

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH

Health Indicators

1. The National Health Policy of 1983 has laid down targets to achieve balanced population growth by 2000 AD. These targets with their current level of achievement (1996) are given below:

Statement 16.1

Achievement of National Health Targets

Parameters	National Targets for 2000	Level of Achievement (1996)	
		Delhi	India
Population growth rate (%)	1.2	4.52	1.87
Birth rate (per 000)	21	24.93	27.40
Death rate (per 000)	9	6.70	8.9
Infant mortality rate (per 000 live births)	60	30.15	72
Couple protection rate (%)	60	33.90	45.40

Source : Planning Commission, Government of India & Dte. of Economics & Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Investment in the Health Sector

2. The share of Health Sector in total Plan expenditure of Delhi Government since the Sixth Five-Year Plan is indicated below

Statement 16.2

Outlay under Health Sector

Plan	Period	Total Plan Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)	expenditure on Health Sector (Rs. in Crores)	% of total Plan expenditure
Sixth Five-Year Plan	1980-85	1042.07	77.14	7.40

Seventh Five-Year Plan	1985-90	2631.47	207.20	7.87
Eighth Five-Year Plan	1992-97	6208.32	407.36	6.56
Ninth Five-Year Plan	1997-2002 (Outlay)	15541.28	1101.40	7.09
Annual Plan	1997-98	1978.31	126.84	6.41
Annual Plan	1998-99	2052.95	139.36	6.79
Annual Plan	1999-2000 (Outlay)	3000.00	273.45	9.12

Growth of Health care Institutions

3. The growth of medical institutions in Delhi in the past 15 years is indicated below :

Statement 16.3

Growth of Medical Institutions since 1982

Year	No. of Hospitals	PHCs	Sub-Centres attached to PHCs	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Maternity & Child Health centres	Poly clinic	No. of Nursing Homes	No. of Special Clinics	Total no. of Institutions
1982	63	8	16	511	147	8	85	27	865
1987	76	8	16	567	180	10	106	28	991
1992	82	8	16	656	203	10	105	45	1125
1993	82	8	16	663	203	11	109	37	1129
1994	82	8	16	675	189	11	108	37	1126
1995	84	8	16	675	193	11	132	37	1156
1996	86	8	16	740	193	11	136	43	1233

Source : Dte. of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi

4. The major problems in the extension of health services are non-availability of land, shortage of trained-manpower, resource constraints and multiplicity of agencies. In addition, all major hospitals in Delhi are overcrowded because of the heavy patient load. About 33% of the patients in all major hospitals are from neighbouring states.

Hospital Beds

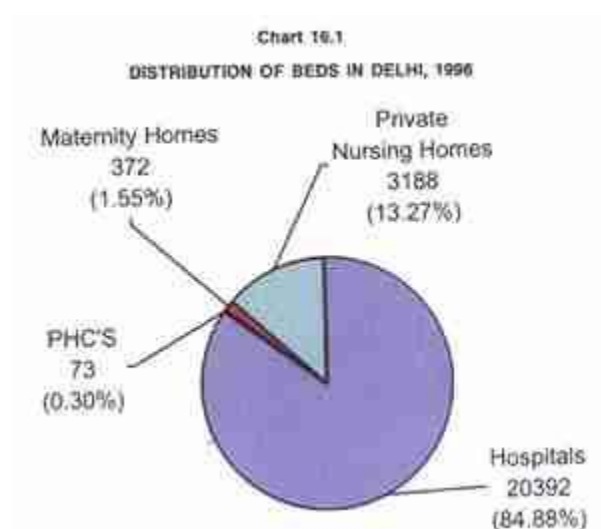
5. The total bed capacity of the medical institutions in Delhi was 24,025 beds as on December 31, 1996.

Statement 16.4

Bed Capacity of Medical Institutions

Type of Medical Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of beds
Hospitals	86	20,392
Primary health centers	8	73
Maternity homes	193	372
Private nursing homes	136	3,188
TOTAL	423	24,025

Source : Dte. of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi.



Source : Dte. of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi

6. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD is 5 per thousand. Until 1996, the bed population ratio of Delhi was 2.04. The growth in the number of beds and the bed population ratio from 1982 onwards is indicated below:

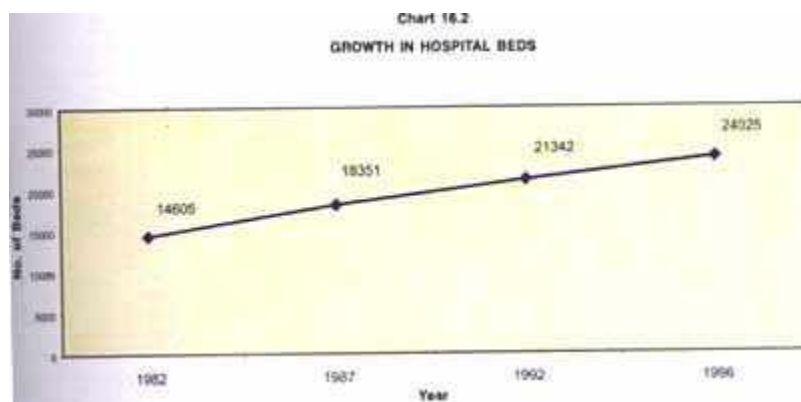
Statement 16.5

Growth of Bed Capacity since 1982

Year	Number of beds	Number of beds per 1000 persons
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1982	14,605	2.25
1987	18,351	2.29
1992	21,342	2.17
1993	21,943	2.13
1994	22,688	2.11
1995	23,251	2.07
1996	24,025	2.04

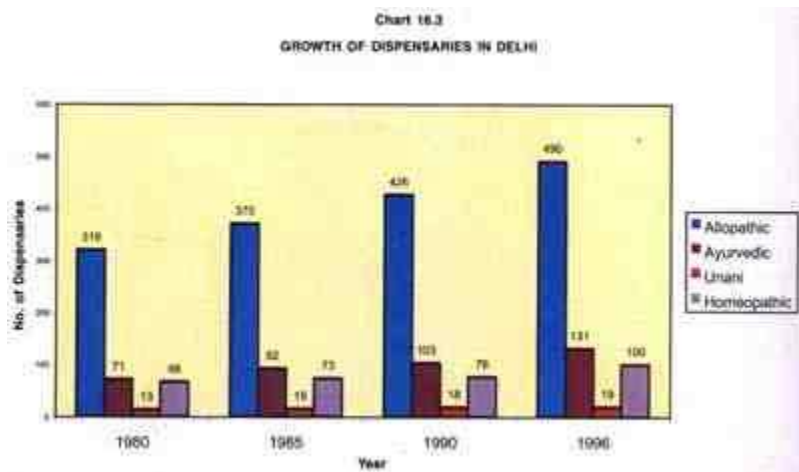
Source : Dte. of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi.



7. In the 15 years from 1982 till 1996, 9472 new beds were added in all the health care institutions in Delhi. During this period, an average of 630 beds were added each year. This average cost per bed was about Rs. 40 lakhs in 1999-2000.

Primary Health Care

8. The Delhi government has set up a chain of dispensaries and health centres throughout the city (Table 16.1) and is expanding the network, particularly in slums, resettlement colonies and unauthorised colonies. Under the Ninth Plan, the Delhi Government aims to open 100 allopathic dispensaries, 25 homeopathic dispensaries and 40 ISM (Indian System of Medicine) dispensaries 20 each for the ayurvedic and unani systems. In the first two years of the Ninth Plan (1997-99), the Delhi Government opened 8 allopathic dispensaries, 6 homeopathic dispensaries, 3 ayurvedic dispensaries and one unani dispensary. For 1999-2000, the target is to open 20 allopathic dispensaries, 5 homeopathic dispensaries, 10 ayurvedic dispensaries and 4 unani dispensaries. In the Ninth Plan, the fleet of mobile dispensaries will be increased from 60 to 75. During first two years (1997-99), 11 mobile dispensaries were added and a target of 4 additional mobile dispensaries has been set for 1999-2000.



9. To strengthen the Centralised Accident & Trauma Services (CATS), the number of ambulance stations will be increased from 6 to 30 during the Ninth Plan. 20 ambulance stations were set up in 1997-98. The present fleet of ambulances is 21.

New Hospitals

10. The status of hospitals under expansion, construction or in the pipeline is indicated below :

Statement 16.6

Status of Hospital Projects

S.No.	Name & Location	No. of beds	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Completion date
A)	Hospitals under expansion			
i)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital,	To increase from Khichripur 25 beds to 100	5.03	June, 1999
ii)	Babu Jagjiwan Ram Hospital, Jahangirpuri	To increase from 25 beds to 100	6.55	November, 1999
iii)	Rao Tula Ram Hospital, Jaffarpur	To increase from 25 beds to 100	4.71	December, 1999
iv)	Sanjay Gandhi Hospital, Mangolpuri	To increase from 75 beds to 100	4.57	2000

v)	Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital, Civil Line Delhi	To increase from 40 beds to 100	4.77	2000
vi)	Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Raghubir Nagar	100	16.96	2000
vii)	Attar Sen Jain Hospital	30	Donated by Trust to Delhi Government	2000
	Sub Total:	440		
B	Hospitals under construction			
i)	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini	500	99.03	2002
ii)	Maharishi Balmiki Hospital, Pooth Khurd	100	26.20	2000
iii)	Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma	200	49.74	2001
iv)	IIIrd Phase of Guru Nanak Eye center	28	4.50	March, 2000
	Sub Total:	828		
S.No.	Name & Location	No. of beds	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)	Completion date
C)	Hospitals in the Pipeline			
i)	Nursing Home & Casualty Ward in Lok Nayak Hospital	257	45.69	Work will start in March, 2000
ii)	Orthopaedic block in Lok Nayak Hospital	450	34.40	Work will start in April, 2000
iii)	Emergency and Trauma Block in DDU Hospital	140	15.19	Construction work will start in May, 2000
iv)	Super Speciality Hospital,	600		Yet to be Janakpuri finalized
v)	Satyawadi Raja Harish Chandra Hospital, Narela	200		Land taken over. Cost estimates are under approval.
vi)	Dwarka	500		Land taken over. Cost estimates are yet to be finalized

vii)	Ayurvedic Hospital/College/Research Centre, Kheda Dabar			-do-
viii)	Paediatric Super Speciality Hospital, Geeta Colony			-do-
ix)	Super speciality Hospital, Tahirpur			-do-
x)	General Hospital, Shastripark			-do-
xi)	Hospitals at Vasant Kunj, Pitampura, Bakrawala Kaushik Enclave.			-do-
	Sub Total:	2147		
	Grand Total:	3415		
<i>Source : Dte. of Health Services, Government of NCT of Delhi.</i>				

Indian System Of Medicine (ISM) And Homeopathy

Special Health Programmes

12. The Delhi Government has launched several special health programmes to provide better health care to the citizens. Some of the programmes are described below:

i. Polio Eradication

To eradicate polio, the Delhi Government has been implementing a Pulse Polio Immunization programme since 1994. The total number of children given polio drops in 1994 was 10.25 lakh, which increased to about 22.21 lakh in 1998. The pulse polio campaign has covered about 22.70 lakh children in 1999-2000. As a result, the number of polio cases declined significantly from 200 in 1997 to 115 in 1999.

ii. Matri Suraksha Abhiyan

To identify high-risk pregnancy cases, Matri Suraksha Abhiyans are being organized. Special check-ups provide expectant mothers with ante-natal services to reduce maternal mortality. The number of ante-natal examinations went up from 25,000 in 1996 to 98,000 during 1998

iii. Thalassemia Screening

The Delhi Government provides screening for thalassemia through Lok Nayak Hospital, Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital and Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital

iv. Shravan Shakti Abhiyan

Under this programme hearing aids are distributed to senior citizens of Delhi who are hearing-impaired.

v. Health Check-up Campaign

Under this campaign, check-ups for common health problems are provided every year to about 15 lakh primary school students

vi. Dengue Control Programme

Dengue control cell has been established in the Directorate of Health Services (DHS) that work round-the-clock during the dengue season for disease surveillance, prevention and control. The number of reported dengue cases fell from 10,252 in 1996 to 708 in 1997,

vii. MMR Campaign

A new Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) campaign is being launched in 1999-2000.

National Health Programmes

13. The Delhi Government is actively implementing as well as co-ordinating with various agencies to implement health programmes that have been launched by the Union Government

- i) AIDS control programme
- ii) Malaria eradication programme
- iii) Leprosy control programme
- iv) Cardiovascular disease control programme
- v) Cancer control programme
- vi) Tuberculosis control programme

Medical Education and Training

14. Four colleges with attached hospitals impart medical education and training. Of these, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and Lady Harding Medical College are administered by the Central Government and Maulana Azad Medical College and Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital are under the Delhi Government. Two homeopathic colleges, one ayurvedic and unani college, one nursing college and two nursing schools provide additional education and training in medicine.

Family Welfare

15. In Delhi, family welfare services including Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and immunization services are provided through a network of 126 centres (Table 16.2). Delhi has been able to achieve a decline in its crude birth rate (CBR) from 26.8 per thousand in 1981 to 24.9 in 1996, which is below the national average of 27.4 per thousand. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined significantly from 52 per thousand live births in 1981 to 30.1 in 1996 which compares very favourably with the national average of 72 per thousand.

16. Achievements under family welfare are indicated in Table 16.3.

Table 16.1

NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES

Year	Allopathic	Ayurvedic	Unani	Homeopathic	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1977	272	50	11	19	352
1978	297	55	11	41	404
1979	316	57	11	61	445
1980	319	71	13	66	469
1981	331	78	15	71	495
1982	347	81	14	69	511
1983	356	83	14	71	524
1984	367	94	14	72	547
1985	370	92	15	73	550
1986	375	96	17	73	561
1987	381	96	17	73	567
1988	415	100	18	76	609
1989	415	100	18	76	609
1990	426	103	18	76	623
1991	444	110	19	80	653
1992	444	110	19	80	653
1993	447	110	19	80	653
1994	447	112	19	85	663
1995	445	118	19	93	675
1996	490	131	19	100	740

Source: Directorate of Health Service, Government of NCT of Delhi.

Table 16.2**FAMILY WELFARE CENTRES AND STERLIZATIONS**

Year	Family Welfare Centres	Sterlizations	
		Males	Females
1	2	3	4
1976-77	73	112695	25822
1977-78	73	718	4987
1978-79	72	1325	6576
1979-80	78	1790	10247
1980-81	78	2417	13176
1981-82	78	4379	19590
1982-83	82	6133	25154
1983-84	84	3960	23306
1984-85	90	3082	24035
1985-86	97	2788	25058
1986-87	105	2658	24243
1987-88	126	2352	26619
1988-89	126	2130	29326
1989-90	126	1734	30183
1990-91	126	1749	31619
1991-92	126	1792	35384
1992-93	126	2431	36130
1993-94	126	2345	36418
1994-95	126	2281	37374
1995-96	126	1833	36000
1996-97	126	1529	31649
1997-98	125	1571	36128
1998-99	125	1464	33695