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Regional Analysis of Education and Healthcare Facilities in Muddebihal Taluka of Vijayapura District, Karnataka State.

Nafisa Nayakwadi[1], Dr. B. R. Bagade[2]

Abstract

Infrastructural facilities play a vital role in the development of any region. These facilities include education, health, sanitation, transport and communication, drinking water facilities, which are necessary to improve the standard of life of the people living in rural areas. The current paper deals only with education and health facilities in rural areas of Muddebihal taluka of Vijayapura district, Karnataka. In light of these facts, secondary data sources for the year 2015-16 were collected from the Vijayapura district statistics office and other governmental institutions. Education stands as a foundation for the growth and development of any area. Today education system has improved, people living in remotely areas are now getting well education. With the development in education, we can see an improvement in health conditions of rural people. In this study the focus is only on two parameters education and health are analysed.

Keywords: *Education, health, standard of life, eradication of poverty.*

Introduction

Infrastructure is the backbone for development of any region. It plays an important role in supporting economic and social development of an area. Rural infrastructure has the potential to provide basic amenities to people that can improve their standard of living. To give an example, development of infrastructure can lead to improved access to market, health and education. Improving basic infrastructure in rural areas such as roads, electricity, transport and tele-communication, housing, health, education, water and sanitation, is crucial for development and well-being of rural population. The development of infrastructure facilities in rural areas could promote social and economic growth, improve the quality of life of rural people, reduces the incident of poverty by generating employment opportunities, increasing agricultural productivity, provide access to basic goods and services and also improve the health and physical conditions of rural people. Studies also show a strong relationship between infrastructure, economic growth, rural development, poverty reduction, improvement in health and education. Inspite of crucial importance there are many deficiencies in distribution of rural infrastructure across the regions. The quantity and quality of infrastructural amenities are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. Low density of population, low income, low economies are considered to be challenges to the development of basic infrastructural facilities in rural areas. The present study determines the status of rural infrastructure facilities in Muddebihal taluka of Vijayapura District and examines the impact of infrastructure on education and health amenities for rural development.

Literature Review

Barman B and Roy R in their paper Highlighted the Regional Disparities of Healthcare Infrastructure in Koch Bihar District, West Bengal. In this paper attempt has been made to identify the regional distribution of health care infrastructure in Koch Bihar district, availability of healthcare centers, doctor-Population ratio, accessibility of health infrastructure, and women healthcare infrastructure. **(Barman & Roy, 2019)**. Tesema D and others in their paper titled Analyzing spatial distribution of primary schools in Bishoftu Town Ethiopia. This paper reveals the spatial concentration of schools and their distribution pattern of primary schools in Kebeles of Bishoftu town. (Tesema et al., 2018). Karlawad S L highlighted the spatial distribution of Education Facilities in Haveri District. In this paper attempt has been made to explain the taluka wise distribution of primary and secondary education institutions and divided the whole district in low, medium and high levels of education development. (Karlawad, 2018). Kumar A and Sharma D and others in their paper titled Spatial distribution of public health care facilities in rural areas of Nalanda district, Bihar focused on the inter block level distribution of healthcare Facilities in the Nalanda District. (Kumar et al., 2020). Yadav S, Khan Z and Sharma D in their research paper Regional Disparities of Medical Facilities in

Bundi District examine the well served and deficient areas of health infrastructural facilities at tehsil level in Bundi district. This paper reveals medical service centers to fill up the locational gaps for balanced development of Bundi district. (Yadav et al., 2022). Mangal N, Yadav S and Khan Z in a research paper called Spatial Analysis of Distribution pattern of Healthcare facility in Deoli Tehsil, an analytical study has been done on the distribution of existing health facilities in Deoli Tehsil of Tonk district. The 170 inhabited habitations located in the study area have been taken as a unit of analysis, under which circles of fixed diameter for the serving area were drawn from the primary health center and sub-center and dispensary as the center for analyzing health facilities. Any habitation found within the periphery of these circles was treated as the serving area of the health centre and the habitations outside the circle were treated as unserved areas. In the end, suggestions were presented for providing health facilities for unserved areas. (Mangal et al., 2023).

Objectives

1. To analyse the distribution of educational and health facilities in Muddebihal taluka of Vijayapura District, Karnataka state.
2. To study the medical facilities and their impact on rural population.
3. To explain the measures taken to remove difficulties in the education and health facilities.
4. To highlight the problems faced by the rural population in the taluka due to the lack of education and health facilities.

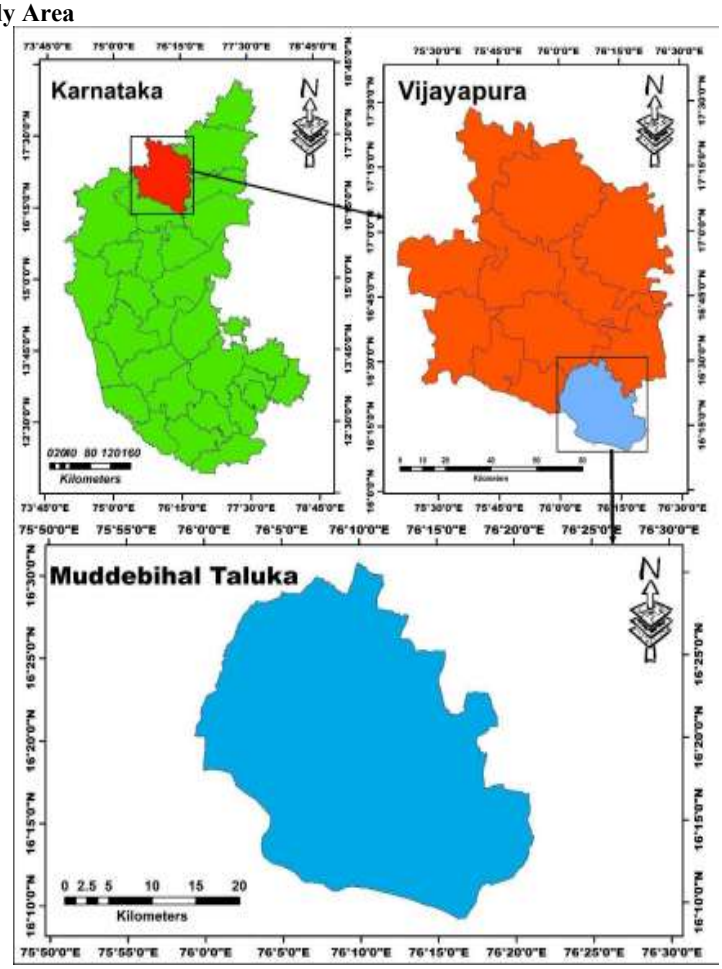
Data collection and Methodology

The current study is solely based on Secondary sources of data, which is collected from District Statistical Office Vijayapura "Vijayapura District at a glance-2015-16". The study is carried out to study the education and health facilities in Muddebihal Taluka of Vijayapura District. An attempt has been made to tabulate, process, analyse and interpret the data by applying suitable and simple statistical techniques. The findings have been demonstrated in tabular form by using Microsoft Office Word and Excel sheets.

Study Area

Muddebihal is one of the five talukas in Vijayapura district, located between 16° 20' 14" N latitude and 76° 07' 55" E longitude. The total geographical area of this block is about 1494 km^2, which contributes 14.23% of the total geographical area of the Vijayapura district. The population is about 2,90,691, about 13.35% of the total population of the district. About 77% of the population lives in rural areas and only 33% is urban population. The sex ratio is about 981 females per thousand males, with rural areas having a higher sex ratio than urban areas. The literacy rate is about 78.18%, ranks second after Bijapur, literacy is higher among the urban population than in rural population.

Location Map of the Study Area



Results and Discussion:

a) Education

Education develops skills and abilities, increases efficiency and makes us modern in outlook. It also promotes a scientific temper and spirit of enquiry among us, which are essential for understanding the problems and difficulties of the modern technological world. Education brings about a change in the attitude of the people towards work and their life. Education also changes the attitude towards girl children; people have stopped discriminating between a girl child and a boy. This has brought a change in our social set-up and also improved the quality of life of rural people. Education is the most important factor in achieving rapid economic development, social order and equal opportunities. Thus, the facilities of education in any region play a vital role in the development of human resources.

Table 1-

Distribution of Educational Facilities in Muddebihal Taluka.

No of educational institutions in Muddebihal Taluka of Vijayapura district (2015-16).		
Educational Institutions	**Number of Institutions**	**No of Education Institution per 100 Km^2**
Anganavadi Centres	401	27
Lower primary schools	131	9
Higher primary schools	205	14
High schools	72	5
Pre-University Colleges	25	2
General Degree Colleges (G+P)	9	1
Polytechnic colleges (G+P)	1	0

Source: *Vijayapura District Handbook 2015-16.*

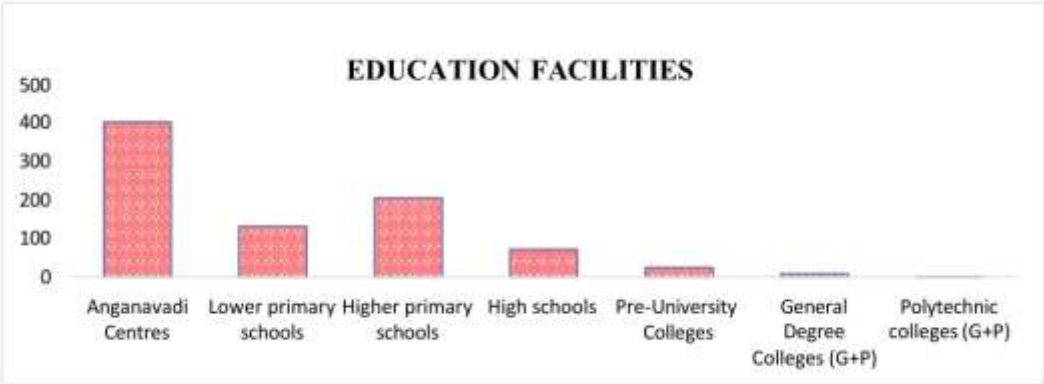


Figure 2: Education Facilities in Muddebihal Taluka in 2015-2016.

The above table-1, depicts the information concerned to the distribution of educational facilities in Muddebihal taluka during 2015-16. In rural settlements of Muddebihal Taluka, there are education facilities of various levels such as Anganwadi centres, lower primary schools (up to 4th std), higher primary schools (middle schools up to 7th std), high schools (up to 10th std), pre-university or junior colleges, general degree colleges and a polytechnic college. This taluka is having 401 Anganwadi centres, 131 lower primary schools, 205 higher primary schools, 72 high schools, 25 junior colleges, 9 general degree colleges and only one polytechnic college. There is no engineering and medical college is located in this taluka of Vijayapura district. The number of education institutions is decreasing when it comes to higher education.

Table 2:

Literacy rate as per 2011 census.

	Rural	**urban**	**Overall**
Male	78.18	88.75	80.59
Female	50.19	73.47	56.31
Total	64.76	81.12	68.5

Source: *Vijayapura District Handbook 2015-16.*

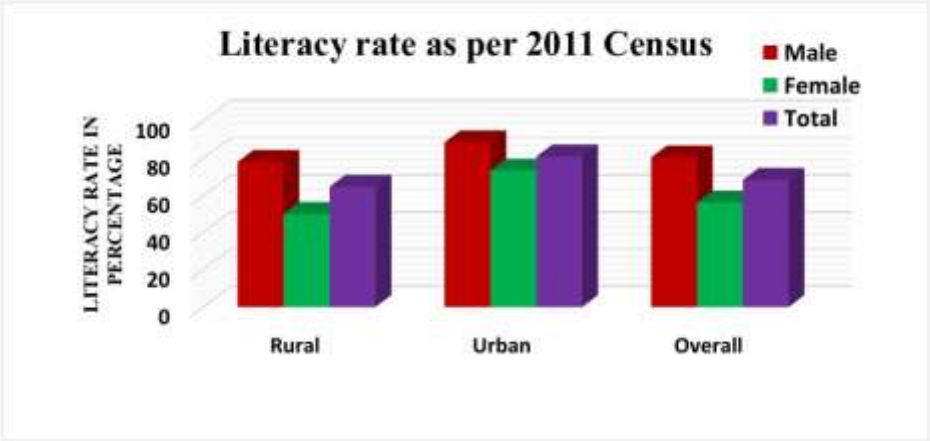


Figure 3: Literacy rate of Muddebihal Taluka.

The above table shows the literacy rate as per 2011 census. The overall literacy rate of males is 80.59 per cent and overall female literacy is about 56.31 per cent. There is a variation of 24.28 per cent. Rural areas have a low literacy rate compared to urban areas. This is due to a lack of awareness regarding educating the female population.

Medical Facilities

The most accepted definition of health is given by WHO "Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity".

Health is an important element of well-being. Health facilities available to a person indicate his level of living. The enjoyment of health facilities has taken a place among human rights. Because of its importance in human development, Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides that "everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health of himself and of his family including food, clothing, housing and medical care and social sciences". Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) also provides that everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health". Health care and its facilities in any society are essential to keep people in sound condition physically and mentally.

Table 2:

Distribution of health care facilities in Muddebihal Taluka.

Medical Facilities in Muddebihal taluka in 2015-16	
Hospitals (Govt+Private)	19
Nursing homes	07
Allopathy hospitals	15
Primary health centres	11
Community health centres	03

Source: Vijayapura District Handbook 2015-16.

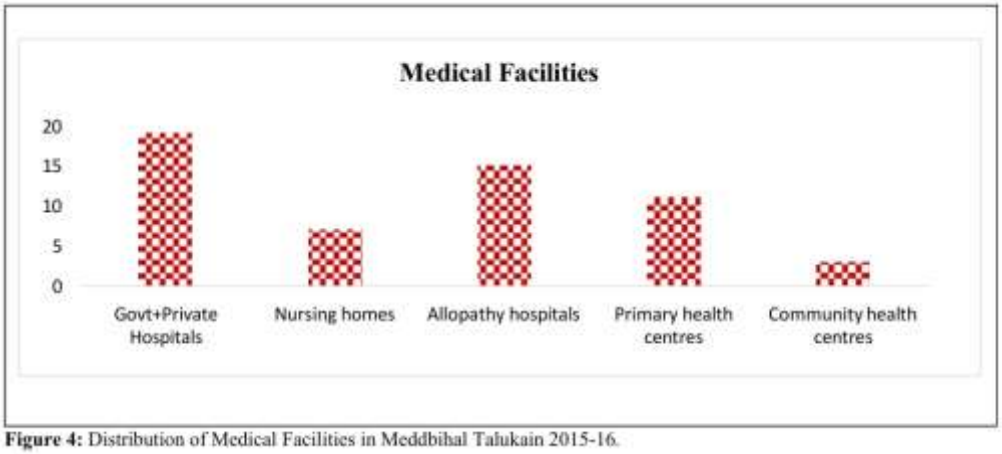


Figure 4: Distribution of Medical Facilities in Meddbihal Talukain 2015-16.

The above **table 2**, shows the availability of medical facilities in rural areas of Muddebihal taluka. The health care

facilities in the study area include government hospitals, Allopathy
sectors, nursing homes, primary health centres and community health centres distributed in rural areas of Muddebihal Taluka of Vijayapura district. This taluka is having 16 government hospitals, 7 nursing homes, 15 allopathy hospitals, 11 primary health centres and only 3 community health centres distributed in rural areas of the study area.

Findings

1. The government plays an important role in providing primary and secondary education by establishing several schools in rural areas. Also, there are private schools which are providing education to the students.
2. The number of higher education institutions is less in this region compared to primary and higher primary institutions. There is a need to establish more such government and private institutions which impart higher education in the taluka.
3. The government has taken several measures to provide health facilities in rural areas by establishing primary health centres. These health centres lack medical and para medical staff.
4. Though primary health centres and community health centres are extending their services, no super specialty hospitals are found in the taluka.

Conclusion

The present paper undertakes the study of educational and healthcare facilities in Muddebihal Taluka of Vijayapura district. The education facilities and health facilities in this Taluka are irregularly distributed among the rural areas. the education and health facilities in this taluka, particularly in rural areas, remain underdeveloped and are one of the major constraints for economic in general and social development. It is also observed that there is no uniformity in the distribution of the infrastructure facilities. The system of education in rural areas of the study area is developing. In rural areas, the problems that are found in the system of education are regarding number of schools, transportation facilities, provision of civic amenities and facilities, level of education, computer education, organization of group classes, organization of picnics, use of technology, infrastructure, and teachers.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of thesis paper.

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