLAPUR
DISTRICT (2011 TO 2020)**

Years	Sub-Centres
2011	433
2012	433
2013	429
2014	429
2015	429
2016	429
2017	429
2018	429
2019	427
2020	429
CAGR	-0.1

Source: Directorate of Health Services,
Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).

Table no 2 depicts growth of sub-centres in Solapur district during the period of 2011 to 2020. Researchers have found that total number of sub-centres were decreased from 433 sub-Centre's to 429 sub-Centre's and their compound annual growth rate was -0.1 in Solapur district over study period. Researchers have observed that there were declined number of sub-centres due to increasing the PHCs in Solapur district over the study period.

3. AVAILABILITIES OF BEDS AND BEDS PER LAKH POPULATION IN PUBLIC HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (1971 TO 2021).

In this research investigation, researchers have focused on the availabilities of beds and beds per lakh population in public healthcare institutions in Solapur district during the period of 1971 to 2021.

TABLE NO:3 AVAILABILITIES OF BEDS AND BEDS PER LAKH POPULATION IN PUBLIC HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (1971 TO 2021).		
Year	No Of Beds In Solapur District	Availability Of Beds In Per Lakh Of Population In Solapur District
1971	782	35
1981	1626	62
1991	1888	57
2001	1845	46
2011	1681	39
2021	2205	43
CAGR	2.1	0.4
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).		

Table no 3 indicates availabilities of beds and beds per lakh population in public healthcare institutions in Solapur district during the period of 1971 to 2021. Researchers has observed that total number of beds were increased from 782 beds to 2205 beds and their compound annual growth rate was 2.1 percent during the period of 1971 to 2021. In Public

healthcare system, availability of beds per lakh population were increased from 35 beds per lakh population to 43 beds per lakh population in Solapur district over the study period. Researchers have concluded that total number of beds and availability of beds per lakh population was continuously increased from 2011 to 2020 during the study period of time.

4. TALUKA-WISE GROWTH OF PHCS AND SUB-CENTRES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (2010-11 TO 2020-21).

In this research investigation, researchers have mainly paid their attention on the taluka-wise growth of PHCs and Sub-centres in Solapur district during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21.

TABLE NO: 04

TALUKA-WISE GROWTH OF PHCS AND SUB-CENTRES IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT (2010-11 TO 2020-21).

Sr. No	Talukas	Primary Health Centres			Sub-Centres		
		2010-11	2020-21	CAGR	2010-11	2020-21	CAGR
1	Karmala	5	5	0	32	32	0
2	Madha	8	8	0	45	45	0
3	Barshi	7	7	0	43	43	0
4	North Solapur	4	19	16.9	22	18	-2
5	Mohal	8	8	0	36	36	0
6	Pandharpur	8	8	0	42	42	0
7	Malshiras	12	12	0	76	76	0
8	Sangola	6	6	0	39	39	0
9	Mangalwedha	5	5	0	26	26	0
10	South Solapur	6	6	0	33	33	0
11	Akkalkot	8	8	0	39	39	0
12	Total	77	92	1.8	433	429	-0.1

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).

Table no 4 indicates that total number of PHCs were increased from 77 PHCs to 92 PHCs and their compound annual growth rate was 1.8 percent in Solapur district over the study period. Researchers have observed that total number of PHCs in North Solapur were increased from 4 PHCs to 19 PHCs and their compound annual growth rate was 16.9 percent during the same period of time. Researchers have found that there were no change in number of PHCs in all selected tehsils except of North Solapur at given period of time. In case of Sub-centres, total number of Sub-centres were decreased from 433 SCs to 429 SCs and their

CAGR was -0.1 percent during the same period of time. Researchers have observed that total number of SCs in North Solapur were from 22 SCs to 18 SCs and their CAGR was -2 percent over the study period. There were no change in SCs in all the selected tehsils except of North Solapur in Solapur district over the study period.

1. TALUKA-WISE AVAILABILITY OF BEDS IN PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SYSTEM (2010-11 TO 2020-21)

In this research investigation, researchers have also focused on the taluka-wise availability of beds in public healthcare system during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21.

TABLE NO: 5				
TALUKA-WISE AVAILABILITY OF BEDS IN PUBLIC HEALTHCARE SYSTEM (2010-11 TO 2020-21)				
Sr. No	Talukas	2010-11	2020-21	CAGR
1	Karmala	80	80	0
2	Madha	88	108	2.1
3	Barshi	102	112	0.9
4	North Solapur	770	1163	4.2
5	Mohal	72	102	3.5
6	Pandharpur	155	188	1.9
7	Malshiras	159	182	1.4
8	Sangola	66	66	0
9	Mangalwedha	60	60	0
10	South Solapur	51	66	2.6
11	Akkalkot	78	78	0
12	Total	1681	2205	2.8
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).				

Table no 5 shows total number of beds in public healthcare system was increased from 1681 beds to 2205 beds and their CAGR of 2.8 percent during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21. Maximum availability of beds in public healthcare system was found the North Solapur (1163 beds) and their compound annual growth rate was 4.2 percent and followed by Mohal (3.5 percent), South Solapur (2.6 percent) Madha (2.1 percent), Pandharpur (1.9 percent) and Malshiras (1.4 percent) in selected research area at given time period.

2. TALUKA-WISE AVAILABILITY OF BEDS FOR PATIENTS IN PRIVATE HEALTH CARE CENTRE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

In this research investigation, researchers have mainly paid their attention on the availability of beds for patients in private health care Centre in Solapur district during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21.

TABLE NO: 6				
TALUKA-WISE AVAILABILITY OF BEDS FOR PATIENTS IN PRIVATE HEALTH CARE CENTRE IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT				
Sr. No	Talukas	2010-11	2020-21	CAGR
1.	Pandharpur	282	1597	18.9
2.	Malshiras	1270	912	-3.3
3.	Sangola	297	635	7.9
4.	Mangalwedha	108	222	7.5
5.	South Solapur	326	646	7.1
6.	Akkalkot	60	187	12.0
7.	Karmala	39	382	25.6
8.	Madha	155	714	16.5
9.	Barshi	707	1348	6.7
10.	North Solapur	120	6207	48.4
11.	Mohal	205	246	1.8
12	Total	3569	13096	13.9
Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra (1971 to 2021).				

Table no 6 shows taluka-wise availability of beds for patients in private health care centre in Solapur district during the period of 2010-11 to 2020-21. Researcher has observed that total number of beds available in private healthcare centre were increased form 3569 beds to 13096 beds and their compound annual growth rate was 13.9 percent over the study period. Maximum number of beds in private hospitals were found in North Solapur (6207 beds) and followed by Pandharpur (1597 beds), Barshi (1348 beds), Malshiras (912 beds), Madha (714 beds), South Solapur (646 beds), Sangola (635 beds), Karmala (382 beds), Mohal (246 beds) and Mangalwedha (222 beds) in selected investigation area in 2020-21. Maximum compound annual growth rate of private hospitals beds were found in North Solapur (48.5 percent) and minimum was found in Mohal (1.8 percent) in selected investigation area at given time period.

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION:

Researchers have found that growth rate of PHCs were higher than growth rate of hospitals in Solapur district over the period of time. Negative growth rate was found in dispensaries in selected investigation area at given time period. Total number of sub-centres were declined from 433 SCs to 429 SCs in Solapur district. But, it was very negligible. In this research investigation, researchers have found that total number of beds in public healthcare services and availability of beds in per lakh population were also continuously increasing in Solapur district during the period of 1971 to 2021. But, CAGR of beds in Solapur district was higher than availability of beds in per lakh of population in Solapur district over the study period. Maximum number of primary healthcare centre were found in North Solapur and their CAGR was 16.9 percent which was higher than other tehsils in Solapur district. Maximum number of beds public healthcare centre were found in North Solapur as compare to other tehsils in Solapur district over the study period. This research investigation has also found that number of beds available in private healthcare centre were continuously increased in Solapur district over the study period. Maximum number of beds in private healthcare centre were found in North Solapur and very minimum in Akkalkot tehsil in selected investigation area at given time period. Researchers have suggested that there is need to increasing the number of PHCs, CHCs, Dispensaries and hospitals in rural and remote area in Solapur district. Public healthcare system should be focus on providing the quality of healthcare services to people living in different geographical area in Solapur district. Researchers have concluded that there were continuously increasing the PHCs in Solapur district and number of beds in private and public healthcare centres in Solapur district during the study period of time.

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