

Highlights

- As on 31st March, 2014, there were 152326 Sub Centres, 25020 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 5363 Community Health Centres (CHCs) functioning in the country

Sub Centres

- Number of Sub Centres existing increased from 146026 in 2005 to 152326 by March 2014. There is significant increase in the number of Sub Centres in the States of Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttarakhand.
- There has been an addition of 642 Sub Centres, during the year 2013-14. Significant increases in the number of Sub Centres have been reported in the States of Karnataka (393), Rajasthan (186) and Tripura (144).
- Percentage of Sub Centres functioning in the Government buildings has increased from 50% in 2005 to 67.2% in 2014. The increase is mainly due to addition in the number of government buildings in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- As on 31st March, 2014 the overall shortfall in the posts of HW(F) / ANM at SCs & PHCs was 2.61% of the total requirement, mainly due to shortfall in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Primary Health Centres (PHCs)

- Number of PHCs has increased by 1784 during the period 2005-2014. Significant increase is observed in the number of PHCs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan.
- The number of PHCs has increased by 572 during the year 2013-14. Significant increases in the number of PHCs have been observed in the

States of Rajasthan (472), Tamil Nadu (140), Assam (36) and Arunachal Pradesh (20).

- Number of ANMs at Sub Centres and PHCs has increased from 133194 in 2005 to 217780 in 2014 which amounts to an increase of about 63.5%.
- Percentage of PHCs functioning in government buildings has increased significantly from 78% in 2005 to 88.7% in 2014. This is mainly due to increase in the government buildings in the States of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh.
- The number of allopathic doctors at PHCs has increased from 20308 in 2005 to 27355 in 2014, which is about 34.7% increase.
- Shortfall of allopathic doctors in PHCs was 11.6% of the total requirement for existing infrastructure.

Community Health Centres

- Number of CHCs has increased by 2017 during the period 2005-2014. Significant increase is observed in the number of CHCs in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- There has been an increase of 176 CHCs from the number reported upto March, 2013. Significant increases in the number of CHCs are observed in the States of Rajasthan (136) and Assam (41).
- Number of CHCs functioning in government buildings has also increased during the period 2005-2014. The percentage of CHCs in Govt. buildings has increased from 91.6% in 2005 to 93.8% in 2014.
- Significant increase in the number of paramedical staff is also observed in 2014 when compared with the position of 2005.

- In addition to 4091 Specialists, 11399 General Duty Medical Officers (GDMOs) are also available at CHCs as on 31st March, 2014.
- There was huge shortfall of surgeons (82.5%), obstetricians & gynaecologists (76.6%), physicians (82.6%) and paediatricians (82.2%). Overall, there was a shortfall of 81% specialists at the CHCs vis-a-vis the requirement for existing CHCs.

Comparison of Manpower with previous year

- While number of Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs have increased during the year 2013-14, the manpower available at Sub Centres, PHCs and CHCs, in general, declined from the position in 2012-13.
- The number of ANMs at Sub Centres and PHCs (**Statement 14**) has decreased from 2,36,034 in 2013 to 2,17,780 in 2014 which amounts to a decrease of 18,254. Major reductions are observed in the States of Uttar Pradesh (15241), Maharashtra (3712), Rajasthan (1380), Haryana (572), Tripura (508), Jharkhand (377) and Uttarakhand (188).
- Similarly, the number of allopathic doctors at PHCs (Statement 14) declined from 29,562 in 2013 to 27,355 in 2014. Major reductions are observed in the States of West Bengal (1070), Bihar (1011), Uttar Pradesh (652) and Assam (140).
- Regarding the specialist doctors at CHCs (**Statement 14**), the number has decreased from 5,805 in 2013 to 4091 in 2014. Major decreases have been noticed in the States of Uttar Pradesh (1256), West Bengal (947) and Punjab (53).

Coverage of Rural Health Infrastructure (As on 31st March, 2014)

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

	Norm	Status (2014)
Sub Centre	3000-5000	5473
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	20000-30000	33323
Community Health Centre (CHC)	80000-120000	155463

- Average rural area (Sq. Km) covered by

Sub Centre	20.47
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	124.63
Community Health Centre (CHC)	581.45

- Average radial distance (Km) covered by

Sub Centre	2.55
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	6.30
Community Health Centre (CHC)	13.60

- Average number of villages covered by

Sub Centre	4
Primary Health Centre (PHC)	26
Community Health Centre (CHC)	119

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 2013 and 2014 is given in Statements 12-15.