

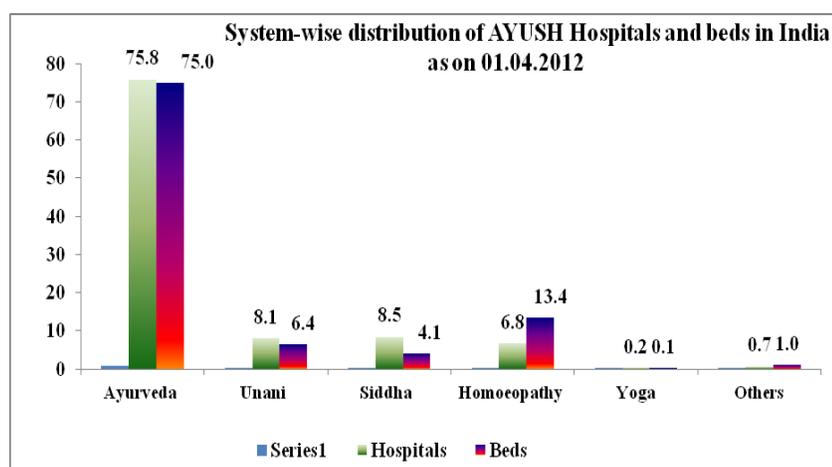
## SECTION 2: MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

The Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy treatments are popular with the masses and have proven strengths of treating common and chronic diseases. In order to make available the benefits of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) to the public at large, it is very much important that adequate number of AYUSH health care units (hospitals and dispensaries) be available in all pockets of the country, so that the public may exercise their choice in accessing the health services.

This section provides an overall picture of AYUSH Hospitals and dispensaries existing in the country as well as in States/ UTs as on 1.4.2012, and also the intake capacity (bed strength) of AYUSH Hospitals. Time-series comparison of healthcare facilities under AYUSH since 1980 has also been made in the last section of this chapter.

### Hospitals under AYUSH systems:

There has been a significant rise in the health care facilities under AYUSH over the years. AYUSH hospitals and their bed capacity as on 1.4.2012 stood at 3195 and 58321 respectively for all the systems. There was a preponderance of Ayurveda hospitals, as 75.8% hospitals and 75.0% beds pertain to this system exclusively. Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy account for

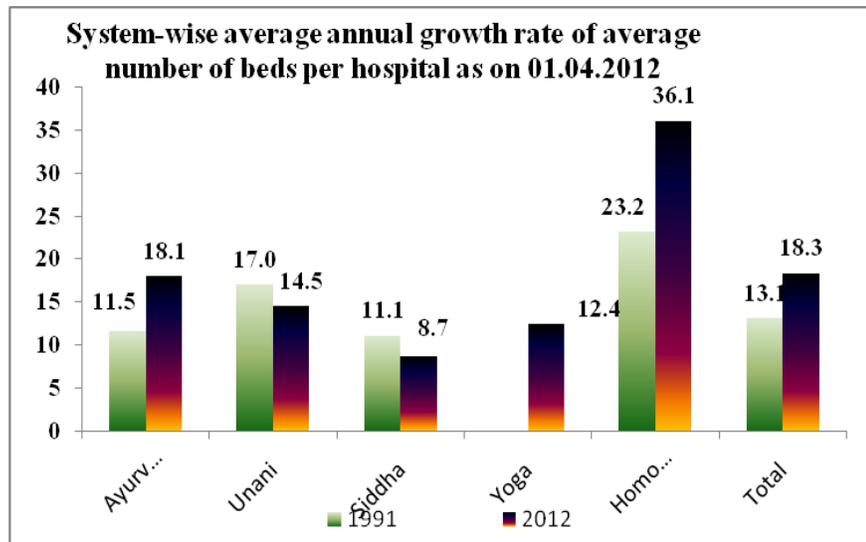


the remaining 24.2% hospitals. The existing AYUSH hospitals in India has been further categorized by their ownership status, where 1.3% hospitals were under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations' and 89.0% hospitals were being managed by the State Governments & Union Territories directly. 9.4% hospitals fall under 'others' category and only 0.4% hospitals were being managed by local bodies as on 1.4.2012.

Average annual growth rate of 6.5% was realized in AYUSH hospitals during 1980 to 2012. Average annual growth rates of 7.3%, 8.5%, 4.1% and 3.3% has been observed in the hospitals of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy respectively during 1980-2012. Maximum annual increase of 38.2% and 44.2% were registered in 1981-82 and 1980-81 in case of Siddha and Homoeopathy hospitals respectively.

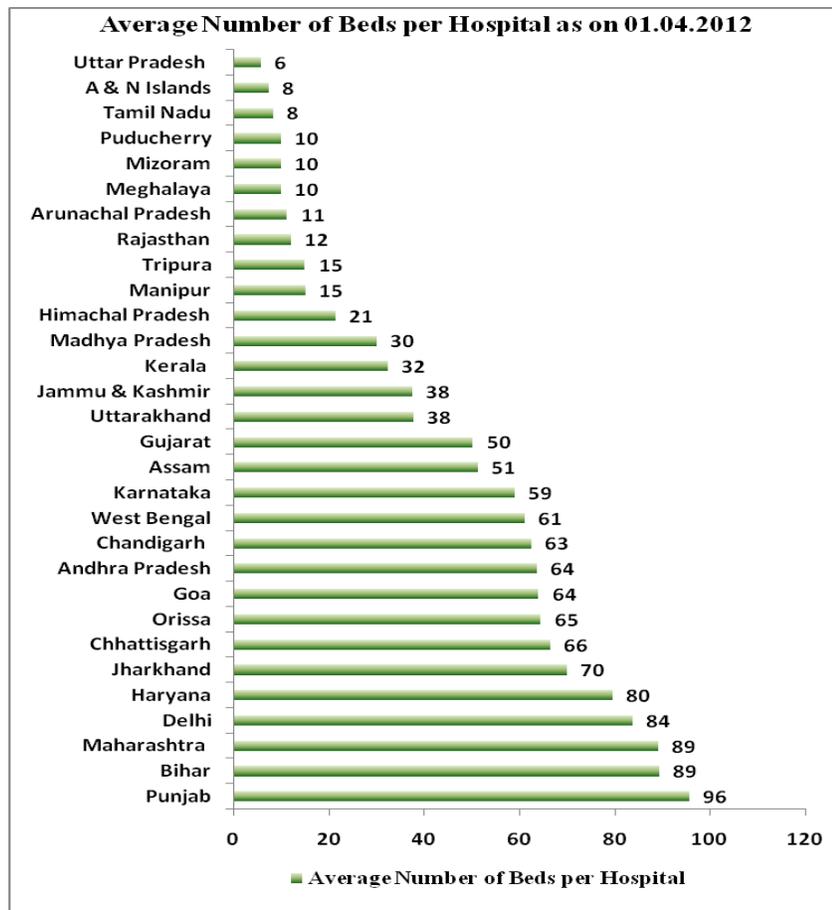
Average annual growth rate of 2.6% was realized in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals during 1991 - 2012. The maximum annual growth rate of 36.9% was registered in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals in 1999-2000. Average annual growth rates of 3.0%, 1.1%, 3.3%, and 0.9% has been observed in the bed strengths of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy hospitals respectively since 1991. Maximum annual growth rates of 46.3%, 20.3%, 27.6%, 25.0% and 28.0% in the bed strengths of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Amchi hospital were registered in the years 1999-2000, 1995-96, 1995-96, 1999-2000 and 2002-03 respectively.

Average number of beds per AYUSH hospital has increased from 13.1 in 1991 to 18.3 in 2012. (Table 2.7 (c)). Average number of beds per hospital of Ayurveda, and Homoeopathy has increased from 11.5 and 23.2 in 1991 to 18.1 and 36.1 respectively in 2012. The in-patient capacity (number of beds) per crore populations of AYUSH hospitals has increased from 405.0 in 1991 to 472.9 in 2012. The in-patient capacities per



crore population of Ayurveda, and Siddha hospitals has increased from 280.0 and 14.2 in 1991 to 354.5 and 19.2 respectively in 2012. The in-patient capacity per crore population of Amchi hospitals were 0.3 in both the years 1991 and 2012.

Barring 40 hospitals existing under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations', there were 3155 hospitals with 56613 beds in India as on 1.4.2012, which were under the jurisdiction of State Governments & Union Territories. Out of these, 62.9% hospitals with 20.2% beds were in the state of Uttar Pradesh, providing medical facilities to 16.5% population of India. Similarly, 8.5% hospitals with 4.0% bed strength exist in Tamil Nadu serving 5.9% of Population for medical treatment under these hospitals. Besides these two states, the states having higher or equivalent proportion of hospitals or bed strength in comparison to their population were Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh. There were only two hospitals each in the States/ UTs of Goa, Jammu Kashmir, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh, whereas, a single hospital



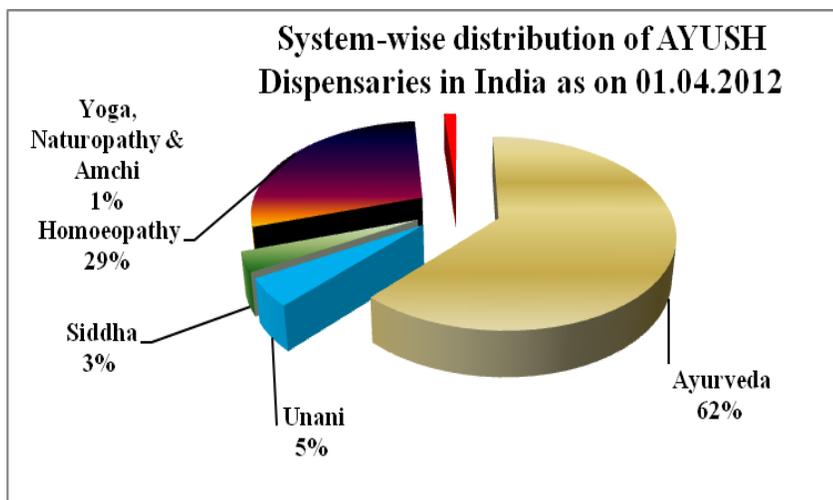
existed in the Sikkim and Puducherry. The union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep State also were devoid of any AYUSH hospital.

Ayurveda hospitals were spread over 28 states and union territories of India. The spread of hospitals all over the country was not found to be uniform, where the state of Uttar Pradesh had nearly three-fourth of Ayurveda hospitals. However, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep were devoid of any Ayurveda hospital. Homoeopathy hospitals prevailed in 28 states with maximum of 21.8% hospitals (with 22.6% bed capacity) in Maharashtra, whereas states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry were devoid of Homoeopathy hospitals. Unani hospitals existed in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. 81.6% of the total Unani hospitals with 29.5% bed capacity existed in the state of Uttar Pradesh only. In case of Siddha, hospitals existed only in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and A&N Island. 98.9% Siddha hospitals with 92% bed strength existing in the State of Tamilnadu only. Yoga hospitals prevailed in the states of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Maximum of 42.9% Yoga hospital with 17.2% of bed strength existed in Karnataka. Naturopathy hospitals existed in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala Manipur and Rajasthan with a maximum of 54.5% hospitals with 35.0% bed strength in Manipur.

Average number of AYUSH hospitals and bed strengths were 26 and 460 per crore population respectively in the country as on 1.4.2012. States and union territories having more than 40 hospitals per crore population on average were Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. States having less than five hospitals per crore population were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal. States and union territories having more than 800 beds per one crore population were Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur and Chandigarh. States and union territories having less than 100 beds per one crore population were Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Puducherry. There were only fifteen states/ union territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal and Chandigarh having on an average more than 50 beds per hospital in the country.

**Dispensaries under AYUSH Systems:**

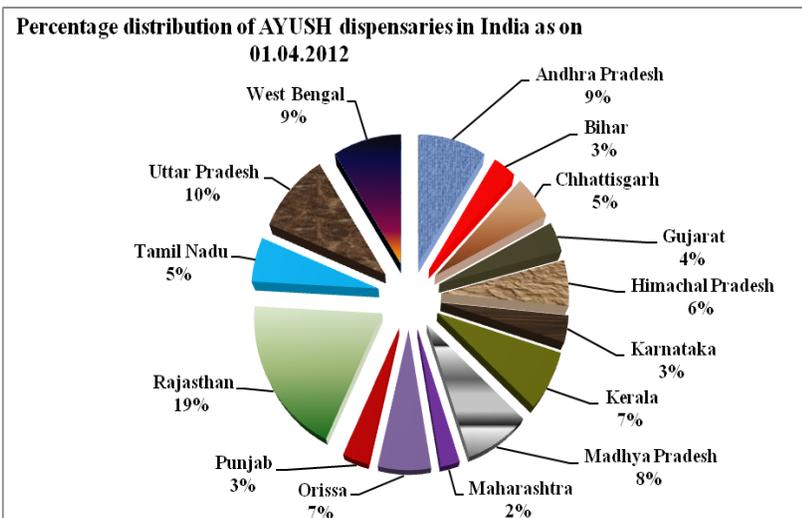
There were 24392 AYUSH dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2012. Out of which, 61.8% Dispensaries pertained to Ayurveda system only, whereas, 4.7%, 3.4%, 0.5%, 0.4%, 28.8% and 0.4% dispensaries belonged to Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy, Homoeopathy and Amchi respectively. Out of the total dispensaries existing in India as categorized by their ownership status,



only 2.2% dispensaries were under the control of CGHS & Central Government Organizations as on 1.4.2012. However, 87.6% dispensaries were being managed by the States and Union Territories.

Only, 6.8% dispensaries were being managed by local bodies while 3.4% dispensaries were being managed by others.

Ayurveda dispensaries prevailed in all the States and union territories with maximum of 19% dispensaries in Rajasthan, whereas State of Mizoram has only one Ayurveda dispensaries as on 1.4.2012. Homoeopathy dispensaries existed in 32 States and union territories with maximum of 23.3% dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh whereas states and union territories of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Dadar & Nagar Haveli had not reported any



Homoeopathy dispensaries. Maximum of 24% of total Unani dispensaries existed in the state of Andhra Pradesh. No Unani dispensary existed in the states of Gujarat, all the North-Eastern states except Assam, Manipur and all the union territories except Delhi. In case of Siddha, dispensaries existed in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and in the union territory of Puducherry with 96.5% dispensaries existing in Tamilnadu only. Yoga dispensaries were prevailing in the states of Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry. Maximum of 45.8% Yoga dispensaries existed in Tamil Nadu. Naturopathy dispensaries existed in 5 States and Union Territories with maximum of 49% dispensaries existing in Andhra Pradesh. Amchi dispensaries existed in 11 States and Union Territories with maximum of 75.9% dispensaries in Jammu & Kashmir.

Average annual growth rate of 1.51% has been realized in AYUSH dispensaries during 1980 to 2012. Maximum annual growth of 27.3% was registered in AYUSH dispensaries in 1985-86. Average annual growth rates of 0.71%, 0.48%, 2.13%, 5.89%, 5.12%, 4.48% and 3.20% have been observed in the dispensaries of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy, Homoeopathy and Amchi respectively. Maximum annual growth of 9.11%, 10.91%, 28.27% and 75.00% in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Amchi dispensaries was registered in the years 1984-85, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 2002-03 respectively. Homoeopathy dispensaries increased approximately by 189.02% in the year 1985-86 over their preceding years.

Except 2.2% dispensaries under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations', there were 21375 dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2012 which come under the purview of State Governments and Union Territories. Out of which, 16.2% dispensaries were in Rajasthan providing medical facilities to 5.7% population of India. States and union territories with scant (less than 15) AYUSH dispensaries were Mizoram, Sikkim, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep.

The average number of AYUSH dispensaries was 198 per crore population in the country as on 1.4.2012 On an average, states and union territories having more than 250 dispensaries per crore population were Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. States having less than 100 dispensaries per crore population were Bihar, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Punjab, Sikkim.

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