

## CHAPTER 16

### HEALTH

#### HEALTH INDICES

1. An improvement in the health status of the population is a crucial component in raising the standard of living and developing human resources. Delhi has one of the best health infrastructure in India both qualitatively and quantitatively. Government agencies such as MCD, NDMC, ESI, Central Government besides Delhi Government's own network of dispensaries and hospitals are instrumental in delivery health care services to the people of Delhi. The private sector in the form of private hospitals and nursing homes is also contributing substantially in this area and about 38% of the hospital beds in Delhi are available in the private sector.
2. Delhi has already achieved the replacement level of fertility. However, owing to large migration from neighbouring states, the decadal growth rate is higher than national level. The sex ratio at 821 is low also perhaps due to migration. A comparative picture of some demographic indices is indicated below:

#### Statement 16.1

#### DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES

Parameters	Delhi	India
Population Decadal Growth rate (%)	46.31	21.34
Crude Birth rate (SRS Oct., 2002)	18.7	25.8
Crude Death rate (SRS Oct., 2002)	5.0	8.5
Infant mortality rate (Oct, 2002)	29.0	68.0
Couple protection rate (%)		
a) By Sterilisation	28.7	35.5
b) By Spacing method	27.7	8.0

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 (current level NFHS-2)	29.5	43.5
Safe Delivery (current level NFHS-2)	73.7	42.2
Anti Natal Care (current level NFHS-2)	68.2	43.8
Immunisation (current level NFHS-2)	69.8	42

**Source :** Planning commission, Government of India & Dte. of Family Welfare, GNCTD

### **INVESTMENT IN THE HEALTH SECTOR**

3. 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 HEATH SECTOR**

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Total Plan Expn. (Rs. in Crores)</b>	<b>Expn. On Health Sector (Rs.in Crores)</b>	<b>% of total Plan Expn.</b>
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	13465.15	1026.11	7.62
Xth Plan	2002-2007 (Outlay)	23000.00	2381.50	10.35
Annual Plan	2002-2003	4404.84	330.43	7.50
Annual Plan	2003-2004 (RE)	4864.00	421.80	8.67

## PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE

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

### STATEMENT 16.3 PERCAPITA EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

Year	Per capita Expenditure ( In Rupees)	
	Delhi	All India
2001-02	409.19	137.51
2002-03	459.27	150.19
2003-04	492.20	159.46

## GROWTH OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

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

### Statement 16.4 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
1987	76	8	567	196	10	106	28
1992	82	8	656	219	10	105	45
1993	82	8	663	219	11	109	37
1994	82	8	675	205	11	108	37
1995	84	8	675	209	11	132	37
1996	86	8	740	214	11	136	43
2002	70	8	808	203	04	460	43
2004(Feb)	87	7	993	209	05	559	44

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

6. 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**

7. The total bed capacity of the medical institutions in Delhi was 33341 in February, 2004.

#### **Statement 16.5**

#### **BED CAPACITY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS**

<b>Type of Medical Institution</b>	<b>Number of Institutions</b>	<b>Number of beds</b>
Delhi Government	32	6551
M.C.D.	53	3973
NDMC	4	220
Centarl Government	11	3853
Autonomous	5	2774
ESI	4	1220
Railway	2	466
Delhi Cantt. Area	3	1855
Voluntary Org.	5	155
Private Nursing Homes	559	12274
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>33341</b>

**Source :** Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

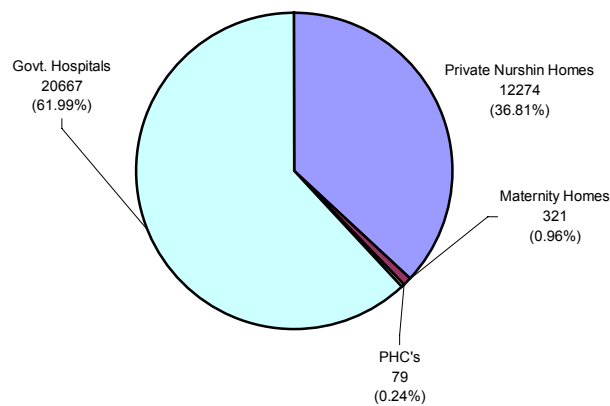
8. According to the recommendations of the World Health Organization, the bed population ratio to be achieved by 2000 AD was 5 per thousand. As of February, 2004, the bed population ratio in Delhi was 2.21. The growth in the number of beds and the bed population ratio from 1982 onwards is indicated below:

**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	30,667	2.22
2004(March)	33341	2.21

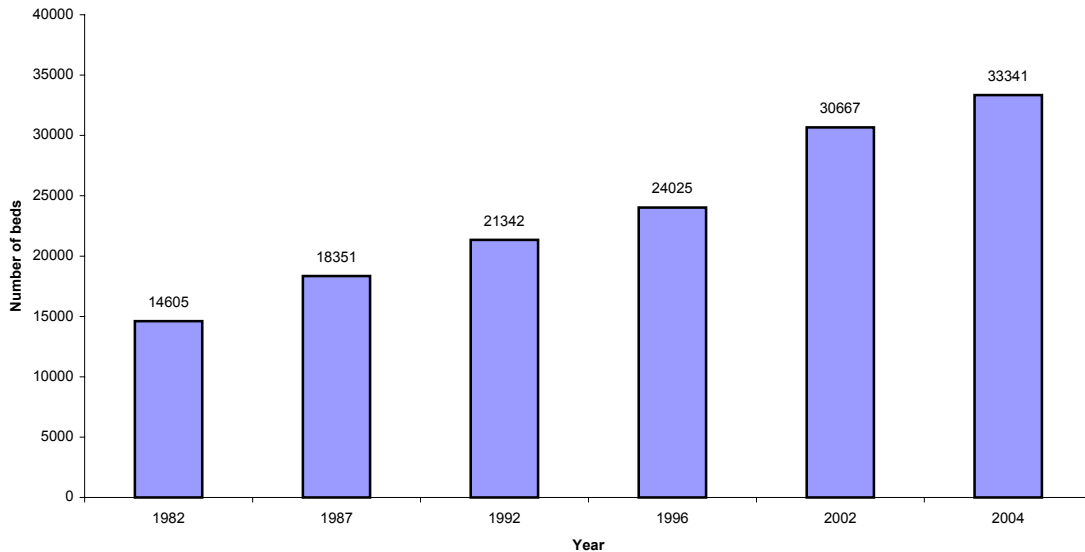
Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

**INSTITUTION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS IN DELHI,  
2004(MARCH)**



Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

## GROWTH IN HOSPITAL BEDS, DELHI



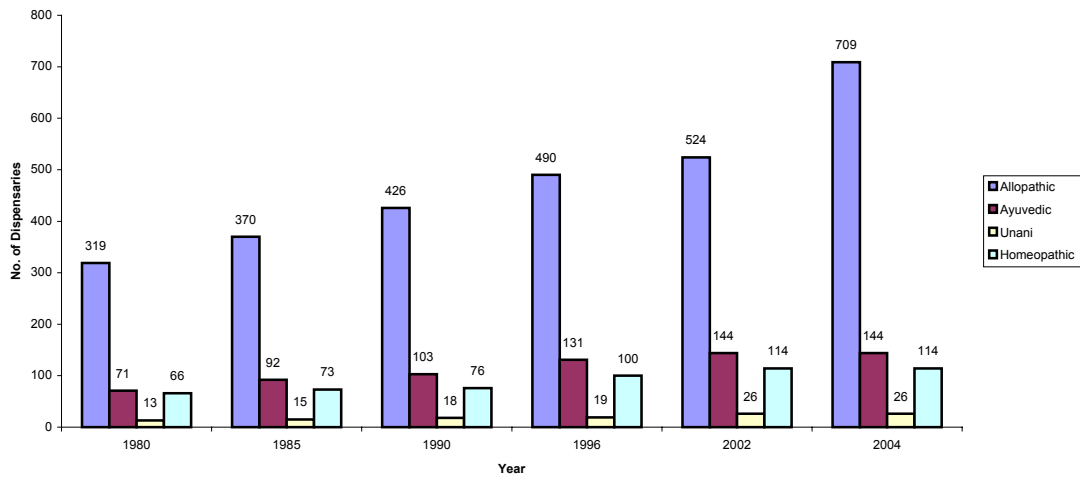
9. In the 22 years from 1982 to till Feb. 2004, 18,736 new beds were added in all the health care institutions in Delhi. During this period, an average of 851beds were added each year.

### PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

10. 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.

Presently 993 dispensaries/Health Centres are functioning in Delhi. This includes 284 dispensaries under ISM&H (Ayurveda 144, Homeopathic 114, and Unani 26) and the remaining 578 dispensaries under the Allopathic System. 72 mobile dispensaries are catering to the health needs of the population residing in 804 J.J. Clusters.

#### GROWTH OF DISPENSARIES IN DELHI



Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

#### CATS

- 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 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.

#### STATUS OF HOSPITALS

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

## Statement 16.7

### STATUS OF HOSPITAL PROJECTS

#### A Hospitals under Expansion

##### GTB Hospital, Shahdara (East Delhi)

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (1) 100 bedded Oncology Block | constructed and to be made functional in 2004-05                |
| (2) 500 bedded Ward Block     | Project costing to Rs.37.58 crore approved by SFC in Jan, 2004. |

##### G.B. Pant Hospital (Central Delhi)

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| (1) Arrhythmia Centre | Construction work is in progress and will be completed in 2004 - 05 |
|-----------------------|---|

##### L.N. Hospital (Central Delhi)

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| (1) 1153 bedded Ward Block                | To be commissioned in 2004 - 05 |
| (2) 57 bedded Nursing Home Block          | Building Completed              |
| (3) 450 bedded Surgical/Orthopaedic Block | To be commissioned in 2004 - 05 |
| (4) 470 bedded Casualty Block             | To be commissioned in 2004 - 05 |

##### DDU Hospital, Hari Nagar(West Delhi)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) 300 bedded Super Specialty Wing of DDU Hospital at Janakpuri | To be completed by December, 2005                                       |
| (2) 140 bedded Emergency and Trauma Block.                       | Building completed and Trauma Centre will be commissioned in 2004 – 05. |

##### Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri (North-West Delhi)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (1) 150 bedded Maternity and Child Block | Work is in progress and likely to be completed by August, 2005 |
|--|--|



## Hospitals under Construction

- (1) 500 bedded Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini-
- a) Existing beds 345  
b) Commissioning with 500 beds 31.3.2005
- (2) 200 bedded Satyawadi Raja Harishchandra Hospital at Narela (North West Delhi) OPD, Casualty & Indoor (Partly) started and it will be made fully functional during 2004 –05.
- (3) 200 bedded Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma (East Delhi) Commissioned with indoor beds.
- (4) 216 bedded Super Speciality Paediatric Hospital, Geeta Colony (East Delhi) Commissioned with OPD facilities and IPD services will be started in 2004 - 05
- (5) 200 bedded Hospital, Shastri Park (East Delhi) To be completed in 2004-05
- (6) 650 bedded Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality Hospital Tahirpur (East Delhi) OPD started
- (7) 200 bedded hospital Pitam Pura (North-West Delhi) OPD started
- (8) Dental College building in Lok Nayak Hospital Complex (Central Delhi) Building completed and it will be fully functional in 2004 – 05.
- (9) Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences at Vasant Kunj Foundation stone laid and construction work started.

### C Upgradation of 3 colony hospitals.

- (1) Malviya Nagar (from 31 to 100 beds) (South Delhi) To be commissioned in 2004 -05
- (2) Moti Nagar (from 30 to 100 beds) (West Delhi) OPD in new block Started.

- (3) Patel Nagar (from 10 to 50 beds) (West Delhi) To be commissioned in 2004 – 05.

#### **D Hospitals in the Pipeline**

- (1) 500 bedded Hospital at Dwarka (South-West Delhi)
- (2) 100 bedded Dr. B.C. Roy Hospital and  
Molecular Medicine Research Centre at JNU  
Campus (South Delhi)
- (3) 100 bedded Hospital at Burari (North Delhi)
- (4) 80 bedded Hospital at Nasirpur (South-West Delhi)
- (5) Ayurvedic Institute & Hospital Khera Dabur (West Delhi) Najafgarh.

**Source :** Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

### **INDIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE (ISM) AND HOMEOPATHY**

- 13.** 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. 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 undertaken to set up an Advance Centre of Ayurveda, Yoga and Homeopathy System of Medicine in a complex of 90 acres in Khera Dabur near Najaf Garh.

## SPECIAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES

14. 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 more than 26 lakh in 2003. The increase in rounds from four to six has improved population immunity and decrease in incidence of Polio. In the year 2003 only 3 cases were reported.

**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. During 2003-04, screening and medical check up of students was done by NGOs in 810 Govt. & aided schools.

**v. MMR Campaign**

Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) has been included under the Universal Immunisation Programme since November, 1999. Delhi is the first state to start this programme in the country. It is given between 15 months to 5 years of age. During 2003 – 04, 1.51 lakh children were administered MMR vaccine.

**vi. Hepatitis 'B'**

Delhi Govt. introduced Hepatitis 'B' vaccine for all new born babies below the age of one year w.e.f. August, 2001. During 2003 – 04, 5.25 lakh doses of Hapatitis 'B' vaccine was administered.

**vii Stree Shakti**

A Special Health Check up for Women and Pregnant Mothers was carried out under the Stree Shakti Programme. 80 camps were organized in all the 9 districts where 6500 Women underwent thorough medical check.

**viii. Leprosy Elimination Campaigns**

Under special Leprosy Elimination Campaigns, 5364 cases of leprosy were detected in 2003 – 04. Till date 5791 patients have been cured and 6052 patients are getting treatment with multi drug regimen.

**ix. Cancer Control Programme**

During 2003 - 04, 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. Implementation of Public Health Act**

During 2003-04, 16550 persons were fined and 52 persons were challaned for violating the Delhi Prohibition of Smoking and Non Smokers Health Protection Act. During this period, 15445 public places and 70355 public vehicles were raided.

**xiii. Delhi Nursing Council**

The Delhi Nursing Council was established in 2000-01.

## **FLUOROSIS MITIGATION PROGRAMME**

Delhi has been identified as one of the 17<sup>th</sup> endemic States in the country. Fluorosis Mitigation Programme is being carried out jointly by the DHS, Directorate of Education, Delhi Jal Board and the NGOs.

## **HIV/AIDS CONTROL PROGRAMME**

Large number of NGOs like Drishtikon, Prayas, Deepalaya, Deesha, Child Survival India etc. are being involved for HIV/Aids Control Programme, Schools Aids Awareness Programmes are being carried out regularly with the involvement of School Teachers and NGOs.

## **MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

- 15.** 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 education and training in medicine.

## **FAMILY WELFARE**

- 16.** In Delhi, family welfare services including Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and immunization services are provided through a network of nearly 650 health out lets (hospitals, dispensaries, M&CW Centres etc). The number of Family Welfare Centres & yearwise sterilization cases performed are indicated in 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 18.7 in 2002, which is below the national average of 25.8 per thousand. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined significantly from 52 per thousand live births in 1981 to 29 in 2002 which compares very favourably with the national average of 68 per thousand.
- 17.** Achievements under family welfare are indicated in Table 16.3.