

Production of Painting to Sentize the Public on the Dangers of High Population Growth in Public Health Sector Gulu District (A Case Study Paicho Sub County)

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Abstract: *In the Paidah sub county Gulu district, this study aims to create a painting to educate the public individuals about the dangers associated with rapid population growth in the public health sector. In order to inform the public about the extent to which rapid population growth affects the delivery of health care and to learn about the challenges that different healthcare providers in Paicho Sub-county encounter, the researcher was directed by the research objectives. The goal was to determine potential solutions for the issues that the Paicho Sub-high county's population posed to health service providers. The study ran from November 2017 to January 2022 for a total of three months (03). To analyze the data, both quantitative and qualitative methods, surveys, interviews, tables, graphs, and pie charts were used. Studio exploration was done in Paicho Sub County where the researcher referred to the studio guiding questions to draw up the conclusion.*

Keywords: production of painting, high population growth and public health sector

Background to the Study

The world's population has been increasing quickly for many years, reaching 7.3 billion in 2016, according to Kumarasamy, Meadows, Randers, and Behrens (2017). This is because of a variety of factors, including increased maternity and healthcare. According to the United Nations (2017), the world's population is projected to increase by about 2.3 billion people between 2016 and 2050, which will lead to a significant population expansion.

According to (Reichmann, Deborah, and Greg, 2018), China and India, the two most populous nations on earth, account for nearly 37% of all people. With around 1.28 billion inhabitants, or 16% of the world's population, Africa is the second most populous continent. As of 2018, Europe's 742 million inhabitants account for 10% of the global population, whereas South America and the Caribbean are (Ntongi, 2010), defines health service delivery is getting services as effectively and quickly as possible to the intended recipient. In most instances, service delivery implies a degree of excellence on the part of the organization and is a hallmark of economies that have moved past the production phase Health service delivery constructs include; Quality, satisfaction, timeliness and efficiency of health services.

The process of meeting the needs and expectations of patients and health service members is what defines quality in healthcare, according to the World Health Organization (2013). According to the World Health Organization (2013), timely medical treatment entails two factors. First, there should be no excessive or unbearable wait times for patients to physically obtain care. Second, patients should be able to receive care for urgent needs, including on nights and weekends, and be able to find a time to visit facilities without having to sacrifice other commitments and tasks like work or childcare.

Statement of the Problem

Health care circumstances in Uganda have been troubling, despite the government's focus on improving its infrastructure by building new health facilities to bring health services closer to the citizens (Annear, 2015). A few of these health centers are not run by the appropriate health professionals or have the necessary equipment (National Development Plan, 2010). Despite efforts made by the Ugandan government in partnership with numerous Non-Governmental Organizations, the majority of government health facilities that provide the full range of reproductive health services are still concentrated in urban areas. This is because there are fewer health facilities in rural areas than in urban areas, especially in the PAICHO sub-County of the Gulu district.

The provision of substandard health services and a paucity of medications in government-run hospitals in Uganda, namely in the Gulu District, is causing significant concern. Nonetheless, it is considered that Gulu's rising population growth rate has affected the delivery of health services, despite the fact that little has been done to slow down population development. As a result, the researcher wants to educate the public by identifying the genuine impact of population growth and potential solutions for effective health service delivery.

The Objectives of the study

1. To examine how high population growth affects health service delivery.
2. To produce painted impressions for sensitization on the challenges faced by the different health care providers in Paicho Sub-county
3. To identify the possible solutions facing health service providers in Paicho Sub-county due to high population.

Studio Guiding Questions

1. To what extent does high population growth affect the health service delivery in Paicho Sub-county?
2. What are the challenges faced by the different health care providers in Paicho Sub-county?
3. What are the possible solutions to the challenges facing health service providers in Paicho Sub-county?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

According to (Ling, 2006), a research design is a plan, plan, or strategy used to produce answers to research problems. The case study was a part of the research design, which included qualitative and quantitative methods. With surveys and interviews, the researcher was able to focus on a particular target group and collect primary data that use the case study design. Also, the researchers collected secondary data by reviewing books and other library resources as well as other types of publications.

According to Ngechu (2004)'s Population of the Study, a population is a clearly defined or group of the people, services, things, and events that are the subject of the study.

The primary subjects of the study, comprising District Health Officers (DHOs), Village Health Teams (VHTs), Community Development Officers (CDOs), Local Council 1 (LC) officials, and lastly Paicho Sub County residents, will make up the study population. Due to their alleged in-depth knowledge of the study factors, the aforementioned target population was of vital important. Hence, fifty (50) respondents were chosen as the study's overall target or anticipated population.

According to Polit (2001), a sample size is a percentage of the population. A sample is a small portion of a statistical population whose features are examined to learn more about the entire population. When working with individuals, a group of respondents chosen from a sizable population for the above target population was of great importance because they were believed to have in-depth information on the study variables. Therefore, a total target or total estimated population of fifty (50) respondents were set for this study.

Sample Size

According to Polit (2001), sample size is the population's percentage. A sample is a restricted section of a population whose characteristics are studied to understand more about the entire population. When working with people, a group of respondents may be chosen for this survey from a sizable population.

Mugo (2002) claims that sampling is the chosen method for choosing suitable target respondents who can represent the entire community. So, the proper procedure was applied to choose a sample size that would reduce bias findings.

Sampling Techniques

Simple Random Sampling

Individuals were selected using this method at random and without any outside assistance. By using this methodology, it was pretty much assured that each of the target population's fifty (50) members had an equal and independent chance of being selected for a sample. The researcher chose a sample size of thirty-three (33) respondents using a simple random sampling technique in order to save money and choose persons who would be able to provide relevant information about population growth and the provision of health care in Paicho Sub-county.

Purposive sampling technique

(Tellis, 2014), states that purposive sampling is when the participants were sampled basing on the satisfactory of the research needs. Purposive judgment of sampling was used in choosing respondents. However, purposive sampling technique was used to identify specific category of people who would provide most relevant information regarding this study.

Data Source

The research used both primary and secondary data. The researcher got information from reading journals, text books, goggle scholars, publications, magazines related to this topic available in libraries.

Primary Data

The researcher used primary data collected from the field using the questionnaires and interview guides.

Secondary Data

The researcher was data from books through other scholars 'documentary review such as Paicho Health Centre Annual Report and others was sources of secondary data.

Data Collection tools

Data collection was done using primary and secondary sources in order to get accurate data.

Interview guide

In-depth Interview

The Health Service Officer (DHO), Community Healthcare Teams (VHTs), Social Development Officer (CDO), Local Committee I (LC) officials, and lastly the community members in Paicho sub county were all extensively talked about by the researcher using in-depth interviews. The method included the use of an interview guide. When conducting the interviews, the researcher made handwritten notes using the chosen ream of paper, pens, and notebooks.

Data Management and Analysis

To correct the problems, volunteers manually cleaned, sorted, and edited the raw data. This required reviewing the returned questionnaires carefully for mistakes, omissions, and unclear classifications. The Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) was used to import the data and execute the analysis. To better understand the results, cross tabulations with frequencies and percentages were created.

RESULTS

Bio-data of the respondents.

The study involved both men and women of different age bracket, marital status, educational levels, and employment characteristics as presented below:

The gender of the respondents.

The study involved both men and women as showed in table 1 below:

Table 1: Showing the gender of the respondents.

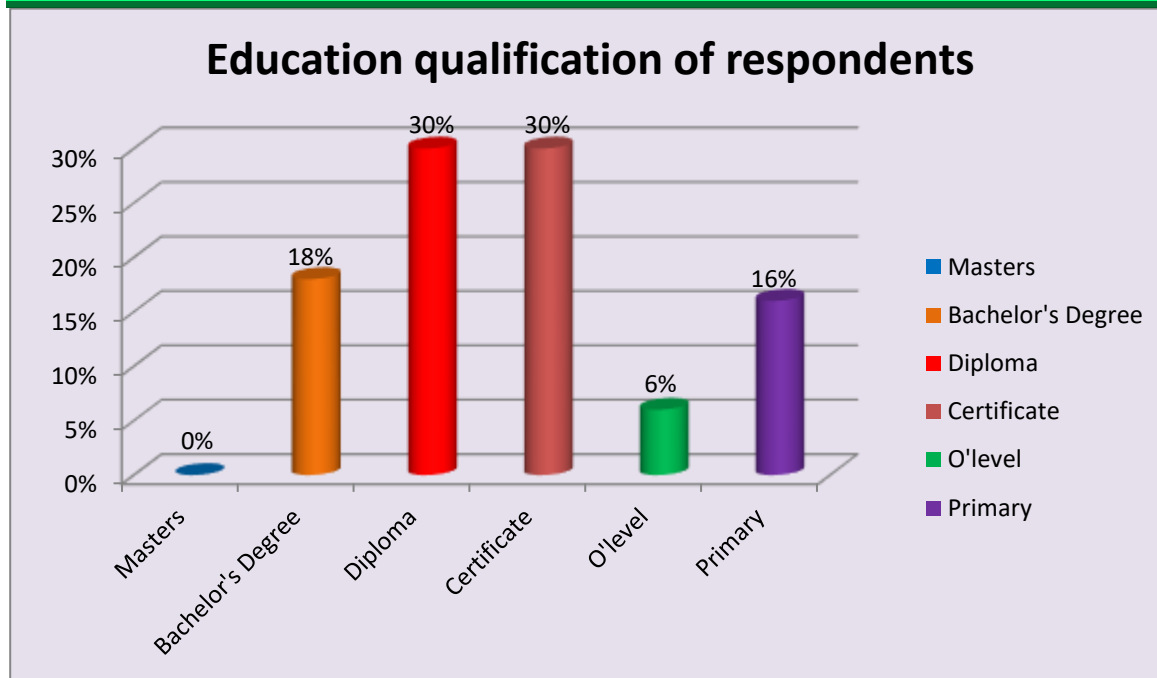
Gender of respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	20	40%
Female	30	60%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data, January 2022

As seen from the Table 1 above, majority of the respondents 30 (60%) were females and the least 20 (40%) were males. This therefore implies that indeed majority of the women were readily available and participated actively during the study and this helped in avoiding biasness in the views and study result in terms of gender consideration.

Education background

Figure 1: Presents the education qualifications of the respondents that were involved in the study.



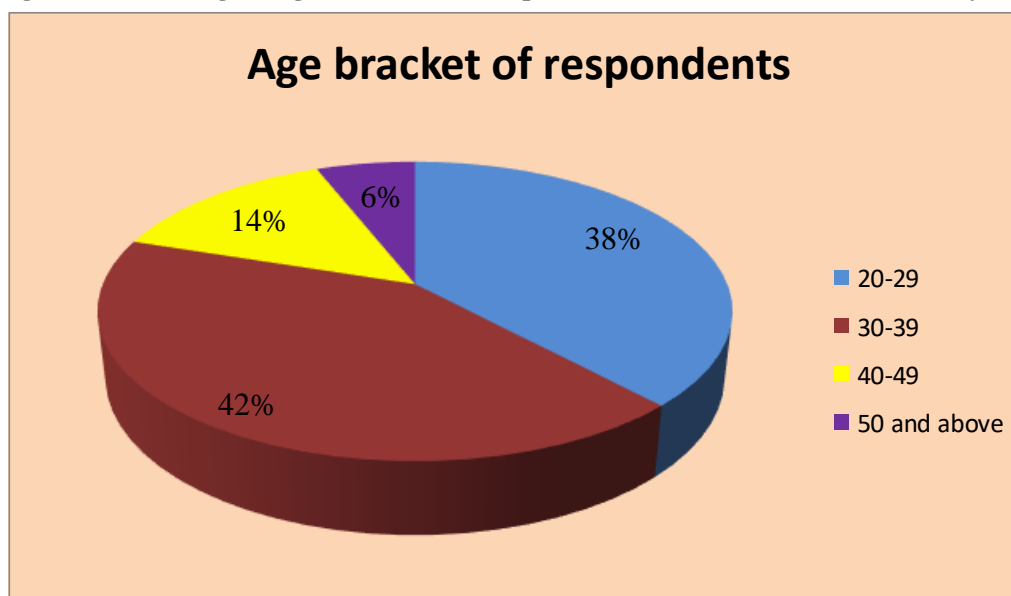
Source: Primary data, January 2022

According to the data in figure 2 above, the majority of respondents (30%) had university degrees and certs, respectively; 18% had bachelor's degrees; 16% had finished their primary education; and 6% had finished their ordinary education. However, none of the survey participants (0% had completed a master's degree). This suggests that families in Paicho Sub - district are not doing so poorly in terms of education, as evidenced by the fact that they were able to respond to inquiries on the impact of the county's rapid population growth on the provision of healthcare services.

Age of the respondents

The study involved respondents of different age bracket ranging from age bracket of 20-29, 30- 39, 40-49 and 50 and above years as presented in figure 4.2 below.

Figure 2: Presenting the age bracket of the respondents that were involved in the study.



Source: Primary data, January 2022

According to figure 3 above, the majority of those polled (42% of them) fell into the 30-39 age range, following by those who were 20-29 age range (38% of them), 14% of whom belonged to the 40-49 age range, and 6% of whom fell into the 50 and older age range. The 30-39 age group was cited as the maturity age group that was said to be allowed to do is provide important necessary information in this research since they had experience with the effects of population growth on different aspects, health service delivery inclusive of the society, as the reason why respondents in this age group dominated the study.

To what extent does high population growth affect the health service delivery in Paicho Sub-county?

The study looked at the views of respondent on the extent to which high population has affected health service delivery in Paicho Sub-County and the result is as shown in table 4.2 below:

Table 2: Showing the effects of high population on health service delivery in Paicho Sub-County.

Effects of high population on health service delivery in Paicho Sub-County	Frequency	Percentage %
Increases the demand hence increase in cost of health services	16	32%
Increases prevalence of chronic, expensive to treat diseases	11	22%
Causes overcrowding at health units	20	40%
Difficulty in integrating the services across the spectrum from disease prevention	3	6%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data, January 2022

The majority of participants (40%) to the study, as seen in Table 2 above, believed that a large population was to blame for the overcrowding in medical facilities. For example in the case, one of the respondents, whose name was withheld, tried to claim that trying to access healthcare care at their health care facility has become pretty difficult due to the high volume of individuals who visit the facility each day, causing overcrowding that only benefits young, active people in need of medical care, while very old people suffer the most because they are unable to push their way past the young people in line to see the medical staff at the facility.

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They stated that big population made up mainly of very old and very young people are linked to chronic diseases like diabetes and hypertension, among others, that are very expensive to cure.

Finally, the minority of respondents, 3 (6%) claimed that a large population made it difficult to integrate services ranging from disease prevention to treatment because congestion is connected to an easy spread of infection and disease, which results in a high level of disease, high demand, and high costs for healthcare services.

What are the challenges faced by the different health care providers in Paicho Sub county?

The study also looked at the respondents' opinions on the challenges faced by different health care providers in Paicho Sub-County due to the high population and the results was documented below:

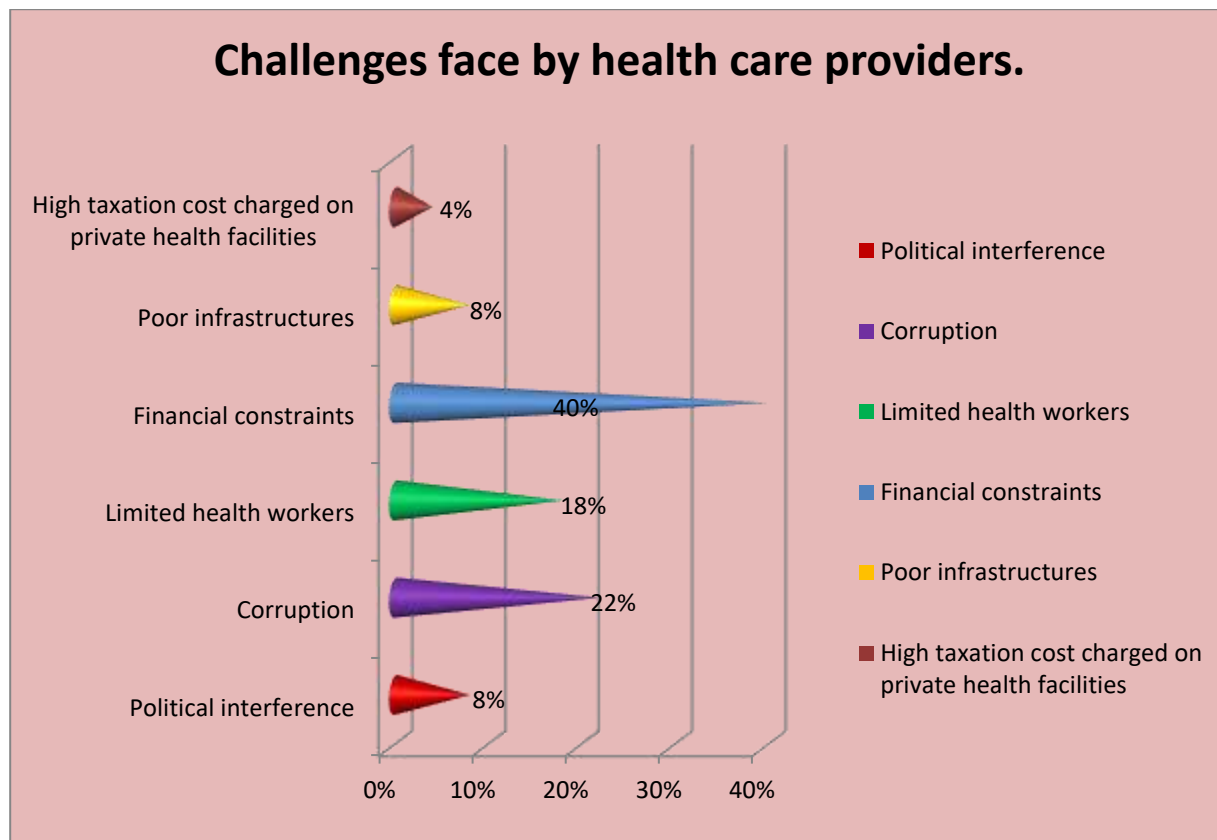
Table 2: Showing the views of respondents concerning the solutions to the challenges facing health care providers in Paicho Sub-County

Challenges facing health care providers due to high population	Frequency	Percentage %
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Involving community in planning and delivering health services	10	20%
Increasing the number of doctors and other skilled health staffs	20	40%
Incorporating health information into routine information system	10	20%
Increase political commitment in health service delivery	1	2%
Continuous monitoring and evaluation	4	8%
Increasing financial funding to health sector	3	6%
Construction of more infrastructures	1	2%
Reducing taxation charge on private health facilities	1	2%
Total	50	100%

Source: Primary data, January 2022

Figure 5: Showing the respondents' opinions on the challenges faced by different health care providers due to high population in Paicho Sub-County.



Source: Primary data, January 2022

As shown in figure 4.4 above, the large percentage of the 20 respondents (40%) argued in a discussion that the biggest problem faced by various health-care providers was economic constraints that precluded them from fully stocking health hardware like computers,

enough medicines, among other things, that would meet the high demand for health services from the highly populated of Paicho Sub-county thus they provide insufficiently to the population. This supports the claim made by Strasser (2003) that the provision of healthcare services in rural and remote areas, where the majority of the people in developing nations resides, is significantly impacted by insufficient capital and other resource limitations because there is a significant amount of poverty and a lack of facilities and resources for health care.

Corruption, which has resulted in the theft of much equipment and medicines intended to treat the population, was cited as the primary challenge facing the health care sector by many respondents (11; 22%). As a result, health providers must deal with a lot of hardship from the community when they do not receive what they expect from the health centers.

Besides that, 9 (18%) of participants believed that the Paicho Sub-health county's providers faced difficulties due to the small number of health workers at health centers. As a result, the few obtainable healthcare professionals are overworked and exploited, which results in the inefficiency of the delivery of health services.

Other respondents 4 (8%) noted that insufficient infrastructures and political interference, respectively, were problems that healthcare providers had to deal with because they obstructed the effective delivery of services. They gave the example of some health centers that completely lacks staff quarters, solar lighting, and electricity, making it difficult for health workers to effectively provide services to the population.

Some respondents 2 (4%) stated that high tax imposed on private healthcare facilities have made them more expensive as they attempt to up for their losses by adding them to clients' bills, driving customers away and resulting in reduced business for them.

Possible solutions to the challenges facing health service providers in Paicho Sub-county?

As a result, the study's fourth goal concentrated on respondents' views on potential solutions to the issues facing healthcare providers, and the results are shown in the table below:

The plurality of the 20 respondents (40%) to Table 4 above felt that the best solution to the problem facing health care providers in Paicho Sub-County would be to increase the number of doctors and other trained health personnel through education. They argued that increasing the number of health professionals would improve administration of the large population since the burden would be managed by health professionals. This supports Strasser's (2003) claim that there are enough health doctors with the required training to work in the field.

10 (20%) of the respondents argued that involving community in planning and delivering of health services and incorporating health information into routine information system respectively were the main ways of fighting corruption that have invaded and affected health service delivery in the area, while other respondents argued that involving them in the management of their health center has made them know and get equipped with the knowledge about their responsibilities in ensuring effective use of the health equipment's that are always provided by the government hence reducing the tendency of corruption as argued by Jenkins et al (2011) that incorporating health information like mental health information system into routine information system would help in effective planning by government so as to properly improve the weakness in health service delivery at primary care level since information gap that caused delays in responds by health workers to health matters would be bridged.

The operation of health centers should be constantly monitored and evaluated, according to 4 respondents (8%) who also suggested that this would help to ensure that the high population of Paicho Sub-County receives effective health services. This would streamline service delivery to effectively reach that target population without even any corruption disruptions.

Other respondents 3 (6%) argued that increasing financial support for the health sector would be the crucial factor in ensuring effective service delivery to the large population since it would allow for the procurement of sufficient essential aid and medicines to meet the needs of the populace.

While some 1 (2%) argued that increasing political commitment, construction of more health infrastructures and reducing taxation charged on private health facilities could help improve the delivery of health services amongst the high population.

Conclusion

The following are the conclusions reached in this work in accordance with the research questions and the research:

According to the study, a high population caused health facilities to be overloaded. For instance, one of the respondents, whose name was withheld, claimed that trying to access healthcare care at their health care facility has become incredibly difficult due to the high volume of people who enter the facility each day, causing overcrowding that only benefits young, active people in need of medical

care, while very old people suffer the most because they are unable to push their way past the young people in line to see the medical staff at the facility.

Regarding the challenges faced by health care service providers, the study comes to the conclusion that the main trouble was financial limitations, which precluded them from fully stocking medical equipment like machines and enough medications, among many other things, to meet the high demand for health services from the highly populated of Paicho Sub-county; as a result, the population sized care.

According to the study, the best strategy to address the issue affecting healthcare professionals in Paicho Sub-County is to educate more doctors and other trained medical personnel.

They argued that increasing the number of health workers would increase efficiency and effectiveness in handling the high population as the workload would be bearable by health workers.

Recommendations to the Government.

In to enhance the delivery of health services in Uganda's rapidly continuing to expand population, the study suggests that government should enhance its evaluation and monitoring department in order to combat corruption and other immoral practices that frequently occur in the health sector nationwide.

The study also noted that there were a number of challenges facing the system, and it implies that these groups be strongly educated about the legal and institutional environment guiding the health system so that everyone is aware of their respective roles and responsibilities. This will prevent the conflicting tendencies that frequently arise between the various the system's stakeholders.

The study recommends the government to mobilize citizen participation as one of the initiative to take in the process of managing the health sector that has high population demand.

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