



Availability of health facilities in degree colleges of Godavari Districts, AP: A case study

G. Srinivasa Reddy,

Lecturer in Physical Education, S.M.B.T.A.V & S.N. Degree College, Veeravasaram, W.G.Dt.

Abstract:- The aim and purpose of this study was to know the facilities pertaining to health available in Government, Aided and Private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University. The survey method adopted here was based on questionnaire. The particular type of survey was found most suitable and favourable for this study and hence this method was adopted. The study reveals that there is a significant difference among the government, aided and private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University in availability of facilities regarding health and there is not a significant difference between the degree colleges of West and East Godavari districts in availability of facilities regarding health.

Key Words:- Questionnaire, Significant, Affiliated.

Introduction:-

Health is basic to life and a foundation for productive activity in life. An unhealthy soldier cannot defend the frontiers of his country even when he is provided with sophisticated weapons.

According to the dictionary "Health is keeping the body in good condition physically, mentally and spiritually". The World Health Organisation has defined health as "A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease and infirmity". Mahatma Gandhi defined "Health is stated as the perfect condition of five organs of action i.e. Hands, Feet, Mouth, Anus and Genitals five senses of perception i.e. touch, smell, taste, sight and hearing with eleventh sense mind".

THE THREE DIMENSIONS OF HEALTH:-

The physical, mental and social dimensions of health are like length, breadth and height of a box which are interdependent. An unhealthy body is likely to change the attitude of a person towards others, towards himself and even towards life in chronic and extreme cases. Such an attitude is responsible for making the individual mentally unhealthy. He is also not likely to adjust socially in a productive manner to support himself, his family and fulfil his obligations towards community and society.

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTH TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO THE COMMUNITY:-

The health of an individual and community are mutually dependent. If individuals do not keep good health, death and illness grow in a community. If a community indulges in bad and unhealthy practices, the individual suffers. So in order to make community happy, healthy and prosperous each



individual should understand the values of good health, one should not only try to protect his own health but also the health of his family members. Even when there are frequent occurrences of disease and death in a community, it can become healthy in a few years, if its members have a strong desire for good health and strive to achieve it.

Purpose of the study

The aim and purpose of this study was to know the facilities pertaining to health available in Government, Aided and Private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University, Andhra Pradesh. This study may be a guidance for the agencies such as government, private and social workers to seek measures to improve the facilities

pertaining to health in degree colleges. Further it may help the future investigators to carryout similar studies in other aspects which effect the improvement of the health of the students.

Methodology:

The survey method adopted here was based on questionnaire. The particular type of survey was found most suitable for this study and hence this method was adopted to determine the significant mean difference among the government, aided and private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya university and between the degree colleges of West and East Godavari district in facilities pertaining to health, an analysis of variance was done by using the 'F' test.

$$F' \text{ ratio} = \frac{\text{Mean squares of between sets}}{\text{Mean squares of with in sets}}$$

Table - 1

Analysis of variance of the mean difference among government, aided and private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University with regard to availability of facilities regarding health.

Source of variance	Degree of freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	'F' – ratio M Sb / M Sw
Between the colleges	02	39482.62	19741.31	12.7187
Within the College	12	18625.8	1552.15	

Calculated value of 'F' = 12.7187

Table value of 'F' 5% = 3.8853



The calculated 'F' value was 12.7187 which is greater than the table value 3.8853. It is highly significant. So the null hypothesis was rejected at 5% level of significance and it may be concluded that

there is a significant difference among the government, aided and private degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University regarding the availability of health facilities.

Table - 2

Analysis of variance of the mean difference among government, aided and private degree colleges of West and East Godavari Districts with regard to availability of health facilities.

Source of variance	Degree of freedom	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	'F' – ratio M Sb / M Sw
Between the colleges	01	801.0225	801.0225	1.0937
Within the College	08	5892.2	732.4	

Calculated value of 'F' = 1.0937

Table value of 'F' = 5.3176

The calculated 'F' value was 1.0937 which is less than table value 5.3176. It is not significant. So the null hypothesis was rejected at 5% level of significance and it may be concluded that there is not significant difference between the degree colleges of West and East Godavari districts regarding the availability of health facility.

Results / Findings

1. There are 288 degree colleges in Adikavi Nannaya University. Out of which 92% of degree colleges in Adikavi Nannaya University supplied mineral water to the students where as 80% of Govt and 87.5% of Aided colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University supplies mineral water to the students.

2. 48 men have access to one toilet on an average and 42 women have access to one toilet on an average in degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University.

3. 98% of degree colleges in Adikavi Nannaya University have maintained hygienic conditions on their premises and their neighbourhood. Whereas only 86.5% of Govt degree colleges in Adikavi Nannaya University maintained hygienic conditions in their premises and their neighbourhood.

4. 90% of degree colleges in Adikavi Nannaya University have carried out health check-up to the students by medical officer. Whereas 70% of Govt and 83% of Aided degree colleges have carried out health check up to the students.

5. 86% of degree colleges Adikavi Nannaya University have conducted



medical camps to the students where as 66.5% of Govt and 75% of Aided colleges have conducted medical camps to the students.

Conclusions/ Recommendations

1. Government and all managements of the aided colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University should take measures to supply purified water to all the students.
2. Government and management of aided colleges should take measures to improve the toilet facilities for men and

women in the degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University.

3. Government should take measures to improve the hygienic conditions of government degree colleges in the premises and their neighbourhood.
4. Government and managements of aided degree colleges should see that health checkups are carried out in their colleges.
5. Government and managements of aided degree colleges of Adikavi Nannaya University should see that medical camps are arranged on a regular basis.

Reference

1. M.K. Gandhi "Key to Health" Nevjiven publications house, Ahmedabad, 1956.
2. Constitution of The World Health Organisation cronicleo of the world organisation, 1,1947.