

CHAPTER - II

TOWN MUNICIPALITY AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Sankeshwar town is of historical significance. Sankeshwar (More correctly SHANKESHWAR or the CONCH GOD) is described as one of the richest villages in the Chikodi Sub-division of Belgaum District in Karnataka State. The gazetteers described the village having large traffic with fifty traders, who exported cotton to Chiplun and Vengurla in Maharashtra and imported dry coconuts, dates and spices. A weekly market is held on Fridays, where grain, vegetables, yarn, blankets are bought and sold. The village has an old temple and a monastery.

The temple of Shankarling, which is said to have been built by JAKHANACHARYA is 82 feet tall and 48 feet broad. It has three inscriptions, one of them legible is of the 17th Ratta Chieftain Kartavirya IV (1199-1218).^{*1}

A yearly fair in the honour of God lasting for three days is held in February or March. The Monastery or Math of Sankeshwar has a large building about 2 acres in circumference. The chief gate face the North. The South gate face the river Hiranyakeshi.

The devotees of the Swami are Brahmins, Rajputs, Marathas, Shimpies and Panchals. Swamiji's jurisdiction

extended from Malaprabha to the Himalayas and from the Nizam's territories to the Konkan coast. Besides the tributes from disciples and road mission fines paid by excommunicated followers formed a substantial sum. The Monastery has yearly revenue of about Rs. 30,000 from 30 villages.

Randullakhan (1569-1615) an Officer of Hijrat Ibrahim Yadar, the Minister of the Bijapur ruler, was so pleased with Swamiji's devotion that he granted some villages which helped the Swamiji to open two more Monasteries at Kolhapur and at Sankeshwar. The Swamiji who succeeded Shanker-Bharati acquired some more villages from a Kolhapur Chief in about 1670 and such additions continued till 1838. The number of Inam villages under the Monastery is 30.*² There is another Math in the town. This is the Durundeeswar Math. Several educational institutions are run by this math in the town.

The earliest mention of Sankeshwar occurs in 1488 when Bhadur Gilani, the Bhamani Governor of the Konkan broke into rebellion, took Belgaum and Goa and established his headquarters at Sankeshwar. Mohammed II, the 14th Bahamani King (1482-1518), came to punish the rebel and the region from Jamakhandi to Sankeshwar submitted to him in three days. In 1659 Sankeshwar fell to "CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ" and became a part of Kolhapur District. In February 1834, when the late Dr. F. Wilson was at Sankeshwar on a missionary tour, he saw the yearly fair which was attended by about 10,000 people

and the great car of the God which was 45 feet high.³ Now it is part of Belgaum District of Karnataka State.

SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Secularism is an important feature of this town. Though people of all religions, sects, castes, creeds, colours and languages live here, all of them live peacefully. Sankeshwar is one of the luckiest towns in our country that has remained free from any kind of communal violence. Major communities are lingayats (36.71%) followed by marathas (19.83%), Muslims (14.69%), Shepherds (7.43%) christian community form the least proportion (0.37%) in the total population. Scheduled caste population constitutes about 13%.⁴

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

The town has produced a number of political leaders and the most eminent among them were Shri. M.P. Patil, Shri. Appanagouda Patil. Now, Shri. M.S. Patil is taking active interest. All of them belong to congress party. Shri. M.P. Patil was a leading congressman in the then Bombay Presidency's Ministry and represented the Bombay- Karnataka Region. He also had a brief period of Ministership in the Mysore State after the States' Re-organisation in 1956.

Communitywise, the people in the town seemed to be divided as regards their loyalty or support to the various

political parties. In the Pre-Independence days the Congress Party was the main organisation which claimed the loyalty of all the people. The strength of the Congress is retained even today as is reflected by the support given to the Congress candidates at various elections. (Loksabha, Legislative Assembly and Town Municipality). Mainly Lingayats support congress party in the T.M.C Area. Of late, the Janatadal has come on the scene and it has been mobilising the support of muslims, marathas and backward classes in favour of its own candidates. For the rest, people are divided in their support, not necessarily in any fixed proportion, to the Congress and the Janatadal and change their loyalty from time to time.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC SCENARIO OF SANKESHWAR TOWN

Sankeshwar town is an important business centre in the Hukkeri Taluka of the Belgaum District of the Karnataka State. It is situated on the Poona-Bangalore road (National Highway No.4). It is 60 KM from Kolhapur to the South and 48 KM from Belgaum to the North. The total geographical area of the town is 18 sq. kms.

The town is located on the bank of the river Hiranyakeshi. The river supplies drinking water to the town. It is also a source of irrigation to the fields of the town and the surrounding areas.

The temperature of the town varies from 18 degree celcius to 38 degree celcius. The average rainfall of Sankeshwar is 752.3 mm. The main crops are sugarcane, chillies, tobacco, groundnut, jawar, wheat etc. Rice is also cultivated in a limited area.

Town is well served by a net-work of roads connecting it with the other towns in all directions. Sankeshwar town is not linked by railway. The nearest Railway Station (Gokak Road) is about 40 Kms North-West. The town is having one Post Office and one Telephone Exchange Office. People of the town read news papers or periodicals in Kannada, Marathi, English and Urdu. They listen the All India Radio from Dharwad, Sangli, Pune, Bombay. Now the town is served by the Television net-work. The people of the town watch Delhi Doordarshan and Regional Language Programmes. The town is also served by the STAR and Asian Television Network.

Modern Sankeshwar is a growing town which is becoming more and more important economically and politically. The total population of the town according to 1991 census is 27,237. The total number of families is 5200. The number of male population is 13,972 and the number of female population is 13,265. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

Sankeshwar town is famous for the sugar factory and there is a Dispensary in sugar factory colony, incharge of a

qualified Medical Officer. The workers and their dependents are provided with free medical aid. Out-door patients are treated at concessional rates.

Sankeshwar town has the Agricultural Produce Market Committee and Rani Channamma Market Yard to provide the Agriculturists with a regulated market for marketing their produce. Both are established here to bring advantages to the farmers. The regulated market was established on 16.10.1950. Under the then Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Act of 1939.

Shri. Durundeeswar Vidya Samvardhaka Sangh, Sankeshwar (1968) is a well organised body providing education from pre-primary to the higher levels as well as technical education. The educational efforts began as a private enterprise with a few pupils and single teacher. Today it has acquired a pivotal position in the socio-cultural life of this area. The role of Shri. S.S. Patil (Khatedar) and Shri. Appannagouda Patil needs special mention in fund raising and construction activities. The magnificent school building and college building on the National Highway No.4 that attracts passers by speaks eloquently of their efforts. This sangh runs 14 educational institutions in and around Sankeshwar.

Sankeshwar is a busy commercial town. Following are the commercial and trading establishments in the town.*⁵

Table 2.1 Statement showing particulars of the commercial establishments

Sl.No	Particulars	Numbers
1	Saw Mills	3
2	Oil Mills	6
3	Flour Mills	15
4	Cloth Shops	20
5	Seeds and Fertilizer shops	6
6	Printing Presses	5
7	Co-operative Banks	5
8	Nationalised Banks	3
9	Typing Chambers	2
10	Cinema Theaters	2
11	Video Centres	3
12	Petrol and Diesel Pumps	4
13	Finance Corporations	7
14	Medical Shops	10
15	Vegetable Shops	10
16	Hotels	35
17	Boardings	13
18	Lodgings	2
19	Ice Factories	3
20	Foodgrain Shops	14
21	Wine shops	10

* Source : Annual Administration Reports of Town Municipal Council - 1993-94 P.28.

BRIEF HISTORY OF SANKESHWAR TOWN MUNICIPALITY

In the beginning in 1939, a Village Panchayat was established in Sankeshwar. The village Panchayat performed some important functions like cleaning of roads and lighting of streets. etc.

With the increase in population and income, the Sankeshwar Village Panchayat after 20 years was upgraded to Town Panchayat in 1959. The Sankeshwar Town Panchayat performed number of important services. Town Panchayat maintained a hospital, with specious building. Even at that time this hospital had a qualified doctor and sufficient staff. Most of the health schemes like immunisation and Vaccination were carried out in this hospital. The Town Panchayat also performed functions like sanitation and conservancy, maintenance of public wells, prevention of diseases like malaria by spraying D.D.T., looking after public health etc.*⁶ The present status of Town Municipality to Sankeshwar was conferred in 1973. The basic data regarding S.T.M.C. is as under :

1. Name of the TMC- Town Municipal Council, Sankeshwar.
2. Year of establishment - 1973
3. Area - 18 Sq. Kms.
4. Population (As per 1991 Census) - 27,237
5. No. of territorial division in the town - 5 wards
6. No. of Council Members - 15 in the Town Municipality

- 1)	General	11
- 2)	Women	3
- 3)	Scheduled castes	1
	Total	15

CONSTITUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND ITS ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

As per the Karnataka Government Notification No. HMA 62 MNC dated 15.12.1973, the Town Panchayat Committee of Sankeshwar was converted into Town Municipal Council. The Town Municipal Council functioned as interim municipality from 17.12.1973 to 3.2.1979. Thereafter the body was under an Administrator. As per the Government Notification No. HUD 21 MEL 83 dated 8.6.1983, the Block Development Officer, Hukeri was appointed as the Administrator.

The Town Municipal Council has been reconstituted on the basis of the population by 1971 census under Section 13 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964.

According to the reconstitution, the town has been divided into 5 wards with 15 Councillors. Of the 15 Councillors two seats are reserved for women in Ward No. I and IV and one seat is reserved for scheduled castes in Ward No. V.

The first General Election to the Town Municipal Council was held on 27.5.1979. The list of the elected councillors was published in the Karnataka Government Gazette dated 21.06.1979 as per the requirement Under Section 20 of the Municipalities Act of 1964. This elected council was in office from 21.6.1979 to 20.6.1983.

The Municipal Councillors are elected from among the population of the town on the basis of adult franchise. The Municipal Council elects its own President and Vice-President among its elected members. The tenure of the Municipal Council is five years.

All the members of the Council constitute its General Body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. According to Section 47 of the Karnataka Municipalities Act 1964, the Council shall hold at least one meeting a month. The proceedings of the meetings are recorded in the proceedings book. The copies of the resolutions passed in the General Body Meetings are required to be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner within 15 days from the date of meetings, as per Section 43(1)(d) of the Act.

COMMITTEES

As per Section 63(1) of the Act, Town Municipal Council has constituted several committees. The President of the council was urged to constitute the following standing committees :

1. The Finance Committee
2. The Health Committee.
3. Social Justice Committee.

The Health Committee consists of 5 (five) Councilors. These members perform following functions in relation to health and sanitation :

FUNCTIONS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1. To look after the cleanliness of the town.
2. Removal and disposal of filth and debris to the dumping station
3. To make arrangements for the spray of D.D.T. and Phenoyal.
4. Taking precautionary measures regarding contagious diseases and water borne diseases.
5. Regulation of the sale of food materials, drugs and milk.
6. Regulation of municipal markets and slaughter houses.
7. Demolition of unsafe buildings.*⁷

Now-a-days the functions of the Health Committee are performed by the Standing Committee of the Sankeshwar Town Municipal Council. To understand what functions exactly fall under health and sanitary sector it is essential to go through the list of functions allotted under Karnataka T.M. Act 1964. The same is as under.

The Karnataka Town Municipality Act of 1964, lays exhaustive lists of functions which are classified into obligatory and optional functions. The following are the obligatory and optional functions in relation to Health.

OBLIGATORY FUNCTIONS

1. Water supply for public and private purposes at reasonable rates. To avoid dangers to health of the people from the insufficient or polluted water supply.
2. Registration of births and deaths.
3. Construction and maintenance of public streets, public latrines, market places, slaughter houses, beef markets, public baths and washing places.
4. Demolition of unsafe buildings which are likely to cause public danger.
5. To clean the public roads and places. To look after the cleanliness and removal of bushes from public places.
6. Arrangement for controlling infectious diseases.
7. Regulation of the sale of food materials, drugs, milk, etc.
8. To construct and maintenance of public hospitals, dispensaries and infant welfare centers.
9. Removal of obstructions upon streets and bridges.
10. Public vaccination
11. Drainage and conservancy.
12. To remove and dispose of filth, rubbish, etc.

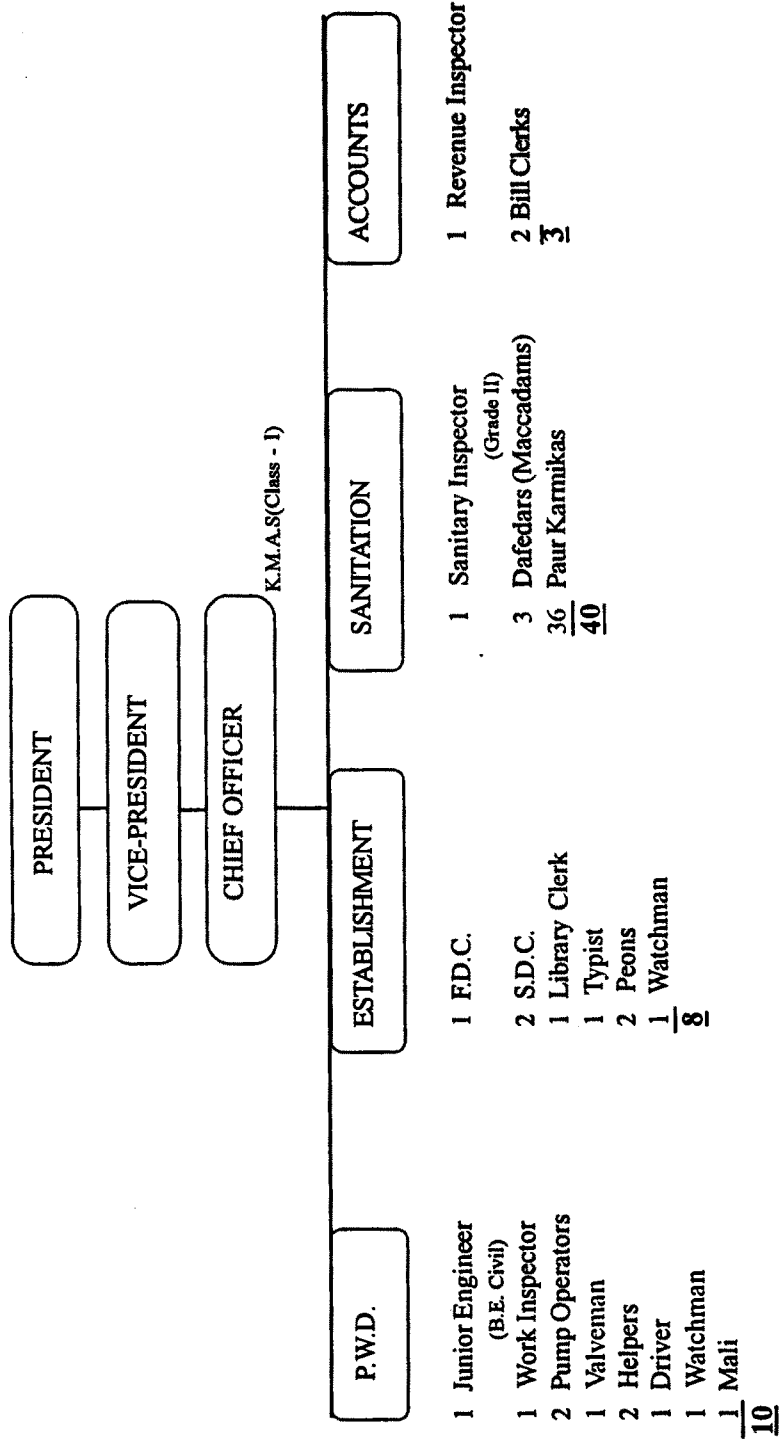
13. To take steps to improve the standard of living of sweepers as per the directions of State Government.
14. To provide medical help and lodging facilities to the people suffering from contagious diseases.*⁸

OPTIONAL FUNCTIONS

The voluntary functions recommended by the State Government pertaining to health are as follows ;

1. Establishment and maintenance of public gardens and parks.
2. Planting of trees on road sides and other places for shade.
3. To provide the required materials for the drainage system, even to the private sector, to link the private gutters with the main gutters for the purpose of drainage.
4. To prepare a water supply scheme with the aim of providing minimum 70 liter water to every individual per day in the Municipal Area. (As per the public Health Department instruction 140 liters of water is to be supplied each individual per day).
5. If a Municipality makes water supply through pipes it is necessary for it to get the water examined and approved in the laboratory approved by the State Government.*⁹

**Chart 2.1 - ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF
SANKESHWAR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AS ON 19th SEPTEMBER, 1995.**



The above mentioned obligatory functions are compulsory and optional functions may be performed if the T.M.C. desires. Our study of Sankeshwar Town Municipality covers both the obligatory and optional functions in health sector. Now let us turn our attention to administrative structure of S.T.M.C. To perform the functions of T.M.C. a chief officer is appointed by the Government of Karnataka.

THE CHIEF OFFICER

He is the Executive Officer who carries on day-to-day administration of the Municipality. He is appointed by the State Government. He is the Executive Head and is responsible for all executive work of the municipality. The Chief Officer is required to submit the extract of his diary every month to the Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum for perusal and remarks. He performs the following functions :

1. He has to lookafter the financial aspects as well as the administration according to the directions of the President of the Town Municipal Council.
2. To take required steps for the implementation of all the decisions taken by the Municipality and also the resolutions passed.
3. To lookafter the registers and records of the Municipality.

4. Subject to orders of the Municipal Council, to take prompt steps to remove any irregularities pointed out by the auditor.
5. To prepare Annual Budget and present the same to the Standing Committee.
6. Report to the President, the Standing Committee and Municipal Council all the cases of fraud, embezzlement, theft or loss of municipal money or property.
7. To supervise and control the work of all the Municipal Officers and workers.
8. Supply any return statement, estimate, statistics, accounts or report in his charge called for by the Standing Committee.*¹⁰

SANITARY INSPECTOR

The Sanitary Inspector is held responsible for all activities pertaining to the Health and Sanitation Department of Municipality. All the work and administration of the Health Department is carried out under his supervision and control. He has to get implemented the health plans with the help of staff exclusively meant for Health Sector. The duties of Sanitary Inspector in Health and Sanitation Sector are as under:

:

1. He has to take immediate steps for the control of contagious diseases. To check and prevent the spread of water borne diseases. Now and then he has to get water samples examined.
2. He has to take all the precautions for the health of the people in the municipal areas and to see that his health plans are properly implemented.
3. It is his duty to dispose of corpse of animals lying on roads. He has to send stray animals to the pen and to take legal action against their owners. 4. He has to look after the food adulteration.
5. He has to look after the cleanliness of the town by removing dirt and garbages in public places.
6. He has to attend to the complaints of the citizens regarding their health problems and to take necessary steps.
7. He has to make entry (Registration) of births and deaths.
8. He has to supervise the premises and area around the private hospitals and dispensaries and see that they have maintained cleanliness around the hospital.
9. He has to look after the health of the people by taking all kinds of preventive steps as well as curative steps.

10. He has to assist for implementation of National Health Programmes.*¹¹

The Sankeshwar Town Municipality has maintained the hospital from 1973 to 1981. All the expenses of the dispensary were borne by the Municipal Council. In the year 1980 the Government of Karnataka asked each Municipality in the State whether it was able to run its municipal hospital on its own or handover the same to the State Government.

The financial position of the Sankeshwar Municipality was not very sound. Its revenue for 1980-81 was Rs. 7,27,257 and expenditure was Rs. 8,58,737*¹². Hence the municipality found it difficult to meet the expenses of the hospital. It preferred to handover the municipal dispensary to the District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Belgaum with staff and stock of materials for maintenance with effect from 31.7.1981. Thus the Municipal Hospital in Sankeshwar became Government Hospital. The Municipalities which have sound financial position refused to handover their Municipal Hospitals to the State Government.

After the takeover of Municipal Hospital in Sankeshwar by the State Government which had the status of Primary Health Unit, it has been upgraded as a Primary Health Centre in 1992. At present the hospital is equipped with following facilities.



**Photograph 1. Backside of Government Hospital-
An Example of uncleanliness (Ward IV)**

Medical Officer (M.B.B.S., M.S.)	1
Nurses	2
Compounders	1
Workers	4

Total	8

In 1992-93 the newly constructed Primary Health Centre has 12 bed facilities. In its premises it has a well furnished quarter for the Medical Officer also. However, surrounding area of the hospital lacks cleanliness. Particularly, backside of the hospital is full of litter and can be mentioned as a classic example of uncleanness (see Photograph 1 backside of hospital in ward IV). To understand the position of health facilities in STMC area, it is essential to know the private health facilities available in the municipal area. The same is presented as under :

Table 2.2 GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Statement showing the private hospitals functioning in the Municipal Area

Sl. No.	Name of Doctor and Hospital	No. of Doctor	No. of Beds	Nurses Compounders	OPD
GENERAL PRACTITIONERS					
1	Dr.B. K. Kurbet M.B.B.S Kurbet's Nursing Home & Clinic	1	25	4	100
2	Dr.N. S. Hanji M.B.B.S Sanjivini Hospital	1	20	2	100
3	Dr. T. S. Nesari M.B.B.S Shakti Clinic & Hospital	1	25	3	100
4	Dr. P. A. Pattanashetti M.B.B.S Pattanashetti's Clinic & Hospital	1	10	2	100
5	Dr. N. L. Patil M.B.B.S Patil's Clinic & Hospital	1	20	2	100
6	Dr. P.B. Mirje M.B.B.S Mirje's Clinic & Hospital	1	25	2	100
7	Dr. Alexandar M.B.B.S Dr.(Mrs.) Marayamma Alexandar M.B.B.S Syrian Hospital	2	70	6	100
8	Dr.(Miss.) Kyee's M.B.B.S Mission Hospital Dr. Sundarwale M.B.B.S., D.O.M.S. Dr.(Mrs.,) Sundarwale M.B.,E.N.T.	3	60	8	100
9	Dr. B. R. Kankanwadi M.B.B.S Kankanawadi's Clinic	1	-	1	50
10	Dr. M.J. Duggani, M.B.B.S Hira Sugar Factory, Medical Officer	1	25	3	50
11	Dr. V. M. Bhide, G.F.A.M.	1	-	1	100
12	Dr. D. H. Maldar, G.C.E.H Maldar's Clinic & Hospital	1	30	3	100
13	Dr. G. Y. Bullannavar, M.B.B.S Bullannavar's Hospital,	1	25	2	75
14	Dr. Bhide A. V. M.B.B.S, F.R.C.S Bhide Clinic & Nursing Home	2	20	3	50
		18	325	42	1225

TABLE 2.3 STATEMENT SHOWING SPECIALISTS IN SANKESHWAR TMC AREA

Sl. No.	Gynacologists and Hospitals	No. of Doctor	No. of Beds	Nurses Compounders	OPD p/m
1	Dr. S. N. Haval M.D., D.G.O. Rukmini Hospital	1	20	3	100
2	Dr. Asha S. Patil, M.B., D.G.O Dr. Maldar's Hospital	1	15	3	50
3	Dr.S. V. Murgude, M.B.B.S, D.G.O.	1	25	3	100
4	Dr. Sheela P. Potadar, M.B., D.G.O.	1	20	2	50
CHILDREN SPECILISTS (Paediatricians)					
1	Dr.N.P.Haval M.B.,D.C.H. Rukmini Hospital	1	20	3	100
2	Dr.M.G. Mastiholimath, M.B.B.S, D.C.H Mastiholimath's Clinic & Hospital	1	15	3	100
DENTAL CLINIC'S					
1	Dr. Vaibhav Bhide, B.D.S Dr.(Mrs.) Bhide, B.D.S Bhide's Dental Clinic	2	-	2	50
ENT SPECIALIST					
1	Dr.(Mrs.,) Sundarwale M.B.,E.N.T. Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar	1			
GENERAL SURGEON					
1	Dr. Malagi, M.S. Govt. Medical Officer, Sankeshwar.	1			
		10	115	19	550

TABLE 2.4 STATEMENT SHOWING VISITING DOCTORS

Sl.No.	Sankeshwar Poly Clinic	From	Weekly
1	Dr. B.G. Kulkarni M.D. General Physician and Cardiologist	Belguam	Weekly Once
2	Dr. S. M. Patne, M.B.B.S, D.O.M.S. Eye Specialist.	Gadhinglaj	"
3	Dr. C. R. Desai M.D. Cardiologist and General Physician	Gadhinglaj	"
4	Dr. Kiran S. Patil, M.S. (Ortho)	Belguam	"
5	Dr. Satish B. Patil, M.S. (Ortho)	Belguam	"
6	Dr. Malve, M.S. (Ortho)	Belguam	"
7	Dr. S. A. Gavaskar, M.B.B.S., DVD. Skin and VD	Belguam	"
8	Dr. Hulagbal, Homoeopathic.	Gadhinglaj	"
9	Dr. Naikwadi, V.S.	Ghataprabha	"
10	Dr. Patil, M.S., ENT.	Gadhinglaj	"

TABLE 2.5 STATEMENT SHOWING PRIVATE MEDICAL FACILITIES
AVAILABLE IN TOWN MUNICIPAL AREA

SONOGRAPHY CENTRES

1. Dr. Haval S.N., M.D., D.G.O.
2. Dr. S.V. Muragude, M.B.B.S., D.G.O.,
Murgude's Clinic and Hospital.

BABY CARE UNITS

1. Dr. S.N. Haval, M.D., D.G.O.

X-RAY UNITS

1. Omkar X-Ray Unit
2. Dr. T.S. Nesari Hospital
3. Dr. D.H. Maldar Hospital
4. Syrian Hospital
5. Mission Hospital.

LABORATORIES

1. Kurbet's Medical Laboratory
2. OM Medical Laboratory
3. VP Medical Laboratory
4. Syrian Medical Laboratory, Syrian Hospital.
5. Mission Medical Laboratory, Missionary Hospital.

RESORTS

1. Oldage Resort Unit - 1.

LEPROSY UNITS

1. Leprosy Unit (Mission Hospital).

The table No. 2.2 to 2.4 pointout that private medical practitioners and hospital functioning in Sankeshwar TMC area. They pointout that the health facility provided by the State Government is meagre in many respects. Table 2.6 indicates that a large number of people suffers from various kinds of diseases.

Table 2.6 Statement showing No. of persons Attended by various diseases (seasonwise) in Town Municipal Area

Sl. No.	Name of disease	Rainy season	Winter season	Summer season
1	Gastro-Enteritis	1000	500	1500
2	Upper Respiratory Track Infection	2000	2500	1000
3	Urinary Track Infection	200	250	1500
4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	15	100
5	Bronchitis	15	150	100
6	Gastritis	30	100	150
7	Asthama	40	250	100
8	Poisoning	10	15	20
9	Accidental	25	15	10
10	Joint pains	150	200	50
11	Fits	15	10	10
12	Anaemia	150	200	200
13	Piles	50	100	150
14	Typhoid Fever	150	50	100
15	Jaundice	100	30	150
16	Skin infection	150	350	100
17	Antenatal checkup	80	120	90

Source : Interview with private doctor

To understand the health position in TMC area a survey of diseases is conducted with reference to rainy, winter and summer seasons. According to this survey, generally people suffer from 17 kinds of diseases. Out of which Respiratory Track Infection and Gastro-Enteritis are in alarming position (See Table No. 2.6). Other diseases generally affect the people in all the seasons are urinary track infection, skin infection, anaemia and joint pains. People also suffer from Typhoid Fever. The table also reveals that people suffer more from various kinds of diseases in winter season.

To cure themselves from different diseases, the residents in TMC area avail of private medical facilities. Among them LABORATORIES and X-RAY units are 5 each in number. There are two sonography centers and one Leprosy Unit. For the aged one there is one oldage Resort Unit and one Baby Care Unit.

This points out that people in Sankeshwar area have a large number of medical facilities to take care of their health. This also suggest that existing Government facility is not enough to the needs of the people particularly Medical Laboratories and X-Ray Units. In other words, there is a need to step up medical facilities by the State Government.

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