



Students Access to Health Care Facilities of Assam University, Silchar: An Empirical Study

Dr. Sanjay Sinha

***Abstract:** Health Centre are community- based and patient – directed organizations that delivers comprehensive ,culturally competent , high quality primary health care services to the nation most individuals and families ,including people experiencing home agricultural ,workers, residents of public housing ,and veterans . According to world health care Organizations a health system consists of all organization ,people and actions whose primary intents is to promotes, restore or maintain health .This includes efforts to influence determinants of health as well as more direct activities that improve health. Health care systems differ from nation to nation depending upon the level of level of economic development and the political system in place. Health care systems differ from nation to nation depending upon the level of economic development and the political system in place. The present study has been conducted in Assam University Campus where students has been interrogated to know how they are accessing the health care facilities provided by Health Centre of the University. Descriptive statistics has been applied to analyze the data. Important findings of the study are: In the study it is found that 3 male and 3 female students suffers from back pain , 10 male and 11 female students are found suffering from skin-Allergy, 2 female students recorded Headache ,7 male and 12 female students suffers from fever, stomach problems are recorded for 2 students. It is found that all the respondents who have got proper medical consultation from the centre. 14 respondents have got the complete medicine. Respondents who got some medicines out prescribed medicine by doctor are 12 and 18 respectively. Respondents with no Medicine are 1 male and 5 female respectively.*

***Keywords:** Health, Medicine, development, families.*

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Introduction

Health Centres are community-based and patient – directed organizations that deliver comprehensive, culturally competent, high quality primary health care services to the nation's most individuals and families, including people experiencing home agricultural workers, residents of public housing, and veterans. Health centres integrate access to pharmacy, mental health substance use disorder, and dental health services in areas where substance use disorder, and oral health services in areas where economic, geographic, or cultural barriers limit access to affordable health care considering the merits of his statements. There have been two very different approaches to the Services reach all those who need them is by integrating across all levels of the health system, as part of universal health coverage. A well-functioning health system working in harmony Health care is the improvement of health via the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, amelioration or cure of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in people. Health care is delivered by health professionals and allied health fields. According to World Health Organization a health system consists of all organization, people and actions whose primary intent is to promote, restore or maintain health. This includes efforts to influence determinants of health as well as more direct activities that improve health. Rehabilitation is an essential health system, Rehabilitation is one of the key services at both the community and hospital level the integration of rehabilitation in health system is expected to result in improved coordination with medical and other health services, accountability, quality assurance and sustainability. In the medium and long term, this integrated approach will result in strengthened delivery of rehabilitation services, better workforce allocation, and adequate financing. However there is evidence that rehabilitation is not yet effectively integrated into many health systems globally. In many countries, individuals do not have access to the rehabilitation services they need. The best way to ensure that rehabilitation is built on having trained and motivated health workers, a reliable supply of medicines and technologies, backed by adequate funding, strong health plans and evidence-based policies. Health care systems differ from nation to nation depending upon the level of economic development and the political system in place. Health care systems differ from nation to nation depending upon the level of economic development and the political system in place. Health

Care is a priority and source of concern worldwide. Every country irrespective of its private, public or mixed health care system faces challenges with regard to quality delivery and cost of services. As with other social institutional structures, there are a wide variety of health systems around world and tend to reflect the history, culture, and economics of the states in which they evolve. Nations design and develop health systems in accordance Health centre reduces disparities Health Centre are community- based and patient – directed organizations that delivers comprehensive ,culturally competent , high quality primary health care services to the nation most individuals and families ,including people experiencing home agricultural ,workers, residents of public housing ,and veterans .Heath centre integrate access to pharmacy, mental health ,substance use disorder, and ,oral health services in areas where substance use disorder ,and oral health services in areas where economic geographic, or cultural barriers limit access to affordable Health care . By emphasizing co- ordinated care management of patients with multiple Health information Technology, Health centre reduces disparities.

Some of the need for health care as a basis of planning health services are discussed .A model proposed by Donabedian (1974) relating need to resources is used to consider the problems faced by the resources Allocation Working party .The paper concludes that need should be defined in relation to the producers include the whole gamut of prevention and screening, cure and care, research and development. The necessarily raises moral and ethical issues which stretch beyond the limits of medicine and concern patients , their lives ,and the public in general .Neither the medical profession the underlying issues .This challenge to those responsible for professional and public education .The claim that only patients who can pay have the right to access to health services, and therefore a right to health , is unacceptable to almost everyone nowadays ,yet glass(1776) said that in the connotation of planning health services need is a useless concept “Although he was deliberately trying to be provocative , it is worth definition of need for health care .The older of the two was described by Donabedian (1974) as some of the distance in health and wellbeing; Currently young adults account for around 1.8 billion of the world’s population Jordan is a small country in the Middle of the east and young adults account for a great proportion as around 1.43 million Jordanians are young adults .Of these around 268,150 are university students .University is a place where students receive their education , training ,

developed life skills and learn how to become more independent . In order to ensure the great advantages of university, students should have healthy minds and healthy bodies. Hence, university administrators developed health care services to meet students should have health care services to meet students physical and mental health needs. Utilization of health care services by university students were well reported in international literature .Most of the countries find it difficult to reconcile their notions of social justice with the fact that some 35 million people, most of whom are employees, lack basic health insurance agencies , physicians , and public and private hospitals are straining to keep pace with requests for services amid budget constraints . Not only are some people losing their insurance coverage , but the size of vulnerable populations is growing .Progress against several health problems is blocked because of poor access to health care. Health care access is the ability to obtain healthcare services such as prevention , diagnosis , illness , disorders , and other health – impacting conditions .For healthcare to be accessible it must be affordable and convenient . Many people do not have access to adequate healthcare. Access to health care services is critical to good health, yet rural residents face a variety of access barriers .A 1993 National Academy report, Access to health care in America, defined access as the “timely use of personal health service to achieve the best possible health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes. Ideally, residents should be able to conveniently and confidently access services such as primary care, dental care, health services. In 2012, healthy, people 200 identified that access to healthcare is important for: rural residents often encounter barriers to health care that limit their ability to obtain the care they need. Access to health care implies that healthcare services are available and obtainable in a timely manner. Yet rural residents often encounter barriers to healthcare services are available and obtainable in a timely manner. Even when an adequate supply of healthcare services exists in the community, there are other factors that may impede healthcare access. For instance, to have healthcare access, rural residents must also have that financial means to pay for services that may be located at a distance, and the ability to take paid time off work to use such services.

Currently, young adults account for around 1.8 billion of the world’s population. India is a world’s it is officially a country of south Asia .It became the world’s most populous country in 2023 .with a current population of over 1.425.University is a place where students receive their

education .training , develop life skills and learn how to become more independent . In orders to ensure the great advantage of University; student should have healthy minds and healthy bodies. Hence, university administrators developed health care services to meet students physical and mental health needs.

The University has introduced medical insurance to each student's .personnel including lady Medical officer, supported by Para-medical staff. The centre caters to the medical needs of the university community. The university has introduced medical insurance to each students. Besides these, health camps are frequently organized in the campus with specialist doctors from Silchar medical college. University is issuing health card to each student for the extending medical facilities to the students efficiently. In case of emergency, ambulance service is also provided to transfer patients to Silchar medical College, around 10km from the campus. However expenses related to medical emergencies and hospitalization shall be borne by the parents/guardians of the students concerned if not covered by the insurance. The University initiated the process of revamping health centre by procuring equipments like X4647ray machine, auto analysis and setting up etc.

Review of Literature

Arya, 2012: Svalastog et al., 2017 “Health is wealth and good Health is a valuable asset for the nation. The human resource of any country is productive only when it is has good health otherwise it is a burden on the growth and development of the country. The world Health Organization (WHO) defines as a complete state of physical, mental and social ell-being and not merely an absence of infirmity and disease.

Aftab et al., 2020The united Nation General Assembly in 2015 gave a collection of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs)for 2030 Agenda (transforming our world the 2030 agenda for sustainable development)the goals namely good health and well being , to ensure universal access to health care services, quality and affordable medicine and family planning etc...

Wanjohi, 2014 a Few Studies have been done on the state public and private health care system of Punjab. The review is done on the basis of reliable publication that tried to contribute in the relative areas. To find out reliable publication the multi-disciplinary data base are accessed like EB , JSTOR, Pub Med ,research gate ,SCOPUS Medline and scholar are considered .The publishes National and international reports are also considered for the review I , e ., statistical abstract of Punjab economic survey of 2019 – 2020,Budget 2020-2021,Punjab human development report services , international healthcare system profiles ,national health profile and other policy document related to health care.

Caliahan 1973 Health is not only lag of illness or absence of diseases but according to WHO (Caliahan, 1973) health is a scare complete physical and mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease “According to oxford dictionary “it is soundness of body and mind of condition in which its functions and duties and efficiently discharges.

Shailendra kumar2016 in each working paper clearly explain how public health care services failed to provide for all private sector was promotes and even facilities to provide health care services to people but failed due to base of profit, hence credit merely in equality and mis-location in spreading of infrastructure facilities in all areas.

Study Area

Assam University is a collegiate central public university located at Silchar , Assam, India. It was founded in the year 1994 by the provisions of an act enacted by the Parliament of India. The

Governor of Assam is the chief Rector and the President of India is acting as the visitor of the University. The Chancellor is the ceremonial head of the University while the executive powers rest with the Vice-chancellor. The university has sixteen schools which offer Humanities, Languages, Environmental Sciences, Information sciences, Life sciences, Physical sciences, Social sciences, Law, Technology and Management studies .There are 42 departments under these sixteen schools. The five districts under the jurisdiction of Assam University have 73 undergraduate colleges as on 31st March 2020. Assam university is an institutional signatory to the Global Universities Network for Innovation (GUNI).Assam University is the second central university of Assam after Tezpur University. Both were established in 1994. The main campus,

in an area of 600acres (2.4km), is located at Dorgakuna , near Irongmara about 20km from Silchar, while a second campus, Diphu Campus, has an area of 90 acres, Diphu, Karbi- Anglong district of Assam.



The University Health Centre, managed by experienced Medical personnel including Lady Medical Office, supported by medical staff. The centre caters to the medical needs of the University community. The university has introduced Medical Insurance to each student. Besides these, health camps are frequently organized in the campus with specialist doctors from Silchar Medical College. University is issuing Health Card to each student for the extending Medical facilities to the students efficiently. In case of emergency, ambulance service is also provided to transfer patients to Medical College Silchar, around 10km from the campus. However, expenses related to medical emergencies and hospitalization shall be borne by the parents /guardians of the student concerned if not covered by the insurance. The University initiated the process of revamping health centre by procuring equipment like X-4647 ray machine, auto analysis and setting up of diagnostic.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the morbidity status of the students.
2. To examine the types of health care facilities students are getting from health centre.

Methodology:

i. coverage; the analytical part of the present study is based on primary data . The area of the study is “Health Centre “of Assam University in specific and Assam University as a whole. Since this study is focused on Health care facilities the target group of students who visited health centre of Assam University The universe of the study comprises the Students of Assam University, Silchar.

ii. Sample Size: The study is a primary data based study which was conducted in the Assam Central University; Silchar campus. Convenient sampling method has been applied to collect necessary data. A total of 50 students have been interviewed.

iii. Data is collected through a pre tested structured schedule by adopting interview method .The schedule contains a wide range of information about the students who visited Health Centre and how they were being treated by the doctors, and to know the facilities of the Health Centre of Assam University, Silchar if they get all the medicine or they have to buy it from outside etc.

Results and Discussion

After collecting necessary data it has been tried to present the data in tabular and diagrammatic form in the current section.

Table-1 Age of the Students

Age	18-20	20-22	22-24
Male	0	8	12
Female	0	10	20
Total	0	18	32

Source: Field Survey

The above table represents age of the respondents. In table-1 it is found that there are no students of the age group of 18-20 years of age. In the age group of 20-22 total 18 students are there where 10 are female and 8 male respondents are in the group of 22-24 there are 32 total students where 20 female and 12 male .

Table 2: Department of the students:

Department	Male	FEMALE
Economics	7	11
Political .Sc	0	3
Education	1	3
CSE	3	0
History	1	0
Sociology	0	1
Law	0	2
Commerce	3	0
Physics	1	0
Manipuri	0	1
Linguistics	1	3
English	1	7
Library Science	0	1
Total	18	32

Source: Field Survey

The above table has shown the numbers of male and female respondents from different departments of Assam University. From department of economics we have taken 7 male and 11 female students, from Political science 0 male and 3 female, from Education 1 male and 3 female, from Computer Science & engineering 3 male and 0 female, from history 1 male and 0 female , from Sociology 0 male and 1 female , from Law 0 male and 2 female , from Commerce 3 male and 0 Female , from physics 1 male and 0 Female, from Manipuri 0 male and 1 female, from Linguistics 1 male and 3 female , from English 1 male and 7 female , from library &

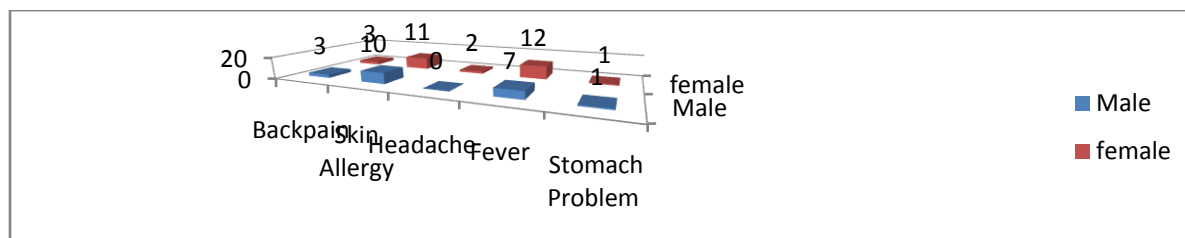
Science 0 male and 1 female. Therefore, 0 respondents from some departments indicate that there was no male/female students who have accessed health case facilities from University health centre.

Table 3: Types of health issues students suffers from

Diseases	Male	Female
Back pain	3	3
Skin Allergy	10	11
Headache	0	2
Fever	7	12
Stomach Problem	1	1
Total	21	29

Source: Field Survey

Figure-1 Types of health issues students suffers from



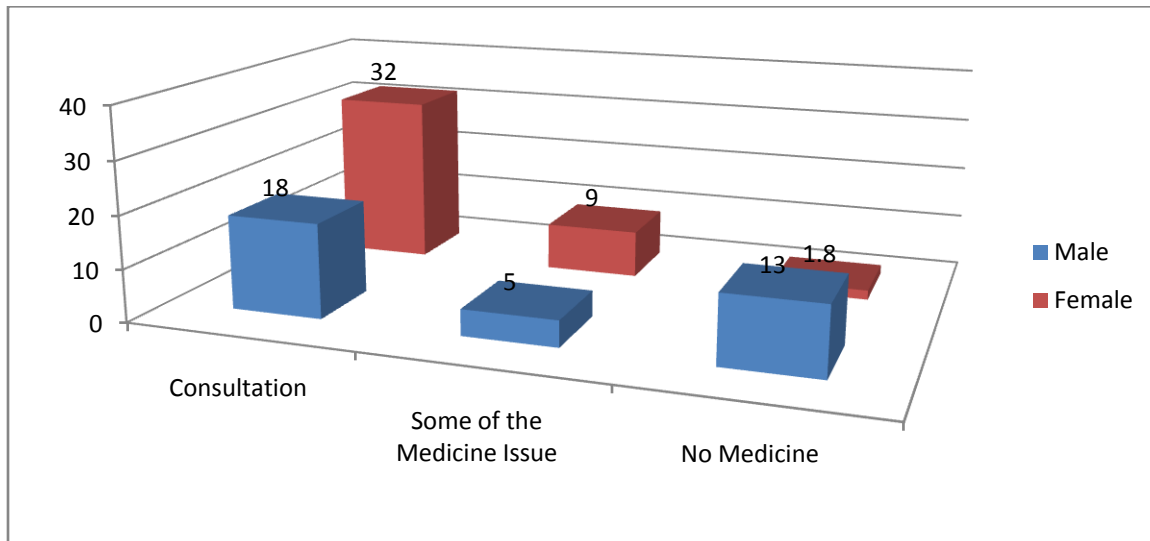
The above table no.3 shows the student health issues the numbers of the students 21 male and 29 female where the disease are back-pain, Skin-Allergy, Headache, Stomach problem & Fever etc...So the students numbers of the students and the disease are 3 male and 3 female back pain , 10 male and 11 female skin-Allergy, 0 male and 2 female Headache ,7 male and 12 female fever,1 male and 1 female stomach problem, .

TABLE: 4 Health Care Services of Health Centre

	Male	Female
Consultation	18	32
Complete Medicine issued	5	9
Some of the Medicine issued	12	18
No Medicine	1	5

Source: Field Survey

Figure-2 Health care Services of Health Centre



The above table no: 4 and fig no. 2 shows the health care services received by the respondents from health centre. It is found that all the respondents has got proper medical consultation from the centre. Those students who have got the complete medicine are 5 male and 9 female and the students who got some medicines out prescribed medicine by doctor are 12 and 18 respectively. Respondents with no Medicine are 1 male and 5 female respectively.

TABLE 5 Frequency of Health Check up Visited

	Male	Female
1time	7	22
2times	3	4
3times	1	4
4times	6	1
5times	1	1
Total	18	32

Source: Field Survey

The table no: 5 and fig no:3 represented that the frequency of health check-up i.e., how many times they have visited to the health care centre .The numbers and the time of the students who visited the health centre are 7 male and 22 female 1 time, 3 male and 2 female 2 times, 1 male and 4 females 3 times, 6 male and 1 female 4 times, 1 male and 1 female 5 times .So there are total 18 male 32 female who have visited the health centre.

Figur-3 Frequency of health Check up Visited

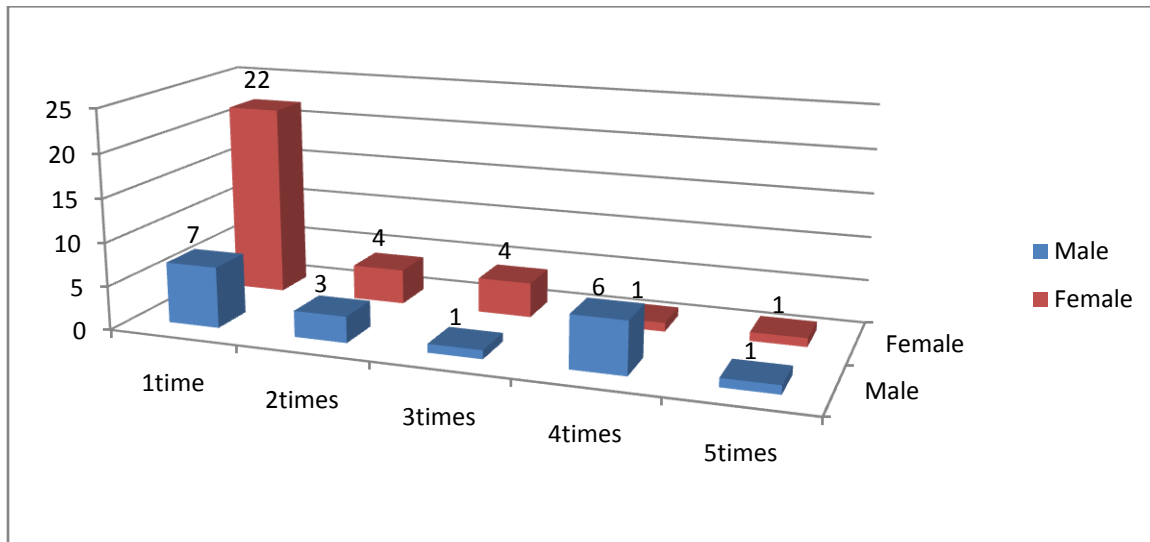


TABLE-6 FEEDBACK OF THE STUDENTS

	MALE	FEMALE
GOOD	9	9
MEDIUM	1	8
AVERAGE	1	5
NEEDS IMPROVEMENTS	7	10
TOTAL	18	32

Source: Field Survey

The above table no: 6 has shown the feedback given by the 50 respondents who have visited the health centre where 18 male 32 female students. Out of these 9 male and 9 female given their feedback as Good. 1 male and 8 female respondent has given their feedback as Medium. Out of the total respondents 7 male and 10 female has recommended needs of improvements.

Important Findings

1. In the study it is found that 3 male and 3 female students suffers from back pain , 10 male and 11 female students are found suffering from skin-Allergy, 2 female students recorded Headache ,7 male and 12 female students suffers from fever, stomach problems are recorded for 2 students.
2. It is found that all the respondents who have got proper medical consultation from the centre. 14 respondents have got the complete medicine. Respondents who got some medicines out prescribed medicine by doctor are 12 and 18 respectively. Respondents with no Medicine are 1 male and 5 female respectively.

Conclusion:

Access to healthcare centres is crucial for individuals to receive timely and appropriate medical care .Ensuring equitable access to healthcare facilities for promoting overall well-being and reducing health disparities in a population. Efforts should be made to remove barriers such as geographical distance, financial constraints and lack of

transportation which can hinder individuals from accessing healthcare centres. Additionally, healthcare systems should focus on improving efficiency, expanding services, and implementing innovative solutions to enhance access to healthcare for all individuals, regardless of their background or circumstances. By prioritizing access to healthcare centres, we can work towards achieving better health outcomes and a healthier society as a whole.

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