

CHAPTER 16

HEALTH

HEALTH INDICATORS

1. Improvement in the health status of the population has been one of the major thrust areas in social development programmes of the country. The National Health Policy of 1983 laid down targets to achieve balanced population growth by 2000 AD. These targets with their current level of achievement (1998) are given below:

Statement 16.1

ACHIEVEMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH TARGETS

Parameters	National Targets for 2000	Level of Achievement (1998)	
		Delhi	India
Population annual growth rate (%)	1.2	3.81*	1.93*
Birth rate (per '000)	21	23.33	26.50
Death rate (per '000)	9	6.60	9.00
Infant mortality rate (per '000 live births)	60	31.30	72
Couple protection rate (%)	60	57.00	41.00

* During 1991- 2001

Source : Planning commission, Government of India & Dte. of Economics & Statistics, GNCTD

INVESTMENT IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

2. The share of the Health Sector in total Plan expenditure of the 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 Expr.
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	1990-95	6208.32	407.36	6.56
Ninth Five-Year Plan	1997-2002	15541.28 (Outlay)	1101.40 (Outlay)	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	2298.20	197.89	8.61
Annual Plan	2000-01	3129.11	258.52	8.26
Annual Plan	2001-02	4200.00	333.41	7.94
		(Out lay)	(Outlay)	

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

3. In Delhi per capita expenditure on health is much more as compared to national level.

STATEMENT 16.3
PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE HEALTH

Year	Per capita Expenditure (In Rupees)	
	Delhi	All India
1999-2000	356.86	152.40
2000-01	425.79	167.60
2001-02	436.40	179.65

Growth of Health Care Institutions

4. The growth of medical institutions in Delhi during the past 20 years is indicated below :

Statement 16.4

GROWTH OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS SINCE 1982

Year	No. of Hospitals	PHCs	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Maternity home, M&CW Centres and Sub Centres	Poly clinic	No. of Nursing Homes	No. of Special Clinics	Total no. of Institutions
1982	63	8	511	163	8	85	27	865
1987	76	8	567	196	10	106	28	991
1992	82	8	656	219	10	105	45	1125
1993	82	8	663	219	11	109	37	1129
1994	82	8	675	205	11	108	37	1126
1995	84	8	675	209	11	132	37	1156
1996	86	8	740	214	11	136	43	1233
2002(Feb)	70*	8	808	203	04	460	43	1596

* This does not include private hospitals like Apollo, Batra etc. which are now included under Nursing Homes as per the Nursing Home Act.

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

5. The major problems in the extension of health services are non-availability of land, shortage of trained-manpower, 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

6. The total bed capacity of the medical institutions in Delhi was 30,484 beds in February, 2002.

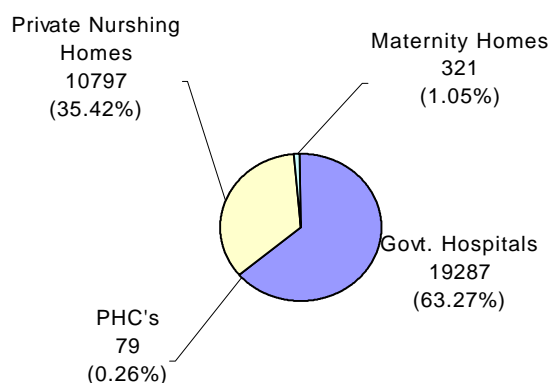
Statement 16.5

BED CAPACITY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Type of Medical Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of beds
Government Hospitals	70	19287
Primary health centers	8	79
Maternity homes	31	321
Private Nursing Homes	460	10797
TOTAL	569	30,484

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

Chart 16.1
INSTITUTION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS IN DELHI, 2002



Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

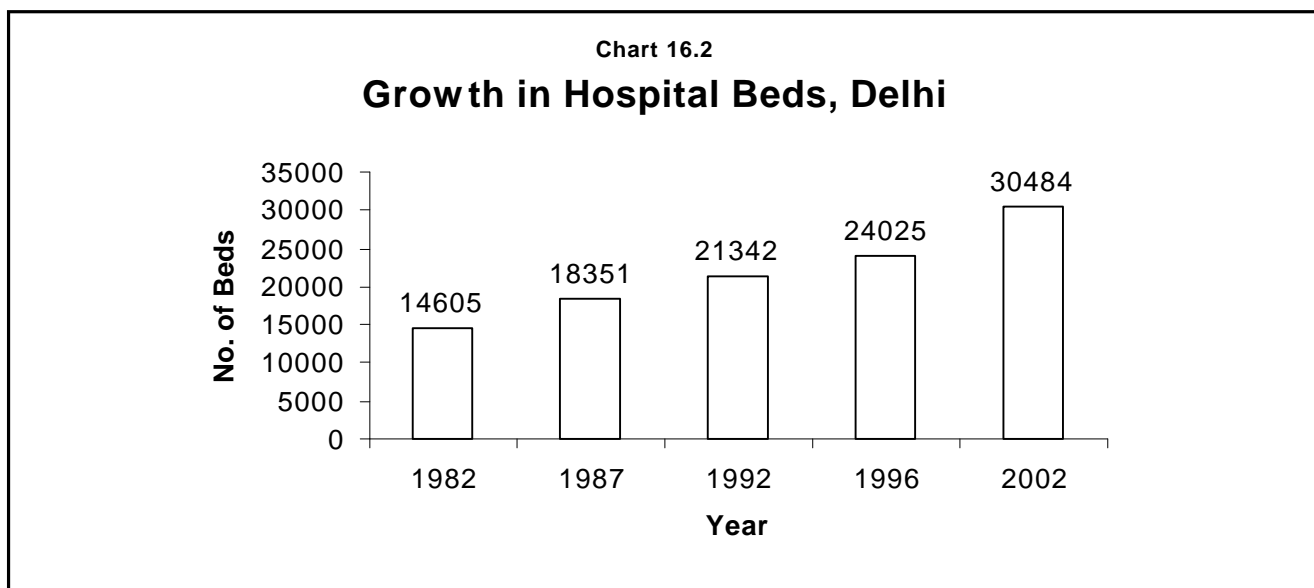
7. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD was 5 per thousand. As of February, 2002, the bed population ratio in Delhi was 2.22. The growth in the number of beds and the bed population ratio from 1982 onwards is indicated below:

Statement 16.6

GROWTH OF BED CAPACITY SINCE 1982

Year	Number of beds	Number of beds per 1000 persons
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
2002(Feb.)	30,484	2.22

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD



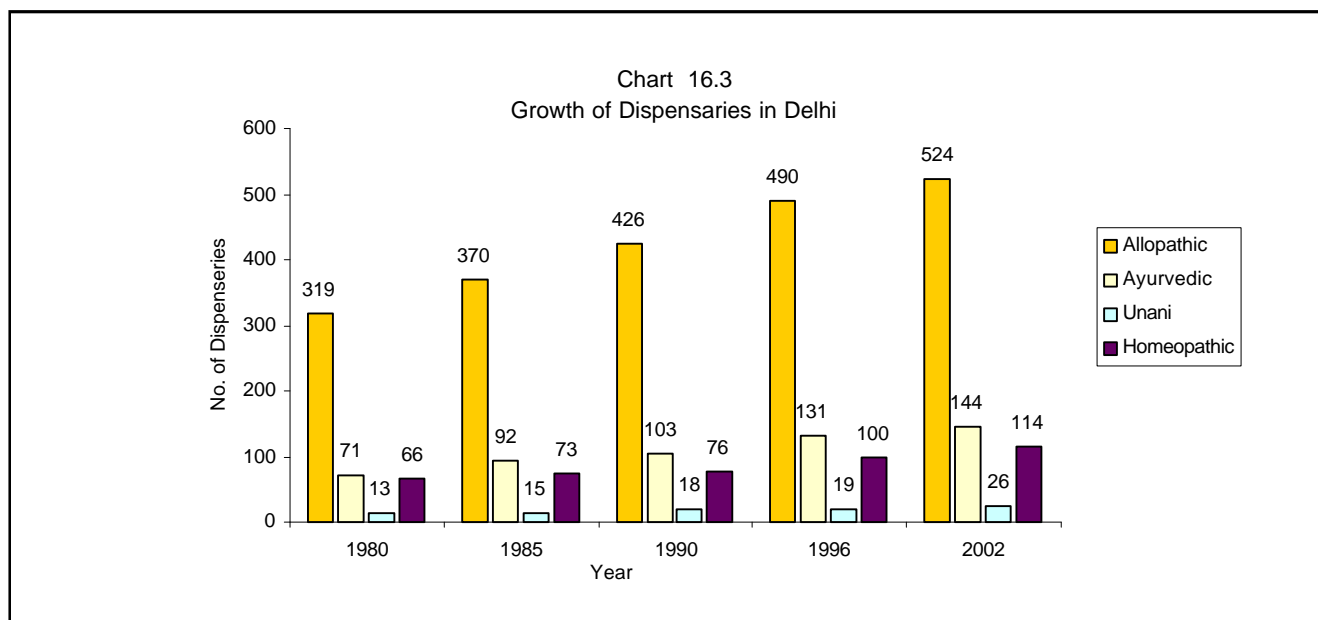
Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

8. In the 20 years from 1982 till Feb. 2002, 15,879 new beds were added in all the health care institutions in Delhi. During this period, an average of 793 beds were added each year.

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

9. 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 homoeopathic dispensaries and 40 ISM (Indian Systems of Medicine) dispensaries -- 20 each for the ayurvedic and unani systems. Till December, 2001, the Delhi Government had opened 34 allopathic dispensaries, 14 homoeopathic dispensaries, 13 ayurvedic dispensaries and 7 unani dispensaries. In the Ninth Plan, the fleet of mobile dispensaries was to be increased from 60 to 75. At one time this number reached 72, however, presently only 65 dispensaries are in operation. Of these, 41 mobile dispensaries are run by DHS and the remaining 24 by 19 NGOs. The mobile dispensaries are catering to the health needs of the population residing in 420 J.J. Clusters.

Presently 808 dispensaries/Health Centres are functioning in Delhi. This includes 284 dispensaries under ISM&H (Ayurveda 144, Homeopathic 114, and Unani 26) and the remaining 524 dispensaries under the Allopathic System.



Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

CATS

10. The Centralised Accident & Trauma Services (CATS) started functioning on 15th March, 1991 with 14 ambulances. 20 ambulance stations were set up in 1997-98. The present fleet of ambulances is 35. This includes 30 ambulances procured under Japanese Debt Relief Grant Assistance. These ambulances are deployed at 25 stations.

Status of Hospitals

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

Statement 16.7

STATUS OF HOSPITAL PROJECTS

A	Expansion programme being under taken for additional beds and other facilities in 8 existing hospitals. These are to be completed during 2002- 05.	Hospitals under Expansion GTB Hospital, Shahdara (East Delhi) (1) 100 bedded Oncology Block (2) 500 bedded Ward Block (3) 150 bedded Maternity & Child Block	March, 2003 - -
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	G.B. Pant Hospital (Central Delhi)	
	(1) Arrhythmia Centre	31 March, 2004
	L.N. Hospital (Central Delhi)	
	(1) 1153 bedded Ward Block and 57 bedded Nursing Home Block	31 Sep., 2004
	(2) 450 bedded Surgical/Orthopaedic Block	30 Sep., 2005
	(3) 470 bedded Casualty Block	14 May, 2003
	Guru Nanak Eye Centre (GNEC)	
	(1) Phase III of GNEC which will add 28 more beds to the existing 184 beds, making a total of 212 beds.	30 Sep. 2005
	DDU Hospital, Hari Nagar (West Delhi)	
	(1) 300 bedded Super Specialty Wing of DDU Hospital at Janakpuri	30 Sep. 2005
B	(2) 140 bedded Emergency and Trauma Block	30 Sep. 2002
	Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri (North-West Delhi)	
	(1) 150 bedded Maternity and Child Block	At planning stage PE under preparation
	Lal Bahadur Shastri (LBS) Hospital Khichripur, (East Delhi)	
	(1) Vertical expansion of the hospital.	Work in initial planning stage
	Dr. N.C. Joshi Hospital, Karol Bagh (Central Delhi)	
	(1) Reconstruction of Old OPD Block at NC Joshi Hospital	30 June, 2002
	Hospitals under Construction	
	(1) 500 bedded Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini- Existing 70 beds	
	a) Commissioning with 300 beds	31.10.2002
8 Peripheral hospitals and one Dental College building of MAMC are under construction which are to be completed between 2002- 05	b) Commissioning with 500 beds	2003-04
	(2) 200 bedded Satyawadi Raja Harishchandra Hospital at Narela (North West Delhi)	31.12.2002
	(3) 200 bedded Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma (East Delhi)	31.12.2002

		(4) 200 bedded Super Speciality Paediatric Hospital, Geeta Colony (East Delhi) (5) 200 bedded Hospital, Shastri Park (East Delhi) (6) 650 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Tahirpur (East Delhi) (7) Auyrvedic Institute & Hospital, Khera Dabur, Najafgarh (West Delhi) (8) 200 bedded hospital Pitam Pura (North-West Delhi) (9) Dental College building in Lok Nayak Hospital Complex (Central Delhi)	31.12.2003 31.12.2003 31.12.2003 (Pkg. I) 31.12.2003 (Pkg. II) Under Plg. Stage 31.5.2004 31.5.2004
C	Upgradation of 3 colony hospitals.	Hospitals under Construction (1) Malviya Nagar (from 31 to 100 beds) (South Delhi) (2) Moti Nagar (from 30 to 100 beds) (West Delhi) (3) Patel Nagar (from 10 to 50 beds) (West Delhi)	
D	Hospitals which are in different stage of Planning /SFC stage and where construction is yet to start.	Hospitals in the Pipeline (1) 500 bedded Hospital at Dwarka (South-West Delhi) (2) 100 bedded Hospital at Vasant Kunj (South Delhi) (3) 100 bedded Dr. B.C. Roy Hospital and Molecular Medicine Research Centre at JNU Campus (South Delhi) (4) 100 bedded Hospital at Burari (North Delhi) (5) 80 bedded Hospital at Nasirpur (South-West Delhi)	

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE (ISM) AND HOMEOPATHY

12. To promote Indian systems of medicine (ISM) and homeopathy which are becoming increasingly popular, a Directorate of ISM and Homeopathy was set up in August, 1996. The Delhi Government plans to introduce new courses at the Nehru Homeopathic Medical College. The government has taken over Dr. B.R. Sur Homeopathic College and hospital where degree courses have 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 and prepared a master plan for the development of the college. Renovation works have already been started. A new separate block constructed in A & U Tibbia College

has started functioning. Delhi Homeopathic Anusandhan Parishad and Bhartiya Chikitsa Parishad have been set up to promote research activities. Panchkarma units have been set up at Lok Nayak Hospital and A & U Tibbia College. An ambitious project has been undertaken to set up an Advance Centre of Ayurveda, Yoga and Holistic System of Medicine in a complex of 90 acres in Khera Dabur near Najaf Garh.

SPECIAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES

13. The Delhi Government has launched several special health programmes to provide better health care for its 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 26.31 lakh in Jan., 2002. As a result of the successful implementation of pulse polio immunization programme and door to door mop up immunization programme, Delhi has been brought from a high burden zone in respect of polio to a medium burden zone. The number of polio cases declined significantly from 73 in 1999 to 3 in 2000.

ii. Thalassemia Screening

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

iii. Shravan Shakti Abhiyan

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

iv. Health Check-up Campaign

Under this campaign, check-ups for common health problems are provided every year to primary school students. 5.75 lakh students were screened during 2000-01.

v. MMR Campaign

Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) has been included under the Universal Immunisation Programme since 1999 -2000. Delhi is the first state to start this programme in the country.

vi. Hepatitis 'B'

Hepatitis 'B' has also been included under the Universal Immunization Programme from the current financial year (2001-02).

vii. Stree Shakti

A Special Health Check up for Women and Pregnant Mothers was carried out under the Stree Shakti Programme.

viii. Leprosy Elimination Campaigns

Under special Leprosy Elimination Campaigns, 3509 cases of leprosy were detected and

3473 patients were given treatment with multi drug regimen in 2000- 01.

ix. Cancer Control Programme

During 2000- 01, 1700 cancer cases were screened in various cancer detection clinics in 22 different hospitals of Delhi, out of which 943 cases underwent laboratory tests for cancer and 40 cases were confirmed.

x. Delhi Medical Council

Registration of doctors under the Delhi Medical Council has been started by the Delhi State Medical Council established by the Delhi Govt. and till date 15,500 doctors have been registered.

xi. Healthy City Project

Baseline survey for health indicators under "Healthy City Project" in the Trans Yamuna area has been completed by ICMR and the report is likely to be published soon.

xii. Implementation of Public Health Act

During 2000-01, 2881 persons were fined and 726 persons were challaned for violating the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non Smokers Health Protection Act.

xiii. Bio Medical Waste

Private agencies have been engaged for collection, treatment and disposal of Bio Medical Waste from Private Nursing Homes & Hospitals utilizing spare capacity of Govt. Hospital incinerators and sterilizers.

xiv. Delhi Nursing Council

The Delhi Nursing Council was established in 2000-01.

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 the Guru Tegh Bahadur Hospital are under the Delhi Government. Two homoeopathic 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 23.3 in 1998, which is below the national average of 26.5 per thousand. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined significantly from 52 per thousand live births in 1981 to 31.3 in 1998 which compares very favourably with the national average of 72 per thousand.
16. Achievements under family welfare are indicated in Table 16.3.