

SECTION 2: MEDICAL CARE FACILITIES

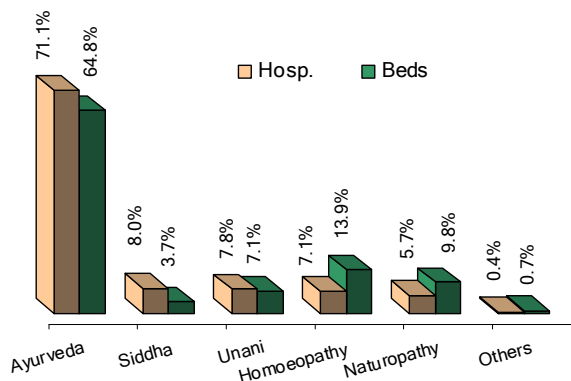
The Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy treatments are popular with the masses and have proven strengths of treating common and chronic diseases. In order to make available the benefits of AYUSH (Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Yoga & Naturopathy and Homoeopathy) to the public at large, it is very much 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 1.4.2010, and also the intake capacity (bed strength) of AYUSH Hospitals. Time-series comparison of healthcare facilities under AYUSH since 1981 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 1.4.2010 stood at 3277 and 62649 respectively for all the systems. There was a preponderance of Ayurveda hospitals, as 75.0% hospitals and 71.5% beds pertain to this system exclusively. Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy and Homoeopathy account for the remaining 24.9% hospitals, whereas 0.1% of the hospitals belong to Amchi system of medicine.

System-wise Distribution of AYUSH Hospitals in India as on 1.4.2010

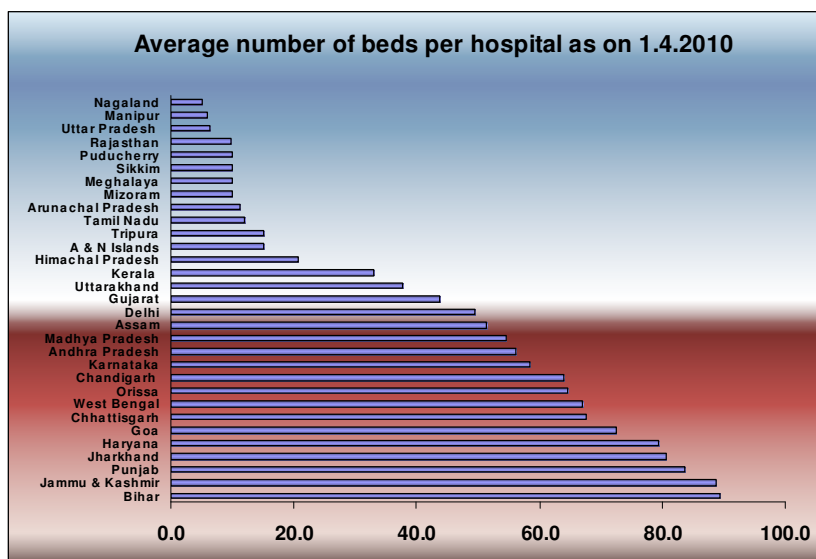


The existing AYUSH hospitals in India has been further categorized by their ownership status, where 1.3% hospitals were under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations' and 86.7% hospitals were being managed by the State Governments & Union Territories directly. 11.4% hospitals fall under 'others' category and only 0.6% hospitals were being managed by local bodies as on 1.4.2010.

Average annual growth rate of 7.1% was realized in AYUSH hospitals during 1980 to 2010. AYUSH hospitals had increased by more than two times in 1984 due to more than three-fold increase in Ayurveda hospitals as well as more than three-fold increase in Unani hospitals over the preceding year. Average annual growth rates of 7.9%, 9.2%, 4.5% and 3.9% has been observed in the hospitals of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy respectively. Maximum annual increase of 38.2% and 44.2% were registered in 1982 and 1981 in case of Siddha and Homoeopathy hospitals respectively.

Average annual growth rate of 3.2% was realized in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals during 1991 - 2010. The maximum annual growth rate of 36.9% was registered in the bed strength of AYUSH hospitals in 2000. Average annual growth rates of 3.4%, 2.7%, 4.1%, 2.2% and 1.3% has been observed in the bed strengths of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Amchi hospitals respectively since 1991. Maximum annual growth rates of 46.3%, 20.3%, 27.6%, 25% and 28% in the bed strengths of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Amchi hospital were registered in the years 2000, 1996, 1996, 2000 and 2003 respectively.

Average number of beds per AYUSH hospital has increased from 13.1 in 1991 to 19.1 in 2010. Average number of beds per hospital of Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy and Amchi has increased from 11.5, 17.0, 23.2 and 12.5 in 1991 to 18.2, 18.2, 39.3 and 16.0 respectively in 2010. The in-patient capacity (number of beds) per crore population of AYUSH hospitals has increased from 405.0 in 1991 to 531.8 in 2010. The in-patient capacities per crore population of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy hospitals has increased from 280.0, 35.1, 14.2 and 75.4 in 1991 to 380.5, 41.5, 21.9 and 81.8 respectively in 2010. The in-patient capacity per crore population of Amchi hospitals were 0.3 in both the years 1991 and 2010.



Barring 43 hospitals existing under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations', there were 3234 hospitals with 61044 beds in India as on 1.4.2010, which were under the jurisdiction of State Governments or Union Territories. Out of these, 61.6% hospitals with 20.3% beds were in the state of Uttar Pradesh, providing medical facilities to 16.8% population of India. Similarly, 8.9% hospitals with 5.6% bed strength exist in Tamilnadu serving 5.7% 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, Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Punjab, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh. There were only two hospitals each in the States/ UTs of Goa, Nagaland, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh, whereas, a single hospital existed in each of the states of Sikkim and Puducherry. The union territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep were devoid of any AYUSH hospital.

Ayurveda hospitals were spread over 30 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, Manipur, Nagaland, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep were devoid of any Ayurveda hospital. Homoeopathy hospitals prevailed in 29 states with maximum of 18.8% hospitals (with 20.9% bed capacity) in Maharashtra, whereas states of Jammu & Kashmir, 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, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. 81.4% of the total Unani hospitals with 37.6% bed capacity existed in the state of Uttar Pradesh only. In case of Siddha, hospitals existed only in the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. 99.3% Siddha hospitals with 92.8% bed strength existing in the State of Tamilnadu only. Yoga hospitals prevailed in the states of Karnataka and Rajasthan. Maximum of 60% Yoga hospital with 25% of bed strength existed in Karnataka.

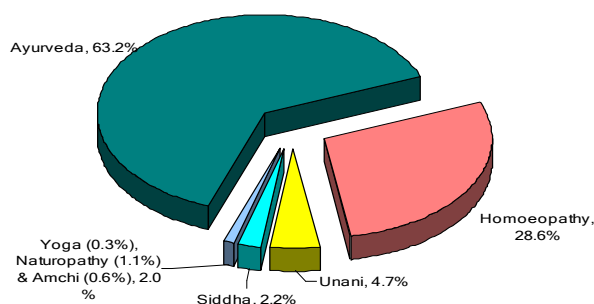
Naturopathy hospitals existed in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Rajasthan with a maximum of 25% hospitals with 49.3% bed strength in Karnataka.

Average number of AYUSH hospitals and bed strengths were 28.5 and 518.2 per crore population respectively in the country as on 1.4.2010. States and union territories having more than 40 hospitals per crore population on average were Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. States having less than five hospitals per crore population were Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, 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, Mizoram, and Chandigarh. States and union territories having less than 100 beds per one crore population were Assam, Jharkhand, Nagaland and Puducherry. There were only fifteen states/ union territories, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, West Bengal and Chandigarh having on an average more than 50 beds per hospital in the country. There were ten states and union territories, where less than 15 beds per hospitals exist and these were Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Puducherry.

Dispensaries under AYUSH Systems:

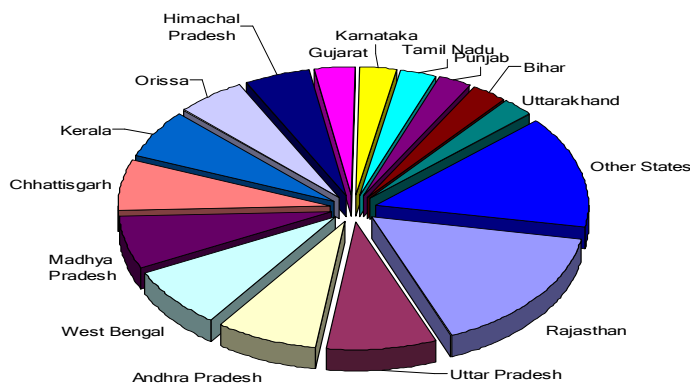
There were 24289 AYUSH dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2010. Out of which, 63.2% Dispensaries pertained to Ayurveda system only, whereas, 4.7%, 2.2%, 0.2%, 0.4%, 28.6% and 0.6% dispensaries belonged to Unani, Siddha, Yoga, Naturopathy, Homoeopathy and Amchi respectively. Out of the total dispensaries existing in India as categorized by their ownership status, only 2.0% dispensaries were under the control of CGHS & Central Government Organizations as on 1.4.2010. However, 86.6% dispensaries were being managed by the States and Union Territories. Only, 8.3% dispensaries were being managed by local bodies while 3.1% dispensaries were being managed by others.

System-wise Distribution of AYUSH Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2010



Ayurveda dispensaries prevailed in all the States and union territories with maximum of 23.6% dispensaries in Rajasthan, whereas State of Sikkim has only one Ayurveda dispensaries as on 1.4.2010. Homoeopathy dispensaries existed in 33 States and union territories with maximum of 23.4% dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh whereas states and union territories of Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra and Daman & Diu had not reported any Homoeopathy dispensaries. Maximum of 23.9% of total Unani dispensaries

Percentage Distribution of AYUSH Dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2010



existed in the state of Andhra Pradesh. No Unani dispensary existed in the states of Goa, Gujarat, all the North-Eastern states except Assam and all the union territories. In case of Siddha, dispensaries existed in the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and in the union territory of Puducherry with 94.7% dispensaries existing in Tamilnadu only. Yoga dispensaries were prevailing in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Maximum of 63.6% Yoga dispensaries existed in Orissa. Naturopathy dispensaries existed in 7 states and Union Territories with maximum of 49% dispensaries existing in Andhra Pradesh. Amchi dispensaries existed in 16 States and Union Territories with maximum of 61.2% dispensaries in Jammu & Kashmir.

Average annual growth rate of 1.7% has been realised in AYUSH dispensaries during 1980 to 2010. Maximum annual growth of 27.3% was registered in AYUSH dispensaries in 1985-86. Average annual growth rates of 0.9%, 0.6%, 1.0%, 4.8% and 4.5% have been observed in the dispensaries of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Amchi respectively. Maximum annual growth of 9.1%, 10.9%, 28.3% and 75% in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Amchi dispensaries was registered in the years 1985, 1987, 1988 and 2003 respectively. Homoeopathy dispensaries increased approximately by 3 times in the year 1986 over their preceding years.

Except 2.0% dispensaries under the control of 'CGHS & Central Government Organizations', there were 23805 dispensaries in India as on 1.4.2010 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 202.1 per crore population in the country as on 1.4.2010. 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, Goa, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh.
