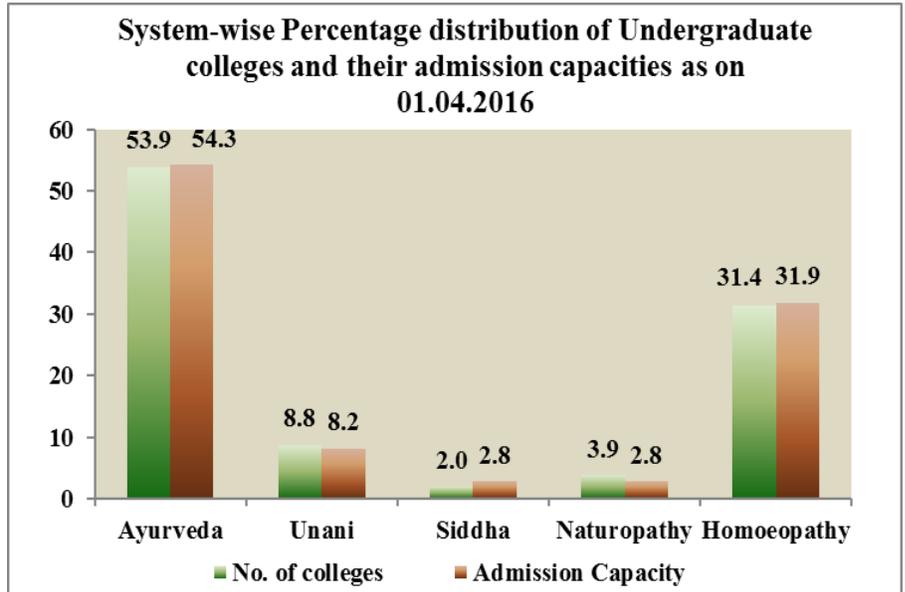


## SECTION 4: MEDICAL EDUCATION

The Central Council of Indian medicine (CCIM) is the statutory body constituted under the 'Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970' which lays down the standards of medical education in Ayurved, Siddha and Unani through its various regulations. Similarly, Homoeopathy medical education is being regulated by Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) through its various regulations under the 'Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973. For medical education in Yoga & Naturopathy, no such governing body exists.

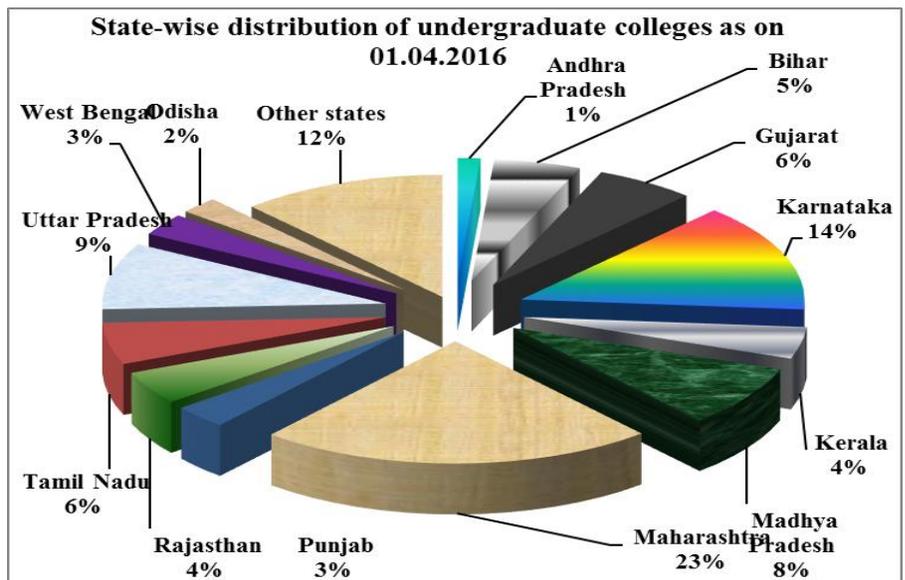
### (a) Under Graduate Education:

A separate Department for Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was established in 1995. Since then, there has been a substantial increase in the number of AYUSH colleges in the country. There were 544 colleges conducting undergraduate AYUSH education with an admission capacity of 32256 students in India as on 1.4.2016. Out of which, 18.8% of the total colleges with 16.3% intake capacity belong to Government Sector. About 53.9% of the colleges with 54.3% admission capacity were of Ayurveda



whereas about 31.4% of the colleges with 31.8% admission capacity belong to Homoeopathy. However, about 8.8% of the colleges with 8.2% admission capacity pertains to Unani system. Remaining 5.9% of the colleges with 5.6% admission capacity pertain to Siddha and Naturopathy systems of medicine.

As on 01.04.2016, only 26 states/ UTs including new state i.e. Telegana were imparting medical education at under graduate level. The State of Maharashtra had a lead over other states for having the maximum number of AYUSH colleges (22.6%) followed by Karnataka (14.3%) and Uttar Pradesh (8.8%). The State having maximum number of Ayurveda (24.4%) and Homoeopathy (25.1%) colleges lies in the Maharashtra. The states of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had the maximum number of Unani (30.2%) and Naturopathy (26.3%) colleges respectively. As Siddha system



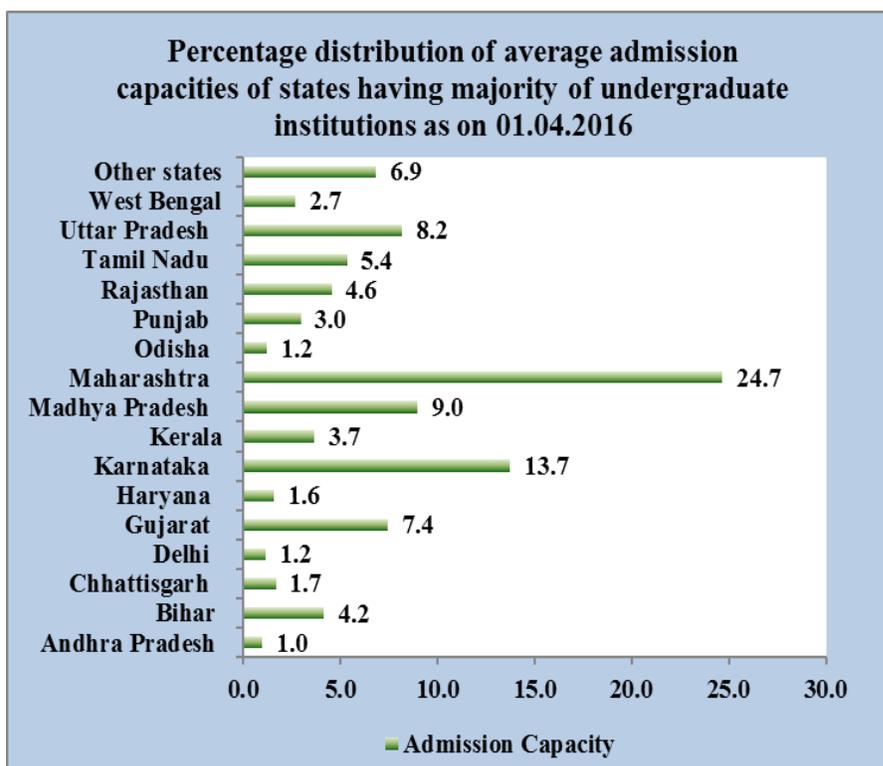
of medicine is widely practiced in the state of Tamil Nadu, 87.5% of the Siddha colleges hail from this State.

It has been observed that there is lack of AYUSH colleges in the North-Eastern States and the Union Territories. There were no AYUSH college in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura and in the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep as on 1.4.2016. Apart from this, there were no Ayurvedic college in the state of Arunachal Pradesh and no Homoeopathic Graduate College in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. Colleges imparting Unani medical education existed in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal only. Siddha colleges existed in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu only. Medical education in Naturopathy was being imparted in the states of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.

Average annual growth rate of 3.5 % and 5.6% were observed in AYUSH colleges imparting under graduate courses and their admission capacity respectively during 1992-2015. Maximum of 13.8% annual growth was observed in 1993-94 in AYUSH colleges while maximum of 26% annual growth was observed in admission capacity of total colleges in 1999-2000. Average annual growth rates of 4.2%, 2.2%, 6.2%, 2.7% and 8.4% had been attained in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy colleges respectively during 1992-2016, while the admission capacities under these systems had grown annually by 5.6 %, 4.1%, 4.5%, 5.7% and 12.0% respectively. The maximum annual growth rates of 21.1%, 19.4%, 30.4% and 66.7% were realized in the number of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy in 1992-93, 1999-2000, 1993-94 and 1997-98 respectively. Siddha colleges augmented 2.1 times in the year 2003 over 2001. Maximum annual growth rates of 20.4%, 25.3%, 60.0% and 41.6% were realized in the admission capacities of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in 2002-03, 1995-96, 2001-02 and 1999-2000 respectively. Admission capacity of Naturopathy colleges increased 1.7 times in 2011 over 2010.

Over the period 1992 to 2016, average admission capacity had increased significantly (more than one and half times) with an average admission capacity of 37 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 59 per College

in 2016. The average admission capacity for Ayurveda Colleges in 1992 was 40 per college and now 54 in 2016. However, intake capacity of Unani Colleges has gone up from 33 in 1992 to 50 in 2016. Similarly, the average admission capacities of Homoeopathy and Naturopathy Colleges had increased from 36 and 23 in 1992 to 70 and 49 in 2016 respectively. However, the average admission capacity of Siddha Colleges had gone down from 75 in 1992 to 51 in 2016. The maximum intake capacity of 59 per AYUSH College was realised during the current year 2016. The maximum intake capacities of Ayurveda (54), and Unani (50) colleges were observed in year 2015. However, the maximum intake capacity of Homoeopathy colleges (74) was observed in 2008, whereas, the maximum intake capacities of 78 per Siddha college and 50 per Naturopathy college were observed during the periods 1993 and 2013 respectively.

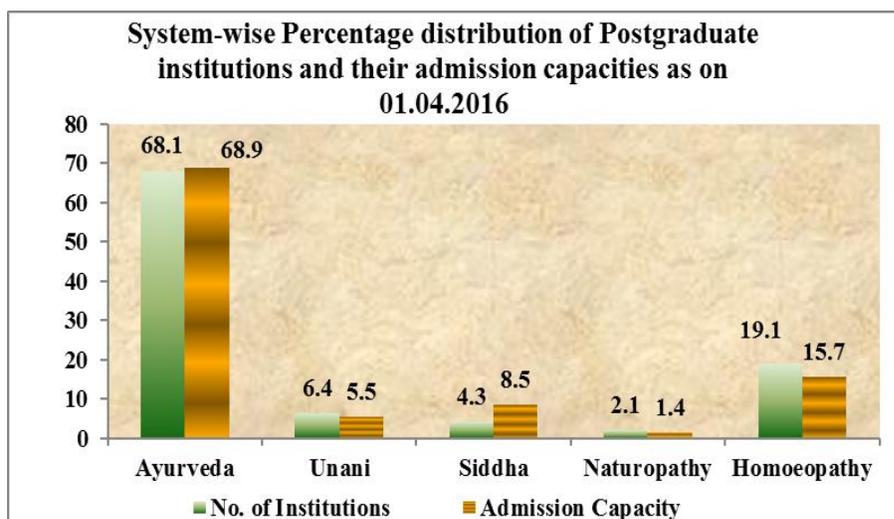


States and Union territories having higher (greater than or equal to 60 students) average admission capacities for all the AYUSH colleges in 2016 were Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Telangana whereas, states with low (less than 40 students) average admission capacities in 2016 is Odisha only, The state of Jammu & Kashmir had the maximum average admission capacity of 90 students per College and Andhra Pradesh had minimum average admission capacity of 30 students per college in Ayurveda in 2016. The State of Telangana had the maximum average admission capacity of 100 students per Unani College, and Tamil Nadu had the lowest average admission capacity of 26 students per Unani College in 2016. Maximum intake capacity of 96 students per College was observed in the State of Gujarat under Homoeopathy, whereas the lowest of 33 students per College was registered in Odisha. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh had the same intake capacity of 50 students per college. The state of Karnataka had the maximum average admission capacity of 75, while Telangana has the minimum of 30 students per college in Naturopathy.

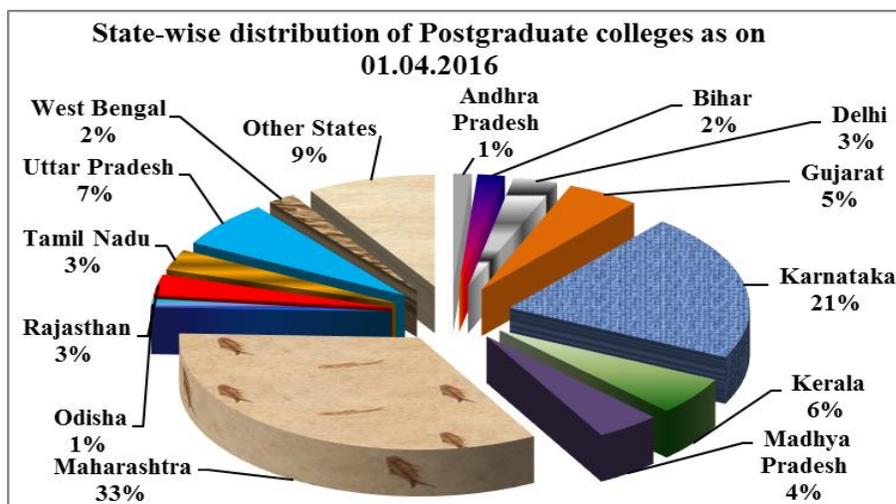
**(b) Post Graduate Courses under AYUSH systems:**

Since the creation of a separate Department of Indian System of Medicine and Homoeopathy in 1995, Post Graduate education had been introduced in a number of existing AYUSH colleges. As on 01.04.2016, there were 170 colleges with admission capacity of 4339 students imparting post graduate education in India. Out of which 6 colleges exclusively for post graduate course with admission capacity of 225 students. However, 30.0% colleges with 28.8% admission capacity pertain to Government Sector.

65.9% of total post graduate colleges with 71.2% of total admission capacity were of Ayurveda whereas 25.3% colleges with 21.2% of admission capacity belonged to Homoeopathy. Only 8.8% of the post graduate colleges with 7.6% admission capacity belonged to other systems of AYUSH.



Out of all medical colleges imparting post graduate AYUSH education, six colleges with admission capacity of 225 students were exclusively post graduate institutions. One exclusive post graduate college each of Unani and Siddha systems with admission capacities of 47 and 46 existed in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu respectively, whereas, two exclusive post graduate Ayurveda college each with admission capacities of 50 and 10 existed in the states of



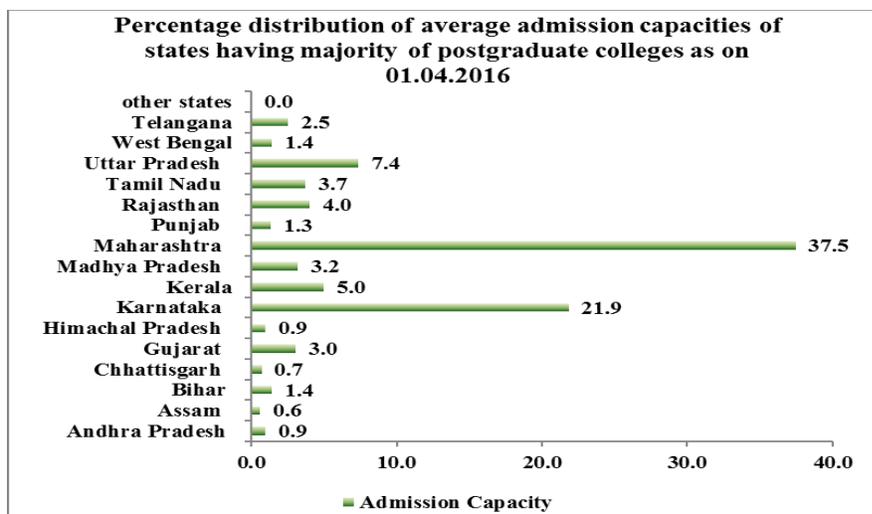
Gujarat and West Bengal. Two exclusive post graduate Homoeopathy College each with admission capacities of 36 and 36 were in the states of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

There was a surge in demand for post graduate education in AYUSH systems and to meet it, the facility of getting medical education at post graduate level is available in 20 states. Maharashtra had maximum number of AYUSH colleges (37.5%), it had also maximum numbers of Ayurveda (33.6%), Homoeopathy (39.0%) and Uttar Pradesh had number of Unani (37.5%) postgraduate colleges. whereas only one state Tamil Nadu had Siddha postgraduate college. Neither the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura nor any of the union territories of India except NCT of Delhi had a single postgraduate AYUSH college. Apart from these, the state of Tamil Nadu had no Ayurveda Postgraduate college and the states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand had no Homoeopathy college. The colleges imparting Unani medical education existed in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh only. Postgraduate education in Siddha existed in the State of Tamil Nadu only.

Average annual growth rate of 5.9% was registered in 2016 over 1993 in post graduate AYUSH colleges and admission capacity had grown 9.7%. Average annual growth rates of 5.9%, 6.5% and 3.2% had been attained in the number of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha respectively during the period 1993 to 2016. However, within the same period, admission capacities under Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha had grown annually by 9.3%, 4.3% and 7.3% respectively. Average annual growth rates of Homoeopathy Colleges and their admission capacities had been observed as 7.1% and 14.3% respectively during the period 1993 to 2016. The maximum of 45.5%, 66.7%, 100% and 50% annual growths had been realized in the number of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in 1999-2000, 2000-01, 1999-2000 and 1999-2000 respectively. Maximum annual growth rates of 23.1% and 37.5% were realized in the admission capacities of Ayurveda and Unani colleges in the years 1999-2000 and 1993-94 respectively. Admission capacities increased by 3 times in case of Siddha in the year 1999-2000 and more than 1.5 times in case of Homoeopathy colleges in the year 2001-02 over their previous years.

Over the period 1992 to 2016, average admission capacity has increased significantly (about 1.5 times), with an average admission capacity of 15 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 25 per college in 2016. An increasing trend had been observed in the admission capacity of Ayurveda, as average admission capacity for Ayurveda colleges had increased from 14 in 1992 to 28 per college in 2016. However, the intake capacity of Homoeopathy colleges had grown at a faster rate during the period 1993-2010, which had been up from 5 per college in 1993 to 21 students per college in 2016. Similarly, the intake capacity of Siddha colleges had been up from 20 in 1992 to 47 per college in 2016. However, in case of Unani system, the average admission capacities had gone down from 16 in 1992 to 9 in 2005, then increased to 13 students per college in 2016. The maximum intake capacity of 25 per AYUSH College was realized in 2016. The maximum intake capacities of 28 per Ayurveda College, 20 per Unani College, 47 per Siddha College and 34 per Homoeopathy College were realized during 2015 & 2016, 1993, 2015 & 2016 and 2005 respectively.

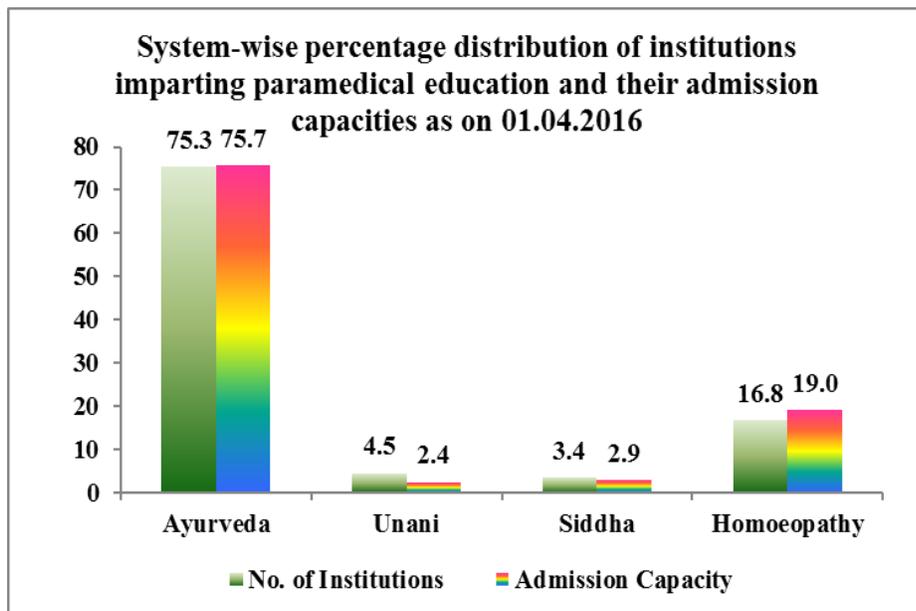
As on 01.04.2016, States of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan Tamil Nadu, Telegana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were having higher (more than 25) average admission capacities, whereas, there is no state having low (less than 10) average admission capacities. Himachal Pradesh had maximum average admission capacity of 39 students per college in AYUSH. However, for individual stream; Rajasthan had maximum average admission capacity (46



students per college) in Ayurveda, while Andhra Pradesh had minimum average admission capacity of 5 students per college. In case of Unani college, Andhra Pradesh had the maximum average admission capacity (34 students per college), while Uttar Pradesh had minimum average admission capacity (9 students per college). Maximum intake capacity of 42 students per college had been observed in the state of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, whereas, minimum of 4 students in Delhi under Homoeopathy. Andhra Pradesh had maximum intake capacity of 34 students per college under Unani College. Tamilnadu had intake capacity of 47 students per college under Siddha.

**Paramedical Education:**

For conducting Paramedical education under various systems of AYUSH, there had been 89 institutions with admission capacity of 3604 students as on 01.04.2016. 62.9% institutions with 60.6% admission capacity belong to Government sector, whereas, 2.2% institutions with 3.6% admission capacity were owned by local bodies and 34.8% institutions with 35.8% admission capacity being managed by private sector. Out of these 89 institutions, 29 institutions of Rajasthan with admission capacity of 1181 are imparting training courses in



Ayurveda, In rest of the 60 institutions imparting paramedical education with 2423 admission capacity, 75.3% institutions with 75.7% admission capacity were of Ayurveda, whereas 4.5% and 16.9% institutions with 2.4% and 19.0% admission capacity were of Unani and Homoeopathy respectively. Only, 3.4% institutions with admission capacities of 2.9% were of Siddha.

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