

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

THE Ayurvedic system was the system practised all over India from the earliest times. The system had its roots in the culture, the climate and the environment of the country. It seems to have become a part of Sanskrit learning and it was generally taught in the Sanskrit schools. Coorg was and is rich in varied types of flora. The people of Coorg, therefore, took full advantage of the medicinal herbs and plants for affording relief to the suffering people. Even to-day, there are men who apply leaves, roots and other precious herbs for many of the common ailments. The Ayurvedic doctors were famous for their sound knowledge of the medicinal properties of plants and herbs. A good Ayurvedic practitioner was quite capable of affording relief to his patients with the help of ordinary herbs and plants commonly available in the village parts without having to depend on costly chemists and druggists. The Muslims brought their own system of treatment, the Unani, practised by the hakims. They did not penetrate into the rural areas, their practice being generally confined more or less to the urban areas. The Unani doctors not only enjoyed the patronage of the Muslim aristocracy, but also a considerable section of the Hindus sought their aid. The vaidyas continued their practice of Ayurveda both in the urban and in the rural areas and the common people had great faith in them. Their medicines were not only cheap, but also they were efficacious and easily obtainable everywhere. With the progressively greater contact with the East India Company and the British officers, the western system of medicine came into vogue in India.

**Evolution of
the Medical
and Public
Health Services
in Coorg.**

There were no hospitals in Coorg in early days. It has been noted in the Administrative Report of 1863 that there was a single-bed hospital at Mercara situated in the Sappers' Lines, now the area on either side of the Hill Road leading to the market. In the year 1864, this hospital was shifted to the present site as that was found to be a central spot in the town. There was a Dispensary Committee which collected money for the management of the institution and in the later years,

Government met a portion of the expenditure in the shape of a grant. The services of a medical officer from Madras were obtained at that time and he was in charge of the hospitals of the civil establishment in Coorg.

The total cost of the department, including the salaries and cost of drugs, was Rs. 2,056 for the year 1865. There were no proper buildings for accommodating the in-patients. However, a small number of patients were treated and out-door relief was also rendered.

There were two Civil Dispensaries, one at Mercara and the other at Virarajendrapet (now known as Virajpet), the latter opened in 1870. Besides these institutions which afforded medical relief to the general public, there was a hospital at the jail at Mercara, for the treatment of the prisoners, and the Military Hospital for the sepoys and camp-followers attached to the garrison. The Regimental Medical Officer was in charge of all the institutions at Mercara and a medical subordinate of the dispensary at Virajpet. The Medical Officer in charge of the regiment was termed as Civil Surgeon and he was in receipt of a charge allowance also. He was also the Superintendent of the Mercara Jail. Dr. J. P. Nash was the first Medical Officer. A Deputy Surgeon-General of the Mysore Circle was in administrative medical charge of the troops stationed in Mercara and he had control over the Civil Surgeon.

The dispensaries were maintained partly from Government funds and partly from donations and subscriptions. The income of the two dispensaries for 1875 amounted to Rs. 4,344 of which Rs. 2,854 were contributed by Government, Rs. 461 from local funds and Rs. 1,029 from subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,460 of which sixty-four per cent was paid by Government. There were Rs. 4,928 to the credit of the two dispensaries at the close of the year 1875.

The number under treatment had risen from two hundred and thirty-three in-patients and three thousand six hundred and sixty-six out-patients or three thousand eight hundred and ninety nine altogether, in 1865-66, to three hundred and eleven in-patients and eight thousand six hundred and ninety-two out-patients or totally nine thousand and three in 1875-76.

About five per cent of the out-door patients for each dispensary did not attend personally. The mortality of in-door patients was 14.92 per cent; 41.32 per cent of the ailments and 32.81 per cent of the casualties were due to malarial diseases, in which term were comprehended, not only malarial fever, but its sequelae-diarrhoea and dysentery. There was no doubt that fever was the principal and most fatal disease of the district,

the number of deaths from this cause being from 2,500 to 3,000 per annum. There were six deaths from cholera in 1871-72, five in 1875-76 and none in the intermediate years.

The Deputy Surgeon-General of the Mysore Circle continued to be in administrative medical charge of the troops stationed in Mercara till 1881. In the year 1882, the Government of India resolved to withdraw the troops from this station and therefore, the services of the regimental Medical Officer were found no longer necessary.

In those days, the hospitals were considered as charitable institutions. In 1880, the hospital at Virajpet was furnished with a few beds and about twenty-five in-patients were admitted into it. A room for purposes of surgery was constructed in the Mercara hospital, and quarters for the resident doctor were also put up adjacent to the hospital. Some other buildings were also raised there between 1870 and 1875. In 1881, the adjoining Mission House was purchased for Rs. 4,000 and this provided space for the hospital office. The financial position of the hospital at Virajpet was not satisfactory despite the fact that the building and other requirements were provided through public collections. In-patients were admitted into it on a very small scale from 1873.

The mortality among the in-patients used to be very high, being on an average between 20 to 30 per cent of the total number treated for each year. During the famine years of 1878-79, medical aid was afforded to 1507 patients in the dispensaries. An increase in the number of hospitals was urgently necessary since the great bulk of the population was entirely without any kind of medical aid. In the year 1880, 303 in-patients and 6,756 out-patients were given medical aid in the Mercara hospital. In the year 1881, the number of patients treated in Mercara was 5,100 and in the year 1886, this figure rose to 15,565. In 1900, 561 in-patients and 8,812 out-patients were provided medical assistance in the same hospital.

In the year 1880, 309 in-patients and 4,086 out-patients were treated in the hospital at Virajpet. In 1881, the number of patients treated at the Virajpet hospital was nine thousand and ninety-five. In the year 1900, 873 in-patients and 10,602 out-patients were given medical help in the same hospital.

In 1883, the control and management of both the hospitals was transferred to the Municipal Boards of the respective towns. Sanction from the Government of India was obtained in 1889 to get a regular band of qualified men for the subordinate medical service from the Government of Madras. Employees in the estates were treated free and the quantity of drugs used

by them was much more than was expected. Planters used to pay some nominal amounts by way of their share of the expenditure, but this was very inadequate. Medicines were obtained from the Madras Medical Stores, but from 1883, these were obtained direct from England and this practice continued up to 1906. The Government, the District Board and the Municipalities used to contribute their quotas in meeting the expenditure of the Medical Department.

In 1904, the Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs for the improvement of the hospitals in the State of Coorg. The Mercara hospital site and compound were enlarged and extended. The new buildings were completed in 1907 at a cost of Rs. 67,000. The number of beds provided in this hospital was seventy.

The new buildings of the Virajpet hospital were completed and opened in 1908 at a cost of Rs. 63,500. Accommodation for fifty-six in-patients was made available in the new wards. The municipal hospitals at Mercara and Virajpet were transferred to the control of Government in 1908. The other dispensaries were managed by local funds. In the year 1907, it was decided that the post of the Assistant Surgeon, Mercara, should be held by a military surgeon.

The opening of dispensaries at Somwarpet, Kushalnagar and Vontiangadi was proposed as early as 1885. The dispensary at Napoklu was opened in 1888 and at Gonikoppal in 1890. The latter was enlarged in 1912 and converted into a non-diet hospital containing four beds. The dispensary at Somwarpet was opened in 1892 and a ward was built therein consisting of fourteen beds. With the opening of the dispensary at Suntikoppa in 1893, the number of patients attending the hospital at Mercara was reduced. In the same year, a dispensary was started in Kushalnagar, but it was later transferred to Siddapur, a place surrounded by coffee estates. However, the year 1910 saw the starting of a dispensary again at Kushalnagar, and in the same year, a dispensary was opened at Bhagamandala also. The dispensary at Srimangala was opened in 1913. The dispensary at Murnad was opened in the year 1930 and the dispensary at Sanivarasanthe was opened in 1931. The dispensary at Balele was established in 1939 while that at Tithimathi was started in 1949. In all the above places, the dispensaries were housed in the buildings constructed through public donations. Of the private dispensaries in the estates established before the year 1925, the noteworthy ones were the Elk-Hill Dispensary near Siddapur and the Beachbanda Dispensary near Pollibetta.

Rural dispensaries and weekly dispensaries were also arranged for with a view to providing wider medical aid to the people.

An X-ray plant was installed in the hospital at Mercara in the year 1940 and one in the hospital at Virajpet in 1950 through generous donations given by the public. The District Board Ayurvedic dispensaries functioned at Bhagamandala, Hebbale and Kodlipet. These Board institutions were taken under Government management with effect from April 1953 and provision was made to re-organise them on sound lines. The dispensary started by the Ramakrishna Mission at Ponnampet is maintained out of public donations and it is rendering very useful service to the people of that area. The dispensary of the Consolidated Coffee Estates, Ltd., at Pollibetta, and of the Cooverkolly Coffee Estates at Somwarpet were some of the estate dispensaries in Coorg. Systematic medical inspection of school children was also being conducted by the department regularly.

As regards the officers of the department, the Government of Madras accepted the proposal of the Government of India in 1912 that the Surgeon-General of Madras should conduct periodical inspections of the hospital at Mercara. Accordingly, occasional inspections were conducted by him up to 1934. In 1937, the Chief Commissioner of Coorg proposed that the periodical inspection of the Coorg Medical Department should be conducted by the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore. It had been decided in 1933 that the post of the Civil Surgeon should be held by the junior officers of the I.M.S. cadre. Accordingly, the Medical Department in Coorg was under a European I.M.S. officer of the rank of a captain, designated as Civil Surgeon, up to July 1941. Between July 1941 and November 1944, it was under a retired I.M.S. officer. From this date onwards, it was under a Provincial Officer. The Civil Surgeon was in charge of both Medical and Public Health Departments up to 15th January 1949.

The post of the Malaria Officer was created towards the end of 1946 and the Public Health Department was placed under him from 15th January 1949.

After the Second World War, with the progress of Indianisation of all appointments, hitherto held by the officers belonging to the Secretary of State Services, posts were gradually filled up by Indians of the Provincial Service and such a change took place in the year 1945 in the Coorg Medical Department also.

In Coorg, vaccination was started as early as 1865 and in 1879, the vaccination department was re-organised. In 1883, vaccination was made compulsory and it was introduced in the municipal towns. Both the municipalities of Mercara and Virajpet worked towards the improvement of sanitation in their areas. A sanitary board was constituted in 1888 and it functioned till 1906. Vaccination

of the people in the villages and the school children was taken on hand and this became part of the regular duties under Public Health.

In 1898, a plague observation camp was opened at Kushalnagar and it was closed in 1901. Plague was severe in many places of South Coorg in this period and Dr. Bain, the Civil Surgeon, was appointed to be in charge of plague duty also and this arrangement continued up to 1908. Mr. Davidson was the Commissioner between 1902 and 1905, when he with Mr. P. L. Moore rendered yeoman service during the out-break of plague in Virajpet and other places. Between the years 1912 and 1917, an aggregate of Rs. 68,500 was sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure on sanitary works. A generous bequest of certain sums was also made available by the public for providing model dwellings for the Gowlis who were living on the western slope of the fort hillock during this period.

Malaria was the common complaint with the people of Coorg. It was prevalent throughout the district and in such intensity that Coorg had been classed as a hyperendemic area. The people from the neighbouring districts of Mysore, Malabar and South Kanara were dreading to come to Coorg. People coming from outside the State used to be victims very soon of this malignant fever. Writing in 1870, the Rev. G. Richter refers to the dreaded Coorg fever which appeared at its worst in summer. This fever gave rise to various other complications in the human system, and therefore particular attention was paid by Government in combating this disease. The workers of coffee estates were generally men brought from outside districts and, with their scanty clothing, they used to fall an easy prey to malaria, specially during the times of heavy rains. The sale of quinine in five grain packets was introduced in 1896 at twenty-two post offices and this continued up to 1938. An idea of the very large number of persons suffering from malaria can be had by the fact that in 1903-04, quinine packets sold numbered 48,756.

Regular anti-malaria work was started in 1928 and was under the charge of an Assistant Health Officer then. But as stated above, the whole district was highly malarious and the conditions were getting worse every year. This was realised by Major General Sir Gordon Covell who put up a strong recommendation in 1946 to the Government of India to start a malaria unit in Coorg. Accordingly, a separate malaria unit was established in 1947 and a programme of work was drawn up with the approval of the Government of India. The State was divided into eight circles and each circle was placed under the charge of an inspector with sufficient number of field workers under him. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,73,000 for expenditure in connection with malaria control work. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was

set apart for the construction of a laboratory building. From 1947 to 1952, the total expenditure on the malaria department was Rs. 6.63 lakhs and the contribution from the Government of India during this period was Rs. 5.47 lakhs.

Indoor residual spraying of D.D.T. of every house and out-house throughout the State once in twelve weeks during the malaria transmission period, *i.e.*, from 1st October to 15th June every year, was undertaken. The spraying was carried out with the object of destroying malaria-carrying mosquitoes. The result of spraying was very effective and immediate. By 1952, the spleen rate was reduced to about five per cent and the incidence of acute malaria fell to 17 per thousand of the population. In view of the good results achieved, the Government of India started, in 1953, what is known as the National Malaria Control Programme and sanctioned a small unit to Coorg. Under this programme, the Central Government was to provide financial assistance from the Indo-American Fund in the form of supply of D.D.T., the most expensive part of the programme. The State Government was to meet the remaining expenditure under the scheme, such as the establishment charges and equipment. The main object of inaugurating the scheme was to control malaria on an all-India basis. The people of Coorg were not only grateful to the Government of India but they wished that the National Malaria Control Programme should be retained for ever and its benefits extended to every nook and corner. With the conquest of mosquitoes and malaria, thanks to D.D.T. and the Central Government for sanctioning this unit to Coorg, plague also had actually disappeared after the D.D.T. spraying was started. For the purposes of National Malaria Control Programme under the Technical Co-operation Agreement, Coorg was treated as a small unit and it constituted one of the two hundred units established in the country.

A separate Health Department was constituted in the year 1936 under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of Coorg. The Civil Surgeon was given an allowance for this which he continued to draw till 1949. The Coorg Public Health Act I of 1943 was extended to the whole of Coorg in 1943. As stated above, the Civil Surgeon continued to be in charge of both the Medical and Public Health Departments till 15th January 1949, when the Public Health Department was placed under the Malaria Officer, whose post had been created in 1946. The designation of the vaccinators was changed to that of sanitary assistants. During the years 1940-1950, the Government spent Rs. 4.50 lakhs over the Public Health Department.

In the year 1951, there were two principal Government hospitals, one at Mercara and the other at Virajpet, eleven District Board allopathic hospitals and dispensaries at Somwarpet,

Fraserpet (now Kushalnagar), Sanivarasanthe, Suntikoppa, Murnad, Siddapur, Napoklu, Gonikoppal, Tithimathi, Balele, Srimangala, and three District Board Ayurvedic dispensaries at Bhagamandala, Hebbale and Kodlipet. There were in addition three bi-weekly dispensaries at Sampaje, Kannur and Hudikeri, and twelve weekly dispensaries at Nanjarajapatna, Valnur-Thyagathur, Herur, Chettalli, Ammathi, Madapur, Cheyyandane, Kutta, Kakkabe, Nelagi, Kargunda and Birunani.

Facilities for X-ray treatment were provided in the two principal hospitals. Dental clinics were also attached to these hospitals. Eye clinics were being conducted in the two principal hospitals as well as in the District Board hospital at Somwarpet on specified days in the week. Ambulance vans were stationed at the Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet hospitals. In-patient wards were attached to all the dispensaries except at Suntikoppa and Murnad, and the three Ayurvedic dispensaries. Midwives had been posted to all rural hospitals and dispensaries. There were, in all, fifteen rural midwives stationed in different centres to do maternity and child welfare work in addition to the midwives provided for the hospitals and dispensaries.

Till the year 1952, marked expansion in the medical facilities could not be undertaken for financial reasons. After the formation of the Ministry in March 1952, special attention was paid to the improvement of the medical facilities in the State. With effect from 1st April 1953, the medical institutions run by the District Board were taken over by the Government. The administrative set-up was re-organised in 1954. In November 1953, the designations of the Assistant Surgeons at Mercara and Virajpet were changed to Superintendents and they were given gazetted status. The designation and status of the Assistant Surgeon at Somwarpet was similarly changed in 1956. The Superintendents were placed in direct charge of the hospitals at these places.

A separate tuberculosis section was established at the headquarters hospital under the charge of a provincial tuberculosis officer and isolation facilities for in-patients were provided at Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet. There were thirty-seven isolation beds at Mercara, twenty-eight at Virajpet and sixteen at Somwarpet. B.C.G. vaccination was started by this unit in November 1953 and between November 1953 to 1956, 28,259 school children were tested and 19,245 were given B.C.G. vaccination. Among estate labourers, 30,235 were tested and 13,817 were vaccinated.

Under section 10 of the Plantation Labour Act, planters engaging more than 30 labourers and owning more than 25 acres of planted area had to provide medical facilities to labourers working under them, as prescribed by Government. But in view of

an agreement arrived at between the planters and the Government, the Government have undertaken to provide medical facilities as prescribed under the Act and the Coorg Plantations Labour Rules, to construct group hospitals at places where a large number of labourers are employed and to provide up-to-date medical facilities to them without any restriction or condition in all the hospitals in Coorg. The planters owning 25 acres or more of planted area and those employing more than 30 labourers at any time, have agreed to pay a non-recurring contribution of Rs. 15 per acre of plantation held by them and a recurring contribution of Rs. 5 per acre per annum towards the upkeep of the group hospitals.

The daily average number of out-patients treated in the hospital at Mercara in the year 1951-52 was 152 and the number of in-patients 222. The daily average number of out-patients treated in the hospital at Virajpet was 134 and in-patients 164. During the year 1951-52, there were a few ambulance cars, vans and trucks for the use of the Medical and Malaria Departments.

Coorg was free from plague from 1952 to 1956. Fumigation with cyanogas was carried out in houses in all villages. Bait poisoning with zinc sulphate was also carried out in a few places.

Coorg was free from cholera except for a few imported cases in 1954. Prompt measures were taken by the department to control the disease.

During the period 1952-56, one hundred and sixty persons were attacked by small-pox and forty-five persons succumbed to the disease. Most of these cases were imported due to the influx of labour population. Timely action was taken to prevent the spread of this disease. Primary and secondary vaccinations were also carried out regularly.

In the year 1953, the staff of the Medical Department consisted of one Civil Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, two lady Assistant Surgeons, nineteen Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one Tuberculosis Officer, eighteen compounders, thirty-six nurses and thirty-eight ward boys.

During the year 1953, the staff of the Public Health Department consisted of one Malaria and Health Officer, one Assistant Health Officer, one Assistant Entomologist, nine malaria inspectors, two sanitary inspectors, eight assistant sanitary inspectors, five insect collectors and sixteen others.

The number of in-patient beds that were available in the various civil hospitals in Coorg district, as on 1st January 1957, is furnished below :—

Civil Hospital.—

Mercara	..	251
Virajpet	..	190
Somwarpet	..	109
Kodlipet	..	14
Sanivarasanthe	..	14
Kushalnagar	..	14
Suntikoppa	..	12
Madapur	..	10
Bhagamandala	..	10
Napoklu	..	16
Murnad	..	8
Siddapur	..	26
Gonikoppal	..	14
Tithimathi	..	14
Balele	..	12
Srimangala	..	14
Kutta	..	24
Cheyyandane	..	7
Sampaje	..	10
Pollibetta	..	9

Coorg has a branch of the Indian Red Cross Society functioning at Mercara. In India, this society was started in 1920 and in Coorg in 1922. This association maintains some mid-wives to render service to the people in the rural parts. Baby shows and health exhibitions are conducted under the auspices of this association. Under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation, funds are collected for rendering help to children. This campaign was started in 1948. Tuberculosis seals are being sold in Coorg since 1950.

Considering its size and population, Coorg has been spending quite large amounts on schemes of public health and medical relief. The percentage of deaths is very low here and the general health and physique of the people remarkably good. The role of private agencies deserves special mention here. Large numbers of persons have made generous donations by way of constructing buildings for wards and dispensaries. Almost all the buildings were constructed by public donations and far too numerous are the names of the philanthropists to be mentioned here, including the donors of X-ray plants and other valuable equipments.

**Vital
Statistics.**

In the early days, there was no special agency other than the Village Patels for the registration of births and deaths; these village officers were required to send monthly returns to the Taluk

Office from where the lists were transmitted to the District Office to be later forwarded to the Public Health authorities. With a view to secure better registration of details connected with births and deaths, rules were revised in 1915-16 according to which the inspecting officers had to scrutinise the entries in the actual registers. Again, in 1918, a new regulation was introduced to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics. It was based on the Madras Law of 1899. According to this new regulation, the entries with reference to births and deaths had to be certified by a technical officer after a sample check-up in the area concerned. This proved helpful in removing irregular and exaggerated entries.

The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered during the years 1941-1962.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1941	.. 3,868	3,854
1942	.. 3,297	3,847
1943	.. 3,199	3,429
1944	.. 3,093	3,459
1945	.. 3,116	3,148
1946	.. 3,220	2,646
1947	.. 3,063	2,545
1948	.. 3,237	2,119
1949	.. 3,865	2,099
1950	.. 3,846	1,673
1951	.. 3,622	1,729
1952	.. 3,896	1,876
1953	.. 3,790	2,174
1954	.. 4,196	1,871
1955	.. 4,643	1,973
1956	.. Figures not available.	
1957	.. 5,272	2,286
1958	.. 5,496	2,690
1959	.. 5,713	1,795
1960	.. 3,163	1,189
1961	.. 3,195	1,132
1962	.. 3,383	1,385

The chief causes of death were malaria, dysentery, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases and small-pox as could be seen from the following statement which shows deaths of persons, both men and women, in Coorg District from 1941 to 1950 :—

Year	<i>Small-pox Fevers Dysentery and Respiratory</i> <i> </i>							
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Coorg was free from cholera and plague. Sporadic cases of typhoid were being reported from time to time both from rural and urban areas. The seasonal occurrence of small-pox cases was mostly imported. Immediate steps were taken by isolation and mass prophylactic vaccination of the labour force in and around the concerned estates.

The most common disease in Coorg prior to 1947 was malaria. The incidence of malaria per thousand of population was on an average at 247. The malaria unit which was established in 1947 by the Government of India carried out residual spraying of D.D.T. thrice a year in all houses throughout the State. The rate of malaria per thousand of population came down from 247 to 19 and the spleen rate throughout the State was reduced to less than five per cent. Spraying in Coorg district has been interrupted with effect from 1st July, 1957 and surveillance work has been taken up since then. D.D.T. spraying is carried out only where positive cases are reported. Most of the positive cases are found among the tribal people who have migrated from neighbouring States like Kerala. They were treated with anti-malaria drugs.

**National
Malaria
Eradication
Programme.**

After the interruption of D.D.T. spraying in 1957, surveillance programme was in progress ; 54 malaria surveillance workers were doing fortnightly surveillance work in the district under the supervision of 14 malaria surveillance inspectors and senior and junior malaria inspectors. There is a reserve senior malaria inspector in the headquarter town who is looking after compilation returns and routine office work. This official assists in taking mass blood smears for examination. He also renders assistance to the reserve senior malaria inspector in the office work as well as in the laboratory work. The Coorg Malaria Unit has been sub-divided

into two units, *viz.*, South Coorg and North Coorg units, to look after the malaria surveillance work throughout the district. The activities of these units include residual insecticidal (D.D.T.) spraying, entomological surveys, spleen and parasite survey, laboratory work, anti-malaria treatment and malaria surveillance work.

During 1960-61, out of 13,425 fever cases investigated, 12,670 blood smears were collected and examined. Seven cases were found positive for malaria parasite. They were given radical treatment.

Active malaria surveillance work.

In 1960-61, one thousand cases were treated as clinical malaria cases, one hundred and eighty-eight blood smears were taken and examined. Out of undiagnosed 21,766 fever cases treated, 882 blood smears were collected and examined. All these were found to be negative for malaria parasite.

Three hundred and forty-two children were examined for enlarged spleen, out of which twelve were found positive giving a spleen rate of 3.5 per cent. Out of 34,021 child smears examined, only two were found positive. Ninety smears from infants were collected and examined, and all were found negative. Among 2,573 mass smears examined, thirteen were found positive for malaria parasite.

Passive malaria surveillance work.

All the twenty-two positive cases were encountered in the peripheral belts of the south-east portion of the district. This area was covered by intensive D.D.T. spraying from October to December, 1960 and from February to April, 1961. In the first round, the number of houses covered was 31,532 and 70,041 people were protected and 15,552 pounds of D.D.T. powder were used. In the second round, from February to April 1961, 30,576 houses were covered and 68,188 people were protected; 19,288 pounds of 75 per cent wettable D.D.T. powder were used for spraying.

Out of the two senior field workers and five permanent junior field workers, six persons collect mosquitoes for five days in the week in five fixed villages in each sub-unit. All the surveillance workers do mosquito collection work in fixed as well as at random catching stations on Saturdays between 7-30 and 11-30 A.M.

Entomological collectiona

The parasite positive cases were on the decline during 1960-61 as only 22 positive cases were encountered as against 148 in 1959-60 and 82 in 1958-59.

The expectation of the authorities of the Department of Public Health that malaria could be eradicated in Coorg district by the end of the Third Plan period has been almost fulfilled. From the achievements of the department in this direction, it can be safely

asserted that the residual infection, if any, that exists at present in the district, will be completely liquidated and malaria will no longer be a problem.

Coorg was one of the highly malarious areas of the western hills with a spleen rate of 58.2 per cent in 1947. In order to check the high incidence, control measures were adopted as far back as 1946. Residual indoor spraying of dwelling houses, cattle sheds and all other roofed structures was found to be the most potent weapon in the fight against the menace. D.D.T. spraying was started in 1947 and continued till 1957. It was interrupted from July, 1957 as the criteria for withdrawal of spraying were fulfilled and simultaneously, active surveillance operations were instituted from July, 1957.

The intention of surveillance work is to study the after effects of interruption of D.D.T. spraying on the course of malaria and on the mosquito population and to control the residual malaria, if any, in the community by treating all fever cases with anti-malaria drugs.

The surveillance work was carried out by a special organisation of workers who visited every month up to 1961 and fortnightly thereafter all houses within the area allotted to each one of them and detected the fever cases, if any, drew blood smears from all such fever cases and gave presumptive treatment.

The blood smears were examined by specially trained microscopists at the unit laboratory at Mercara, and if found positive for malaria parasite, the concerned officer would proceed to the spot and undertake epidemiological investigation, tracing out the source of infection and prescribe necessary treatment and take up focal spraying with D.D.T. Simultaneously, a blood survey was undertaken in the area.

The malaria eradication unit for Coorg was one of the ten units in the State proposed to be switched over from the consolidation stage phase to the maintenance phase from 1st April, 1964.

In the maintenance stage, a basic health worker and an auxiliary nurse would be appointed for every ten thousand people. These workers would also take care of health education and also attend to the vigilance work connected with the programmes for eradication of other communicable diseases and family planning.

As a result of the good work turned out in Coorg, it can be said that the area is free from the scourge, and according to an economic survey of the malaria control operation, it is estimated that each rupee spent on malaria control work has

resulted in a turn-out of Rs. 100 worth of national income and in the case of Coorg district, it is doubly so. The days of outsiders being afraid to come here due to the fear of malaria are gone and Coorg is now one of the healthiest spots in South India.

The National Malaria Eradication Programme Organisation with its headquarters at Mercara covers all the taluks of Coorg district, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks in Mysore district and Bantwal, Puttur and Belthangadi taluks in South Kanara district.

The following table shows the common diseases for which the majority of patients have been treated in Coorg district.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number treated</i>
1.	Anæmia	1,66,587
2.	Influenza	1,10,000
3.	'Other' digestive diseases ..	51,364
4.	Scabies	28,104
5.	Dysentery (Amoebic)	26,200
6.	'Other' respiratory diseases ..	24,279
7.	Teeth and gum diseases ..	15,721
8.	Sprains and strains	15,438
9.	Ankylostomiasis	14,967
10.	Inflammatory diseases of eye ..	14,747

The above figures relate to 1960-61. The figures show that anæmia, influenza, 'other' digestive diseases, scabies, dysentery and 'other' respiratory diseases have the highest incidence.

Six hundred anti-cholera inoculations were done in the various hospitals of the district during 1960-61 as a preventive measure. There were no cases of cholera during that year. In the year 1961-62 also, there were no cases of cholera in the district and six hundred and twenty anti-cholera inoculations were done in the various hospitals and dispensaries as a preventive step.

**Epidemics—
Cholera.**

T.A.B. vaccine inoculations effectively check typhoid fever. Two thousand and four hundred people in the district were given these inoculations during the year 1960-61. Necessary preventive steps were also taken in this regard.

Typhoid

Four hundred and sixty-four cases of typhoid were reported during 1961-62. Two thousand three hundred and sixty-three T.A.B. inoculations were done in the various hospitals and dispensaries in the district.

Small-pox

Six persons were attacked with small-pox during 1960-61 and one case proved fatal. Seven thousand eight hundred and seventy primary vaccinations and thirty thousand one hundred and thirty re-vaccinations were done during the year.

There were twenty-three attacks and three deaths due to small-pox in the district during 1961-62. Eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty-four primary vaccinations and ten thousand five hundred and nine re-vaccinations were done during 1961-62.

Plague

No case of plague was reported in Coorg district during the year 1961-62.

Public Health Organisation.

The District Health Officer is the officer in charge of the administration of the department in the district. He is responsible to the Director of Public Health in Mysore. Since 1st June, 1960, the District Health Officer is in over-all charge of all the medical institutions in the district except a few major institutions. He is a technical and administrative officer and deals with problems of health, control of epidemics, malaria eradication programme, maternity and child welfare, vital statistics, jatra sanitation, family planning programmes, environmental sanitation, health education, site inspections, curative services and laboratory work associated with public health. The District Health Officer, Coorg, is an *ex-officio* member of the two municipalities, *viz.*, Mercara and Virajpet. He attends the monthly meetings of the municipal councils and he tenders suitable advice on matters of hygiene and sanitation. He also gives necessary suggestions regarding public health matters to the committees of the Notified Areas* and village panchayats. He is a touring officer constantly undertaking tours in the various parts of the district in connection with the public health activities.

The establishment associated with the office of the District Health Officer consists of three senior health inspectors, seven sanitary assistants, one senior clerk, three first division clerks, two second division clerks, one typist, two dalayats and eleven sweepers.

The staff associated with the National Malaria Eradication Programme consists of one Medical Officer of Health (Gazetted), one Assistant Unit Officer (non-medical), one senior clerk, one typist, three drivers, three cleaners, two dalayats, one sweeper, three senior malaria inspectors, two junior malaria inspectors, fourteen malaria surveillance inspectors, fifty-four malaria surveillance workers, one senior laboratory technician, two junior laboratory technicians, two superior field workers, five fieldmen and one chowkidar. The Medical Officer of Health, National Malaria Eradication Programme, is in over-all charge of the programme both technically and administratively regarding the work

* These are now functioning as Town Municipal Councils.

of malaria eradication and is a subordinate officer to the District Health Officer, Coorg, Mercara.

Mysore has been a pioneer State in establishing health units **Health Units** in rural areas. It has been the policy of Government to render both curative and preventive services through the health units. They are established at the taluk or hobli level to serve a fixed population of the taluk. The health units are of two types, health units of Mysore pattern and health units of Government of India pattern. The main difference between these two is that the Government of India pattern health units serve a population of about 60,000, whereas that of the Mysore type about 10,000 to 15,000 depending upon the terrain.

There are only three health units of the Government of India type in Coorg district. They are located at Suntikoppa, Hudikeri and Napoklu. They are under the control of the District Health Officer, Coorg. The staff associated with a Government of India pattern health unit consists of one Medical Officer of Health (Gazetted), four mid-wives, one public health nurse or health visitor, one compounder, one junior health inspector and two dalayats. The centres at Hudikeri and Suntikoppa are assisted by the UNICEF.

Since 1957, as a policy, only Government of India type health units are being established. A number of these are receiving Central Government and international assistance.

The main activities of these health units consist of curative services, including clinical work in the sub-centres, prevention and control of communicable diseases, improvement of environmental sanitation, malaria eradication, collection of vital statistics, family planning, maternity and child health works, health education and surveys, making proper sanitary arrangements in connection with fairs and festivals, and supply of drugs and diet supplements to the vulnerable groups of the rural population. Each of these Central pattern health units has to serve the whole of the Community Development Block which will have three sub-centres located at selected villages in the block area.

All the medical institutions in the district are under the control of the District Health Officer, except the Civil Hospitals at Mercara, Somwarpet and Virajpet which are under the control of the Surgeons with their headquarters at Mercara and Virajpet. The following medical institutions, *viz.*, the civil hospitals at Bhagamandala, Sampaje, Murnad, Chettalli, Shantalli, Sanivara-santhe, Kodlipet, Madapur, Kushalnagar, Marenad, Pollibetta, Gonikoppal, Balele, Tithimathi, Cheyyandane, Siddapur, Srimangaia, the group hospital at Kutta, the forest dispensaries at Kalahalla and Murkal, the mobile health unit at Kalahalla, the

weekly dispensaries at Kadanga, Nanjarajapatna, Sirangala and Ammathi, the bi-weekly dispensaries located at Kargunda, Kakkabe and Peraje and the primary health centres of the Government of India type situated at Suntikoppa, Napoklu and Hudikeri, the civil dispensaries at Kannur and Hebbale and the Gramasevak Training Centre Dispensary located at Kudige, are functioning under the control of the District Health Officer.

The District Laboratory located at Mercara is also under the administrative control of the District Health Officer.

A table showing the strength of the staff associated with the medical institutions under the control of the District Health Officer, Coorg District, as on 1st April 1964, is appended at the end of this chapter. (Table-A).

Family Planning.

This is a programme for family limitation and population control. The importance of family planning was recognised by the Government of Mysore as far back as 1930 by the starting of birth control clinics in major hospitals which, incidentally, have the distinction of being the first Government family planning clinics in India.

With a view to making family planning widely popular in the State, the State Family Planning Board was formed during 1957 with the Minister for Public Health as the President. A full-time officer designated as State Family Planning Officer is in charge of the family planning programme. A large number of family planning units have been started during the First and Second Five-Year Plan periods. Facilities have been provided in all major hospitals of the State and in the District Hospitals for sterilisation operations free of cost. Vasectomy camps are being organised in the taluk headquarters, at the dispensaries, at health centres and in the villages. Contraceptives are made available for free distribution among the needy public at all family planning clinics, hospitals and dispensaries throughout the State. Expert medical advice on methods of family planning to married persons who require such advice and to such of those women, who in the opinion of the medical officer, cannot undergo the strain of pregnancy and parturition without danger to health, is provided in these medical institutions.

There are three family planning clinics attached to the civil hospitals of Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet in Coorg district. It is proposed to have three more centres at Hudikeri, Napoklu and Suntikoppa. Whenever stocks of contraceptives are received at the District Health Office, arrangements are made to supply them to the various hospitals and dispensaries in the district with a view to distributing them among the people and educating them in the matter.

A District Family Planning Committee has been formed with the Deputy Commissioner of Coorg as President, the District Surgeon as the Vice-President and the District Health Officer as the Secretary. The other members of the committee are the presidents of the two municipalities, Mercara and Virajpet, three local members of the Legislative Assembly, the presidents of the Mahila Samajas of Somwarpet and Virajpet and a member of the Project Implementing Committee, Ponnampet.

There are two laboratories attached to the Public Health Laboratories Department in the district of Coorg. They are: (1) the District Health Laboratory which functions under the control of the District Health Officer and (2) the laboratory attached to the National Malaria Eradication Programme. The latter functions under the control of the Medical Officer of Health, National Malaria Eradication Programme.

The establishment of the District Health Laboratory consists of one Medical Officer (Gazetted), four laboratory technicians, four laboratory attendants, one sweeper and one dalayat.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund Maternity, and World Health Organisation under the Maternity and Child Child Health Health Nursing Project have continued their assistance in services. increasing the Maternity and Child Health Services in the State by providing transport, equipment, drugs and diet supplements to the Health Units. The two international experts, viz., the Senior Officer, World Health Organisation and Nursing Adviser continued to work in the State. The maternity and child health centres render both institutional and domiciliary services. The services comprise ante-natal, natal, post-natal care, and infant and child care including milk-feeding programme.

The maternity and child welfare centres in the district are located in the following places: Bhagamandala, Kargunda, Napoklu, Cheyyandane, Murnad, Makut, B. Shettigeri, Goni-koppal, Ponnampet, Marenad, Hudikeri, Srimangala, Kutta, Murkal, Balele, Tithimathi, Siddapur, Halgunda, Suntikoppa, Kushalnagar, Hebbale, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Mercara, Madapur, Sanivarasanthe, Kodlipet, Shantalli and Sampaje.

During the year 1959, a training school for nurses at Mercara Medical was sanctioned by Government. During that year, six nurses education and were deputed by Government for training in Sister Tutors' Course auxiliary at Delhi and Madras. All the six, after return, were posted training. to the training schools at Gulbarga, Mercara and Hubli hospitals.

The training of candidates as midwives was continued as Training of usual during 1959. The Civil Hospital at Virajpet was a training midwives. centre for midwives during 1959. During the year 1960, two

auxiliary nurse-midwives training schools were started at the Civil Hospitals at Mercara and Virajpet. Forty candidates underwent training in both the places under the Sister Tutors in charge.

Training and education.

One senior malaria inspector and two junior malaria inspectors were deputed to undergo training in Malariology at the Malaria Training Centre, Mandya, for a period of six weeks during 1960. One senior laboratory technician and two junior laboratory technicians were also deputed to undergo training in Malariology at Mandya for a period of four weeks during the months of January and February, 1961.

Health education.

During the years 1960-61 and 1961-62, this important activity was continued as in the previous years. The members of the health staff have utilised every opportunity to meet groups of persons in the villages during their itineration and talk to them about various health subjects, sometimes giving practical demonstrations with reference to chlorination of water, vaccination and D.D.T. spraying. The District Health Officer attended the Village Leaders' Camps held under the auspices of the Community Development Programmes and he has utilised the opportunities to bring home to the people the necessity of taking good nutritious food, taking effective steps to prevent the out-break of communicable diseases and the using of hand-flush latrines.

**Special activities—
Fairs and Festivals.**

The following jatras, viz., the Cauvery Jatra, the Irrupu, the Kakotuparambu, the Igguthappa and Peraje jatras, the Kushalnagar cattle fair, the Kutta jatra, the Subrahmanya jatra at Nalkeri village, the Yammenadu jatra and the Gudugalale jatra were held in the district during 1961-62. During these jatras suitable sanitary arrangements were made by the Public Health staff and the concerned local bodies. All the jatras passed off very successfully and without any untoward events.

Housing and water supply.

Necessary advice was given to the people from time to time to improve the housing conditions both in rural and urban areas. The new sites which were granted by the municipalities and the Notified Area Committees were inspected by the District Health Officer and the senior health inspectors during the course of their inspection tours in the district. The Public Health Department, Coorg, is in charge of the rural drinking water supply schemes in the district. In the urban areas, schemes for the supply of protected drinking water are being attended to by the municipalities. So far, piped water supply has been provided in Mercara, Suntikoppa, Kushalnagar, Sanivarsanthe, Murnad, Hebbale and Chettalli. In other places in the district, schemes are being worked out with a view to providing protected water supply to the people. Necessary instructions were issued to the public to use hand-pounded rice instead of polished rice. Schools

were inspected and necessary sanitary certificates were issued according to rules after inspection by the District Health Officer.

Hotels, bakeries and the factories manufacturing aerated waters are being inspected frequently by the health inspectors of the department. Strict steps are being taken to prevent the sale of articles of food exposed to flies and dust.

There are two Surgeons who are stationed at Mercara and Virajpet. They are directly responsible to the Director of Medical Services in Mysore. The Surgeon at Mercara is in charge of the civil hospitals located at Mercara and Somwarpet and the civil hospital at Virajpet is under the control of another Surgeon. Before June 1963, all the civil hospitals in the district were controlled by a single Surgeon. **Medical organisation.**

The medical institutions at the taluk level have been transferred to the Public Health Department with effect from 1st June, 1960, as stated already.

The staff attached to the Headquarters Hospital at Mercara as on 10th June 1964 consisted of twenty-two doctors, twenty-six nurses, twelve compounders, twenty midwives, four technicians, seven clerks, one class III official and one hundred and one officials belonging to class IV.

The total strength of the staff attached to the Civil Hospital at Virajpet as on 5th June, 1964, was seventy-five as reported by the Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Virajpet.

The total strength of the staff associated with the Civil Hospital at Somwarpet as on 15th June, 1964, was thirty-four as reported by the Medical Officer, Civil Hospital, Somwarpet.

There is a Surgeon for the women and children's hospital and a Resident Medical Officer for the civil hospital at Mercara. There is also one T.B. Officer and one Assistant T.B. Officer for the T.B. Unit and clinic at the district headquarters.

There are two medical officers in charge of the two taluk hospitals at Somwarpet and Virajpet. These medical officers attend to the professional work of these hospitals as well as their administration.

The headquarters hospitals are also teaching institutions for training the auxiliary-nurse-midwives, other nurses and compounders. Two separate hostels are also provided for the men and women nurse trainees.

A table showing the number of medical institutions, as on 1st January 1963, in Coorg District, their bed strength, the strength

of doctors, nurses, midwives, the amounts expended with reference to each institution and the daily average number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the various institutions, is appended at the end of this chapter (Table-B).

Two of these institutions are voluntary agencies rendering medical aid to the people in rural areas. They are the Ramakrishna Seva Ashram Aided Hospital, Ponnampet, run by the Sri Ramakrishna Mission authorities and the Group Estate Non-Aided Dispensary, Cooverkolli.

**Sri Rama-
krishna Seva
Ashram
Hospital,
Ponnampet.**

This medical institution was established in the year 1947 by the authorities of the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram at Ponnampet. There were thirty beds, fourteen for men and sixteen for women and children, in the hospital as on 24th April, 1964. There were one doctor, one nurse and one midwife in the hospital. Seventy-five to one hundred out-patients attend the institution every day. As on 24th April, 1964, there were eleven in-patients under treatment in the hospital.

The average annual expenditure of the hospital amounts to about Rs. 35,000. Government meet one-fourth of this expenditure. The Notified Area Committee, Ponnampet, contributes Rs. 600 every year towards the maintenance of this hospital. The Government of India gave a grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the maintenance of the institution and Rs. 3,600 for purchasing books to the library attached to the Ashram during 1961-62. Books and journals are supplied to the patients in the hospital. The hospital is rendering great service to the people of the area. There is also X-ray facility in the hospital.

**Municipal
Dispensary,
Mahadeopet,
Mercara.**

This institution is under the control of both the Government and the local municipality. The staff associated with this institution, as on 1st June 1964, consisted of one doctor, one compounder, two midwives and one dalayat-cum-sweeper.

The following table shows the number of out-patients treated in the institution during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of out- patients treated</i>
1961-62	.. 38,686
1962-63	.. 36,206
1963-64	.. 36,666

**Jail
Dispensary,
Mercara.**

This institution functions under the control of the Medical Officer, District Jail, Mercara.

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the institution during 1961-62 to 1963-64.

<i>Year</i>		<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
1961-62	..	27	2,334
1962-63	..	35	2,675
1963-64	..	33	1,597

The number of doctors employed in Coorg district, as on 1st January 1961, was sixty-eight consisting of fifty-nine men doctors and nine lady doctors.

The total number of beds in the various medical institutions, as on 1st January 1961, was 1,145 for men, 524 for women and 621 for children. The total number of in-patients treated in the district during 1960-61 was 39,384 and the total number of out-patients treated during 1960-61 was 7,48,183. The number of parturition cases conducted during 1960-61 was 4,808, and the number of surgical operations conducted during the same year was 30,878.

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the various departments of the Headquarters Hospital at Mercara, the number of cases examined in the laboratory and the number of cases dealt with in the Radiological section of the hospital during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
1. Laboratory work	..	22,083		22,136		22,445	
2. T. B. Diseases	..	111	1,177	96	1,226	108	1,167
3. Diabetics Clinic	..	..	18	..	21	..	15
4. Dental Clinic	..	23	639	16	508	15	465
5. Ophthalmic Section	..	26	542	12	534	31	372
6. E.N.T.	..	56	529	39	417	36	579
7. V.D. Clinic	..	4	31	1	9	..	21
8. Radiological-							
X-ray	..	678		774		566	

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the various departments of the Civil Hospital at Somwarpet, the number of cases examined in the laboratory, and the number of cases dealt with in the Radiological section of the hospital during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
1.	T.B. Diseases ..	45	..	43	..	35	..
2.	Dental Clinic ..	..	152	..	524	..	498
3.	Ophthalmic Section ..	..	300	..	100	..	500
4.	Radiological—						
	X-ray ..	300		100		250	
	Screenings ..	750		450		..	
	Motion ..	300		350		200	
	Urine Examination	230		750		625	
	Blood Examination	100		75		..	

The following statement shows the number of in-patients and out-patients treated in the various departments of the Civil Hospital at Virajpet during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64	
		<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>
1.	T.B. Diseases ..	60	130	115	184	95	213
2.	Dental Clinic ..	..	2,147	..	2,088	..	2,233

The following table shows the number of major and minor operations, the number of in-patients and out-patients treated and the total expenditure incurred by the Headquarters Hospital at Mercara, during the years 1961, 1962 and 1963.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Major Operations</i>	<i>Minor Operations</i>	<i>Total in-patients treated</i>	<i>Total out-patients treated</i>	<i>Total expenditure incurred</i>
					Rs.
1961 ..	149	3,618	59,495 (Av. 163 per day)	77,015 (Av. 211 per day)	3,99,465
1962 ..	168	3,946	61,020 (Av. 168 per day)	80,300 (Av. 220 per day)	3,42,795
1963 ..	119	2,751	61,695 (Av. 169 per day)	84,315 (Av. 231 per day)	3,97,633

The total bed strength in the Headquarters Hospital, Mercara, as on 1st June 1964, consisted of 200 beds for men, 173 beds for women and twenty-seven beds for children.

The following table shows the total number of in-patients and out-patients treated, the number of major and minor operations conducted and the number of parturition cases conducted in the Civil Hospital at Somwarpet during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64. It also shows the total number of bed strength and strength of the staff as on 15th June, 1964, and the total expenditure incurred during 1963-64 by the hospital.

<i>Year</i>	<i>In-patients</i>	<i>Out-patients</i>	<i>Major Opera- tion</i>	<i>Minor Opera- tion</i>	<i>Parturi- tion</i>
1961-62 ..	52,066	55,473	202	1,321	439
1962-63 ..	53,237	72,369	142	1,136	373
1963-64 ..	39,535	61,478	15	350	363

The total number of beds. 120.

The strength of the staff as on 1st May 1964. 34 *

The total expenditure for 1963-64. Rs. 1,23,523.

The following table shows the total number of in-patients, out-patients treated, the number of parturition cases attended to, the number of major and minor operations done, the total number of bed strength, the total expenditure incurred by the Civil Hospital at Virajpet during 1963-64, and the total strength of the staff during the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64.

<i>Particulars</i>	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1. Total number of in-patients treated	6,172	6,336	5,446
2. Total number of out-patients treated.	49,874	54,091	55,986
3. Total number of parturition cases attended.	687	602	605
4. Total number of major and minor operations.	3,345	3,586	3,990
5. Total number of bed strength ..	230	230	230
6. Total expenditure incurred (Rs).	1,83,788	1,57,435	1,80,440
7. Total strength of staff	70	71	75*

* Includes Classes I, II, III and IV.

The following table shows the number of major and minor operations done, the total strength of the staff functioning as on 1st June 1964, the total number of beds and the total expenditure incurred by the Civil Hospital at Somwarpet during 1963-64.

<i>Operations</i>	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Major ..	396	175	21
Minor ..	1,409	1,051	383
The strength of the staff functioning in the hospital ..	42		
The total number of beds as on 1st June, 1964 ..	140		
The total expenditure incurred by the hospital for 1963-64.			Rs. 55,000

The X-ray plant, the Ultra-Violet Lamp, Infra-Red Lamp, Boyle's Anæsthesia apparatus and the High Pressure Steam sterilizers constitute some of the modern equipments provided in the Civil Hospital at Mercara to facilitate the medical treatment given to the patients in Coorg district.

The Civil Hospitals at Mercara, Virajpet and Somwarpet, the Government Hospitals at Kodlipet, Hebbale, Sanivarasanthe, Kushalnagar, Sunkoppa, Madapur, Shanthalli, Sampaje, Bhagamandala, Napoklu, Cheyyandane, Murnad, Siddapur, Pollibetta, Gonikoppal, Tithimathi, Srimangala, Balele, Chettalli and Kutta, and the Government Dispensaries at Marenad, Hudikeri and Kanoor also function as anti-rabic treatment centres in Coorg district.

**Private
Medical
Practi-
tioners.**

There were three private Homœopathic, three Allopathic, five Ayurvedic doctors and one Unani doctor practising their respective systems of medicine at Mercara, during 1960-61.

At Virajpet, one Homœopathic, one Allopathic, two Ayurvedic and one Unani private doctors and at Somwarpet, one Homœopathic, one Allopathic and one Ayurvedic doctors were having their private practice, during 1960-61. There was also one private nursing home at Virajpet.

Third Five-Year Plan Programmes.—The various schemes sanctioned and implemented during the Second Five-Year Plan period are being continued during the Third Five-Year Plan period also with a view to providing enhanced medical and health facilities to the people of the district. A total financial outlay of Rs. 0.94 lakh has been provided under the Health Programme during the

Third Plan period. It is proposed to start three more rural family planning centres attached to the Primary Health units at a cost of Rs. 0.34 lakh. A sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been provided for the continuance of the District Health Laboratory, and a sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh has been provided for the functioning of the District Family Planning Committee in the district.

A total financial allocation of Rs. 1.69 lakhs has been made for the expansion of the various medical facilities existing in the medical institutions in the district. It is proposed to start one V. D. clinic with twelve beds at the District Headquarters Hospital with the necessary staff and equipments at a cost of Rs. 0.50 lakh. It is proposed to purchase one station wagon jeep for domiciliary work in connection with Tuberculosis work at a cost of about Rs. 0.18 lakh and to open one more T. B. clinic attached to one of the hospitals under the Public Health Department, Coorg, and for this purpose, Rs. 0.32 lakh have been provided. A provision of Rs. 0.50 lakh has been made for equipping the major and the teaching hospitals. It is proposed to go in for a portable X-ray unit for the Women and Children's Hospital, and necessary additional instruments and equipment for the District Headquarters Hospital, and it is also intended to establish a laboratory at the training school for nurses. For the provision of adequate ambulance services, a sum of Rs. 0.19 lakh has been earmarked.

The various schemes are being duly implemented by the Public Health and Medical Departments of Coorg district.

TABLE—A

Statement showing the staff strength in the medical institutions under the control of the District Health Officer, Coorg District as on 1st April 1964.

Sl. No.	Name of the hospital/dispensary	Medical officer	Compounder	Midwife	Dalayat	Ward Boy	Ayah	Cook	Sweeper	Waterman	Driver	Junior health inspector.	Health Visitors	Social Workers	Bed Strength
1.	Civil Hospital, Srimangala	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
2.	Do Madapur	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
3.	Do Tithimathi	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
4.	Do Murnad	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
5.	Civil Dispensary, Kanoor	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Do Bhagamandala	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
7.	Civil Dispensary, Sanivarsanthe	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	30
8.	Primary Health Centre, Suntikoppa	..	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	12
9.	Primary Health Centre, Hudikeri	..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6
10.	Primary Health Centre, Napoklu	..	1	1	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	22
11.	Group Hospital, Kutta	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	24

TABLE-A—(Contd.)

12.	Civil Hospital, Kushalnagar	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
13.	Do Chettalli	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
14.	Do Balele	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
15.	Do Sampaje	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	20
16.	Do Kodlipet	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
17.	M. T. H. Kalhalla	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
18.	Civil Dispensary, Hebbale	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Civil Hospital, Cheyyandane	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
20.	Do Marenad	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
21.	Do Siddapur	..	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	40
22.	Do Shanthalli	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
23.	Do Pollibetta	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
24.	Do Gonikoppal	..	2	1	4	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	45
25.	Murkal Dispensary	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	G.T.C. Dispensary, Kudige	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27.	Forest Dispensary, Kallahalla	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE—B

Statement showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries in Coorg District with beds, doctors, nurses, midwives, expenditure and average number of in-patients and out-patients as on 1st January 1963.

Sl.No.	Name of hospital/dispensary	Location	Beds	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	No. of midwives	No. of compounders.	Expenditure	Daily average number of In-patients.	Daily average number of Out-patients.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.		
1.	Civil Hospital	.. Mercara	.. 200	15	26	8	6	1,99,465	168.5	220.2
2.	Women and Children's Hospital	.. do	.. 200	7		12	6	1,05,197	150.6	82.5
3.	T. B. Clinic	.. } do	.. ..	1		1	2	8,625	37.0	4.0
4.	T. B. Ward	.. }								
5.	Jail Dispensary	.. do	.. ..	1					0.1	7.3
6.	Municipal Dispensary	.. do	.. ..	1		2	1			109.2
7.	Civil Hospital	.. Balele	.. 12	1	Ayah 1	2	1	10,376	5.7	34.1
8.	Government Hospital	.. Bhagamandala	.. 10	1	do 1	2	1	16,323	5.3	60.4
9.	Do	.. Cheyyandane	.. 9	1	do 1	1	1	11,765	6.6	42.3
10.	Do	.. Chettalli	.. 10	1	do 1	1	1	17,043	8.8	102.1
11.	Non-Aided Dispensary	.. Cooverkolli	.. 10	1		1	1	12,132	0.1	72.9
12.	Government Hospital	.. Kushalnagar	.. 14	1	Ayah 1	2	1	20,939	13.0	84.4
13.	Do	.. Gonikoppal	.. 45	2	do 1	4	1	34,415	33.4	114.5
14.	Government Dispensary	.. Hebbale	.. ..	1		1	1	9,065		42.8
15.	Do	.. Hudikeri	.. 6	1	1	4	1	18,071		64.0
16.	Do	.. Kadanga	.. ..	1						29.0
17.	Forest Dispensary	.. Kalhalla	.. ..	1		2	1	7,053		48.6

18.	Do	..	..	Kanoor	..	..	..	2	1	5,001	..	59.0	
19.	Do	..	..	Kargunda	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	30.0	
20.	Government Hospital	..	..	Kodlipet	..	14	1	Ayah 1	2	1	17,478	9.6	72.4
21.	Do	..	..	Kutta	..	24	2	do 1	2	1	22,817	16.4	98.0
22.	Do	..	..	Madapur	..	18	1	do 1	2	1	19,937	13.0	61.3
23.	Government Dispensary	..	..	Marenad	..	8	1	do 1	2	1	6,857	..	33.4
24.	Government Forest Dispensary	..	..	Murkal	..	..	..	..	1	1	4,665	..	23.4
25.	Government Hospital	..	..	Murnad	..	18	1	Ayah 1	2	1	20,151	16.4	112.0
26.	Do Dispensary	..	..	Nanjarajapatna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.11
27.	Government Hospital	..	..	Napoklu	..	22	1	Ayah 1	4	1	20,914	6.7	88.8
28.	Do	..	..	Pollibetta	..	10	1	do 1	..	1	..	..	..
29.	Aided Hospital (Sri Ramakrishna Seva Ashram).	..	..	Ponnampet	..	24	1	1	1	1	49,941	22.9	62.4
30.	Government Hospital	..	..	Sampaje	..	20	1	Ayah 1	1	1	8,063	5.0	32.2
31.	Do	..	..	Sanivarasanth	..	30	2	do 1	3	1	23,654	16.0	81.5
32.	Do	..	..	Shanthalli	..	8	1	1	1	1	..	5.9	15.1
33.	Do	..	..	Siddapur	..	40	2	Ayah 1	2	2	28,892	45.0	190.8
34.	Government Dispensary	..	..	Sirangala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.0
35.	Civil Hospital	..	..	Somwarpet	..	120	6	5	4	3	1,29,424	145.8	198.3
36.	Women's Hospital
37.	Dental Clinic
38.	T. B. Clinic	..	..	Srimangala	..	12	1	Ayah 1	2	1	12,954	4.6	46.7
39.	Government Hospital	12	2	do 1	4	1
40.	Do	12	2	do 1	4	1
41.	Do	..	..	Tithimathi	..	14	1	Ayah 1	1	1	12,254	10.9	54.8
42.	Civil Hospital	..	..	Virajpet	..	230	10	10	13	4	1,83,788	185.2	236.9
43.	Women's Hospital
44.	Dental Clinic
45.	T. B. Clinic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Coorg District— Hospitals .. 26
 Dispensaries .. 19
 Total .. 45

COORG DISTRICT