



THE ROLE OF NGO'S AND NRHM IN REFORMING THE PUBIC HEALTH IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

The present study on Chitradurga district is one of the high focus districts under NRHM because majority of the demographic indicators are below the state average. This is because though health facilities (both public and private) are good in Chitradurga district health awareness is very poor due to their socio-economic conditions. Chitradurga district has been declared as high focus district mainly because many of the health indicators are below average. This has happened due to health programmes are not reaching to the grassroots level because of shortage of manpower. In Chitradurga district, health personnel have been recruited under NRHM as well as from health department on regular basis. These recruitments have been taking place under plan and non-plan grants in different schemes. As per 2011 census total work participation rate is 51.62 percent and female work participation rate is 41.93 per cent which is also lower than the state average. Agricultural labourers constitute about 39 per cent of the total workers significantly higher than the state average. The percent literates and percent agricultural labourers provide some indication that the district is below the state average in terms of development. The exemption is given to pregnant cases and neonatal cases and they need not pay any user fee for the services

KEYWORDS : Health facilities, NRHM, Agricultural labourers, utilisation, awareness, rural women.

INTRODUCTION

Chitradurga district has been declared as high focus district mainly because many of the health indicators are below average. This has happened due to health programmes are not reaching to the grassroots level because of shortage of manpower. In Chitradurga district, health personnel have been recruited under NRHM as well as from health department on regular basis. These recruitments have been taking place under plan and non-plan grants in different schemes. The shortage of health personnel in the district has hindered service delivery in health facilities and lacking in providing better health care services. In view of this, many patients go to private health facility where they have to pay hefty money to avail health services. That is why more private hospitals are working in the study area.

NGO'S IN DISTRICT

In rural areas, ASHAs have become more important in implementing health programmes and they became Member Secretaries for most of the VHSC committees. But, the amount of remuneration they received is very meagre and hence many ASHA's were dropped out. This needs urgent attention from the Government. There is a common complaint from all the health facilities that though they are following State logistic policy for procurement of drugs, the Logistic society is not supplying drugs as per the requirement. There is a dearth of essential and emergency drugs in most health institutions. The utilisation may go up. Women are availing benefits under JSSK and the type of benefits available under JSSK is also displayed with NRHM Logo at the entrance of the hospital and other relevant places. But awareness regarding the free entitlement of the scheme is very poor among women in rural area. This needs some attention to create awareness.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reached below replacement level and population growth rate is 9.3 percent in the last decade which are much below the state average. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has registered significant decline in the district. The IMR in Chitradurga district is reported by DHO is as low as 10.17 during September-November 2013. The highest IMR is in Hosadurga Taluk and lowest in Malakalmooru taluk. ANC registration is 81.0 percent and mothers received PNC within 48 hours of delivery is 63.7 percent. The skilled birth attendant was 3.0 per cent and child immunization between 12-23 months is 85.0 percent. Unmet need for family planning is 7.0 percent.

Health indicators and service delivery

The infant mortality rate (IMR) in Chitradurga district as per the information provided by the DHO is 10.17 during September-November 2013 and highest in Hosadurga Taluk and lowest in Molakalmuru taluk. IMR for Chitradurga indicates that most of the children are dying before reaching one year which can be addressed only by providing better hospital care. The infant and maternal mortality information is available for the district from the data gathered by the health system, it appears to be an underestimate by comparing with the state average. Data provided by the DHO that any ANC for Chitradurga district is 81.0 percent and mothers received PNC within 48 hours of delivery is 63.7 percent. The skilled birth attendant was 3.0 per cent and child immunization between 12-23 months is 85.0 percent. Unmet need for family planning is 7.0 percent.

Health indicators and service delivery system in Chitradurga District

Indicators	Name of Taluk						District
	Chalaker	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalke	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	
IMR	7.69	3.58	13.54	6.01	25.5	7.82	8.25
MMR	2.01	.035	1.04	0.33	0.44	0.63	0.80
OPD	476516	691730	285548	244692	255841	115711	2070038
ANC	8611	6339	4899	3439	4037	3257	30582
SBA	28	86	38	5	16	11	184
PNC	23484	61067	9417	9510	13629	9031	12638
Full Immunization	6283	7196	5123	3665	3686	3181	29134
Unmet need for FP (%)	6	6	6	5	5	9	7

Source: Primary Health Centre, Chitradurga

Health and Service delivery indicators during September-November, 2014

Facilities	Name of Taluk						District
	Chalakerere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	
IMR	12.8	6.66	15.6	5.68	28.12	3.51	10.17
NMR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MMR	1.09	0.37	1.21	0.52	1.52	1.17	0.82
OPD	113070	171789	69401	69193	64267	32388	520108
IPD	6814	21107	1605	2825	4404	2674	6419
ANC	1567	1416	998	811	829	791	6419
SBA	3	7	7	0	3	0	20
PNC	2041	5016	997	1103	817	1157	11131
Full Immunization	1129	1671	914	731	670	746	5861
unmet need for FP (%)	6	6	6	5	5	9	7

Source: Primary Health Centre, Chitradurga

Health Infrastructure

Data regarding health infrastructure gathered from Chitradurga DHO Office are provided in the Table below. It shows that 273 sub-centres, 78 primary health centres, 11 community health centres and 6 First referral hospitals are functioning in the district. One district hospital, 37 AYUSH public hospitals and 135 private AYUSH hospitals are providing health services. In addition, 159 private clinics and 42 private hospitals mostly Nursing Homes are catering health services. It is important to note that all public health facilities like PHCs, CHCs and taluk hospitals are in separate Government buildings and no public health centres located in rented buildings. There are 6 FRUs functioning in the district and all FRUs have been treated as 100 bedded hospitals. CHCs has 30 bedded hospital and all PHCs have 6 bedded health centres. The district head quarter has 450 bedded hospital located in old building. The district surgeon mentioned that they required at least 1000 beds to meet the in-patients load. There is urgent need of construction of building for district hospital as present one is not in good condition.

Number of Health Facilities available in Chitradurga districts

Facilities	Name of Taluk						District
	Chalakerere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	
SCs	59	48	56	46	45	19	273
PHCs	13	17	19	13	11	5	78
CHCs	2	2	2	1	3	1	11
FRUs	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
SDH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District Hospital	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
AYUSH (Public)	13	6	6	4	7	1	37
AYUSH (Pvt)	31	28	17	17	29	13	135
Pvt Clinics	20	93	25	10	7	4	159
Pvt. Hospital	6	24	4	1	6	1	42
Total							

Source: Primary Health Centre, Chitradurga

Other health System inputs

In Chitradurga, there is one district hospital and 42 private hospitals are working. These private facilities are providing all Super Specialty health Services. The district hospital is having faculty including Onco surgery, Plastic surgery, Urosurgery, Neurosurgery, CT surgery, Paediatric surgery, Laser surgery and Nephrology with latest and advanced facilities. But, many of the positions are vacant. Some of the facilities are available in the district hospital but services are very poor. District hospital have blood bank but services are not effective. In Chitradurga district 37 public AYUSH hospital and 135 private AYUSH services are catering to people. Even in district hospital there is separate Unani and Panchakarma specialty department is working. One Unani Doctor and one MPW are working in the department. Ayush service is also available in

Chalakerere and Parasurampura CHC. User fee is charged in all the health facilities including PHCs, FRUs and district hospital for APL card holders. The exemption is given to pregnant cases and neonatal cases and they need not pay any user fee for the services.

JSY

During interview with the District health officer and district programme managing officer as well as benefits have to be given for those who have "Thayi Kard" and furnish necessary caste/income certificate to avail JSY benefits. They are also provided other health benefits as per the scheme. During fieldwork research team found that record maintenance particularly JSY scheme was satisfactory. Though the NRHM is propagating institutional deliveries, about 48 deliveries have been taken place at home in Chitradurga district

SNCU

The SNCU unit is functioning in district hospital, taluk hospitals and CHCs in the district. District Surgeon of the district hospital reported that about 15-20 infant patients are admitting every day in the SNCU unit. He mentioned that since SNCU unit is functioning effectively number of infant deaths has decreased drastically in the recent days. At present there are 5 NBSUs and 34 NBCC Units have been functioning in the district.

Family Planning

Chitradurga district hospital is conducting tubectomy and laparoscopic operations twice a week. In addition, all the taluk hospitals and CHCs have tubectomy and laparoscopic operations facilities. The local health workers and ASHAs are playing a crucial role in bringing family planning cases to the health facility. Between September-November 2013, 124 tubectomy, 760 laparoscopic operations and one vasectomy operations were conducted in the district. As per the data available, there are 945 women using IUD, 19480 OP users and 147126 Condom users are found in the district.

ARSH

In the Chitradurga district, ARSH clinics catering adolescent health care services in all PHCs, CHCs and FRUs on every Thursday depending on their convenient timings. The Quality Assurance Group has been formed under the chairmanship of DHO at the district level, Taluk Medical Officer at the taluk level and PHC Medical Officer at the local level to maintain and provide quality of health services.

Conclusion:

Chitradurga district is one of the high focus districts under NRHM because majority of the demographic indicators are below the state average. This is because though health facilities (both public and private) are good in Chitradurga district health awareness is very poor due to their socio-economic conditions. In rural area, ASHAs have become more important in implementing health programmes and they became Member Secretaries for most of the VHSC committees. But the amount of incentive they received is very meagre and hence many ASHA's were dropped out. This needs urgent attention from the Government.

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