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Research Paper Geography

Spatial Pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Sonipat District 2012

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ABSTRACT

The Present study covered Sonipat district (Haryana) located at 28o.98'N 77o.02'E. The study has been found out Spatial Pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Sonipat District in 2012. Sonipat and Gohana have high primary healthcare services, Kharkhoda have moderate services and Ganaur have low primary healthcare services. There are many regions found by which the failure of referral mechanism in the public health care system

KEYWORDS Primary Health Care Services, Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services

INTRODUCTION

Sonipat District has progressed 2011-12 as compared to the 2006 in health care services. Primary Healthcare services provide to the people of this district, different medical institutions have been established here. However, the health care system has not developed greatly. According to 2011-12 data shows that the district has provides balanced healthcare services and facilities to their population. In Rural area/Urban area, the public health care service is provided through a network. Primary healthcare service is commonly viewed as a first level of care or as the entry point to the health care system for consumers. Under the primary tier, three types of healthcare institutions serves their services: (1) a Sub-Centre (SC) for every 3000–5000 population, (2) Primary Health Centre (PHC) for every 20000–30000 population and (3) Community Health Centre (CHC) to serve as a referral centre for every four PHCs covering a population of 80,000–1,20,000. The major portion of its population has to depend on these primary health care services.

Sub Centre (SC)

The Sub-centres (SC) are the most peripheral health institutions available to the rural population. Even though the sub-centre/population norms at the national level have been met,

There are wide inter-state variations. States with poor health indices do not have the required number of sub-centres especially in remote areas.

Primary Health Centre (PHC)

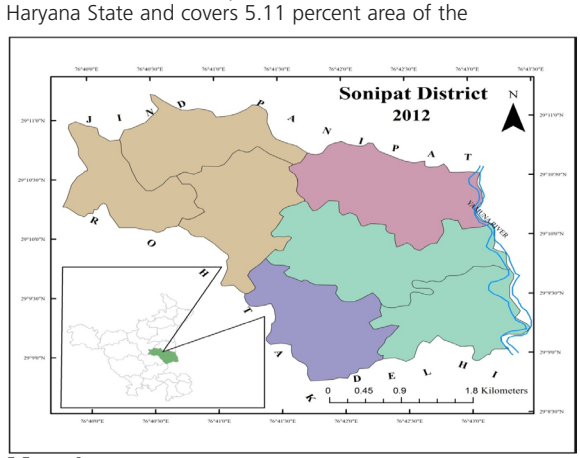
Primary Health Centres are a referral unit for six sub-centres. All PHCs provide outpatient services; a majority have four to six in-patient beds. According to the norms they have one medical officer, 14 Para-medical and other supporting staff. At the national level there are more than an adequate number of PHCs and doctors posted at PHCs but the distribution across states is uneven; there are no functional PHCs in many remote areas in dire need of health care.

Community Health Centre (CHC)

Community Health Centre (CHC) is the First Referral Unit (FRU) for four PHCs offering specialist care. According to the norms each CHC should have at least 30 beds, one operation theatre, X-ray machine, labour room and laboratory facilities and is to be staffed at least by four specialists i.e. a surgeon, a physician, a gynaecologist and a paediatrician supported by 21 para-medical and other staff.

Study Area

The Present study covered Sonipat district (Haryana) located at 28°.98'N 77°.02'E. Sonipat is one of the smallest districts in Haryana State and covers 5.11 percent area of the



Map 1

state. The district is surrounded by Panipat district in the north, Jind district in the west, Rohtak district in the South-West direction and Delhi in the South. The district headquarter, Sonipat is connected by metalled roads with important cities of the state and to Delhi.

Objectives

The proposed study will be carried out with the following objective:-

- To find out spatial pattern of primary healthcare services in Sonipat District 2012

Research Design and Methodology

An analytical study has been carried out to obtain the above mentioned objective. The present study has been included whole Sonipat district and primarily based on secondary data, collected from Haryana Statistical Abstract, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, books and magazines. The Primary Healthcare Service has been classified into high, moderate, low category.

An attempt has been made to highlight the data by applying appropriate tables and maps. Data is analysed with the help of general statistical techniques, Spearman's Correlation and ARC GIS 9.3 software.

Spatial Pattern of Primary Healthcare services in Sonipat District 2012

The study reflects the clear picture, so the spatial pattern of Primary Health care Services divided at tehsil level. The public health care infrastructure of the district consists of 164 Sub-Centres, 33 Primary Health Centres and 7 Community Health Centres. Primary Health care services serve their services and facilities at rural/urban level. A mismatch between the existing healthcare services in tehsils and the current population of the corresponding tehsil are clearly observed. Spatial Pattern of Primary Health care services in Sonipat district at tehsil level against the prescribed population norms. There are four tehsil exist in this District, which are serve health care services to their population. Primary Healthcare Service in different tehsil have been classified into the following categories.

Table 1: Primary Healthcare Service by Category in Different tehsil of Sonipat District 2012

Category	Healthcare service	Total Primary Healthcare Centre	Name of Tehsil
High	51-75	66, 75	Sonipat, Gohana
Moderate	31-50	30	Kharkhoda
Low	Below 30	33	Ganaur

Table 1 shows the primary healthcare services in different categories in different tehsil of this district.

Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services in Sonipat tehsil

Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services is based on number of availabilities Sub-Centres, Primary Health centres and Community Health Centres. 2 CHCs, 8 PHCs and 56 Sub Centres in Sonipat tehsil. Sonipat tehsil provides Primary Health care services through these centres to their rural/urban population. Map 2 shows the clear picture of spatial pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Sonipat tehsil. Sonipat is one of the major education hubs in North India. This tehsil is well developed and hub of population because it is near to National capital and include in National Capital Region (NCR). Sonipat is headquarter and big town of this tehsil.

Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services in Gohana tehsil

Gohana tehsil is second highest population after Sonipat tehsil. 2 CHCs, 13 PHCs and 60 Sub Centres in Gohana tehsil. Gohana tehsil provides Primary Health care services through these centres to their rural/urban population. Map 2 shows the spatial pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Gohana tehsil. Tehsil provides Primary Health care services better than Sonipat tehsil through 2 CHCs, 13 PHCs and 60 Sub Centres to their rural/urban population.

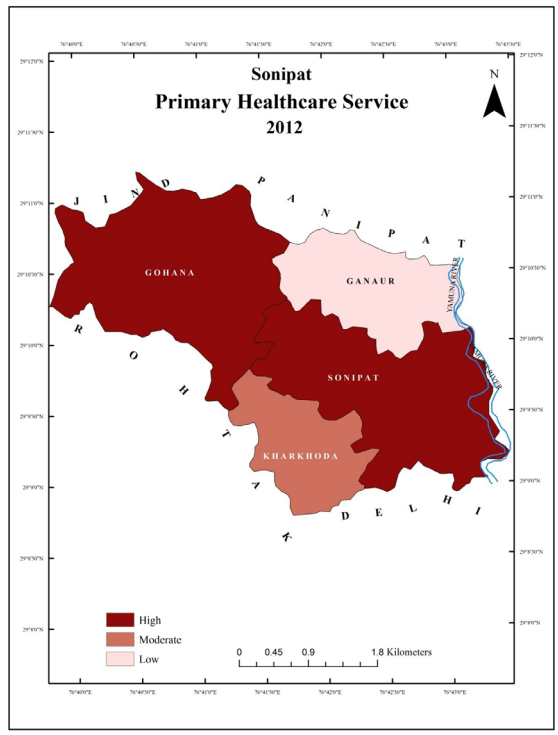
Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services in Ganaur Tehsil

Ganaur is third highest population of this district. Total area of this tehsil is 388.90 Square Kilometre. 1 CHCs, 5 PHCs and 24 Sub Centres in Ganaur tehsil. Ganaur tehsil provides Primary Health care services through these centres to their rural/urban population. Map 2 shows the spatial pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Ganaur tehsil. Ganaur tehsil provides better Primary Healthcare services through these centres to their rural/urban population.

Spatial Pattern of Healthcare Services in Kharkhoda Tehsil

It has an elected municipal body to run the municipal administration of the town, which also contains the headquarters of the tehsil of Kharkhoda. Map 2 shows the clear picture spatial pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Kharkhoda tehsil. Kharkhoda Tehsil

Map 2: Spatial Pattern of Primary Healthcare Services in Sonipat District 2012



Map 2 provides Primary Health care services through 2 CHCs, 7 PHCs and 24 Sub Centres to their rural/urban population.

Areas of High Primary Healthcare Services

These areas comprise only two tehsil of this district viz. Sonipat and Gohana. High Primary Healthcare Services of these tehsil due to the implementation of National Health Policy 2011, NFHS Programme and increase of educational institutions under Government.

Areas of Moderate Primary Healthcare Services

This area is found in one tehsil of this district; Kharkhoda. Moderate Primary Healthcare Services of this tehsil due to the low educated people, lack of government or any other regulation on the minimum standards in terms of staff, facilities, etc. and low public investment in health services.

Areas of Low Primary Healthcare Services

Analysis data clearly include Ganaur in area of low primary healthcare services. Many kind of reason found for low Primary Healthcare Services like government policies, unawareness of rural people, low public investment and private hospitals.

CONCLUSION

Primary healthcare services are very important for rural population. After analyzing the data it can be said that the people of Sonipat District are still unable to access proper healthcare services the health care delivery system is very poor here. The public health care infrastructure of the district consists of 164 Sub-Centres, 33 Primary Health Centres and 7 Community Health Centres. Sonipat and Gohana have high primary healthcare services, Kharkhoda have moderate services and Ganaur have low primary healthcare services. There are many regions found by which the failure of referral mechanism in the public health care system.

- Uncertainty in the availability of staff and medicines.
- Governments encouraged directly by the offering tax exemptions, land at concession rates, etc.
- The lack of government or any other regulation on the minimum standards in terms of staff, facilities, etc.
- The low public investment in health services.

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