

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Prior to the advent of the Allopathic system of medicine, the indigenous systems were popular in the district. Belgaum was the centre of Ayurvedic practitioners in the past and has produced many eminent *pandits* of Ayurveda. The Allopathic system of medicine was introduced by opening hospitals and dispensaries by the British. The earliest allopathic institution in the district is the District Hospital, Belgaum started as Civil Hospital in 1859 followed by the dispensaries at Gokak (1865), Athani (1871), Saundatti (1875), Chikodi (1882) and Khanapur (1887), which were managed by the local bodies. During 1882, there were five grant-in-aid dispensaries and one Civil Hospital, Belgaum, where 306 in-patient and 21,021 out-patients were treated. During the period from 1893 to 1901, the yearly average number of in and out-patients treated was 588 and 36,783 respectively, with a maximum number of 752 in-patients in 1898 and 47,328 out-patients in 1901 and a minimum of 365 in and 25691 out-patients during 1893 and 1898 respectively. During the decade's from 1902 to 1911, on an yearly average of 857 in and 46,024 out-patients attended the hospital and the dispensaries, with a maximum of 53,409 out-patients in 1907 and 1,193 in-patients in 1909. The decade minimum was 672 in and 41,788 out-patients in 1903. During the years from 1912 to 1921, the yearly averages of out and in-patients were 48,327 and 1,301 respectively with a maximum of 55,644 out-patients in 1916 and 1,485 in-patients in 1918, while the minimum was 39,911 out-patients in 1914 and 1,216 in-patients in 1915. In the year 1934, the number of out and the in-patients attended the hospital and the dispensaries was 65,517 and 2,398 which rose to 1,19,261 and 4,640 respectively in 1941. The number of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 21 in 1953, managed by the Government and Local Bodies with the

attendance of 9,896 in-patients and 1,66,540 out-patients, and the number of hospitals and dispensaries rose to 50 in 1957 where 11,980 in and 2,10,811 out-patients were treated. Thereafterwards, more and more medical facilities were extended to the rural areas of the district under the Five Year Plans and private nursing homes and clinics also were established in greater numbers.

In 1961, there were 509 public health and medical institutions in the district, of which, 232 were in rural areas and 277 in urban areas. The taluk-wise distribution was as follows : Athani 39, Belgaum 160, Chikodi 82, Gokak 71, Hukeri 31, Khanapur 26, Parasgad 20, Ramdurg 28, Raybag 16 and Sampgaon 36. During 1971, as per the census reports, there were 1,018 public health institutions in the district which included all medical and health services rendered by organisations and individuals such as hospitals, dispensaries, nursing homes, maternal and child health clinics, private practitioners of different systems and veterinary services. Of these 604 were in rural areas and 414 in urban areas ; 825 in private and three in co-operative sectors and 190 were run by government and quasi-government agencies. Considering the number of institutions, Belgaum had the largest number in rural areas among the district in the State and was the third among the districts to have more number of institutions next to Bangalore and Dharwad. The ratio of institutions to population was 1 : 2,383. There were 172 institutions in Belgaum city alone.

According to Economic Census 1980, there were 1,814 medical institutions, both private and public ; out of which, 1,565 were clinics and four nursing homes, the rest being hospitals, health centres/units, etc. Of these, 1,143 were in rural areas and the rest in urban areas. During 1985, in the government hospitals, health centres and units other than the District Hospital Belgaum, 8,132 in-patients and 3,04,463 out-patients were treated with 30 deaths and the figures for 1986 were 7,913 in-patients and 2,76,614 out-patients with 37 deaths.

Prior to the amalgamation of the Medical Department and the Public Health Department into the Department of Health Services in 1965, the District Surgeon of the District Hospital, Belgaum was incharge of administration of dispensaries run by the Government and Local Bodies in the district. The District Health and Family Welfare Officer is the head of the department in the district who is assisted by three Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers and their

offices are located at Belgaum, Bailhongal and Chikodi. At the institutional level, the Senior Medical Officer of Health will be incharge of the institution.

Public Health and Sanitation

Public Health was a transferred subject in the Bombay Presidency headed by the Director of Public Health. The Belgaum district belonged to the Southern Registration district. The duties of the officials of the department consisted of vaccination, sanitation in urban and rural areas, registration of births and deaths, inspection of mofussil dispensaries, inspection of factories, sites for schools, sanitation in fairs and pilgrim centres, etc. The sanitary measures like lighting public streets and places, provision of drinking water, cleaning the public streets, construction of public streets, latrines, etc. in the urban areas were looked after by the municipalities and the town panchayats and in the rural areas by the Local Boards and Taluk Boards. At present, the Municipalities, Town Panchayats and Village Panchayats have been charged with maintenance of sanitary works, while the Department of Health and Family Welfare is entrusted with the work of prevention and eradication of epidemic diseases like cholera, plague, tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy etc.

Vital Statistics

Prior to Reorganisation of the State, the district was included under the Southern Registration district for purposes of public health administration. The registration of births and deaths was the duty of the police patils in villages and municipalities in municipal areas. Under the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969 and the Rules of 1970, thereunder, the Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar. The registration of births, deaths and marriages is made by the Village Accountants in the rural areas and by the municipalities and town panchayats in urban areas.

Sample Registration System: The Sample Registration System (SRS) began functioning in the state as well as in the district from June 1966 in rural areas and from July 1968 in urban areas. There are nine rural units and two urban units in the district. The rural units are M K Hubli in Sampgaon taluk, Peeranwadi and Kiniye in Belgaum taluk, Kadapura in Chikodi taluk, Gujanatti in Gokak taluk,

U Khanapur in Hukeri taluk, Linganmath in Khanapur taluk, Chinchakhandi in Ramdurg taluk and Inamhongal in Paragad taluk. The urban units are Chikodi and Bailhongal towns. The SRS provides reliable estimates of annual birth and death rates and other refined measures of fertility and mortality separately for rural and urban areas.

Births and Deaths

On an average, the births in the district from 1866 to 1883 was 24,081 per year with a maximum of 35,078 in 1883 and a minimum of 11,773 in 1878. From 1893 to 1900, the yearly average of births was 37,896 with a maximum of 42,063 in 1895 and a minimum of 31,282 in 1900, while for the next decade from 1901 to 1910, the yearly average had decreased to 32,473 with a maximum of 36,643 in 1908 and a minimum of 23,174 in 1901. In the next decade from 1911 to 1921, the yearly average rose to 37,642 with a maximum and a minimum of 40,509 in 1914 and 31,651 in 1919. During 1930, the total number of births in the district was 40,295, with birth rate per 1,000 population being 42.43, and the mean rate of births during the previous five years was 41.38. The total births in 1941 was 46,270 with a ratio of 37.59 per 1,000 and the mean ratio for the previous five years was 42.28. During 1960, there were 61,413 births as against 61,668 in 1959 and 62,745 in 1958.

The average number of yearly deaths from 1866 to 1883 in the district was 23,387, slightly lower than the average number of yearly births, with a maximum of 70,244 deaths in 1877 and a minimum of 10,582 in 1867. From 1893 to 1899, the yearly average number of deaths was 35,971, with a maximum of 45,512 in 1899 and a minimum of 25,612 in 1893. In the decade from 1901 to 1910, the yearly average increased to 42,823 with a maximum and a minimum of 73,955 in 1903 and 25,145 in 1908 indicating the greater number of deaths due to epidemics like plague in 1903. From 1911 to 1920, the yearly average of deaths was 36,450, with a minimum of 22,400 in 1919 and a maximum of 77,091 in 1918; of which, 50,617 were fever cases only. The total deaths in 1930 was 27,845 and the deaths per 1,000 population was 31.05, while the mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during the previous five years was 29.17. During 1941, the number of deaths registered was 36,590 with a ratio of 29.72 per thousand population, the mean ratio for the previous five years being 25.57. The number of deaths during the years 1953, 1959 and 1960 were 29,516, 32,053 and 24,899 respectively.

The following table shows the total number of births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and still-births in the district from 1971 to 1980 in the district.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total Live births</i>	<i>Total deaths</i>	<i>Infant deaths</i>	<i>Maternal deaths</i>	<i>Total still births</i>
1971	53,982	22,204	2,682	95	1,134
1972	52,292	19,987	2,716	81	1,311
1973	50,017	21,298	2,130	62	949
1974	49,605	17,237	1,825	74	1,016
1975	50,702	19,524	2,080	83	983
1976	51,003	19,766	1,867	80	799
1977	43,887	16,661	1,552	75	681
1978	43,786	15,919	1,272	48	636
1979	45,127	16,447	1,386	79	531
1980	46,759	6,773	559	57	484

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

(*Note :* The births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths, and still births are based on the reports received from the Tahsildars and City Municipal Corporations which are incomplete and inaccurate as the coverage is only 50% or less).

Some Epidemic Diseases

Malaria : Deaths due to malaria in 1941 was reported to be 2,405 in the district. Even earlier to this, malaria was evidenced in the district and deaths due to it were included under fevers. It was reported that in 1947, deaths due to this epidemic was 1,847. During those days, the Red Cross Travelling Dispensary, Belgaum visited villages and treated malaria cases. The Belgaum Malaria Control Scheme seems to have been started in 1952, but many villages of Khanapur and Belgaum taluks had been under control measures since 1950. During 1954, many more villages were included under the control measures. The number of malaria patients treated in the 11 public dispensaries of the district from 1949 to 1954 was as follows : 9,075; 9,568; 10,137; 10,009; 9,240 and 8,520 respectively. The district entered into maintenance phase in October 1966. The number of

blood smears collected and examined and positive cases detected respectively from 1980 to 1985 was as follows: 1980-2,96,854/8,979; 1981-3,39,560/8,138; 1982-3,49,606/3,950; 1983-3,54,159/3,313; 1984-3,59,135/2,994 and 1985-3,80,224/1,430.

The incidental spray of insecticides in the district has been broadly classified into two (1) areas with DDT spray and (2) areas with BHC spray. During the year 1984, the areas coming under the primary health centres of Kittur, Akkathangerhal, Kuligod, Hoskoti, Yeragatti, Daddi and Raybag were the main contributors of the disease. The District Malaria Office came into existence in 1977 under the modified plan of operation of National Malaria Eradication Programme. There are 21 primary health centres which are the malaria reporting units in the district besides one urban unit at Belgaum.

Smallpox: Smallpox was one of the earliest epidemics in the district for which preventive measure was taken in the form of vaccination. Reports indicate that deaths due to smallpox in the district from 1893 to 1902 totals only to 1,458 with a maximum of 516 in 1901 and a minimum of 12 in 1899. During the next 10 years from 1902 to 1911, the total deaths from this epidemic was only 716 with a maximum of 236 in 1906 and a minimum of one during 1903 and 1904 and in the years from 1912 to 1921, a total of 1,429 death cases had been reported from this disease with a maximum of 404 in 1913. In 1930, all rural circles and 105 villages out of 1,069 villages were infected with this disease (379 cases) with more numbers in Belgaum and Chikodi, and 127 villages of the district were affected with this disease with 400 deaths in 1941. Report from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics indicates that total deaths from the disease in the district from 1971 to 1974 were 825. No cases have been reported after 1975. Vaccination is one of the earliest measures undertaken by the government to prevent this disease and seems to have been introduced in the Presidency in 1830. The vaccination and revaccination were intensified in the later years when National SmallPox Eradication Programme was launched in the country involving all hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units and finally vaccination has now been stopped with the eradication of the disease.

Plague: The first case of plague occurred on 21st of October 1897 in Kagwad village, the source of infection being probably an infected

case from Satara. The Belgaum city was also affected and the epidemic spread to the rest of the district. The deaths in the district due to this epidemic were as follows: 1899—12,772; 1900—4,647; 1901—3,383; 1902—27,205; 1903—45,021, the highest among the collectorates in the province; 1904—22,695; 1905—5,360; 1907—13,961; 1908—4,320; 1909—3,352; 1911—12,758; 1915—9,526; 1916—6,170; 1917—11,843 and 1918—4,724. The manifestation of plague in Belgaum was inherited from the epidemic which came to India *via* Bombay from Honkong in September 1896. In the earlier days, not much was known about its epidemiology. The Belgaum and Dharwad districts Plague Operations were conceived and drawn up by the then Sanitary Commissioners in 1919. Belgaum district had never been free from plague till 1920. The operations in the districts constituted a big experiment in the country which consisted of trapping and poisoning of rats, inoculation, disinfection and propaganda. In 1930, there were 1,220 deaths from plague in the district with highest number from Athani. Inoculators were appointed and rat killing operations were carried out in Belgaum and Nipani Municipal areas to prevent the disease. Belgaum was the badly affected district of the Presidency from this epidemic in 1931 also, with 1,241 deaths. In 1941, there were 1,201 deaths out of an attack of 2,110 and 111 villages had been affected from the disease. In the previous year also, the disease was severe and the badly affected taluks were Sampgaon, Parasgad, Chikodi and Hukeri. Plague was severe in the latter half of 1945, affecting 73 villages and for a considerable period lingered on in some villages and towns, particularly, Borgaon, Bailhongal, Bagewadi and Nipani. The staff sanctioned for anti-epidemic work was utilised to combat the epidemic and services of ambulance were made available to shift the rural patients to the infectious diseases hospitals. However, the disease is well under control in recent years.

Cholera: Cholera was a common disease and it occasionally raged as an epidemic in certain parts of the district. In 1866, 1,862 persons died of cholera and again in 1869, as many as 7,808 persons succumbed to this epidemic. Again, death toll due to cholera was 2,736 in 1875 and 4,980 in 1876. The 1877 famine was accompanied by the severe outbreak of cholera which proved fatal to large numbers, as many as 8,357 in 1877 and 5,757 in 1878 and again it prevailed in 1882 all over the district. The epidemic again raged in later years in 1888-89 with 2,447 deaths, in 1889-90 with 4,301 deaths, in 1896 with 3,136 deaths, in 1897 with 7,499 deaths and in 1899 with 4,474 deaths. During 1897-98, out of 220 rural circles, 138 circles (404

villages) were affected by cholera. In the first decade of this century, in 1900 deaths due to the epidemic were 4,560 and 2,851 in 1901. In 1906 and 1909, the disease seems to have been severe with death reports of 2,888 and 5,083 persons respectively. It is reported that 4,522 persons had died in 1912 and 5,137 in 1917 respectively. In 1930, cholera was severe in Athani taluk affecting 30 villages and out of 767 attacks, 315 deaths had been reported. The next taluk in order of severity of the disease was Chikodi with 290 attacks and 139 deaths infecting 23 villages. The epidemic soon after spread to Gokak, Khanapur and Sampgaon taluks and in all, 1,315 attacks with 593 deaths were recorded. The deaths from the disease in 1931 was 3,266 in the district. The epidemic was also severe in 1941 affecting 412 villages with 3,260 deaths.

The statistics for recent years indicate that the disease is well under control in the district. The number of attacks and deaths due to gastroenteritis from 1979 to 1985 upto the end of November 1985 is as follows: Figures in brackets indicate deaths. 1979-103 (25), 1980-133 (44), 1981-28 (6), 1982-72 (8), 1983-35 (5), 1984-30 (5) and 1985-14 (nil). The year-wise anti-cholera inoculations administered from 1979 to 1984 and upto the end of November 1985 were as follows: 45,224, 44,537, 14,496, 70,617, 42,490, 6,462 and 7,000 respectively.

Leprosy: Leprosy is moderate in the district. Leprosy work in the district was started in the early decade of this century by the missionaries by starting Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga and Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital, Sankeshwar. Dr G R Kadalagikar, took up leprosy work in Gokak, Nesargi, Bailhongal and Akkathangerhal area and started a rehabilitation centre in 1952, curing hundreds of patients. Under the National Leprosy Control Programme launched during the Second Plan period, since its inception till November 1985, as many as 17,60,910 persons were surveyed examining 13,74,850, out of whom 10,728 patients had been detected and given treatment. For nine months upto December 1986 as many as 1,99,715 persons were surveyed, examining 1,90,512 and detecting and treating 1,789 cases. There were 60 Survey, Education and Treatment (SET) sectors and 33 SET Centres in the district. The District Leprosy Office headed by the District Leprosy Officer was started in 1976 under the National Leprosy Control Programme. The MDR Project in the district started functioning from October 1985 under the National Leprosy

Control Programme with the assistance of Swedish International Agency through World Health Organisation.

Tuberculosis: Under National Tuberculosis Control Programme, various hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units are engaged in treating the tuberculosis patients by supplying the drugs free of cost. The number of patients detected suffering from the disease in the district for five years from 1980 to 1984 was as follows: 849, 1,135, 2,177, 1,700 and 1,685. Under the control programme, BCG vaccination is administered to the children as a preventive measure and the number of BCG vaccinations done from 1980 to 1984 was as follows: 37,921; 82,947; 76,642; 76,405 and 69,481. During 1986-87, upto December 1986, 2,375 TB patients were under treatment in government hospitals and dispensaries of whom 827 were at the TB centre.

Guineaworm Disease: Guineaworm, locally called *naruhunnu*, infection prevailed in the district and in 1954, as many as 61 villages with a population of 69,241 reported the cases. The people of Golla community were indigenous healers for the disease. But, with the introduction of protected water supply regularly and repeatedly the disease has vanished in the district.

Of late, cases of filaria or elephantiasis have been reported from some places in Gokak taluk.

The following table shows the number of deaths due to various causes in the district for some recent years from 1971 to 1980.

<i>Causes</i>	1971	1973	1975	1977	1978	1979	1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Plague	nil	nil	nil	2	2	nil	nil
Smallpox	322	246	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Cholera	24	9	16	nil	nil	nil	nil
Malaria	431	240	187	336	169	152	114
Typhoid	347	172	103	96	84	97	169
Other fevers	4,594	3,931	2,726	1,680	547	247	1,002
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	682	635	283	552	260	302	221

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Respiratory diseases	2,946	2,791	2,918	2,445	2,402	2,185	1,346
Tuberculosis	844	863	724	629	626	664	633
Leprosy	93	18	19	7	14	5	12
Maternal deaths	95	62	83	75	48	79	57
Suicide	60	63	65	60	51	81	40
Drowning	151	150	219	168	149	81	148
Wounds and accidents	109	68	123	111	81	52	139
Killed by wild beasts	10	4	nil	nil	1	2	1
Snake bites	28	15	30	28	24	38	34
Rabies	13	3	12	5	5	6	7
Tetanus	33	2	81	262	92	34	50
Diphtheria	6	1	3	nil	4	nil	3
Whooping cough	nil	21	nil	5	40	5	2
Polio	nil	nil	1	1	nil	nil	2
Pulmonary	nil	16	9	13	5	2	nil
Other causes	11,337	11,903	11,432	9,514	10,829	12,112	2,514
Causes not stated	79	85	490	672	486	303	279
Total	22,204	21,298	19,524	16,661	15,919	16,447	6,773

Some of the common diseases that are reported are Anaemia, Dysentry and Diarrhoea, Gasteritis, Malnutrition, Scabies, Urinary infection, Fevers, Upper respiratory congestion and in some places Malaria. Measles, Mumps, Conjunctivitis and Gastroenteritis are some epidemics found in milder forms.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

District Hospital, Belgaum

The District Hospital, Belgaum, earlier known as the Civil Hospital is the earliest hospital in the district and dates back to 1859. This serves the people of the district and also the rural people of the bordering villages of the neighbouring State. The Jawaharlal Nehru

Medical College of the city is attached to this hospital. The present bed strength of the hospital is 720. It has specialised services in medicine, surgery, paediatrics, maternity, gynaecology, ENT, skin diseases, ophthalmology, psychiatry and dentistry. It also provides facilities to industrial workers under ESI scheme. The hospital is attached with a school of nursing, health visitors training school, a mobile unit and a leprosy unit. The Health Visitors Training School, headed by Superintendent was started during 1964 which trains 30 trainees in a batch at a time, the period of training extending over 2½ years. So far the school has trained eight batches of 2½ years duration, four batches of 18 months' duration and nine batches of six months course, the total number trained so far being 466. The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) Training Centre headed by a Principal, was started during 1960 which imparts two years' training for Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, 18 months training for Health Workers female and 18 months training for Junior Health Assistants. So far, the Centre has trained 15 batches of two years duration, four batches of 18 months duration and in total 486 trainees. The present batch has 50 trainees during March 1986.

The common diseases observed in the hospital are asthma and bronchitis during October to December, enteric fever in July and August, iron deficiency anaemia secondary to hook worm all round the year. Among children, gastroenteritis, mal-nutrition, respiratory track infections, meningitis and enteric fever are common. Neurological diseases are found more with about a mortality rate of 25 per cent. The mortality rate of liver disorder is also very high being 42 per cent. Prolapse of uterus is a common complaint among women throughout the year. Leprosy is also common. Poliomyelitis is occurring with extensive involvement.

During the year 1985, the hospital treated 12,699 in-patients 1,75,213 out-patients, attended 2,808 maternity cases, performed 7,499 major and minor operations and 5,069 X-rays and screening were taken. Under Family Welfare Programme, 1,332 vasectomy and tubectomy operations were performed, 876 IUD (Intra-Uterine Devices) placements made and oral pills to 581 persons and 5,501 condoms were distributed in 1985-86. Under maternal and child health programme, 1,217 DPT* 170 D & T*, 1,516 TT* and 1,217 oral polio vaccines have

- * DPT—Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus vaccine
- * D & T—Diphtheria and Tetanus toxoid
- * TT—Tetanus Toxoid for mothers

been administered during 1985-86. During 1983-84, 498 tuberculosis patients and 98 leprosy cases had been treated. The expenditure of the hospital in 1985-86 was Rs 1,02,12,004. The staff of the hospital consists of 177 technical staff which includes the Superintendent, one Resident Medical Officer, 34 Assistant Surgeons, a Clinical Psychiatrist, Pharmacists, Technicians, Health Inspectors and 333 administrative staff

General Hospital, Gokak

The General Hospital, Gokak is one of the oldest hospitals in the district being started as a dispensary in 1865. The present building of the hospital was constructed during 1966 at a cost of Rs 2,20,000. The total number of beds available is 40. It is equipped with a operation theatre, an X-ray unit and a laboratory. An Urban Family Welfare Centre is attached to the hospital. The common diseases reported at the hospital are fevers, diarrhoea, malaria, bronchitis, etc. It is managed by a Chief Medical Officer, assisted by a Medical Officer, a lady Medical Officer, an Assistant Dental Surgeon and other staff. During 1985, the hospital treated 2,594 in-patients 28,971 out-patients, attended 806 maternity cases, performed 525 major and 215 minor operations, 115 X-rays were taken and 547 screenings were made. Under Family Welfare Scheme, 24 vasectomy and 310 tubectomy operations were performed and 24 IUD placements made during 1985-86. Under maternal and child health programme, 412 doses of DPT, 29 D & T, 458 doses and TT and 412 doses of polio were administered during the same year. The expenditure of the hospital during 1985-86 was Rs 6,22,214.

General Hospital, Saundatti

The General Hospital, Saundatti was started as a dispensary during 1875. It is housed in its own building constructed in 1958 at a cost of Rs 1,89,000 and the number of beds available is 50 with 10 beds for tuberculosis patients. It is having an X-ray unit and a laboratory. During 1983-84, the hospital was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by a lady Medical Officer, a Dentist and other staff. During 1985, the hospital treated 1,037 in and 25,497 out-patients, attended 777 maternity cases, performed 37 minor operations, 46 X-rays were taken and 1,661 screenings made. In 1983-84, under Family Welfare Programme, 387 tubectomy and Vesectomy operations were conducted, 80 IUD placements were made. In 1985-86, under Maternal and Child Health Programme, 412 DPT, 29 D & T, 458 TT

and 412 oral polio vaccines were administered. The expenditure was Rs 8,50,402 during 1985-86.

General Hospital, Chikodi

The General Hospital, Chikodi was started during 1882 as a dispensary maintained by Local Board in a hired bungalow. The dispensary which was maintained by the District Local Board was handed over to Taluk Development Board in 1959 and then to government in 1981. It has been converted into a General Hospital with 50 beds. During 1983-84, the hospital was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by a lady Medical Officer. It is attached with an Urban Family Welfare Centre. During the year 1985, the hospital treated 236 in-patients and 16,506 out-patients, attended 138 maternity cases, and performed 12 minor operations. Under Family Welfare Programme seven vasectomy and 360 tubectomy operations were performed, 76 IUD placements made. During the same year, under maternal and child health programme, 763 DPT, 463 TT and 763 doses of polio-vaccines were administered. The expenditure of the hospital was Rs 2,08,044 in 1985-86.

The District TB Centre: The District Tuberculosis Centre, Belgaum was started in 1972 and is situated in the District Hospital compound and is headed by a Medical Officer. The Centre is equipped with a laboratory and an X-ray unit. During 1985, the centre was attended by 2,68,659 out-patients as against 2,15,664 in 1983. During 1985, 3,354 X-rays and screenings were taken as against 3,656 in 1984. The number of sputums examined in 1985 was 11,303 as against 9,274 in 1984. The expenditure of the centre was Rs 3,04,304 during 1985-86 which excluded the cost of drugs and chemicals which were supplied free by the Central and State Governments.

District Health Laboratory: The District Health Laboratory, Belgaum was started during 1959-60, which conducts pathological, serological, biochemical and stools tests. urine analysis and tests for water bacteriology, skin smears for Lepra Bacilli, sputum for Acid Fast Bacilli, blood smears for malaria and filaria, etc. It has analysed 130 samples for bacteria in water and 8,903 blood smears for malaria parasites and supplied 806 litres of stains to primary Health Centres in 1985. The Laboratory is managed by a Medical Officer assisted by four senior laboratory technicians and other staff. The expenditure of the laboratory during 1986-87 was Rs 1,36,501 (upto the end of January 1987).

Regional Laboratory: The Regional Laboratory, Belgaum was started in 1967, which works under Excise Acts and Rules and conducts examinations in connection with alcoholic beverages like brandy, beer, toddy, etc, and narcotics like ganja, opium, etc. It also analyses water samples and food samples. During 1985 the laboratory has analysed 2,405 samples as against 2,288 in 1984. It is managed by the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner, assisted by laboratory technicians and assistants. The expenditure of the laboratory was Rs 1,18,261 during 1984-85.

PWD Hospital, Hidkal Dam: The PWD Hospital, Hidkal dam with eight beds was started during the year 1962, managed by an Assistant Surgeon. The common diseases of the area are upper respiratory track infection, diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria. During the year 1984, the hospital treated 228 in-patients, 7,153 out-patients, attended 26 maternity cases. A total of 110 tubectomy operations were performed, 32 IUD placements were made. Under maternal and child health programme, 862 doses of DPT, 25 doses of D & T and 270 TT doses were administered in 1983-84. The expenditure of the hospital during 1983-84 was Rs 1,20,000.

MGM Hospital, Nipani: The Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, Nipani was started in 1958. There are 10 beds in the hospital of which, four for maternity section. It is attached with an urban family welfare centre. It is managed by an Assistant Surgeon. During 1984, the hospital treated 11,245 out and 191 in-patients, attended eight maternity cases. During 1984-85, 15 vasectomy and 787 tubectomy operations were performed and 202 IUD placements made. Under maternal and child health programme, 541 doses of DPT, 553 doses of TT and 318 doses of polio vaccine were administered in 1983-84. The expenditure was Rs 1,69,945 during 1984-85.

ESI Dispensaries

The Employees State Insurance Act of 1948 was made applicable to the Belgaum City Municipal limits from 1963 and to Gokak taluk from 1980. There are seven full time ESI dispensaries, four in Belgaum city and three in Gokak taluk. They are ESI dispensaries at Anandawadi, Anigol (Udyambag), Yamunapur (Indal) and KSRTC Block in Belgaum and the three at Shindikurbet, Konnur and Maradi Matha in Gokak taluk. If the concentration of the insured persons does not permit to establish a full time dispensary (750 or more IP's

family units), part-time dispensaries will function by way of attaching the insured persons to government dispensaries. The General Hospital Gokak is one such part-time dispensary in the district to which one thousand insured persons had been attached during 1986. There is one Employer Facility Dispensary at Gokak Falls, Gokak, to which 3,182 insured persons were attached during 1985-86. Arrangements are made at District Hospital, Belgaum and Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha for attending emergencies outside the working hours and they also serve as the referral Hospitals for specialists' services. In the District Hospital Belgaum, 15 beds are reserved and at the Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha, 36 beds for the ESI patients. A 50-bed ESI Hospital has been sanctioned to the Belgaum city. The District Surgeon, District Hospital, Belgaum is the part-time Medical Referee for Belgaum and there is a Local Committee for Belgaum. *The ESI Dispensary at Yamanapur* was started during 1972 to which 3,635 insured persons had been attached during 1986. During 1985, 69,123 out-patients attended the dispensary. Under Family Welfare Services, 15 tubectomy operations were performed and three IUD placements made and the expenditure of the dispensary was Rs 2,61,609 during that year. *The Anandawadi ESI Dispensary* was started during 1963, to which 3,402 insured persons were attached during 1985-86. During 1985, the dispensary was attended by 57,750 out-patients and under the Family Welfare Programme, nine tubectomy operations were performed. The expenditure of the dispensary in 1985-86 was Rs 2,34,808. *The KSRTC Block ESI Dispensary* was started in 1979. During 1985-86, 3,174 Insured persons were attached to it, 40,595 out-patients attended the dispensary and the expenditure was Rs 1,84,763. *The Udyambag Dispensary* was started in 1976. During 1985, 3,132 Insured persons were attached to it and 33,247 out-patients were treated during that year. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 3,11,897. *The Konnur ESI Dispensary* was started in 1970 and had 1,610 Insured persons attached to it in 1985. An ambulance van is also attached to the dispensary since 1983. The expenditure during 1985-86 was Rs 1,74,156. *The Shindikurbet Dispensary* was started in 1972. In 1985-86, it had 794 Insured persons attached to it. *The Maradi Matha Dispensary* was started in 1979 and had 1,154 Insured persons attached to it in 1985-86.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum: The Vaccine Institute, Belgaum (1904) had been manufacturing exclusively small pox vaccine under the Government of Bombay Province. The Institute was shifted to

its present building in 1909. In 1954, the change of vaccinifer from cow-calf to sheep took place. In 1956, the administrative control of the Institute came under the Government of Karnataka. In 1966, Freeze Dried Small Pox Vaccine Project was started and in 1968, the vaccinifer was changed from sheep to buffalo calf. In 1974, the production capacity was increased to 47 million doses ie, one third of the requirement of our country. The manufacture of small pox vaccine was reduced in 1977 in view of the zero incidence of small pox in the country, and stopped in 1978 and in the same year, experimental work of preparation of Anti-Rabies Vaccine was started. And now the Institute is in a position to supply Anti-Rabies Vaccine to Karnataka as well as to the other states also.

This Institute was one of the four institutes in India and out of 14 institutes selected for the manufacture of F D Small Pox Vaccine by WHO. The Institute has also initiated experimental work connected with the preparation of Tetanus Toxoid and in 1985, took up experimental work of Diphtheria fraction. The activities of the Institute also include supply of TT and D&T Vaccines after successful completion of experimental work, storage and supply of DPT, D&T, TT and TA, Polio and BCG Vaccines to the eight districts of Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions, training of Health Inspectors and Supervision and control over the District Health Laboratory, Belgaum and Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner Laboratory, Belgaum. The staff of the institute consists of one Joint Director, one Assistant Director, one Assistant Executive Engineer-Electrical, one Microbiologist, one Veterinary Assistant Superintendent and other staff. The Institute is one of the 12 Institutes in India, manufacturing Anti-Rabies Vaccine.

Railway Health Unit : The Railway Health Unit and the Family Welfare Centre, Belgaum has two beds for emergency. It is headed by an Assistant Divisional Medical Officer. During 1985, the health unit treated 10,510 out-patients, performed 136 minor operations, conducted 57 deliveries. Under Family Welfare Programme three vasectomy and 12 tubectomy operations were performed and six IUD insertions made. Under maternal and child health programme, 88 DPT, 838 TT and 88 doses of polio drops were administered.

Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha

The Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha was visualised

by Dr G R Kokatnur in 1929 and came into reality with the starting of a dispensary in 1935. The Society was registered in 1929. Noted freedom fighter Dr N S Hardikar was later actively associated with it. The climate at Ghataprabha is good and the water has medicinal properties, it is said. The campus is spread over an area of 195 acres of land. By 1985, the Institute had achieved a general hospital of 166 beds, a maternity hospital of 55 beds with its six rural branches, a chest hospital of 160 beds in cottages, wards and post-operative rooms, facilities for advanced treatments and investigations, a nurses training school with a capacity of training 100 Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives (ANM) and 80 trainees of 3½ years duration, a mobile unit for the transport of patients and 14 rural health centres and maternity homes. The hospital complex has a X-ray unit, well equipped operation theatre for general operations and of the eye, ENT, brain, spinal chord, thorax and telescopic, microscopic and intra-thoracic operations. It also has a clinical laboratory, a blood bank, physiotherapy and heliotherapy sections and central oxygen supply and central suction units. It possesses specialised instruments for inserting pace-makers and defibrillators, etc.

The Rural Complex of the Institute has three separate agencies for conveniences ie, the Karnataka Health Institute for Rural Services, Dr Hardikar Memorial Health Education Centre and Museum and Dr Hardikar Memorial Seva Dham Society for Rural Economic Programmes. Under rural services, free village service was started in 1955 which consists of village medical services such as immunisation, health education, child care, school check-ups, free maternity service, etc.

During the year 1984, the Institute treated 5,827 in and 59,343 out-patients, conducted 1,420 institutional and 782 domiciliary deliveries, performed 5,027 operations, treated 1,780 physiotherapy cases. During 1984, 1,428 screenings and 11,774 X-rays were taken, 53,907 examinations were made, 369 bottles of blood was collected and in the dental section 3,148 cases were examined. Six eye camps to benefit 309 patients were also conducted during that year. In the Nandanwan unit, 2,483 out and 538 in-patients were treated, 396 screenings were made, 46 operations performed, 7,527 laboratory tests were conducted during 1984. Under immunisation programme, 1,418 BCG vaccinations, 1,099 doses of oral polio, 1,099 DPT were administered. Under Rural Health Service, during 1984, there were 22 mahila mandals, 19 balawadis with 1,194 children, 904 children in

14 feeding centres, 118 ladies in craft centres and 782 maternity cases were treated in centres. There were 14 health workers working under Rural Health Services.

J G Co-operative Hospital, Ghataprabha

The Jagadguru Gurusiddheshwara Co-operative Hospital Ltd, Ghataprabha was started in the year 1951, where an Ayurvedic dispensary was already functioning (maintained by His Holiness Murusaviramath Mahaswamiji). The hospital is constructed by the hill side of the Gokak-Sankeshwar road over an area of 65 acres of land. The main building was constructed in 1959 at a cost 3.54 lakhs with a capacity of 105 beds with emergency ward, surgical ward, medical ward, laboratory and X-ray sections with a well equipped operation theatre. The TB Sanatorium was constructed in 1975 at a cost of Rs 2.94 lakhs. The facilities available in the hospital are general surgery, uro-surgery, orthopaedic surgery, vascular surgery, plastic surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics, blood bank, etc. The hospital has 20-bed maternity ward. The TB Sanatorium attached to the hospital has 45 beds. An Auxiliary Nurse Training Centre is attached to the hospital since 1975. The total number of beds available now in the hospital is 150. During 1984-85, 3,176 in-patients and 16,221 out-patients were treated, 1,979 operations performed, 349 deliveries were conducted, 135 tubectomy operations performed, 299 blood transformations made, 3,683 X-rays taken, 21,470 investigations and 281 Histopathology tests were conducted in the hospital (see also p 412).

Lafayette Hospital, Nipani: The Lafayette Hospital, Nipani was started by the American Presbyterian Mission, USA in 1912. The building of the hospital was constructed during 1921 at a cost of Rs 50,000. The number of beds available in the hospital is 50. It is managed by the local charitable charges and donations. During 1985, the hospital treated 1,587 in-patients, 32,805 out-patients, attended 127 maternity cases, performed 130 major and 408 minor operations, treated 620 leprosy and tuberculosis patients. The number of X-rays taken was 717. Under family welfare programme, 225 tubectomy operations were performed and under MCH programme, 972 children were administered triple antigen and polio vaccines. The income and expenditure during 1985 were Rs 2,85,620 and Rs 2,70,620. The hospital has facilities in general medicine, surgery, X-ray, ECG, Laboratory, etc.

Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar: The Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar was started during 1923 by Dr G Henderson. The Hospital building was constructed in 1923. It has an X-ray unit, a laboratory and an operation theatre. It has also maternity facilities. The present bed strength of the hospital is 42 (1986). It has a TB ward with 10 beds. During 1983, the hospital treated 613 in and 10,171 out-patients attended 254 maternity cases and conducted 20 major and minor operations. During that year, 1,066 X-rays and screenings were made and two tubectomy operations were performed under family welfare scheme. Under maternal and child health programme, 43 doses of DPT, 100 doses of TT and 43 doses of polio were administered. The hospital runs three village clinics.

Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga: The Leprosy Hospital, Hindalga was started as an asylum for leprosy patients by Dr E V Hunter in 1912. Special treatment was started for the leprosy patients in 1924 and in 1935 the then Government of Bombay authorised the hospital to take up patients from Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a full fledged laboratory in 1937 and in 1950, an occupational therapy unit and a proper rehabilitation unit were established. The Sankeshwar Silver Jubilee Leprosy Hospital was amalgamated with this hospital in 1978 with the development of a Leprosy Control Unit. A reconstructive surgery unit was started in 1983 and the Multi-drug therapy was introduced in 1984. In 1985, there were 72 beds in the hospital. The total number of in-patients treated was 427 and the number of out-patients attended was 2,124. During that year, 48 surgical operations were performed, 1,539 skin smears were examined, 486 clinical laboratory tests were undertaken, 56 histopathology were taken, 484 muscle assessments were made, 442 health education sessions were conducted, 244 MCR Chappals supplied and 49 POP applied. Under Leprosy Control Unit, 2,75,109 persons in 126 villages of Belgaum and Hukeri taluks were covered; of whom, 64,855 persons were examined detecting 673 new cases. There are 92 village clinics under the unit. Total number of schools surveyed was 120, examining 24,201 children, detecting 68 new cases. The total number of health contacts made was 6,665 detecting 42 cases. There are two medical officers in the hospital. The funds for the maintenance of the hospital come from Leprosy Mission, an International Organisation working for the eradication of Leprosy.

Maratha Mandals Homoeopathic College Hospital, Belgaum: The

Maratha Mandals Homoeopathic College Hospital, Belgaum was started by the Maratha Mandal as an adjunct to the Homoeopathic College in 1982 with 50 beds and a maternity ward. It has a TB ward with ten beds and a Family Welfare Centre. It has a sub-centre at Kakati. During 1983-84, the hospital treated 500 in and 1,500 out-door patients, performed 150 minor operations and took 250 X-rays and screenings. Under family welfare programme, 30 vasectomy, 75 tubectomy operations were performed, 150 IUD placements made, under the maternal and child health programme, 35 doses of DPT, 30 doses D & T, 15 doses of TT and 40 doses of polio vaccines were administered.

The Acharyaratna Deshabhushana Digambare Jaina Ashrama Trust, Khothali-Kuppanawadi (Tq Chikodi) is constructing a 30 bed hospital near Khothali on Chikodi-Nipani Road.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Belgaum has been a centre of indigenous systems of medicine like Ayurveda and Homoeopathy. The district has produced many Ayurvedic Pandits of repute like the Vaidya Vaman Vaze of Yedur, Vaidya Kajrekar of Belgaum, Vaidya Vatave Sastri of Belgaum, Dr H V Savanur, Dr Hulloli of Gokak, V G Hiremath, A V Gadag, B C Yadur, Panchakshari Hosmath, Ramannavar of Bailhongal (dentist), Desai of Bedkihal, B K Kulkarni Jinaralkar, Yemakanamaradi Basappa, Kankanawadi, Rajavaidya Chandra Bhana Sing, Gurunathrao Chitnis popularly known as Gavnal Doctor, etc. Dr H V Savanur together with other leading Pandits started Nikhila Karnataka Ayurveda Mandali in Belgaum, in 1924. Under the auspices of the Karnataka Ayurveda Vidya Peetha, B M Kankanawadi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya was started at Khasbag, Belgaum in 1933. The Vidya Peetha started an Ayurveda Journal 'Bhishagvara' in 1955. *The Ayurvedic Hospital* attached to the B M K Ayurveda Maha Vidyalaya, Belgaum has 75 beds and has facilities such as operation theatre, X-ray plant, maternity section etc. During 1957, there were 27 dispensaries of the Indian System maintained by the Local Boards and Municipalities besides a number of subsidised Ayurvedic practitioners and private dispensaries. There are also some bone-setters at places like Raybag indicating the popularity of such persons in the rural areas in the past.

During 1985, there were three Homoeopathic and one Ayurvedic colleges in Belgaum. They are A M Shaik Homoeopathic College,

Bharatesh Homoeopathic College, Maratha Mandal's Homoeopathic College and B M K Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya. There are seven Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district at Hooli, Mugalihal, Turamari, Ramdurg, Godholi, Nipani, Bhendewad, two Homoeopathic dispensaries at Yebaratti (Raybag taluk) and Yekkundi and a Nature-Cure Dispensary at Sampgaon in Belgaum taluk.

The Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Hooli was started during 1967 with a building at a cost of Rs 62,500 with a bed strength of 10. In 1985-86, 54 maternity cases were attended, one vasectomy and 63 tubectomy operations were performed and 20 IUD placements were made and the expenditure was Rs 1,23,923. *The Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Turamari* was started during 1979 and in 1985, 5,189 out-patients were treated with an expenditure of Rs 25,739. *The Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Godholi* (Khanapur taluk) was started in 1973 and during 1985 the dispensary was attended by 4,666 out-patients. *The Government Homoeopathic Dispensary, Yebaratti* (Raybag taluk) was started in 1981 and during 1985, it was attended by 6,257 patients. *The Mughalihal Dispensary* (Parasgad taluk) was started in 1980 and in 1985, 3,356 out-patients were treated with an expenditure of Rs 49,936 in 1985-86. During 1985-86, ten tubectomy operations were performed and seven IUD placements were made. The medicines to these hospitals and dispensaries are supplied by the Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore. During 1985, there were 1,264 Registered Ayurvedic Practitioners, 20 Unani Practitioners, 118 Homoeopathic Practitioners and 99 Integrated System Practitioners in the district. There is one Nature-Cure Centre in Belgaum started in 1977, managed by the Mahatma Gandhi Bhavan Trust, Belgaum, where Yoga, mud-therapy, hydro-therapy, dieting and massage are being administered.

Primary Health Centres

The Primary Health Centres form the basic health services in the rural areas of the district and are nuclei of the rural health programmes. Generally, each centre serves a population of 80,000 to 1,20,000. The officials of these centres are engaged in the survey, detection, prevention and eradication of diseases as well as in the implementation of School Health Services, Applied Nutrition Programme, Maternal and Child Health Programme, Leprosy Control Programme, National Malaria Eradication Programme, etc. In

these Primary Health Centres, there will be two to three Medical Officers including one Lady Medical Officer, assisted by Pharmacists, Lady Health Visitors, Senior Health Inspectors, Health Inspectors, Laboratory Technicians, ANM's, Midwives, Basic Health Educators and Multipurpose Health Workers male or female and other staff. Generally the Primary Health Centres have six bed wards but the PHCs at Aigali and Akkatangerhal have eight beds each, the PHCs at Kittur and Daddi have ten beds each, the PHC Nandgad 12 beds and the PHC Naganur 14 beds.

During 1985, there were 25 Primary Health Centres in the district and some information about them for the year 1985 and 1985-86 are given in the table below.

Location and year of starting	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Opera- tions	Family Welfare achievement		Sub- centres attached
	In	Out			sterili- zations	IUD	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Satti 1960*	118	6,568	84	69	613	63	21
Kagwad 1960	497	7,522	112	Nil	1,352	546	22
Aigali 1981	19	840	5	206	206	Nil	3
Kittur 1966	223	14,582	2,445	154	1,060	361	22
Naganur 1964	180	7,725	26	583	945	87	14
Uchagaon NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
H Bagewadi NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karadaga 1965	312	13,737	1,262	312	460	218	10
Kabbur 1960	272	11,141	79	135	731	442	17
Sadalga NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benadi NA*	179	5,057	131	198	692	391	14
Mudalgi 1962	452	11,971	271	253	880	550	2
Kuligod 1960*	373	19,389	277	873	873	141	4
Akkatangerhal 1976	918	6,138	141	Nil	816	311	14
Daddi 1961	382	6,817	105	231	1,002	357	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ammangi 1962	133	19,617	64	59	617	247	13
Kanagale 1982	nil	3,704	nil	nil	309	260	7
Nandgad 1960	410	6,885	134	40	885	255	15
Kakkeri 1967*	662	13,057	95	nil	590	125	19
Raybag 1966	500	20,000	112	nil	959	461	24
Harugeri 1966	—	13,017	181	99	904	280	10
Hosakoti NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sureban 1982	NA	8,905	nil	nil	225	3	13
Yeragatti NA	501	13,918	143	nil	754	167	23
Hosur NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note : NA—Not Available

*The figures are for the years 1985 and 1983-84.

Primary Health Units

Prior to 1978, there were many types of dispensaries such as local fund dispensaries, taluk board dispensaries, reduced scale local fund dispensaries, municipal dispensaries, etc, which were renamed as 'Primary Health Units' in 1978. Some of the earlier Primary Health Units in the district are the Athani Dispensary (1871), the Khanapur Dispensary (1887), the Belgaum Dispensary, the Ramdurg Dispensary, etc.

The taluk-wise distribution of Primary Health Units in 1985 was as follows. Athani nine, Belgaum seven, Chikodi eight, Hukeri six, Gokak nine, Khanapur four, Parasgad four, Ramdurg three, Raybag one and Sampgaon nine (total 60). Some of these units have two medical officers. Of whom, one will be a Lady Medical Officer. They are assisted by Pharmacists, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), Health Inspectors and others. In some of the smaller units, there will be only one Medical Officer assisted by a Pharmacist, an ANM and Class 'D' officials. During 1985, there were 60 Primary Health Units in the district excluding the Ayurvedic dispensaries and including the SHCs at Itagi and Nasalapur. Some particulars about these units are given in the table for the year 1985 and 1985-86, in the next page.

Location and Year of starting	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operat- ions performed	Family Welfare achievements		Sub- Centres
	In	Out			sterili- zation	IUD	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Athani 1871	444	6,890	326	nil	470	42	nil
Adhalli 1976	nil	NA	nil	93	102	18	2
Mole 1976	nil	6,954	nil	nil	104	91	2
Tangadi 1974	nil	2,421	nil	nil	98	74	2
Ananthapur 1979	nil	2,000	20	nil	78	50	2
Madhabhavi 1959	nil	3,252	5	nil	—	—	nil
Kokatnur NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ainapur NA	nil	5,361	nil	10	119	33	1
Kakamari NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bailhongal 1925	1,324	36,667	863	360	360	60	nil
Ambadagatti 1975	nil	3,082	nil	nil	116	16	2
MK Hubli 1976	nil	3,583	218	187	182	66	3
Dodwad 1903	180	3,556	47	93	93	42	5
Deshanur 1980	nil	14,259	nil	286	111	5	nil
Bailur 1981	nil	2,861	nil	nil	nil	nil	2
Hunasikatti 1984	nil	792	nil	nil	30	32	3
Neginhal 1963	205	7,555	169	26	36	2	2
Belawadi 1971	nil	8,412	nil	nil	119	nil	nil
Bendigeri 1971	—	1,130	nil	nil	335	52	3
Sulegali NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wadagaon 1930	93	3,295	14	10	44	8	nil
Kiniye 1965	nil	6,442	nil	nil	56	15	nil
Handignur NA	nil	955	nil	nil	50	5	nil
Yellur 1972	nil	2,140	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Kakati 1975	nil	5,265	nil	nil	213	22	2
Borgaon 1976	nil	924	nil	nil	75	15	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manakapur 1976	nil	8,086	nil	140	141	57	3
Khadaklat 1960	166	2,906	61	114	64	12	nil
Saundalga 1948	33	4,114	63	nil	110	11	1
Karagaon 1981	nil	—	—	—	nil	—	2
Akkol 1981	nil	2,345	18	nil	100	—	2
Jainapura 1985	nil	2,124	nil	nil	105	—	5
Ankali 1984	nil	1,160	10	nil	92	1	1
Tukkanatti 1976	nil	4,423	nil	82	135	22	3
Yadawad 1976	nil	5,482	nil	73	73	10	5
Betageri 1974	nil	4,021	30	nil	75	14	3
Koujalgi 1980	nil	3,591	nil	nil	89	30	4
Ankalgi 1982	199	3,887	120	85	85	1	3
Konnur 1972	nil	16,021	nil	nil	162	41	nil
Mamadapur 1972	nil	3,835	nil	nil	85	5	2
Hallur 1981	nil	4,357	nil	nil	103	34	4
Hukeri 1925	73	10,045	181	nil	164	14	nil
Sankeshwar NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hebbal 1979	nil	5,108	nil	nil	90	32	2
U Khanapur 1981	nil	9,000	10	25	60	12	nil
Pachapur 1981	123	6,001	39	79	79	66	3
Yemakanmaradi 1985	nil	15,097	10	—	163	17	3
Khanapur 1887	258	8,758	254	621	123	117	nil
Sulebhavi 1979	nil	11,804	nil	34	87	16	3
Halashi 1981	—	9,714	nil	nil	85	10	3
Budnur 1971	nil	6,423	nil	79	105	34	2
Ramdurg 1883	640	21,135	640	nil	187	22	nil
Katakol 1933	94	5,149	50	nil	127	52	2
Kadabi 1975	nil	3,713	20	nil	115	70	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inamhongal 1978	nil	2,329	nil	nil	nil	nil	3
Murgod 1960	22	5,574	22	nil	72	35	1
Hirekumbi 1974	nil	4,750	nil	nil	179	21	2
Naslapur (SHC) 1975	nil	2,823	nil	120	218	70	3
K-I-D dispensary Ghataprabha NA	nil	2,602	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Itagi (SHC) 1986	nil	9,636	nil	nil	140	47	3

Note : NA—Not Available

There are 12 beds at Athani, 13 at Bailhongal, six at M K Hubli, five at Dodwad, six at Neginhal 10 at Wadgaon, six at Khadaklat, six at Saundalga, 12 at Hukeri, two each at U Khanapur and Pachapur, 20 at Khanapur, four each at Halashi, Katkol and Murgod and 12 at Ramdurg.

SMP Centres : The scheme of Subsidised Medical Practitioners' (SMP) centre was introduced in the old Bombay Presidency in the middle of the 1930's to encourage qualified medical practitioners to settle in the rural areas. In 1957, there were 13 SMP centres in Belgaum district which rose to 41 in 1985. These practitioners get a fixed honoraria besides fixed travelling allowance and contingency. Some of the earlier SMP centres have now been renamed as Primary Health Units.

Civic bodies of Belgaum, Nipani and Gokak are running some Dispensaries, Maternity Homes and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in their municipal limits. The Nipani Municipality is maintaining an Ayurvedic dispensary, a maternity home and a child welfare centre in Nipani town and Gokak Municipality is running an Ayurvedic dispensary in Gokak.

The Christian Missionaries are running some dispensaries in the district. They are Cardinal Gracias Hospital, Nirmalanagar, Modage; Sarva Jagatika Viraktamatha, Toranagatti and Madwal (Gokak taluk); Dayanilaya Dispensary, Santibastwad; Dharmarth Arogya Mandir Sarvajatika Viraktamatha, Saundatti and Sacred Heart Dispensary, Madabhavi.

FAMILY WELFARE

The family welfare programme was launched in the district along with the State from 1957. The approach in the beginning was 'clinical' which was changed to 'extension' in 1964, then to 'target oriented' in 1966 and finally to 'target oriented and time bound' from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In addition to the District Hospital, General Hospitals and many Primary Health Centres and units, many private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics are authorised to take up Family Welfare services including the medical termination of pregnancies. Many incentives have been made available for those who undergo sterilizations by the State and Central Governments and other agencies which include both cash and service benefits. The following table shows the achievements of the Family Welfare Services in the district from 1979-80 to 1986-87 upto end of December 1986.

Year	Sterilizations			IUD placements	CC users	OP users
	Vasec- tomy	Tubec- tomy	Total achieved			
1979-80	472	10,616	11,038	3,719	5,316	—
1980-81	454	15,591	16,045	3,875	6,114	906
1981-82	150	15,486	15,636	3,521	5,715	1,072
1982-83	123	18,551	18,634	4,740	7,231	1,406
1983-84	193	19,586	19,779	4,859	7,045	2,463
1984-85	288	19,744	20,032	5,798	7,295	2,740
1985-86	—	—	27,053	9,388	10,357	2,714
1986-87 upto December 86	—	—	18,608	6,152	9,568	2,949

District Family Planning Bureau: The District Family Planning Bureau attached to the District Health and Family Welfare Office, Belgaum, consists of medical and para-medical staff and is equipped with an operation theatre unit to assist the surgeons in Family Welfare camps. The Bureau has also staff for mass education media activities.

Family Welfare Action Committees: There are Family Welfare

Action Committees at the district and taluk level, to review and plan the progress of Family Welfare in the district. The District Action Committee of Family Welfare with Deputy Commissioner as Chairman meets every month and sends a report to the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services. A Committee for Financial Assistance to acceptors of Family Welfare has been constituted to consider the application for legal aids in cases of fatality occurring during the Family Welfare camps. The Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the Committee. There were two cases of deaths during 1985-86, one at Gokak and the other at Hukeri for which a compensation of Rs 20,000 has been paid. The District Hospital Belgaum, all the 25 Primary Health Centres and Dr Masurkar Maternity Home, Gokak have been recognised as the MTP Centres (Medical Termination of Pregnancies).

Health Extension Services

Health Extension activities form an important aspect of Family Welfare Services. The activities to educate the masses and impress on them the importance and the need to accept small family norms for their own benefit and to the progress of the country. Voluntary organisations like the Rotary Clubs, the Lions Clubs, the Indian Medical Association, The Family Planning Association of India, etc, are also involved in the programme and offer their mite in conducting camps. Film shows, exhibitions, group meetings, leadership camps and folk-media programmes are organised in the district. During the year 1985-86 upto the end of November 1985, 189 Family Welfare Leadership camps were organised, 8,081 leaders were trained, 72 folk-media programmes were organised, 1,243 film strip shows and 134 film shows were arranged 309 exhibitions were organised and 2,421 group meetings, were held as against 124 Family Welfare Leadership Camps, 5,713 leaders trained, 155 folk-media programmes and 3,060 film strip shows and 112 film shows, 1,836 exhibitions and 1,238 group meetings in 1984-85.

Maternal and Child Health Programme

The Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCH) is one of the earliest schemes launched in the district, which dates back to 1925. The then Government of Bombay encouraged the voluntary organisations to take up this programme. Even prior to Independence, there was one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Belgaum maintained by a private agency with trained mid-wives and *dais*.

The Red Cross Society, Belgaum branch did much work in the field in the district, with its mobile dispensary. The MCH programme includes various aspects and services like the nutrition programme, immunisation against various diseases like tuberculosis, diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, etc and also training mid-wives. The success of Family Welfare Programme depends much on improving the health of mothers and children since they are of vital importance to the acceptance of family limitation. The following table shows the achievement of the immunisation programme in the district from 1979-80 to 1985-86 upto the end of Oct 1985.

Year	DPT	D & T	TT	Iron & Folic acid tablets (PANA)		Polio
				Expectant mothers	Children	
1979-80	33,029	31,021	29,914	44,169	58,917	—
1980-81	34,066	38,831	21,300	49,318	65,348	—
1981-82	35,734	30,074	19,038	65,855	56,578	—
1982-83	44,613	40,046	23,361	43,293	43,639	—
1983-84	53,675	43,583	36,110	37,454	42,971	54,084
1984-85	61,220	47,232	45,976	39,812	57,091	44,532
1985-86 end of Oct 85	41,991	28,602	24,532	20,165	31,174	38,871

DPT — Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Vaccine for pre-school children

D&T — Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid for school children

TT — Tetanus Toxoid for mothers, PANA — Prophylactic against nutritional anaemia for expectant mothers and children.

School Health Programme: The Comprehensive School Health Programme is being implemented in the three taluks of Belgaum, Chikodi and Bailhongal covering eight Primary Health centres, since 1981-82. Under this programme health check-up of first standard children of primary schools is being done and also immunisation against diphtheria, typhoid and tetanus are administered. During the year 1985-86, upto the end of October 1985 under the jurisdiction of the eight Primary Health Centres 427 schools were involved examining 646 first standard students and administering toxoids and vaccines to 13,955 out of 26,425 students. Under National

School Health Programme four Primary Health Centres of Bailhongal, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks are involved from 1985-86 onwards. During 1985-86 2,426 students had been examined as follows: H Bagewadi-579, Kittur-608, Nandgad-818 and Kakkeri-421.

ICDS and IFWS: The Integrated Child Development Services and the Integrated Family Welfare Services programmes are in operation in the taluks of Athani, Parasgad and Raybag. Under these programmes, children and mothers are examined by medical officers at Anganavadi centres and are given treatment for minor ailments on the spot, advised supplementary diets for mal-nutrition and under-nutrition. For major ailments the cases are referred to Primary Health Centres or Units and major hospitals (see also Chapter XVII).

Family Planning Association of India, Belgaum Branch

The Belgaum Branch of the Family Planning Association of India started in 1973 covers a population of about two lakhs (one lakh rural and one lakh urban) in the district, extending its programme in 44 selected villages of Belgaum taluk. The activities of the branch include population education, Maternal and Child Health Services, Medical and Clinical Services etc. The branch carried out its activities through its seven projects, viz, Information, Education and Motivation; Conferences, Seminars and Workshops; Medical and Clinical Services; Population Education; Orientation and Training Programme; through Conferences. It organises folk-media activities and educational campaigns to impart information and to educate and motivate the public about family planning. Baby show competitions are also held to encourage family planning acceptors. The branch with the help of Youth Clubs, Mahila Mandals, etc, had organised conferences and seminars where 471 men and women of seven villages took part in 1984. During 1985, the branch conducted 1,871 sterilization operations and 680 IUD placements as against 1,883 sterilization operations, 569 IUD placements and distribution of oral pills to 265 persons in 1984. During 1984, 307 MTP were done. In 1985, the centre conducted Infertility Check and Recanalization Camp in Belgaum on 13th and 14th of April 1985, an unique feature of the Branch. Six Recanalization operations were performed out of 60 registered cases and 142 Infertility check-ups were made. During 1985, under Maternal and Child Health Programme 3,584 first dose and 2,742 second dose of D & T and 1,606 first dose and 1097 second dose, 1,043 third dose and 878 booster dose of DPT were administered.

Under population education programme students from primary school to post-graduate level were involved and information was imparted according to their age and educational level. The branch received the merit award for the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1983-84 by the State Government for its contribution to the programme of Family Welfare.

The Bailhongal Unit of the Karnataka Project of the Family Planning Association of India, a unit of the Project based at Dharwad was started during 1975. The Karnataka Project is one of the 20 rural projects in the country. The Bailhongal unit covers 28 villages of that taluk for intensive communication activities and Family Planning Service on a co-ordinated basis. The objective of the project is to involve community in taking up family planning as a part of total community development, involving youth clubs, Mahila Mandals and other interested groups of the villages. The Bailhongal unit has one field organiser, one honorary medical adviser, one auxiliary nurse midwife, four field workers and a fully equipped mobile education and service unit. The unit works closely with 47 local voluntary organisations and has helped 11 institutions to take up 13 income-generating and developmental activities. The unit runs 32 community based distribution centres for contraceptives through the local voluntary groups. In 1985 the expenditure on the Karnataka Project was Rs ten lakhs and the public contribution was Rs 1,76,650. The achievement was 35 per cent.

India Population Project : The India Population Project III (Karnataka) was launched in the northern districts of Bidar, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Dharwad, Bijapur and Raichur for a period of five years with effect from first of April 1984, with the objective of improving the Health and Family Welfare status of the population through reduction in fertility, infant and maternal mortality levels. The project is financed by the World Bank (48 per cent of the expenditure), Government of India (42 per cent) and State Government (10 per cent). Orientation training camps are organised and health education kits and films on family welfare are supplied to the centres in the project areas. The District Population Education Centre, Belgaum had completed training for 18 batches of field workers and had arranged 17 lecture series by the end of September 1986. During 1986-87 till the end of December 1986, Rs 63,286 had been spent under Orientation Training Camps to arrange 208 camps. It is proposed to raise 595 buildings out of which 580 sites have been selected. Under Family Welfare

Programme during 1986-87, upto the end of January 1987, 20,209 sterilizations had been performed 7,223 IUD insertions made and contraceptives and oral pills have been distributed to 9,165 and 2,945 persons respectively. Under maternal and Child Health Programme during 1986-87 upto the end of December 1986, 35,774 TT to expectant mothers had been administered, 26,078 doses of D and T, 29,607 doses of DPT had been administered and 33,723 mothers and 21,077 children beneficiaries had been covered.

Drugs Control

The Department of Drugs Control, with its headquarters at Bangalore has a Drugs Inspector for the Belgaum district stationed at Belgaum who works under the administrative control of the Assistant Drugs Controller, Belgaum division, Belgaum. The Drugs Inspector has powers to inspect all manufacturing and sales premises of Drugs and Cosmetics and can prosecute any offender under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder. The following Acts and Rules are enforced by Department in the district. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder; The Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1979; The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; The Import Trade Regulation for the Grant of Essentiality Certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industries; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, for manufacture, distribution and Sale of Narcotic Drugs; The Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations, Act 1955. There were 259 Chemists and Druggists in the district during 1986 and the taluk-wise break-up was Athani 11, Belgaum 86, Chikodi 32, Gokak 39, Hukeri 24, Khanapur 11, Paragad 10, Ramdurg 13, Raybag 14, Sampgaon 19. There were 436 qualified Pharmacists and 438 registered licenced establishments in the district as on 31-3-1986.

Indian Medical Association

The Indian Medical Association (IMA) has a number of branches in the district. There are two branches in the Belgaum town, the Belgaum branch and the Belgaum North branch. The other branches are functioning at the following places: Bailhongal, Chikodi, Gokak, Ghataprabha, Hukeri, Nipani, Ramdurg, Sanke-shwar, Saundatti and Ugar Khurd. The activities of these branches include among other things mass health check-up camps, clinical meetings, arranging lectures in schools and colleges on health

programmes, baby clinics and competitions, organising and conducting eye camps, immunisation programmes, etc. In addition to IMA branches, there is Athani Taluk Medical Association started in 1959, which arranges meetings, lectures, camps, etc and is rendering service to the public. The Raybag Taluk Medical Association which was in existence earlier is defunct now.

The Nipani Medical Association, a charitable trust, was started in 1985, which runs a free Tuberculosis Centre. It takes up prophylactic and curative measures to propagate public health and arranges health camps, guest lectures, and administers polio, DPT and other vaccines to children. So far till July 1986, about 2,500 children had been given BCG inoculation 1,800 had been administered Triple Antigen and oral polio and 350 with Anti-measles vaccine. About 85 TB patients had been given treatment.