

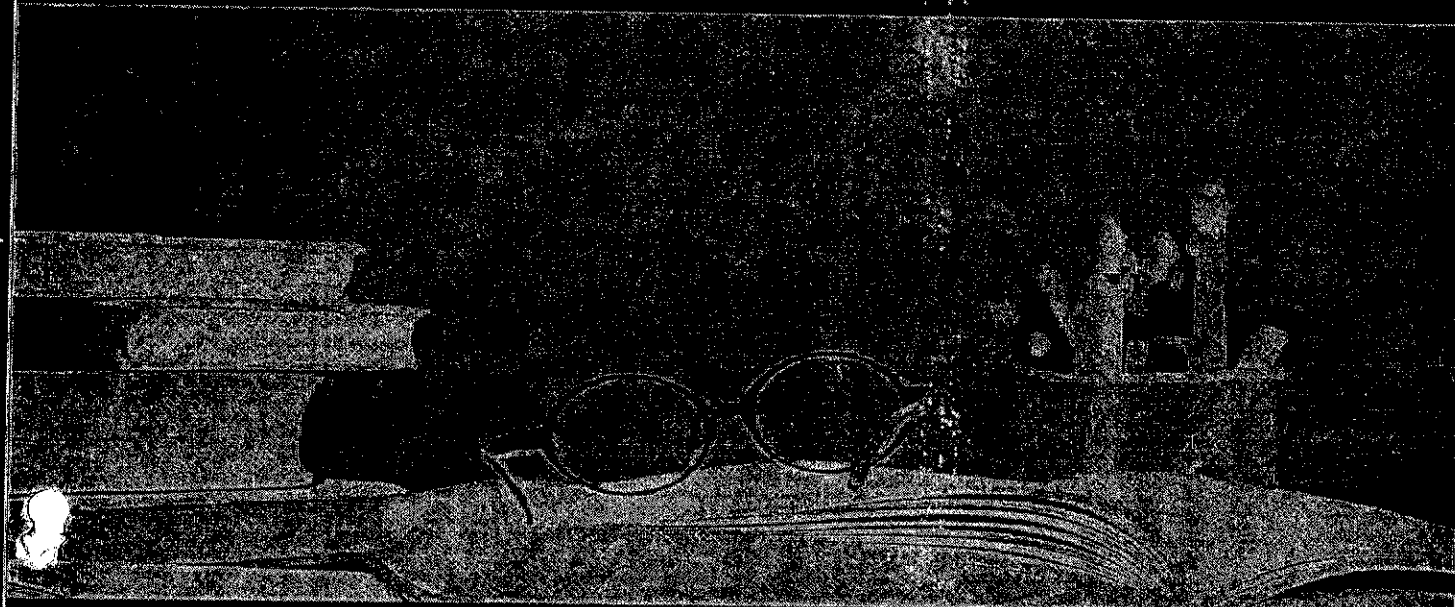


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A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Medical Centers in Aurangabad District

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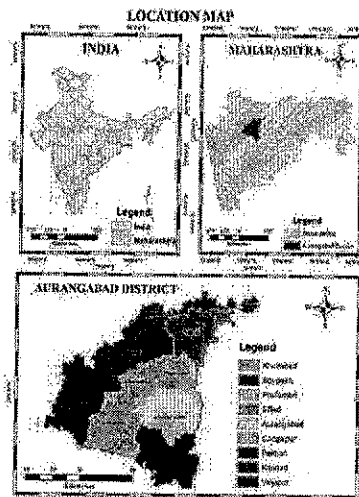
Ankushrao Tope College Jalna

Introduction:

Aurangabad has the capital of Marathwada. The city has excellent growth potential due to ever increasing industrial houses and tourism industry. The city has become a center of attraction for both the population of Marathwada as well as the state of Maharashtra and beyond that. This has definitely increased the pressure on providing better Medical facilities in general and technical Health in particular. Urban health is often not listed as a priority for the policy maker as there is a popular notion that there is greater concentration of health facilities and personnel in the urban areas largely rendered by the private sector will be sufficient to address health need in the urban areas. The paper aims to assess the state of health and living conditions among the urban poor by comparing with rural areas.

Study Area:

Aurangabad is one of the very important district in Maharashtra on geographical perspective. Geographically Maharashtra lies in north central region of Maharashtra. Geographical extent of Maharashtra is latitudinal extent is between 19° 18' North to 20° 40' North latitudes and longitudinal extent is between 74° 40' East to 76° 40' East. District's total Area is 10,137.61 sq.km and it is 3.28% of state. Among total area 309.35 sq.km is Urban and 9828.26 sq. km is Rural.



There are 9 tahsils in Aurangabad district, which are Aurangabad, Khuldabad, Kannad, Soygaon, Sillod, Paithan, Gangapur, Vaijapur and Phulambri. Phulambri is new Tahsil which was established on 26th June 1999. Jalgaon district is on north, On south there are Beed district and Ahamadnagar district, on east there is Jalna district, on west there are Nashik and Ahemadnagar district

Objectives:

- 1) To study the Rural and Urban Medical Centers Changes
- 2) To analyse medical center growth in study area.

Research Methodology:

The present study uses data both from the secondary sources. The Secondary data such as State and District Gazetteer, District Statistical Reports, Socio-Economic Survey of Aurangabad District, National Informatics Centre's Statistical Tables, Indian Census Data is highly relied upon. Published historical material and the findings of individual researcher's have been used with other various commentaries written by authors as secondary sources.

Medical Centers

The medical facilities available in Aurangabad city are modern. In such a case people migrate from rural areas to city to fulfill their requirement of medical facilities. Most of the time for long term treatment people migrates from rural areas, for medical facilities available in Aurangabad are IVF centers, transplant therapy, diagnostic centers, multispecialty hospitals. The patients which are economically poor, for them Government medical college is available in which they avail all the facilities.



Table No. 1

Tahsil Wise Rural Medical Centers in Aurangabad District 1991, 2001, 2011

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Dispensary			Hospital			Maternity and Child Welfare Centre			Primary Health Centre / Health Centre			Family Welfare Centre / Family Planning Centre			Primary Health Sub-Centre		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Aurangabad	07	05	06	-	01	15	01	02	05	08	10	11	02	01	05	07	07	33
2	Khuldabad	01	-	05	01	01	06	01	01	03	03	06	07	-	02	03	02	06	18
3	Kannad	-	03	13	01	09	28	-	12	12	07	17	18	03	14	12	02	12	46
4	Soygaon	-	03	09	01	05	10	-	02	04	03	04	04	-	03	04	20	19	24
5	Sillod	02	02	14	-	-	20	-	-	07	04	04	06	-	04	07	44	33	46
6	Paithan	-	03	13	02	03	25	-	02	09	07	06	07	-	04	09	21	25	38
7	Gangapur	54	52	04	-	02	13	01	-	04	12	12	12	03	08	04	-	04	32
8	Vaijapur	-	01	06	01	03	21	-	02	06	06	05	06	-	09	06	03	05	35
9	Phulambri	-	01	08	-	05	14	-	-	06	-	01	05	-	04	06	-	10	23
	Total	64	70	78	06	29	152	03	21	56	50	65	76	08	49	56	99	121	295

Source – District Census Handbook, Aurangabad 1991, 2001, 2011

Table No. 2

Tahsil Wise Urban Medical Centers in Aurangabad District 1991, 2001, 2011

Sr. No.	Tahsil	Dispensary			Hospital			Maternity and Child Welfare Centre			Primary Health Centre / Health Centre			Family Welfare Centre / Family Planning Centre			Primary Health Sub-Centre		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Aurangabad	364	411	556	07	117	331	-	-	-	08	24	26	08	10	160	-	-	-
2	Khuldabad	01	-	-	-	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	-	-	-
3	Kannad	-	-	01	-	-	03	-	-	-	01	01	01	-	-	11	-	-	-
4	Soygaon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
5	Sillod	-	-	-	01	01	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
6	Paithan	-	-	01	-	-	03	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	19	-	-	-
7	Gangapur	-	11	12	01	04	05	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	12	-	-	-
8	Vaijapur	01	15	16	02	02	02	-	-	-	01	-	-	01	01	23	-	-	-
9	Phulambri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-
	Total	366	437	586	11	125	348	-	-	-	11	26	29	10	12	278	-	-	-

Source – District Census Handbook, Aurangabad 1991, 2001, 2011



Rural and Urban Medical Centers Aurangabad District 1991, 2001, 2011

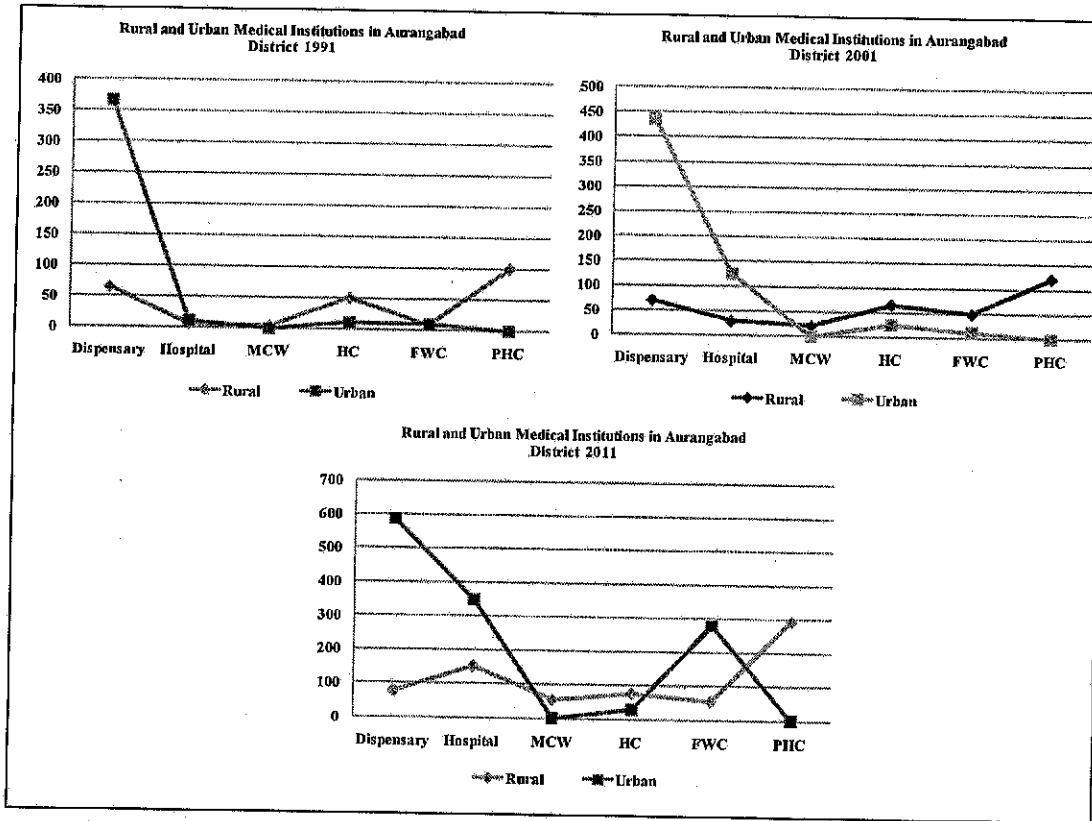


Figure No. 1

From the study of rural and urban medical institutions in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in causes 1991 rural medical institutions were as follows dispensary (64), Hospitals (06), Maternity and child welfare centers (03), Primary Health Centers (50), FWC's (08), Primary Health Sub-Centre (99) and also urban Medical institutions were as follows Dispensary (366), Hospitals (11), Primary Health Centers (11), FWC's (10). In 2001, rural medical institutions were as follows Dispensary (70), Hospitals (29), Maternity and Child Welfare Centers (21), Primary Health Centers (65), FWC's (49), Primary Health Sub-Centers (121) and also medical institutions in urban area were as follows Dispensary (437), Hospital (125), Primary Health Centre (26), FWC (12). In 2011 rural medical institutions were as follows Dispensary (78), Hospital (152), Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (56), Primary Health Centre (76), FWC (56), Primary Health Sub-Centre (235) and also medical institutions in urban area were as follows Dispensary (586), Hospital (348), Primary Health Centre (29), FWC (278). From the study of Medical Institution in 1991, 2001, 2011 it has been conclude there were facilities of Primary



Health Centre in rural area but new technological facilities were available in health centre of urban area only. There was highest number of health facilities available in urban area of Aurangabad so that peoples were migrating from rural area to urban area to get better health facilities.

Conclusion:

The study of Medical Institution in 1991, 2001, 2011 it has been conclude there were facilities of Primary Health Centre in rural area but new technological facilities were available in health centre of urban area only.

There was highest number of health facilities available in urban area of Aurangabad so that peoples were migrating from rural area to urban area to get better health facilities. From the study of rural and urban Medical institutions in Aurangabad district it has been seen that in census 1991-2011, in the facilities of medical institutions of rural area, only Primary medical facilities has been increased but at district level Dispensary and Hospital were increased in large proportion in the urban area of Aurangabad.

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