

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

IN the earlier days, Ayurveda was the only system of medicine popular in the district till 1500 A.D. It was followed by Unani with the advent of the Muslims, but the Hakeems of the Unani system did not penetrate into the rural parts. Many Ayurvedic Pandits of accredited ability were invited to Mysore by Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. A particular pill termed 'Kuppi Matre' popularly manufactured by these Pandits was used in cases of emergency and its effect was almost instantaneous and startling. In 1831-32, there was an allopathic Durbar Surgeon attached to the court who supervised the His Highness Hospital at Mysore. The Palace Dispensary started in 1832 in the first allopathic institution in the district to administer the allopathic medicines. During the period of the Commissioners in the State, the administration of public health was under the Deputy Surgeon-General of India. In 1871, rules were got sanctioned by the Government of India for the establishment of a Native Subordinate Medical Department. In 1884, the Durbar Surgeon was incharge of the medical duties at Mysore and the Senior Surgeon was the head of the Medical Department which was created during the same year. The earlier Allopathic Hospitals started in Mysore city were the Krishnarajendra Hospital in 1876, the Cheluvamba Hospital in 1881, the Holdworth Memorial Hospital in 1904, the Princess Krishnarajammanni Sanatorium in 1921.

In 1945, there were 10 hospitals and 56 dispensaries run by the government, local bodies and private agencies in the district and in 1957, there were 84 medical institutions including general hospitals run by government and local bodies for a population of 14,23,679 (including Kollegal taluk), with a sanctioned bed strength of 1,439 (males 531 and females 908). During that year, 40,752 in-patients and 18,33,327 out-patients had been treated in these institutions and the expenditure of the Department was Rs. 24,71,590.

There were 166 doctors (males 126 and females 40) employed in the district. On an average, each institution served an area of 142.65 sq km and a population of 16,948. In 1961, according to Census survey, there were 686 (males 624 and females 62) physicians, surgeons and dentists of all systems in the district; of whom, 533 were in urban areas. There were 1,059 (males 571 and females 488) nurses, pharmacists, technicians and other medical and health workers of whom, 813 were in the urban areas. During 1969-70, there were 22 hospitals and 56 dispensaries in the district run by government, local bodies and other agencies with a bed strength of 2,655. In the hospitals and dispensaries run by government and local bodies, 14,815 in-patients and 9,73,748 out-patients (new cases only) had been treated, 10,319 surgical operations were performed and there were 195 deaths in the institutions.

In 1971, there were 593 public health institutions in the district (both government and private) of which, 142 were in rural area with a total of 3,406 workers in them (2,626 in urban areas and the rest in rural areas). According to the Economic Census 1980, there were 808 nursing homes, clinics, hospitals, dispensaries, etc., in the district of which, 300 were located in rural areas and 508 in urban areas of the district. Of these, 585 were clinics (140 were in rural areas) and 215 other institutions which included hospitals, primary health centres/units, and dispensaries (160 were located in the rural parts of the district). There were eight nursing homes only in the urban areas.

In 1965, the Medical and Public Health Departments were merged with each other. As a consequence, the District Health Officer became the head of the Health Services in the district. All dispensaries, health programmes, etc. in the district came under his control.

The District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district is assisted in his office by the Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, a Medical Officer (Cholera), a Gazetted Assistant, two Office Superintendents, four Deputy Health Education Officers, two District Nursing Superintendents, two Assistant Statistical Officers and other staff. To assist the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, there are three Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers (ADH and FWO), one for each revenue sub-division.

There is one Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services for Mysore Division at Mysore who is assisted in his office by a Deputy Director on the Technical side and a Gazetted Assistant on the Administrative and Accounts side. One Mobile Ophthalmic-cum-Dental Specialist Unit under School Health Programme and a Mobile Ophthalmic Unit under National Programme for Prevention of Blindness are attached to the office of the Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services.

The District Surgeon.—The Office of the District Surgeon was created in 1961. Earlier to that, there was the District Medical Officer, who had control over all the dispensaries in the district. With the creation of the post of District Health Officer, all the dispensaries of the district came under him. The District Surgeon, Mysore countersigns the *post-mortem* reports of the medical officers of the district except those of the Mysore city, which are countersigned by the Professors and Assistant Professors of the Forensic Department of the Mysore Medical College. He also countersigns the medical certificates, issues certificates of physical fitness and conducts medical examinations, attends district level meetings, visits jail hospitals, etc. He supervises and controls the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore. He works under the Divisional Joint Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Mysore Division, Mysore.

Sanitation

The Department of Health earlier known as the Sanitary Department was started in 1887 headed by the Senior Surgeon as *ex-officio* Sanitary Commissioner. The Department was reorganised in 1906-07, with the appointment of a whole time Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to the Sanitary Commissioner. There were Health Officers at the district level and there was also a Health Officer for Mysore city. There were also District Sanitary Boards for districts and a Sanitary Board for the State to combat the epidemic diseases in a systematic way. The Senior Surgeon continued as *ex-officio* Head of the Department till 1917, when a full-time Sanitary Commissioner was appointed. In 1923-24, the post of the Sanitary Commissioner was abolished and the Senior Surgeon again became the head of the Department. In 1923-24, a post of Chief Sanitary Inspector was created for Mysore district abolishing the existed post of the District Health Officer. As a result, of a survey conducted by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Sanitary Department was separated from the Medical Department with the appointment of a full-time Sanitary Commissioner and in November 1929, the Sanitary Department was renamed as Department of Health and Sanitary Commissioner as the Director of Health.

In 1914, Village Improvement Scheme was introduced with the formation of Village Improvement Committees to stimulate the economic and other activities in the rural areas. The Scheme of Rural Health Centres was launched in 1931 to improve the village sanitation, immunization services, control of epidemics, etc. Sanitation in the rural areas according to the rules under Village Sanitation Regulation rested with the headman of the village and he was responsible for cleanliness and other simple sanitary works. Till June 1960, on the organisational side, the curative and preventive services remained separate and in that month, the services were amalgamated at the taluk level and below under the administrative control of the District Health Officer. The duties of the District Health Officer consisted of supervision of vaccination, control of epidemics, supervision

of sanitary arrangements in *jatras*, selection of sites for village extensions, examination of drinking water supplies, medical inspection of schools, health propaganda work and supervision of vital statistics. He was the adviser in all matters pertaining to sanitation, vaccination and public health in the district. The District Board was making arrangements for general sanitation, conservancy and safe water supply during *jatras*.

In Mysore city, the sanitary work consisted of three stages in the beginning. In the first stage from 1884 to 1902, improvement in sanitary conditions were carried out, in the second stage from 1903 to 1910, the creation of the City Improvement Trust Board was undertaken and in the third stage from 1910 onwards, the underground drainage system was taken up.

Vital Statistics

The system of registration of births and deaths in the district came into effect from 1879. In the earlier days, the village Patels registered the births and deaths in rural areas and monthly returns were sent to the taluk office and from there to the district office, where the figures were compiled. In Mysore city, the Medical Officer in charge of Municipal dispensaries was *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths and the registration of births and deaths were compulsory. In 1915-16, to secure better registration of vital statistics, the rules were revised making provision for actual verification of village registers, professional scrutiny of the figures before tabulation at taluk level and a periodical review of the recorded statistics by local bodies, Regulations were passed in 1918, to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics. A preliminary survey of reporting of vital statistics in Mysore district was made in 1929 and it had shown that only 50 per cent of deaths and still fewer births had actually been reported. Today, the Village Accountants report the births and deaths in rural areas and the Municipalities in the urban areas of the district. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the District Registrar and the District Statistical Officer is the Additional District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages under the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1969 and the Rules 1970, thereunder.

SRS System.—The Sample Registration System began functioning in the district as well as in the State from June 1966 in rural areas and July 1968 in urban areas. The villages selected under this system in the district are Javanikuppe, Narayanapura, Dodda Katuru, Halepura, Aspathrekaval, Makodu, N. Beltur and Thuruganur, and the urban units are Periyapatna and Mysore City Urban Agglomeration. There are part-time enumerators in the units who register births and deaths in their jurisdictions. 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.—The births, deaths, birth rate and death rate, etc. are the general indicators of any population of a given period. It is from these, that the other measures of vital statistics are calculated. The average number of births in the district from 1903 to 1910 was 17,127 per annum with a maximum of 20,789 in 1908 and a minimum of 13,695 in 1904 while in the next decade from 1911 to 1920, the annual average was 20,033 with a maximum of 21,972 in 1914 and a minimum of 16,616 in 1919. During the next decade from 1921 to 1930, the annual average rose to 22,012 with 26,053 in 1926 as maximum and 19,054 as minimum in 1928. The annual average number of deaths from 1903 to 1910 was 25,176 with a maximum of 32,688 in 1903 and a minimum of 19,855 in 1908. In the next decade from 1911 to 1920, the annual average number of deaths came down to 24,188. The highest number of deaths was 54,520 in 1918 probably due to the epidemic Influenza and the minimum number of deaths was 17,806 in 1912. During the next decade from 1921 to 1930, the annual average number of deaths was further reduced to 20,501 (all these figures are for the present Mandya and Mysore districts excluding Kollegal taluk). The number of deaths is on the decrease in the district. The table below shows the total births, deaths, infant deaths, maternal deaths and still births in the district from 1971 to 1980.

Year	Total births	Total deaths	Infant deaths	Maternal deaths	Still births
1971	27,686	11,392	1,037	35	816
1972	30,724	12,304	937	63	300
1973	29,193	12,834	1,059	63	771
1974	27,421	11,687	982	30	649
1975	28,488	12,310	1,126	31	768
1976	27,499	12,345	1,213	43	977
1977	26,064	11,500	1,119	23	907
1978	25,385	11,392	1,095	31	540
1979	32,210	12,690	1,548	36	584
1980	29,650	5,417	662	23	592
1981	..	14,625	..	..	..

Source.—Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Note.—The coverage is only 50 per cent or less as the statistics are based on reports received from Tahsildars and Municipalities only.

SOME EPIDEMIC DISEASES

In the earlier days, the President of the District Board and the President of the Municipal Councils were chiefly responsible to control epidemic diseases and for taking preventive measures under the advice of the Director of Health. The cost of anti-cholera vaccine was met by the District Funds

and in the case of Plague by the State Department of Health. Small Pox and Plague were endemic in nature and required continuous effort to control their spread.

Plague

Plague for the first time broke out in 1898, with many deaths in the district. In subsequent decades also the intensity of this disease was severe. Every year, during rainy seasons, there used to be reports of rats fall from a few endemic villages of Hunsur, H.D. Kote, Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Chamarajanagar taluks. The villagers were isolated and they lived in huts away from villages for some months. The spraying of DDT in houses one and a half feet in between roof and wall and one and a half feet in between the wall and the floor in the plague endemic villages helped in control of this epidemic. When Malaria Control Programme was launched in 1953 and DDT spraying was taken up in all the villages, plague almost vanished. Since 1954, it is reported that there is no plague in the district.

Malaria

Malaria was one of the common diseases in the forest areas of the district in the earlier days and was responsible for the decrease in population in these areas in the beginning of this century. After an extensive spleen survey in the State, three stations for the study of Malaria were sanctioned of which, Nagenahally in Mysore taluk was the first to be opened in October 1928. The area covered by the station was divided into a central zone and a peripheral zone, which were periodically subjected to examination of malarial parasites. The control work began in 1930. Examination made in Nagenahally area before control work was started in 1929 gave parasite and spleen rates of 37.5 and 83.9 in children below 10 years of age and the rates were 8.2 and 50.8 respectively in 1932 for the Nagenahally village, where complete control was attempted. In the peripheral area, the rates in 1932 were 18 and 63.8 respectively. In Mysore city, the spleen rate of 777 children was 11.7 in 1930 before control measures were introduced and 3.9 in 1932 after the control measures were affected. The National Malaria Eradication Programme was launched in the district in the year 1953 but even earlier to that there was the Malaria Control Programme of the State Government. The district reached the maintenance phase in 1964. The disease was largely found in the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of Yelwal, Kamagere, Rampura, Tagadur, H. D. Kote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Bheria and Hosur. Today, though the disease is not found in its severity, is found in considerable form in the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of Ravandur, Bettadapura, Gowadgere, Kothegala, Hunsur, Hosur and Bheria. The following table shows the year-wise blood examinations, number of persons found positive to the disease and the number of persons treated in the district from the year 1977 to 1987.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of blood exami- nations made</i>	<i>No. of persons positive to the disease</i>	<i>No. of persons treated</i>
1977	.. 2,15,964	32,507	26,216
1978	.. 2,49,195	30,824	22,810
1979	.. 2,57,920	12,190	10,417
1980	.. 2,79,658	9,738	8,866
1981	.. 3,66,637	19,648	18,032
1982	.. 3,83,455	14,267	13,214
1983	.. 4,44,094	11,727	10,862
1984	.. 4,09,069	3,439	3,278
1985	.. 4,49,624	1,695	1,608
1986	.. 4,51,464	1,948	1,914
1987	.. 5,19,488	2,879	2,879

House to house enumerations are being made to detect the patients and timely action is taken to combat the disease when sighted. Those who come from outside for the project work are subjected to blood examination as a preventive measure.

The District Malaria Office in Mysore is headed by the District Malaria Officer who is assisted by the Assistant District Malaria Officer, Health Supervisors, Senior and Junior Malaria Inspectors, Laboratory Technicians, an Office Superintendent and other staff.

Cholera

The out-break of Cholera in 1868 was severe in Mysore city. The district is not free from gastro-enteritis and cholera even today and they are found in endemic form in some parts of the district. The endemic regions in the district are the Mysore city and the areas covered by the Primary Health Centres of S. R. Hundi, Hoskote, Gargeswari, Gundlupet and Hunsur. The disease appeared in the areas coming under the Primary Health Centre, Bettadapura during 1987-88. The incidence of cholera and gastro-enteritis has declined considerably in recent years due to the extensive sinking of borewells under N.R.W.S.

The cholera combat team attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office is one of the five teams in the State, the others being located at Bellary, Bijapur, Chitradurga and Gulbarga. The team consists of one Medical Officer of Health, one Health Inspector, two Junior Health Assistants (male), one Junior Health Assistant (female) and one Senior Laboratory Technician. The Medical Officer is in full charge of the programme in the district and works under the guidance of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer. He is in charge of investigation, control and supervision of the activities of the team.

There is one Cholera Laboratory, located at present in the premises of the Sait Mohandas Tulsidas Hospital, Mysore under the charge of a Senior Laboratory Technician.

During 1987, from January to December, 1,558 samples were analysed in the Laboratory, of which, 187 were proved to be cholera cases. During that year, there were 64 deaths due to gastro-enteritis and 10 due to cholera. Anti-cholera inoculations were done to 2,29,987 persons and wells were chlorinated 47,329 times, 2,172 houses were disinfected and 2,076 family members were given contact treatment in the district. The table below shows the number of attacks, deaths, villages affected and preventive measures taken in the district from 1981 to 1986.

Table showing the number of attacks, deaths, villages affected and the preventive measures taken regarding Cholera in the district from 1981 to 1986

Disease	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Gastro Enteritis :						
No. of attacks ..	2,242	1,657	1,897	1,180	1,501	2,151
No. of deaths ..	133	61	82	56	41	48
No. of villages affected ..	834	752	623	637	781	N.A.
Cholera :						
No. of attacks ..	386	323	293	54	86	191
No. of deaths ..	1	10	8	4	8	7
No. of villages affected ..	201	174	132	14	18	N.A.
Motion samples collected ..	2,175	1,405	1,609	713	1,095	1,834
Motion samples found +ve to the disease ..	386	323	293	54	86	191
Anti-cholera Inoculations done ..	3,80,538	3,72,014	3,67,875	1,75,100	1,76,643	4,33,863
No. of wells chlorinated ..	56,065	54,035	56,541	44,582	40,040	23,501
No. of houses disinfected ..	1,970	2,277	1,797	1,801	2,210	1,566

Leprosy.—Leprosy is one of the major diseases found in the district and is hyperendemic. The National Leprosy Control (now Eradication) Programme was launched in the district during 1959, but the Leprosy Control Scheme was in operation even earlier, being started in 1954. Initial survey was conducted from 1959 to 1963 surveying 1,34,880 persons, examining 1,13,772 and identifying a total of 1,752 positive cases. In the resurvey from

1963 to 1966, another 673 cases were identified. Another survey was conducted in the district from 1971 to 1974. The following are the numbers of total leprosy patients found in the district from 1977-78 to 1986-87. The numbers in the brackets indicate the persons taking treatment in the medical institutions. 1977-78 : 6,919 (6,808), 1978-79 : 8,222 (8,002), 1979-80 : 11,769 (11,453), 1980-81 : 12,796 (12,442), 1981-82 : 13,348 (12,950), 1982-83 : 14,974 (14,627), 1983-84 : 16,604 (16,220), 1984-85 : 17,313 (16,928), 1985-86 : 16,925 (16,521), 1986-87 : 16,119 (15,829). During 1987-88 from April 1987 to January 1988, 3,473 new cases had been registered in the district bringing the cumulative total to 15,301 (excluding the cases of cure, death and left the place or otherwise). During 1987-88, in 10 months 1,268 cases have been cured. Leprosy cases are found more in some villages like Madhuvanahally (Kollegal). From 1976, Regional Leprosy Control office was functioning in Mysore, headed by a Joint Director of Health which included the area of Mysore and Mandya districts and in 1981, the District Leprosy office was started in Mysore attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office. It is headed by the District Leprosy Officer, assisted by a Senior non-medical Supervisor, a Health Educator, a Physio-therapist, a Senior Laboratory Technician and other staff. The District Leprosy Officer with the help of the staff in the General Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Units and voluntary organisations, is carrying out the Leprosy Control Programmes in the district. There are two Leprosy Control centres in the district at Chamarajanagar and Kollegal, a Leprosy Training Centre at Kollegal and Urban Leprosy Centres at Mysore and Nanjangud. In the General Hospitals at Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, K. R. Hospital, E. D. Hospital and Leprosy Control Centre, Nazarabad, Mysore, there are 20 beds kept separately for the leprosy patients. There are 48 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres in the district. In addition to these, there are private organisations like the Gandhi Smaraka Leprosy Centre, Algod, Assisi Seva Nilaya Venkataiahna Chatra (Chamarajanagar taluk), Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore, Missionaries at Mangala, etc., who are engaged in the control programme. There are medical and non-medical staff provided at general hospitals, urban leprosy centres and Primary Health Centres where beds are available for leprosy patients.

The Leprosy Control Centre, Chamarajanagar, was started in 1976, which covers the two taluks of Chamarajanagar and Nanjangud. The staff of the centre consisted of a Medical Officer, two Senior non-medical Supervisors, one Health Educator, a Physiotherapist, Senior Laboratory Technician, 20 Paramedical Workers and other staff. A total of 406 villages come under the centre of which, 388 had been surveyed, enumerating 3,70,373 people, examining 2,62,798, detecting 1,543 cases. During 1986-87, 5,964 persons were enumerated examining 3,439 and detecting 50 cases as against 9,183 enumerated, 5,894 examined and detecting 29 during 1985-86. There

were 3,822 cases under treatment. The prevailing leprosy rate in the area was 6.3 per 1,000 population.

The Leprosy Control Centre, Kollegal, was started during December 1958 as a National Leprosy Subsidiary Centre and upgraded as Leprosy Control Centre in 1963 and Leprosy Control Unit in 1975. The staff of the unit consists of one Medical Officer, two Senior non-medical Supervisors, 20 para-medical workers, one Health Educator, one Senior Laboratory Technician, one Physiotherapist, two staff nurses, one Pharmacist and other staff. The unit is located in general hospital premises at Kollegal, and covers the taluks of Kollegal, Yelandur and T. Narsipur. By 1987, the unit had surveyed 390 villages enumerating 3,23,668, examining 2,75,727 and detecting 2,458 leprosy cases. During 1986-87, there were 7,423 cases under treatment. The unit conducts 39 sub-clinics every month examining school children also. It also conducts house to house survey, and absentee patients contact. Physiotherapy is given to avoid deformities and the patients are supplied MCR foot wear through the donors. The following numbers are the total cases detected year-wise respectively from 1974 to 1984 in the resurvey conducted : 7, 54, 167, nil, 122, 302, 223, 29, 41, 6 and 27.

The Leprosy Training Centre, Kollegal, was started in 1965 to train the leprosy workers. In the beginning, training was imparted to the Medical Officers, Health Inspectors, etc., the period of training varying from one week to six months. Training is imparted to para-medical workers for a period of six months who are paid a stipend of Rs. 450 per month in addition to their pay. The trainees are selected by the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services. The intake capacity is 20. The number of persons trained under various schemes each year from 1966-67 to 1986-87 year-wise respectively was as follows : 15, 54, 79, 114, 115, 209, 287, 324, 234, 163, 214, 40, 31, 73, 13, 216, 163, 52, nil, 20. The centre is administered by a Senior Medical Officer assisted by Senior and Junior non-Medical Supervisors, Physiotherapists, Senior Laboratory Technician and other staff.

The Assisi Seva Nilaya, Leprosy Hospital, Venkataiahna Chatra, Chamarajanagar taluk was started in 1976, which works under the Talavady Leprosy Centre, Talavadi (Tamil Nadu). The Nilaya by 1986 had completed fifth survey of 36 villages of Chamarajanagar taluk allotted to them by the Karnataka Government and had taken the sixth survey in 1987 and a population of 36,491 had been surveyed, examining 26,505 persons. A total of 910 cases had been detected in the survey and they had been given treatment. The Nilaya conducts house to house survey, school survey, contact survey, education and also organises health talks, film shows and has given multidrug treatment in villages through mobile clinics. The financial aid is from German Leprosy Relief Association.

The Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Trust at Algod, T. Narasipur taluk is another private organisation in the field. Chikkapremalaya, Hadya

(Nanjangud tq) is one more mission at work in the leprosy control programme. Leprosy control work in the taluks of Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet have now been handed over to Assisi Seva Nilaya, Yelandur taluk to Karuna Trust, Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluk to Mahatma Gandhi Leprosy Trust, T. Narsipur. The L.C.C. at Chamarajanagar has been shifted to Nanjangud to cover the taluks of Mysore and Nanjangud.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis (TB) is another disease of great concern in the district. The BCG Vaccination movement was started in the district in 1952. In 1965, sputum diagnostic work was started in five taluks of the district, which was extended to the other taluks during the next year. The District T. B. Centre, Mysore was started in 1930, with the name Princess Cheluvamba Tuberculosis Dispensary and was renamed as the District T.B. Centre in 1962. The centre has examined about 60,000 tuberculosis patients since its inception till 1988. During 1986-87, the centre examined 12,853 samples of sputum detecting 7,127 cases as against 19,763 samples and 4,591 cases in 1985-86. During June 1988, there were 5,312 T. B. cases registered at the centre. In the X-ray unit established in 1986 at the centre 3,406 X-rays had been taken in 1987. The centre was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by both technical and non-technical subordinate staff in 1988.

Small pox.—Small pox was one of the earliest epidemics found in the district for which preventive measures were taken in the form of vaccination. It was very severe in 1958-59 and about 60 per cent of the villages in the district were affected by the disease. Though the disease was very severe in the earlier days, the reports indicate that the disease was well under control in the decades of 1960s and 1970s. The disease was finally eradicated in 1975 and the total number of deaths from this disease from 1971 to 1974 were only 164. Vaccination against small pox was introduced for the first time in the State and probably in India in 1806 and the first person to get vaccinated was the young bride of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Rani Lakshammani got vaccinated the young Rani by the Resident Surgeon and the small pox vaccine was brought to India by French Missionary Abbe Dubois. The vaccination staff was under the control of the District Health Officer in 1932 and afterwards.

The table on p. 738 shows the deaths by cause of some dreadful diseases in the district from 1971 to 1981 as reported by the State Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

INSTITUTIONS

K. R. Hospital, Mysore

The Krishna Rajendra Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1876, as a general dispensary, and upgraded into a general hospital in 1918, with a new building constructed with an expenditure of six lakhs of rupees providing

Disease	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Plague	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small pox	61	12	62	29	Nil	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera	64	70	52	43	32	15	..	..	..	..
Malaria	455	289	256	91	154	154	227	177	23	65
Typhoid	311	144	234	139	96	66	22	38	18	11
Other fever	2,311	2,184	2,946	2,024	2,030	1,048	213	389	208	822
Dysentery and diarrhea	798	736	884	638	528	525	705	635	203	357
Respiratory diseases	860	549	863	844	889	879	871	880	643	497
T.B.	351	327	234	267	248	250	229	189	152	174
Leprosy	32	18	26	10	7	17	19	10	4	3
Maternal death	35	69	63	30	31	43	23	31	36	23
Suicide	26	22	8	9	12	17	14	14	41	34
Drowning	63	59	39	52	61	48	57	42	49	50
Wounds and accidents	52	69	103	121	97	126	127	130	38	114
Killed by wild beasts	1	..	6	3	2	2	1	..	..	1
Snake bite	17	14	21	31	24	30	25	22	50	30
Rabies	4	11	2	7	6	7	3	2	2	45
Tetanus	44	4	..	..	6	6	13	8	8	17
Diphtheria	5	3	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	5
Whooping cough	1	6	11	1	2	4	1	..	1	8
Polio	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	11
Pulmonary	32	..	2	..	..	2	2	3	..	..
Other causes	5,780	7,315	6,863	6,967	7,667	8,593	8,346	8,197	10,003	2,872
Not stated	87	403	159	379	416	512	601	624	1,210	278
Total	11,392	12,304	12,834	11,687	12,310	12,345	11,500	11,392	12,690	5,417

many amenities. It was named as Krishna Rajendra Hospital in the same year. In 1927, a separate out-patient building was constructed and the provision for E.N.T. treatment was made available and later with the help of public donation an Ophthalmic and a Children's wards were built. The facilities were increased when the hospital became a teaching hospital with the establishment of the medical college in Mysore. The bed strength in 1876 was only 20 and 1,050 in 1988. In 1988, the hospital was managed by a Medical Superintendent assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, three Civil Surgeons, 19 Assistant Surgeons grade I, a Blood Bank Officer, an Assistant Dental Surgeon, three Nursing Superintendents Grade I, 12, Nursing Superintendent grade II, three lady Health Supervisors, one Senior Health Inspector and other staff. In the Medical Record Section attached to the hospital since 1982, there is one Medical Officer assisted by 14 other staff members, to maintain records. During 1987, in the hospital, 3,54,958 out-patients and 24,116 in-patients were treated, 6,696 surgical operations were performed, 24,222 X-rays and 10,860 screenings were taken. There were 630 leprosy out-patients and 156 in-patients in the hospital during that year.

Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore

The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1881, named after Maharani Kemparajammanni, to provide medical aid to women and children. It was formerly known as Vanivilas Hospital and was located at Elwala Road. In 1939, a new building was built at a cost of Rs. four lakhs and was named as Cheluvamba Hospital. In 1954, a three-storeyed children and women's block was added providing additional beds. A separate building for out-patients dispensary was donated by Seetha Ranga. The sterilization theatre in the second floor of the children's block was added in 1975-76 and the building of the Urban Family Welfare Centre was added in 1976. The bed strength in the beginning was 21 and later 200 in 1939, and in 1987, it was 400. The Hospital is managed by a Superintendent, assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeons, Professors, Nurses, Midwives and other office staff and Group 'D' officials. The common epidemic diseases found among the patients were tuberculosis, cholera, etc. In 1986, in the hospital, 56,724 women and 32,622 children were treated as out-patients, 6,554 women and 8,457 children as in-patients, and major and minor operations were performed to 3,575 women and 418 children. Under Family Welfare Programme, 20 vasectomy and 764 tubectomy operations were performed and 596 IUD (Intra Uterine Devices) placements made in 1986-87. Under MCH (Maternal and Child Health) programme, 7,793 doses of DPT (Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus), 569 doses of D and T, 3,660 doses of Tetanus Toxoid and 7,872 doses of oral polio were administered during the same year. The number of BCG vaccinations administered was 11,910. In the hospital, 512 abortions and 489 MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancies) were also done during the same year.

The total number of births during 1986-87, in the hospital was 4,436 live births and 332 still births and the deaths were 812. It is a teaching hospital attached to the Mysore Medical College.

P.K.T.B. Hospital, Mysore.—The Princess Krishnarajammanni Tuberculosis Hospital, Mysore was started in 1921, in memory of princess Krishnarajammanni and its building was constructed then at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. It is situated on an elevated place on the K.R.S. Road and is one of the reputed T. B. Hospitals in South India. It had only 28 beds in the beginning which has now been increased to 470 (236 for men, 202 for women and 32 for children). It is one of the teaching hospitals of the Mysore Medical College and has facilities for Post-graduate medical students. A general library in the Hospital provides books, periodical and newspapers to the patients. It is managed by a Superintendent, and assisted by a Nursing Superintendent, Nurses and other subordinate staff. During 1986, in the Hospital 2,136 in-patients and 29,576 out-patients were treated and 6,880 X-rays were taken.

E.D. Hospital, Mysore.—The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore, is one of the earlier hospitals which is more than 50 years old. The number of beds at present is 40. The District Surgeon is the Controlling Officer, who is assisted by an Assistant Surgeon and other staff. During 1986, 7,573 out-patients and 1,414 in-patients were treated in the hospital.

General Hospital, Chamarajnar.—The General Hospital, Chamarajnar was started in 1926 as Local Fund Dispensary and in 1938, it was converted into a combined dispensary and by 1940-41 had the facility of six beds ward for maternity and male in-patients. It was converted into a Primary Health Unit in 1957-58, in 1965-66 into a Primary Health Centre of Government of India type and into a General Hospital in 1973. The building of the Combined dispensary was built in 1938 at an expenditure of Rs. 22,800 and the building for primary health centre in 1965-66 with annexures of Family Welfare and Leprosy wards. The building of the General Hospital was constructed in 1985 at a cost of Rs. 21.68 lakhs. The number of beds in the hospital was increased to 50 in December 1986. The Primary Health Centre is also attached to the Hospital and has 16 sub-centres and four urban family welfare centres in the town. It has facilities in paediatrics, obstetric and Gynaecology, ENT and ophthalmology. The common epidemic diseases found in the area are leprosy, tuberculosis and cholera. During 1986, the hospital treated 83,363 out-patients, 5,813 in-patients, attended 917 maternity cases, performed 156 operations, and 151 X-rays and 2,234 screenings also were taken. During the same year 221 tuberculosis and 349 leprosy patients were under treatment. Under Family Welfare services during 1986-87, two vasectomy, 402 tubectomy operations were performed and 213 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme during the same year 1,149 doses of DPT, 824 D & T, 1,783 TT (for

mothers) and 1,144 doses of polio drops were administered and tablets of iron and folic acid were distributed to 6,800 persons under prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia for expectant mothers and children (PANA).

General Hospital, Gundlupet.—The General Hospital, Gundlupet was started in 1948 as a Local Fund Dispensary and became a Combined Dispensary in 1951. It was changed into a Secondary Health Centre in 1959 and into a Primary Health Centre with 15 beds in 1964-65. In 1975 the number of beds was increased to 25 and in 1982 was converted into General Hospital-Cum-Primary Health Centre. The new building was constructed in December 1985, at a cost about Rs. 9 lakhs. The hospital is equipped with a X-ray unit, dental unit, operation theatre and an ambulance van. Six Primary Health Units come under this Hospital-Cum-Primary Health Centre. Medical aid is also available for ophthalmic and skin diseases. Tuberculosis, skin diseases, leprosy, anemia and cholera are some of the common epidemics found in the area. The Hospital is managed by a Senior Medical Officer assisted by three medical officers and a number of subordinate staff. During 1986, the hospital treated 1,63,990 out-patients, 3,703 in-patients, attended 629 maternity cases, performed 1,299 major and minor operations, and took 1,054 screenings. There were 361 T.B. and 250 Leprosy patients under treatment in 1986. Under Family Welfare Programme two vasectomy 1,031 tubectomy operations were performed, 647 I.U.D. placements made in 1986-87 and during the same year under MCH Programme 2,128 doses of DPT, 1,957 doses of D & T, 6,637 doses of TT for mothers and children and 2,128 doses of oral polio were administered and iron & folic acid tablets were distributed to 9,715 persons.

General Hospital, Hunsur.—The General Hospital, Hunsur was started in 1959 as an L.F. Dispensary and was upgraded as Primary Health Centre in 1975, into a 30-bed hospital in 1982 and then into a 50-bed hospital in 1986. The present building of the hospital was constructed in 1984. The total number of beds now available in the hospital is 84 (50 general, 16 sterilization, eight maternity and 10 children's). The staff of the hospital consisted of six medical officers, 10 office staff, seven staff nurses, eight male field workers, 20 female field workers, three male and three female senior health inspectors, one health educator and other subordinate staff. There are 17 sub-centres attached to the Primary Health Centre of the Hospital. The endemic and epidemic diseases commonly come across are malaria and cholera. During 1986, the Hospital had treated 1,30,020 out-patients and 6,112 in-patients, attended 561 maternity cases, performed 1,683 operations, and took 311 X-rays and 936 screenings. There were 254 T.B. patients and 35 leprosy patients under treatment during the same year. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme seven vasectomy, 1,553 tubectomy sterilizations were performed and 471 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 2,085 doses of DPT, 2,249 doses of D & T, 1,644 doses of TT

and 2,553 polio doses were administered and Vitamin A tablets were distributed to 4,602 persons.

General Hospital, Kollegal.—The General Hospital, Kollegal is reported to have been started some seventy five years ago. The maternity ward was built in 1939, men's special ward in 1972, men's new ward in 1976 and the women's ward in 1980. There are 107 beds in the Hospital. It is managed by the Chief Medical Officer assisted by six Assistant Surgeons, five office staff and a number of technical staff which includes, nurses, midwives, helpers, technicians, pharmacists and group 'D' officials. This hospital is provided with an X-ray plant. The common epidemic diseases are leprosy, T.B. and gastritis. During 1986, 1,77,181 out-door and 5,560 in-door patients were treated, 959 maternity cases were attended, 147 major and 328 minor operations performed and 861 screening were taken in the hospital. During the same year, 229 TB and 137 leprosy patients were under treatment. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme 856 sterilizations and 299 IUD placements were made. Under MCH programme 1,213 doses of DPT, 616 doses of D & T, 1,460 doses of TT and 1,213 doses of oral polio were administered.

General Hospital, K.R. Nagar.—The maternity section of the hospital started in 1933 was later converted into a maternity hospital. The foundation stone of the present hospital building was laid in 1960. The building was completed in 1965 with 42 beds and the bed strength was increased to 50 in 1986 when it became a General Hospital.

It is managed by a Medical Officer assisted by two Assistant Surgeons, a lady Medical Officer, a Dentist and other subordinate staff. During 1986, in the hospital, 81,760 out-patients and 4,298 in-patients were treated, 786 maternity cases were attended, 757 operations were performed, 572 X-rays and screenings were taken. During that year 57 T.B. patients and 3 leprosy patients were under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme, in 1986-87, two vasectomy and 180 tubectomy operations were performed and 140 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 617 doses of DPT, 400 doses of D and T, 737 doses of TT and 617 doses of oral polio were administered.

RHTC Nanjangud.—The Rural Health Training Centre (RHTC) Nanjangud was started in 1924. The total number of beds available now is 21 (11 general and 10 maternity). It has facilities in dental clinic and has an X-ray plant and a laboratory. It is headed by a Deputy Surgeon, assisted by two Assistant Surgeons, a Dental Surgeon, two pharmacists, two staff nurses, two ANMs, six health assistants and other technical and non-technical staff. During 1986, the centre treated 67,448 out-patients, 1980 in-patients, attended 1,860 maternity cases, performed 1,000 major and minor operations, took 65 X-rays and 878 screenings. There were 157 T.B. and 113 leprosy patients taking treatment in the centre. Under Family Welfare

Programme in 1986-87, one vasectomy and 71 tubectomy operations were performed and 145 IUD placements made. During the same year, under MCH programme 900 doses of DPT, 653 doses of DT, and 1,116 doses of T.T. were administered and Vitamin A tablets were distributed to 130 children under prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia. A post-partum centre is attached to the Hospital since 1986. The training wing had trained 51 house surgeons, and 145 para-medical staff, nurses and pharmacists upto 1986.

General Hospital, Periyapatna.—The General Hospital, Periyapatna, was started in 1938 as a dispensary and was converted into a Primary Health Unit (Mysore type) in 1944 which later was converted into a Primary Health Centre, Government of India type. In 1984, 17 Primary Health Units and seven Family Welfare Centres were under this P.H.C. In 1984 it was upgraded as a General Hospital and the PHC was shifted to Ravandur in April 1985. The present building of the Hospital was constructed in 1984 at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. The bed strength is 30. It is managed by three medical officers and a dental surgeon assisted by a number of other subordinate staff. The common epidemics of the region are cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, etc. During 1986, 19,233 out-patients and 1,318 in-patients were treated in the hospital and 463 maternity cases were attended, 176 major and minor operations were performed, 329 X-rays were taken. There were 67 T.B. and seven leprosy patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme 11 vasectomy and 1,188 tubectomy operations were performed and 143 IUD placements made during 1986-87. During the same year 59 doses of DPT, 457 doses of DT, 1,242 doses of TT and 2,396 doses of oral polio were administered under MCH programme.

Railway hospitals

There are two Railway hospitals and a dispensary in Mysore city maintained by the Southern Railways. The Medical Superintendent stationed at Mysore is the administrative divisional head of the hospitals and dispensaries coming under the Mysore Division. The Railway hospital, Yadavagiri, Mysore was started in 1961, with a bed strength of 40 which was raised to 83 later. It is housed in its own building at Yadavagiri. There are X-ray Unit, ECG Section, Intensive Care Unit, Physiotherapy Unit, Blood Bank and Laboratory facilities available in the hospital. This hospital caters to the Railway employees of the whole division. There are seven health units including one at Mysore attached to this hospital. In the Yadavagiri hospital, there are one Medical Superintendent, nine Divisional Medical Officers, five Assistant Divisional Medical Officers, four Matrons, six Nursing Sisters, 12 Staff Nurses, a Physiotherapist, 11 Pharmacists, two X-ray Technicians, three Laboratory Superintendents, one Health Inspector, and other staff. One Family Welfare Unit is attached to this hospital.

During 1986-87, 31,878 out-patients and 2,610 in-patients were treated, 1,344 major and minor operations performed, 188 deliveries were conducted,

589 old and 78 new tuberculosis patients were under treatment, 5,285 X-rays, 91 screenings, 1,327 ECG were taken in the hospital. Under Family Welfare Programme, 264 sterilisations and 123 IUD Placements were made. During the same year, 1,426 doses of DPT, 468 doses of D and T, 980 doses of TT for expectant mothers, 1,627 doses of oral Polio, 94 doses of BCG and 74 doses measles vaccine were administered. The hospital has provisions for visting specialists like Eye, ENT, Cardiology, Dentistry, Homoeopathy, etc.

The Railway Hospital, Ashokapuram is older than the Yadavagiri Hospital and has 26 beds. There are two divisional Medical Officers, one Assistant Divisional Medical Officer, four Pharmacists, four Nurses, Matron and other staff.

Mission Hospital, Mysore

The Holdsworth Memorial Hospital, Mysore popularly known as the Mission Hospital was inaugurated in 1904 and the new building was opened in 1906. In the beginning, the Government of Mysore was extending aid. The maternity block and the out-patients dispensary were opened in 1908 and in 1930 ultra-violet ray therapy was commissioned. In 1933, higher grade training school for nurses was started which was recognised by the then Madras Government, and in 1944, a laboratory technicians training scheme was also started, giving training for six candidates in each batch. The Male Section of the hospital was opened in 1951 and the children's hospital in 1956. In 1970, the hospital staff performed an operation on an elephant. A Project for the rehabilitation of the physically handicapped children was started in 1975 in collaboration with the Ideal Jawa (Private) Limited and Rotary Club of Mysore. The hospital has 300 beds and has facilities of X-ray, Physiotherapy, Laboratory, Blood-Bank, Pharmacy and Intensive Care Unit and also has facilities for the treatment of Leprosy. Specialised services for the cure of the diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose, Skin (Dermatology) and Limbs (orthopaedics) are also available. The hospital is also having the units of Plastic Surgery and Urology. The common diseases found among the patients are tuberculosis and gastro-enteritis. During 1987, in the hospital, 42,635 out-patients, and 7,568 in-patients were treated, 1,360 deliveries were conducted, 698 major and 2,387 minor operations were performed, 3,533 X-rays and Screenings were taken. There were 73 T.B. patients and 539 leprosy patients under treatment. In 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, 71 Vasectomy and 475 tubectomy operations were performed and 154 IUD placements made. Under MCH programme, 1,200 doses of DPT, 1854 doses of oral Polio and 2,504 doses of TT were administered. In 1988, the hospital was managed by a Medical Superintendent, assisted by four Consultants, five Assistant Doctors, 10 Junior Doctors, a Nursing Superintendent, 58 Staff Nurses, two X-Ray Technicians, seven pharmacists, a Physiotherapist, nine Laboratory Technicians, one Administrator, and other Staff.

ESI Hospitals and Dispensaries

There is one Employees State Insurance (ESI) Hospital in Mysore and ESI dispensaries at Mysore, Kollegal, Nanjangud, T. Narsipur, and Hunsur. The ESI Hospital at Mysore was started in 1981 with a bed strength of 100. It is a referring hospital for the factories and establishments in Mysore city, Nanjangud, Kollegal, T. Narsipur, Hunsur and also Mandya and Belagola. The daily average number of out-patients treated during 1986-87 was 67.8 and the total number of in and out-patients treated in 1986-87 were 6,036 and 27,285 respectively. The Mysore Central ESI dispensary was started in 1962 and there were 2,351 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 95,867 out-patients were treated in 1986-87. There were three Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 17 other officials including Pharmacists and Nurses. The N. R. Mohalla dispensary Mysore was also started in 1962 and during 1987, there were 3,990 insured persons attached to the dispensary. During 1986, 7,040 new cases and 11,164 old cases had been treated in the dispensary as out-patients. There were four Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 16 subordinate staff. The Visvesvarapuram dispensary in 1987 had 3,033 insured persons attached to it and had treated 24,796 out-patients in 1986. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by seven subordinate staff. The ESI dispensary at Kollegal was started in 1967 and in 1986, there were 574 insured persons attached to it and 26,138 out-patients were treated during that year. The ESI dispensary at T. Narsipur was also started during 1967 and in 1986, there were 401 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 16,265 out-patients attended the dispensary. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by eight subordinate staff. The ESI dispensary in the K. R. Mill area, started in 1967 was shifted to Hunsur in August 1987. In 1986-87, there were 1,170 insured persons attached to the dispensary and 18,000 out-patients attended the dispensary during that year. The Nanjangud dispensary started in 1968 had 7,172 insured persons attached to it in 1987 and there were three Insurance Medical Officers assisted by 16 subordinate staff. In 1986, the dispensary treated 57,390 out-patients. Another dispensary for the Nanjangud suburb was started in 1982, which had 918 insured persons attached to it in 1986 and 15,761 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during that year. It was managed by an Insurance Medical Officer assisted by seven subordinate staff.

The District Prison's Hospital, Mysore dates back to 1939 but seems to be even older and there are references of its existence in 1869. It is a 10-bed hospital headed by a Medical Officer. During 1986, the hospital treated 21,900 out-patients and 90 in-patients. There were three T.B. patients and 11 leprosy patients taking treatment in 1986. For complicated ailments, the patients are referred to the K. R. Hospital, Mysore.

The Government Walter Judd Hospital, Bylakuppe was started in 1965 and was handed over to the State Government by the Central Government

in 1969. The number of beds available in the hospital is 20 and it is managed by a Medical Officer, assisted by a Pharmacist, a Junior Laboratory Technician, three staff Nurses and other staff. Four sub-centres are attached to the Hospital. The common epidemic observed among the patients is tuberculosis. During 1986, in the hospital 19,471 out-patients and 135 in-patients were treated, nine maternity cases were attended and 117 T.B. patients were under treatment.

The Sait Mohandas Tulasidas (SMT) Women's and Children's Hospital, Mysore, was started in 1948 as a maternity hospital with 42 beds and in 1979, a 10 bed post-partum centre was attached. The Hospital is managed by a Lady Medical Officer, who is assisted by another medical Officer in the post-partum centre. During 1986, the hospital treated 14,114 out-patients, 3,831 in-patients, attended 1,985 maternity cases and performed 1,226 operations. During 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, two vasectomy and 1,224 tubectomy operations were performed and 353 IUD placements were made. Under MCH programme 447 doses of DPT, 834 doses of D & T, 681 doses of TT and 447 doses of oral polio were administered. In the 'B' type post-partum centre, this hospital has won awards in 1983 and 1985.

The Maternity Hospital, Hadya, K. R. Nagar Taluk was established in 1948 and the building of the hospital was constructed in 1959 at a cost of about a lakh of rupees. It is managed by a Lady Medical Officer assisted by other staff. It has a bed strength of six and during 1986, 8,117 out-patients and 194 in-patients were treated, 62 maternity cases were attended and 25 operations were performed. There were 7 T.B. patients under treatment. Under Family Welfare Programme, one vasectomy and 24 tubectomy operations were performed and 12 IUD placements made during 1986-87. During the same year, under MCH programme 40 doses of DPT, 46 doses of D & T, 60 doses of TT for mothers and 40 doses of polio were administered. Vitamin 'C' tablets were distributed to 14 children.

The Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara Hospital, Mysore was started in November 1986 as a teaching hospital attached to the medical college run by the same Trust. The hospital is located in an old building constructed in 1952 and had only out-patient facilities and later a 60 beds' ward was attached. It is proposed to increase the number of beds to 400. Since it is a teaching institution, it has facilities in many branches of medicine and surgery. During November and December 1986, the hospital treated 10,092 out-patients, 98 in-patients, performed 16 operations, took 567 X-rays and 100 screenings.

The District Laboratory, Mysore was started in 1958 which analyses urine, blood and other samples sent for analysis and also the malaria parasites, blood groups, UDRL etc. During the year 1986, the Laboratory analysed as many samples as 89,339 as against 75,040 in 1985. The

Laboratory comes under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district and is headed by a Medical Officer assisted by four senior laboratory technicians, four laboratory assistants and two group 'D' officials.

The Divisional Regional Laboratory, Mysore was started in Mysore in 1967 to analyse the substances and drugs coming under Excise Acts and Rules, like liquors, denatured spirit, rectified spirit, alcohols, etc. During 1986, the Laboratory examined 792 samples as against 950 in 1985. It is managed by the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiner assisted by a Senior Laboratory Technician, a Junior Assistant, Chemical Examiners, Laboratory Assistants and Group 'D' officials. The Laboratory comes under the control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore district, Mysore. Now, it undertakes the analysis of food-stuffs also.

The Nagamma Perumal Chetty Maternity Hospital, Mysore was started in 1953 and is housed in its own building built in 1953. The number of beds available is 24. It is managed by a Lady Medical Officer assisted by a Pharmacist, two ANM's and other Group 'D' officials. During 1986, in the Hospital 2,200 out-patients, 1,563 in-patients were treated, 1,563 deliveries were conducted and 1,127 operations were performed. In 1986-87, under Family Welfare Programme, 263 vasectomy and 379 tubectomy operations were performed, 78 IUD placements were made. Under MCH Programme, 200 doses of DPT and 200 doses of oral polio were administered during the same year.

The Nursing School, Mysore was started in 1958. It is headed by a Principal and assisted by seven nursing tutors. The trainees are selected by a selection committee and the duration of the course is three and a half years. There were 180 students under training in the school in different grades in 1988. So far, the school has trained 701 trainees.

The Female Health Workers Assistants' Training Centre (which was called Auxiliary Nurse Midwife Centre earlier to 1980) is attached to the K. R. Hospital, Mysore. The first batch of students were admitted in 1959. In the beginning, the intake was only 30 which has now been raised to 50 and the period of training has been reduced from two years to 18 months. The centre is managed by a Principal, assisted by three tutors, one Health Inspector, a staff nurse, three lady health visitors and other staff. The selection of the trainees is made by a Committee constituted for the purposes. The selected candidates are paid a stipend of Rs. 200 per month during the periods of training.

The Health Inspectors Training Centre, Mysore attached to the District Health and Family Welfare office was started in 1977. The trainees are deputed by the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services, and in the beginning, the non-departmental trainees were also

selected for training which has now been stopped. This is one of the seven centres in the State. The intake capacity is 75 and the training programme is managed by a Gazetted Assistant Instructor. Guest lectures are arranged by the resource personnel from the Mysore Medical College and the District Health and Family Welfare office.

The Jayavijayam Tribal Hospital, B. R. Hills was started in 1981, by the Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra. The Hospital is meant primarily for the hill tribe Soligas found in the area, but others are also being attended on request. In the beginning, it was housed in a small hut to which a two bed ward was added later. In 1983, a permanent building with a 10-bed ward at a cost of about Rs. two lakhs was built with the help of one Philanthropist Vijayam Krishnamurthy. In 1984, an ambulance van and an X-ray unit were added. The hospital caters to the needs of the tribal people of Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur taluks. The hospital is also having a laboratory and an operation theatre. It is managed by a medical officer assisted by a nurse, a Pharmacist and two Assistants. It also conducts eye camps, dental camps and family welfare camps for the tribal people. Sickle cell anaemia and gastro enteritis are common complaints among the tribal people of the region. During 1987, the number of out-patients and in-patients treated in the hospital was 13,528 and 157 respectively, as against 14,822 out-patients and 190 in-patients in 1986. Under family welfare programme, 32 cases were attended among the tribals. Under MCH programme, 180 children were administered DPT and polio drops in 1986-87. There were 18 T. B. patients and 8 leprosy patients under treatment during 1986. The hospital started the scheme of Health Workers training in 1983 and has trained so far 28 persons. In another scheme, the hospital trains Dais in traditional way with practical training and follow-up work.

Missionary Hospitals and Dispensaries

The Christian Missionaries have set up many hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The hospitals are the St. Mary's Hospital, Mysore with 25 beds; St. Joseph's Hospital, Chamarajanagar, with 25 beds; Holy Cross Hospital, Kamagere, with 20 beds; St. Joseph's Convent Hospital, Martalli, Kollegal taluk with 30 beds; Magdaleine and Roaul Follereau Hospital, Naganahalli (H.D. Kote) with 6 beds, Leprosy Hospital, Assisi Seva Nilaya, Venkataiahna Chatra, Chamarajanagar, and Holy Cross Hospital, Prakash-palyam (Tq Kollegal) with 25 beds.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Martalli was started in 1958 as a health centre and later converted into a hospital in 1986 had 30 beds and treated 7,540 out-patients and 62 in-patients. It was managed by two staff nurses, a Laboratory Technician and an attender. Under the MCH programme, it administered 400 doses of DPT, 120 D & T, 290 BCG, 400 TT and Polio doses each in 1986-87. *The Holy Cross Hospital, Kamagere* was started in 1970

with a bed facility of 10 which was increased to 45 in 1985 with the facilities of X-ray, laboratory and operation theatre. In 1986, there were three Medical Officers assisted by a Pharmacist, a Laboratory Technician, X-ray Technician and other staff, and in the hospital, 37,658 out and 2,135 in-patients were treated, 184 deliveries were conducted, 102 major and 687 minor operations were performed, 805 X-rays and 29 ECG were taken. There were 400 TB patients and 150 leprosy patients under treatment. The hospital staff made 2,000 house visits, conducted 48 MCH clinics, 48 ante-natal clinics, administered 900 doses of toxoids and serums under Immunisation Programme and conducted 300 non-formal educational lectures. The *Magdaleine and Raoul Follereau Hospital*, Naganahalli in H. D. Kote taluk was started in 1961 in a hut and had its building built in 1974 with six beds. In the hospital, 8,357 out and 103 in-patients were reported to have been treated in 1986 and 35 maternity cases were attended. There were 25 TB and 15 leprosy cases under treatment. Under MCH Programme, 570 DPT, 200 DT and 620 polio doses were administered. It was managed by a Superintendent and assisted by a staff nurse and others. The St. Joseph's Hospital, Chamarajanagar started in 1961, had 22 beds in 1988 and was managed by a Medical Officer assisted by two Nurses, three helpers and two Ayahs. During 1986, it treated about 10,000 out-patients and 941 in-patients.

The Missionaries are also running dispensaries at Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Dornahally in K. R. Nagar taluk, Jampanahally, H. D. Kote, Kamagere, Hanur, Martahalli, Prakashpalyam and Thomayarapalyam all in Kollegal taluk.

The All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore was founded in 1965 by Government of India with training, clinical, research and public education facilities. It is affiliated to the University of Mysore and provides an under-graduate course of three years leading to B. Sc. degree in speech and hearing and a two years M.Sc. degree. It also conducts orientation training courses for teachers, armed forces, Audiologists and Speech Therapists (see Chapter XV also).

There are three hospitals, privately run in Mysore city with modern amenities and equipments, namely, the Kamakshi Hospital, the Basappa Memorial Hospital and Gopalagowda Memorial Mini Hospital, all treating in-patients also. The Basappa Memorial Hospital, Mysore was started in 1983 with 65 beds and now has 100 beds. It is equipped with X-ray unit, Blood Bank, Medical Store, Ambulance service and has pathology, Microbiology and Bio-chemical Laboratories. It has Endoscopy unit, Intensive care unit, Intensive Coronary care unit, Urology, Cardio-Thoracic unit, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Physiotherapy unit, Ultra-sound scanning unit etc. and specialists services are also available. During 1987, 8,690 out and 2,834 in-patients attended the Hospital, 245 deliveries were conducted, 703 operations were performed and 2,356 X-rays and 28 screenings taken.

Primary Health Centres

The Primary Health Centres provide the basic health services to the people in the rural areas of the district and also act as the nuclei of rural health programmes. They provide both curative and preventive services and also carry out the National Health Programmes like the Leprosy Control Programme, the Maternal and Child Health Programme, etc. In 1986, a PHC covered whole or a part of the taluk with a population of 66,000 or more and the staff consisted of two Medical Officers but some times, three who are assisted by Pharmacists, Lady Health Visitors, Health Inspectors both Senior and Junior, Laboratory Technicians, Staff Nurses, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives, Basic Health Educators and Multi-purpose Health workers both male and female. There were 32 Primary Health Centres in the district during 1987. Some of the earlier Local Fund Dispensaries like those at Bettadapura, Agara-Mamballi, Ravandur, earlier Medical Sub-Centres like those at Hedathale, Udigala, the Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, the Malnad Improvement Dispensaries at Bilikere and Hanagodu have been upgraded as the Primary Health Centres. The Primary Health Centres at Heggadadevanakote, Nandinathapura, Hanagodu and Ravandur have been designated as the Tribal Primary Health Centres. The table in P. 751-52 gives some information about the Primary Health Centres in the district for the year 1986-87.

Primary Health Units

Prior to 1978, there were a number of types of dispensaries in the district such as Local Fund Dispensaries, Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries, Taluk Board Dispensaries, Native Type Dispensaries, Malnad Improvement Dispensaries, Medical Sub-Centres, Health Unit Type Dispensaries, etc, which were all renamed as Primary Health Units. In 1986, the staff of Primary Health Unit consisted of a Medical Officer, three ANMs, one pharmacist, one Basic Health Worker and three Group 'D' officials. A PHU covered an area of 40 sq. miles with a population of about 40,000, in 1966, but now each of these Health Units covers a population of about 15 to 20 thousand and are managed by one or two medical officers assisted by pharmacists, Auxiliary Nurse Mid-wives and other Staff. These Primary Health Units, though independent are required to send periodical progress reports of National Health programmes to the concerned Primary Health Centres. The University of Mysore is maintaining two health units, one in Manasa Gangotri and the other in the campus of the Maharaja's College.

The Primary Health Units which were formerly Local Fund Dispensaries are found more in Mysore City and other Urban Centres of the district and many of them have been converted into general hospitals and Primary Health Centres. Generally, they were managed by one or two Medical Officers. The following table gives some information about them for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Beds available	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Minor and Major operations performed	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
				In	Out			Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
1.	Agara-Mamballi ..	NA	..	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Begur ..	1945	..	Nil	5,329	845	..	201	91	10
3.	Bettadapura ..	1920	2	36	23,712	54	32	66	29	18
4.	Bheria ..	1962	6	440	30,571	1,552	..	970	344	28
5.	Bilikere ..	1981	10	..	12,269	42	..	611	261	14
6.	Chamarajanagar			Attached to General Hospital.						
7.	Gargeswari ..	1970	6	152	12,305	401	866	861	460	24
8.	Gawadagere ..	1968	6	Nil	13,809	1,062	Nil	520	270	17
9.	Gundlupet			Attached to General Hospital.						
10.	Hanagodu ..	1931	Nil	Nil	10,287	Nil	Nil	100	40	3
11.	Hanur ..	1985	6	450	7,593	84	55	450	260	11
12.	Hampapura ..	1927	Nil	Nil	34,038	Nil	69	307	Nil	2
13.	Hedathale ..	1984-5	5	Nil	10,711	685	450	469	246	3
14.	H.D. Kote ..	1963	6	245	26,650	83	162	719	384	4
15.	Hoskote	1975	6	258	5,422	1,118	Nil	586	330	16
16.	Hosur ..	1965	12	300	25,000	1,641	..	943	343	12
17.	Hunsur			Attached to General Hospital :						
18.	Kabballi ..	1930	8	243	8,500	94	..	466	235	7
19.	Kamagere ..	1959	6	45	19,631	2,048	722	722	436	4
20.	Kasuvinahalli ..	NA	..	..	NA	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Kothegala	1985	Nil	Nil	4,158	Nil	Nil	73	37	4
22.	Nandinathapura	1984	10	42	22,317	296	451	451	269	11
23.	Rampura	1959	6	752	16,833	986	391	554	366	14
24.	Ravandur	1933	6	86	22,786	Nil	172	172	433	15
25.	Sargur	1923	14	942	20,872	95	112	802	397	7
26.	Siddaramana Hundi	1967	6	119	9,350	2,317	Nil	902	466	48
27.	Thagadur	1965	6	Nil	14,204	924	Nil	520	360	5
28.	Talkad	1928	6	373	10,605	130	220	214	213	54
29.	Udigala	1984	..	..	14,400	737	366	366	203	7
30.	Ummathur	1940	14	145	4,364	62	224	1,042	624	40
31.	Yelandur	1979	6	471	18,084	1,365	433	433	200	8
32.	Yelwala	1960	6	428	17,078	170	Nil	937	428	5

NA—Not available.

Location	Year of starting	No. of beds	Patients treated in 1986		Maternity cases attended	Operations performed	Family welfare		Sub-centres
			In patients	Out patients			Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
Bedaguli ..	1933-34	Nil	Nil	4,221	49	Nil	12	3	Nil
Chamundipuram ..	N.A.	Nil	Nil	10,642	Nil	Nil	50	41	Nil
Cowdally ..	1928	Nil	Nil	8,947	Nil	Nil	132	114	3
Eranagere ..	1910	Nil	Nil	18,355	50	51	68	31	Nil
Hirekyathanahalli ..	1964	Nil	Nil	9,430	66	Nil	59	41	1
Jayanagara (Mysore city).	1965	Nil	Nil	14,424	Nil	Nil	38	14	Nil
Jayapura ..	1964	Nil	Nil	6,605	9	Nil	158	84	Nil
Kanagala ..	1947	Nil	Nil	9,774	Nil	Nil	24	29	Nil
Kaveripura ..	1976	Nil	Nil	6,000	16	Nil	43	38	Nil
Krishnamurthipuram ..	N.A.	Nil	Nil	16,417	Nil	Nil	18	31	Nil
Mugur ..	1955	Nil	Nil	7,511	Nil	Nil	103	112	3
N.R. Mohalla (Mysore city).	1939	Nil	Nil	13,079	12	20	52	28	Nil
Nazarabad (Mysore city).	N.A.	Nil	Nil	17,119	Nil	Nil	85	32	Nil
Old Agrahara (Mysore city).	1912	Nil	Nil	23,830	Nil	Nil	79	60	Nil
Saligrama ..	1907	10	516	19,784	355	116	161	76	Nil
Santhamaralli ..	1978	Nil	Nil	7,161	Nil	Nil	157	77	Nil
Saraswathipuram (Mysore).	1961	Nil	Nil	8,023	Nil	Nil	31	25	Nil
Somanathapura ..	N.A.	Nil	Nil	5,007	Nil	Nil	71	18	2
Terakanambi ..	1941	Nil	Nil	13,305	Nil	56	109	45	3
T. Narasipur ..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.A. Not available.

Some of the Primary Health Units were maintained by the Taluk Development Boards before they were handed over to the government. Many of these were Health Unit Type of Dispensaries, located in the rural areas which provided both curative and preventive services and were of unique type in the old Mysore area and were started even earlier to the Government of India Type of Units and Centres came into existence. Some of these Local Board Dispensaries were Ayurvedic dispensaries. The table below gives some information about these dispensaries for the year 1986-87.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated in 1986	Mater-nity cases attended	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
					Sterili-sations	I.U.D.	
1.	Alur	1967	5,678	301	138	65	2
2.	Arakalavadi	1955	3,888	35	99	47	2
3.	Chandravadi	1972	2,561	1,526	95	86	2
4.	Devanur	1970	7,874	nil	66	30	1
5.	Gowdahally (Yelanur taluk)	1971	11,673	272	92	33	2
6.	Harave (Chama- rajanagar taluk)	1956	7,524	434	234	90	3
7.	Hura	1924	3,077	75	132	114	2
8.	Kothalvadi	1975	357	nil	27	8	nil
9.	Lokkanahalli	1930	1,542	320	101	26	1
10.	M.M. Hills	1970	5,408	90	70	nil	1
11.	Panyala Hundi	1965-6	6,344	229	90	39	nil
12.	Ratnapura	1970	12,194	347	210	92	5
13.	Venkataiahna Chatra	1964	5,665	257	84	39	4

There were Medical Sub-Centres in the rural parts of the district maintained by the Government, which provided the basic medical facilities to the needy people. These medical sub-centres generally had a Medical Officer, a Pharmacist, one or two Junior Health Workers and one or two Group 'D' officials. Medical Sub-Centres in the district have been renamed as PHUs and some data about them for the year 1986-87 are given in the table on the next page.

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated	Mater-nity cases attended	Family welfare		Sub-Centres
					Sterili-sation	I.U.D.	
1.	Annur	.. 1976	4,141	232	128	73	2
2.	Bachahally	.. 1975	5,905	160	134	89	3
3.	Bannikuppe	.. 1974	5,081	130	207	81	3
4.	Baragi	.. 1975	3,015	nil	nil	nil	nil
5.	Balachavadi	.. 1978	6,778	880	54	16	nil
6.	Battada Tunga	.. 1977	8,186	71	45	24	1
7.	Bhuvanahally	.. 1987	2,478	95	23	15	nil
8.	Bommanahalli	.. 1978	3,617	47	47	39	1
9.	Chidravalli	.. 1978	2,500	nil	142	62	nil
10.	Dasanur	.. 1976	2,356	nil	68	37	2
11.	Doddabyalalu	.. 1976	1,720	nil	145	145	3
12.	Halaganahalli	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Karimuddanahalli	1975	8,498	nil	95	64	2
14.	Kellur	.. 1978	5,988	28	28	16	nil
15.	Madapura	.. 1974	1,250	150	173	25	nil
16.	Madhuvinahally	.. 1978	2,601	110	119	95	nil
17.	Malangi	.. 1975	2,292	nil	132	78	5
18.	Mangala	.. 1978	5,000	70	86	31	nil
19.	Mellahalli	.. 1965	8,148	674	260	123	3
20.	Mulluru	.. 1974	6,729	236	119	73	..
21.	Padagur	.. 1976	3,088	338	94	44	3
22.	Sangara Settyhalli	.. 1974	2,400	nil	40	20	nil
23.	Tattekere	.. 1974	9,000	30	185	87	..

The Primary Health Units at Chapparadahally, Hangala, Komalapura and Sagarakatte were earlier Reduced Scale Local Fund Dispensaries and some information about them for the year 1986-87 is as given in the following table.

Sl. no.	Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated	Mater-nity cases	Family welfare		Sub-Centre
					Sterili-sation	I.U.D.	
1.	Chapparadahally	.. 1951	5,000	20	63	33	nil
2.	Hangala	.. 1954	7,333	50	114	30	nil
3.	Komalapura	.. 1959	2,487	56	60	12	1
4.	Sagarakatte	.. 1959	5,255	nil	..	nil	nil

The dispensaries at Antharasanthe, Kagalvadi, Odeyarapalya, Hunsur and Muthige-Chikkatholalu are designated as Tribal Health Units as they cater to the Tribal people residing in the area. The Antharasanthe Mobile Tribal Dispensary was started in 1953 to provide medical services to the Tribal people of the H. D. Kote taluk. Formerly, it was located in the Nisana village and with the submerging of the village in the Kabini Project, the dispensary was shifted to Antharasanthe in 1972. In 1979-80, another mobile Tribal Dispensary was started in Muttuge Chikkatholalu to provide medical services to the Tribal people residing to the East of the Kabini river. The Antharasanthe dispensary provides medical service to the Tribal people residing in 54 colonies to the West of the Kabini river. The Antharasanthe mobile unit visits these 54 colonies once in a month. The Hunsur Tribal Mobile Unit was started in 1960, and was under the Social Welfare Department till 1970, when it was transferred to the Health Department. It was attached to the Primary Health Centre, Hunsur and became independent in 1980. The Mobile Health Unit, Hunsur covers 32 villages in Hunsur and 21 villages in Periyapatna taluk. The unit is provided with a van having facilities for a mobile clinic since 1977-78. The unit covers four to five villages every day. The common diseases found among the Tribal people are scabies and other skin diseases, anaemia, worms, dysentery and deficiency diseases. The women and children suffer mostly from the deficiency diseases. The Tribal people are afraid of injections and inoculations even today. Some information about these dispensaries for 1986-87 is as follows.

Location	Year of starting	Out-patients treated	Maternity cases	Operations	Family Welfare		Sub-Centres
					Sterilisations	I.U.D.	
Antharasanthe	1953	3,867	nil	113	49	35	4
Hunsur Mobile	1960	7,713	nil	nil	99	nil	2
Kagalvadi	1926	13,302	26	nil	164	124	7
Muthige-Chikkatholalu	1980	3,398	nil	nil	35	9	nil
Odeyarapalya	1985	1,000	nil	nil	NA	NA	nil

The H.H.M.O.I. Dispensary was started by the Maharaja of Mysore for the police and their family members residing in the police quarters. In the beginning, it had the maternity facilities also and later the maternity section was transferred to the Nagamma Perumal Chetty Maternity Hospital and now only the out-patient unit is working. The HHMBG Dispensary (His Highness Maharaja Body Gaurd Dispensary) was started in 1918 by the Maharaja of Mysore to provide medical facilities to the body guards and their family members exclusively but when it was handed

over to the government, the restriction was removed. The MARP (Mysore Armed Reserve Police) Dispensary in Jyothinagar was opened for the armed police and their family members.

The table on Page 758-59 gives some information about the other Primary Health Units in the district for the year 1986-87.

Ayurveda

Ayurveda was the only system of medicine prevalent in ancient times. There were also many writers of books on Ayurveda. Prince Ganga Sri Purusha has written *Gaja Shastra*, Chamaraja of Yelandur (1570 A.D.) *Vaidyasara*, Chikkupadhyaya (1672 A.D.) *Vaidyamrutha Teeke*, Srikantha Panditha *Vaidyahithopodesha* and Veeraraja *Vaidya Samhitha Sauranava*. Nanjaraja Bhoopala has written *Vaidya Sara Sangraha*. Lakshmana Pandita of Mysore is the author of *Akaradi Nighantu*. Bhagavatham Krishna Murthy, the court Pandit of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III is the author of *Shishu Vaidya Sanjivini*. *Nadiprakarana* was written by Jayarajacharya Narahari. The other works on Ayurveda are *Vaidya Sangraha* by Mari Setty (1889) and *Jwara Vivaranam* by Narsimha Panditha of Narasipur.

There were many illustrious Ayurvedic Pandits in the district like Gopala Deshika (1550), Govinda Vaidya, Srinivasa Panditha (1648), Thirumalarya Shekhara of Gundlu family (1645-1706). Krishnaraja Wodeyar II was himself an Ayurvedic Pandit. Venkatanarayana Iyengar, Lakshmana Pandita (1775), Bhagavatham Krishnaswamy, Yedathore Narayana Pandit, Shautiraja Pandit, Suri Pandit and Vedanthachary were famous in the court of Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. In the court of Chamarajendra Wodeyar, there were the famous Vaidyas like Agaram Puttaswamy Pandit, Hosa Panditha Bhimachary (an expert in curing cholera), Ambale Narasimha Panditha, Annaiah Panditha, Subramanya Panditha and Netra Vaidyas Narayana Panditha and Nanjunda Bhatta. The other Ayurvedic Pandits of repute were Lakshmanacharya (1854-1930), Subraya Pandita of Ambale, B. V. Pandit, who started Sadvaidyashala in Nanjangud, Rajavaidya Chandra Banu Singh, Agaram Venkatarama Panditha, Lakshmana Raju, Gopala Krishnavadhani, S. Lakshminarayana, Yedathore Parthanarayana Pandit, P.T.K. Nambishan, K. R. Srikantamurthy, Vijayendra Murthy, H.G.V. Satyavathi, etc.

In those days, the Ayurvedic tablets called 'Kuppi Matre' were very popular. The system began to decline during the second half of the 19th century. Among the Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical concerns, the Seetha Raghava Vaidyashala started by Palyam Venkatachala Pandit was the earliest (1900), and 'Lokamayahara Kasturimatre' was the famous tablet of the concern. The other manufacturing concerns of the Ayurvedic medicines are the S.N. Pandit's Vaidya Shala, Mysore (1900), B.V. Pandit's Sadvaidyashala, Nanjangud (1912-13) and Nikhila Karnataka Central Ayurveda Pharmacy, Mysore (1942).

Sl. No.	Location	Year of starting	No. of beds	Patients treated		Maternity cases attended	Operations performed	Sterilisations	I. U. D. placements	Sub-Centres
				In	Out					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ashokapuram, Mysore	1983	nil	nil	15,400	nil	nil	68	21	nil
2.	Badagalapura ..	1943	nil	nil	2,239	17	nil	32	34	2
3.	Bannur ..	1928	6	548	12,443	548	64	315	178	2
4.	Becchanahally ..	1960-61	2	nil	7,052	nil	nil	63	17	nil
5.	Chamundi Hills ..	1985	nil	nil	8,446	11	7	7	6	nil
6.	Dharmapura ..	1985	nil	nil	1,640	nil	nil	84	21	nil
7.	Doddahejjur ..	1985	nil	nil	1,226	nil	nil	186	14	nil
8.	Halaganahalli ..	1977	nil	nil	6,021	nil	nil	55	30	2
9.	Hampapura (K.R. Nagar)	1938	nil	nil	15,280	26	55	197	63	nil
10.	Hanasoge ..	1941	8	94	16,032	59	94	94	45	4
11.	Hebbalaguppe ..	1984	nil	nil	2,623	90	nil	55	15	nil
12.	Hebbalu ..	1950	nil	nil	5,632	114	nil	115	74	2
13.	Hitnanebbagilu (Periyapatna) ..	1986	nil	nil	4,645	nil	nil	28	22	nil
14.	Honganuru ..	1987	nil	nil	1,264	12	nil	4	10	1
15.	Hosur Gate ..	1985	nil	nil	8,929	10	nil	131	64	3
16.	Hullur ..	1942	10	40	8,016	68	nil	98	100	nil
17.	Hundipura ..	1948	nil	nil	4,050	110	nil	85	38	nil
18.	Kayyamballi ..	1981	6	54	3,557	15	96	95	45	3
19.	Kittur ..	1948	nil	nil	6,766	36	nil	67	12	nil
20.	Kattemalalavadi ..	1982	nil	nil	14,542	nil	nil	78	44	2

21. Kudlapura	..	1981	nil	nil	3,500	nil	nil	142	60	3
22. Kyathanahalli	..	1955	nil	nil	6,173	nil	60	116	31	nil
23. K. Beltur	..	1985	nil	nil	1,600	nil	nil	64	40	nil
24. Madapatna	..	1980	nil	nil	6,901	nil	nil	34	18	2
25. Metakere	..	1968	nil	nil	3,636	5	24	135	72	4
26. Mysore, MARP	..	NA	nil	nil	11,957	nil	nil	45	9	nil
27. Mysore, HMMOI	..	NA	nil	nil	14,138	26	nil	51	19	nil
28. Mysore, HHMBG	..	1918	nil	nil	5,470	30	nil	33	8	nil
29. Mysore Palace Dispensary	..	NA	NA	NA	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Mirle	..	1941	10	316	27,046	1,104	265	188	62	2
31. Mundur	..	1985	nil	nil	3,281	nil	nil	88	15	2
32. N. Beltur	..	1928	nil	nil	4,862	92	17	180	109	1
33. P.G. Palya	..	1955	nil	nil	4,107	nil	nil	124	75	4
34. Salsale	..	1952	nil	nil	15,232	nil	238	20	54	nil
35. Sattur	..	1941	nil	nil	5,206	449	nil	197	119	nil
36. Thippur	..	1940	nil	nil	9,550	nil	nil	162	46	2
37. Varuna	..	1986	nil	nil	3,128	nil	nil	nil	nil	3
38. Visveswaranagar, Mysore	..	1986	nil	nil	20,983	5	nil	50	32	nil
39. V.V. Puram, Mysore	..	1953	24	1,048	15,625	713	nil	347	64	nil

NA—Not available.

Since 1981, the State Government is granting pension to five persons, who have rendered meritorious service in the field of Indian medicine and from 1985, 'Gold Medals' to four persons every year. In 1982, Hakeem Mohammad Basheer Ahmad in Unani system and Narasimha Pandit in 1986 in Ayurveda have been awarded honorary pension in the district. In 1985-86, K. Pattabhi Jois and Hakeem Abdul Khayum Khuraishi have been awarded Gold Medals for their meritorious service.

In 1957, there were 46 Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district run by Government, local and private bodies (aided by government) besides one Ayurvedic and Unani College in Mysore. In 1987, the number of government Ayurvedic dispensaries was 34 and three Unani dispensaries at Chidravalli, Kothalvadi and Nagavalli. These dispensaries were also called Native Type Dispensaries. All these dispensaries were under the administrative control of the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Mysore and now have come under the control of the Zilla Parishat, Mysore. During 1986-87, drugs worth Rs. 7.36 lakhs were supplied to the Ayurvedic College/Hospital at Mysore and drugs worth Rs. 2.08 lakhs to the dispensaries in the district as against Rs. 6.31 lakhs for the college hospital and Rs. 1.70 lakhs for the dispensaries in 1985-86. There were 297 Registered Ayurvedic, 45 Unani, 178 Integrated and 48 Homoeopathic, physicians in the district during 1986. There are also some bone setters in Mysore and Nanjangud using Ayurvedic medicines. The table on page 761 gives some information about the Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the district for the year 1986-87.

The Ayurvedic Hospital attached to the Government Ayurvedic College, Mysore was started in 1908. The number of beds in 1987 was 174. In 1983 with the introduction of the Diploma courses in Nature Cure and Yoga, six beds for Nature Cure and five for Yoga were added in 1986. During 1986, in the Hospital 3,70,624 out-patients and 4,042 in-patients were treated, 42 operations were performed, 1,574 screenings, 225 X-rays were taken and Barium meals were administered in 15 cases.

The Pathanjala Yogashala, Mysore, was founded in 1984 by Abhinava Ramanuja Mahadeshikar and is situated in the Parakala Matha buildings. It teaches and imparts training in Yoga to persons of all ages and of either sex. There are at present 40 students practising Yoga among whom, three are from European countries. The training is imparted for a minimum period of four months. So far, the Shala has trained 12 persons from European countries. The Swamiji of Parakala Matha has patronised this institution. There are other two Yoga Centres in Mysore city; the Vivekananda Yoga Kendra started about 15 years ago and another maintained by the Ramakrishnashrama. Both these train children of primary school level.

Table giving some information about the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district for the year 1986-87

Sl. no.	Location	Year	Patients treated	Maternity cases attended	Family Welfare Sterili-sations	I.U.D. placements
1.	Alathur	.. 1956	786	nil	26	21
2.	Ayarahalli	.. 1975	3,658	nil	nil	nil
3.	Beerihundi	.. 1957	5,928	58	123	67
4.	B.R. Hills	.. 1975	2,264	nil	12	3
5.	Channammagere	.. 1987	4,676	52	40	15
6.	Chidravalli (Unani)	1986	1,057	nil	45	20
7.	Chilakavadi	.. N.A.	NA	..	..	..
8.	Devalapura	.. 1967	9,110	nil	157	48
9.	Doora	.. 1960	5,786	nil	175	69
10.	Dodda Kamaravalli	1977	7,726	50	62	31
11.	Gandhanahally	.. NA	3,389	nil	32	30
12.	Ganaganur	.. 1977	1,600	nil	17	12
13.	Hadinaru	.. 1955	4,350	nil	159	111
14.	Harve (Hunsur)	.. 1952	11,618	79	30	14
15.	Heggadahalli	.. 1942	3,773	15	9	5
16.	Heggur	.. 1963	3,470	nil	97	38
17.	Hemmaragala	.. NA	NA	..	..	..
18.	Hinkal	.. NA	NA	..	..	..
19.	Kadakola	.. NA	NA	..	..	..
20.	Kadasoge	.. 1954	4,304	29	31	10
21.	Kesturkoppal	.. 1950	6,087	89	41	14
22.	Kodagahalli	.. 1962	3,672	72	149	74
23.	Kothalvadi (Unani)	1975	357	nil	27	78
24.	Kovalande	.. 953	6,482	90	55	34
25.	Makodu	.. 1953	9,355	nil	44	46
26.	Meluru	.. 1956	9,390	21	21	15
27.	Muthalvadi	.. NA	1,500	20	62	48
28.	Naganahally	.. 1957	2,001	299	172	80
29.	Nagarale	.. 1963	5,393	nil	68	54
30.	Nagavalli (Unani)	1984	4,586	24	32	28
31.	Nanekatte	.. 1955	NA	NA	..	..
32.	Palya	.. NA	NA	..	..	..
33.	Panchavalli	.. 1952	5,949	nil	66	27
34.	Sathegala	.. 1985	3,611	nil	168	40
35.	Thayur	.. NA	5,536	96	49	23
36.	Valagere	.. NA	..	..	..	..
37.	Yachenahally	.. NA	7,415	nil	83	12
38.	Yalahally	.. 1954	3,700	nil	111	42

N.A.—Not available

FAMILY WELFARE

The idea of Family Welfare was first introduced in the district in 1930 by Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, by opening a clinic at Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, to advice the mothers, the advantage and importance of smaller families. But the Family Welfare Programme on a massive scale was

launched in the district during the Second Five Year Plan period. The approach was clinical in the beginning, which changed to 'extension' and then to 'target oriented' and finally to 'target-oriented and time-bound'. All medical institutions and many private organisations are engaged in the successful implementation of the programme. Many incentives both in kind and cash have been made available to the acceptors of Family Welfare Programme. All PHCs, General Hospitals, Maternity Hospitals at Hadya and Kuderu, Chaluvamba Hospital, Mysore, Railway Hospital, Family Planning Association of India, Mysore Branch, V.V. Puram Hospital, N.P.C. Hospital, SMT Hospital, Mission Hospital (all in Mysore city) and many Nursing Homes in Mysore city and at other places have been recognised as MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancies) centres in the district. The All-India Hospital Post-partum Programme, started in 1969, is a hospital based maternity centred approach to Family Welfare, the primary objective being the improvement of the health of the mothers and children, through MCH and FW programmes. The programme includes antenatal, neonatal and post-natal services, Immunisation services and prophylaxis against anaemia and blindness. The following are the post-partum centres in the district : Cheluvamba Hospital ('A' type), SMT Hospital, Holdsworth Memorial Hospital (both at Mysore 'B' type) General Hospital, Chamarajanagar, RHTC Nanjangud and General Hospital, K. R. Nagar (all 'C' type). There are also Urban Family Welfare Centres at Kollegal, Hunsur and Periyapatna. The district has stood first in the performance of Family Welfare Programme in State during 1987-88.

The following table shows the achievements of the programme in the district from 1977-78 to 1987-88.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sterilisations</i>	<i>I.U.D. Placements</i>	<i>C.C. Users</i>	<i>O.P. Users</i>
1977-78	9,918 (49.9)	2,592 (68.2)	7,722 (65.1)	N.A.
1978-79	10,104 (61.6)	3,576 (143)	8,087 (97.4)	N.A.
1979-80	10,815 (44.8)	4,920 (103.5)	7,581 (62.9)	N.A.
1980-81	10,386 (80.3)	4,915 (126)	6,289 (71.8)	N.A.
1981-82	15,088 (113.5)	4,648 (121)	6,740 (78.2)	N.A.
1982-83	17,274 (81.2)	5,580 (78.4)	7,955 (83.8)	1,529 (87.4)
1983-84	17,939 (61.6)	9,120 (76.0)	10,059 (84.9)	1,811 (4.1)
1984-85	23,376 (73.0)	12,700 (60.6)	12,878 (99.1)	3,576 (74.5)
1985-86	26,291 (111.9)	14,380 (128.6)	14,713 (105.2)	4,334 (98.3)

1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	25,831 (105.5)	13,715 (109.0)	14,213 (145.2)	4,627 (105.2)
1987-88	32,882 (134.0)	20,406 (142.0)	21,269 (217.2)	7,855 (178.0)

Note : The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of achievements against the targets. C.C.—Contraceptives. O.P.—Oral Pills.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Programme

The maternal and child health programme is one of the earliest schemes introduced in the district which dates back to the 1930's. In 1929, Sir M. Kantharaje Urs, in memory of his mother started a child welfare association by donating Rs. 1.2 lakhs to run three child welfare centres named Gajashala, Savayi and Devaraja in Mysore, where arrangements were also made for the examination of children and pregnant women in addition to the free supply of milk to 100 children every day. The Red Cross Society was started in Mysore in 1930 and Sahukar D. Banumaiah and Rajaram Modaliyar donated Rs. 20,000 each to start Mallamma and Subramanyam Maternal and Child Welfare Centres under the auspices of the Society at Ashokapuram and Erangere in Mysore city. Two other centres were opened in the city by the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhi during the same period. The Medical Department started the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health in 1934. The M. C. H. programme includes the Nutrition programme, the immunisation programme against Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertusis, Tetanus, distribution of Iron and Folic acid tablets, etc., and also the training of mid-wives.

The table below shows the achievements of the immunisation programme.

Year	DPT	D & T	TT	Iron and Folic acid tablets	
				Mothers	Children
1977-78	46,249 (93.1)	31,314 (110.3)	17,831 (62.8)	38,508 (144.6)	21,083 (66.0)
1978-79	60,462 (137.6)	53,136 (166.7)	24,081 (113.3)	49,611 (100.2)	29,131 (58.9)
1980-81	49,959	60,091	18,818	33,889	21,928
1981-82	61,229 (70.1)	54,668 (98.0)	28,228 (89.9)	41,095 (65.4)	36,4 (58.023)
1982-83	50,302 (60.0)	37,548 (67.1)	31,370 (76.1)	35,612 (56.7)	34,3 (54.7)
1984-85	67,271 (103.7)	36,609 (80.6)	51,683 (98.6)	51,271 (74.2)	50,483 (73.6)
1985-86	67,148 (106.7)	43,944 (114.2)	55,265 (148.4)	56,504 (89.8)	55,174 (87.7)
1986-87	62,869 (103.5)	43,519 (104.6)	59,417 (97.8)	51,116 (60.9)	45,416 (54.1)

The figures in brackets indicate the percentage of achievements.

Family Welfare Bureau

The District Family Welfare Bureau attached to the District Health and Family Welfare Office consists of both Medical and Para-Medical staff. It has three units: the Education Unit, the Sterilisation Unit and the Evaluation Unit. The Medical Officer of Health (now upgraded as Headquarters Assistant to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer) is the head of this section. The Education Unit consists of one District Health Education Officer and three Deputy Health Education Officers one for each Sub-division and Block Health Educators at the level of Primary Health Centres. The activities of the Unit consists of planning, implementation and evaluation of health activities, organisation of Family Welfare leaders' camps, folk media programmes like *Harikathe*, *lavani* songs, etc., exhibitions, supply of educational materials and advertisements (at the district level), debates, etc. The sterilisation unit consists of one Staff Nurse, and an O.T. Attender. The Unit assists in conducting mini and mass sterilisation camps. The Evaluation Unit consists of a Senior Statistical Assistant who compiles the statistics and also conducts sample tests.

During 1987-88, upto the end of February 1988 under Health Education Programme, 11 training camps at taluk level for Pradhans and Upa-pradhans were conducted, 11 debates at taluk level and one at district level were held, 120 folk media programmes were organised, 32 advertisements released, eight multi-media programmes conducted, four exhibitions held and 140 Family Welfare Leaders Training Camps were organised as against 134 films and 2,264 film-strip shows, 78 folk-media programmes, 113 training camps, 1,193 mini and major exhibitions, 12 debates and competitions, 37 press advertisements and nine multi-media campaigns in 1986-87. Voluntary organisations like the Lions Clubs, the Rotary Clubs and the Indian Medical Association are also taking part in the propagation of the Family Welfare activities.

Family Welfare Action Committees

There are family welfare action committees at taluk, sub-division and the district levels. The taluk level committees are presided over by the Tahsildars while the Assistant Commissioners are the Chairmen of the committees at the Sub-division level. The Deputy Commissioner of the district is the Chairman of the District Level Committee. These committees review the progress of Family Welfare Programmes and suggest the ways and means of improving them. There is also a Committee for Financial Assistance to Acceptors of Family Welfare Programme, which considers the application for legal aid in cases of fatality occurring during the Family Welfare Camps. The maximum amount of Rs. 5000 has now been enhanced to Rs. 10,000 from 3rd June 1985. During 1986-87, six cases and during 1987-88 three cases of death are reported. The family members of the diseased had been paid compensation.

School Health Programme

The School Health Programme is an old Scheme in the district being sanctioned in 1916, and was applicable then to the pupils of the Anglo-Vernacular and high schools in Mysore city. But, the National School Health Programme Scheme was started in 1972 and during 1986-87 all the 32 primary health centres in the district had been involved in the scheme. During 1986-87, under this programme, 9,264 schools were covered and out of 30,712 school children, 24,800 had been examined out of whom 22,822 were administered the first dose and 21,289 children the second dose of D.T. Under the comprehensive School Health Programme during 1986-87, nine primary health centres in Mysore, Nanjangud and Hunsur taluks were covered. This scheme was started in 1982 and in 1986-87, 1,204 schools were covered with a pupil population of 66,739 of whom, 10,406 were examined and 5,949 pupils were administered first dose and 4,313 second dose of D.T.

ICDS and IFWS

The Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and the Integrated Family Welfare Services (IFWS) Projects are in operation in the taluks of T. Narasipur, Hunsur, H. D. Kote, Kollegal and Mysore (Urban). Under this project, Anganavadis are started in villages, where medical and other services are made available to the children and mothers. The Medical Officers of the concerned Primary Health Centres or Units visit these Anganavadis, examine the children and mothers and prescribe the treatment to the needy either on the spot for minor ailments or by referring to Primary Health Centres or General Hospitals. The patients are advised supplementary diets also for malnutrition. There were 928 Anganavadi Centres in the district in 1986-87. The children and mothers are also administered polio vaccines and other preventive toxoides such as DPT, D & T, BCG, etc (For details, see Chapter XVII under Women and Children Welfare).

The Special Nutrition Programme is in operation in the taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet and K.R. Nagar and in Chamarajanagar town and Mysore city and in the taluks of Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, Gundlupet, Yelandur and Periyapatna under Integrated Tribal Development Projects in the tribal areas and colonies. Under this programme, the children are provided with mid-day meals. (For details, see Chapter XVII under women and children welfare).

The Family Planning Association of India, Mysore City Branch was started in 1973. It covers the city and 62 villages around Mysore within the radius of 16 km. It has many branches. The Mobile Education and Service Unit covers 67,900 people in 62 villages and renders educational, family welfare, medical and M.C.H. Services. The Industrial Welfare Unit includes about 23,500 industrial workers providing Family Welfare, MCH, educational and medical services. The Urban Family Welfare Centre

attached to the branch since 1983 covers about 56,000 people in the extensions in the east of Mysore city. The hospital attached to the branch has an operation theatre to carry out MCH., MR (menses regularisation) and MTP (medical termination of pregnancies) services. The Branch has also started Marriage Counselling and Guidance and Adolescent Counselling and Guidance Centres since 1985. It is also publishing a series of books called 'Mano Vikasa Pustaka Male' since 1986 and has published three books in Kannada. Under educational programmes, the branch organises lectures, debates, seminars film shows and workshops on population education to the students as well as the public. During 1986, 644 group discussions were arranged where 6,575 persons attended, 31 mass meetings were held to benefit 1,201 persons, seven film shows were organised to benefit 2,485 persons two baby shows were conducted at which 141 babies participated and 15 camps were organised. During the same year, 6,262 persons were contacted under the scheme Inter-Personal Contacts. Upto December 1986, as many as 1,46,299 persons had been surveyed consisting of 25,798 couples. During 1986, 1,251 sterilisations were done, 315 IUD placements made, 152 persons were provided with oral pills and 280 persons with condoms as against 1,389 sterilisations, 364 IUD placements, oral pills to 138 and condoms to 173 persons during 1985.

Under MCH services, during 1986, 2,801 antenatal and medical check-ups were undertaken, 808 post-natal cases were extended advice and medical check-up, 1,076 mothers were given TT, 546 antenatal and post-natal cases were supplied folic acid tablets and 4,643 women were provided treatment for minor ailments. During the same year, 7,327 children were medically checked, 1,702 doses of DPT, and 936 doses of D and T were administered. Polio vaccine was administered to 1,912 children and 596 children were given Iron and Folic acid tablets, 325 children were immunised against TB, 97 against measles and 317 against Tetanus. Under population education activities, during 1986, both under Formal and Non-Formal Sectors, 34 lectures/discussions were held to benefit 949 students, trainees and others; nine competitions were held involving 211 persons, nine film shows were shown to benefit 945 persons, and an exhibition was arranged. The branch had won prizes during 1980-81 and 1985-86 as the best branch in the State.

Drugs Control

The Department of Drugs Control is administered in the district by an Assistant Drugs Controller assisted by two Drug Inspectors and in the office by a Superintendent and other staff. The Acts, Rules and Regulations administered by the Department in the district are 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 Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder; the Import Trade Regulations for the Grant of Essentiality

Certificate to the Pharmaceutical Industries ; the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, in so far as distribution of Narcotic Drugs, viz. Codeine, Morphine, Pethadine and Medical Opium ; the Poisons Act, 1919 and Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966 ; Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955 ; the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. During 1987, there were 187 Chemists and Druggists in the district and their taluk-wise distribution was as follows : Chamarajanagar 9, Gundlupet 5, H. D. Kote 3, Hunsur 8, Kollegal 14, Krishnarajanagar 8, Mysore 117, Nanjangud 9, Periyapatna 4, T. Narasipur 8 and Yelandur 2. There were 439 qualified Pharmacists and 401 Registered Licenced Establishments (drug shops) in the district. During 1987, in the Drug Testing Laboratory, 224 samples from the district were analysed ; of which, 208 samples were found to be of standard quality. The following were the drug manufacturing units in the district during 1987 : Deep Oxygen Pvt. Ltd., Kasturi Food and Chemicals Ltd., Mysore Oxygen Company Pvt. Ltd., Lin Chemical Laboratories Pvt. Ltd., Supreme Pharmaceuticals, Kalpana Chemicals, Eskayef Ltd., all in Mysore city.

Indian Medical Association

The Indian Medical Association (IMA) has branches at Hunsur, K. R. Nagar, Kollegal, Mysore, Nanjangud, Periyapatna and T. Narasipur. The Periyapatna branch was started during 1984 and had 20 members in 1986-87. It had organised a child show, family welfare camp where 90 family welfare operations were conducted during 1987-88. It also treated 300 tribal out-patients in the tribal colony in the taluk. The Nanjangud branch was started in 1983-84 and had 18 members and had organised a heart patients camp in 1986-87. The K. R. Nagar branch was started in 1986 and had 25 members in 1986-87 and had organised a training camp for doctors. The Hunsur branch was started in 1986 and had 26 members during that year and is maintaining a free clinic in the Sweepers Colony of the town and arranged lectures for the doctors by eminent men in the field of medicine and surgery.

A branch of the State Nurses Association started in 1906 is at Mysore and generally all the Nurses are enrolled as its members. The Association is devoted to the cause of Nursing profession.