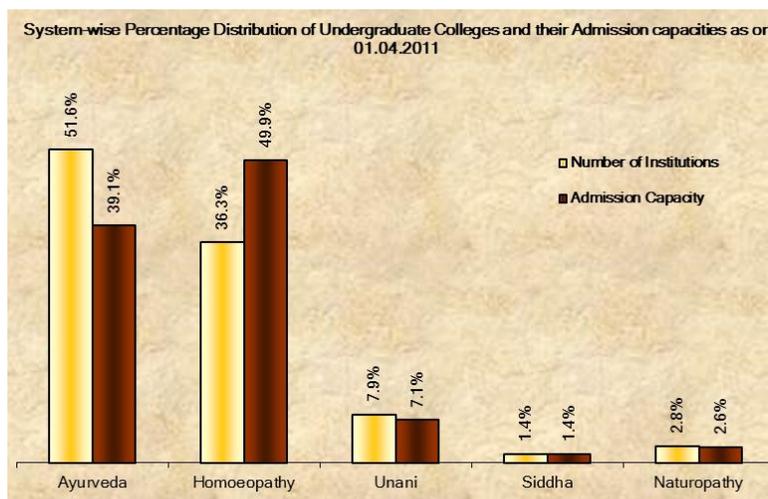


SECTION 4 : MEDICAL EDUCATION

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.

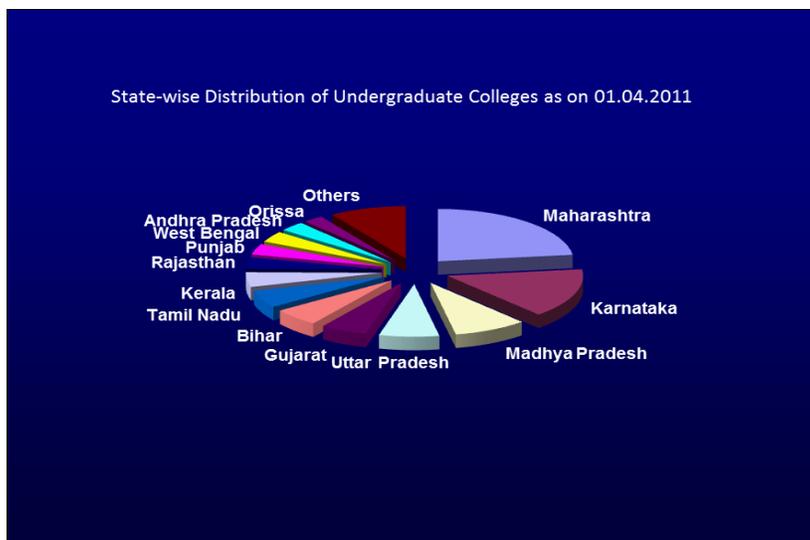
(a) Under Graduate Education:

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 504 colleges conducting undergraduate AYUSH education with an admission capacity of 25376 students in India as on 1.4.2011. Out of which, 29.7% of the total colleges with 33.8% intake capacity belong to Government Sector. About 51.6% of the colleges with 39.1% admission capacity were of Ayurveda whereas about 36.3% of the colleges with 49.2% admission capacity belong to Homoeopathy. Only 12.1% of the colleges with 11.1% admission capacity pertain to Unani, Siddha and Naturopathy systems of medicine.



As on 01.04.2011, only 24 states/ UTs 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 (23.0%), and also having maximum number of Ayurveda (24.2%) and Homoeopathy (25.7%) colleges in the country. The states of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu had the maximum number of Unani (27.5%) and Naturopathy (28.6%) colleges respectively. As Siddha system of medicine is widely practiced in the state of Tamil Nadu, 85.7% of the Siddha colleges hail from this State.

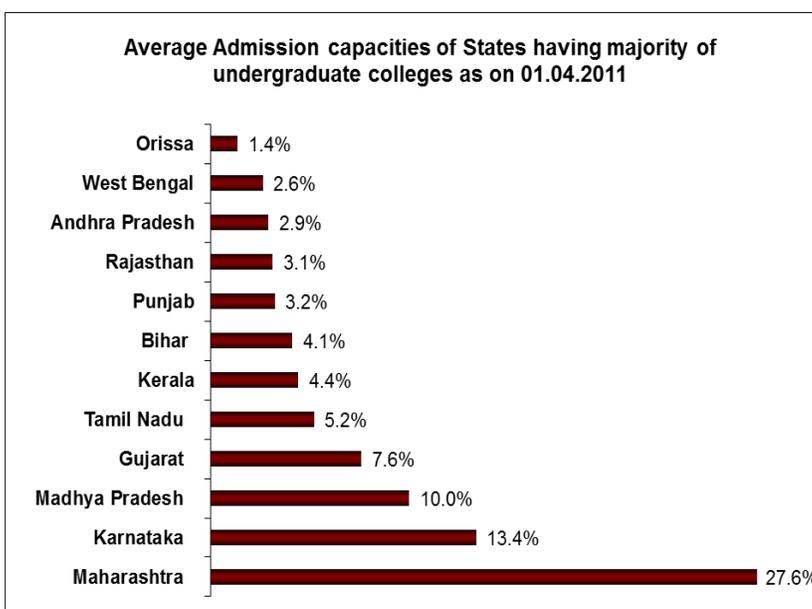
It has been observed that there is lack of AYUSH colleges in the North-Eastern States and the Union Territories. There were no AYUSH college in the states of Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura and in the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry as on 1.4.2011. 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, 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 Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Average annual growth rate of 3.8% and 5.5% were observed in AYUSH colleges imparting under graduate courses and their admission capacity respectively during 1992-2011. 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 2000. Average annual growth rates of 4.7%, 2.3%, 6.8%, 2.9% and 8.4% had been attained in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy colleges respectively during 1992-2011, while the admission capacities under these systems had grown annually by 4.5%, 4.0%, 4.6%, 6.5% and 12.4% 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% and 41.6% were realized in the admission capacities of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in 2003, 1996, 2002 and 2000 respectively. Admission capacity of Naturopathy colleges increased 1.7 times in 2011 over 2010.

Over the period 1992 to 2011, admission capacity had increased significantly (more than one and half times) with an average admission capacity of 37.4 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 50.3 per College in 2011. Average admission capacity for Ayurveda Colleges had decreased from 39.6 in 1992 to 38.2 per college in 2011. However, intake capacity of Unani Colleges, has gone up from 32.5 in 1992 to 44.8 in 2011. Similarly, the average admission capacities of Homoeopathy and Naturopathy Colleges had increased from 36 and 23.3 in 1992 to 69.2 and 46.4 in 2011 respectively. However, the average admission capacity of Siddha Colleges had gone down from 75 in 1992 to 50 in 2011. The maximum intake capacity of 56.9 per AYUSH College was realised during the year 2008. The maximum intake capacities of Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy colleges was observed in 2008, whereas, the maximum intake capacities of 77.5 per Siddha college and 46.4 per Naturopathy college were observed during the periods 1993-1997 and 2011 respectively.

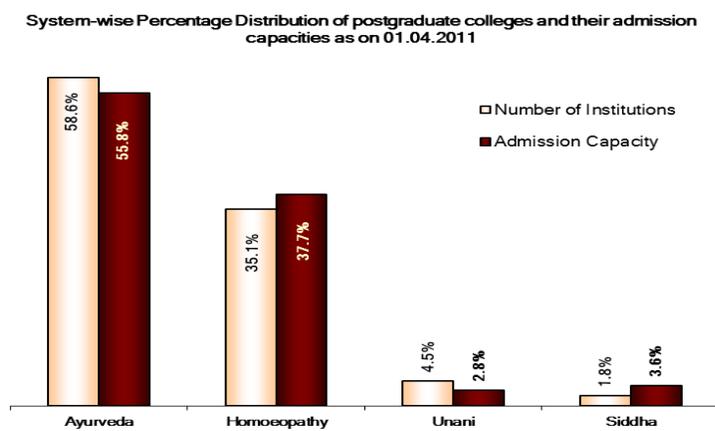


States and Union territories having higher (greater than or equal to 60 students) average admission capacities for all the AYUSH colleges in 2011 were Delhi, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, whereas, states with low (less than 40 students) average admission capacities in 2011 were Orissa, Punjab, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Chandigarh. The state of Jammu & Kashmir had the maximum average admission capacity of 90 students per College and Bihar had minimum average admission capacity of 12.7 students per college in Ayurveda in 2011. The State of Andhra Pradesh had the maximum average admission capacity of 62 students per Unani College, and Rajasthan had the lowest average admission capacity of 20 students per Unani College in 2011. Maximum intake capacity of 95.3 students per College was observed in the State of Gujarat under Homoeopathy, whereas the lowest of 32.5 students per College was registered in Orissa. The states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala had the same intake capacity of 50 students per college under

Siddha system. The state of Andhra Pradesh had the maximum average admission capacity of 60, while Gujarat has the minimum of 25 students per college in Naturopathy.

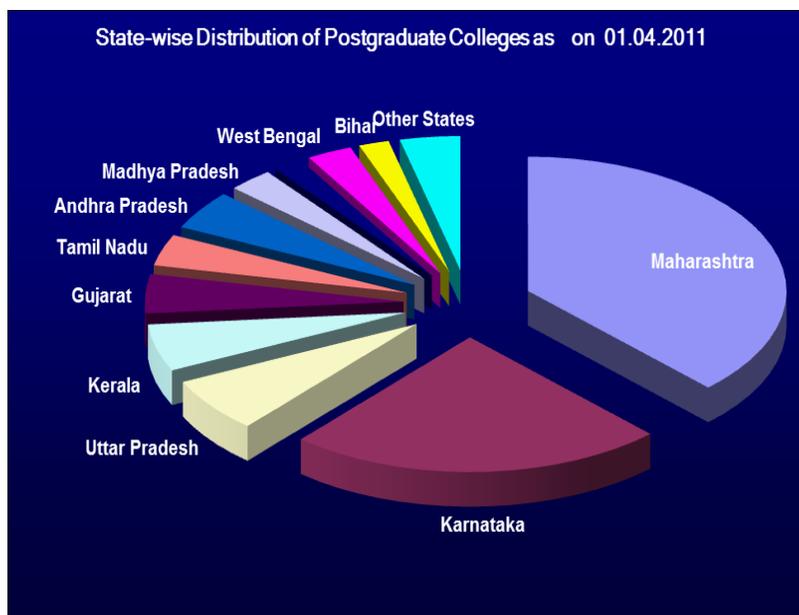
(b) Post Graduate Courses under AYUSH systems:

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 01.04.2011, there were 117 colleges with admission capacity of 2424 students imparting post graduate education in India. Out of which, 29.7% colleges with 33.8% admission capacity pertain to Government Sector. 55.8% of total post graduate colleges with 53.3% of total admission capacity were of Ayurveda whereas 35.1% colleges with 37.7% of admission capacity belonged to Homoeopathy. Only 6.3% of the post graduate colleges with 6.4% admission capacity belonged to other systems of AYUSH.



Out of all medical colleges imparting post graduate AYUSH education, six colleges with admission capacity of 216 students were exclusively post graduate institutions. One exclusive post graduate college each of Unani and Siddha systems with admission capacities of 38 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. One exclusive post graduate Homoeopathy College each with admission capacities of 36 and 36 were in the states of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

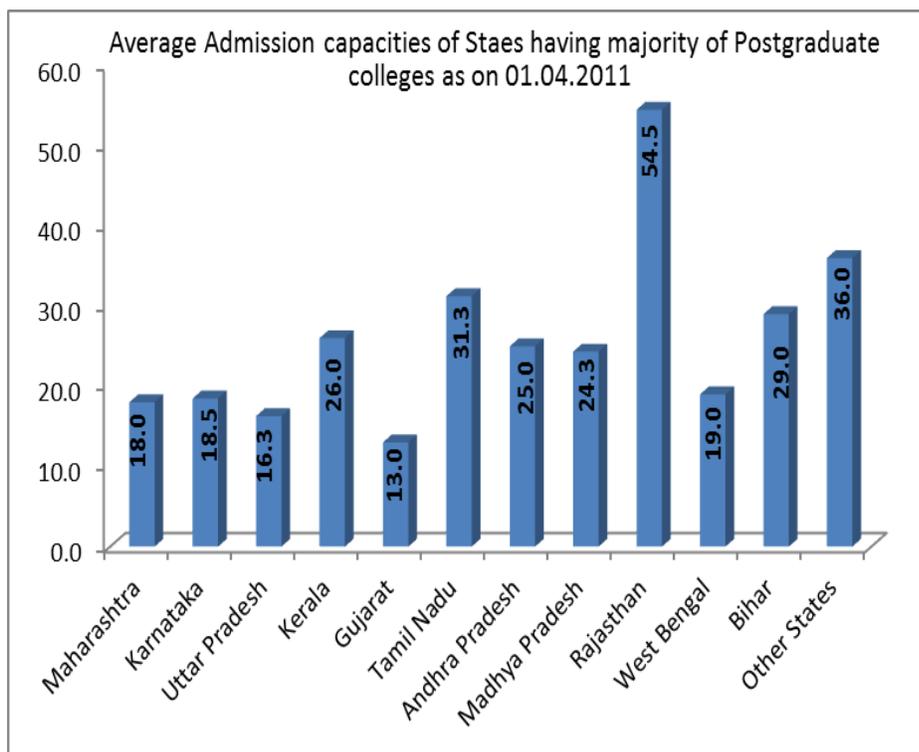
There was a surge in demand for post graduate education in AYUSH systems and to meet it, the facility of getting medical education at post graduate level is available in 18 states. Maharashtra had maximum number of AYUSH colleges (36%), it had also maximum numbers of Ayurveda (36.9%) and Homoeopathy (35.9%) postgraduate colleges, whereas Uttar Pradesh had maximum number of Unani (40%) colleges. 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 5.4% was registered in 2011 over 1993 in post graduate AYUSH colleges and admission capacity had grown 8.2%. Average annual growth rates of 4.2%, 5.2% and 3.9% had been attained in the number of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha respectively during the period 1993 to 2011. However, within the same period, admission capacities under Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha had grown annually by 6.0%, 2.5% and 8% respectively. Average annual growth rates of Homoeopathy Colleges and their admission capacities had been observed as 8.5% and 17.6% respectively during the period 1993 to 2011. 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 2000, 2001, 2000 and 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 2000 and 1994 respectively. Admission capacities increased by 3 times in case of Siddha in the year 2000 and more than 1.5 and 2.5 times in case of Homoeopathy colleges in the year 2000 and 2002 respectively over their previous years.

Over the period 1992 to 2011, average admission capacity has increased significantly (about 1.5 times), with an average admission capacity of 14.5 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 19.9 per college in 2011. An increasing trend had been observed in the admission capacity of Ayurveda, as average admission capacity for Ayurveda colleges had increased from 14.2 in 1992 to 19.0 per college in 2011. However, the intake capacity of Homoeopathy colleges had grown at a faster rate during the period 1993-2011, which had been up from 5.0 in 1993 to 21.4 in 2011. Similarly, the intake capacity of Siddha colleges had been up from 20 in 1992 to 40 per college in 2011. However, in case of Unani system, the average admission capacities had gone down from 16 in 1992 to 9.5 in 2005, then increased to 12.4 in 2011. The maximum intake capacity of 22.5 per AYUSH College was realized in 2010. The maximum intake capacities of 17.3 per Ayurveda college, 20 per Unani college, 45 per Siddha college and 33.5 per Homoeopathy college were realised during 2011, 1993, 2002-2004 and 2005 respectively.

As on 01.04.2011, States of Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Rajasthan were having higher (more than 25) average admission capacities, whereas, states of Bihar (8) and Delhi (6) were having low (less than 10) average admission capacities. Rajasthan had maximum average admission capacity of 91 students per college in Ayurveda, while Delhi had minimum average admission capacity of 6 students per college. Maximum intake capacity of 50 students per college had been observed in the state of Bihar, whereas, minimum of 4 students in Delhi under Homoeopathy. Andhra Pradesh had maximum intake capacity of 34 students per college under Unani and Uttar Pradesh had minimum of 6 students per Unani College. Tamilnadu had intake capacity of 40 students per college under Siddha.



Paramedical Education:

For conducting Para-medical education under various systems of AYUSH, there had been 66 institutions with admission capacity of 2505 students as on 01.04.2011. 50% institutions with 47.9% admission capacity belong to Government sector, whereas, 3% institutions with 2.8% admission capacity were owned by local bodies and 47% institutions with 49.3% admission capacity being managed privately. Out of these 66 institutions, 29 institutions of Rajasthan with admission capacity of 1180 are imparting training courses in Ayurveda,. In rest of the 37 institutions imparting paramedical education, 67.57% institutions with 76.22% admission capacity were of Ayurveda, whereas 20.01% and 8.10% institutions with 18.91% and 2.64% admission capacity were of Homoeopathy and Unani respectively. Only, 5.40% institutions with admission capacities of 1.13% were of Siddha.

System-wise Percentage Distribution of Institutions imparting Paramedical education and their Admission capacities as on 01.04.2011

