

## CHAPTER 16

# HEALTH

### HEALTH INDICES

1. Enjoying good health is an essential constituent of human development. 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. 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. 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 the people of Delhi.
2. Apart from well reputed Government hospitals Delhi has also a number of Health Institution on Pvt. Sector. Within the private sector, Delhi has a strong presence of non-profit institutions and NGOs for providing free or subsided health services at a subsidised rates to the poor. About 38% (1254) beds of the total hospital beds in Delhi are available in the private sector.
3. Delhi has already achieved the replacement level of fertility. However, owing to large migration from neighboring 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 (%) Census 2001	47.02	21.54
Crude Birth rate (SRS –2004)	18.4	24.1
Crude Death rate (SRS –2004)	5.4	8.2
Infant mortality rate (SRS-2004)	32.0	58.0
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	42.0

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

### INVESTMENT IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

4. 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 Expn. (Rs. in Crores)	Expn. On Health Sector (Rs.in Crores)	% of total Plan Expn.
Sixth Five-Year Plan	1980-1985	1042.07	77.14	7.40
Seventh Five Year Plan	1985-1990	2631.47	207.20	7.87
Eighth Five Year Plan	1990-1995	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	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

**PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE**

5. Per capita expenditure of Govt of NCT of Delhi including MCD & NDMC 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 state
2003-04	492.20	159.46
2004-05	568.87	163.79
2005-06	616.87	189.39

As per NSS 59<sup>th</sup> round survey conducted between January 2003 and December 2003, in Delhi, average monthly consumer expenditure per family was estimated at Rs.6950.75. Out of this, Rs. 153.54 (2.21%) was spent on medical. Thus the per capita per annum expenditure on medical was around Rs. 395/-.

### Expr. on Health with reference to GSDP

6. The Govt. of Delhi has been spending its plan and non-plan budget; between 0.87% to 1.00% of Gross State Domestic Product on Health. This is evident from the following table:-

Year	GSDP(Rs. in crore)	Exp. on Health(Rs. in crore)	% of GSDP on Medical
2001-02	67994.32	578.92	0.85
2002-03	72073.11	642.27	0.89
2003-04	80544.99	705.44	0.87
2004-05	90733.02	916.34	1.00

7. In Delhi total expenditure on health for the year 2001-02 was Rs. 1462 crore which accounted for 2.14% of its GSDP as compared to national average of 4.63%. Of the total expenditure, 40.7% was incurred by Govt. and remaining 59.3% by private sector. In Delhi per capita expenditure on health for the year was Rs. 1048 as compared to national average of Rs.1021.

### COMPARATIVE POSITION IS INDICATED BELOW:-

Expenditure	Exp. (Rs. in crore)		Per capita Exp.		Dist. of THE(%)		THE as a % of GDP	
	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India	Delhi	India
Public. Exp.	594.28	21439.10	426	207	40.7	20.3	0.87	0.94
Private Ex.p.	867.22	81810.40	622	790	59.3	77.4	1.27	3.58
External Exp.	–	2484.67	–	24	–	2.3	–	0.11
Total Health Exp.	1461.50	105734.17	1048	1021	100.00	100.00	2.14	4.63

Source : Report on National Health Accounts India 2001-02

Statewise position of Public and Private expenditure is given in Table 16.1

## GROWTH OF HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

8. 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 \$	Polyclinic	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>

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

^ One health facility under Social Welfare Deptt does not have any indoor beds now hence the total number of hospitals has reduced by 1 as compared to last year.

\$ including Family Welfare Centres and IPP VIII Centres

# The number of dispensaries has decreased because, school health clinics at 70 location are being run by 16 functional teams only and existing clinics have closed due to handing over of the scheme to NGOs.

9. 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 neighbouring states.

## HOSPITAL BEDS

10. The total bed capacity of the medical institutions in Delhi was 33030 as on 31st December 2005. Agency wise details are indicated at statement 16.5.

### Statement 16.5

#### BED CAPACITY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

AGENCY	Number of Institutions	Number of beds
Delhi Government* including DHS	31	6375
M.C.D.*	59	4064
NDMC *	04	220
Govt. of India	23	9970
Other Autonomous Bodies	01	20
Private Nursing Homes/ Hosp. **/Voluntary Organizations	562	12381
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>33030</b>

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

" including beds in Indian System of Medicine & Homoeopathy/Allopathy in health facilities with beds.

\*\* Allopathic Hospitals Registered under Delhi Nursing Home Registration Act.

11. 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 March, 2005, the bed population ratio in Delhi was 1.98. 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
1996	24,025	2.04
2002	30,667	2.06
2004	32291	2.01
2005	33030	2.08

Source : Dte. of Health Services, GNCTD

## PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

12. The Delhi government has set up a chain of dispensaries and health centres throughout the city (Table 16.2) and is expanding the network, particularly in slums, resettlement colonies and unauthorised colonies.

## CATS

13. 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 36. This includes 30 ambulances procured under Japanese Debt Relief Grant Assistance. 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 35 more new ambulances will be purchased shortly.

## STATUS OF HOSPITALS

14. The status of Govt of NCT of Delhi hospitals under expansion, construction, upgradation, or in the pipeline is indicated below :

**Statement 16.7**

No	HOSPITAL PROJECTS	STATUS
1	300 bedded Super Speciality Hospital, Janakpuri	90% Construction Completed. Target Date of Completion is Sept,2006.
2.	Institute of Liver & Billiary Sciences at Vasant Kunj	EFC accorded revised approval of Rs.73.63 crore for construction of the building for ILBS on 15th December, 2005. 90% construction Completed. Hospital is likely to start functioning by Oct, 2006.
3.i.	General Ward Block, Lok Nayak Hospital	Presently Ground Floor and 1st Floor Functional. 'A' & 'B' Block are almost ready
ii.	Casualty Block, LN Hospital	Civil work is in progress.
iii.	Ortho Block, LN Hospital	Approximately 90% civil work completed. Finishing work is going on. PDC is 31st July 2006.
4.	SGM hospital, Mangolpuri (150 bedded maternity & child block)	Civil works completed. Hostel building handed over.
5.	Malviya Nagar Hospital (100 bedded hospital)	Finishing work nearing completion. OPD Services started.
6.	Nasirpur Hospital (64 bedded Maternity Hospital)	A/A & E/S of Rs.17.30 crore issued on July 2003. Overall progress is 90%.OPD Services are likely to start by 2006 and Indoor & Emeregency Services by March 2007.

No	HOSPITAL PROJECTS	STATUS
7	Oncology Block, GTB Hospital	Oncology Centre started with OPD and chemotherapy facilities.
8.	EDP-cum-Referral Centre/OPD-cum Admn Block, GB Pant Hospital	Construction Work started on 11.01.2006 is in progress
9.	GNEC Ph-II at Ranjit Singh Road	Revised EFCs approval of Rs. 6.17 are accorded to complete the functional requirement of Phase-III of the Guru Nanak Eye Center to put the building in use.
10.	500 bedded new Ward Block, GTB Hospital.	The building has been selected to adopt Base Isolation Technology. Construction work will be started in the 2nd Quarter of 2006-07.
11	500 bedded Hospital at Dwarka	Sanction for Rs.156.77 crore (Capital works for Rs. 124.06 Crore) was issued in December 2004. Boundary wall of the plot completed. Drawings to be revised due to changes in FAR from 150% to 200%. Tenders are likely to be awarded by July 2006.
12.	200 bedded Hospital at Kokiwala Bagh, Ashok Vihar.	Land allocated. Consultant appointed for taking up further planning of the hospital.
13.	200 bedded Hospital at Pitam Pura	OPD is already functional. 30 bedded indoor Services commissioned on 5-9-2005.
14.	Moti Nagar Colony Hospital (100 bedded)	40 beds commissioned in the Hospital along with OPD services. The provisions of essential infrastructure are under process and the hospital is likely to be fully commissioned during 2006-07.
15.	Shastri Park Hospital (200 bedded)	Construction work completed. OPD already functional. Hospital will function with 200 beds by March 2007.
16.	Patel Nagar Hospital (50 bedded)	Construction work completed. OPD already functional. Hospital will function with full bed capacity by March, 2007.
17.	Chacha Nehru Bal Chikitsalya) (216 bedded)	The construction work is almost completed. The hospital is functional with 50 indoor beds alongwith emergency services. Remaining/additional works are in progress.
18.	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 will be done by DSIDC.

Source : H & FW Deptt., GNCTD.



## BIRTH AND DEATHS IN DELHI

### 15. Birth

- I. 3.06 Lakhs (1.68 Lakh males and 1.38 Lakh females) were registered during 2004 as against 2.96 Lakhs (1.64 Lakhs males and 1.32 Lakhs females ) during 2001. Out of total births registered. 2.63 Lakh (86%) occurred under MCD and 39263 (13%) under N.D.M..C and 3723 (1%) births under Delhi Cantonment Board.
- II. Average number of births per day in Delhi worked out to 838 in 2004 as against 812 in 2001.
- III. 71.54% of the births registered took place in the Institutions while the remaining 28.46% were domiciliary during 2004 as against 62% institutional and 38% domiciliary during 2001.
- IV. Out of the domiciliary births 98.30% were attended by Physicians/nurses/trained and untrained mid wives and only 1.70% births were attended by relatives and others during 2004.

### 16. Death

In Delhi 85378 deaths (53016 males and 32362 females) were registered during 2004 as Compared to 81100 deaths (51238 male and 29862 female) registered during 2001. About 56.88% of the total deaths were reported by medical institutions and the remaining 43.12% were domiciliary death during 2004.

#### Statement 16.8

### MAJOR CAUSE OF DEATHS IN DELHI

#### Deaths by Cause (Medically certified or otherwise 2004)

Sl.No.	Cause of Death	No. of Deaths
1.	Heart Disease and Heart attacks	12669
2.	Tuberculosis	2315
3.	Cancer	1533
4.	Pneumonia	1234
5.	Transport accidents	1232
6.	Anaemias	914
7.	Measels	824
8.	Diabetes Mellitus	782
9.	Accidental burns	738
10.	Meningitis	563
11.	Cholera	554
12.	Others	62020
	<b>Total</b>	<b>85378</b>

## 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 is likely to be started during 2006-07.

## 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. POLIO ERADICATION**

To eradicate polio, the Delhi Government has been implementing a Pulse Polio Immunization programme since 1994. Seven rounds were held from January, 2004 to December, 2004 and on an average more than 26 lakh children were covered in each round and only 2 cases were reported for polio in the whole year.

**ii. T.B.CONTROL PROGRAMME**

45,647 T.B. Patient treated during 2005-06 which is eight fold increase since 1997.

**iii. STREE SHAKTI**

Under Bhagidari scheme, of Delhi Govt., Stree Shakti programme had been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi in 2001. During the year 2005-06 64 Stree Shakti Camps have been organized in coordination with department of Health, Education, Training & Technical Education and NGOs in 10 districts and 15 lakh women beneficiaries belonging to the weaker section of the society were provided with some of the new services that were added to the Stree Shakti Camps included :Yoga, Mental Health Counseling, Immunization for children, Distribution of antenatal kits,

popularizing preventive aspects of public health care, creating awareness about financial assistance availability for self employment of women etc.

**iv. CHILD HEALTH:**

Under Child Health, immunization schemes are important components. Besides 6 vaccines provided under UIP by Govt of India, 3 State Specific Vaccines (viz MMR, Hepatitis B, Typhoid) were provided through various agencies in Delhi. Last year, there has been an improvement in immunization coverage by 10-20% for most of the vaccines as compared to 2003-04 resulting in immunization to 50,000 children (appx) with 1,50,000 antigens (approx). This intensive campaign might have led to prevention of measles outbreak through neighbouring districts in April, 2005.

**v. LEPROSY ELIMINATION CAMPAIGNS**

Under special Leprosy Elimination Campaigns, during 2004-05, a total of 3837 cases were detected, 4882 cases were discharged. Prevalance ratio reduced to 3.10 per 10,000 population by March, 2005. For mass awareness, widespread IEC activities on leprosy control are also being undertaken.

**vi. CANCER CONTROL PROGRAMME**

During 2004 - 05, a considerable number of cancer cases were screened in various cancer detection clinics in different hospitals of Delhi.

**vii. 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.

**viii. 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.

**ix. IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDER PROGRAMMES:**

The Scheme is being implemented in GTB Hospital. Urinary Iodine Analysis and Salt Iodine Analysis are the main objects under the scheme. Appx 30% Iodine deficient cases were detected during 2004. Total no of 122 cases and 360 cases have been analysed for Urinary Iodine and Salt Iodine respectively during 2005

**X. MATERNAL HEALTH**

Under the scheme, the Govt is providing logistics like Tablet IFA, Injection TT, Anti Natal Cards and Disposable Delivery Kits (DDKS) through various Govt and Non-Govt agencies for ensuring safe motherhood during anti-natal, natal and post-natal periods.

## XI BLINDNESS CONTROL PROGRAMME

During 2004-05, about 85,97 Cataract Surgeries were performed. 1377 eyes were collected and 882 eyes used in Kerato plasty. During 2005-06 target of cataract surgery of 80,000 has been fixed wherein 12931 cataract surgeries have been conducted. A target of 2000 eyes collection out of which 331 have been collected in the 1st quarter ending June, 2005.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING

19. 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 PROGRAMME

20. Delhi Govt has become the first state in the country to introduce MMR, Hepatitis 'B' and typhoid vaccines in the Universal Immunization Programme. Simultaneously, the Govt has made great stride in eradication of Polio and Leprosy and has recorded a great success. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is 32/1000 live birth in Delhi as against 58/1000 live birth in the country. 10<sup>th</sup> Plan target of IMR is 45 per live birth for the country which has already been achieved by Delhi Immunization status improved as a result of special campaign and development of partnership with NGOs. Immunization services are now being outsourced to cover 5 lakh population of 50 slums with central assistance. Special campaign launched for Safe Delivery Practices by providing Disposable Delivery Kits, Bilingual Antenatal High Risk Identification and Referral Cards with IEC material. The number of family welfare centres and performance of family welfare programme is indicated in Table No. 16.3 and 16.4 respectively.

## 21. PNMT/MTP ACT

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. Regular inspection and surveys are being conducted all over Delhi for detecting unregistered clinics. MTP Act was decentralized to districts Appropriate Authority 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. In Delhi, the Act is implemented by the Dte. Of Health Services and Dte. of Family Welfare. Under PNMT Act, a total number of 1847 cases have been registered in the NCT of Delhi. Total number of 76 complaints have been lodged under PNMT Act and approximately, 50 of Public/Professional Platforms are addressed every year. Appropriate Authorities, Advisory Committee and Auditing Committees constituted for strict compliance of PNMT Act. Sex ratio at birth is being monitored in 40 major hospitals of Delhi on monthly basis. The data on monthly monitoring of sex ratio in Delhi compiled by Dte. Of Economics & Statistics reveals a sex

Ratio at 869 per 1000 which is a matter of concerns. There is a need to strict compliance and monitoring of PNDT Act in Delhi.

## 22. UNORGANISED HEALTH SECTOR

Health and Social Work- All enterprises under unorganized sector engaged in health and medical services under this activity, irrespective of the system of medicine were surveyed in NSS 57 round by Dte. Of Economics & Statistics during July 2001 to June 2002. All dispensaries clinics and consultation chambers run by doctors were included. The activity also includes activities of veterinary services including bird hospitals. For an employed doctor and para medical person(such as mid wife, dai, etc.) engaging in private practice, his/her private practice alone was considered as enterprise. All kinds of health clubs were included in this activity.

### Statement 16.9

#### ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYMENT IN UNORGANIZED HEALTH SECTOR: -

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Own Account Enterprise	Establishment	Total	Own Account Enterprise	Establishment	Total	Own Account Enterprise	Establishment	Total
	No. of Enterprises	2469	23	2492	10778	8209	18987	13247	8232
Employment	2469	92	2561	11729	48834	60563	14198	48926	63124

### Statement 16.10

#### CATEGORYWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND GROSS VALUE ADDED

Category	Total operating Expenses including Distribution expenses (Rs. In lakhs)	Total receipt (Rs. In Lakhs)	Gross value added (Rs. In lakhs)	Annual Grossvalue added (In Rupees)	
				Per Worker	Per Enterprises
Own Account Enterprises	539.85	13485.87	8087.01	59959	61048
Enterprises	10130.38	30196.30	20065.91	41013	243755