



MEDICAL FACILITIES IN MARATHWADA AND THEIR UTILIZATION

Dr. Seema Nikalje¹ & Ghanghav Vijay Ramnath²

¹*Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, Ankushrao Tope College, Jalana*

²*Department of Public Administration, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,
Chh. Sambhajinagar*

Corresponding Author - Ghanghav Vijay Ramnath

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.14556995

Introduction:

Maharashtra is the largest state economy, second most populous, and third most urbanized state in India. However, it has substantial inter district disparities and the performance of the health sector is average. The public health system is deficient in terms of spread and number of hospitals close to the communities. Use of government hospitals by people needing inpatient care is dwindling both in rural and urban areas. Government facilities suffer from unavailability of health care providers, limited range of specialists, overcrowding, and poor quality of service. The private hospital sector is twice the size of the public sector hospitals, but significant inter district disparities also constrain geographic access. The systemic vulnerability due to massive shortfall in specialists and other health care providers has become evident with the spread of the corona virus disease pandemic in Maharashtra. More posts and prompt recruitment are needed to avoid severe shortfalls. Maharashtra has a progressive staff training policy and a conducive institutional framework, but little training

in public administration for health department officers. The medical education and public health departments need to collaborate for continuing professional development of doctors and nurses and increased availability of specialists in district and sub district hospitals. A transformational approach with greater government expenditure on health is also needed to build a strong health system with improved access for people, and resilience in the management of public health emergencies

Health is defined by the World Health Organization. According to the organization, "Health should not be viewed in such a limited sense as merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being." (Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.)

Health" means good physical, mental and social well-being, and health is broader in scope. Today unfortunately sports-culture has disappeared in Maharashtra. It is a plan to heal with easy,

simple treatment" The health system in Maharashtra is very disorganized, today 48 percent of the houses in the state do not have toilets, due to lack of toilets, epidemics spread, diseases increase, people do not go to work, they spend on medicine and water and all this on Maharashtra. According to a report of the World Bank, it is clear that there is an economic impact of Rs 24,000 crores every year.¹ this means that every person in Maharashtra loses about Rs 2,000 every year. Assuming an average of 5 people per household, the average loss per household is Rs 10,000. It seems that at such a cost two or three times as many latrines could be built in the whole state and public sanitation would be greatly improved. Once the identity of Maharashtra as 'Warrior Maharashtra' is being erased today, we should reverse this situation. In Maharashtra today, many youths have

succumbed to addiction. In short, "health care is not only medicine and treatment when sick, but health care in the true sense is a system to prevent someone from getting sick, and if they do,

In its report, the World Bank and the United Nations have said that the lack of adequate toilets and public sanitation in India has an economic impact of 53.8 billion dollars every year. Even if it is relatively good, the economic impact on Maharashtra due to lack of toilets and public sanitation goes beyond 24,000 crores. 48 percent of women in Maharashtra are disabled, 58 percent of pregnant women are disabled. ² If pregnant women are disabled, it affects their children and then malnutrition. And the rate of child mortality will definitely increase, so if we want to make the next generation more capable and empowered, we need to pay attention to health.

Keyword: *Health, Hospitals, The Patient.*

Research Objectives:

- 1) To study the private medical facilities in the Marathwada Division
- 2) District wise study of public medical facilities in Marathwada division
- 3) Taking stock of the new medical college

Research Hypotheses:

1. For any industry to grow, the corridor should grow. Water, manpower and connectivity and infrastructure are needed.

2. Marathwada Division lacks medical facilities as compared to the state.
3. District wise disparity in private and public medical facilities in Marathwada division.

Research Methodology:

Secondary sources have been used for the present research. In the present research, the work analytical method has been used; also reference books, newspapers, magazines and internet etc. related to the subject have been used and compiled.

A-Medical Facilities Table No. 4.1 shows the arrangement regarding public medical facilities in Marathwada. Based on this information it was observed that the basic public facilities in Marathwada, including hospitals, special hospitals, dispensaries, maternity homes, primary health centers, sub-centres, doctors, nurses, and the total number of beds in these public hospitals are shown statistically. When it is checked district wise, Marathwada lacks public medical facilities. A district-wise study of these

facilities reveals that the number of public hospitals is highest in Nanded district of Marathwada at 19, while the lowest number of public hospitals is in Hingoli district (7) and the lowest in Marathwada. When the statistical data is checked in respect of special hospitals, there are a total of 83 such special hospitals in Marathwada and Aurangabad district has the highest number of hospitals. The position of other districts is insignificant in terms of population and needs to be increased.

Medical Facilities in Marathwada -Chart No. 1

Sr.	Facility/ District	Aurangabad	Beed	Jalana	Parbhani	Nanded	Hingoli	Osmanabad	Latur	Total
1.	Hospitals	18	15	11	11	19	07	12	14	107
2.	Special	72	02	00	02	01	04	01	01	83
3.	Hospitals	13	07	00	10	44	08	12	30	124
4.	Clinics	20	12	10	00	00	00	10	28	80
5.	Hospitals	78	50	40	31	65	24	42	46	376
6.	Primary Health Centre	283	280	218	215	377	132	206	252	1963
7.	Sub Center	587	172	174	142	256	132	177	242	1882
8.	Doctor	1405	503	382	260	461	413	480	848	4752
9.	The Nurse	2087	902	950	1544	1969	671	1146	2827	12096
10.	Number Of Beds	4894500	1256 608	22974 00	1103000	126080 0	807600	1956823	2362 600	22392 031

When the number of hospitals in the eight districts of Marathwada is checked, Aurangabad district has the highest number. When the total number of hospitals is checked, it is clear that Nanded district has the highest number (44), followed by Latur district with 30 hospitals, highlighting that Latur district is second in terms of infrastructure. While

the lowest number is Beed 7, Hingoli 8 respectively, but in Jalna district no special hospital is seen. There should be at least one specially equipped hospital in each district of Marathwada. When we check the statistical data regarding the maternity hospital, there are 80 maternity hospitals in Marathwada and the lowest number is in Latur district. Aurangabad district is

second after that. In other districts, the number of maternity homes is less in proportion to the population. When the above statistics are checked with respect to Primary Health Centre, it is clear that there are 376 Primary Health Centres. While sub-centres are 1963, the total number of

doctors in all these public hospitals is 1882. So the number of nurses is 4752, and the total number of beds in this public hospital is 12096. From this, it is very necessary to increase public medical facilities in Marathwada. It is noticeable.

Medical Facilities in Marathwada -Chart No. 2

Sr.	District	Public Hospitals per Lakh Population	Number of Beds in Public Hospitals per Lakh Population	Number of Registered Deaths from All Diseases per Lakh Population
1.	Aurangabad	02	135	475
2.	Beed	01	128	465
3.	Jalna	02	100	392
4.	parbhani	01	44	386
5.	Nanded	01	113	482
6.	Hingoli	01	75	430
7.	Osmanabad	01	59	498
8.	Latur	01	84	467
Total		1.25	98.5	401

While reviewing the public medical facilities in Marathwada, the number of public hospitals per lakh population has been checked district wise. The statistical data in this regard is given in the above Table No. 4.2.

Accordingly, while checking the district-wise number of public hospitals per lakh population, a large variation was observed. Aurangabad (02) Beed (01), Jalna (02), Parbhani (01), Nanded (01), Hingoli (01), Osmanabad, Latur (01). The highest number is in the districts of Aurangabad (02) Jalna (02) and the lowest is Beed (01), Parbhani (01), Nanded (01), Hingoli (01), Osmanabad, Latur (01).

A district-wise examination of the number of beds in public hospitals per lakh population revealed a wide variation. Aurangabad has the highest number (135), followed by Jalna (128) and Nanded (113).

A district-wise examination of the number of registered deaths due to all diseases per lakh population shows this wide variation, with the highest in Osmanabad (498) district and the lowest in Parbhani (386) district. Considering the number of monasteries, it is necessary to modernize the public hospitals in all the districts of Marathwada division and appoint specialist doctors.

From Table No. 4.1 it can be seen that the condition of public medical facilities in Marathwada is unsatisfactory. Marathwada Division has negligible number of hospitals and specialized hospitals. The total number of inpatients and outpatients treated in Marathwada was 22392031 in 2018-19. Considering this number of patients, the public medical facilities are seen to be inadequate.

A district wise study of public health facilities in Marathwada shows that the condition of other districts except Aurangabad district is unsatisfactory. In backward regions like Marathwada, the rate of poverty is more. This population has a relatively greater need for public health facilities. In Marathwada, the ratio of doctors to patients is less. The number of specialist doctors in it is negligible. In short, public medical facilities are inadequate in Marathwada and district wise imbalance is seen. It is necessary for the Government of Maharashtra to take an immediate strategic decision in this regard and make the public medical facilities of Marathwada efficient and guarantee the people sustainable health.

Conclusion:

While the facilities available at other places in Marathwada are not sufficient. So patients have to come to Aurangabad for further treatment. Due to the pandemic, healthcare services in Maharashtra are being implemented extensively in rural areas. Screening is also being done in rural areas. Asymmetrical patients are being treated in rural areas only. Efforts are being made to reduce the

Dr. Seema Nikalje & Ghanghav Vijay Kamnath

errors in rural areas. Medical officers, nurses, health workers are being recruited. Care is being taken that there will be no shortage of medicines. These things are very positive to strengthen future healthcare and facilities in Marathwada. By Santosh Ranjalkar. Trauma centers have been set up at various places in Marathwada including Pachod, Kannada, Sillod. Orthopedic specialists have also been selected on a regular basis. In this regard, efforts are being made to increase health facilities. On the lines of covid, these things will get stronger now. Big provisions are being made for health in the budget as well. Therefore, the health sector has not been neglected.

New medical colleges have been given permission as per the new decision of the government. Therefore, once government medical colleges are started in places like Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, the number of doctors will increase and facilities will be created at the local level. Pandemic is the excuse. This will help in increasing the health facilities in Marathwada. Marathwada will not be ignored. Most of the problems in Marathwada are due to the environment here.

Aurangabad has all the facilities required for pharma industries. For any industry to grow, the corridor should grow. Water, manpower and connectivity and infrastructure are needed and Aurangabad has these facilities and quality. Hence, the pharma industries grew here and there is still a good nurturing environment. Aurangabad will become a medical hub if political initiative is given.

References:

1. An Assessment of the Maharashtra State Health System [https://www.adb.org](https://www.adb.org/default/files/publication) > default > files > publication
2. B.N.P Singh, (2004), Infrastructure And Economic Development, Indian Economy Today, Changing Contours, Deep Amd Deep Publications, Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, Page No,467
3. www.planningcommission.gov.in 11th five year plan Manoj Sakhare ,17 September 2020.Dainik Sakal