

A Study of Health Care Centres and their Facilities in Sakri Taluka

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Abstract: –

Sakri Taluka has large number of villages than other talukas and mostly lives in tribal population in these villages. Geographically this taluka is divided into four parts namely Malmatha Region, Panzara-Kan Region, Katwan Region and Kokan Region. There are 14 Primary Health Centres, 86 Sub-centres and 3 Rural Hospitals functioning in the taluka. 1 Mobile Tribal Health Unit and 1 Ayurvedic Dispensary are working. There are 31 Private Hospitals and 16 Dispensaries are working. The taluka has a number of health centres and dispensaries/hospitals, both private and government. There is little difference in health service facilities between tribal and non-tribal areas. The main objective of the present paper is to study the health care centres in sakri taluka and their health services provided by it.

Keyword: Health, Health Care Centres, Facilities

Study Area –

Sakri taluka is one of the largest talukas in Maharashtra state. The Taluka of Sakri is located in between the Coordinates (DMS) of 20°59'35.4804''North and 74°18'52.2504'' East. Total Geographical Area of the Taluka is 2833.11Sq.km. Part of Sakri taluka is in the Western Ghats and 35.27% of the taluka is forested. It is divided into four regions and they are, Malmatha region, Panzara-kan region, Katwan region and Kokan region. Census, Sakri taluka has a population of 464,913. There are 235,997 male and 228,916 females. The total literacy rate of the taluka is 63.67%, tribal constitutions constitute 53.3% of the total population of the taluka. Most of the population of sakri taluka live in rural areas. The highest population of sakri taluka is 93.7% in rural areas and 6.3% in urban areas. According to 2011, It has the highest number of villages than all other talukas in Maharashtra state. Health facilities in sakri taluka are better than before but given the growing health needs, epidemic is not enough. The taluka is bordered by the state of Gujarat, the area is forested and hilly. Lack of means of transportation and lack of many facilities is evident in these tribal areas.

Methodology

The present research paper is prepared entirely on the basis of secondary data. The study drawn mainly from the secondary data made

available by the Sakri panchayat samiti or district zilla parishad health office and census report 2011., population is studied as per 2011 census. This study was undertaken during 2012 to 2021, a 10-year period. The health facilities available in the entire health centres and hospital in the study area during these 10 years have been studied. Published and unpublished records on RH, PHCs, Private Hospitals and Health Office have been taken from this. The conclusion of the research paper is presented entirely on the basis of secondary data.

Objective –

1. To study the Health Care Centres in the study area.
2. To study the available Health Facilities in the study area.

Introduction:

Sakri taluka is known as the largest taluka in the state in terms of area. It is also known as the taluka with the highest tribal population in Dhule District. Also, since it is a taluka level, the rural area is large here. The location of the taluka and at the same time there are some villages in the taluka which are considered to be big villages. There are Pimpalner, Nijampur, Dahivel and Chhadvel. Many nearby villages depend on them for many services and facilities. Among these, Pimpalner is known as the largest village and some sub-offices of the taluka

are also located here, this area is completely in tribal area. Most of the facilities of the taluka are available at this place so all the nearby tribal population depend on it for some basic facilities. 30 bedded rural hospital are location here, also there are 7 primary health centres in tribal areas under this rural hospital. Pimpalner has many private dispensary and hospitals as well as special hospitals and two 30 bedded hospitals. The border with the state of Gujarat which is adjacent to the taluka, passes through this area and there is a large tribal population in this Area. Many health problems arise in this area and the prevalence of Communicable Diseases is high and lack of health care facilities is also in this area.

According to the 2011 census, the total population of sakri taluka is 464,913. There are 29,460 people live in urban areas while 435,453 lives in the rural areas. the literacy rate of the taluka is 63.67%. total families residing in sakri taluka is 94,950. There are 169 Grampanchayats the taluka, also 2 town and 225 villages. In sakri taluka there is a large village named is Pimpalner. It has the highest number of village than all other talukas in Maharashtra state. Many tribes live in those villages. Tribal population accounts for 53.3% of the total population of the taluka and large proportion of this population lives along the borders of Maharashtra and Gujarat state. Part of Sakri taluka is in the western chats and 35.27% of the taluka is forested.

Table No. 1 Sakri Taluka at a glance as on (31 March 2022)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Units
1	Geographical Area	2833.11 Sq.km
2	Total Population	464,913
3	Rural Population	435,453
4	Urban Population	29,460
5	Gram Panchayats	169
6	Total Village	225

7	Towns	02
8	Total Families	6,167
9	Literacy	63.67%
10	Scheduled Tribe Population in %	53.3%

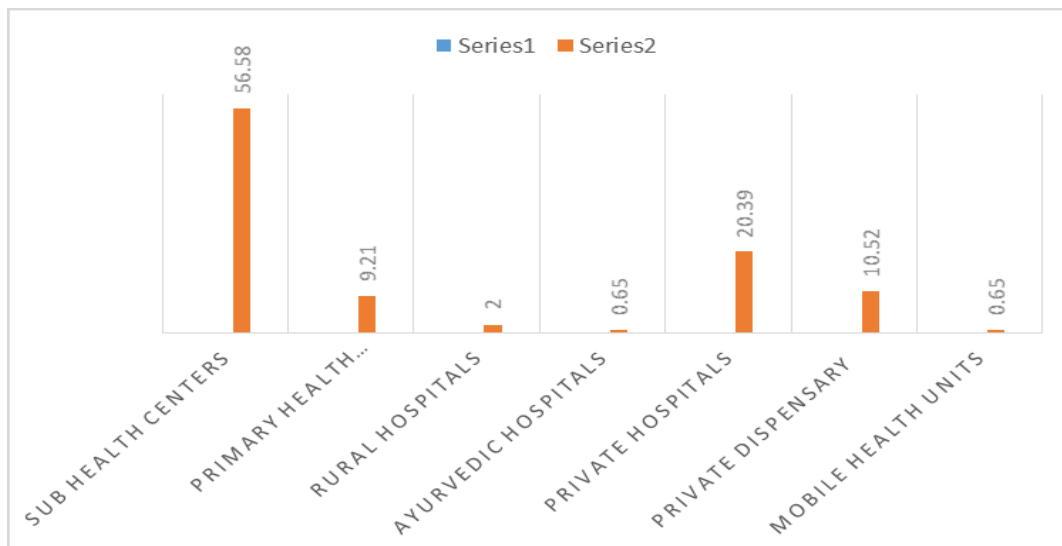
Source- Health Department, Taluka Health Unit Sakri

There has been an increase in private and Government health centres in sakri taluka. As on 31 March 2022 there are 14 Primary Health Centres and 86 Sub-Centres in the taluka. Out of the total health centres in the talukas, there are 9.2% primary health centres and 56.58 percent sub-centres. The number of rural hospitals is 3, 1 of these rural hospitals is located at sakri in the taluka. The total number of rural hospitals in the taluka is 2%, also there is 1 Ayurvedic dispensary and Mobile Tribal Health Unit, that is 0.65%. The number of private hospitals in the taluka is 31 while the dispensary number is 16. The total of hospitals 20.39% and dispensaries are 10.52%. It means that out of the total 152 government and private hospitals and health centres in the taluka, private hospitals and dispensaries are total 30.9%, while the number of government health centres and rural hospitals is 2%. This is shown in table No. 2 and figure No. 2

Table No. 2 Health Sectors in Sakri Taluka

Sr. No	Health Sectors	Units	%
1	Sub Health Centers	86	56.58
2	Primary Health Centers	14	9.21
3	Rural Hospitals	03	2
4	Ayurvedic Hospitals	01	0.65
5	Private Hospitals	31	20.39
6	Private Dispensary	16	10.52
7	Mobile Health Units	01	0.65
	Total	152	100

Source- Health Department, Taluka Health Unit Sakri



Source- Health Department, Taluka Health Unit Sakri

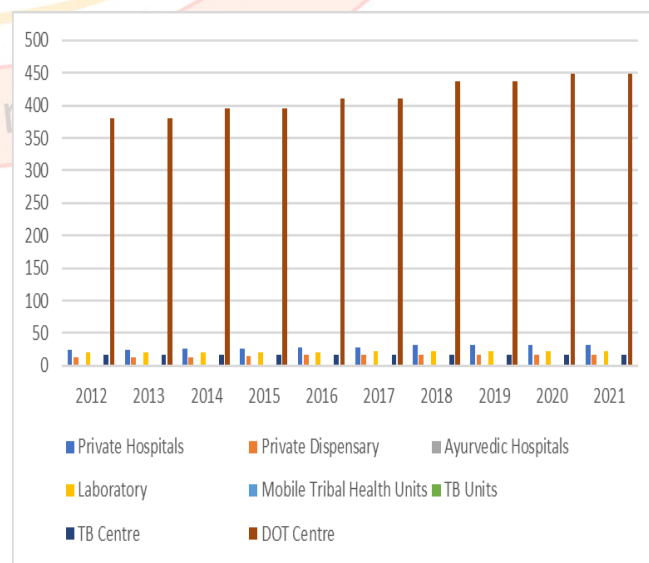
Table number 3 and figure number 3 shows the growth of health care centres/units/private hospital and dispensaries in Sakri taluka during the 10 years from 2012 to 2021. The number of private hospitals increased from 25 in 2012 to 31 by 2021. Also, the number of private laboratories increased from 21 to 23. The number of TB Unit in the taluka increased from 1 to 2 in 10 years. The number of DOT centres increased from 380 in 2012 to 449 in 10 years., Also TB Centres was 1 and it doesn't seem to have increased from 2012 to 2021, the number of Ayurvedic, Dispensary and Mobile Tribal Health Units was 1 and it will remain the same till 2021.

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2015	26	15	1	20	1	2	16	39
2016	29	16	1	20	1	2	16	41
2017	29	16	1	23	1	2	16	41
2018	31	16	1	23	1	2	16	43
2019	31	16	1	23	1	2	16	43
2020	31	16	1	23	1	2	16	44
2021	31	16	1	23	1	2	16	44

Source – Health Department, Taluka Health Unit Sakri

Table No. 3 Growth Health Care Centres/Units/Hospitals in Sakri Taluka

YEARS	Private Hospitals	Private Dispensary	Ayurvedic Hospitals	Laboratory	Mobile Tribal Health Units	TB Units	TB Centre	DOT Centre
2012	25	12	1	20	1	1	16	380
2013	25	12	1	20	1	1	16	380
2014	26	12	1	20	1	1	16	390



Source- Health Department, Taluka Health Unit Sakri

Sakri taluka has large number of private hospitals and Dispensaries then government health centres and hospitals and most of them taluka palce sakri and Pimpalner. There are 4 private big hospitals of 30 bedded facilities and 2 hospitals for 24 bedded. There are a total of 3 rural hospitals in the taluka and they are functioning at Sakari, Pimpalner and Nijampur. Among them Nijampur RH the infrastructure has been in progress. At present the work of Nijampur is. going on under Jaitane PHCs. The health care facilities available in Nijampur RH are very less than others 2 RH and therefore a large number of patient in this area go for treatment of Sakri Rural Hospital. Sakri taluka is the place where the health care facilities are complete but considering the number of patients there, they are insufficient. A 100 bedded hospital is approved at sakri but it is still not functioning. Sickle cell (Blood Disease) is increasing in the tribal areas of the taluka. 16 Sickle cell lab, 2 RH and 14 PHCs available in Taluka and Treatment facilities available in District Hospitals. 16 Leprosy testing centres, 2 RH and 16 PHCs. Malnutrition in the tribal areas of the taluka is still not completely eradicated. Animea prevalence is higher among tribal women's in this area. The infrastructural facilities of PHCs are being increased in the taluka under Ayushman Bharat Programme. National Rural Health Mission is being implemented successfully Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Aroya Yojana, Matru Vandan Yojana and Janani Suraksha Yojana/ some important health schemes are being implemented in the taluka. Also A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahar Yojana is being implemented for tribal women, under Anganwadi and pregnant women are benefiting from it.

Concussions -

The number of health centres and hospitals in the taluka is adequate but the health care facilities in the government health centres are not adequate. And they felt more during the pandemic covid-19 period. The of Communicable diseases in higher in tribal areas. Non-tribal areas are mostly near to talukas, where health facilities are well than tribal areas but there is an increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases. There is a need to increase the basic health services in the health centre and

make them accessible to the people. So that the basic health needs of the people are met through the nearest health centres. Efforts are being made to provide and expand health services in rural and tribal areas under the Ayushman Bharat initiative and the National Rural Health Mission and are being largely successful. However, health service facilities in the tribal areas of the region are not adequate.

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