

A Case Study :

## Management and medical facilities available in some selected hospitals at Patna: A critical evaluation

RANJU KUSHWAHA

Received : August, 2010; Accepted : October, 2010

### ABSTRACT

Correspondence to:  
**RANJU KUSHWAHA**  
Department of Home  
Science, Juhari Devi Girls  
(P.G.) College, KANPUR  
(U.P.) INDIA

In a big city like Patna, hospitals are an integral part of the society. There are big hospitals as well as small ones, which are providing teaching facilities (known as medical colleges) as well as private hospitals run by missionary societies. The study was conducted with an objective to evaluate some selected government and private hospitals of Patna town in the context of available facilities claimed by them and at the same time actually provided by them. The result of the study was that there is a great need to improve the managerial process and medical facilities in hospitals.

Kushwaha, Ranju (2010). Management and medical facilities available in some selected hospitals at Patna : A Critical Evaluation, *Asian J. Home Sci.*, 5 (2) : 344-346.

**Key words :** Hospital management, Medical facilities, Availability of medical facilities.

**W**H.O. definition of health goes as follows “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity .” The health of people is strongly influenced by the quality and availability of health services. By health services is meant all those personal and community services, including medical care, directed towards the protection and promotion of health of the community.

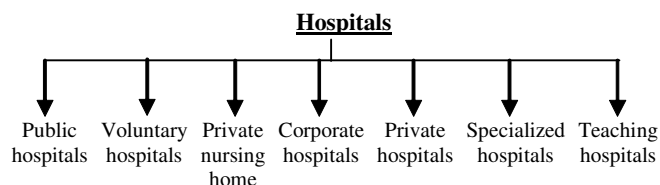
Human being makes society. Healthy human beings make a healthy society. However, every society has its share of unhealthy human beings. Illness, disease and invalidity may be a curse of society, but their victims certainly are not. They are as much a part of society as the healthiest of individuals.

In the past, an individual afflicted by a wound or disease was condemned to suffer and fend for him. In those primitive days, the healthy never assisted or looked after the afflicted. The practice was to consider such an afflicted person a spent force and no longer useful to society. Thus, complete isolation from society was the tragic lot of one who fell ill. No attempt was made to ascertain the causes and suggest cures for ailments. The belief then was that illness was caused either by evil spirit or was a punishment for one’s misdeeds. Later, the tribe assumed responsibility of looking after the sick who were considered victims of a magic spell, by appearing or searing away the evil spirit with a counter curse.

As civilization advanced from the individual, from family to the tribe and finally to organized community, society acknowledged a common responsibility towards

the sick. It was only when civilization progressed that man sought to provide for the welfare of his fellow beings.

Illness creates dependency. The sick needs medical treatment, nursing care and shelter. With the advent of the modern society, the institution developed to cater to the needs of the sick was the “hospital” The term hospital means an establishment for temporary occupation by the sick and the injured. Today, hospital means an institution in which sick or injured persons are treated. Historically, in India, a systematic hospitals care with different kinds of hospitals, treatment and teaching hospitals has been planned, established and developed only after independence. Hospitals have been classified in many ways such as -



### Management :

In the present day, society and human needs are largely satisfied through the economic activities of organised groups and associations. Because of biological and other limitation, no individual or group can effort to be self sufficient and yet attain a high level of prosperity. It is therefore in their own interest that man should join together and accomplish goals through co-operation. However, to be effective with minimum of adverse