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## 31. A Comparative Study of Population and Primary Healthcare Centres in Marathwada Region

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### Abstract

Population and primary healthcare centres are related each other. The number and distribution of PHCs depend upon the total population of the area. The primary healthcare centres are the cornerstone of the rural healthcare. The present paper is deals with the comparative study of population and PHCs in the marathwada region.

**Keywords:** - Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs), Population, Drought prone area

### Introduction

India is the second in terms of total population after china. Rapid population growth is the reason for the population explosion in India. This over population creates many social, cultural and health related problems. Rapid growing population is adversely affected on the infrastructure, facilities and resources. Resources are limited but needs are unlimited. Increasing population cannot fulfil all the facilities like health, education, drinking water, houses etc. out of these facilities healthcare facilities are comes under the emergency services. Government maintained and run the primary healthcare centres in the rural area. Marathwada region is one of the divisions of Maharashtra. Geographically its comes under the drought prone area. As compare to other parts of Maharashtra marathwada is backward in terms of overall development. Agriculture in the main occupation of the marathwada region. Rural area and number of villages are very high as compare to other parts of Maharashtra. Primary healthcare centres are the basic need of the rural population.

### Objectives

The present study is based upon the following objectives.

1. To study primary healthcare centres (PHCs) faculties in the marathwada region.
2. To study comparative study between the population and primary healthcare centres (PHCs) in the marathwada region with district wise.

### Database and Methodology

The present study is based on the secondary data collected from various sources. It includes census handbook of Maharashtra, human development index report 1991, 2001 and 2005. Some of the relevant data collected from census handbook, journals and websites.

The collected data processed and tabulated in the table from with population and primary healthcare centres (PHCs). The comparative and explorative methodology is adopted for the present work.

### Study Area

Marathwada region is known as land of houses of Marathi people. Marathi is well known language spoken by the people of marathwada region. It is located in the centre of the Maharashtra. It is one of the administrative divisions of Maharashtra. Marathwada region comes under the rain shadow area hence it's known as drought prone area. It includes eight districts. Marathwada region lies in the Godavari and Krishna basin. The latitudinal extent of marathwada lies between  $17^{\circ} 35'$  north latitude to  $20^{\circ} 41'$  north latitude. The longitudinal extent from  $70^{\circ} 40'$  east to  $78^{\circ} 16'$  east longitude. The soil covered by region is black soil.

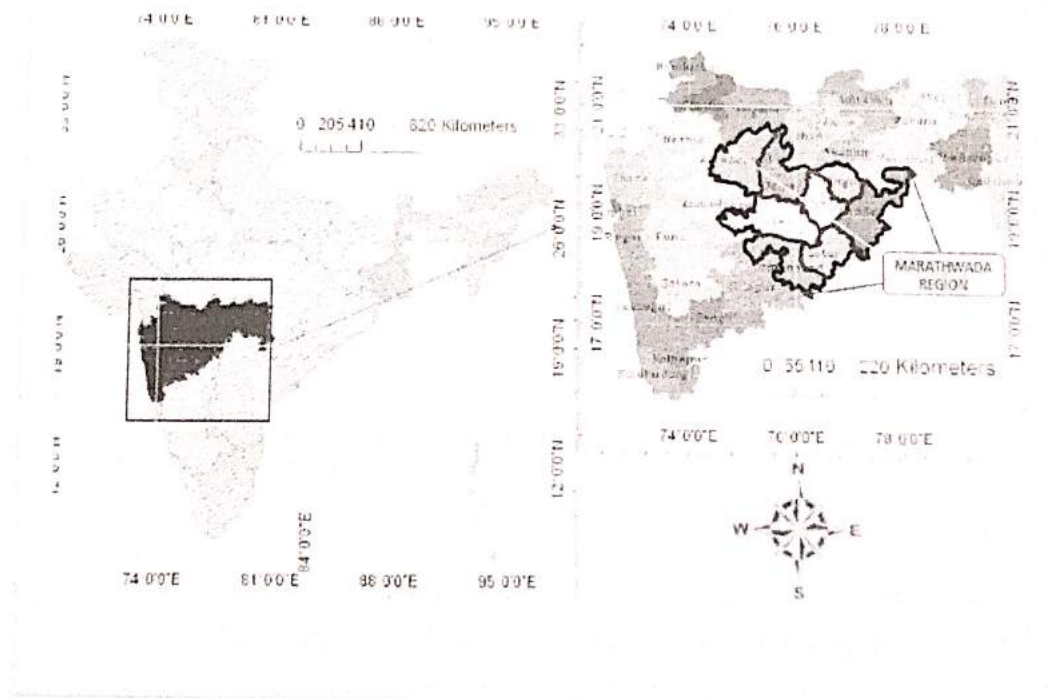


Fig 1.1

### Population and Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCs) in Marathwada Region

Primary healthcare centres are providing emergency services. To increase human empowerment health is very essential. Human development index is depending upon the health factor also. In marathwada region PHCs were 315 in 1991. It is increased in 2001 with

**Table 1.1 District wise PHCs in Marathwada region 1991**

District	Number of PHCs	Population per PHCs	PHCs per lakh Population
Aurangabad	43	33066	2.6
Jalana	33	41284	2.4
Parbhani	51	32165	3.1
Hingoli	-	-	-
Beed	45	33225	3.0
Nanded	58	31452	3.2
Osmanabad	41	31021	3.2
Latur	44	38024	2.6
Marathwada	315	35035	2.9

(Source- Human development index report-1991) \* Hingoli data included in parbhani district

**Table 1.2 District wise PHCs in Marathwada region 2001**

District	Number of PHCs	Population per PHCs	PHCs per lakh Population
Aurangabad	47	46228	2.2
Jalana	38	45555	2.2
Parbhani	51	35474	2.8
Hingoli	-	-	-
Beed	47	37160	2.7
Nanded	64	35019	2.9
Osmanabad	42	36216	2.8
Latur	46	45266	2.2
Marathwada	335	32071	2.5

(Source- Human development index report-2001) \* Hingoli data included in parbhani district

**Table 1.3 District wise PHCs in Marathwada region 2005**

District	Number of PHCs	Population per PHCs	PHCs per lakh Population
Aurangabad	51	72574	1.3
Jalana	38	51553	1.9
Parbhani	31	59228	1.6
Hingoli	24	49056	2.0

Beed	50	51700	1.9
Nanded	64	52520	1.9
Osmanabad	42	39466	2.5
Latur	46	53352	1.8
Marathwada	346	429449	1.8

(Source- Human development index report-2005)

335 PHCs. In 2005 it's again increased up to 346. In last 25 years only 31 PHCs were added into the whole marathwada region.

In 1991 the district wise PHCs are not evenly distributed in the region. According to population size and total PHCs in the district are very less. The highest PHCs are observed in Nanded district with 58 and lowest in jalana with 33 in 1991. The highest population per PHCs are observed in jalana with 41289 and lowest population per PHCs were in Osmanabad district with 31021 in 1991. In the year 1991 highest PHCs per lakh population were observed in Nanded and Osmanabad district with 3.2 and lowest in Jalana with 2.4. In whole marathwada region population per PHCs were 35035 in 1991.

In 2001 within the 10 year the numbers of PHCs were slightly increased. The highest PHCs were observed in Nanded with 64 and lowest in jalana with 38 in 2001. The highest population per PHCs was found in Aurangabad district with 46228 and lowest in Nanded with 35019. In whole marathwada region population per PHCs were 32071 in 2001. In 2001 total PHCs were 335 only compare to previous year 315. In year 2001 highest PHCs per lakh population were observed in Nanded with 2.9 and lowest in Aurangabad, Jalana, Latur with 2.2.

In 2005 within 4 years period only 11 PHCs were increased compare to previous year 2001. The highest PHCs were observed in nanded district with 64 and lowest in Parbhani with 31. The highest population per PHCs were found in Aurangabad with 72574 and lowest in Osmanabad with 39466. In 2005 highest PHCs per lakh population were observed in the Osmanabad with 2.5 and lowest in Aurangabad with 1.3. Whole marathwada region shows 1.8 per PHCs per lakh population.

### Conclusion

Healthcare facilities are comes under the emergency services. in rural area PHCs are only primary and first aid treatment facilities. The population are increasing day by day. Population pressure increasing on PHCs. Government should increase the number of PHCs in all districts. It should be like per PHCs per 5000 population.



1. The numbers of PHCs were increased continuously in the period 1991-2005.
2. PHCs per lakh population are decreased continuously in the period between 1991-2005.
3. Population per PHCs were also increased continuously in the given period.

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