

Short Communication

Problems of Female Doctors Working in Hospitals

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ABSTRACT

The health of the individual is very important for the smooth running of society. Health is functional as well as a structural term. A sample of 120 respondents were selected from seven hospitals both private and government hospitals in urban areas of Faisalabad city. The study explained the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents and identifies the problems of female doctors who are working in the hospitals the study conducted in urban areas of District Faisalabad.

Key Words: Female doctors; Problems; Facilities.

INTRODUCTION

The health of the individual is very important for the smooth running of society. Health is functional as well as structural term. Obviously un-healthy individual is not as useful as healthy one (Harper, 1949). The development of modern medicine is making the hospitals more and more desirable for sick person and at the sametime increasing the value of the hospitals to the doctors (Bloom, 1963). The physician is a technical expert who is qualified and defined by the society and prepare for the patients. The physician especially female physician plays an important role in the life of the sick because the patient has a need for technical services from the physician (Sigerist, 1960). In almost all societies, in medical field women are considered to better suited equipped for this profession than man. This profession demands of qualities of love, devotion, tenderness and selflessness.

Analysis of the number of men and women in the various fields of specialization and in the leading positions in medical organization show that women are more likely to be found in less prestigious and lower income specialties such as pediatrics, obstetrics gynecology, psychiatry, pathology and family practice and to be under-represented in top positions in medical organizations and medical school facilities. It is interesting to note that most female physicians in the united state are married either to other physicians or highly career oriented Professionals. Married female professionals are often responsible not only for their professional duties but also for all house work and child care in their families. These responsibilities has a major sourced of stress.

Another source of stress for women physicians is that they tend to spend more time with each patient and to be more sensitive to personal issues. Sensitive to the personal and interpersonal aspects of diseases and the way in which disease, deaths and dying affect the patient and his or her

family can drain physicians emotionally. The patients are more likely to discuss symptoms of mental illness and emotional aspects of diseases with female health care providers.

The number of registered doctors is 108, 062 while the number of dentist of available is 5; 530 and nurses are 46, 33 and 5845 qualified health visitors. There is one doctor for 1404 person. There are about 907 hospitals and 4625 dispensaries in the country (Economic Survey, 2003-04).

The main objectives of the present study were to (i) study socio-economic characteristics of the respondents, (ii) investigate the problems of female doctors, (iii) and know about the availability of existing general facilities for female doctor.

METHODOLOGY

The study explains the socioeconomic characteristics and problems of female doctors. This study was conducted in urban areas of District Faisalabad. A sample of 120 respondents was selected from seven hospitals of District Faisalabad. The data were collected with the help of a well designed interview schedule which was analyzed statistically to draw the conclusions and to formulate the suggestions for the improvement of problems of female doctors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The general objective of this study was to assess the problems, income and socioeconomic characteristics of female doctors in District Faisalabad. Of 120 respondents, 30 (25%) were from the private hospitals and 90 (75%) from government hospitals.

It was found that 40% of the respondents earned Rs. 6000-8000 per month followed by Rs. 8001-15000 by 42.7% and > Rs. 15000 by 17.5%. Majority (75.8%) of the respondent's family faced problems due to their job and 24.2% were not facing any problem. Likewise, majority

(70%) of the respondents were of the view that job creates problems in looking after their children; while 29.3% reported that job does not create any problem in looking after their children. Only 13.3% had salary according to their qualification; while majority (86.7%) of the respondents had not salary according to their qualification. Majority (65.8%) reported to face problems during job; whereas, 34.2% did not face any problem. Only 15% of the respondents got facilities from hospitals, while majority (85%) were of the view that they are not getting any facility from hospitals.

It was concluded that the doctors were not fully satisfied with their salary according to their qualification. Moreover, they had to face many problems in looking after their children. Therefore, there is need to improve salary, and seriously look into their domestic and on-job problems for better services.

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