



Health Status of Women In Sangli District (Maharashtra): A Geographical Study

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Abstract:

The present paper deals with the accessibility of health care facilities to the people in general and to the women in particular in study region. In this paper highlighted the public health care policy in brief. In order to assess the access of health care facility the indices such as, female population per primary health care centre, female population per sub centre, public doctor population ratio, private doctor population ratio and distance of medical facilities etc. The present study based on the primary data. It has been also attempted to study the quality of public health care facility, government policy of public health care system and spatial distribution of these health care facilities in Sangli district.

Keywords: Women Health, Female Population, Primary Health Center

Introduction:

Access to health care facilities is one of the matters of great concern in India. The region disparities as well as imbalance in health care facilities especially public health care facilities are clearly observed in India. Some observation has been made in a health survey conducted in some rural areas of Maharashtra. The survey found, "Differential treatment is given to sick male and female children, in the sense that female are given free traditional treatment or do not receive any treatment, while treatment from qualified medical doctors is sought for male children" and in such scenario, if the public health centers are not available in nearby vicinity, the possibility of taking female child to medical practitioner reduces even further.

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such as, female population per primary health care centre, female population per sub centre, public doctor population ratio, private doctor population ratio and distance of medical facilities etc. are taken into account for rigorous study. More precisely chapter has also focused on the manpower and infrastructure in public health care which has covered the tahsil wise number of ASHA and Nurses in Sangli district. In addition chapter has also focused on the service quality of health care facilities of private as well as public hospitals in the context of rural and urban area. The main focus of the present chapter is the health status of women in Sangli district. Hence firstly, the food habits and food stuff consumption pattern of women among the tahsils has been analyzed comprehensively. It has been also attempted to study the quality of public health care facility, government policy of public health care