



## HEALTH PROJECTS

The Government of Uttar Pradesh like other state governments is committed to provide high quality, affordable and accessible, preventive, curative, primitive and comprehensive health care services to the population. But unfortunately the performance of the state on various health parameters is not encouraging. Although an extensive infrastructural network of Medical and Health services in the government as well as private sectors has been created over the years, the available health infrastructure is inadequate to meet the demand for health services in the state. The problem is more serious in rural areas as compared to urban areas. The rural population primarily depends on government infrastructure and on private health services providers or mainly on quacks. The availability of physical health infrastructure in the state still lags behind the national average. Apart from this, non-availability of staff and medical services at these health facilities is another issue of major concern. As a result the state is facing a great challenge to fight communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternity and child health malnutrition and newly emerging fatal diseases like AIDS. A comparison of public infrastructure with the best performing state of Kerala points towards an urgent need for massive up-gradation on every front (see Table 1). Kerala caters to a meagre population of 34.8 million as compared to Uttar Pradesh, which has a huge population of 204.2 million (nearly six times of Kerala). The average population covered by a Community Health Centre (CHC) in Uttar Pradesh (2200928) is 2.5 times more than that of Kerala (77996). Even among the least developed states of the nation (BIMARU states), UP fare quite poorly (see Table 2). This indicates a massive strain on public health infrastructure in U.P. Reflecting lack of avenues for rural people and ultimately the poor health indicators of the state.

Majority of the districts (except of Noida, Greater Noida and Ghaziabad) feature in the “**less developed**” category in health index of District Development and Diversity Index Report by US-India Policy Institute (Shariff, 2015). There is a huge gap to be filled especially in the rural areas and urban slums of these districts.

**Table 1:** Comparative analysis of U.P. and Kerala in terms of public health infrastructure

Items	Uttar Pradesh	Kerala
Sub Divisional Hospital (SDH)-(As on 31st March 2014)	0	79
District Hospital (DH)-(As on 31st March 2014)	160	16
Mobile Medical Units (MMU)-(As on 31st March 2014)	133	13
Community Health Centres functioning at the end of-Twelfth Plan-(2012-2017) as on 31st March 2014	773	224 (3)
Primary Health Centres functioning at the end of-Twelfth Plan(As on 31st March 2014)-[2012-2017]	3497	829 (4)
Sub Centres functioning at the end of-Twelfth Plan(As on 31st March 2014)-[2012-2017]	20521	4575 (4.8)
Average Rural Population covered [Census 2011] by CHC	<b>200928*</b>	<b>77996* (2.5)</b>
Sub Centres Functioning Without Health Worker [M]	14291	0
<b>Source:</b> Rural Health Statistics 2014-15, Government of India		
<b>*All-India average is 155463</b>		

**Table 2 : Infrastructure Availability in Public Health System of Selected States, 2014**

(Figures per Million of Population)					
States	CHC	Sub-Divisional Hospitals	District Hospitals	Total Govt. Hospitals	Rural Govt. Hospitals
Bihar	0.67	0.43	0.35	17.30	17.83
MP	4.60	0.87	0.70	7.09	7.53
Raj	8.26	0.28	0.50	55.53	61.19
UP	<b>3.87</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>3.91</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>4.43</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>19.27</b>	<b>20.74</b>
<i>Source: RHS Bulletin, March 2014 and MoHFW, Govt. of India.</i>					