

## CHAPTER 16

# HEALTH

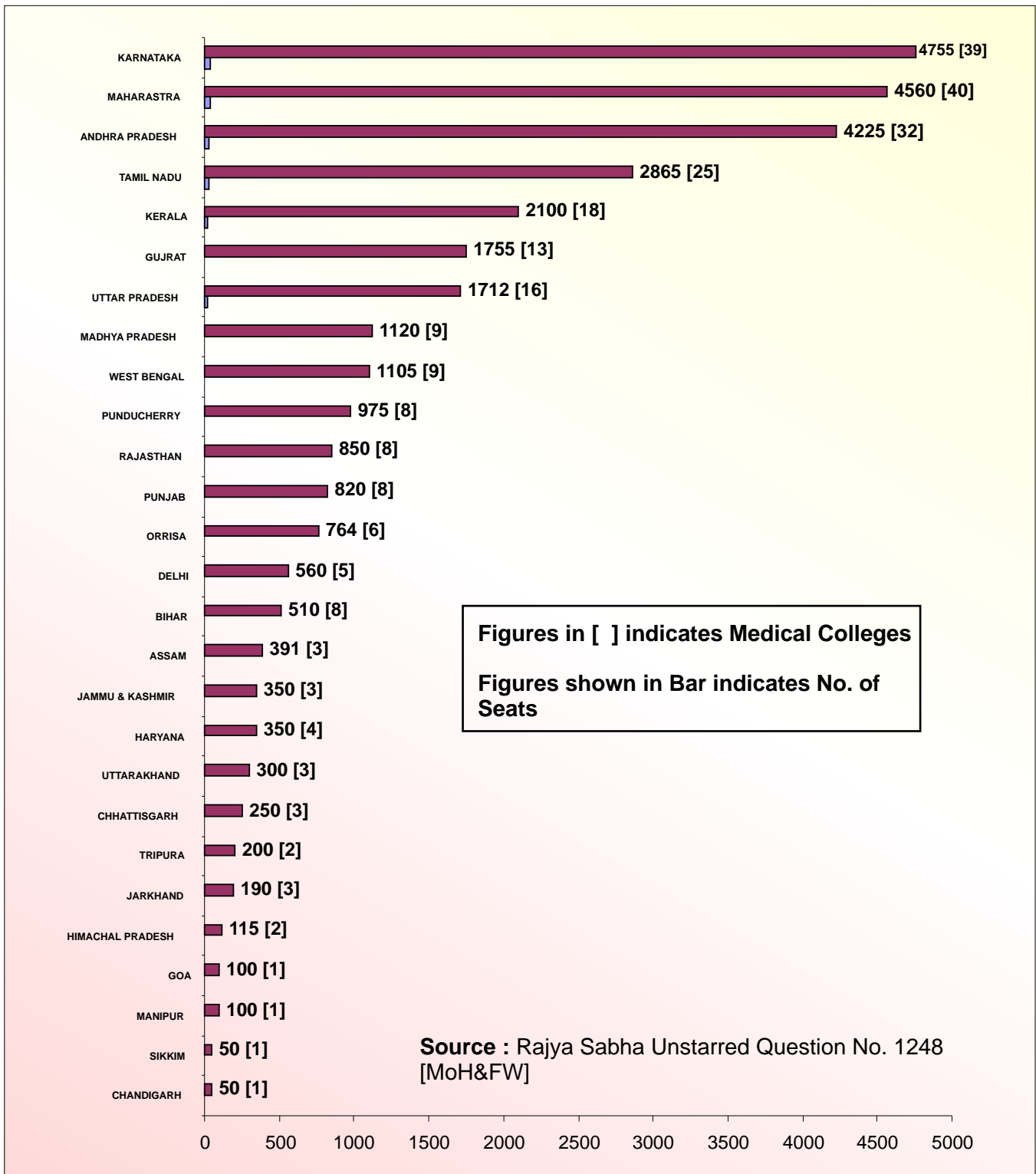
1. Delhi has one of the best health infrastructures in India both qualitatively and quantitatively. Delhi offers among the most sophisticated medical care with the latest State-of-the-art technology for treatment and the best-qualified doctors in the country. Delhi has some of the finest Super Specialty Hospitals of India. Due to their expertise and repute, these hospitals are attracting patients from all over the world. It is estimated that about one third of patient in major hospitals of Delhi come from the neighboring states. Government agencies such as MCD, NDMC, Railways, Cantonment Board, ESI, Central Government besides Delhi Government's own network of dispensaries and hospitals are instrumental in delivery health care services to Delhi ties.
2. Delhi Government is making two pronged efforts: (i) to expand the network of health delivery and (ii) to enforce structural reforms in the health delivery. Both these measures are intended to provide higher level of quality in medical services. The citizens of Delhi will be gaining the benefits from at least 07 new hospitals namely Super Specialty Hospital at Janakpuri (300 beds), maternity Hospital at Nasirpur (64 beds), Super Specialty Hospital (ILBS) at Vasant Kunj (200 beds), Hospital-cum-Medical College at Dwarka (750 beds), Super Specialty Hospital at Tahirpur (650 beds), General Hospital at Kokiwala Bagh (200 beds) & General Hospital at Burari (200 beds).
3. In addition to well reputed Government hospitals, Delhi has flourishing Private Sector in health. Within the private sector, Delhi has a strong presence of non-profit institutions and NGOs for providing free or subsidized health services at a subsidized rates to the poor patients. About 37% (12349) beds of the total hospital beds in Delhi are available in the private sector.
4. Delhi's health network has enabled the city to record significant achievements. A comparative picture of some demographic indices is indicated below:

### Statement 16.1

Parameters	Delhi	India
Population Decadal Growth rate (%) Census 2001	47.00	21.54
Crude Birth rate (SRS -2006)	18.4	23.5
Crude Death rate (SRS -2006)	4.7	7.5
Infant mortality rate (SRS -2006)	37.0	57.0
Couple protection rate (%)		
a) By Sterilisation (NFHS -3)	23.8	38.3
b) By Spacing method (NFHS -3)	32.8	10.2
Sex Ratio [Census 2001]	821	933
Sex Ratio (0 - 6 years Census 2001)	865	927
Likely year of achieving NRR of 1	Achieved	2026
Neo Natal Mortality rate 2005	20	37
Safe Delivery (NFHS -3)	65.1	48.3
<b>Institutional deliveries</b>		
Anti Natal Care	60.7	40.7
(a) NFHS -3	74.4	50.7
(b) NIMS (ICMR) -2006	82.7	
Child Mortality Rate (0 -4 years)	8.3	17.3
<b>Immunization</b>		
a) NFHS -3	63.2	43.5
b) UNICEF 2005	79.8	NA
c) NIMS/ICMR 2006	83.2	NA

**Source :** Sample Registration Survey(Oct.,2007)National Family Health Survey -National Institute of Medical Statistics (ICMR) Survey for Delhi-2006.

**Chart – 16.1**  
**MEDICAL COLLEGES**



## INVESTMENT IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

5. The share of the Health Sector in total Plan expenditure of the Delhi Government from the Annual Plan 2002-03 onwards is indicated below :

### Statement 16.2

#### Outlay Under Health Sector

Plan	Period	Total Plan Exp. (Rs.in Crores)	Expn. On Health Sector (Rs.in Crores)	% of total Plan Expn.
Annual Plan	2002-2003	4405.89	330.43	7.50
Annual Plan	2003-2004	4609.21	389.42	8.45
Annual Plan	2004-2005	4260.53	469.89	11.03
Annual Plan	2005-2006	4280.87	543.33	12.69
Annual Plan	2006-2007	5083.70	720.50	14.17
Annual Plan	2007-08 (RE)	9000.00	975.50	10.83

## PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

6. Delhi's per capita expenditure on health is much more as compared to national level.

### STATEMENT 16.3

#### PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

[In Rupees]

Year	Delhi	All States
2004 -05	549	180
2005 -06	625	230
2006 -07	685	260

As per NSS 2nd round survey conducted between July 2005 and June, 2006, in Delhi, average monthly consumer expenditure per family was estimated at Rs.7876. Out of this, Rs. 141.55(1.79%) was spent on medical. Thus the per capita per annum expenditure on medical was around Rs. 1699/-.

## 7. Expenditure on Health with reference to GSDP

The Govt. of Delhi has been spending between 0.89% to 0.95% of Gross State Domestic Product on Health. This is evident from the following Statement:-

### Statement 16.4

Year	Expenditure with reference to GSDP (Rs. in crore)	Exp. on Health (Rs. in crore)	% of GSDP on Medical
2003-04	78997	705	0.89
2004-05	90129	832	0.92
2005-06	102000	907	0.89
2006-07	118440	1123	0.95

### GROWTH OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

8. The growth of medical institutions in Delhi since 1982 is indicated below :

### Statement 16.5

### GROWTH OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Year	No. of Hospitals	PHCs	No. of Dispensaries	No. of Maternity Centres and Sub Centres \$	Poly-clinic	NO. of Nursing Homes	No. of Special Clinics
1982	63	8	511	163	8	85	27
1992	82	8	656	219	10	105	45
2002	70	8	808	203	04	460	43
2004	87	7	993	209	05	559	44
<b>2005</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

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 one third of the patients in all major hospitals are from neighboring states.

### HOSPITAL BEDS

9. The total bed capacity of the medical institutions in Delhi was 33278 as on 31st December 2006.

Agency wise details are indicated below:-

### Statement 16.6

#### BED CAPACITY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

Agency	Number of Institutions	Number of Beds
Delhi Government	32	6655
M.C.D.	63	4064
NDMC	4	220
Govt. of India	25	9970
Other Autonomous Bodies	01	20
Private Nursing Homes/ Hosp./Voluntary Organizations	611	12349
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>33278</b>

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

10. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD was 5 per thousand. As on Dec., 2006, the bed population ratio in Delhi was 2.04. The growth in the number of beds and the bed population ratio from 1982 onwards is indicated below:

### Statement 16.7

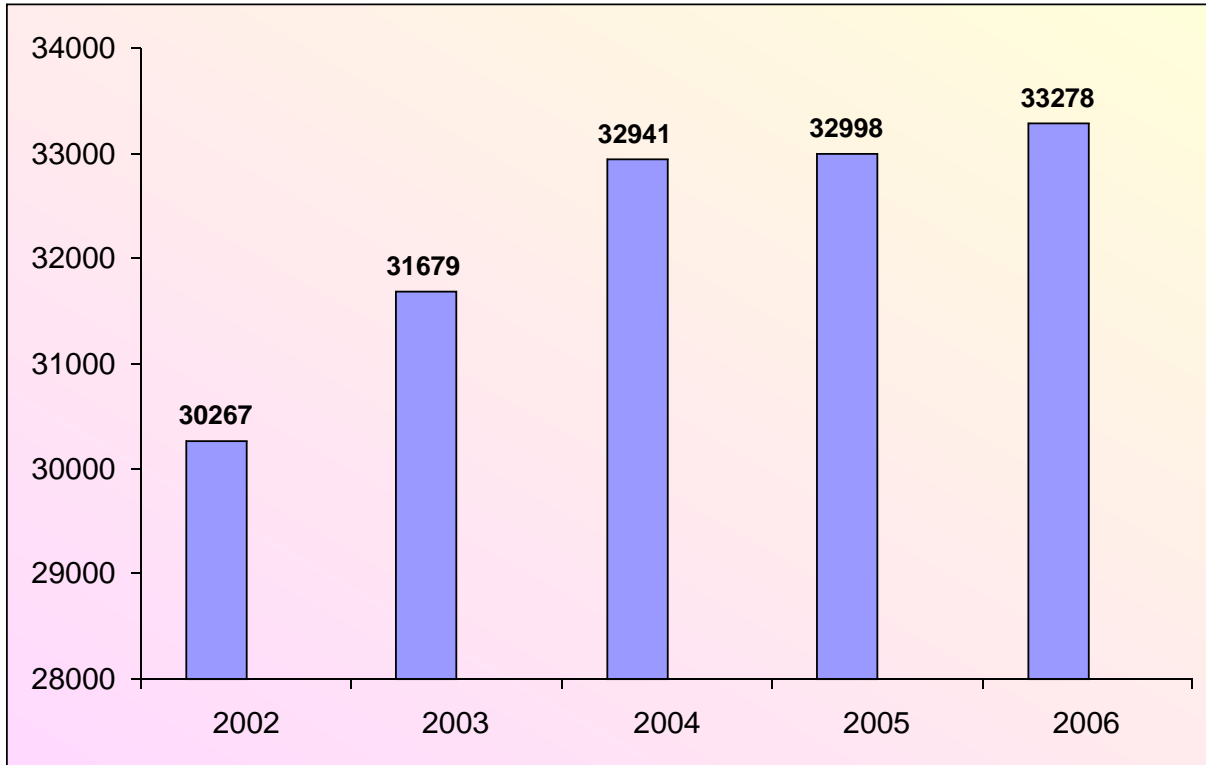
#### GROWTH OF BED CAPACITY SINCE 1982

Year	Number of Agency	Number of beds per 1000 persons
1982	14605	2.25
1987	18351	2.29
1992	21342	2.17
1996	24025	2.04
2002	30267	2.08
2003	31679	2.12
2004	32941	2.14
2005	32998	2.08
2006	33278	2.04

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

**Chart 16.2**

**NO. OF HOSPITAL BEDS  
[BEDS PER THOUSAND POPULATION]**



**PRIMARY HEALTH CARE**

- 11. The Delhi government has set up a chain of dispensaries and health centers in all over the city (Table 16.1) and is expanding the network, particularly in slums, resettlement colonies and unauthorized colonies.

**CATS**

- 12. The Centralized 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. These ambulances are operating from 29 base stations and catering 36 identified points so as to reach the site of accident in minimum possible time. CATS has attended more than one lakh calls in the last five years. About 140 new ambulances are in the process of procurement.

**STATUS OF HOSPITALS**

- 13. The status of Delhi Government hospitals which are under expansion, construction, Upgradation, or in the pipeline is indicated below :

### Statement 16.8

F.No.	HOSPITAL PROJECTS	STATUS
1	300 bedded Super Specialty Hospital, Janakpuri	Construction work of the building Completed and the hospital will start functioning shortly.
2.	Institute of Liver & Billiary Sciences at Vasant Kunj	Construction work of the building is almost complete and the Institute will start functioning from 15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2008.
3.	Orthopadic Block at L.N. Hospital	85% construction work completed. Target date of completion is 31.3.08.
4.	Nasirpur Hospital (64 bedded Maternity Hospital)	Construction of Hospital building is almost completed and OPD services will be started shortly.
5.	EDP-cum-Referral Centre/OPD-cum Admn Block, GB Pant Hospital	Construction Work is in progress and target date of completion is 10.7.08.
6.	500 bedded new Ward Block, GTB Hospital.	The new ward block involving an estimated cost of Rs.52.35 crore has already been approved. The construction work is in progress.
7	750 bedded Hospital cum Medical College at Dwarka	The project involving an estimated cost of Rs.350 crore has already been approved by EFC. The construction work is likely to be started shortly.
8.	200 bedded Hospital at Kokiwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar.	The hospital involving an estimated cost of Rs.92.68 crore has been approved by EFC on 22 .1.08. and the construction work is likely to be started shortly.
9.	650 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital at Tahirpur.	75% construction work completed and target date of completion is Aug.,08.
10.	Institute of ISM and Multi Therapy Centre at Khera Dabur	Cabinet has approved this project at a cost of Rs.102.87 Crore on 30.03.2006. Construction work is in progress.

**Source : H & FW Deptt., GNCTD.**

## BIRTH AND DEATHS IN DELHI

### 14. Birth Registration

- i) The total number of births registered during 2006 was 3.23 lakh as against 3.24 lakh during 2005 thereby recording marginal decrease over the previous year.
- ii) Average number of births per day in Delhi worked out to 884 in 2006 as against 889 in 2005.

- iii) Of the total births registered 1.76 lakh (54.61%) were male and 1.47 lakh (45.39%) female.
- iv) Out of the total births 2.52 lakh (77.92%) were institutional and 0.71 lakh (22.08%) were domiciliary in nature.

## 15. Death Registration

- i) In Delhi, 98908 deaths were registered during 2006 as compared to 94187 deaths registered during 2005.
- ii) Out of the total deaths registered 64028 (64.73%) were males and 34880 (35.27) females.
- iii) MCD accounted for 79.20% of total registered deaths while the share of NDMC was 19.41% and DCB registered only 1.39% in the total.
- iv) The average number of deaths per day in Delhi worked out to 271 in 2006 as against 258 during 2005.
- v) 60.92% of the total deaths were reported by the medical institutions and the remaining 39.08% were domiciliary deaths during 2006.

### Statement 16.9

#### Major Cause of Deaths in Delhi

Deaths by Cause (Medically certified or otherwise 2006)		
Sl.No.	Cause of Death	No. of Deaths
1.	Heart Disease and Heart attacks	8836
2.	Tuberculosis	3510
3.	Cancer	2060
4.	Pneumonia	868
5.	Transport accidents	1534
6.	Anemia	657
7.	Measles	55
8.	Diabetes Mellitus	5296
9.	Accidental burns	910
10.	Meningitis	931
11.	Cholera	51
12.	Others	74200
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98908</b>

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

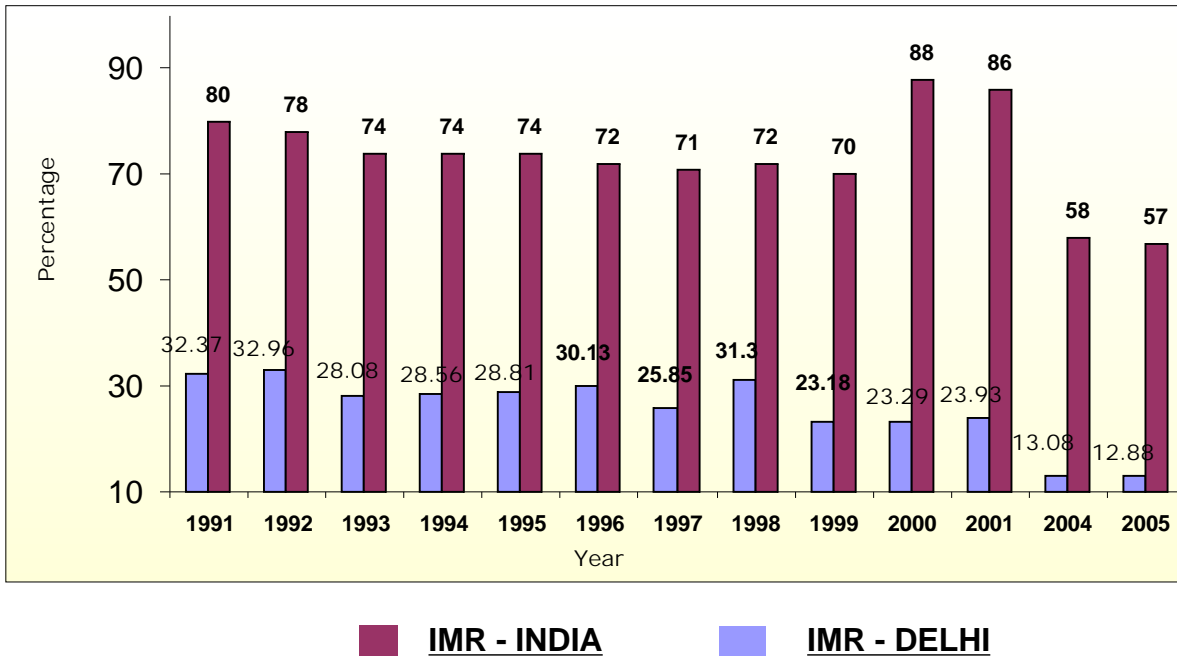
16. Comparative position of IMR between Delhi and All India level is as under:-

**Statement 16.10**

Year	Infant Mortality Rate	
	Delhi	India
1981	32.37	80
1982	32.86	78
1983	28.08	74
1984	28.56	74
1985	28.81	74
1986	30.13	72
1987	25.85	71
1988	31.30	72
1998	23.18	70
2000	23.29	88
2001	23.93	88
2004	13.08	58
2005	12.88	57

**Chart 16.3**

### Infant Mortality Rate



## INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE (ISM) AND HOMEOPATHY

17. To promote Indian systems of medicine (ISM) and homeopathy, a Directorate of ISM and Homeopathy was set up in August 1996. Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital is imparting BHMS Degree and have a capacity of 50 seats. This institute has 100 beds indoor facility for the homeopathic treatment of chronic patients. The Delhi Government has plan 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 planned to set up an Advance Centre of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy System of Medicine in a complex of 90 acres in Khera Dabur near Najaf Garh. The construction work of the building has been started in 2007-08.

## SPECIAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES

18. 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. T.B.Control Programme

In 1993, a pilot project was started by the Govt. of India in a segment of five lac of population in Delhi with DOTS strategy. The results were amazing with death rate coming down to 5% and treatment success rate jumping to 90%. Encouraged with the results of the pilot project, GOI decided to extend the DOTS strategy to the entire population of Delhi in 1997. At present there are 180 Designated Microscopy Centers and 560 DOT Centers in Delhi. In 2006, 47,536 patients were put on treatment under DOTS as compared to 45,647 patients in 2005. In the year 2006, 13,719 new infectious patients were put on treatment as compared to 12,703 patients in 2005. Case detection rate of new infectious patients was 91% in 2006 as compared to 85% in 2005. 89% of infectious patients were converted to non-infectious status at three months of treatment in the year 2006. Success rate of new smear positive patients was 87% in the year 2006 as well as in 2005. Death rate was 2% in the year 2006 as compared to 2.3% in 2005.

### II. Child Health:

Under Child Health, Directorate of Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi is implementing various programmes which are as follows:-

- III. **Immunization Programme:-** Besides provision of all the vaccines under Universal Immunization Programme, as provided by Govt. of India, two state specific vaccines viz MMR and Typhoid Vaccine is provided to under 5 years children of Delhi, from State funds. There is continuous improvement in coverage of the immunization in Delhi. Two surveys were conducted in 2005-06 revealed that 79% and 83.2% full immunization coverage respectively in State of Delhi by UNICEF & NIMS-ICMR.
- IV. **Strengthening of hospitals for treatment of malnourished children:-** In year 2007-08, one hospital in each district is being provided financial assistance for strengthening the management of malnourished children.
- V. **Public Private Partnership for treatment of sick new born:-** In year 2007-08, every Chief District Medical Officer is provided financial assistance to enter into PPP for treatment of sick new born in their districts. It will prevent Neonatal- mortality and improve the important health indicator.
- VI. **Morbidity, Health Care & Immunization.**

As per NSS 60th round Survey conducted by the DES, between January to June, 2004, following are the major findings about Morbidity, Health Care & Immunization.

- The proportion of persons reported ailing but not requiring hospitalization in Delhi was lowest in the country i.e. 1.6% for rural and 1.7% for urban Delhi as against the national average of 8.8% and 9.9% for rural and urban areas respectively.
- The morbidity rate in Delhi was estimated as 1727 per 1 lakh population.
- Proportion of ailing persons (PAP) was found to be higher among children (age 0-14 years) and higher age groups (60 + age years).
- The total number of cases of hospitalization was estimated as about 2.53 lakh. Out of them rural areas accounted for only 6.35% and 93.65% occurred in urban areas.
- The rate of hospitalization per lakh population was 1559 cases in rural and 1683 cases in urban. The rates of Delhi were much lower than national average (2599 for rural and 3482 for urban) thereby indicating a relatively better health profile.
- The share of the govt. health institution in the treatment of hospitalized cases in rural was 46.39% in Delhi as against 41.7% at the All India level. In urban govt., institutions accounted for 58.75% share as against only 38.2% at the national level.

- The private hospitals provided free ward facility in only 2.61% of the total cases of hospitalization in Delhi.
- It may be of interest to note that apart from the 'other diagnosed ailments' that account for 15.5% total cases of hospitalizations, heart ailments 12.4%, accidents 9.7%, un-known fevers 9.5%, diarrhea/ dysentery 8.3% and 6.1% kidney related ailments of the hospitalization cases in Delhi.
- The average amount spent for hospitalized treatment in Delhi was highest in the country. The average expenditure incurred for treatment per hospitalized case by people in the urban was Rs.8,851 and Rs.5,695 in rural.
- More than 90% of the children had received some immunization during this period in Delhi. There is a rural-urban differential of about 2 percentage points as about 91% of children, in the urban areas, received immunization as against 89 percent in the rural areas.
- The average expenditure incurred by the households for any immunization of children in the age group 0-4 years on an average was around Rs.52 for rural child and Rs.206 for an urban child.

### Statement 16.11

#### Percentage of children (0-4 years) Immunized in States

S.No	States	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years immunized			Average expenditure (Rs.) on Immunization per child.		
		boys	girls	children	boys	girls	children
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97	95	96	46	53	50
2.	Assam	85	86	85	24	45	35
3.	Bihar	81	79	80	40	39	39
4.	Chattisgarh	91	88	90	14	18	16
5.	<b>Delhi</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>177</b>

S.No	States	Percentage of children aged 0-4 years immunized			Average expenditure (Rs.) on Immunization per child.		
		boys	girls	children	boys	girls	children
7.	Haryana	87	89	87	48	22	36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	94	92	93	4	24	14
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	97	95	96	63	38	51
10.	Jharkhand	88	87	87	37	32	35
11.	Karnatka	98	98	98	33	32	33
12.	Kerala	94	96	95	67	68	68
13.	Madhya Pradesh	88	90	89	19	13	16
14.	Maharashtra	97	96	96	82	81	81
15.	Orissa	95	95	95	14	7	10
16.	Punjab	<b>95</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>
17.	Rajasthan	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
18.	Tamil Nadu	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>64</b>
19.	Uttaranchal	<b>93</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>
20.	Uttar Pradesh	<b>85</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>
21.	West Bengal	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>
	India	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>

Source:- 60th NSS round - DES

## MATERNAL HEALTH

19. The major new initiatives taken by Govt. of Delhi for improving maternal health and reducing maternal mortality. are:-
- Janani Suraksha Yojna** : Any SC/ ST or BPL women delivering in any Govt. hospital/ Maternity home is being provided Rs.600/- monetary benefit, immediately from the hospital in which delivered. This scheme is there from 2006-07.

- b) **MAMTA** : Recently Delhi Cabinet has cleared the scheme under Public Private Partnership in which BPL pregnant lady can avail the benefit of ANC care & delivery services in Private Nursing Home in the vicinity of her residence. The payments to the Pvt. Nursing home will be made by Govt. through Chief District Medical Officer of respective district. Funding is from Govt. of India under NRHM.

### **PNDT/MTP ACT**

20. Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the content of prevailing equity of male and female in the society at given point of time. The data on monthly monitoring of sex ratio at birth in Delhi Hospitals, compiled by Dte. of Economics & Statistics reveals a sex ratio at birth 875 girls per 1000 boys. PNDT act was enacted by Govt. of India to curb the practice of sex-selection leading to female foeticide. In Delhi, the Act is implemented by the Dte. of Health Services and Dte. of Family Welfare. Under PNDT Act, at present a total number of 1692 units have been registered in Delhi. Total 56 complaints are pending under PNDT Act and approximately 50 public/ Professional Platforms are addressed every year. Appropriate Authorities, Advisory Committee are in place for strict compliance of PNDT Act. Sex ratio at birth is being monitored in 40 major hospitals of Delhi on monthly basis. For PNDT Act, implementation, regular inspection and surveys are being conducted all over Delhi for detecting unregistered clinics and violations of the Act.

MTP Act provides for safe and legal abortions at registered places for certain medical indications. The implementation of this Act was decentralized to districts Appropriate Authorities in Year 2004-05 for making it convenient to public at large to get their facilities registered under Act. Appropriate publicity is being undertaken for mass awareness about bad effects of dealing Sex ratio and existence of unregistered clinics.

### **Leprosy Elimination Campaigns**

21. Free treatment of Leprosy is available in all government hospitals and dispensaries in Delhi. As on 31st March, 2006, there were 3221 cases of leprosy patients in Delhi in various health care institutions during 2006-07. At the end of March, 2007, there were 2641 cases of leprosy on treatment in Delhi thus making the prevalence rate as 1.5/10000 population. But our intentions are to stream line the system and make Delhi free from Leprosy.

During April to December 2007 major hospitals and dispensaries registered 2456 cases, out of which 1010 are from Delhi only. At present Delhi is providing MDT to 2947 cases both from Delhi and neighbouring states.