



A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF AVAILABILITY OF BEDS IN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN THE PUNE DISTRICT

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Abstract:

Health facilities under the Ministry of Public Health The Public Health Department (PHD) in Maharashtra manages mostly primary and secondary level health facilities consisting of Primary Health Centers (PHCs), sub-centers, First Referral Units (FRUs) or secondary level hospitals, and a few specialty hospitals for programs disease control. Most tertiary care facilities in the public sector are managed by the Directorate of Medical Education and Research (DMER) as they are affiliated with medical schools. Most public sector health facilities in metropolitan cities like Mumbai are managed by their respective urban local bodies. Therefore, an attempt has been made to understand the pressure of the population on hospitals, by considering the availability of beds in public health care centers in the Pune district as well as in each tehsil of the district. This research investigation was based on exploratory and descriptive research inquiry. In this research study, the researchers have used purely secondary data collected through various articles, journals, theses, books, magazines, and websites.

Keywords: Availability of beds, Public Health,

Introduction:

Another way to estimate the population pressure on medical facilities is to consider the number of beds available in each hospital. Therefore, an attempt has been made to understand the pressure of the population on hospital beds, by considering the total number of beds in the district as a whole as well as in each tehsil of the district. Indian Public Health Standards for Primary Health Care the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS) prescribed standards for primary health care covering a population of 20,000 to 30,000 with one primary health center and a population of at least 5,000 to 10,000 with individual sub-centers. The concept of a primary health center was first introduced by the Indian National Concerns Planning Committee chaired by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1940. The Bhore Committee in 1946 gave the concept of providing as many services as possible to the people as close as possible and integrated curative

and preventive health care for rural India. The Central Health Board, in its first meeting held in January 1953, recommended the establishment of Primary Health Centers and Community Development Blocks to provide comprehensive health care to the rural population in India.

Objective:

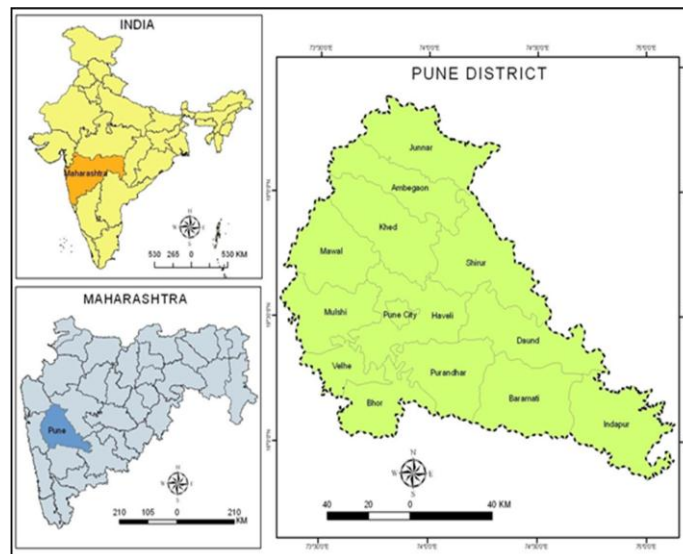
To Study the availability of beds in public health care centers in the Pune district.

Database and Methodology:

The present study generally depends on the secondary data. Data Collected through the District Statistical Department, Censes handbook of Pune District, and Socio-Economic Review of Pune District.

Study Area:

Pune district lies between 17° 54' N and 19° 24' N latitudes and between 73° 19' E and 75°10' E Longitudes Pune district occupies an area of 15,642 km², which is 5.10 percent of the total geographical area of the state. Out of 15021 sq. km. area falls under rural and 621 km² falls under urban area. The landscape of Pune district is spread triangularly in western Maharashtra at the foothills of the Sahyadri range and is divided into three parts: Ghatmatha,



Maual and Desh. Pune district is bounded by Ahmadnagar district in the northeast, Pune district in the southeast, Satara district in the south, Raigad district in the west and Thane district in the northwest.

Location Map of Pune District

According to the 2011 India Census, Pune district had a total population of 94.29 lakhs, a share of 8.39 percent of the total population of Maharashtra. Of the total population for the 2011 census, 60.99 percent live in urban areas of the district and 39.01 percent of the population lives in rural village areas. Pune district has 2 municipal corporations, 3 boards and 14 tahsils namely Ambegaon, Baramati, Bhore, Daund, Haveli, Pune city, Indapur, Junnar, Khed, Mawal, Mulshi, Purandar, Shirur and Velha.

Availability of beds in public health care centers in the Pune district:

To serve the maximum population in the rural sector, the government has taken the initiative to set up primary health care centers like primary health centers and sub centers at various places in the district. This facility is provided to the people at a reasonable and cheaper cost to avoid many complications for the rural population. Therefore, an attempt was made to understand the spatial and temporal trends in the availability of primary health centers.

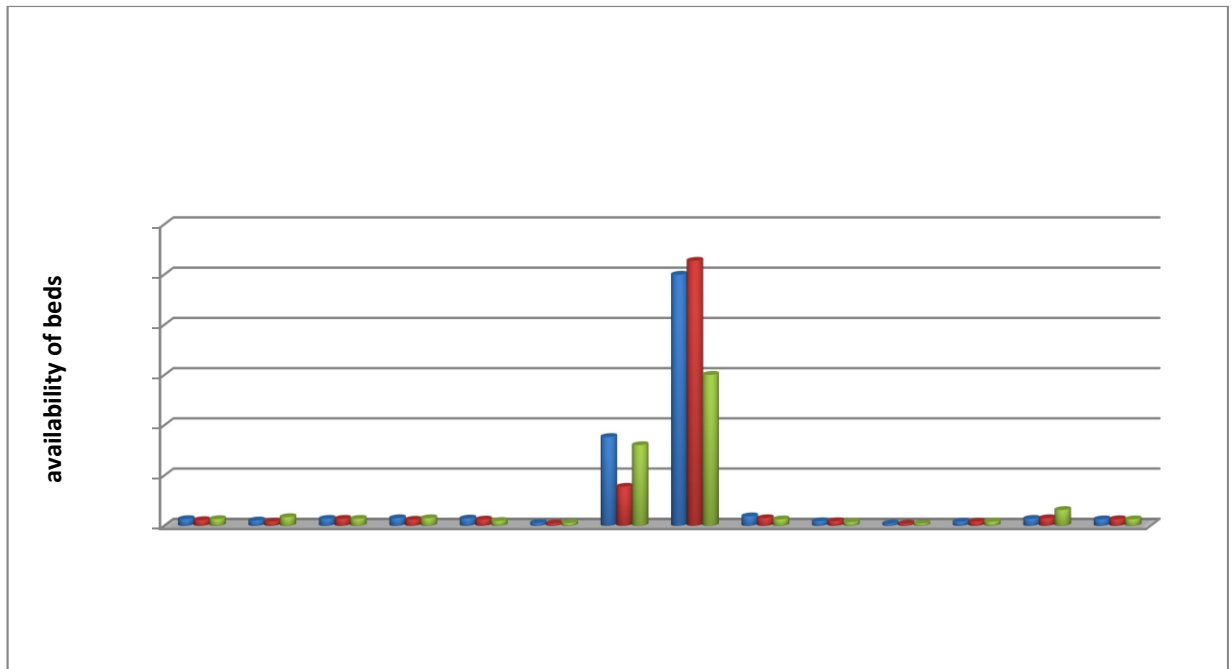
Tehsil-wise availability of beds in public health care centers in the Pune district

Sr. No	Tehsil	2001	2011	2021	Growth 2001-2011	Growth 2011-2021
1	Junnar	132	112	132	-20	20
2	Ambegaon	105	82	172	-23	90
3	Shirur	138	138	138	0	0
4	Khed	150	120	150	-30	30
5	Mawal	144	124	96	-20	-28
6	Mulshi	54	44	54	-10	10
7	Haveli	1768	777	1605	-991	828
8	Pune City	4998	5275	3005	277	-2270
9	Daund	188	150	128	-38	-22
10	Purandar	90	90	73	0	-17
11	Velhe	42	40	42	-2	2
12	Bhor	80	80	80	0	0
13	Baramati	138	150	314	12	164
14	Indapur	128	130	128	2	-2
Total Pune District		8155	7312	6117	-843	-1195

Source: 1. Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract, Pune District 2001, 2011, 2021.

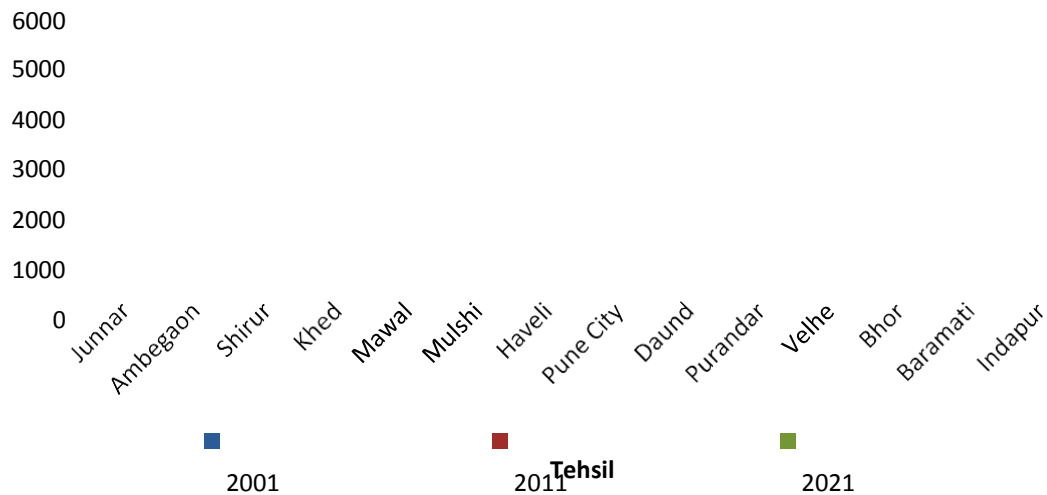


In the year 2001, there were 8155 Available beds in public health care centers in the Pune district. Out of 8155, there were highest Available of beds, in Pune City is 4998 and lowest Available of beds Velhe tehsil is 42 Available of beds and remaining tehsils Junnar 132, Ambegaon 105, Baramati 138, Bhor 80, Daund 188, Indapur 128, Khed 150, Mawal 144, Mulshi 54, Purandar 90, Shirur 138 and Haveli 1768.





Tehsil-wise availability of beds in public health care centers in the Pune district



In the year 2011, there were 7312 Available beds in public health care centers in the Pune district. The highest Available of beds, in Pune City, is 5275 and the lowest number of Available beds in Velhe tehsil is 40 of beds and remaining tehsils Junnar 112, Ambegaon 82, Baramati 150, Bhor 80, Daund 150, Indapur 130, Khed 120, Mawal 124, Mulshi 44, Purandar 90, Shirur



138 and Haveli 777. In the year 2021, there were 6117 Available beds in public health care centers in the Pune district. Out of 6117, there were highest Available of beds, in Pune City is 3005 and the lowest Available beds in Velhe tehsil is 42 Available of beds and in the remaining tehsils Junnar 132, Ambegaon 172, Baramati 314, Bhore 80, Daund 128, Indapur 128, Khed 150, Mawal 144, Mulshi 54, Purandar 73, Shirur 138 and Haveli 1605.

Conclusion:

When studying the number of beds in the Government Health Centers of Pune district, it



is observed that the number of beds has decreased by 843 beds in the ten years from 2001 to 2011 while the number of beds has decreased by 1195 beds in the period from 2011 to 2021. In the period from 2001 to 2021, the population of Pune district is continuously increasing, compared to the increasing population, the number of beds in government health centers is very less. So if there is an epidemic like corona epidemic, the health of the common people will be affected very seriously, so the number of beds should increase in proportion to the population.

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