

CHAPTER – 16

MEDICAL & HEALTH

16.1 Health is critical to human resource development. Consistent efforts are being made to provide primary health care to all, keeping in mind the issues of equity, gender imbalances, access, availability and delivery of quality health services. The State Population Policy – 1999 aims at bringing in a quantum change in many health indicators by 2011. The delivery of health and family welfare services through voluntary workers like Aanganwadi workers, skilled Birth Attendants, Jan Mangal Couple and ASHA had the forte of health care delivery in the State.

16.2 The 11th Five Year Plan approach emphasizes development of a good health care infrastructure and providing quality health care services. Simultaneously, the State Government is focusing on technology-based solutions, like tele-medicene and also private sector participation, in the medical sector and to promote health insurance, especially for the weaker sections of the society. Panna Dhai Jeevan Amrit Yojana has been launched to insure each BPL family against accidental/natural death, and disability-causing injuries. Although a number of initiatives have been taken to bring the health status of the people of State in the mainstream of National averages but much still remains to be done. We are quite behind the All India averages in most of the health indicators, which may be perused from the following table:-

Table No. 16.1

Comparative health indicators of Rajasthan & India

S.No	Indicators	Rajasthan	India
1	Decadal Population Growth Rate(1991-2001)	28.41	21.34
2	Sex Ratio (Census -2001)	921	933
3	Total Fertility Rate (NFHS III)	3.2	2.7
4	Crude Birth Rate (SRS 2005)	28.6	23.8
5	Crude Death Rate (SRS 2005)	7.0	7.6
6	Infant Mortality Rate (NFHS III)	65	57
7	Maternal Mortality Ratio (SRS 2005)	445	301
8	Couple Protection Rate	46.4 (DMHS)	46.2 (NFHS-III)

16.3 Medical tourism is one of the stated priorities of the State Government. It is looking at making the State an attractive destination for

the corporate sector, especially those who might be interested in setting up hospitals, nursing homes and even institutes of medical education.

16.4 The State Government's "Policy to Promote Private Investment in Health Care Facilities-2006" is in place. According to the policy, land will be provided at special prices to all new medical institutions and dental colleges, diagnostic centres, blood banks and nursing and paramedical training institutes. Efforts are also being made to offer high quality services at affordable prices to the poor. Telemedicine, connecting 6 medical college hospitals with 32 district hospitals and 1 block, is being implemented with ISRO support.

16.5 An outlay of Rs. 1477.62 crores has been kept for Medical & Health Sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012). An expenditure of Rs. 295.19 crores is likely to be incurred under the sector in 2007-08; Rs. 350.34 crores is proposed in 2008-09. Sector-wise allocations are as under:-

Table No. 16.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Sector	11th Plan Outlay	Anti. Exp. 2007-08	Proposed Outlay 2008-09
1.	Minimum Needs Programme	47327.00	5749.59	6447.10
2.	Other than Minimum Needs Programme	25000.00	2591.46	8048.60
3.	Rajasthan Health System Dev. Programme	32700.02	15400.00	15400.00
4.	School Health Care in Tribal Area	0.05	0.01	0.01
5.	Population Control & Family Welfare	6250.00	1075.25	1001.04
6.	Mobile Surgical Unit	275.00	40.00	378.00
7.	Medical Education	27450.00	3480.31	2005.15
8.	Employees State Insurance	350.00	17.15	8.50
9.	Ayurved Department	6550.00	950.00	1534.48
10.	Ayurved College, Udaipur	60.00	15.00	11.00
11.	Ayurved University	1800.00	200.00	200.00
	Total	147762.07	29518.77	35033.88

Minimum Needs Programme

16.6 Rural health care services are covered under Minimum Needs Programme. An outlay of Rs. 47327.00 lakhs has been kept for the Minimum Needs Programme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The likely expenditure under the programme in 2007-08 is Rs. 5749.59 lakhs; Rs. 6447.10 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2008-09 for ongoing construction activities like health centres, building and staff quarters, and developing health care facilities, post of MPW in 43 PHCs.

Other than Minimum Needs Programme

16.7 Urban health care facilities are covered under Other than Minimum Needs Programme. The total provision kept for Other than Minimum Needs Programme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 25000.00 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs.2591.46 lakhs is likely to be incurred in 2007-08 and Rs. 8048.60 lakhs is proposed in the Annual Plan 2008-09 for ongoing activities consisting construction of district hospital/office building, renovation of urban health institutions, equipment & residential complex for Jhalawar hospital, strengthening and upgradation of urban health institutions and Drug Testing Labs. Expected status of health care facilities in the state at the end of 2007-08 would be as follows:-

Table No. 16.3

S.No.	Particulars	Numbers
1.	Hospitals(including Medical College Hospitals)	126
2.	Community Health Centre	349
3.	Primary Health Centres(Rural)	1,503
4.	Primary Health Centres (Urban)	38
5.	Health Sub Centres	10,742
6.	Dispensary	201
7.	Number of beds	41,770

16.8 The goals to improve the health indicators of Rajasthan to be achieved by the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:-

Table No. 16.4

S. No.	Indicator	Target
1.	Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	21/1,000 pop.
2.	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	7/1,000 pop.
3.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	32/1,000 LB
4.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	148/1,00,000 LB
5.	Couple Protection Rate (CPR)	65%
6.	Annual Growth Rate (AGR)	1.2%
7.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)*	2.1

Rajasthan Health System Development Project

16.9 In order to improve the effectiveness and quality of health care delivery system through strengthening secondary level medical institutions, Rajasthan Health Systems Development Project is being implemented in all the 32 districts of the State with the financial assistance from the World

Bank. The total cost of the project is Rs. 472.58 crores, of which World Bank loan is Rs. 396.85 crores (83.98%), and the State share is Rs. 75.73 crores. The execution period of the project is July, 2004 to September, 2009.

16.10 Under the project, 28 Districts hospitals, 23 sub divisional hospitals, 113 CHCs located at sub-divisional head-quarters, 72 other CHCs and 2 block PHCs have been identified for renovation/extension and providing additional facilities. The main objectives of the project are to enhance effectiveness and delivery of quality health services at primary and secondary level through policy and institutional development and to increase access to with special focus on the under served sections of the society.

16.11 An expenditure of Rs. 154.00 crores is likely to be incurred on this project in 2007-08. The total expenditure under the project by the end of 2007-08 would be Rs.153.28 crores. An outlay of Rs. 154.00 crores is proposed for this project in Annual Plan 2008-09. The proposed amount would be utilized on civil works, procurement and capacity building. The item-wise break-up of the likely expenditure to be incurred in 2007-08 proposed outlays for 2008-09 is as under:-

Table No. 16.5

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Item	Likely Expenditure 2007-08	Proposed Outlays 2008-09
1.	Civil Works	60.00	60.00
2.	Procurement	60.00	60.00
3.	Others (IEC, Capacity Building and Consultation)	34.00	34.00
	Total	154.00	154.00

Population Control & Family Welfare

16.12 The main objective of the family welfare programmes is population stabilization and reduction in maternal and child deaths. Rajasthan recorded the high decadal population growth rate of 28.41 percent during 1991-2001. The high rate of population growth is mostly due to high growth potential inbuilt in the existing age structure. About 47 percent female population is within the reproductive age and around 40 percent female is below the age of 15 years. Another reason is the low age at marriage particularly in the rural areas. Although the rate of population growth has declined but still it has to be entered in the stage of rapid fertility transition.

16.13 In 2005, RCH-II was launched to improve range, reach and quality of services. Special efforts have been made for addressing early age at marriage, promoting institutional deliveries and adverse sex ratio. Community mobilization and inter-sectoral convergence are two major components of the RCH II programme. At present the Maternal Mortality is 445 per lacks live birth (SRS 2003) and Infant Mortality is 65 per thousand live birth (NFHS-III) in the State. According to Millennium Development Goals, MMR & IMR is to be reduced to 148 & 32 in the State. The State Government has set up these targets to be achieved in the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-2012). For achieving the goals following steps have been taken by the department:

1. A special scheme namely Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented to increase the institutional delivery for controlling the maternal & neo natal deaths; referral transport facility is also given to the pregnant women under the scheme.
2. 38000 women have been appointed as ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activists) under NRHM. ASHA is working to promote people for Family Welfare, Maternal Health & Immunization services in the village.
3. The Integrated Management of Newborn & Childhood Illness (IMNCI) is being implemented in the State. IMNCI strategy stresses upon three visit of newborn up to one week of the life of the child and five visits up to one month of the birth of the child. During these visits, post natal check-up is also made to control the maternal mortality.

National Rural Health Mission

16.14 Rajasthan is one of the 18 high focused States selected under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for focused attention. The Mission was launched in Rajasthan on 30th May, 2005 with the aim to carry out necessary architectural correction in basic health care delivery system particularly in the rural areas. The time period of this Programme is 7 years from 2005 to 2012. The Mission adopts a synergetic approach by relating health to other determinants of good health viz. nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, safe drinking water. It also aims at mainstreaming the Indian Systems of Medicine to facilitate comprehensive health care. The NRHM has following five major components:-

1. Reproductive and Child Health Programme
2. Additionalities under NRHM
3. Routine Immunization
4. National Disease Control Programme
5. Intersectoral convergence

16.15 The NRHM activities were cent percent funded by Government of India during Tenth Plan period but the funding pattern of the Mission activities has been changed from 2007-08; state will now have to provide 15% matching share for the NRHM activities. The State Government is trying to dovetail its ongoing health care activities of various schemes/programmes with NRHM activities.

Mukhya Mantri Balika Sambal Yojana

16.16 Balika Sambal Yojana has been launched in the State from 1st April, 2007. This Scheme aims to promoting girl Child and provides economic support to her after she attains 18 years of age. Under the scheme, if any couple under goes sterilization operation after one or two female child (no male child) then State Government deposit Rs. 10,000/- in the name of each female child to the UTI which in turn will release the bond of the amount in the female child under CCP plan of UTI mutual fund. The maturity amount of the bond will be payable after the girl child attains age of 18 Years. In case of couples having two girl childs the age of elder girl child should not be more than 5 Yrs.

16.17 Jan Mangal Programme in Rajasthan - To bring stability in child mortality and mother mortality rates and population, a community based 'Jan Mangal' Programme is going on in the rural areas of the State to encourage the use of contraceptive in the remote villages.

16.18 The outlays kept for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for Population Control & Family Welfare is Rs. 6250.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 1075.25 lakhs has been kept in Annual Plan 2007-08; Rs. 1001.04 lakhs is proposed in Annual Plan 2008-09.

Mobile Surgical Unit

16.19 Mobile Surgical Unit, Jaipur was established in the year 1956. This unit provides complete care in the remotest area of the State, free of cost, by organizing camps for weaker sections of society. The camps are organized at the door of needy people. At present, this unit is 500 bedded mobile hospital and has the capacity to extend up to 1000 operation in a camp if required and also 100 bedded unit at Jodhpur and Udaipur are working under this unit. Four new Mobile Surgical Units have also been opened at remaining Divisional Headquarters namely at Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, and Kota in the year 2007-08.

16.20 A provision of Rs. 40.00 lacks has been kept for the Mobile Surgical Units in 2007-08; additional amount of Rs.368.00 lacks has also been sanctioned for strengthening of old units and opening new mobile units.

16.21 A provision of Rs. 378.00 lacks is proposed in Annual Plan - 2008-09 for providing medicines, wages, contract services, motor vehicles and recurring expenditure to these mobile units.

Medical Education

16.22 There are eight Medical Colleges in Rajasthan; six in the government sector and two in private sector. Similarly, there are eleven Dental Colleges; one in the government sector and ten in private sector. These Medical Colleges have an annual admission capacity of 850 under graduate and 434 postgraduate students in different specialties. There are more than 10000 beds for treatment of admitted patients in the hospitals associated with government Medical Colleges. The hospitals associated with these Medical Colleges are playing a critical role in patient care, both in and out patient and cater to the medical/health care needs of a large segment of the population.

16.23 An outlay of Rs. 274.50 crores has been kept for Medical Education in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; Rs. 32.80 crores is kept for Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs. 20.05 crores is proposed for Annual Plan 2008-09.

Rajasthan University of Health Science

16.24 In order to improve the quality of medical education being provided in the State and to provide more facilities for research in medical sector, Rajasthan University of Health Sciences has been established in the state on 01.04.2006. All the Medical Colleges have been affiliated to it.

16.25 An outlay of Rs. 2600.00 lacks has been agreed for the University for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; Rs. 350 lacks is kept in Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs. 4.83 crores is proposed in Annual Plan 2008-09.

Employee State Insurance Scheme

16.26 Employees State Insurance Scheme is a social security scheme aimed to provide adequate medical facilities free of cost to the ensured workers and their family members. An agreement has been signed between the State Government and the Employees State Insurance Corporation for providing these facilities in the State. This scheme was launched on December 2, 1956. As per norms of ESIC, a dispensary may be opened in the industrial area having 3,000 workers and a 50 bedded hospital on 50,000 workers. At present, medical facilities are provided to 3,50,805 registered employees through 4 hospitals situated at Jodhpur, Kota, Bhilwara, Pali and 61 dispensaries located in different industrial areas. A diagnostic centre has also been working at Bhiwadi.

16.27 In the year 2008-09, an outlay of Rs. 8.50 lacks is proposed for contractual posts of the new dispensary established in 2007-08 at Matila (Alwar), one each unit of Aurvedic and Homeopathic at ESI Jodhpur and a Radiographer post at ESI Hospital Pali.

Ayurved

16.28 Indian system of medicines such as Ayurved, Unani therapies, Yoga & Naturopathy are of great antiquity and have been widely practiced in India for centuries. Homeopathy is relatively a new system of medicine,

which originated in Germany, has been widely accepted and practiced in India. These systems offer a range of safe, sure, cost effective, preventive and curative therapies. Government has recognized the merits of each of the Indian System of Medicine & Homeopathy and made attempts to develop them as a viable system of medicines for health care needs of our people. It was felt that the goal of "Health for All" cannot be achieved through the modern allopathic system alone and there is a need to involve the ISM&H practitioners in the mainstream for achieving this goal.

16.29 Department of Ayurved has been working in the State since 1950. At the time of formation of Rajasthan, the State has only 346 Ayurvedic & Homeopathic hospitals with a total bed capacity of 100 beds. At present, there are 3,595 Ayurvedic, 149 Homeopathic, 95 Unani and 6 Yoga & Naturopathy hospitals and dispensaries in the State with 1291 bed capacity. In addition to this, 340 beds are available in Nurse /Compounder training centre. A mobile surgical unit with 200 beds at Ajmer and 6 mobile dispensaries are also working at Banswara, Barmer, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Jaisalmer and Kota. The National Institute of Ayurved is also located at Jaipur.

16.30 An outlay of Rs. 6,550.00 lacks has been kept for Ayurved department in the Eleventh Plan; Rs. 950.00 lacks is kept in Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs. 1535.48 lacks is proposed for 2008-09 for ongoing plan activities of the departments.

Ayurved College, Udaipur

16.31 Madan Mohan Malviya Ayurved College, Udaipur has been providing Ayurvedic Education in the State since 1944. It provides therapeutic educational and research facility to public and students. Two hospitals of 75 and 50 bedded capacities and one research centre of 20 beds strength are affiliated to it. Intake capacities of the colleges are 60 students in graduate course and 5 students in each specialty at PG level.

16.32 An outlay of Rs. 60.00 lacks has been kept for the university in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; Rs. 15.00 lacks is kept in 2007-08 and Rs. 11.00 lacks is proposed in Annual Plan 2008-09 for the ongoing plan activities of the College.

Rajasthan Ayurved University

16.33 The Rajasthan Ayurved University was established in 2002 with the objective to ensure efficient and systematic environment in the State for teaching, training, research and development in Ayurved, Unani, Homeopathy, Naturopathy, Sidha and Yoga systems of Indian Medicine.

16.34 An outlay of Rs. 18.00 crores has been kept for this university in the Eleventh Five Year Plan; Rs. 1.30 crores is kept in Annual Plan 2007-08 and Rs. 2.00 crores is proposed in Annual Plan 2008-09 for ongoing plan activities of the university.