

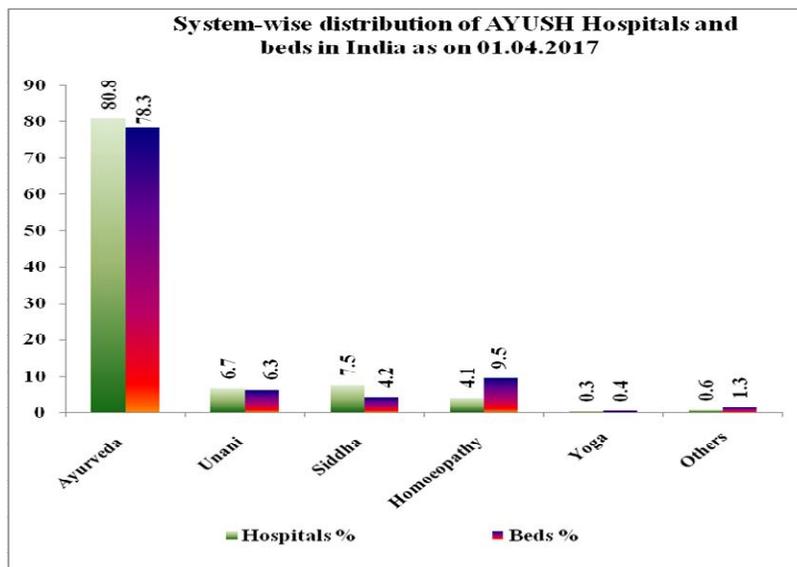
SECTION 2: MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

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 1.4.2017, 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 1.4.2017 stood at 3943 and 55242 respectively for all the systems. There was a preponderance of Ayurveda hospitals, as nearly 81% hospitals and 79% beds pertain to this system exclusively. Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy account for the remaining nearly 21.0% 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 98.7% hospitals were being managed by the State Governments & Union Territories directly. 4.2% hospitals fall under 'others' category and only 0.9% hospitals were being managed by local bodies as on 1.4.2017.

Average annual growth rate of 6.2% was realized in AYUSH hospitals during 1980 to 2017. Average annual growth rates of 7.1%, 7.4%, 3.8% and 2.1% has been observed in the hospitals of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy respectively during 1980-2017. 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.

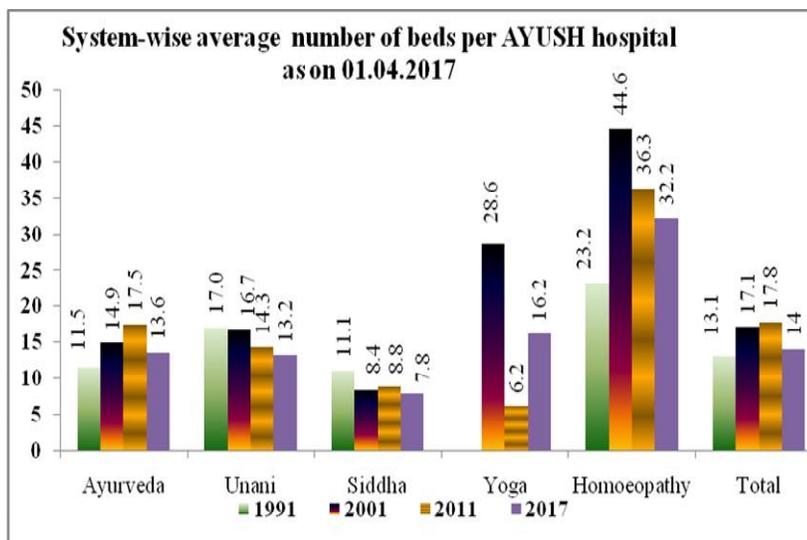
Average annual growth rate of 1.8% was realized in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals during 1991-2017. The maximum annual growth rate of 36.9% was registered in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals in 1999-2000. Average annual growth rates of 2.3%, 0.6%, 2.6%, and -0.8% has been observed in the bed 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.

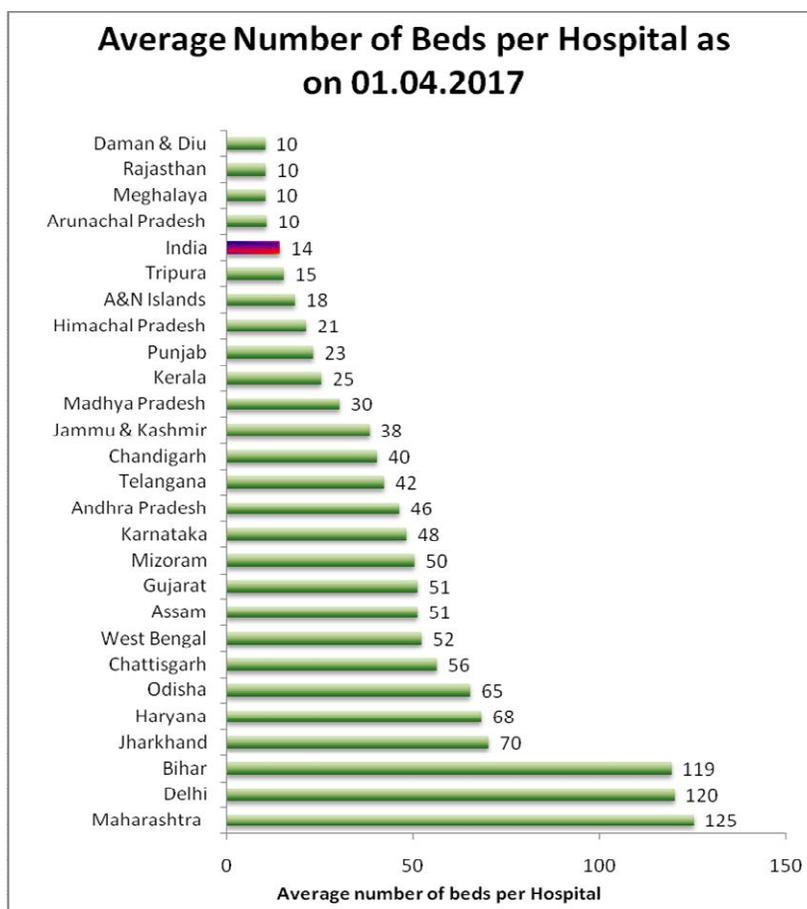
Average number of beds per AYUSH hospital has increased from 13.1 in 1991 to 14.0 in 2017. (Table 2.7 (c))

Average number of beds per hospital of Ayurveda, and Homoeopathy has increased from 11.5 and 23.2 in 1991 to 13.6 and 32.0 respectively in 2017. The in-patient capacity (number of beds) per crore populations of AYUSH hospitals has increased from 405.0 in 1991 to 413 in 2017. The in-patient

capacities per crore population of Ayurveda, and Siddha hospitals has increased from 280.0 and 14.2 in 1991 to 323.7 and 17.4 respectively in 2017. The in-patient capacity per crore populations of Homoeopathy hospitals has decreased from 75.4 in 1991 to 39.3 in 2017.



Barring 50 hospitals existing under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government organizations', there were 3893 hospitals with 53026 beds in India as on 1.4.2017, which were under the jurisdiction of State Governments & Union Territories. Out of these, 59.5% hospitals with 21.6% beds were in the state of Uttar Pradesh, providing medical facilities to 16.7% population of India. Similarly, 7.5% hospitals with 4.5% 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



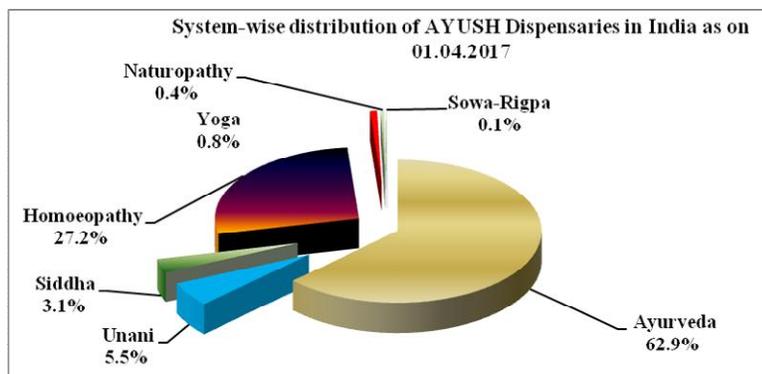
Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tamilnadu, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu. There were only one hospital in the state of Sikkim and two hospitals each in the States/ UTs of Goa, Jammu Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, Chandigarh and Daman & Diu. The union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry also were devoid of any AYUSH hospital.

Ayurveda hospitals were spread over 33 states and union territories of India. The spread of hospitals all over the country was not found to be uniform, where nearly 66.4% of Ayurveda hospitals are situated in the state of Uttar Pradesh. However, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Puducherry were devoid of any Ayurveda hospital. Homoeopathy hospitals prevailed in 30 states with maximum of 21.6% hospitals (with 19.6% bed capacity) in Kerala, whereas states of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 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, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, and A&N Island. Nearly 80.0% of the total Unani hospitals with 33.1% 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. 99.3% Siddha hospitals with 99.02% bed strength existing in the State of Tamilnadu only. Yoga hospitals prevailed in the states of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Maximum of 37.5% Yoga hospital with 9.09% of bed strength existed in Karnataka. Naturopathy hospitals existed in the States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan and Telangana with a maximum of 35.3% hospitals with 54.25% bed strength in Manipur.

Average number of AYUSH hospitals and bed strengths were 29.1 and 397 per crore population respectively in the country as on 1.4.2017. States and union territories having more than 40 hospitals per crore population on average were Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Daman & Diu. States and Union Territories 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 Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram, Uttarakhand and A&N Islands. States and union territories having less than 100 beds per one crore population were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Punjab. There were only 12 states/ union territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, and West Bengal having on an average more than 50 beds per hospital in the country.

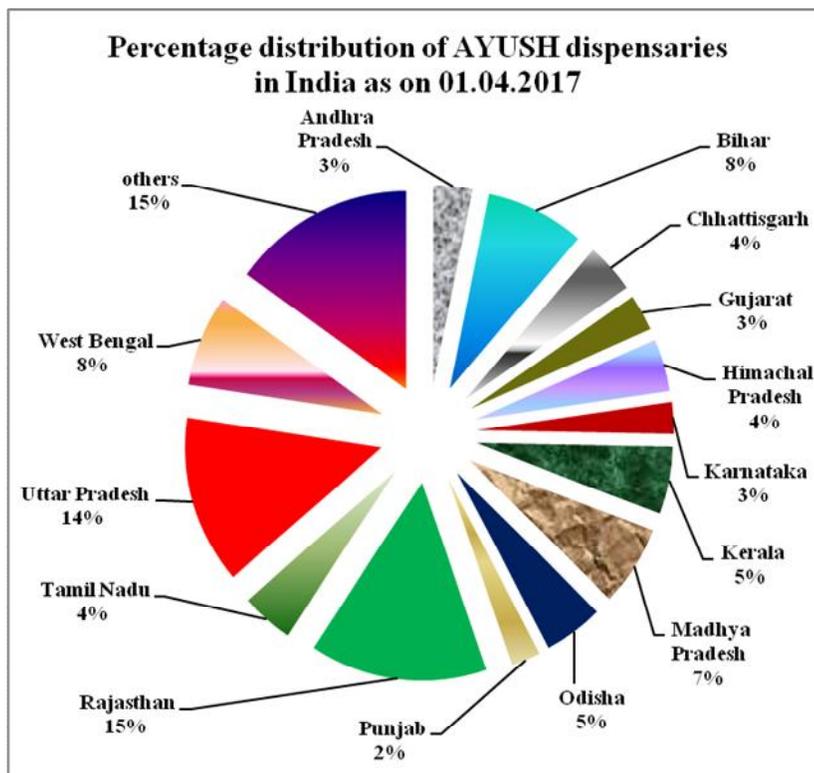
Dispensaries under AYUSH Systems:

There were 27698 AYUSH dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2017. Out of which, 62.9% Dispensaries pertained to Ayurveda system only, whereas, 5.5%, 3.1%, 0.1%, 0.4% and 27.2% 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 2.5% dispensaries were under the control of CGHS & Central Government Organizations as on 1.4.2017. However, 88.3% dispensaries were being managed by the States and Union Territories. Only, 6.3% dispensaries were being managed by local bodies while 2.6% dispensaries were being managed by others.

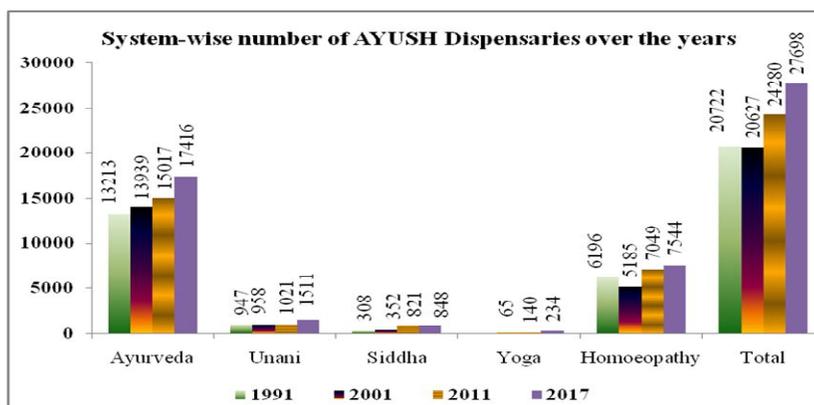
Ayurveda dispensaries prevailed in 35 States and union territories with maximum of 20.9% dispensaries in Rajasthan, whereas State of Nagaland had no Ayurveda dispensary as on 1.4.2017. Homoeopathy dispensaries existed in 34 States and union territories with maximum of 21.6% dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh whereas states of Jammu & Kashmir and Maharashtra had not reported any Homoeopathy dispensaries. Maximum of 30.4% of total Unani dispensaries existed in the state of Bihar. No Unani dispensary existed in the states of Goa, Gujarat, all the North-Eastern states except Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and all the union territories except Delhi and Chandigarh. In case of Siddha, dispensaries existed in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and in the union territory of Puducherry with 96.1% dispensaries existing in Tamilnadu only. Yoga dispensaries were prevailing in the states of Gujarat, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry. Maximum of 67.5% Yoga dispensaries existed in Tamil Nadu. Naturopathy dispensaries existed in 7 States and Union Territories with maximum of 29.7% dispensaries existing in Odisha. Sowa-Rigpa dispensaries existed in 4 States and Union Territories with maximum of 75.8% dispensaries in Jammu & Kashmir.



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There were 27698 AYUSH dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2017 which earlier was 14683 in 1980 which rose to 20722, 20627, 24280 and 27698 in 1991, 2001, 2011 and 2017 respectively.

Average annual growth rate of nearly 1.65% has been realized in AYUSH dispensaries

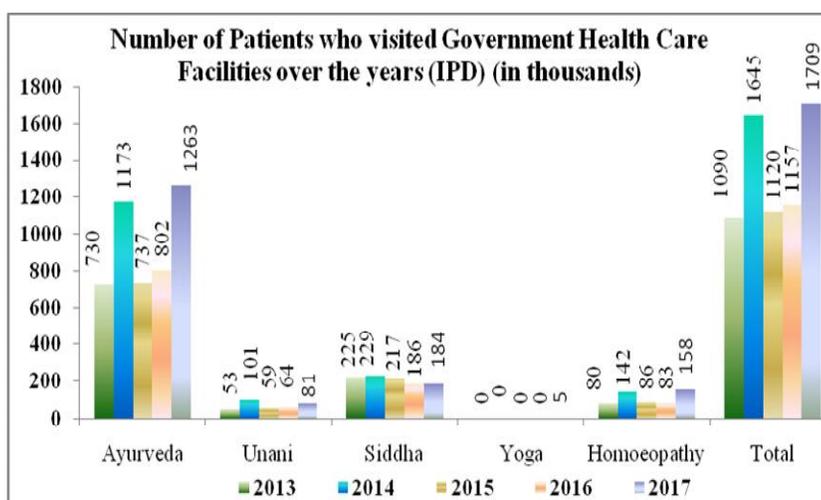


during 1981 to 2017. Maximum annual growth of 27.3% was registered in AYUSH dispensaries in 1985-86. Average annual growth rates of 1.01%, 1.18%, 1.92%, 4.37%, and 4.05% have been observed in the dispensaries of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy respectively. Maximum annual growth 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 207.16 per crore population in the country as on 1.4.2017. On an average, states and union territories having more than 250 dispensaries per crore population were Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadar & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry. States having less than 100 dispensaries per crore population were Delhi, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, and Nagaland.

IPD Data

Total number of Patients who visited Government Health Care Facilities during 2016-17 was 1708519 which earlier was 1156695 in 2015-16 (Refer Annexure IX). 1263262, 80611, 184137, 5154 and 157722 number of patients visited Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Homoeopathy Health Care Facilities respectively during 2016-17.



OPD Data

Total number of Patients who visited Government Health Care Facilities during 2016-17 was 221275861 which earlier was 159459379 in 2015-16 (Refer Annexure IX). 147624451, 9985108, 28376007 and 32286589 number of patients visited Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga and Homoeopathy Health Care Facilities respectively during 2016-17.

