

## CHAPTER 16

### HEALTH

Health is the State subject on which Delhi Government is making efforts for raising the level of Public Health facilities with reduced morbidity levels and enriched nutrition there by achieving a better standard of living. Overall development of Health sector is adversely influenced by rapidly growing population, urbanization, malnutrition, morbidity, environmental changes and other social determinants. Population stabilization, gender mainstreaming and empowerment, reducing the impact of climate change and disasters on health, improving community participation are being addressed at various levels of Delhi Government.

2. In order to ensure quality healthcare system for the citizens, Delhi Govt has decided to establish three tier systems for health care delivery. The first tier is – Mohalla Clinic for primary care of citizens. At present, 107 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics are functional and a total 1000 such clinics will be set up in Delhi. Polyclinic is the second tier where specialist doctors and diagnostic test facilities are available. 23 polyclinics have already been operationalised and another 22 are to be opened till the end of the current financial year. Total 150 Polyclinics are to be established. The third tier - Hospital would decongest with smooth operations of Mohalla clinic and Polyclinics and thus efficiency of overall health care system will improve.
3. In Delhi, there are a number of government and non-government organizations offering health care facilities to the citizens. Directorate General of health Services (DGHS) under the Government of NCT of Delhi, is the agency committed to provide better health care. It coordinates with other government and non-government organizations to deliver medical facilities in Delhi. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015, there were 94 Hospitals, 2 Primary Health Centers, 1507 Dispensaries, 265 Maternity Homes & Sub Centers, 42 Polyclinics, 1057 Nursing Homes, 27 Special Clinics existing in Delhi. Delhi Govt alone is a significant contributor in case of primary health care having 680 dispensaries as on date - 242 Allopathic Dispensaries, 107 Aam Aadmi Mohalla Clinics (pilot + regular), 59 Seed Primary Urban health Centers (PUHC), 39 Ayurvedic, 19 Unani & 101 Homeopathic Dispensaries, 43 Mobile Clinics, 70 School Health Clinics. These Health care facilities under Delhi Govt are managed by around 25000 Doctors and allied health workers for delivery of health services. The information regarding Health Infrastructure in Delhi during the last 10 years is presented in the Statement 16.1

### Statement 16.1

#### HEALTH FACILITIES IN DELHI DURING THE PERIOD 2006-2015

S. No.	Details	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Hospitals*	85	85	85	86	86	91	94	95	95	94
2	Primary Health Centers	8	8	8	8	8	8	5	5	2	2
3	Dispensaries**	1022	1030	1035	1059	1101	1239	1318	1451**	1389**	1507**
4	Maternity Home & Sub Centers***	284	284	284	267	260	259	267	267	267	265***
5	Polyclinics	10	10	10	15	15	16	19	19	19	42\$
6	Nursing Homes	611	607	609	613	676	679	750	855	973	1057
7	Special Clinics @	21	21	21	22	22	21	27	27	27	27
8	Medical Colleges	10	10	11	11	11	12	14	16#	16 #	16 #

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

\*Includes all Government Hospitals (Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Homeopathic and T.B. Clinics) but excludes maternity Homes & Primary Health Centers.

\*\*Includes Allopathic, AYUSH, Dispensaries, Mobile Health clinics, Maternity Homes, M&CW centers, PP Units, UWCs.

\*\*\*Includes Maternity Homes, Maternity Centers/sub-center, Mobile M & CW Units, PP Units, Urban Welfare Centers

\$ This includes 23 Delhi Govt Poly clinics which are converted from Delhi Govt dispensaries during the year

@ Includes Chest Clinics & VD Clinics

# Only colleges running under graduate medical courses (MBBS, BHMS, BAMS, BUMS & BDS).

4. It may be inferred from above Statement that number of medical institutions in Delhi has increased at low rate. There are number of reasons behind slow pace of extension of new health outlets such as non-availability of land, shortage of manpower and multiplicity of agencies, etc. Moreover all the hospitals especially major hospitals in Delhi attend heavy patient load.
5. The agency-wise information regarding number of medical institutions and bed capacity in Delhi as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 is given in the statement 16.2

### Statement 16.2

#### AGENCY-WISE INFORMATION REGARDING NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS AND BED CAPACITY IN DELHI

S. No.	Agencies	2015-16	
		Institutions	Beds sanctioned
1	Delhi Government	38	10820
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	63	3797
3	New Delhi Municipal Council	2	215
4	Government of India (DGHS, CGHS, Railway, ESI, Army Hospitals, AIIMS, LRS Inst.)	27	10829
5	Other Autonomous Bodies (Patel Chest Inst.)	1	128
6	Private Nursing Homes/Hospitals/Voluntary Organizations	1057	24180
	Total	1188	49969

Source:- Dte of Health Services, GNCTD.

6. Growth of Bed Capacity Since 2004 - According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), the recommended bed population ratio is 5 beds per thousand population. However, the bed population ratio in Delhi till 2015-16 has remained at 2.76 which were almost half of the prescribed level. The information regarding growth in number of beds in medical institutions and bed population ratio from 2006 onwards is presented in the following statement 16.3

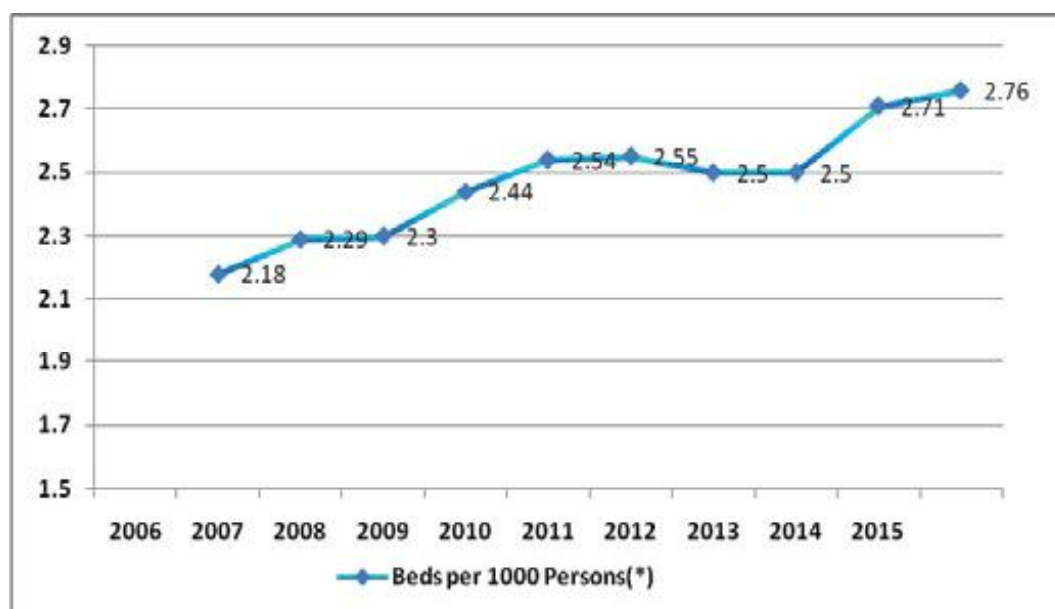
### Statement 16.3

#### BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS & BED POPULATION RATIO IN DELHI 2006-2015

S. No	Year	Number of Hospital beds		
		Population as per ACGR (2006-2015)	Beds	Beds per 1000 Persons(*)
1	2006	15232885	33278	2.18
2	2007	15525496	35520	2.29
3	2008	15823727	36352	2.30
4	2009	16127687	39305	2.44
5	2010	16437485	41706	2.54
6	2011	16753235	42598	2.55
7	2012	17075050	42695	2.50
8	2013	17403046	43596	2.50
9	2014	17737344	48096	2.71
10	2015	18078064	49969	2.76

Source – Dte of Health Services, GNCTD

**Chart 16.1**  
**BED POPULATION RATIO**



7. The total sanctioned bed capacity of medical institutions in Delhi was 49969 as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 for total 1188 (Govt./Pvt.) Medical Institutions (hospitals) working in Delhi. The number of beds in the Medical Institutions operated by Government of India, Delhi Government & Local bodies constituted as 21.67 percent, 21.65 percent, 7.59 percent respectively and beds in private nursing homes/ hospitals/ voluntary organizations was recorded at 48.39 per cent. In addition to the renowned government hospitals, Delhi has also showed the highest private sector participation in health sector. The information regarding agency-wise medical institutions having the beds capacity in Delhi as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 is depicted in statement 16.2 while details of bed population ratio since 2006 to 2015 are available in the statement 16.3. Bed population has shown a marginal rise with 2.76 in 2015 from 2.18 in 2006. Besides new projects, Govt has also decided to remodel existing hospitals so as to add new beds as per available FAR.
8. Status of major Hospitals being constructed by Govt of NCT of Delhi – Around 10 Hospitals are being constructed or under planning stage. A List of these seven major projects showing details of no of beds, date of approval by Competent Authority, project costs, date of completion of project etc is placed at statement 16.4

## Statement 16.4

### LIST OF HOSPITALS WHICH ARE UNDER CONSTRUCTION

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Details of ongoing project
1.	Hospital at Ambedkar Nagar	<p>Project was earlier approved by the Cabinet on 07/08/2013 at a total cost of ` 125.90 crore with c/o 200 beds.</p> <p>Construction work was awarded to NBCC on Plot area 10000 sqm.</p> <p>Now, the Cabinet has recently approved the revision of bed strength of this project from existing 200 to 600 beds at the cost of around 181 crore.</p> <p>The project is expected to be completed by the end of next FY 2017-18.</p>
2.	Indira Gandhi Hospital at Dwarka Sec-9	<p>A plot of measuring area : 14.83 Acre was purchased from D.D.A. on 06.05.1997 and handed over to PWD for construction of 700 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Tender awarded to M/s Larsen &amp; Toubro Ltd. on composite basis.</p> <p>Construction started on 27.08.2014. 40 % progress reported by PWD as on Jan 2017.</p> <p><b>Govt has decided to enhance its bed strength up to 1500 beds.</b></p>
3.	Hospital at Burari	<p>A plot of 17128.8 Sq. Meter, was handed over from Gram Sabha, Panchayat Dept. to DHS on 15.03.1999.</p> <p>Cabinet approved the project vide decision no.1926 dated 27.8.2012 at the cost of ` 208.11 Cr. (Capital ` 182.77 Cr. + ` 25.34 Cr.).</p> <p>OPD already in function and IPD started in 2016. Now, <b>Govt. has decided to enhance its bed capacity from 200 to 800 beds.</b></p>
4.	Hospital at Chattarpur	<p>Possession of land of 9.2 Acre taken from Directorate of Panchayat on August 7, 2009 for c/o 225 bedded hospital.</p> <p>Consultant appointed and Lay out plan submitted to MCD</p> <p>Joint inspections were held in July 2014 and 23<sup>rd</sup> September 2014 to resolve various issues.</p>
5.	Hospital at Madipur	<p>The possession of land of 8.44 acres taken from DUSIB for c/o 200 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Consultant already appointed by PWD. However, the project is yet to take off due to pending issues of essential clearances/ approvals.</p> <p><b>Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 600 beds.</b></p>
6.	Hospital & Trauma Centre at Siraspur	<p>20.50 acre of land was purchased from Gram Panchayat Deptt for c/o 200 bedded Hospital.</p> <p>Though A/A and PE has been finalized by PWD, other issues of clearances are still pending.</p> <p><b>Delhi Govt has now decided to enhance its bed strength from 200 to 600 beds.</b></p>
7.	Hospital at Sarita Vihar	<p>A plot of land 6319 sq.mtr was handed over from DDA to DHS for c/o 100 bedded hospital. Approval of the Preliminary Estimate of ` 87.14 Crore towards capital cost accorded by Cabinet vide Decision No.2047 dated 15.07.2013.</p> <p>Tender finalized and M/s N.N. Buildcon Pvt. Ltd. awarded work in August 2014.</p> <p>Work is under progress</p>

Besides above, Delhi Govt has decided to remodel existing Hospitals so as to enhance number of existing beds as per FAR norms. Around 10000 new beds will be added under the scheme of “Re-modeling of existing Hospitals”. The list of projects considered for remodeling/ expansion is as follows-

### Statement 16.5

#### LIST OF HOSPITALS TO BE RE-MODELED / EXPANDED

S.No	Hospital	Bed in existence	Proposal for expansion with total number of beds	Total addition of new beds
1.	Dr Hedgewar	200	550	350
2.	LNJP (construction of new block)	1847	3659	1812
3.	LNJP CASUALTY	191	574	383
4.	Bhagwan Mahavir	300	777	477
5.	Acharya Shree Bhikshu	100	476	376
6.	Jag Pravesh Chandra	200	500	300
7.	Deep Chand Bandhu	263	523	260
8.	RTRM	100	370	270
9.	Lal Bahadur Shastri	100	560	460
10.	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial	300	686	386

9. NSSO survey (71<sup>st</sup> Round - Jan. to June 2014) report of State Sample suggests that around 2697 persons were hospitalized per one lakh population during the reference period of one year and the share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in urban area accounted for 51.41%. As far as the type of Wards in which in-patient services were provided, it was estimated that private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 1.86% cases as against similar arrangement in 95.03% of cases in public institutions.
10. Medical Colleges of All Systems of Medicines in Delhi – A total number of 17 medical colleges providing different under graduate courses of all (Allopathy, Ayurvedic, Unani & Homeopathy) are existing in Delhi. Delhi Govt has started a new medical college in CFY 2016-17 with 100 MBBS seats at Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini. Details of annual intake, year of establishment, course offered etc in respect of these 17 colleges are placed at Statement 16.6

### Statement 16.6

#### LIST OF MEDICAL COLLEGES OF ALL SYSTEMS OF MEDICINES IN DELHI

S. No.	Name of the Medical College/University to which affiliated	Established Year	Course	Annual Intake
1.	Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital , New Delhi , (Delhi University)	1916	MBBS	200
2.	A & U Tibbia College & Hospital , Karol Bagh, Delhi ( Delhi University)	1921	BAMS & BUMS	88 (44 Ayurveda and 44 Unani)
3.	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, (Autonomous )	1956	MBBS	77
4.	Maulana Azad Medical College, (MAMC), Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi (Delhi University)	1958	MBBS	250
5.	Nehru Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Defence Colony, N. Delhi (Delhi University)	1963	BHMS	100
6.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	1963	BUMS	50
7.	University College of Medical Sciences, Dilshand Garden, Delhi (Delhi University)	1971	MBBS	150
8.	Maulana Azad Institute of Dental Sciences, Lok Nayak Hospital Complex, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, N.Delhi ( Delhi University)	1983	BDS	40
9.	Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Moti Bagh, (IP University)	1985	BHMS	50
10.	Vardhman Mahavir Medical College , (IP University)	2002	MBBS	150
11.	Army College of Medical Science (IP University)	2008	MBBS	100
12.	Faculty of Dentistry, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi (Delhi University)	2009	BDS	50
13.	ESIC Dental College, Rohini, (IP University)	2010	BDS	50
14.	Chaudhary Braham Prakash Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan, Najafgarh, (IP University)	2012	BAMS	100
15.	Hamdard Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, (Jamia Hamdard University)	2012	MBBS	100
16.	North Delhi Municipal Corporation Medical College & Hospital, (IP University)	2013	MBBS	50
17.	Dr. BSA Medical College, Rohini (GGS IP Universtiy)	2016	MBBS	100



- 10.1 **Share of Government Expenditure on Health Sector:** The information regarding share of health sector in the development plans is presented in the Statement 16.7

**Statement 16.7**

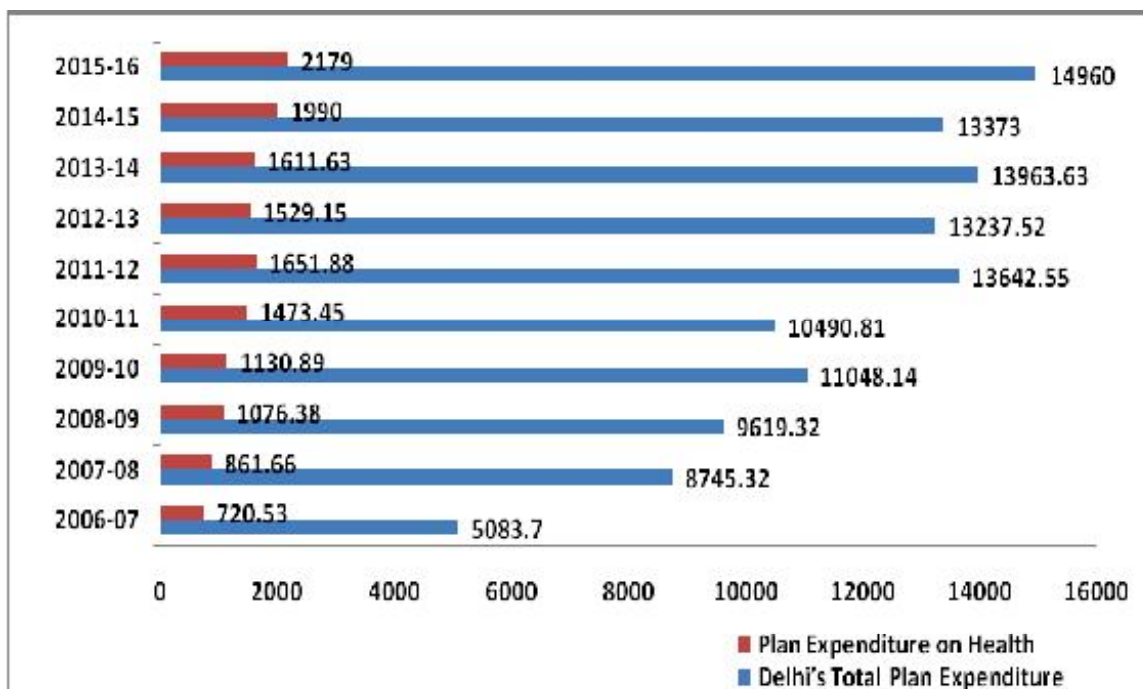
**PLAN EXPENDITURE UNDER HEALTH SECTOR BY DELHI GOVT**

(` IN Crores)

S.No.	Year	Delhi's Total Plan Expenditure	Plan Expenditure on Health	% Plan Expenditure on Health
1	2006-07	5083.70	720.53	14.17
2	2007-08	8745.32	861.66	9.85
3	2008-09	9619.32	1076.38	11.19
4	2009-10	11048.14	1130.89	10.24
5	2010-11	10490.81	1473.45	14.05
6	2011-12	13642.55	1651.88	12.11
7	2012-13	13237.52	1529.15	11.55
8	2013-14	13963.63	1611.63	11.54
9	2014-15	13373.00	1990.00	14.88
10	2015-16	14960.00	2179.00	14.57

**Chart 16.2**

**SHARE OF DELHI GOVT. PLAN EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH**





11. It is clear from above Statement that investment (plan expenditure) in health sector under annual plans of Delhi Government has significantly increased from ₹ 720.53 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 2179 crore in 2015-16 and thus recorded a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 13.08%.

### Statement 16.7

#### Per Capita Expenditure on Health in Delhi by GNCTD (IN ₹)

Year	Delhi
2009-10	1243.00
2010-11	1444.00
2011-12	1567.00
2012-13	1599.00
2013-14	1696.00
2014-15	1936.00
2015-16	2999.00

12. It is clear from above statement that per capita expenditure on health in Delhi has increased to ₹ 2999 in 2015-16 from ₹ 1243 in the year 2009-10. Thus, per capita expenditure on health has increased by 140 % during last six years.
13. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP - The total expenditure on Health taking in to account expenditure incurred under Plan head and Non-plan head of Govt. of Delhi and of local bodies (MCDs) with reference to GSDP of Delhi is seen hovering around one percent only during 2006-07 to in 2015-16.

### Statement 16.8

#### EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH WITH REFERENCE TO GSDP

Year	GSDP at current prices (₹ in cr)	Total Exp. On Health (₹ in cr)	% of GSDP on Health
2006-07	135584	1423.56	1.05
2007-08	157947	1637.64	1.03
2008-09	189533	2146.75	1.13
2009-10	223759	2626.80	1.17
2010-11	264496	3080.43	1.16
2011-12	343767	3480.77	1.01
2012-13	391238	3115.78	0.80
2013-14	443783	3540.33	0.79
2014-15	492424	4327.79	0.87
2015-16	551963	5492.22	0.99

Source – Date of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD, (\* based on new base year since 2011-12 onwards)

## 14. Social Consumption on Health

- 14.1 As per findings of 71<sup>st</sup> round of NSS (State Sample – Jan to June 2014), the average expenditure incurred for treatment (medical and other expenditure) per hospitalized case by people in Delhi has been estimated as ₹ 25,553.

## 15. Child & Maternal Health

- 15.1 Various significant indicators i.e. Vital Statistics on Birth Rate, Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (Neo-natal & Post-natal), U5MR and Fertility Rates etc are released by O/o Registrar General of India, Govt of India based on findings through Civil Registration System and Sample Registration Survey. Following are Statement 16.9 - 16.12 reflecting statistics on vital events –

**Statement 16.9**  
**SELECTED VITAL RATES OF DELHI**

Year	Birth Rate* (CRS)	Death* Rate (CRS)	Average no. of events per day		Neonatal Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)		Infant Mortality Rate		
			Births	Deaths			Post -natal Mortality Rate (CRS)	Infant Mortality Rate (CRS) (SRS)	
2006	21.05	6.45	884	271	12	NA	6	37	18
2007	20.58	6.46	882	277	15	NA	10	36	25
2008	20.94	6.77	915	295	13	NA	5	35	18
2009	21.77	6.89	971	307	14	NA	5	33	19
2010	21.66	7.48	985	341	15	19	7	30	22
2011	20.89	6.63	969	307	15	18	7	NA	22
2012	20.90	6.10	988	287	14	16	10	NA	24
2013	21.07	5.52	1014	266	15	16	7	NA	22
2014 *	20.88	6.77	1024	332	14	14	8	20	22
2015	20.50	6.82	1025	341	16	NA	7	23	NA

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India & DES, Delhi

**Statement 16.10****UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATE IN DELHI AND INDIA (1990-2015)**

S. No.	Years	Delhi	India
1.	1990	86	125
2.	1992	83	109
3.	1998	55	95
4.	2005	47	74
5.	2009	37	64
6.	2010	34	59
7.	2011	32	55
8.	2012	28	52
9.	2013	26	49
10.	2014	40	55
11.	2015	24	29

Source – O/o RGI, Govt of India & DFW, Delhi

**Statement 16.11****FERTILITY RATES**

Indicator	Age Group	Year-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<b>Age specific fertility rates</b>	15-19	15.7	12.8	16.9	14.5	10.5	9.2	8.4	9.2	9.9
	20-24	157.6	153.4	148.9	140.1	136.5	139.7	137.3	137.0	130.8
	25-29	150.2	138.9	140.9	143.6	143.8	130.3	126.1	126.5	124.8
	30-34	62.7	63.6	59.9	62.3	61.2	60.8	60.3	55.3	56.5
	35-39	21.3	23.5	19.4	19.5	19.8	15.7	19.1	13.9	13.5
	40-44	4.7	3.3	6.0	7.8	3.2	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.9
	45-49	1.1	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8
Total fertility rate		2.08	2.00	1.98	1.96	1.89	1.81	1.79	1.74	1.71

Source :- SRS, O/o RGI, GOI.

### Statement 16.12

#### BIRTHS ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL & INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

Year	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Institutional Delivery (%)
2006	82.48	77.92
2007	79.85	74.57
2008	81.75	73.45
2009	82.82	75.64
2010	92.68	78.51
2011	79.84	79.51
2012	84.64	81.35
2013	85.52	81.75
2014	86.11	82.83
2015	87.06	84.41

Source – Annual Report on Registrations of Births and Deaths, DES, Delhi

16. It is discerned from above statements 16.9 -16.12 that IMR, U5MR and Fertility Rates are on declining trend during last 10 years. Steady fall in these rates over the years certainly establishes that both State Govts and Union Govt are working hard to achieve optimal levels as far as Child & Maternal health is concerned. Further, following are the targets under Sustainable Development Goals to be achieved by 2030.
- ❖ Target in r/o the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is to reduce it up to 70 by 2030. The level of MMR for Delhi has remained under 40 for last 4 consecutive years and thereby it is already below the desired level.
  - ❖ The target for Neo- natal mortality rate (NMR) and children under 5 years of age is to reduce preventable deaths to nil by 2030. In case of Delhi, both NMR & U5MR have continuously decreasing for the last ten years and remained at around 20 in the year 2014. Vision-2030 /Strategy / Action plan document is being developed on these vital indicators so as to achieve targets under the Sustainable Development Goals.
17. Implementation of various activities for reduction of MMR and IMR:-
- a. Strengthening and augmentation of institutional delivery through:-
    - Promotion of Janani Suraksha Yojna, under which pregnant women of BPL, SC & ST families get ` 600/- (urban) and ` 700/- (rural) and ` 500/-(BPL

status for home delivery).

- Strengthening of maternity homes.
  - Role of ASHA workers.
  - Creation of seed PUHCs in the un-served populations.
  - Awareness creation through IEC and publicity.
  - Free emergency ambulance service for pregnant women.
  - Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakarm – Scheme envisages free facilities are provided to pregnant women and sick infants (below one year) on account of user charges, diagnostic services, drugs and consumables, diet, two way transportation and blood transfusion in all Govt health facilities for the purpose of delivery or post-natal complications.
- b. Strengthening of Level II (secondary level), Neonatal Care services (SNCUs) - to cater to sick neonates (from birth to 28 days of life), 16 hospitals (BSA, SGMH, LBS, Kasturba, Hindu Rao, SDN, GGSH, MBH, MMMH, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital, AAAH & others) have SNCUs to provide intensive care and resuscitative to the babies who are sick. There are 61 New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) at all 61 delivery points within labour room and OTs in the State.
- c. Provision of Infant and Young Child Feeding Counseling services – There are 25 IYCF centre in Delhi and 5 new centres will be started soon. Hundreds of pregnant and lactating women (mostly belonging to poorer sections of society) are counseled on exclusive breast feeding and its benefits alongside healthy weaning food from their own domestic resources daily at these centers.
- d. Routine Immunization Services in Delhi are available twice a week (Wednesday & Friday) regularly at 650 health facilities and in Govt Hospitals immunization services provided daily. Delhi is the only State, to have included through its own resources, vaccines of MMR (in 1999), Typhoid (in 2004) and Hepatitis B (in 2001). All these additional vaccines are a strategy in itself, when it comes to improved child survival. Hon'ble CM of Delhi launched Mission Indradhansh Kawach (MIK) on 07-04-2015 for improving full immunization coverage. Under MIK -2015, a total of 9,00,024 children were reached out, out of which 1,33,972 were fully immunized. During the period 01/04/16 to 30/06/16, 2.46 lacs children and 0.75 lac pregnant women were covered under MIK.
- e. Special catch up campaigns for immunizing children up to 5 years of age, who have missed their vaccines earlier ( specially directed to slum and JJ clusters, where most of dynamic population load resides) are organized as a regular feature twice a year.

- f. NRC – Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) are working in 8 Hospitals to take care of severely malnourished Children (SAM) under 5 years who have medical complication.
  - g. Extensive publicity of all the programs, through health education and sensitization events, are a part of the department activity. International Breast Feeding Week (1<sup>st</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> August annually), Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Saptah (14<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2015), and Hepatitis B Campaign (4<sup>th</sup> December, every year), Intensified Diarrhoea Control Fortnight (July – August, for 15 days) are some of the important public health campaigns and events, which facilitate in improving the demand of above mentioned services with the ultimate objective of reducing Infant and <5 child mortality rates in the state.
  - h. Newer Initiative - Establishing of Kangaroo Mother Care Unit in 16 special newborn care unit & 5 Medical Colleges, Launching of NIPI for children (6 months to 5 years), conducting “Mother Absolute Affection Programme - MAA” at all delivery points.
18. Survey results of 71<sup>st</sup> round of NSS (Jan- June 2014- Social Consumption on Health) reveal that out of approximate 1.88 lakh hospitalization cases of child birth, 62.48% cases were reported in public hospitals in Delhi. Around 2.06 lakh pregnant women received pre-natal care and 1.51 lakh women received post-natal care and average total medical expenditure per child birth incurred in public hospitals was ₹ 1437 per case as against an expenditure of ₹ 19,863 in private hospitals
  19. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)- Health delivery units have been liaised with Anganwadi centres under ICDS to immunize children in Anganwadi's. For reduction in child malnutrition and control of anaemia, the government is seeking convergence with various programmes, for example, NRHM, MCD, etc. ICDS functionaries participate in campaigns like Pulse Polio, Nutrition and Health Awareness.
  20. Chacha Nehru Sehat Yojana (School Health Scheme) -The School Health Scheme in Delhi was launched in the year 1979, initially in six schools targeted to improve the health and nutrition status of children and to provide them with useful education on hygiene. The specific services offered through these clinics relate to the promotion of positive health, prevention of diseases, early detection, diagnosis, treatment of disease, and referral services to higher health centres for the individuals who require further treatment and management. The school health clinics are set up in school premises for easy accessibility specially meant for children studying in government and government-aided secondary schools. Each clinic serves a cluster of 8-10 schools located within a radius of 8-10 km., and targets about 10,000 children. At present, there are around 67 teams and 4 special

referral centres which are functional and catering to 18 lakh school children of Delhi Govt (including Govt Aided) schools. Major achievements of SHS during the year 2015-16 are stated as under –

- Schools Screened = 347
- Students screened = 316482
- Haemoglobin screening ( in nos) = 76697
- Random Blood Sugar screening ( in nos) = 190711
- Total Referral cases= 62314
- Number of OPD Cases= 53001
- Total Awareness session taken in schools= 11683

21. Weekly Iron Follet Supplementation Programme (WIFS) & Mass De-worming Programme – Anaemia is a serious health problem not only among pregnant women but also among infants, young children and adolescents. So, in order to reduce the incidence of anaemia, WIFS was launched in Delhi in July 2013. The programme is implemented in all schools of Delhi Govt. & Govt. Aided, NDMC & Delhi Cantonment Board for students from 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> class and out of school adolescent girls between 10 to 19 years through Anganwadi centres. COVERAGE – total no of beneficiaries in Govt & Govt Aided schools was 15.2 lacs and 91000 out of school adolescent girls (at Anganwadi Centres) during the year 2015-16. Compliance rate in August 2016: 48.55% Mass De-worming programme Round IV was implemented across Delhi in all Govt/ Govt Aided schools, selected private schools and at Anganwadi centres on 10<sup>th</sup> February. A total of nearly 30.5 lacs children and adolescents were covered during the campaign.

## **22. Family Welfare Programmes**

- 22.1 Population Challenge and Family Welfare in India is related to the population explosion problem which most of the countries in the world are facing today, specially the developing nations. The information regarding the family welfare programmes in Delhi during the last seven years (2009-2016) is presented in the Statement 16.13



### Statement 16.13

#### FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

S. No	Details	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Family Welfare Centers including PP units	101	99	99	98	92	FP centers are now in function in hospitals	
2.	Insertion of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device	35238	40759	42293	47164	58293	71754	80293
3.	Sterilizations	22346	19226	19279	20107	19181	17615	17393
	a. Males	4197	2849	2634	1563	1401	811	911
	b. Females	18149	16377	16645	18544	17780	16804	16582
4.	Oral Pills (Cycles)	297358	222068	195204	213992	207872	196352	185499
5.	Condoms ('000)	8255	7717	8954	9325	5373	3989	5709

Source – Dte of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD & DFW Delhi

### 23. Vector Borne diseases like Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya

- 23.1 Due to prevalence of vector borne diseases like Malaria in NCT of Delhi, losses of productive person days are common. Dengue has proved fatal in last few years and resulted in deaths in some cases. Besides Dengue cases, more than 11000 cases of chikungunya fever were also reported in the current year. Following is the Statement showing incidence of Dengue, Malaria & Chikungunya in Delhi.

### Statement 16.14

#### DETAILS OF DENGUE CASES IN DELHI (2009- 2016)

Year	Suspected cases of Dengue	Deaths due to Dengue	Suspected cases of Malaria	Deaths due to Malaria	Suspected cases of Chikungunya
2009	1153	3	169	NIL	NA
2010	6259	8	251		120
2011	1131	8	413		110
2012	2093	4	382		6
2013	5574	6	382		18
2014	995	3	98		8
2015	15867	60	54		64
2016	3778*	4*	29**		11193*

Source – Dte of NVBDCP, Govt of India. (\* till 1<sup>st</sup> week of November 16, \*\* up to September 16)

24. It is clear from above statement that deaths due to dengue have been declining due to initiatives taken by local bodies and Govt. of NCT of Delhi under State Health Mission. Delhi Govt provides free of cost disposable set of Single Donor Platelet Apheresis (SDP) kit for Dengue patients admitted in general ward, Delhi Govt. Hospitals. Besides adequate publicity, safeguards for preventing growth of mosquitoes are carried out by DHS and local bodies. Fever clinics were also opened in the Delhi Govt Hospitals in the current year to counter the menace of Dengue/ Malaria/ Chikungunia fever.

#### 25. HIV / AIDS

- 25.1 Delhi State AIDS Control Society, an autonomous body of Delhi is implementing the National AIDS Control Programme with the aim to prevent and control HIV transmission and to strengthen state capacity to respond to long-term challenge posed by the epidemic. Estimated numbers of persons infected with HIV along with HIV prevalence levels amongst adults in Delhi since 2010 onwards are presented in statement 16.15 –

### Statement 16.15

#### ESTIMATED NO. OF PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS ALONG WITH HIV PREVALENCE LEVEL (AMONGST ADULTS – 15-49 YRS) IN DELHI

Year	Estimates of PLHIV in Delhi (Nos.)	Estimated HIV prevalence amongst adults (15-49 yrs) in Delhi (in %)
2010	22509	0.21
2011	24041	0.22
2012	25507	0.22
2013	27092	0.22
2014	28652	0.23
2015	30216	0.23

Source – NACO / DSACS

26. Around 4,16,066 persons (1,38,295 pregnant women and 2,77,771 persons) were screened for HIV infection during April, 2016 to November, 2016 at facilities/ centres under Delhi State AIDS control society. Out of total screened cases, 4090 infection cases were detected amongst general clients and 189 amongst pregnant women.
27. Delhi Govt provides financial assistance to AIDS affected persons and children's through plan scheme. With addition of 228 new beneficiaries in the current financial year, a total 2911 beneficiaries are being provided financial assistance.

#### 28. Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTBCP)

- 28.1 Salient features of RNTBCP being implemented in Delhi through Dte of Health Services are as follows -
- Delhi is the first state to start DOTS Plus for MDR TB patients for the entire State in 2008.
  - Tuberculosis is the most pressing health problem in our country as it traps people in a vicious cycle of poverty and disease, inhibiting the economic and social growth of the community at large. Tuberculosis still remains a major public health problem in Delhi, 40% of our population in Delhi is infected with TB germs and is vulnerable to the disease in case their body resistance is weakened.
  - Delhi has been implementing the Revised National TB Control Programme with DOTS strategy since 1997. Delhi State RNTCP has been merged with NRHM (DSHM) w.e.f. 01.04.2013. The Delhi State RNTCP is being implemented through

a decentralized flexible mode through 25 Chest Clinics equivalent to DTC. Out of 25 Chest Clinics, MCD are running 12, GNCTD-10, NDMC-1, GOI-I and NGO-1 chest clinics respectively. Delhi is the only state in the country where one NGO-Ramakrishana Mission, has been entrusted the responsibility to run the RNTCP in a district. The RNTCP has 201 diagnostic centers and 551 treatment centers located all over Delhi. The NGO's and private Medical Practitioners are participating in the implementation of the RNTCP in a big way. The diagnosis and treatment is provided free to the patients under the RNTCP.

- Delhi is the first State in the country to have full coverage with DOTS (WHO recommended treatment strategy for TB) since 1997 and with DOTS-PLUS (treatment schedule for Drug resistant TB) since 2008.
- Delhi has been the best performing State in terms of achieving international objective of the programme in detecting new infectious TB patients at 80% & above and their success rate at 85% consistently for the last ten years.
- The State has been able to bring down the death rate due to tuberculosis at the lowest level of 3% (all India 4%) amongst new infected patients, 2% (4% All India) amongst new sputum negative patients and 1% (2% All India) amongst new extra pulmonary cases. Therefore, the State is saving a lot of lives and achieving the goal of the Programme to decrease mortality due to TB.
- Delhi has been treating maximum number of Children suffering from TB at the rate of 14% against 16% all India figures.
- Delhi State RNTCP became the first State in the country to have base line drug sensitivity to second line drugs in all cases of MDR TB.

## Statement 16.16

### PERFORMANCE OF REVISED NATIONAL TB CONTROL PROGRAMME

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (Qtr1)
Total number of patients put on treatment	49060	49505	50693	50476	51644	52006	50728	54037	13463
New Infectious patients put on treatment	13695	14000	14156	13680	13770	13982	12969	13704	3541
Conversion rate from infectious to non infectious status at three months of treatment (Target 90%)	89%	90%	89%	89%	89.5%	88.8%	89%	89%	91%
Case detection rate of new infectious patients (Universal Coverage)	86%	86%	80%	82%	85%	85.7	80%	80%	85%
Case detection rate of all types of TB patients (Universal Coverage)	114%	113%	105%	112%	118%	128%	118%	122%	119%
Success rate (cure + completion ) of new smear positive (Target 90%)	86%	87%	87%	86%	86%	85%	86%	85%	85%
Death Rate (Target <5%)	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3%	3%	2.7%	2.6%	3.5%	3%
Default Rate (Target <5%)	5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	5%	5.7%	4.8%
Failure Rate (Target < 5%)	4.5%	4%	4.5%	4%	4%	4.1%	3%	2.7%	2.9%
Number of persons saved from death	9328	9690	9921	9489	9690	9106	9486	9875	2518
Number of persons prevented from getting infected with TB	504126	522900	528714	504633	507310	517334	480501	523407	130131

Source – Dte of Health Services (DHS), GNCTD

## 29. Indian System of Medicine (ISM) and Homeopathy

29.1 To promote Indian System of Medicine (ISM), Directorate of AYUSH was set up in August 1996 in order to promote indigenous systems of medicines /therapies utilizing herbal medicines and System of Homeopathy. Various OPD/IPD services and super specialty services are being provided in AYUSH dispensaries and hospitals. Important steps taken by Govt of NCT of Delhi in respect of functioning of AYUSH are stated as under:

- The government has taken over Dr. B.R.Sur Homeopathic College where degree courses have already been started with an intake of 50 students. 50 beds for indoor patients have also been commissioned in this hospital.
- The government has also taken over the management of the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College in 1998. This college is affiliated to Delhi University is imparting BAMS and BUMS degree and have admission capacity of 88 seats (44 for BAMS & 44 for BUMS) for students. This institute is also running post graduate courses in Ayurveda & Unani in the subjects Kayachikitsa, Sharir and Moalijat respectively along with 150 beds indoor facility. A new separate block of 60 bedded maternity in A&U Tibbia College has started functioning.
- Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities.
- Nehru Homeopathic Medical College and hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 100 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. Post Graduate course have also been introduced in this institute from last academic session onwards.
- Ch. Bharam Prakesh Ayurvedic Charak Sansthan at Khera Dabur has been started for functional. OPD & IPD services have already started. The 1<sup>st</sup> batch of Ayurveda Medical College started with the sanctioned capacity of 100 seats. This Institute has started with 210 bedded IPD services.
- Re-orientation training programmes in Ayurveda are conducted from time to time by the Directorate of AYUSH at Ayurveda and Unani Tibbia College and Practitioners of Ayurveda in Delhi are given training in recent advances. This Directorate also take up health awareness campaign specially in life style diseases and participated in Perfect Health Mela and awarded best health education display award and Bal Mela with Child Development Information Programmes.
- After creation of separate Directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi in 1996, the Drug Control Cell of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine has been transferred to this Directorate from the Drug Control department in 1997. The Deputy Director (ISM) has been notified as the Licensing Authority / Drug Controller for A&U Drugs. At the moment, three Drug Inspectors (Ayurveda) and two Drug Inspectors (Unani) assist the Licensing Authority (ISM). Total 66 regular manufacturing units are there out of which 50 Ayurvedic units, 16

regular Unani units, 10 regular combined A&U units and 2 Ayurvedic loan licensed and 1 Unani loan licensed units are licensed as on 20-05-13.

30. Based on findings of 71<sup>st</sup> Round of NSS (State Sample) – Social Consumption of Health (Jan- July 2014), out of total ailing persons in Delhi, about 9.86% persons opted for AYUSH treatment. In rural 19.82% persons opted for AYUSH in comparison to 9.48% persons in urban.

### 31. Delhi State Health Mission

- 31.1 Delhi State Health Mission started in Delhi from October, 2006. As per Govt. of India guidelines for implementation of National Rural Health Mission the funding ratio of Centre and State was 75:25 till 2015-16 and the same is now revised with 100% funding from the Central Govt. Apart from important programmes targeted to improve maternal and child health, other activities connected with public health are also covered with in DSHM. The details of various programmes which are being dealt under DSHM are stated as under:

- Delhi State Health Mission is imparting various health activities such as Janani Suraksha Yojna , Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK).
- For the implementation of various schemes under Delhi State Health Mission, Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are selected and women volunteers from local community are being selected and trained to reinforce community action for universal immunization, safe delivery, new born care, prevention of waterborne and communicable diseases, improved nutrition and promotion of households/ community toilets.
- There are 5100 ASHA working in Delhi as on April 2016. One ASHA is being selected on 2000 population. For their training, master trainer was identified from Health Department who will train 222 unit' level trainers. Each unit will have 50 ASHAs and 5 trainers. The trainers will give training to ASHAs. The fund for training/selection/supporting structure is provided by GOI under NRHM. The State specific is to be funded from the State fund. Following is the ASHA performance in r/o important activities during the year 2015-16:



### Statement 16.17

#### ASHA PERFORMANCE DURING APRIL 2015 TO MARCH 2016.

S. No.	Activities	Results (in no.s)
1	Cataract Surgery facilitated (per Eye)	4589
2	Complete ANC Checkup completed	79365
3	Female Sterilization	7898
4	Follow up visit of Gr-II/IV malnourished/ anemic children	1364
5	For referring pregnant ladies to nearest ICTC	48224
6	Health Checkup of senior citizens	27833
7	Helping in installation of community /Household toilets	1778
8	Immunization completion (till measles before 1 yr of age)	166385
9	Institutional Deliveries	125093
10	Organization of Health and Nutrition day once a month	6893
11	Pregnant Women registered in first trimester	98964
12	Reporting of Infant Mortality	861
13	Reporting of Maternal Mortality	53
14	Total IUCD insertion	36876
15	Fully Immunized (< 1 year)	166063
16	Fully Immunized (< 1 -2 year)	131328
17	Facilitating Institutional delivery under JSY scheme	7277
18	Home based new born care	104470
19	NLEP treatment completion for MB	15

- Various Health prog/schemes being implemented by DSHM includes Stg. of Maternity Home, Screening for Diabetes and Hypertension in JJ Clusters , School Health program, C/o Hospital under NRHM, Procurement of Mobil dental Clinics and mobile mental health units under NHRM and Health management Information system etc

31.2 DSHM is also implementing the National Health Mission Programmes of Govt. of India as per following details:

- Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health:- includes RMNCH + A, Mission Flexipool, Routine Immunization with pulse polio Immunization Program and Iodine Deficiency Disorder.
- National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) includes Communicable Disease Programme such as Integrated Disease Surveillance Project, National Leprosy

Eradication Program, National Vector Borne Disease Control Program,- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program. The Non-Communicable Disease Programme includes National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Program for Control of Blindness (NPCB), National Mental Health Program (NMHP), National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), National Programme for prevention and Control of Deafness (NPCCD), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), National Programme for Palliative Care (NPPC), National Programme for Prevention & Management of Burn Injuries (NPPMBI) etc.

- 31.3 Strengthening of Maternity Homes:- Maternity Homes of MCD are being strengthened to provide 24x7 basic obstetric care. A new maternity home is being set up at Nithari in North West District.
- 31.4 Screening of JJ Clusters for Diabetes and Hypertension: Under the plan scheme Directorate of Public Health, implementation of non communicable disease, regular screening (Focusing on Diabetes/Hypertension) is being carried out through health centers and suspected adults above thirty plus are being targeted on regular basis. The diagnosed cases are provided treatment in the health centers itself & also being attended through biweekly Diabetes/Hypertension clinic in twenty-three hospitals under GNCT of Delhi.
- 31.5 Health Management Information System (HMIS): 487 Public Health facilities of GNCTD & MCD (36-District Hospitals-DH, 5-SDH, 35-Maternity Homes of MCD, 148 MCD M&CW Centres, 263 Dispensaries) are equipped with computer / internet / printer for uploading data regarding monthly achievements under NRHM on HMIS Portal of GOI, which is being used by various Departments of GOI. Facilities are also uploading data on day to day basis on Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS Portal). Mothers / Children registered on MCTS portal are tracked to ensure that the beneficiaries have availed timely due health care services and early intervention if required has been made, to reduce maternal & infant mortality.
- 31.6 Rogi Kalyan Samitis (RKS): RKS has been registered in 25 Delhi Govt. Hospital, 1 MCD Hospital & 8 Maternity Homes of East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
- 31.7 Mobile Dental Clinics: 2 Mobile Dental Clinics & 4 Mobile Dental IEC Vans have been operationalized by MAIDS in North East District.
- 31.8 Mobile Mental Health Units: 2 Mobile Mental units have been operationalized by IHBAS for care of destitute / homeless.

- 31.9 National Leprosy Eradication Programme, Delhi – Free treatment of leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. The Tertiary care hospital also provides facility of reconstructive surgery. Rehabilitation is an important part of leprosy cases especially those with deformities. Subsistence allowance to rehabilitated persons is paid @ ₹ 1800/-per month since April 2009 by department of social welfare. The dressing and supportive care to the leprosy affected persons is also being provided by Health & Family Welfare department. During 2013 -14, new cases detected was 2399, out of which 1145 from Delhi and 1254 from neighboring states. At the end of March 2014 there were 1138 cases taking treatment from Delhi and 1650 cases from outside Delhi. Prevalence of Leprosy in Delhi was at 1.24 per 10000 population in March 2015. Similarly, new case detection rate has reduced to 12.61/1,00,000 population for Delhi patients.