

PUBLIC HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN THE BELAGAVI DISTRICT : A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE.

Shashikala G. Hande ¹ , Dr.S.M. Hurakadli ²

¹Research Scholar, department of Geography, Rani Channamma University Belagavi.
Contact, 8123671842. Email,shashikaladr6@gmail.com

²Research Guide, department of Geography Rani Channamma University Belagavi.
Email, drhurakadli@yahoo.com

Abstract

Health care ensures the health and safety of people, and as such requires effective management of facilities. Unfortunately, current approaches to health care facilities management (HFM) are based on an "if it breaks, we fix it" approach. There is still no effective real-time monitoring of health care facilities, causing a lack of effective preventive maintenance. Health is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO) as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Health facilities are places that provide health care. They include hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centers, and specialized care centers, such as birthing centers and psychiatric care centers. Healthcare is part of the vast medical field that involves the study of detention, cure and prevention of illness, sickness, injuries and physical and mental abnormalities. Nursing is part of the healthcare industry that cares for the individuals, families and society to attain, maintain and recover optimum health so that they enjoy a better quality of living. In Belagavi district Alopthy Hospitals-786,IAH-794,PHC-565,PH-139,CHC-16.highest all types of hospitals are found in Belagavi talukas (365) in 2021.

Keywords: Public Health care, Facilities.

1. Introduction:

Healthcare is the improvement or maintenance of health via the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of disease, injury, illness, and other physical and mental impairments in people. Health care is delivered by professionals in health fields. Physicians, Dentistry, Medicine, Nursing, Midwifery, Optometry, Psychology, Audiology, Pharmacy, Physical therapy, Occupational therapy and other health professions are all part of health care. Good health of any population depends on the consistent availability of basic resources such as water, food and energy.

As the health is defined by the World Health Organization as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity", a holistic approach to study the health of women is required.

The Belagavi civil hospital probably dates from 1836 when belagavi was chosen to be the district headquarters. The prevailing diseases are malarious fever, bronchitis, worms and rheumatism. In 1882 cholera prevailed all over the district. And several times appeared in the city, but never in an epidemic form, out of thirty-one cases seventeen proved fatal. The Belagavi grant -in-aid dispensary was started in 1859. in Gokak Dispensary was opened in 1867,Athani-1871,Saundati-1875,Chikkodi-1882 in a hired bungalow.

2. Study Area:

The study area of this paper is a part of Karnataka state. The region under study extends from 15°–23' north to 16°–58' north latitudes and 74°–05' east to 75°–28' east longitudes (Belagavi District Gazetteer-editor James m.Campbell) . Belagavi districts mainly contains 547 VA circles, 35 Hoblies, 506 Grama panchayaths, 1263 Inhabited and 12 Unhabited villages, 34 urban local bodies, 51 Police stations, 14 fire brigade station. The Belagavi district is divided in to 14 talukas for administrative purposes viz., Athani, Bailhongal, Belagavi, Chikkodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Kagavada, Khanapur, Kittur, Mudalagi, Nippani, Raibag, Ramdurg and Savadatti. Belgavi district is bordered by Maharashtra state to in the North, Bagalkot district in the East, Dharwad & and Uttar Kannada districts in the South, Goa and Maharashtra state in the west. (Mr. Arun Nivrutti Chandore,n.d.)Belagavi with a total population of 54, 95,366 (estimates as per Aadhar UIDAI.gov.in DEC 2020) is the second most populous district in the State. In 2021 at Belagavi district all types of Hospitals are found total 2300 hospitals.

LOCATION MAP OF BELAGAVI DISTRICT

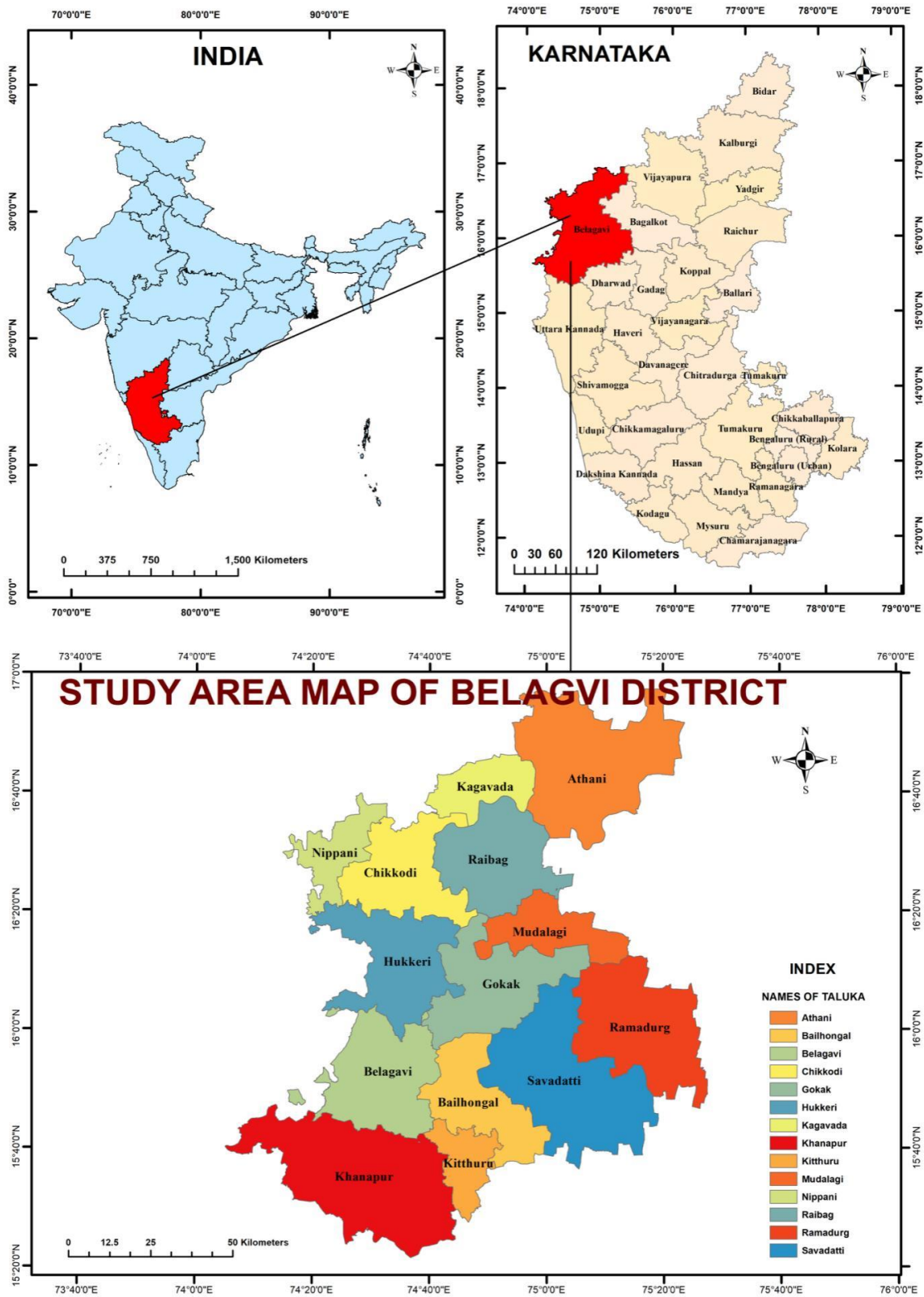


Figure-1

3. Objectives Of The Study:

1. To study the public health care facilities.
2. To study the relationship between nutrition and health.
3. To analyze the diseases that afflicts on public health.

4. Methodology:

The current study used primary and secondary data on Public Health care facilities in Belagavi District from the year 2021. The result of the current study are represented cartographically once all the data have been combined and converted to percentage. A map presented using the Arc GIS 10.8, also we using Graphs and diagrams.

5. Result And Discussion:

In the current study, all data were combined and converted to percentage, and the conclusions are depicted using a map.

5.1 Health Facilities:

Belagavi District is fortunate to have some of the best Health Institutions which are serving people not only in Belagavi District but also people from all over Karnataka and other states. The K.L.E Hospital of Belagavi is the Second Largest Hospital in Asia which provides all the modern facilities and treatment. Recently, a Cancer Research Center has been inaugurated which has now made Cancer treatment easier and affordable. Also we have the A.M.Shaikh Homeopathy and Medical College which with its service and hospitality ranks Third in India. Besides these, there are many other reputed Doctors and Health Institutions serving people selflessly and paying valuable contribution towards a Healthier Belagavi.

Primary Healthcare

Primary health care mentions to the necessary health care made accessible to individuals in a community at costs that they can afford. The World Health Organization (WHO) put forward the concept of primary health care that focuses more on the importance of community participation by identifying some of the social, economic, and environmental determinants. It includes the basic services required for meeting one's everyday health care needs like conducting a regular checkup with the family doctor or visiting low income health clinics.

Primary healthcare (PHC) refers to "essential health care" that is based on "scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology, which make universal health care accessible to all individuals and families in a community. It is through their full participation and at a cost that the community and the country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination".

Public Health and Nutrition

Public health is the medical field concerned with the prevention and control of disease through the promotion of healthy behaviors and population surveillance. Strategies used to promote public health include the administration of vaccines, patient education, and other component

Health and Fitness

The health and fitness domain plays a significant role in Human life. Exercising regularly is the most important thing you can do for your health. Exercise helps to boost mood, control appetite, and improve sleep in the short term. It reduces the risk of heart disease, diabetes, stroke, depression, dementia and many cancers in the long term.

Womens Health

Womens health is a medical field dedicated to the prevention and diagnosis of illnesses and conditions affecting women's physical and mental well-being. Women and men typically face similar health issues; the only difference is that womens health needs extra care. There are biological mechanisms in young women such as puberty, pregnancy, childbirth, and health threats.

Furthermore, many women's health problems go undiagnosed, and most drug trials exclude women as participants. Women, on the other hand, face particular health problems like breast cancer, cervical cancer, menopause, and pregnancy.

5.2 Important Health Facility Centers in Belagavi District

KLE's Dr Prabhakar Kore Hospital & Medical Research Centre , Belagavi

KLE's Vishwanth Katti Dental Hospital & Research Centre , Belagavi

The Cancer Hospital , Belagavi

Other Health Institution

5.3 Other Health Institutions :

District hospital (Belagavi) : The District Hospital, Belagavi earlier known as the Civil Hospital is the earliest hospital in the district and dates back to 1859. This serves the people of the district and also the rural people of the bordering villages of the neighbouring state. The Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of the city is attached to

this hospital. The present bed strength of the hospital is around 1000. It has specialised services in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, maternity, gynaecology, ENT, skin diseases, ophthalmology, psychiatry and dentistry.

General Hospital (Gokak) : The General Hospital, Gokak is one of the oldest hospital in the district being started as a Dispensary in 1865. The present building of the hospital was constructed during 1966. The total number of beds available is around 75.

Karnataka Health Institute(Ghataprabha) : This hospital was started as a dispensary in the year 1935. The campus is spread over an area of 195 acres of land. By 1985, the institute had achieved a General Hospital of 166 beds, a Maternity Hospital of 55 beds with it's 6 rural branches.

General Hospital(Saundatti) : This hospital was started as a dispensary during 1875. It is housed in it's own building constructed in 1958. The number of beds available is 50 with 10 beds for Tuberculosis patients.

General Hospital(Chikodi) : It was started in 1882 as a dispensary maintained by Local Board in a hired bungalow. It has been converted into a general hospital with 50 beds.

District T.B Centre (Belagavi) : This centre was started in 1972 and is situated in the district hospital compound and is headed by a Medical Officer. The centre is equipped with a laboratory and an X-Ray unit.

Mahatma Gandhi Hospital (Nippani-Chikodi) : The MG Hospital was started in 1958. There are 10 beds in the hospital, of which 4 are for Maternity Section. It is attached with Urban Family Centre.

Employees State Insurance Hospital (The ESI Belagavi) : The ESI Act of 1948 was made applicable to the Belagavi city Municipal Limits from 1963. There are 4 full-time ESI dispensaries in Belagavi. Recently ESI has constructed a new Building at Ashok Nagar. This hospital is equipped with all modern amenities.

Vaccine Institute (Belagavi) : This institute(1904) had been manufacturing exclusively small pox vaccine under the Government of Mumbai Province. The institute was shifted to it's present building in 1909. In 1954, the change of vaccinia from cow-calf to sheep took place. In 1956, the administrative control of the institute came under the Government of Karnataka.

Mission Hospital (Sankeshwar) : It was started during 1923 by Dr.G.Henderson. The hospital building was constructed in 1923. It has an X-Ray unit, a laboratory and an Operation Theatre. It also has Maternity facilities. The present bed strength of the hospital is around 50. It has a T.B ward with 10 beds.

Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga (Belagavi) : It was started as an Asylum for leprosy patients by Dr.E.V.Hunter in 1912. Special treatment was started for the leprosy patients in 1924.

Sl. no	Name of Talukas	Alopathy Hospitals		IndianAyurvedic Hospitals		Private Hospitals		Primary Hospitals		Community Health Centers		Total No. of Hospitals
		No of hospitals	No. of Beds	No of hospitals	No. of Beds	No of hospitals	No. of Beds	No of hospitals	No. of Beds	No of hospitals	No. of Beds	
1	ATHANI	72	184	73	190	57	350	14	84	0	0	216
2	BAILHONGAL	48	208	49	214	32	170	8	48	2	60	139
3	BELAGAVI	84	864	86	884	180	1500	14	84	1	30	365
4	CHIKKODI	58	202	58	202	58	300	7	42	2	60	183
5	GOKAK	68	266	68	266	92	320	11	66	0	0	239
6	HUKKERI	75	256	75	256	15	200	16	96	2	60	183
7	KAGAWAD	23	60	23	60	10	200	5	30	1	30	62
8	KHANAPUR	74	184	74	193	8	60	9	54	1	30	166

9	KITTUR	28	60	28	60	18	100	5	30	1	30	80
10	MUDALAGI	35	84	35	84	15	150	9	54	1	30	95
11	NIPPAN I	47	102	47	10	20	210	12	72	1	30	127
12	RAIBAG	53	196	54	210	20	150	6	36	2	60	135
13	RAMADURG	49	166	50	172	20	156	6	36	1	30	126
14	SAVADATTI	72	232	74	248	20	140	17	102	1	30	184
	Total	786	3064	794	3124	565	4006	139	834	16	480	2300

6. Health Facilities in Belagavi District-2021

Table-01

Source: District at a Glance of 2020-21

Number of Hospitals found in Belagavi District

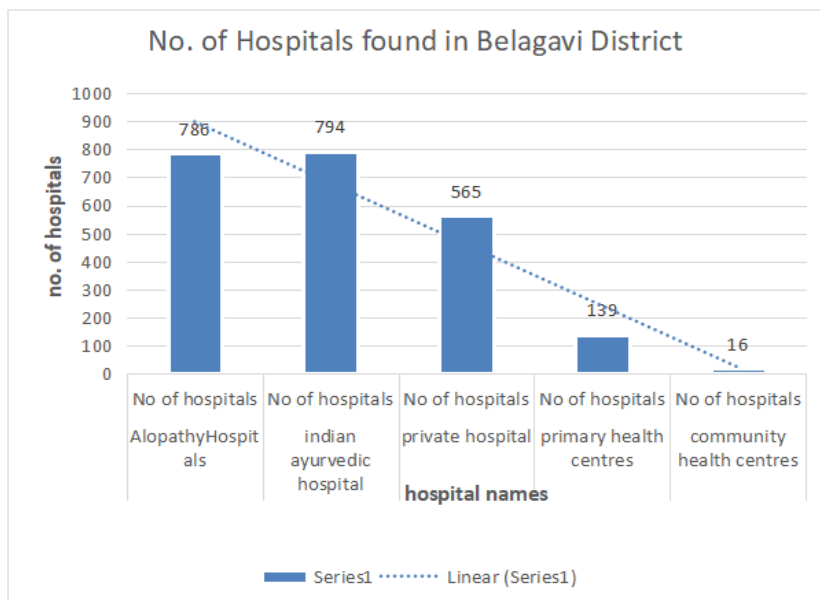


Figure-02

Apart from these health institutions, Belagavi District has lots of Ayurvedic, Homeopathy Hospitals. People from surrounding places come to Belagavi for quality and best medical treatment. In 2021 at Belagavi district all types of Hospitals are found total 2300 hospitals. In fig-02 find the highest and more Indian Ayurvedic hospitals (794) are found in Belagavi district.

7. Immunisation Given To Children During 2020-21 In Percentage

Table-02

Sl.no.	Name of Talukas	D.P.T	Polio	BCG	M.R.	T.D.	Rota
1	Athani	8.4	8.82	10.57	6.77	8.75	7.52
2	Bailhongal	5.27	4.55	5.64	5.52	4.48	4.81
3	Belagavi	20.38	18.14	19.69	20.05	16.39	18.04
4	Chikkodi	4.69	4.7	4.31	5.60	5.16	6.23

5	Gokak	7.49	7.66	8.46	8.55	7.28	10.59
6	Hukkeri	8.28	10.39	8.13	8.62	10.41	8.23
7	Kagavada	2.96	2.6	3.31	4.13	4.17	4.61
8	Khanapur	4.07	3.83	2.82	4.10	4.12	4.41
9	Kithuru	2.44	2.25	1.87	2.30	2.31	2.59
10	Mudalagi	8.29	8.08	8.17	7.08	8.36	5.96
11	Nippani	5.58	5.87	6.50	5.26	5.40	4.51
12	Raibag	9.46	9.52	10.13	8.65	9.87	9.29
13	Ramdurg	5.73	5.96	3.98	6.11	5.62	5.74
14	Savadatti	6.92	7.53	6.40	7.24	7.70	7.48
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Immunisation Given To Children During 2020-21 In Percentage

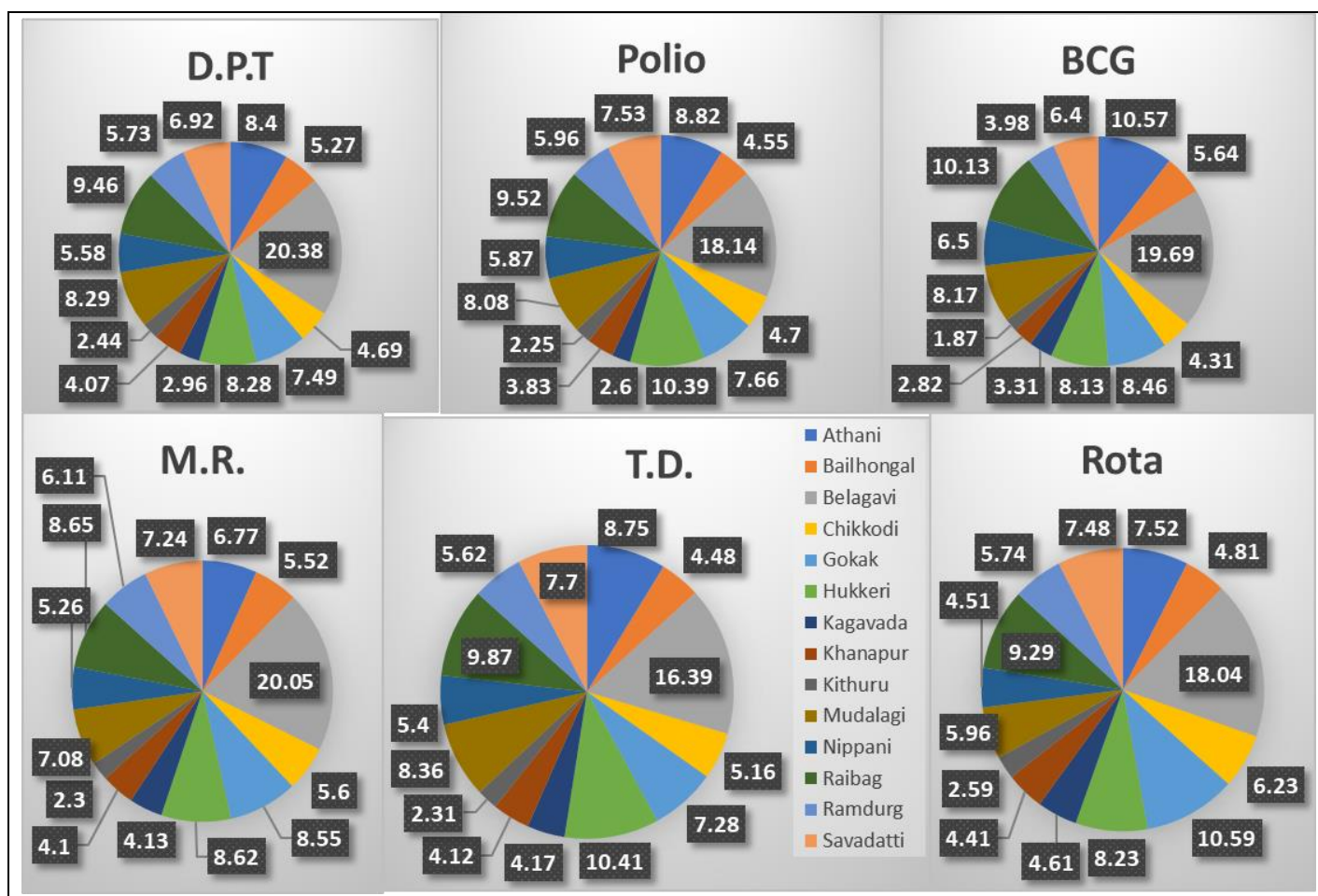


Figure-03

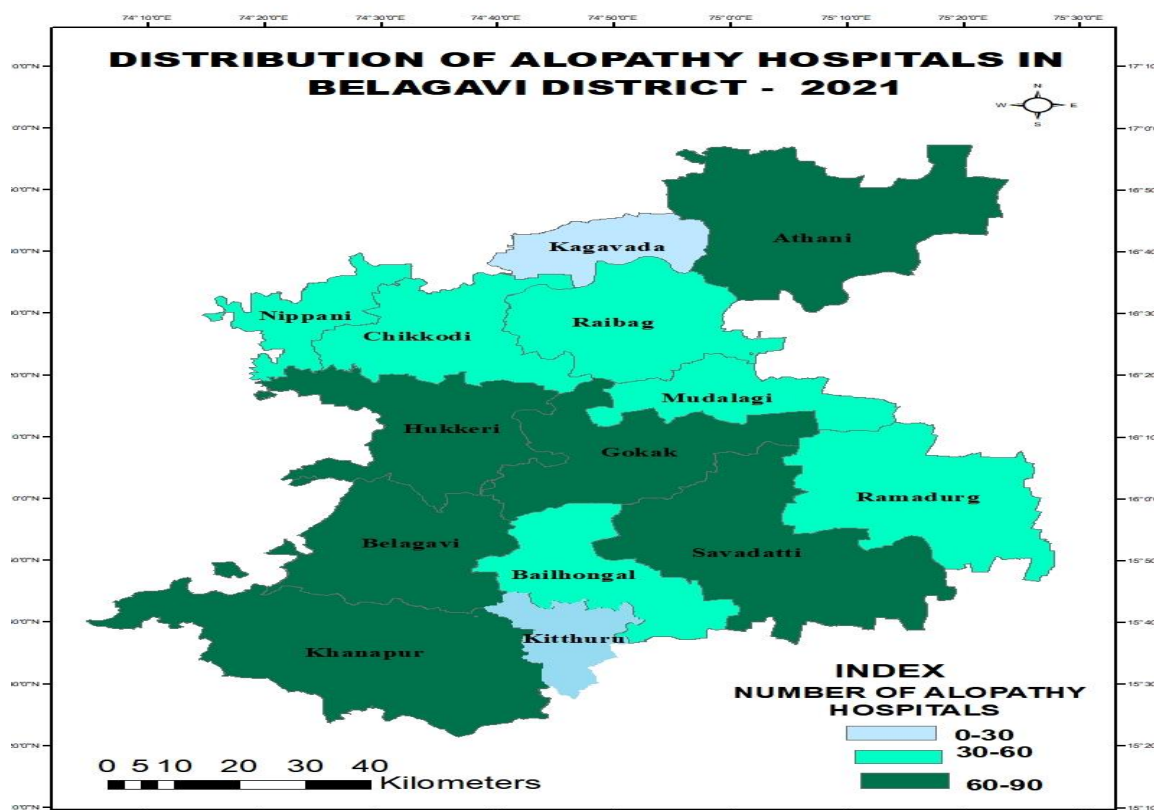


Figure-04

8.DISEASES:

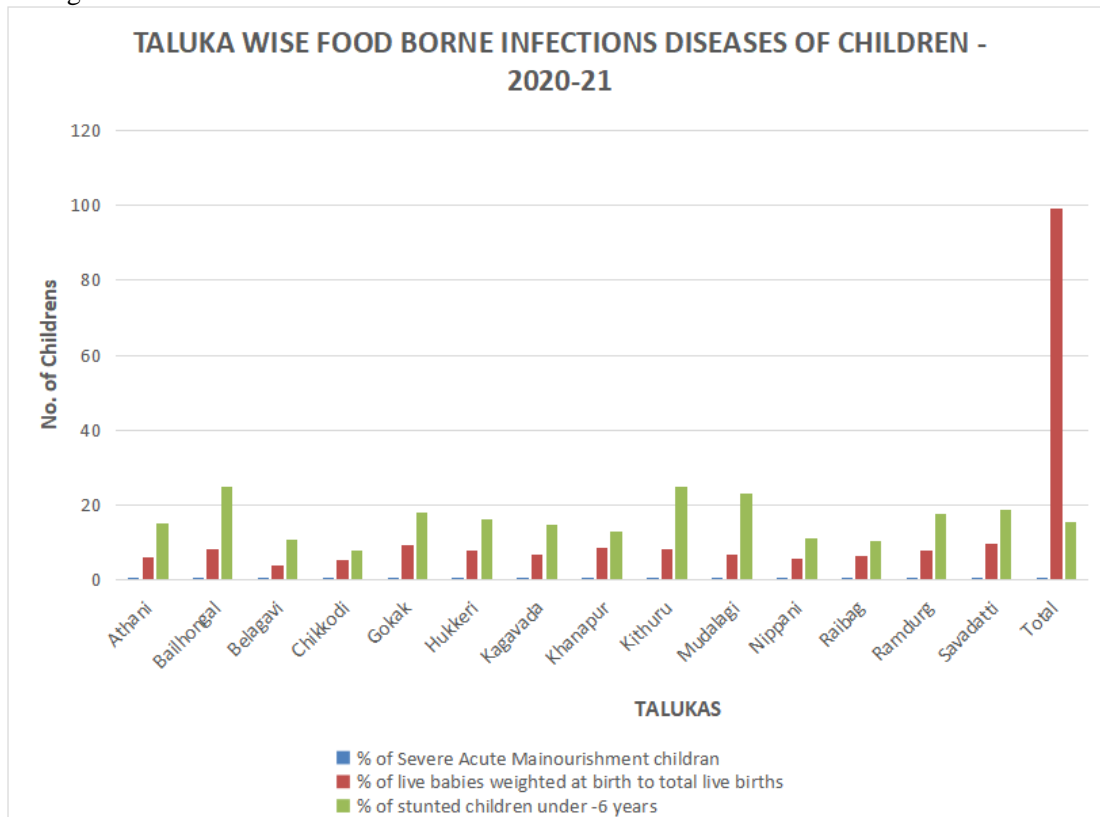
8.1 TALUKA WISE FOOD BORNE INFECTIONS DISEASES OF CHILDREN -2021

Table-03

Sl.no.	Name of Talukas	No. Of low birth weight babies reported (less than 2500 gram)	% of live babies weighted at birth to total live births	No. Of stunted children under -6 years	% of stunted children under -6 years	No. Of severe Acute Malnourishment children under 6 years	% ogf Severe Acute Mainourishment childran
1	Athani	352	5.93	4949	15.11	33	0.1
2	Bailhongal	228	8.18	6674	24.74	35	0.13
3	Belagavi	758	3.86	9429	10.51	72	0.08
4	Chikkodi	220	5.07	1746	7.67	43	0.19
5	Gokak	937	9.36	4597	17.76	47	0.18
6	Hukkeri	327	7.79	6572	16	77	0.19
7	Kagavada	158	6.68	3673	14.59	42	0.17
8	Khanapur	140	8.65	2563	12.82	29	0.15
9	Kithuru	75	8.23	3213	24.74	3	0.02
10	Mudalagi	205	6.51	11283	23.07	119	0.24
11	Nippani	195	5.74	4229	11.18	61	0.16
12	Raibag	289	6.17	5492	10.17	66	0.12

13	Ramdurg	204	7.7	5240	17.4	57	0.19
14	Savadatti	429	9.48	7889	18.78	97	0.23
	Total	4517	99.35	77549	15.2	781	0.15

Data Source: calculated by using data taken from the District Health and family Welfare Office Belagavi



Data Source: Percentage of Food borne infections diseases of children

Figure-05

% of live babies weighted at birth to total live births

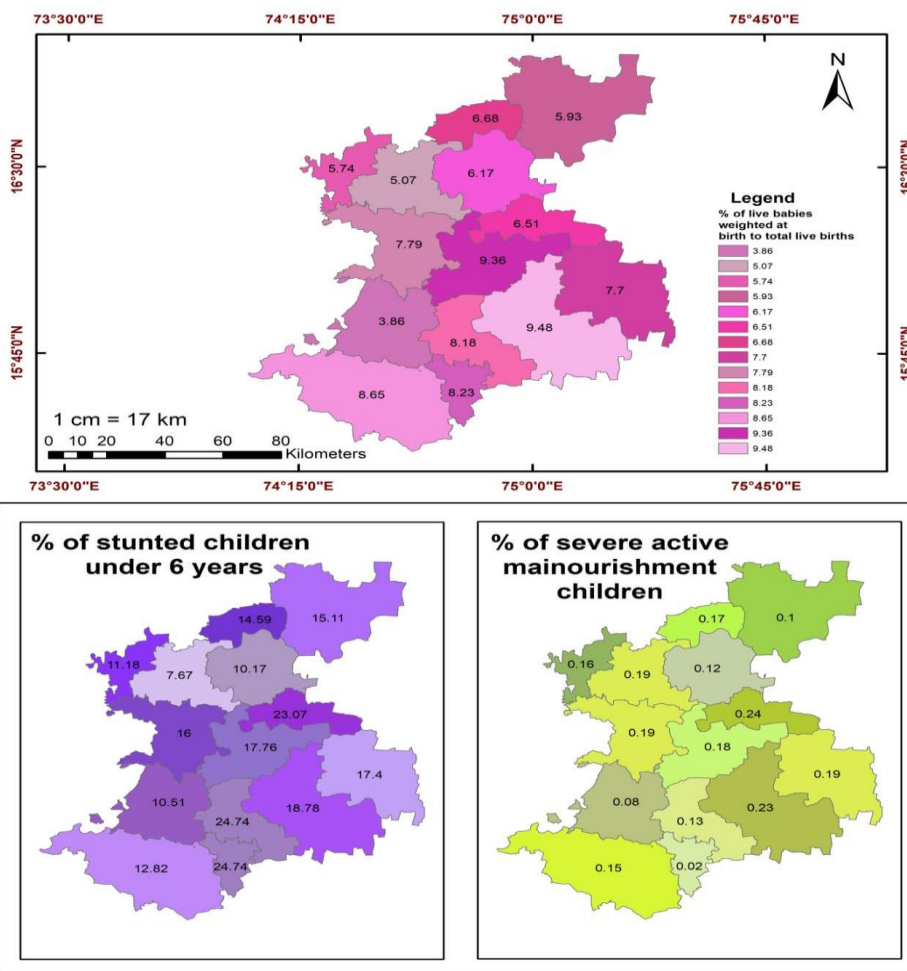


Figure-06

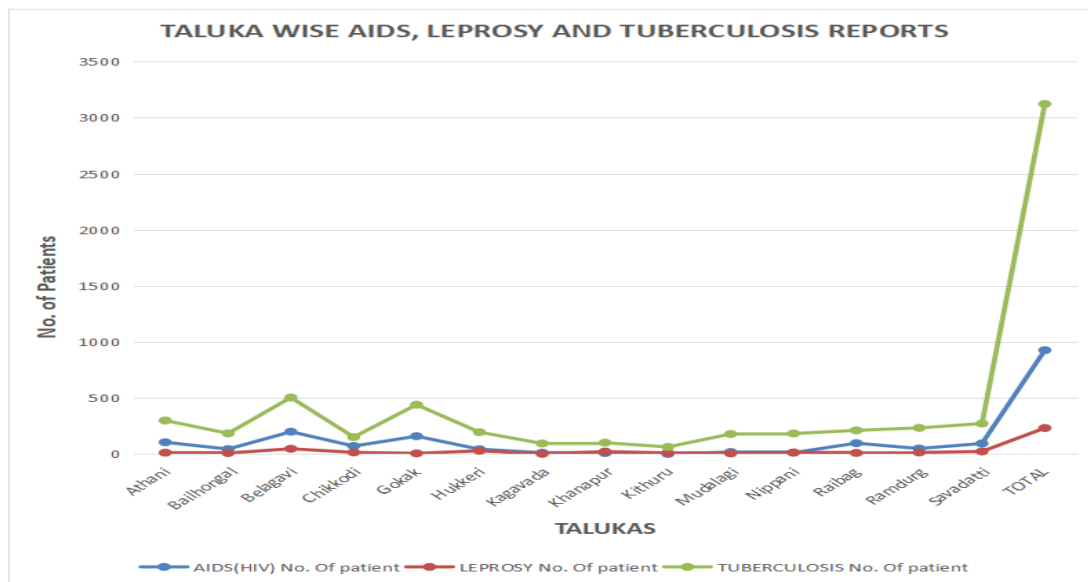
Table-04

8.2 TALUKA WISE AIDS, LEPROSY AND TUBERCULOSIS REPORTS-2021

SL.NO	NAME OF TALUKAS	AIDS(HIV)		LEPROSY		TUBERCULOSIS	
		No. Of patient	No. Of death	No. Of patient	No. Of death	No. Of patient	No. Of death
1	Athani	106	9	13	4	300	50
2	Bailhongal	45	9	10	5	185	26
3	Belagavi	200	5	48	34	505	84
4	Chikkodi	72	12	16	13	152	23
5	Gokak	160	15	7	6	441	70
6	Hukkeri	44	6	30	20	196	33
7	Kagavada	13	1	3	2	95	11
8	Khanapur	10	1	23	16	102	19
9	Kithuru	02	0	11	3	64	13
10	Mudalagi	19	3	7	6	180	11
11	Nippani	13	0	15	11	184	22
12	Raibag	98	17	11	5	212	25
13	Ramdurg	50	2	15	9	234	24
14	Savadatti	95	10	24	11	273	44

TOTAL	927	90	233	145	3123	455
-------	-----	----	-----	-----	------	-----

Data Source: calculated by using data taken from the District Health and family Welfare Office Belagavi
Figure-06



Source: Taluka wise percentage of aids, leprosy and tuberculosis patients

Figure-07

In Fig-05 when we observed tuberculosis patients are more in Belagavi district(3123) in leprosy patients are less (145) found in Belagavi district. We can understanding in fig-06 also when we observed mudalgi and nippani in this two talukas less diseases found.

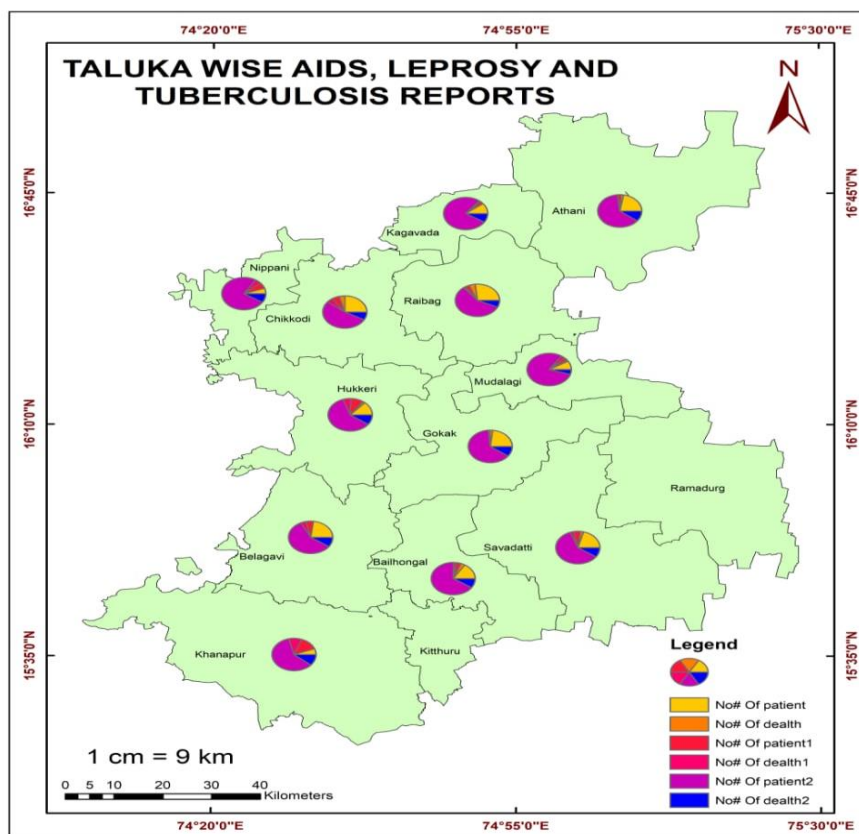


Figure-08

According to 2021 census the highest AIDS patient found in Belagavi taluka (female-83 and male - 115=200), while less AIDS patients in Kithuru (female -02, male-00) of Belagavi District. In Leprosy patients more found in Belagavi taluka(male-16, female-18) and less found in Kagavada taluka (male-02, female-00)and TB patients more found in Govt-1190 and private-867at Belagavi talukas and less TB patients found in Kithuru Govt-152 and private-111(263) , Belagavi District.

8.3 Diarrhoea Diseases:

Excessive foods contaminate drinking water creating conditions for transmission of diarrhea diseases like cholera. In Belagavi district the figures for estimated disability Adjusted Life Year [DALY] lost due to diarrhoea diseases were 11921 in 2021. The highest patient found in Hukkeri taluka(4224) and less found in Khanapur taluka(69) of Belagavi district.

5 years old children affected by Diarrhoea Diseases and children with Acute respiratory infection-2021

Table-05

SL.No	Name Of Talukas	Diarrhoea Diseases No. Of Children	% of Diarrhoea	Acute respiratory infections No. Of Children	% of Acute respiratory infections
1	Athani	542	6.25	313	6.72
2	Bailhongal	745	6.24	199	4.27
3	Belagavi	1530	12.83	364	7.81

4	Chikkodi	571	4.79	26	0.58
5	Gokak	1297	10.88	490	10.51
6	Hukkeri	4224	35.43	2582	55.39
7	Kagavada	190	1.59	100	2.14
8	Khanapur	69	0.58	34	0.73
9	Kithuru	290	2.43	81	1.73
10	Mudalagi	480	4.03	217	4.65
11	Nippani	269	2.26	10	0.21
12	Raibag	332	2.78	103	2.21
13	Ramdurg	1038	8.70	64	1.37
14	Savadatti	344	2.88	78	1.67
	TOTAL	11921	100.00	4661	100

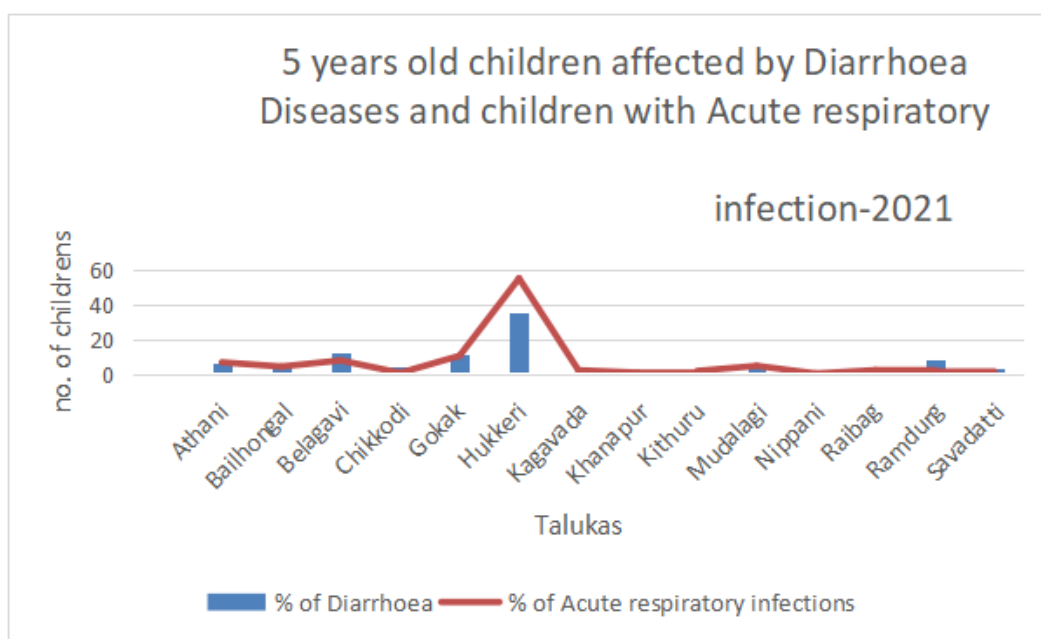


Figure-09

9. Conclusion:

Prepare and disseminate accessible information, through public health campaigns, the media, reliable counseling and the education system, designed to ensure that women and men, particularly young people, can acquire knowledge about their health, especially information on sexuality and reproduction, taking into account the rights of the child to access to information, privacy, confidentiality, respect and informed consent, as well as the responsibilities, rights and duties of parents and legal guardians to provide, in a consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and in conformity with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; ensure that in all actions concerning children, the best interests of the child are a primary consideration.

Ensure that medical school curricula and other health-care training include gender-sensitive, comprehensive and mandatory courses on women's health. abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence, for example - including the formulation and enforcement of laws, and provide legal protection and medical and other assistance. Adopt specific preventive measures to protect women, youth and children from any abuse- sexual.

In Belagavi district all types of hospital found totally 2300 but highest found Indian Ayurvedic Hospitals.but community health centres are not found in Athani and Gokak so I request to Government to start community Health centres in Athani and Gokak.2500 gram babies weighted at birth to total live births is high (99.35%) found in belagavi district,so we want this stop less weighted babies born because more handicraft boys

and girls means by birth only. we want to care pregnant women's health means provide the nutrient food. Five years old children affected by Diarrhoea Diseases and children with Acute respiratory infection more found in Hukkeri in 2021. Health services requirements of different age groups also vary of course both in developed and developing areas.

References:

1. World Health Organisation (WHO) : Health care : report of the international conference on primary health care . united nation , New york.
2. Chanadana R.C:2010 Geography of population : concept, determinants and patterns , kalyani publishers, New Delhi pp.520-521.
3. Egerter S, et al. Education and Health. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2011.
4. Mistry KB, et al. A new framework for childhood health promotion: the role of policies and programs in building capacity and foundations of early childhood health. Am J Public Health 2012;102:1688-96.
5. Carnes, Molly; Morrissey, Claudia; Geller, Stacie E. (November 2008). "Women's Health and Women's Leadership in Academic Medicine: Hitting the Same Glass Ceiling?". Journal of Women's Health. 17 (9):1453–1462. doi:10.1089/jwh.2007.0688. PMC 2586600 . PMID 18954235.