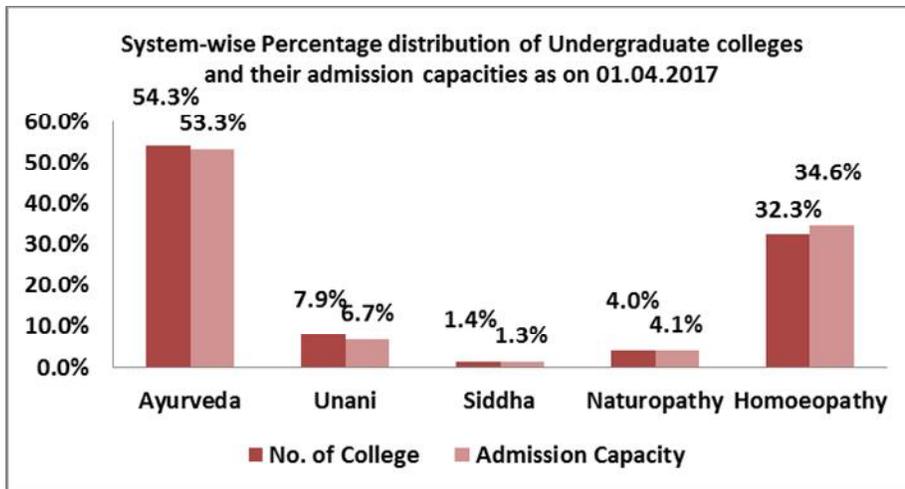


SECTION 4: MEDICAL EDUCATION

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.

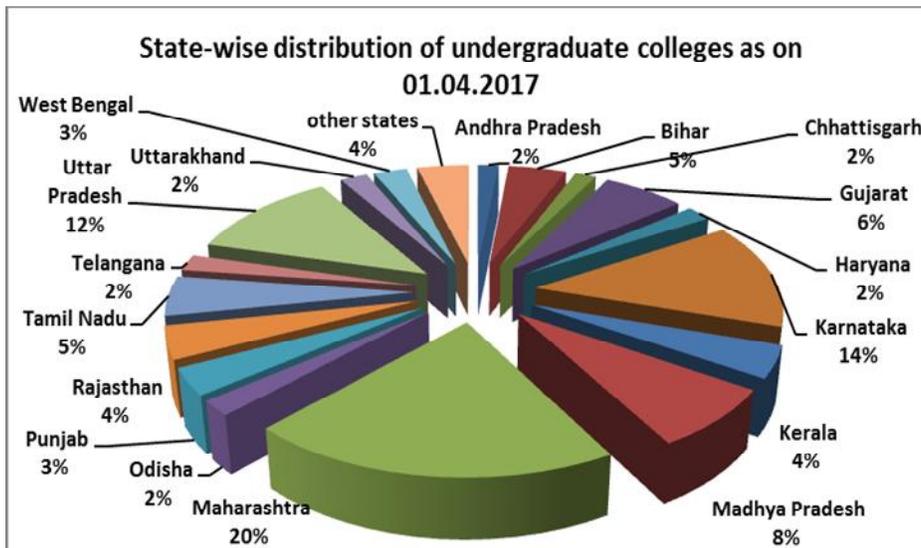
(a) Under Graduate Education:

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 622 colleges conducting undergraduate AYUSH education with an admission capacity of 40151 students in India as on 1.4.2017. Out of which, 17.8% of the total colleges with 15.6% intake capacity



belong to Government Sector. About 54.1% of the colleges with 55.3% admission capacity were of Ayurveda whereas about 30.6% of the colleges with 28.8% admission capacity belong to Homoeopathy. However, about 9.0% of the colleges with 8.9% admission capacity pertains to Unani system. Remaining 6.3% of the colleges with 7.1% admission capacity pertain to Siddha and Naturopathy systems of medicine.

As on 01.04.2017, only 27 states/ UTs including new state i.e. Telegana 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 (20.3%) followed by Karnataka (13.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (11.9%). The State having maximum number of Ayurveda (21.0%) and Homoeopathy (24.4%) colleges lies in the Maharashtra. The states

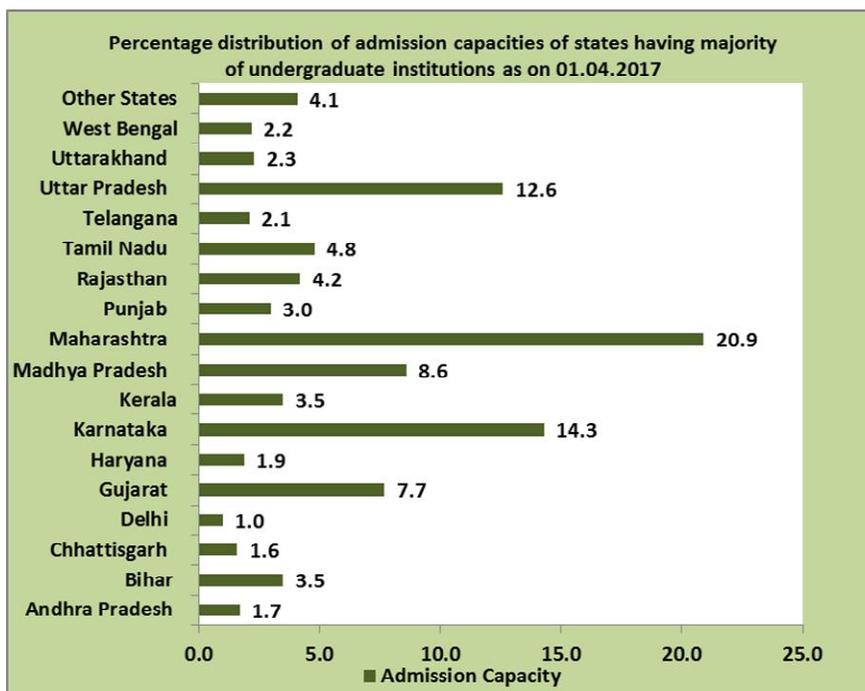


of Uttar Pradesh had the maximum number of Unani (28.6%) and Kerala & Tamilnadu having maximum no. of Naturopathy (20%) colleges. As Siddha system of medicine is widely practiced in the state of Tamil Nadu, 88.9% of the Siddha colleges hail from this State.

It has been observed that there is lack of AYUSH colleges in the North-Eastern States and the Union Territories. There is only one Ayurveda college in the states of Meghalaya and no AYUSH college in Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura and in the Union territories of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, and Lakshadweep as on 1.4.2017. 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, Telangana, 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, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Average annual growth rate of 4.1 % and 6.6% were observed in AYUSH colleges imparting under graduate courses and their admission capacity respectively during 1992-2017. 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 1999-2000. Average annual growth rates of 5.0%, 2.8%, 6.8%, 2.8% and 9.7% had been attained in Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Homoeopathy and Naturopathy colleges respectively during 1992-2017, while the admission capacities under these systems had grown annually by 7.2 %, 5.2%, 5.6%, 5.8% and 14.7% 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%, 60.0% and 41.6% were realized in the admission capacities of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy in 2002-03, 1995-96, 2001-02 and 1999-2000 respectively. Admission capacity of Naturopathy colleges increased 1.7 times in 2011 over 2010.

Over the period 1992 to 2017, average admission capacity had increased significantly (more than one and half times) with an average admission capacity of 37 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 65 per College in 2017. The average admission capacity for Ayurveda Colleges in 1992 was 40 per college and now 63 in 2017. However, intake capacity of Unani Colleges has gone up from 33 in 1992 to 55 in 2017. Similarly, the average admission capacities of Homoeopathy and Naturopathy Colleges had increased from 36 and 23 in 1992 to 69 and 65 in 2016 respectively. However, the average admission capacity of Siddha Colleges had gone down from 75 in 1992 to 58 in 2017. The maximum intake capacity of 65 per AYUSH College was realised during the current year 2017. The maximum intake capacities of Ayurveda (63), and Unani (55) colleges were observed in year 2017. However, the maximum intake capacity of Homoeopathy colleges (74) was observed in 2008, whereas, the maximum intake capacities of 78 per Siddha college and 50 per

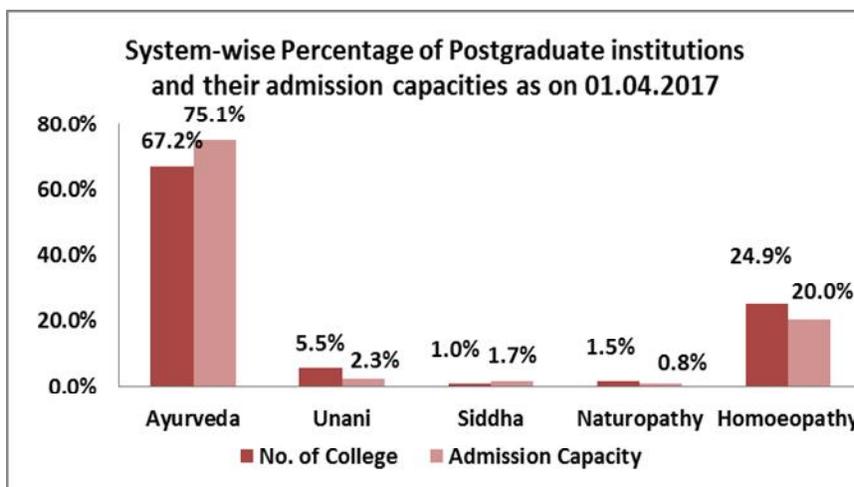


Naturopathy college were observed during the periods 1993 and 2013 respectively.

States and Union territories having higher (greater than or equal to 60 students) average admission capacities for all the AYUSH colleges in 2017 were Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Telangana whereas, states with low (less than 40 students) average admission capacities in 2017 is Odisha only, The state of Jammu & Kashmir had the maximum average admission capacity of 90 students per College and Odisha had minimum average admission capacity of 33 students per college in Ayurveda in 2017. The State of Telangana had the maximum average admission capacity of 88 students per Unani College, and Chattisgarh, J&K & West Bengal had the lowest average admission capacity of 40 students per Unani College in 2017. Maximum intake capacity of 93 students per College was observed in the State of Gujarat under Homoeopathy, whereas the lowest of 33 students per College was registered in Odisha. The states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam,Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala and Chandigarh had the same intake capacity of 50 students per college in Homoeopathy. The state of Andhara Pradesh had the maximum average admission capacity of 100, while Telangana has the minimum of 30 students per college in Naturopathy.

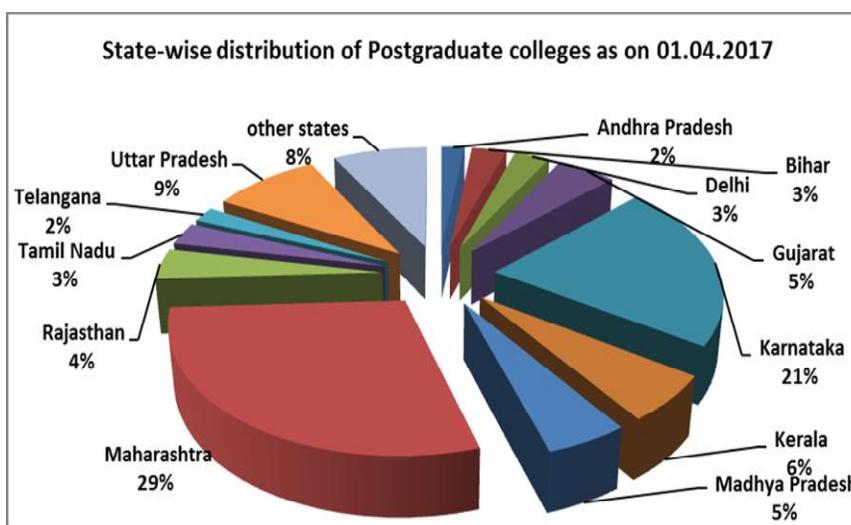
(b) Post Graduate Courses under AYUSH systems:

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 01.04.2017, there were 201 colleges with admission capacity of 5486 students imparting post graduate education in India. Out of which 9 colleges exclusively for post graduate course with admission capacity of 340 students. However, 27.8% colleges with 26.9% admission capacity pertain to Government



Sector. 64.3% of total post graduate colleges with 68.20% of total admission capacity were of Ayurveda whereas 25.0% colleges with 20.37% of admission capacity belonged to Homoeopathy. Only 10.8% of the post graduate colleges with 11.43% admission capacity belonged to other systems of AYUSH.

Out of all medical colleges imparting post graduate AYUSH education, 9 colleges with admission capacity of 340 students were exclusively post graduate institutions. One exclusive Siddha post graduate college with admission capacities of 46 existed in the states of Tamil Nadu. Two new Unani Colleges started in the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Telangana with admission capacity of 14 each. Whereas, one exclusive post graduate Ayurveda college



started in Delhi with admission capacity of 84 in this year and two more colleges are existed in states of Gujarat and West Bengal with admission capacities of 53 and 10.

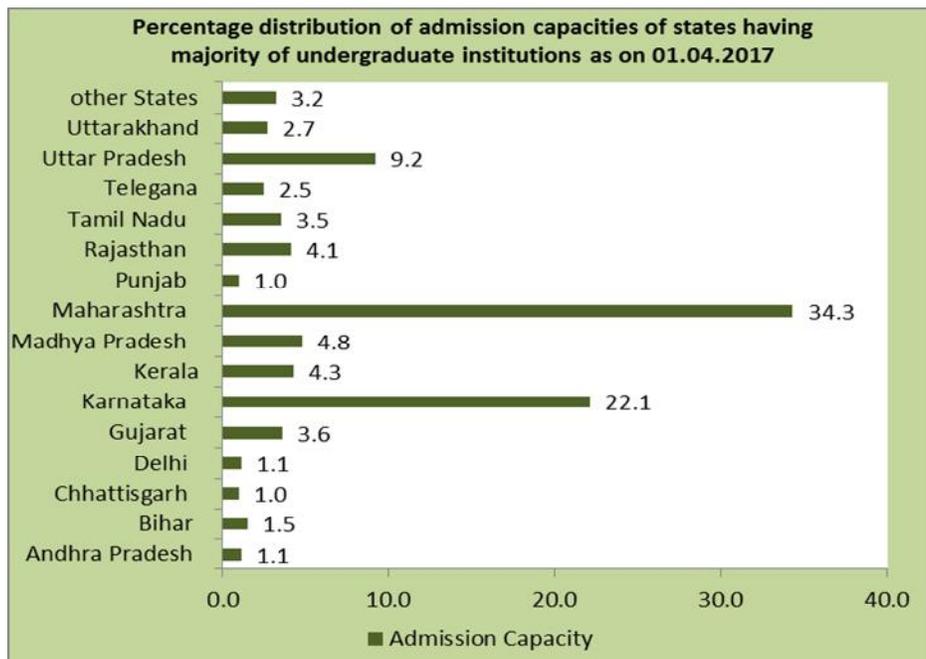
Two exclusive post graduate Homoeopathy College each with admission capacities of 36 and 36 were in the states of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

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 21 states. Maharashtra had maximum number of AYUSH colleges (29.4%), it had also maximum numbers of Ayurveda (29.6%), Homoeopathy (34.0%) and Uttar Pradesh had number of Unani (45.5%) postgraduate colleges. whereas only one state Tamil Nadu had Siddha postgraduate college. Neither the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, 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 states of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand had no Homoeopathy college. The colleges imparting Unani medical education existed in the states of Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh only. Postgraduate education in Siddha existed in the State of Tamil Nadu only.

Average annual growth rate of 7.3% was registered in 2017 over 1993 in post graduate AYUSH colleges and admission capacity had grown 11.2%. Average annual growth rates of 6.9%, 8.1% and 3.2% had been attained in the number of colleges of Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha respectively during the period 1993 to 2017. However, within the same period, admission capacities under Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha had grown annually by 10.8%, 5.4% and 7.3% respectively. Average annual growth rates of Homoeopathy Colleges and their admission capacities had been observed as 8.1% and 15.6% respectively during the period 1993 to 2017. 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 1999-2000, 2000-01, 1999-2000 and 1999-2000 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 1999-2000 and 1993-94 respectively. Admission capacities increased by 3 times in case of Siddha in the year 1999-2000 and more than 1.5 times in case of Homoeopathy colleges in the year 2001-02 over their previous years.

Over the period 1992 to 2017, average admission capacity has increased significantly (about 1.8 times), with an average admission capacity of 15 per college in 1992, it had gone up to 27 per college in 2017. An increasing trend had been observed in the admission capacity of Ayurveda, as average admission capacity for Ayurveda colleges had increased from 14 in 1992 to 31 per college in 2017. However, the intake capacity of Homoeopathy colleges had grown at a faster rate during the period 1993-2010, which had been up from 5 per college in 1993 to 22 students per college in 2017. Similarly, the intake capacity of Siddha colleges had been up from 20 in 1992 to 47 per college in 2017. However, in case of Unani system, the average admission capacities had gone down from 16 in 1992 to 9 in 2005, then increased to 12 students per college in 2017. The maximum intake capacity of 27 per AYUSH College was realized in 2017.

As on 01.04.2017, States of Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand were having higher (more than 25) average admission capacities, whereas, there is no state having low (less than 10) average admission capacities. Chattisgarh had maximum average admission capacity of 53 students per



college in AYUSH. However, for individual stream; Chattisgarh had maximum average admission capacity (53 students per college) in Ayurveda, while Bihar had minimum average admission capacity of 9 students per college. In case of Unani college, Telangana had the maximum average admission capacity (34 students per college), while Karnataka had minimum average admission capacity (7 students per college). Maximum intake capacity of 39 students per college had been observed in the state of Uttar Pradesh, whereas, minimum of 4 students in Delhi under Homoeopathy. Tamilnadu had intake capacity of 47 students per college under Siddha.

Paramedical Education:

For conducting Para-medical education under various systems of AYUSH, there had been 90 institutions with admission capacity of 3624 students as on 01.04.2017. 62.2% institutions with 60.3% admission capacity belong to Government sector, whereas, 2.2% institutions with 3.5% admission capacity were owned by local bodies and 35.6% institutions with 36.2% admission capacity being managed by private sector. Out of these 90 institutions, 29 institutions of Rajasthan with admission capacity of 1181 are imparting training courses in Ayurveda, In rest of the 61 institutions imparting paramedical education with 2443 admission capacity, 75.3% institutions with 75.7% admission capacity were of Ayurveda, whereas 4.5% and 16.9% institutions with 2.4% and 19.0% admission capacity were of Unani and Homoeopathy respectively. Only, 3.4% institutions with admission capacities of 2.9% were of Siddha.

