

Highlights

- As on 31st March, 2018, there are 158417 Sub Centres (SCs), 25743 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 5624 Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country. While the Sub Centres and PHCs have increased in number in 2017-18 with respect to previous year there is no change in the number of CHCs. The current numbers of SCs, PHCs & CHCs are not as per their IPHS norm.

Sub Centres (SCs)

- Number of SCs has been increased by 12391 during the period 2005-2018, from 146026 in 2005 to 158417 by March 2018. There is significant increase in the number of SCs in the States of Rajasthan (3893), Madhya Pradesh (2318), Gujarat (1878), Chhattisgarh (1382), Karnataka (1300), Jammu & Kashmir (1088), Odisha (761), Tripura (481), Kerala (286) and Uttarakhand (271).
- There has been an addition of 2186 Sub Centres, during the year 2017-18. Significant increases in the number of Sub Centres have been reported in the States of Madhya Pradesh (2000), Gujarat (71) and Karnataka (62). The increase of 2000 SCs in the State of Madhya Pradesh is due to additional SCs sanctioned during the period.
- Percentage of Sub Centres functioning in the Government buildings has increased from 49.7% in 2005 to 72.2% in 2018. The increase is mainly due to addition in the number of government buildings in the States of Uttar Pradesh (11672), West Bengal (5559), Madhya Pradesh (4294), Karnataka (3188), Rajasthan (3076), Gujarat (2835), Chhattisgarh (2596), Maharashtra (2109), Odisha (1869), Assam (1279) and Uttarakhand (42).
- There are 28091 numbers of functional Sub Centres in the tribal areas as on 31st March 2018.
- There are 31% of SCs with separate toilet for male & female patients and 58% of SCs with toilet facility for Staff.

Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

- Number of PHCs has increased by 2507 during the period 2005-2018, from 23236 to 27413. Mix trend is observed in different States. In the States of Karnataka (678), Gujarat (404), Assam (336), Rajasthan (365), Jammu & Kashmir (303) and Chhattisgarh (276) and Bihar (251) significant increase is observed.

- The number of PHCs has increased by 93 during the year 2017-18. Mix trend is observed in different States. However significant increases in the number of PHCs have been observed in the States of Gujarat (82) and Tamil Nadu (59) and Himachal Pradesh (38).
- Percentage of PHCs functioning in government buildings has increased significantly from 78% in 2005 to 92.9% in 2018. This is mainly due to increase in the government buildings in the States of Uttar Pradesh (1681), Karnataka (841), Gujarat (697), Rajasthan (422), Madhya Pradesh (418), Chhattisgarh (351), Assam (331), Maharashtra (255) and Himachal Pradesh (120).
- There are 3971 numbers of functional PHCs in the tribal areas as on 31st March 2018.
- There are 20% of PHCs with separate toilet for male & female patients and 82% of PHCs with toilet facility for Staff.

Community Health Centres (CHCs)

- Number of CHCs has increased by 2278 during the period 2005-2018. Significant increase was observed in the States of Uttar Pradesh (436), Tamil Nadu (350), West Bengal (253), Rajasthan (253), Odisha (146), Jharkhand (124), Kerala (121), Gujarat (91) and Madhya Pradesh (80). Mix trend is observed in different States.
- There has been no change in the total number of CHCs as on March 2018 when compared to the numbers reported on March, 2017 i.e 5624. Minor increase was observed in the State of Assam (14), Rajasthan (9) and Odisha (7), however comparative fall is also noticed in few States.
- Number of CHCs functioning in government buildings has also increased during the period 2005-2018. The percentage of CHCs in Govt. buildings has increased from 91.6% in 2005 to 99.2% in 2018.
- There are 1017 numbers of functional CHCs in the tribal areas as on 31st March 2018.
- There are 89% of CHCs were with separate toilet for male & female patients and 88% of CHCs were with toilet facility for Staff

First Referral Unit (FRUs):

- Total numbers of FRUs available as on 31st march 2018 was 33369. Out of them, 83.2% have more than 30 beds, 94.9% have functional OTs, 96.2% have functional Labour rooms and 74.4% have blood storage/ linkage facility available at FRUs.

Changes in the manpower position

- Number of HW (F) / ANM at Sub Centres and PHCs has increased from 133194 in 2005 to 219326 in 2018 which amounts to an increase of about 64.7%. As on 31st March, 2018 the overall shortfall in the posts of HW(F) / ANM at SCs & PHCs is 5.9% of the total requirement as per IPHS norms.
- The number of allopathic doctors at PHCs has increased from 20308 in 2005 to 27567 in 2018, which is about 35.7% increase. Shortfall of allopathic doctors in PHCs is 14.3% of the total requirement for existing infrastructure.
- The number of allopathic doctors at PHCs has increased from 27124 in 2017 to 27567 in 2018. A mix trend has been observed in all the States. Major increase is observed in States of Andhra Pradesh (401), Assam (328), Madhya Pradesh (158), Himachal Pradesh (130), Telangana (100) and West Bengal (98). However there is decrease in the number in state of Uttar Pradesh (865), Punjab (88), and Tripura (37).
- Regarding the specialist doctors at CHCs, the number has been decreased marginally from 4156 in 2017 to 4074 in 2018. A mix trend has been observed in all the States. Reduction has been noticed in the States of Uttar Pradesh (292), Punjab (98), Odisha (65) and Maharashtra (23). However increase has been observed in the States of Tamil Nadu (132), Madhya Pradesh (68), Rajasthan (68), Jammu & Kashmir (65) and Andhra Pradesh (36). There is shortfall of surgeons (84.6%), obstetricians & gynaecologists (74.7%), physicians (85.7%) and paediatricians (82.6%). Overall, there is a shortfall of 81.9% specialists at CHCs during the year 2018 in comparison with the IPHS norms.
- Significant increase in the number of paramedical staff is also observed in 2018 when compared with the position of 2005.
- In addition to 4074 Specialists and 17019 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) posted at CHCs, 8860 and 5181 AYUSH doctors were available at PHCs and CHCs respectively.

Coverage of Rural Health Infrastructure (As on 31st March, 2018)

- Average rural population covered by health facility (based on the rural population of 2011 Population Census):

	Norm	Status (2018)
Sub Centre	3000-5000	5263
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	20000-30000	32387
Community Health Centre (CHC)	80000-120000	148248

- Average rural area (Sq. Km) covered by

Sub Centre	18.64
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	114.73
Community Health Centre (CHC)	525.17

- Average radial distance (Km) covered by

Sub Centre	2.44
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	6.04
Community Health Centre (CHC)	12.93

- Average number of villages covered by

Sub Centre	4
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	25
Community Health Centre (CHC)	114

Note: The analysis presented above for infrastructure and manpower is based on the data received from various States / UTs. The States / UTs which do not have relevant data for a particular item / category, were excluded while calculating percentages for facilities functioning in Government buildings, manpower vacancies and shortfall etc. Comparative position of infrastructure and manpower for 2017 and 2018 is given in Statements 12-15.