

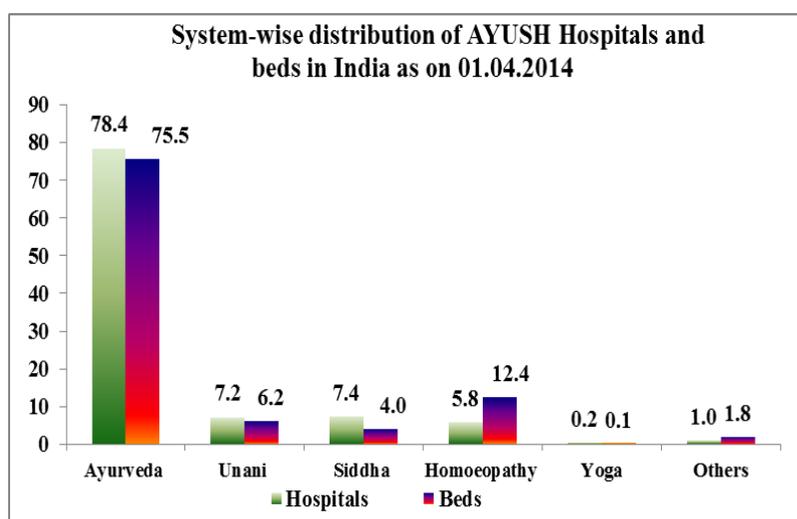
SECTION 2: MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

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 1.4.2014, 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 1.4.2014 stood at 3605 and 57858 respectively for all the systems. There was a preponderance of Ayurveda hospitals, as 78.5% hospitals and 75.5% beds pertain to this system exclusively. Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy account for the remaining 21.6% hospitals. The existing AYUSH hospitals in India has been further



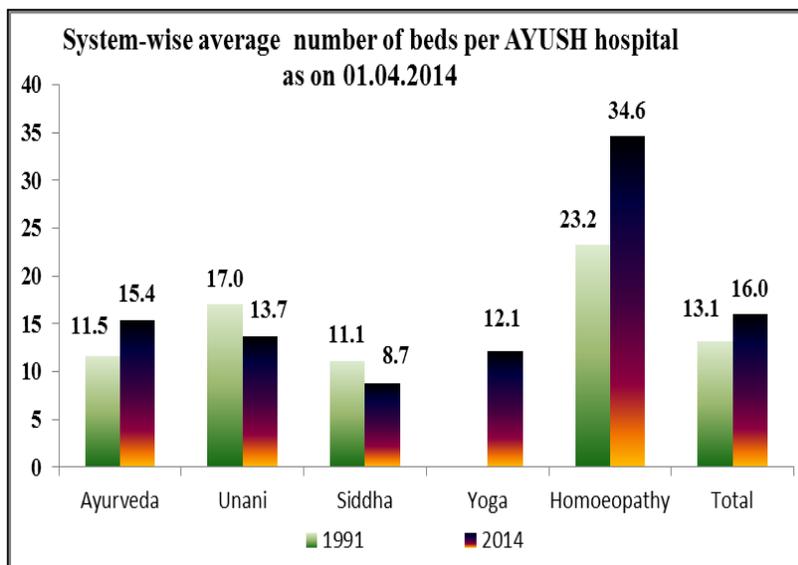
categorized by their ownership status, where 0.8% hospitals were under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations' and 91.2% hospitals were being managed by the State Governments & Union Territories directly. 7.0% hospitals fall under 'others' category and only 0.9% hospitals were being managed by local bodies as on 1.4.2014.

Average annual growth rate of 6.5% was realized in AYUSH hospitals during 1980 to 2014. Average annual growth rates of 7.4%, 8.0%, 3.8% and 3.0% has been observed in the hospitals of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy respectively during 1980-2014. 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.

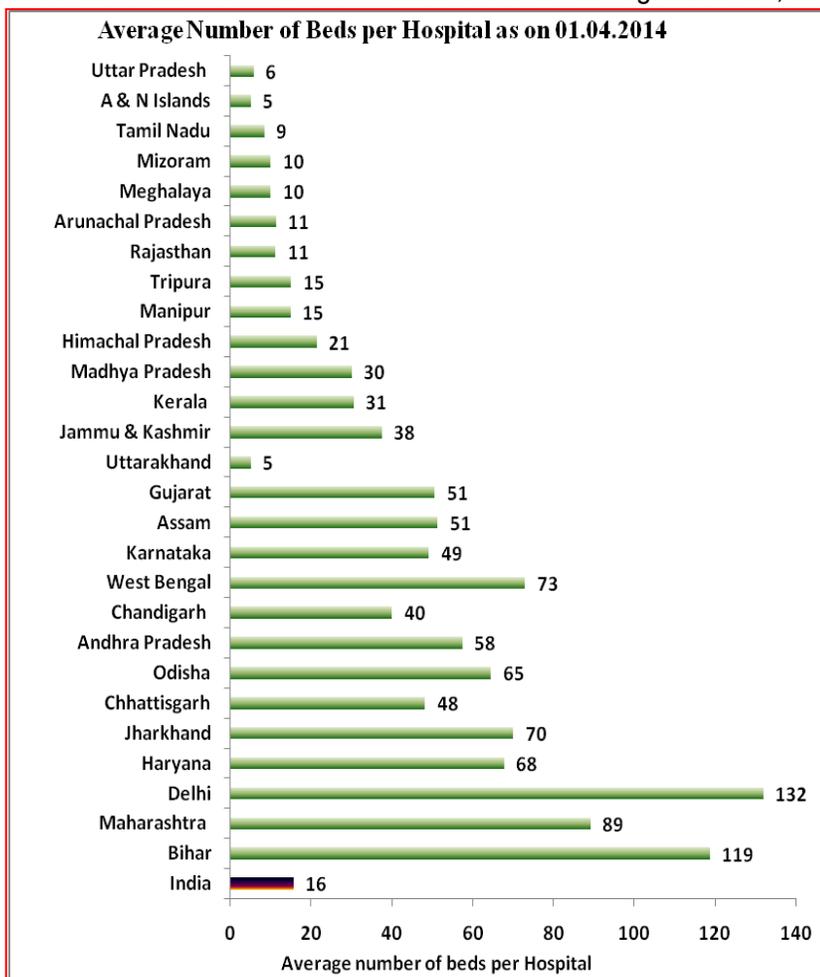
Average annual growth rate of 2.3% was realized in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals during 1991-2014. The maximum annual growth rate of 36.9% was registered in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals in 1999-2000. Average annual growth rates of 2.7%, 0.8%, 2.9%, and 0.5% has been observed in the bed strengths 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 Sowa-Rigpa 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 16.0 in 2014. (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 15.4 and 34.6 respectively in 2014. The in-patient capacity (number of beds) per crore populations of AYUSH hospitals has increased from 405.0 in 1991 to 454.6 in 2014. The in-patient capacities per crore population of Ayurveda, and Siddha hospitals has increased from 280.0 and 14.2 in 1991 to 343.1 and 18.1 respectively in 2014. The in-patient capacity per crore population of Homoeopathy hospitals has decreased from 75.4 in 1991 to 56.6 in 2014.



Barring 30 hospitals existing under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations', there were 3575 hospitals with 56275 beds in India as on 1.4.2014, which were under the jurisdiction of State Governments & Union Territories. Out of these, 55.5% hospitals with 20.3% beds were in the state of Uttar Pradesh, providing medical facilities to 16.6% population of India. Similarly, 7.4% 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, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh. There were only two hospitals each in the States/ UTs of Jammu



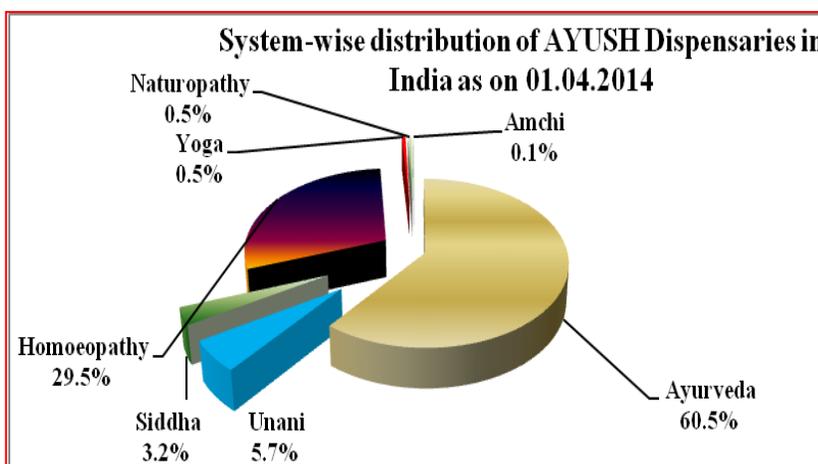
Kashmir, Nagaland, Tripura and Chandigarh. The State Sikkim and union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep State also were devoid of any AYUSH hospital.

Ayurveda hospitals were spread over 27 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 25 states with maximum of 22.1% hospitals (with 25.9% bed capacity) in Maharashtra, whereas states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim 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, West Bengal and A&N Island. 81.9% of the total Unani hospitals with 33.4% 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 Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala Manipur and Rajasthan with a maximum of 44.8% hospitals with 22.2% bed strength in Manipur.

Average number of AYUSH hospitals and bed strengths were 28 and 441 per crore population respectively in the country as on 1.4.2014. States and union territories having more than 40 hospitals per crore population on average were Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand 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, Odisha, Punjab and West Bengal. States and union territories having more than 800 beds per one crore population were Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur and Uttarakhand. States and union territories having less than 100 beds per one crore population were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura. There were only 10 states/ union territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and West Bengal having on an average more than 50 beds per hospital in the country.

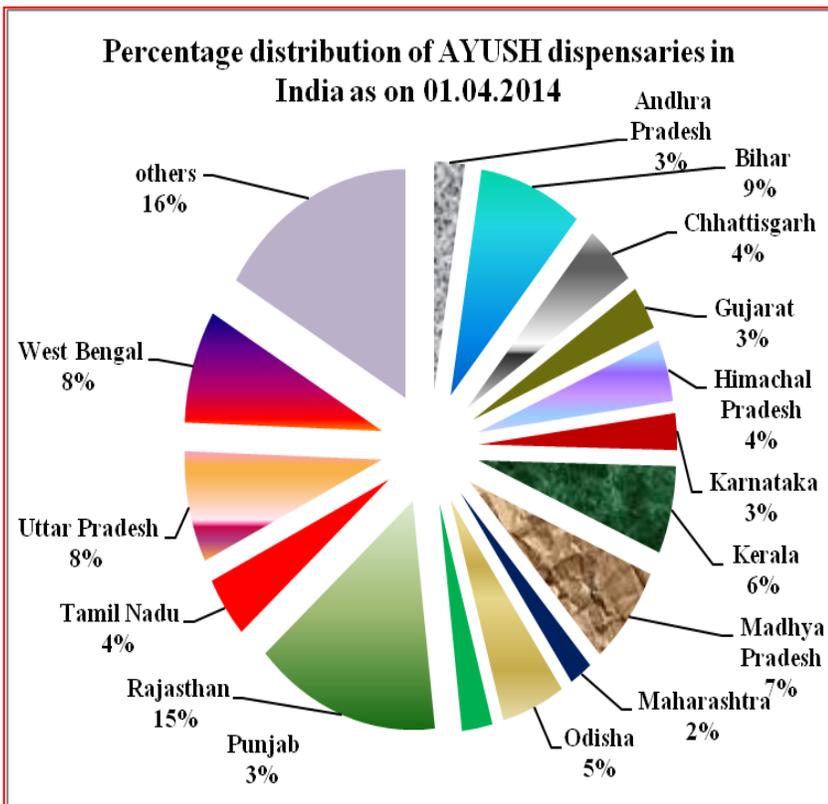
Dispensaries under AYUSH Systems:

There were 26130 AYUSH dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2014. Out of which, 60.5% Dispensaries pertained to Ayurveda system only, whereas, 5.7%, 3.2%, 0.1%, 0.5% and 29.5% dispensaries belonged to Unani, Siddha, Sowa-Rigpa, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy respectively. Out of the total dispensaries existing in India as categorized by their ownership status, only 2.3% dispensaries were under the control of CGHS & Central Government Organizations as on 1.4.2014. However, 88.1% dispensaries were being managed by the States and Union Territories. Only, 6.9% dispensaries were being managed by local bodies while 2.6% dispensaries were being managed by others.



Ayurveda dispensaries prevailed in all the States and union territories except Goa & Dadar & Nagar Haveli with maximum of 15% dispensaries in Rajasthan, whereas State of Mizoram has only one Ayurveda dispensaries as on 1.4.2014.

Homoeopathy dispensaries existed in 32 States and union territories with maximum of 22% dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh whereas states and union territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra had not reported any Homoeopathy dispensaries. Maximum of 35% of total Unani dispensaries existed in the state of Bihar. No Unani dispensary existed in the states of Gujarat, all the North-Eastern states except Assam, Manipur and all the union territories except Delhi and Chandigarh. In case of Siddha, dispensaries existed in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and in the union territory of Puducherry with 96.4% dispensaries existing in Tamilnadu only. Yoga dispensaries were prevailing in the states of Gujarat,



Kerala, Manipur, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry. Maximum of 40.3% Yoga dispensaries existed in Tamil Nadu. Naturopathy dispensaries existed in 6 States and Union Territories with maximum of 45% dispensaries existing in Odisha. Sowa-Rigpa dispensaries existed in 6 States and Union Territories with maximum of 28.6% dispensaries in Arunachal Pradesh.

Average annual growth rate of 1.62% has been realized in AYUSH dispensaries during 1980 to 2014. Maximum annual growth of 27.3% was registered in AYUSH dispensaries in 1985-86. Average annual growth rates of 0.81%, 1.24%, 2.09%, 6.24%, and 4.50% have been observed in the dispensaries of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy respectively. Maximum annual growth of 9.11%, 29.29%, 51.76% and 75.00% in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Sowa-Rigpa dispensaries was registered in the years 1984-85, 2012-13, 2010-11 and 2002-03 respectively. Homoeopathy dispensaries increased approximately by 189.02% in the year 1985-86 over their preceding years.

The average number of AYUSH dispensaries was 205.29 per crore population in the country as on 1.4.2014. 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, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. States having less than 100 dispensaries per crore population were Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh.
